V Evaluation by Overseas Offices

Indonesia

Radio and Television Training Center

Project Sites

Yogyakarta

1. Background of Project

Since the islands of Indonesia are so rich in geographical and cultural diversity, radio and television must play a large role in the promotion of unification and modernization. The Indonesian Government planned the establishment of the Multi Media Training Center (MMTC) in order to cultivate engineers in the field of broadcasting technology including radio, television, and film.

In FY1982, through grant aid, Japan provided the MMTC facility and equipment, and at the same time, from 1983 until 1992, implemented project-type technical cooperation in order to improve the broadcasting technology engineer training ability at the MMTC. Also, in FY1990, through grant aid, Japan renewed superannuated equipment.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1982, FY1990 (grant aid)

October 1983-October 1992 (Project-type technical cooperation)

(2) Type of Cooperation

Grant aid, Project-type technical cooperation

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Ministry of Information, Multimedia Training Center (MMTC)

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

To enrich radio and television broadcasting in Indonesia.

2) Project Purpose

To improve the MMTC's function of cultivating radio/television broadcasting technology engineers.

3) Outputs

a) To enrich the MMTC's training facilities and equipment.

b) To improve the education and training abilities as well as the facilities management abilities of MMTC instructors.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term experts	23
Short-term experts	36
Trainees received	53
Equipment	approx. 560 million yen
Grant	total 2.63 billion yen (E/N amount)

Indonesian Side

Counterparts	20
Facilities	
Local cost	approx. 6.53 billion rupias (approx. 95 million yen)

3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Indonesia Office
(Commissioned to Polling Center)

4. Period of Evaluation

March 1999

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

The inputs from the Japanese side were appropriate in quality, quantity, and timing. In FY1982, the newest (at that time) facilities and equipment were provided to the MMTC, and the renewal and addition of equipment in FY1990 further enriched the level of equipment at MMTC. Additionally, the effective transfer of technology from Japanese experts to Indonesian counterparts contributed to the strengthening of the MMTC's training function.

Although communication between the experts and the counterparts was not initially adequate due to problems in language ability on the Indonesian side, this was later improved through efforts on both sides.

(2) Effectiveness

Through this project, satisfactory training facilities and

equipment were provided to the MMTC, and the education and training abilities as well as the facility management capabilities of the counterparts were improved.

The number of trainees who participated in the MMTC training program rose from 72 in 1985 to 204 in 1992. By 1998, it had grown to 252, increasing every year. The graduation rate also increased from 81.2% in 1985 to 97.5% in 1992, and by 1998 had improved to 98.9%.

Therefore, because the engineer training function at the MMTC was strengthened, it is thought that this project has accomplished its objective.

(3) Impact

The MMTC has been is contributing to the improvement in the quality of Indonesia's radio and television broadcasting through the cultivation of human resources for Television of the Republic of Indonesia, Radio of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Ministry of Information Regional Office. Also, the MMTC's facilities are used in the activities of local governments and universities.

(4) Relevance

In order to promote modernization and national unification in Indonesia, the Government's position of placing emphasis on the function of state-operated broadcasting remains unchanged, and this project continues to be extremely significant even today.

(5) Sustainability

The MMTC has grown to be an institute that plays the central role of executive education in the broadcasting field in Indonesia. Management conditions at the MMTC are good, and efforts have been made to further improve the training. There are no major problems in the organizational sustainability of the MMTC. Although financially, it is operating under the circumstances of economic crisis, Government budgetary measures have been taken to some extent. In the future, an important issue will be how to respond to technological innovation, focusing on digitalization, in the context of limited resources.

TV program production practice

Studio camera practice

Myanmar

Urban Water Supply Project

Project Sites

Monywa, Pakokku, Yenanchaung, Magway, Taungdwingyi, Shewbo, Thazi, Pyawbwe, Yamethin, Pyinmana, Pyay

1. Background of Project

The arid areas in Central Myanmar were troubled with an extreme lack of drinking water and water for general living purposes, and the fall in sanitation posed a serious problem. Water was supplied in part to certain areas in the metropolitan region. However, due to financial difficulties and an increase in population, the circumstances for water supply had become difficult.

