

MID-TERM REVIEW

Mid-term reviews are conducted in order to verify various aspects of the projects under implementation: such as whether the relevance of the project remains valid, and whether the expected effects will be generated once it is completed.

Overview of Mid-term Review

Mid-term reviews of JBIC projects are conducted five years after the conclusion of a loan agreement. The reviews seek to verify whether the project plan continues to be relevant, whether initially envisioned effectiveness measures will be achieved after project completion, and whether factors that would influence effectiveness and

impact are favorable. Ten projects were targeted during FY2005. JBIC works closely with the relevant executing agencies to help achieve project objectives by disseminating the lessons learned and recommendations derived from the Mid-term review.

List of Results

Country	Project Name	Mid-term Review Results	
China	Gansu Small-sized Hydropower Project	This project aims to help stabilize the power supply in Gansu Province through the construction of two hydroelectric power plants in the Zhangye and Longnan districts. Project relevance remains high. Provided that a sufficient water volume can be achieved, this project, completed in September 2005, should achieve its target effectiveness (350 GWh electricity supply, with a peak load of 72 MW) in 2006. Because the projects' target areas are impoverished districts within Gansu Province, they are also expected to alleviate poverty by stabilizing the power supply. Ex-post evaluation of project effectiveness and impact should rely on further analysis of the quantitative indicators.	 Completed Hanpingzu Hydroelectric Power Plant
	Changsha Water Supply Project	This project aims to improve water supply capacity in the Hedong district of Changsa City in the Hunan Province through the construction of the Water Treatment Plant No. 8. Project relevance remains high. With the completion of this project, the water supply capacity of the treatment plant increased from 500,000 cubic meters per day in December 2005 to 1.32 million cubic meters per day at the time of the mid-term review. The district's demand forecast is 1.25 million cubic meters per day in 2008. The project appears effective as the 1.5 million people originally targeted as beneficiaries are being served.	 Completed Water Treatment Plant No.8
Thailand	Second Mekong International Bridge Construction Project	This project aims to link the east-west corridors running between Thailand and Laos through the construction of the Second Mekong Bridge at the Mekong River which forms the national boundaries between the two countries. This project, completed in December 2006 continues to be a high priority. Previously, the area along National Highway 9 experience frequent bottlenecks since the only way to cross the river was by ferry. The bridge now directly connects Thailand and Laos across the Mekong River. According to a study conducted prior to the project's inception, the daily projections for traffic going in one direction in the year 2010 was 410 vehicles and 917 vehicles, depending on either a low or high rate of growth. However, a study conducted in March 2004 indicates that by 2009 (two years after the project completion) daily traffic volume in both directions will reach 859 vehicles. The effectiveness of this project, therefore, appears unquestionable. To further enhance project effectiveness, it is hoped that a system will be put into place to improve traffic flow by incorporating such measures as commercial-use transit passes and simplification of customs procedures.	 Completed Second Mekong International Bridge
	Project for Revitalization of the Deteriorated Environment in the Land Reform Area through Integrated Agricultural Development	This project aims to expand agriculture through the construction of farm ponds and the provision of peripheral facilities in the degraded Land Reform Areas of Northern Thailand. This project continues to be high priority. At the time of the mid-term review, the expected date of project completion is October 2007. The number of farm ponds to be provided was greatly revised on account of procedural delays and problems related to public land use. Farming village networks had been set up in 26 out of 33 villages, and community markets were set up in eight villages. Overall community capacity-building is expected to be implemented through farming group activities and improvements to farmers' livelihoods to respond to the heightened need for organic farming and the planned establishment of 18 community markets by January 2010. No negative issues are seen with respect to project effectiveness.	 Vegetable cultivation through micro-irrigation

