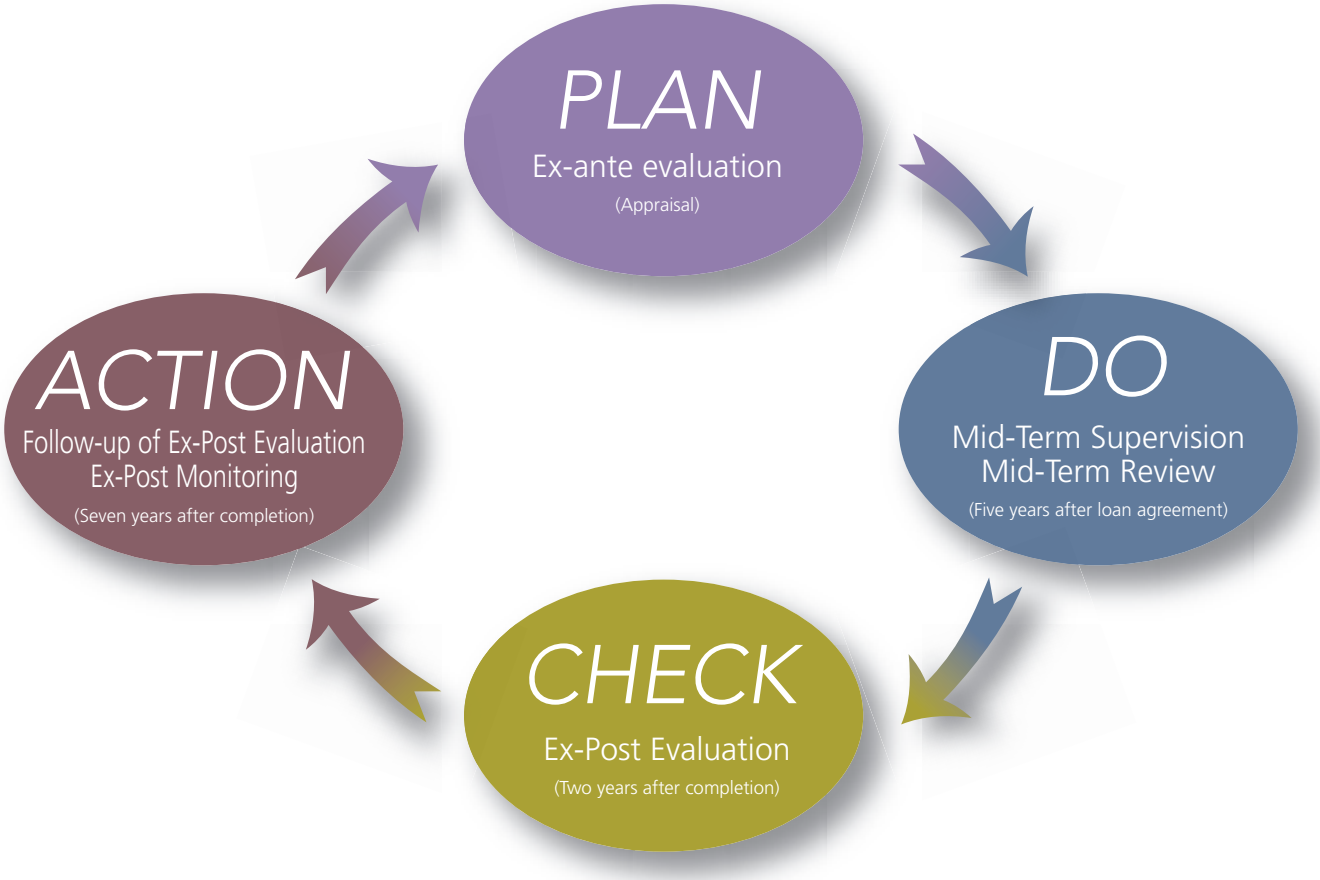
JAPAN
BANK FOR
INTERNATIONAL
COOPERATION

JBIC

The Outline of Evaluation Report on ODA Loan Projects

2006

JBIC's ODA Operation Evaluation System Utilizing PDCA Cycle



Ex-ante Evaluation

Ex-ante evaluation is conducted to examine the project's necessity, whether there are no problems with the effectiveness or implementation plan in the appraisal result, and whether the indicators set forth to quantitatively measure results objectives are appropriate.