For this reason, Japan provided water supply facilities for groundwater use to two cities in 1981 and nine cities in 1985 through grant aid. Furthermore, in FY1995, Japan supplied spare parts as part of follow-up cooperation.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1981, FY1985
FY1995 (follow-up)

(2) Type of Cooperation

Grant aid

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

For residents of 11 cities to be able to lead healthy lives.

2) Project Purpose

To make possible the provision of clean water through water lines in 11 cities.

3) Outputs

a) To dig wells.
b) To establish water supply facilities (pump facilities, water storage tanks, water distribution facilities).
c) To transfer water facility maintenance technology.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Grant	total 3.52 billion yen (E/N amount)
Parts	17 million yen (follow-up)

Myanmar Side

Land
Local cost

3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Myanmar Office
(Commissioned to Mr. U Soe Oo)

4. Period of Evaluation

October 1998-January 1999

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

In this project, since the Myanmar side gathered the most proficient engineers from each ministry, and made efforts to receive technology from the Japanese contractors, well-digging and facility maintenance technologies were transferred accurately from the Japanese side to the Myanmar side. Consequently, facility construction was implemented smoothly.

Additionally, this project was implemented in stages-two cities in FY1981 and nine cities in FY1985. This proved to be an appropriate method, because the cooperation in the first two cities was investigated and ascertained to be effective, after which cooperation was extended to an additional nine cities.

(2) Effectiveness

Water supply systems were completed in 11 cities, which were facing a serious water shortage in the arid regions and surrounding areas of central Myanmar. As a result, because approximately 690,000 residents became able to enjoy plenty of safe and clean water, this project's objective was met.

(3) Impact

As a result of the provision of safe and clean water, sanitation levels for local residents improved, and labor productivity increased as well.

(4) Relevance

The securing of clean water is essential for human life. It is expected that the water supply facilities provided through this project will be used effectively by residents, and therefore the relevance of this project is high.

(5) Sustainability

The Department of Development Affairs of the Ministry for Progress of Border Areas and National Races and Development Affairs and Township Development Committees in each city have secured funding and human resources for maintaining water supply facilities. Although the Myanmar side has had trouble exchanging old machine parts, all water supply facilities are in operation.

It is said that the people of Myanmar "respect diligence," which is common with Japanese people. Under the cultural background, Japanese maintenance methods, including concern for the careful treatment of equipment, were transferred to the Myanmar side and have been succeeded to.

However, the machinery and the facilities have become extremely old, and because the power supply is unstable, there are numerous breakdowns of water pumps. As a result, the Myanmar Government and local residents are working on the acquisition of spare parts.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Recommendations

This project was performed smoothly, and good results have continued since the handover to the Myanmar side. However, the frequency of pump breakdowns due to the superannuation of equipment and the instability of the power supply has become an issue.

Spare parts will be necessary for the maintenance of the water supply facilities and equipment, but because the Myanmar side does not have sufficient funds, it is desirable that the supply of spare parts be considered through follow-up cooperation.

Booster pumps installed in a pump shed

Intake from a lake

Philippines

Cooperation for Sewage Treatment in Baguio City

Project Sites

Baguio

1. Background of Project

The tourist city of Baguio was growing at a rapid rate, even though urban infrastructure development was lagging behind. In particular, because Baguio did not have a city sewage treatment plant, dirty water was being discharged into rivers without being treated, and the basin water system became polluted. As a result, Baguio's reputation as a vegetable supplying area decreased, and the neighboring city of La Trinidad filed a lawsuit against the damages caused by incidents of water contamination.

Based on these conditions, in order to solve this problem quickly, the Philippine Government requested grant aid from Japan for the construction of a sewage treatment facility. In response, Japan built a sewage treatment facility in FY1984 through grant aid.

