

CHAPTER 4

AN OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY (Mining and Industrial Development Area: Studies Completed in FY1974 – FY1998)

CHAPTER 4. AN OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY

(Mining and Industrial Development Areas: Studies Completed in FY 1974 – FY 1998)

517 out of 1,636 total studies in the Mining and Industry area (excluding basic resource development studies implemented under contract by metal industry teams) are analyzed in this Chapter.

1. Premise of Analysis

In this Chapter, the completed development studies in Mining and Industrial Development area are categorized into the following 2 categories in order to analyze the status of these studies.

- (1) M/P Studies Group (M/P Studies, Resource Studies, Chinese Factories)
- (2) F/S Studies Group (F/S, ASEAN Plant Renovation Studies, and (F/S-type) Other Studies)

Status is classified in the same way in Chapter 3.

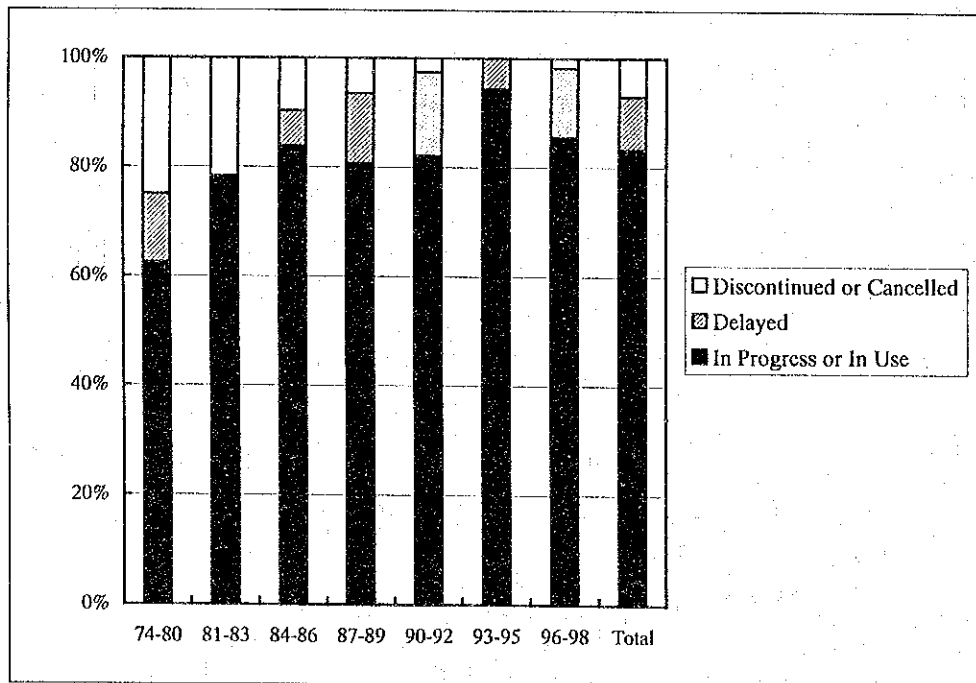
2. Status of Completed Studies in M/P Studies Group

There are 256 studies completed from FY 1974 to FY 1998 in M/P Studies Group. Out of these studies, 213 studies are classified into "In Progress or In Use", 25 are "Delayed", and 18 are "Discontinued or Cancelled". The utilization rate of studies had an upward trend until 1996 (88.0% in FY 1992, 81.5% in FY 1993, 82.7% in FY 1994, 83.4% in FY 1995, and 84.1% in FY 1996). Although the rate has fallen slightly since FY 1997, the rates are still above 80%. It is thought that the development studies of M/P Studies Group are utilized effectively.

Table 4-1 Present Status of M/P Studies Group by Study Completion Year

	74-80	81-83	84-86	87-89	90-92	93-95	96-98	Total
In Progress or In Use	15	18	26	25	32	50	47	213
Delayed	3	0	2	4	6	3	7	25
Discontinued or Cancelled	6	5	3	2	1	0	1	18
Total	24	23	31	31	39	53	55	256

Figure 4-1 Present Status of M/P Studies Group by Study Completion Year



2-1. Status of Completed Studies by Region

47 out of 53 completed studies in M/P Studies Group in ASEAN are "In Progress and In Use" and the utilization rate is 88.7%. In other Asia, 109 out of 128 studies are "In Progress and In Use" and the utilization rate is 85.2%. Thus, the utilization rate in Asia is slightly higher than that of all the studies in M/P Studies Group. The high utilization rate in other Asia is attributed to the high utilization rate of Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China. Therefore, without these studies, the utilization rate in other Asia falls to 78.9%. The utilization rates of both Middle East, and Central and South America are 95.2% and 72.4% respectively, which are also high. It could be concluded that the studies in Middle East, and Central and South America are utilized effectively. On the other hand, the utilization rate in Africa is 42.9%, which is below the overall average (42.9%). It is difficult to evaluate the rate in Africa appropriately, however, since there are no studies in M/P Studies Group from FY 1983 to FY 1990 and only 14 studies as a total.

Table 4-2 Present Status of M/P Studies Group by Region

	ASEAN	Others (Asia)	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Middle Asia	Total
In Progress or In Use	47 88.7%	109 85.2%	20 95.2%	6 42.9%	21 72.4%	1 50.0%	7 100.0%	2 100.0%	213 83.2%
Delayed	2 3.8%	14 10.9%	0 0.0%	5 35.7%	4 13.8%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	25 9.8%
Discontinued or Cancelled	4 7.5%	5 3.9%	1 4.8%	3 21.4%	4 13.8%	1 50.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	18 7.0%
Total	53 100.0%	128 100.0%	21 100.0%	14 100.0%	29 100.0%	2 100.0%	7 100.0%	2 100.0%	256 100.0%

The utilization rate in Africa is significantly low in the 1970's and many studies are led to "Delayed" or "Discontinued or Cancelled". Most of these are related to industrialization in the 1970's and 80's. The reason why the utilization rate is very low in Africa is economic difficulties. As a result of increase in imports of capitals and raw materials by import substitute industry, World Bank set severe conditions in the investments and recipient governments in Africa lost flexibility of policy to fit their tight budgets. Since the 1990's, however, all studies have been utilized. In the 1990's, the studies to promote exports relating to structural adjustment policies are getting excellent results.

2-2. Status of Completed Studies by Study Type

The utilization rate of Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China was higher than the other three types of study: M/P studies, Resource studies, and Other studies. Out of 109 completed studies of this type, 94 are utilized effectively and the utilization rate is 86.2%. One of the reasons for the high utilization rate in Chinese Factories studies is appropriate arrangement by recipient agencies in China. Since the agencies regarded the findings of studies as important, they arranged their policies and the study contents to adopt to the findings of studies.

Out of 118 M/P studies, 100 are classified into "In Progress or In Use" and the utilization rate is 84.7%. On the other hand, 8 out of 14 Resource Studies are "In Progress or In Use" and the utilization rate is 57.1%. In three types of Study except for Resource studies (M/P studies, Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China, and Other studies), their utilization rates is over 70%. It is concluded that the study findings are utilized effectively.

Table 4-3 Present Status of M/P Studies Group by Type of Study

	M/P	Resources Studies	Chinese Factories	Others	Total
In Progress or In Use	100 84.7%	8 57.1%	94 86.2%	11 73.3%	213 83.2%
Delayed	9 7.6%	3 21.4%	12 11.0%	1 6.7%	25 9.8%
Discontinued or Cancelled	9 7.6%	3 21.4%	3 2.8%	3 20.0%	18 7.0%
Total	118 100.0%	14 100.0%	109 100.0%	15 100.0%	256 100.0%

2-3. Status of Completed Studies by Sector

The utilization rate in Industry sector is 84.5% (142 of total 168 studies), while that of Energy sector is 77.2% (44 of total 57 studies), which is lower than that in Industry Sector. In Mining sector, 5 are categorized into "In Progress or In Use", 1 is "Delayed or Suspended", and 1 is "Discontinued or Cancelled".

Although the number of studies must be taken into account to analyze them, both the utilization rates in Thermal Power Generation and Power Transmission subsector in Energy sector are 100%. Conversely, the utilization rate in Hydroelectric Power Generation subsector is 25%, which is the lowest of any subsectors. Utilization rates in all subsectors of Industry Sector are relatively high. The utilization rates are 100% in Ceramic Industry subsector, 89.2% in Industry in General, 93.8% in Steel & Nonferrous Metals, and 85.7% in Machine Industry. On the other hand, 12 (60%) out of 20 studies in Chemicals subsector are utilized. Necessity of large-scale plants and enormous investments, violent fluctuation of raw materials' price, and occurrence of environmental problems make it difficult to materialize the studies in Chemicals subsector.

The reasons why the utilization rate of Hydroelectric Power Generation is low (25.0%) are increasing environmental consciousness, bureaucratic inflexibility and budgetary restrictions. In Thailand, a rise in public environmental consciousness and criticism by NGOs halted the construction project of Nam Chon dam at the upper Kwai River in 1988. Likewise, the dam construction project at the upper Yuam River was cancelled. Furthermore, the site of switchyard in Lam Ta Khong hydroelectric power station project was altered, since the planned site were against environmental regulations. Thus, it becomes difficult to construct large-scale hydroelectric power plants in Thailand. In Turkey on the other hand, hydroelectric power stations fall under the jurisdiction of by various agencies, National Planning Agency in their budget, Electric Resource Studies & Development Agency in their planning and surveys, Water Supply Agency in their construction and Power Generation & Transmission Corporation in their operation and maintenance. As the result, it is ambiguous who is responsible for the supply of electric power. In addition, since the budget for the same power plant construction plan is decided each year, the budget cannot be guaranteed for the entire term of construction. This is the reason why the utilization rates in Hydroelectric Power Generation subsector are low in Turkey.

