

Development Assistance Terminology and JICA Terminology

- **ADB: Asian Development Bank**

- **Aftercare Cooperation**

A form of cooperation aimed at further sustainable development of the fruits of cooperation through providing supplementary technical guidance and suitable improvement measures for the technology whose level is declining or new technology developed after the end of cooperation in projects which has already concluded and has been managed by a partner country. Specifically, this can include repair of supplied equipment, supply of new equipment and supplemental technical guidance by Japanese experts.

- **Aid for Increased Food Production**

A grant aid scheme. In order to find a basic solution to food problems in the developing world, the main priority must be to increase food production through the autonomous efforts of the producers themselves. Aid for Increased Food Production is aimed at developing countries striving for self-sufficiency and involves the provision of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and agricultural machinery.

- **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**

A regional cooperation organization originally formed by five Southeast Asian countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore and Thailand). Since then, new members have joined, with Brunei joining in 1984, Viet Nam in 1995, and Laos and Myanmar in 1997.

- **AUSAid: Australian Agency for International Development**

- **Basic Design Study (B/D)**

Japan's grant aid programs are initiated on the basis of decisions taken by the Japanese government in connections with matters such as the appropriateness and content of aid, such decisions in turn being based generally upon basic design studies conducted by JICA. Basic design studies are carried out with a view to exploring the possibilities of a project and creating an optimum and alternative plan for its realization. The main items concerned in such studies include basic design, construction costs, work processes, alternative plans, economic and technical feasibility, financial concerns, and administrative systems.

- **Basic Human Needs (BHN)**

A new aid concept intended to provide aid in forms likely to be of direct usefulness to people with the lowest incomes. The concept is rooted in the awareness that aid as administered in the past has not always served to raise the standards of living of the poorest sectors of society in developing countries. BHN refers specifically to the basic materials required for daily living such as food, housing and clothing, and to fundamental needs such as safe drinking water, sanitary facilities, health care and education.

- **Basic Study**

Before Japan carries out cooperation based on a request from a partner country, the partner country's development plan or the role sharing with other aid organizations may be obscure, or the cooperation effects or its impacts on the environment and society, or the sustainability of the development may be unclear. In order to clear up such points, JICA supports preparation of request contents by such means as carrying out project formulation studies and supplementing items that are lacking, as well as the consultation of study teams with the partner country government and others.

- **Bilateral Aid**

A classification of official development assistance (ODA) referring to aid implemented between a donor country and a partner country. Among the benefits of bilateral aid are: the opportunity it provides for donor countries to offer dynamic aid finely tailored to the needs of the partners; and the aid policies and achievements of donor countries leave a direct impression on partner countries, thereby contributing to the furtherance of friendly relations between donors and partners.

- **Counterpart Fund**

Counterpart funds are funds acquired by the government of a partner country when materials purchased through aid for increased food production and non-project grant aid, for example, are sold domestically in the partner country, and is utilized for economic and social development following consultations with the Japanese Government.

- **Counterparts**

Local technical experts who work together with JICA experts and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers sent to developing countries to provide technical assistance. Counterparts have received technical instruction from these JICA experts or Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.

- **Country Focused Group Training Course**

These training courses limit participation to a certain country or region. Training subjects are narrowed down to focus on development issues that are unique to the country or region involved, and 5-10 trainees are accepted.

- **DAC: Development Assistance Committee**

- **Detailed Design (D/D)**

Detailed design includes such items as detailed design specification, written estimates, and books documents related to bidding. Ordinarily, these are considered as forming part of the construction at the implementation stage of the project in question. From this viewpoint, the expenditure necessary for detailed design is generally covered from the pertinent construction funds. However, if the implementation of detailed design is thought to have ample significance as technical

cooperation, part of this cooperation may be carried out in the form of a development study.

- **Development Specialist**

An expert directly recruited and commissioned by JICA as personnel capable of engaging in technical cooperation activities. Development specialists work abroad and in Japan on a rotating basis. They work overseas as project leaders, long-and short-term experts, and as team leaders of various studies. They are also engaged in a wide range of work within Japan, including instructing in the training of experts to be newly dispatched, aid-related research, and dispensing technical advice to experts who have been dispatched.

