

Diagnosis and Management of HIV Infection/ AIDS and Other STDs



Project Site Metro Manila

1. Background of Project

Following the agreements concerning the "Global Issues Initiative (GII) on Population and AIDS" made at the Japan-U.S. Framework for New Economic Partnership in July 1993 and the Japan-U.S. summit meeting of February 1994, Japan expressed its active commitment to the promotion of cooperation in the fields of population and family planning and AIDS, and for implementation allocated a total of 3 billion dollars of ODA for a period of seven years from 1994.

Since the Philippines was one of the GII priority countries, Japan dispatched a Basic Study Team on AIDS in the Philippines in March 1994 for the purpose of surveying and analyzing the epidemiological situation and relevant policies of AIDS in the Philippines, thereby contributing to the planning of Japan's cooperation activities in this field.

The results of this study pointed out the need for training of personnel engaged in AIDS control in the Philippines in appropriate laboratory techniques, diagnosis and control of AIDS and other relevant diseases by the Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM).

Based on this report, the Government of the Philippines requested Japan to implement an In-country Training program on HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1995-FY1999

(2) Type of Cooperation

In-country Training Program

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Department of Health,
Research Institute for Tropical Medicine (RITM)

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

The system of diagnosis and control of HIV infection/AIDS and other STDs in each region in the Philippines is strengthened.

2) Project Purpose

Capabilities of doctors, nurses, social workers and medical technologists in the Philippines in prevention and control of HIV infection/AIDS and other STDs are strengthened.

3) Outputs

- a) Trainees acquire general knowledge on the etiology, epidemiology and pathogenesis of HIV infection/AIDS.
- b) Trainees acquire adequate knowledge and skills on the prevention, diagnosis and management of HIV infection/AIDS and other STDs.
- c) Trainees gain awareness and understanding of the social, economic, ethical and medico-legal issues in HIV infection/AIDS and other STDs.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Training expenses	approx. 9.8 million pesos (approx. 77 million yen)
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Philippine Side

Instructors and management staff
Training facilities, equipment and materials
Training expenses

3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Philippines Office
(Commissioned to Mr. Tito T. Oria, Sr., Local Consultant)

4. Period of Evaluation

14 February 2000-15 March 2000

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

All planned activities were carried out smoothly within the confines of the agreed training expenses.

(2) Effectiveness

A total of 242 persons attended the training courses for five years, which was 97 percent of the targeted 250 trainees. This rate should not be regarded as low considering the geographical condition of the Philippines (i.e., transportation difficulties inherent to island nations) and other factors.

Scores on the pre-training and post-training tests showed an average increase of about 20 percent for all training courses. From this, it was confirmed that trainees gained knowledge, skills and interest in the subjects taught. Also, the results of the survey showed that 88 percent of the 81 ex-participants responding said that they had gained their skills by attending the course, and 93 percent of the 55 Superiors of the ex-participant responding said that the techniques of the ex-participant in diagnosis and control of HIV/AIDS and other STDs were upgraded. Therefore, it was concluded that the purpose of the training program was fully achieved.

(3) Impact

Former trainees shared the acquired knowledge and techniques from the training course with colleagues in their respective hospitals/medical institutions. By doing so, they were regarded as invaluable assets within their region. Also, they started information campaigns, counseling, hygiene clinics and several other attempts to reach out to those who were potential candidates for the infection.

Trainees were supposed to form HIV/AIDS Core Teams (HACT), each of which would consist of a doctor, a nurse, a social worker and a medical technologist of respective regions, and train local health personnel. For the future dissemination of knowledge and techniques in the related field, financial support from the central

government would be indispensable.

(4) Relevance

As HIV/AIDS-related issues are one of the top priorities of the national health policy of the Philippines as well as in the global context, the purpose to strengthen regional capabilities in the prevention and control of HIV infections/AIDS and other STDs in the Philippines remained highly relevant.

