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FOLLOW-UP STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

MARCH 2002

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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FOLLOW-UP STUDY
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PREFACE

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has conducted a large number of Development Studies as part of its technical cooperation program designed to assist in the nation-building of developing countries.

A Development Study is basically completed when a final report is submitted to the recipient government. However, since the Development Study is conducted at the preparatory stage of a project, it can greatly contribute to development of the developing country when the findings of the study are utilized in the project, this enables effective technology transfer.

The findings and recommendations of the Development Studies are utilized according to the initiatives of the recipient governments, and they are employed in a wide variety of ways. In view of the importance of securing traceability on the impact of completed Studies, JICA has been conducting follow-up studies annually since fiscal 1984 to gather and compile relevant information regarding the Development Studies.

As in previous years, we prepared this year's report by collecting information from implementing agencies of recipient governments and from consultants in charge of specific projects.

The procedures for conducting follow-up studies as well as their findings leave room for improvement due to difficulties in understanding and analyzing the progress of projects. We welcome your comments and suggestions for improving future follow-up studies.

This study was contracted to the Japan International Cooperation Center.

March 2002

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SUMMARY

SUMMARY

1. Background and Purpose of the Follow-up Study

1-1. Background of the Follow-up Study

It has been difficult to follow the progress made on completed Development Studies and to apply the findings. Three issues can be cited as contributing factors. First, a considerable amount of time is often spent before the proposed projects are implemented. Secondly, the findings are utilized in diverse ways. Thirdly, recipient countries often have limited access to information.

In order to understand the ongoing situation of the completed Development Studies, Follow-up Studies of Development Studies were started in (Fiscal Year) 1984.

Since then, a lot of effort has been made which can be summarized as follows.

(1) On-site Follow-up Studies (FY 1987 - 2000)

Diversifying the studies as well as collecting a wider range of information from the project sites.

(2) Domestic Follow-up Studies (since FY 1988)

Conducting surveys through questionnaires to domestic consultants in charge of the projects.

(3) Overseas' Office Studies (since FY 1991)

Conducting surveys through JICA's Overseas Office to update recent situations affecting the projects for local counterparts in the recipient countries.

(4) Overseas Follow-up Studies through foreign consultants (since FY 1994)

(5) Overseas Follow-up Studies through local in-country consultants (since FY 1995)

1-2. Purpose of the Follow-up Study

The Follow-up Study has the two following goals:

- (1) To ascertain the current state of the completed Development Study and its utilization and implementation; and
- (2) To verify problems and areas for improvement which can be implemented for future Development Studies by systematically analyzing the findings.

1-3. Methods Used in the Follow-up Study

Studies are conducted through the following methods described below.

(1) Domestic Follow-up Studies

- Questionnaires are sent out to domestic consultants in charge of the project
- Research analysis is conducted using information gathered from relevant agencies

(2) Overseas' Office Studies

- Questionnaires are sent out to relevant agencies of the recipient country
- Surveys are conducted through overseas diplomatic missions and JICA overseas offices

Experiences from prior Follow-up Studies show that any progress in projects under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area or the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area is likely to be made within five to ten years after completion of the Development Studies. For this reason, Follow-up studies in FY 2001 for the projects under the jurisdiction of these two areas focused on the current state of projects for which the studies had been completed in a period from 1995 to 2000(FY). On the other hand, all projects conducted under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial Development area have been analyzed since the beginning of the Development Studies in 1974.

1-4. Methods Used for Compiling the Results

The following are the methods used for compiling the results of the studies.

- (1) Comparison and examination of the difference in the utilization of survey findings due to various types of studies (seven types including M/P, Basic Study, Chinese Factories Study, Others*, M/P + F/S, F/S, and D/D), different target regions, and target sectors (Social Development area, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development area, and Mining and Industrial Development area).
- (2) Two indicators applied to determine the state of the utilization and implementation of the various studies are described below.

- 1) Utilization Rate (%)

This evaluation metric for determining the state of utilization is used for Master Plan Studies (M/P), Basic Studies, Studies on the Factory Modernization Program in China (Chinese Factory Studies), Other studies, and Other studies (M/P) which were categorized as the M/P Studies Group.

- 2) Realization Rate (%)

This evaluation metric for determining the realization of proposed projects and their implementation rate is used for another categorized group, the F/S Studies Group. This group includes Master Plan/Feasibility Studies (M/P + F/S), Feasibility Studies (F/S), Detailed Design Studies (D/D), and Other studies (F/S) which are evaluated according to the rate of realization of the project. This can be determined by the equation below.

Equation

Number of proposed projects that have been or are being implemented / total proposals $\times 100$

* The Others category is a combination of Other Studies from Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development studies, and Other (M/P-type) and Other (F/S-type) studies from Mining and Industrial Development studies.

2. Summary of Survey Findings

2-1. M/P Studies Group

(1) State of Utilization

620 studies (87.0%) out of the total completed studies have shown a positive state of utilization, i.e., were effectively utilized through the implementation of a project or the formulation of a national development plan. Findings also show that M/P studies are the most well-utilized type of studies (see Table 1).

Table 1

Type of Studies	Number of Studies		Rate of Utilization
	M/P	445 (62.4%)	392 (88.1%)
	Basic Studies	100 (14.0%)	90 (90.0%)
	Chinese Factories	114 (16.0%)	94 (82.5%)
	Others *	54 (7.6%)	44 (81.5%)
	Total	713 (100.0%)	620 (87.0%)

* The Others category is a combination of Other Studies from Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development studies, and Other (M/P-type) and Other (F/S-type) studies from Mining and Industrial Development studies.

(2) State of Regional Utilization

Findings showed only minor differences among the regions compared (see Table 2). The marked variation of the rate of utilization in some Oceanic and European countries is due to the small number of studies conducted.

Table 2

Regions	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Asia	415 (58.2%)	367 (88.4%)
Middle East	67 (9.4%)	56 (83.6%)
Africa	72 (10.1%)	57 (79.2%)
Central and South America	122 (17.1%)	107 (87.7%)
Oceania	9 (1.3%)	6 (66.7%)
Europe	22 (3.1%)	21 (95.5%)
Plural Countries	6 (0.8%)	6 (100.0%)
Total	713 (100.0%)	620 (87.0%)

(3) State of Utilization by Sectors

The utilization rate of Mining and Industrial Development was relatively low as indicated in Table 3.

Table 3

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Social Development	309 (43.3%)	282 (91.3%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	109 (15.3%)	102 (93.6%)
Mining and Industrial Development	295 (41.4%)	236 (80.0%)
Total	713 (100.0%)	620 (87.0%)

(4) State of Studies “In Progress” or “In Use”

The ways in which the studies are classified as “in progress” or “in use” can be summarized as follows.

- 1) Studies are incorporated in national development plans or national policies;
- 2) Studies of the following stage are conducted and are geared towards implementation;
- 3) Funding is secured and implementation is planned.

Findings show that many proposed projects that have been realized are those for which the subsequent study has been conducted and funding secured within five years after the completion of the main study.

In addition, effective utilization of study findings is likely to depend on consistency with national development plans or the prioritization of the project itself of the recipient country.

(5) State of “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled” Studies

Factors leading to the delay, discontinuance or cancellation of studies can be listed as shown below (see also Table 4).

- 1) Political factors such as lower priority given studies by the recipient government as well as changes in development policy
- 2) Mismatch of proposed project in terms of scale and details
- 3) Difficulty in obtaining enough foreign funding
- 4) Natural disasters
- 5) Social and political unrest

Table 4

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled
Less than 5 years	31 (56.4%)	1 (2.6%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	9 (16.4%)	1 (2.6%)
10 years or more	15 (27.2%)	36 (94.8%)
Total	55 (100.0%)	38 (100.0%)

(6) Possibility of Improving Utilization Rate

Projects proposed through Development Studies must be consistent with national plans of the recipient government and have high priority in order to improve the utilization rate of study findings. However, attempts to review and revive Development Studies which have yet to be implemented or of studies delayed, through implementation of supplementary studies and other more specific and detailed studies are also possible ways of improving the utilization rate.

2-2. F/S Studies Group

(1) State of Realization

The 645 studies of the F/S studies group that are “in progress” or “completed” have a realization rate of 58.9% (see Table 5). The rate of realization for D/D studies scored the highest of all study types. The D/D study is conducted at the final stage before the actual implementation of the project. Furthermore, projects for D/D studies which have not yet been realized are “in the process to be realized” except two cases. Each of the “delayed or suspended” and “discontinued or cancelled” categories has one case. An alternative was planned for the “discontinued or cancelled” study in order to realize the project.

Table 5

Type of Studies	Number of Studies		Rate of Realization	
	F/S	771 (70.3%)	428 (55.5%)	
	M/P+F/S	292 (26.6%)	190 (65.1%)	
	D/D	33 (3.1%)	27 (81.8%)	
	Total	1,096 (100.0%)	645 (58.9%)	

* The category F/S includes “Other (F/S-type)” Mining and Industrial Development studies.

(2) State of Regional Realization

The results show that Asia has the highest rate of realization (see Table 6).

Table 6

Regions	Number of Studies	Rate of Realization
Asia	649 (59.2%)	415 (63.9%)
Middle East	124 (11.3%)	75 (60.5%)
Africa	114 (10.4%)	53 (46.5%)
Central and South America	166 (15.1%)	81 (48.8%)
Oceania	18 (1.7%)	8 (44.4%)
Europe	22 (2.0%)	11 (50.0%)
Plural Countries	3 (0.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Total	1,096 (100.0%)	645 (58.9%)

(3) State of Realization by Study Types

There is some variance in the rates of realization for the different sectors. The longer time frame required for projects under Mining and Industrial Development is considered as the causative factor for their relatively low rate of realization (see Table 7).

Table 7

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Realization
Social Development	582 (53.1%)	403 (69.2%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	242 (22.1%)	140 (57.6%)
Mining and Industrial Development	272 (24.8%)	102 (37.5%)
Total	1,096 (100.0%)	645 (58.9%)

(4) State of Realizing “in Progress” or “Completed” Studies

Most of the studies identified as “completed”, “partially completed” or “in progress” had already secured enough funding and had their proposed projects implemented (see Table 8). Focusing on the process towards the realization of the projects, results show that subsequent studies such as D/D and E/S in most of these had already been completed, with funding secured within five years after the completion of the main study.

The major source of funding was from Japan, in the form of yen loans, grant aid, and the like. Others include funds from international agencies, the private sector, other aid countries and domestic funding. Studies under process are those which have secured or materialized funding. This is similar to the state of subsequent study or the state of securing funds after the completion of the main study.

Contributing factors for the realization of proposed projects are the priority level, the revenue effect, consistency with national plans, and the implementation system.

Table 8

Present Status of Studies	Rate of Realization
Completed	286 (44.3%)
Partially Completed	166 (25.7%)
Implementing	131 (20.4%)
Processing	62 (9.6%)
Total	645 (100.0%)

(5) State of Studies in the Preparatory Stage

Studies in the “Preparatory” stage can be classified into those whose concrete plans are identified, those for which requests have been made yet under process or in preparation, and those for which concrete plans are unidentified or unknown (see Table 9). However, some are studies in which subsequent studies have already been conducted or funding secured.

There are also studies in which five to ten years have elapsed after requests were made, but are still on hold. Such cases could be categorized as “delayed” unless certain measures are taken in near future.

Table 9

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Rate of Preparatory Stage
Less than 5 years	103 (49.3%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	60 (28.7%)
10 years or more	46 (22.0%)
Total	209 (100.0%)

(6) State of “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” Studies

More than ten years have passed after completion of the main studies in 74.4 % of the studies categorized as “Delayed or Suspended”. Findings reveal that the rate of “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies for which the main study had been finished more than ten years before was higher in comparison with that of “Delayed or Suspended” studies (see Table 10).

Table 10

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled
Less than 5 years	12 (10.6%)	1 (0.8%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	17 (15.0%)	2 (1.6%)
10 years or more	84 (74.4%)	126 (97.6%)
Total	113 (100.0%)	129 (100.0%)

Some of the underlying factors for the “non-realization” of the proposed projects can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Political factors, such as lower priority given the projects or changes in development policy
- 2) Economic factors, such as funding problems due to tighter financial situations in the recipient countries and overall stagnated economies
- 3) Natural disasters
- 4) Civil war, insurgency, social and political unrest

(7) Possibility of Improving Realization Rate

One of the ways of improving the realization rate of study findings from the F/S Study Group is, along with effective planning, to revitalize studies that have been delayed or suspended. Among the preparatory studies are those for which their main studies have been completed more than five to ten years before, many of which could become “Delayed or Suspended” unless effective action is taken place.

Hence, in order to promote the realization of study findings (at the implementation level), there are a number of approaches that need to be considered. Methods include steps such as focusing on the studies for which the main study was completed at least five years ago but have not been realized, then identifying the inhibiting factors for implementation and finding alleviating measures, as well as promoting implementation of the studies.

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CHAPTER 1

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

CHAPTER 1. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

1. Background and Purpose of Follow-up Study

1-1. Background of Follow-up Study

The Social Development Study Department of JICA conducts follow-up studies in the Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development sectors, while the Mining and Industrial Development Study Department of JICA conducts Mining and Industry Project follow-up studies in the Mining and Industrial Development sector.

After the completion of the development study, it had been difficult to follow the progress of the proposed project and the utilization of the study findings. The reasons for the difficulty are the considerable amount of time that is often needed to realize projects after the completion of studies, the large number of ways in which study findings are used, and limitations on the amount of information available from recipient countries.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, follow-up studies on development studies were started in FY 1984. On-site Follow-up Studies were added in FY 1987 to collect a wide range of information from the project implementation sites. Domestic Follow-up Studies, questionnaire surveys for domestic consultants in charge of projects, were also started in FY 1988. The scope of follow-up studies has been extended to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector since FY 1989. In addition, studies of counterpart agencies (JICA Overseas Office Studies) have been conducted through the study teams of JICA overseas offices and cooperating volunteer coordinators since FY 1991. Studies by local consultants from developed countries since FY 1994 and studies by local in-country consultants since FY 1995 (Overseas Follow-up Studies) have been conducted. Since there has been increased interest in evaluating development studies recently, on-site trial studies had been implemented to evaluate the impact of development studies since FY 1998. Furthermore, as more detailed evaluating studies have been conducted independently since FY 2001, this Follow-up Study has focused on understanding the current status of each project and on analyzing tendencies throughout the study.

1-2. Purpose of Follow-up Study

The follow-up study has two goals:

- (1) To grasp the current status, utilization and implementation situation of completed development studies; and
- (2) To analyze systematically these findings so as to improve future development studies.

2. Methodology of Follow-up Study

2-1. Coverage

The follow-up study covers studies implemented by the development study budget under the jurisdiction of the Social Development Study and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Study Departments, and those implemented under the overseas development plan study budget, under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial Development Study Department (excluding follow-up studies of special project studies conducted as part of the Grant Aid Program). The follow-up study covers main studies completed between August 1, 1974 (the date on which JICA was established) to the end of FY 2000 (March 31, 2001). A total of 1,809 studies have conformed to these standards (891 in Social Development area, 351 in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development area, and 567 in Mining and Industrial Development area).

As for the results of previous follow-up studies, it is expected that some actions within a development study implemented under the jurisdiction of the Social Development Study Department or the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Study Department would be taken in 5 – 10 years after its completion. Hence, this follow-up study has focused on development studies completed for the last 10 years in order to allow a grasp of the status of studies under the jurisdiction of these two Departments since FY 1999. On the other hand, all development studies under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial Development Study Department since their inception have been subject to analysis. Questionnaire surveys in the Follow-up Study have been implemented in cooperation with JICA overseas offices, overseas diplomatic missions, and domestic consultants. However, since experiences from prior Follow-up Studies show that it would be more important for action on a development study to be taken within five years after its completion, this year, Overseas Follow-up Studies were implemented on eight

development studies out of those completed in FY 1995 through local in-country consultants. Furthermore, questionnaire surveys were implemented for all development studies completed in FY 1995- 2000 for counterparts through JICA Overseas Offices and overseas diplomatic missions, and for domestic consultants in charge of projects

2-2. Classification by Year of Completion

The fiscal year of completion is defined as the fiscal year in which the final report of the development study was submitted to JICA. In order to determine the fiscal year of completion, financial statements, their attached specifications, the annual report of JICA, and the replies by consulting firms in charge of studies and JICA overseas offices to questionnaire surveys are referred.

2-3. Classification of Development Studies by Country and Region

The country and region classifications in development studies are defined by JICA. Studies that cover several countries or regions are classified as “plural countries.”

- (1) ASEAN (Brunei, Indonesia, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam)
- (2) East Asia (China, Korea, and Mongolia)
- (3) South West Asia (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka)
- (4) Central Asia (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan)
- (5) Other Asia (East Timor)
- (6) Middle East (Including Northern Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia)
- (7) Africa (Excluding Northern Africa)
- (8) Central and South America
- (9) Oceania (countries classified as “Pacific” for Mining and Industry sector)
- (10) Europe
- (11) Plural Countries

Note: “Central Asia” had been regarded as a part of “Europe” until FY 2000

2-4. Classification of Development Study by Study Type

Development Studies are classified by study type as shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 Type of Development Study

1. M/P (Studies for formulating master plans)
2. M/P+F/S (Studies which include both M/P and Feasibility Studies (F/S))
3. F/S (Feasibility studies)
4. D/D (Studies for detailed designs)
5. Basic Studies (Studies to provide basic data, such as maps of various types, nautical charts and groundwater surveys, forestry and fishery resources studies, and agricultural verification studies)
6. Chinese Factories (Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China)
7. ASEAN Plant Renovation Studies (Studies on Plant Renovation in ASEAN Countries)
8. Others (Studies for Aftercare Services, etc.)

Note: *Resource Studies in the Mining and Industry sector are classified as Basic Studies.

*Overseas Development Studies through local in-country consultants are not included in this Development Study.

The categories of follow-up studies of the Social Development area and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development area do not match those of the Mining and Industrial Development area due to differences in characteristics. In order to conduct an overall analysis in Chapter 2, development study types are classified as shown in Table 1-2. Detailed analyses in Chapters 3 and 4 have been conducted based on respective study categories.

Table 1-2 Category of Development Studies

M/P Studies Group	Social Development, Agriculture, forestry and fisheries Development	M/P, Basic Studies, Others
	Mining and Industrial Development	M/P, Chinese Factories, Resources Studies, Other (M/P)
F/S Studies Group	Social Development, Agriculture, forestry and fisheries Development	M/P+F/S, F/S, D/D
	Mining and Industrial Development	F/S, ASEAN Plant Renovation Studies, Other (F/S)

2-5. Definition of Development Studies by Type of Study

Each type of Development Study is defined as follows:

1) Master Plan Studies (M/P)

A master plan study is carried out to determine a basic development strategy by formulating a comprehensive sectional or regional plan. The formulation of a master plan is the first stage in the development project cycle. It serves to coordinate and facilitate efficient implementation of various individual projects. The project proposed by a master plan study may be implemented in line with the recommendation of the study immediately after the completion of the study or may be carried out within several years after its implementation. For a project prioritized by a master plan, feasibility studies are sometimes implemented.

2) Master Plan/Feasibility Studies (M/P + F/S)

These are studies in which both the master plan and feasibility studies (described below) are undertaken in one step.

3) Feasibility Studies (F/S)

A feasibility study is a study undertaken to examine the rationale, appropriateness, investment effects, etc. of a particular development project. In general, it is used to determine systematically and objectively whether the proposed project is viable and feasible socially, technically, economically and financially, while incorporating other important considerations, e.g. operation and maintenance, organizations and institutions, and preservation of social and natural environment. A feasibility study report serves as an important reference for concerned government agencies and officials in making policy decision as to whether the country should proceed to implementation of the given proposed project(s). It also provides the bilateral and multilateral aid agencies to which a request for financial assistance is addressed with necessary information to examine whether it is appropriate for the proposed project to be given such assistance.

4) Detailed Design Studies (D/D)

A detailed design study is used to develop the design documents (including draft drawings, work specifications, and bidding documentation) needed to begin project construction work as planned. Considerable cost and time is generally required for the study during this phase, since all detailed investigations related to a project's detailed design must be covered. This type of study is followed by the selection of the contractor through competitive bidding, then the actual construction. Detailed design studies are indispensable to implement the project orderly and to facilitate the effectiveness of financial assistance.

5) Basic Studies (Long-term Studies, Topographical Studies, Groundwater Development Studies, Forestry and Fishery Resources Studies, Agricultural Verification Studies, etc.)

a) Long-term Studies

Formulation of region-wide plans such as river water management or irrigation plans and of integrated regional resources development plans and examination of alternative policy measures for environmental protection often require long-term and continuous accumulation of relevant basic data. The lack of such data or of abilities to collect and compile such data may become a major impeding factor against the implementation of development plans. In this type of study, a team of experts is sent to stay for an extended period in the recipient country, where they collect, record, compile and analyze relevant basic data through long-term observation.

b) Topographical Studies

The presence of basic maps of national land and cities is often a necessary condition for planning and implementation of development projects. In many regions of developing countries, however, topographical drawings of national territories and cities have been virtually non-existent, or if they happen to exist, they are not appropriate for practical use due to the lack of standardized methods of drawing and filling in the information presented. This situation leads to difficulties in formulating and implementing development projects as well as in coping with urban problems that are becoming increasingly serious. The results of these studies greatly serve to overcome such difficulties in developing countries by providing basic data and information.

c) Groundwater Development Studies

These studies survey prospects for ground water and investigate the feasibility of its utilization for irrigation, supplies of drinking water and supplies of water for industry. It is an urgent task to secure drinking water in such places as dry lands where severe droughts hit frequently or regions where the quality of water is not suitable for drinking. Also, some regions face such problems of drinking water becoming deteriorated or dried up due to over-consumption. Thus, groundwater development is urgently needed in order to improve the lives of the residents in those regions.

d) Forestry and Fishery Resources Studies

These studies aim to collect basic data on the distribution of forestry and fishery resources, and contribute to various development planning based on appropriate control of resources through the studies.

e) Pilot Studies

Since FY 2000, participatory verification studies, conducted by local residents and counterpart officials, and pilot studies of agricultural verification have carried out in the process of development studies.

f) Resource Studies

This is a type of Pre-Feasibility study that is usually conducted to assess mineral and other natural resource deposits in the expected project areas to review the possibility of development.

6) Studies on Plant Renovation in ASEAN Countries

This is a series of studies concerning plant renovation begun as a result of Prime Minister Nakasone's announcement of cooperation during his tour of ASEAN countries in May 1983.

7) Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China

These studies have been conducted since May 1981 with the aim of researching modernization procedures in existing Chinese factories. The studies resulted from a proposal made by the Chinese National Economic Commission (currently the Chinese National Economic and Trade Commission) to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry during the "Japan-China High Level Administrative Meeting".

8) Other Studies

One further type of study is the review study requested by the recipient country due to changes in social or natural conditions after the completion of the Development Study. Another is that conducted to investigate institutional matters independently and to encourage project implementation

2-6. Classification by Sector

Completed studies are classified into sectors, subsectors, and sub-subsectors according to the JICA System Code Table (May 1999), as shown in Table 1-3 on the following page.

Table 1-3 Sector of Studies

Sector	Subsector	Sub-subsector
1. Planning & Administration	(1) Development Plan	1) (Development Plan in) General 2) Integrated Regional Development Plan
	(2) Administration	1) (Administration in) General 2) Public Finance & Banking 3) Environmental Problems 4) Statistics 5) Information & Public Relations
2. Public Works & Utilities	(1) Public Utilities	1) (Public Utilities in) General 2) Water Supply 3) Sewerage 4) Urban Sanitation
	(2) Transportation	1) (Transportation in) General 2) Road 3) Land Transportation 4) Railway 5) Marine Transportation & Ships 6) Port 7) Air Transportation & Airport 8) Urban Transportation 9) Meteorology & Seismology
	(3) Social Infrastructure	1) (Social Infrastructure in) General 2) River & Erosion Control 3) Water Resources Development 4) Urban Planning & Land Development 5) Architecture & Housing 6) Survey & Mapping
	(4) Communications & Broadcasting	1) (Comms. & Broad. in) General 2) Post 3) Telecommunication 4) Broadcasting
3. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	(1) Agriculture	1) (Agriculture in) General 2) Sericulture 3) Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation 4) Agricultural Machinery 5) Agricultural Processing 6) Increase of Food Production
	(2) Animal Husbandry	1) Animal Husbandry 2) Animal Health 3) Livestock Processing
	(3) Forestry	1) Forestry & Forest Conservation 2) Timber Processing
	(4) Fishery	1) Fishery 2) Fish Processing

Sector	Subsector	Sub-subsector
4. Mining & Industry	(1) Mining	1) Mining
	(2) Industry	1) (Industry in) General 2) Chemicals 3) Steel & Nonferrous Metals 4) Machine Industry 5) Textile Industry 6) Pulpwood Products 7) Food Industry 8) Other Industries
5. Energy	(1) Energy	1) (Energy in) General 2) Electric Power 3) Gas & Oil 4) New & Recycled Energy 5) Other Energies
6. Commerce & Tourism	(1) Commerce & Trade	1) Business Management 2) Trade
	(2) Tourism	1) (Tourism in) General 2) Tourism Infrastructure
7. Human Resources Development	(1) Human Resources Development	1) (Human Resources in) General 2) Physical Education 3) Education 4) Vocational Training
	(2) Science & Culture	1) Science 2) Culture
8. Public Health and Medicine	(1) Public Health and Medicine	1) Public Health and Medicine 2) Population & Family Planning
9. Social Welfare	(1) Social Welfare	1) Social Welfare 2) Labor 3) Disaster Relief 4) Food Assistance 5) Other Welfare
10. Others	(1) Others	1) Others

3. Criteria to Classify Utilization Status of Development Study

Studies are classified into two groups, each according to its own clearly defined evaluation criteria in order to ascertain the progress of projects and utilization of study findings accurately.

