

No.
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**FOLLOW-UP STUDY  
OF  
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

**MARCH 2005**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY**

<b>SDD</b>
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## PREFACE

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereafter JICA) has conducted a large number of Development Studies as a part of its technical cooperation programs that is designed to support 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 help to transfer technology and greatly contribute to development of the recipient country when the findings of the study are utilized or lead to development projects.

The findings and recommendations of the Development Studies are utilized in accordance with 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 year 1984 to gather and compile relevant information on the status of proposed projects in Development Studies and how the studies have been utilized in the recipient countries.

The follow-up study of this year is focused on Social Development Studies, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development studies, and Mining and Industry development studies conducted from 1998 to 2003, and also on the studies completed in 1994, gathering wide range of information from related government organizations and domestic consultants aiming at getting detailed update information of each study.

The procedures for conducting follow-up studies as well as their findings leave room for improvement due to difficulties in monitoring and analyzing how the study results are utilized. We welcome your comments and suggestions for the improvement of future follow-up studies.

This study was contracted out to the International Development Center of Japan.

March 2005

Managing Director  
Social Development Study Department  
Japan International Cooperation Agency

## SUMMARY

## SUMMARY

### 1. Background and Purpose of the Follow-up Study

#### 1-1. Background of the Follow-up Study

There are difficulties to monitor how the results of the Development Studies are utilized in the recipient countries. Three issues can be cited as attributable factors. First, a considerable amount of time is often elapsed before the proposed project implementation after related development studies' completions. Secondly, the findings of development studies are utilized in diversified ways. Thirdly, it is sometimes difficult to obtain the relevant information from the recipient countries.

In order to understand the present situation of the completed Development Studies, the follow-up studies of Development Studies have started in Japanese Fiscal Year (FY) of 1984.

Since then, several attempts have been made to get information from a wide range of sources as follows.

- (1) On-site Follow-up Studies (FY 1987 to 2000)
- (2) Domestic Follow-up Studies (since FY 1988):  
Conducting surveys through questionnaires to domestic consultants in charge of the Development Studies.
- (3) Overseas Office Studies (since FY 1991):  
Conducting surveys through JICA overseas offices, on local counterparts in the recipient countries to get update information on recent situations after the Development Studies.
- (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 following two purposes;

- (1) To monitor how the results of the Development Studies have been utilized in the recipient countries, and
- (2) To identify problems and possibilities for improvement in the ways of studies that can be integrated into future Development Studies through systematic analyzation of the findings.

## 1-3. Methods of Follow-up Study

The studies are conducted through the following two methods.

### (1) Domestic Follow-up Studies

- To analyze replied questionnaires that were sent to domestic consultants in charge of the project.
- To analyze information gathered from relevant agencies.

### (2) Overseas Office Studies

- To analyze replied questionnaires that were sent to relevant agencies in the recipient countries through overseas Japanese diplomatic establishments and JICA overseas offices

Experiences from prior follow-up studies show that any progress in projects is likely to be made within five to ten years after completion of each Development Study. For this reason, follow-up studies in FY 2004 for the projects focused on the current status of projects for which the studies had been completed in a period from FY 1998 to 2003 under the jurisdiction of the social development area or the agriculture, forestry and fisheries area, and the mining and industrial development. The projects which have completed ten years ago, in 1994, are also analyzed.

#### 1-4. Methods 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 are made by using several categories.
  - Various types of studies: Master Plan Study (M/P), Feasibility Study (F/S), M/P + F/S, Detailed Design (D/D), Basic Study, Factory Modernization Program in China (Chinese Factories Study), and others<sup>1</sup>.
  - Target regions, and
  - Target sectors: social development area, agriculture, forestry and fisheries development area, and mining and industrial development area).
- (2) The following two indicators are used to describe how the various studies are utilized in the recipient countries.

##### 1) Utilization Rate (%)

This evaluation metric for determining the state of utilization is used for master plan studies (M/P), basic studies, Chinese Factory Studies, other studies, and other studies (M/P-type)<sup>2</sup>.

##### 2) Realization Rate (%)

This evaluation metric for determining the realization of proposed projects and their implementation rate is used for another category group, the F/S studies group. This group includes master plan and feasibility studies (M/P + F/S), feasibility studies (F/S), detailed design studies (D/D), and other studies (F/S-type)<sup>3</sup>. This can be determined by the equation below.

#### ***Equation***

Number of proposed projects that have been or are being implemented / total number of studies x 100

Figures in the tables may not show 100% in sum due to the round off fractions.

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1 Others are a combination of other studies in social development and agriculture, forestry and fisheries Development Studies, and other (M/P-type) and other (F/S-type) studies in mining and industrial development studies.

2 which were categorized in the M/P studies group.

3 which are evaluated according to the rate of realization of the project.

## 2. Summary of Survey Findings

### 2-1. M/P Studies Group

#### (1) Status of Utilization

738 studies (88.2%) out of the total completed studies have shown a positive state of utilization, i.e., they were effectively utilized through the implementation of a project or the formulation of a national development plan. Findings also show that basic studies are the most frequently utilized studies, followed by M/P (see Table 1).

Table 1

Type of Studies	Number of Studies		Rate of Utilization	
	M/P	553	(66.1%)	497
Basic Studies	111	(13.2%)	101	(91.0%)
Chinese Factories	117	(13.9%)	95	(81.2%)
Others *	56	(6.7%)	45	(80.4%)
Total	837	(100.0%)	738	(88.2%)

\*Others are a combination of other studies in social development and agriculture, forestry and fisheries Development Studies, and other (M/P-type) and other (F/S-type) studies in mining and industrial development studies.

#### (2) Status of Utilization by Region

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

Table 2

Regions	Number of Studies		Rate of Utilization	
Asia	484	(57.8%)	430	(88.8%)
Middle East	77	(9.2%)	65	(84.4%)
Africa	96	(11.4%)	82	(85.4%)
Central and South America	139	(16.6%)	123	(88.5%)
Oceania	10	(1.2%)	8	(80.0%)
Europe	23	(2.7%)	22	(95.7%)
Multiple Countries *	8	(1.1%)	8	(100.0%)
Total	837	(100.0%)	738	(88.2%)

\* Studies that cover more than one single country or regions are classified as "Multiple Countries".

### (3) Status of Utilization by Sectors

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

Table 3

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Social Development	376 (44.9%)	348 (92.6%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	134 (16.0%)	133 (94.8%)
Mining and Industrial Development	327 (39.1%)	263 (80.4%)
Total	837 (100.0%)	738 (88.2%)

### (4) Studies Categorized as “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 for proposed projects

Findings show that many proposed projects that have been realized are those for which the subsequent study has been conducted and secured funding 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) Studies Categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”**

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

- 1) Political factors such as lower priority given to 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 sufficient 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	15 (25.4%)	1 (2.5%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	24 (40.7%)	1 (2.5%)
10 years or more	20 (33.9%)	38 (95.0%)
Total	59 (100.0%)	40 (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 been given high priority in order to improve the utilization rate of study findings. However, further attempts should be made to review and revive the Development Studies whose proposals have yet to be implemented, through implementation of supplementary studies and other more specific and detailed studies to improve the utilization rate.

## 2-2. F/S Studies Group

### (1) Status of Realization

The 708 studies of the F/S studies group categorized as “In Progress” or “Completed” have a realization rate of 59.2%. The rate of realization of D/D studies scored the highest of all studies. 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 processes to be realized” except six cases. As for “delayed or suspended” and “discontinued or cancelled” category, one discontinued by introduction of alternative plan, the other delayed due to the budget shortage of the recipient country. Other four cases are categorized as “Under Promotion”.

Type of Studies	Number of Studies		Rate of Realization	
	F/S *	796	(66.6%)	448
M/P+F/S	359	(30.0%)	226	(63.0%)
D/D	41	(3.4%)	34	(82.9%)
Total	1,196	(100.0%)	708	(59.2%)

\* The category F/S includes “Other (F/S-type)” mining and industrial development studies.

### (2) Status of Realization by Region

The results show that Middle East has the highest rate of realization, followed by Asia (see Table 5).

Table 5

Regions	Number of Studies		Rate of Realization	
Asia	709	(59.3%)	451	(63.6%)
Middle East	137	(11.5%)	85	(62.0%)
Africa	122	(10.2%)	61	(50.0%)
Central and South America	180	(15.1%)	87	(48.3%)
Oceania	18	(1.5%)	8	(44.4%)
Europe	25	(2.1%)	13	(52.0%)
Multiple Countries	5	(0.4%)	3	(60.0%)
Total	1,196	(100.0%)	708	(59.2%)

### (3) Status of Realization by Study Type

There is some variance in the rates of realization for the different sectors. Longer time frame required for project realization under mining and industrial development is considered as the attributable factor for their relatively low rate of realization (see Table 6).

Table 6

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Realization
Social Development	657 (54.9%)	448 (68.2%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	254 (21.2%)	149 (58.7%)
Mining and Industrial Development	285 (23.8%)	111 (38.9%)
Total	1,196 (100.0%)	708 (59.2%)

### (4) Studies Categorized as “in Progress” or “Completed” Studies

Most of the studies identified as “Completed”, “Partially Completed” or “Under Implementation” had already secured sufficient funds and had their proposed projects implemented or partially implemented (see Table 7). Focusing on the process towards the realization of the projects, results show that subsequent study 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 fund came from Japan, in the form of yen loans, grant aid, and so forth. Others include funds from international agencies, the private sector, other aid countries and domestic funding. Studies “In 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 extent of the benefits, consistency with national plans, and the implementation system.

Table 7

Present Status of Studies	Rate of Realization
Completed	299 (42.2%)
Partially Completed	169 (23.9%)
Under Implementation	172 (24.3%)
In Process	68 (9.6%)
Total	708 (100.0%)

#### (5) Studies Categorized as “At the Preparatory Stage”

Studies categorized as “At the Preparatory Stage” can be classified into those whose concrete plans are identified, those for which requests have been made yet because of under consideration or in preparation, and those for which concrete plans are unidentified or unknown (see Table 8). 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 8

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Rate of Preparatory Stage
Less than 5 years	81 (35.8%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	68 (30.1%)
10 years or more	77 (34.1%)
Total	226 (100.0%)

#### (6) Studies Categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled”

75.2% of the studies that are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” have passed more than ten years since completion of the main studies.

Findings reveal that the rate of “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies for which the main study had been finished more than ten years ago reached 97.7% and was higher in comparison with that of “Delayed or Suspended” studies (see Table 9).

Table 9

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled
Less than 5 years	9 (7.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	23 (17.8%)	3 (2.3%)
10 years or more	97 (75.2%)	130 (97.7%)
Total	129 (100.0%)	133 (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 to 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 economic stagnation
- 3) Natural disasters
- 4) Civil war, insurgency, social and political unrest

#### (7) Possibility of Improving Realization Rate

One of the ways to improve the realization of study findings from the F/S studies group is to revitalize studies that have been delayed or suspended along with effective planning. Many of the studies completed more than five to ten years ago but categorized as “At the Preparatory Stage” may become “Delayed or Suspended” unless effective actions are taken.

Therefore, 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 obstacles for implementation and finding countermeasures, as well as promoting implementation of the studies.

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **OUTLINE OF THE STUDY**

## CHAPTER 1. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

### 1-1. Background and Purpose of Follow-up Study

#### 1-1-1. Background of Follow-up Study

After the completion of the development study, there are some difficulties to monitor the status of proposed projects and how the studies were utilized. The reasons for the difficulties are that; the considerable amount of time often appears necessary to realize projects after the completion of studies, the various ways in which study findings are used, and limitations of information accessible in recipient countries.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, follow-up studies on Development Studies were started in Japanese fiscal year (FY) 1984. On-site follow-up studies were started in FY 1987 to get a wide range of information from the project sites. Domestic follow-up studies, questionnaire surveys on 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 Japanese volunteer coordinators offices since FY 1991. Studies by consultants of 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 evaluation of development studies recently, on-site studies had been conducted to evaluate the impact of Development Studies and compiled as "Evaluation Survey Report: Follow-up Studies" since FY 1998. Furthermore, as more detailed evaluation of studies have been conducted independently since FY 2001, this follow-up study has focused on understanding the current status of each project and analyses of overall tendencies.

The Social Development Department of Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereafter JICA) conducts the follow-up studies in the social development sector and agriculture, forestry and fisheries development sector, while the Economic Development Department of JICA conducts the studies in in the mining and industrial development sector.

## 1-1-2. Purpose of Follow-up Study

The follow-up study has two purposes;

- (1) To monitor the present status of proposed projects and how the results of the completed Development Studies are utilized, and
- (2) To identify problems and their solutions for the implementation of future Development Studies by systematically analyzing these findings.

## 1-2. Methodology of the Follow-up Study

### 1-2-1. Coverage

The follow-up study covers studies implemented by the Development Study budget under the jurisdiction of the former Social Development Study Department and the former Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Study Department (currently called the Social Development Department), and those implemented under the overseas development plan study budget, under the jurisdiction of the former Mining and Industrial Development Study Department (currently called the Economic Development Department)<sup>1</sup>.

The follow-up study covers studies completed between August 1, 1974 (the day on which JICA was established) to the end of FY 2003 (March 31, 2004). A total of 2,033 studies have conformed to these criteria (1,033 in social development area, 388 in agriculture, forestry and fisheries development area, and 612 in mining and industrial development area).

As for the results of previous follow-up studies, it is observed that some actions would be taken where the results deems viable within five to ten years after the implementation of a Development Study. Therefore, since FY 1999, this follow-up study had focused on Development Studies completed during the last 10 years in order to understand the status of studies. From these follow-up studies, it is identified that the actions must be taken within five years after the completion of the studies.

In FY2004, questionnaires surveys were conducted for all the Development Studies completed in the period of recent 6 years, from FY1998 to 2003 and in 1994 (10 years ago), on counterparts through JICA overseas offices and Japanese diplomatic establishments as well as on domestic consultants in charge of the project.

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<sup>1</sup> Development Studies of specific project conducted as part of the Grant Aid Program are excluded for the follow-up study.

## 1-2-2. Classification by Year of Completion

In order to determine the fiscal year of completion, reference are being made to financial statements and their attached specifications, annual report of JICA of each year.

## 1-2-3. Classification of Development Studies by Country and Region

The classification of country and region in Development Studies are defined by JICA. Studies that cover several countries or regions are classified as “multiple countries.”

- (1) ASEAN (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam)
- (2) East Asia (China, South 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<sup>2</sup>)
- (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) Multiple Countries (Studies covering more than one single country)

There are comparatively few number of studies was conducted in “East Asia”, “South West Asia”, “Central Asia”, and “Other Asia” than “ASEAN”. Therefore, for the analyses purpose, this report categorized Asian countries as described below.

- (1) ASEAN
- (2) Other Asia: East Asia, South West Asia, Central Asia, Othre Asia
- (3) Middle East (Including Northern Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia)
- (4) Africa (Excluding Northern Africa)
- (5) Central and South America
- (6) Oceania (countries classified as “Pacific” for mining and industry sector)

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<sup>2</sup> “Central Asia” had been regarded as a part of “Europe” until FY 2000

(7) Europe

(8) Multiple Countries (Studies covering more than one single country)

#### 1-2-4. 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 (Including M/P studies and pre- F/S studies)
2. M/P+F/S (Studies which conducts M/P and F/S together as one study)
3. F/S
4. D/D
5. Basic Studies (Including Long-term surveys and studies to provide basic data, such as topological maps, nautical charts or to conduct groundwater development surveys etc.*)
6. Chinese Factories (Studies on the Factories Modernization Program inChina)
7. ASEAN Plant Renovation Studies (Studies on Plant Renovation in ASEAN Countries)
8. Others (Studies for Aftercare Services, etc.)
9. Other M/P type studies
10. Other F/S type studies

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 categorization of follow-up studies for 1)the social development area, 2)agriculture, forestry and fisheries development area, and 3) mining and industrial development area are not completely the same due to the differences in characteristics of studies. Thus, in order to conduct an overall analysis in Chapter 2, types of Development Study are classified as shown in Table 1-2. Detailed analyses in Chapters 3 is 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, Studies on FactoriesModernization Program in China, Resources Studies, Other M/P-type studies
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-type studies



## 1-2-5. Definition of Type of Development Studies

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 in general by formulating long-term plans for national, regional or sectoral development with specific target and target year. The formulation of a master plan is the first stage of Development Study where the coordination of many projects is essential for efficient implementation. The following feasibility studies are sometimes implemented on a project prioritized by a master plan..

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

The studies that the both master plan study and the feasibility study described below are simultaneously implemented.

### 3) Feasibility Studies (F/S)

A feasibility study is a study that is undertaken to examine the feasibility, appropriateness, investment effects, etc. of a particular development project. In general, it is used to determine systematically and objectively whether or not the proposed project is viable and socially, technically, economically and financially feasible, while incorporating other important considerations, e.g. operation and maintenance, organizations and institutional arrangements, and preservation of social and natural environments. A feasibility study report serves as an important reference for concerned government agencies and officials in policy decision makings as to whether or not the country should proceed to implement 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 for preparing design documents (including draft drawings, work specifications, and tender documents) necessary to begin approved project construction work. In comparison to M/P studies or F/S studies, considerable time is generally required for the study during this phase, since all detailed investigations related to design of the project must be covered such as detail design, cost estimation and work schedules.

This type of study is followed by the selection of the contractor(s) through competitive bidding to inaugurate actual construction. Detailed design study is indispensable to implement the project properly and it plays a significant role in providing smooth access to financial assistance as well.

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 basin-wide flood control, water use plans and comprehensive water resources development plans and examination of alternative policy measures for environmental protection such as countermeasures against air and water pollution often require long-term and continuous accumulation of relevant basic data. It is rare for the developing countries to continuously collect such data, and the lack of the data may become a major impeding factor against the implementation of development plans.

In this type of study, a experts are 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 precondition for planning and implementing development projects. In many regions of developing countries, however, topographical drawings of national territories and cities do not exist, or even though they exist, they are from the colonial era and too old, or inappropriate for a 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 investigate to identify groundwater resources and their exploitation with aims to secure the drinking water supply to the general population in developing countries. 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 unsuitable for drinking 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 policymakings of comprehensive protection of the forest and stable supply of the animal proteins. .

e) **Pilot Studies**

Aiming at the smooth realization of projects after the study, the pilot study is being promoted in the development study. Since FY 2000, this is empirically promoted on trial bases with voluntary participation of local officials and local people.

f) **Resource Studies**

This is a type of pre-feasibility study usually conducted to assess mineral and other natural resources deposits in the expected project areas to review the possibility of development.

6) **Studies on Plant Renovation in ASEAN Countries**

A series of studies concerning plant renovation has been initiated as a result of Prime Minister Nakasone's announcement of international 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 at 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**

The studies that are the recipient countries requested for reviewing due to changes of its social or natural conditions along with time courses after study completion. Or, the studies that are aiming at original utilization such as; basic

data collection and development for national land development and formulation of development policy, policies for preparing guideline manuals, consideration and recommendation of software side, and promotion of project realization.

9) Other Studies (M/P-type)

In the study area of mining and industrial developments, there are several studies that are not included in the categories above. These studies are divided into two types depends on the nature and contents of each study. One of them is called “Othre studies (M/P-type).

10)Other Studies (F/S-type)

As the same to “Other studies (M/P-type), this type of study is defined as the studies that are not included in the categories 1) to 8) above. Regarding the the nature and contents of the studies, several studies are called “Othre studies (F/S-type).

#### 1-2-6. Classification by Sector

Completed studies are classified into sectors, subsectors, and sub-subsectors according to the JICA System Code Table (October 2000), 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) Agricultural Engineering 4) Agricultural Machinery 5) Agricultural Processing 6) Increase of Food Production
	(2) Livestock	1) Livestock 2) Animal Hygiene 3) Livestock Processing
	(3) Forestry	1) Forestry & Forest Conservation 2) Forestry Processing
	(4) Fishery	1) Fishery 2) Fishery Processing
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

### 1-3. 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.

#### 1-3-1. M/P Studies Group

Master plan studies (M/P), basic studies (B/S), Studies on Factory Modernization Program in China and other studies and 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"> <li>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.</li> <li>2) Further Japanese technical cooperation is started on the basis of the proposals or study findings.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>4) The government of the recipient country is taking some preparatory step to utilize the proposals.</li> <li>5) The government of the recipient country is on the considerations of recommendations just after the completion of the research.</li> </ol>
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"> <li>1) No significant action has been taken by the government of the recipient country to utilize the proposals or findings.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>

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"> <li>1) The government of the recipient country made an explicit decision not to act on the proposals.</li> <li>2) The government decided to act on, or utilize, different proposals or findings from other sources.</li> <li>3) No actions have been or will be taken "for a considerable period of time."</li> </ol>
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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 covering social, agricultural, mining and industry categorizes these as "discontinued or cancelled."