Also, according to the results of the survey of supervisors of trainees, at least 430 officials in the Philippines would need training of this kind. This confirmed a continuing great need for this program.

(5) Sustainability

It was obvious from the performance of the training courses that RITM was highly capable of training management. Therefore, with regard to management aspects, it was considered possible that RITM would implement similar training programs.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Recommendations

Despite the high level of training needs and the management capacity of RITM, outside cooperation in technical and financial aspects would still be needed. Therefore, it was desirable that Japan continues cooperation with RITM either as an extension of this training program or as a new training program

A new training program should include a component of training of trainers for HACT members. Then, the trained HACT members should take initiative as leaders to form mobile HACTs for specific target areas and carry out seminars or other activities to disseminate the importance of change in knowledge, skills and attitudes for the prevention and control of HIV infection/AIDS and other STDs.

7. Follow-up Situation

Based on the above recommendations, the extension of this In-country Training program for another five years from 2001 is under way.

Improvement of Occupational Safety and Health in Small and Medium-sized Enterprises



Project Site Quezon

1. Background of Project

In the Philippines, occupational accidents occur frequently mostly due to the adoption of new technologies and the emergence of new toxic chemicals as a consequence of industrialization. In response to a request from the Government of the Philippines, Japan supported the strengthening of the management and functions of the Occupational Safety and Health Center (OSHC), an organization responsible for technical services, education/training, research and public relations related to occupational safety and health, through Grant Aid, "the project for establish the occupational Safty and health Center" (1986) and Project-type Technical Cooperation, "the occupational Safty and health Center project" (April 1988-March 1995).

To disseminate the outcome of the cooperation to other countries, the Government of the Philippines requested Japan to implement a Third-country Training Program with OSHC as the implementing organization.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

FY1996-FY2000

(2) Type of Cooperation

Third-country Training Program

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Occupational Safety and Health Center (OSHC)

(4) Narrative Summary

- 1) Overall Goal
The status of national occupational safety and health in Asian countries is improved.
- 2) Project Purpose

Personnel who are in charge of the improvement of occupational safety and health in small or medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) gain relevant knowledge and skills.

3) Outputs

- a) Trainees acquire knowledge and skills to secure safety in the workplace.
- b) Trainees acquire knowledge and skills to improve the environment of workplaces where harmful materials are used.
- c) Trainees acquire the capability to implement training workshops on the improvement of SME work environments.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Short-term experts	4
Training expenses	approx. 5.94 million pesos (approx. 16 million yen)

Philippine Side

Instructors and management staff
Training facilities and equipment

(5) Participant Countries

Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam, China, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

3. Members of Evaluation Team

JICA Philippines Office
(Commissioned to Mr. Rodolfo C. Menguita, Local Consultant)

4. Period of Evaluation

March 2000

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

It was impossible to select appropriate trainees for some courses because the number of applicants was below the target number, partly due to the short application period. Consequently, the position, age and working experience varied widely among trainees, which influenced the program and the degree of understanding of the training to some extent. Overall, however, the inputs and activities were implemented appropriately.

(2) Effectiveness

A total of 70 persons from ten countries attended the four annual training courses until 1999. The survey of trainees showed an average rating of 4.0 on a five-point scale for both the degree of achievement of course objectives and satisfaction. Considering this and the results of the survey of superiors of trainees, effectiveness was evaluated to be high.

(3) Impact

The majority of ex-trainees made use of the newly acquired knowledge on their job and disseminated it to their colleagues or others through training courses, lectures and producing articles and publications. According to the survey of their superiors, the outcome of the training was utilized in various activities on occupational safety and health in each of the participant countries.

(4) Relevance

In the Philippines and other participating countries, SMEs were consistently increasing and so was their importance in employment creation and national economic development. This training program provided an opportunity to exchange ideas and improve techniques for SMEs to secure workplace safety and health at a minimum cost. Therefore, relevance of the program was evaluated to be very high.