At that time, it had been determined that the Baguio side would pay for the establishment of the sewage network itself, but because of typhoon damage, the city's finances were strained and construction ceased. Consequently, the sewage treatment facility had been operating at only from 16-28 percent of its capability. Therefore, from FY1991 to FY1992, Japan provided grant aid for the purpose of constructing and expanding the pre-existing sewage networks.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1984, FY1991 and FY 1992

(2) Type of Cooperation

Grant aid

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Local Water Utilities Administration, Baguio City

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

To improve water quality in rivers surrounding the city of Baguio and to improve the hygiene environment for residents.

2) Project Purpose

To improve Baguio's sewage treatment capability.

3) Outputs

a) To construct a sewage treatment facility in Baguio.

b) To establish a sewage treatment network in the Balili river basin in Baguio.

c) To provide water-quality investigation instruments.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Grant — total 2.691 billion yen (E/N amount)

Philippine Side

Construction of access roads to sewage treatment plant

Local cost

3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Philippines Office
(Commissioned to Mr. Ray Gerona)

4. Period of Evaluation

December 1998-March 1999

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

The construction of a sewage treatment plant and the establishment of a sewage network through Japanese grant aid were implemented according to the original plan, and were handed over to the Philippine side.

However, due to worsening financial conditions as a result of typhoon damage, the Baguio side was not able to establish a sewage network in a timely manner, and requested additional grant aid from Japan. As a result, the realization of a sewage treatment system in Baguio took more than eight years.

(2) Effectiveness

From FY1991 through FY1992, 18.517km of sewage pipes were laid through grant aid, and the Baguio side had laid 14.076km of sewage pipes by 1998. These pipes cover 63 of the city's 129 districts. The amount treated by the sewage

treatment facility has increased drastically from 1,400m^3 to 2400m^3 per day in 1991 to 5556m^3 per day at the present time. The sewage treatment system developed through this project has an extremely important function for Baguio.

Because a collection system for sewage treatment fees has not been established, it has been pointed out that the budget is insufficient. However, because of the progress on sewage pipe construction which is being continually conducted by the city of Baguio, it is expected that the amount of water treated will increase further.[1)]

(3) Impact

Judging from the value of the biological oxygen demand (BOD), water quality of the Balili River has improved since 1984. Actually, the lawsuit brought against the city of Baguio by the city of La Trinidad was dropped, and complaints from farmers about the drop in vegetable sales due to water-quality contamination have decreased.

(4) Relevance

Considering Baguio's position as a tourist city and a vegetable-producing region, this project's necessity and importance is high. Additionally, because this project meets the needs of residents, its relevance is high.

(5) Sustainability

Although it has been difficult for the Philippines to acquire parts for some of the machinery, the maintenance situation of the other equipment is good. However, in order to increase the sustainability of the project, the construction of a system of cooperation with related organizations (such as Local Water Utilities Administration and the city of Baguio), the establishment of a fee-collection system, work to connect every household to sewage lines, and hygiene education for local residents will all be necessary.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

Because this project was implemented at a time when the city of Baguio did not have the power to connect each household to sewage pipes or to collect fees, the operating rate and the sustainability of the sewage treatment facility remains an important issue. It is desirable that, at the time the plan is formulated, if necessary, guidance and advice be given concerning a maintenance and management system following the completion of the facility, considering the opinions of local residents and the financial and implementation capabilities of partner organization.

(2) Recommendations

In the future, it is expected that the Philippine side will encourage the establishment of a fee-collection system and the connection of every household to sewage pipes, as well as conduct hygiene education for local residents.

Sewage pipes continue to be laid in the city of Baguio

1) Afterwards, in a monitoring survey performed by the JICA Philippines Office in October 1999, it became clear that the water treatment amount had reached 6,925m^3 per day and had therefore attained a operating rate of 81%.