Mid-term review

Mid-term review is conducted five years after loan agreement to examine if the project's plan is relevant still in the implementation stage, if there are no concerns that will prevent achievement of the initially planned project effectiveness, etc.

Ex-post Evaluation

Ex-post evaluation is conducted two years after project completion to examine, based on international evaluation criteria: whether the ongoing project was relevant; whether the implementation method was efficient; whether the project sufficiently achieved the initially planned effect; whether the executing agency in charge of the project could manage the project sustainability in the future, etc.

Ex-post Monitoring

Ex-post monitoring is conducted seven years after project completion to examine if the project effectiveness continues to be sufficient, if there are no problems with the technical capacity, structure, or financial status of the executing agency, or with operation and maintenance of the project. It also verifies if the lessons learned and recommendations in the ex-post evaluation, which were provided as feedback to the project executing agency, are being dealt with.

JBIC's Overseas Development Assistance Initiatives

ODA loan operations of JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation) are based on a Medium-Term Strategy for Overseas Economic Cooperation Operations which is set every three years (the current target covers period between April 1, 2005 and March 31, 2008). The Strategy highlights three sets of approaches for ODA loan operations; focuses on developmental results, emphasizes medium-to long-term perspectives, and increases efforts for the transparency of Japanese ODA loans.

JBIC focuses on four priority areas; (1) Poverty Reduction, (2) A Foundation for Sustained Growth, (3) Global Issues and Peace-Building, and (4) Human Resource Development. Here are the examples of the projects that were evaluated in FY2005.

Poverty Reduction

Peru: Social Sector Development Project in Amazon Area/Social Sector Development Project in Sierra Area

Project Outline

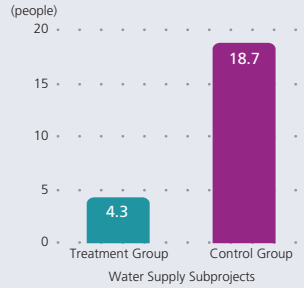
The objective was to raise agricultural productivity and conserve soils and forests in 125 microbasins in Peru's Sierra region (altitude over 2,000m) through agricultural infrastructure development such as soil conservation, small-scale irrigation, tree planting, alongside activities such as agricultural instruction. The project was expected to contribute to poverty alleviation and environmental conservation in the region.

Evaluation Results

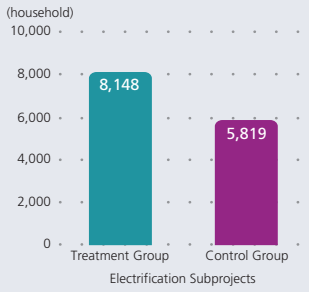
This project comprises a variety of subprojects in Peru's impoverished region, including the provision of potable water facilities, latrines and other sanitary infrastructure, rural roads, bridges, and small-scale electrification. According to a study of 300 beneficiary households in some 16 villages, over the past 10 years household medical expenditure has dropped by over 50%, and roughly 30% of beneficiaries have replied that there were dramatic improvements in water quality, women's household chores, labor for drawing water, and household sanitation. One can thus say that the living environment in the project target region has been improving.

In addition, in order to measure the impact of this project, household income and infant mortality rates have been verified and compared in areas where subprojects were conducted (treatment group: 625 households in 69 villages) and in other areas (control group: 834 households in 82 villages). A comparison between areas with and without water supply facility projects indicated that the infant mortality rate was considerably lower in project areas. Moreover, in regions where village electrification was conducted, incomes were found to be higher than in regions lacking electrification (see figure at right).

Mortality Rate for Infants (0 - 5 Years Old) Over the Past Five Years (per 1000 people)



Household Income (Nuevo Sol* / Household)



* Peruvian currency

A Foundation for Sustained Growth

Pakistan: Kohat Tunnel Construction Project (1)–(3)

Project Outline

This project's objective was to improve traffic conditions and increase the role of National Highway 55 (the Indus Highway) by constructing a new tunnel and new approach road as an alternative route to the Kohat pass, situated between Peshawar and Kohat of the Indus Highway, and thereby contribute to stimulate social and economic development in the North-West Frontier Province where poverty levels are high, and to promote a balanced economic development of Pakistan.

