Abstract

This article aims to evaluate and analyze the development assistance project of Philippines focusing on the following case study. Section one analyzes the practical projects of Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) and Section two proposes the evaluation methods and criteria of CAS. Following, Section three evaluates the development assistance project by using the evaluation criteria. Section four proposes the evaluation processes by evaluation sector in the Philippines' development assistance projects.

To conclude, Section five aims to showcase the overall result of comprehensive evaluation of the development assistance project. This paper concentrates on the following evaluation strategy for KOICA’s Philippines development assistance project.

Keywords

CAS, OECD/DAC, MDGs projects, MTPDP, PCM

1. Practical Project of Country Assistance Strategy (CAS)

First of all, the article suggests for improvement and alternative solutions that can be applied in establishing Country Assistance Strategy in the future. In the studies of evaluation for Philippines development assistance project, the evaluator reviews appropriateness of the direction, strategy and focused assistance areas of Country Assistance Strategy by analyzing the Philippines National Development Plan and its conditions of project implementation, currently implied assistance strategy.

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comparative advantage of Korea and others for further improvement in the future.

The author were concentrated in main focused development assisted sectors for the field of rural development, industrial energy, health care in accordance with contents of this studies. Also, I review diverse ways to improve CAS to strengthen the close tie between CAS and practical development assistance projects in Philippines.

The author endeavors to recommend detailed and practical ways on improving the selection of its main focused development assistance sector, projects of different sectors, evaluation criteria by projects, methods of project implementation, so that CAS can be suitably monitored and evaluated.

Second, the article was analyzed assistance projects by main focused development assisted sectors and assess the relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and appropriateness of these projects, to propose comprehensive plan for improvement. As evaluating each project is complicated, the article finds alternative ways to compare and analyze main projects in each development assisting sectors.

Also, the author endeavor to analyze development plan and situation by each sector in Philippines and compare this with selected similar development projects of other countries. Because of the reasons behind the limitations, the paper suggests to analyze practical ways to improve and resolve the problems.

Third, the author suggests improved assistance system and conditions for short and mid-term plans, after analyzing the relevance and efficiency of KOICA’s Philippines project system and assistance conditions for development project.

I analyze stakeholders of KOICA’s Philippines project including Ministry of Foreign Affairs, KOICA’s management level employees, EDCF, and others. Also, the author endeavor to evaluate KOICA’s assistance conditions, infrastructure, influences on changes of external and internal environment and others to suggest ways to improve the strategy needed for project implementation.

2. Evaluation Methods and Criteria of CAS

Generally, KOICA and OECD–DAC use five major principles to evaluate projects. The seven main principles are, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability, in addition to gender mainstreaming and environmental impact as part of their evaluation criteria which includes in this KOICA’s development project evaluation guideline.