3-1. M/P Studies Group

Master plan studies (M/P), basic studies (B/S), studies on factory modernization program in China and other studies (other M/P-type studies) are classified as being in the M/P Studies Group. Information is sought on whether or not study findings have been adopted or utilized. The present status is classified as being in one of three categories: 1) In Progress or In Use, 2) Delayed, and 3) Discontinued or Cancelled.

The criteria for determining the present status of studies in the M/P Studies Group are shown in Table 1-4.

Table 1-4 Status for M/P Studies Group

Present Status	Criteria
a. In Progress or In Use	<p>A Study is classified in this category when its findings or proposals are sufficiently utilized in the following manner.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Based on the proposals, subsequent studies are or have been undertaken. Alternatively, the Study findings are utilized to undertake some development study or planning.2) Further Japanese technical cooperation is started on the basis of the proposals or Study findings.3) Proposals are incorporated into the development policy or plan of the recipient country. Alternatively, Study findings are utilized to formulate the development policy or plan.4) The government of the recipient country is taking some preparatory step to utilize the proposals.
b. Delayed	<p>A Study is classified as “delayed” when its findings or proposals are in one of the following conditions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) No significant action has been taken by the government of the recipient country to utilize the proposals or findings.2) The government of the recipient country began to act on the proposals, or utilize the findings, but the effort was halted for some reason.

c. Discontinued or Cancelled	<p>A Study is classified in this category when its findings or proposals meet one of the following conditions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government of the recipient country made an explicit decision not to act on the proposals. 2) The government decided to act on, or utilize, different proposals or findings from other sources. 3) No actions have been or will be taken “for a considerable period of time.”
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* As there is no category in the Social and Agricultural Sector that corresponds to the classification “unknown” in the Mining and Industry sector, the sector collapsing social, agricultural, and mining and industry categorizes these as “discontinued or cancelled.”

3-2. F/S Studies Group

The F/S Studies Group consists of feasibility studies (F/S), master plan/feasibility studies (M/P + F/S), detailed design studies (D/D) and other studies (other F/S-type studies). Information is sought on whether or not the projects or programs they appraised or proposed have been implemented. The present status is classified as being in one of four categories: a) Completed or in Progress, b) Promoting, c) Delayed or Suspended, and d) Discontinued or Cancelled. The “Completed or in Progress” category is further divided into four sub-categories: a1) Completed, a2) Partially Completed, a3) Implementing, and a4) Processing.

The criteria for classification of the F/S Studies Group are shown in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5 Status for F/S Studies Group

Present Status	Criteria
a. Completed or In Progress	*
a1. Completed	The proposed development project has been already completed and is in use.
a2. Partially Completed	The proposed development project is partially completed and is in use.
a3. Implementing	The implementation of the project is underway.
a4. Processing	The project concerned is at one of the following stages. 1) Tenders have been invited. 2) Financing of the project has been secured. 3) Following the completion of the JICA feasibility study, the basic design study or some other specific step is being undertaken with bilateral or multilateral financial assistance. 4) For other reasons the project concerned is considered highly likely to be implemented in the future.
b. Promoting	The project concerned is at one of the following stages. 1) The government of the recipient country is requesting financial support from international organizations and/or foreign governments including Japan. 2) The government of the recipient country has been undertaking the detailed design study or other additional studies subsequent to the JICA feasibility study. 3) The recipient country is actively promoting the implementation of the project in some other way.

c. Delayed or Suspended	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government of the recipient country has not taken any specific action after the completion of the JICA Study. 2) The government of the recipient country has at one point promoted the proposed project but suspended the effort for some reason.
d. Discontinued or Cancelled	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government of the recipient country officially cancelled the proposed project. 2) The government of the recipient country implemented an alternative which was substantially different from the proposal of the JICA Study. 3) No actions have been or will be taken “for a considerable period of time.”

* Here the term “secured” is used to mean that either a loan agreement is signed, or a government commitment is confirmed in the form of an official pledge or exchange of notes that has been executed.

4. Collection of Related Information

Related basic information is collected from the documents and the reports from JICA headquarters and Institute for International Cooperation.

In the JICA Overseas Office Survey, related information is collected through JICA overseas offices by means of responses to questionnaires distributed to counterparts in recipient countries.

In the Domestic Questionnaire Survey, related information is collected by means of responses to questionnaires distributed to the consulting firms in charge of development studies.

Information concerning the studies completed recently and information that is unclear in the above-mentioned surveys is complemented by referring to documents from JICA headquarters and the Institute for International Cooperation, and by interviewing relevant JICA officers.

5. Consolidation of Study Findings

The study findings are reported in the reports "Follow-up Study of Development Studies", in both Japanese and English, and "Overseas Follow-up Studies of Development Studies".

Each report is compiled based on information from JICA Overseas Office Studies, Domestic Questionnaire Studies and interviews. In this report, completed information is consolidated and analyzed based on survey type, survey sector, survey region and country, ascertaining trends by study type, sector, and region in order to grasp the current utilization of completed development studies. In addition, the report provides a grasp of issues including whether M/P studies were used in subsequent feasibility studies, as well as technical cooperation and national plans.

Studies covered by the present Follow-up Study (studies completed between FY 1995 – 2000) and approved by counterparts in the recipient countries are list in a CD-ROM included with this report .

CHAPTER 2

AN OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (Studies Completed in FY1974 - FY2000)

CHAPTER 2. An Overview of Completed Development Studies (Studies Completed in FY 1974 – FY 2000)

1. Trends in Numbers of Completed Studies

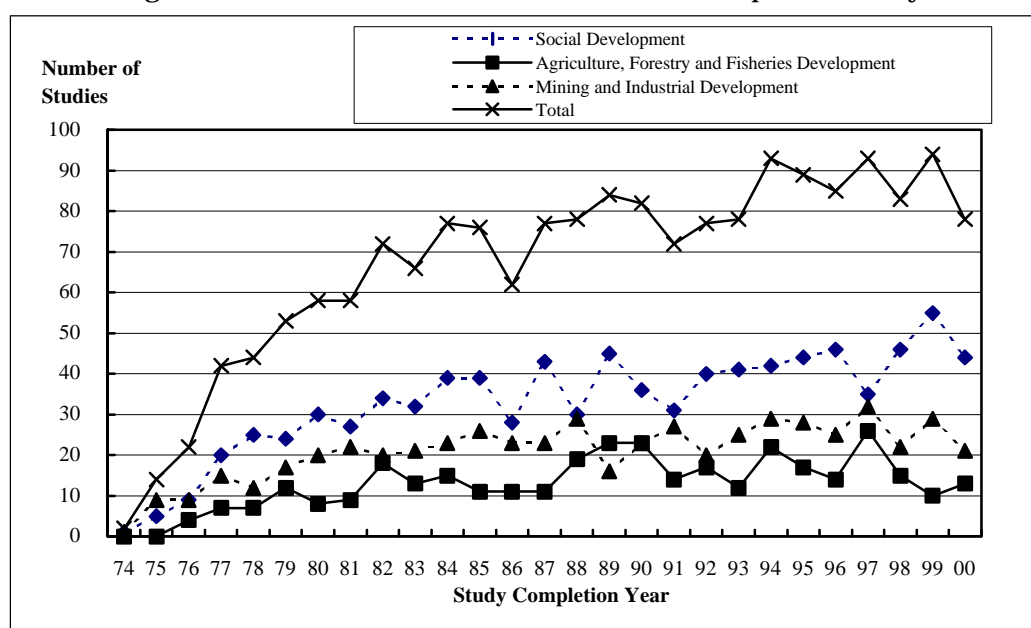
As shown in Table 2-1, the number of completed studies had been rising until 1990. This decreased to 78 in FY 2001, though it has settled in a range of around 80 to 90 since FY 1994.

Table 2-1 Time Trend of Numbers of Development Study

Study Completion Year	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total	Study Completion Year	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
1974	1	0	1	2	1988	30	19	29	78
1975	5	0	9	14	1989	45	23	16	84
1976	9	4	9	22	1990	36	23	23	82
1977	20	7	15	42	1991	31	14	27	72
1978	25	7	12	44	1992	40	17	20	77
1979	24	12	17	53	1993	41	12	25	78
1980	30	8	20	58	1994	42	22	29	93
1981	27	9	22	58	1995	44	17	28	89
1982	34	18	20	72	1996	46	14	25	85
1983	32	13	21	66	1997	35	26	32	93
1984	39	15	23	77	1998	46	15	22	83
1985	39	11	26	76	1999	55	10	29	94
1986	28	11	23	62	2000	44	13	21	78
1987	43	11	23	77	Total	891	351	567	1809
						(49.3%)	(19.4%)	(31.3%)	(100.0%)

* Due to the fact that studies subject to the current follow-up study began on August 1, 1974, few studies were completed between FY 1974 and 1976.

Figure 2-1 Time Trend of Numbers of Development Study



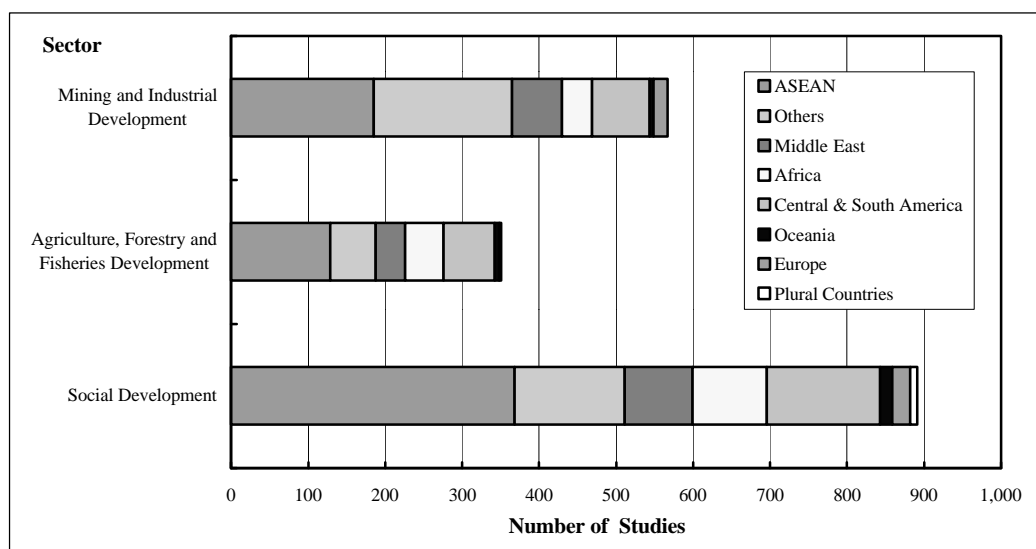
1-1. Numbers of Development Studies by Region

1,064 Development Studies (58.8% of the total) were conducted in Asia. This shows that the Japanese government has put emphasis on conducting studies in Asia, particularly in the ASEAN countries, where 682 studies (37.7% of the total) were conducted. This is followed by 288 studies (15.9%) in Central and South America, 191 studies (10.6%) in the Middle East, and 186 studies (10.3%) in Africa.

Table 2-2 Classification by Region

Region	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
Asia	511 (57.4%)	188 (53.6%)	365 (64.4%)	1,064 (58.8%)
ASEAN	368 (41.3%)	129 (36.8%)	185 (32.6%)	682 (37.7%)
Others	143 (16.0%)	59 (16.8%)	180 (31.7%)	382 (21.1%)
Middle East	88 (9.9%)	38 (10.8%)	65 (11.5%)	191 (10.6%)
Africa	97 (10.9%)	50 (14.2%)	39 (6.9%)	186 (10.3%)
Central & South America	147 (16.5%)	66 (18.8%)	75 (13.2%)	288 (15.9%)
Oceania	16 (1.8%)	6 (1.7%)	5 (0.9%)	27 (1.5%)
Europe	23 (2.6%)	3 (0.9%)	18 (3.2%)	44 (2.4%)
Plural Countries	9 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (0.5%)
Total	891 (100.0%)	351 (100.0%)	567 (100.0%)	1,809 (100.0%)

Figure 2-2 Classification by Region



The relative numbers of study types conducted in each region is nearly the same, except for Oceania and Europe, where few studies were conducted. The most common type of study is Feasibility Study (F/S), followed by Master Plan (M/P) Study, and M/P + F/S Study.

Table 2-3 Classification by Region and Study Type

Region	M/P	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Basic Studies	Chinese Factories	Other * Studies	Total
Asia	241 (22.7%)	181 (17.0%)	447 (42.0%)	17 (1.6%)	28 (2.6%)	114 (10.7%)	36 (3.4%)	1,064 (100.0%)
ASEAN	175 (25.7%)	130 (19.1%)	321 (47.1%)	13 (1.9%)	19 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (3.5%)	682 (100.0%)
Others	66 (17.3%)	51 (13.4%)	126 (33.0%)	4 (1.0%)	9 (2.4%)	114 (29.8%)	12 (3.1%)	382 (100.0%)
Middle East	53 (27.7%)	29 (15.2%)	86 (45.0%)	9 (4.7%)	9 (4.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (2.6%)	191 (100.0%)
Africa	42 (22.6%)	19 (10.2%)	92 (49.5%)	3 (1.6%)	23 (12.4%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (3.8%)	186 (100.0%)
Central & South America	85 (29.5%)	46 (16.0%)	117 (40.6%)	2 (0.7%)	30 (10.4%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (2.8%)	288 (100.0%)
Oceania	3 (11.1%)	10 (37.0%)	7 (25.9%)	1 (3.7%)	5 (18.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.7%)	27 (100.0%)
Europe	20 (45.5%)	7 (15.9%)	15 (34.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.5%)	44 (100.0%)
Plural Countries	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (22.2%)	1 (11.1%)	5 (55.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (100.0%)
Total	445 (24.6%)	292 (16.1%)	766 (42.3%)	33 (1.8%)	100 (5.5%)	114 (6.3%)	59 (3.3%)	1,809 (100.0%)

* The "Others" category is a combination of "Other Studies" from the Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development studies, and "Other (M/P-type)" and "Other (F/S-type)" studies from the Mining and Industrial Development studies.

The Transportation subsector shares the largest number of studies in all regions except other Asia, where Chinese Factory Studies (Industrial Sector) has the largest number of studies, Africa, where Social Infrastructure sector and Agricultural sector are largest, and Europe, where Planning and Administration sector and Public Works and Utilities sector are the largest.

In the Transportation subsector, the Road sub-subsector is the largest in ASEAN and Africa, and the Port sub-subsector is the largest in other Asian countries and in Central and South America. Furthermore, the Communications and Broadcasting sector is relatively larger in ASEAN than in other regions.

Table 2-4 Classification by Region and Sector

Region	Planning & Administration	Public Works & Utilities	Transportation				Sub-Total	Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting	Tourism	Public Health and Medicine	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy	*	Total
			Road	Railway	Port	Others														
Asia	41	55	83	34	51	69	237	121	47	9		159	1	17	11	8	211	127	20	1,064
ASEAN	26	40	65	20	32	49	166	93	34	8		105		15	9	4	70	96	16	682
Others	15	15	18	14	19	20	71	28	13	1		54	1	2	2	4	141	31	4	382
Middle East	10	15	11	3	12	11	37	17	5	4		32	1	2	3		31	28	6	191
Africa	3	14	18	3	4	10	35	35	6	2	2	39		9	2	3	13	23		186
Central & South America	18	14	17	10	19	24	70	34	7	3		43		14	9	6	26	39	5	288
Oceania	2	2	1		4	2	7	3	2					2	4	1		3	1	27
Europe	8	8		2		3	5	1		1		2		1			9	6	3	44
Plural Countries			2			2	4	3	2											9
Total	82	108	132	52	90	121	395	214	69	19	2	275	2	45	29	18	290	226	35	1,809

* The Others category consists of Social Development (1 in Indonesia and 1 in Honduras) and Mining and Industrial Development (33) studies.

1-2. Numbers of Studies by Country

The largest number of studies were carried out in Asia. 226 studies have been conducted in Indonesia, followed by 188 in China (114 of which are Chinese Factory Studies), 148 in Thailand, 147 in the Philippines, and 72 in Malaysia. More than 15 development studies were conducted in 23 other countries: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam, Mongolia, Laos (Asia), Egypt, Oman, Turkey, Jordan (Middle East), Kenya, Tanzania (Africa), Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay (Central and South American countries).

Table 2-5 Classification by Country

(*) ASEAN ten countries

	Planning and Administration	Public Works and Utilities	Transportation				Social Infrastructure Communications and Broadcasting	Tourism	Public Health and Medicine	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy	Others	Total
			Road	Railway	Port	Others												
Brunei *						1	1					1			1			4
Cambodia *		3	1		1		1			2						1		10
Indonesia *	8	11	14	7	12	13	37	19	3		27	6	1	1	24	37	6	22
Laos *		2	2				3			5		1			1	4		18
Malaysia *	2	5	9	3	4	3	13	4	1		5	3	2		8	9	1	72
Myanmar *				2		3				4					3	2		14
Philippines *	5	6	17	2	7	11	23	3	1		30	3	4	1	9	23	2	14
Singapore *			1		1	1		1									2	6
Thailand *	7	11	16	5	5	12	12	5	3		29	1	1	2	19	17	3	14
Viet Nam *	4	2	5	1	2	5	3	1		3			1		5	3	2	37
China	11	1	5	5	5	5	8	2		14	1		1	2	116	8	4	18
Korea		1		1			2			1					1	1		7
Mongolia	1	1	1	2			1	2	1		2	1		1	1	2		16
Bangladesh		2	2	1	2	2	5	1		6					5	2		28
Bhutan			1				1			1						1		4
India			2	3	3	1				2					4	2		17
Maldives		1					1											2
Nepal			3			3	7	2		5		1			3	6		30
Pakistan		1		1	3	5	1	1		12					2	5		31
Sri Lanka		4	3		6	2		4		10			1		5	3		38
Armenia															1			1
Azerbaijan	1															1		2
Kyrgyz	1							1						1	1			4
Kazakhstan		1	1			1	1			1					2			7
Uzbekistan	1	1		1		1												4
East Timor		2					1											3
United Arab Emirates							2			1			1		1	1		6
Algeria						1				1					2			4
Egypt	3	5	2	2	4	5	1	3	1	11	1				7	2	1	48
Iran	1				1	1				2					2	2	1	10
Iraq						1	1			1					1			4
Jordan	2	1	1		1		3		2	2					3	2		17
Morocco		1		1		1	3			2		1	1			1		11
Oman			2		1		1			5					5	3	1	18
Palestine		1																1
Qatar		1																1
Saudi Arabia	2						2								3		1	8
Sudan			2							2					1			5
Syria		1			1	1	1	1	1						2	3		11
Tunisia		1	1				3			1		1			2	3	2	14
Turkey	2	2	3		3					3			1		1	11		26
Yemen		2			1	1		1		1					1			7
Benin												1						1
Burkina Faso							1			1								2
Central African Republic							1											1
Democratic Republic of the Congo			1	1		2												4
Cote d'Ivoire		1					1			3								5
Cameroon										1						2		3
Cape Verde							1											1
Djibouti					1													1
Eritrea							1											1
Ethiopia							3			1		1				1		6
Gabon													1					1
Ghana							1			2		1						4
Guinea						1	1			1								3
Kenya	1	6	6			1	4		1	1	4				3	3		30
Liberia			1													1		2
Madagascar		1	1		1		2	1				1				1		8
Mali							1			4						1		6
Mozambique					1		1											2

	Planning and Administration	Public Works and Utilities	Transportation				Social Infrastructure	Communications and Broadcasting	Tourism	Public Health and Medicine	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy	**	Total
			Road	Railway	Port	Others												Others	
Mauritania							1				1								2
Mauritius		2	2				1										1		6
Malawi			1							1	1		2				2		7
Namibia																	1		1
Niger						1	1				4					1			7
Nigeria					1		2				1					1			5
Rwanda		1					1												2
Senegal				1		1	3				2			1			1		9
Sierra Leone			1								1								2
Saotome and Principe																	1		1
Swaziland						1											2		3
Tanzania	1	2	3			2	4		1		5		1		1	2	5		27
Uganda			1				2	1			1				1				6
Zambia			1			1	2	2			2		1		1	3			13
Zimbabwe	1	1		1				2			4		1			3	1		14
Argentina	2			1	1		1	1			1		1			3	4	1	16
Bolivia	1	1	4	3		2	5	1			5		1		2	1	1		27
Brazil	4	1		1	2	1	6				1			1		1	3	1	22
Chile		1	3	1	1		1				3		1			2	2		15
Colombia	2		3			2	2				5		1	1		3	5		24
Costa Rica	2				2	1	1				1			1			4		12
Dominican Republic					1		1	1			5						2		10
Ecuador					1	1	2				2		1	1		2	3		13
Grenada			1																1
Guatemala		2			1	3	3				2		1			1	1		14
Guyana																	1		1
Honduras		1			1	2	2	1			5		2	2			1	1	18
Jamaica											2								2
Mexico	3	2		4	3	1			1		2		1		3	3	2	2	27
Nicaragua		2	2				1				1								6
Panama			1		2	3	1	1	1				1	1			1		12
Peru	1	1			1	1	3		1		1			2	1	1	5		18
Paraguay	2	1	3			6	1	2			6		2			3	1		27
El Salvador		1			1		1				1					1			5
Trinidad and Tobago		1															1		2
Uruguay					1	1							2			4			8
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1				1		3									1	2		8
Cook Islands	1				1														2
Republic of the Fiji Islands							3						2	1					6
Kiribati					1									1			1		3
Palau	1																		1
Papua New Guinea		2	1			1		1						1			1		7
Solomon Islands						1		1							1		1		5
Samoa					2														2
Tonga													1					1	1
Albania		1																	1
Bulgaria	1	1		1							1					1	2		7
Bosnia-Herzegovina		1				1										1			3
Czechoslovakia																	1		1
Greece									1										1
Hungary	2	1														2	1	1	7
Macedonia	1						1												2
Poland	1	1		1		1										2	1	1	8
Portugal																1			1
Romania	1	2				1					1		1			1			7
Slovakia	1																1		2
Latvia	1																		1
Lithuania		1														1			2
Slovenia																		1	1
Plural Countries			2			2	3	2											9
Total	82	108	132	52	90	121	214	69	19	2	27	2	45	29	18	290	226	35	1,809

** The Others category consists of Social Development (1 in Indonesia and 1 in Honduras) and Mining and Industrial Development (33) studies.

1-3. Numbers of Studies by Type

A total of 1,809 studies are classified into 766 F/S studies (42.3%), 445 M/P (24.6%), 292 M/P + F/S (16.1%), and 114 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (Chinese Factories Studies) (6.3%). As for the number of studies, the numbers of M/P have remained at around 30 since FY 1995, temporarily decreasing to 24 in FY 1997, but the largest count (36) in FY 1999 and 2000.

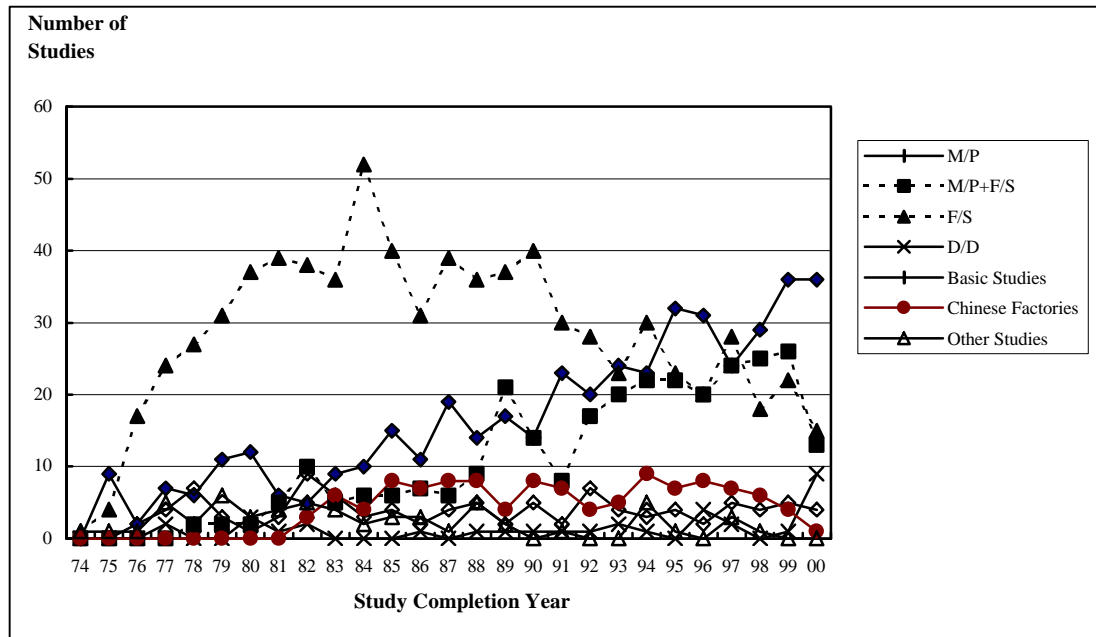
Although F/S showed a temporary increase in FY 1997, the number has been decreasing in recent years. Though the number of M/P + F/S had been increasing, reaching 26 in FY 1999, this figure decreased to 13 in FY 2000. The number of Chinese Factories Studies has been decreasing since FY 1994, and there was only one in FY 2000.

