IHO – NIPPON FOUNDATION ALUMNI WORKSHOP 2016

IHO - Nippon Foundation Cooperation

Memorandum of Understanding between The IHO and NF

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC
ORGANIZATION
AND
THE NIPPON FOUNDATION

日本財団
THE NIPPON FOUNDATION

The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and the Nippon Foundation (NF), recognising the benefit to establish a cooperative framework agreed this Memorandum of Understanding (MoU).

Purpose

The purpose of this MoU is to provide a framework for continuing discussion and consultation between the IHO and the NF to consider projects between the NF and the IHO in their specific areas of common interest including enhancing human relations, capacity building, and awareness of the need to survey and map the world's seas, oceans and coastal waters for the mutual benefit of mankind and the preservation of the planet.

Scope of Activity

The IHO and the NF shall coordinate their activities as far as possible. The activities to be coordinated may be mutually agreed from time to time.

Legal Status

This MoU does not create any legal obligations or rights between the NF and the IHO or vice versa. This MoU shall be without prejudice to other agreements or arrangements which may exist between the NF and the IHO.

Validity

This MoU is valid until either of the NF or the IHO proposes its termination in writing to the other party. Each of the NF or the IHO has the right to propose changes to this MoU at any time in writing. Any change comes into effect upon the written consent of both the NF and the IHO.

For the International Hydrographic Organization

Robert WARD
President of the Directing Committee, IHO
26 November 2013

For the Nippon Foundation

Yohei SASAKAWA
Chairman of the Nippon Foundation
18th December 2013

Consider projects between the NF and the IHO in their specific areas of common interest including enhancing human relations, capacity building, and awareness of the need to survey and map the world's seas, oceans and coastal waters for the mutual benefit of mankind and the preservation of the planet.

IHO-NF cooperation

1. Postgraduate Certificate in Ocean Bathymetry (PCOB)

2. The Cartography, Hydrography and Related Training (CHART) Project

Other

Overseas internship project of the University of Tokyo

Postgraduate Certificate in Ocean Bathymetry (PCOB)

The first year	2004
Length	12 months
No. of students	6
Location	University of New Hampshire, USA
Objective	To encourage more younger scientists and hydrographers to become involved in mapping the ocean floor.

Course contents

Graduate school level classes

- Research Tools In Ocean Mapping
- Geological Oceanography
- Fundamentals of Ocean Mapping I
- Fundamentals of Ocean Mapping ll
- Bathymetric Spatial Analysis
- Geodesy and Positioning for Ocean Mapping
- Physical Oceanography.
- Ocean Waves and Tides
- Applied Geophysics
- Mathematics for Mapping etc

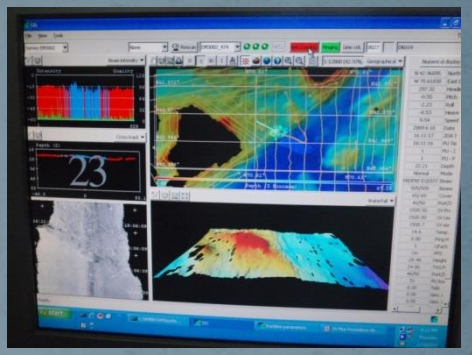
Students will be able to obtain enough academic units to apply for Cat A Hydrographer

Field work

Tide measurement

Installation of MBES

Hydrographic survey

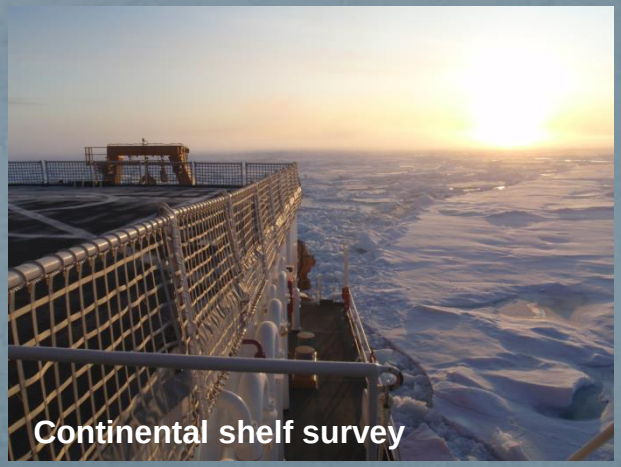


Data processing

Lab visiting

USGS

Research cruise



Continental shelf survey

Distribution of GEBCO Scholars

72+6 Scholars from 35 Countries

Forum for Future Ocean Floor Mapping

15-17 June 2016, Monaco

Scholars' Day

Panel Discussion

Mr. Sasakawa, Chairman of the Nippon Foundation, challenged the delegates to complete mapping the ocean floor by 2030

