

Technical Notes

*1 Estimation of evaluation scores

When estimating evaluation scores for the evaluation criteria and sub-criteria that have not been evaluated by each evaluator, a multiple regression analysis was made by setting dummy variables of projects and evaluators as explanatory variables and evaluation scores of individual evaluators as dependent variables, using the following regression equation. The same process was applied to all the evaluation criteria and sub-criteria on the check sheet of the secondary evaluation.

$$\hat{Y}_{ijk} = \alpha + \beta i - 1 D_{p,i-1} + \gamma k - 1 D_{e,k-1}$$

\hat{Y}_{ijk} = estimated rating for evaluation criteria and sub-criteria on the check sheet (9 evaluation criteria and 43 sub-criteria)

($i=1, \dots, 48, j=1, \dots, 52, k=1, \dots, 14$) (i : the number of projects, j : the number of evaluation criteria/sub-criteria, k : the number of evaluator)

$D_{p,i-1}$ = dummy variable for all 48 projects from fiscal 2002 and 2003 ($i=1, \dots, 48$) ($D_p=1$ or $D_p=0$)

$D_{e,k-1}$ = dummy variable for evaluators ($k=1, \dots, 14$) ($D_e=1$ or $D_e=0$)

$\gamma k - 1$ = coefficient which represents evaluation tendencies indicating the evaluation bias of each evaluator. From the definition of the mean, the sum of differences between the mean value and the value of each datum must be zero. Therefore, by defining the sum of the coefficients for each evaluation bias as zero, the estimated rating of evaluation criteria and sub-criteria correspond to the mean rating obtained from the evaluation conducted by all the evaluators. In other words,

$$\sum_{k=1}^{14} \gamma k - 1 = 0$$

In addition, only two evaluators performed evaluations in fiscal 2001, but the estimated values of the evaluation ratings by the rest of the 12 evaluators were obtained using the coefficients of the evaluation bias of fiscal 2002 and 2003.

Dummy variables are used to incorporate qualitative phenomenon into regression analysis. The number of required dummy variables is one less than the number of categories, and its value is the combination of 0 and 1. Also, the regression analysis is a tool for analyzing whether a factor X would have an impact on a factor Y, and how much of an impact there would be if any. When there are more than two factors of X, the regression analysis is called a multiple regression analysis.

*2 Correlation among evaluation criteria

Correlation among evaluation criteria was analyzed using a correlation coefficient. A correlation coefficient is the statistic used to infer relationships between quantitative variables. The correlation coefficient takes any value between -1 and +1. The correlation becomes stronger as the value approaches ± 1 . A negative correlation is represented by the value approaching -1, and the value approaching +1 indicates a positive correlation.

All of the correlation values in the evaluation criteria of this secondary evaluation are significant at the $\pm 1\%$ level. Particularly strong correlations are shown with the correlation coefficient of 0.7 or larger in the relations between "data collection" and all the sub-criteria in "analysis/evaluation" (assessment of performance, analysis and evaluation); among three criteria in the "analysis/evaluation"; between "assessment of performance" and "recommendations/lessons"; between "analysis" and "recommendations/lessons"; between "analysis/evaluation" (all sub-criteria)

and "general criteria for good evaluation"; and between "recommendations/lessons" and "general criteria for good evaluation." In addition, it was found that "general criteria for good evaluations" have strong correlations, which were shown by a correlation coefficient of 0.6 or larger, with "evaluation framework," "data collection," and "reporting."

*3 Examination of the differences in quality between fiscal years

Analysis of variance and multiple comparisons were used for the examination of quality between fiscal years. Analysis of variance is a method that verifies differences among three or more population means. Multiple comparison is a tool to identify where the difference actually exists in the analysis of variance among groups. The LSD procedure was used for the analysis of variance, from which significance could be easily determined. It was then determined to be significant if the probability of no difference between population means is less than 5% (significance level of less than 0.05) (there is a difference in the mean scores with 95% of probability)

*4 Examination of the differences in evaluation results between the external evaluators and internal evaluators

A verification of the differences in population mean is used for the examination of the differences in evaluation scores. Verification of the differences is a method to verify if a population mean is equal to a specific value and if two population means are equal.

*5 Analysis of the influence of the degree of familiarity on the rating score

A regression analysis was performed on evaluators, using sub-criteria, fiscal years, and degree of familiarity as independent variables, and evaluation criteria as dependent variables. Regression analysis is a tool to determine if a factor X has an impact on a factor Y, and how much that impact would be, if any.