In addition, it was also highly evaluated that the training program incorporated some of the newly emphasized issues such as internationalization of SMEs and occupational safety and health for women and children in its curriculum.

(5) Sustainability

Potential sustainability from an organizational aspect was shown in the progress of the plan of OSHC to become officially linked with the Asian Occupational Safety and Health Association, thereby being a center of

this field in Asia.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

More appropriate nominees will be selected if the implementing organizations encourage the participating countries to nominate more applicants from a broader base. For that, enough time should be allowed from the announcement till the deadline. It would also be effective if JICA overseas offices and organizations sending personnel to the training scout appropriate nominees.

(2) Recommendations

Considering that there were still a great need in neighboring countries for training in occupational safety and that this training program was widely recognized in participant countries, it was recommended to extend the program for another five years with the participation of additional countries.

7. Follow-up Situation

Based on the above recommendation, a five-year extension of the Third-country Training Program from 2001 is under way.

Production of Functional Microcapsules for Improvement of Pinatubo Ejecta R&D



Project Site Metro Manila

1. Background of Project

The eruption of Mt. Pinatubo volcano, located in the middle of Luzon Island in the Philippines, destroyed the surrounding farmland, which produced grain. Following this, the Government of the Philippines established the Regional Rehabilitation Committee for Pinatubo Ejecta under the President to carry out institutional building and project formulation. Regarding the recovery of agricultural production capacities, the Ministry of Agriculture developed a rehabilitation plan, but soil containing volcanic ash and ejecta has few nutrients and no moisture and fertility. A community-based rehabilitation system including an efficient fertilization method was expected.

Under this situation, in order to rehabilitate the farmland affected by volcanic ash and ejecta, the Government of the Philippines requested the Government of Japan to provide Research Cooperation regarding the production of functional microcapsules that have long-lasting effects on soil recovery.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

25 November 1996-24 November 1999

(2) Type of Cooperation

Research Cooperation

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Industrial Technology Development Institute (ITDI),
Department of Science and Technology

(4) Narrative Summary

- 1) Overall Goal
Pinatubo Lahar affected areas are rehabilitated.

2) Project Purpose

The processes for the production of functional microcapsules which can be utilized for the recovery and improvement of soil fertility and productivity of the areas covered with volcanic deposits are established.

3) Outputs

- a) Core material and capsule material are selected.
- b) Basic technology for the production of functional microcapsules is established.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term experts	2
Short-term experts	8
Trainees received	4
Equipment	25 million yen
Local cost	15 million yen

Philippine Side

Counterparts	11
Equipment	
Land and Facilities	
Local cost	

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

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Project Evaluation:

Tomoko SATO, Southeast Asia Division, Regional Department I, JICA

4. Period of Evaluation

16 November 1999-27 November 1999

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

The expert dispatch and training for the counterparts were properly achieved. However, as the delivery of the device to produce the microcapsule was late, this caused a delay in the production-technologies training. Also, due to the budget reduction by the Government of the Philippines, some of the counterparts participated in the project activities while holding additional research positions.

(2) Effectiveness

The production technologies for functional microcapsules were transferred to the counterparts. However, in order to build up the production process, it is necessary to further adapt the results of experiments to apply at the local level.

(3) Impact

After the developed microcapsule is adapted for making the best use at the local level based upon the results of experiments, the next step is determining how to distribute it to the farmers. The implementing organization, the Industrial Technology Development Institute, has made a concrete plan regarding this matter with the cooperating organization, the Central Luzon State University, and therefore, it is expected that the overall goal will be achieved in the near future. It is also expected that the function of the agricultural and forest lands in the affected areas will be recovered in the long run.

(4) Relevance

The overall goal and project purpose had relevance to the Pinatubo affected area that was an important matter to tackle, and therefore, it is considered that the activities to achieve the project purpose had a great relevance.

(5) Sustainability

From the Japanese side, it is necessary to continue support by the short-term experts in order to complete the delayed components.

