

**FOLLOW-UP STUDY
OF
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

MARCH 2006

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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PREFACE

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereafter JICA) has conducted a large number of Development Studies and the findings and recommendations of the 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 by the 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 completed last 6 years, and also on the studies completed in 10 years ago, gathering wide range of information from related government organizations and domestic consultants aiming at getting detailed update information of each study.

I hope that this report will contribute to the improvement of Development Studies that leads to the development in the recipient countries.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the concerned organizations and Japanese consultants who cooperate with this study.

March 2006

Kazuhisa MATSUOKA
Vice-President
Japan International Cooperation Agency

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SUMMARY

SUMMARY

1. Background and Purpose of the Follow-up Study

1-1. Background of the Follow-up Study

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

In order to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, follow-up studies on development studies were started in Japanese fiscal year (FY) 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 on local counterparts in the recipient countries through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) overseas offices to get update information on recent situations after the development studies.

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

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

1-2. Purpose of the 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.

1-3. 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.

(2) Overseas Office Studies

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

The study solely relies on the questionnaire surveys and does not verify the answers of consultants and related agencies in recipient countries. Thus, the results of the study could be to some extent different from the real conditions. This is the limitation derived from the study methodology.

Experiences from prior follow-up studies show that any progress in projects is likely to be made within 5 to 10 years after completion of each Development Study. For this reason, the follow-up study in FY 2005 focused on the current status of projects for which the studies had been completed in recent 6 years (the last year and previous 5 years, from FY 1999 to 2004) and FY 1995 (10 years ago) under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area, and the Mining and Industrial development.

1-4. Methods for Compiling the Results

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

- (1) Comparisons and examinations of the differences in the utilization of survey findings are made by using several categories.
 - 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 Factory Studies), and others¹.
 - 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 (%)

Utilization rate means the ratio of number of studies categorized in “In Progress or In Use” status out of total studies. This evaluation metric applies for determining the state of utilization for the M/P studies group; Master Plan Studies (M/P), Basic Studies, Chinese Factory Studies, Other studies, and Other Studies (M/P-type)².

2) Realization Rate (%)

Realization rate means the ratio of number of studies which are categorized in “Completed or In Progress” status out of total studies. This evaluation metric applies for determining the realization of proposed projects for 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)³.

Figures in the tables may not show 100% in sum due to the round off of each figure.

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.

- (3) JICA reformed its organizational structure in April 2004 and rearranged the responsibilities of conducting development studies from 3 scheme /Sector-specific department to 5 issue-oriented departments. As a result, the Social Development sector and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector are on the responsibilities of the Social Development Department, the Human Development Department, the Global Environment Department, and the Rural Development Department. Development studies in the Mining and Industrial Development sector are conducted by the Economic Development Department. The responsible subjects of each new department are as below.

Social Development Dept.:

Governance, Gender, Urban and Regional Development, Transportation, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and others (such as Peace Building)

Human Development Dept.:

Education, Health, Social Security

Global Environment Dept.:

Nature Conservation, Environmental Management, Water Resources

Rural Development Dept.:

Poverty Reduction, Agricultural Development, Fisheries Cooperation

Economic Development Dept.:

Economic Policy and Private Sector Development, Energy, Mining.

2. Summary of Survey Findings

2-1. All Development Studies

In this follow-up study covers 2,071 Development studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2004 and analyzed them on the situations after the completions of these studies. Especially, this study implemented questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in the latest FY2004 and previous 5 years (FY 1994 - FY2003) and the studies completed in FY 1995 (10 years ago). This is because according to the experiences, 5 year periods after the completions are known as the critical turning point for utilizations or realizations of proposed projects, and also there is a tendency of clear diversification between utilized / realized studies and unutilized / unrealized ones after 10 years.

First of all, it should be pointed out that the number of the completed development studies sharply decreased in FY 2003 and 2004. However, budget for a development study is in increase compared to 10 years ago, while total budget for all development studies are in decrease⁴.

Trend in Number and Budget of Development Studies

Completed Year	Number of Completed Studies	Yearly Budget (1,000 Yen)	Change in Yearly Budget (FY1999=100)
1999	97	24,874,582	100
2000	79	24,498,387	98
2001	81	22,943,312	92
2002	81	19,315,760	78
2003	56	18,523,324	74
2004	40	18,199,593	73

By sectors, the majority of the studies are for the Social Development area: out of total 2,071 studies, 1,062 studies (51.2% of total development studies) are for the Social Development area. This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area (618 studies, 29.8%), and the least number in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery (392 studies, 18.9%).

By regions, 1,212 studies (58.5%) out of 2,071 were conducted in Asia, followed by Central and South America (324 studies, 15.6%) , and Africa(10.8%) . JICA is now focusing on Africa as well as Asia, thus the number of studies in Africa would be expected to increase.

⁴ It should be clarified that we cannot compare the number of completed studies in each year and annual budget if we are strictly considering. This is because budget is yearly bases while a development study have been conducted in several year period normally.

By study types, 791 studies (38.2%) out of the 2,071 studies are F/S studies followed by M/P studies (581 studies, 28.1%). These 2 types of studies account for over 50% of total development studies. Next to these two, M/P+F/S studies are 364 accounting for 17.6%. As these figure shows the majority of development studies are F/S and M/P (and combination of both) studies. However, in recent years, the number of F/S studies has been in decrease. Therefore, it might be possible the number of M/P studies will overcome the number of F/S studies in the future.

By sectors, there are 447 studies (21.6% of total 2,071 studies) in Transportation, 304 in Agriculture (14.7%), 258 in Social Infrastructure (12.5%) , and 251 in Energy (12.1%) . The studies in these 4 sectors exceed over 60% of total.

Although there are 303 studies in the Industrial sector, the figure includes the 117 Chinese Factory Studies which were Japanese foreign policy related. Thus if we exclude these 117 studies, the number in the Industrial sector is small.

By briefly looking at the utilization or realization of development studies, the utilization rate in the Social Development area is the highest of 79.4%, followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery (71.9%), and the Mining and Industrial Development (62.1%). The lower realization/utilization rate in the Mining and Industrial Development area might be affected by the tendencies of larger project scale and longer periods required for procuring funds.

Realization / Utilization Rate of Development Studies

	Number of Studies	Number of Studies In Progress of In Use	Realization / Utilization Rate
Social Development	1,061	842	79.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	392	282	71.9%
Mining and Industrial Development	618	384	62.1%
Total	2,071	1,508	72.8%

From next section, the report summarizes the analyses based on the replied questionnaires by dividing all development studies into “M/P studies group” and “F/S studies group”.

2-2. M/P Studies Group

(1) Status of Utilization

The 775 studies (89.1%) 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, the formulation of a national development plan, and so forth. Findings also show that Basic Studies are the most frequently utilized studies, followed by M/P

Type of Studies	Number of Studies		Rate of Utilization
	M/P	581 (66.8 %)	530 (91.2 %)
	Basic Studies	116 (13.3 %)	106 (91.4 %)
	Chinese Factories	117 (13.4 %)	94 (80.3 %)
	Others *	56 (6.4 %)	45 (80.4%)
	Total	870 (100.0%)	775 (88.9 %)

*Others are a combination of Other Studies in Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development studies, and Other Studies (M/P-type) in Mining and Industrial Development studies.

(2) Status of Utilization by Region

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

Regions	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Asia	499 (57.4 %)	447 (89.6%)
Middle East	85 (9.8 %)	73 (85.9%)
Africa	101 (11.6 %)	87 (86.1%)
Central and South America	143 (16.4 %)	129 (90.2%)
Oceania	10 (1.1%)	8 (80.0%)
Europe	24 (2.8%)	23 (95.8%)
Multiple Countries *	8 (0.9%)	8 (100.0%)
Total	870 (100.0%)	775 (89.1%)

* 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, where it takes longer time for realization, was relatively low as indicated.

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Social Development	399 (43.0%)	374 (93.7%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	138 (15.9%)	132 (95.7%)
Mining and Industrial Development	333 (30.9%)	269 (80.8%)
Total	870 (100.0%)	775 (89.1%)

(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) Subsequent studies 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 5 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.

- 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) Social and political unrest
- 5) Natural disasters etc.

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled
Less than 5 years	11 (20.0%)	1 (2.5%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	24 (43.6%)	1 (2.5%)
10 years or more	20 (36.4%)	38 (95.0%)
Total	55(100.0%)	40(100.0%)

(6) Possibility of Improving Utilization Rate

To increase utilization rates of development studies, proposed projects must be consistent with national plans of the recipient government and have been given high priority. 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.

2-3. 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 59.0%. The realization rate of D/D studies scored the highest of all studies.

Type of Studies	Number of Studies		Realization Rate
	F/S *	796 (66.3%)	459 (57.7%)
	M/P+F/S	364 (30.3%)	239 (65.7%)
	D/D	41 (3.4%)	35 (85.4%)
	Total	1,201 (100.0%)	733 (61.0%)

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

(2) Status of Realization by Region

The results show that Asia has the highest realization rate followed by Middle East.

Regions	Number of Studies	Realization Rate
Asia	713 (59.4%)	467 (65.5%)
Middle East	136 (11.3%)	86 (63.2%)
Africa	122 (10.2%)	63 (51.6%)
Central and South America	181 (15.1%)	91 (50.3%)
Oceania	18 (1.5%)	8 (44.4%)
Europe	26 (2.2%)	15 (57.7%)
Multiple Countries	5 (0.4%)	3 (60.0%)
Total	1,201 (100.0%)	733 (61.0%)

(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.

Sectors	Number of Studies	Realization Rate
Social Development	662 (55.1%)	468 (70.7%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	254 (21.1%)	150 (59.1%)
Mining and Industrial Development	285 (23.7%)	115 (40.4%)
Total	1,201 (100.0%)	733 (61.0%)

(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. 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 own funds, international agencies, other donors, the private sector, and so forth. The 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.

Present Status of Studies	Realization Rate
Completed	299 (40.8%)
Partially Completed	171 (23.3%)
Under Implementation	186 (25.4%)
In Process	73 (10.5%)
Total	733 (100.0%)

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

Studies categorized as “At the Preparatory Stage” can be classified into those 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.

There are also studies in which 5 to 10 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 the near future.

Elapsed Time after the Completion of Development Study	Rate of Preparatory Stage
Less than 5 years	69 (34.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	52 (25.6%)
10 years or more	82 (40.4%)
Total	203 (100.0%)

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

The 78.0% of studies that are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” have passed more than 10 years since the completion of main studies.

Findings reveal that the rate of “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies for which the main study had been finished more than 10 years ago reached 98.5% and was higher in comparison with that of “Delayed or Suspended” studies.

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 difficulty in procuring funds from other countries, tighter financial situations in the recipient countries and overall economic stagnation
- 3) Political factors such as civil wars, political unrests

Elapsed Time after the Completion of Development Study	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled
Less than 5 years	11 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	18 (13.6%)	2 (1.5%)
10 years or more	103 (78.0%)	131 (98.5%)
Total	132(100.0%)	133(100.0%)

(7) Possibility of Improving Realization Rate

One of the ways to improve the realization rate of 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 5 to 10 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), one of the approaches might be that to focus on the studies for which the main study was completed at least 5 years ago but have not been realized, to identify the obstacles for implementation, and to find countermeasures for the obstacles.

3. Proposals

Improvement of Utilization/Realization Rate

Regarding the results of the study, both in M/P studies group and F/S studies group, the utilization rates increased slightly (M/P studies group 88.2%→88.9%, F/S studies group 59.2%→61.0%). It is welcome results even considering the possibility in biased answers and influences of collection rates derived from the nature of a questionnaire survey. It is important for recipient countries in a sense we conducted useful studies to them, and for Japanese people who afford the costs of the studies.

However, the utilization rates for F/S studies group are considered still low, especially in Central and South America and Africa by regions, and Energy sector by sectors. It is important to improve utilization rates in these regions and sectors. It is not clear the real reasons why the utilization rates are low in particular areas because this study has not analyzed each development study in detail. It seems necessary to do detailed analyses in the future.

In addition, in general, it seems that in addition to the quality improvements of

the studies themselves more appropriate study formulations and implementations considering “political factors” and “economic factors” which are pointed out as the problems in recipient countries are increasingly becoming important.

Moreover, continuous follow-up activities after the development studies are obviously important for improving utilization and realization of the studies’ outputs. For these purposes, consulting companies, JICA, and related agencies of Japanese government need to closely cooperate and follow-up the situations. Especially how JICA and other Japanese governmental agencies which station in recipient countries can monitor the situations seems to be a key factor because consulting teams must work for new projects in other countries after the completion of a project. There is a possibility of dispatching consultants regularly to the recipient countries to check the situation. However, it seems it far better to maintain continuous information exchanges with recipient governments also for judging the necessity of consultant dispatch.

It has been pointed out that the 5 year period after the completion of the studies is the turning point for utilizations / realizations. It is, however, better to make efforts for utilizations and realizations in shorter period with 2 reasons; it is better to utilize or realize the results of studies before political and social situations will largely change in a recipient country, and the situation that the changes in world market have been accelerated.

Improvement in Effectiveness of the Follow-up Study

The Follow-up Study is a basis of monitoring progress and real situation of each completed development study, a device to accelerate realization of proposed projects, and a way of understanding obstacles and trends for utilizations / realizations of outputs. Thus the study should be continued.

Although there are some limitations like reliabilities in replied questionnaires derived from the study methodology, primarily it is important to gather answers as much as possible. In this follow-up study FY 2005, the questionnaire collection rate became better compared to a past few years. This might be effected by the improvements in expressions or texts in the questionnaire sent to counterpart agencies and consultants. It seems there is a room for continuously improving the methodologies of the study.⁵

It might be necessary to reconsider the framework of the study / analyses regarding an increase in development studies which are related with several sectors

⁵ Collection rate from Japanese domestic consultants is 84.8%. The rate from counterpart agencies is 44.5%. These figures are not including some replied questionnaires after January 1, 2006. These late questionnaires will reflect to the follow-up study of the next year.

/ regions.

More importantly, it seems necessary to establish the mechanism of monitoring and managing whole process from development study formulation, implementation, completion, until follow-up activities, and utilize lessons and points of improvements to next development studies so that development studies will be more effective and efficient. At the moment, the follow-up study is rather independent from others. It is a challenge for the future to think of how to make interrelationship between the follow-up study and related studies and evaluations.

CHAPTER 1

OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

CHAPTER 1. OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

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

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

After the completion of the development studies conducted by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), there are some difficulties to monitor the status of proposed projects and how the studies were utilized. The reasons for the difficulties are those; the considerable length of time is often necessary to realize proposed projects after the completion of studies, the various ways in which study findings are used, limitations of accessible information in recipient countries, and so forth.

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 interests 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 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 the Mining and Industrial Development sector up to the FY 2003.

JICA reformed its organizational structure in April 2004 and rearrange the responsibilities of conducting development studies to the new structure. As a result, the Social Development sector and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development sector are on the responsibilities of the Social Development Department, the Human Development Department, the Global Environment Department, and the Rural Development Department. Development studies in the

Mining and Industrial Development sector are conducted by the Economic Development Department. The responsible subjects of each new department are as below.

Social Development Dept.:

Governance, Gender, Urban and Regional Development, Transportation, Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and others (such as Peace Building)

Human Development Dept.:

Education, Health, Social Security

Global Environment Dept.:

Nature Conservation, Environmental Management, Water Resources

Rural Development Dept.:

Poverty Reduction, Agricultural Development, Fisheries Cooperation

Economic Development Dept.:

Economic Policy and Private Sector Development, Energy, Mining

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, the Human Development Department, the Global Environment Department, and the Rural 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)¹.

The follow-up study FY 2005 covers studies completed between August 1, 1974 (the day on which JICA was established) to the end of FY 2004 (March 31, 2005). A total of 2,071 studies have conformed to these criteria (1,061 in Social Development area, 392 in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development area, and 618 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 5 to 10 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 5 years after the completion of the studies.

In FY2005, questionnaires surveys were conducted for all the development studies completed in the period of recent 6 years (the last year and previous 5 years, from FY1999 to 2004) and in 1995 (10 years ago), to counterparts through JICA overseas offices as well as to domestic consultants in charge of the project.