Evaluation Results

The Kohat tunnel built as part of this project was the first large-scale tunnel in Pakistan. The project made use of tunnel construction technologies from Taisei Corporation, a Japanese enterprise. During the project execution period, traffic volume exhibited a favorable increase of 49% from 2003 to 2004, and 13% from 2004 to 2005. These figures greatly exceeded the initial target of 5% annual growth. Moreover, according to a survey of beneficiaries, the majority of drivers have experienced reduced transit times, and they also notice that travel costs (fuel costs) have been reduced. In addition, by using the tunnel and approach roads, commuting to work and school has become easier, and as a result, class attendance rates have risen. Many responded that the amount of time needed for getting to hospital facilities has also decreased.

Stamps commemorating the opening of the Kohat tunnel

Global Issues and Peace-Building

Bulgaria: Industrial Pollution Improvement Project in Plovdiv

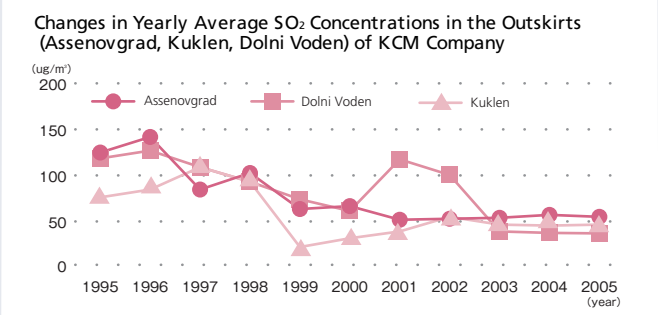
Project Outline

The project objective was to reduce the harmful substances emitted into the air and discharged into water from KCM plant, the zinc and lead smelter located in Plovdiv, the Republic of Bulgaria, through appropriate countermeasures to produce cleaner exhaust gas and wastewater, and thereby contribute to environmental improvement and economic growth in Bulgaria.

Evaluation Results

KCM has been operating as a leading lead and zinc smelter. At the time of appraisal, the company had no choice but to curtail production volume so as to meet the EU's environmental standards. Starting in January 2007, Bulgaria was to join the EU. Thanks to the introduction and improvement of countermeasure facilities for exhaust gas and wastewater by Marubeni, a Japanese enterprise, KCM has now succeeded in largely meeting the EU's new environmental standards.

Moreover, JBIC conducted impact analysis, results of which showed a reduction in air pollutants in the surrounding environment such as soot, lead, cadmium, and sulfur dioxide (SO_2). A particularly notable drop in emission levels was noted following 2003, the year when the project's introduction of environmental equipment was completed. Moreover, a drop in lead, zinc, and cadmium in the soil has also been confirmed. In addition, because the range over which sulfur dioxide, soot particles, and other substances in the air settle to the ground has become smaller through this project, it is estimated that their adverse effect on buildings and historical landmarks has also been reduced.



Human Resource Development

Indonesia: Syiah Kuala University Development Project

Project Outline

This Project aimed to improve education quantitatively and qualitatively and strengthen research activities in the agriculture and engineering departments of Syiah Kuala University of Aceh Province by constructing school buildings for these departments, providing educational and research equipment, and supporting a foreign study program for professors; thus, the project aimed to contribute to the development of the Aceh region and Indonesia as a whole through the nurture of engineers and technicians in science and technology fields, particularly the agriculture and industries, etc. that use natural resources, and also through effective use in society of the knowledge and technology of these fields.

Some 50 teachers have obtained doctoral degrees at 18 universities including Nagoya University.

Evaluation Results

Through this project, educational infrastructure has been provided in Aceh Province, and the number of students, number of new entrants, and number of teaching staff have all increased in a manner exceeding initial targets (for instance, the number of students in the agriculture and engineering departments reached a total of 5,070 people in 2004, in contrast to an initial target of 2,994).

Based on a foreign study program conducted through this project, Syiah Kuala University researchers obtained university degrees in Japan. They have been particularly active in reconstruction activities for the tsunami damage generated by the earthquake that occurred off the coast of Sumatra at the end of 2004. It can thus be said that the role played by this project is extremely large.

A professor who obtained his doctorate at Hokkaido University has developed cement materials that are lightweight but water resistant. It has proven useful in the reconstruction of houses damaged by earthquakes and tsunami.

A professor who obtained his doctorate at Kyushu University has developed crops resistant to the dry season.