Table 2-6 Time Trend of the Number of Development Studies by Type of Study

Study Completion Year	M/P	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Basic Studies	Chinese Factories	Other * Studies	Total
1974	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
1975	9	0	4	0	0	0	1	14
1976	2	0	17	0	2	0	1	22
1977	7	0	24	2	4	0	5	42
1978	6	2	27	0	7	0	2	44
1979	11	2	31	0	3	0	6	53
1980	12	2	37	3	1	0	3	58
1981	6	5	39	1	3	0	4	58
1982	5	10	38	2	9	3	5	72
1983	9	5	36	0	6	6	4	66
1984	10	6	52	0	3	4	2	77
1985	15	6	40	0	4	8	3	76
1986	11	7	31	1	2	7	3	62
1987	19	6	39	0	4	8	1	77
1988	14	9	36	1	5	8	5	78
1989	17	21	37	1	2	4	2	84
1990	14	14	40	1	5	8	0	82
1991	23	8	30	1	2	7	1	72
1992	20	17	28	1	7	4	0	77
1993	24	20	23	2	4	5	0	78
1994	23	22	30	1	3	9	5	93
1995	32	22	23	0	4	7	1	89
1996	31	20	20	4	2	8	0	85
1997	24	24	28	2	5	7	3	93
1998	29	25	18	0	4	6	1	83
1999	36	26	22	1	5	4	0	94
2000	36	13	15	9	4	1	0	78
Total	445 (24.6%)	292 (16.1%)	766 (42.3%)	33 (1.8%)	100 (5.5%)	114 (6.3%)	59 (3.3%)	1,809 (100.0%)

* The "Others" category is a combination of "Other Studies" from Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development studies, and "Other (M/P-type and F/S-type) studies" from Mining and Industrial Development studies.

Figure 2-3 Time Trend of the Number of Development Studies by Type of Study



1-4. Numbers of Studies by Sector

There are 82 studies in the Planning and Administration sector, accounting for 4.5% of the total, 786 in the Public Works and Utilities sector (43.4%), 351 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector (19.4%), 19 in the Commerce & Tourism sector (1.1%), 2 in the Health and Medical Care sector (0.1%), 308 in Mining and Industry sector (17.0%), and 226 in the Energy sector (12.5%). The most common subsector in the Public Works and Utilities sector is Transportation, which has 395 studies accounting for 21.8% of the total. This is followed by Social Infrastructure (214 studies, 11.8%). The most common subsector in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector is the Agriculture subsector, which has 275 studies (15.2% of the total). In the Mining and Industry sector, there are 290 studies (16.0% of the total) in the Industry subsector and 18 studies (1.0% of the total) in the Mining subsector.

1-4-1. Numbers of Studies by Main Sectors

M/P studies include 218 Social Development studies, which account for 49.0% of the total, 74 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (16.6%), and 136 Mining and Industrial Development studies (30.6%). F/S studies include 316 Social Development studies, accounting for 41.3% of the total, 183 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (23.9%), and 261 Mining and Industrial Development studies (34.1%). In the Mining and Industrial Development studies, there are 114 studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China, which do not exist in Social Development or Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development, and 112 of these studies are in the Industry sector.

Transportation is the largest subsector in all types of study except Basic Studies and Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China. These types of studies concentrate on hardware such as infrastructures. Due to this characteristic, Basic Studies focuses on Social Infrastructure and Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China on Industry.

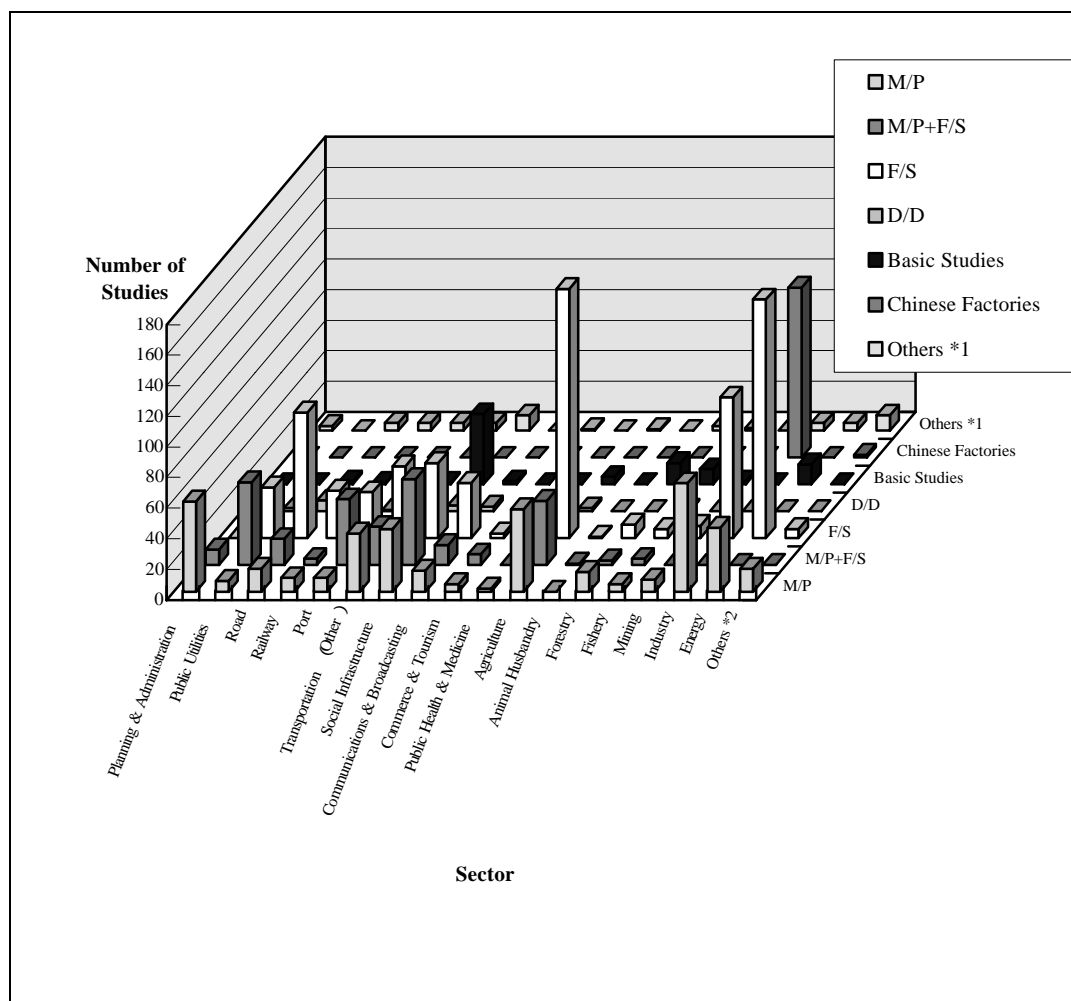
Table 2-7 Classification by Sector and Type of Study

Sector			M / P	M/P+F/S	F / S	D / D	Basic Studies	Chinese Factories	Others *1	Total	
Social Development	Planning & Administration		67 (15.1%)	12 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (5.1%)	82 (4.5%)	
	Public Works & Utilities	Public Utilities	9 (2.0%)	58 (19.9%)	37 (4.8%)	4 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	108 (6.0%)	
		Transportation	Road	15 (3.4%)	17 (5.8%)	83 (10.8%)	10 (30.3%)	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.5%)	132 (7.3%)
			Railway	9 (2.0%)	5 (1.7%)	31 (4.0%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.5%)	52 (2.9%)
			Port	10 (2.2%)	43 (14.7%)	31 (4.0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.5%)	90 (5.0%)
			Others	41 (9.2%)	24 (8.2%)	46 (6.0%)	4 (12.1%)	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.5%)	121 (6.7%)
			Sub-Total	75 (16.9%)	89 (30.5%)	191 (24.9%)	16 (48.5%)	4 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (33.9%)	395 (21.8%)
		Social Infrastructure	43 (9.7%)	58 (19.9%)	49 (6.4%)	5 (15.2%)	49 (49.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (16.9%)	214 (11.8%)	
		Communications & Broadcasting	15 (3.4%)	13 (4.5%)	36 (4.7%)	3 (9.1%)	2 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	69 (3.8%)	
		Sub-Total	142 (31.9%)	218 (74.7%)	313 (40.9%)	28 (84.8%)	55 (55.0%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (50.8%)	786 (43.4%)	
	Commerce & Tourism		7 (1.6%)	7 (2.4%)	3 (0.4%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.7%)	19 (1.1%)	
	Public Health & Medicine		2 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Agriculture, forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	54 (12.1%)	47 (16.1%)	165 (21.5%)	3 (9.1%)	5 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.7%)	275 (15.4%)
Animal Husbandry			0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	
Forestry			15 (3.4%)	3 (1.0%)	10 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.4%)	45 (2.5%)	
Fishery			5 (1.1%)	4 (1.4%)	7 (0.9%)	1 (3.0%)	10 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.4%)	29 (1.6%)	
Sub-Total			74 (16.6%)	55 (18.8%)	183 (23.9 %)	4 (12.1%)	30 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.5%)	351 (19.4%)	
Mining and Industrial Development	Mining & Industry	Mining	8 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.0 %)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (1.0%)	
		Industry	80 (18.0%)	0 (0.0%)	93 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	112 (98.2%)	5 (8.5%)	290 (16.0%)	
		Sub-Total	88 (19.8%)	0 (0.0%)	101 (13.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.0%)	112 (98.2%)	5 (8.5%)	308 (17.0%)	
	Energy		48 (10.8%)	0 (0.0%)	160 (20.9%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (13.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.5%)	226 (12.5%)	
	Sub-Total		136 (30.6%)	0 (0.0%)	261 (34.1%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (15.0%)	112 (98.2%)	10 (16.9%)	534 (29.5%)	
Others *2			17 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.8%)	10 (16.9%)	35 (1.9%)	
Total			445 (100.0%)	292 (100.0%)	766 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)	100 (100.0%)	114 (100.0%)	59 (100.0%)	1,809 (100.0%)	

*1 The “Others” category is a combination of “Other Studies” from Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development studies, and “Other (M/P-type and F/S-type) studies” from Mining and Industrial Development studies.

*2 The “Others” category consists of two Social Development (M/P) and 33 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

Figure 2-4 Classification by Sector and Type of Study



*1 The “Others” category is a combination of “Other Studies” from Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development studies, and “Other (M/P-type and F/S-type) studies” from Mining and Industrial Development studies.

*2 The “Others” category consists of two Social Development (M/P) and 33 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

1-4-2. Trends in Major Subsectors

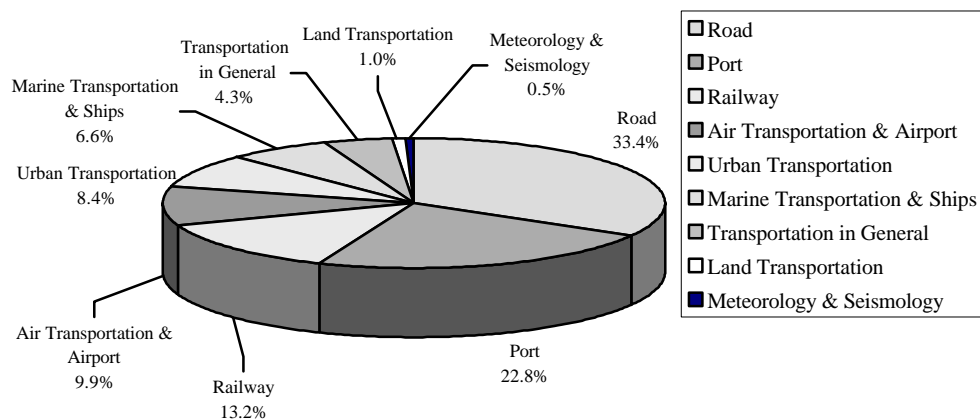
(1) Transportation

The Transportation subsector is further classified into 9 sub-subsectors, with 395 studies conducted over the last 27 years. There is a particularly large number of studies in three sub-subsectors: 132 studies in Road (33.4%); 90 in Port (22.8%); and 52 in Railway (13.2%). These three sub-subsectors account for nearly 70% of the total studies in this subsector. Air Transportation & Airport and Urban Transportation sub-subsectors follow these.

Table 2-8 Transportation

	Number of Studies	
Road	132	(33.4%)
Port	90	(22.8%)
Railway	52	(13.2%)
Air Transportation & Airport	39	(9.9%)
Urban Transportation	33	(8.4%)
Marine Transportation & Ships	26	(6.6%)
Transportation in General	17	(4.3%)
Land Transportation	4	(1.0%)
Meteorology & Seismology	2	(0.5%)
Total	395	(100.0%)

Figure 2-5 Transportation (%)



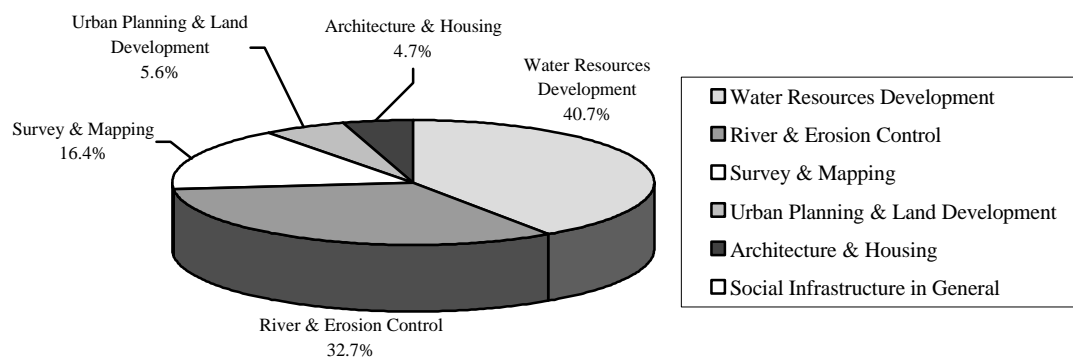
(2) Social Infrastructure

The Social Infrastructure subsector comprises 6 sub-subsectors, with 206 studies conducted for the last 27 years. Among these subsectors, the studies are concentrated in two sub-subsectors: 87 in Water Resources Development (40.7%) and 70 in River & Erosion Control (32.7%). These two sub-subsectors account for more than 74% of the total studies in this subsector.

Table 2-9 Social Infrastructure

	Number of Studies	
Water Resources Development	87	(40.7%)
River & Erosion Control	70	(32.7%)
Survey & Mapping	35	(16.4%)
Urban Planning & Land Development	12	(5.6%)
Architecture & Housing	10	(4.7%)
Social Infrastructure in General	0	(0.0%)
Total	214	(100.0%)

Figure 2-6 Social Infrastructure (%)



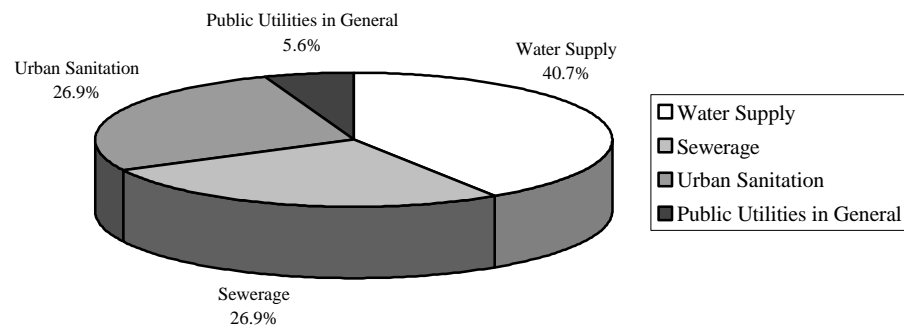
(3) Public Utilities

The Public Utilities subsector is divided into 4 sub-subsectors, with 108 studies carried out over the last 27 years. There are 44 studies (40.7%) in Water Supply, 29 (26.9%) studies in Urban Sanitation, and 29 studies (26.9%) in Sewerage.

Table 2-10 Public Utilities

	Number of Studies	
Water Supply	44	(40.7%)
Sewerage	29	(26.9%)
Urban Sanitation	29	(26.9%)
Public Utilities in General	6	(5.6%)
Total	108	(100.0%)

Figure 2-7 Public Utilities (%)



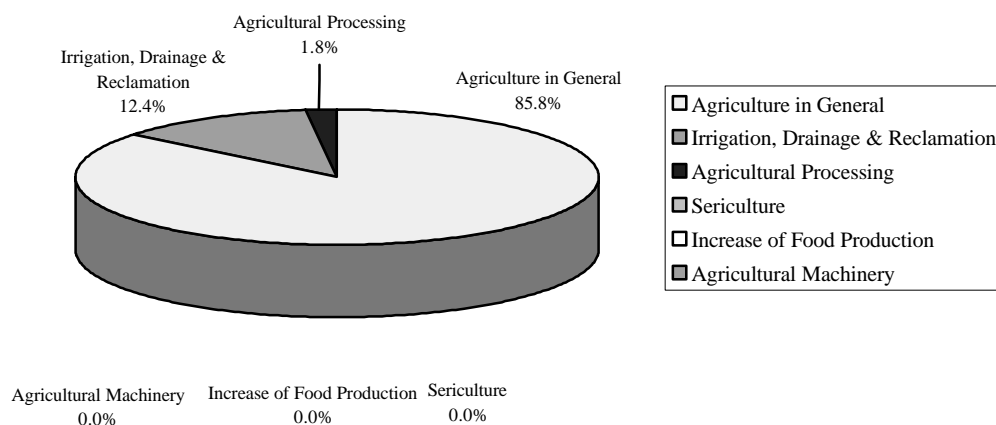
(4) Agriculture

The Agriculture subsector is classified into six sub-subsectors. Over the last 27 years, 275 studies have been conducted, of which 236 (85.8% of the total) are in Agriculture in General. No studies have been carried out in the Sericulture, Increase of Food Production, and Agricultural Machinery sub-subsectors.

Table 2-11 Agriculture

	Number of Studies	
Agriculture in General	236	(85.8%)
Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation	34	(12.4%)
Agricultural Processing	5	(1.8%)
Sericulture	0	(0.0%)
Increase of Food Production	0	(0.0%)
Agricultural Machinery	0	(0.0%)
Total	275	(100.0%)

Figure 2-8 Agriculture (%)



(5) Animal Husbandry

The Animal Husbandry subsector is classified into three sub-subsectors. Over the last 27 years, only two studies (one in Animal Husbandry and one in Livestock Processing) have been conducted.

Table 2-12 Animal Husbandry

	Number of Studies	
Animal Husbandry	1	(50.0%)
Livestock Processing	1	(50.0%)
Animal Health	0	(0.0%)
Total	2	(100.0%)

(6) Forestry

The Forestry subsector is divided into two sub-subsectors. All of the 45 studies conducted in Forestry subsector over the last 27 years have been in Forestry & Forestry Conservation.

Table 2-13 Forestry

	Number of Studies	
Forestry & Forest Conservation	45	(100.0%)
Timber Processing	0	(0.0%)
Total	45	(100.0%)

(7) Fishery

The Fishery subsector is also composed of two sub-subsectors. All of the 29 studies carried out have been in Fishery sub-subsector, and no study has been conducted in Fish Processing.

Table 2-14 Fishery

	Number of Studies	
Fishery	29	(100.0%)
Fish Processing	0	(0.0%)
Total	29	(100.0%)

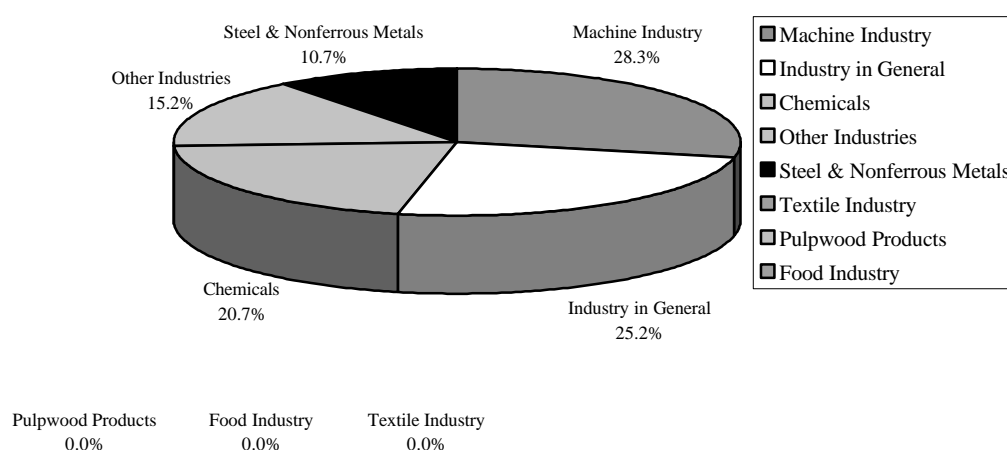
(8) Industry

Over the last 27 years, 290 studies have been carried out in the Industry subsector. There are a large number of studies in three sub-subsectors: 82 studies in Machine Industry, 73 in Industry in General and 60 in Chemicals. These three sub-subsectors account for 75% of the total studies in this subsector.

Table 2-15 Industry

	Number of Studies	
Machine Industry	82	(28.3%)
Industry in General	73	(25.2%)
Chemicals	60	(20.7%)
Steel & Nonferrous Metals	31	(10.7%)
Other Industries	44	(15.2%)
Textile Industry	0	(0.0%)
Pulpwood Products	0	(0.0%)
Food Industry	0	(0.0%)
Total	290	(100.0%)

Figure 2-9 Industry (%)



(9) Mining

18 studies have been carried out over the last 27 years in the Mining subsector, which consists of only the Mining sub-subsector.

Table 2-16 Mining

	Number of Studies	
Mining	18	(100.0%)
Total	18	(100.0%)

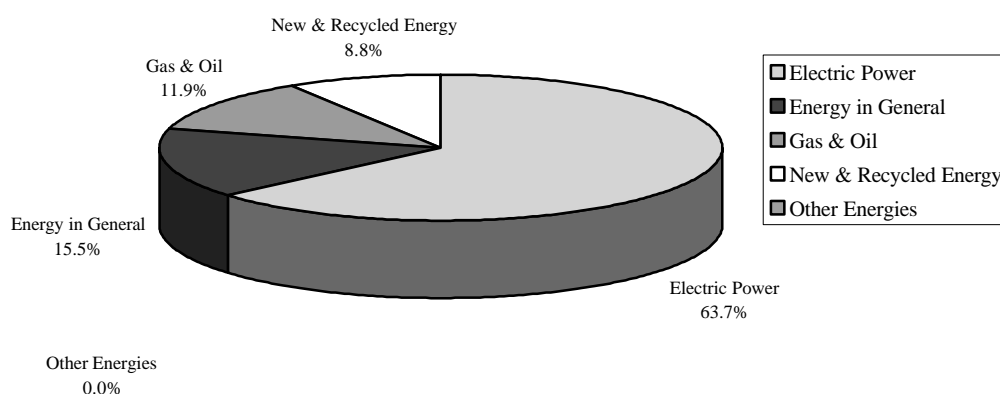
(10) Energy

The Energy subsector comprises five sub-subsectors. Over the last 27 years, 226 studies have been conducted. The Electric Power sub-subsector accounts for 63.7% of the total studies in this subsector.

Table 2-17 Energy

	Number of Studies	
Electric Power	144	(63.7%)
Energy in General	35	(15.5%)
Gas & Oil	27	(11.9%)
New & Renewable Energy	20	(8.8%)
Other Energies	0	(0.0%)
Total	226	(100.0%)

Figure 2-10 Energy (%)



1-4-3. Trends in Study Expense

Table 2-18 shows the average expense per single study by region and subsector. There is no major difference in the average expense by region, with the expense in each region being around 250 Million yen, though expenses in Africa are highest. A breakdown by subsector shows that the most costly one is Social Infrastructure (440 Million yen), followed by Public Health & Medicine (373 Million yen), Planning & Administration (364 Million yen), and Forestry (318 Million yen).

Table 2-18 Average Study Expense by Region and Subsector

(Unit : 1,000 yen)

Sector		Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural Countries	Average		
Social Development	Planning & Administration	407,237	304,667	261,160	360,015	127,300	325,430	-	364,209		
	Public Works & Utilities	Public Utilities	265,104	286,000	334,001	278,955	271,952	237,506	-	276,815	
		Transportation	Road	252,499	306,126	203,280	276,613	792,126	-	263,822	257,622
			Railway	254,313	287,621	135,619	172,982	-	452,927	-	241,385
			Port	224,841	316,699	339,399	198,047	95,878	-	-	230,792
			Others	240,446	268,709	117,514	294,966	158,857	431,304	68,808	244,216
			Average	243,299	296,931	188,532	246,776	213,336	439,953	166,315	245,265
		Social Infrastructure	385,620	440,393	605,884	461,003	601,134	393,645	309,620	439,965	
		Communications & Broadcasting	158,550	146,518	120,160	157,196	102,490	-	244,227	155,061	
		Average	274,683	317,509	368,906	303,633	288,974	320,961	231,397	294,691	
	Commerce & Tourism	250,874	372,604	210,931	296,402	-	168,856	-	275,169		
	Public Health & Medicine	-	-	373,409	-	-	-	-	373,409		
	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Agriculture, forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	238,665	273,129	298,605	273,968	-	271,819	-	256,937
Animal Husbandry			158,367	97,200	-	-	-	-	-	127,784	
Forestry			297,580	368,107	354,913	332,567	121,882	412,717	-	317,816	
Fishery			206,366	307,371	118,863	286,164	202,909	-	-	235,068	
Average			241,675	276,201	301,551	288,061	175,900	318,785	-	262,199	
Mining and Industrial Development	Mining & Industry	Mining	186,426	-	69,763	139,092	54,196	-	-	143,858	
		Industry	100,298	117,998	83,417	111,133	-	197,493	-	105,421	
		Average	103,444	117,998	80,857	116,375	54,196	197,493	-	107,668	
	Energy	193,795	208,401	220,402	186,767	358,569	211,515	-	199,757		
Others *		140,684	454,568	-	404,996	37,663	170,016	-	231,822		
Average		226,338	265,702	304,270	268,641	241,600	267,697	231,397	246,501		

2. Overview of M/P Studies Group

Based on Table 1-4, the present status of the utilization of development studies in the M/P Studies Group is classified into one of three categories: “In Progress or In Use”, “Delayed”, and “Discontinued or Cancelled”. A study whose status is unclear in this follow-up study is temporarily classified into “Delayed.”