1-2-2. Year of Completion

Completion year of a study is determined as the fiscal year when final report was submitted to JICA.

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 Uzbekistan²)
- (5) Other Asia (East Timor)

¹ Development studies of specific project conducted as part of the Grant Aid Program are excluded for the follow-up study.

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

- (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” countries. 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, Other 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)
- (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 in China)
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.

Each type of Development Study is defined as follows:

1) M/P (Master Plan Studies)

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

The studies that the both master plan study and the feasibility study described below are implemented together in a study.

3) F/S (Feasibility Studies)

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 socially, technically, economically and financially feasible, while incorporating other important considerations such as operation and maintenance, organizations and institutional arrangements, and 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 necessary documents for screenings of the bilateral aid agencies and international agencies appropriateness of giving loans to a proposed project.

4) D/D (Detailed Design Studies)

A detailed design study is for preparing design documents (including drawings, specifications, and tender documents) necessary to begin construction works of an approved project. 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 detailed design, cost estimation and construction schedules.

This type of study is followed by the selection of the contractor(s) through competitive biddings 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 and water use plans, comprehensive water resources development plans, and examination of alternative measures for environmental protection such as countermeasures against air and water pollution often require long-term and continuous accumulation of relevant basic data. However, it is rare in 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, 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 urbanization 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 policy makings 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 the 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 which are M/P-type is called “Other 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 nature and contents of the studies, several studies which are F/S-type are called “Other studies (F/S-type).

1-2-5. Framework for the Analyses

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 Table1-2. Detailed analyses in Chapters 3 are 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 Factories Modernization 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

1-2-6. Classification of Sector

Completed studies are classified into sectors, sub-sectors, and sub-sub-sectors 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
2. Public Works & Utilities	(1) Public Utilities	5) Information & Public Relations
		1) (Public Utilities in) General
		2) Water Supply
		3) Sewerage
	(2) Transportation	4) Urban Sanitation
		1) (Transportation in) General
		2) Road
		3) Land Transportation
		4) Railway
		5) Marine Transportation & Ships
		6) Port
		7) Air Transportation & Airport
		8) Urban Transportation
	(3) Social Infrastructure	9) Meteorology & Seismology
		1) (Social Infrastructure in) General
		2) River & Erosion Control
		3) Water Resources Development
		4) Urban Planning & Land Development
		5) Architecture & Housing
	(4) Communications & Broadcasting	6) Survey & Mapping
		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) Forestry	3) Livestock Processing
		1) Forestry & Forest Conservation
	(4) Fishery	2) Forestry Processing
		1) Fishery
4. Mining & Industry	(1) Mining	2) Fishery Processing
		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
7. Human Resources Development	(1) Human Resources Development	2) Tourism Infrastructure
		1) (Human Resources in) General
		2) Physical Education
		3) Education
	(2) Science & Culture	4) Vocational Training
		1) Science
8. Public Health and Medicine	(1) Public Health and Medicine	2) Culture
		1) Public Health and Medicine
9. Social Welfare	(1) Social Welfare	2) Population & Family Planning
		1) Social Welfare
		2) Labor
		3) Disaster Relief
		4) Food Assistance
10. Others	(1) Others	5) Other Welfare
		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, Other Studies, and Other Studies (M/P-type) are classified as being in the M/P studies group. Information is sought on whether or not study findings have been adopted or utilized. The present status is classified as being in one of three categories: 1) In Progress or In Use, 2) Delayed, and 3) Discontinued or Cancelled.

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

Table 1-4 Status for M/P Studies Group

Present Status	Criteria
a. In Progress or In Use	<p>A Study is classified in this category when its findings or proposals are sufficiently utilized in the following manner.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Based on the proposals, subsequent studies are or have been undertaken. Alternatively, the study findings are utilized to undertake some Development Study or planning.2) Further Japanese technical cooperation is started on the basis of the proposals or study findings.3) Proposals are incorporated into the development policy or plan of the recipient country. Alternatively, study findings are utilized to formulate the development policy or plan.4) The government of the recipient country is taking some preparatory step to utilize the proposals.5) The government of the recipient country is on the considerations of recommendations just after the completion of the research.
b. Delayed	<p>A study is classified as "delayed" when its findings or proposals are in one of the following conditions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) No significant action has been taken by the government of the recipient country to utilize the proposals or findings.2) The government of the recipient country began to act on the proposals, or utilize the findings, but the effort was halted for some reason.
c. Discontinued or Cancelled	<p>A study is classified in this category when its findings or proposals meet one of the following conditions.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The government of the recipient country made an explicit decision not to act on the proposals.2) The government decided to act on, or utilize, different proposals or findings from other sources.3) No actions have been or will be taken "for a considerable period of time."

* 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 (F/S-type). 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
a. Completed or In Progress a1. Completed a2. Partially Completed a3. Under Implementation a4. In Process	<p>The proposed development project has been already completed and is in use.</p> <p>The proposed development project is partially completed and is in use.</p> <p>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"> 1) Tenders have been invited. 2) Financing of the project has been secured. 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. 4) For other reasons the project concerned is considered highly likely to be implemented in the future.
b. Under Promotion	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government of the recipient country is requesting financial support from international organizations and/or foreign governments including Japan. 2) The government of the recipient country has been undertaking the detailed design study or other additional studies subsequent to the JICA feasibility study. 3) The recipient country is actively promoting the implementation of the project in some other way.
c. Delayed or Suspended	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government of the recipient country has not taken any specific action after the completion of the JICA study. 2) The government of the recipient country has at one point promoted the proposed project but suspended the effort for some reason.

Status for F/S Studies Group (continued)

Present Status	Criteria
d. Discontinued or Cancelled	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government of the recipient country officially cancelled the proposed project. 2) The government of the recipient country implemented an alternative, which was substantially different from the proposal of the JICA Study. 3) No actions have been or will be taken “for a considerable period of time.”

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

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 FY2004)

CHAPTER 2. An Overview of Completed Development Studies (Studies Completed in FY 1974 – FY 2004)

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. However, from FY 2003, the number of the completed development studies sharply drop to 57 in FY 2003 and 40 in FY2004.

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	1991	31	14	27	72
1975	5	0	9	14	1992	40	17	20	77
1976	9	4	9	22	1992	41	12	25	78
1977	20	7	15	42	1994	42	22	28	92
1978	25	7	12	44	1995	44	17	28	89
1979	24	12	17	53	1996	46	14	25	85
1980	30	8	20	58	1997	35	26	32	93
1981	27	9	22	58	1998	47	15	22	84
1982	34	18	20	72	1999	58	10	29	97
1983	32	13	21	66	2000	45	13	21	79
1984	39	15	23	77	2001	52	12	17	81
1985	39	11	26	76	2002	48	18	16	81
1986	28	11	23	62	2003	37	7	13	56
1987	43	11	23	77	2004	30	4	6	40
1988	30	19	29	78					
1989	45	23	16	84	Total	1,061	392	618	2,071
1990	36	23	23	82		(51.2%)	(18.9%)	(29.8%)	(100.0%)

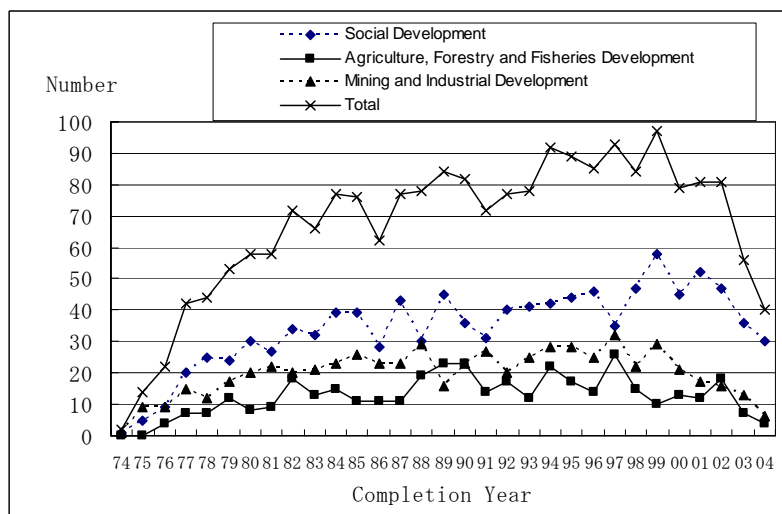


Figure 2-1 Time Trend of Numbers of Development Study

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

The 1,212 Development Studies (58.5% of the total) were conducted in Asia, particularly in the ASEAN countries where 786 studies (38.0% of the total) were conducted. This is followed by 324 studies (15.6%) in Central and South America, 223 studies (10.8%) in Africa, and 221 studies (10.7%) in the Middle East.

Table 2-2 Classification by Region

Region	Social Development		Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development		Mining and Industrial Development		Total	
Asia	604	(56.9%)	205	(52.3%)	403	(65.2%)	1,212	(58.5%)
ASEAN	433	(40.8%)	141	(36.0%)	212	(34.3%)	786	(38.0%)
Other Asia	171	(16.1%)	64	(16.3%)	191	(30.9%)	426	(20.6%)
Middle East	113	(10.7%)	42	(10.7%)	66	(10.7%)	221	(10.7%)
Africa	117	(11.0%)	62	(15.8%)	44	(7.1%)	223	(10.8%)
Central and South America	169	(15.9%)	73	(18.6%)	82	(13.3%)	324	(15.6%)
Oceania	17	(1.6%)	6	(1.5%)	5	(0.8%)	28	(1.4%)
Europe	28	(2.6%)	4	(1.0%)	18	(2.9%)	50	(2.4%)
Multiple countries	13	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	13	(0.6%)
Total	1,061	(100.0%)	392	(100.0%)	618	(100.0%)	2,071	(100.0%)

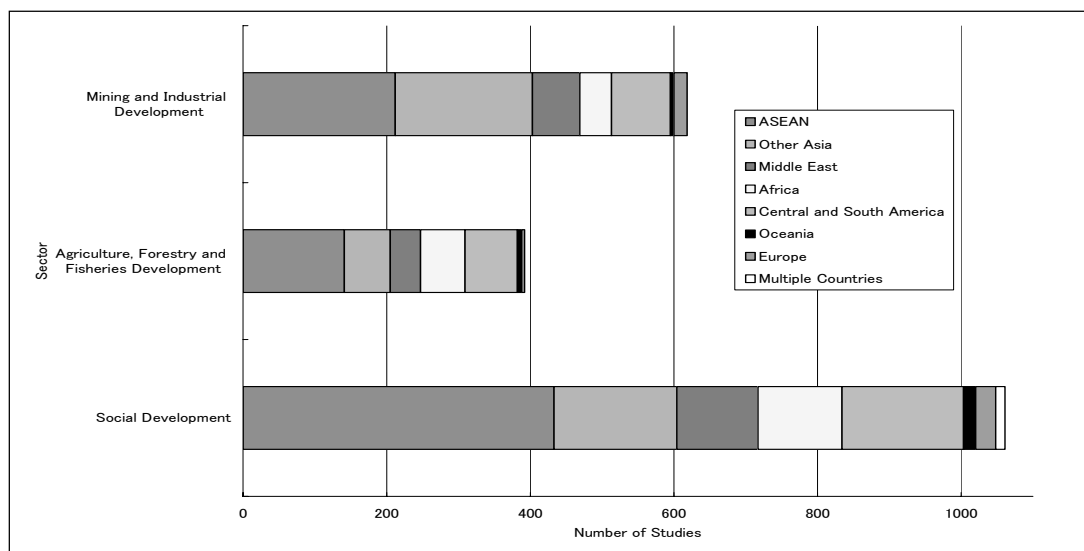


Figure 2-2 Classification by Region

Regarding the numbers of studies in different types in each region, figures show similar trends, except for Oceania and Europe, where few studies were conducted. The most prevalent type of study is Feasibility Study (F/S) (38.2% on an average), followed by Master Plan (M/P) study (28.12%) 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 Studies	Others	Total
Asia	314 (25.9%)	224 (18.5%)	461 (38.0%)	24 (2.0%)	34 (2.8%)	117 (9.7%)	38 (3.1%)	1212 (100.0%)
ASEAN	230 (29.3%)	162 (20.6%)	329 (41.9%)	16 (2.0%)	23 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (3.3%)	786 (100.0%)
Other Asia	84 (19.7%)	62 (14.6%)	132 (31.0%)	8 (1.9%)	11 (2.6%)	117 (27.5%)	12 (2.8%)	426 (100.0%)
Middle East	70 (31.7%)	38 (17.2%)	89 (40.3%)	9 (4.1%)	9 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (2.7%)	221 (100.0%)
Africa	63 (28.3%)	26 (11.7%)	93 (41.7%)	3 (1.3%)	31 (13.9%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (3.1%)	223 (100.0%)
Central and South America	104 (32.1%)	54 (16.7%)	123 (38.0%)	3 (0.9%)	32 (9.9%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (2.5%)	324 (100.0%)
Oceania	4 (14.3%)	10 (35.7%)	7 (25.0%)	1 (3.6%)	5 (17.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.6%)	28 (100.0%)
Europe	23 (46.0%)	11 (22.0%)	15 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.0%)	50 (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	581 (28.1%)	364 (17.6%)	791 (38.2%)	41 (2.0%)	116 (5.6%)	117 (5.6%)	99 (4.8%)	2,071 (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 the Industrial sector is larger in other Asia, since Chinese Factory Studies (Industrial sector) has the largest number. The Transportation sub-sector accounts the largest number of studies in ASEAN, Middle East, Central and South America, and Oceania. In Africa, the Social Infrastructure sector and Agricultural sector are the largest. In Europe, the Planning and Administration sector and Public Works and Utilities sector are the largest.

Regarding the Transportation sub-sector, the Road sub-sub-sector is the largest in Asia and Africa, and the Port sub-sub-sector is the largest 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

	Planning & Administration	Public works & Utilities									Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery				Mining & Industry		Energy	Tourism	Human Resource Development	Public Health and Medicine	Social Welfare	Others	Total
		Public Utilities	Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Forestry	Mining	Industry								
			Road	Railway	Port	Others	Sub-total																
Asia	52	64	91	34	56	87	268	144	49	172	1	20	12	9	221	145	10	4	4	8	29	1,212	
ASEAN	32	46	71	20	37	64	192	108	35	114	0	17	10	4	75	109	9	4	1	5	25	786	
Other Asia	20	18	20	14	19	23	76	36	14	58	1	3	2	5	146	36	1	0	3	3	4	426	
Middle East	13	16	12	4	14	14	44	26	5	35	1	2	3	1	31	28	6	1	0	3	6	221	
Africa	4	15	20	3	5	10	38	42	7	47	0	10	6	3	14	27	2	3	3	1	1	223	
Central & South America	23	16	18	10	21	28	77	37	7	47	0	16	10	7	28	43	4	0	1	3	5	324	
Oceania	2	3	1	0	4	2	7	3	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	28	
Europe	8	9	0	3	2	3	8	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	9	5	1	0	0	0	4	50	
Multiple countries	1	0	3	0	0	2	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	
Total	103	123	145	54	102	146	447	258	72	304	2	51	35	21	303	251	23	9	8	15	46	2,071	

*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 development studies was carried out in Asia. The 248 studies have been conducted in Indonesia, followed by 199 in China (including 117 Chinese Factory Studies), 173 in the Philippines, 158 in Thailand, and 82 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, Iran, Jordan, Oman, Tunisia, Turkey, Kenya, Tanzania, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay.