*6 Classification of different types of evaluation bias

A classification of different types of evaluation bias is conducted first by factor analysis to get the mean value of the derived factor scores of each evaluator. Respondents were then divided into groups by means of cluster analysis. Factor analysis is a method for extracting commonality of variables when there are many variables and for explaining data using the commonality. Factor scores are the scores of factors calculated in each observation. Cluster analysis is a method for dividing samples and variables into groups with similar characteristics, and Figure 4-8 shows the Ward's method of cluster analysis.

*7 Statistical analysis concerning proposed weightings of sub-criteria

Designating evaluation criteria as dependent variables, and sub-criteria as independent variables, a multi-regression analysis was performed using standardized regression coefficients, and the results of the factor analysis, described above (6), were also taken into consideration in addition to the coefficients of the regression analysis. Standardized regression coefficients are coefficients obtained from regression analysis after all coefficients are standardized.

*8 Selection of evaluation criteria

Sub-criteria with particularly strong correlations and high factor loading values (higher than 0.4 in the absolute value) of the same factor as a result of factor analysis were selected. Factor loading means the effect of factors on individual variables.

Glossary

[A]

● Acceptance of Technical Training Participants

The Japanese government accepts leading administrators, engineers, technicians, and researchers from partner countries as trainees and conducts technical training aiming at transferring technologies and deepening their understanding of Japan. It is divided into two types; (1) a group-training course with fixed programs to which participants are invited, and (2) an country-focused training course that is designed to meet specific requests of each country.

● Accountability

Responsibility to furnish adequate and accurate explanations to citizens and the people of a partner country regarding contents of cooperation, financial affairs, and reasons behind decisions when proceeding with development aid and international cooperation activities and programs.

● Activities

“Activities” are carried out to achieve the output of a project. Each activity flow is described for every output in logical framework (PDM).

● Advisory Committee on Evaluation

Advisory Committee on Evaluation, which was established in fiscal 2002, is composed of external experts (academics, NGOs, journalists, etc.), who are knowledgeable about development assistance and evaluation. They give advice to the Evaluation Study Committee on evaluation systems and methods. They also review the results of internal evaluations and contribute to the improvement of objectivity of the evaluation.

[B]

● Baseline Survey

Baseline survey investigates and analyzes the characteristics of a target area prior to the implementation of a project. These surveys are necessary when setting project objectives using indicators because reference values for the determined indicators must be clarified before starting a project.

● Basic Design Study (B/D)

Basic Design Study explores feasibility of grant aid project. The study formulates the basic concept of a project, as well as optimum plans and alternatives. Based on the study, the decision is made by the Japanese government on implementation of grant aid project and the contents.

● Basic Human Needs (BHN)

The idea is to find ways to provide aid for direct use to people with low incomes. BHN refers specifically to basic living needs such as food, housing, clothing, safe drinking water, sanitary facilities, health care and education.

● Beneficiaries

Individuals, groups or organizations that receive the benefits of a project.

[C]

● Capacity Development

Development process of problem-solving ability. In the process, individuals, organizations, institutions, or societies learn to solve problems by performing their own functions independently or jointly, and at the same time, work to achieve pre-set goals.

● Community Empowerment Program

Support related to maternal and child health; welfare of the elderly, the

disabled and children; and poverty alleviation measures are commissioned by JICA for non-governmental organizations active in the regions concerned (local NGOs). Currently this program is conducted as part of JICA Partnership Program.

● Counterparts

Local personnel who work together with JICA experts, consultants, or Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) sent to developing countries and who receive technical instruction directly from them.

● Country-focused Training Course

A training course limit participation to a certain country or region. The training subjects are focused on development issues that are unique to the country or region involved. This training was integrated to Technical Cooperation Project in fiscal 2002.

● Country-program Evaluation

Assessing the JICA cooperation projects of a country on a cross-sector basis. The overall impact of JICA cooperation and its implementation process in a country are analyzed and lessons and recommendations for future cooperation to the country are offered. The results of evaluation are reflected in improvements in JICA Country Program and cooperation methods for the country.

[D]

● Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) was formed in 1961 as a subordinate agency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). DAC distributes aid information, adjusts aid policies, and examines the implementation of aid by member countries and their aid policies. Where necessary, it also gives advice to member countries.