Institutional sustainability appeared strong based on the cooperative relationship with the Central Luzon State University that was established in the process of Research Cooperation for the project. Further research activities

were already planned following the completion of project cooperation.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

In Research Cooperation projects, it is vital to plan how the developed technologies will be disseminated.

(2) Recommendations

In order to achieve the initial purpose of the Research Cooperation, it is necessary to continue conducting demonstrative tests of the microcapsule and adapt it to the local level. Therefore, the dispatch of two experts in the area of soil improvement (core material technology and coating material for encapsulation technology, respectively) was recommended.

7. Follow-up Situation

The experts for Soil Improvement Technology (Core Material for Microencapsulation Technology and Coating Material for Encapsulation Technology) were dispatched from August to October, 2000 to provide instruction on the localization of microcapsules. During this period, the effects of microcapsules were identified, so the Philippine side will handle the practical application on its own.

Technical Skills for the Operation and Maintenance of Navigation Aids



Project Site Metro Manila

1. Background of Project

More than 450 lighthouses are installed throughout the Philippines, but a considerable number of them are not functioning properly due to their age, and lack of maintenance and operation. Because this situation was a factor in frequent marine accidents, the need to improve the operation and maintenance of lighthouses to secure safe navigation was urgent. In response, the Government of the Philippines started to rehabilitate 37 principal lighthouses through the 17th OECF Loan Program in 1991, and established the Headquarters of Aids to Navigation Command (HANC) in order to enhance the technical capacities of lighthouse staff. In addition, another four were newly installed and 36 rehabilitated by the 20th OECF Loan Program.

However, because the technical level of the staff was not yet to a satisfactory level to operate and maintain navigation aids, the Government of Philippines requested cooperation from the Government of Japan to enhance the technical capacities of the staff and improve the operation and maintenance of navigation equipment.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

1 December 1996-30 November 1999

(2) Type of Cooperation

Experts Team Dispatch Program

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Department of Transportation and Communications, Philippines Coast Guard (PCG)

(4) Narrative Summary

- 1) Overall Goal

Safety and efficiency of maritime navigation are improved.

2) Project Purpose

Lighthouse keepers are able to maintain and repair lighthouses.

3) Outputs

- a) Technical skills and knowledge of the lighthouse keepers in charge of maintenance of NAVAIDS are improved.
- b) Training materials and instruction manuals are developed.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term expert	1
Short-term experts	7
Trainees received	5
Equipment	30 million yen

Philippine Side

Counterparts	10
Land and facilities	
Local cost	3.3 million pesos (90,000 yen)

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

Toshiyuki KUROYANAGI, Deputy Resident Representative, JICA Philippines Office

Technical Evaluation:

Shunji FUKUMITSU, Senior Engineer, Aids to Navigation Department, Maritime Safety Agency

Project Evaluation:

Akira SUDO, SANYU Consultants, Ltd.

4. Period of Evaluation

18 October 1999-28 October 1999

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

Overall, the inputs were appropriate in quality and quantity, but the delivery of equipment for the training by Japan was delayed due to the special order, and this caused the delay of dispatch of the short-term experts when the training course was held. Also regarding the inputs by the Philippine side, due to the lack of budget, only 10 percent of the local costs planned was disbursed, so there was a constraint to achieving all outputs.

(2) Effectiveness

The operation rate of maritime navigation in the PCG increased from 72 percent (before the project started) to 90 percent. Trainees certainly acquired the basic technologies and knowledge in terms of operation and maintenance of maritime navigation, and thus the project purpose was mainly achieved.

(3) Impact

Through project training, the lighthouse keepers, including the counterparts, gained a better understanding of the importance of maritime navigation, and the proper maintenance required. Also, trainees tried to disseminate what they learned through on-the-job training to staff who did not participate in the training.