Table 2-5 Classification by Country

		Planning & Administration	Public works & Utilities	Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Tourism	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medical Care	Social Welfare	Agriculture	Livestocks	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy	Others	Total
				Road	Railway	Port	Others	Sub-Total															
ASEAN	Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
	Cambodia	2	3	2	0	1	1	4	3	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	21
	Indonesia	9	11	14	7	13	18	52	39	19	3	2	0	2	29	0	7	2	1	26	39	7	248
	Lao PDR	0	3	3	0	0	0	3	5	1	0	0	1	0	6	0	1	0	0	1	6	0	27
	Malaysia	4	6	10	3	4	4	21	13	4	1	1	0	0	5	0	3	2	0	10	9	3	82
	Myanmar	0	1	0	2	0	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	18
	Philippines	5	7	20	2	9	16	47	27	3	1	0	0	1	32	0	3	4	1	10	26	6	173
	Singapore	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
	Thailand	8	11	16	5	6	13	40	14	5	3	0	0	0	31	0	1	1	2	19	18	5	158
	Vietnam	4	4	5	1	3	7	16	4	1	1	1	0	1	3	0	1	1	0	5	5	2	49
Other Asian Countries	China	15	1	5	5	5	6	21	8	2	0	0	0	0	14	1	1	1	2	121	8	4	199
	Korea	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7
	Mongolia	2	1	2	2	0	0	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	21
	Bangladesh	0	2	3	1	2	2	8	8	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	33
	Bhutan	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
	India	0	0	2	3	3	1	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	20
	Maldives	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Nepal	0	0	3	0	0	4	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	3	7	0	34
	Pakistan	0	1	0	1	3	5	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	32
	Sri Lanka	0	6	3	0	6	2	11	0	4	0	0	1	2	10	0	0	1	0	5	4	0	44
	Armenia	0	0	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	1	0	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	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Kyrgyz	1	0	0	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	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	9
	Uzbekistan	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
	East Timor	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Middle East	Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
	Egypt	3	5	2	2	5	7	16	1	3	1	0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	7	2	1	51
	Iran	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	17
	Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
	Jordan	2	1	1	0	1	0	2	3	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	18
	Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Morocco	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	13
	Oman	1	0	3	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	5	3	1	22
	Palestine	0	1	0	0	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	0	0	1
	Saudi Arabia	2	0	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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
	Syria	0	2	0	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	14
	Tunisia	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	3	2	15
	Turkey	2	2	3	0	3	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	11	0	28
	Yemen	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7

		Planning & Administration		Public works & Utilities		Transportation					Social Infrastructure		Communication & Broadcasting		Tourism		Human Resource Development		Public Health & Medical Care		Social Welfare		Agriculture		Livestocks		Forestry		Fishery		Mining		Industry		Energy		Others		Total	
Africa	Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Burkina Faso	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1			
	Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Congo	0	0	1	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		
	Cote D' Ivoire	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
	Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3			
	Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Djibouti	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9			
	Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Ghana	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		
	Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		
	Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
	Kenya	1	6	7	0	0	1	8	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	32		
	Liberia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2			
	Madagascar	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8		
	Mali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	8		
	Mozambique	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
	Mauritius	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6			
	Malawi	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	11		
	Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2		
	Niger	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8		
	Nigeria	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5		
	Rwanda	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	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		
	Senegal	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11		
	Sierra Leone	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
	Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5		
	Tanzania	1	2	3	0	0	2	5	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	
	Uganda	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		
	South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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		
	Zambia	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14		
Zimbabwe	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14			

		Planning & Administration	Public works & Utilities	Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Tourism	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medical Care	Social Welfare	Agriculture	Livestocks	Forestry	Fishery	Mining	Industry	Energy	Others	Total
				Road	Railway	Port	Others	Sub-Total															
Central and South America	Argentina	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	5	1	17
	Bolivia	1	1	4	3	0	2	9	5	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	0	2	1	2	0	29
	Brazil	4	1	0	1	3	2	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	26
	Barbados	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Chile	1	1	3	1	1	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	17
	Colombia	2	0	3	0	0	3	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	3	5	0	26
	Costa Rica	2	0	0	0	2	1	3	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	0	0	1
	Dominican Republic	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	13
	Ecuador	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	13
	Grenada	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Guatemala	0	2	0	0	1	3	4	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	0	1	0	1
	Honduras	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	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	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Mexico	4	2	0	4	3	1	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	4	2	2	29
	Nicaragua	0	2	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
	Panama	0	1	1	0	2	4	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	14
	Peru	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	5	0	18
	Paraguay	2	1	3	0	0	6	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	28
	El Salvador	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	11
	Trinidad and Tobago	0	1	0	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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	8
	Venezuela	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	10
Oceania	Cook Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	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	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6	
	Kiribati	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	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	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	
	Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	
	Samoa	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	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	0	1	
Europe	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	
	Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
	Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	2	1	7	
	Macedonia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
	Poland	1	1	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	9	
	Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
	Romania	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	
	Slovakia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	
	Moldova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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	0	1	
Multiple countries		1	0	3	0	0	2	5	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	
Total		103	123	145	54	102	146	447	258	72	23	9	8	15	304	2	51	35	21	303	251	46	2,071

2-1-3. Numbers of Studies by Type

Out of total 2,071 development studies (FY1994-FY2004), 791 are classified in F/S studies (38.2%), 581 in M/P (28.1%), 364 in M/P + F/S (17.6%). These 4 types account for over 80% of the total number of studies.

As for the number of completed 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 recent years; the number stayed at 28 in FY 2003 and FY 2004. The numbers of F/S have been decreasing in recent years. The number of M/P + F/S remained at around mid 20 until FY 2003. However, the figure sharply dropped to 6 in FY 2004. As for the Chinese Factories Studies, the number had decreased since FY 1994, and there were only three studies and finished in FY 2001.

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

Copletion Year	M/P	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Basic Studies	Chinese Factory Studies	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	24	11	4	5	0	1	81
2003	28	17	5	3	1	0	2	56
2004	28	6	1	0	5	0	0	40
Total	581	364	791	41	116	117	61	2,071
	(28.1%)	(17.6%)	(38.2%)	(2.0%)	(5.6%)	(5.6%)	(2.9%)	(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.

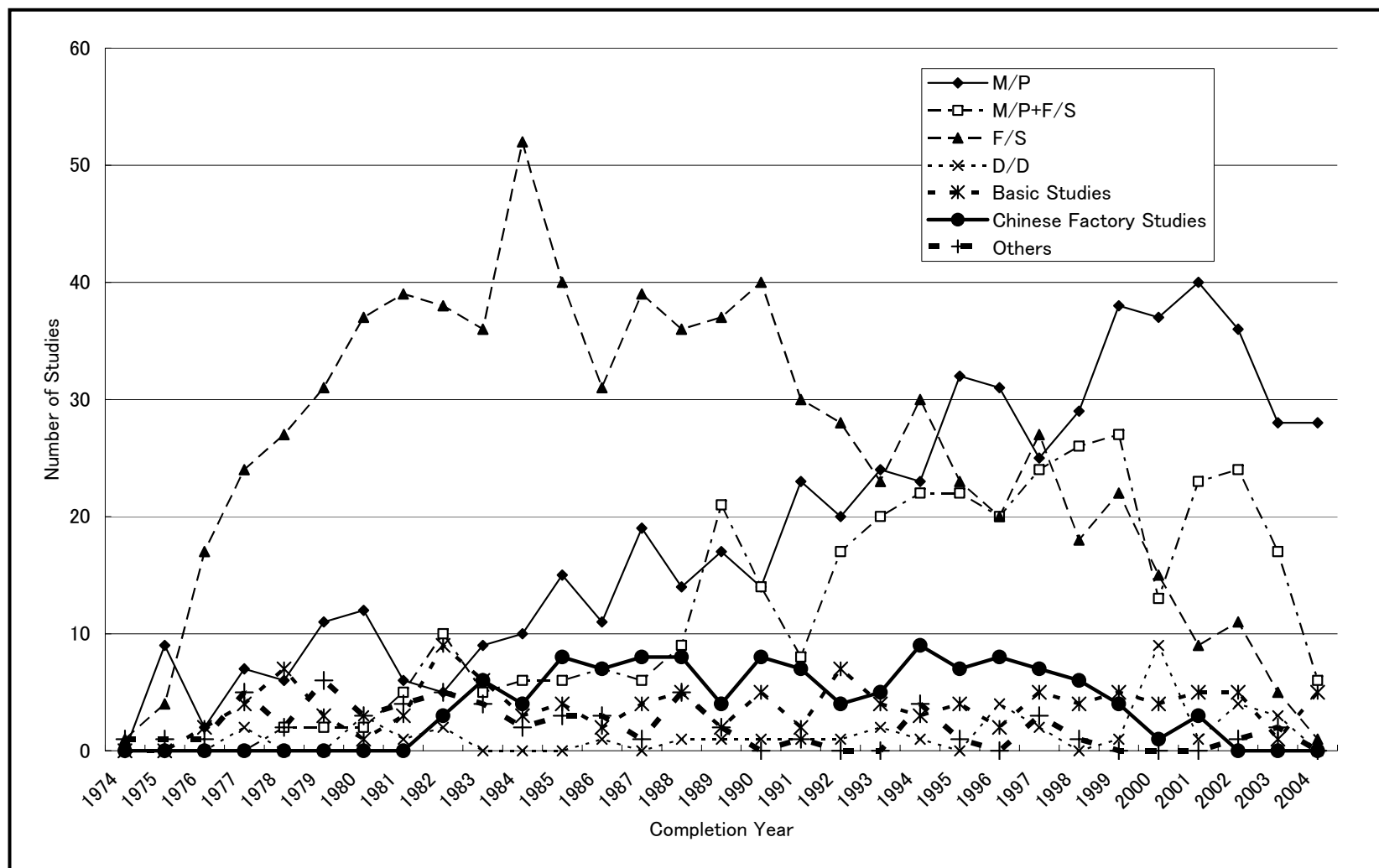


Fig. 2-3 Time the Number of Development Studies by Type of Study

2-1-4. Numbers of Studies by Sector

There are 103 studies in the Planning and Administration sector, accounting for 5.0% of the total. There are 900 studies in the Public Works and Utilities sector (43.5%), 23 in the Commerce & Tourism sector (1.1%), 9 in the Human Resources Development sector (0.4%), and 8 in the Health and Medical Care (0.4%), 392 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector (18.9%), 324 in the Mining and Industry sector (15.6%), and 251 in the Energy sector (12.1%).

The most common sub-sector in the Public Works and Utilities sector is the Transportation, which has 447 studies accounting for 21.6% of the total followed by the Social Infrastructure (258 studies, 12.5%). The most common sub-sector in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector is the Agriculture sub-sector, which has 304 studies (14.7% of the total).

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

M/P studies include 292 Social Development studies accounting for 50.3% of the total M/P studies. There are 99 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (17.0%), and 163 Mining and Industrial Development studies (28.0%). F/S includes 329 Social Development studies (41.6% of total F/S), 186 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (23.5%), and 269 Mining and Industrial Development studies (34.0%). M/P + F/S studies include 298 Social Development studies, which account for 81.9% of the total of this category, and 64 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (17.6%), and 2 Mining and Industrial Development studies (0.5%). 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 are not categorized 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, the Transportation is the largest sub-sector. This shows that these types of studies are concentrated on hardware related studies such as infrastructure developments. As a nature of each study, the basic study focuses on social infrastructures, and the Chinese Factory Modernization Studies focuses on industrial studies.

Table 2-7 Classification by Sector and Type of Study

			M/P	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Basic Studies	Chinese Factory Studies	Other Studies *1	Total	
Social Development	Planning & Administration		84 (14.5%)	16 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.9%)	103 (5.0%)	
	Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities	13 (2.2%)	64 (17.6%)	38 (4.8%)	7 (17.1%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	123 (5.9%)	
		Transportation	Road	20 (3.4%)	21 (5.8%)	87 (11.0%)	10 (24.4%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.2%)	145 (7.0%)
			Railways	10 (1.7%)	6 (1.6%)	31 (3.9%)	1 (2.4%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.2%)	54 (2.6%)
			Port	12 (2.1%)	51 (14.0%)	32 (4.0%)	2 (4.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.2%)	102 (4.9%)
			Others	50 (8.6%)	35 (9.6%)	48 (6.1%)	6 (14.6%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.8%)	146 (7.0%)
			Sub-total	92 (15.8%)	113 (31.0%)	198 (25.0%)	19 (46.3%)	4 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (34.4%)	447 (21.6%)
		Social Infrastructure	57 (9.8%)	71 (19.5%)	54 (6.8%)	5 (12.2%)	60 (51.7%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (18.0%)	258 (12.5%)	
		Communication & Broadcasting	16 (2.8%)	15 (4.1%)	36 (4.6%)	3 (7.3%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (3.5%)	
	Sub-total	178 (30.6%)	268 (72.3%)	326 (41.2%)	34 (82.3%)	67 (57.8%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (52.5%)	900 (43.5%)		
	Tourism		8 (1.4%)	10 (2.7%)	3 (0.4%)	1 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	23 (1.1%)	
	Human resource Management		7 (1.2%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	9 (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		7 (1.2%)	8 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (0.7%)	
Sub-total		292 (50.3%)	298 (81.9%)	329 (41.6%)	35 (85.4%)	67 (57.8%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (60.7%)	1058 (51.1%)		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	74 (12.7%)	52 (14.3%)	168 (21.2%)	3 (7.3%)	6 (5.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	304 (14.7%)	
		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 (3.1%)	5 (1.4%)	10 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (13.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3%)	51 (2.5%)	
		Fishery	7 (1.2%)	6 (1.6%)	7 (0.9%)	1 (2.4%)	12 (10.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3%)	35 (1.7%)	
	Sub-total		99 (17.0%)	64 (17.6%)	186 (23.5%)	4 (9.8%)	34 (29.3%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (8.2%)	392 (18.9%)	
Mining & Industrial Development	Mining & Industry	Mining	9 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (1.0%)	
		Industry	91 (15.7%)	0 (0.0%)	92 (11.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	115 (98.3%)	5 (8.2%)	303 (14.6%)	
		sub-total	100 (17.2%)	0 (0.0%)	102 (12.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	115 (98.3%)	5 (8.2%)	324 (15.6%)	
	Energy		63 (10.8%)	2 (0.5%)	167 (21.1%)	2 (4.9%)	13 (11.2%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.6%)	251 (12.1%)	
Others *2		27 (4.6%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	10 (16.4%)	46 (2.2%)		
Total			581 (100.0%)	384 (100.0%)	791 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)	116 (100.0%)	117 (100.0%)	81 (100.0%)	2,071 (100.0%)	

*1 "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.

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

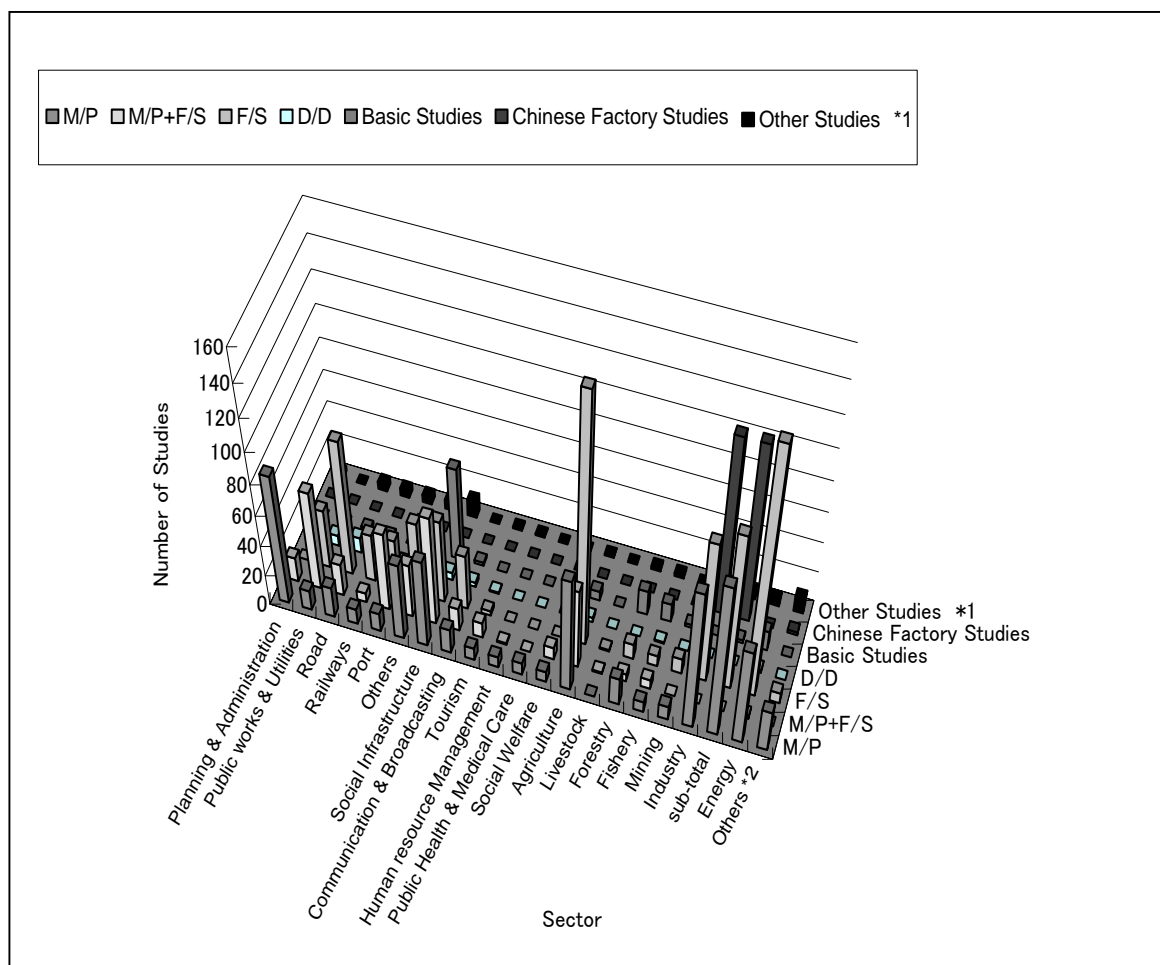


Fig. 2-4 Classification by Sector and Type of Study

*1 “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.