Table 4-4 Present Status of the M/P Studies Group by Sector

	In Progress or In Use	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
Mining	5 71.4%	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	7 100.0%
Energy	44 77.2%	6 10.5%	7 12.3%	57 100.0%
Energy (General)	20 95.2%	1 4.8%	0 0.0%	21 100.0%
Hydraulic Power	2 25.0%	2 25.0%	4 50.0%	8 100.0%
Thermal Power	5 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	5 100.0%
Transmission & distribution	3 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 100.0%
Gas, Coal & Oil	9 75.0%	1 8.3%	2 16.7%	12 100.0%
New & Recycled Energy	5 62.5%	2 25.0%	1 12.5%	8 100.0%
Industry	142 84.5%	18 10.7%	8 4.8%	168 100.0%
Industry (General)	33 89.2%	3 8.1%	1 2.7%	37 100.0%
Chemicals	12 60.0%	6 30.0%	2 10.0%	20 100.0%
Steel & Nonferrous Metals	15 93.8%	1 6.3%	0 0.0%	16 100.0%
Ceramics	4 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 100.0%
Machine Industry	60 85.7%	7 10.0%	3 4.3%	70 100.0%
Other Industries	18 85.7%	1 4.8%	2 9.5%	21 100.0%
Others	22 91.7%	0 0.0%	2 8.3%	24 100.0%
Total	213 83.2%	25 9.8%	18 7.0%	256 100.0%

2-4. Status of Studies Which Have Been Delayed, Discontinued, or Cancelled

Out of 43 studies classified into "Delayed" or "Cancelled or Discontinued", their reasons for delays are obtained from the recipient governments in 28 studies and the reasons for delays, discontinuation and cancellation are unknown in 15 studies. There are 22 studies (51.2%) whose reason for delays is domestic issues of recipient countries as the largest. 5 studies (11.6%) whose reason for delays is difficulties to procure their funds are followed this. The domestic issues of recipient countries are economic reason (in 4 studies), policy-related reason (in 3 studies), political reason (in 3 studies), administrative reason (in 1 study) and other reasons such as technical and socio-environmental reasons (in 11 studies).

By regions, the reasons for delays in Africa are the difficulties of fund procurement by high country risks and the tight budget with structural adjustment policy. In Central and South America, political and policy-related factors are major reason.

Table 4-5 Delayed Reasons of the M/P Studies Group

	ASEAN	Others (Asia)	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Other Region	Total
1. Lack of Feasibility	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 2.3%
2. Postponement of Related Project	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
3. Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries	1 16.7%	2 10.5%	0 0.0%	2 25.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	5 11.6%
4. Reasons on the Side of Recipient Country	4 66.7%	6 31.6%	1 100.0%	3 37.5%	7 87.5%	1 100.0%	22 51.2%
4.1 Policy-Related Factor	0 0.0%	1 16.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 28.6%	0 0.0%	3 13.6%
4.2 Political Factor	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 33.3%	2 28.6%	0 0.0%	3 13.6%
4.3 Administrative Factor	1 25.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 4.5%
4.4 Economic Factor	0 0.0%	2 33.3%	0 0.0%	2 66.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 18.2%
4.5 Others	3 75.0%	3 50.0%	1 100.0%	0 0.0%	3 42.9%	1 100.0%	11 50.0%
Total	5 83.3%	8 42.1%	1 100.0%	6 75.0%	7 87.5%	1 100.0%	28 65.1%
Unknown	1 16.7%	11 57.9%	0 0.0%	2 25.0%	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	15 34.9%
Number of Development Studies	6 100.0%	19 100.0%	1 100.0%	8 100.0%	8 100.0%	1 100.0%	43 100.0%

3. Status of Completed Studies in F/S Studies Group

Out of 261 studies in F/S Studies Group completed in FY 1974 – FY 1998, 97 studies (37.2%) are “Completed or In Progress” and their proposed projects are on the materialization stage. 97 studies categorized into “Completed or In Progress” consist of 61 “Completed”, 7 “Partially Completed”, 16 “Implementing”, and 13 “Processing” studies. In addition, 44 studies are classified into “Promoting”. However, 46.0% of completed studies in F/S Studies Group are either “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

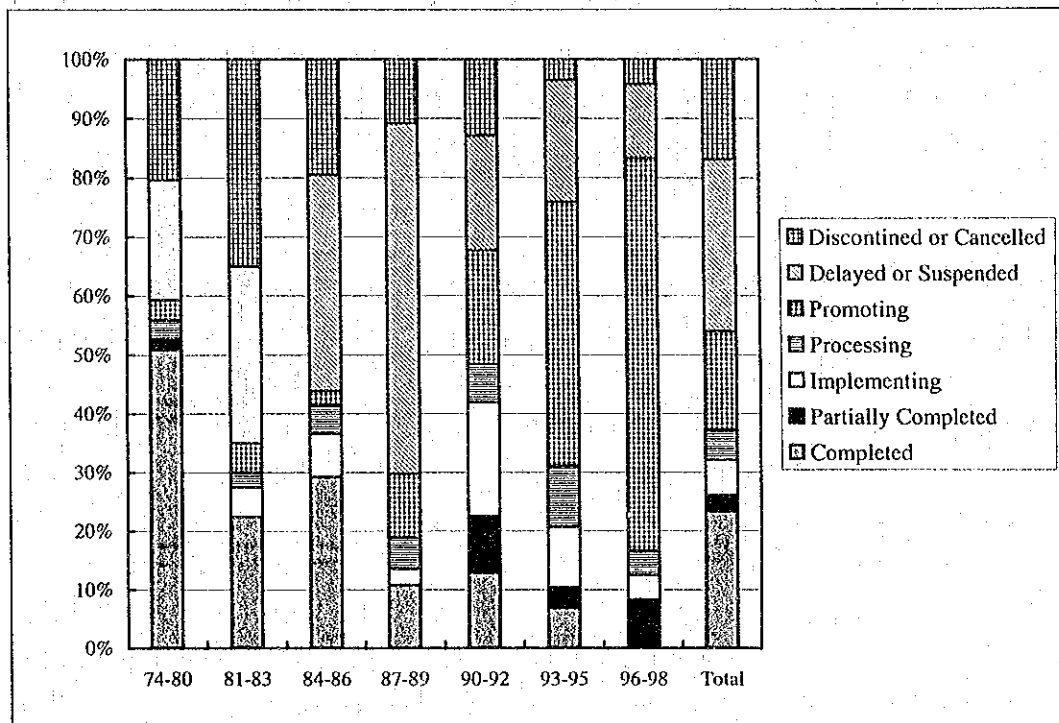
Although the realization rate until FY 1980 was over 50%, it had declined since FY 1981, falling to 18.9% in FY 1987-89. In accordance this trend, the rate of “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies has been over 50% since FY 1981, reaching 70% in FY 1987-89.

The realization rate has risen since 1990, reaching 48.4% in FY 1990-92. Conversely, the rate of “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies has declined to 32.3% in FY 1990-92 from 70.3% in FY 1987-1989.

Table 4-6 Present Status of the F/S Studies Group by Study Completion Year

	74-80	81-83	84-86	87-89	90-92	93-95	96-98	Total
Completed or In Progress	33	12	17	7	15	9	4	97
	55.9%	30.0%	41.5%	18.9%	48.4%	31.0%	16.7%	37.2%
Completed	30	9	12	4	4	2	0	61
	50.8%	22.5%	29.3%	10.8%	12.9%	6.9%	0.0%	23.4%
Partially Completed	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	7
	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	3.4%	8.3%	2.7%
Implementing	0	2	3	1	6	3	1	16
	0.0%	5.0%	7.3%	2.7%	19.4%	10.3%	4.2%	6.1%
Processing	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	13
	3.4%	2.5%	4.9%	5.4%	6.5%	10.3%	4.2%	5.0%
Promoting	2	2	1	4	6	13	16	44
	3.4%	5.0%	2.4%	10.8%	19.4%	44.8%	66.7%	16.9%
Delayed or Suspended	12	12	15	22	6	6	3	76
	20.3%	30.0%	36.6%	59.5%	19.4%	20.7%	12.5%	29.1%
Discontinued or Cancelled	12	14	8	4	4	1	1	44
	20.3%	35.0%	19.5%	10.8%	12.9%	3.4%	4.2%	16.9%
Total	59	40	41	37	31	29	24	261
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 4-2 Present Status of the F/S Studies Group by Study Completion Year



3-1. Realization Status of Completed Studies by Region

The realization rate in ASEAN in both FY 1981 – FY 1983 (38.1%) and FY 1984 – FY 1986 (22.7%) is relatively low. The rate of “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies is correspondingly high during these periods. They are 57.1% and 68.2%, respectively. Since FY 1989, however, the realization rate has been rising, while the rate of “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies has been falling. There are no studies “Completed or In Progress” in FY 1996 – FY 1998. This is because it has not taken a long time since these studies were conducted and they are still at the promoting stage. Therefore, it is thought that these studies would be materialized in the future.

It is necessary to evaluate the figure in other Asia carefully. Because few studies have been conducted there, the status of one project largely affects the result of the studies. The realization rate in other Asia had been over 70% until FY 1980. All the studies completed in FY 1981 – FY 1983 are classified into “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”. Since FY 1990 when “Completed or In Progress” studies appeared again, however, the realization rate

has been improved.