Discussions on how to take the key items forward to develop a roadmap for the next 10-15 years of GEBCO activity

The Cartography, Hydrography and Related Training (CHART) Project

The first year	2009
Length	15 weeks
No. of students	7
Location	UKHO, Taunton, United Kingdom
Objective	To provide education and training in Marine Cartography for technical personnel in developing countries, to develop and enhance skills and knowledge in navigational chart production (paper and ENC).

CHART Project (JCBP) applicants

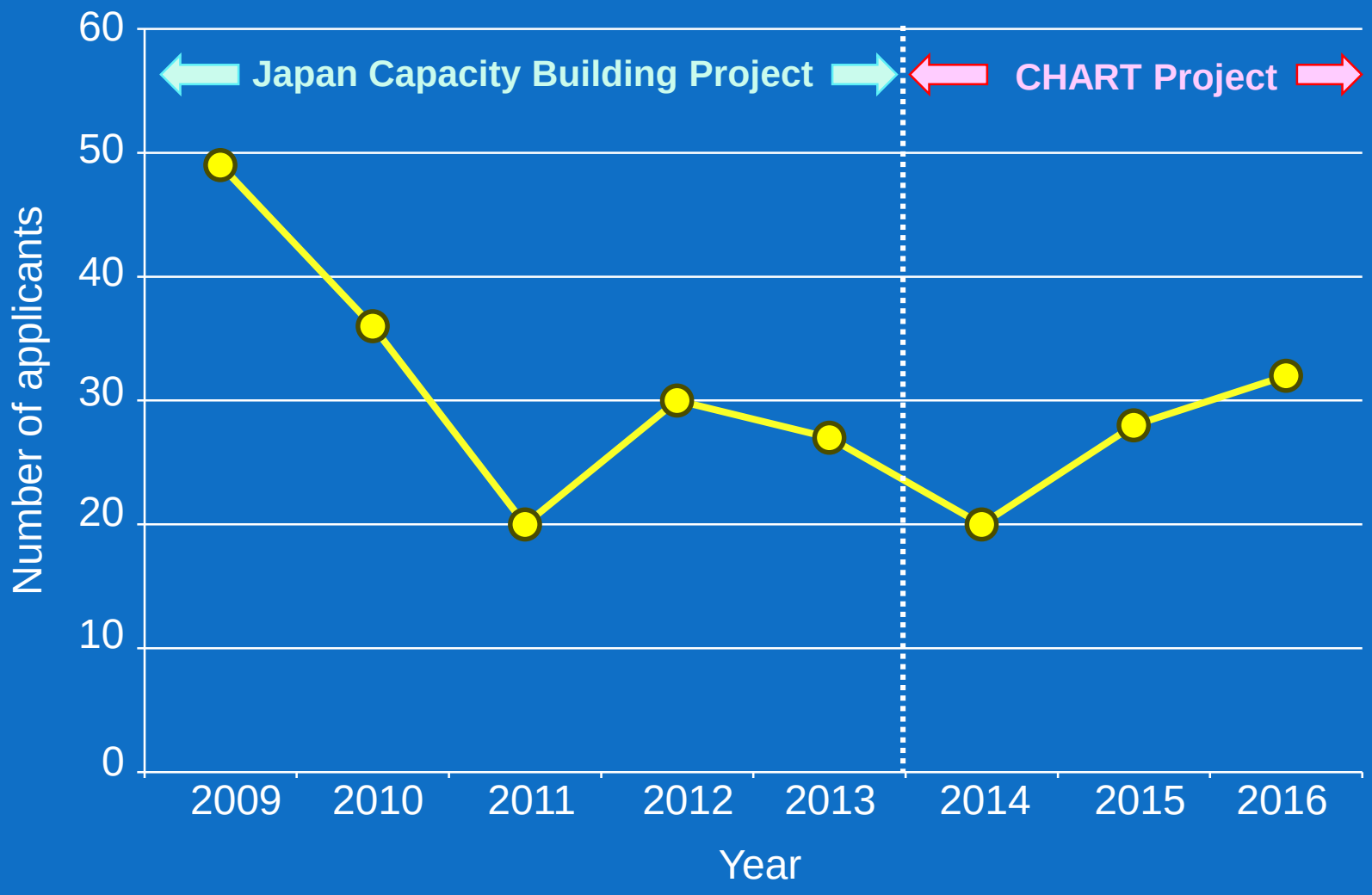
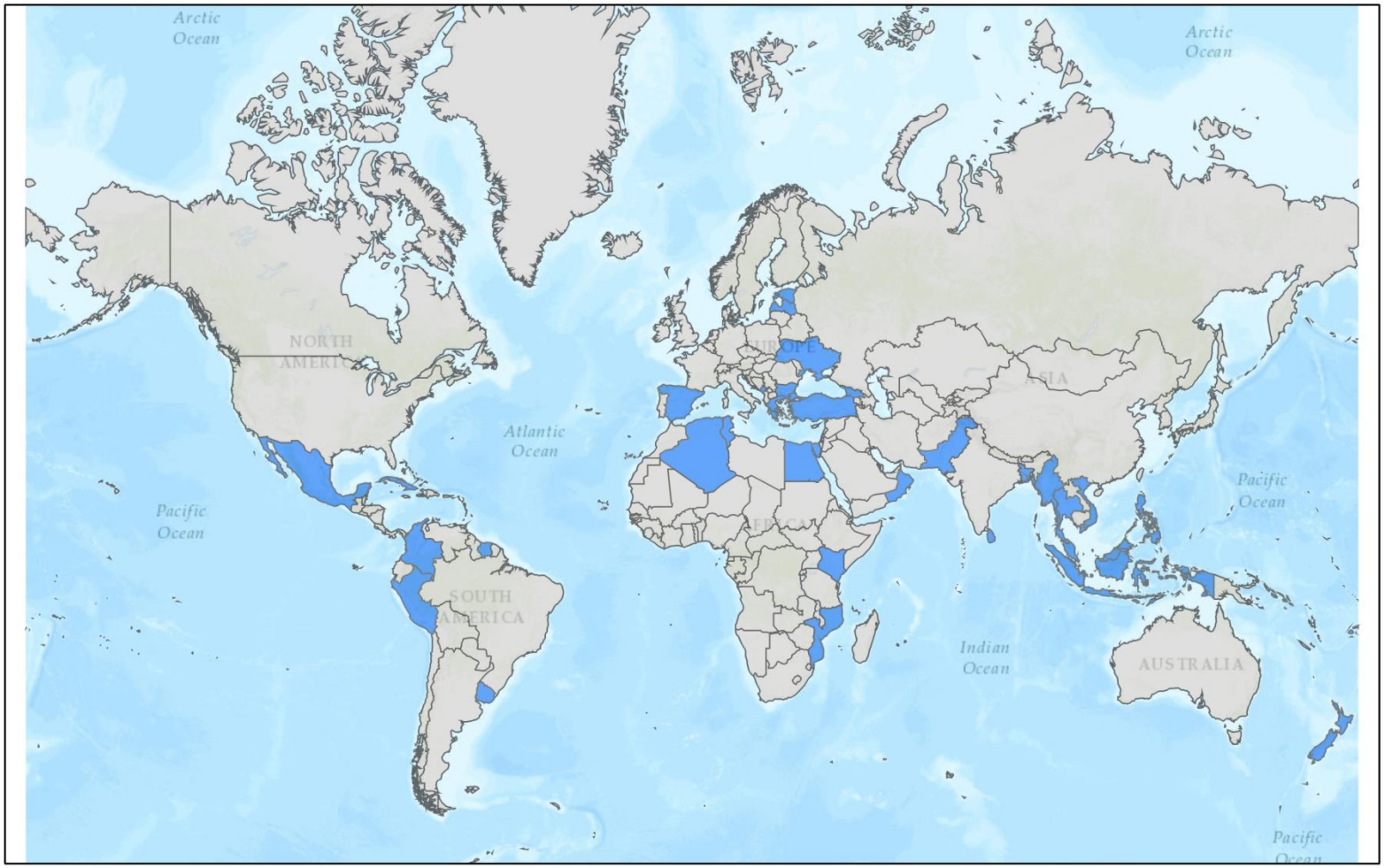


