

EvSum447

ODA ASSISTANCE TO THE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT, DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY, INDONESIA

[The Project](#) - [The Evaluation](#) - [Overall Conclusion](#) - [The Main Findings](#) - [Lessons](#) - [Related Studies](#)

The Project

The main aims of the project were to create a research capacity within the Fisheries Department of Diponegoro University to enable it to contribute to the exploitation and management of Indonesia's fisheries resources and to improve the undergraduate fisheries syllabus. ODA manpower assistance to the project began in 1978 with the third phase due to end in 1989, by which time ODA financial support will have totalled an estimated £1.5m.

The Evaluation

The main objective of the evaluation was to assess how successful ODA's support to institutional development within Diponegoro University had been. A secondary objective was to consider whether the project management role given to Newcastle University was a replicable innovation. The evaluation was carried out in 1988 by an economist from ODA Evaluation Department and the Professor of Zoology from the University College of North Wales.

The findings of this individual evaluation study have been incorporated into an Evaluation Department "Fisheries Synthesis Study", EvRpt416. This is based on six individual fisheries studies undertaken by Evaluation Department in 1988 and 1989. The summary, EvSum416, is available.

Overall Conclusion

The report's overall conclusion was that there had been a very significant contribution by ODA to institutional development within Diponegoro University.

The Main Findings

- The project design was deficient in getting project objectives that were both too broad and too open-ended. There was no agreed training plan for university staff and no detail on what was envisaged for the revision of the undergraduate fisheries syllabus.
- Project monitoring by ODA was made more difficult by the absence of agreed targets within specific time-scales. It also resulted in greater devolvement of

responsibility to Newcastle University.

- The use of Newcastle University in a project management role was cost effective, but is not replicable because no one university department in the UK has the range of academic expertise required to provide all the training for similar projects in the future.
- The impact of the project has been positive. All overseas trained staff returned to Diponegoro University on completion of their training, and there is now a nucleus of staff able to carry out high quality research.
- The main shortcoming of the project has been its inability to increase the practical content of the undergraduate fisheries syllabus.
- Women candidates for UK training were chosen on merit; the numbers trained reflect their strength in the Fisheries Department.

Lessons

- Institutional development projects are likely to need a minimum ten year time frame.
- The lack of detailed project design allowed for disagreement between ODA and Newcastle University over the type of post graduate training required for Fisheries Department staff, and allowed the lack of progress in increasing the practical content of the undergraduate fisheries syllabus to go unreported.
- Field courses and workshops held in-country have a valuable and cost effective role to play in developing awareness of the importance of practical content in science education and training.
- Curriculum development is more likely to occur through overseas training of staff, who then return and introduce changes to the syllabus drawn from their own studies in overseas universities, than through TCOs helping to rewrite courses in situ.

Related Studies

EvRpt236 gives details of the experience in supporting technical schools and polytechnics (see EvSum236 for a summary). EvRpt265 describes the experience of supporting scientific and technical research capacity in Indian Institutes of Technology (see EvSum265 for a summary).