Since there are few studies in Middle East as well as other Asia, it is necessary to analysis the studies carefully. Although the realization rate in Middle East was around 70% until FY 1980, it has declined since then, falling to 25.0% in FY 1981 – FY 1986. During this period, the rate of studies “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled” was 75.0%

In order to analyze the studies in Africa, it must be considered as well that there are few studies in Africa. Around 50% of completed studies is categorized into “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled” until FY 1986. Further, the rate of “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled” was 66.7% in FY 1990 – FY 1992. However, all the studies completed since FY 1993 are classified into “Promoting”.

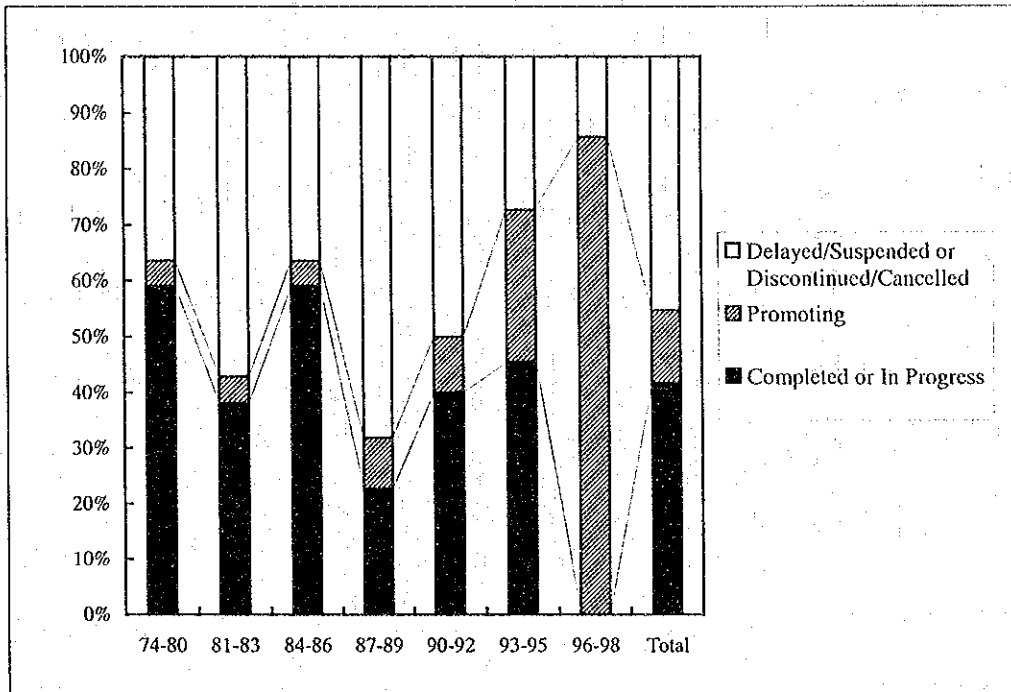
Conversely, the rate of “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled” in Central and South America until FY 1990 are quite high. Especially in FY 1987 – FY 1989, the realization rate is 0.0% and all the studies completed in this period are categorized into “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”. In recent years, however, both the realization rate and the rate of “Promoting” have been risen.

Table 4-7 Present Status of the F/S Studies Group by Region

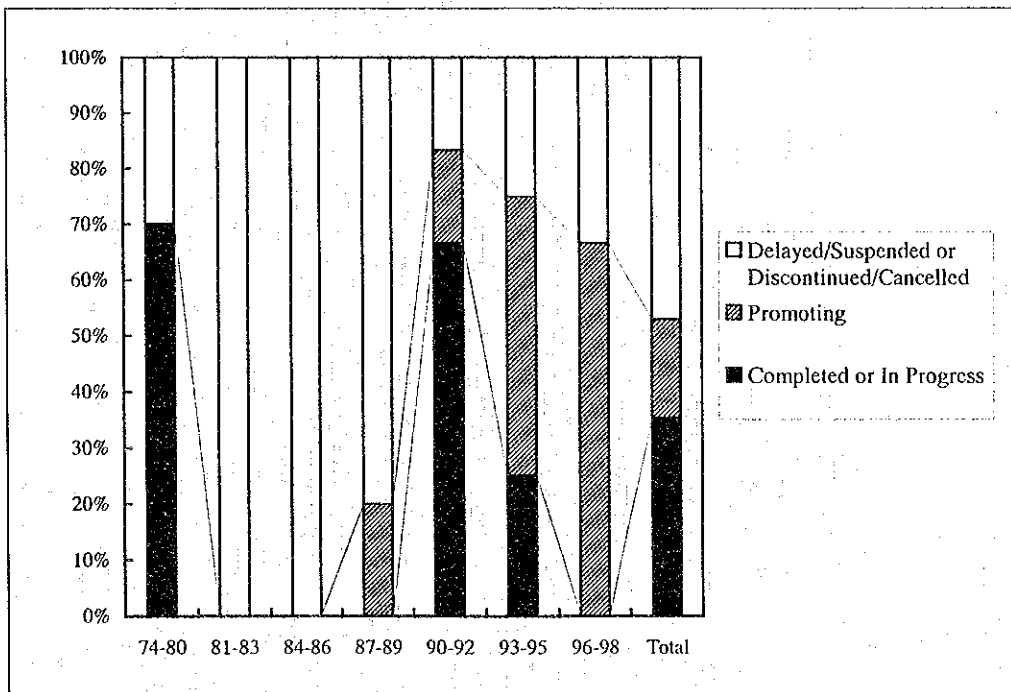
	ASEAN	Others (Asia)	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Middle Asia	Total
Completed or In Progress	48	12	14	8	10	0	5	0	97
	41.7%	35.3%	38.9%	33.3%	23.8%	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	37.2%
Completed	32	10	9	5	5	0	0	0	61
	27.8%	29.4%	25.0%	20.8%	11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	23.4%
Partially Completed	1	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	7
	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	62.5%	0.0%	2.7%
Implementing	10	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	16
	8.7%	5.9%	0.0%	8.3%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
Processing	5	0	5	1	2	0	0	0	13
	4.3%	0.0%	13.9%	4.2%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
Promoting	15	6	9	4	9	0	1	0	44
	13.0%	17.6%	25.0%	16.7%	21.4%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	16.9%
Delayed or Cancelled	26	11	9	11	16	1	2	0	76
	22.6%	32.4%	25.0%	45.8%	38.1%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%	29.1%
Discontinued or Cancelled	26	5	4	1	7	1	0	0	44
	22.6%	14.7%	11.1%	4.2%	16.7%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.9%
Total	115	34	36	24	42	2	8	0	261
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Figure 4-3 Present Status of the F/S Studies Group by Region