*2 “Others” consists of 3 Social Development (M/P) and 43 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

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

(1) Transportation

The Transportation sub-sector is further classified into 9 sub-sub-sectors, with 447 studies conducted over the last 31 years. There are particularly large numbers of studies in 3 sub-sub-sectors: 145 studies in Road (32.4 %); 102 in Ports (22.8%); and 54 in Railway (12.1%). These 3 sub-sub-sectors account for nearly 70% of the total studies in this sub-sector. The Urban Transportation and the Air Transportation & Airport sub-sub-sectors follow these with 46 and 41 studies respectively.

Table 2-8 Transportation

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Road	145 (32.4%)
Ports and Harbors	102 (22.8%)
Railway	54 (12.1%)
Urban Transportation	46 (10.3%)
Air Transportation & Airport	41 (9.2%)
Marine Transportation & Ships	32 (7.2%)
Transportation in General	17 (3.8%)
Land Transportation	5 (1.1%)
Meteorology & Seismology	5 (1.1%)
Total	447 (100.0%)

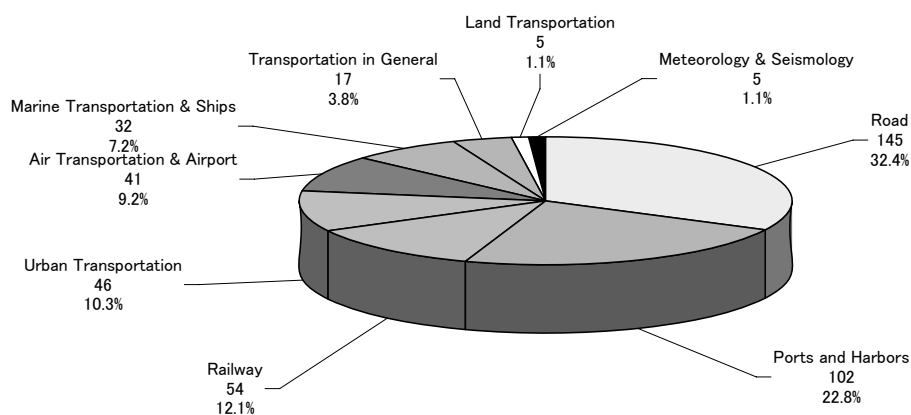


Fig 2-5. Transportation (%)

(2) Social Infrastructure

The Social Infrastructure sub-sector comprises 6 sub-sub-sectors, with 258 studies conducted in the last 31 years. Among these sub-sectors, the studies are concentrated in two sub-sub-sectors: 99 in the Water Resources development (38.4%) and 80 in the River & Erosion Control (31.0%). These two sub-sub-sectors account for about 69.1% of the total studies in this sub-sector.

Table 2-9 Social Infrastructure

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Water Resource Management	99	(38.4%)
River & Erosion Control	80	(31.0%)
Survey & Mapping	46	(17.8%)
Urban Planning & Land Development	16	(6.2%)
Architecture & Housing	10	(3.9%)
(Social Infrastructure in)General	7	(2.7%)
total	258	(100.0%)

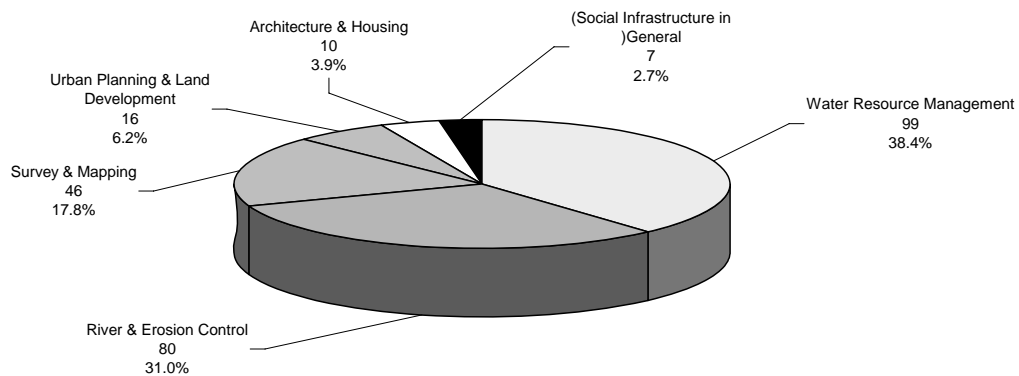


Fig. 2-6 Social Infrastructure (%)

(3) Public Utilities

The Public Utilities sub-sector is divided into 4 sub-sub-sectors, with 123 studies carried out over the last 31 years. There are 49 studies (39.8%) in the Water Supply, 36 (29.3%) studies in the Urban Sanitation, and 31 studies (25.2%) in the Sewerage.

Table 2-10 Public Utilities

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Water Supply	49	(39.8%)
Urban Sanitation	36	(29.3%)
Sewarage	31	(25.2%)
(Public Utilities in) General	7	(5.7%)
Total	123	(100.0%)

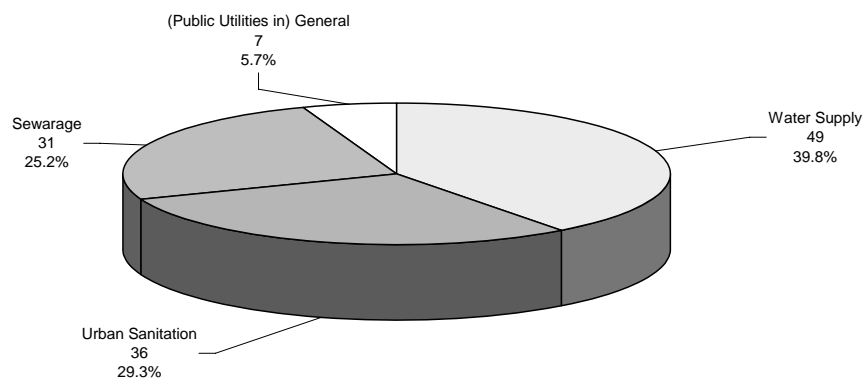


Fig. 2-7 Public Utilities (%)

(4) Agriculture

The Agriculture sub-sector is classified into 6 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 31 years, 304 studies have been conducted, of which 260 (85.5% of the total) are in the Agriculture in General. No studies have been carried out in the Sericulture, the Increase of Food Production, and the Agricultural Machinery sub-sub-sectors.

Table 2-11 Agriculture

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
(Agriculture in) General	260	(85.5%)
Agricultural Engineering	38	(12.5%)
Agricultural Processing	6	(2.0%)
Sericulture	0	(0.0%)
Agricultural Machinery	0	(0.0%)
Increase of Food Production	0	(0.0%)
Total	304	(100.0%)

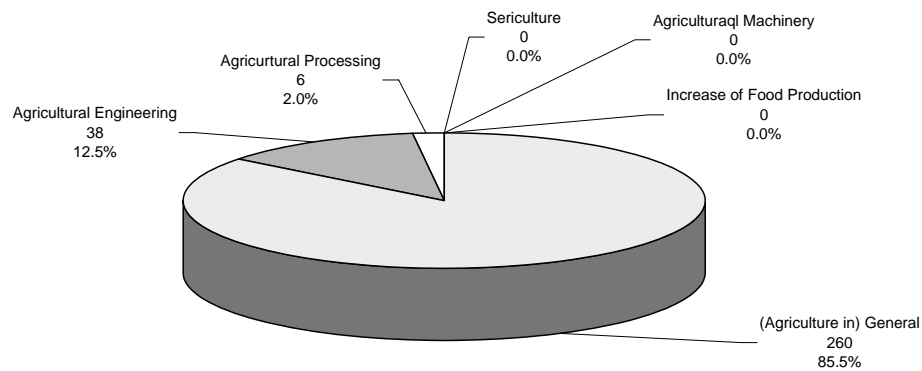


Fig 2-8 Agriculture (%)

(5) Livestock

The Livestock sub-sector is classified into three sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 31 years, only 2 studies (one in the Livestock and one in the 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 51 studies in the Forestry sub-sector over the last 31 years are for the Forestry & Forestry Conservation.

Table 2-13 Forestry

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Forestry, Forest Conservation	51	(100.0%)
Forestry Processing	0	(0.0%)
Total	51	(100.0%)

(7) Fishery

The Fishery sub-sector is also composed of two sub-sub-sectors. All 35 studies in the last 31 years are for the Fishery sub-sub-sector, and no study has been conducted in the 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 31 years, 303 studies have been carried out in the Industry sub-sector. There are large number of studies in 3 sub-sub-sectors: 87 studies in the Industry in General (28.7% of the total), 81 in the Machine Industry (26.7%) and 60 in the Chemical Industry (19.8%). These 3 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	87	(28.7%)
Machine Industry	81	(26.7%)
Chemical Industry	60	(19.8%)
Other Industries	44	(14.5%)
Steel & Nonferous Metals	31	(10.2%)
Textile Industry	0	(0.0%)
Pulp & Forestry Products	0	(0.0%)
Food Industry	0	(0.0%)
Total	303	(100.0%)

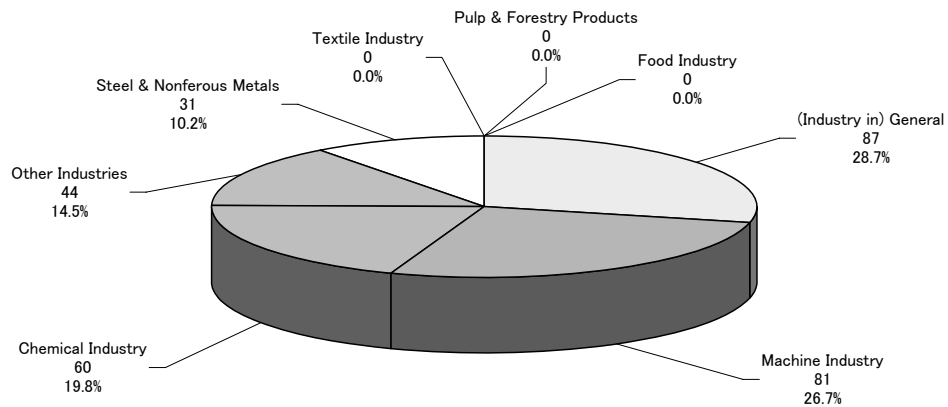


Fig. 2-9 Industry (%)

(9) Mining

There is only 1 sub-sub sector in this sector where 21 studies have been carried out over the last 31 years.

Table 2-16 Mining

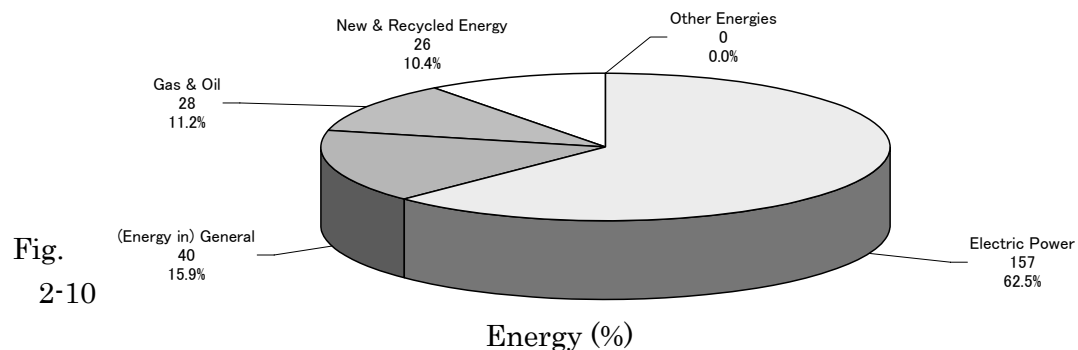
Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Mining	21	(100.0%)
Total	21	(100.0%)

(10) Energy

The Energy sub-sector comprises 5 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 31 years, 251 studies have been conducted. Among them, 157 studies (62.5%) 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	
Electric Power	157	(62.5%)
(Energy in) General	40	(15.9%)
Gas & Oil	28	(11.2%)
New & Recycled Energy	26	(10.4%)
Other Energies	0	(0.0%)
Total	251	(100.0%)



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 200 and 300 million yen. The expenses in Africa are the highest at the figure 307 million yen.

A breakdown by sub-sector shows that the costly sectors are the Social Infrastructure (435 million yen), followed by the Social Welfare (349 million yen), the Planning & Administration (337 million yen), the Health and Medical Care (320 million yen), and the Forestry (317 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		373,204	234,359	258,614	318,862	127,300	379,265	598,608	336,979	
	Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities		281,935	287,988	345,720	278,498	326,512	249,856	0	288,794
		Transportation	Road	245,807	280,615	209,499	272,773	792,126	0	241,870	250,714
			Railways	254,313	320,023	135,619	172,982	0	301,951	0	240,171
			Port	235,800	300,535	337,621	224,386	95,878	192,132	0	240,983
			Others	265,685	284,513	117,514	274,900	158,857	431,304	68,808	258,352
			Average	251,248	291,776	196,318	247,390	213,336	323,004	172,645	249,715
		Social Infrastructure		387,510	374,701	598,450	477,708	601,134	341,284	366,096	435,287
		Communication & Broadcasting		161,722	146,518	141,261	157,196	102,490	0	244,227	158,883
		Sub-total		284,008	306,822	380,095	308,617	298,751	290,279	256,006	300,986
	Tourism		262,788	348,233	210,931	313,225	0	168,856	0	285,256	
	Human Resource Development		237,108	91,057	285,744	0	0	0	78,217	219,438	
	Public Health & Medicine		296,593	0	362,839	287,823	0	0	0	320,339	
	Social Welfare		418,720	332,486	0	298,646	0	0	0	349,544	
	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	237,386	268,092	285,339	286,318	0	291,095	0	256,430
			Livestock	158,367	97,200	0	0	0	0	0	127,784
			Forestry	302,850	368,107	319,422	345,557	121,882	412,717	0	317,114
Fishery			211,941	307,371	252,136	292,021	202,909	0	0	248,859	
Average			241,898	271,677	287,587	300,083	175,900	321,500	0	262,993	
Mining & Industrial			Mining & Industry	Mining	189,167	319,863	69,763	162,523	54,196	0	0
Industry	101,574	117,998		93,962	120,803	0	197,493	0	107,528		
Average	105,001	124,307		89,692	129,147	54,196	197,493	0	111,125		
Energy		189,871	208,401	218,319	205,088	358,569	250,762	0	200,834		
Others *1			177,591	454,568	764,961	404,996	37,663	201,726	0	250,262	
Average			233,535	261,650	307,058	275,682	248,530	276,848	268,684	252,515	

*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 “Status for M/P Studies Group”, the present status of the utilization of development studies in the M/P studies group is classified into 3 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 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 2,071 completed development studies, 870 studies are in the M/P studies group.