The studies in the M/P Studies Group are evaluated by “utilization rate,” which is calculated as (the number of studies in progress or in use) / (the total number of studies) × 100. The study is classified into “In Progress or In Use” if (1) a proposed project has been either implemented or completed after the fund(s) have been procured, or (2) the study findings are incorporated into the development policy or plan of the recipient country.

Out of 1,809 completed development studies, 713 studies are in the M/P Studies Group. 282 out of 309 studies in the M/P Studies Group of the Social Development area are classified as “In Progress or In Use” and the utilization rate is 91.3%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 102 out of 109 completed studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use,” and the utilization rate is 93.6%. In the Mining and Industry Development area, 236 out of 295 studies are “In Progress or In Use,” and the rate is 80.0%. It can be judged that the results of the development studies have been well-utilized by recipient countries.

Table 2-19 Utilization Rate by Category of Development Study

Present Status	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
In Progress or In Use	282	102	236	620
Utilization Rate	(91.3%)	(93.6%)	(80.0%)	(87.0%)
Delayed	11	4	40	55
Discontinued or Cancelled	16	3	19	38
Total	309	109	295	713

2-1. Utilization Rates by Region

Here, the utilization rate is analyzed by region except for Oceania, Europe, and Plural Countries, where few development studies have been conducted. The utilization rate in the ASEAN region is 91.2%, which is the highest of all the regions. This is followed by Central & South America (86.9%), Other Asia (85.9%), Middle East (83.6%), and Africa (79.2%).

Table 2-20 Utilization Rate by Region

Present Status	Asia			Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural Countries	Total
	ASEAN	Other Asia	Sub-Total							
In Progress or In Use	198	169	367	56	57	107	6	21	6	620
Utilization Rate	(91.2%)	(85.4%)	(88.4%)	(83.6%)	(79.2%)	(87.7%)	(66.7%)	(95.5%)	(100.0%)	(87.0%)
Delayed	9	22	31	5	8	8	2	1	0	55
Discontinued or Cancelled	10	6	16	6	7	8	1	0	0	38
Total	217	198	415	67	72	122	9	22	6	713

2-2. Utilization Rates by Country

As mentioned above, ASEAN has the highest utilization rate. In the ASEAN region, the countries where more than 10 studies were conducted are Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam, and their utilization rates are 94.4%, 90.9%, 89.4%, 87.2% and 100.0% respectively. There are other 12 countries where more than 10 studies were carried out. They are China, with a utilization rate of 84.6%, Sri Lanka (92.3%), Mongolia (90.0%), Oman (90.0%), Egypt(81.8%), Kenya (91.7%), Mexico (73.3%), Colombia (76.9%), Paraguay (92.3%), Brazil (100.0%), Argentina (100.0%) and Bolivia (90.0%).

Table 2-21 Utilization Rate by Country

(*) ASEAN ten countries

	In Progress or In Use	Utilization Rate	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
Brunei *	1	33.3%	0	2	3
Cambodia *	2	100.0%	0	0	2
Indonesia *	67	94.4%	2	2	71
Laos *	5	100.0%	0	0	5
Malaysia *	20	90.9%	1	1	22
Myanmar *	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Philippines *	42	89.4%	3	2	47
Singapore *	3	100.0%	0	0	3
Thailand *	41	87.2%	3	3	47
Viet Nam *	16	100.0%	0	0	16
China	115	84.6%	17	4	136
Korea	3	100.0%	0	0	3
Mongolia	9	90.0%	1	0	10
Bangladesh	4	80.0%	0	1	5
India	1	50.0%	0	1	2
Nepal	8	100.0%	0	0	8
Pakistan	7	87.5%	1	0	8
Sri Lanka	12	92.3%	1	0	13
Armenia	0	0.0%	1	0	1
Azerbaijan	1	50.0%	1	0	2
Kyrgyz	4	100.0%	0	0	4
Kazakhstan	2	66.7%	1	0	3
Uzbekistan	2	100.0%	0	0	2
East Timor	1	100.0%	0	0	1
United Arab Emirates	1	50.0%	1	0	2
Egypt	9	81.8%	2	0	11
Iran	6	100.0%	0	0	6
Iraq	0	0.0%	0	3	3
Jordan	8	100.0%	0	0	8
Morocco	5	100.0%	0	0	5
Oman	9	90.0%	1	0	10
Saudi Arabia	3	50.0%	1	2	6
Syria	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Tunisia	7	100.0%	0	0	7
Turkey	5	83.3%	0	1	6
Yemen	2	100.0%	0	0	2
Benin	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Burkina Faso	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0.0%	1	0	1
Cape Verde	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Ethiopia	2	100.0%	0	0	2
Gabon	0	0.0%	0	1	1
Ghana	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Guinea	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Kenya	11	91.7%	0	1	12
Liberia	0	0.0%	0	1	1
Madagascar	1	50.0%	0	1	2
Mali	2	66.7%	1	0	3
Mozambique	2	100.0%	0	0	2

	In Progress or In Use	Utilization Rate	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
Mauritius	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Malawi	2	50.0%	2	0	4
Namibia	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Niger	4	100.0%	0	0	4
Nigeria	0	0.0%	1	2	3
Rwanda	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Senegal	4	100.0%	0	0	4
Swaziland	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Tanzania	7	77.8%	1	1	9
Uganda	3	100.0%	0	0	3
Zambia	5	100.0%	0	0	5
Zimbabwe	4	66.7%	2	0	6
Argentina	11	100.0%	0	0	11
Bolivia	9	90.0%	1	0	10
Brazil	12	100.0%	0	0	12
Chile	8	100.0%	0	0	8
Colombia	10	76.9%	2	1	13
Costa Rica	3	75.0%	0	1	4
Dominican Republic	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Ecuador	3	100.0%	0	0	3
Guatemala	5	100.0%	0	0	5
Guyana	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Honduras	7	87.5%	0	1	8
Mexico	11	73.3%	2	2	15
Nicaragua	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Panama	3	100.0%	0	0	3
Peru	4	80.0%	1	0	5
Paraguay	12	92.3%	0	1	13
El Salvador	2	66.7%	0	1	3
Uruguay	3	75.0%	1	0	4
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1	50.0%	0	1	2
Republic of the Fiji Islands	4	100.0%	0	0	4
Kiribati	2	100.0%	0	0	2
Palau	0	0.0%	1	0	1
Solomon Islands	0	0.0%	1	0	1
Tonga	0	0.0%	0	1	1
Bulgaria	3	100.0%	0	0	3
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Greece	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Hungary	3	100.0%	0	0	3
Macedonia	2	100.0%	0	0	2
Poland	5	100.0%	0	0	5
Portugal	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Romania	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Slovakia	2	100.0%	0	0	2
Latvia	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Lithuania	0	0.0%	1	0	1
Slovenia	1	100.0%	0	0	1
Plural countries	6	100.0%	0	0	6
Total	620	87.0%	55	38	713

2-3. Utilization Rates by Study Type

392 out of 445 studies in M/P Studies are “In Progress or In Use” and the utilization rate is 88.1%, which is the highest of all study types. For Basic Studies, 90 out of 100 studies are “In Progress or In Use” and the utilization rate is 90.0%. For Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China and Other Studies, the utilization rates are 82.5% and 81.5% respectively. Although these two rates are below the average of the M/P Studies Group, they are still over 80.0%. It can be judged that the results of the development studies have been well utilized in all types of study.

Table 2-22 Utilization Rate by Study Type

	M/P	Basic Studies	Chinese Factories	Others	Total
In Progress or In Use	392	90	94	44	620
Utilization Rate	(88.1%)	(90.0%)	(82.5%)	(81.5%)	(87.0%)
Delayed	32	4	17	2	55
Discontinued or Cancelled	21	6	3	8	38
Total	445	100	114	54	713

* Others consists of “Other Studies” from Social Development, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development, and Mining and Industrial Development studies; and “Other (M/P-type) Studies” from Mining and Industrial Development studies.

2-4. Utilization Rates by Sector

The Social Development area has had 309 studies, with a utilization rate of 91.3%. The number of studies in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area is 109, with a utilization rate of 93.6%. The number of studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area is 295; the utilization rate here is 80.0%.

In the Transportation subsector, which is the largest subsector of the Social Development area, 91 of 102 studies are “In Progress or In Use” and the utilization rate is 89.2%. 91 of 99 studies in the Social Infrastructure subsector are “In Progress or In Use” and the utilization rate is 91.9%. In the Agriculture subsector, 58 of 60 studies are “In Progress or In Use” and the utilization rate is 96.7%. The largest subsector in the Mining and Industrial Development area is the Industry subsector. 155 of 194 studies in the Industry subsector are “In Progress or In Use,” and the utilization rate is 79.9%.

Table 2-23 Utilization Rate by Sector

Present Status	Social Development									
	Planning & Admini- stration	Public Utilities	Transportation				Social Infra- structure	Communi- cations & Broadcasting	Tourism	Public Health and Medicine
			Road	Railway	Port	Others				
In Progress or In Use	65	8	21	14	13	43	91	16	7	2
Utilization Rate	(92.9%)	(88.9%)	(95.5%)	(93.3%)	(86.7%)	(91.5%)	(89.2%)	(94.1%)	(87.5%)	(100.0%)
Delayed	4	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	0
Discontinued or Cancelled	1	0	1	1	2	3	7	1	0	0
Total	70	9	22	15	15	47	102	17	8	2

Present Status	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development				Mining and Industrial Development			Others *	Total
	Agri- culture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy		
In Progress or In Use	58	0	29	15	8	155	49	26	620
Utilization Rate	(96.7%)	(0.0%)	(90.6%)	(88.2%)	(80.0%)	(79.9%)	(76.6%)	(89.7%)	(87.0%)
Delayed	2	0	2	0	1	28	8	1	55
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	1	2	1	9	7	2	38
Total	60	0	32	17	10	194	64	29	713

* The "Others" sector consists of two Social Development studies, and 27 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

3. Overview of F/S Studies Group

Based on Table 1-5, the status of development studies in the F/S Studies Group is classified into four categories; “Completed or in Progress”, “Promoting”, “Delayed or Suspended”, and “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

The studies in the F/S Studies Group are evaluated by the “realization rate”. The realization rate is calculated as the rate of projects either completed or being implemented against all the proposed projects.

Out of 1,809 completed development studies, 1,096 belong to the F/S Studies Group. 403 of 582 studies in the F/S Studies Group of Social Development area are “Completed or In Progress” and the realization rate is 69.2%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 140 out of 242 studies are “Completed or In Progress” and the rate is 57.9%. In the Mining and Industry development area, 102 out of 272 studies are “Completed or In Progress” and the rate is 37.5%.

There are many studies classified as “Promoting,” since it takes about 5 to 10 years after the completion of studies until the projects are realized. Therefore, it is expected that realization rates should rise in accordance with realization of promoting project.

Table 2-24 Realization Rate by Sector

Present Status		Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	160	60	66	286
	Partially completed	116	41	9	166
	Implementing	85	34	12	131
	Processing	42	5	15	62
	Sub-Total	403	140	102	645
	Rate of Realization	(69.2%)	(57.9%)	(37.5%)	(58.9%)
Promoting		104	55	53	209
Delayed or Suspended		22	18	73	113
Discontinued or Cancelled		53	29	47	129
Total		582	242	272	1096

3-1. Realization Rates by Region

The realization rate in this case is analyzed by region except for Oceania, Europe, and Plural Countries where few development studies have been carried out. The realization rate in Asia is 63.9%, which is higher than the average utilization rate of all studies in the F/S Studies Group. In ASEAN, the realization rate is 65.4%, which is the highest of all the regions. This is followed by the Middle East (60.5%), Central and South America (48.8%) and Africa (46.5%).

Table 2-25 Realization Rate by Region

Present Status	Asia			Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural Countries	Total
	ASEAN	Others	Sub-Total							
Completed	153	50	203	27	29	24	3	0	0	286
Partially Completed	67	28	95	20	12	30	4	5	0	166
Implementing	60	18	78	22	7	18	1	4	1	131
Processing	24	15	39	6	5	9	0	2	1	62
Sub-Total	304	111	415	75	53	81	8	11	2	645
Rate of Realization	(65.4%)	(60.3%)	(63.9%)	(60.5%)	(46.5%)	(48.8%)	(44.4%)	(50.0%)	(66.7%)	(58.9%)
Promoting	62	43	105	24	28	42	3	7	0	209
Delayed or Suspended	34	19	53	16	18	19	3	4	0	113
Discontinued or Cancelled	65	11	76	9	15	24	4	0	1	129
Total	465	184	649	124	114	166	18	22	3	1096

3-2. Realization Rates by Country

As stated above, ASEAN has the highest realization rate of all the regions. The ASEAN countries where more than 10 development studies were completed and where the realization rate is more than 60%, are Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Viet Nam and Laos. Their realization rates are 63.9%, 71.3%, 62.0%, 62.0%, 76.2% and 61.5% respectively. There are another eight countries that have more than ten completed studies and also whose realization rate is more than 60%. These include China (realization rate: 71.2%), Sri Lanka (60.0%), Bangladesh (60.9%), Egypt (81.1%), Tanzania (61.1%), Paraguay (71.4%), Colombia (63.6%) and Brazil (60.0%) .

Table 2-26 Realization Rate by Country

(*) ASEAN ten countries

	Completed or In Progress				Sub-Total	Realization Rate	Promoting	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Suspended	Total
	Completed	Partially Completed	Implementing	Processing						
Brunei *	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	1	0	1
Cambodia *	1	4	0	2	7	87.5%	1	0	0	8
Indonesia *	59	15	18	7	99	63.9%	23	16	17	155
Laos *	6	1	1	0	8	61.5%	2	3	0	13
Malaysia *	16	9	6	0	31	62.0%	6	3	10	50
Myanmar *	6	0	1	0	7	53.8%	2	1	3	13
Philippines *	24	16	16	6	62	62.0%	16	5	17	100
Singapore *	0	1	1	0	2	66.7%	0	0	1	3
Thailand *	41	18	11	2	72	71.3%	7	5	17	101
Viet Nam *	0	3	6	7	16	76.2%	5	0	0	21
China	16	11	6	4	37	71.2%	11	3	1	52
Korea	3	0	0	0	3	75.0%	1	0	0	4
Mongolia	3	1	0	1	5	83.3%	1	0	0	6
Bangladesh	8	2	2	2	14	60.9%	5	3	1	23
Bhutan	0	0	0	2	2	50.0%	1	1	0	4
India	1	1	3	0	5	33.3%	5	2	3	15
Maldives	1	0	0	0	1	50.0%	1	0	0	2
Nepal	6	6	1	0	13	59.1%	4	3	2	22
Pakistan	5	5	2	0	12	52.2%	3	6	2	23
Sri Lanka	7	2	2	4	15	60.0%	7	1	2	25
Kazakhstan	0	0	1	2	3	75.0%	1	0	0	4
Uzbekistan	0	0	1	0	1	50.0%	1	0	0	2
East Timor	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0	2
United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	0	1	25.0%	0	3	0	4
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	3	1	4
Egypt	14	10	4	2	30	81.1%	3	0	4	37
Iran	0	1	0	0	1	25.0%	2	1	0	4
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	1	1
Jordan	2	1	4	0	7	77.8%	1	1	0	9
Morocco	0	2	1	0	3	50.0%	2	1	0	6
Oman	2	1	3	0	6	75.0%	1	1	0	8
Palestine	0	1	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	1
Qatar	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	1
Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	1	50.0%	0	0	1	2
Sudan	2	0	1	0	3	60.0%	0	1	1	5
Syria	0	1	2	0	3	30.0%	7	0	0	10
Tunisia	1	2	3	0	6	85.7%	0	1	0	7
Turkey	0	1	4	4	9	45.0%	7	3	1	20
Yemen	3	0	0	0	3	60.0%	1	1	0	5
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	1
Cote d'Ivoire	1	0	0	0	1	33.3%	0	2	0	3
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	1	0	1	25.0%	2	0	1	4
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	1	1	3
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	1
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	1
Ethiopia	1	0	0	0	1	25.0%	2	1	0	4
Ghana	1	0	0	0	1	33.3%	1	0	1	3
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	1	2
Kenya	4	1	2	1	8	44.4%	7	1	2	18
Liberia	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	1
Madagascar	3	0	0	1	4	66.7%	2	0	0	6

	Completed or In Progress				Sub-Total	Realization Rate	Promoting	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Suspended	Total
	Completed	Partially Completed	Implementing	Processing						
Mali	1	1	0	0	2	66.7%	0	0	1	3
Mauritania	0	0	0	1	1	50.0%	1	0	0	2
Mauritius	1	0	0	0	1	20.0%	2	0	2	5
Malawi	1	0	1	1	3	100.0%	0	0	0	3
Niger	1	0	0	0	1	33.3%	1	1	0	3
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	1	50.0%	0	0	1	2
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	1	0	1
Senegal	1	1	0	0	2	40.0%	1	1	1	5
Sierra Leone	0	1	0	0	1	50.0%	0	1	0	2
Sao tome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	1
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	1	1	2
Tanzania	6	3	1	1	11	61.1%	3	2	2	18
Uganda	0	2	0	0	2	66.7%	0	1	0	3
Zambia	4	0	1	0	5	62.5%	0	3	0	8
Zimbabwe	2	2	1	0	5	62.5%	0	2	1	8
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	3	5
Bolivia	3	5	1	1	10	58.8%	3	3	1	17
Brazil	1	1	2	2	6	60.0%	3	0	1	10
Chile	2	1	2	0	5	71.4%	2	0	0	7
Colombia	1	4	1	1	7	63.6%	0	3	1	11
Costa Rica	0	2	0	0	2	25.0%	3	2	1	8
Dominican Republic	4	0	1	0	5	55.6%	2	1	1	9
Ecuador	0	0	3	0	3	30.0%	2	2	3	10
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	1
Guatemala	1	3	1	0	5	55.6%	3	1	0	9
Honduras	1	2	0	0	3	30.0%	4	1	2	10
Jamaica	0	0	1	0	1	50.0%	0	0	1	2
Mexico	4	0	0	1	5	41.7%	3	0	4	12
Nicaragua	0	2	1	0	3	60.0%	2	0	0	5
Panama	0	5	1	0	6	66.7%	1	1	1	9
Peru	0	2	2	2	6	46.2%	3	2	2	13
Paraguay	5	3	1	1	10	71.4%	2	1	1	14
El Salvador	0	0	0	1	1	50.0%	1	0	0	2
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	1	0	2
Uruguay	1	0	0	0	1	25.0%	1	1	1	4
Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	1	0	1	0	2	33.3%	3	0	1	6
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	0	2
Republic of the Fiji Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	2	0	2
Kiribati	0	0	1	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	1
Papua New Guinea	2	1	0	0	3	42.9%	1	1	2	7
Solomon Islands	0	2	0	0	2	50.0%	0	0	2	4
Samoa	1	1	0	0	2	100.0%	0	0	0	2
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	1
Bulgaria	0	1	2	1	4	100.0%	0	0	0	4
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	1	0	2
Czechoslovakia	0	1	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	1
Hungary	0	1	0	0	1	25.0%	2	1	0	4
Poland	0	2	0	0	2	66.7%	0	1	0	3
Romania	0	0	2	0	2	33.3%	3	1	0	6
Lithuania	0	0	0	1	1	100.0%	0	0	0	1
Plural countries	0	0	1	1	2	66.7%	0	0	1	3
Total	286	166	131	62	645	58.9%	209	113	129	1096

3-3. Realization Rates by Study Type

27 out of 33 D/D studies have been classified as “Completed or In Progress” and the realization rate is 81.8%, which is the highest among the different study types. Due to the nature of the studies, the realization rate for D/D studies is high. 190 out of 292 M/P + F/S studies are “Completed or In Progress” and the realization rate is 65.1%. 428 out of 771 F/S studies are “Completed or In Progress” and the realization rate is 55.5%.

There are many F/S and M/P + F/S studies classified as being in the “Promoting” category. For F/S studies, the rate of “promoting” studies in relation to total studies is 15.6%. For M/P + F/S studies, the rate is 29.1%.

Table 2-27 Realization Rate by Type of Study

Present Status	M/P+F/S	F/S *	D/D	Total
Completed	44	233	9	286
Partially Completed	77	85	4	166
Implementing	50	73	8	131
Processing	19	37	6	62
Sub-Total	190	428	27	645
Rate of Realization	(65.1%)	(55.5%)	(81.8%)	(58.9%)
Promoting	85	120	4	209
Delayed or Suspended	11	101	1	113
Discontinued or Cancelled	6	122	1	129
Total	292	771	33	1096

* The category F/S includes “Other (F/S-type)” Mining and Industrial Development studies.

3-4. Realization Rates by Sector

As stated above, out of 1,096 completed studies in the F/S Studies Group, 582 are in the Social Development area, 242 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 272 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area. The realization rates are 69.2%, 57.9%, and 37.5%, respectively.

Out of all the subsectors in which have more than 50 studies were conducted, the Communications and Broadcasting subsector has the highest realization rate, 86.5%. This is followed by the Transportation subsector (70.9%), Public Works and Utilities (64.6%), Social Infrastructure (60.7%), Agriculture (59.5%), Industry (40.6%) and Energy (35.8%).

The average realization rate in the Social Development area is 69.2%, which is the highest of all areas of the development studies. On the other hand, the average realization rates in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development (57.9%) and Mining and Industrial Development areas (37.5%) are relatively low. There are, however, many studies classified as “Promoting” or “Delayed or Suspended” in these two development study areas (rates for the “Promoting” or “Delayed or Suspended” categories; Social Development area: 21.6%, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area: 30.2%, Mining and Industrial Development area: 45.2%). Therefore, it is expected that these realization rates should rise, once these studies move into the implementation stage.

Table 2-28 Realization Rate by Sector

Present Status	Social Development									
	Planning & Administration	Public Utilities	Transportation				Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting	Tourism	Public Health and Medicine
			Road	Railway	Port	Others				
Completed	1	23	30	10	18	18	22	37	1	0
Partially Completed	1	18	24	7	16	20	21	6	3	0
Implementing	3	13	19	1	12	12	19	2	4	0
Processing	3	10	13	1	6	3	6	0	0	0
Sub-Total	8	64	86	19	52	53	68	45	8	0
Rate of Realization	(66.7%)	(64.6%)	(78.2%)	(51.4%)	(69.3%)	(71.6%)	(60.7%)	(86.5%)	(72.7%)	(0.0%)
Promoting	4	28	14	6	15	6	28	1	2	0
Delayed or Suspended	0	5	3	1	0	4	9	0	0	0
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	2	7	11	8	11	7	6	1	0
Total	12	99	110	37	75	74	112	52	11	0

Present Status	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development				Mining and Industrial Development			Others *	Total
	Agri-culture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy		
Completed	56	0	3	1	2	31	33	0	286
Partially Completed	36	0	1	4	0	4	3	2	166
Implementing	31	0	2	1	0	2	9	1	131
Processing	5	0	0	0	0	2	13	0	62
Sub-Total	128	0	6	6	2	39	58	3	645
Rate of Realization	(59.5%)	(0.0%)	(46.2%)	(50.0%)	(25.0%)	(40.6%)	(35.8%)	(50.0%)	(58.9%)
Promoting	44	1	5	5	0	12	38	1	209
Delayed or Suspended	17	0	1	0	3	22	46	1	113
Discontinued or Cancelled	26	1	1	1	3	23	20	1	129
Total	215	2	13	12	8	96	162	6	1096

* The six studies classified as "Other" are all Mining and Industrial Development studies.

CHAPTER 3

AN OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
Development Area: Studies Completed in FY 1995 - FY2000)**

CHAPTER 3. An Overview of Development Studies

(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development Area: Studies Completed in FY 1995 - FY 2000)

This follow-up study covers 1,809 development studies completed from FY 1974 to FY 2000, in the Social Development, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development, and Mining and Industrial Development areas.

In this chapter, the status of 365 development studies completed over the last six years (FY 1995 to FY 2000) in the Social Development area and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development areas are analyzed. The analysis is based on the criteria used to classify development studies in Chapter 1 and the criteria used to determine the status of development studies in Chapter 1.

1. Status of Completed Studies in the M/P Studies Group

127 out of 137 studies completed from FY 1995 to FY 2000 in the M/P Studies Group are classified as "In Progress or In Use," with a utilization rate of 92.7%. This shows that the study findings have been utilized effectively.

Table 3-1 Present Status of the M/P Studies Group
by Study Completion Year

Study Completion Year	In Progress or In Use	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
1995	25 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (100.0%)
1996	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (100.0%)
1997	18 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (100.0%)
1998	25 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (100.0%)
1999	17 (77.3%)	5 (22.7%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (100.0%)
2000	21 (84.0%)	4 (16.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (100.0%)
Total	127 (92.7%)	10 (7.3%)	0 (0.0 %)	137 (100.0%)

1-1. Status of Studies by Region

The utilization rate here is analyzed by region, except for the Oceanic region and the European region, where few development studies have been conducted. In Asia, where the largest number of studies has been conducted, 53 out of 56 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”; the utilization rate of 94.6% is slightly above the average utilization rate of all the studies in the M/P Studies Group. In Central and South America and Africa, which have larger numbers of studies, the utilization rates are 96.7% and 92.3% respectively, approximately the same as the average utilization rate. It is concluded that the development studies have been utilized effectively in all regions.