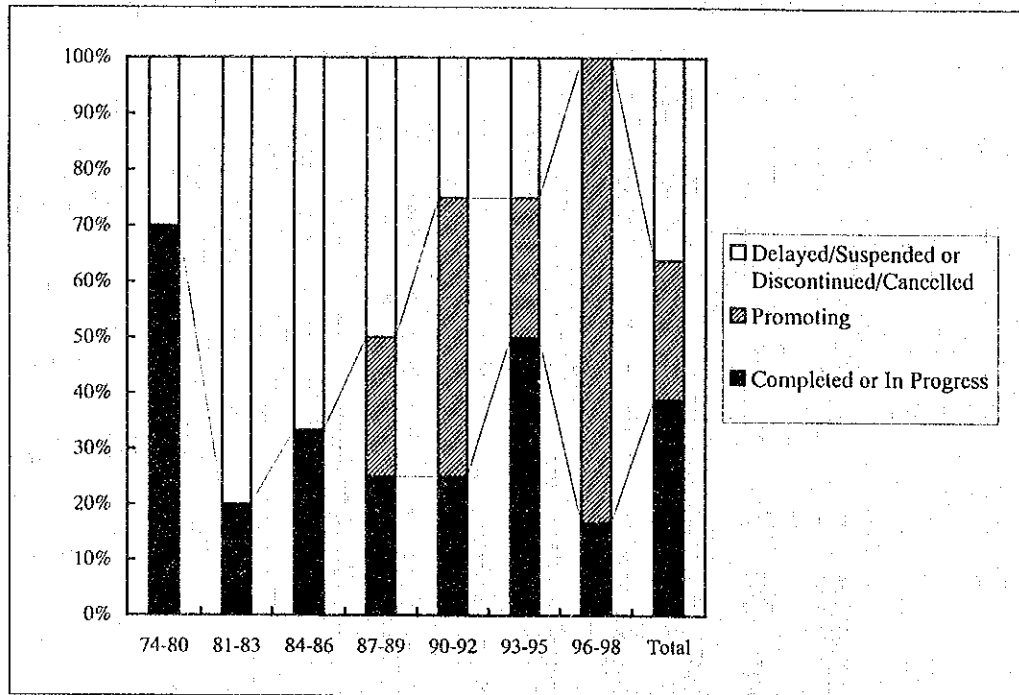
ASEAN



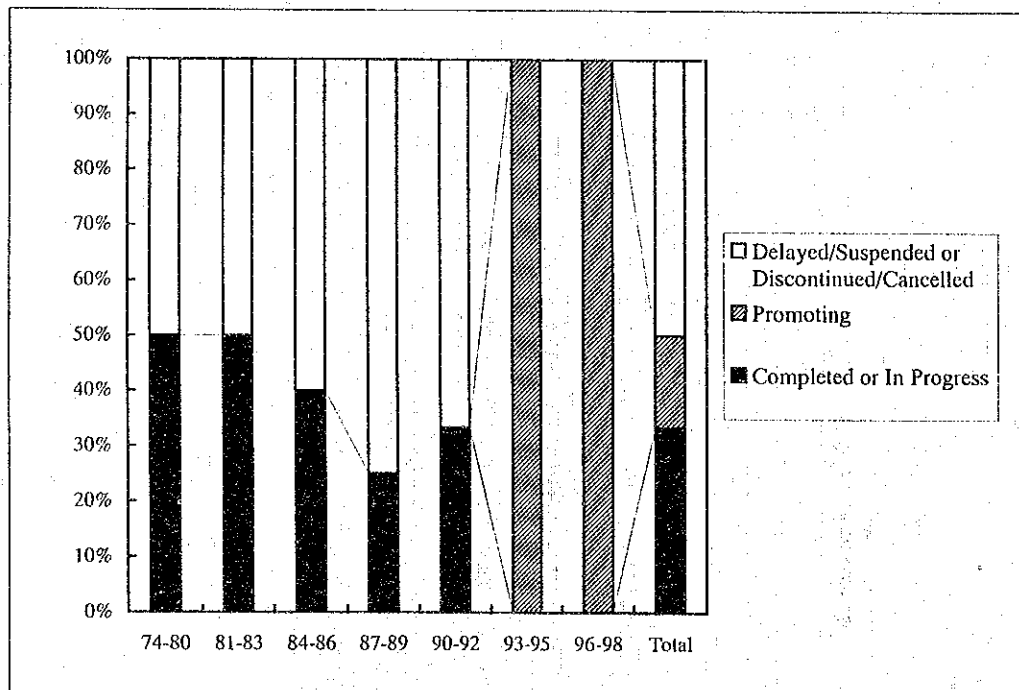
Asia (except ASEAN)



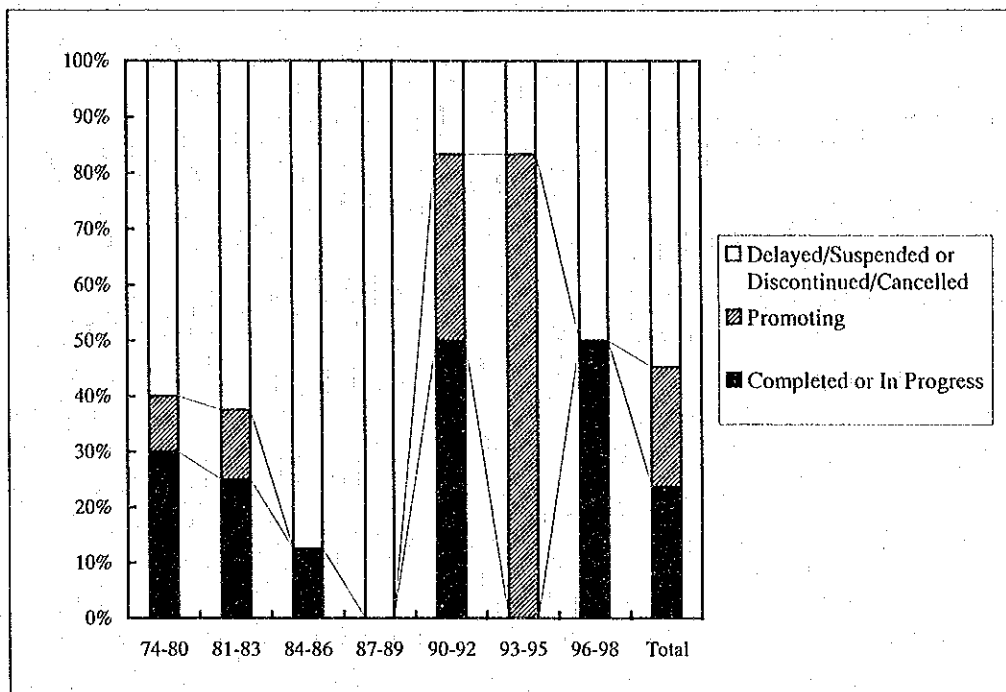
Middle East



Africa



Central & South America



3-2. Realization Status of Completed Studies by Study Type

In F/S Studies Group, ASEAN Plant Renovation Studies has the highest realization rate (63.6%). Since F/S occupies 93.9% of F/S Studies Group, realization status of F/S has the same trend as that of F/S Studies Group. 5 Other (F/S-type) studies consist of 2 "Completed", 1 "Implementing", 1 "Delayed or Suspended" and 1 "Discontinued or Cancelled".

Table 4-8 Present Status of the F/S Studies Group by Type of Study

	F/S Studies	ASEAN Plant Renovation Studies	Other Studies	Total
Completed or In Progress	87 35.5%	7 63.6%	3 60.0%	97 37.2%
Completed	52 21.2%	7 63.6%	2 40.0%	61 23.4%
Partially Completed	7 2.9%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	7 2.7%
Implementing	15 6.1%	0 0.0%	1 20.0%	16 6.1%
Processing	13 5.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	13 5.0%
Promoting	43 17.6%	1 9.1%	0 0.0%	44 16.9%
Delayed or Suspended	73 29.8%	2 18.2%	1 20.0%	76 29.1%
Discontinued or Cancelled	42 17.1%	1 9.1%	1 20.0%	44 16.9%
Total	245 100.0%	11 100.0%	5 100.0%	261 100.0%

3-3. Realization Status of Completed Studies by Sector

The realization rate of studies in Industry sector is 39.6% (38 out of 96 studies) which is slightly higher than 35.5% in Energy sector (54 out of 152 studies). On the other hand, the rate of "Completed" studies in Industry sector is 32.2% (31 out of 96), which is much higher than 18.4% in Energy sector (28 out of 152 studies). The rate of studies "Delayed or Suspended" or "Discontinued or Cancelled" in Industry sector is 49.0% (47 out of 96 studies), which is 6.2% higher than 42.8% in Energy sector (65 of 152 studies). Only 2 out of 8 studies in Mining sector are realized, which indicates the difficulty to realize studies in this sector. There are 6 Other studies, which consist of 3 "Completed or In Progress", 1 "Promoting" and 2 "Delayed or Suspended".

Table 4-9 Present Status of the F/S Studies Group by Sector

	Completed	Partially Completed	Implementing	Processing	Promoting	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
Mining	2 25.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 37.5%	3 37.5%	8 100.0%
Energy	28 18.4%	2 1.3%	13 8.6%	11 7.2%	33 21.7%	45 29.6%	20 13.2%	152 100.0%
Energy (General)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	3 42.9%	3 42.9%	0 0.0%	7 100.0%
Hydraulic Power	7 8.4%	0 0.0%	9 10.8%	6 7.2%	23 27.7%	27 32.5%	11 13.3%	83 100.0%
Thermal Power	5 27.8%	2 11.1%	1 5.6%	0 0.0%	2 11.1%	6 33.3%	2 11.1%	18 100.0%
Transmission & Distribution	11 55.0%	0 0.0%	2 10.0%	4 20.0%	1 5.0%	0 0.0%	2 10.0%	20 100.0%
Gas, Coal & Oil	4 26.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 20.0%	6 40.0%	2 13.3%	15 100.0%
New & Recycled Energy	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 11.1%	1 11.1%	3 33.3%	3 33.3%	9 100.0%
Industry	31 32.3%	4 4.2%	2 2.1%	1 1.0%	11 11.5%	26 27.1%	21 21.9%	96 100.0%
Industry (General)	5 25.0%	2 10.0%	1 5.0%	1 5.0%	3 15.0%	6 30.0%	2 10.0%	20 100.0%
Chemicals	9 34.6%	1 3.8%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 3.8%	10 38.5%	5 19.2%	26 100.0%
Steel & Nonferrous Metals	5 38.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 7.7%	2 15.4%	5 38.5%	13 100.0%
Ceramics	2 22.2%	0 0.0%	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	2 22.2%	2 22.2%	2 22.2%	9 100.0%
Machine Industry	4 57.1%	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	1 14.3%	7 100.0%
Other industries	6 28.6%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 14.3%	6 28.6%	6 28.6%	21 100.0%
Other	0 0.0%	1 16.7%	1 16.7%	1 16.7%	1 16.7%	2 33.3%	0 0.0%	6 100.0%
Total	61 23.3%	7 2.7%	16 6.1%	13 5.0%	45 17.2%	76 29.0%	44 16.8%	262 100.0%
Number of Development Studies	61	7	16	13	44	76	44	261

* Multiple responses for some studies

In Energy sector, the realization rate of Transmission & Distribution subsector is 85.0%, which is the highest of any subsectors. The second highest realization rate in Energy sector is 44.4% of Thermal Power Generation. The realization rates of subsectors except Transmission & Distribution and Thermal Power Generation are less than one-third. The realization rate of Hydroelectric Power Generation, which has the largest number of studies in Energy Sector, is 26.5%. This is below the average realization rate in Energy sector. In 9 studies of New & Recycled Energies,

the realization rate is 22.2% and the rate of studies "Delayed or Suspended" or "Discontinued or Cancelled" is 66.7%, showing the difficulty to realizing proposed projects.