### 1-3-2. 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 the four following categories: a) Completed or in Progress, b) Under Promotion, 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) Under Implementation, and a4) In Process.

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
<p>a. Completed or In Progress</p> <p>a1. Completed</p> <p>a2. Partially Completed</p> <p>a3. Under Implementation</p> <p>a4. In Process</p>	<p>The proposed development project has been already completed and is in use. The proposed development project is partially completed and is in use. The implementation of the project is underway.</p> <p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Tenders have been invited.</li> <li>2) Financing of the project has been secured.</li> <li>3) Following the completion of the JICA feasibility study, the detailed design study or some other specific step is being undertaken with bilateral or multilateral financial assistance, including Japan.</li> <li>4) For other reasons the project concerned is considered highly likely to be implemented in the future.</li> </ol>
<p>b. Under Promotion</p>	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The government of the recipient country is requesting financial support from international organizations and/or foreign governments including Japan.</li> <li>2) The government of the recipient country has been undertaking the detailed design study or other additional studies subsequent to the JICA feasibility study.</li> <li>3) The recipient country is actively promoting the implementation of the project in some other way.</li> </ol>
<p>c. Delayed or Suspended</p>	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The government of the recipient country has not taken any specific action after the completion of the JICA study.</li> <li>2) The government of the recipient country has at one point promoted the proposed project but suspended the effort for some reason.</li> </ol>
<p>d. Discontinued or Cancelled</p>	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The government of the recipient country officially cancelled the proposed project.</li> <li>2) The government of the recipient country implemented an alternative, which was substantially different from the proposal of the JICA Study.</li> <li>3) No actions have been or will be taken "for a considerable period of time."</li> </ol>

\* 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.



#### 1-4. Collection of Related Information

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

JICA Overseas Office Survey collects related information through JICA overseas offices by means of replies to questionnaires distributed to counterparts in recipient countries.

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

#### 1-5. Consolidation of Study Findings

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

Each report is compiled based on information from JICA Overseas Office Studies, Domestic Questionnaire Surveys. In this report, information is analyzed based on type of studies, sectors, regions and countries in order to understand the current utilization of completed development studies. In addition, the report provides a grasp of issues including whether or not M/P studies were used in subsequent feasibility studies, as well as for the technical cooperation and national plans.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **AN OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (Studies Completed in FY1974 to FY2003)**

CHAPTER 2. An Overview of Completed Development Studies  
(Studies Completed in FY 1974 – FY 2003)

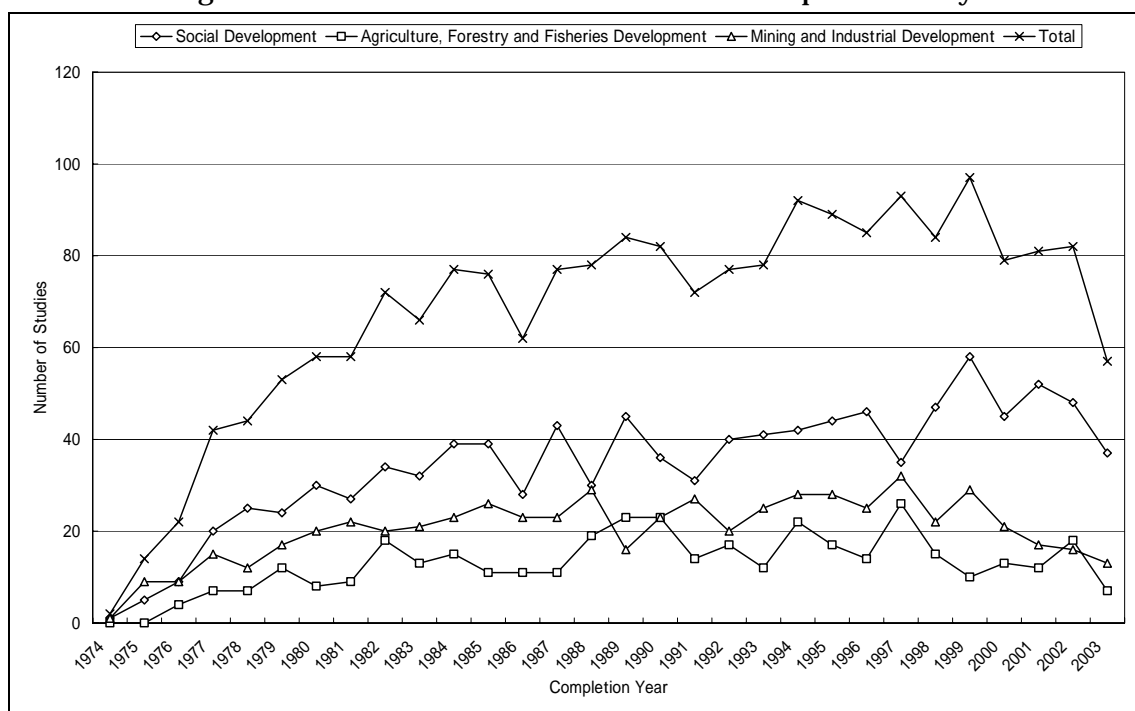
2-1. Trends in Numbers of Completed Studies

Development Studies scheme started on August 1, 1974. The total number of the completed development studies had raised and reached at the peak in FY 1999, after which the number has settled in a range of around 80.

Table 2-1 Time Trend of Numbers of Development Study

Completion Year	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total	Completion Year	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
1974	1	0	1	2	1990	36	23	23	82
1975	5	0	9	14	1991	31	14	27	72
1976	9	4	9	22	1992	40	17	20	77
1977	20	7	15	42	1993	41	12	25	78
1978	25	7	12	44	1994	42	22	28	92
1979	24	12	17	53	1995	44	17	28	89
1980	30	8	20	58	1996	46	14	25	85
1981	27	9	22	58	1997	35	26	32	93
1982	34	18	20	72	1998	47	15	22	84
1983	32	13	21	66	1999	58	10	29	97
1984	39	15	23	77	2000	45	13	21	79
1985	39	11	26	76	2001	52	12	17	81
1986	28	11	23	62	2002	48	18	16	82
1987	43	11	23	77	2003	37	7	13	57
1988	30	19	29	78	Total	1,033	388	612	2,033
1989	45	23	16	84		(50.8%)	(19.1%)	(30.1%)	(100.0%)

Figure 2-1 Time Trend of Numbers of Development Study



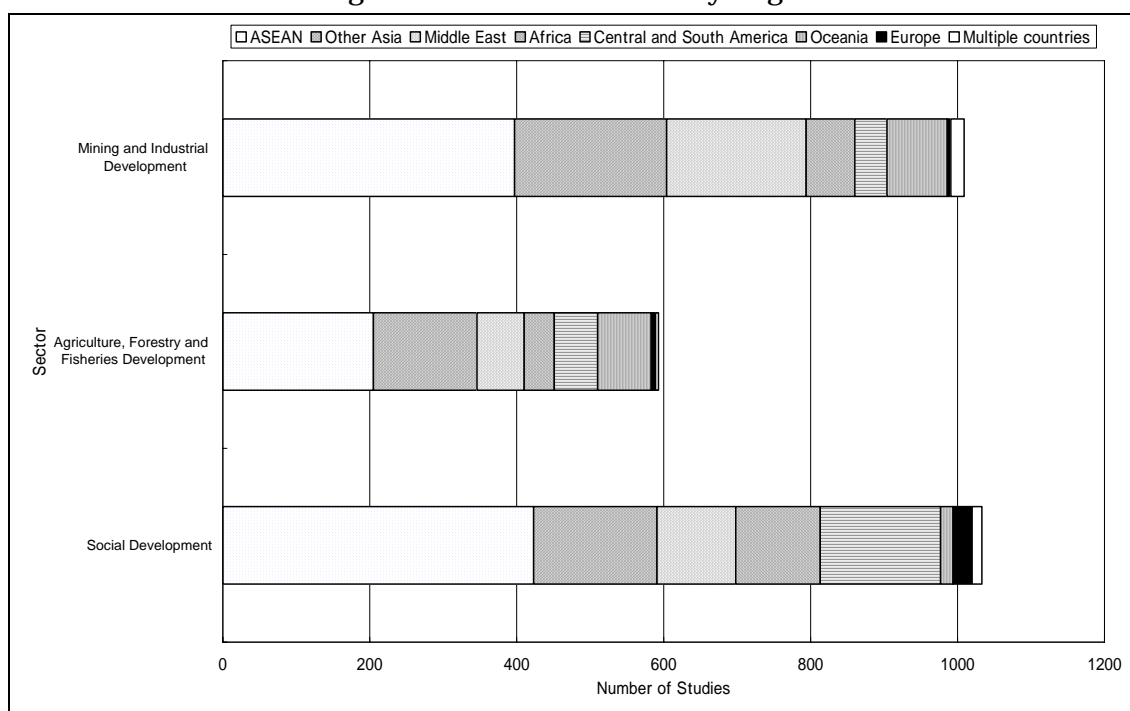
## 2-1-1. Numbers of Development Studies by Region

1,193 Development Studies (58.7% of the total) were conducted in Asia, particularly in the ASEAN countries where 771 studies (37.9% of the total) were conducted. This is followed by 319 studies (15.7%) in Central and South America, 218 studies (10.7%) in Africa, and 214 studies (10.5%) in the Middle East.

**Table 2-2 Classification by Region**

Region	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
ASIA	591 (57.2%)	205 (52.8%)	397 (64.9%)	1,193 (58.7%)
ASEAN	423 (40.9%)	141 (36.3%)	207 (33.8%)	772 (38.0%)
Other Asia	168 (16.3%)	64 (16.5%)	190 (31.0%)	422 (20.8%)
Middle East	107 (10.4%)	41 (10.6%)	66 (10.8%)	214 (10.5%)
Africa	115 (11.1%)	59 (15.2%)	44 (7.2%)	218 (10.7%)
Central and South America	164 (15.9%)	73 (18.8%)	82 (13.4%)	319 (15.7%)
Oceania	17 (1.6%)	6 (1.5%)	5 (0.8%)	28 (1.4%)
Europe	26 (2.5%)	4 (1.0%)	18 (2.9%)	48 (2.4%)
Multiple countries	13 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (0.6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,033 (100.0%)</b>	<b>388 (100.0%)</b>	<b>612 (100.0%)</b>	<b>2,033 (100.0%)</b>

**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 prevalent type of study is feasibility study (F/S) (38.9% on an average), followed by master plan (M/P) study (27.2%) and M/P + F/S study (17.6%).

Table 2-3 Classification by Region and Study Type

Region	M/P	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Basic Studies	Chinese Factory	Other Studies*	Total
Asia	302 (25.3%)	220 (18.4%)	461 (38.6%)	24 (2.0%)	31 (2.6%)	117 (9.8%)	38 (3.2%)	1,193 (100.0%)
ASEAN	220 (28.5%)	158 (20.5%)	330 (42.8%)	16 (2.1%)	21 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (3.4%)	771 (100.0%)
Other Asia	82 (19.4%)	62 (14.7%)	131 (31.0%)	8 (1.9%)	10 (2.4%)	117 (27.7%)	12 (2.8%)	422 (100.0%)
Middle East	63 (29.4%)	38 (17.8%)	89 (41.6%)	9 (4.2%)	9 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (2.8%)	214 (100.0%)
Africa	60 (27.5%)	26 (11.9%)	93 (42.7%)	3 (1.4%)	29 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (3.2%)	218 (100.0%)
Central and South America	101 (31.7%)	52 (16.3%)	123 (38.6%)	3 (0.9%)	32 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (2.5%)	319 (100.0%)
Oceania	4 (14.3%)	10 (35.7%)	7 (25.0%)	1 (3.6%)	5 (17.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (100.0%)
Europe	22 (45.8%)	10 (20.8%)	15 (31.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.1%)	48 (100.0%)
Multiple countries	3 (23.1%)	1 (7.7%)	3 (23.1%)	1 (7.7%)	5 (38.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (100.0%)
Total	555 (27.3%)	357 (17.6%)	791 (38.9%)	41 (2.0%)	111 (5.5%)	117 (5.8%)	61 (3.0%)	2,033 (100.0%)

\* "Other Studies" 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 numbers of studies in industrial sector is larger in other Asia, since Chinese Factory Studies (Industrial Sector) has the largest number of studies. The Transportation sub-sector accounts the largest number of studies in all regions except Asia and Africa where Social Infrastructure sector and Agricultural sector are the largest, and Europe where Planning and Administration sector and Public Works and Utilities sector are the largest.

In the Transportation sub-sector, the Road sub-sub-sector is the largest in ASEAN and Africa, and the Port sub-sub-sector is the largest in other Asian countries and in Central and South America. Also, 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					Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting	Tourism	Human Resource Development	Public Health and Medicine	Social Welfare	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy	Others	Total
			Road	Railway	Port	Others	Sub-total															
Asia	54	62	88	34	56	85	263	141	49	10	3	4	8	172	1	20	12	9	217	143	25	1193
ASEAN	35	44	69	20	37	62	188	106	35	9	3	1	5	114	0	17	10	4	72	107	21	771
Other Asia	19	0	19	14	19	23	75	35	14	1	0	3	3	58	1	3	2	5	145	36	4	422
Middle East	10	16	11	4	14	15	44	23	5	6	1	0	2	35	1	2	3	1	31	28	6	214
Africa	4	15	20	3	5	10	38	42	7	2	3	3	0	44	0	9	6	3	14	27	1	218
Central & South America	21	16	18	10	21	26	75	37	7	4	0	1	2	47	0	16	10	7	28	43	5	319
Oceania	2	3	1	0	4	2	7	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	3	1	28
Europe	9	9	0	2	1	3	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	9	5	3	48
Multiple countries	1	0	3	0	0	2	5	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total	101	121	141	53	101	143	438	252	72	23	8	8	12	301	2	50	35	21	299	249	41	2,033

\*The "Others" consist of Social Development (1 in Indonesia and 1 in Honduras and 1 in Mali) and 43 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

## 2-1-2. Numbers of Studies by Country

The largest number of studies was carried out in Asia. 243 studies have been conducted in Indonesia, followed by 197 in China (including 117 Chinese Factory Studies), 170 in the Philippines, 158 in Thailand, and 80 in Malaysia.

More than 15 development studies were conducted in 27 other countries; Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam, Mongolia, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Jordan, Oman, Tunisia, Turkey, Kenya, Tanzania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay.

Table 2-5 Classification by Country

	Planning & Administration	Transportation				Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Tourism	Human Resource Development <sup>1</sup>	Public Health & Medical Care	Social Welfare	Agriculture	Livestocks	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy	Others <sup>2</sup>	Total	
		Public works & Utilities																			
		Road	Railway	Port	Others																
ASEAN																					
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	
Cambodia	1	3	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	20	
Indonesia	10	11	14	7	13	16	39	19	3	1	0	29	0	7	2	1	24	39	6	243	
Lao PDR	0	3	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	6	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	26	
Malaysia	5	5	10	3	4	4	13	4	1	1	0	5	0	3	2	0	9	9	2	80	
Myanmar	0	1	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	17	
Philippines	7	6	18	2	9	17	27	3	1	0	0	32	0	3	4	1	10	25	4	170	
Singapore	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	
Thailand	8	11	16	5	6	13	14	5	3	0	0	31	0	1	1	2	19	18	5	158	
Vietnam	4	4	5	1	3	6	4	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	5	4	2	47
Other Asian Countries																					
China	14	1	5	5	5	6	8	2	0	0	0	14	1	1	1	2	120	8	4	197	
Korea	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	
Mongolia	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	21	
Bangladesh	0	2	2	1	2	2	7	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	31	
Bhutan	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	
India	0	0	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	20	
Maldives	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Nepal	0	0	3	0	4	7	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	3	7	0	34	
Pakistan	0	1	0	1	3	5	2	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	32	
Sri Lanka	0	6	3	0	6	2	0	4	0	0	1	2	10	0	0	1	0	5	4	44	
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
Azerbaijan	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
Kyrgyz	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4	
Kazakhstan	0	2	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9	
Uzbekistan	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	
East Timor	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Middle East																					
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	6	
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	
Egypt	3	5	2	2	5	8	1	3	1	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	7	2	1	52	
Iran	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	2	1	14	
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	
Jordan	2	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	18	
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
Morocco	0	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	13	
Oman	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	5	3	1	20
Palestine	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Qatar	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Saudi Arabia	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	8
Sudan	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	
Syria	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	14	
Tunisia	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	15	
Turkey	2	2	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	11	0	28	
Yemen	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	

	Planning & Administration	Transportation				Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Tourism	Human Resource Development <sup>1</sup>	Public Health % Medicine	Social Welfare	Agriculture	Livestocks	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy	Others <sup>2</sup>		Total		
		Public works & Utilities		Road	Railway														Port	Others		Others	Total
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Botswana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1			
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1			
Congo	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4			
Cote D'Ivoire	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5			
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3				
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8				
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1				
Ghana	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	7				
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4				
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1				
Kenya	1	6	7	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	32				
Liberia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2				
Madagascar	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	8				
Mali	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8				
Mozambique	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5				
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3				
Mauritius	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6				
Malawi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	9				
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2				
Niger	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8				
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5				
Rwanda	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2				
Senegal	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	10				
Sierra Leone	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2				
Santome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1				
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5				
Tanzania	1	2	3	0	0	2	5	0	1	1	0	6	0	1	1	2	6	0	32				
Uganda	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6				
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2				
Zambia	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	14				
Zimbabwe	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	14				



	Planning & Administration	Transportation				Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Tourism	Human Resource Development 1	Public Health & Medical Care	Social Welfare	Agriculture	Livestocks	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy	Others 2	Total	
		Public works & Utilities																			
		Road	Railway	Port	Others																
Argentina	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	5	1	17	
Bolivia	1	1	4	3	0	2	5	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	29
Brazil	4	1	0	1	3	2	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	26	
Chile	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	17	
Colombia	2	0	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	3	5	0	26
Costa Rica	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	13
Cuba	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dominican Republic	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	13
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	13
Grenada	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Guatemala	0	2	0	0	1	3	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	18
Guyana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Honduras	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	19
Jamaica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mexico	3	2	0	4	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	4	2	2	28
Nicaragua	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Panama	0	1	1	0	2	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	13
Peru	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	18
Paraguay	2	1	3	0	0	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	28
El Salvador	1	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	10
Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	8
Venezuela	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	9
Cook Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
republic of the Fiji Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Palau	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Papua New Guinea	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	8
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	5
Samoa	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Tonga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Albania	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bulgaria	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	7
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hungary	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	7
Macedonia	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Poland	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	8
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Romania	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
Slovakia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Croatia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Latvia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lithuania	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Multiple countries	1	0	3	0	0	2	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total	96	121	141	53	101	143	252	72	23	8	8	12	301	2	50	35	21	299	249	46	2,033

### 2-1-3. Numbers of Studies by Type

A total of 2,033 studies are classified into 791 F/S studies (38.9%), 553 M/P (27.2%), 359 M/P + F/S (17.7%). These 4 types account for over 80% of the total number of studies.