Table 3-2 Utilization Status of the M/P Studies Group by Region

Present Status	Asia			Middle East	Africa
	ASEAN	Others	Sub-Total		
In Progress or In use	34 (94.4%)	19 (95.0%)	53 (94.6%)	10 (76.9%)	24 (92.3%)
Delayed	2 (5.6%)	1 (5.0%)	3 (5.4%)	3 (23.1%)	2 (7.7%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	36 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	56 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)
Present Status	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural Countries	Total
In Progress or In use	29 (96.7%)	1 (50.0%)	9 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	127 (92.7%)
Delayed	1 (3.3%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (7.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	30 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	137 (100.0%)

1-2. Status of the M/P Studies Group by Study Type

Analyzing utilization rates by study type, we see that 102 out of 112 M/P studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use,” with a utilization rate of 91.1%. All of the Basic studies and Other studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use.” It can be judged that the studies have been utilized effectively in all types of study.

Table 3-3 Utilization Status of the M/P Studies Group by Type of Study

Present Status	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Total
In Progress or In Use	102 (91.1%)	22 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	127 (92.7%)
Delayed	10 (8.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (7.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	112 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	137 (100.0%)

1-3. Status of the M/P Studies Group by Area and Sector

There are 101 studies in the Social Development area and 36 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. The utilization rate for the Social Development area is 92.1%, while that for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area is 94.4%. Both rates are above 90%, which is quite high.

Table 3-4 Utilization Status of the M/P Studies Group by Area

Present Status	Social Development				Sub-Total
	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies		
In Progress or In Use	77 (90.6%)	14 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	93 (92.1%)	
Delayed	8 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (7.9%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
Total	85 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	101 (100.0%)	

Present Status	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development				Total
	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Sub-Total	
In Progress or In Use	25 (92.6%)	8 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	34 (94.4%)	127 (92.7%)
Delayed	2 (7.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (00.0%)	2 (5.6%)	10 (7.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	27 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	36 (100.0%)	137 (100.0%)

In the Social Development Area, the utilization rates for the Planning & Administration, Transportation, and Social Infrastructure subsectors, all of which include more than 20 studies, are 88.2%, 95.5%, and 96.4% respectively. These utilization rates are very high.

In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, the utilization rates for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery are 94.7%, 92.9%, and 100.0% respectively, again, all of which are quite high.

Table 3-5 Utilization Status of the M/P Studies Group by Subsector

Present Status	Planning & Administration	Public Works & Utilities								
		Public Utilities	Transportation						Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting
			Road	Railway	Port	Air Transportation and Airport	Others	Sub-Total		
In Progress or In Use	30 (88.2%)	6 (85.7%)	8 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	6 (100.0%)	21 (95.5%)	27 (96.4%)	2 (100.0%)
Delayed	4 (11.8%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	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	34 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)

Present Status	Commerce & Tourism	Public Health and Medicine	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery				Others	Total
	Tourism	Public Health and Medicine	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Fishery	Others	
In Progress or In Use	3 (75.0%)	2 (100.0%)	18 (94.7%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (92.9%)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	127 (92.7%)
Delayed	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (7.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	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	4 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	137 (100.0%)

1-4. Status of Studies “In Progress or In Use”

1-4-1. Details of Studies “In Progress or In Use”

Out of a total of 137 studies in the M/P Studies Group, 127 are classified as “In Progress or In Use.” Table 3-6 shows the details of studies in progress or in use.

42 studies classified as “In Progress or In Use” (33.1% of the total) have already been funded, and their proposed projects have been implemented. Especially in regard to M/P Studies, 39 out of 102 M/P studies (38.2% of the total M/P studies) are certain to be funded. Because Basic studies focus on creation of basic data, maps, and topographic surveys rather than proposal of concrete projects, the rate of funded Basic studies is 4.5%, which is lower than those of other study types.

41 studies (32.3% of the total) have been incorporated in national development policy, with project plans put into effect by recipient governments. Especially in regard to Basic studies, in 68.2% of the studies, recipient governments have in some way incorporated the studies in formulating national plans and development projects. In some studies, the proposed projects have materialized in accordance with their fund procurement, with policy proposals also being incorporated in national policies or plans.

In addition, 22 studies have resulted in technical cooperation activities. Of these, three were in the form of project-type technical cooperation, 18 saw dispatches of teams of experts, and in four studies, counterparts received technical training in Japan.

Table 3-6 Details of “In Progress or In Use” Studies in the M/P Group

Details	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Total
Subsequent Studies	25 (24.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	26 (20.5%)
Fund Procurement	39 (38.2%)	1 (4.5%)	2 (66.7%)	42 (33.1%)
Japan’s Technical Cooperation	20 (19.6%)	2 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (17.3%)
National Development Policy/Plans	26 (25.5%)	15 (68.2%)	0 (0.0%)	41 (32.3%)
Others	40 (39.2%)	9 (40.9%)	1 (33.3%)	50 (39.4%)
Total	150	27	4	181
Number of Studies	102 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	127 (100.0%)

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

1-4-2. Implementation of Subsequent Studies

In "In Progress or In Use" studies, 26 studies have been followed by subsequent studies after their completion. As shown in Table 3-7, 13 subsequent studies are F/S studies. This is followed by four B/D studies, two D/D studies and three Review studies. In some cases, more than two subsequent studies have been carried out for one development study.

In 25 out of 102 M/P studies (24.5% of the total M/P studies), subsequent studies have been conducted. None of the Basic Studies and one of the Other studies has been followed by a subsequent study. These two study types have had fewer subsequent studies than have the M/P studies.

Table 3-7 Type of Subsequent Study Conducted in "In Progress or In Use" Studies

Type of Subsequent Study	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Total
F/S	13	0	0	13
B/D	4	0	0	4
D/D	2	0	0	2
Review Study	2	0	1	3
E/S	0	0	0	0
Other Study	6	0	0	6
Unknown	3	0	0	3
Total	30	0	1	31
Number of Development Studies with Completed Subsequent Study	25	0	1	26
Total Number of Development Studies	102	22	3	127

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

Table 3-8 shows the periods taken from completion of development studies to implementation of subsequent studies. 17 subsequent studies have been implemented within three years after the completion of development studies.

It is difficult to clarify the implementation dates for seven subsequent studies (35.0% of the total). Since these studies were implemented by other donor countries and international organizations, detailed information such as implementation dates could not be obtained.

Table 3-8 Years Elapsed from Completion of Development Studies to Implementation of Subsequent Study

Elapsed Years	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Total
Less than 1 Year	3	0	0	3
1 Year	4	0	0	4
2 Years	7	0	0	7
3 Years	3	0	0	3
4 Years	1	0	0	1
5 Years	1	0	0	1
Unknown	6	0	1	7
Total	25	0	1	26

1-4-3. Procurement of Funds

Details of fund procurement are shown in Table 3-9. Although there is a total of 62 fund sources, some studies were funded by multiple sources. Thus, in 42 of the studies in the M/P Studies Group, funds have been procured for materialization of the proposed projects. Financial assistance from Japan was provided in 22 studies (52.4% of the total). Of these, funding in the form of both Japanese ODA loans and Grant Aid was provided in one study. Though 20 projects were self-funded, five of these also received financial assistance from Japan.

Table 3-9 Details of Fund Procurement

Details	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Total
Japan's ODA Loan	12 (30.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	13 (31.0%)
Japan's Grant Aid	10 (25.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (23.8%)
International Organizations	5 (12.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (11.9%)
Other Donor Countries	4 (10.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (9.5%)
Own Fund	18 (46.2%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (50.0%)	20 (47.6%)
Private Fund	5 (12.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (11.9%)
Others	1 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.4%)
Unknown	4 (10.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (9.5%)
Total	59	1	2	62
Number of Development Studies which have Funded Project	39 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)
Total Number of Development Studies	102	22	3	127

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

Table 3-10 shows the number of studies funded with Japanese assistance (loan and grant), listed by sectors. The numbers of studies funded with ODA loans and grants were 13 and ten respectively. While nine out of 13 studies in the Social Development area and four of 13 studies in the Agricultural Development area have been funded with ODA loans, eight out of ten studies in the Social Development area and two out of ten studies in Agricultural area have been funded by grants. The Social Development area has been more funded than the Agricultural Development area.

Table 3-10 Number of Studies Funded with Japanese Assistance by Sector

Sector	1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total	
	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid
Planning & Administration	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	5 (38.5%)	2 (20.0%)
Public Works & Utilities	Public Utilities	1 (16.7%)	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 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)
	Transportation	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.7%)	3 (30.0%)
	Social Infrastructure	1 (16.7%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)	2 (20.0%)
	Communications & Broadcasting	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%)
	Sub-Total	2 (33.3%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (30.8%)	5 (50.0%)
Commerce & Tourism	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%)
Public Health & Medicine	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	1 (16.7%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (23.1%)	1 (10.0%)
	Animal Husbandry	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%)
	Forestry	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (10.0%)
	Fishery	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%)
	Sub-Total	2 (33.3%)	1 (60.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (30.8%)	2 (20.0%)
Others	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%)
Total	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)

Table 3-11 shows the time from the completion of development studies to fund procurement. When funding was in the form of Japanese ODA loans, the year of fund procurement is defined as the year in which an L/A was executed; in the case of Grant Aid, it is defined as the year in which an E/N was executed; with other types of funding, it is the year in which the financial assistance was executed. In 23 out of 42 funded projects (54.8% of the total), some types of funding was secured within three years, while in 25 studies (59.5% of the total), this was done within five years. Except for the projects whose financing dates are unknown, all projects based on Basic and Other studies have been funded in the early stage. Although 41.0% of the funded projects in M/P Studies have unclear financing dates, 59.0% of them were funded within five years after the completion of studies.

Table 3-11 Years Elapsed from Completion of Development Studies to Fund Procurement

Elapsed Years	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Total
Less than 1 Year	6 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	7 (16.7%)
1 Year	9 (23.1%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (23.8%)
2 Years	4 (10.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (9.5%)
3 Years	2 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.8%)
4 Years	2 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.8%)
5 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
More than 6 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.9%)
Unknown	16 (41.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	17 (40.5%)
Number of Development Studies	39 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)

1-4-4. Factors to Progress /Use Studies

There are many factors that allow a study to be utilized effectively and proposed projects be funded appropriately. These include consistency with national plans, appropriate project details, priority and conformance to national plans, urgency of proposed project, and benefits.

1-4-5. Perspective of Studies in the M/P Studies Group

Table 3-12 shows the perspective of 127 studies "In Progress or In Use". In 72 studies, formal requests for funds were submitted or subsequent actions were taken. In 25 studies, there is no information on the requests for funds and subsequent actions. Follow-up studies were deemed to be finished in 30 studies, as it was confirmed that the proposed projects were implemented, that they were utilized to formulate national plans or projects, or that they were used as basic data for the formulation of development projects.

As for studies for which subsequent actions were taken or which were under preparation, there were 39 studies where funds were procured (54.1% of the total), 19 studies (26.4%) whereby subsequent studies were implemented, and 19 requests for Japanese technical cooperation. Of 31 requests for fund procurement, 11 were for Japanese ODA loans and 20 for Japanese Grant Aid. The subsequent studies consist of 15 F/S, one B/D, and one D/D.

In 25 studies, it was unknown whether formal requests were submitted or if subsequent actions were taken. It has been surmised that these studies were not suitable for realization of projects or implementation of subsequent feasibility studies, but for formulation of national plans/policies.

Table 3-12 Perspective of "In Progress or In Use" Studies in the M/P Group

Perspectives		M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	Total
Formal requests are submitted or subsequent actions are taken		47	5	1	53
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		15	4	0	19
Total		62	9	1	72
	Subsequent Studies	17	1	1	19
	Fund Procurement	37	2	0	39
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	16	3	0	19
	Others	8	4	0	12
	Total	78	10	1	89
Formal requests/subsequent actions are not confirmed.		20	4	1	25
FU has been completed.		20	9	1	30
Total Number of Development Studies		102	22	3	127

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

1-5. Status of Studies “Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled”

1-5-1. Status of Studies “Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled”

Of 137 studies in the M/P Studies Group, ten were “Delayed,” and with no study classified as “Discontinued or Cancelled,” this accounts for only 7.3% of the total. Table 3-13 shows the number of studies classified as “Delayed”.

- (1) Out of 112 M/P Studies, ten studies were classified as “Delayed,” and no study was “Discontinued or Cancelled.” These ten studies comprise 8.9% of the total.
- (2) Concerning Basic Studies and Other studies, no study was classified as “Delayed” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

Out of all of the “Delayed” studies, formal requests have not been submitted yet because nine out of the ten “Delayed” studies were completed within two years. It is suggested that the delays occurred during steps in which concrete actions were considered.

Table 3-13 Details of Request of "Delayed" and "Discontinued or Cancelled" Studies of M/P Group

Details	Delayed			Total
	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	
Formally Requested	0	0	0	0
No Formal Request	10	0	0	10
Total Number of Development Studies	10	0	0	10

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

1-5-2. Reasons for Delay, Discontinuation and Cancellation of Studies

The following describes reasons for delays in ten studies.

- Political reasons such as changes in national development plans and changes in priority for development plans
- Administrative reasons such as reorganization of counterpart agencies in recipient countries.
- Financial reasons such as difficulties in procurement of finances.
- External reasons such as deterioration of public order, occurrence of natural disasters and changes in project site situations.

Since consistency in development policy is important in utilizing the results of development studies, inconsistencies in policy due to internal factors such as political changes and external factors such as natural disasters affect utilization of development studies.

Table 3-14 Reasons for "Delayed" and "Discontinued or Cancelled" Studies of the M/P Group

	Delayed			Total
	M/P	Basic Studies	Other Studies	
Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries	1	0	0	1
Political Factor	1	0	0	1
Economic Factor	1	0	0	1
Policy-Related Factor	2	0	0	2
Administrative Factor	1	0	0	1
Lack/Decline of Feasibility	0	0	0	0
Inappropriate Project Scale	0	0	0	0
Postponement of Related Project	0	0	0	0
Poor Security	0	0	0	0
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Unknown	6	0	0	6
Total	12	0	0	12
Number of Development Studies	10	0	0	10

1-5-3. Perspective on "Delayed" Studies in the M/P Studies Group

Table 3-15 shows the present situation for the studies which were classified "Delayed" in FY 2000. In the M/P studies, two out of eight "Delayed" studies in FY 2000 were reclassified as "In Progress or In Use" in FY 2001, while in the Basic Studies, one "Delayed" study in FY 2000 was reclassified as "In Progress or In Use" in FY 2001.

However, six out of eight "Delayed" studies in FY 2000 still remain "Delayed" in FY 2001. The reason for this in one study is that the nation is presently off the list of aid recipient countries for DAC, and there is little information about the status of the study. The reasons in the other five studies are;

- 1) Administrative reasons such as reorganization of counterpart agencies in recipient countries
- 2) Financial reasons
- 3) Delay of the related projects

Table 3-15 Present Status of the "Delayed" Studies in Previous Fiscal Year

Study Type	Present Status	Completion Year					Total
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
M/P	In Progress or In Use	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Delayed	0	1	0	0	5	6
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	1	0	1	6	8
Basic Studies	In Progress or In Use	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Delayed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total		0	1	0	1	7	9

2. Status of Completed Studies in the F/S Studies Group

A total of 228 studies in the F/S Studies Group were completed from FY 1995 to FY 2000. The details are as follows:

- (1) F/S: 82 (36.0%)
- (2) M/P + F/S studies: 130 (57.0%)
- (3) D/D studies: 16 (7.0%)

The status of realization of study findings are as follows: 119 “Completed or In Progress”(52.2%); 99 “Promoting” (43.4%); 10 “Delayed or Suspended” (4.4%); and none “Discontinued or Cancelled”(0.0%).

Table 3-16 Status of Realization of the F/S Studies Group

Study Completion Year	Completed or In Progress					Promoting	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
	Completed	Partially Completed	Implementing	Processing	Sub-Total				
1995	5 (13.9%)	12 (33.3%)	8 (22.2%)	1 (2.8%)	26 (72.2%)	8 (22.2%)	2 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (100.0%)
1996	3 (7.9%)	4 (10.5%)	20 (52.6%)	3 (7.9%)	30 (78.9%)	8 (21.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (100.0%)
1997	1 (2.3%)	10 (23.3%)	9 (20.9%)	4 (9.3%)	24 (55.8%)	17 (39.5%)	2 (4.7%)	0 (0.0%)	43 (100.0%)
1998	1 (2.8%)	2 (5.6%)	7 (19.4%)	8 (22.2%)	18 (50.0%)	16 (44.4%)	2 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (100.0%)
1999	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.7%)	3 (7.0%)	8 (18.6%)	13 (30.2%)	29 (67.4%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	43 (100.0%)
2000	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.3%)	5 (15.6%)	8 (25.0%)	21 (65.6%)	3 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (100.0%)
Total	11 (4.8%)	30 (13.2%)	49 (21.5%)	29 (12.7%)	119 (52.2%)	99 (43.4%)	10 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)	228 (100.0%)

Regarding realization rate trends for the last six years, the rates for FY 1995 and 1996 were about 70%, which are very high. The rates for FY 1997 and FY 1998 are around 50%.

The realization rates for FY 1999 and 2000 were around 30%, as little time has passed since these studies were completed. It is expected that these studies will be implemented and that the realization rate will go up, since most of studies are categorized as "Promoting".

Table 3-17 Trend of Realization Rates for the F/S Studies Group

Present Status	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Completed	5	3	1	1	0	1	11
Partially Completed	12	4	10	2	2	0	30
Implementing	8	20	9	7	3	2	49
Processing	1	3	4	8	8	5	29
Sub-Total	26	30	24	18	13	8	119
Rate of Realization	(72.2%)	(78.9%)	(55.8%)	(50.0%)	(30.2%)	(25.0%)	(52.2%)
Promoting	8	8	17	16	29	21	99
Delayed or Suspended	2	0	2	2	1	3	10
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	38	43	36	43	32	228

2-1. Realization Status of Completed Studies by Region

The realization rate here is analyzed by region, except for Oceania, Europe and Plural Countries, where few development studies have been conducted. Out of 120 completed studies in Asia, 65 are "Completed or In Progress". The realization rate is 54.2%, which is above the average rate of all the studies in the F/S Studies Group (52.2%). The realization rate for ASEAN is 58.3%, while that for the rest of Asia is 47.9%. Realization rates are 65.4% in Middle East, 50.0% in Africa and 37.5% in Central and South America.

Since 59.4% of these studies in Central and South America and 46.7% in Africa are classified as "Promoting," their realization rates ought to rise in the near future.

Table 3-18 Present Status of the F/S Studies Group by Region

Present Status	Asia			Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural countries	Total
	ASEAN	Others	Sub-total							
Completed or In Progress	42 (58.3%)	23 (47.9%)	65 (54.2%)	19 (65.5%)	15 (50.0%)	12 (37.5%)	1 (25.0%)	5 (45.5%)	2 (100.0%)	119 (52.2%)
Completed	5 (6.9%)	2 (4.2%)	7 (5.8%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (10.0%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (4.8%)
Partially completed	9 (12.5%)	7 (14.6%)	16 (13.3%)	5 (17.2%)	4 (13.3%)	4 (12.5%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (13.2%)
Implementing	17 (23.6%)	5 (10.4%)	22 (18.3%)	13 (44.8%)	5 (16.7%)	5 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (27.3%)	1 (50.0%)	49 (21.5%)
Processing	11 (15.3%)	9 (18.8%)	20 (16.7%)	1 (3.4%)	3 (10.0%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	1 (50.0%)	29 (12.7%)
Promoting	26 (36.1%)	23 (47.9%)	49 (40.8%)	10 (34.5%)	14 (46.7%)	19 (59.4%)	1 (25.0%)	6 (54.5%)	0 (0.0%)	99 (43.4%)
Delayed or Suspended	4 (5.6%)	2 (4.2%)	6 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.3%)	1 (3.1%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (4.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	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	72 (100.0%)	48 (100.0%)	120 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	32 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	228 (100.0%)

Table 3-19 shows trends in realization rates in Asia, where the largest number of studies has been conducted. The realization rate is relatively high (54.2%). The low rates from FY 1997 to FY 2000 are due to the fact that most of studies are classified as “Promoting.” It is thought that once these studies are implemented, the realization rates will rise.

Table 3-19 Trend in Realization Rates in Asia

Present Status	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Completed	2	3	0	1	0	1	7
Partially Completed	8	2	5	0	1	0	16
Implementing	3	12	3	3	1	0	22
Processing	1	1	3	4	7	4	20
Sub-Total	14	18	11	8	9	5	65
Realization Rate	(77.8%)	(85.7%)	(47.8%)	(50.0%)	(42.9%)	(23.8%)	(54.2%)
Promoting	3	3	10	7	12	14	49
Delayed or Suspended	1	0	2	1	0	2	6
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18	21	23	16	21	21	120

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

Of 228 completed studies, 119 are “Completed or In Progress” and the realization rate is 52.2%. Therefore, it is concluded that the status of realization of study findings is good. With a realization rate of 87.5%, D/D studies have the highest such rate of the three categories. All D/D studies besides those classified as “Completed or In Progress” remain in the “Promoting” category. This is because with some studies, it is necessary to reconsider the amount of the requested funds or to monitor the results of the related studies being conducted by other international assistance agencies. On the other hand, both realization rates in F/S and M/P + F/S studies are slightly over 50%.

48.5% of the studies in M/P + F/S are classified as “Promoting,” while this is the case in 41.5% of the studies in F/S and 12.5% in D/D. This shows that there are many studies under examination remaining to be realized in M/P + F/S and F/S.

Table 3-20 Present Status of the F/S Studies Group by Type of Study

Present Status	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Completed or In Progress	62 (48.5%)	42 (51.2%)	14 (85.7%)	119 (52.2%)
Completed	6 (4.6%)	5 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (4.8%)
Partially Completed	18 (13.8%)	11 (13.4%)	1 (6.3%)	30 (13.2%)
Implementing	24 (18.5%)	18 (22.0%)	7 (43.8%)	49 (21.5%)
Processing	15 (11.5%)	8 (9.8%)	6 (37.5%)	29 (12.7%)
Promoting	63 (48.5%)	34 (41.5%)	2 (12.5%)	99 (43.4%)
Delayed or Suspended	4 (3.1%)	6 (7.3%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (4.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	130 (100.0%)	82 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)	228 (100.0%)

2-3. Realization Status of Completed Studies by Sector

The Social Development area includes 169 completed studies, while the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area has 59. The realization rate is 56.2% for the Social Development area and 40.7% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. The difference between the realization rate for Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development is around 15%, one of the reasons of the difference being that the rate of “Promoting” studies, which are still unrealized but are expected to be realized in the near future, is relatively high and in the Forestry and Fishery Development area.

In the Social Development area, the realization rate is 54.7% for F/S studies, 51.5% for M/P + F/S studies, and 93.3% for D/D studies. It is thought that D/D has the highest realization rate because most D/D studies are preconditioned on existing financial assistance. The one remaining unrealized D/D study was just conducted in FY 2000, thus procurement of funding through international aid agencies is expected.

The realization rate for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area is lower than that for the Social Development area. The realization rate for M/P + F/S is 37.9%, while that for F/S is 44.8%.

Table 3-21 Present Status by Sector and Type of Study

Present Status	Social Development				Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development				Total
	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	
Completed or In Progress	52 (51.5%)	29 (54.7%)	14 (93.3%)	95 (56.2%)	11 (37.9%)	13 (44.8%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (40.7%)	119 (52.2%)
Completed	5 (5.0%)	4 (7.5%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (5.3%)	1 (3.4%)	1 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.4%)	11 (4.8%)
Partially completed	15 (14.9%)	8 (15.1%)	1 (6.7%)	24 (14.2%)	3 (10.3%)	3 (10.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (10.2%)	30 (13.2%)
Implementing	17 (16.8%)	11 (20.8%)	7 (46.7%)	35 (20.7%)	7 (24.1%)	7 (24.1%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (23.7%)	49 (21.5%)
Processing	15 (14.9%)	6 (11.3%)	6 (40.0%)	27 (16.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.4%)	29 (12.7%)
Promoting	46 (45.5%)	23 (43.4%)	1 (6.7%)	70 (41.4%)	17 (58.6%)	11 (37.9%)	1 (100.0%)	29 (49.2%)	99 (43.4%)
Delayed or Suspended	3 (3.0%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (2.4%)	1 (3.4%)	5 (17.2%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (10.2%)	10 (4.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	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	101 (100.0%)	53 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	169 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	59 (100.0%)	228 (100.0%)

Transportation is the largest subsector of the Social Development area. The realization rate for this subsector is 69.4%, which is higher than the overall average (52.2%). In the Transportation subsector, the Air Transportation & Airport subsector shows the highest realization rate (87.5%). The Agriculture subsector, with 49 out of 59 studies, occupies the largest portion of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector. The realization rate for Agriculture subsector is 42.9%, below the overall average of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector. Since there are few studies in the Animal Husbandry, Forestry and Fishery subsectors, it is difficult to evaluate their realization rates accurately.