CHART Project students in 2017

Distribution of CHART Project Alumni (full funded)



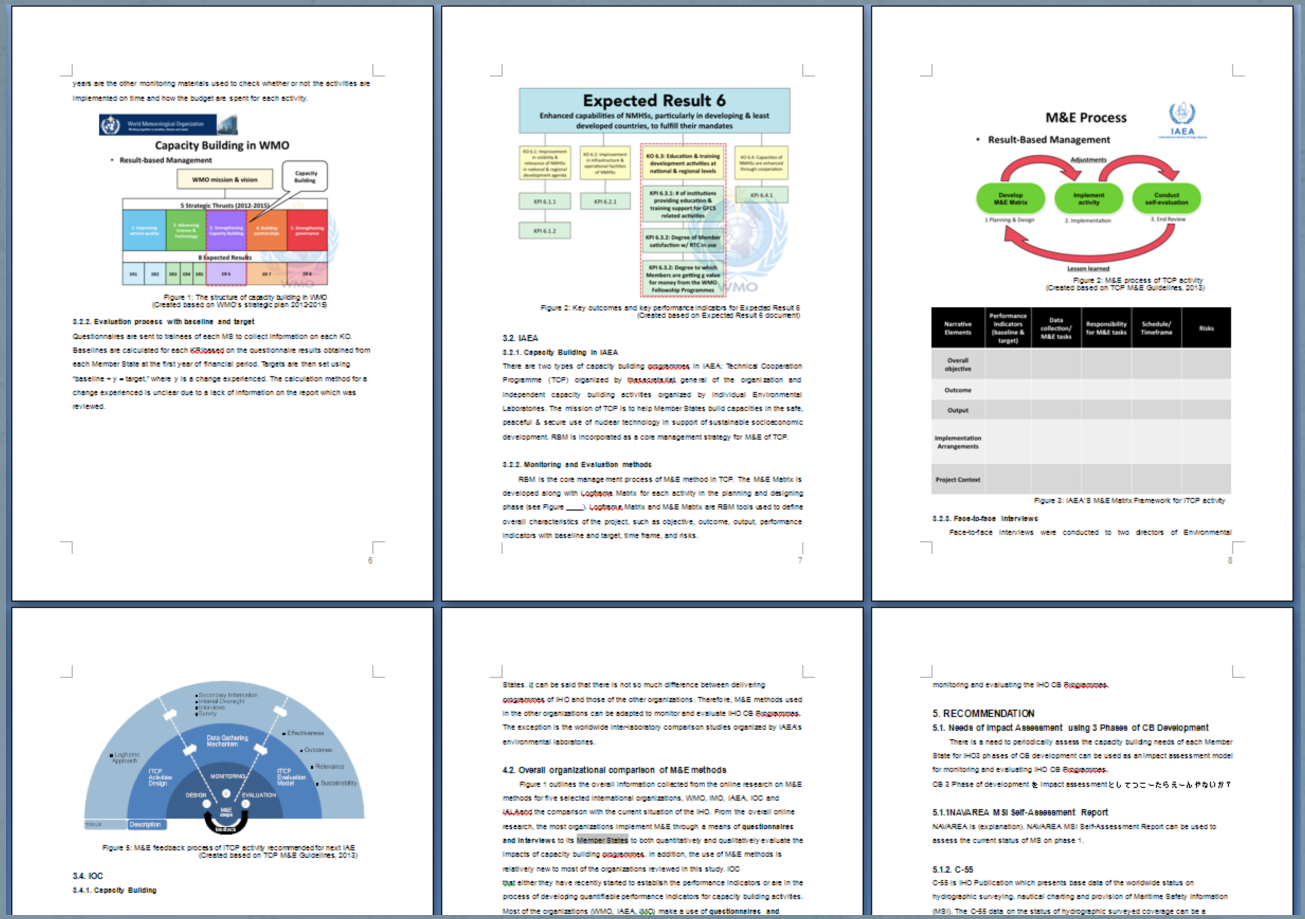
44+7 full funded alumni from 34 countries

(53+10 alumni from 39 countries)

Overseas internship project of the University of Tokyo

The first year	2014
Length	2 - 3 months
No. of students	1
Location	IHB, Monaco
Objective	To encourage students to work in intergovernmental organizations and international societies related to maritime and oceanography.