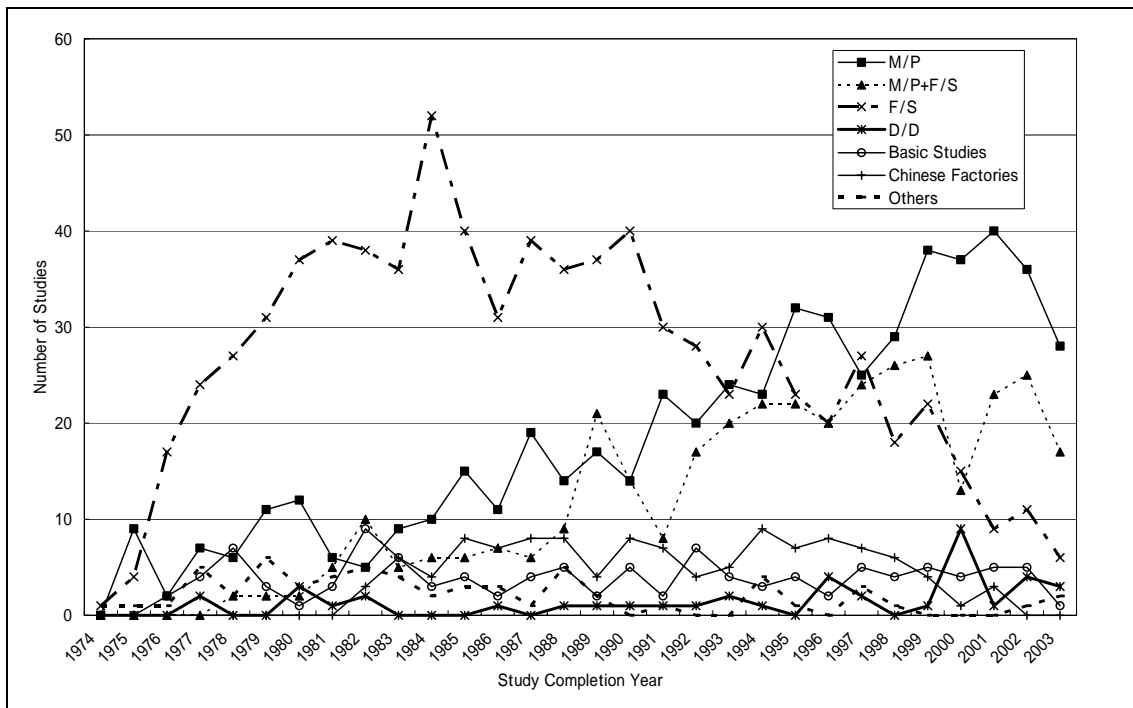
As for the number of studies on a fiscal year basis, the numbers of M/P had increase to the peak of 40 studies in FY 2001. However, the figure has decreased in these 2 years; 36 in FY 2002, and 28 in FY 2003. The numbers of F/S have been decreasing in recent years. The number of M/P + F/S remained at around mid 20, and there were 17 studies in FY 2003. As for the Chinese Factories Studies, the number has been decreasing since FY 1994, and there were only three studies in FY 2001, and no study had been implemented in FY 2002 and FY2003.

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	Others	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	4	92
1995	32	22	23	0	4	7	1	89
1996	31	20	20	4	2	8	0	85
1997	25	24	27	2	5	7	3	93
1998	29	26	18	0	4	6	1	84
1999	38	27	22	1	5	4	0	97
2000	37	13	15	9	4	1	0	79
2001	40	23	9	1	5	3	0	81
2002	36	25	11	4	5	0	1	82
2003	28	17	6	3	1	0	2	57
Total	553 (27.2%)	359 (17.7%)	791 (38.9%)	41 (2.0%)	111 (5.5%)	117 (5.8%)	61 (3.0%)	2,033 (100.0%)

\* "Others" 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 the Number of Development Studies by Type of Study



#### 2-1-4. Studies by Sector

There are 96 studies in the Planning and Administration sector, accounting for 4.7% of the total. There are 883 studies in the Public Works and Utilities sector (43.4%), 23 in the Commerce & Tourism sector (1.1%), 8 in the Human Resources Development sector (0.4%), and 8 in the Health and Medical Care (0.4%), 12 in the Social Welfare sector (0.6%), 388 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector (19.1%), 320 in the Mining and Industry sector (15.7%), and 249 in the Energy sector (12.2%).

The most common sub-sector in the Public Works and Utilities sector is Transportation, which has 438 studies accounting for 21.5% of the total followed by Social Infrastructure (252 studies, 12.4%). The most common sub-sector in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector is the Agriculture sub-sector, which has 301 studies (14.8% of the total).

#### 2-1-4-1. Numbers of Studies by Main Sectors

M/P studies include 272 Social Development Studies accounting for 49.2% of the total M/P studies. There are 97 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development Studies (17.5%), and 157 Mining and Industrial Development Studies (28.4%). M/P + F/S studies include 293 Social Development Studies, which account for 81.6% of the total of this category, and 64 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development Studies (17.8%), and 2 Mining and Industrial Development Studies (0.3%). F/S studies include 329 Social Development Studies, accounting for 41.6% of the total F/S studies, and 186 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development Studies (23.5%), and 269 Mining and Industrial Development Studies (34.0%). Social development is the largest sector in all types of study.

In the Mining and Industrial Development Studies, there are 117 studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China, which do not exist in the areas of Social development nor Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries development. 115 of these studies are in the Industrial sector.

Regarding the study types of M/P+F/S, F/S, and D/D, Transportation is the largest sub-sector, except in basic studies and Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China. This shows that these types of studies are concentrated on hardware related studies such as infrastructures. As a result of the nature of each study, the basic study focuses on social infrastructure, and the Chinese Factory Modernization Studies focuses on industrial studies.

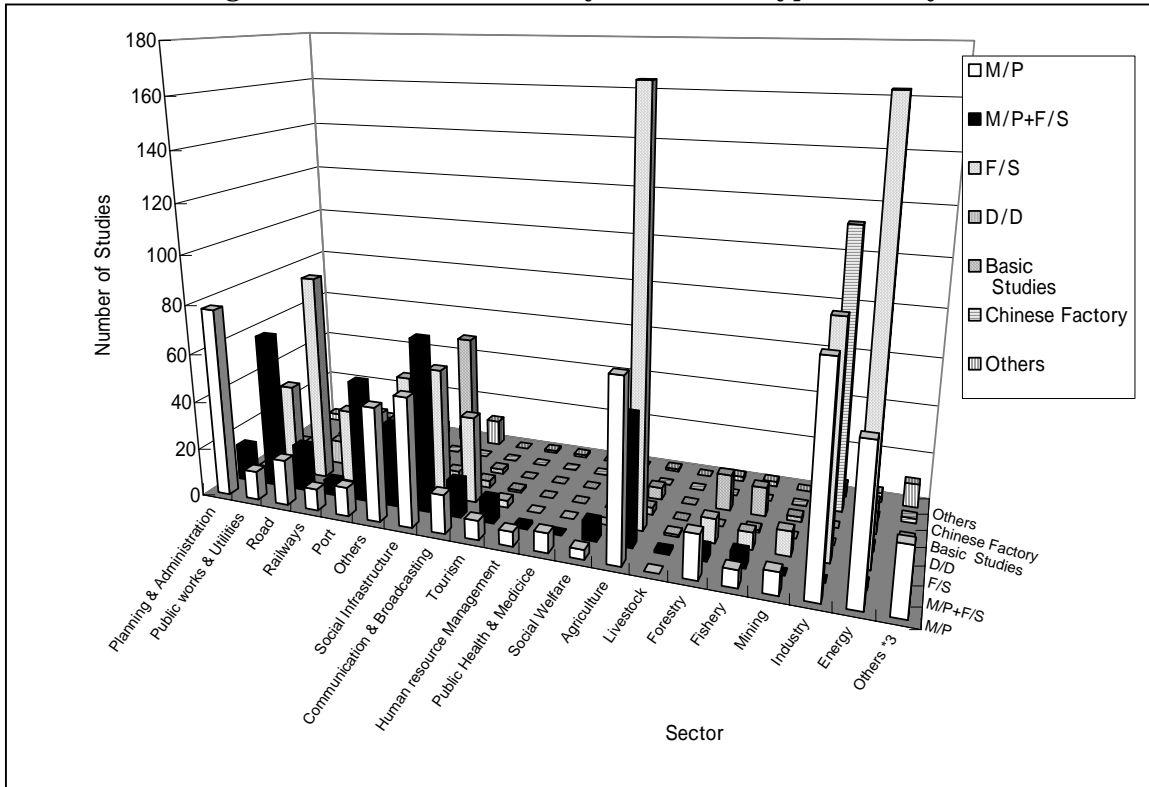
**Table 2-7 Classification by Sector and Type of Study**

Sector		M/P		M/P+F/S		F/S		D/D		Basic Studies		Chinese Factory		Others		Total			
Social Development	Planning & Administration	78	14.1%	15	4.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	4.9%	96	4.7%		
	Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities	12	2.2%	64	17.8%	38	4.8%	7	17.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	121	6.0%	
		Transportation	Road	19	3.4%	19	5.3%	86	10.9%	10	24.4%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	5	8.2%	141	6.9%
			Railways	9	1.6%	6	1.7%	31	3.9%	1	2.4%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	5	8.2%	53	2.6%
			Port	12	2.2%	50	13.9%	32	4.0%	2	4.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	8.2%	101	5.0%
			Others	47	8.5%	34	9.5%	49	6.2%	6	14.6%	1	0.9%	0	0.0%	6	9.8%	143	7.0%
			Sub-total	87	15.7%	109	30.4%	199	25.0%	19	46.3%	4	3.6%	0	0.0%	21	34.4%	438	21.5%
		Social Infrastructure	53	9.6%	71	19.8%	54	6.8%	5	12.2%	58	52.3%	0	0.0%	11	18.0%	252	12.4%	
	Communication & Broadcasting	16	2.9%	15	4.2%	36	4.6%	3	7.3%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	72	3.5%		
	Sub-total	168	30.4%	259	72.1%	326	41.2%	34	82.9%	64	57.7%	0	0.0%	32	52.5%	883	43.4%		
	Tourism	8	1.4%	10	2.8%	5	0.4%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	23	1.1%		
	Human resource Management	6	1.1%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	8	0.4%		
	Public Health & Medical Care	8	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	8	0.4%		
	Social Welfare	4	0.7%	8	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.6%		
	Sub-total	272	49.2%	293	81.6%	326	41.6%	35	85.4%	64	57.7%	0	0.0%	37	60.7%	1030	50.7%		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	72	13.0%	52	14.5%	168	21.2%	3	7.3%	5	4.5%	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	301	14.8%	
		Livestock	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	18	3.3%	5	1.4%	10	1.3%	0	0.0%	15	13.5%	0	0.0%	2	3.3%	50	2.5%	
		Fishery	7	1.3%	6	1.7%	7	0.9%	1	2.4%	12	10.8%	0	0.0%	2	3.3%	35	1.7%	
	Sub-total	97	17.5%	64	17.8%	186	23.5%	4	9.8%	32	28.8%	0	0.0%	5	8.2%	388	19.1%		
Mining & Industrial Development	Mining & Industry	Mining	9	1.6%	0	0.0%	10	1.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	21	1.0%	
		Industry	87	15.7%	0	0.0%	92	11.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	115	98.3%	5	8.2%	299	14.7%	
		sub-total	96	17.4%	0	0.0%	102	12.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.8%	115	98.3%	5	8.2%	320	15.7%	
	Energy	61	11.0%	2	0.6%	167	21.1%	2	4.9%	13	11.7%	0	0.0%	4	6.6%	249	12.2%		
Sub-total	157	28.4%	2	0.6%	269	34.0%	2	4.9%	15	13.5%	115	98.3%	9	14.8%	569	28.0%			
Others *3	27	4.9%	0	0.0%	7	0.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%	10	16.4%	46	2.3%			
		553	100.0%	359	100.0%	79	100.0%	41	100.0%	111	100.0%	117	100.0%	61	100.0%	2,033	100.0%		

\* "Others" 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.

\* "Others" consists of 3 Social Development (M/P) and 43 Mining and Industrial Development Studies.

Figure 2-4 Classification by Sector and Type of Study



## 2-1-4-2. Trends in Major Sub-sectors

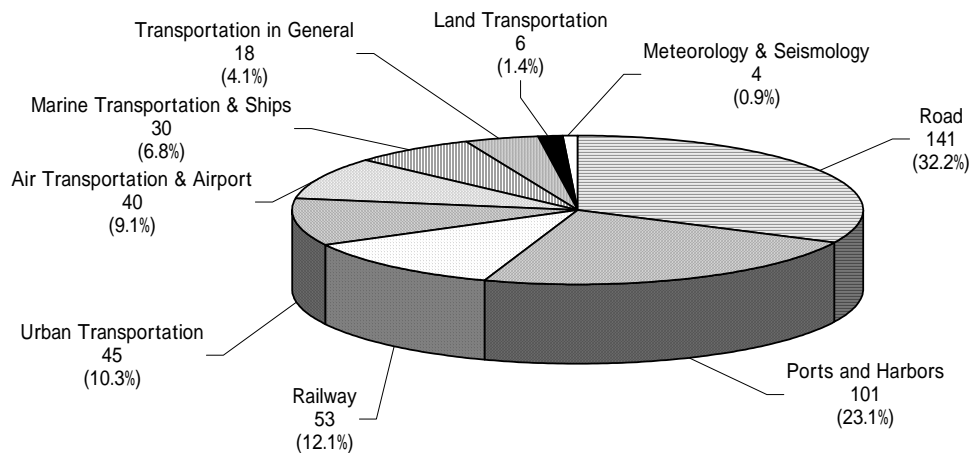
### (1) Transportation

The Transportation sub-sector is further classified into 9 sub-sub-sectors, with 438 studies conducted over the last 30 years. There are particularly large numbers of studies in three sub-sub-sectors: 141 studies in Road (32.9%); 101 in Ports (23.1%); and 53 in railway (12.1%). These three sub-sub-sectors account for nearly 70% of the total studies in this sub-sector. Urban Transportation and Air Transportation & Airport and sub-sub-sectors follow these with 45 and 40 studies respectively.

Table 2-8 Transportation

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Road	141 (32.2%)
Ports and Harbors	101 (23.1%)
Railway	53 (12.1%)
Urban Transportation	45 (10.3%)
Air Transportation & Airport	40 (9.1%)
Marine Transportation & Ships	30 (6.8%)
Transportation in General	18 (4.1%)
Land Transportation	6 (1.4%)
Meteorology & Seismology	4 (0.9%)
Total	438 (100.0%)

Figure 2-5 Transportation (%)



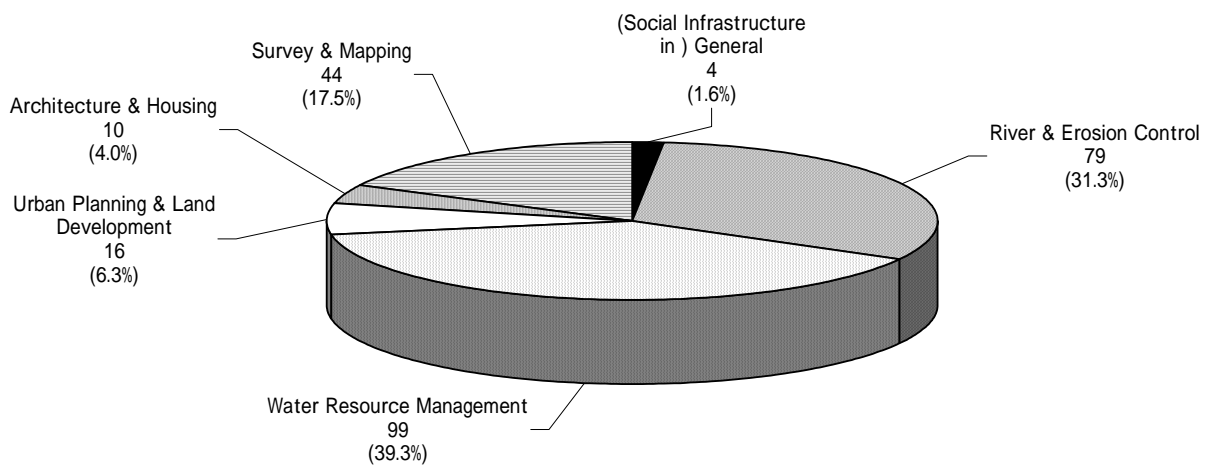
(2) Social Infrastructure

The Social Infrastructure sub-sector comprises 6 sub-sub-sectors, with 252 studies conducted in the last 30 years. Among these sub-sectors, the studies are concentrated in two sub-sub-sectors: 99 in Water Resources development (39.3%) and 79 in River & Erosion Control (31.3%). These two sub-sub-sectors account for about 71% of the total studies in this sub-sector.

Table 2-9 Social Infrastructure

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
(Social Infrastructure in )General	4 (1.6%)
River & Erosion Control	79 (31.3%)
Water Resource Management	99 (39.3%)
Urban Planning & Land Development	16 (6.3%)
Architecture & Housing	10 (4.0%)
Survey & Mapping	44 (17.5%)
Total	252 (100.0%)

Figure 2-6 Social Infrastructure (%)





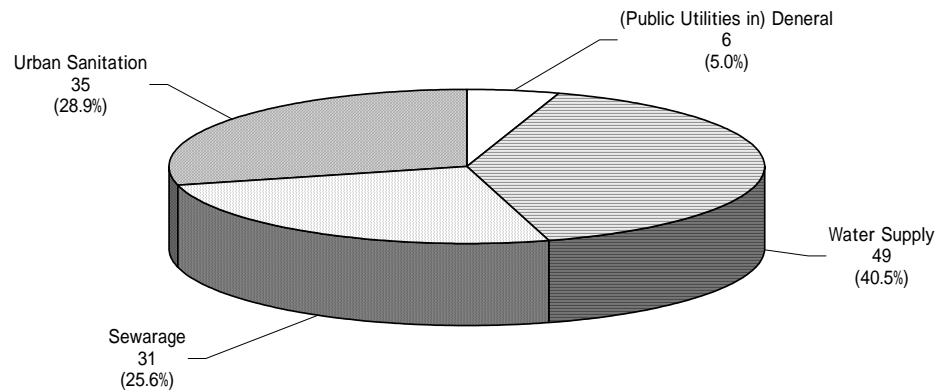
### (3) Public Utilities

The Public Utilities sub-sector is divided into 4 sub-sub-sectors, with 121 studies carried out over the last 30 years. There are 49 studies (40.5%) in Water Supply, 35 (29.1%) studies in Urban Sanitation, and 31 studies (25.6%) in Sewerage.

**Table 2-10 Public Utilities**

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
(Public Utilities in) Deneral	6 (5.0%)
Water Supply	49 (40.5%)
Sewarage	31 (25.6%)
Urban Sanitation	35 (28.9%)
Total	121 (100.0%)

**Figure 2-7Public Utilities (%)**



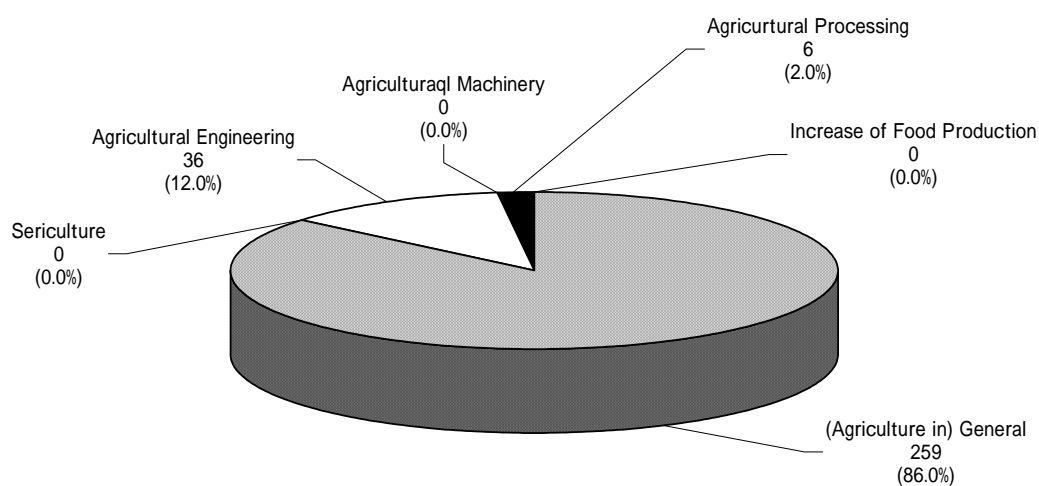
#### (4) Agriculture

The Agriculture sub-sector is classified into 6 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 30 years, 301 studies have been conducted, of which 259 (86.0% 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-sub-sectors.

Table 2-11 Agriculture

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
(Agriculture in) General	259 (86.0%)
Sericulture	0 (0.0%)
Agricultural Engineering	36 (12.0%)
Agricultural Machinery	0 (0.0%)
Agricultural Processing	6 (2.0%)
Agricultural Processing	6 (2.0%)
Increase of Food Production	0 (0.0%)
Total	301 (100.0%)

Figure 2-8 Agriculture (%)



#### (5) Livestock

The Livestock sub-sector is classified into three sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 30 years, only two studies (one in Livestock and one in Livestock processing) have been conducted.