Table 3-22 Present Status by Subsector

Present Status	Planning & Administration	Public Works & Utilities								
		Public Utilities	Transportation						Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting
			Road	Railway	Port	Air Transportation & Airport	Others	Sub-total		
Completed or In Progress	6 (75.0%)	16 (39.0%)	27 (75.0%)	2 (40.0%)	9 (56.3%)	7 (87.5%)	5 (71.4%)	50 (69.4%)	15 (39.5%)	4 (100.0%)
Completed	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.9%)	2 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.8%)	4 (10.5%)	1 (25.0%)
Partially completed	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.9%)	5 (13.9%)	2 (40.0%)	4 (25.0%)	2 (25.0%)	2 (28.6%)	15 (20.8%)	4 (10.5%)	2 (50.0%)
In Progress	3 (37.5%)	5 (12.2%)	11 (30.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (12.5%)	3 (37.5%)	3 (42.9%)	19 (26.4%)	4 (10.5%)	1 (25.0%)
Processing	3 (37.5%)	7 (17.1%)	9 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (18.8%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (19.4%)	3 (7.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Promoting	2 (25.0%)	25 (61.0%)	9 (25.0%)	3 (60.0%)	7 (43.7%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (28.6%)	22 (30.6%)	19 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	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	8 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)	36 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	72 (100.0%)	38 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)
Present Status	Commerce & Tourism	Public Health & Medicine	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery				Others	Total		
	Tourism	Public Health & Medicine	Agri-culture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Fishery	Others			
Completed or In Progress	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	119 (52.2%)		
Completed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (4.8%)		
Partially completed	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (13.2%)		
In Progress	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	49 (21.5%)		
Processing	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (12.7%)		
Promoting	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (46.9%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.6%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	99 (43.4%)		
Delayed or Suspended	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (10.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (4.4%)		
Discontinued or Cancelled	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	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	49 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	228 (100.0%)		

Table 3-23 shows trends over time in realization rates for the Transportation subsector, which was the largest sub-sector during the period FY 1995 – FY 2000. With the exception of FY 1997, the realization rate for the Transportation subsector had been consistently remained high until FY 1998, ranging around 80%. The realization rates for FY 1999 and FY 2000 are relatively low due to the fact that little time has elapsed since completion of the studies. Therefore, it is expected that these will go up in accordance with the realization of many “Promoting” studies.

Table 3-23 Time Trend of the Realization Rate for Transportation Sector

Present Status	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Total
Completed	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Partially Completed	8	0	4	1	2	0	15
Implementing	2	11	1	4	1	0	19
Processing	0	1	1	4	4	4	14
Sub-Total	10	14	6	9	7	4	50
Realization Rate	(83.3%)	(82.4%)	(54.5%)	(81.8%)	(50.0%)	(57.1%)	(69.4%)
Promoting	2	3	5	2	7	3	22
Delayed or Suspended	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	17	11	11	14	7	72

2-4. Status of Studies “Completed or In Progress”

2-4-1. Details of Analysis of Studies “Completed or In Progress”

As shown in Table 3-24, studies classified as “Completed” or “In Progress” are further divided into four subcategories: “Completed,” “Partially Completed,” “Implementing” and “Processing.” 119 out of 228 completed studies have been classified as “Completed” or “In Progress”. These 119 studies consist of 11 “Completed” studies, 30 “Partially Completed” studies, 49 “Implementing” studies and 29 “Processing” studies.

In most of the D/D studies, funds were procured without subsequent studies; this is due to the nature of D/D studies.

The subsequent studies in 47 “Completed” or “In Progress” studies were categorized into the five following types of subsequent study.

In nearly all the 119 studies classified as “Completed” or “In Progress”, the funds have been procured and the proposed projects materialized; as an exception, the Participatory Development Study, was regarded as “Completed” without fund procurement. Nine out of 29 “Processing” studies were regarded as studies whose funds had been procured and which were included in “Processing,” as their loan agreements were definitely about to be concluded.

Table 3-24 Details of "Completed or In Progress" Studies of the F/S Group

Present Status	Type of Study	Details				Total	Total Number of Development Studies
		Subsequent Studies	Fund Procurement	Japan's Technical Cooperation	Others		
Completed	M/P+F/S	3	6	2	1	12	6
	F/S	3	4	2	1	10	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	6	10	4	2	22	11
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	9	18	3	0	30	18
	F/S	5	11	1	1	18	11
	D/D	0	1	0	0	1	1
	Sub-Total	14	30	4	1	49	30
Implementing	M/P+F/S	8	24	2	0	34	24
	F/S	7	18	4	1	30	18
	D/D	0	7	0	0	7	7
	Sub-Total	15	49	6	1	71	49
Processing	M/P+F/S	6	15	1	1	23	15
	F/S	6	8	0	0	14	8
	D/D	0	6	0	0	6	6
	Sub-Total	12	29	1	1	43	29
Total		47	118	15	5	185	119

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2-4-2. Implementation of Subsequent Studies

In 47 (39.5%) out of 119 studies “Completed” or “In Progress”, subsequent studies have been implemented. By subcategory, the subsequent studies have been implemented in six (54.5%) of 11 “Completed” studies, 14 (46.7%) of 30 “Partially Completed” studies, 15 (30.6%) of 49 “Implementing” studies, and 12 (41.4%) of 29 “Processing” studies.

In most of the D/D studies, the funds have been procured without subsequent studies; this is due to the nature of D/D studies.

The subsequent studies in 47 “Completed” or “In Progress” studies were categorized into five following types of subsequent study.

- (1) D/D: 23 studies
- (2) B/D: 21 studies
- (3) E/S*: 1 study
- (4) Revision studies: 2 studies
- (5) Others: 5 studies

Some development studies have more than one subsequent study.

* E/S: Engineering Service Loan

Table 3-25 Type of Subsequent Study

Present Status	Type of Study	Type of Subsequent Study										*1	*2
		F/S	B/D	D/D	D/D*	D/D**	E/S	Review Study	Others	Unknown	Total	Total	Total
Completed	M/P+F/S	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
	F/S	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	11
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	9	9	18
	F/S	0	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	11
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-Total	0	9	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	16	14	30
Imple- menting	M/P+F/S	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	9	8	24
	F/S	0	3	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	9	7	18
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Sub-Total	0	4	5	3	2	0	2	2	0	18	15	49
Processing	M/P+F/S	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	6	15
	F/S	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	6	6	8
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Sub-Total	0	4	2	1	2	1	0	1	1	12	12	29
Total		0	21	12	7	4	1	2	5	1	53	47	119

*: D/D studies with Japan's Grant Aid

** : D/D studies conducted by JICA and JBIC

*1: Number of Development Studies with Completed Subsequent Study

*2: Total Number of Development Studies

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 3-26, 39 (83.0%) subsequent studies were implemented within three years after the completion of the development studies, and all subsequent studies, except the studies which were unknown when the subsequent study had started were carried out within five years. It is concluded that subsequent studies for the “Completed” subcategory are carried out in early stages.

Table 3-26 Years Elapsed from Completion of Development Studies to Implementation of Subsequent Study

Present Status	Type of Study	Elapsed Years								Total
		Less than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 6 Years	Unknown	
Completed	M/P+F/S	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	F/S	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	9
	F/S	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	5	4	2	1	1	0	0	1	14
Implementing	M/P+F/S	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	8
	F/S	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	6	2	3	0	0	0	0	4	15
Processing	M/P+F/S	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	6
	F/S	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	6
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	2	3	3	3	0	0	0	1	12
Total		16	10	9	4	1	0	0	7	47

2-4-3. Procurement of Funds

As shown in Table 3-27, out of 109 studies for which funds had been procured (not including nine processing studies for which funds were about to be procured), 38 (34.9%) were funded with Japanese ODA loans and 32 (29.4%) with Grant Aid. Consequently, the Japanese government has provided funding for 70 studies (64.2%). In 39 studies (35.7%), funds were provided by the recipient countries by themselves. This self-funding follows Japanese financial assistance as a significant source.

International organizations provided loans or grants for nine studies (8.3%), with other donor agencies providing funds for 14 studies (12.8%). In nine studies (8.3%), private sector funds were provided using the BOT (Build, Operate and Transfer) scheme.

The Japanese government has provided financial assistance for 80.0% of the funded studies in the “Completed” subcategory (eight studies), 60.0% in the “Partially Completed” subcategory (18 studies), 55.1% in the “Implementing” subcategory (27 studies), and 85.0% in the “Processing” subcategory (17 studies).

Table 3-27 Details of Fund Procurement

Present Status	Type of Study	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's EXIM Bank	International Organizations	Other Donor countries	Own Fund	Private Fund	Others	Unknown	Total	*1 Total	*2 Total
Completed	M/P+F/S	0	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	6	6
	F/S	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	8	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	11	10	11
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	4	7	0	2	4	8	3	2	0	30	18	18
	F/S	2	4	0	1	2	4	1	0	1	15	11	11
	D/D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	Sub-Total	7	11	0	3	6	12	4	2	1	46	30	30
Implementing	M/P+F/S	8	3	0	2	4	13	2	1	0	33	24	24
	F/S	6	5	0	1	2	7	2	1	1	25	18	18
	D/D	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8	7	7
	Sub-Total	18	9	0	3	6	23	4	2	1	66	49	49
Processing	M/P+F/S	6	3	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	14	11	15
	F/S	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	5	8
	D/D	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	6
	Sub-Total	13	4	0	3	1	3	0	0	0	24	20	29
Total		38	32	0	9	14	39	9	4	2	147	109	119

*1: Number of Development Studies which have Funded Project

*2: Total Number of Development Studies

* Multiple categories may apply to some items. For this reason, totals may add up to more than 100%.

Table 3-28 shows the number of studies funded with Japanese assistance (loan and grant) by sectors. 38 studies were funded through ODA loans, and 32 studies were funded with Grant Aid. Of studies funded with ODA loans, 34 studies were in the Social Development area and four in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. Of studies funded with Grant Aid, 23 studies were in the Social Development area and nine studies in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area.

Table 3-28 Number of Study Funded by Japanese Assistance by Sector

Sector		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		Total	
		Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid	Japan's ODA Loan	Japan's Grant Aid
Planning & Administration	Development Plan	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%)
	Administration	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.6%)	1 (3.1%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.6%)	1 (3.1%)
Public Works & Utilities	Public Utilities	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (7.9%)	4 (12.5%)
	Transportation	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (46.2%)	4 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (25.0%)	4 (80.0%)	3 (60.0%)	3 (60.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (55.3%)	11 (34.4%)
	Social Infrastructure	1 (16.7%)	3 (50.0%)	4 (30.8%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (15.8%)	6 (18.8%)
	Communications & Broadcasting	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (7.7%)	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 (2.6%)	1 (3.1%)
	Sub-total	5 (83.3%)	5 (83.3%)	11 (84.6%)	7 (87.5%)	3 (75.0%)	6 (50.0%)	4 (80.0%)	3 (60.0%)	4 (80.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (81.6%)	22 (68.8%)
Commerce & Tourism	Commerce & Trade	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%)
	Tourism	1 (16.7%)	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 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-total	1 (16.7%)	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 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Public Health & Medicine		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%)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (41.7%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (7.9%)	7 (21.9%)
	Animal Husbandry	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%)
	Forestry	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)
	Fishery	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.3%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	6 (50.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (10.5%)	9 (28.1%)
Others		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%)
Total		6 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (100.0%)	32 (100.0%)

The largest of the international organizations providing funds was the World Bank, which provided funds for three studies. The Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, European Union and Islamic Development Bank each provided funds for one study. After Japan, the next largest donor countries were France and Kuwait, which provided for three studies. These are followed by the United States (two studies), Germany (one study), Spain (one study) and Netherlands (one study).

In order to realize the results of development studies carried out by the Japanese government, the recipient countries expect the Japanese government to provide financial assistance. Therefore, it could be concluded that Japanese financial assistance plays an important role in realizing the results of development studies.

Table 3-29 Details of Fund Source

Fund Source		Completed	Partially Completed	Implementing	Processing	Total
International Organizations *	WB	0	2	0	1	3
	ADB	0	1	0	0	1
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0
	EU	0	0	0	1	1
	IDB	0	1	0	0	1
	IsDB	0	1	0	0	1
	Others	0	1	3	1	5
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	6	3	3	12
	Total **	0	3	3	3	9
Other Donor Countries *	U.S.A.	0	1	0	1	2
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0
	France	1	1	1	0	3
	Germany	0	1	0	0	1
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	1	0	0	1
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	1	0	0	1
	Kuwait	0	0	3	0	3
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	1	1	2
	Unknown	0	1	1	0	2
	Sub-Total	1	6	6	2	15
	Total **	1	6	6	1	14

* : Multiple categories may apply to some items.

** : Number of development studies which have funded projects.

In 81 out of 109 funded studies (74.3%), as shown in Table 3-30 funds were procured within three years after the completion of development studies. 85 studies (78.0%) were funded within five years. By subcategory, 90.0% of “Completed” studies were funded within three years, and all the studies were funded within five years, except one study for which the number of years elapsed is unknown. 70.0% of “Partially Completed” studies were funded within three years, and 73.3% within five years. 67.3% of “Implementing” studies were funded within three years, and 69.4% within five years. 90.0% of “Processing” studies were funded within three years, and 100.0% within five years. Except for the studies for which the number of years elapsed is unknown, all the studies, regardless of current status, were, funded within five years after the study completion.

Table 3-30 Years Elapsed from the Completion of Development Studies to the Realization of Fund Procurement

Present Status	Type of Study	Elapsed Years								Total
		Less than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 6 Years	Unknown	
Completed	M/P+F/S	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	6
	F/S	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	10
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	6	3	3	1	0	1	0	4	18
	F/S	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	4	11
	D/D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-Total	9	7	4	1	0	1	0	8	30
Implementing	M/P+F/S	1	8	5	2	0	0	0	8	24
	F/S	3	4	3	1	1	0	0	6	18
	D/D	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
	Sub-Total	9	13	8	3	1	0	0	15	49
Processing	M/P+F/S	0	4	1	4	1	1	0	0	11
	F/S	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
	D/D	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Sub-Total	5	5	3	5	1	1	0	0	20
Total		23	31	17	10	2	2	0	24	109

2-4-4. Factors for Implementation

Important factors in procuring funds or implementing the proposed project are 1) impacts of the project, 2) priority, 3) consistency with national development plans and 4) urgency. Proposed projects whose impacts are effective are apt to be materialized.

2-4-5. Perspectives of Studies "Completed or In Progress"

Table 3-31 shows perspectives of 61 studies for which projects are as yet unimplemented, 25 of which are classified as "Partially Completed" studies and 36 of which are classified as "Implementing" studies. In 20 of the "Partially Completed" studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are being carried out or are under preparation. In 13 of these studies, attempts are being made to secure funding. In 24 of the "Implementing" studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are being carried out or are under preparation. In 16 of these studies, attempts are being made to secure funding.

Procurement of funding has been concluded in 20 of 29 "Implementing" studies, with procurement of funds planned for the other nine. There are only three "Implementing" studies for which formal requests/subsequent actions have been already carried out. This is because procurement of funding for the "Implementing" studies has been concluded, and implementation is awaited. The content of three "Implementing" studies has to do with procuring funds.

Table 3-31 Perspectives of "Partially Completed" or "Implementing" Studies of F/S Group

		Partially Completed	Implementing	Total
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.		17	18	35
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		3	6	9
Total		20	24	44
	Subsequent Studies	2	2	4
	Fund Procurement	13	16	29
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	1	2	3
	Others	7	6	13
	Total	23	26	49
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed.		5	12	17
Number of Development Studies		25	36	61
Total Number of Development Studies		30	49	79

* Multiple categories may apply to some items

2-5. Status of Studies at “Promoting” Stage

2-5-1. Details of Studies at “Promoting” Stage

99 studies have been classified as “Promoting”. Most of the studies are undergoing preparation to be materialized, as this takes several years after they have been completed. However, eight “Promoting” studies are still under preparation, despite the fact that more than six years have passed since they were completed.

In 91 “Promoting” studies (92.0% of the total), a period of less than five years has elapsed.

A period less than five years has passed in 30 (88.2%) of F/S studies in the “Promoting” subcategory. On the other hand, a period of less than five years has passed in 59 (93.7%) of M/P + F/S studies in the “Promoting” subcategory. There is no specific difference among study types. Due to the nature of D/D studies, fewer studies are classified as being in the “Promoting” subcategory. Over the last six years, only two D/D studies have been classified as “Promoting,” and only within one year after their completion.

Except for the studies for which the date funds were procured is unknown, “Completed” studies have been funded within three years, “Partially Completed” studies within five years, “Implementing” studies within four years, “Processing” studies within four years and “Processing” studies within five years after the completion of studies. It could be concluded that it is necessary to materialize the development studies as soon as possible after their completion.

Table 3-32 Years Elapsed After the Completion of Development Studies

Elapsed Years	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
1 Year	12 (19.0%)	7 (20.6%)	2 (100.0%)	21
2 Years	17 (27.0%)	12 (35.3%)	0 (0.0%)	29
3 Years	13 (20.6%)	3 (8.8%)	0 (0.0%)	16
4 Years	10 (15.9%)	7 (20.6%)	0 (0.0%)	17
5 Years	7 (11.1%)	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	8
6 Years	4 (6.3%)	4 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	8
Total	63 (100.0%)	34 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	99

In 17 out of 99 “Promoting” studies (17.5%), the subsequent studies already have been conducted. These subsequent studies consist of five B/D, four D/D, two Review studies, and six Other studies.

In all the “Promoting” studies (15 studies), except for two studies for which the implementation dates of subsequent studies are unknown, the subsequent studies have been conducted within five years after the completion of the development studies. This shows that subsequent studies are conducted relatively soon after the completion.

Table 3-33 Details of Subsequent Studies Conducted ("Promoting" Studies)

Details	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
F/S	0	0	0	0
B/D	2	3	0	5
D/D	2	1	0	3
D/D (Grant)	0	0	0	0
JICA/JBIC D/D	0	1	0	1
E/S	0	0	0	0
Review Study	1	1	0	2
Others	4	2	0	6
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	9	8	0	17
Total Number of “Promoting” Studies	63	34	2	99

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 3-34, requests for financial assistance and/or subsequent actions have already been decided in 75 studies classified as “Promoting” (75.8% of the total). In 17 studies (17.2%), formal requests and/or subsequent actions are under preparation or examination. This means that subsequent actions have been taken in more than 90% of the studies.

Out of 92 studies whose subsequent actions have been decided or are under preparation, implementation of subsequent studies has been scheduled for 14 studies, and procurement of funds has been scheduled for 77 studies.

Table 3-34 Details of "Promoting" Studies

Details		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.		50	24	1	75
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		10	6	1	17
Total		60	30	2	92
	Subsequent Studies	8	6	0	14
	Fund Procurement	46	29	2	77
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	9	3	0	12
	Others	8	0	0	8
	Total	71	38	2	111
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed.		3	4	0	7
Total Number of "Promoting" Studies		63	34	2	99

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2-5-2. Details of Promoting Studies for which Requests & Subsequent Procedures Have Been Decided

There are 75 studies whose actions for materialization have been decided upon as follows. Multiple categories may apply to some items.

- (1) Request for financial assistance: 63 studies
- (2) Request for implementation of subsequent studies: 13 studies
- (3) Request for technical cooperation: 12 studies
- (4) Others: 5 studies

The requests for financial assistance consist of 27 for Japanese ODA loans, 26 for Japanese Grant Aid, and one for both Japanese ODA loans and Grant Aid. In short, the Japan government is asked for financial assistance in 85.7% of studies under preparation of fund procurement.

Materialization of development studies have been realized or decided in 70.6% of F/S studies (24 studies), 79.4% of M/P + F/S studies (50 studies) and 50.0% of D/D studies (one study).

Table 3-35 Details of Materialization

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Studies	7	6	0	13
Fund Procurement	39	23	1	63
Japan's Technical Cooperation	9	3	0	12
Others	5	0	0	5
Total	60	32	1	93
Total Number of studies	50	24	1	75
Total Number of "Promoting" Studies	63	34	2	99

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 3-36, in 75 studies whose actions for materialization have been decided upon, the decisions for which actions to take were made within five years after the completion of development studies in all the studies except for unknown cases and one M/P+F/S study.

Table 3-36 Years Elapsed from Completion of Development Studies to Determination of the Formal Request/Concrete Actions

Elapsed Years	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Less than 1 Year	20	10	0	30
1 Year	14	4	0	18
2 Years	3	3	0	6
3 Years	0	1	0	1
4 Years	0	0	0	0
5 Years	0	0	0	0
More than 6 Years	1	0	0	1
Unknown	12	6	1	19
Total	50	24	1	75

2-5-3. Perspectives on “Promoting” Studies Whose Actions for Materialization are Under Examination

There are 17 studies whose actions for their materialization are under preparation and examination. Although multiple items may apply to one study, perspectives are as follows.

- (1) Studies for which requests for financial assistance are under preparation: 14 studies
- (2) Studies under examination for implementation of subsequent studies: one study
- (3) Others: three studies

The requests for financial assistance consist of five in which the financial assistance sought is in the form of Japanese ODA loans, two for Japanese Grant Aid and one for both Japanese ODA loans and Japanese Grant Aid. Japanese financial assistance is requested in 57.1% of the requests overall.

Materialization of development studies are under preparation or examination in 17.6% of F/S studies (six studies), 15.9% of M/P + F/S studies (ten studies) and 50.0% of D/D studies (one study).

Table 3-37 Details of Formal Request/Subsequent Actions which are under Preparation

Details	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Studies	1	0	0	1
Fund Procurement	7	6	1	14
Japan's Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0
Others	3	0	0	3
Total	11	6	1	18
Total Number of Development Studies	10	6	1	17
Total Number of “Promoting” Studies	63	34	2	99

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2-5-4. Factors Impeding Procedures for Materialization of “Promoting” Studies

In seven studies, no actions for materialization have been taken. Major reasons for this include a lack of information due to little time having passed following completion of the studies, political/economic factors, and other issues.

Table 3-38 Impeding Factors

Factor	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries	0	0	0	0
Political Factor	0	0	0	0
Economic Factor	1	1	0	2
Policy-Related Factor	0	0	0	0
Administrative Factor	0	0	0	0
Lack/Decline of Feasibility	0	0	0	0
Inappropriate Project Scale	0	0	0	0
Postponement of Related Project	0	0	0	0
Poor Security	0	0	0	0
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0
Others	0	1	0	1
Unknown	2	2	0	4
Total	3	4	0	7

2-5-5. Perspectives on “Promoting” Studies

As mentioned above, there are 75 studies in which actions for their materialization have been decided. It is expected that these studies will be raised to “Implementing” status by realization of fund procurement and/or implementation of subsequent studies. On the other hand, actions for materialization have been under preparation or examination in 17 studies. It is expected that any action for materialization would be taken in these studies. However, in four of the former studies and two out of the latter, more than six years have already passed after the completion of the study. In nearly all the studies in the “Completed”, “Partially Completed”, and “Implementing” subcategories, funds were procured within five years after completion of development studies. Thus, without any supplemental studies to promote realization of development studies, “Promoting” studies for which more than six years has passed after completion of the study might be reclassified as “Delayed” or “Suspended”.

2-6. Status of Studies “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”

The studies are categorized into “Delayed or Suspended” with a rate of only 4.4% of that for F/S studies. Additionally there is no “Discontinued or Cancelled” study.

- 1) Four out of 130 M/P +F/S studies are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended”
- 2) Six out of 82 F/S studies are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended”
- 3) None of the D/D studies is categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

2-6-1. Details of Studies “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”

Table 3-39 shows a comparison of the number of years taken after completion of the study before realization.

- 1) 1 5 years after completion: 8 studies (80.0%)
- 2) More than six years after completion: 2 studies (20.0%)

Table 3-39 Years Elapsed after Completion of Development Studies

Elapsed Years	Delayed or Suspended			
	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
1 Year	1	2	0	3
2 Years	0	1	0	1
3 Years	1	1	0	2
4 Years	1	1	0	2
5 Years	0	0	0	0
6 Years	1	1	0	2
Total	4	6	0	10

It was confirmed that, in ten “Delayed or Suspended” studies, there was no study for which the subsequent studies have been conducted. Moreover, after the completion of these development studies, there was no formal request to have subsequent studies conducted or for fund procurement as part of realizing projects after the studies.

Table 3-40 Status of Formal request for the subsequent actions

Details	Delayed or Suspended			
	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Formally Requested	0	0	0	0
No Formal Request	4	6	0	10
Total Number of Development Studies	4	6	0	10

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2-6-2. Factors Causing Delay, Suspension, Discontinuation or Cancellation

There are ten studies classified as “Delayed or Suspended”. The main reason why these studies failed to be materialized was failure to procure funds, except in four studies in which the recipients government had not determined their policies due to the short time elapsed since completion of the studies. Other reasons are described below.

- Political reasons such as civil war, political turmoil, military coup d'etat;
- Economic reasons such as worsening economic conditions in the recipient country;
- Policy-related reasons such as a decline in priority of the study and changes of development policy;
- Administrative reasons such as poor adjustment among government agencies and insufficient implementation systems;

Political continuity is essential in materializing development studies. In developing countries, however, development policy often changes with a change in the regime. Moreover, many developing countries promote national development based on their five-year plans. In the studies in which more than five years have passed after their completion, the possibility of materializing development studies might deteriorate unless countermeasures are taken.

Table 3-41 Factors Causing Studies to be "Delayed or Suspended" and "Discontinued or Cancelled"

Factors	Delayed or Suspended			
	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries	1	1	0	2
Political Factor	0	1	0	1
Economic Factor	1	0	0	1
Policy-Related Factor	1	0	0	1
Administrative Factor	0	0	0	0
Lack/Decline of Feasibility	0	1	0	1
Inappropriate Project Scale	0	1	0	1
Postponement of Related Project	0	0	0	0
Poor Security	2	0	0	2
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0
Others	0	2	0	2
Unknown	1	3	0	4
Total	6	9	0	15
Total Number of Development Studies	4	6	0	10

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2-6-3. Perspectives

Formal requests/concrete actions have already been decided for one of ten “Delayed or Suspended” studies; formal requests/concrete actions have been under consideration or preparation for two studies and were undecided or unknown for seven studies.