(4) Relevance

As the Government of the Philippines promotes general maritime safety policy in its mid-term Development Plan, this project was relevant to the national policy.

(5) Sustainability

As the PCG was merged into the Ministry of Transportation and Communication in April 1998, and received autonomous authority regarding personnel issues and budgeting, the base for the necessary costs to continue training was secured. Also technically, as the basic technical transfer by this project was completed, it is perceived that it has enough sustainability to conduct and expand training on its own.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

Delayed delivery of equipment leads to delays in the holding of training sessions and the Dispatch of Experts. It is important to carefully consider the time frame for delivery of equipment.

(2) Recommendations

As the basic technology transfer and project purpose were achieved, it was agreed with the Government of Philippines that the project would be completed as planned. However, as navigation technology advances rapidly, it is necessary for the Government of the Philippines to have access to information on the latest technologies and to revise the instruction manual completed during this project. Also, it is desirable to consider following up the electronic technology, applied technology, and building up the staff training system and organizational system. All are weak areas for the Philippines and difficult tasks for them to achieve alone.

7. Follow-up Situation

In view of the foregoing, it is expected that short-term experts for electronic technology and management technology will be dispatched within 2001.

Software Development Institute



Project Site Metro Manila

1. Background of Project

The Government of the Philippines under the Ramos administration formulated the document "Philippines 2000" as a development plan, which advocated the maximum use of information in propelling the country to the status of a NIES country by 2000. In line with this, the "National Information Technology Plan" (NITP) promulgated in 1989 was amended in 1993 as the NITP2000.

The goal set by the NITP2000 is computerization of all sectors in the Philippines. Education and training to develop high-level IT human resources are therefore essential in the pursuit of this strategy.

In this context, the Government of the Philippines established the Philippine Software Development Institute (PSDI) under the National Computer Center (NCC) in May 1993, and requested the Government of Japan to provide Project-type Technical Cooperation with the purpose of providing IT training courses to enhance the level of IT human resources in the country.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

1 January 1995-31 December 1999

(2) Type of Cooperation

Project-type Technical Cooperation

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

The National Computer Center (NCC)

(4) Narrative Summary

- 1) Overall Goal
Philippine IT industry is developed.
- 2) Project Purpose
High-level IT education/training program is provided at the PSDI.
- 3) Outputs
 - a) High-level facilities are effectively utilized.
 - b) Curriculum is developed and counterparts acquire curriculum development methods.
 - c) Course materials are developed.
 - d) The competency of the PSDI staff (faculty) is improved.
 - e) High-level courses are implemented.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term experts	8
Short-term experts	4
Trainees received	18
Equipment	334 million yen
Local cost	20 million yen

Philippine Side

Counterparts	33
Buildings and facilities	approx. 170 million pesos (approx. 530 million yen)
Local cost	28 million pesos (87 million yen)

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader:

Kyoko KUWAJIMA, Director, First Technical Cooperation Division, Mining & Industrial Development Cooperation Department, JICA

Technical Cooperation Program:

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Technical Transfer Program:

Takao HAGA, Project Manager, Knowledge Pool Business Promotion Office, Fujitsu Learning Media Limited

Training Course Evaluation Analysis:

Yoko IKEDA, Staff, Planning and Coordination Division, Center of the International Cooperation for Computerization (CICC)

Evaluation Management:

Hideo NODA, First Technical Cooperation Division, Mining & Industrial Development Cooperation Department, JICA

Evaluation Analysis:

Chiaki NAKAMURA, Global Link Management, Inc.

4. Period of Evaluation

28 June 1999-14 July 1999

5. Results of Evaluation**(1) Efficiency**

The inputs were planned and implemented adequately in both quantity and timing. Regarding the Dispatch of Experts, more short-term experts to complement long-term experts would have made it possible to provide up-to-date technology information for the counterparts since innovation of technology in the IT industry is unexpectedly rapid. On the other hand, all the counterparts were found to be engaged concurrently in other NCC functions besides the PSDI; thus, adequate hours for the project work could not be secured. Furthermore, turnover and resignation (six out of eleven technical counterparts trained in Japan had already left the NCC) caused a shortage of counterparts, which hindered efficient technology transfer.