Table 2-12 Livestock

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Livestock	1 (50.0%)
Livestock Processing	1 (50.0%)
Livestock Hygiene	0 (0.0%)
Total	2 (100.0%)

#### (6) Forestry

The Forestry sub-sector is divided into two sub-sub-sectors. All 50 studies in Forestry sub-sector over the last 30 years are for the Forestry & Forestry Conservation.

Table 2-13 Forestry

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Forestry, Forest Conservation	50 (100.0%)
Forestry Processing	0 (0.0%)
Total	50 (100.0%)

#### (7) Fishery

The Fishery sub-sector is also composed of two sub-sub-sectors. All 35 studies in the last 30 years are for the Fishery sub-sub-sector, and no study has been conducted in Fishery Processing.

Table 2-14 Fishery

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Fishery	35 (100.0%)
Fishery Processing	0 (0.0%)
Total	35 (100.0%)

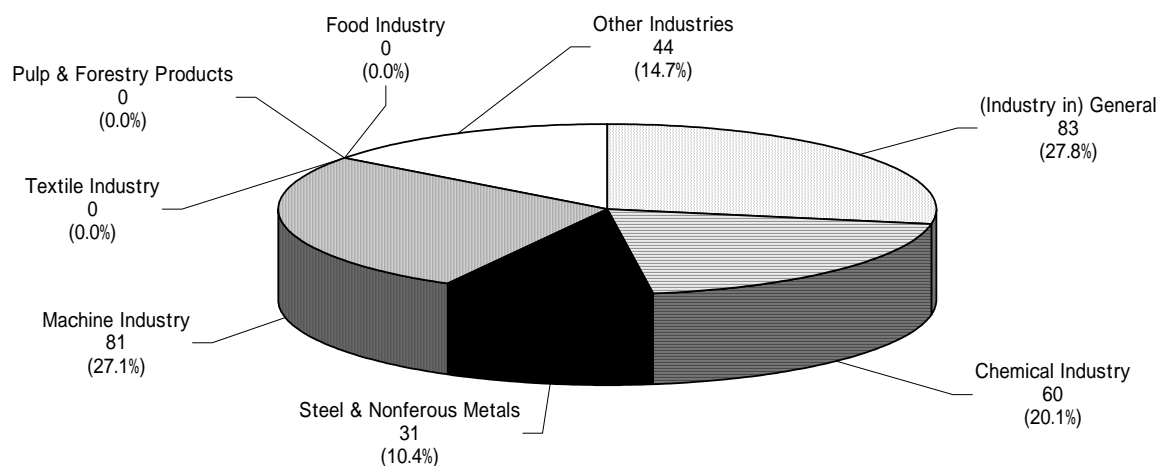
## (8) Industry

Over the last 30 years, 299 studies have been carried out in the Industry sub-sector. There are a large number of studies in three sub-sub-sectors: 83 studies in Industry in General (32.5% of the total), 81 in Machine Industry (31.8%) and 60 in Chemical Industry (23.5%). These three sub-sub-sectors account for about 75% of the total studies in this sub-sector.

Table 2-15 Industry

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
(Industry in) General	83 (32.5%)
Chemical Industry	60 (23.5%)
Steel & Nonferrous Metals	31 (12.2%)
Machine Industry	81 (31.8%)
Textile Industry	0 (0.0%)
Pulp & Forestry Products	0 (0.0%)
Food Industry	0 (0.0%)
Other Industries	44 (17.3%)
Total	255 (100.0%)

Figure 2-9 Industry (%)



(9) Mining

There is only one sub-sub sector in this sector where 21 studies have been carried out over the last 30 years.

Table 2-16 Mining

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Mining	21 (100.0%)
Total	21 (100.0%)

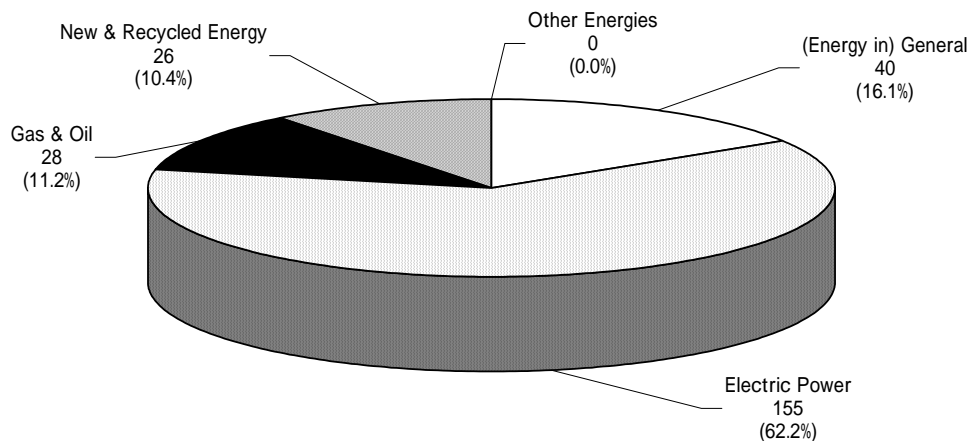
(10) Energy

The Energy sub-sector comprises 5 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 30 years, 249 studies have been conducted. Among them, 155 studies (62.2%) were carried out in the electric power sub-sub-sector, and 40 studies in the Energy in General (16.1%) and 28 studies in the Gas and Oil (11.2%).

Table 2-17 Energy

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
(Energy in) General	40 (16.1%)
Electric Power	155 (62.2%)
Gas & Oil	28 (11.2%)
New & Recycled Energy	26 (10.4%)
Other Energies	0 (0.0%)
Total	249 (100.0%)

Figure 2-10 Energy (%)



### 2-1-4-3. Study Expense

Table 2-18 shows the average expense per single study by region and by sub-sector. The average expense in each region is between 250 and 300 million yen. The expenses in Africa are the highest at the figure 314 million yen.

A breakdown by sub-sector shows that the costly sectors are Social Infrastructure (445 million yen), followed by Social Welfare (437 million yen), Planning & Administration (361 million yen), Forestry (323 million yen), and Health and Medical Care (320 million yen).

Table 2-18 Average Study Expense by Region and Sub-sector

(Unit : 1,000 yen)

Sector		ASIA*2	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Average		
Social Development	Planning & Administration	388,132	304,666	258,613	349,229	127,300	379,265	598,608	361,551		
	Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities	291,030	287,988	345,720	278,498	326,512	249,856	0	293,568	
		Transportation	Road	254,187	306,126	209,499	272,773	792,126	0	241,870	257,826
			Railways	254,313	320,023	135,619	172,982	0	452,927	0	244,703
			Port	235,800	300,535	337,621	224,386	95,878	384,263	0	243,369
			Others	274,494	301,141	117,514	296,045	158,857	431,304	68,808	269,026
			Average	254,699	306,956	200,063	241,547	261,715	317,124	77,670	253,731
		Social Infrastructure	395,755	423,575	598,450	477,708	601,134	341,284	366,096	445,651	
	Communication & Broadcasting	161,722	146,518	141,261	157,196	102,489	0	244,227	158,883		
	Sub-total	266,757	297,987	269,383	268,513	296,714	265,662	131,572	273,289		
	Tourism	262,788	348,233	210,931	313,225	0	168,856	0	285,256		
	Human Resource Development	316,144	91,057	285,744	0	0	0	78,217	246,867		
	Public Health & Medicine	296,593	0	362,839	287,823	0	0	0	320,339		
	Social Welfare	418,720	498,729	0	447,970	0	0	0	436,930		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	237,385	268,092	304,793	286,318	0	291,095	0	258,986	
		Livestock	158,367	97,200	0	0	0	0	0	127,784	
		Forestry	302,850	368,107	354,913	354,557	121,882	412,717	0	323,457	
		Fishery	211,941	307,301	252,136	292,021	202,909	0	0	248,859	
		Average	227,636	260,175	227,961	233,224	81,198	175,953	0	239,772	
Mining & Industrial Development	Mining & Industry	Mining	189,167	319,863	69,763	162,523	54,196	0	0	163,024	
		Industry	103,446	117,998	93,962	120,803	0	197,493	0	108,967	
		Average	146,307	218,931	81,863	141,663	27,098	98,747	0	135,996	
		Energy	192,526	208,401	346,742	205,088	358,569	250,761	0	202,447	
Others *1	177,591	454,568	764,961	404,996	37,663	201,726	0	250,262			
Average	237,436	272,703	314,101	280,003	248,530	288,384	268,684	257,604			

\*1 .Others consists of 3 Social Development Studies and 43 Mining and Industrial Development Studies.

\*2 Asia includes ASEAN and all other Asian countries.

## 2-2. 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 three categories: “In Progress or In Use”, “Delayed”, and “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

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) X 100. They are classified either 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 2,033 completed development studies, 837 studies are in the M/P studies group.

The 348 out of 376 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 92.6%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 127 out of 134 completed studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate 94.8%). In the Mining and Industry Development area, 263 out of 327 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (80.4%).

It can be concluded 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 (Utilization Rate)	348 (92.6%)	127 (94.8%)	263 (80.4%)	738 (88.2%)
Delayed	10	4	45	59
Discontinued or Cancelled	18	3	19	40
Total	376 (100.0%)	134 (100.0%)	327 (100.0%)	837 (100.0%)

## 2-2-1. Utilization Rates by Region

In this section, the utilization rate is analyzed by region. The utilization rate in the ASEAN region is 92.5%, which is much higher than the average rate of 88.2%. At the Central & South America, the rate is 88.5%. In Middle East, the rate is 84.4% and in Africa 85.4%.

It seems difficult to analyze the rates of Oceania, Europe, and multiple countries, where few development studies have been conducted.

**Table 2-20 Utilization Rate by Region**

Present Status	Asia			Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
	ASEAN	Other Asia	Sub total							
In Progress or In Use	246	184	430	65	82	123	8	22	8	738
(Utilization Rate)	(92.5%)	(84.4%)	(88.8%)	(84.4%)	(85.4%)	(88.5%)	(80.0%)	(95.7%)	(100.0%)	(88.2%)
Delayed	10	28	38	5	6	8	1	1	0	59
Discontinued or Cancelled	10	6	16	7	8	8	1	0	0	40
Total	266	218	484	77	96	139	10	23	8	837
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

## 2-2-2. Utilization Rates by Country

As mentioned above, ASEAN countries have the highest utilization rate at 92.5%.

In ASEAN, the utilization rates of each country where more than 10 studies were conducted are; Indonesia (94.9%), Lao PDR (90.0%), Malaysia (93.1%), Philippines (88.3%), Thailand (94.4%) and Viet Nam (100.0%).

There are other 14 countries where more than 10 studies were carried out. The utilization rates of these countries are; China (84.0%), Mongolia (90.0%), Nepal (90.0%) Sri Lanka (93.8%), Egypt (81.8%), Oman (90.9%), Kenya (92.9%), Tanzania (84.6%), Argentina (100.0%), Bolivia (75.0 %), Brazil (100.0%), Colombia (86.7%), Mexico (81.3%), Paraguay (92.9%).



Table 2-21 Utilization Rate by Country

		In Progress or In Use	(Utilization Rate)	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
ASEAN	Brunei	1	(33.3%)	0	2	3 (100.0%)
	Cambodia	6	(100.0%)	0	0	6 (100.0%)
	Indonesia	74	(94.9%)	2	2	78 (100.0%)
	Lao PDR	9	(90.0%)	1	0	10 (100.0%)
	Malaysia	27	(93.1%)	1	1	29 (100.0%)
	Myanmar	3	(75.0%)	1	0	4 (100.0%)
	Philippines	53	(88.3%)	5	2	60 (100.0%)
	Singapore	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	Thailand	51	(94.4%)	0	3	54 (100.0%)
	Vietnam	19	(100.0%)	0	0	19 (100.0%)
	Sub-total (Average)	246	(92.5%)	10	10	266 (100.0%)
Other Asian Countries	China	121	(84.0%)	19	4	144 (100.0%)
	Korea	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	Mongolia	9	(90.0%)	1	0	10 (100.0%)
	Bangladesh	3	(60.0%)	1	1	5 (100.0%)
	Bhutan	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	India	2	(50.0%)	1	1	4 (100.0%)
	Nepal	9	(90.0%)	1	0	10 (100.0%)
	Pakistan	7	(87.5%)	1	0	8 (100.0%)
	Sri Lanka	15	(93.8%)	1	0	16 (100.0%)
	Armenia	0	(0.0%)	1	0	1 (100.0%)
	Azerbaijan	2	(66.7%)	1	0	3 (100.0%)
	Georgia	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Kyrgyz	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4 (100.0%)
	Kazakhstan	2	(66.7%)	1	0	3 (100.0%)
	Uzbekistan	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	East Timor	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Afghanistan	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
Sub-total (Average)	185	(84.5%)	28	6	219 (100.0%)	
Middle East	United Arab Emirates	1	(50.0%)	1	0	2 (100.0%)
	Egypt	9	(81.8%)	2	0	11 (100.0%)
	Iran	7	(100.0%)	0	0	7 (100.0%)
	Iraq	0	(0.0%)	0	3	3 (100.0%)
	Jordan	9	(100.0%)	0	0	9 (100.0%)
	Lebanon	0	(0.0%)	0	1	1 (100.0%)
	Morocco	6	(100.0%)	0	0	6 (100.0%)
	Oman	10	(90.9%)	1	0	11 (100.0%)
	Saudi Arabia	4	(66.7%)	0	2	6 (100.0%)
	Syria	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	Tunisia	8	(100.0%)	0	0	8 (100.0%)
	Turkey	5	(71.4%)	1	1	7 (100.0%)
	Yemen	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
Sub-total (Average)	64	(84.2%)	5	7	76 (100.0%)	

		In Progress or In Use	(Utilization Rate)	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
Africa	Angola	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Benin	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Burkina Faso	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Botswana	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Congo	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Cote D'Ivoire	0	(0.0%)	1	0	1 (100.0%)
	Cape Verde	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Ethiopia	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	Gabon	0	(0.0%)	0	1	1 (100.0%)
	Ghana	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	Guinea	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Gambia	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Kenya	13	(92.9%)	0	1	14 (100.0%)
	Liberia	0	(0.0%)	0	1	1 (100.0%)
	Madagascar	1	(50.0%)	0	1	2 (100.0%)
	Mali	4	(80.0%)	1	0	5 (100.0%)
	Mozambique	5	(100.0%)	0	0	5 (100.0%)
	Mauritania	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Mauritius	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Malawi	5	(83.3%)	1	0	6 (100.0%)
	Namibia	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Niger	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4 (100.0%)
	Nigeria	0	(0.0%)	0	3	3 (100.0%)
	Rwanda	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Senegal	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4 (100.0%)
	Swaziland	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Tanzania	11	(84.6%)	1	1	13 (100.0%)
	Uganda	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	South Africa	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Zambia	5	(100.0%)	0	0	5 (100.0%)
Zimbabwe	4	(66.7%)	2	0	6 (100.0%)	
Sub-total (Average)		82	(85.4%)	6	8	96 (100.0%)

	In Progress or In Use	(Utilization Rate)	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total	
Central and South America	Argentina	12	(100.0%)	0	0	12 (100.0%)
	Bolivia	9	(75.0%)	3	0	12 (100.0%)
	Brazil	13	(100.0%)	0	0	13 (100.0%)
	Chile	9	(100.0%)	0	0	9 (100.0%)
	Colombia	13	(86.7%)	1	1	15 (100.0%)
	Costa Rica	3	(75.0%)	0	1	4 (100.0%)
	Cuba	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Dominican Republic	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Ecuador	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	Guatemala	7	(100.0%)	0	0	7 (100.0%)
	Guyana	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Honduras	7	(87.5%)	0	1	8 (100.0%)
	Mexico	13	(81.3%)	1	2	16 (100.0%)
	Nicaragua	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Panama	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	Peru	4	(80.0%)	1	0	5 (100.0%)
	Paraguay	13	(92.9%)	0	1	14 (100.0%)
	El Salvador	5	(83.3%)	0	1	6 (100.0%)
	Uruguay	3	(75.0%)	1	0	4 (100.0%)
	Venezuela	1	(33.3%)	1	1	3 (100.0%)
	Sub-total (Average)	123	(88.5%)	8	8	139 (100.0%)
Oceania	Republic of the Fiji Islands	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4 (100.0%)
	Kiribati	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Palau	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Papua New Guinea	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Solomon Islands	0	(0.0%)	1	0	1 (100.0%)
	Tonga	0	(0.0%)	0	1	1 (100.0%)
	Sub-total (Average)	8	(80.0%)	1	1	10 (100.0%)
Europe	Bulgaria	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Greece	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Hungary	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3 (100.0%)
	Macedonia	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Poland	5	(100.0%)	0	0	5 (100.0%)
	Portugal	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Romania	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Slovakia	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Latvia	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Lithuania	0	(0.0%)	1	0	1 (100.0%)
	Slovenia	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Sub-total (Average)	22	(95.7%)	1	0	23 (100.0%)
Multiple countries	8	(100.0%)	0	0	8 (100.0%)	
Total (Average)	738	(88.2%)	59	40	837 (100.0%)	

### 2-2-3. Utilization Rates by Study Type

100 out of 111 studies in Basic Studies are well utilized, and the utilization rate is 91.0%, which is the highest of all study types. For M/P, 497 out of 553 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (89.9%). The rate for the Chinese Factory Study is 81.2%, and the rate for other studies is 80.4%.

It can be concluded that the results of the Development Studies have been well utilized in all types of study.

**Table 2-22 Utilization Rate by Study Type**

Present Status	M/P	Basic Study	Chinese Factory	Others *	Total
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	497 (89.9%)	101 (91.0%)	95 (81.2%)	45 (80.4%)	738 (88.2%)
Delayed	33	4	19	3	59
Discontinued or Cancelled	23	6	3	8	40
Total	553 (100.0%)	111 (100.0%)	117 (100.0%)	56 (100.0%)	837 (100.0%)

\* Others consist 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.

### 2-2-4. Utilization Rates by Sector

As described before (Table 2-19), the Social Development area has had 376 studies out of completed 837 M/P studies with the utilization rate of 92.6%. 134 studies have been conducted in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development area with a utilization rate of 94.8%, and 327 studies in the Mining and Industrial development area with the utilization rate of 80.4%.

In the Social Infrastructure sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector of the Social Development area, 110 out of 122 studies are “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate of 90.2%). In the Transportation sub-sector 103 out of 112 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (92.0%). In the Agriculture sub-sector, 75 of 78 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (96.2%). The largest sub-sector in the Mining and Industrial development area is the Industry sub-sector where 163 out of 204 studies are “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 79.9%.

**Table 2-23 Utilization Rate by Sector**

Present Status	Social Development												
	Planning & Administration	Public Utilities	Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Commerce & Trade	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medicine	Social Welfare
			Road	Railways	Port	Others	Sub-total						
In Progress or In Use	79	11	25	14	15	49	103	110	17	8	7	6	4
(Utilization Rate)	(97.5%)	(91.7%)	(96.2%)	(93.3%)	(88.2%)	(90.7%)	(92.0%)	(90.2%)	(94.4%)	(88.9%)	(100.0%)	(75.0%)	(100.0%)
Delayed	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	0	2	0
Discontinued or Cancelled	1	0	1	1	2	3	7	9	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

Present Status	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery					Mining & Industry				Others *	Total
	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery	Sub-total	Mining	Industry	Energy	Sub-total		
In Progress or In Use	75	0	33	19	127	9	163	59	231	35	738
(Utilization Rate)	(96.2%)	-	(94.3%)	(90.5%)	(94.8%)	(81.8%)	(79.9%)	(77.6%)	(79.4%)	(89.7%)	(88.2%)
Delayed	3	0	1	0	4	1	32	10	43	2	59
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	1	2	3	1	9	7	17	2	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>837</b>
	(100.0%)	-	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

\* "Others" consists of 3 social development studies, and 36 mining and industrial development studies.

### 2-3. 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 4 categories; "Completed or in Progress", "Under Promotion", "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 2,033 development studies completed, 1,196 belong to the F/S studies group. In the Social Development area, 448 of 657 studies are "Completed or In Progress" with the realization rate of 68.2%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development area, 149 out of 254 studies are "Completed or In Progress" with the realization rate of 58.7%. In the Mining and Industry development area, 111 out of 285 studies are "Completed or In Progress" with the realization rate of 38.9%.