The difference by subsectors in Industry sector is smaller than that in Energy sector. Although there are only 7 completed studies in Machine Industry subsector, the realization rate is 71.4% (5 out of 7 studies), which is the highest in Industry sector. In addition, the rate of "Discontinued or Cancelled" in Machine Industry subsector is 14.3%, which is the lowest in Industry sector. The subsectors that have low realization rate are Other Industries (28.6%), Ceramics Industry (33.3%), and Chemicals (38.5%). The subsectors that have the high rate of "Delayed or Suspended" and "Discontinued or Cancelled" are Other Industries (57.1%), Chemicals (57.7%), and Steel & Nonferrous Metals (53.8%)

3-4. Status of Studies Which Have been Delayed, Suspended, Discontinued or Cancelled

Out of 261 studies in F/S Studies Group, 120 are "Delayed or Suspended". The most common reason for delay is domestic issues in recipient countries. The realization of 92 studies is delayed due to this reason. Lack of feasibility (13 studies) and difficulty in fund procurement (6 studies) follow this. The main factor of domestic issues in recipient countries is economic one, accounting for 42.4% of the total (39 studies). Lack of feasibility is common in Africa, other Asia and Middle East. "Others" means environmental problems such as pollution, wars, and opposition from the local people.

Table 4-10 Delayed Reasons of the F/S Studies Group

	ASEAN	Others (Asia)	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Other Regions	Total
Lack of Feasibility	1 1.9%	3 18.8%	2 15.4%	5 41.7%	1 4.3%	1 25.0%	13 10.8%
Postponement of Related Project	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 4.3%	1 25.0%	2 1.7%
Difficulty in fund Procurement From Foreign Countries	2 3.8%	2 12.5%	0 0.0%	2 16.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	6 5.0%
Reasons on the side of Recipient County	46 88.5%	9 56.3%	10 76.9%	5 41.7%	20 87.0%	2 50.0%	92 76.7%
Policy-Related Factor	11 23.9%	6 66.7%	2 20.0%	0 0.0%	5 25.0%	0 0.0%	24 26.1%
Political Factor	4 8.7%	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 20.0%	1 50.0%	10 10.9%
Administrative Factor	2 4.3%	0 0.0%	1 10.0%	1 20.0%	2 10.0%	0 0.0%	6 6.5%
Economic Factor	21 45.7%	2 22.2%	5 50.0%	3 60.0%	7 35.0%	1 50.0%	39 42.4%
Others	8 17.4%	0 0.0%	2 20.0%	1 20.0%	2 10.0%	0 0.0%	13 14.1%
Total	49 94.2%	14 87.5%	12 92.3%	12 100.0%	22 95.7%	4 100.0%	113 94.2%
Unknown	3 5.8%	2 12.5%	1 7.7%	0 0.0%	1 4.3%	0 0.0%	7 5.8%
Number of Development Studies	52 100.0%	16 100.0%	13 100.0%	12 100.0%	23 100.0%	4 100.0%	120 100.0%

In ASEAN, 88.5% of the reasons for delay and suspensions is domestic issues in recipient countries. Of these, economic and policy-related factors are most common. In other Asia, lack of feasibility (18.8%) and difficulty in funds procurement (12.5%) are relatively high, although the main reason for delays and suspensions is domestic issues in recipient countries (56.3%). Further, policy-related factors occupy a large portion of domestic issues in other Asia.

In Middle East as well, 76.9% of the reasons of delays and suspensions is domestic issues in recipient countries. Lack of feasibility is also high (15.4%) in this region. Further, economic-related factors occupy a large portion of domestic issues in this region.

In Africa, lack of feasibility accounts for 41.7% of the reasons of delays and suspensions, while difficulty in fund procurement occupies 16.7%. The main domestic issue is economic-related factors.

The main reason of delays and suspensions in Central and South America is also domestic issues (87.0%), which is the next highest rate after ASEAN. The proportion of economic and policy-related factor is high in domestic issues in this region.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSIONS

1. Conclusions

1-1. M/P Studies Group

1-1-1. Overview

This follow-up study covers 1,636 development studies. 627 development studies (38.3% of the total development study) belong to M/P Studies Group. M/P Studies Group consists of 373 M/P studies (59.5% of M/P Studies Group), 91 Basic studies (14.5%), 109 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (17.4%), and 54 Other (M/P-type) studies (8.6%). In 556 out of 627 completed studies, the proposed projects have been implemented or the study findings were utilized to formulate national development plans. The utilization rate of development study is 88.7%, which is extremely high.

1-1-2. State of Utilization by Region, Study Type, and Sector

The largest number of studies in M/P Studies Group (58.9% of the total) is conducted in Asia. In particular ASEAN in Asia, studies are conducted intensively. No large difference is found in the utilization rates by regions. The utilization rate is 90.0% in Asia, 87.5% in Middle East, 78.3% in Africa, and 89.1% in Central and South America. Since there are few studies in Oceania, Europe and Plural countries, it is difficult to evaluate the utilization rates in these regions.

M/P studies, whose utilization rate is 90.1%, is the most effectively utilized type of study in M/P Studies Group. The other types of study also have favorable utilization rates: 86.2% in Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China; 89.0% in Basic studies; and 83.3% in Other studies.

There is no big difference in the utilization rates among sectors. The utilization rate is 92.1% in Social Development area, 93.3% in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 83.2% in Mining and Industrial Development area. In Social Development area, Transportation and Social Infrastructure subsectors occupy a large portion. In Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, Agriculture is the largest subsector. In Mining and Industry area, the largest number of studies is conducted in Energy subsector. The utilization rates in Transportation, Social Infrastructure, Agriculture and Energy subsectors are 92.3%, 89.1%, 94.9% and 77.2% respectively, which is good.

1-1-3. Studies In Progress or in Use

Studies are classified into "In Progress or In Use", when they are utilized to formulate national development plans/national projects, or their subsequent studies are implemented toward materialization of development studies, or funds for materialization are procured.

In most of the studies "In Progress or In Use", their subsequent studies are carried out and their funds are procured in 5 years after the completion of development studies. There are self-funds, Japanese ODA loans, Japanese Grant Aid, funds from international organizations/other donors, and private funds as the resources of fund.

In the studies, which are utilized for national development plan or projects, but whose proposed projects are not implemented, there are few studies whose proposed projects would be implemented and poor possibility to implement their subsequent studies.

Whether development studies are utilized effectively depends on consistency with national development plan of recipients and priority of the studies.

1-1-4. Status of Studies Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled

Out of 33 delayed studies, it has been taken less than 5 years in 11 studies, 5 to 9 years in 12 studies; and more than 9 in 10 cases after the completion of development studies. In contrast, out of 38 studies discontinued or cancelled, it has been taken less than 5 years in 2 studies, 5 to 9 years in 2 studies, and more than 9 years in 34 studies after the study completion. Thus most studies discontinued or cancelled are left for more than 10 years after study completion.

Reasons for delays, discontinuations or cancellations are political factors such as low priority of the study and changes of development policy, factors attributed to contents and scale of proposed projects, difficulty in fund procurement, occurrence of natural disasters, and problems related to public order/political stability.

1-1-5. Factors Determining Status of Studies ("In Progress or In Use", "Delayed", "Discontinued or Cancelled")

Compared the studies "In Progress or In Use" with the studies "Delayed" and "Discontinued or Cancelled", the main factors to realize proposed projects are existence of subsequent studies, timing of subsequent studies, and fund procurement. In the case of studies whose proposed projects are realized smoothly,

their feasibility studies have been carried out, and Japanese ODA loans or Grant Aid have been procured in 5 years after the completion of development studies. It seems that whether proposed projects are implemented relies on implementation of subsequent studies and their fund procurement in 5 years after the study completion. Therefore, the recipients' intention to utilize development studies in 5 years after the study completion influences the realization of development studies significantly.

1-1-6. Possibility to Revive Studies "Delayed", "Discontinued or Cancelled"

Judging from the elapsed years after completion of development studies and their perspectives, there is poor possibility to revive studies "Discontinued or Cancelled". In the case of "Delayed" studies, however, elapsed years after study completion is the factor determining their revival. Some "Delayed" studies whose elapsed years are less than 10 might be utilized, if subsequent studies or technical cooperation are undertaken.

1-1-7. Possibility to Improve Utilization Rates

Needless to say, in order to improve the utilization rates, the studies must be consistent with the national plans of recipient governments and be prioritized. Another way to improve the utilization rate may be to review the development studies left for a long period without realization and to conduct supplemental studies.

1-2. F/S Studies Group

1-2-1. Overview

Out of total 1,636 development studies, 1,009 studies (61.7%) belong to F/S Studies Group. F/S Studies Group consists of 734 F/S studies (72.7% of the total), 252 M/P + F/S (25.0%), and 23 D/D studies (2.3%). These are 591 studies categorized into "Completed or In Progress" and the realization rate is 58.6%.

1-2-2. Status of Realization by Region, Study Type, and Sector

By region, the realization rate in Asia is the highest, which is 63.5%. This is followed by Middle East (61.1%). No great difference in the realization rate is found between ASEAN and other Asia. The realization rate is 50.7% in Central and South America and 44.9 % in Africa next to Middle East.

By study type, the realization rate of D/D studies is the highest and 78.3%. This reflects the nature of D/D studies that they are the final study for realization. Therefore, in 21.7 % of D/D studies that has not been realized, it is thought to have been difficult to procure funds due to unexpected reasons. On the other hand, the realization rate is 65.5% in M/P + F/S studies and 55.6% in F/S (including Other F/S-type studies).

By area, there is a difference in realization rates. The realization rate is 69.1% in Social Development area, 58.9% in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, and 37.2% in Mining and Industrial Development area.

The largest subsector in Social Development area is Transportation, and the realization rate is 68.0%. In Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, nearly all the studies are categorized into Agriculture subsector, whose realization rate is 60.2%. In Mining and Industrial Development area, Energy subsector is the largest and realization rate is 35.5%.