(2) Effectiveness

As a result of technology transfer, four training courses including "Client/Server Programming" and "IT Curriculum Design and Development" were conducted as planned. An additional five new courses including "Managing with the Internet (NET)" and "Introduction to Multimedia" were developed and implemented by the counterparts. As of June 1999, seven training courses were implemented and 284 people participated in them. By the end of the project, all nine courses are expected to be held. Consequently, it was concluded that the Project Purpose would likely be achieved.

(3) Impact

Because the NCC is providing systematic and practical high-level IT training courses, the NCC and its training courses have become better known in recent years. The transferred technology is disseminated to IT engineers in government agencies through the PSDI training courses and it is utilized in their organizations. Moreover, cooperative relationships with related organizations were established, and training courses newly planned and implemented with those organizations. For instance, courses were conducted for the teaching staff of Mindanao State University and the secretariat staff of the IT committee of the House of Representatives.

(4) Relevance

Since the NCC is the secretariat office of the NITP2000 and its supplemental action plan IT21 (National Information Technology Plan for the 21st Century), one of its main functions is the implementation of education and training for high-level IT engineers. The Philippine Government places a priority on enhancement



Training course in the computer training room

of the IT industry; thus, the Overall Goal of the Project is consistent with the national policy.

(5) Sustainability

The NCC became the sole executive agency to provide IT services to the government, as stated in an October 1998 Executive Order. The management skills and operation system to sustain high-level IT training courses was established in the NCC through the implementation of the project. Cooperation with external organizations was strengthened through providing training services that responded to specific needs. The budget necessary for management and operation of the project and for maintenance of machinery and equipment is adequately allocated, and the NCC is prepared for post-project financial arrangements. The technical level of counterparts was improved, and further enhancement and development of training courses can be expected. Consequently, it was concluded that the sustainability of the project as a whole reached a satisfactory level.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations**(1) Lessons Learned**

Considering the recent technological trend of IT, in order to cope with verified needs of technical guidance, more short-term experts should be dispatched as main players of technology transfer. The appropriate role for long-term experts is in coordination and management of the technology transfer process.

(2) Recommendations

Based on the overall success of the project, both parties, i.e. the Philippine side and the Japanese side, agreed that the project should terminate on schedule. It was anticipated that the NCC would continue to enhance its technical competency making use of external IT specialists, and updating the content of training courses to reflect the latest developments in technology, in order to meet the potential needs of the IT industry.

The Soil Research and Development Center Project (Phase II)



Project Site Quezon

1. Background of Project

Although the Government of the Philippines has been carrying out activities related to the production of a soil map, which is essential to the planning and implementation of agricultural development policy, progress has been limited due to the lack of appropriate survey and research methods, as well as suitable facilities.

The above-mentioned circumstances led the Philippine Government to make two requests to the Government of Japan in 1988: a Project-type Technical Cooperation program aimed at strengthening the human resources capability in research and development; and a Grant Aid program to set up research facilities and equipment through the establishment of the Soils Research and Development Center (SRDC).

In response to this request, phase I of the project was carried out from July 1989 to June 1994, achieving the purpose of transferring the basic technology of soil research. However, it was realized that the development of technologies for acid upland soils (the Ultisols), which account for 46 percent of the territory of the Philippines, was indispensable to achieve the desired outcome of the improved agricultural productivity. Therefore, the Philippine Government requested phase II of the project, which focused on the research and development of application technology.

2. Project Overview

(1) Period of Cooperation

1 February 1995-31 January 2000

(2) Type of Cooperation

Project-type Technical Cooperation

(3) Partner Country's Implementing Organization

Bureau of Soil and Water Management (BSWM), Department of Agriculture

(4) Narrative Summary

1) Overall Goal

Farmer's technology of soil management for

Problem Soil including Ultisol (PSIU) is improved.