- **Development Study**

In this kind of operation, a study team is dispatched in order to prepare public development plans that play an important role in social and economic development in developing countries in sectors such as electric power, ports, roads, transportation, communication, irrigation and water resource development. The team prepares a basic plan for the project(s) needed for development. Development study results are used as basic materials for policy decisions in the developing country, as well as basic material when the developing country is requesting financial cooperation from a donor country or international organization.

- **Dispatch of Experts**

Experts dispatched to developing countries and international organizations carry out drafting of development plans, studies, research, instruction, dissemination activities, consulting and other work at a variety of locations, including government-related organizations, testing and research institutes, schools and instruction and training institutions. As for the selection of experts, JICA either asks recommendations of appropriate personnel of related ministries and agencies, or chooses from among experts who are already registered. There are two types of experts, depending on the method of dispatch: individual expert and project expert. The former is individually dispatched, while the latter is dispatched in accordance with project-type technical cooperation. Experts are also classified by length of dispatch term into long-term (one year or longer) and short-term (less than one year).

- **Exchange of Notes (E/N)**

A kind of broad pact that is a form of specific agreement concluded among two or more states or international organizations. In an E/N that is exchanged when aid is provided the content of provided aid agreed by the partner country is described as an agreement between governments. In the case of grant aid, funds are provided based on E/N. However, in the case of yen loans, a loan agreement (L/A) is subsequently concluded among the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (at present the Japan Bank for International Cooperation), the partner country.

- **Expert Team Dispatch Program (Mini-project)**

The dispatch of experts is considered the core of cooperation, and reception of trainees and supply of equipment are combined organically as needed. The cooperation period is in principle three years. The cooperation under this program

is not large-scale cooperation that includes the startup of new organizations and systems. Instead, it is designed to offer instruction and advice to counterparts on specific technology topics while working within the existing local organizational structure.

- **FAO: United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization**

- **Feasibility Study (F/S)**

A feasibility study investigates the economic and financial possibility of implementation, the relevance and the investment effects on projects. Routinely it attempts to objectively demonstrate whether the implementation of a project is feasible socially, technically, economically and financially, and form the hub of development study projects.

- **Five Evaluation Criteria**

JICA employ the following five standards of evaluation: efficiency, effectiveness, impact, relevance, sustainability.

- **Follow-up**

When problems arise in a project with which JICA cooperated, JICA supports self-reliance of the project by providing additional cooperation such as the dispatch of experts and the supply of equipment.

- **General Information (GI)**

JICA submits GI to the governments of partner countries upon implementing a group training course documentation that includes information such as training course purpose, period, curriculum, entrance requirements, the organization carrying out training and the conditions during the stay for training.

- **Global Issues**

Issues with global repercussions such as the environment, population, HIV/AIDS, WID and the illegal drugs trade; also issues that can be addressed only through international cooperation.

- **IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development**

- **IBD: Inter-American Development Bank**

- **In-country Training Program**

A type of training implemented by JICA. People from developing countries who have received training on the basis of technical cooperation from Japan provides training aimed at transferring and disseminating technology within their countries.

- **Individual Expert**

Individual experts are dispatched through expert dispatch programs in accordance with an individual request from a developing country. The individual expert (there are cases where numerous experts are dispatched as a team) is dispatched for the transfer of technology in question.

- **Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV)**

This program promotes and fosters volunteer activities

by the youth of Japan who live and work with local residents in developing countries and who make efforts to assist the economic and social development of the region to which they are dispatched.

- **Least Among Less Developed Countries (LLDC)**

A classification of developing countries that refers to countries where development is particularly lagging behind.

- **Local Costs**

Of the funds necessary for the implementation of projects, the outlay that should essentially be shouldered by the partner country (expenditure required to develop and reserve a project site, construct part of the facilities, maintain and manage the facilities, and manage the project) is generally termed a local cost.

- **Master Plan Study (M/P)**

The M/P is a study carried out to formulate basic programs for various kinds of development programs. It is usually implemented respectively at national and regional levels, across different sectors, and the levels of the individual projects in question. The formulation of a master plan is a necessary study carried out as an initial stage when several kinds of projects are integrated and there is a strong coloration of regional development, or when the project is formed from a multipurpose project. Formulation of economic development plans is also encompassed in its areas of study.