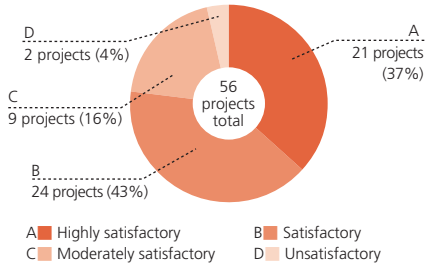
Ex-Post Evaluation Rating Results (p. 21)

Ever since the ex-post project evaluation released in FY2004, JBIC has initiated a four level rating system—A (Highly satisfactory), B (Satisfactory), C (Moderately satisfactory), and D (Unsatisfactory). Of the 56 ex-post project evaluations released in FY2006, 21 projects (37%) were rated A, 24 projects (43%) were rated B, 9 projects (16%) were rated C, and 2 projects (4%) were rated D.

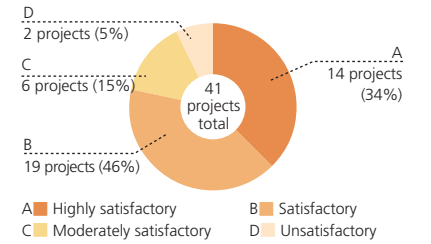
Rating

No.	Country	Project Name	Relevance	Effectiveness (Impact)	Efficiency	Sustainability	Overall Rating
1	Thailand	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND SOCIAL SECTOR PROGRAM LOAN	a	a	b	a	A
2		TRACK REHABILITATION PROJECT (1)-(3)	a	b	b	b	C
3		REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	a	a	b	a	A
4		THE ENVIRONMENTAL FUND PROJECT	b	b	b	b	D
5		BANGKOK-CHONBURI HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (2)	a	a	b	a	A
6		RURAL HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE STRENGTHENING PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
7		METROPOLITAN POWER DISTRIBUTION PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
8		SOCIAL INVESTMENT PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
9	Indonesia	REHABILITATION OF BRIDGES FOR JAVA NORTH LINE (1)(2)	a	a	b	a	A
10		SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	a	a	b	b	B
11		PROJECT FOR STRENGTHENING DISTRICT HEALTH IN SULAWESI	a	a	b	b	B
12	Malaysia	PORT KLANG POWER STATION PROJECT (3)(3-2)	a	a	b	a	A
13		FUND FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES	a	a	a	b	A
14	The Philippines	REHABILITATION & MAINTENANCE OF BRIDGES ALONG ARTERIAL ROAD (1)(2)	a	a	b	b	B
15		FORESTRY SECTOR PROJECT	a	b	b	a	B
16		BORACAY ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT	a	b	b	b	C
17	China	QINHUANGDAO PORT E AND F BERTH CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (1)(2)	a	a	c	a	B
18		DALIAN WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM REHABILITATION PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
19		URUMUQI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT EXPANSION PROJECT	a	a	c	a	B
20		GUIYANG-XINZHAI HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	a	a	c	a	B
21		SANJIANG PLAIN LONGTOUQIAO RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	a	b	b	a	B
22		DALIAN PORT DAYAO BAY FIRST PHASE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
23	Vietnam	RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT AND LIVING STANDARD IMPROVE (1)(2)	a	a	b	b	B
24	Sri Lanka	BASELINE ROAD PROJECT (1)(2)	a	b	b	a	B
25		KELANITISSA COMBINED CYCLE POWER PLANT PROJECT	a	a	c	b	C
26		TRANSMISSION AND SUBSTATION DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	a	a	b	b	B
27		ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY SOLUTIONS FUND	a	a	a	a	A
28	Bangladesh	AREA COVERAGE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT (PHASE IV-C)	a	b	a	b	B
29		CHITTAGONG AIRPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	a	a	b	b	B
30	Pakistan	TELECOMMUNICATIONS NETWORK EXPANSION PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
31		KOHAT TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (1)-(3)	a	a	b	a	A
32	Bulgaria	INDUSTRIAL POLLUTION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT IN PLOVDIV	a	a	b	b	B
33	India	URBAN WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	a	b	b	b	C
34		GUJARAT AFFORESTATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	a	b	a	b	B
35		SRISAILAM LEFT BANK POWER STATION PROJECT (1)-(3)	a	a	c	a	B
36		ANPARA POWER TRANSMISSION SYSTEM PROJECT (1)(2)	a	a	b	b	B
37	Argentina	PRJ.F IMPROV.OF HYGIENIC ENVIRO.OF THE RECONQUISTA RIV.BASIN	a	b	b	b	C
38	Ecuador	CATARAMA RIVER BASIN IRRIGATION PROJECT	a	b	c	b	D
39	El Salvador	POWER SECTOR EMERGENCY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (1)(2)	a	a	b	a	A
40	Costa Rica	URBAN POTABLE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
41	Jamaica	MONTEGO BAY WATER SUPPLY (GREAT RIVER) PROJECT	a	a	b	b	B
42		NORTH COAST DEVELOPMENT PROJECT	a	a	c	b	C
43	Dominican Rep	AGLIPO AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (2)	a	a	b	b	B
44	Paraguay	ASUNCION METROPOLITAN AREA POTABLE WATER PROJECT	a	a	b	b	B
45	Peru	RURAL HIGHWAY REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	a	a	c	a	B
46		SIERRA-NATURAL RESOURCES MANGMNT & POVERTY ALLEV.PJT	a	a	b	a	A
47		SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN AMAZON AREA/ SOCIAL SECTOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN SIERRA AREA	a	a	b	a	A
48	Bolivia	PATACAMAYA-TAMBO QUEMADO ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
49	Mexico	MEXICO METROPOLITAN AREA REFORESTATION PROJECT	a	a	c	a	B
50	Cameroon	DOUALA PORT CONTAINER TERMINAL MODERNIZATION PROJECT	a	b	b	b	C
51	Ghana	WATER SECTOR REHABILITATION PROJECT	a	b	b	b	C
52		PROCUREMENT OF LOCOMOTIVES, ROLLING STOCK AND WORKSHOP	a	a	b	b	B
53	Kenya	MOMBASA DIESEL GENERATING POWER PLANT PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
54	Morocco	WATER SUPPLY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	a	b	b	a	B
55		ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROJECT	a	a	b	a	A
56		THE ABDA-DOUKKALA UPPER SCHEME IRRIGATION PROJECT	a	b	b	b	C