1-2-3. Studies Classified into "Completed or In Progress"

591 studies classified into "Completed or In Progress" are further divided into 264 "Completed", 154 "Partially Completed", 127 "Implementing", and 46 "Processing". In most of the studies "Completed", "Partially Completed" or "Implementing", funds are procured and the proposed projects are either completed or partially completed. In most cases, subsequent studies such as D/D and E/S are conducted and their funds are procured in 5 years after the completion of

development studies. Although Japanese ODA loan and Grant Aid fund most studies, some are funded by recipient governments themselves, international organization, bilateral donors, and private sector. The studies are classified into "Processing", when fund(s) for the study are procured or certain to be procured. The status of implementation of subsequent studies and fund procurement in "Processing" studies are similar to the studies classified into "Completed", "Partially Completed" and "Implementing".

Factors to promote implementation of proposed projects by the development studies are priority, benefits, consistency with national plans, and implementation system.

1-2-4. Studies Classified into "Promoting"

There is a range of the elapsed years after the study completion in "Promoting" studies. Some are just completed, and others were completed more than 10 years ago. Less than 5 years have passed in 51.9% of "Promoting" studies, and more than 10 years have passed in 18.8% of "Promoting" studies. "Promoting" studies are further divided into 3 categories: those for which subsequent procedures have been requested or secured, those for which subsequent procedures are under consideration, and those for which subsequent procedures are undefined or unknown. In many "Promoting" studies, it is certain to implement subsequent studies and procure funds. On the other hand, there are some "Promoting" studies that have not realized in 10 years after their completion. These studies would be "Delayed" without any countermeasures.

1-2-5. Studies Classified into "Delayed or Suspended" or "Discontinued or Cancelled"

There are 114 "Delayed or Suspended" studies and 123 "Discontinued or Cancelled" studies. In 68.4% of "Delayed or Suspended" studies and 91.1% of "Discontinued or Cancelled" studies, it passes more than 10 years after their completions. There are more studies that are left in long time in "Discontinued or Cancelled" studies

Main factors to impede realization of development studies are policy-related factors such as low priority of projects and changes of development policy, difficulty in fund procurement, tight budgets of recipient governments, and deterioration of economic condition. Occurrence of natural disasters, civil wars, problems on public order and political instability are also impeding factors.

1-2-6. Factors Determining Studies "Completed or In Progress" and "Delayed or Suspended"

One of important conditions to realize development studies are procurement of financial from Japanese government. In order to procure Japanese ODA loans or Grant Aid, it is necessary that subsequent studies (mainly D/D or E/S) are carried out in the early stage after study completion. Therefore, it is thought that realization of development studies depend on whether subsequent studies are implemented in 5 years after completion of development study.

Although it is guessed that realization by self-funding relies on priority of project, scale and contents of project, consistency with national plan and financial condition, the details are not clear due to the lack of information.

1-2-7. Possibility to Revive Studies "Delayed or Suspended" and "Discontinued or Cancelled"

BOT scheme and investments by private sector are examined in some "Delayed or Suspended" studies. However, it is not expected that these studies would be realized if they are left as they were. It seems to be difficult to realize "Discontinued, or Cancelled" studies, since they were cancelled by the recipient governments or have been left for long time without any subsequent procedures.

1-2-8. Possibility to Improve Realization Rates

One way to improve the realization rate of studies in F/S Studies Group is to formulate high-quality studies, and another is to revive "Delayed or Suspended" studies. There are many "Promoting" studies that would be "Delayed or Suspended", if they are left as they were.

Many "Delayed or Suspended" studies would not be realized, if their funds are procured. This is because it has taken long time since the completion of these studies. In order to improve the realization rate, therefore, it is required to find out impeding factors in 22 "Promoting" studies that have little prospects to be realized and to take any countermeasures such as supplemental studies.

2. Further Direction of Follow-up Study

As the result of this follow-up study, the followings are concluded as a further direction.

2-1. Monitoring in Follow-up Study

Development studies are conducted by the request of recipient governments. The primary goal of development studies is submission of final report after completion of planned study.

In monitoring of development studies, however, it is important to check how development studies are utilized. This status of utilization should be examined from various points of view. In other words, it is necessary to grasp and analyze not only realization rate of proposed projects but also the details of development studies such as comparison of the plan to the result, implementation system of project, operation & maintenance of projects, indirect benefit by projects, utilization of study findings to national development policy, and effect by technology transfer.

The monitoring of this follow-up study focuses on the development studies that has completed in the last 10 years, since in general there are any progresses to realization of development studies in 10 years after their completion. As the result, it became possible to more information than ever, because recipient governments had a large amount of information and the collection rate of questionnaires was high. So as to obtain good information in the quality and the quantity, it might be effective to monitor development studies by period, by sector or by region.

2-2. Improvement of Questionnaire Methods for Follow-up Study

Questionnaire surveys in the past had been conducted mainly for the domestic consulting firms. The survey in this study is conducted for the domestic consulting firms as well as the counterpart agencies in recipient countries via JICA overseas office. In the JICA overseas office study, study summary as well as questionnaire was sent to counterpart agencies to obtain their authorization for a publication of their information. Although some studies are prohibited to disclose information to the public by counterpart agencies, most studies are allowed to be open.

As the result, it is possible to analyze each study and list summary for each study in this study, although holistic analysis were centered. Thus, it is necessary to modify study methodology in order to improve quality of final reports and to promote disclosure of information.

2-3. For Utilization of Development Study Findings

As the result that the utilization/realization rates of development study were analyzed in time series, it seems that about 5 years after study completion is important period for the utilization/realization.

In other words, there are many studies in which fund procurement, subsequent studies, and proposed projects are carried out in 5 years after completion of development study.

Although a few studies are realized in 5 years and more after study completion, they are special cases due to various reasons.

The current level of utilization/realization rates would be maintained, if status after completion of development studies is monitored and supplemental studies and technical cooperation complement the development studies. Consequently, development of recipient countries and increase of benefited people would be expected.

In order to promote utilization/realization of studies that have been left for a long time, furthermore, it is preferable to clarify the impeding factors and to carry out supplemental studies.

Appendix A

(Social Development, Agriculture,
Forestry and Fisheries Development Area)

* The Study Completion Year is classified in 5 periods in the attached tables:
Period 1 (FY1974-1978); Period 2 (FY1979-FY1983); Period 3 (FY1984-FY1988);
Period 4 (FY1989-FY1993); Period 5 (FY1994-FY1998).

Table 1-1 Trend of the Number of Development Studies by Type of Study in Social Development Sector

	1st Period										2nd Period										3rd Period					
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
M/P	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	1 (11.1%)	4 (20.0%)	3 (12.0%)	8 (33.3%)	8 (26.7%)	4 (14.8%)	2 (5.9%)	2 (28.1%)	6 (15.4%)	12 (30.8%)	6 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (8.0%)	1 (4.2%)	1 (6.7%)	2 (3.7%)	5 (26.5%)	9 (15.6%)	5 (15.4%)	6 (25.0%)	
M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (60.0%)	10 (41.7%)	15 (50.0%)	14 (51.9%)	15 (41.2%)	13 (40.6%)	25 (64.1%)	18 (46.2%)	12 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	7 (77.8%)	9 (45.0%)	15 (60.0%)	10 (41.7%)	15 (50.0%)	14 (51.9%)	14 (41.2%)	13 (40.6%)	25 (64.1%)	18 (46.2%)	12 (42.9%)
F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
Basic Studies	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (4.2%)	1 (3.3%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (4.7%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (3.7%)	5 (14.7%)	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.2%)	1 (3.3%)	2 (7.4%)	2 (5.9%)	1 (3.1%)	1 (2.6%)	3 (7.7%)	
Other Studies	1 (100.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (4.0%)	4 (16.7%)	2 (6.7%)	2 (7.4%)	2 (6.7%)	4 (16.7%)	2 (7.4%)	4 (10.0%)	1 (3.6%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (4.0%)	4 (16.7%)	2 (6.7%)	2 (7.4%)	2 (6.7%)	4 (12.5%)	1 (2.6%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (3.6%)
Total	1 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	34 (100.0%)	32 (100.0%)	39 (100.0%)	39 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)

	3rd Period				4th Period										5th Period				Total
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998			
M/P	12 (27.9%)	5 (16.7%)	4 (8.9%)	5 (13.9%)	11 (35.5%)	10 (25.0%)	12 (29.3%)	12 (29.3%)	11 (26.2%)	11 (27.3%)	13 (28.3%)	9 (25.7%)	15 (33.3%)	184					
M/P+F/S	6 (14.0%)	6 (20.0%)	16 (35.6%)	10 (27.8%)	7 (22.6%)	14 (35.0%)	19 (46.3%)	19 (46.3%)	15 (35.7%)	15 (40.9%)	18 (39.1%)	18 (51.4%)	17 (37.8%)	207					
F/S	21 (48.8%)	13 (43.3%)	21 (46.7%)	16 (44.4%)	9 (29.0%)	11 (27.5%)	7 (17.1%)	7 (17.1%)	11 (26.2%)	11 (22.7%)	10 (21.7%)	5 (14.3%)	9 (20.0%)	297					
D/D	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.3%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.8%)	1 (3.2%)	1 (2.5%)	1 (2.4%)	1 (2.4%)	1 (2.4%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.7%)	0 (0.0%)	20					
Basic Studies	3 (7.0%)	2 (6.7%)	2 (4.4%)	4 (11.1%)	2 (6.5%)	4 (10.0%)	2 (4.9%)	2 (4.9%)	3 (7.1%)	3 (6.8%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (2.9%)	3 (6.7%)	49					
Other Studies	1 (2.3%)	3 (10.0%)	1 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.4%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.2%)	34					
Total	43 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	45 (100.0%)	36 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)	40 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	35 (100.0%)	45 (100.0%)	791					