● Development Study

Development Study supports the formulation of plans for public projects by dispatching a study team to contribute to social and economic advancement in developing countries. Reports, which are prepared based on the study results, provide partner governments with data for assessing social and economic development policies. They also offer international organizations and donor countries resources for studying the need for financial aid and technical cooperation.

● Disaster Relief

A cooperation scheme, which is implemented in case of large-scale disasters in foreign nations, especially in developing nations, on the request of the affected country. It consists of personnel, material and monetary contributions and JICA is in charge of personnel and material support.

[E]

● Effectiveness

Effectiveness is a perspective to evaluate whether the project purpose is being achieved as initially planned and whether that can be attributed to the outputs of the project.

● Efficiency

Efficiency is a perspective in which a project is examined from the perspective of the effective use of resources; whether the achievements degree of outputs can justify (or will justify) the costs (inputs), in other words, whether there was no alternative means that could have made the same achievements at lower costs, or whether it was impossible to make greater achievements at the same costs.

● Empowerment

When independent decision-making capabilities and economic, social, legal, and political power are obtained with awareness and exercised

by individual or organization, being able to make decisions by oneself helps erase social inequalities.

● **Evaluation Study Committee**

A committee established in 1981 to develop the systems and methods of evaluation in JICA.

● **Ex-ante Evaluation**

Ex-ante evaluation is performed when a project is requested by a partner country. It first involves a study of the project to determine its necessity as well as its conformity with JICA Country Program. This is followed by an on-site evaluation to clarify details of the project and its expected outputs are clarified. Then, the relevance of the project is comprehensively examined and evaluated. In ex-ante evaluation, evaluation indicators are set and they are used to measure the effectiveness of the project in subsequent evaluation, from the mid-term evaluation to the ex-post evaluation.

● **Experts**

Experts dispatched to developing countries and international organizations carry out the formulation of development plans, research studies, instruction, extension activities, consulting and other work at a variety of locations, including government-related organizations, testing and research institutes, and academic and training institutions. Experts are classified by length of dispatch term into long-term (one year or longer) and short-term (less than one year).

● **Ex-post Evaluation**

Ex-post evaluation is an evaluation executed at a certain period of time after completion of a project. It is undertaken for the purpose of deriving lessons and recommendations that contribute to improving JICA Country Program and planning effective and efficient JICA projects, by focusing most notably on Impact and Sustainability among the Five Evaluation Criteria.

● **External Evaluation**

The evaluation of a development intervention conducted by entities and/or individuals outside the donor and implementing organizations.

[F]

● **Feedback**

The process of presenting findings of a monitoring and evaluation to concerned parties, so that the findings are incorporated into future policies and plans.

● **Five Evaluation Criteria**

The evaluation criteria advocated in "Principles for Evaluation of Development Assistance" by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 1991. The five criteria are Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability.

● **Focus Group Discussion**

A small group of people with common characteristics or interests is invited to discuss specific topics in detail. This survey method can be used to clarify the group's understanding of and interests in specific topics.

● **Follow-up Cooperation**

Technical Cooperation Project designed to extend cooperation in a specific sector which has not accomplished the project purpose.

[G]

● **Gender**

Differentiation based on social constructs rather than biology.

● **Good Practice**

Good implementation cases which can be role-models to others

● **Grant Aid**

Grant aid is financial assistance without the obligation of repayment, particularly directed to the least developing countries, where as "Loan assistance" is a government loan with a long repayment period. The aim is to support economic and social development for Basic Human Needs, such as health care, water supply, education, HIV/AIDS, children's health, environment, population, and construction of basic infrastructures, which serve as the basis for socio-economic development of a country.

● **Group Training**

See "Acceptance of Technical Training Participants"

[H]

● **Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC)**

The countries approved by IMF and the World Bank. At the point of march 2002, 42 countries are approved as HIPCs, with the indicators of GNP per person less than \$695, and total debt more than 2.2 times of exports and of that more than 80% of the GNP.

● **Human Development Index**

An indicator developed by UNDP with focus on various aspects of human development, especially on health care and education.

[I]

● **Impact**

Impact refers to positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a project, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

● **Important Assumptions**

"Important assumptions" are factors or risks that cannot be controlled by a project but may affect the progress of the project or the achievement of the goal. It is an element of logical framework (PDM), subject to periodical monitoring.

● **In-country Training**

A type of training implemented within a developing country in order to extend the knowledge and skills within the country. In most cases, the personnel who received a technical transfer play the central role in its implementation.