As for the details of the formal request or subsequent action for the three studies that have already decided or are under consideration/preparation, fund procurement was the action taken for two studies, with other action taken for the other study.

Table 3-42 Perspective of "Delayed or Suspended" Studies of F/S Studies

Future Prospect		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Formal requests/concrete actions have been decided.		1	0	0	1
Formal requests/concrete actions are under preparation.		1	1	0	2
Total		2	1	0	3
	Subsequent Studies	0	0	0	0
	Fund Procurement	2	0	0	2
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	1	0	1
	Total	2	1	0	3
Formal requests/concrete actions are unknown.		2	5	0	7
Total Number of Development Studies		4	6	0	10

* Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As mentioned above, formal requests or concrete actions have not been decided in 70% of the “Delayed or Suspended” studies. As a means of visualizing trends in materialization, Table 3-43 indicates changes in status for the studies categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” in FY 2000.

As for the study types, four out of nine “Delayed or Suspended” studies in FY 2000 are categorized as “Completed or In Progress,” with four studies categorized as “Promoting” in the M/P + F/S studies. In the F/S studies, four out of eight “Delayed or Suspended” studies in FY 2000 are categorized as “Promoting.” It has been confirmed that action for materialization of the studies categorized “Delayed or Suspended” in FY 2000 may be taken.

As for the number of years elapsed, four out of 14 studies were categorized as “Completed or In Progress” and eight as “Promoting” with two years after completion of the studies.

It is concluded that with studies after the completion of very little time has passed, many might tend to be categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” due to the the recipient governments’ policies and decisions not to take concrete actions, with

further action possible after several years have passed. However, it is considered that in cases whereby more six years have already passed following completion of studies classified as “Delayed or Suspended” without any formal requests made or concrete actions taken, such studies might have been classified as “Discontinued or Cancelled” without any action taken in order to elucidate the factors obstructing materialization of the studies.

Table 3-43 Present Status of Studies Categorized as
“Delayed or Suspended” in FY 2000

Study Type	Present Status	Completion Year					Total
		1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	
M/P+F/S	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Partially Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In Progress	0	0	0	1	2	3
	Processing	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Sub-Total	0	0	0	1	3	4
	Promoting	0	0	0	1	3	4
	Delayed or Suspended	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	1	0	0	2	6	9
F/S	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Partially Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Processing	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Promoting	0	0	0	0	4	4
	Delayed or Suspended	1	0	1	1	1	4
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	1	0	1	1	5	8
Total		2	0	1	3	11	17

Table 3-44 Details of Fund Procurement for F/S Group (Social and Agricultural Development Sectors)

Region		Asia																						
		ASEAN								Others														
Country		Cambodia	Indonesia	Laos	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Viet Nam	Sub-Total (ASEAN)	China	Mongolia	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan	East Timor	Sub-Total (Others)	Total (Asia)	
Concluded	Japan's ODA	1	5	0	0	9	1	8	24	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	11	35	
	Japan's Grant Aid	4	0	2	0	1	0	0	7	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	11	
	Export and Import Bank of Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	International Organizations	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	
	World Bank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
	ADB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	IDB	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	
	Other Donor Countries	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	7
	U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
	Germany	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Sub-Total	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	7	
Own Fund	0	2	0	2	0	3	3	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	18	
Private Fund	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	0	3	0	3	0	3	4	13	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	13	26	
Number of Development Studies	7	10	2	3	10	4	14	50	9	6	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	7	4	1	0	33	83	
Conclusion (Certain)		1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	5	
Rate of Realization		83.3%	41.2%	60.0%	33.3%	58.8%	57.1%	78.6%	58.3%	66.7%	80.0%	33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	33.3%	55.6%	75.0%	50.0%	0.0%	47.9%	54.2%	
Completed or In Progress		5	7	3	2	10	4	11	42	6	4	1	1	0	0	1	1	5	3	1	0	23	65	
Total Number of Development Studies		6	17	5	6	17	7	14	72	9	5	3	2	4	1	4	3	9	4	2	2	48	120	

Region		Middle East									
Country		Egypt	Iran	Jordan	Morocco	Oman	Palestine	Syria	Tunisia	Turkey	Total (Middle East)
Concluded	Japan's ODA	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
	Japan's Grant Aid	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	5
	Export and Import Bank of Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Organizations	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	World Bank	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IsDB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Other Donor Countries	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kuwait	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Own Fund	3	1	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	11
	Private Fund	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Others	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	4	1	2	0	1	0	3	0	3	14
	Number of Development Studies	8	1	4	1	1	1	6	2	3	27
Conclusion (Certain)		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rate of Realization		57.1%	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	50.0%	65.5%
Completed or In Progress		4	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	3	19
Total Number of Development Studies		7	1	4	1	1	1	6	2	6	29

Region		Africa														
Country		Central African Republic	Cote d'Ivoire	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Ghana	Kenya	Madagascar	Mauritania	Malawi	Senegal	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Total (Africa)
Concluded	Japan's ODA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan's Grant Aid	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	13
	Export and Import Bank of Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Organizations	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Other Donor Countries	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
	U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4
	Own Fund	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Private Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
	Number of Development Studies	0	3	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	20
	Conclusion (Certain)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Rate of Realization	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	33.3%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	40.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%
	Completed or In Progress	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	15
	Total Number of Development Studies	1	3	1	3	2	4	2	2	1	1	5	2	1	2	30

Region		Central & South America																		
Country		Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	Grenada	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Peru	Paraguay	El Salvador	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Total (Central & South America)	
Concluded	Japan's ODA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	
	Japan's Grant Aid	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
	Export and Import Bank of Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	International Organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	
	Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
	U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3	
Own Fund	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	
Private Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	7	
Number of Development Studies	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4	1	1	1	1	16	
Conclusion (Certain)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Rate of Realization		40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%	37.5%	
Completed or In Progress		2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	12	
Total Number of Development Studies		5	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	32	

Region		Oceania				Europe							Plural Countries	Total (Region)								
Country		Republic of the Fiji Islands	Papua New Guinea	Samoa	Total (Oceania)	Albania	Bulgaria	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Hungary	Romania	Lithuania	Total (Europe)	Plural Countries	Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Plural Countries	Total	
Concluded	Japan's ODA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	35	4	0	2	0	0	1	42	
	Japan's Grant Aid	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	5	13	3	1	0	1	34	
	Export and Import Bank of Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	International Organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4	2	1	1	0	2	10	
	World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4	
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	1	7	
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	6	3	2	2	0	3	0	16
	Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	2	3	3	0	1	0	16
	U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	5	
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	7	3	4	3	0	3	0	20
Own Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	18	11	2	5	0	3	0	39	
Private Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	2	0	0	9		
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4		
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2		
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	26	14	3	7	0	4	0	54	
Number of Development Studies	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	2	7	2	83	27	20	16	1	7	2	156	
Conclusion (Certain)		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	1	1	0	0	1	9	
Rate of Realization		0.0%	0.0%	100.0	25.0%	0.0%	100.0	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	100.0	45.5%	100.0	54.2%	65.5%	50.0%	37.50	25.0%	45.5%	100.0	52.2%	
Completed or In Progress		0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	5	2	65	19	15	12	1	5	2	119	
Total Number of Development Studies		2	1	1	4	1	2	1	1	5	1	11	2	120	29	30	32	4	11	2	228	

CHAPTER 4

AN OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**(Mining and Industrial Development Area:
Studies Completed in FY1974 - FY2000)**

CHAPTER 4. An Overview of Development Studies

(Mining and Industrial Development Areas: Studies Completed in FY 1974 - FY 2000)

567 out of a total of 1,809 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 the Mining and Industrial Development area are categorized into the following two categories for the purposes of analyzing 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)

The status is classified in the same manner as Chapter 3.

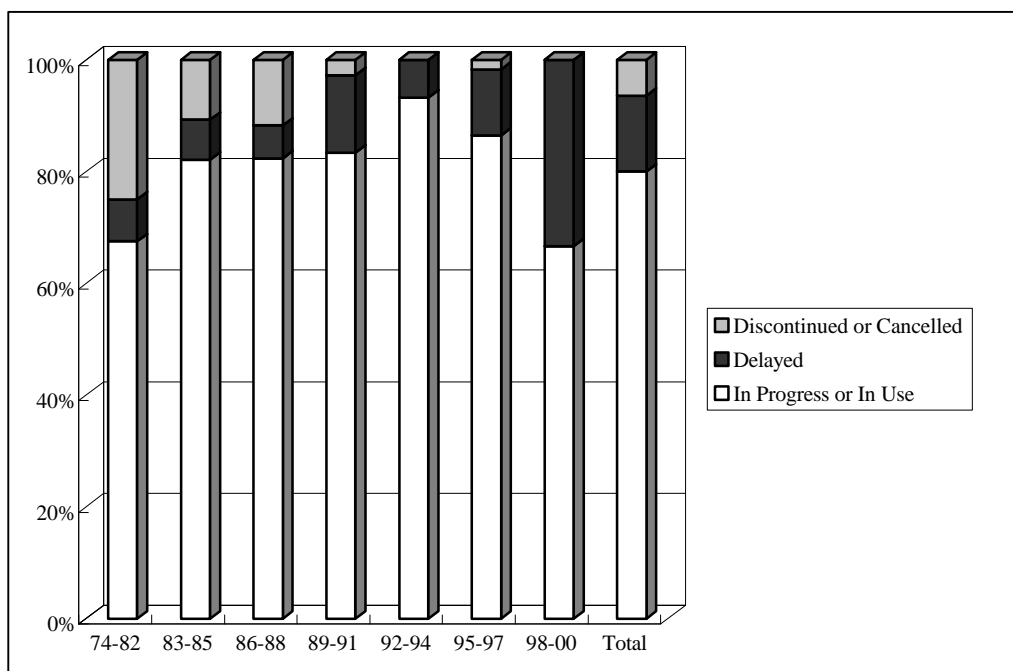
2. Status of Completed Studies in the M/P Studies Group

There were 295 studies completed from FY 1974 to FY 2000 in the M/P Studies Group. Of these studies, 236 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use,” 40 are “Delayed,” and 19 are “Discontinued or Cancelled.” The utilization rate for studies was maintained at around 90% until 1996 (90.0% in FY 1992, 100% in FY 1993, 89.5% in FY 1994, 89.5% in FY 1995, and 94.7% in FY 1996). The rate has fallen slightly since FY 1997. This reflects the fact that studies whose present status is not clear are temporarily categorized as “Delayed”.

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

	74-82	83-85	86-88	89-91	92-94	95-97	98-00	Total
In Progress or In Use	27 67.5%	23 82.2%	28 82.3%	30 83.3%	41 93.2%	51 86.4%	36 66.7%	236 80.0%
Delayed	3 7.5%	2 7.1%	2 5.9%	5 13.9%	3 6.8%	7 11.9%	18 33.3%	40 13.6%
Discontinued or Cancelled	10 25.0%	3 10.7%	4 11.8%	1 2.7%	0 0.0%	1 1.7%	0 0.0%	19 6.4%
Total	40 100.0%	28 100.0%	34 100.0%	36 100.0%	44 100.0%	59 100.0%	54 100.0%	295 100.0%

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



2-1. Status of Completed Studies by Region

59 out of 67 completed studies in the M/P Studies Group in ASEAN countries are classified as "In Progress and In Use," with a utilization rate of 88.1%. In Other Asia, 112 out of 136 studies are "In Progress and In Use," with a utilization rate of 82.4%. Thus, the utilization rate in Asia is slightly higher than that of all the studies in the 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 81.8%. At 88.5%, the utilization rate for the Middle East is quite high, 88.5%, although only 26 studies were carried out. On the other hand, the utilization rate for Central and South America is a relatively low 69.7%. The utilization rate for Africa is 42.9%, which is below the overall average. It is difficult to evaluate the rate in Africa appropriately, however, since there are no studies in the M/P Studies Group from FY 1983 to FY 1990, and only 14 studies in total.

Table 4-2 Present Status of the 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	59 88.1%	112 82.4%	23 88.5%	6 42.9%	23 69.7%	1 33.3%	9 90.0%	3 50.0%	236 80.0%
Delayed	4 6.0%	19 14.0%	2 7.7%	5 35.7%	5 15.2%	1 33.3%	1 10.0%	3 50.0%	40 13.6%
Discontinued or Cancelled	4 6.0%	5 3.7%	1 3.8%	3 21.4%	5 15.2%	1 33.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	19 6.4%
Total	67 100.0%	136 100.0%	26 100.0%	14 100.0%	33 100.0%	3 100.0%	10 100.0%	6 100.0%	295 100.0%

The utilization rate in Africa is significantly low in the 1970's and many studies are led to "Delayed" or "Discontinued or Cancelled" status. Most of these are related to industrialization in the 1970's and 80's. The reason for this very low utilization rate in Africa was economic difficulties. As a result of increased imports of capital and raw materials by import substitute industries, the World Bank set severe conditions for such investments and recipient governments in Africa lost flexibility in creating policy to fit their tight budgets.

2-2. Status of Completed Studies by Study Type

M/P Studies exhibit the highest utilization rate. This is followed by the Factories Modernization Program in China. Out of 114 completed studies of this type, 94 have been utilized effectively and the utilization rate is 82.5%. One of the reasons for the high utilization rate in Chinese Factories studies is the appropriate arrangements by recipient agencies in China. Since the agencies regarded the findings of studies as important, they arranged their policies and the study contents in order to adopt to the findings of studies.

Out of 151 M/P studies, 123 are classified as “In Progress or In Use,” with a utilization rate of 81.5%. On the other hand, nine out of 15 Resource Studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use,” and the utilization rate here is 60.0%. Ten out of 15 Other Studies are “In Progress or In Use,” with a utilization rate of 66.7%.

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

	M / P	Resources Studies	Chinese Factories	Others	Total
In Progress or In Use	123 81.5%	9 60.0%	94 82.5%	10 66.7%	236 80.0%
Delayed	18 11.9%	3 20.0%	17 14.9%	2 13.3%	40 13.6%
Discontinued or Cancelled	10 6.6%	3 20.0%	3 2.6%	3 20.0%	19 6.4%
Total	151 100.0%	15 100.0%	114 100.0%	15 100.0%	295 100.0%

2-3. Status of Completed Studies by Sector

The utilization rate for the Industry sector is 79.9% (155 of total 194 studies). The utilization rate for the Energy sector is 76.6% (49 of total 64 studies), lower than that for Industry Sector. In the Mining sector, eight studies are categorized as “In Progress or In Use,” one as “Delayed or Suspended,” and one as “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

Although the number of studies must be taken into account to analyze them, the utilization rates for the Thermal Power Generation subsector within the Energy sector is 100%. Conversely, the utilization rate for the Hydroelectric Power Generation subsector is 25%, which is the lowest of any subsector. Utilization rates in all subsectors in the Industry Sector are relatively high. The utilization rates are 100% for the Ceramic Industry subsector, 88.9% for Industry in General, 76.5% for Steel & Nonferrous Metals, and 78.7% for Machine Industry. On the other hand, 13 out of 21 studies in the Chemicals subsector have been utilized, and the utilization rate here is relatively low (61.9%). The necessity of large-scale plants and enormous investments, violent fluctuations in raw materials prices, and environmental problems have made it difficult to materialize the studies in the Chemicals subsector.

The reasons for the low utilization rate for the Hydroelectric Power Generation is low (25.0%) include increasing environmental consciousness, bureaucratic inflexibility, budgetary restrictions and privatization. In Thailand, a rise in public environmental consciousness and criticism by NGOs halted the Nam Chon dam construction project at the upper Kwai River in 1988. Likewise, the dam construction project at the upper Yuam River was cancelled. Furthermore, the site for the switchyard for the Lam Ta Khong hydroelectric power station project was altered, since the planned sites did not conform to environmental regulations. Thus, it has become difficult to construct large-scale hydroelectric power plants in Thailand.

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

	In Progress or In Use	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
Mining	8 80.0%	1 10.0%	1 10.0%	10 100.0%
Energy	49 76.6%	8 12.5%	7 10.9%	64 100.0%
Energy (General)	23 92.0%	2 8.0%	0 0.0%	25 100.0%
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 75.0%	1 25.0%	0 0.0%	4 100.0%
Gas, Coal & Oil	9 75.0%	1 8.3%	2 16.7%	12 100.0%
New & Recycled Energy	7 70.0%	2 20.0%	1 10.0%	10 100.0%
Industry	155 79.9%	30 15.5%	9 4.6%	194 100.0%
Industry (General)	48 88.9%	5 9.3%	1 1.8%	54 100.0%
Chemicals	13 61.9%	5 23.8%	3 14.3%	21 100.0%
Steel & Nonferrous Metals	13 76.5%	4 23.5%	0 0.0%	17 100.0%
Ceramics	4 100.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 100.0%
Machine Industry	59 78.7%	13 17.3%	3 4.0%	75 100.0%
Other Industries	18 78.3%	3 13.0%	2 8.7%	23 100.0%
Others	24 88.9%	1 3.7%	2 7.4%	27 100.0%
Total	236 80.0%	40 13.6%	19 6.4%	295 100.0%

2-4. Status of Studies “Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled”

Regarding 59 studies classified as “Delayed” or “Cancelled or Discontinued,” reasons for delays were obtained from the recipient governments in 35 studies, while reasons for delays, discontinuation and cancellation are unknown in 24 studies. In 30 studies (50.8%), domestic issues in recipient countries were the major reasons delays. This is followed by four studies (6.8%) where reasons for delays involved difficulties in procuring funds. Domestic issues in recipient countries include economic issues (in six studies), political difficulties (in six studies), policy-related issues (in four studies), , administrative matters (in four studies) and other obstacles such as technical and socio-environmental issues (in ten studies).

When examined by region, reasons seen for delays in Africa included budgetary constraints due to structural adjustment policies and difficulties in procurement of foreign funding due to high risks involved with these countries. In Central and South America, political and policy-related factors were major reasons for delays.

Table 4-5 Reasons for Delays in 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 1.7%
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 12.5%	1 4.2%	0 0.0%	2 25.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	4 6.8%
4. Reasons on the Side of Recipient Country	5 62.5%	8 33.3%	2 66.7%	3 37.5%	8 80.0%	4 66.7%	30 50.8%
4.1 Policy-Related Factor	0 0.0%	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 25.0%	1 25.0%	4 13.3%
4.2 Political Factor	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 33.3%	4 50.0%	1 25.0%	6 20.0%
4.3 Administrative Factor	1 20.0%	1 12.5%	1 50.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 25.5%	4 13.3%
4.4 Economic Factor	1 20.0%	3 37.5%	0 0.0%	2 66.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	6 20.0%
4.5 Others	3 60.0%	3 37.5%	1 50.0%	0 0.0%	2 25.0%	1 25.0%	10 33.3%
Total	6 75.0%	9 37.5%	2 66.7%	6 75.0%	8 80.0%	4 66.7%	35 59.3%
Unknown	2 25.0%	15 62.5%	1 33.3%	2 25.0%	2 20.0%	2 33.3%	24 40.7
Number of Development Studies	8 100.0%	24 100.0%	3 100.0%	8 100.0%	10 100.0%	6 100.0%	59 100.0%

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

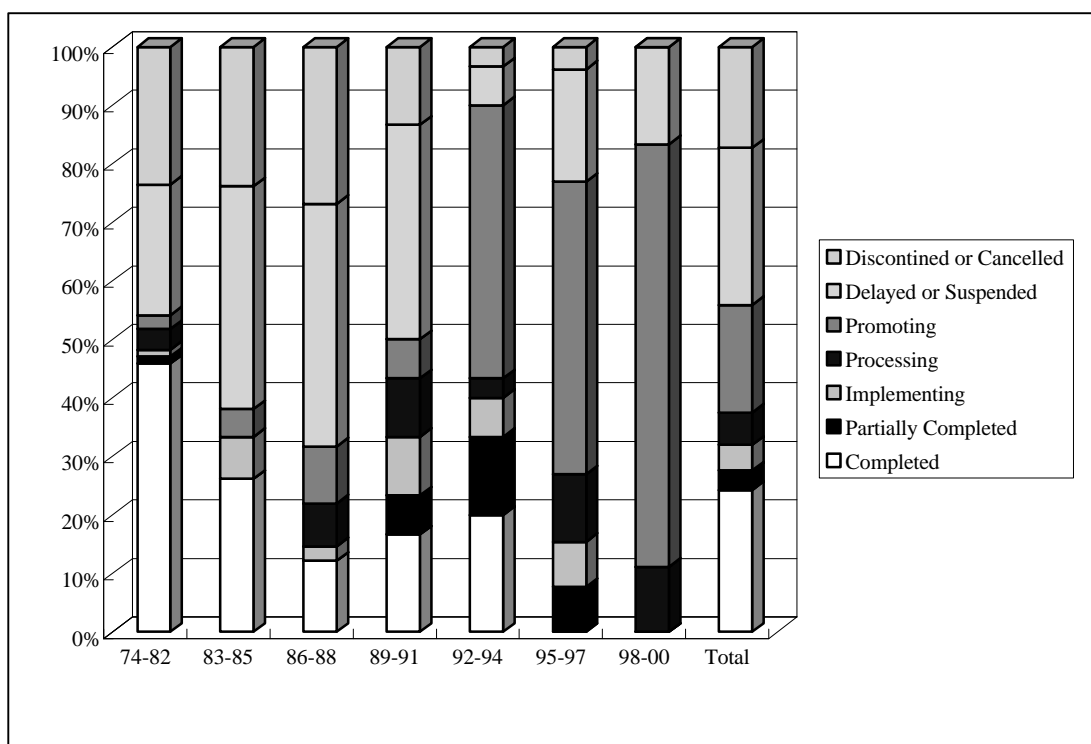
Of 272 studies in the F/S Studies Group completed in FY 1974 – FY 2000, 102 studies (37.5%) are “Completed or In Progress” and their proposed projects are at the materialization stage. 102 studies categorized as “Completed or In Progress” consist of 66 “Completed”, nine “Partially Completed”, 12 “Implementing”, and 15 “Processing” studies. In addition, 50 studies are classified as “Promoting” studies. However, 44.1% of completed studies in the F/S Studies Group are either “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

Although the realization rate until FY 1981 had been over 50%, it has declined to around 30% since FY 1982. In accordance with this trend, the rate of “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies had been over 50% from FY 1983 to 1991. However, it maintained around 20% from FY 1992 to 1997, showing a further decline to 16.7% from FY 1998 to FY 2000.

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

	74-82	83-85	86-88	89-91	92-94	95-97	98-00	Total
Completed or In Progress	44	14	9	13	13	7	2	102
	51.8%	33.3%	22.0%	43.3%	43.3%	26.9%	11.1%	37.5%
Completed	39	11	5	5	6	0	0	66
	45.9%	26.2%	12.2%	16.7%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.3%
Partially Completed	1	0	0	2	4	2	0	9
	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	13.3%	7.7%	0.0%	3.3%
Implementing	1	3	1	3	2	2	0	12
	1.2%	7.1%	2.4%	10.0%	6.7%	7.7%	0.0%	4.4%
Processing	3	0	3	3	1	3	2	15
	3.5%	0.0%	7.3%	10.0%	3.3%	11.5%	11.1%	5.5%
Promoting	2	2	4	2	14	13	13	50
	2.4%	4.8%	9.8%	6.7%	46.7%	50.0%	72.2%	18.4%
Delayed or Suspended	19	16	17	11	2	5	3	73
	22.4%	38.1%	41.5%	36.7%	6.7%	19.2%	16.7%	26.8%
Discontinued or Cancelled	20	10	11	4	1	1	0	47
	23.5%	23.8%	26.8%	13.3%	3.3%	3.8%	0.0%	17.3%
Total	85	42	41	30	30	26	18	272
	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

At 24.0%, the realization rate in ASEAN countries in FY 1986 – FY 1988 was relatively low. The rate of 64.0% for the “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies during these periods was correspondingly high. Since FY 1989, however, the realization rate has been rising, while the rate for “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies has been falling. This is because so little time has passed since these studies were conducted and they are still at the promoting stage. Therefore, it is thought that these studies will be materialized in the future.

It is necessary to evaluate the Other Asia figure carefully. Because few studies have been conducted there, the status of one project largely affects the result of the studies. The realization rate for Other Asia was 58.3% until FY 1982. All the studies completed in FY 1983 – FY 1988 are classified as “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”. After FY 1989, “Completed or In Progress” studies appeared, but then disappeared in FY 1995 – FY 1997.

Since there have been few studies in the Middle East, as well as Other Asia, it is necessary to analyze these studies carefully. Although the realization rate in the Middle East was around 60% until FY 1982, it has declined since then. There were no “Completed or In Progress” studies in FY 1983 – FY 1985.

Analyzing the studies in Africa requires us to consider that there were few studies conducted there as well. There are no studies classified as “Completed or In Progress,” whereas all studies have been categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled” since 1992.