- **Mercado Comun del Sur (MERCOSUR)**

An intraregional market founded in 1991 by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

- **Mini-projects**

See Dispatch of Individual Specialist Teams

- **Minutes**

Simple conference records exchanged between the governments of partner countries and the Japanese side.

- **Multilateral Aid**

A field of official development assistance (ODA) involving cooperation with development in developing countries through provision of funds to the World Bank and international organizations. Aid provided through international organizations has access to the advanced specialized knowledge, abundant experience and worldwide aid networks possessed by international organizations. It also maintains political neutrality as a consequence of passing through international organizations. These two features have several benefits: multilateral aid makes it possible to provide refugee aid and aid for global environmental issues, which cannot be easily handled through bilateral aid. In cases where there is insufficient information available in connection with target areas and aid approaches, aid can be provided more effectively than would be possible with bilateral aid.

- **NGO (Non-governmental Organization)**

General term for an organization which conducts activities from a non-governmental base. In the area of aid, it refers to non-profit organizations such as private-sector volunteer

groups which tackle development issues without pursuing commercial gain in either the home country or the developing country/countries. They work directly on a grassroots level with the people of the developing country, and their activities can supplement governmental economic cooperation. The cooperation approaches of NGOs have recently attracted a great deal of attention, despite the fact that their activities are not conducted on a large scale.

- **Non-project Grant Aid**

Developing countries such as those of Sub-Saharan Africa are facing serious economic difficulties, with accumulated debt increasing against a backdrop of increased population, stagnant production, inefficient economic and fiscal management and other factors. Against this backdrop, Japan decided to launch this aid scheme to support the countries' efforts for structural adjustment by providing necessary funds.

- **OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development**

- **Preliminary Study**

Development study (Scope of Work (S/W))

In a development study, before a full-fledged study is carried out, a provisional implementation plan and a basic policy are determined after a close examination of the content of the partner country's request. Based on this, a S/W study team is dispatched. In a S/W study, the content of the partner country's request is verified, the possibility of a full-fledged study and the way to conduct it are discussed, and information is gathered. S/W refers to a letter of agreement exchanged with the partner country that prescribes the range of work covered, the content and the measures to be taken by the partner country in a full-fledged study. The S/W is prepared in order to specify the basic outline of the full-fledged study.

Project-type technical cooperation

Project-type technical cooperation is implemented based on a request from a partner country. The advisability of cooperation is ordinarily appraised based on the proposal content. However, since the detailed content of the partner country's request and the content of the implementation plan cannot be minutely understood from the proposal itself, a preliminary study is performed prior to the dispatch of an implementation study team, which discusses the implementation of technical cooperation. Items that should be covered in a preliminary study are numerous and diverse, and include the relation between the and the country's national development plan, the goal of the project, the country's implementation system (budget measures, possibility for assignment of counterparts, the system in general, etc.) and scheduling.

- **Pivotal Support for Important Policies**

Direct support given to central organizations in charge of drafting important policies of the national government of a developing country undergoing a transition from an old political system to a market economy, including fiscal and monetary policy, industrial policy and regional development. This is one form of individual expert assignment program.

- **Primary Health Care (PHC)**

PHC can be readily used by all members of local communities by paying an amount corresponding to the degree of development, and represents healthcare that is indispensable to peoples' lives based on scientifically correct and socially accepted methods. PHC is composed of the following eight elements:

(1) Health education, (2) provision of food and improvement of nutrition, (3) supply of safe water and hygiene management, (4) mother and child health (including family planning), (5) preventative vaccines, (6) prevention and control of epidemic illness prevailing in regions, (7) appropriate treatment of general illnesses and injuries, and (8) supply of essential drugs.

- **Project Cycle Management (PCM)**

PCM is a methodology of appropriately managing the cycle of planning, implementation, evaluation, and its feedback.

- **Project Design Matrix (PDM)**

PDM is a project summary table showing elements such as inputs, activities, project purpose, indicators and external factors necessary for planning projects based on PDM, relevance, degree of achievement and impact of the project are verified and evaluated.