● **Indicator**

"Indicator" is a quantitative or qualitative variable that provides a simple and reliable means to measure achievement of or a change made by a project. A logical framework (PDM) should also include initially targeted value of each indicator.

● **Input**

"Input", one of the components of logical framework (PDM), refers to the financial, human, and material resources used to implement a project.

● **Internal evaluation**

Evaluation of a project conducted by JICA, within project management process.

[J]

● **Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)**

A special governmental corporation founded through the merger of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) and the Export-Import Bank of Japan in October 1999 in order to support the implementation of ODA through yen loans and the trade and investment of Japanese companies.

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

Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Program promotes and fosters volunteer activities by the youth of Japan who wish to work with

local communities in countries and contribute to the economic and social development of the region to which they are dispatched.

● JICA Country Program

JICA country program is a document formulated by JICA that presents JICA's direction on medium-term to long-term cooperation to the target country, to be implemented within the framework of country-specific aid policy. It encompasses development goals, development issues, project plans, and points to consider in implementing aid. It also provides a rolling plan for each development issue, covering a period of three to five years.

● JICA Partnership Program

In this scheme, JICA supports and jointly implements cooperation activities proposed by partners in Japan such as NGOs, local governments, and universities based on their experiences and skills.

● JICA Partnership Program with NGOs, Local Governments and Institutes

This program is concerned with providing cooperation in areas of social development involving a small-scale but detailed response and intellectual support with Japanese NGOs, local government authorities, universities, and private companies possessing practical experiences in these areas. Currently this program is conducted as part of JICA Partnership Program.

● Joint Evaluation

An evaluation carried out together with relevant organizations in the partner country or with other donors.

[L]

● Lessons Learned

Generalizations based on evaluation experiences with projects, programs, or policies that abstract from the specific circumstances to broader situations. Frequently, lessons highlight strengths or weaknesses in preparation, design, and implementation that affect performance, outcome, and impact.

● Loan Assistance (Yen Loan)

The term is used as a pair of grant aid and refers to a government loan with a long repayment period and a low-interest rate for relatively large-scale projects which support socioeconomic development in developing countries. Since JBIC provides yen-based loans after examining projects, it is also known as yen loan.

● Local Consultant

In this report, "Local Consultant" refers to the consultants in the target country of the evaluated project.

● Local Cost

Of the funds necessary for the implementation of projects, local cost refers to the costs procured in partner countries in local currency, such as budget for local remuneration for construction and procurement of equipment. When a project is jointly implemented, it refers to costs that should be borne by the partner country (costs for land acquisition, facility construction, facility maintenance, and project management).

● Logical Framework

"Logical Framework" identifies the project's main elements (input, output, purpose, etc.) and their cause-effect relationships, and the assumptions or risks that may influence success and failure. It thus facilitates planning, execution, and evaluation. A similar framework is also applied to PDM. See "Project Design Matrix" (PDM)

● Logic Model

Logical presentation of processes and relations which leads to the outcomes in a project or program. The model logically shows goals, outputs, and inputs as well as their cause-effect relations, indicators, and important assumptions.

[M]

● Means of Verification

Means of verification refers to information sources and survey methods used to measure the achievement of a project. One of the elements of logical framework (PDM).

● Meta-evaluation

Meta-Evaluation refers to analysis of a series of evaluation results. It also examines the quality of evaluation and the performance of the evaluators, as the "evaluation of evaluation".

● Mid-term Evaluation

Refers to an evaluation conducted at the mid-term of a project, examining points such as the efficiency and relevance of the project. It provides information for deciding whether or not the initial planning needs to be revised.

● Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The eight "goals" to be ensured by 2015, announced at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000; (1) Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, (2) Achieve Universal Primary Education, (3) Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women, (4) Reduce Child Mortality, (5) Improve Maternal Health, (6) Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases, (7) Ensure Environmental Sustainability, and (8) Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

● Monitoring

A continuing function that uses a systematic collection of data on specified indicators to provide management and the main stakeholders of an ongoing development project with indications of the extent of progress in the use of all allocated funds.

[N]

● Narrative Summary

Narrative summary is a column of PDM that shows the logical links of activities, output, project purpose and overall goal.

● NGO

Non Governmental Organization: Non profit-making organizations in non-governmental or private sectors

● NGO-JICA Council

Consultative organization to promote partnership between NGOs and JICA.

● NGO-JICA Evaluation Subcommittee

This organization, which is subordinate to the NGO-JICA Council, conducts interactive study on evaluation and development of evaluation methods.