Evaluation Results Released in FY2006



Evaluation Results Released in FY2005 (for comparison with FY2006)



Projects Requiring Improvement

4 Thailand: The Environment Fund Project (p. 54)

■ Issues

The local public organization implementing the subprojects possessed inadequate ability to plan environmental projects. During the subproject implementation, JBIC intervened to strengthen the organization's ability, but the majority of the subproject scheduled in the initial plan was not implemented. As a result, whereas treatment of 528,554 m^3/ day of urban wastewater had been scheduled in the initial plan, the actual volume in 2005, at 1,300 m^3/ day, was less.

■ Lessons Learned, Recommendations

When implementing the subprojects, it will be necessary to include the reduction of wastewater and solid waste as well as recycling and waste sorting activities in order to raise the subproject's cost effectiveness, reduce the actual burden on the environment, and boost the waste dischargers' awareness of their own responsibility for environmental conservation.

38 Ecuador: Catarama River Basin Irrigation Project (p. 88)

■ Issues

In the initial plan, planting of rice and soybeans, etc., on 9,002 ha was scheduled, but in 2004, only 5,329 ha were planted, falling short of the initial plan, due to resistance of farmers in providing their land for irrigation and drainage ditches, lack of installation or lack of use of infrastructure in end-user farmland due to the executing agency's budget shortfall, and lack of agricultural technology. Though the actual production volume of rice exceeded the initial plan due to an increase in yield per hectare following a switch from rice grown in dry fields to rice grown in paddies, many agricultural commodities were below the level of the initial plan.

■ Lessons Learned, Recommendations

To realize the effects intended by the project, it would be desirable to implement educational activities to promote usage of irrigation facilities, and it would also be desirable to enhance knowledge and service through introduction of agricultural technology and agricultural financing.

Number of Ex-Ante Evaluations by Area (FY2005)

Southeast Asia	19
East Asia	1
South Asia & Central Asia	19
Africa	8
Central & South America	3

A study was undertaken and a loan agreement was signed in FY2005 for the Borj Cedria Science and Technology Park Development Project in Tunisia, given the increasing salience of problems including rising unemployment particularly among the younger population, a delay in measures to deal with the rapidly increasing number of students receiving higher education, and the difficulty of finding jobs. In the ex-ante evaluation of this project, the evaluation indicators were verified for the number of students in colleges, the percentage of students receiving higher education, and the number of researchers, etc.