- **Project-type Technical Cooperation**

A type of technical support under which these three elements (recruitment of experts, acceptance of participants for training in Japan, and the provision of equipment) are organically linked.

- **Provision of Equipment Supply**

The provision without compensation of equipment needed generally for technology transfer. JICA provides necessary equipment as part of technical cooperation toward the effective implementation of the various types of technical cooperation project being carried out by Japan.

- **Reception of Trainees**

This program is aimed at key administrators, technicians, and researchers in developing countries and regions, and involves the transfer of knowledge and technology required by individual countries through activities conducted in Japan and developing countries. It is the most basic "human development" program implemented by JICA. This program is divided into group and individual types. The group type involves participation of around ten people in previously arranged courses. The type of course is arranged to meet the needs of one or two individuals.

- **Record of Discussions (R/D)**

R/D is a paper signed by Japan and a partner country when Japan starts each project-type technical cooperation. This paper includes items regarding cooperation content that have been agreed upon by both. Among items specified in the R/D are the purpose of cooperation, sectors covered, cooperation period, implementation schedule, the measures to be taken by Japan and those by the partner country.

- **Research Cooperation**

A type of technical cooperation occurring in the context of development aid under which Japanese researchers and researchers from a developing country conduct joint research on topics which will contribute to the improvement and development of the developing country. This system is a part of the individual expert dispatch program. The normal duration of cooperation is three years and a group consisting of several experts is dispatched. The scale of counterpart training, the provision of portable equipment, and the payment of local working expenses is much larger than when only a single expert is dispatched in the standard manner. Research cooperation thus takes on the aspect of a small project in its own right.

- **S/W**

See **Preliminary Study** Development study

- **Third-country Training Program**

A type of training implemented by a partner country in order to mainly disseminate the fruits of technology transfer from Japan to neighboring countries. The host country receives financial and technological support from Japan and trainees from neighboring countries with common natural, social or cultural environments are invited individually or in groups to be trained in the appropriate technology according to each country's local circumstances.

- **Tokyo International Conference of African Development (TICAD)**

The first conference, held in Tokyo in October 1993, was called by the Government of Japan and jointly hosted by United Nations organizations (the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries (OSCAL) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)) and the Global Coalition for Africa. In order to discuss African development, an important post-Cold-War issue for the international community, 48 African nations, 13 donor nations, and 10 international organizations and NGOs took part. In the Tokyo Declaration on African Development, which was adopted at the conference, promotion of self-help efforts toward development of Africa and strengthening of efforts on this issue by the international community were emphasized. These basic ideas were carried on in the new development strategy recognized by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in May 1996.

TICAD II was held in Tokyo in October 1998 with the participation of 80 countries, including 51 of the 53 African nations, 40 international organizations and 22 NGOs. At the conference, African Development Towards the 21st Century: The Tokyo Agenda for Action was adopted toward poverty reduction and integration into the global economy in the African region as a whole.

- **UNDP: United Nations Development Programme**

- **USAID: US Agency for International development**

- **WHO: World Health Organization**

- **WID (Women in Development)**

Refers to development projects that take into consideration the difference in social roles and needs of men and women in the local community that is the subject of aid, or that attempt to create a more gender-equal society through said development. The DAC's criteria for WID projects are that women's opinions are heard, measures are taken to promote the participation of women, women are active participants, and WID expertise is utilized.

- **Youth Invitation Program**

The Youth Invitation Program forms a part of JICA's support for personnel training. Young people who will determine the future course of developing countries are invited to Japan for one month to study their areas of expertise. They take part in residential seminars with young Japanese people in the same specialties, stay in local Japanese homes, and take part in all kinds of local activities which contribute to mutual understanding and trust as well as to the building of solid friendships.

The program started in 1984 when the first young people from ASEAN visited Japan. There has since been a gradual increase in the number of countries involved and in the number of young people coming to Japan. The countries now include those of Southwest Asia, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos, the Pacific region, Africa, Latin America, and Central Asia. Around 1,600 young people from more than 100 countries now visit Japan through this program every year.