**Table 2-24 Realization Rate by Sector**

Present Status		Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	169	62	68	299
	Partially Completed	117	44	11	172
	Under Implementation	117	36	16	169
	In Process	45	7	16	68
	Sub-Total	448	149	111	708
	(Rate of Realization)	(68.2%)	(58.7%)	(38.9%)	(59.2%)
Under Promotion		129	58	39	226
Delayed or Suspended		26	18	85	129
Discontinued or Cancelled		54	29	50	133
Total		657 (100.0%)	254 (100.0%)	285 (100.0%)	1,196 (100.0%)

### 2-3-1. Realization Rates by Region

The realization rate in Asia is 63.6%, which is higher than the average utilization rate of 59.2% of all studies in the F/S studies group. In ASEAN, the realization rate is 64.2%, which is the highest of all the regions. This is followed by the Other Asia (62.3%), Middle East (62.0%), Africa (50.0%), and Central and South America (48.3%).

It is difficult to analyze the realization rate for Oceania, Europe, and multiple countries where few Development Studies have been carried out.

**Table 2-25 Realization Rate by Region**

Present Status		Asia			Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
		ASEAN	Other Asia	Sub-total							
Completed or In Progress	Completed	154	54	208	28	33	26	4	0	0	299
	Partially Completed	71	28	99	21	12	30	3	6	1	172
	Under Implementation	72	30	102	30	9	21	1	4	2	169
	In Process	27	15	42	6	7	10	0	3	0	68
	Sub-Total	324	127	451	85	61	87	8	13	3	708
	(Rate of Realization)	(64.2%)	(62.3%)	(63.6%)	(62.0%)	(50.0%)	(48.3%)	(44.4%)	(52.0%)	(60.0%)	(59.2%)
Under Promotion		76	39	115	25	26	49	3	7	1	226
Delayed or Suspended		39	25	64	17	20	20	3	5	0	129
Discontinued or Cancelled		66	13	79	10	15	24	4	0	1	133
Total		505	204	709	137	122	180	18	25	5	1,196
		(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

### 2-3-2. Realization Rates by Country

As stated above, ASEAN has the highest realization rate of all the regions. There are 7 countries in ASEAN where more than 10 Development Studies were completed with the realization rate of over 60%, namely, Cambodia (64.3%), Indonesia (62.1%), Lao PDR (62.5%), Malaysia (64.7%), Philippines (61.8%), Thailand (70.2%), and Viet Nam (75.0%).

There are other 9 countries that have more than 10 completed studies with realization rate of over 60%. These are China (realization rate: 75.5%), Mongolia (72.7%), Bangladesh (61.5%), Sri Lanka (71.4%), Egypt (75.6%), Tanzania (68.4%), Colombia (63.6%), Panama (60.0%), Paraguay (71.4%)

Table 2-26 Realization Rate by Country

Present Status	Completed or In Progress						Under Promotion	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total		
	Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Sub-Total	(Rate of Realization)						
ASEAN	Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0%)	0	1	0	1	(100.0%)
	Cambodia	1	4	3	1	9	(64.3%)	2	3	0	14	(100.0%)
	Indonesia	59	16	17	9	101	(61.2%)	32	15	17	165	(100.0%)
	Lao PDR	6	1	2	1	10	(62.5%)	4	2	0	16	(100.0%)
	Malaysia	16	10	7	0	33	(64.7%)	5	2	11	51	(100.0%)
	Myanmar	6	0	1	0	7	(53.8%)	2	0	4	13	(100.0%)
	Philippines	25	17	17	9	68	(61.8%)	18	8	16	110	(100.0%)
	Singapore	0	1	1	0	2	(66.7%)	0	0	1	3	(100.0%)
	Thailand	41	19	11	2	73	(70.2%)	7	7	17	104	(100.0%)
	Vietnam	0	3	13	5	21	(75.0%)	6	1	0	28	(100.0%)
Other Asian Countries	China	19	9	9	3	40	(75.5%)	6	6	1	53	(100.0%)
	Korea	3	0	0	0	3	(75.0%)	1	0	0	4	(100.0%)
	Mongolia	3	2	3	0	8	(72.7%)	3	0	0	11	(100.0%)
	Bangladesh	8	2	4	2	16	(61.5%)	6	3	1	26	(100.0%)
	Bhutan	1	0	0	0	1	(25.0%)	2	1	0	4	(100.0%)
	India	1	1	3	1	6	(37.5%)	4	1	5	16	(100.0%)
	Maldives	1	0	0	0	1	(50.0%)	0	1	0	2	(100.0%)
	Nepal	6	7	0	0	13	(54.2%)	4	5	2	24	(100.0%)
	Pakistan	5	5	2	1	13	(54.2%)	3	6	2	24	(100.0%)
	Sri Lanka	7	2	5	6	20	(71.4%)	5	1	2	28	(100.0%)
	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0%)	1	0	0	1	(100.0%)
	Kazakhstan	0	0	1	1	2	(33.3%)	3	1	0	6	(100.0%)
	Uzbekistan	0	0	1	1	2	(66.7%)	1	0	0	3	(100.0%)
East Timor	0	0	2	0	2	(100.0%)	0	0	0	2	(100.0%)	
Middle East	United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	0	1	(25.0%)	0	3	0	4	(100.0%)
	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0%)	0	3	1	4	(100.0%)
	Egypt	15	10	5	1	31	(75.6%)	6	0	4	41	(100.0%)
	Iran	0	1	2	0	3	(42.9%)	3	1	0	7	(100.0%)
	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0%)	0	0	1	1	(100.0%)
	Jordan	2	1	5	0	8	(88.9%)	1	0	0	9	(100.0%)
	Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	(0.0%)	2	0	0	2	(100.0%)
	Morocco	0	2	1	0	3	(42.9%)	3	1	0	7	(100.0%)
	Oman	2	1	3	0	6	(66.7%)	0	3	0	9	(100.0%)
	Parestine	0	1	0	0	1	(100.0%)	0	0	0	1	(100.0%)
	Qatar	1	0	0	0	1	(100.0%)	0	0	0	1	(100.0%)
	Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	1	(50.0%)	0	0	1	2	(100.0%)
	Sudan	2	0	1	0	3	(60.0%)	0	1	1	5	(100.0%)
	Syria	0	2	4	0	6	(54.5%)	4	1	0	11	(100.0%)
	Tunisia	1	2	3	0	6	(85.7%)	0	1	0	7	(100.0%)
Turkey	0	1	6	5	12	(57.1%)	5	2	2	21	(100.0%)	
Yemen	3	0	0	0	3	(60.0%)	1	1	0	5	(100.0%)	



Present Status	Completed or In Progress					Under Promotion	Delayed or Suspende d	Discontin ued or Cancelled	Total
	Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization )				
Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	1	0	0	1 (100.0%)
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	1	0	0	1 (100.0%)
Congo	1	0	0	0	1 (33.3%)	0	2	0	3 (100.0%)
Cote D'Ivoire	0	0	1	0	1 (25.0%)	1	1	1	4 (100.0%)
Cameroon	0	0	0	1	1 (33.3%)	0	1	1	3 (100.0%)
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	1 (100.0%)	0	0	0	1 (100.0%)
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	1	0	0	1 (100.0%)
Ethiopia	1	0	0	0	1 (20.0%)	3	1	0	5 (100.0%)
Ghana	1	0	1	0	2 (50.0%)	1	0	1	4 (100.0%)
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	2	0	1	3 (100.0%)
Kenya	5	1	3	0	9 (50.0%)	6	1	2	18 (100.0%)
Liberia	1	0	0	0	1 (100.0%)	0	0	0	1 (100.0%)
Madagascar	3	0	1	1	5 (83.3%)	1	0	0	6 (100.0%)
Mali	1	1	0	0	2 (66.7%)	0	0	1	3 (100.0%)
Mauritania	0	0	1	0	1 (50.0%)	1	0	0	2 (100.0%)
Mauritius	1	0	0	0	1 (20.0%)	2	0	2	5 (100.0%)
Malawi	2	0	0	1	3 (100.0%)	0	0	0	3 (100.0%)
Niger	1	0	0	0	1 (25.0%)	2	1	0	4 (100.0%)
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	1 (50.0%)	0	0	1	2 (100.0%)
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0	1	0	1 (100.0%)
Senegal	1	1	0	1	3 (50.0%)	1	1	1	6 (100.0%)
Sierra Leone	0	1	0	0	1 (50.0%)	0	1	0	2 (100.0%)
Santome and Principe	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0	1	0	1 (100.0%)
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	1	1	1	3 (100.0%)
Tanzania	6	4	1	2	13 (68.4%)	2	2	2	19 (100.0%)
Uganda	1	1	0	0	2 (66.7%)	0	1	0	3 (100.0%)
Zambia	4	0	1	1	6 (66.7%)	0	3	0	9 (100.0%)
Zimbabwe	3	2	0	0	5 (62.5%)	0	2	1	8 (100.0%)

Present Status	Completed or In Progress					Under Promotion	Delayed or Suspende d	Discontin ued or Cancelled	Total	
	Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implement ation	In Process	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization )					
Central and South America	Argentina	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	1	1	3	5 (100.0%)
	Bolivia	3	6	0	1	10 (58.8%)	4	2	1	17 (100.0%)
	Brazil	2	1	2	1	6 (46.2%)	6	0	1	13 (100.0%)
	Chile	2	1	2	0	5 (62.5%)	3	0	0	8 (100.0%)
	Colombia	2	3	1	1	7 (63.6%)	0	3	1	11 (100.0%)
	Costa Rica	0	2	1	0	3 (33.3%)	3	2	1	9 (100.0%)
	Dominican Republic	4	0	1	0	5 (45.5%)	4	1	1	11 (100.0%)
	Ecuador	0	0	3	0	3 (30.0%)	2	2	3	10 (100.0%)
	Grenada	0	0	1	0	1 (100.0%)	0	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Guatemala	1	3	2	0	6 (54.5%)	4	1	0	11 (100.0%)
	Honduras	1	2	0	0	3 (27.3%)	5	1	2	11 (100.0%)
	Jamaica	0	0	1	0	1 (50.0%)	0	0	1	2 (100.0%)
	Mexico	4	0	1	2	7 (58.3%)	1	0	4	12 (100.0%)
	Nicaragua	0	2	1	0	3 (50.0%)	3	0	0	6 (100.0%)
	Panama	0	5	1	0	6 (60.0%)	2	1	1	10 (100.0%)
	Peru	0	2	2	2	6 (46.2%)	3	2	2	13 (100.0%)
	Paraguay	5	3	1	1	10 (71.4%)	2	1	1	14 (100.0%)
	El Salvador	0	0	0	2	2 (50.0%)	2	0	0	4 (100.0%)
	Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	1	1	0	2 (100.0%)
	Uruguay	1	0	0	0	1 (25.0%)	1	1	1	4 (100.0%)
Venezuela	1	0	1	0	2 (33.3%)	2	1	1	6 (100.0%)	
Oceania	Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	2	0	0	2 (100.0%)
	Republic of the Fiji Islands	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	0	2	0	2 (100.0%)
	Kiribati	0	0	1	0	1 (100.0%)	0	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Papua New Guinea	2	1	0	0	3 (42.9%)	1	1	2	7 (100.0%)
	Solomon Islands	0	2	0	0	2 (50.0%)	0	0	2	4 (100.0%)
	Samoa	2	0	0	0	2 (100.0%)	0	0	0	2 (100.0%)
Europe	Albania	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	1	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Bulgaria	0	1	2	1	4 (100.0%)	0	0	0	4 (100.0%)
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	1	1	0	2 (100.0%)
	Czechoslovakia	0	1	0	0	1 (100.0%)	0	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Hungary	0	1	0	0	1 (25.0%)	2	1	0	4 (100.0%)
	Poland	0	2	0	0	2 (66.7%)	0	1	0	3 (100.0%)
	Romania	0	0	2	1	3 (42.9%)	2	2	0	7 (100.0%)
	Croatia	0	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)	1	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Lithuania	0	1	0	0	1 (100.0%)	0	0	0	1 (100.0%)
	Moldova	0	0	0	1	1 (100.0%)	0	0	0	1 (100.0%)
Multiple countries	0	1	2	0	3 (60.0%)	1	0	1	5 (100.0%)	
<b>Total (Average)</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>708 (59.2%)</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,196 (100.0%)</b>	

2-3-3. Realization Rates by Study Type

34 out of 41 D/D studies have been classified as “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 82.9%. Due to the nature of the studies, the realization rate for D/D studies is high.

226 out of 359 M/P + F/S studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 63.0%.

448 out of 796 F/S studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 56.3%.

There are many F/S and M/P + F/S studies classified as being in the category of “Under Promotion”. For F/S studies, the rate of studies “Under Promotion” in total studies is 13.6%. For M/P + F/S studies, the rate is 31.5%.

Table 2-27 Realization Rate by Type of Study

Present Status		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	49	241	9	299
	Partially Completed	78	90	4	172
	Under Implementation	72	84	13	169
	In Process	27	33	8	68
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	226 (63.0%)	448 (56.3%)	34 (82.9%)	708 (59.2%)
Under Promotion		113 (31.5%)	108 (13.6%)	5 (12.2%)	226 (18.9%)
Delayed or Suspended		13 (3.6%)	115 (14.4%)	1 (2.4%)	129 (10.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		7 (1.9%)	125 (15.7%)	1 (2.4%)	133 (11.1%)
Total		359 (100.0%)	796 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)	1,196 (100.0%)

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

2-3-4. Realization Rates by Sector

As stated above (Table 2-24), out of 1,196 completed studies in the F/S study group, 657 are in the Social Development area, 254 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 285 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area. The realization rates are 68.2%, 58.7%, and 38.9%, respectively.

Looking at the studies of all the sub-sectors in which more than 50 studies conducted, the realization rate of each sub-sector are; the Communications and Broadcasting sub-sector has the highest realization rate of 83.3%, followed by the Transportation sub-sector (68.9%), Road (76.5%), Port (69.0%), Public Works and Utilities (68.8%), Social

Infrastructure (61.5%), Agriculture (59.2%), Industry (41.1%) and Energy (38.7%).

The average realization rate in the Social Development area is 68.1%. The average realization rates in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development is 59.2% and Mining and Industrial Development is 38.8%.

There are, however, many studies classified as “Under Promotion” or “Delayed or Suspended” in these development study areas (rates for the “Under Promotion” or “Delayed or Suspended” categories; Social Development area: 23.7%, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area: 30.0%, Mining and Industrial Development area: 43.5%). Therefore, it is expected that these realization rates should be improved if these studies make progress into the implementation stage.

Table 2-28 Realization Rate by Sector

Present Status		Social Development													
		Planning & Administration	Public Works & Utilities	Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Commerce & Trade	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medicine	Social Welfare	Sub-total
Road	Railways			Port	Others	Sub-total									
Completed or In Progress	Completed	2	23	34	10	19	19	82	23	37	1	0	0	0	168
	Partially Completed	1	20	24	7	15	20	66	21	6	3	0	0	0	117
	Under Implementation	5	25	22	1	16	15	54	24	2	5	1	0	1	117
	In Process	2	7	8	1	8	5	22	12	0	1	0	0	1	45
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	10 (66.7%)	75 (68.8%)	88 (76.5%)	19 (50.0%)	58 (69.0%)	59 (67.0%)	224 (68.9%)	80 (61.5%)	45 (83.3%)	10 (71.4%)	1 (100.0%)	0 -	2 (25.0%)	447 (68.1%)
Under Promotion		5 (33.3%)	24 (22.0%)	15 (13.0%)	7 (18.4%)	18 (21.4%)	13 (14.8%)	53 (16.3%)	35 (26.9%)	3 (5.6%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	6 (75.0%)	129 (19.7%)
Delayed or Suspended		0 (0.0%)	8 (7.3%)	4 (3.5%)	1 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (5.7%)	10 (3.1%)	8 (6.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	26 (4.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	2 (1.8%)	8 (7.0%)	11 (28.9%)	8 (9.5%)	11 (12.5%)	38 (11.7%)	7 (5.4%)	6 (11.1%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	54 (8.2%)
Total		15 (100.0%)	109 (100.0%)	115 (100.0%)	38 (100.0%)	84 (100.0%)	88 (100.0%)	325 (100.0%)	130 (100.0%)	54 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 -	8 (100.0%)	656 (100.0%)

Present Status		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery					Mining & Industry				Others *	Total
		Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery	Sub-total	Mining	Industry	Energy	Sub-total		
Completed or In Progress	Completed	57	0	3	2	62	2	32	34	68	0	299
	Partially Completed	39	0	1	4	44	0	4	5	9	2	172
	Under Implementation	30	0	5	1	36	0	3	12	15	1	169
	In Process	6	0	1	0	7	0	0	16	16	0	68
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	132 (59.2%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (66.7%)	7 (50.0%)	149 (58.7%)	2 (20.0%)	39 (41.1%)	67 (38.7%)	108 (38.8%)	3 (42.9%)	708 (59.2%)
Under Promotion		49 (22.0%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (13.3%)	6 (42.9%)	58 (22.8%)	1 (10.0%)	5 (5.3%)	31 (17.9%)	37 (13.3%)	2 (28.6%)	226 (18.9%)
Delayed or Suspended		16 (7.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (7.1%)	4 (40.0%)	26 (27.4%)	54 (31.2%)	84 (30.2%)	1 (14.3%)	129 (10.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		26 (11.7%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (7.1%)	29 (11.4%)	3 (30.0%)	25 (26.3%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (10.1%)	1 (14.3%)	133 (11.1%)
Total		223 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	254 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	95 (100.0%)	173 (100.0%)	278 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	1,196 (100.0%)

\* The seven 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 FY1994, 1998-FY2003)**

### CHAPTER 3. An Overview of Development Studies

(Social development & agriculture, forestry and fishery development area: studies completed in FY 1998 - FY 2003)

This follow-up study covers 2,033 Development Studies completed from FY 1974 to FY 2003, in the social development, agriculture, forestry and fishery development, and mining and industrial development areas.

This chapter will focus on the development studies in the social development area and agriculture, forestry and fishery development areas. The present status of 362 studies completed in the last six years (FY 1998 to FY 2003) and 64 studies that was completed 10years ago (FY 1994) are analyzed. The analysis is based on the criteria introduced in Chapter 1.

#### 3-1. Status of Completed Studies in the M/P Studies Group

Regarding the M/P studies group, 154 out of 164 studies are completed from FY 1998 to FY 2003, and classified as “In Progress or In Use” with a utilization rate of 93.9%. Regarding the studies completed in 1994, 19 out of 20 (95.0%) are classified as “In Progress or In Use”.

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**

Completion Year	In Progress or In Use	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
1994	19 (95.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	20 (100.0%)
1998	25 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (100.0%)
1999	23 (95.8%)	1 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (100.0%)
2000	24 (92.3%)	2 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (100.0%)
2001	33 (91.7%)	3 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (100.0%)
2002	29 (93.5%)	2 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (100.0%)
2003	20 (90.9%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.5%)	22 (100.0%)
Total (1998 to 2003)	154 (93.9%)	9 (5.5%)	1 (0.6%)	164 (100.0%)

### 3-1-1. 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, 81 out of 87 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”; the utilization rate of 93.1%.

In Central and South America and Africa, the utilization rates are 96.3% and 95.0% respectively, higher than the average utilization rate.

In general, regarding the average utilization rate of 94.0, it could be 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	Other Asia	Sub-total		
In Progress or In Use	51 (92.7%)	30 (93.8%)	81 (93.1%)	13 (86.7%)	38 (95.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	4 (7.3%)	2 (6.3%)	6 (6.9%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (2.5%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (2.5%)
Total	55 (100.0%)	32 (100.0%)	87 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	40 (100.0%)

Present Status	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
In Progress or In Use	26 (96.3%)	3 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	173 (94.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (4.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.1%)
Total	27 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	184 (100.0%)

### 3-1-2. Status of the M/P Studies Group by Study Type

Analyzing utilization rates by study type, we see that 143 out of 153 M/P studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” (utilization rate 93.5%). Utilization rates are 100.0% for basic studies, 80.0% for other studies.

It can be concluded that all types of studies have been utilized effectively.

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

Present Status	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
In Progress or In Use	143 (93.5%)	26 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	173 (94.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	8 (5.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	9 (4.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	2 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.1%)
Total	153 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	184 (100.0%)

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

Out of total 184 development studies, there are 143 studies in the Social Development area and 41 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. The utilization rate for the Social Development area is 93.0%, whereas 97.6% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. Both rates are above 90%, which is deemed to be quite high.