Regarding completed studies, 374 out of 399 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 93.7%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 132 out of 138 completed studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate 95.7%). In the Mining and Industry Development area, 269 out of 333 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (80.8%).

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)	374 (93.7%)	132 (95.7%)	269 (80.8%)	775 (89.1%)
Delayed	7	3	47	57
Discontinued or Cancelled	18	3	19	40
Total	399 (100.0%)	138 (100.0%)	333 (100.0%)	870 (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 93.9%, which is much higher than the average rate of 89.1%. Next to ASEAN, the Central and South America, the rate is 90.2% followed by Africa (86.1%), Middle East (85.9%) and Other Asia (84.2%).

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 (Utilization Rate)	261 (93.9%)	186 (84.2%)	447 (89.6%)	73 (85.9%)	87 (86.1%)	129 (90.2%)	8 (80.0%)	23 (95.8%)	8 (100.0%)	775 (89.1%)
Delayed	7	29	36	5	6	6	1	1	0	55
Discontinued or Cancelled	10	6	16	7	8	8	1	0	0	40
Total	278 (100.0%)	221 (100.0%)	499 (100.0%)	85 (100.0%)	101 (100.0%)	143 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	870 (100.0%)

2-2-2. Utilization Rates by Country

As mentioned above, ASEAN countries have the highest utilization rate at 93.9%.

In ASEAN, the utilization rates of each country where more than 10 studies were conducted are; Indonesia (95.2%), Lao PDR (100.0%), Malaysia (93.5%), Philippines (90.3%), Thailand (94.4%) and Viet Nam (100.0%).

There are other 18 countries where more than 10 studies were carried out. The utilization rates of these countries are over 80% in average. These countries are; China (82.2%), Sri Lanka (93.8%), Iran (100.0%), Oman (92.3%), Kenya (92.9%), Tanzania (85.7%), Argentina (100.0%), Bolivia (83.3%), Brazil (100.0%), Colombia (86.7%), Mexico (82.4%), and 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
	Cambodia	6	(100.0%)	0	0	6
	Indonesia	79	(95.2%)	2	2	83
	Lao PDR	11	(100.0%)	0	0	11
	Malaysia	29	(93.5%)	1	1	31
	Myanmar	5	(100.0%)	0	0	5
	Philippines	56	(90.3%)	4	2	62
	Singapore	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3
	Thailand	51	(94.4%)	0	3	54
	Vietnam	20	(100.0%)	0	0	20
Other Asian Countries	China	120	(82.2%)	22	4	146
	Korea	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3
	Mongolia	9	(90.0%)	1	0	10
	Bangladesh	4	(66.7%)	1	1	6
	Bhutan	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	India	2	(50.0%)	1	1	4
	Nepal	9	(90.0%)	1	0	10
	Pakistan	7	(87.5%)	1	0	8
	Sri Lanka	15	(93.8%)	1	0	16
	Armenia	0	(0.0%)	1	0	1
	Azerbaijan	2	(66.7%)	1	0	3
	Georgia	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Kyrgyz	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4
	Kazakhstan	2	(66.7%)	1	0	3
	Uzbekistan	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3
	East Timor	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Afghanistan	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4
Middle East	United Arab Emirates	1	(50.0%)	1	0	2
	Egypt	9	(81.8%)	2	0	11
	Iran	10	(100.0%)	0	0	10
	Iraq	0	(0.0%)	0	3	3
	Jordan	9	(100.0%)	0	0	9
	Lebanon	0	(0.0%)	0	1	1
	Morocco	6	(100.0%)	0	0	6
	Oman	12	(92.3%)	1	0	13
	Saudi Arabia	4	(66.7%)	0	2	6
	Sudan	0	(0.0%)	0	0	0
	Syria	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3
	Tunisia	8	(100.0%)	0	0	8
	Turkey	5	(71.4%)	1	1	7
	Yemen	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
Africa	Angola	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Benin	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Burkina Faso	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Botswana	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Congo	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Cote D'Ivoire	0	(0.0%)	1	0	1
	Cape Verde	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Ethiopia	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4
	Gabon	0	(0.0%)	0	1	1
	Ghana	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3
	Guinea	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Gambia	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Kenya	13	(92.9%)	0	1	14
	Liberia	0	(0.0%)	0	1	1
	Madagascar	1	(50.0%)	0	1	2
	Mali	4	(80.0%)	1	0	5
	Mozambique	5	(100.0%)	0	0	5
	Mauritania	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Mauritius	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Malawi	7	(87.5%)	1	0	8
	Namibia	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Niger	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4
	Nigeria	0	(0.0%)	0	3	3
	Rwanda	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Senegal	5	(100.0%)	0	0	5
	Swaziland	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Tanzania	12	(85.7%)	1	1	14
	Uganda	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3
	South Africa	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Zambia	5	(100.0%)	0	0	5
	Zimbabwe	4	(66.7%)	2	0	6

		In Progress or In Use	(Utilization Rate)	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
Central and South America	Argentina	12	(100.0%)	0	0	12
	Bolivia	10	(83.3%)	2	0	12
	Brazil	13	(100.0%)	0	0	13
	Chile	9	(100.0%)	0	0	9
	Colombia	13	(86.7%)	1	1	15
	Costa Rica	3	(75.0%)	0	1	4
	Cuba	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Dominican Republic	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Ecuador	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3
	Guatemala	7	(100.0%)	0	0	7
	Guyana	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Honduras	7	(87.5%)	0	1	8
	Mexico	14	(82.4%)	1	2	17
	Nicaragua	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Panama	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4
	Peru	4	(80.0%)	1	0	5
	Paraguay	13	(92.9%)	0	1	14
	El Salvador	6	(85.7%)	0	1	7
	Uruguay	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4
	Venezuela	1	(33.3%)	1	1	3
Oceania	Republic of the Fiji Islands	4	(100.0%)	0	0	4
	Kiribati	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Palau	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Papua New Guinea	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Solomon Islands	0	(0.0%)	1	0	1
	Tonga	0	(0.0%)	0	1	1
Europe	Bulgaria	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Greece	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Hungary	3	(100.0%)	0	0	3
	Macedonia	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Poland	6	(100.0%)	0	0	6
	Portugal	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Romania	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Slovakia	2	(100.0%)	0	0	2
	Latvia	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
	Lithuania	0	(0.0%)	1	0	1
	Slovenia	1	(100.0%)	0	0	1
Multiple countries		8	(100.0%)	0	0	8
Total (Average)		775	(89.1%)	55	40	870

2-2-3. Utilization Rates by Study Type

The 106 out of 116 studies in the Basic Studies are well utilized, and the utilization rate is 91.4%, which is the highest of all study types. For M/P, 530 out of 581 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (91.2 %). The rate for the Chinese Factory Study is 78.6%, 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 Studies	Others *	Total
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	530 (91.2%)	106 (91.4%)	92 (78.6%)	45 (80.4%)	773 (88.9%)
Delayed	28	4	22	3	57
Discontinued or Cancelled	23	6	3	8	40
Total	581 (100.0%)	116 (100.0%)	117 (100.0%)	56 (100.0%)	870 (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 (see Table 2-19), the Social Development area has had 399 studies out of completed 870 M/P studies with the utilization rate of 94.7%. The 138 studies have been conducted in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development area with the utilization rate of 95.7%, and 333 studies in the Mining and Industrial development area with the utilization rate of 79.1%.

In the Social Infrastructure sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector of the Social Development area, the 116 out of 128 studies are “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate of 90.6%). In the Transportation sub-sector, the 108 out of 117 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (92.3%). In the Agriculture sub-sector, the 79 of 81 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (97.5%). The largest sub-sector in the Mining and Industrial development area is the Industry sub-sector where the 165 out of 208 studies are “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 79.3%.

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	85	14	26	15	15	52	108	116	17	8	8	8	
(Utilization Rate)	(97.7%)	(100.0%)	(96.3%)	(93.8%)	(88.2%)	(91.2%)	(92.3%)	(90.6%)	(94.4%)	(88.9%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)
Delayed	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	1	0	0	
Discontinued or Cancelled	1	0	1	1	2	3	7	9	1	0	0	0	
Total	87	14	27	16	17	57	117	128	18	9	8	8	
	(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	79	0	34	19	132	9	165	61	235	35	773
(Utilization Rate)	(97.5%)	(0.0%)	(94.4%)	(90.5%)	(95.7%)	(81.8%)	(79.3%)	(78.2%)	(79.1%)	(89.7%)	(88.9%)
Delayed	2	0	1	0	3	1	32	10	43	2	55
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	1	2	3	1	11	7	19	2	42
Total	81	0	36	21	138	11	208	78	297	39	870
	(100.0%)	(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 “Status for F/S Studies Group”, 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 the total 2,071 development studies completed, 1,201 belong to the F/S studies group. In the Social Development area, the 468 of 662 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 70.7%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development area, the 150 out of 254 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 59.1%. In the Mining and Industry development area, the 115 out of 285 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 40.4%.

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	128	45	13	186
	Under Implementation	119	36	16	171
	In Process	52	7	18	77
	Sub-Total	468	150	115	733
	(Rate of Realization)	(70.7%)	(59.1%)	(40.4%)	(61.0%)
Under Promotion		115	54	34	203
Delayed or Suspended		25	21	86	132
Discontinued or Cancelled		54	29	50	133
Total		662 (100.0%)	254 (100.0%)	285 (100.0%)	1,201 (100.0%)

2-3-1. Realization Rates by Region

The realization rate in Asia is 65.5%, which is higher than the average utilization rate of 61.0% of all studies in the F/S studies group. In ASEAN, the realization rate is 66.3%, which is the highest of all the regions. This is followed by the Other Asia (63.4%), Middle East (63.2%), Africa (51.6%), and Central and South America (50.3%).

Regarding unrealized studies in Africa and Central and South America, the rate for “Delayed or Suspended / Discontinued or Cancelled” is 31.1% in Africa and higher than the rate 24.9% in Central and South America. At the same time, the rate for “Under Promotion” is 24.9% in Central and South America and higher than 17.2% in Africa. It might mean that project realizations will be proceed quicker in Central and South America although the realization rate in Africa (51.6%) is higher than Central and South America (50.3%) at the moment.

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	75	30	105	23	14	32	3	8	1	186
	Under Implementation	71	30	101	28	10	24	1	5	2	171
	In Process	37	16	53	7	6	9	0	2	0	77
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	337 (66.3%)	130 (63.4%)	467 (65.5%)	86 (63.2%)	63 (51.6%)	91 (50.3%)	8 (44.4%)	15 (57.7%)	3 (60.0%)	733 (61.0%)
Under Promotion		68 (13.4%)	38 (18.5%)	106 (14.9%)	23 (16.9%)	21 (17.2%)	45 (24.9%)	3 (16.7%)	5 (19.2%)	0 (0.0%)	203 (16.9%)
Delayed or Suspended/ Discontinued or Cancelled	Delayed or Suspended	37	24	61	17	23	21	3	6	1	132
	Discontinued or Cancelled	66	13	79	10	15	24	4	0	1	133
	Sub-Total	103 (20.3%)	37 (18.0%)	140 (19.6%)	27 (19.9%)	38 (31.1%)	45 (24.9%)	7 (38.9%)	6 (23.1%)	2 (40.0%)	265 (22.1%)
Total		508 (100.0%)	205 (100.0%)	713 (100.0%)	136 (100.0%)	122 (100.0%)	181 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1,201 (100.0%)

2-3-2. Realization Rates by Country

As stated above, ASEAN has the highest realization rate 64.3% 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 (86.7%), Indonesia (63.0%), Lao PDR (75.0%), Malaysia (64.7%), Philippines (63.1%), Thailand (70.2%), and Viet Nam (79.3%).

There are other 7 countries in other regions that have more than 10 completed studies with realization rate of over 60%. These are China (realization rate: 75.5%), Bangladesh (63.9%), Sri Lanka (67.9%), Egypt (77.5%), Tanzania (68.4%), Bolivia (64.7%), 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	5	13	86.7%	0	2	0	15	(100.0%)
	Indonesia	59	16	18	11	104	63.0%	28	16	17	165	(100.0%)
	Lao PDR	6	2	2	2	12	75.0%	3	1	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	18	16	11	70	63.1%	18	7	16	111	(100.0%)
	Singapore	0	1	1	0	2	66.7%	0	0	1	3	(100.0%)
	Thailand	41	20	10	2	73	70.2%	7	7	17	104	(100.0%)
	Vietnam	0	4	13	6	23	79.3%	5	1	0	29	(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	3	3	3	17	63.0%	6	3	1	27	(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%	1	0	0	2	(100.0%)
	Nepal	6	7	0	0	13	54.2%	4	5	2	24	(100.0%)
	Pakistan	5	5	2	2	14	58.3%	2	6	2	24	(100.0%)
	Sri Lanka	7	2	6	4	19	67.9%	5	2	2	28	(100.0%)
	Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0	1	(100.0%)
	Kazakhstan	0	0	2	2	4	66.7%	2	0	0	6	(100.0%)
	Uzbekistan	0	0	1	1	2	66.7%	1	0	0	3	(100.0%)
	East Timor	0	1	1	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	77.5%	5	0	4	40	(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	3	3	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	1	4	57.1%	2	1	0	7	(100.0%)
	Oman	2	1	3	0	6	66.7%	0	3	0	9	(100.0%)
	Palestine	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%)
Africa	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%	0	1	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	1	0	0	2	40.0%	1	2	0	5	(100.0%)
	Ghana	1	1	1	0	3	75.0%	0	0	1	4	(100.0%)
	Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	2	0	1	3	(100.0%)
	Kenya	5	5	1	3	9	50.0%	6	1	2	2	(100.0%)
	Liberia	1	1	0	0	0	1	100.0%	0	0	0	(100.0%)
	Madagascar	3	0	1	1	5	83.3%	1	0	0	6	(100.0%)

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)					
Africa	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%	0	2	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	2	1	13	68.4%	2	2	2	19	(100.0%)
	Uganda	1	1	0	0	2	66.7%	0	1	0	3	(100.0%)
Central and South America	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%)
	Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%	1	1	3	5	(100.0%)
	Bolivia	3	6	1	1	11	64.7%	3	2	1	17	(100.0%)
	Brazil	2	1	4	1	8	61.5%	4	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%	2	3	1	9	(100.0%)
	Dominican Republic	4	1	1	0	6	54.5%	3	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	3	2	1	6	46.2%	3	2	2	13	(100.0%)
	Paraguay	5	3	1	1	10	71.4%	2	1	1	14	(100.0%)
Oceania	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	28.6%	3	1	1	7	(100.0%)
	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%)
Europe	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%)
	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%	0	2	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%)
Multiple countries	Romania	0	2	3	0	5	71.4%	0	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	50.0%	1	0	0	2	(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%	0	1	1	5	(100.0%)
Total (Average)		299	172	169	68	708	59.2%	226	129	133	1,196	(100.0%)

2-3-3. Realization Rates by Study Type

The 35 out of 41 D/D studies have been classified as “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 85.4%. Due to the nature of the studies, i.e. the detailed designs for implementations, the realization rate for D/D studies is high.

The 239 out of 364 M/P + F/S studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 65.7%.

The 459 out of 796 F/S studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 57.7%.

There are many F/S and M/P + F/S studies classified as “Under Promotion”. For M/P + F/S studies, the rate of “Under Promotion” studies out of the total studies is 28.6%. For F/S studies, the rate is 11.9%.

