Operations Evaluation

JICA uses the plan-do-check-action (PDCA) cycle to conduct evaluations of projects and programs, including Technical Cooperation, Loan Aid, and Grant Aid. JICA's monitoring and evaluation utilize a common framework that encompasses the pre-implementation, implementation, post-implementation, and feedback stages, while reflecting on the features of each aid scheme, the assistance period and time frame for expected results.

By conducting evaluations along with the PDCA cycle, JICA aims to improve the development results of the operations.

Characteristics of JICA's Evaluations

- 1. Steps of Evaluation along the PDCA Cycle of a Project [→ see the figure above]
- 2. Coherent Methodologies and Criteria for Three Assistance Schemes

JICA aims to conduct evaluations and utilize the findings based on a consistent framework and a standardized evaluation methodology, while taking into consideration the characteristics of each assistance scheme.

For example, JICA conducts monitoring and evaluations based on the PDCA cycle, using the Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance laid out by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as an international ODA evaluation criteria. Also, evaluation results are published based on a rating system developed by JICA.

Evaluation Perspectives Using the DAC Criteria for Evaluating Development Assistance

RelevanceExamines the extent to which the aid activity is suited to the priorities and policies of the target group, recipient, and donor. Does the goal of the aid activity meet the needs of beneficia- ries? Are the activities and outputs of the program consistent with the overall goal and the attainment of its objectives?EffectivenessMeasures the extent to which a program or a project attains its objectives.ImpactExamines positive and negative changes as a result of the project. This includes direct and indirect effects and expected and unexpected effects.EfficiencyMeasures the outputs in relation to the inputs to determine whether the aid uses the least costly resources possible to achieve the desired results.SustainabilityMeasures whether the benefits of the project. are likely to continue after the closure of the project.		
its objectives. Impact Examines positive and negative changes as a result of the project. This includes direct and indirect effects and expected and unexpected effects. Efficiency Measures the outputs in relation to the inputs to determine whether the aid uses the least costly resources possible to achieve the desired results. Sustainability Measures whether the benefits of the project are likely to	Relevance	priorities and policies of the target group, recipient, and donor. Does the goal of the aid activity meet the needs of beneficia- ries? Are the activities and outputs of the program consistent
project. This includes direct and indirect effects and expected and unexpected effects. Efficiency Measures the outputs in relation to the inputs to determine whether the aid uses the least costly resources possible to achieve the desired results. Sustainability Measures whether the benefits of the project are likely to	Effectiveness	1 0 1 3
whether the aid uses the least costly resources possible to achieve the desired results. Sustainability Measures whether the benefits of the project are likely to	Impact	project. This includes direct and indirect effects and expected
	Efficiency	whether the aid uses the least costly resources possible to
	Sustainability	

3. Cross-Sectoral and Comprehensive Evaluation through a Thematic Evaluation

JICA conducts thematic evaluations, in which certain thematic issues, such as types of challenges, sectors, and assistance



modalities, are selected; the evaluations of those projects that fall in the same category are then comprehensively analyzed and examined.

By selecting projects along specific themes and evaluating them from perspectives different from those in regular project evaluations, thematic evaluations are designed to provide recommendations and lessons that are common in each theme. Furthermore, evaluations are also conducted for the purpose of developing evaluation methods themselves, like new evaluation modalities for cooperation programs.

4. Ensuring Objectivity and Transparency

JICA conducts external evaluations in the ex-post evaluations that require an objective verification of project implementation results. An external third-party makes objective evaluation judgments for projects over a certain size. In addition, results of ex-post evaluations are published on the JICA website to ensure the transparency of these evaluations.

Furthermore, in order to improve the quality of evaluation, advice on the evaluation framework, structure, and methods is provided by the Advisory Committee on Evaluation, comprising third-party experts.

5. Use of Evaluation Results and Assurance and Improvement of Evaluation Quality

The purpose of JICA's project evaluations covers quality improvement of the "plan" and "do" phases of the PDCA cycle by using evaluation results into the next step of "action" phase: the use of evaluation results or feedback. To achieve this, JICA continuously works on ensuring and improving its evaluation quality.

JICA utilizes recommendations, lessons learned, crosssectoral analyses and results of thematic evaluations to continuously improve JICA's strategies for cooperation, including cooperation programs and the JICA Thematic Guidelines, and to improve its projects and programs.

See the Annual Evaluation Report for the details of project evaluations [→ JICA's Web page: http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/reports/2014/index.html] Use the lookup function to see evaluations of individual projects [→ JICA's Web page: http://www.jica.go.jp/english/our_work/evaluation/tech_and_grant/project/ex_post/about.html]