Interns are employed to contribute to activities proposed by IHB and produce a report of the work done at the IHB.


years are the other monitoring materials used to check whether or not the activities are implemented on time and how the budget are spent for each activity.

Capacity Building in WMO

Figure 1: The structure of capacity building in WMO (Created based on WMO's strategic plan 2012-2015)

3.2.2. Evaluation process with baseline and target

Questionnaires are sent to trainees of each MS to collect information on each KO. Baselines are calculated for each KO based on the questionnaire results obtained from each Member State at the first year of financial period. Targets are then set using "baseline + y = target," where y is a change experienced. The calculation method for a change experienced is unclear due to a lack of information on the report which was reviewed.

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Expected Result 6

Enhanced capabilities of NMHSs, particularly in developing & least developed countries, to fulfill their mandates

Figure 2: Key outcomes and key performance indicators for Expected Result 6 (Created based on Expected Result 6 document)

3.2. IAEA

3.2.1. Capacity Building in IAEA

There are two types of capacity building programmes in IAEA: Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) organized by Secretariat general of the organization and independent capacity building activities organized by individual Environmental Laboratories. The mission of TCP is to help Member States build capacities in the safe, peaceful & secure use of nuclear technology in support of sustainable socioeconomic development. RBM is incorporated as a core management strategy for M&E of TCP.

3.2.2. Monitoring and Evaluation methods

RBM is the core management process of M&E method in TCP. The M&E Matrix is developed along with Logframe Matrix for each activity in the planning and designing phase (see Figure ___). Logframe Matrix and M&E Matrix are RBM tools used to define overall characteristics of the project, such as objective, outcome, output, performance indicators with baseline and target, time frame, and risks.

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M&E Process

Result-Based Management

Figure 2: M&E process of TCP activity (Created based on TCP M&E Guidelines, 2013)

Narrative Elements	Performance Indicators (baseline & target)	Data collection/ M&E tasks	Responsibility for M&E tasks	Schedule/ Timeframe	Risks
Overall objective					
Outcome					
Output					
Implementation Arrangements					
Project Context					

Figure 3: IAEA's M&E Matrix Framework for TCP activity

3.2.3. Face-to-face Interviews

Face-to-face interviews were conducted to two directors of Environmental

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Figure 5: M&E feedback process of TCP activity recommended for next IAE (Created based on TCP M&E Guidelines, 2013)

3.4. IOC

3.4.1. Capacity Building

States, it can be said that there is not so much difference between delivering programmes of IHO and those of the other organizations. Therefore, M&E methods used in the other organizations can be adapted to monitor and evaluate IHO CB Programmes. The exception is the worldwide interlaboratory comparison studies organized by IAEA's environmental laboratories.

4.2. Overall organizational comparison of M&E methods

Figure 1 outlines the overall information collected from the online research on M&E methods for five selected international organizations, WMO, IMO, IAEA, IOC and ... the comparison with the current situation of the IHO. From the overall online research, the most organizations implement M&E through a means of questionnaires and interviews to its Member States to both quantitatively and qualitatively evaluate the impacts of capacity building programmes. In addition, the use of M&E methods is relatively new to most of the organizations reviewed in this study. IOC ... that either they have recently started to establish the performance indicators or are in the process of developing quantifiable performance indicators for capacity building activities. Most of the organizations (WMO, IAEA, IMO) make a use of questionnaires and

monitoring and evaluating the IHO CB Programmes.

5. RECOMMENDATION

5.1. Needs of Impact Assessment using 3 Phases of CB Development

There is a need to periodically assess the capacity building needs of each Member State for IHO. 3 phases of CB development can be used as an impact assessment model for monitoring and evaluating IHO CB Programmes.

5.1.1. NAVAREA MSI Self-Assessment Report

NAVAREA is (explanation). NAVAREA MSI Self-Assessment Report can be used to assess the current status of MS on phase 1.

5.1.2. C-55

C-55 is IHO Publication which presents base data of the worldwide status on hydrographic surveying, nautical charting and provision of Maritime Safety Information (MSI). The C-55 data on the status of hydrographic surveyed coverage can be a

Secondment of Project Officer of Japan

For the future of human and ocean interaction