List of Evaluated Projects

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The telephone outside plant construction center project	Project-type technical cooperation	Terminal evaluation	78
The irrigation engineering service center project	Project-type technical cooperation	Terminal evaluation	80
The research and development for the multispecies hatchery project	Project-type technical cooperation	Terminal evaluation	82
Training in industrial pollution prevention technology	Project-type technical cooperation	Terminal evaluation	84
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Construction planning of radio and television training center	Grant aid	Ex-post evaluation by overseas office	352
The project for the expansion of the multimedia training center	Grant aid	Ex-post evaluation by overseas office	
Radio and television training centre	Project-type technical cooperation	Ex-post evaluation by overseas office	
Laos			
The joint Japan-who technical cooperation for the primary health care project	Project-type technical cooperation	Terminal evaluation	90
The project for improvement of the solid waste management system in Vientiane urban area	Grant aid	Terminal evaluation	92
Malaysia			
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Center for instructors and advanced skills training	Project-type technical cooperation	Third-party evaluation	
Myanmar			
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Urban water supply project (FY1985)	Grant aid	Ex-post evaluation by overseas office	
The Philippines			
The medium-rise housing construction for low income families	Expert team dispatch program	Terminal evaluation	96
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Viet Nam			
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Asia (East and Southwest Asia)

Bangladesh

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Agricultural extension	Project-type technical cooperation	Country-program evaluation	
Establishment of central extension resources development institute	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Dormitory construction of central extension resources development institute	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Model rural development	Development study	Country-program evaluation	
Model rural development	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Agricultural development	Individual experts	Country-program evaluation	
Model rural development	Japan overseas cooperation volunteers	Country-program evaluation	
Improvement of water supply system in new district town	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Agriculture training center for women	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Meghua and Meghua-Gumti bridge construction	Development study	Country-program evaluation	
Meghua and Meghua-Gumti river bridge design	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Meghua and Meghua-Gumti bridge construction	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Meghua and Meghua-Gumti bridge construction	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Meghua and Meghua-Gumti river shore protection measures	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Storm and water drainage system improvement in Dhaka	Development study	Country-program evaluation	
Storm and water drainage system improvement in Dhaka	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Construction and rehabilitation of the sewerage	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Project for the construction of multipurpose cyclone shelter	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
The project for the contraction of multipurpose cyclone shelter (II)	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	
Project for the construction of multipurpose cyclone shelter (III)	Grant aid	Country-program evaluation	

Bhutan

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China

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India

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Mongolia

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Nepal

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Pakistan

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Slum living standard improvement project	Japan overseas cooperation volunteers	Thematic evaluation	
Automobile engineering training institute	Grant aid	Ex-post evaluation by overseas office	362
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Middle east			
Egypt			
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Maritime education (I)	Third country training program	Third-party evaluation	
Maritime education (II)	Third country training program	Third-party evaluation	
Project for replacing the training vessel	Grant aid	Third-party evaluation	
Jordan			
Systems engineering	Third country training program	Terminal evaluation	172
Project for improvement of solid waste management in major local areas	Grant aid	Ex-post evaluation by overseas office	366
Morocco			
The fisheries technical training project	Project-type technical cooperation	Terminal evaluation	174
Saudi Arabia			
Cooperation for Saudi Arabian standards organization	Individual experts	Ex-post evaluation by overseas office	368
Syria			
Improvement in the quality inspection for veterinary drugs	Expert team dispatch program	Terminal evaluation	176
Turkey			
The project for promotion of population education Phase II	Project-type technical cooperation	Terminal evaluation	178
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Africa			
Djibouti			
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Ghana			
Laboratory diagnosis of yellow fever and other EPI viral diseases (Polio and Measles)	Third country training program	Terminal evaluation by overseas office	182
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Malawi			
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Zambia

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The project for improvement of the department of pediatrics and child health of university teaching hospital	Grant aid	Terminal evaluation	206
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Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil

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Chile

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Colombia

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Honduras

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<http://www.jica.go.jp/>

Please direct inquiries regarding this Report to the Office of Evaluation and Post-Project Monitoring:

Tel: 03-5352-5064 Fax: 03-5352-5490

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