Rendering of University (Source: http://www.ecopark.rnrt.tn/en/index.htm)

Projects for Mid-Term Review (FY2005)

China	Gansu Small-sized Hydropower Project
	Changsha Water Supply Project
Thailand	Second Mekong International Bridge Construction Project
	Project for Revitalization of the Deteriorated Environment in the Land Reform Area through Integrated Agricultural Development
Vietnam	National Highway No.1 Bypass Road Construction Project Kuu Long (Can-Tho) Bridge Construction Project
Sri Lanka	Greater Kandy Water Supply Project
	Small and Micro Industry Enterepreneur Promotion Project (2)
Morocco	Agadir Water Supply Project
	Rural Water Supply Project (2)

In the mid-term review implemented in FY2005 for the Second Mekong International Bridge Construction Project in Thailand, it was confirmed that this project, which aims to connect the east and west corridors along the Mekong River (the border between Thailand and Laos) continues to be extremely important. The project is expected to enable two-way traffic flow of 859 vehicles/day when it is completed (in 2009), and this will basically achieve the level in the initial plan. In addition, in order to further realize the effectiveness of the project in the future, establishment of a system is being sought to promote the smooth flow of traffic, including mutual exchange of commercial transport rights and simplification of customs procedures.

Projects for Ex-Post Monitoring (FY2005)

Indonesia	Bila Irrigation Project (1) (2)
	Rehabilitation of Diesel Railcars Project, Diesel Railcar Rehabilitation Project
Philippines	Metro Manila Interchange Construction Project (1) - (3)
Myanmar	Gas Turbine Power Station Project (Rangoon)
Bangladesh	Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project
	Rural Development Credit Program (Grameen Bank)
Pakistan	Second 220KV Guddu - Sibbiquetta Transmission Project
	Bin Qasim Thermal Power Station Extension Unit 6 Project (1) (2)
Brazil	Northeast Irrigation Project
Mexico	The Mexico City Sulfur Dioxide Emission Reduction Project

In the ex-post monitoring implemented in FY2005 for the Rural Development Credit Program (Grameen Bank) in Bangladesh, it was confirmed that the living standards and the income, savings, and food supply conditions of loan recipients were steadily improving. Their ability to repay their loans remained at a high level in continuation from the time of the ex-post evaluation, and there were no problems in operation and maintenance of the facilities, etc., constructed using loans.

Furthermore, the Grameen Bank, the beneficiary of this project, and its founder Muhammad Yunus was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize in 2006.

Overview of Ex-Post Evaluation (p. 17, 18)

1. Based on International Evaluation Criteria

JBIC employs the five evaluation criteria, DAC (Development Assistance Committee) of OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), which serve as an international evaluation criteria. In the ex-post evaluation, JBIC assesses several points, including whether the project is consistent with the policies of developing countries (relevance), how short the time and how low the cost required to complete the project was (efficiency), whether effects are being realized as planned (effectiveness and impact), and whether the effects are likely to continue in the future (sustainability).

2. Conducted Entirely by External Evaluator

External evaluators, who are experts in development assistance or evaluation selected through competitions by public biddings, confer with the government of the developing country and the executing agency, collect data from beneficiaries, and conduct the project site survey. In cooperation with JBIC, external evaluators perform a final evaluation and assign a project rating. When there is a discrepancy between the JBIC and the external evaluators, opinions of both are referred.

3. Rating Based on Evaluation Results

Since FY2004, JBIC has adopted four levels rating for all the ex-post project evaluation. The projects are rated according to one of four categories: A: highly satisfactory; B: satisfactory; C: moderately satisfactory; and D: unsatisfactory.

4. Inclusion of Opinions from Experts form Developing Countries

To enhance the objectivity of the evaluations, JBIC obtains third-party opinion by asking to verify the evaluation results for each project ex-post evaluation from experts in developing countries.

5. Sharing Evaluation Results with Developing Countries (Improving Policy and Projects by Using Lessons Learned and Recommendations from the evaluation)

By sharing all the evaluation results including lessons learned and recommendations obtained through evaluation with developing countries, JBIC aims to improve development assistance operation and policies. Moreover, the evaluation results are shared with the Japanese government and JICA.