[O]

● ODA

Official Development Assistance: Economic assistance provided by governmental organizations in developed nations to developing nations. It is divided into two categories; (1) bilateral assistance such as grant, loan, compensation, and technical cooperation, and (2) multilateral assistance where donors provide funds or contributions via international organizations.

● Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

The OECD aims to maximize the member countries' economic growth, expanding trade, and helping nonmember countries develop more rapidly through exchange of economic data and creation of unified policies. The OECD has three major councils: Economic Policy Committee (EPC), Trade and Development Board (TDB), and Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

● Outcome

It refers to short-, medium-, and long-term effects achieved by the

outputs of a project. Long-term effect is called “impact” in some organizations.

● **Output**

It refers to the services and results produced by the implementation of a project. In other words, it refers to the changes brought by the project including ones related to the accomplishment of outcome. One of the elements of logical framework (PDM).

● **Overall Goal**

The overall goal refers to the indirect and long-term impact defined at the project-planning stage. One of the elements of logical framework (PDM).

● **Overseas Training**

It refers to “In-country Training” and “Third-country Training”. See also “In-country Training” and “Third-country Training”.

[P]

● **Participatory Evaluation**

An evaluation in which representatives of donors, implementing agencies, and stakeholders (including beneficiaries) work together to evaluate all stages of a project; plan a study, implement it and analyze study results.

● **Partnership Program**

A program carried out by a developing country that has previously received aid and has since experienced economic development that enables it to provide aid to another developing country, which it implements jointly with Japan on equal terms.

● **Peace-building**

Comprehensive approaches to achieve peace, consisting of military action, political action, (including PKO, preventive diplomacy, armament limitation and reconciliation, etc.) and development assistance. JICA takes care of development assistance, working in the field of reconciliation, governance support, security, rehabilitation of social infrastructure, economic recovery, support for the socially vulnerable, and humanitarian emergency relief.

● **Performance**

This information shows achievement degree of project purpose and overall goal, output status, input situations etc., in comparison to the achievement targets set in the planning stage.

● **Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)**

An independently prepared report that the 1999 World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) Development Committee required of heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) hoping for debt reductions, for the purpose of approving or disapproving debt reduction. Special attention to poverty countermeasures is required in preparing the paper.

● **Preconditions**

“Preconditions”, an element of logical framework (PDM), refer to the requirements that must be satisfied before implementing a project.

● **Primary Health Care (PHC)**

An approach to health care in which diagnosis, treatment and efforts to raise health standards are handled integrally on the local level. Available to all members of local communities, PHC aims to establish affordable and accessible systems of medical care. 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) maternal 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.

● **Program Approach**

Aid method which combines a number of related projects organically in providing assistance.

● **Project Design Matrix (PDM)**

PDM is the term used in the PCM method, describing the logical framework of a project to facilitate planning, monitoring, and evaluation. It is composed of elements such as indicators, methods to acquire data, external factors, input, and preconditions.

● **Project Purpose**

The project purpose is the target expected to be achieved by the completion of a project. One of the elements of logical framework (PDM).

● **Project-type Technical Cooperation**

A type of technical cooperation under which three kinds of aid schemes (dispatch of Japanese experts, acceptance of trainees, and provision of equipment) are integrated and implemented as a program. It has been integrated into Technical Cooperation Projects since fiscal 2002.

● **Provision of Equipment**

The provision of equipment needed generally for technical transfer. JICA provides the necessary equipment as a part of technical cooperation toward the effective implementation of the various types of Technical Cooperation Projects.

[R]

● **Recommendations**

Specific measures, suggestions and advice obtained from evaluation results aiming at enhancing the effectiveness, quality, or efficiency of the project concerned; at redesigning the objectives; and/or at the reallocation of resources.

● **Relevance**

Relevance, one of the Five Evaluation Criteria, refers to the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries’ requirements, country needs, global priorities and partner’s and donor’s policies. In addition, it examines appropriateness of strategy or approaches taken by a project, as well as whether it has a legitimacy to be implemented through ODA.

● **Research Cooperation**

A type of technical cooperation under which researchers from Japan and developing countries engage in joint research on topics related to economic and social development in specific developing countries. Cooperation normally lasts three years. JICA sends groups of experts, accepts counterparts for training, and, when necessary, formulates special measures to provide portable equipment and local working costs.