2) Project Purpose

Technologies of soil management for PSIU are improved.

3) Outputs

- a) Constraints for crop production are clarified and soil improvement technology for PSIU is developed.
- b) Technologies for soil erosion control for PSIU are improved.
- c) Method for Soil Productivity Capability Classification (SPCC) is developed.

4) Inputs

Japanese Side

Long-term experts	7
Short-term experts	19
Trainees received	23
Equipment	approx. 197 million yen
Local cost	approx. 57 million yen

Philippine Side

Counterparts	118
Buildings and facilities	
Local cost	96.3 million pesos (approx. 263 million yen)

3. Members of Evaluation Team

Team Leader/Soil Conservation:

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Soil and Fertilizer:

Toshiro MATSUNAGA, Chief, Laboratory of Soil Resources and Plant Nutrition, Department of Agro-Environmental Management, Kyusyu National Agricultural Experiment Station, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Soil Productivity Capability Classification:

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Plan Evaluation:

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Evaluation Analysis:

Tsuyoshi ITO, IC Net Ltd.

Technical Cooperation:

Yukiyo MAEDA, Agricultural Technical Cooperation Division, Agricultural Development Cooperation Department, JICA

4. Period of Evaluation

10 August 1999-18 August 1999

5. Results of Evaluation

(1) Efficiency

Although some incidents, such as typhoon, drought, delay of equipment delivery, and re-assignment of counterparts, affected the smooth implementation of some activities, in general, project staff managed these conditions adequately and the project was implemented efficiently. The development of the Soil Productivity Capability Classification (SPCC) method was completed ahead of schedule, and thus additional training for establishment of the Local Area Network was carried out. However, it would have been more efficient if the inputs toward this additional activity had been allocated to other project activities initially planned.

(2) Effectiveness

Soil constraints of PSIU on crop productivity were clarified. The application of chicken manure was found to be the most effective method for soil improvement that poor farmers can afford. The soil conservation technology and Soil Productivity Capability Classification method were transferred to counterparts. The manuals for these transferred technologies as well as the sample guideline for soil management are expected to be completed by the termination of the cooperation.

(3) Impact

Although it was still too early to verify the improvement of farmer's soil management technology at the time of project termination, the high-quality research on soil and land management which was carried out under this project is contributing to the Philippine's agricultural development. The training for farmers at the SRDC¹⁾ and the field visits to 85 farmers in 1998 for technology transfer were carried out. The farmer's training program, which some 800 farmers joined, was organized in collaboration with Xavier University. In addition, the project extended beyond the Philippines: One of the counterparts was sent to Bangladesh in 1999 as a Third Country Expert, and an international symposium was



A model field utilized chicken manure for cultivation

organized.

(4) Relevance

The project activity contributing to the productivity improvement of small-scale farmers in Ultisol areas complies with the national development strategy of the present administration which emphasizes support for small-scale farming areas.

(5) Sustainability

Follow-up studies on soil improvement through soil organic matter accumulation by legume-grass mixture is required. In addition to this study, three other types of soil control methods are expected to be studied in the next technical cooperation project which is already requested.

In terms of the institutional, financial and technical sustainability of the BSWM, it was found to be satisfactory. The BSWM established an appropriate organizational structure, as well as mechanisms for the dissemination of technology information, and funding.

6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

It is important to record changes in project documents for monitoring and evaluation purposes when a project progresses ahead of schedule as was the case with the development of the Soil Productivity Capability Classification (SPCC) method. This would ensure that available resources are used most efficiently.

(2) Recommendations

It was verified that the extension of the project and follow-up activities were unnecessary.

¹⁾ Counterparts of the project were composed of selected members from many departments among Bureau of Soil and Water Management, therefore, SRDC does not exist as an official unit.