Table1-2 Trend of the Number of Development Studies by Type of Study in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Sector

	1st Period							2nd Period							3rd Period		
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986				
M/P	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (16.7%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (13.3%)	1 (9.1%)	2 (18.2%)				
M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)				
F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	6 (85.7%)	3 (42.9%)	7 (58.3%)	5 (62.5%)	8 (88.9%)	15 (83.3%)	9 (69.2%)	12 (80.0%)	9 (81.8%)	8 (72.7%)				
D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)				
Basic Studies	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (5.6%)	4 (30.8%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)				
Other Studies	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)				
Total	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)				

	3rd Period			4th Period							5th Period							Total
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998						
M/P	6 (54.5%)	3 (15.8%)	10 (43.5%)	3 (13.0%)	4 (28.6%)	4 (23.5%)	2 (16.7%)	5 (22.7%)	8 (47.1%)	7 (50.0%)	4 (15.4%)	5 (33.3%)	71 (21.6%)					
M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.8%)	5 (21.7%)	4 (17.4%)	1 (7.1%)	3 (17.6%)	1 (8.3%)	7 (31.8%)	4 (23.5%)	2 (14.3%)	6 (23.1%)	7 (46.7%)	45 (13.7%)					
F/S	4 (36.4%)	9 (47.4%)	8 (34.8%)	15 (65.2%)	9 (64.3%)	7 (41.2%)	6 (50.0%)	10 (45.5%)	4 (23.5%)	4 (28.6%)	12 (46.2%)	2 (13.3%)	176 (53.7%)					
D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.9%)					
Basic Studies	1 (9.1%)	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (7.1%)	3 (11.5%)	1 (6.7%)	28 (8.5%)					
Other Studies	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (1.5%)					
Total	11 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	328 (100.0%)					

Table 2-1 Trend of the Number of Development Studies by Region in Social Development Sector

	1st Period										2nd Period										3rd Period						
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
Asia	1 (100.0%)	3 (60.0%)	6 (66.7%)	11 (55.0%)	16 (64.0%)	13 (54.2%)	19 (63.3%)	14 (51.9%)	25 (73.5%)	22 (68.8%)	26 (66.7%)	28 (71.8%)	14	24 (55.8%)	23 (76.7%)	28 (62.2%)	23 (63.9%)	15 (48.4%)	25 (62.5%)	20 (48.8%)	19 (45.2%)	23 (52.3%)	21 (45.7%)	15 (42.9%)	21 (46.7%)	21	455 (57.5%)
ASEAN	1 (100.0%)	2 (40.0%)	6 (66.7%)	8 (40.0%)	16 (64.0%)	10 (41.7%)	16 (53.3%)	12 (44.4%)	23 (67.6%)	17 (53.1%)	20 (51.3%)	25 (64.1%)	12	12 (27.9%)	18 (60.0%)	40 (40.0%)	17 (47.2%)	11 (35.5%)	17 (42.5%)	12 (29.3%)	13 (31.0%)	18 (40.9%)	15 (32.6%)	10 (28.6%)	14 (31.1%)	14	343 (43.4%)
Others	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (10.0%)	2 (7.4%)	2 (5.9%)	5 (15.6%)	6 (15.4%)	3 (7.7%)	2	12 (27.9%)	5 (16.7%)	10 (22.2%)	6 (16.7%)	4 (12.9%)	8 (20.0%)	8 (19.5%)	6 (14.3%)	9 (11.4%)	6 (13.0%)	5 (14.3%)	7 (15.6%)	7	112 (14.2%)
Middle East	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (10.0%)	5 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (12.8%)	3	5 (11.6%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (11.1%)	4 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.0%)	5 (12.2%)	2 (4.8%)	7 (9.1%)	4 (9.6%)	5 (14.3%)	2 (4.4%)	2	76 (9.6%)
Africa	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.3%)	4 (16.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (7.7%)	1	3 (7.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.4%)	6 (16.7%)	6 (19.4%)	3 (7.5%)	3 (7.3%)	4 (9.5%)	6 (13.6%)	3 (6.5%)	5 (14.3%)	9 (20.0%)	9	86 (10.9%)
Central & South America	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (8.0%)	2 (8.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (12.8%)	3	4 (9.1%)	4 (13.3%)	7 (15.6%)	3 (8.3%)	8 (25.8%)	8 (20.0%)	10 (24.4%)	8 (19.0%)	9 (20.5%)	10 (21.7%)	5 (14.3%)	3 (6.7%)	3	130 (16.4%)
Oceania	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.5%)	1 (2.5%)	1 (2.4%)	2 (4.8%)	2 (2.3%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4	15 (1.9%)
Europe	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.5%)	2 (4.9%)	4 (9.5%)	4 (2.3%)	1 (6.5%)	3 (11.4%)	4 (11.1%)	5	21 (2.7%)
Plural Countries	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.2%)	1	8 (1.0%)
Total	1 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	34 (100.0%)	32 (100.0%)	39 (100.0%)	39 (100.0%)	28	43 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	45 (100.0%)	36 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)	40 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	46 (100.0%)	35 (100.0%)	45 (100.0%)	45	791 (100.0%)

Table 2-2 Trend of the Number of Development Studies by Region in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Sector

	1st Period												2nd Period												3rd Period														
	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Asia	0	0	0	4	4	8	4	4	4	13	5	7	3	0	0	2	4	4	6	4	4	7	13	6	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ASEAN	0	0	0	3	3	6	3	3	3	12	6	4	5	0	0	2	4	4	6	4	4	12	6	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Others	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Africa	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Central & South America	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Oceania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Plural Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	0	0	7	7	12	8	9	9	18	13	15	11	0	0	4	7	7	12	8	8	18	13	15	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	(0.0%)												(100.0%)												(100.0%)														
	(0.0%)												(100.0%)												(100.0%)														

	4th Period												5th Period												Total
	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	
Asia	5	11	16	12	7	11	10	14	5	5	15	8	4	4	6	8	8	4	4	4	4	7	6	6	179
ASEAN	4	6	10	9	4	6	8	8	4	4	7	6	4	4	6	8	8	4	4	4	4	7	6	6	124
Others	1	5	6	3	3	5	2	6	1	1	8	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	55
Middle East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
Africa	2	1	2	4	2	1	0	3	6	6	5	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	5	3	4	43
Central & South America	3	7	2	5	3	3	0	3	4	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	3	3	61
Oceania	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Europe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Plural Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	19	23	23	14	17	12	22	17	17	26	15	11	11	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15	328
	(100.0%)												(100.0%)												(100.0%)

Table 3-1 Trend of the Number of Development Studies in Asia

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
M/P	5	24	33	40	42	144
M/P+F/S	2	22	22	57	52	155
F/S	29	67	82	62	40	280
D/D	2	3	0	2	4	11
Basic Studies	2	3	5	5	6	21
Other Studies	7	8	5	1	2	23
Total	47	127	147	167	146	634

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
Development Plan	2	2	4	7	9	24
Administration	0	0	1	2	6	9
Public Utilities	2	8	7	14	10	41
Transportation	15	46	60	52	43	216
Social Infrastructure	10	24	26	26	26	112
Communications & Broadcasting	6	12	14	9	3	44
Tourism	2	1	3	1	1	8
Public Health and Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	7	33	27	49	36	152
Animal Husbandry	0	0	1	0	0	1
Forestry	1	1	3	3	8	16
Fishery	2	0	1	4	3	10
Others	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	47	127	147	167	146	634

Table 3-2 Trend of the Number of Development Studies in Asia

ASEAN ten countries						
Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
M/P	5	22	24	30	30	111
M/P+F/S	2	19	17	43	35	116
F/S	25	57	57	34	27	200
D/D	1	3	0	2	3	9
Basic Studies	2	3	4	2	3	14
Other Studies	6	4	5	1	1	17
Total	41	108	107	112	99	467

ASEAN ten countries						
Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
Development Plan	2	2	3	6	8	21
Administration	0	0	0	1	2	3
Public Utilities	2	7	5	13	6	33
Transportation	13	35	45	34	30	157
Social Infrastructure	10	23	20	13	21	87
Communications & Broadcasting	4	10	11	7	1	33
Tourism	2	1	3	1	1	8
Public Health and Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	5	29	16	31	20	101
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry	1	1	3	3	6	14
Fishery	2	0	1	3	3	9
Others	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	41	108	107	112	99	467

Table 3-3 Trend of the Number of Development Studies in Asia

Asia (except ASEAN)						
Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
M/P	0	2	9	10	12	33
M/P+F/S	0	3	5	14	17	39
F/S	4	10	25	28	13	80
D/D	1	0	0	0	1	2
Basic Studies	0	0	1	3	3	7
Other Studies	1	4	0	0	1	6
Total	6	19	40	55	47	167

Asia (except ASEAN)						
Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
Development Plan	0	0	1	1	1	3
Administration	0	0	1	1	4	6
Public Utilities	0	1	2	1	4	8
Transportation	2	11	15	18	13	59
Social Infrastructure	0	1	6	13	5	25
Communications & Broadcasting	2	2	3	2	2	11
Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Health and Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	2	4	11	18	16	51
Animal Husbandry	0	0	1	0	0	1
Forestry	0	0	0	0	2	2
Fishery	0	0	0	1	0	1
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	19	40	55	47	167