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

Present Status	Social Development			
	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Sub-total
In Progress or In Use	108 (92.3%)	21 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	133 (93.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	7 (6.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	8 (5.6%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.4%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>117 (100.0%)</b>	<b>21 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5 (100.0%)</b>	<b>143 (100.0%)</b>

Present Status	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery				Total
	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Sub-total	
In Progress or In Use	35 (97.2%)	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (97.6%)	173 (94.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.4%)	9 (4.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5 (500.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>41 (100.0%)</b>	<b>184 (100.0%)</b>



In the Social Development area, the utilization rates for the Planning & Administration, Transportation, and Social Infrastructure sub-sectors, all of which include more than 20 studies, are 97.4%, 92.9%, and 92.9% respectively. These utilization rates are very high.

In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, the utilization rates are 96.3% for Agriculture and 100.0% for Forestry and Fishery although the number of studies in the areas of Forestry and Fishery are few.

**Table 3-5 Utilization Status of the M/P Studies Group by Sub-sector**

Present Status	Planning & Administration	Public Works & Utilities								
		Public Utilities	Transportation						Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting
			Road	Railways	Port	Air Transportation & Airport	Others	Sub-total		
In Progress or In Use	38 (97.4%)	5 (83.3%)	8 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	11 (84.6%)	26 (92.9%)	39 (92.9%)	5 (100.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (2.6%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)	2 (7.1%)	1 (2.4%)	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%)	2 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>39 (100.0%)</b>	<b>6 (100.0%)</b>	<b>8 (100.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>5 (100.0%)</b>	<b>2 (100.0%)</b>	<b>13 (100.0%)</b>	<b>28 (100.0%)</b>	<b>42 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5 (100.0%)</b>

Present Status	Commerce & Trade	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medicine	Social Welfare	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery				Others *	Total
					Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery		
In Progress or In Use	2 (66.7%)	7 (100.0%)	6 (75.0%)	4 (100.0%)	26 (96.3%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	173 (94.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (4.9%)
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%)	2 (1.1%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 (100.0%)</b>	<b>7 (100.0%)</b>	<b>8 (100.0%)</b>	<b>4 (100.0%)</b>	<b>27 (100.0%)</b>	<b>0 (0.0%)</b>	<b>9 (100.0%)</b>	<b>5 (100.0%)</b>	<b>1 (100.0%)</b>	<b>184 (100.0%)</b>

### 3-1-4. Status of Studies “In Progress or In Use”

#### 3-1-4-1. Details of Studies “In Progress or In Use”

As mentioned above (Table 3-3), 173 out of 184 studies in the M/P studies group are classified as “In Progress or In Use.” Table 3-6 shows the details of these 174 studies.

Regarding the 174 studies classified as “In Progress or In Use”, there are 63 studies in which the recommended project are realized and have already been funded (36.4 % of the total). Especially regarding M/P studies, 57 out of 143 M/P studies (39.9% of the total M/P studies) are realized. Since basic studies focus on creation of basic data, maps, and topographic surveys rather than proposal of concrete projects, the number of studies classified in “Fund Procurement” (15.4%) is smaller than M/P studies.

52 studies (30.1% of the total) have been incorporated in national development policy/plans. Especially with regard to basic studies, 19 out of 26 studies (73.1%) seem to be incorporated in national plans and development projects in some ways. According to replied questionnaires, 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, 44 studies (25.4%) have led to technical cooperation activities.

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

Details	M/P	Basic Studies	Others	Total
Subsequent Studies	47 (32.9%)	4 (15.4%)	1 (25.0%)	52 (30.1%)
Fund Procurement	57 (39.9%)	4 (15.4%)	2 (50.0%)	63 (36.4%)
Japan's Technical Cooperation	37 (25.9%)	6 (23.1%)	1 (25.0%)	44 (25.4%)
National Development Policy/Plans	30 (21.0%)	19 (73.1%)	3 (75.0%)	52 (30.1%)
Others	53 (37.1%)	18 (69.2%)	0 (0.0%)	71 (41.0%)
Number of Studies	143 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	173 (100.0%)

\*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

### 3-1-4-2. Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 173 “In Progress or In Use” studies, 52 studies have been followed by subsequent studies after their completion (Table 3-6).

By looking at the types of the subsequent studies, as shown in Table 3-7, 17 studies are F/S studies. There are 4 B/D studies and 1 D/D study. According to the questionnaire survey, in some cases, more than two subsequent studies have been carried out for one development study.

In 47 out of 143 M/P studies (32.9% of the total M/P studies), subsequent studies have been conducted (Table 3-6). On the other hand, in basic studies, only 4 subsequent studies out of 26 studies has been conducted, and in other studies, only 1 subsequent study have been conducted.

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

Type of Subsequent Study	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
F/S	16	1	0	17
B/D	4	0	0	4
D/D	1	0	0	1
D/D*1	0	0	0	0
D/D*2	1	0	0	1
E/S	0	0	0	0
Review	2	0	0	2
Others	27	3	1	31
Unknown	3	0	0	3
Total	54	4	1	59
Number of Development Studies with Completed Subsequent Study	47	4	1	52
Total Number of Development Studies	143	26	4	173

\*<sup>1</sup>D/D studies with Japan's Grant Aid

\*<sup>2</sup>D/D studies conducted by JICA and JBIC

\*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

Table 3-8 shows the elapsed year between the completion of development studies and the implementation of subsequent studies. The table shows 40 subsequent studies have been implemented within three years after the completion of development studies.

There were 8 studies (15.4% out of all studies) that the implementation dates of subsequent studies are clarified. This is because these studies were conducted by other donors or international organizations, and its schedules and details were not available.

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

Elapsed Years	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
Less than 1 Year	15	0	0	15
1 Year	10	0	0	10
2 Years	7	1	0	8
3 Years	6	1	0	7
4 Years	1	1	0	2
5 Years	0	1	0	1
6 Years	0	0	1	1
Unknown	8	0	0	8
Total	47	4	1	52

### 3-1-4-3. Procurement of Funds

Details of fund procurement are shown in Table 3-9. Although there is a total of 54 fund sources, some studies were funded by multiple sources.

On the other, no funding was realized on Basic Design studies since it focuses on basic data collection and creation of map or topographical maps for the implementation of development project rather than proposing specific project.

**Table 3-9 Details of Fund Procurement**

Funding Source	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
Japan's ODA Loan	7 (12.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (11.1%)
Japan's Grant Aid	15 (26.3%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	18 (28.6%)
Export and Import Bank of Japan	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
International Organizations	10 (17.5%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (17.5%)
Other Donor Countries	5 (8.8%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.5%)
Own Fund	34 (59.6%)	3 (75.0%)	1 (50.0%)	38 (60.3%)
Private Fund	8 (14.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (12.7%)
Others	4 (7.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.3%)
Unknown	3 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.8%)
Number of Studies that lead to raise fund(s) for the proposed project(s)	57 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	63 (100.0%)
Number of Studies	143	26	4	173

\*The total of each figure in funding source are not equal to the number of studies that lead to raise fund(s) because of multiple choices.

The numbers of cases that are funded by Japan were 25 (39.7%). The largest case was the "own fund" accounting for 38 cases (60.3%).

Table 3-10 shows the number of studies funded by Japanese assistances (loan and grant) by sectors. The numbers of studies funded with ODA loans and grants were 7 and 20 respectively. Regarding ODA Loan, all 7 cases are in the Social Development area. In the case of Grant Aid, 10 cases are in the Social Development area, and 10 in the Agricultural Development area.

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

Sector	1994		1998		1999		2000	
	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid
Planning & Administration	1 (33.3%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Transportation	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Social Infrastructure	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Communication & Broadcasting	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-total	2 (66.7%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
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%)
Human Resource Development	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%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Social Welfare	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%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Livestock	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%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Fishery	0 (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%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	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 (0.0%)
Total	3 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)

Sector	2001		2002		2003		Total		
	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid	
Planning & Administration	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (11.1%)	
Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	
	Transportation	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	1 (5.6%)	
	Social Infrastructure	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	3 (16.7%)	
	Communication & Broadcasting	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (57.1%)	5 (27.8%)
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%)	
Human Resource Development	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	
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 (5.6%)	
Social Welfare	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (22.2%)
	Livestock	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.1%)
	Forestry	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.1%)
	Fishery	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.1%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (71.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (44.4%)
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%)	
Total	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	

Table 3-11 shows the elapsed years between the completion of development studies and the fund procurement<sup>1</sup>. Regarding the 41 cases out of 63 funded projects (65.1% of the total), some types of funding was secured within three years, while in 44 studies (69.8% of the total) procured funding within five years. Although 29.8% of the funded projects in M/P studies have unclear financing dates, 70.2% 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 Study	Others	Total
Less than 1 Year	16 (28.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (25.4%)
1 Year	10 (17.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (15.9%)
2 Years	7 (12.3%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (12.7%)
3 Years	6 (10.5%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (11.1%)
4 Years	1 (1.8%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)
5 Years	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)
6 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (1.6%)
Unknown	17 (29.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	18 (28.6%)
Number of Studies that lead to raise fund(s) for the proposed project(s)	57 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	63 (100.0%)

#### 3-1-4-4. Factors to Progress /Use Studies

According to the questionnaire survey, many factors contributed to effective utilization of the studies and procurement of funding. They are consistency with national plans, appropriate project details, priority and conformance to national plans, urgency of proposed project, and benefits which the project can generate.

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<sup>1</sup> When funding was in the form of a Japanese ODA loans, the year of fund procurement is defined as the year in which an L/A was executed; in the case of a 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.

### 3-1-4-5. Perspective of Studies in the M/P Studies Group

Table 3-12 shows the perspectives of 173 studies "In Progress or In Use". In 108 studies, formal requests for funds were submitted or subsequent actions were taken. In 28 studies, there is no request for funds and subsequent actions.

There are 20 studies that are planned to finish follow-up of the related projects because we confirmed certain situations such as; the proposed projects were implemented, they were utilized to formulate national plans or projects, or that they were used as basic data for the formulation of development projects.

Regarding the next steps or contents of subsequent requests after the studies, the 55 studies (31.8% of the total) consider Fund Procurement, 30 studies (17.3%) consider subsequent studies, and 29 studies consider (16.8%) for Japanese technical cooperation.

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

		M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
Formal requests are submitted or subsequent actions are taken		80	7	0	87
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		18	3	0	21
Sub-total		98	10	0	108
Requests	Subsequent Studies	28 (19.6%)	1 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (16.8%)
	Fund Procurement	54 (37.8%)	1 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	55 (31.8%)
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	25 (17.5%)	5 (19.2%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (17.3%)
	Others	17 (11.9%)	5 (19.2%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (12.7%)
	Sub-total	124 (86.7%)	12 (46.2%)	0 (0.0%)	136 (78.6%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are not confirmed.		24	4	0	28
Follow Up has been completed.		8	11	1	20
Total Number of Development Studies		143 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	173 (100.0%)

\*Multiple categories may apply to some items.



### 3-1-5. Status of Studies “Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled”

#### 3-1-5-1. Status of Studies “Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled”

As described in Table 3-3, in the M/P studies group, there are 9 “Delayed or Suspended” (4.9% of the total) and 2 “Discontinued or Cancelled” (1.1%).

Table 3-13 shows the number of studies classified as “Delayed”.

- (1) Out of 153 M/P studies, 8 studies (5.2%) were classified as “Delayed or Suspended” and 2 studies (1.3%) are “Discontinued or Cancelled”.
- (2) Concerning basic studies, no study was classified as “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”.
- (3) In other studies, 1 study is classified as “Delayed or Suspended” and no study was classified as “Discontinued or Cancelled” (Table 3-13).

Out of all of the “Delayed” studies, 2 formal requests have been made to conduct a subsequent study to implement the prioritized projects.

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

	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
Formally Requested	2	0	0	2
No Formal Request	6	0	1	7
Total Number of Development Studies	8	0	1	9

#### 3-1-5-2. Reasons for Delay, Discontinuation and Cancellation of Studies

According to the questionnaire survey, there are several reasons for the delays in 9 studies.

- Economic reasons such as severe financial conditions and decrease in budget
- Administrative reasons such as re-organization of counterpart agencies in recipient countries, or the lack of coordination between administrative agencies
- Financial reasons such as difficulties in procurement of finances from foreign donors
- No practical activities to be seen due to a short period after the completion of the study

Continuity of development policy is important in utilizing the results of Development Studies. It is however due to internal factors such as political

changes and external factors such as regional economic crisis break continuity and create inconsistency between the results of the development study and the development policy of the country.

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

	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries	1	0	0	1
Political Factor	3	0	1	4
Economic Factor	3	0	1	4
Policy-Related Factor	1	0	0	1
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	2	0	0	2
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Unknown	4	0	0	4
Number of Development Studies	11	0	1	12

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

Table 3-15 shows the present status of 13 studies that were classified as "Delayed" in FY 2002.

The 4 "Delayed" studies in FY 2001 are reclassified as "In Progress or In Use" studies in FY 2002. However, 9 "Delayed" studies in FY 2001 still remained in "Delayed."

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

	Present Status	Study Completion Year						Total
		1994	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
M/P	In Progress or In Use	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
	Delayed or Suspended	0	0	1	2	2	1	6
	Discontinued or Cancelled	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-total	1	0	2	2	4	2	11
Others	In Progress or In Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Delayed or Suspended	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Total		1	0	2	2	5	3	13

### 3-2. Status of Completed Studies in the F/S Studies Group

A total of 198 studies in the F/S studies group were completed from FY 1998 to FY 2003. In FY 1994, 44 studies were completed.

Regarding recent 6 years, the realization of study findings are; 85 “Completed or In Progress” (42.9%), 103 “Under Promotion” (52.0%), 9 “Delayed or Suspended” (4.5%), and 1 “Discontinued or Cancelled”(0.5%).

By looking at FY 1994, the realization statuses are different from recent 6 years. There are 70.5% of “Completed or In Progress”, 15.9% of “Under Promotion”, 13.6% of “Delayed or Suspended”, and no “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

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

Completion Year	Completed or In Progress					Under Promotion	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
	Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Sub-Total				
1994	4 (9.1%)	14 (31.8%)	9 (20.5%)	4 (9.1%)	31 (70.5%)	7 (15.9%)	6 (13.6%)	0 (0.0%)	44 (100.0%)
1998	5 (13.5%)	2 (5.4%)	11 (29.7%)	4 (10.8%)	22 (59.5%)	13 (35.1%)	1 (2.7%)	1 (2.7%)	37 (100.0%)
1999	3 (6.8%)	2 (4.5%)	13 (29.5%)	4 (9.1%)	22 (50.0%)	18 (40.9%)	4 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	44 (100.0%)
2000	2 (6.3%)	1 (3.1%)	9 (28.1%)	4 (12.5%)	16 (50.0%)	15 (46.9%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (100.0%)
2001	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.6%)	7 (25.0%)	4 (14.3%)	12 (42.9%)	15 (53.6%)	1 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (100.0%)
2002	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (11.4%)	8 (22.9%)	12 (34.3%)	22 (62.9%)	1 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (100.0%)
2003	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (4.5%)	20 (90.9%)	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (100.0%)
Total (1998-2003)	10 (5.1%)	6 (3.0%)	44 (22.2%)	25 (12.6%)	85 (42.9%)	103 (52.0%)	9 (4.5%)	1 (0.5%)	198 (100.0%)

Regarding the change in the realization status of the studies completed between 1998 and 2003 and FY 1994, the rate of "Completed" or "In Progress" studies decreased from 70.5% in FY 1994, 59.5% in FY 1998, 50.0% in FY1999 and FY 2000, 42.9% in FY 2001, 34.3% in FY 2002, and only 4.5% in FY 2003.

The low realization rates of FY 2001, 2002 and 2003 could be caused by the fact that little time has passed since these studies were completed.

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

Preset Status	1994	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	合計
Completed	4	5	3	2	0	0	0	14
Partially Completed	14	2	2	1	1	0	0	20
Under Implementation	9	11	13	9	7	4	0	53
In Process	4	4	4	4	4	8	1	29
Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	31 (70.5%)	22 (59.5%)	22 (50.0%)	16 (50.0%)	12 (42.9%)	12 (34.3%)	1 (4.5%)	116 (47.9%)
Under Promotion	7	13	18	15	15	22	20	110
Delayed or Suspended	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	15
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	44 (100.0%)	37 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)	32 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	35 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	242 (100.0%)

### 3-2-1. Realization Status of Completed Studies by Region

The realization rate here is analyzed by region, except for Oceania, Europe and Multiple Countries, where few development studies have been conducted.

In Asia, out of 132 completed studies, 69 are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 52.3%. The realization rate in ASEAN is 50.6%, while that for Other Asia is 55.1%.

Realization rates are 44.4% in Middle East and in Africa, and 33.3% in Central and South America.

Since there are many studies still categorized in “Under Promotion” (63.9% in Central and South America and 48.1% in Africa), it is expected that the realization rates might increase in the near future.

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

Present Status		Asia			Middle East	Africa
		ASEAN	Other Asia	Sub-total		
Completed or In Progress	Completed	4 (4.8%)	4 (8.2%)	8 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (11.1%)
	Partially Completed	7 (8.4%)	4 (8.2%)	11 (8.3%)	3 (11.1%)	1 (3.7%)
	Under Implementation	19 (22.9%)	13 (26.5%)	32 (24.2%)	9 (33.3%)	5 (18.5%)
	In Process	12 (14.5%)	6 (12.2%)	18 (13.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (11.1%)
	Sub-Total	42 (50.6%)	27 (55.1%)	69 (52.3%)	12 (44.4%)	12 (44.4%)
Under Promotion		35 (42.2%)	18 (36.7%)	53 (40.2%)	14 (51.9%)	13 (48.1%)
Delayed or Suspended		6 (7.2%)	3 (6.1%)	9 (6.8%)	1 (3.7%)	2 (7.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	1 (2.0%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		83 (100.0%)	49 (100.0%)	132 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)

Present Status		Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	2 (5.6%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (5.8%)
	Partially Completed	2 (5.6%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (18.2%)	2 (66.7%)	53 (21.9%)
	Under Implementation	3 (8.3%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (8.3%)
	In Process	5 (13.9%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (12.0%)
	Sub-Total	12 (33.3%)	3 (50.0%)	6 (54.5%)	2 (66.7%)	116 (47.9%)
Under Promotion		23 (63.9%)	2 (33.3%)	4 (36.4%)	1 (33.3%)	110 (45.5%)
Delayed or Suspended		1 (2.8%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (6.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.4%)
Total		36 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	242 (100.0%)

Table 3-19 shows trends in realization rates in Asia, where the largest number of study have been conducted. The average realization rate for recent 6 years is 46.8%.

**Table 3-19 Trend in Realization Rates in Asia**

Preset Status	1994	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total (1998-2003)
Completed	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
Partially Completed	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Under Implementation	5	6	7	5	5	4	0	27
In Process	2	1	3	4	1	6	1	16
Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	18 (78.3%)	9 (52.9%)	13 (59.1%)	12 (57.1%)	6 (46.2%)	10 (41.7%)	1 (8.3%)	51 (46.8%)
Under Promotion	1	7	7	9	6	13	10	52
Delayed or Suspended	4	0	2	0	1	1	1	5
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	23 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	109 (100.0%)

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

Out of the total 242 completed studies, 116 studies are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 47.9%. Regarding the difference in the rates in different types of studies, the realization rates are 82.4% and the highest of the three types in D/D, 45.7% in M/P+F/S, and 44.6% in F/S.

Regarding the category of “Under Promotion”, 51.0% of M/P+F/S and 40.5% of F/S are in this category, whereas only 17.6% of D/D.

**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	Completed	4 (2.6%)	10 (13.5%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (5.8%)
	Partially Completed	16 (10.6%)	4 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (8.3%)
	Under Implementation	32 (21.2%)	14 (18.9%)	7 (41.2%)	53 (21.9%)
	In Process	17 (11.3%)	5 (6.8%)	7 (41.2%)	29 (12.0%)
	Sub-Total	69 (45.7%)	33 (44.6%)	14 (82.4%)	116 (47.9%)
Under Promotion	77 (51.0%)	30 (40.5%)	3 (17.6%)	110 (45.5%)	
Delayed or Suspended	4 (2.6%)	11 (14.9%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (6.2%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	1 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.4%)	
Total		151 (100.0%)	74 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	242 (100.0%)

### 3-2-3. Realization Status of Completed Studies by Sector

Regarding the figure for the completed studies in the area of the Social Development and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery, there are 186 and 56 studies respectively.

The realization rates are 51.1% in the Social Development and 37.5% in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery.

In Social Development area, the realization rates are different depends on the types of studies. The rates are 46.6% in M/P+F/S, 50.0% in F/S, and 87.5% in D/D.