6. Discussion by the Yen Loan Evaluation Expert Committee

The Yen Loan Evaluation Expert Committee*, which includes external experts, has been held since FY2002. Efforts are made to reflect the matters discussed in this committee to further fulfill the evaluation activity.

* In FY2006, the name was changed from the Ex-post Evaluation of ODA Loan Project Feedback Committee.

7. All Evaluation Results Are Published

To ensure the public accountability, JBIC publishes the evaluation results, ratings, and the third-party opinions. For the full version, please see the JBIC's web site.
(http://www.jbic.go.jp/english/oec/post/index.php).

8. Improvement of the Operation through the Feedback of Evaluation Results

JBIC feeds back the ex-post evaluation results including lessons learned and recommendation to the future and on-going projects. In particular, in ex-ante evaluation and Special Assistance Facilities (SAF), ex-post evaluation results for similar projects in the past are reflected, contributing to project improvements.

Forestry Sector Project in the Philippines
(Ex-Post Evaluation conducted in FY2005)

In the interest of expanding forest area and raising household income in the Philippines, this project performed surveys and mapping, established regional development plans, organized residents, and carried out activities pertaining to afforestation. Currently, JBIC is studying a separate new afforestation project in the Philippines, and in planning the new project, JBIC intends to incorporate the following items based on the ex-post evaluation result of the Forestry Sector Project.

1) Introduction of a livelihood improvement program to provide incentive to the local residents for afforestation projects.
2) Introduction of a screening process for NGOs involved in the project to ensure their capability and active utilization of NGOs that pass the screening process.
3) Provision of written guidelines for operation and maintenance of the afforestation area.

Even greater effectiveness can be expected in the new project currently being studied than in the completed project because the new project is being planned utilizing the recommendations of the completed project's ex-post evaluation.

Locomotive Factory Manufacturing Project in Pakistan
(Ex-post Evaluation conducted in FY2004)

With the objective of gradually achieving domestic manufacture of locomotives, this project constructed a locomotive factory and transferred locomotive manufacturing technology to Pakistan. Because actual results for locomotive manufacture did not meet expectations, the project was given a D rating in the ex-post evaluation. In response to that evaluation, several recommendations were devised. First, to improve operations, it was recommended that the Pakistan National Railway (the project's executing agency) should be turned into a public corporation and should allow the entry of the private sector into some parts of its operation. At the same time, it was also recommended that market research should be conducted focusing on long-distance heavyweight cargo transport and that the strategic installation of infrastructure is required. Second, it was recommended that a study should be done on ways to enhance administrative efficiency, including the breakup of the locomotive factory into separate companies.

After receiving these evaluation results, together with the executing agency and the Pakistani Government, JBIC conducted studies on how to improve this project. Specifically, through the Special Assistance for Project Sustainability (SAPS), which forms part of the SAF, JBIC conducted an assessment regarding the various issues facing, and the orientation for the future reform of, the Pakistan National Railway, and JBIC investigated measures to utilize the locomotive factory and proposed services that the factory could supply.

Examples of JBIC's Initiatives in Evaluations

Thematic Evaluation (p. 43-50)

JBIC sets particular themes and conducts "thematic evaluations" in which the evaluations are conducted from viewpoints that differs from that of project evaluation. Below are some of the thematic evaluations conducted in FY2005.

Increasing the Development Impact of ODA Loan Projects through Collaboration with JICA (p. 43, 44)

So that the development projects undertaken by JBIC are attractive to the borrower countries, we are aware that it is desirable to conduct each stage, from preparation to implementation and follow-up, together with detailed technical cooperation, to ensure mobility, efficiency, and sustainability in the implementation of the development project. In this context, collaboration has been promoted between JBIC's development projects and JICA's various technical cooperation schemes, as part of the activity aimed at maximizing effects and improving the operation of Japan's ODA. Using actual examples of collaboration heretofore between JBIC's development projects and JICA's technical cooperation, this evaluation studied the effects of collaboration on JBIC's development projects and enumerated the lessons learned.

Bangladesh
Impact Assessment of Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Project on Poverty Reduction (p. 47, 48)

This was an evaluation of a JBIC development project that aimed to remove the east-west transport problem by constructing a bridge on the Jamuna River and thereby promote correction of the east-west disparities. The evaluation adopted a hypothesis concerning the avenues of realizing the project's effects, attempted to verify the hypothesis based on a comparison of various economic and social indicators before and after the project in communities on both the east and the west sides of the river, derived estimates on the impact of the project, and developed policy recommendations. For the analysis, data from more than 1,000 households was used.