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	86	96	4	186
	Under Implementation	73	84	14	171
	In Process	31	38	8	77
	Sub-Total	239	459	35	733
	(Rate of Realization)	(65.7%)	(57.7%)	(85.4%)	(61.0%)
Under Promotion		104 (28.6%)	95 (11.9%)	4 (9.8%)	203 (16.9%)
Delayed or Suspended		14 (3.8%)	117 (14.7%)	1 (2.4%)	132 (11.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		7 (1.9%)	125 (15.7%)	1 (2.4%)	133 (11.1%)
Total		364 (100.0%)	796 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)	1,201 (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 the 1,201 completed studies in the F/S study group, 662 are in the Social Development area, 254 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 278 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area. The realization rates are 70.7%, 59.1%, and 40.3%, 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 85.2%, followed by the Public Works and Utilities (73.4%), the Transportation (70.3%), the Social Infrastructure (64.6%), the

Agriculture (59.6%), the Industry (41.1%) and the Energy (41.0%).

The average realization rate in the Social Development area is high as 70.7%. The average realization rates in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development is 59.1% and the Mining and Industrial Development is 40.3%. However regarding each study classified as “Under Promotion” in latter 2 areas, there are many studies can be expected to materialize. The studies in “Delayed or Suspended” include more studies will be materialized if the obstacles are sorted out than the studies in the Social Development area. Therefore, it is expected that the realization rates of these 2 areas will increase from now on.

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	20	83	23	37	1	0	0	0	169
	Partially Completed	2	22	26	7	19	20	72	21	7	4	0	0	0	128
	Under Implementation	5	27	20	1	14	17	52	27	2	4	1	0	1	119
	In Process	3	8	9	2	9	5	25	13	0	1	0	0	2	52
	Sub-Total	12	80	89	20	61	62	232	84	46	10	1	0	3	468
	(Rate of Realization)	(75.0%)	(73.4%)	(75.4%)	(52.6%)	(71.8%)	(69.7%)	(70.3%)	(64.6%)	(85.2%)	(71.4%)	(100.0%)	(0.0%)	(37.5%)	(70.7%)
Under Promotion		4	20	17	6	16	12	51	30	2	3	0	0	5	115
Delayed or Suspended		0	7	4	1	0	4	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	25
Discontinued or Cancelled		0	2	8	11	8	11	38	7	6	1	0	0	0	54
Total		16	109	118	38	85	89	330	130	54	14	1	0	8	662
		(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%)	(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	40	0	1	4	45	0	4	7	11	2	186
	Under Implementation	30	0	5	1	36	0	3	12	15	1	171
	In Process	6	0	1	0	7	0	0	18	18	0	77
	Sub-Total	133	0	10	7	150	2	39	71	112	3	733
	(Rate of Realization)	(59.6%)	(0.0%)	(66.7%)	(50.0%)	(59.1%)	(20.0%)	(41.1%)	(41.0%)	(40.3%)	(42.9%)	(61.0%)
Under Promotion		46	1	1	6	54	1	5	26	32	2	203
Delayed or Suspended		18	0	3	0	21	4	26	55	85	1	132
Discontinued or Cancelled		26	1	1	1	29	3	25	21	49	1	133
Total		223	2	15	14	254	10	95	173	278	7	1201
		(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(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 FY1995, FY1999 —
FY2004)

CHAPTER 3. An Overview of Development Studies

(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area: studies completed in FY 1999 — FY 2004 and in FY 1995)

This follow-up study covers 2,071 development studies completed from FY 1974 to FY 2004, in the Social Development, Agriculture, the Forestry and Fishery Development, and the Mining and Industrial Development areas.

This chapter will focus on the development studies in the Social Development area and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development areas. Out of these 1,453 studies, the present status of 332 studies which were completed in the last 6 years (FY 1999 to FY 2004) and 61 studies that were completed 10 years ago (FY 1995) 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, 186 studies are completed from FY 1999 to FY 2004, and 154 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 82.8%. Regarding the studies completed in 1995, 25 out of 25 (100.0 %) 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
1995	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	35 (97.2%)	1 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (100.0%)
2002	30 (96.8%)	1 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (100.0%)
2003	21 (95.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.5%)	22 (100.0%)
2004	21 (95.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.5%)	22 (100.0%)
Total (1999~2004)	154 (82.8%)	5 (2.7%)	2 (1.1%)	186 (100.0%)

3-1-1. Status of Studies by Region

The utilization rate here is analyzed by region, except for the Oceanic and the European region where few development studies have been conducted.

In Asia, where the largest number of studies has been conducted, 77 out of 80 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”; the utilization rate of 96.3%.

In Central and South America and Africa, the utilization rates are 100.0% and 97.7% respectively, higher than the average utilization rate.

In general, regarding the average utilization rate of 96.9%, 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	53 (98.1%)	24 (92.3%)	77 (96.3%)	22 (91.7%)	43 (97.7%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (1.9%)	2 (7.7%)	3 (3.8%)	1 (4.2%)	1 (2.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	54 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	80 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)

Present Status	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
In Progress or In Use	32 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	185 (96.9%)
Delayed or Suspended	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (2.6%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)
Total	32 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	191 (100.0%)

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

Analyzing utilization rates by study type, we see that 154 out of 159 M/P studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” (utilization rate 96.9%). Utilization rates are 100.0% for basic studies, 75.0% for other studies.

It can be concluded that the outputs of 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	154 (96.9%)	28 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	185 (96.9%)
Delayed or Suspended	4 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	5 (2.6%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	1 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)
Total	159 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	191 (100.0%)

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

Out of total 191 development studies, there are 148 studies in the Social Development area and 43 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. The utilization rate for the Social Development area is 95.9%, whereas 100.0% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. Both rates are 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	117 (95.9%)	22 (100.0%)	3 (75.0%)	142 (95.9%)	
Delayed or Suspended	4 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	5 (3.4%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)	
Total	122 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	148 (100.0%)	

Present Status	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery				Total
	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Sub-total	
In Progress or In Use	37 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	43 (100.0%)	185 (96.9%)
Delayed or Suspended	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (2.6%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)
Total	37 (100.0%)	6 (500.0%)	0 (0.0%)	43 (100.0%)	191 (100.0%)

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 97.2%, 92.6%, and 95.3% respectively. These utilization rates are very high.

In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, the utilization rates for Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery are 100.0%.

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	95 (97.2%)	11 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	1 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	11 (84.6%)	25 (92.6%)	41 (95.3%)	3 (100.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)	2 (7.4%)	1 (2.3%)	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%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	96 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	1 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	43 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)

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	3 (75.0%)	8 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	185 (96.9%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (2.6%)
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%)	1 (0.5%)
Total	4 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	191 (100.0%)

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), 185 out of 191 studies in the M/P studies group are classified as “In Progress or In Use.” 0 shows the details of these 185 studies.

Regarding the 185 studies classified as “In Progress or In Use”, there are 78 studies in which the recommended project are realized and have already been funded (42.2 % of the total). Especially regarding M/P studies, 70 out of 154 M/P studies (45.5% 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” (25.0%) is smaller than the case of M/P studies.

The 51 studies (27.6% of the total) have been incorporated in national development policy/plans. Especially with regard to Basic Studies, 60.7% is 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.

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	59	(38.3%)	5	(17.9%)	2	(66.7%)	66	(35.7%)
Fund Procurement	70	(45.5%)	7	(25.0%)	1	(33.3%)	78	(42.2%)
Japan's Technical Cooperation	51	(33.1%)	9	(32.1%)	2	(66.7%)	62	(33.5%)
National Development Policy/Plans	33	(21.4%)	17	(60.7%)	1	(33.3%)	51	(27.6%)
Others	63	(40.9%)	19	(67.9%)	0	(0.0%)	82	(44.3%)
Number of Studies	154	(100.0%)	28	(100.0%)	3	(100.0%)	185	(100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

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

Out of 185 “In Progress or In Use” studies, 66 studies have been followed by subsequent studies after their completion (Table 3-7).

By looking at the types of the subsequent studies, as shown in 0, 12 studies are F/S studies. There are 5 B/D studies and 3 D/D studies. According to the questionnaire survey, in some cases, more than two subsequent studies have been carried out for one development study.

For 59 out of 154 M/P studies (38.3% of the total M/P studies), subsequent studies have been conducted (Table 3-7). On the other hand, in basic studies, only 5 subsequent studies out of 28 studies have been conducted, and in other studies, only 2 subsequent studies 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	11	1	0	12
B/D	5	0	0	5
D/D	3	0	0	3
D/D*1	0	0	0	0
D/D*2	1	0	0	1
E/S	0	0	0	0
Review	3	0	1	4
Others	39	3	1	43
Unknown	4	1	0	5
Total	66	5	2	73
Number of Development Studies with Completed Subsequent Study	59	5	2	66
Total Number of Development Studies	154	28	3	185

*1D/D studies with Japan's Grant Aid

*2D/D studies conducted by JICA and JBIC

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

0 shows the elapsed year between the completion of development studies and the implementation of subsequent studies. The table shows 42 subsequent studies have been implemented within 3 years after the completion of development studies.

There were 9 studies (15.5% out of all studies) that the implementation dates of subsequent studies are not 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	19	0	0	19
1 Year	9	0	0	9
2 Years	6	1	0	7
3 Years	6	1	0	7
4 Years	2	1	0	3
5 Years	1	1	0	2
6 Years	2	0	0	2
Unknown	8	0	1	9
Total	53	4	1	58

3-1-4-3. Procurement of Funds

Details of fund procurement of 65 studies are shown in 0.

A little 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	14 (24.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (21.5%)
Japan's Grant Aid	21 (36.8%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (36.9%)
Export and Import Bank of Japan	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
International Organizations	11 (19.3%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (18.5%)
Other Donor Countries	7 (12.3%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (12.3%)
Own Fund	35 (61.4%)	5 (71.4%)	1 (100.0%)	41 (63.1%)
Private Fund	3 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.6%)
Others	8 (14.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (12.3%)
Unknown	2 (3.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.1%)
Number of Studies that lead to raise fund(s) for the proposed project(s)	57 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	65 (100.0%)
Totall Number of Studies	159	28	4	191

*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 38 (58.5%). The largest case was the “own fund” accounting for 41 cases (63.1%).

0 shows the number of studies funded by Japanese assistances (loan and grant) by sectors. The numbers of studies funded with ODA loans and Japanese grants are 14 and 24 respectively. Regarding 14 cases of ODA Loan, 11 cases are in the Social Development area and 3 cases are in the Agricultural Development area. In the case of Grant Aid, 18 cases out of the sub-total 24 are in the Social Development area, and 16 are in the Agricultural Development area.

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

Sector		1995		1999		2000		2001	
		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		2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)
	Transportation	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Social Infrastructure	1 (16.7%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Communication & Broadcasting	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-total	2 (33.3%)	1 (50.0%)	2 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (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%)	1 (0.0%)
Public Health & Medicine		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (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	1 (16.7%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	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%)	0 (0.0%)
	Forestry	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	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%)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-total	2 (33.3%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Others		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)

Sector		2002		2003		2004		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		0 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	4 (28.6%)	5 (20.8%)
Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (4.2%)
	Transportation	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Social Infrastructure	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	3 (21.4%)	7 (29.2%)
	Communication & Broadcasting	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (4.2%)
	Sub-total	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	6 (42.9%)	9 (37.5%)
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 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.2%)
Public Health & Medicine		0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	2 (8.3%)
Social Welfare		0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.2%)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (14.3%)	3 (12.5%)
	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%)
	Forestry	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	1 (4.2%)
	Fishery	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (8.3%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	5 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (21.4%)	6 (25.0%)
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		1 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	2 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (0.0%)	14 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)

0 shows the elapsed years between the completion of development studies and the fund procurement¹ by looking at the 63 studies that could procure funds. Regarding the 36 funded projects (57.2% of the total), some types of funding was secured within 3 years, and in 43 studies (68.3% of the total) procured funding within 5 years. Although 24.6% of the funded projects in M/P studies have unclear financing dates, 66.6% of them were funded within 5 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	17 (29.8%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	19 (30.2%)
1 Year	10 (17.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (15.9%)
2 Years	4 (7.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.3%)
3 Years	2 (3.5%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.8%)
4 Years	3 (5.3%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.3%)
5 Years	2 (3.5%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (4.8%)
6 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Unknown	14 (24.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	15 (23.8%)
Number of Studies that lead to raise fund(s) for the proposed project(s)	57 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	63 (100.0%)

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

According to the questionnaire survey, the factors contributed to effective utilization of the studies are; consistency with national plans, project benefits, compatibilities with the priority in development plans, urgency of proposed project, and so forth.

¹ 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

0 shows the perspectives of 185 studies "In Progress or In Use". For 99 studies, formal requests for funds were submitted or subsequent actions were taken. For 26 studies, requests for funds and subsequent actions are not confirmed.

There are 26 studies that the follow-up of the related projects are finished 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 19 studies (10.3%) consider subsequent studies, the 49 studies (26.5%) consider Fund Procurement, and the 36 studies consider (19.5%) 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		75	4	0	79
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		17	3	0	20
Sub-total		92	7	0	99
Requests	Subsequent Studies	17 (11.0%)	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	19 (10.3%)
	Fund Procurement	47 (30.5%)	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	49 (26.5%)
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	33 (21.4%)	3 (10.7%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (19.5%)
	Others	20 (13.0%)	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (11.9%)
	Sub-total	117 (76.0%)	9 (32.1%)	0 (0.0%)	126 (68.1%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are not confirmed.		23	3	0	26
Follow Up has been completed.		12	14	0	26
Total Number of Development Studies		154 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	185 (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”

In the M/P studies group, there are 5 “Delayed or Suspended” (2.7% of the total 191 studies) and 1 “Discontinued or Cancelled” (0.5%).

0 shows the number of studies classified as “Delayed”.

- (1) Out of 159 M/P studies, 4 studies (2.5%) were classified as “Delayed or Suspended” and 1 study (0.6%) is “Discontinued or Cancelled”.
- (2) Concerning Basic Studies, no study was classified as “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”.
- (3) In Other Studies, 1 out of 4 studies is classified as “Delayed or Suspended” and no study was classified as “Discontinued or Cancelled”

Out of all of the “Delayed” studies, 1 formal request has 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	1	0	0	1
No Formal Request	3	0	1	4
Total Number of Development Studies	4	0	1	5

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
- Deterioration in civil orders caused by civil war etc.
- 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 in government policies is important in utilizing the results of development studies. It is however due to internal factors such as political changes

and administrative reforms, and external factors such as regional economic crisis break continuity and affect materializations of the projects.

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	0	0	0	0
Political Factor	0	0	1	1
Economic Factor	2	0	1	3
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
Deterioration in civil order	2	0	0	2
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	1
Unknown	1	0	0	1
Number of Development Studies	8	0	1	9

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

0 shows the present status of 9 studies that were classified as "Delayed" in the Follow-Up Study of FY 2004.

The 4 studies out of 9 "Delayed" studies are reclassified as "In Progress or In Use" studies. However, other 5 studies still remained in "Delayed".

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

Present Status		Study Completion Year						Total
		1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	
M/P	In Progress or In Use	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
	Delayed or Suspended	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	1	2	3	1	1	8
Others	In Progress or In Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Delayed or Suspended	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total		0	2	4	6	4	2	9

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

A total of 166 studies in the F/S studies group were completed from FY 1999 to FY 2004. In FY 1995, 36 studies were completed.

Regarding recent 6 years, the realization of study findings are; 82 “Completed or In Progress” (49.4 %), 75 “Under Promotion” (45.2%), 9 “Delayed or Suspended” (5.4%), and there is no “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

By looking at FY 1995, the realization statuses are different from recent 6 years. There are 28 out of total 36 studies (77.8%) are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, 5 studies (13.9%) are “Under Promotion”, 3 studies (8.3%) are “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				
1995	6 (16.7%)	16 (44.4%)	5 (13.9%)	1 (2.8%)	28 (77.8%)	5 (13.9%)	3 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (100.0%)
1999	3 (6.8%)	4 (9.1%)	16 (38.4%)	3 (6.8%)	26 (59.1%)	14 (31.8%)	4 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	44 (100.0%)
2000	2 (6.3%)	2 (6.3%)	8 (25.0%)	6 (18.8%)	18 (56.3%)	12 (37.5%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (100.0%)
2001	0 (0.0%)	4 (14.3%)	7 (25.0%)	2 (7.1%)	13 (46.4%)	12 (42.9%)	3 (10.7%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (100.0%)
2002	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.9%)	5 (14.7%)	10 (29.4%)	16 (47.1%)	18 (52.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (100.0%)
2003	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.5%)	6 (28.6%)	8 (38.1%)	13 (61.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)
2004	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)
Total (1999-2004)	5 (3.0%)	11 (6.6%)	38 (22.9%)	28 (16.9%)	82 (49.4%)	75 (45.2%)	9 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	166 (100.0%)

Regarding the change in the realization status of the studies completed between FY 1999 - 2004 and FY 1995, the rate of "Completed" or "In Progress" studies are; 77.8% in FY 1995, 59.1% in FY 1999, 56.3% in FY2000, 46.4% in FY 2001, and 47.1% in FY 2002.