The realization rates for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery are comparatively lower than the ones for Social Development, and they are 42.4% in M/P+F/S and 31.8% in F/S.

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

Present Status		Social Development			
		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	3 (2.5%)	7 (13.5%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (5.4%)
	Partially Completed	11 (9.3%)	2 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (7.0%)
	Under Implementation	26 (22.0%)	12 (23.1%)	7 (43.8%)	45 (24.2%)
	In Process	15 (12.7%)	5 (9.6%)	7 (43.8%)	27 (14.5%)
	Sub-Total	55 (46.6%)	26 (50.0%)	14 (87.5%)	95 (51.1%)
Under Promotion		59 (50.0%)	21 (40.4%)	2 (12.5%)	82 (44.1%)
Delayed or Suspended		3 (2.5%)	5 (9.6%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (4.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)
Total		118 (100.0%)	52 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)	186 (100.0%)

Present Status		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery				Total
		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	
Completed or In Progress	Completed	1 (3.0%)	3 (13.6%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (7.1%)	14 (5.8%)
	Partially Completed	5 (15.2%)	2 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (12.5%)	20 (8.3%)
	Under Implementation	6 (18.2%)	2 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (14.3%)	53 (21.9%)
	In Process	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.6%)	29 (12.0%)
	Sub-Total	14 (42.4%)	7 (31.8%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (37.5%)	116 (47.9%)
Under Promotion		18 (54.5%)	9 (40.9%)	1 (100.0%)	28 (50.0%)	110 (45.5%)
Delayed or Suspended		1 (3.0%)	6 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (12.5%)	15 (6.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.4%)
Total		33 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	56 (100.0%)	242 (100.0%)



Regarding the realization rates of sub-sectors in the Social Development Area, the rates are around 50-60% except the Social Infrastructure sub-sector (43.2%), Transportation-Others (35.3%), and Social Welfare (25.0%). Especially, the Air Transportation & Airport sub-sub-sector shows 100.0% realization rate, whereas there are only 5 studies.

In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector, the Agriculture sub-sector, 42 studies out of 56 studies of the sector, shows 28.6% in the realization rate. This low realization rate of the largest sub-sector leads to the low realization rate in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector as a whole.

Table 3-22 Present Status by Sub-sector

Present Status		Completed or In Progress				Sub-Total	Under Promotion	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total	
		Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process						
Planning & Administration		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (37.5%)	2 (25.0%)	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)	
Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities	1 (2.5%)	4 (10.0%)	11 (27.5%)	6 (15.0%)	22 (55.0%)	14 (35.0%)	4 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (100.0%)	
	Transportation	Road	6 (18.8%)	3 (9.4%)	7 (21.9%)	5 (15.6%)	21 (65.6%)	8 (25.0%)	2 (6.3%)	1 (3.1%)	32 (100.0%)
		Railways	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)
		Port	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	6 (28.6%)	3 (14.3%)	11 (52.4%)	10 (47.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)
		Air Transportation & Airport	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (40.0%)	1 (20.0%)	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)
		Others	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	2 (11.8%)	3 (17.6%)	6 (35.3%)	10 (58.8%)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (100.0%)
		Sub-total	8 (10.4%)	6 (7.8%)	17 (22.1%)	12 (15.6%)	43 (55.8%)	30 (39.0%)	3 (3.9%)	1 (1.3%)	77 (100.0%)
	Social Infrastructure	1 (2.3%)	3 (6.8%)	9 (20.5%)	6 (13.6%)	19 (43.2%)	24 (54.5%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	44 (100.0%)	
	Communication & Broadcasting	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	
Tourism		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)	
Human Resource Development		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	
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%)	
Social Welfare		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (25.0%)	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)	
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	3 (7.1%)	4 (9.5%)	4 (9.5%)	1 (2.4%)	12 (28.6%)	24 (57.1%)	6 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	42 (100.0%)	
	Livestock	0 (0.0%)	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%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (12.5%)	5 (62.5%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)	
	Fishery	1 (16.7%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)	
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%)	
Total		14 (5.8%)	20 (8.3%)	53 (21.9%)	29 (12.0%)	116 (47.9%)	110 (45.5%)	15 (6.2%)	1 (0.4%)	242 (100.0%)	

Table 3-23 shows a trend in realization rates of the Transportation sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector. Before FY 1999, the rates are around 80%. On the contrary, the rates suddenly drop to 57.1% in FY 2000, and gradually decrease year by year to the rate of 14.3% in FY 2003.

The reasons for a sharp drop in FY 2000 are unclear. However, the low realization rates for the recent 3 years, FY 2000 to FY 2003, are possibly affected by the fact that little time has elapsed after the completion of the studies.

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

Preset Status	1994	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Completed	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	8
Partially Completed	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Under Implementation	3	4	5	3	2	0	0	17
In Process	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	12
Sub-Total	11	9	12	4	3	3	1	43
(Rate of Realization)	(73.3%)	(81.8%)	(80.0%)	(57.1%)	(30.0%)	(25.0%)	(14.3%)	(55.8%)
Under Promotion	3	1	3	3	7	8	5	30
Delayed or Suspended	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	15	11	15	7	10	12	7	77
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

### 3-2-4. Status of Studies “Completed or In Progress”

#### 3-2-4-1. Details of Analysis of Studies “Completed or In Progress”

The category of “Completed” or “In Progress” are divided into 4 sub-categories; “Completed,” “Partially Completed,” “Under Implementation” and “In Process.”(Table 3-24)

There are 116 studies are classified as “Completed” or “In Progress” in the F/S Group. These 116 studies are divided into 14 “Completed”, 53 “Partially Completed”, 20 “Under Implementation” and 29 “In Process”.

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

Present Status	Type of Studies	Subsequent Study	Fund Procurement	Japanese Technical Cooperation	Others	Number of Studies
Completed	M/P+F/S	2	4	2	1	4
	F/S	5	9	1	1	10
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	7	13	3	2	14
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	14	16	5	0	16
	F/S	2	4	1	0	4
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	16	20	6	0	20
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	10	32	7	0	32
	F/S	8	14	3	1	14
	D/D	1	7	0	0	7
	Sub-total	19	53	10	1	53
In Process	M/P+F/S	8	17	1	2	17
	F/S	4	5	0	0	5
	D/D	1	7	0	0	7
	Sub-total	13	29	1	2	29
Total		55	115	20	5	116

\*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

### 3-2-4-2. Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 116 “Completed or In Progress” studies, subsequent studies have been implemented for 55 studies which account for 47.4% of total “Completed or In Progress” studies. Table 3-25 shows the detail of this situation.

The subsequent studies have implemented 7 out of 14 “Completed” studies (50.0%), 16 out of 20 “Partially Completed” studies (80.0%), 19 out of 53 “Under Implementation” studies (35.8%), and 13 out of 29 “In Process” studies (44.8%).

Regarding the types of subsequent studies, there are 23 B/D studies, 28 D/D studies, 1 E/S, 3 Review studies, and 13 Other studies. There are 3 unknowns.

Some development studies have more than one subsequent study.

**Table 3-25 Type of Subsequent Study**

Present Status	Type of Study	Type of Subsequent Study										Total *1	Total *2	
		F/S	B/D	D/D	D/D *	D/D **	E/S	Review	Other	Unknown	Sub-total			
Completed	M/P	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (30.0%)	1 (10.0%)	2 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (70.0%)	5 (50.0%)	10 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	4 (28.6%)	1 (7.1%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (64.3%)	7 (50.0%)	14 (100.0%)
Partially Completed	M/P	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	8 (50.0%)	6 (37.5%)	3 (18.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.3%)	3 (18.8%)	1 (6.3%)	1 (6.3%)	1 (6.3%)	23 (143.8%)	14 (87.5%)	16 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	9 (45.0%)	6 (30.0%)	3 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	3 (15.0%)	1 (5.0%)	1 (10.0%)	2 (12.5%)	25 (125.0%)	16 (80.0%)	20 (100.0%)
Under Implementation	M/P	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (18.8%)	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (37.5%)	10 (31.3%)	32 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (21.4%)	2 (14.3%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (64.3%)	8 (57.1%)	14 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	7 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	6 (11.3%)	3 (5.7%)	3 (5.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (17.0%)	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (41.5%)	19 (35.8%)	53 (100.0%)
In Process	M/P	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)	3 (17.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (52.9%)	8 (47.1%)	17 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (40.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	7 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	4 (13.8%)	4 (13.8%)	2 (6.9%)	3 (10.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (51.7%)	13 (44.8%)	29 (100.0%)
<b>Total</b>	0 (0.0%)	23 (19.8%)	14 (12.1%)	11 (9.5%)	3 (2.6%)	1 (0.9%)	3 (2.6%)	13 (11.2%)	3 (2.6%)	3 (2.6%)	71 (61.2%)	55 (47.4%)	116 (100.0%)	

\*: 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

As shown in Table 3-26, 42 subsequent studies (76.4% of total subsequent studies) were implemented within 3 years after the completion of the development studies. All subsequent studies, except for those studies that the schedule of subsequent studies is unknown, were carried out within 5 years.

It shows 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	6 Years and more	Unknown	
Completed	M/P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M/P+F/S	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	F/S	1	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	6
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	8
Partially Completed	M/P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M/P+F/S	4	3	0	2	1	0	0	4	14
	F/S	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	4	3	0	4	1	0	0	4	16
Under Implementation	M/P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M/P+F/S	1	3	2	1	2	0	0	1	10
	F/S	1	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	8
	D/D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-total	3	5	4	3	2	1	0	1	19
In Process	M/P	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	M/P+F/S	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	8
	F/S	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	2	4	2	1	1	0	0	2	12
Total		10 (18.2%)	14 (25.5%)	10 (18.2%)	8 (14.5%)	5 (9.1%)	1 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (12.7%)	55 (100.0%)

### 3-2-4-3. Procurement of Funds

Table 3-27 shows the detail of fund procurements for 115 studies for which funds had been procured.

Out of 115 studies, 38 get funds from Japanese ODA loans (33.0%) and 30 are from Grant Aid (26.1%). EXIM bank provided fund to 1 study. Consequently, the Japanese government has provided funds for 69 studies (60.0%). Next to the Japanese financial assistance, 45 studies (39.1%) were self-financed.

International organizations provided loans or grants for 20 studies (17.4%), with other donor agencies providing funds for 8 studies (7.0%). Private sector funds were provided for the 7 studies (6.1%),.

By looking at the subcategory, the Japanese government has provided financial assistance for 7 studies (53.8% of the studies in the subcategory) in the “Completed” subcategory, 11 studies in the “Partially Completed” subcategory (55.0%), 29 studies in the “Under Implementation” subcategory (54.7%), and 22 studies “In Process” subcategory (75.8%).

Table 3-27 Details of Fund Procurement

Present Status	Type of Studies	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid	Japan's EXIM Bank	International Organizations	Other Donor Countries	Own Fund	Private Fund	Othres	Unknown	Total *1	Total *2
Completed	M/P+F/S	1 (25.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	4
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (33.3%)	1 (11.1%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (100.0%)	10
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0
	Sub-total	1 (7.7%)	5 (38.5%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (53.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (100.0%)	14
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	1 (6.3%)	10 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (25.0%)	1 (6.3%)	9 (56.3%)	1 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.3%)	16 (100.0%)	16
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	4
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0
	Sub-total	1 (5.0%)	10 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (30.0%)	2 (10.0%)	12 (60.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	20 (100.0%)	20
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	8 (25.0%)	5 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (15.6%)	2 (6.3%)	14 (43.8%)	3 (9.4%)	3 (9.4%)	1 (3.1%)	32 (100.0%)	32
	F/S	4 (28.6%)	5 (35.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (35.7%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (14.3%)	14 (100.0%)	14
	D/D	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)	7
	Sub-total	19 (35.8%)	10 (18.9%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (15.1%)	3 (5.7%)	20 (37.7%)	4 (7.5%)	3 (5.7%)	3 (5.7%)	53 (100.0%)	53
In Process	M/P+F/S	7 (41.2%)	4 (23.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (23.5%)	3 (17.6%)	3 (17.6%)	1 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (100.0%)	17
	F/S	3 (60.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5
	D/D	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)	7
	Sub-total	17 (58.6%)	5 (17.2%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (17.2%)	3 (10.3%)	6 (20.7%)	2 (6.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (100.0%)	29
Total	38 (33.0%)	30 (26.1%)	1 (0.9%)	20 (17.4%)	8 (7.0%)	45 (39.1%)	7 (6.1%)	3 (2.6%)	4 (3.5%)	115 (100.0%)	116	

\*1: Number of Development Studies which have funded project

\*2: Total Number of Development Studies

Table 3-28 shows the number of studies funded by Japanese assistance (loan and grant). 38 studies were funded by ODA loans, and 30 studies were funded by Grant Aid. Of studies funded by ODA loans, 35 studies were in the Social Development area and 3 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. Of studies funded by Grant Aid, 23 studies were in the Social Development area and 7 studies in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area.

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

Sector		1994		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		Total			
		Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant/Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant/Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant/Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant/Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant/Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant/Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant/Aid	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant/Aid		
Social Development	Planning & Administration	Development Plan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Administration	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Sub-total	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Public works & Utilities	Public Works & Utilities	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	9	6	6
		Transportation	2	4	4	3	6	1	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	20	8	8
		Social Infrastructure	3	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	9	9
		Communication & Broadcasting	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Sub-total	7	6	5	6	7	4	6	3	2	3	4	1	1	0	32	23	23
	Commerce & Tourism	Trade & Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Tourism	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Human Resource Development	Human Resource Development	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
		Social Welfare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
		Sub-total	7	6	5	6	8	4	7	3	2	3	5	1	1	0	35	23	23
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	1	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	
		Livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Forestry	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Fishery	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Sub-total	1	4	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	7	
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	8	10	6	9	8	4	8	3	2	3	5	1	1	0	38	30	30		

Regarding the other funding sources, the World Bank provides funds for 6 studies, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for 7 studies, European Union (EU) for 2, and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for 3.

As donor countries, France and Spain provide funds for 2 studies each, and U.S.A., German, and Netherlands provide fund for 1 study each.

Table 3-29 Details of Fund Source

Funding Source		Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Total
International Organizations	World Bank	1	2	1	2	6
	ADB	0	3	4	0	7
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0
	EU	0	1	0	1	2
	IDB	0	1	1	1	3
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0
	Othres	0	2	3	1	6
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	1	9	9	5	24
	Total **	1	6	8	5	20
Othre Donor Countries	U.S.A	0	1	0	0	1
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0
	France	0	0	2	0	2
	Germany	0	0	0	1	1
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	0	0	1	1
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	1	1	0	2
	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	2	0	1	3
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	4	3	3	10
	Total **	0	2	3	3	8

\*: Multiple categories may apply to some items.



Regarding the period for getting funds, 80 out of 115 studies were funded within three years after the completion of Development Studies. All of the studies, except 29 studies for which the number of years elapsed is unknown, were funded within 5 years.

By subcategory, all studies in “Completed” and “Partially Completed” subcategories, except 11 studies for which the number of years elapsed is unknown, were funded within 3 years. The studies in “Under Implementation” were funded within 4 years, and in “In Process” studies were funded within 5 years, except for the 18 studies for which the number of years elapsed is unknown.,

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

Present Status	Type of Study	Elapsed Years							Unknown	Total
		Less Than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	4 Year	5 Year	6 Year and more		
Completed	M/P+F/S	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	4
	F/S	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	4	9
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	2	5	2	0	0	0	4	13
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	3	5	1	1	0	0	0	6	16
	F/S	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	5	5	1	2	0	0	0	7	20
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	11	4	4	2	2	0	0	9	32
	F/S	4	3	0	5	1	0	0	1	14
	D/D	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Sub-total	20	9	4	7	3	0	0	10	53
In Process	M/P+F/S	0	2	3	3	2	1	0	6	8
	F/S	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	4
	D/D	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	5	3	7	3	2	1	0	8	12
Total		30 (26.1%)	19 (16.5%)	17 (14.8%)	14 (12.2%)	5 (4.3%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (25.2%)	115 (100.0%)

### 3-2-4-4. Factors for Implementation

According to the questionnaire survey, it seems several important factors which influence funds raising are: 1) Impacts of the project, 2) priority, 3) consistency with national development plans and 4) urgency.

### 3-2-4-5. Perspectives of Studies "Completed or In Progress"

Table 3-31 shows perspectives of the studies for which projects have not implemented yet.

Regarding studies in "Partially Completed" subcategory, 11 studies are as "formal requests/ subsequent actions have been decided" or "formal requests/ subsequent actions are under preparation". All of these 11 studies, attempts are being made to secure funding.

In "Under Implementation" subcategory, 30 studies are as "formal requests/ subsequent actions have been decided" or "formal requests/ subsequent actions are under preparation". Out of these 30 studies, 23 made attempts to get funds.

Procurement of funding has been concluded in 24 out of 29 "In Process" studies. Other 2 in this subcategory plan procurement of funds.

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

		Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Total
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.		9	21	8	38
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		2	9	0	11
Details of Requests/Actions	Subsequent Studies	1	6	1	8
	Fund Procurement	11	23	6	40
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	1	7	0	8
	Others	0	3	1	4
	Sub-total	13	39	8	60
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		9	6	0	15
Number of Development Studies		20	36	8	64
Procurement of Funds has Been Concluded		0	0	24	24
Procurement of Funds has Been Planned		0	0	2	2
Total Number of Development Studies		20	53	29	102

\* Multiple categories may apply to some items

### 3-2-5. Status of Studies at “Under Promotion”

#### 3-2-5-1. Details of Studies at “Under Promotion”

There are 110 studies classified as “Under Promotion”. Some studies are already in process to be materialized a short period after the completion. 90 studies (81.8%) in the “Under Promotion” subcategory are within 3 years after the completion. It is however 20 studies still remain as “Under Promotion” even 6 years and more have passed after the completion of the development studies.

Regarding the types of studies, within 5 years after the completion, there are 64 M/P+F/S studies (83.1% of the M/P+F/S study), 23 F/S studies (76.7% of the F/S), and 3 D/D studies (100.0% of D/D). Due to the nature of D/D studies, extremely few studies are classified as being in the “Under Promotion” subcategory. Over the last six years, only 3 D/D studies have been classified as “Under Promotion”.

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

Elapsed Year	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
1 Year	15 (19.5%)	4 (13.3%)	1 (33.3%)	20 (18.2%)
2 Year	17 (22.1%)	5 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (20.0%)
3 Year	13 (16.9%)	2 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (13.6%)
4 Year	9 (11.7%)	4 (13.3%)	2 (66.7%)	15 (13.6%)
5 Year	10 (13.0%)	8 (26.7%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (16.4%)
6 Year	10 (13.0%)	3 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (11.8%)
10 Year	3 (3.9%)	4 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (6.4%)
Total	77 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	110 (100.0%)

There are 110 studies categorized in “Under Promotion”. Regarding these 110 studies, some sorts of subsequent studies were carried out after 11 M/P+F/S studies (14.3% of the M/P+F/S studies in this subcategory) and after 6 F/S studies (20.0% of the F/S study in this subcategory). Regarding the types of subsequent studies, there are 4 B/D, 5 D/D, 1 review studies. There are 6 other subsequent studies.

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

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
F/S	0	0	0	0
B/D	3	1	0	4
D/D	1	1	0	2
D/D(Grant)	0	0	0	0
JICA-JBIC D/D	2	1	0	3
E/S	0	0	0	0
Review Study	1	0	0	1
Others	4	2	0	6
Unknown	0	1	0	1
Total	11 (14.3%)	6 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (15.5%)
Total Number of "Under Promotion" Studies	77 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	110 (100.0%)

\*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 3-34, requests for financial assistance and/or subsequent actions have already been made in 77 studies (70.0% of total “Under Promotion” studies). Other 16 studies (14.5%) are at the stage of “formal requests and/or subsequent actions are under preparation or examination”. This means that subsequent actions have been taken in more than 80% of the studies.

Considering details of requests/subsequent actions, implementation of “Subsequent Studies” (19 studies) and “Fund Procurement” (71 studies) are the main choices.

