

EX-POST MONITORING

Ex-post monitoring is carried out to verify the effectiveness, impacts, and sustainability of completed projects.






Significance and Outline of Ex-Post Monitoring

Ex-post monitoring is conducted seven years after project completion to determine whether the project continues to achieve its impacts and effectiveness, whether there are any issues regarding the technical, organizational, or financial aspects of the executing agency, and whether any issues with operation and maintenance have come to the fore. The ex-post monitoring also seeks to identify how well relevant organizations and bodies are following the

lessons and recommendations from its ex-post evaluation. Ex-post monitoring was conducted in FY2006 for 10 projects for which concerns were pointed out at the time of ex-post evaluation regarding achievement of project results and/or sustainability, in order to promote tangible sustainable development under developing countries' ownership.

List of Results

Country	Project Name	Evaluation Results	
Indonesia	Semarang Port Development Project (2-1) (2-2)	Volume of container freight handled is growing by 7% per year on average, contributing to the regional economy. No problem was observed with the maintenance of facilities and equipment built and provided by this project. However, the ground of Semarang Port is sinking due to an external factor, namely, the excessive pumping of groundwater. This is a serious problem, and urgent rehabilitation work is recommended. At the same time, water supply/demand management by Semarang city is desirable for fundamental solution to the port's sinking ground problem.	
	South Sumatra Swamp Improvement Project	While cultivated area excluding rice has decreased compared to the time of the ex-post evaluation, there is a progressive shift to more profitable crops on the reduced cultivated land. Problems regarding the organization and financial condition of the executing agency pointed out at the time of ex-post evaluation still exist. There are difficulties with proper maintenance for the facilities and equipment built and provided by this project, so it is desirable to conduct rehabilitation and to improve the organization and financial condition of the maintenance agency.	
Philippines	Rural Road Network Development Project (1)	Since the time of the ex-post evaluation, the majority of the improved road continues to play a vital role in the lives of residents, with improved access to medical services, farm land, and markets, which also stimulates economic activities. Minimal maintenance is being conducted within a limited budget, but it is necessary to secure a systematic maintenance budget and perform periodic maintenance.	
	Revitalization of Main Line South Project	The service record shows a declining trend from the time of the ex-post evaluation and the service has been suspended since September 2006 due to typhoon damage. Improvement in service continues to be difficult due to lack of technicians and insufficient budget for restoration and operation and maintenance. Many are in favor of its rehabilitation, as it is a low cost means of transportation. Thus measures to improve its management are desirable.	
Sri Lanka	Transportation Rehabilitation Project (Railways)	Given the aged condition of the infrastructure of the executing agency, and its inability to meet demand for passenger numbers and freight volume, the railway infrastructure and equipment for locomotive workshops provided by this project is producing a certain effect on maintenance of transport capacity. The lack of operation and maintenance funds is affecting the transport capacity, spare parts procurement, and staff training, so further efforts to increase revenues are desirable.	

Country	Project Name	Evaluation Results	
Pakistan	Track Circuits at 94 Mainline Stations Project	The track circuits installed have been functioning effectively since the time of the ex-post evaluation, and have helped prevent train collisions at stations covered by the project. The operation and maintenance capacity is also sufficient. Financially, it continues to be in constant deficit and relies on subsidies from the national treasury, thus attempts to increase revenue by improving services.	
Nepal	Udaipur Cement Project	The project is producing extremely high quality cement, but despite the SAPS and JICA technical assistance provided after ex-post evaluation, the amount of cement production is declining further. The executing agency remains in constant deficit, so maintenance condition of the production facility is worsening due to a lack of spare parts, deficient planned and preventative maintenance, and the low level of maintenance capabilities. Various measures to improve the management situation are desirable.	
India	Teesta Canal Hydroelectric Project (1) (2)	Water flows have been restricted to avoid the risk of collapsing canal revetments and levees, and the discharge in the dry seasons has been halted since FY2003 for repair work. This resulted in insufficient water flows, and the electricity generation was less than 1/3 of planned for the past four years. However, electricity generation is expected to recover after repairs end in autumn 2008. On the other hand, the financial condition noted at the time of the ex-post evaluation has greatly improved, and with the future recovery of electricity generation, greater project effects are expected.	
Chile	Railway Rehabilitation Project	The accident rate is decreasing in general, with project effects on improved operating safety also achieved since the ex-post evaluation. The number of rail users has increased on some rail lines, but inefficient operations are an issue, especially on long distance lines. Also, similar to at the time of the ex-post evaluation, the financial condition of the executing agency continues to be a concern, and improvement of the management is necessary.	
Peru	Health Service Strengthening Project	Expansion and quality improvements continue in medical services, and equipment provided by the ODA loan project is also playing a notable role in the basic infrastructure of medical facilities in poor regions. On the other hand, lack of maintenance budgets is a factor affecting the operating rates of equipment; therefore securing proper budgets and further improving the maintenance situation are necessary.	

External Evaluators

*Listed in Japanese syllabary order. Titles omitted.

External Evaluator	Career Summary
Koichiro Ishimori Value Frontier Co., Ltd.	Completed doctoral course work at the Science Policy Research Unit of the University of Sussex (UK). Working in his current post since 2006. Specializes in development project evaluations and water resources policy.
Hajime Sonoda Global Group 21 Japan, Ltd.	Graduated from the Graduate School of Engineering, Tokyo University, majoring in urban planning. After working as a researcher for domestic research institutes, consultant, etc., came to his present post in 2005. Specializes in project evaluation and management, and urban and housing environment planning.
Atsushi Hashimoto Maenam Advisory Co., Ltd.	Graduated from the School of Law, Waseda University. After work including at the Overseas Economic Cooperation Funds (OECF), assumed current position in 2003. Specializes in project formation, economic and financial analysis, supervision, and evaluation.
Kenji Momota IC Net Limited	Graduated from the School of Law, Waseda University. After working in private industry, came to his present post in 2001. Specializes in ODA project evaluations, economic and financial analysis, and studies of economic and policy systems.