Peru
Improvement of Living Environment and Livelihoods in Poor Communities (p. 45, 46)

The main aim of this evaluation was to analyze the impact on the beneficiaries of JBIC's development project for FONCODES, Peru's social investment fund, by applying various impact evaluation methods. Utilizing a quasi-design of experiments method that applies econometric techniques, a with/without analysis was conducted on the three subproject areas of potable water, roads, and small-scale electrification, which were selected with resident participation. Through this, the evaluation attempted to estimate the effects on indicators related to the Millennium Development Goals.

Sri Lanka
Joint Stakeholder Analysis of Urban Road Projects for Improving Project Implementation Management (p. 49, 50)

This evaluation conducted ex-post stakeholder analysis of each stage (ex-ante, mid-term, and ex-post) of the project and derived lessons for future projects by searching for more efficient and effective methods of management. Moreover, this evaluation was conducted jointly with Sri Lanka, with the aims of improving the quality of the evaluation as well as strengthening the ownership of the evaluation on the Sri Lankan side.

Joint Evaluations with Developing Countries (p. 34)

With the aim of enabling developing countries to conduct their own evaluations, in FY2004 JBIC began joint evaluations which are carried out cooperatively by the external evaluators to whom JBIC consigns evaluations, the planning agencies of the developing countries, and executing agencies. In connection with this, JBIC signed a cooperation agreement in May 2006 with the National Development Planning Agency of Indonesia (BAPPENAS) and the National Economic Development Agency of the Philippines (NEDA), with the aim of enhancing development project evaluations and monitoring. The purposes of the agreements are to promote transfer of monitoring methods, evaluation methods, and technology for yen loan projects, through joint evaluations, etc. With the aim of establishing a mechanism so that developing countries' governments can better maximize the effects of yen loan projects by using the lessons learned and the recommendations gained from the monitoring and the evaluations, JBIC plans to hold regular discussions with BAPPENAS and NEDA to discuss and make recommendations for measures to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of projects.

Expert Monitor (p. 38-40) / Interview (p. 41, 42)

In addition to employing external evaluators, JBIC engages experts to inspect development projects in order to ensure that evaluations are conducted from multiple viewpoints.

Expert Monitors for This Fiscal Year

Hiromitsu Muta
(Professor at Tokyo Institute of Technology)
February – March 2006 Sri Lanka
- Baseline Road Project (1) (2)
- Environmentally Friendly Solutions Fund

Keiichi Iwasaki
(Deputy Chief Editorial Writer, The Sankei Shimbun)
June 2006 India
- Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project
- Eastern Karnataka Afforestation Project
- Bangalore Metro Rail Project
- Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Project

Masahiko Kojima
(Professor, National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies)
September 2006 Vietnam
- Transport Infrastructure Development in Hanoi, Drainage Project for Environment Improvement in Hanoi
- Environmentally Friendly Solutions Fund
- North Vietnam Transport Infrastructure Develpment (National Highways No. 5, No. 10, and No. 18, Bay Chay Bridge, and Hai Phong Port)
- Northwestern Vietnam Living Condition Improvement (Small-Scale Pro Poor Infrastructure Development Project)

This year, JBIC asked the newscaster Mitsuyo Kusano to inspect development projects in Bangladesh and interviewed her concerning what she saw and felt onsite.

Extract from Interview with Mitsuyo Kusano

— I feel that I want to express my heartfelt respect for everyone who is involved in development and assistance in Bangladesh.

— In a farm village in Greater Faridpur where infrastructure development was carried out with participation of the farmers, the people had given up until now, thinking, "Nothing will happen, no matter what we say. No one will help." But now, local women are beginning to share a sense of hope that "If we say what we need and make efforts to achieve it, then we can resolve our problems one by one and we can change our lives." That was extremely moving.

— I think that we should not give up, in any sense of the word, on Japanese ODA from here forward, and I hope ODA will not become less active. It may be good to speak out a little more that "Japanese ODA is serving wonderful purposes." Saying that loud and clear may contradict the modesty that is considered a virtue in Japan or may contradict the Japanese sense of aesthetics, but I think it is okay to get the recognition that the actual contributions deserve.

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