Table 3-34 Details of Studies "Under Promotion"

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total	
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.	52 (67.5%)	23 (76.7%)	2 (66.7%)	77 (70.0%)	
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation	11 (14.3%)	5 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (14.5%)	
Details of Requests/Actions	Subsequent Studies	13	6	0	19
	Fund Procurement	45	24	2	71
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	12	2	0	14
	Others	10	1	0	11
	Sub-total	80	33	2	115
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed	2 (2.6%)	1 (3.3%)	1 (33.3%)	17 (15.5%)	
Total	77 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	110 (100.0%)	

\*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

### 3-2-5-2. Details of Studies "Under Promotion" for which Requests & Subsequent Procedures Have Been Decided

There are 77 studies whose actions for materialization have been decided as follows. Multiple categories may apply to some items.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| (1) Request for implementation of subsequent studies: | 18 studies |
| (2) Request for financial assistance:                 | 61 studies |
| (3) Request for Japan's technical cooperation:        | 12 studies |
| (4) Others:   | 5 studies  |

Regarding the studies that have already decided to request or take actions, there are 52 M/P+F/S studies (67.5% of the M/P+F/S studies in this subcategory), 23 F/S studies (76.7%), 2 D/D studies (66.7%).

Table 3-35 Details of Materialization

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Study	13 (16.9%)	5 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (16.4%)
Fund Raising	38 (49.4%)	21 (70.0%)	2 (66.7%)	61 (55.5%)
Japanese Technical Cooperation	10 (13.0%)	2 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (10.9%)
Others	5 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (4.5%)
Sub-total	66 (85.7%)	28 (93.3%)	2 (66.7%)	96 (87.3%)
Number of Studies with "Under Promotion" Status	52 (67.5%)	23 (76.7%)	2 (66.7%)	77 (70.0%)
Total Number of Studies	77 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	110 (100.0%)

\*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 3-36, in 77 studies whose actions for materialization have been decided, the formal requests were made and concrete actions were taken within 3 years after the completion of Development Studies in all the studies except for 1 F/S and unknown cases and two M/P+F/S studies.

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

Elapsed Year	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Less Than 1 Year	28	10	0	38
1 Year	11	5	1	17
2 Year	5	2	0	7
3 Year	1	0	0	1
4 Year	0	1	0	1
5 Year	0	0	0	0
More Than 6 Year	0	1	0	1
Unknown	7	4	1	12
Total	52	23	2	77

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

There are 16 studies whose actions for their materialization are under preparation and examination (Table 3-34). Although multiple items may apply to one study, perspectives are as follows.

- (1) Studies under examination for implementation of subsequent studies: 1
- (2) Studies for which requests for financial assistance are under preparation: 10
- (3) Studies for which requests for Japan’s technical cooperation are under examination: 1
- (4) Others: 6

The requests for financial assistance consist of 5 Japanese ODA loans, 1 Japanese Grant Aid.

Materialization of development studies are under preparation or examination in 14 M/P+F/S studies (18.2% of the M/P+F/S studies in this category) and 5 F/S studies (16.76 of the F/S studies in this subcategory) five studies).

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

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Study	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.9%)
Fund Raising	7 (9.1%)	3 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (9.1%)
Japanese Technical Cooperation	2 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.8%)
Others	5 (6.5%)	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (5.5%)
Sub-total	14 (18.2%)	5 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	19 (17.3%)
Number of Studies in this category	11 (14.3%)	5 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (14.5%)
Total Number of Studies	77 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	110 (100.0%)

Source of Funding	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Japanese ODA Loan	3	2	0	5
Japanese Grant Aid	1	0	0	1
Japan’s EXIM	0	0	0	0
International Organizations	0	0	0	0
Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0
Own Funds	1	1	0	2
Private Funds	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	1
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Total	7	3	0	10

\*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

#### 3-2-5-4. Factors Impeding Procedures for Materialization of Studies “Under Promotion”

Table 3-38 shows the major factors for impeding materialization of 17 studies. The factors are “difficulty in fund procurement from foreign countries”, “economic factor”, “policy-related factors”, and “lack/decline of feasibility”.

**Table 3-38 Impeding Factors**

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries	1	0	0	1
Political Factor	0	0	0	0
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	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	12	1	1	14
Number of Development Studies	15	2	1	18

#### 3-2-5-5. Perspectives on Studies “Under Promotion”

As mentioned above (Table 3-34), there are 77 studies with “Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided” status. It is expected that these studies will be up to the “Under Implementation” status by realization of fund procurement and/or implementation of subsequent studies.

In the “Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation” status, there are 16 studies. Formal requests and/or subsequent actions are expected for these studies.

However, there are 2 studies, 1 out of each group, which have passed more than more than 6 years after the completion of the studies. Without any supplemental studies to promote realization, these 2 studies might be reclassified as “Delayed” or “Suspended”.



### 3-2-6. Status of Studies “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”

There are 15 studies (out of 242) which are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” with a rate of only 6.2% of that for F/S study group. There is 1 “Discontinued or Cancelled” study, with a rate of 0.4%. (Table 3-20)

- 1) Among 151 M/P +F/S studies, there are 4 “Delayed or Suspended” and 1 “Discontinued or Cancelled”. These 5 studies account for 3.3% of the total.
- 2) Among 74 F/S studies, there are 11 “Delayed or Suspended” and no “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies. These 11 studies account for 14.9% of the total.
- 3) None of the D/D studies, out of 17, is categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

#### 3-2-6-1. Details of Studies “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”

There are 6 studies out of 16 studies, which are either “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”, have already passed 10 years after the completion. Other 6 studies have passed 5-6 years.

**Table 3-39 Years Elapsed after Completion of Development Studies**

Elapsed Year	Delayed or Suspended				Discontinued or Cancelled				Total
	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	
1 Year	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2 Year	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
3 Year	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
4 Year	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
5 Year	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
6 Year	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
10 Year	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Total	4	11	0	15	1	0	0	1	16

There is no study which formal requests for subsequent studies were made in 15 “Delayed or Suspended” studies.

There are 5 studies for which formal requests for funds procurement were made to realize a project. The sources of funds are 3 for Japanese Grant Aid, 1 for International organizations, 1 for other donor countries, and 1 for private funds. There are some studies which applied to multiple sources of funds.

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

	Delayed or Suspended				Discontinued or Cancelled				Total
	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	
Formally Requested	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
No Formal Request	3	7	0	10	1	0	0	1	11
Total	4	11	0	15	1	0	0	1	16

### 3-2-6-2. Factors Causing Delay, Suspension, Discontinuation or Cancellation

The major obstacles for realization of 16 studies in either “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinues or Cancelled” classifications are;

- Policy-related reasons such as decrease in priority in the national development plan and changes in national development policies,
- Economic reasons such as worsening economic conditions in the recipient country, and
- Administrative reasons such as poor coordination among government agencies and improper implementation systems.

Continuity in policy is one of the essential factors for the materialization of Development Studies. It is however, in developing countries, development policy is often changed with a change in political structure(s).

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

	Delayed or Suspended				Discontinued or Cancelled				Total
	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-tota	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-tota	
Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Political Factor	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Economic Factor	1	5	0	6	1	0	0	1	7
Policy-Related Factor	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1	4
Administrative Factor	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	3
Lack/Decline of Feasibility	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Inappropriate Project Scale	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Postponement of Related Project	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Poor Security	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Development Studies	4	11	0	15	1	0	0	1	16

\*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

### 3-2-6-3. Perspectives

Formal requests/subsequent actions have already been decided or under preparation for 2 out of 15 "Delayed or Suspended" studies. Other 13 studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are undecided or unknown.

Regarding the details of the formal request or subsequent action for these 2 studies, both of them consider fund procurement.

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

		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	合計
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.		0	1	0	1
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		0	1	0	1
Details of Requests/Actions	Subsequent Studies	0	0	0	0
	Fund Procurement	0	2	0	2
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	2	0	2
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		4	9	0	13
Total		4	11	0	15

As mentioned above, formal requests or concrete actions have not been decided in 13 studies. To get perspectives for these 13 studies, it might be useful to analyze the change in status of studies in the same category last year. (Table 3-43)

As for the study types, 1 out of 2 M/P+F/S studies is changed the status from "Delayed or Suspended" to "Under Promotion" this year. The study is the one completed in FY 2002. There are no changes in status for 8 F/S studies.

Table 3-43 Present Status of Studies Categorized as "Delayed or Suspended" in FY 2003

Present Status		1994	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Total
M/P+F/S	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Partially Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In Process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Delayed or Suspended	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
F/S	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Partially Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In Process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Delayed or Suspended	5	0	1	1	0	1	8
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	5	0	1	1	0	1	8	
Total		5	1	1	1	1	2	10

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

Region	Asia																					Total	
	ASEAN								Other Asia														
Country	Cambodia	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Malaysia	Philippines	Thailand	Vietnam	Sub-Total	China	Mongolia	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Azerbaijan	Kazakhstan	East Timor	Sub-Total		
Concluded	Japanese ODA Loan	0	1	0	0	8	1	10	20	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	11	31	
	Japanese Grant Aid	4	1	0	0	1	0	2	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	6	14	
	Japan's EXIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	International Organizations	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	10
	World Bank	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ADB	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	7
	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	1	0	1	1
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	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	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3	7	12
	Other Donor Countries	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	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	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Germany	0	0	0	0	1	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	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	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	0	0	0	0	0
	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	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
	Own Funds	1	2	0	5	1	2	3	14	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	13	27
	Private Funds	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	7	6	2	5	12	4	18	54	12	4	3	1	0	0	3	0	11	0	0	4	38	92	
Number of Development Studies in this Category	4	4	1	5	9	4	14	41	9	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	2	27	68	
Conclusion (Certain)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	
Rate of Realization	50.0%	21.1%	50.0%	83.3%	42.9%	57.1%	77.8%	50.6%	90.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	0.0%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	55.1%	52.3%	
Completed or In Progress	4	4	2	5	9	4	14	42	9	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	7	0	0	2	27	69	
Total Number of Development Studies	8	19	4	6	21	7	18	83	10	6	6	1	2	1	5	3	9	1	3	2	49	132	

Region	Middle East									
Country	Egypt	Iran	Jordan	Lebanon	Morocco	Oman	Syria	Tunisia	Turkey	Total
Japanese ODA Loan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Japanese Grant Aid	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Japan's EXIM International Organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ADB	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	8
AfDB	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDB	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IsDB	2	1	1	0	1	1	5	1	2	14
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.K.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
France	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Netherland	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own Funds	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Number of Development Studies in this Category	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	1	2	12
Conclusion (Certain)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rate of Realization	14.3%	33.3%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%	100.0%	80.0%	100.0%	50.0%	44.4%
Completed or In Progress	1	1	1	0	1	1	4	1	2	12
Total Number of Development Studies	7	3	1	2	3	1	5	1	4	27

Region	Africa																	
Country	Burkina Faso	Central African Republic	Cote D'Ivoire	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Ghana	Guinea	Kenya	Madagascar	Mauritania	Malawi	Niger	Senegal	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Total
Japanese ODA Loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japanese Grant Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	1	0	8
Japan's EXIM International Organizations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
ADB	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
IsDB	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	0	4	1	0	15
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U.S.A.	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
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Germany	0	0	0	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	1	0	2	0	0	3
Netherlands	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
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Own Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	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
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Number of Development Studies in this Category	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	12
Conclusion (Certain)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rate of Realization	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	66.7%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	75.0%	100.0%	0.0%	44.4%
Completed or In Progress	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	12
Total Number of Development Studies	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	1	27

Region	Central & South America																	
Country	Bolivia	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Peru	Paraguay	El Salvador	Venezuela	Total	
Concluded	Japanese ODA Loan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	
	Japanese Grant Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	
	Japan's EXIM International Organizations	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	
	World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	
	ADB	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
	EU	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	
	IsDB	0	0	2	2	0	0	4	0	0	4	5	0	1	1	2	0	21
	Others	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Unknown	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	0	0	0	0
	Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	U.K.	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Netherland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Italy	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
	Kuwait	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
	Others	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
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Own Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private Funds	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	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
	Number of Development Studies in this Category	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	12
	Conclusion (Certain)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate of Realization	0.0%	0.0%	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	0.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	33.3%
	Completed or In Progress	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	12
	Total Number of Development Studies	2	6	3	1	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	36

Region	Oceania							Europe							Multiple Countries		
	Country	Cook Islands	republic of the Fiji Islands	Kiribati	Papua New Guinea	Solomon Islands	Samoa	Total	Bulgaria	Bosnia- Herzegovina	Hungary	Romania	Croatia	Lithuania		Moldova	Total
Concluded	Japanese ODA Loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Japanese Grant Aid	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japan's EXIM	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	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4	0
	World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IsDB	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	3	0	2	1	9	2
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
	Unknown	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	0	0	0
	Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
	U.S.A.	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
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	1	5	0
	Netherland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Italy	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
	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Saudi Arabia	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	0	0	0	1	0
	Unknown	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	0	0	0
	Own Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Private Funds	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	1	0	1	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	
Number of Development Studies in this Category	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	6	2	
Conclusion (Certain)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rate of Realization	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	54.5%		
Completed or In Progress	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	6	2	
Total Number of Development Studies	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	11	3	



**CHAPTER 4**

**CONCLUSIONS**

## CHAPTER 4. CONCLUSIONS

### 4-1. Conclusions

#### 4-1-1. M/P Studies Group

This follow-up study covers 2,033 Development Studies. 837 Development Studies (41.2% of the Development Studies) belong to the M/P studies group. The M/P studies group consists of 553 M/P studies (66.1% of the M/P studies group), 111 Basic studies (13.3%), 117 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (14.0%), and 56 other (M/P-type) studies (6.7%).

In 738 out of 837 completed studies, the proposed projects have been implemented or the study findings were utilized to formulate national development plans. The utilization rate of development study is 88.2%, which is extremely high.

In terms of regional comparison of the numbers, 484 studies (57.8%) out of the whole 837 studies were conducted in Asia. Especially 266 studies (31.8%) were conducted particularly in 10 ASEAN countries. Next to Asia, the numbers are larger in Central and South America (139 studies, 16.6%), Africa (96 studies, 11.5%), and Middle East (77 studies, 9.2%).

The utilization rate are; 88.8% in Asia, 88.5% in Central and South America, 84.4% in Middle East and 85.4% in Africa. The evaluation is difficult for Oceania, Europe and other Multiple Countries since there are few samples.

Regarding a utilization rate based on the study types, the M/P studies are the most effectively utilized by the rate of 89.9%. The other types of studies also have favorable utilization rates; 81.2% for Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China; 91.0% for Basic studies, and 80.4% for other studies.

The utilization rate is 92.4% for the Social Development area, 94.8% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 80.4% 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 Social Infrastructure (122 studies) and the Planning & Administration (81 studies) sub-sectors occupy a large portion. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, Agriculture (78 studies) is the largest sub-sector. In the Mining and Industrial Development area,

Industry (204 studies) is the largest sub-sector. The utilization rates in Social Infrastructure, Planning & Administration, Agriculture and Industry sub-sectors are 90.2%, 97.5%, 96.2% and 79.9% respectively, which are considered to be fair.

Judging from the analysis of studies in the Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development areas, carrying out subsequent studies in a timely manner and procuring funds appropriately are the important measures for accelerating the utilization of study results. In most studies whose results were utilized smoothly, subsequent study and procurement of funds had been realized within 5 years after the completion. Thus, the recipient country's policies of these 5 years could affect materialization of study results.

#### 4-1-2. F/S Studies Group

Out of total 2,033 Development Studies, 1,196 studies (58.8%) belong to the F/S Studies Group. The F/S Studies Group consists of 359 M/P + F/S (30.0% of the group), 796 F/S studies (66.4%, including Other F/S-type studies), and 41 D/D studies (3.4%).

There are 708 studies categorized in "Completed or In Progress" with a realization rate of 59.2%. Regarding this realization rate, there is much room for improving the F/S Studies Group. It is expected that the realization status will be improved in accordance with the materialization of 226 (18.9%) studies currently categorized in "Under Promotion".

In terms of regional comparison of the numbers, 709 studies (59.3% of the F/S studies) were conducted in Asia. Especially 505 studies (42.2% of the group) were conducted particularly in 10 ASEAN countries. Next to Asia, the numbers are larger in Central and South America (180 studies), Middle East (137 studies), and Africa (122 studies).

The utilization rate are; 63.6% in Asia, 62.0% in Middle East, 50.0% in Africa, and 48.3% in Central and South America. The evaluation is difficult for Oceania, Europe and other Multiple Countries since there are few samples.

By study type, the realization rate of M/P+F/S studies is 63.0% and that of F/S (including Other F/S-type studies) were 56.3%. It is expected that the realization rates of these two types will be improved in accordance with the materialization of studies currently categorized in "Under Promotion": 113 (31.5% of the type) M/P+F/S studies and 108 (13.6% of the types) F/S studies.

D/D studies marks the highest realization rate at 82.9%. This is a result of the nature of D/D studies: they are the final study for realization and should be utilized 100%. The situations of D/D studies that are not realized are as follows; 1 realized study by substitute project, 1 “Delayed” due to lack of budget in the recipient country and 5 studies in “In Process” stage. As for the 5 “In Process” studies, 4 of them are about to receive the assistance by other aid organizations, and another study is expected to obtain fund.

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 68.1%, 58.7%, and 38.8% respectively.

The largest sub-sector in Social Development area is Transportation (325 studies) with a realization rate of 69.0%. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, nearly all the studies were in the Agriculture sub-sector (223 studies out of 254), whose realization rate is 58.7%. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Energy sub-sector was the largest (173 studies) with a realization rate of 38.7%.

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.

## 4-2. Proposals

### 4-2-1. Consideration on Designation of Plans

As the reasons why study results are not effectively utilized, the factors from both Japanese side and from the recipient countries side must be recognized.

When considered the factors from Japanese side, there is a fundamental question for the quality of studies itself. This question rises in any kind of study. It is the sort of question that should be continuously dealt with by endless efforts towards quality improvement, by monitoring the studies and promoting post project evaluation. Although there must also be political factors, this could not be a major problem if only the aid is systematically implemented according to the aid policies of each country, just as it is presently promoted.

On the other hand, the reasonable measures should be considered for the cases where there are the factors from the recipient countries. In addition to the “political factors” and “economic factors” that are still large factors, the “human factor” should also be considered as one of the major factors.

In “political factors”, the continuing problems can be found in decline of the priority of study results due to such reasons as; inconsistency between upper level policies such as national development plans, policy reforms and restructuring of governmental organization. In recent years, there also are the problems such as the complexities of the decision-making system within the decentralization process, change of the actors, lack of human resources in the major implementing bodies.

In “economic factors”, the financial difficulties of the recipient countries are major talks. Though, it should be recognized that the recipient countries are basically not wealthy from the beginning, and Japanese side must take this in to account when implementing the studies.

In “human factors”, the major problem should be the lack of human resources as mentioned above. However, there are the many studies targeting on human resources development, and human resources development are promoted through studies of the different areas in recent years. If this trend becomes firmly established, the improvement of the situation can be expected. Also, as a human factor, the existence of the key actors in terms of realization of the study results should be considered.

By considering such aspects when recognizing the situation, no wonder it is important noting the consistency between the national development plans of recipient countries, but it is also desirable to fully consider its background and organizational/political frameworks as well as the situation of human resources.

#### 4-2-2. Improvement of Utilization/Realization Rate

It is important to improve the quality of studies itself, as well as to disseminate its importance and value to the government of recipient countries during the study period, to improve the utilization rates of study results.

Also, it is necessary to promote continuous follow-up after the completion of the studies, and to keep encouraging them towards utilization and project implementation, even in the cases when there was an organizational restructure in the government of recipient countries. This could only be an important base to take an action, such as implementing related studies of appropriate contents in appropriate timing.

The former follow-up study made it clear that the period of 5 years after the completion of studies has good meanings in utilization of the study results and project implementation. However, it is important not to take an action when it becomes delayed/cancelled or no progress to be expected, but to make an effective move before it becomes to such situations.

In some situations, it should be necessary to adjust the contents or scale of the projects recommended in the studies by using evaluation studies, though more importantly, the utilization of the study results must be promoted before major changes of socio-economic and environmental situation.

#### 4-2-3. Improvement of Methodology of Follow-up Study

The follow up study is a basic study to understand the progress and situations of the each completed study, and promoting the recommended projects, clarifying the impediments, and to grasp an overall trend of development studies, and it should be continuously implemented

Yet, the important thing is not only to simply carry out statistical studies, but also establishing a mechanism to learn the lessons and aspects to be utilized in subsequent plans and implementations.

The present method of follow up study mainly by the questionnaire has problems such as percentages of collected answers and reliability of the answers, but still, it is the only study which follows the situation of the whole development studies. In this sense, it is hoped that this study result should be utilized in coordination with follow up of individual studies/evaluation studies.