The low realization rates of FY 2003 and 2004 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	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Completed	6	3	2	0	0	0	0	11
Partially Completed	16	4	2	4	1	0	0	27
Under Implementation	5	16	8	7	5	2	0	43
In Process	1	3	6	2	10	6	1	29
Sub-Total	28	26	18	13	16	8	1	110
(Rate of Realization)	(77.8%)	(59.1%)	(56.3%)	(46.4%)	(47.1%)	(38.1%)	(14.3%)	(54.5%)
Under Promotion	5	14	12	12	18	13	6	80
Delayed or Suspended	3	4	2	3	0	0	0	12
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	44	32	28	34	21	7	202
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(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 114 completed studies, 68 are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 59.6% which is higher than the average realization rate of 54.5%. The realization rate in ASEAN is 60.0%, while that for Other Asia is 59.0%.

Regarding other regions, realization rates are; 55.6% in Africa, 54.2% in Middle East, and 34.4% in Central and South America. It is difficult to judge about Oceania and Europe because there are few studies.

Since there are many studies still categorized in “Under Promotion” (65.6% in Central and South America and 45.8% in Middle East), it is expected that the realization rates might increase in these regions in the 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	3 (4.0%)	4 (10.3%)	7 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.1%)
	Partially Completed	14 (18.7%)	9 (23.1%)	23 (20.2%)	6 (25.0%)	4 (22.2%)
	Under Implementation	19 (25.3%)	6 (15.4%)	25 (21.9%)	1 (4.2%)	1 (5.6%)
	In Process	9 (12.0%)	4 (10.3%)	13 (11.4%)	6 (25.0%)	3 (16.7%)
	Sub-Total	45 (60.0%)	23 (59.0%)	68 (59.6%)	13 (54.2%)	10 (55.6%)
Under Promotion		28 (37.3%)	14 (35.9%)	42 (36.8%)	11 (45.8%)	4 (22.2%)
Delayed or Suspended		2 (2.7%)	2 (5.1%)	4 (3.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (22.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		75 (100.0%)	39 (100.0%)	114 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)

Present Status		Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (5.4%)
	Partially Completed	5 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)	2 (66.7%)	43 (21.3%)
	Under Implementation	1 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (14.4%)
	In Process	3 (9.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (13.4%)
	Sub-Total	11 (34.4%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (60.0%)	2 (66.7%)	110 (54.5%)
Under Promotion		21 (65.6%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	80 (39.6%)
Delayed or Suspended		0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (20.0%)	1 (33.3%)	12 (5.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		32 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	202 (100.0%)

Table 3-1 shows trends in realization rates in Asia, where large number of study has been conducted. The average realization rate for recent 6 years is 56.3%.

Table 3-19 Trend in Realization Rates in Asia

Preset Status	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total (1999-2004)
Completed	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
Partially Completed	8	2	2	1	0	0	0	5
Under Implementation	2	7	4	4	5	1	0	21
In Process	1	3	6	1	8	5	1	24
Sub-Total	14	14	14	6	13	6	1	54
(Rate of Realization)	(77.8%)	(63.6%)	(66.7%)	(46.2%)	(54.2%)	(54.5%)	(20.0%)	(56.3%)
Under Promotion	3	8	6	5	11	5	4	39
Delayed or Suspended	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	18 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	96 (100.0%)

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

Out of the total 202 completed studies, 110 studies are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 54.5%. 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, 43.7% in M/P+F/S, and 40.5% in F/S.

Regarding the category of “Under Promotion”, 39.1% of M/P+F/S and 25.7% of F/S are in this category, whereas only 11.8% of D/D. D/D studies were conducted under the conditions of fund procurements are secured. Thus status of completed D/D studies tends to directly be “Completed or In Progress” and little in “Under Promotion” category.

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	6	(4.0%)	5	(6.8%)	0	(0.0%)	11	(5.4%)
	Partially Completed	18	(11.9%)	9	(12.2%)	0	(0.0%)	27	(13.4%)
	Under Implementation	26	(17.2%)	10	(13.5%)	7	(41.2%)	43	(21.3%)
	In Process	16	(10.6%)	6	(8.1%)	7	(41.2%)	29	(14.4%)
	Sub-Total	66	(43.7%)	30	(40.5%)	14	(82.4%)	110	(54.5%)
Under Promotion		59	(39.1%)	19	(25.7%)	2	(11.8%)	80	(39.6%)
Delayed or Suspended		5	(3.3%)	7	(9.5%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(5.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)	0	(0.0%)
Total		151	(100.0%)	74	(100.0%)	17	(100.0%)	202	(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 164 and 38 studies respectively.

The realization rates are 58.5% in the Social Development area and 36.8% in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery. The 21.7 points difference in the realization rates between these 2 areas might be explained by; the possibility of large fluctuation in realization rate of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area influenced by the small number of studies; the studies in the Social Development area include more studies in Asian countries where realization rates are the highest than Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area.

In Social Development area, the realization rates of different types of studies are; 54.2% in M/P+F/S, 57.1% in F/S, and 93.3% in D/D. D/D studies are expected to be

100% implemented on the premise of financial aids. Thus the high realization rate could be naturally expected. The rest of D/D studies, 6.7% (1 study), is in “Under Promotion” status.

The realization rates for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery are comparatively lower than the ones for Social Development, and they are 34.8% in M/P+F/S and 42.9% 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	5 (4.7%)	4 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (5.5%)
	Partially Completed	17 (15.9%)	8 (19.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (15.2%)
	Under Implementation	21 (19.6%)	7 (16.7%)	7 (46.7%)	35 (21.3%)
	In Process	15 (14.0%)	5 (11.9%)	7 (46.7%)	27 (16.5%)
	Sub-Total	58 (54.2%)	24 (57.1%)	14 (93.3%)	96 (58.5%)
Under Promotion		47 (43.9%)	14 (33.3%)	1 (6.7%)	62 (37.8%)
Delayed or Suspended		2 (1.9%)	4 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (3.7%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		107 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	164 (100.0%)

Present Status		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery				Total
		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	
Completed or In Progress	Completed	1 (4.3%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.3%)	11 (5.4%)
	Partially Completed	1 (4.3%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.3%)	27 (13.4%)
	Under Implementation	5 (21.7%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (21.1%)	43 (21.3%)
	In Process	1 (4.3%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.3%)	29 (14.4%)
	Sub-Total	8 (34.8%)	6 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (36.8%)	110 (54.5%)
Under Promotion		12 (52.2%)	5 (35.7%)	1 (100.0%)	18 (47.4%)	80 (39.6%)
Delayed or Suspended		3 (13.0%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (15.8%)	12 (5.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		23 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	38 (100.0%)	202 (100.0%)

3-22 Present Status by Sector and Country

		Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central and South America	Oceania	Europe	Others	Multiple Countries	Total
Social Development	Completed or In Progress	61	12	6	10	0	5	0	2	96
		63.5%	12.5%	6.3%	10.4%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	2.1%	100.0%
	Under Promotion	37	7	1	15	0	2	0	0	62
	Delayed or Suspended	1	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	6
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	99	19	9	25	1	8	0	3	164
		60.4%	11.6%	5.5%	15.2%	0.6%	4.9%	0.0%	1.8%	100.0%
		Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central and South America	Oceania	Europe	Others	Multiple Countries	Total
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Completed or In Progress	7	1	4	1	0	1	0	0	14
		50.0%	7.1%	28.6%	7.1%	0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
	Under Promotion	5	4	3	6	0	0	0	0	18
	Delayed or Suspended	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	6
	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	15	5	9	7	0	2	0	0	38
		39.5%	13.2%	23.7%	18.4%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%

Regarding the realization rates of sub-sectors in the Social Development Area, the rates are between 30 to 60% like the Social Infrastructure sub-sector (47.4%), the Transportation (59.7%), and the Social Welfare (37.5%). Although the Air Transportation & Airport sub-sub-sector shows 100.0% realization rate, there are only 5 studies.

In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector, the Agriculture sub-sector, where 30 studies out of 38 studies of the sector are in this sub-sector, shows 33.3% in the realization rate which is lower than the average rate of total studies.

It is difficult to judge the meanings of realization rates in the Livestock, the Forestry, and the Fishery where number of studies is a few.

3-23 Present Status by Sub-sector

Present Status		Completed or In Progress					Under Promotion	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
		Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Sub-Total				
Planning & Administration		0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (28.6%)	6 (85.7%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)
Public works & Utilities	Public works & Utilities	2 (6.1%)	4 (12.1%)	10 (30.3%)	6 (18.2%)	22 (66.7%)	9 (27.3%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	33 (100.0%)
	Transportation	Road	2 (8.7%)	2 (8.7%)	3 (13.0%)	5 (21.7%)	12 (52.2%)	10 (43.5%)	1 (4.3%)	23 (100.0%)
		Railways	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)
		Port	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.8%)	3 (17.6%)	6 (35.3%)	11 (64.7%)	6 (35.3%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (100.0%)
		Air Transportation & Airport	1 (20.0%)	2 (40.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)
		Others	1 (5.6%)	4 (22.2%)	3 (16.7%)	2 (11.1%)	10 (55.6%)	8 (44.4%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (100.0%)
		Sub-total	4 (6.0%)	10 (14.9%)	11 (16.4%)	15 (22.4%)	40 (59.7%)	26 (38.8%)	1 (1.5%)	67 (100.0%)
	Social Infrastructure	3 (7.9%)	1 (2.6%)	8 (21.1%)	6 (15.8%)	18 (47.4%)	17 (44.7%)	3 (7.9%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (100.0%)
	Communication & Broadcasting	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)
	Tourism	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (57.1%)	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (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%)	2 (25.0%)	3 (37.5%)	5 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	1 (3.3%)	2 (6.7%)	5 (16.7%)	2 (6.7%)	10 (33.3%)	16 (53.3%)	4 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (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%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	Fishery	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (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		11 (5.4%)	22 (10.9%)	44 (21.8%)	33 (16.3%)	110 (54.5%)	80 (39.6%)	12 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	202 (100.0%)

Table 3-2 shows a trend in realization rates of the Transportation sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector. Before FY 2000, the rates are high around 70% to 80%. On the contrary, the rates decreased from FY 2001. The low realization rates for these years are affected by the fact that little time has elapsed after the completion of the studies. Many studies are categorized in "Under Promotion".

Table 3-24 Time Trend of the Realization Rate for Transportation Sector

Preset Status	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Completed	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Partially Completed	9	3	0	3	0	0	0	15
Under Implementation	0	4	3	1	0	2	0	10
In Process	0	2	2	0	5	2	0	11
Sub-Total	10	12	5	4	5	4	0	40
(Rate of Realization)	(83.3%)	(80.0%)	(71.4%)	(40.0%)	(45.5%)	(66.7%)	(0.0%)	(59.7%)
Under Promotion	2	3	2	5	6	2	6	26
Delayed or Suspended	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	15	7	10	11	6	6	67
	(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.”(0)

Out of total 202 completed studies, there are 110 studies are classified as “Completed” or “In Progress” in the F/S Group. These 110 studies are divided into 11 in “Completed”, 27 in “Partially Completed”, 43 in “Under Implementation” and 29 “In Process”.

The 103 studies which are categorized in "Completed" or "In Progress" successfully procure funds and proposed projects are materialized.

3-25 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	5	6	2	0	6
	F/S	2	4	0	1	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	7	10	2	1	11
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	12	17	3	4	18
	F/S	5	8	3	3	9
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	17	25	6	7	27
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	13	26	7	1	26
	F/S	6	10	4	0	10
	D/D	2	7	2	0	7
	Sub-total	21	43	13	1	43
In Process	M/P+F/S	10	13	0	0	16
	F/S	5	5	0	0	6
	D/D	3	7	0	1	7
	Sub-total	18	25	0	1	29
Total		63	103	21	10	110

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

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

Out of 110 “Completed or In Progress” studies, subsequent studies have been implemented for 63 studies which account for 57.3% of total “Completed or In Progress” studies. Table 3-25 shows the detail of this situation.

The subsequent studies have implemented in some ways 7 out of 11 in “Completed” studies (63.6%), 17 out of 27 in “Partially Completed” studies (63.0%), 21 out of 43 in “Under Implementation” studies (48.8%), and 18 out of 29 in “In Process” studies (62.1%).

As a nature of D/D studies, there is no subsequent study before fund-procurements.

Regarding the types of subsequent studies, there are 20 B/D studies, 21 D/D studies, and 13 Other Studies. There are 3 unknowns.

Some development studies have more than one subsequent study.

Table 3-26 Type of Subsequent Study

Present Status	Type of Study	Type of Subsequent Study										Total
		F/S	B/D	D/D	D/D *	D/D **	E/S	Review	Other	Unkno wn	Sub-total	
Completed	M/P	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (100.0%)
	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	3 (27.3%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (63.6%)	11 (100.0%)
		0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	7 (38.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	4 (22.2%)	1 (5.6%)	12 (66.7%)	18 (100.0%)
Partially Completed	M/P	0 (0.0%)	3 (33.3%)	3 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (55.6%)	9 (100.0%)
	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	4 (14.8%)	10 (37.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.7%)	5 (18.5%)	1 (3.7%)	17 (63.0%)	27 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	4 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)	7 (26.9%)	1 (3.8%)	13 (50.0%)	26 (100.0%)
		0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (60.0%)	10 (100.0%)
Under Implementation	M/P	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	2 (28.6%)	7 (100.0%)
	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	6 (14.0%)	1 (2.3%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.3%)	12 (27.9%)	2 (4.7%)	21 (48.8%)	43 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	4 (25.0%)	1 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (31.3%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (62.5%)	16 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (100.0%)
		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	3 (42.9%)	7 (100.0%)
In Process	M/P	0 (0.0%)	7 (24.1%)	2 (6.9%)	1 (3.4%)	3 (10.3%)	1 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (24.1%)	1 (3.4%)	18 (62.1%)	29 (100.0%)
	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	7 (24.1%)	2 (6.9%)	1 (3.4%)	3 (10.3%)	1 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (24.1%)	1 (3.4%)	18 (62.1%)	29 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	20 (18.2%)	14 (12.7%)	3 (2.7%)	4 (3.6%)	1 (0.9%)	2 (1.8%)	26 (23.6%)	4 (3.6%)	63 (57.3%)	110 (100.0%)
		0 (0.0%)	3 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (100.0%)
Total		0 (0.0%)	20 (18.2%)	14 (12.7%)	3 (2.7%)	4 (3.6%)	1 (0.9%)	2 (1.8%)	26 (23.6%)	4 (3.6%)	63 (57.3%)	110 (100.0%)

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

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

As shown in Table 3-27, 20 subsequent studies (31.7% of total subsequent studies) were implemented within 1 year after the completion of the development studies, and within 5 years 34 studies (54.0%) were implemented.

It shows that subsequent studies for the materialized development studies are carried out in early stages.

Table 3-27 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+F/S	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	F/S	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	1	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	7
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	6	12
	F/S	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	5	1	2	1	0	0	1	7	17
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	5	13
	F/S	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	6
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
	Sub-total	2	4	3	1	0	1	0	10	21
In Process	M/P+F/S	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	5	10
	F/S	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	Sub-total	2	2	2	1	1	0	0	10	18
Total		10	10	9	3	1	1	1	28	63

3-2-4-3. Procurement of Funds

Table 3-28 shows the detail of 110 studies for which funds had been procured.