Table 4 Trend of the Number of Development Studies in Middle East and Africa

Middle East

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
M/P	0	4	6	7	7	24
M/P+F/S	0	0	3	7	15	25
F/S	4	14	14	7	7	46
D/D	0	2	1	1	2	6
Basic Studies	0	0	3	5	0	8
Other Studies	0	2	1	0	0	3
Total	4	22	28	27	31	112

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
Development Plan	0	2	3	0	0	5
Administration	0	0	1	0	1	2
Public Utilities	1	1	5	1	5	13
Transportation	2	5	6	9	11	33
Social Infrastructure	0	4	4	6	2	16
Communications & Broadcasting	0	2	2	0	1	5
Tourism	0	0	0	0	2	2
Public Health and Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1	6	7	9	7	30
Animal Husbandry	0	1	0	0	0	1
Forestry	0	0	0	1	1	2
Fishery	0	1	0	1	1	3
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	22	28	27	31	112

Africa

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
M/P	2	3	4	4	13	26
M/P+F/S	0	0	0	1	16	17
F/S	7	15	10	18	13	63
D/D	0	1	0	2	0	3
Basic Studies	1	4	1	4	5	15
Other Studies	1	2	1	0	1	5
Total	11	25	16	29	48	129

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
Development Plan	1	0	1	0	0	2
Administration	0	0	0	0	1	1
Public Utilities	0	2	1	6	4	13
Transportation	7	9	7	5	6	34
Social Infrastructure	0	3	1	7	16	27
Communications & Broadcasting	1	2	0	2	1	6
Tourism	0	1	0	0	1	2
Public Health and Medicine	0	0	0	0	1	1
Agriculture	2	7	5	9	14	37
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry	0	0	1	0	3	4
Fishery	0	1	0	0	1	2
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	25	16	29	48	129

Table 5 Trend of the Number of Development Studies in Central & South America and Oceania

Central & South America

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
M/P	2	5	12	13	19	51
M/P+F/S	0	2	8	11	15	36
F/S	5	12	25	19	11	72
D/D	0	0	1	0	1	2
Basic Studies	1	7	5	6	4	23
Other Studies	2	3	1	0	1	7
Total	10	29	52	49	51	191

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
Development Plan	1	2	2	0	1	6
Administration	0	0	1	4	1	6
Public Utilities	0	0	1	3	6	10
Transportation	6	13	17	16	15	67
Social Infrastructure	1	3	7	11	9	31
Communications & Broadcasting	0	2	3	2	0	7
Tourism	0	0	0	0	2	2
Public Health and Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	1	4	16	7	10	38
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry	0	2	4	4	4	14
Fishery	1	3	1	2	2	9
Others	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	10	29	52	49	51	191

Oceania

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
M/P	0	0	0	0	0	0
M/P+F/S	0	0	1	2	7	10
F/S	1	1	0	3	0	5
D/D	0	0	0	1	0	1
Basic Studies	2	1	1	0	1	5
Other Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	2	6	8	21

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
Development Plan	0	0	0	1	0	1
Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Utilities	0	0	0	1	1	2
Transportation	0	0	1	3	3	7
Social Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	3	3
Communications & Broadcasting	0	1	0	1	0	2
Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Health and Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry	1	1	0	0	0	2
Fishery	2	0	1	0	1	4
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	2	6	8	21

Table 6 Trend of the Number of Development Studies in Europe and Plural Countries

Europe						
Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
M/P	0	0	0	1	8	9
M/P+F/S	0	0	0	2	7	9
F/S	0	0	0	0	5	5
D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Studies	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	0	0	0	4	20	24

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
Development Plan	0	0	0	0	1	1
Administration	0	0	0	0	4	4
Public Utilities	0	0	0	2	5	7
Transportation	0	0	0	1	6	7
Social Infrastructure	0	0	0	0	0	0
Communications & Broadcasting	0	0	0	0	1	1
Tourism	0	0	0	1	0	1
Public Health and Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	3	3
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	4	20	24

Plural Countries						
Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
M/P	1	0	0	0	0	1
M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0
F/S	0	1	0	0	1	2
D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basic Studies	2	1	1	0	1	5
Other Studies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	1	0	2	8

Number of Studies	1st Period	2nd Period	3rd Period	4th Period	5th Period	Total
Development Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	0
Transportation	2	0	0	0	1	3
Social Infrastructure	0	2	0	0	1	3
Communications & Broadcasting	1	0	1	0	0	2
Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public Health and Medicine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Agriculture	0	0	0	0	0	0
Animal Husbandry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fishery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	1	0	2	8

Table 7-1 Utilization Rate of the M/P Studies Group by Type of Study
(Social Development Sector)

Present Status	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Total
In Progress or In Use	169 (91.8%)	47 (95.9%)	30 (88.2%)	246 (92.1%)
Delayed	5 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (1.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	10 (5.4%)	2 (4.1%)	4 (11.8%)	16 (6.0%)
Total	184	49	34	267

Table 7-2 Utilization Rate of the M/P Studies Group by Type of Study
(Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Sector)

Present Status	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Total
In Progress or In Use	67 (94.4%)	26 (92.9%)	4 (80.0%)	97 (93.3%)
Delayed	2 (2.8%)	1 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (2.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	2 (2.8%)	1 (3.6%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (3.8%)
Total	71	28	5	104

Table 8-1 Utilization Rate of the M/P Studies Group by Region
(Social Development Sector)

Present Status	Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural Countries	Total
In Progress or In Use	130 (94.2%)	21 (80.8%)	30 (88.2%)	49 (94.2%)	1 (100.0%)	9 (90.0%)	6 (100.0%)	246 (92.1%)
Delayed	3 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (1.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	5 (3.6%)	5 (19.2%)	3 (8.8%)	3 (5.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (6.0%)
Total	138	26	34	52	1	10	6	267

Table 8-2 Utilization Rate of the M/P Studies Group by Region
(Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Sector)

Present Status	Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural Countries	Total
In Progress or In Use	46 (92.0%)	8 (88.9%)	11 (91.7%)	28 (96.6%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	97 (93.3%)
Delayed	1 (2.0%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (2.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	3 (6.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (3.8%)
Total	50	9	12	29	4	0	0	104

Table 9-1 Realization Rate of the F/S Studies Group by Type of Study
(Social Development Sector)

Present Status	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Completed	35 (16.9%)	105 (35.4%)	7 (35.0%)	147 (28.1%)
Partially Completed	59 (28.5%)	45 (15.2%)	3 (15.0%)	107 (20.4%)
Implementing	37 (17.9%)	41 (13.8%)	5 (25.0%)	83 (15.8%)
Processing	11 (5.3%)	14 (4.7%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (4.8%)
Promoting	52 (25.1%)	32 (10.8%)	3 (15.0%)	87 (16.6%)
Delayed or Suspended	8 (3.9%)	14 (4.7%)	1 (5.0%)	23 (4.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	5 (2.4%)	46 (15.5%)	1 (5.0%)	52 (9.9%)
Total	207	297	20	524

Table 9-2 Realization Rate of the F/S Studies Group by Type of Study
(Agriculture, Forestry And Fisheries Development Sector)

Present Status	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Completed	3 (6.7%)	51 (29.0%)	2 (66.7%)	56 (25.0%)
Partially Completed	10 (22.2%)	29 (16.5%)	1 (33.3%)	40 (17.9%)
Implementing	7 (15.6%)	21 (11.9%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (12.5%)
Processing	3 (6.7%)	5 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (3.6%)
Promoting	19 (42.2%)	31 (17.6%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (22.3%)
Delayed or Suspended	2 (4.4%)	13 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (6.7%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	1 (2.2%)	26 (14.8%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (12.1%)
Total	45	176	3	224

Table 10-1 Realization Rate of the F/S Studies Group by Region (Social Development Sector)

Present Status	Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural Countries	Total
Completed	110 (34.7%)	11 (22.0%)	12 (23.1%)	12 (15.4%)	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	147 (28.1%)
Partially Completed	64 (20.2%)	10 (20.0%)	8 (15.4%)	22 (28.2%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	107 (20.4%)
Implementing	53 (16.7%)	11 (22.0%)	3 (5.8%)	12 (15.4%)	1 (7.1%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	83 (15.8%)
Processing	13 (4.1%)	4 (8.0%)	2 (3.8%)	3 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (50.0%)	25 (4.8%)
Promoting	42 (13.2%)	6 (12.0%)	16 (30.8%)	14 (17.9%)	5 (35.7%)	4 (36.4%)	0 (0.0%)	87 (16.6%)
Delayed or Suspended	8 (2.5%)	6 (12.0%)	4 (7.7%)	2 (2.6%)	1 (7.1%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (4.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	27 (8.5%)	2 (4.0%)	7 (13.5%)	13 (16.7%)	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	52 (9.9%)
Total	317	50	52	78	14	11	2	524

Table 10-2 Realization Rate of the F/S Studies Group by Region (Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Sector)

Present Status	Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural Countries	Total
Completed	36 (27.9%)	7 (25.9%)	7 (22.6%)	6 (18.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	56 (25.0%)
Partially Completed	23 (17.8%)	6 (22.2%)	5 (16.1%)	5 (15.6%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (17.9%)
Implementing	15 (11.6%)	5 (18.5%)	2 (6.5%)	5 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (12.5%)
Processing	4 (3.1%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.2%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (3.6%)
Promoting	28 (21.7%)	4 (14.8%)	8 (25.8%)	8 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	50 (22.3%)
Delayed or Suspended	10 (7.8%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.2%)	3 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (6.7%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	13 (10.1%)	3 (11.1%)	7 (22.6%)	3 (9.4%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (12.1%)
Total	129	27	31	32	2	3	0	224