Country	Project Name	Mid-term Review Results	
Vietnam	National Highway No.1 Bypass Road Construction Project Kuu Long (Can-Tho) Bridge Construction Project	These projects aim to construct a bridge and highway bypass across the Hau River in the city of Can-Tho, which lies in the heart of the Mekong Delta, to meet the expected rise in traffic demand that accompanies the nation's economic growth. Without a doubt, the project remains important. At the time of the mid-term review, the expected date of project completion is December 2008. While the ex-ante evaluation estimated that the daily traffic volume was 180,000 vehicles, it nearly doubled to 290,000 vehicles by the time of the mid-term review. The project's completion should eliminate up to 50 minutes of waiting time that vehicles experience when crossing by ferry. For the past six years the target area has experienced an increase in the Gross Regional Domestic Product and a rise in the number of registered vehicles. Therefore, project effectiveness at the time of completion should be positive. Furthermore, the Cuu Long Bridge is designed to handle future increases in traffic volume.	 The ferry that people must use to cross the river because there is no bridge.
Sri Lanka	Greater Kandy Water Supply Project	This project aims to mitigate the severe gap between water supply and demand arising from rapid population increase by constructing water supply facilities in Kandy City and the northern region. The project is of continuing importance. The project, which was underway at the time of the mid-term review, is expected to be completed in January 2007. The project's completion should increase daily water supply by 37,000 cubic meters, reaching 1.47 million people. The project is expected to meet the needs of the target recipients by making water available 24 hours a day in the Kandy area.	 Bridge crossing the Mahaweli River, which carries water supply pipes under construction.
	Small and Micro Industry Entrepreneur Promotion Project (2)	This project aims to provide financial and technical training while supporting and expanding the production base for recipient businesses by providing technical transfer loans and low-interest loans to small and micro businesses. The project is of continuing importance. This project was completed in March 2006. By providing a general loan framework that offers the long-term working capital necessary for the installation of new production and manufacturing equipment, or for the expansion of existing facilities for small and micro businesses, 20,000 jobs were created by the recipient businesses, representing a 46% increase in the original target of 14,000 jobs. The project is therefore considered highly effective. While the loans are by themselves small, the consumption rate of technical transfer loans that provide the funding necessary to conduct technical improvement training has been as low as 18%. It is hoped that further promotion of the effective utilization of technical transfer loans and revolving funds will take place.	 Water-quality tester used by a drinking-water manufacturer
Morocco	Agadir Water Supply Project	This project aims to meet the rising demand for water in the water supply region centered in the urban areas of Agadir by installing new water facilities. The project remains a high priority. The water source for this project, the Moulay Abdallah Dam, was completed in March 2002. As of June 2006, the storage rate for the dam was a favorable 85%. The 2005 estimated figure for target beneficiaries was 644,000 people (representing an average annual growth rate of 4.2% between 2001 and 2005). The actual figure of 589,000 represents an annual average growth rate of 9.1% between 2001 and 2005. The original target rate for water dissemination was set at 72% while the actual figure exceeds 89%. This project is likely to be considered highly successful given that the average water supply volume has largely met its target figures.	 A water-intake facility under construction
	Rural Water Supply Project (2)	This project aims to provide safe water supply through the provision of water supply facilities in local villages throughout the three central Moroccan provinces of Azilal, Beni Mellal, and Khenifra. Project importance remains high. A drought in 2002 forced a revision of the project targets from an original 196 villages (approximately 188,000 people) to 200 villages (approximately 150,000). As of May 2006, the installation of water supply facilities and the formation of irrigation associations and awareness programs has taken place in 106 villages (approximately 76,000 people). 91 villages (85.9%) have formed water cooperatives, and water supply services have started in 41 villages (39%). The project is expected to improve water supply service capacity and accelerate the formation of water cooperatives in the future by increasing membership in awareness program teams and strengthening the executing system. While the project is expected to have positive effects, it will be necessary to closely monitor it to ensure that final target figures are achieved.	 People using shared faucets which were completed in this project

External Evaluators

External Evaluator	Profile
Hiroshi Oita (OPMAC)	Graduated from the Department of Economics (Faculty of Economics) at Osaka University. Has held current position since 2004. Highly experienced in development projects related studies. Specializes in project supervision.
Yasuhiro Kuroda (OPMAC)	Graduated from the Department of Economics (Faculty of Economics) at Nagoya University. Has held current position since 1995. Highly experienced in development projects related studies. Specializes in economic and financial analysis.
Keiji Miyazaki (OPMAC)	Completed a postgraduate course in Development Studies at the University of East Anglia and a research course at the Graduate School of Public Administration at the International Christian University. Has held current position since 1996. Highly experienced in development projects related studies. Specializes in evaluation of ODA (policy-based and project-based), economic and social analysis, and human resource development.

* Listed in Japanese syllabary order. Title Omitted.