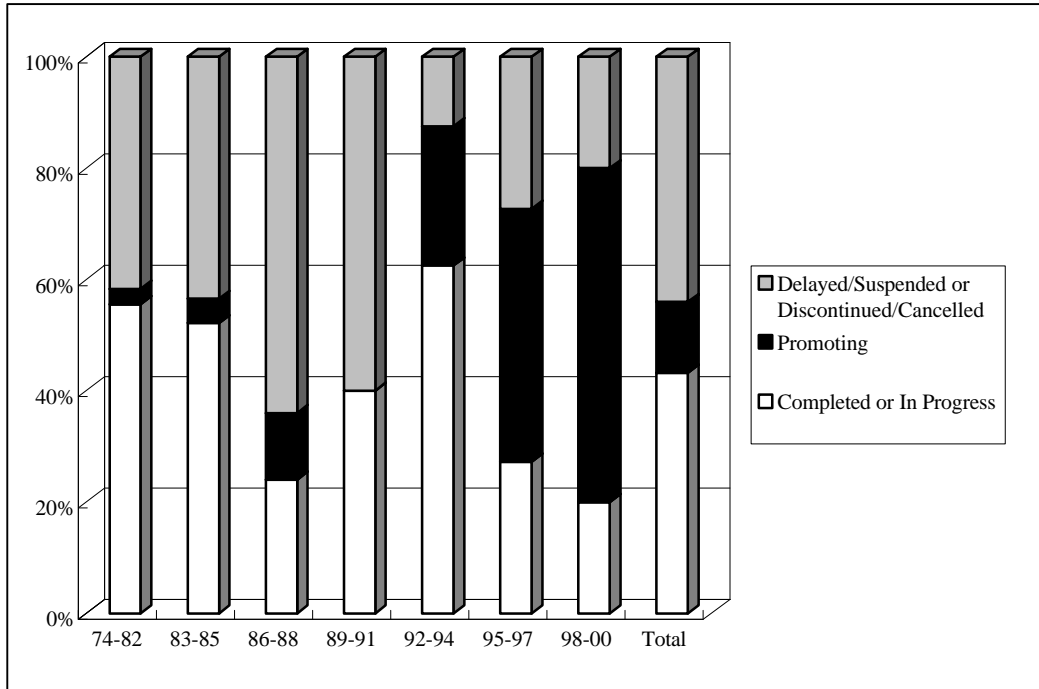
Regarding Central and South America, the rates for “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies are also high. Especially in FY 1983 – FY 1985, there were no “Completed or In progress” studies. After FY 1986, however, with the appearance of “Completed or In Progress” studies and an increase in “Promoting” studies after FY 1992, it could be said that both the realization rates have improved.

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

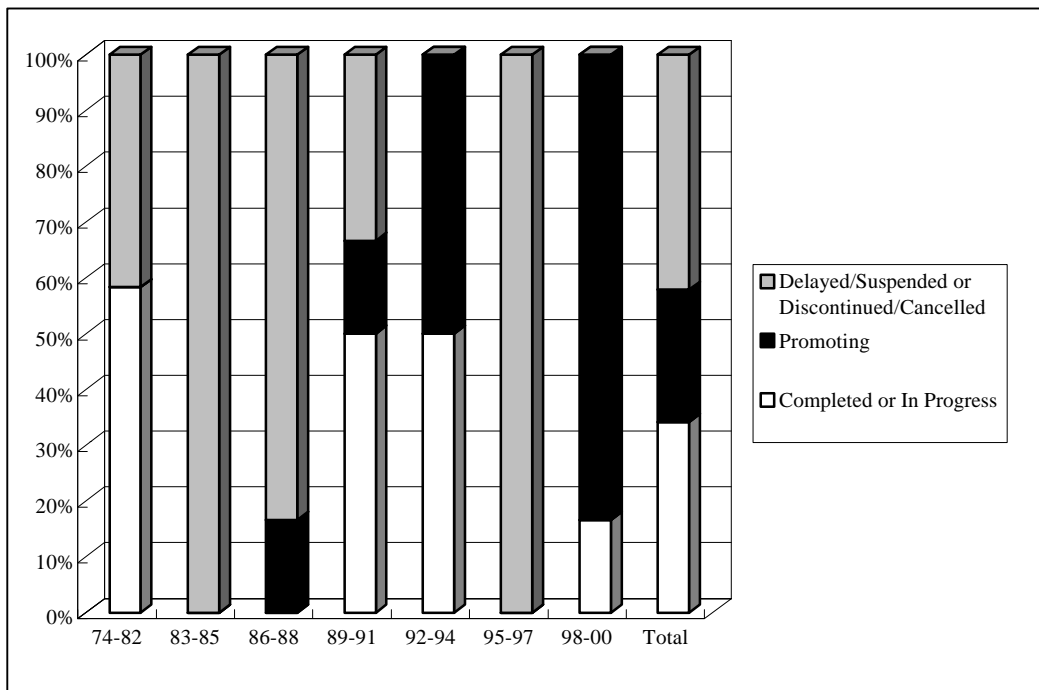
	ASEAN	Others (Asia)	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Middle Asia	Total
Completed or In Progress	51 43.2%	13 34.2%	15 38.5%	8 32.0%	10 23.8%	0 0.0%	5 62.5%	0 0.0%	102 37.5%
Completed	35 29.7%	11 28.9%	9 23.1%	6 24.0%	5 11.9%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	66 24.3%
Partially Completed	2 1.7%	0 0/0%	1 2.6%	0 0.0%	1 2.4%	0 0.0%	5 62.5%	0 0.0%	9 3.3%
Implementing	8 6.8%	1 2.6%	1 2.6%	1 4.0%	1 2.4%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	12 4.4%
Processing	6 5.1%	1 2.6%	4 10.3%	1 4.0%	3 7.1%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	15 5.5%
Promoting	15 12.7%	9 23.7%	11 28.2%	3 12.0%	11 26.2%	0 0.0%	1 12.5%	0 0.0%	50 18.4%
Delayed or Cancelled	23 19.5%	11 28.9%	9 23.1%	13 52.0%	14 33.3%	1 50.0%	2 25.0%	0 0.0%	73 26.8%
Discontinued or Cancelled	29 24.6%	5 13.2%	4 10.3%	1 4.0%	7 16.7%	1 50.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	47 17.3%
Total	118 100.0%	38 100.0%	39 100.0%	25 100.0%	42 100.0%	2 100.0%	8 100.0%	0 0.0%	272 100.0%

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

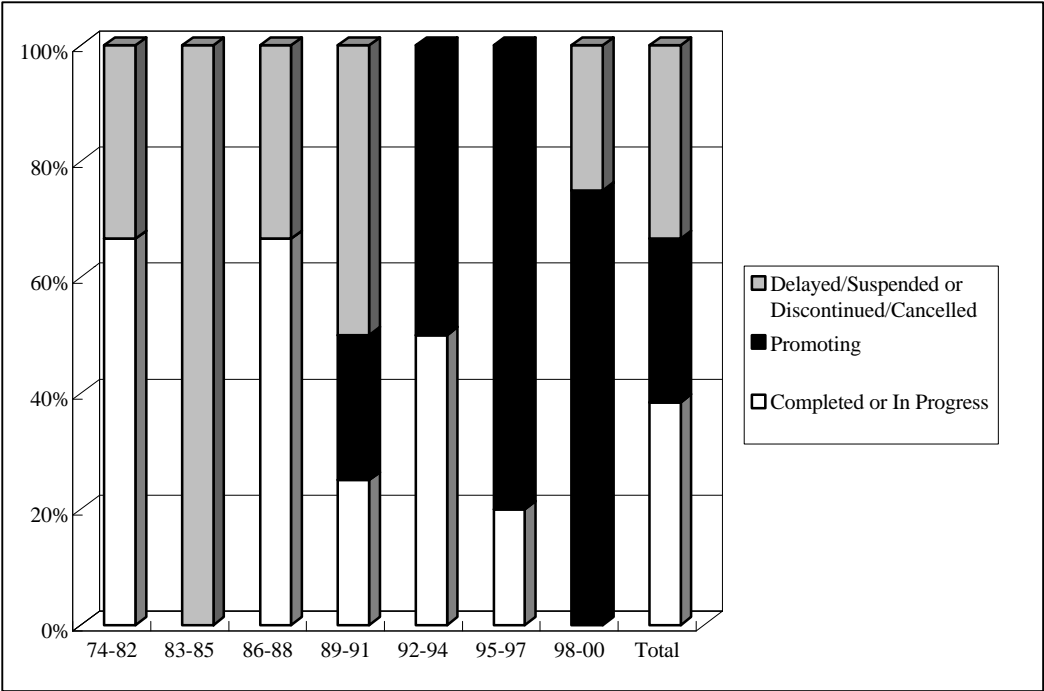
ASEAN



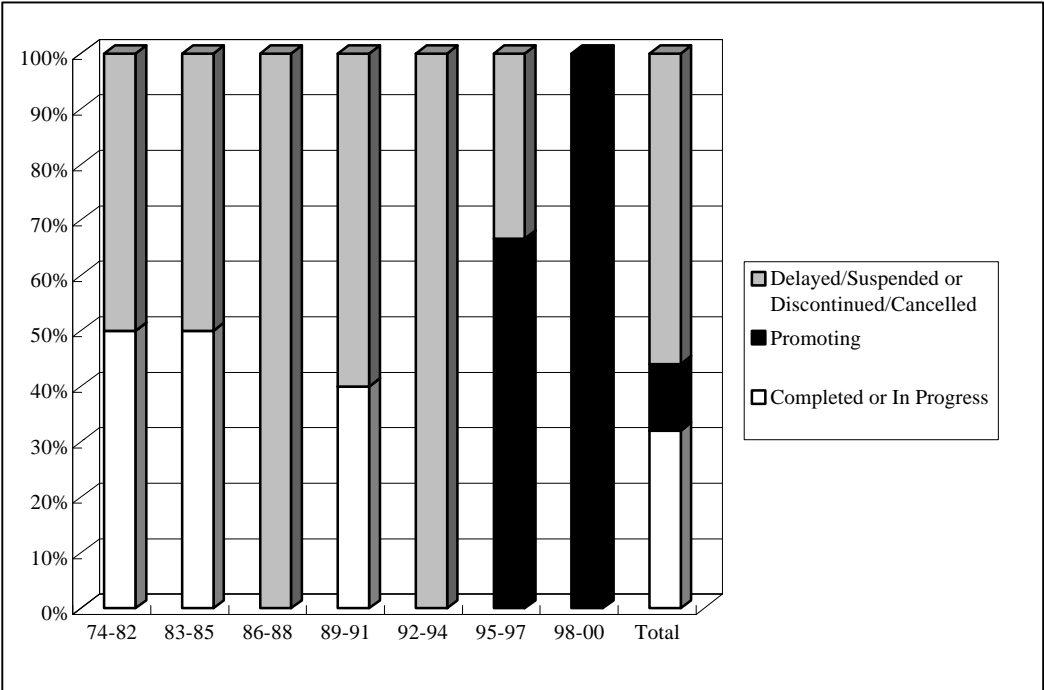
Asia (except ASEAN)



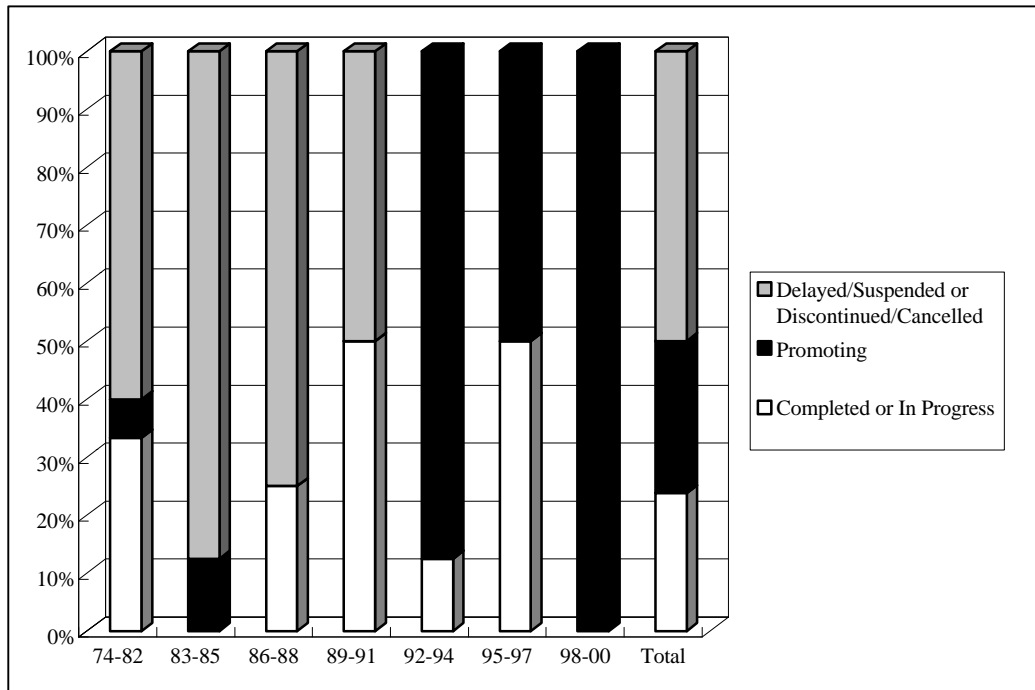
Middle East



Africa



Central & South America



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

There are 272 completed studies in the F/S Studies Group. ASEAN Plant Renovation Studies has the highest realization rate (63.6%) in the F/S Studies Group. Since F/S occupies 94.0% of the F/S Studies Group, the realization status of F/S follows the same trend as the F/S Studies Group. Five Other (F/S-type) studies comprise two “Completed” studies along with one “Implementing,” one “Delayed or Suspended,” and one “Discontinued or Cancelled” study.

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	92 35.9%	7 63.6%	3 60.0%	102 37.5%
Completed	57 22.3%	7 63.6%	2 40.0%	66 24.3%
Partially Completed	9 3.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	9 3.3%
Implementing	11 4.3%	0 0.0%	1 20.0%	12 4.4%
Processing	15 5.9%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	15 5.5%
Promoting	49 19.1%	1 9.1%	0 0.0%	50 18.4%
Delayed or Suspended	70 27.3%	2 18.2%	1 20.0%	73 26.8%
Discontinued or Cancelled	45 17.6%	1 9.1%	1 20.0%	47 17.3%
Total	256 100.0%	11 100.0%	5 100.0%	272 100.0%

3-3. Realization Status of Completed Studies by Sector

The realization rate of studies for the Industry sector is 40.2% (39 out of 97 studies) which is slightly higher than the Energy sector's 36.0% rate (58 out of 161 studies). On the other hand, the rate of "Completed" studies in Industry sector is 32.0% (31 out of 97), which is much higher than 20.5 % rate in Energy sector (33 out of 161 studies). The rate for studies "Delayed or Suspended" or "Discontinued or Cancelled" in the Industry sector is 47.4% (46 out of 97 studies), which is 6.4 percentage points higher than the Energy sector's 41.0% in Energy sector (66 of 161 studies). There are seven Other studies comprising two "Completed or In Progress", and two "Promoting" in addition to one "Delayed or Suspended" and one "Discontinued or Cancelled" study.

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	33 20.5%	3 1.9%	9 5.6%	13 8.1%	37 23.0%	46 28.6%	20 12.4%	161 100.0%
Energy (General)	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 11.1%	0 0.0%	4 44.4%	4 44.4%	0 0.0%	9 100.0%
Hydraulic Power	10 11.5%	0 0.0%	6 6.9%	8 9.2%	24 27.6%	29 33.3%	10 11.5%	87 100.0%
Thermal. Power	7 38.9%	2 11.1%	1 5.6%	0 0.0%	2 11.1%	4 22.2%	2 11.1%	18 100.0%
Transmission & Distribution	11 50.0%	1 4.5%	1 4.5%	4 18.2%	2 9.1%	1 4.5%	2 9.1%	22 100.0%
Gas, Coal & Oil	4 26.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 20.0%	5 33.3%	3 20.0%	15 100.0%
New & Recycled Energy	1 10.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 10.0%	2 20.0%	3 30.0%	3 30.0%	10 100.0%
Industry	31 32.0%	4 4.1%	2 2.1%	2 2.1%	12 12.4%	23 23.7%	23 23.7%	97 100.0%
Industry (General)	5 25.0%	2 10.0%	1 5.0%	0 0.0%	5 25.0%	4 20.0%	3 15.0%	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 35.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 14.3%	0 0.0%	1 7.1%	6 42.9%	14 100.0%
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%	2 28.6%	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	2 28.6%	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	7 100.0%
Total	66 24.2%	9 3.3%	12 4.4%	15 5.5%	51 18.7%	73 26.7%	47 17.2%	273 100.0%
Number of Development Studies	66	9	12	15	51	72	47	272

* "OMN/M 002/85" is counted for Thermal Power and Industry (General) in duplicate.

In the Energy sector, the realization rate for the Transmission & Distribution subsector is 77.3%, highest of any subsectors. The second highest realization rate in the Energy sector is the 55.6% rate for Thermal Power Generation. Realization rates for subsectors other than Transmission & Distribution and Thermal Power Generation are lower than one-third. The realization rate for Hydroelectric Power

Generation, which has the largest number of studies in Energy Sector, is 27.6%. This is below the average Energy sector realization rate. In ten New & Renewable Energies, the realization rate is 20.0%, whereas the rate for “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies is 60.0%, showing the difficulty of realizing proposed projects.

Differences by subsector in the Industry sector are smaller than those in the Energy sector. Although there are only seven completed studies in Machine Industry subsector, the realization rate is 71.4% (five out of seven studies), which is the highest in the Industry sector. In addition, the rate for “Discontinued or Cancelled” in the Machine Industry subsector is 14.3%, which is the lowest in the Industry sector. Subsectors that have low realization rates include Other Industries (28.6%), Ceramics Industry (33.3%), and Chemicals (38.4%). Subsectors with high rates of “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies include Other Industries (57.1%), Chemicals (57.7%), and Steel & Nonferrous Metals (50.0%)

3-4. Status of Studies “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”

Out of 272 studies in the F/S Studies Group, 120 have been “Delayed or Suspended”. The most common reason for delays is domestic issues in recipient countries. The realization of 93 studies was delayed due to this reason. Other common reasons include lack of feasibility (in 13 studies) and difficulty in fund procurement (in seven studies). The main factor affecting domestic issues in recipient countries is that of economics, accounting for 33.6% of the total (41 studies). Lack of feasibility is common in Africa, Other Asia and the Middle East. “Others” refers to 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 14.3%	5 35.7%	1 4.8%	1 25.0%	13 10.7
Postponement of Related Project	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 4.8%	1 25.0%	2 1.6%
Difficulty in fund Procurement From Foreign Countries	3 5.7%	2 12.5%	0 0.0%	2 14.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	7 5.7%
Reasons on the side of Recipient County	48 90.6%	10 62.5%	10 71.4%	5 35.7%	18 85.7%	2 50.0%	93 76.2%
Policy-Related Factor	11 20.8%	6 37.5%	2 14.3%	0 0.0%	5 23.8%	0 0.0%	24 19.7%
Political Factor	5 9.4%	1 6.3%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	3 14.3%	1 25.0%	10 8.2%
Administrative Factor	2 3.8%	0 0.0%	1 7.1%	1 7.1%	2 9.5%	0 0.0%	6 4.9%
Economic Factor	23 43.4%	3 18.8%	5 35.7%	3 21.4%	6 28.6%	1 25.0%	41 33.6%
Others	7 13.2%	0 0.0%	2 14.3%	1 7.1%	2 9.5%	0 0.0%	12 9.8%
Total	52 98.1%	15 93.8%	12 85.7%	12 85.7%	20 95.2%	4 100.0%	115 94.3%
Unknown	1 1.9%	1 6.2%	2 14.3%	2 14.3%	1 4.8%	0 0.0%	7 5.7%
Number of Development Studies	53 100.0%	16 100.0%	14 100.0%	14 100.0%	21 100.0%	4 100.0%	122 100.0%

In ASEAN countries, domestic issues in the recipient countries accounted for 90.6% of the reasons for delays and suspensions. Of these, economic and policy-related factors were most common. In Other Asia, lack of feasibility (18.8%) and difficulty in procurement of funds (12.5%) were relatively common, although the main reason for delays and suspensions has been domestic issues in recipient countries (62.5%). Furthermore, policy-related factors account for a large portion of domestic issues in other Asia.

In the Middle East as well, domestic issues in recipient countries accounted for 71.4% of the reasons for delays and suspensions. Lack of feasibility was also common (14.3%) in this region. Furthermore, economic-related factors account for a large portion of domestic issues in this region.

In Africa, lack of feasibility accounts for 35.7% of the reasons for delays and suspensions, while difficulty in fund procurement is cited in 14.3% of the studies. The main domestic issue had to do with economic-related factors.

The main reason for delays and suspensions in Central and South America was also domestic issues (85.7%), which is the highest rate after ASEAN's. The proportion of economic and policy-related factors is high in domestic issues in this region.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSIONS

1. Conclusions

1-1. M/P Studies Group

This follow-up study covers 1,809 development studies. 713 development studies (39.4% of all the total development studies) belong to the M/P Studies Group. The M/P Studies Group consists of 445 M/P studies (62.4% of the M/P Studies Group), 100 Basic studies (14.0%), 114 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (16.0%), and 54 Other (M/P-type) studies (7.6%). In 620 out of 713 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 87.0%, which is extremely high.

The largest number of studies in the M/P Studies Group (58.2% of the total) were conducted in Asia, particularly in ASEAN countries, where 30.4% of the total studies were conducted. The utilization rate is 88.4% in Asia, 87.7% in Central and South America, 83.6% in Middle East, and 79.2% in Africa. Since there are few studies in Oceania, Europe and Plural countries, it is difficult to evaluate the utilization rates in these regions.

With a utilization rate of 88.1%, the M/P study is the most effectively utilized type of study in the M/P Studies Group. The other types of studies also have favorable utilization rates: 82.5% for Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China; 90.0% for Basic studies; and 81.5% for Other studies.

The utilization rate is 91.3% for the Social Development area, 93.6% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 80.0% for the Mining and Industrial Development area. The utilization rate for the Mining and Industrial Development area is slightly lower than for the other two areas. In the Social Development area, the Transportation and Social Infrastructure subsectors occupy a large portion. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, Agriculture is the largest subsector. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, Industry is the largest subsector. The utilization rates in Transportation, Social Infrastructure, Agriculture and Industry subsectors are 92.0%, 89.2%, 96.7% and 79.9% respectively, which are considered to be good.

Judging from the analysis of studies in the Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery areas, carrying out subsequent studies in a timely manner and procuring funds appropriately seem to be important for utilization of study results. In most studies whose results were utilized smoothly, subsequent study and procurement of funds had been realized within five years. Thus, the recipient country's policies could affect materialization of study results.

1-2. F/S Studies Group

Out of total 1,809 development studies, 1,096 studies (60.6%) belong to the F/S Studies Group. The F/S Studies Group consists of 771 F/S studies (70.3% of the total), 292 M/P + F/S (26.6%), and 33 D/D studies (3.1%). There are 645 studies categorized into “Completed or In Progress” with a realization rate of 58.9%. Hence, it is difficult to say that results of the F/S Studies Group have not been realized effectively. Since there are 209 studies prepared for realization, however, the realization rate should improve in the near future.

The largest number of studies in the F/S Studies Group was conducted in Asia (59.2% of the total), particularly in ASEAN countries (42.4% of the total). The realization rate is 63.9% in Asia, 60.5% in Middle East, 48.8% in Central and South America, and 46.5% in Africa. Since there were few studies in Oceania, Europe and Plural countries, it is difficult to evaluate the utilization rates in these regions.

By study type, the realization rate of D/D studies is the highest at 81.8%. This reflects the nature of D/D studies in that they are the final study for realization. On the other hand, the realization rates for M/P + F/S studies and for F/S (including Other F/S-type studies) were 65.1% and 55.0% respectively. Because a large portion of studies has been designated as being in the “Promoting” category, their realization rates should improve in the near future.

Analysis by area shows a difference in realization rates. The realization rates in the Social Development area, in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, and in the Mining and Industrial Development area are 64.6%, 54.5%, and 37.5% respectively. The largest subsector in Social Development area is Transportation with a realization rate of 70.1%. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, nearly all the studies were in the Agriculture subsector, whose realization rate is 59.5%. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Energy subsector was the largest with a realization rate of 35.8%.

Judging from the analysis of studies in the Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery areas, one of important factors in utilizing study results is the existence of Japanese financial assistance. In most studies whose results were realized smoothly, Japanese ODA loans or Grant Aid had been utilized. Therefore, the recipient country’s policy could affect materialization of study results.

2. Proposals

2-1. Consideration on Designation of Plans

One of the reasons study results were not utilized effectively were circumstances such as “political factors” and “economic factors” in recipient countries. “Political factors” mainly were a matter of inconsistencies of study result with national development plans or decreased priority placed on study results. On the other hand, “economic factors” mainly had to do with national financial difficulties or structural adjustment.

In formulation and implementation of development studies, it is necessary to consider consistency with national development plans and to ascertain continuity and priority of development policies. In addition, it is essential for designation of a plan to consider funding resources, taking into account the recipient’s financial condition. In regarding to procurement of funding from Japan, coordination with other donors and development banks would be crucial.

2-2. Improvement of Utilization/Realization Rate

In order to improve the utilization/realization rate, measures such as subsequent studies, review studies and grant of supplemental instruments might be vital.

In delayed or suspended cases, it would be effective to implement a study to clarify the problems, examine alteration or modification of project content and scale, and recalculate project expenses if necessary.

In order to take these countermeasures, a grasp of the current situation is important. Hence, enforcement of regular monitoring by JICA overseas offices and feedback on the study results are desirable.

2-3. Improvement of Methodology of Follow-up Study

Further follow-up studies would be necessary to grasp the current situation and status of development studies, to encourage utilization/realization of the study results, and to elucidate impeding factors.

In order to improve the quality and quantity of questionnaire answers by counterpart organizations, conducting follow-up surveys for a fixed period of time and evaluating the conditions for realization might be included in Development Study.