● **Results-based Management**

A management strategy focusing on performance and achievement of outputs, outcomes and impacts.

[S]

● **Senior Advisor**

An expert who belongs to JICA. Overseas, they work as high-level advisors, project leaders, and general experts, while in Japan, they conduct various kinds of research, offer advice on research, train would-be experts and instruct in technical training for participants overseas.

● **Senior Volunteers**

Volunteers between the ages of 40 and 69 who are dispatched to developing countries for cooperation.

● South-South Cooperation

Mutual economic development among developing countries through regional cooperation. Since the capital-intensive, knowledge-intensive technology of the more developed countries often fails to meet the needs and the situations of developing nations, cooperation among developing nations through institutions such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has been encouraged.

● Sustainability

One of the Five Evaluation Criteria. It refers to the continuation of benefits of a project after the project assistance is completed.

[T]

● Target Group

The specific individuals or organizations for whose benefit the development intervention is undertaken.

● Technical Cooperation Project

One of JICA's cooperation schemes launched in 2002. This scheme allows flexibility in terms of project period, scale, and components (e.g. dispatch of experts, acceptance of trainees, and provision of equipment). It is defined as "development aid to achieve a certain output within a certain period under the cause-effect relation among input, output and activities", including Project-type Technical Cooperation and team dispatch of experts.

● Technical Transfer

Organizations and individuals possessing specific skills transfer them to other organizations and individuals through education and training, and then strive to ensure that they take root and spread. In the case of international cooperation, production and managerial skills required for further development in developing countries are transferred from developed countries or companies.

● Terminal Evaluation

Terminal evaluation is performed right before completion of a project, focusing on the achievement of project purpose, its efficiency, and sustainability. Based upon the results of the evaluation, JICA determines whether it is appropriate to complete the project or necessary to extend follow-up cooperation.

● The Debt Relief Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

This debt relief initiative was agreed to at the Cologne Summit in 1999. The initiative expands the "HIPC Initiative" launched in 1996 to heavily indebted poor countries (HIPCs). It is aimed at "faster, broader and deeper" relief including 100% reduction of ODA debts and 90% reduction of non-ODA debts.

● Thematic Evaluation

Focusing on the themes of specific sectors, major issues (such as environment, poverty and gender) and project schemes, a bundle of relevant projects are evaluated. The results of evaluation are reflected in establishing related development policies and the formation of related projects.

● Third-country Experts

Technical experts of developing countries dispatched to another

developing nation as south-south cooperation. Third-country experts are expected to transfer their techniques more effectively making the most of the similarity of their environment, technical level, language and cultural aspects.

● Third-country Training

A type of training implemented by JICA aimed at enabling a partner country that was subjected to technical transfer from Japan, to hand on the knowledge and techniques it has acquired to neighboring countries. The host country invites trainees from neighboring countries with similar natural, social or cultural environments individually or in groups to be trained in the appropriate technique in accordance with each country's local circumstances. It has been integrated into Technical Cooperation Projects since fiscal 2002.

● Training in Japan

One of the forms of the "Acceptance of Technical Training Participants" conducted in Japan.

[V]

● Volunteer Program

In this report, it refers to Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, Senior Volunteers, Japan Overseas Development Youth Volunteers, and Senior Volunteer for Overseas Japanese Communities.

[W]

● Women in Development (WID)

The essence of WID is that women are not merely the beneficiaries but also the agents of development. Women play an extremely important role in economic and social activities. Awareness that women's participation in development is indispensable to effective development aid led to the concept of WID.

Abbreviation

BHN: See "Basic Human Needs"

CD: See "Capacity Development"

CIDA: Canadian International Development Agency

DAC: See "Development Assistance Committee"

DFID: UK Department for International Development

HIPC: See "Heavily Indebted Poor Country"

IMF: International Monetary Fund

JBIC: See "Japan Bank for International Cooperation"

JOCV: See "Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers"

MDGs: See "Millennium Development Goals"

OECD: See "Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development"

PDM: See "Project Design Matrix"

PRSP: See "Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper"

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

USAID: U.S. Agency for International Development

WBI: World Bank Institute

WHO: World Health Organization

WID: See "Women in Development"

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Photo credit: Tsunemitsu Kato, Kazuyoshi Nomachi, Yoshitaka Obuchi, Takashi Yoshizaki, and Katsumi Yoshida

Annual Evaluation Report 2004

Published March 2005

Edited and published by the Office of Evaluation, Planning and
Coordination Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency
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