Out of 110 studies, 34 get funds from Japanese ODA loans (33.0%) and 27 are from Grant Aid (26.2%) become 61 studies (59.2%). Next to these funds, Own Fund is accounting for 45 studies (43.7%).

Other funding sources are International organizations and other bilateral donors which account for 17 studies (16.5 %), and 10 studies (9.7%) respectively. Private sector funds were provided for the proposed projects in 10 studies (9.7%),

By looking at the subcategory, the Japanese government has provided financial assistance for 6 studies (60.0% of the studies in the subcategory) in the “Completed” subcategory, for 13 studies in the “Partially Completed” subcategory (52.0%), for 21 studies in the “Under Implementation” subcategory (48.9%), and for 22 studies “In Process” subcategory (88.8%).

Table 3-28 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	Others	Unknown	Total *1	Total *2
Completed	M/P+F/S	1 (16.7%)	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)	6
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5
	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 (10.0%)	5 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (100.0%)	11
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	5 (29.4%)	3 (17.6%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)	5 (29.4%)	10 (58.8%)	5 (29.4%)	2 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (100.0%)	18
	F/S	3 (37.5%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (50.0%)	2 (25.0%)	4 (50.0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)	9
	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	8 (32.0%)	5 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (28.0%)	7 (28.0%)	14 (56.0%)	6 (24.0%)	2 (8.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (100.0%)	27
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	3 (11.5%)	5 (19.2%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (23.1%)	2 (7.7%)	13 (50.0%)	1 (3.8%)	4 (15.4%)	1 (3.8%)	26 (100.0%)	26
	F/S	1 (10.0%)	4 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (50.0%)	1 (10.0%)	1 (10.0%)	2 (20.0%)	10 (100.0%)	10
	D/D	7 (100.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)	7
	Sub-total	11 (25.6%)	10 (23.3%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (18.6%)	2 (4.7%)	19 (44.2%)	3 (7.0%)	5 (11.6%)	3 (7.0%)	43 (100.0%)	43
In Process	M/P+F/S	6 (46.2%)	5 (38.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (7.7%)	3 (23.1%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (100.0%)	16
	F/S	2 (40.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	6
	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	15 (60.0%)	7 (28.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.0%)	1 (4.0%)	8 (32.0%)	1 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25 (100.0%)	29
Total		35 (34.0%)	27 (26.2%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (16.5%)	10 (9.7%)	45 (43.7%)	10 (9.7%)	7 (6.8%)	3 (2.9%)	103 (100.0%)	110

*1: Number of development studies which have funded project

*2: Total Number of development studies

Table 3-29 shows the number of studies funded by Japanese assistance (loan and grant). The 35 studies were funded by ODA loans, and 27 studies were funded by Grant Aid. Of studies funded by ODA loans, 34 studies were in the Social Development area and 1 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. Of studies funded by Grant Aid, 24 studies were in the Social Development area and 3 studies in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area.

Table 3-29 Number of Study Funded by Japanese Assistance by Sector

Sector			1995		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
		Sub-total	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
	Public works & Utilities	Public Works & Utilities	0	1	1	2	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	7	6
		Transportation	5	1	7	1	4	1	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	22	3
		Social Infrastructure	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	11
		Communication & Broadcasting	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		Sub-total	6	6	8	5	6	4	2	3	5	2	3	1	0	0	30	21
	Commerce & Tourism	Trade & Commerce	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Tourism	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
		Sub-total	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	Human Resource Development		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
	Social Welfare		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
	Sub-total		7	6	9	6	7	4	2	3	6	3	3	1	0	1	34	24
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
		Livestock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
		Fishery	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total		1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Others			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total			8	7	9	6	7	5	2	3	6	4	3	1	0	1	35	27

Regarding funding from International organizations, the World Bank provides funds for 5 studies, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for 5 studies, European Union (EU) for 2 studies, and Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) for 3 studies, and others for 6 studies.

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

Table 3-30 Details of Fund Source

Funding Source		Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Total
International Organizations	World Bank	1	3	0	1	5
	ADB	0	1	4	0	5
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0
	EU	0	0	2	0	2
	IDB	0	1	1	0	2
	IsDB	0	1	0	0	1
	Othres	0	4	2	0	6
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	1	10	9	1	21
	Total **	1	7	8	1	17
Othre Donor Countries	U.S.A	0	1	0	0	1
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0
	France	0	0	1	0	1
	Germany	0	2	0	0	2
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	2	0	0	2
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	1	0	0	1
	Kuwait	0	0	1	0	1
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	1	1
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Sub-total	0	7	2	1	10
	Total **	0	7	2	1	10

*: Multiple categories may apply to some items.

Regarding the period passed after the completion of each 103 study which had procured funds, 64 studies (62%) got funds within 5 years after the completion.

By subcategory, all studies in “Completed” and “Partially Completed” subcategories, except the 38 studies for which the number of years elapsed is unknown and the 1 study which already passed over 6 years after the completion, are funded within 3 years. The studies in “Under Implementation” are funded within 4 years, and in “In Process” studies were funded within 5 years, except for the studies for which the number of years elapsed is unknown.,

Table 3-31 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	3	1	0	0	0	1	6
	F/S	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	2	4	1	0	0	0	3	10
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	3	2	2	2	0	0	1	7	17
	F/S	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	8
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	7	4	3	2	0	0	1	8	25
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	7	2	4	1	0	0	0	12	26
	F/S	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	4	10
	D/D	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
	Sub-total	15	3	5	3	1	0	0	16	43
In Process	M/P+F/S	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	7	13
	F/S	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	5
	D/D	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	7
	Sub-total	5	2	4	1	1	1	0	11	25
Total		27	11	16	7	2	1	1	38	103

3-2-4-4. Factors for Implementation

According to the questionnaire survey, it appears several important factors which influence funds raising thus materializations of projects are: 1) benefit 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 3-32 shows perspectives of the 18 studies in "Partially Completed" category and 25 studies in "Under Implementation" category for which projects have not fully implemented yet. (There are total 27 studies in “Partially Completed” subcategory and 43 in "Under Implementation".)

The 20 partially completed studies are as “formal requests/ subsequent actions have been decided” or “formal requests/ subsequent actions are under preparation”.

In “Under Implementation” subcategory, 26 studies are as “formal requests/ subsequent actions have been decided” or “formal requests/ subsequent actions are under preparation”.

Procurement of funding has been concluded in 13 out of 20 “In Process” studies and 3 are planning procurement of funds.

Table 3-32 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.		17	23	17	57
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		3	3	2	8
Details of Requests/Actions	Subsequent Studies	4	4	0	8
	Fund Procurement	13	18	9	40
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	2	6	0	8
	Others	9	8	11	28
	Sub-total	28	36	20	84
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		5	9	1	15
Number of Development Studies		18	25	0	43
Total Number of Development Studies		25	35	20	80

*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 80 studies classified as “Under Promotion”. Some studies are already in process of materialization a short period after the completion, while 19 studies (23.8%) are still in "Under Promotion" category after 6 years and more from the completion.

Regarding the types of studies, within 5 years after the completion, there are 47 M/P+F/S studies (79.6% of the M/P+F/S study), 12 F/S studies (67.7% of the F/S). Due to the nature of D/D studies, extremely few studies are classified as being in the “Under Promotion” subcategory. Over the last 6 years, only 2 D/D studies have been classified as “Under Promotion” because of the nature of the study.

Table 3-33 Years Elapsed After the Completion of Development Studies

Elapsed Year	M/P+F/S		F/S		D/D		Total	
1 Year	5	(8.5%)	1	(5.3%)	0	(0.0%)	6	(7.5%)
2 Year	11	(18.6%)	2	(10.5%)	0	(0.0%)	13	(16.3%)
3 Year	13	(22.0%)	5	(26.3%)	0	(0.0%)	18	(22.5%)
4 Year	11	(18.6%)	1	(5.3%)	0	(0.0%)	12	(15.0%)
5 Year	7	(11.9%)	3	(15.8%)	2	(100.0%)	12	(15.0%)
6 Year	9	(15.3%)	5	(26.3%)	0	(0.0%)	14	(17.5%)
10 Year	3	(5.1%)	2	(10.5%)	0	(0.0%)	5	(6.3%)
Total	59	(100.0%)	19	(100.0%)	2	(100.0%)	80	(100.0%)

Out of 80 studies categorized in “Under Promotion”, some sorts of subsequent studies were carried out after 23 M/P+F/S studies (39.0% of the M/P+F/S studies in this subcategory) and after 9 F/S studies (47.4% of the F/S study in this subcategory). Regarding the types of subsequent studies, there are 4 B/D, 2 D/D, 2 review studies, and 20 other studies.

Table 3-34 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	4	0	0	4
D/D	1	1	0	2
D/D(Grant)	1	0	0	1
JICA-JBIC D/D	1	1	0	2
E/S	0	0	0	0
Review Study	2	0	0	2
Others	13	6	1	20
Unknown	1	1	0	2
Total	23	9	1	33
	(39.0%)	(47.4%)	(50.0%)	(41.3%)
Total Number of "Under Promotion" Studies	59	19	2	80
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 3-35, requests for financial assistance and/or subsequent actions have already been made in 56 studies (70.0% of total “Under Promotion” studies). Other 10 studies (12.5%) are at the stage of “formal requests and/or subsequent actions are under preparation or examination”. Subsequent actions have been taken in more than 80% of the studies.

Considering 66 studies which formal requests or subsequent actions are decided or under preparation, implementation of “Fund Procurement” (10 studies) and “Subsequent Studies” (2 studies) are the main choices.

Table 3-35 Details of Studies "Under Promotion"

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.	39	15	2	56 (70.0%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation	8	2	0	10 (12.5%)
Details of Requests/Acti				
Subsequent Studies	1	1	0	2
Fund Procurement	7	3	0	10
Japanese Technical Cooperation	1	0	0	1
Others	3	3	0	6
Sub-total	12	7	0	19
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed	12	2	0	14 0
Total	59	19	2	80 (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 56 studies whose actions for materialization have been decided as follows. (Multiple categories apply to some items.)

- (1) Request for implementation of subsequent studies: 12 studies
- (2) Request for financial assistance: 45 studies
- (3) Request for Japan’s technical cooperation: 16 studies
- (4) Others: 3 studies

Regarding the studies that have already decided to request or take actions, there are 39 M/P+F/S studies (66.1% of the M/P+F/S studies in this subcategory), 15 F/S studies (78.9%), and 2 D/D studies (100.0%).

Table 3-36 Details of Materialization

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	合計
Subsequent Study	10 (16.9%)	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (15.0%)
Fund Raising	30 (50.8%)	14 (73.7%)	2 (100.0%)	46 (57.5%)
Japanese Technical Cooperation	14 (23.7%)	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (20.0%)
Others	3 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (3.8%)
Number of Studies with "Under Promotion" Status	39 (205.3%)	15 (78.9%)	2 (100.0%)	56 (70.0%)
Total Number of Studies	59 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	80 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 3-37, in 56 studies whose actions for materialization have been decided, the formal requests were made and concrete actions were taken within 3 years, although it is difficult to determine, after the completion of development studies in all the studies except for 1 M/P+F/S study and unknown cases.

Table 3-37 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	21	7	0	28
1 Year	9	2	1	12
2 Year	2	2	0	4
3 Year	0	0	0	0
4 Year	0	0	0	0
5 Year	0	0	0	0
More Than 6 Year	1	0	0	1
Unknown	6	4	1	11
Total	39	15	2	56

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

There are 10 studies whose actions for their materialization are under preparation and examination (Table 3-38). Although multiple items may apply to one study, perspectives are as follows.

- (1) Studies under examination for implementation of subsequent studies: 2
- (2) Studies for which requests for financial assistance are under preparation: 8
- (3) Studies for which requests for Japan’s technical cooperation are under examination: 1
- (4) Others: 4

The requests for financial assistance consist of 3 Japanese ODA loans, 1 Japanese Grant Aid.

Materialization of development studies are under preparation or examination in 8 M/P+F/S studies (13.6% of the M/P+F/S studies in this category) and 2 F/S studies (10.5% of the F/S studies in this subcategory).

Table 3-38 Details of Formal Request/Subsequent Actions which are under Preparation

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Study	1	1	0	2
	(1.7%)	(5.3%)	(0.0%)	(2.5%)
Fund Raising	7	1	0	8
	(11.9%)	(5.3%)	(0.0%)	(10.0%)
Source of Funding	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Japanese ODA Loan	2	1	0	3
Japanese Grant Aid	1	0	0	1
Japan's EXIM	0	0	0	0
International Organizations	1	1	0	2
Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0
Own Funds	2	0	0	2
Private Funds	0	0	0	0
Others	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Japanese Technical Cooperation	1	0	0	1
	(1.7%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(1.3%)
Others	3	1	0	4
	(5.1%)	(5.3%)	(0.0%)	(5.0%)
Sub-total	12	3	0	15
	(20.3%)	(15.8%)	(0.0%)	(18.8%)
Number of Studies in this category	8	2	0	10
	(13.6%)	(10.5%)	(0.0%)	(12.5%)
Total Number of Studies	59	19	2	80
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

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

Table 3-39 shows the major factors for impeding materialization of 14 studies. The factors are 5 in “economic factor”, 2 in “difficulty in fund procurement from foreign countries”, and 1 each in "Inappropriate Project Scale" and “lack/decline of feasibility”, and 8 in "Unknown".

Table 3-39 Impeding Factors

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries	2	0	0	2
Political Factor	0	0	0	0
Economic Factor	3	2	0	5
Policy-Related Factor	1	0	0	1
Administrative Factor	0	0	0	0
Lack/Decline of Feasibility	0	1	0	1
Inappropriate Project Scale	1	0	0	1
Postponement of Related Project	0	0	0	0
Deterioration in Civil Order	0	0	0	0
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0
Others	2	0	0	2
Unknown	7	1	0	8
Number of Development Studies	16	4	0	20

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

As mentioned above (Table 3-36), there are 56 studies with “Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided”. 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 10 studies. Formal requests and/or subsequent actions are expected for these studies.

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

There are 12 studies which are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” with a rate of only 5.9% of that for F/S study group (total 202 studies). There is no “Discontinued or Cancelled” study. (Table 3-20)

- 1) Among 130 M/P+F/S studies, there are 5 “Delayed or Suspended” and no “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies. These 5 studies account for 3.8% of the total.
- 2) Among 56 F/S studies, there are 7 “Delayed or Suspended” and no “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies. These 7 studies account for 12.5% of the total.
- 3) None of the D/D studies, out of 16, 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 3 studies out of 12 studies, which are “Delayed or Suspended”, have already passed 10 years after the completion, completed in FY 1995. Out of other 9 studies, 4 studies passed 5 years, 2 studies passed 4 years, and 3 studies passed 3 years.

Table 3-40 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2 Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4 Year	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
5 Year	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
6 Year	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
10 Year	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	5	7	0	12	0	0	0	0	12

There are 5 studies which formal requests for subsequent studies or funds procurement or Japanese technical cooperation in 12 “Delayed or Suspended” studies.

Table 3-41 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	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
No Formal Request	2	5	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Total	5	7	0	12	0	0	0	0	12

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

The major obstacles for realization of 12 studies in either “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinues or Cancelled” classifications are;

- Political reasons such as a outbreak of a coup
- Policy-related reasons such as decrease in priority in the national development plan and changes in national development policies,
- Administrative reasons such as poor coordination among government agencies and improper implementation systems, and
- Deteriorations in civil orders caused by civil wars and so forth.

Continuity in policies is one of the essential factors for the materialization of development studies. In addition, in developing countries, development policy is often changed with a change in political structure(s) and another obstacle for realizations.

Table 3-42 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-total	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	
Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Political Factor	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Economic Factor	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Policy-Related Factor	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Administrative Factor	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Lack/Decline of Feasibility	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Inappropriate Project Scale	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Postponement of Related Project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deterioration in Civil Order	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Development Studies	5	7	0	12	0	0	0	0	12

*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 12 “Delayed or Suspended” studies. Other 8 studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are undecided or unknown.

Regarding the details of the formal request or subsequent action for these 2 studies, one considers fund procurement and the other consider others.

Table 3-43 Perspective of "Delayed or Suspended" Studies of F/S Studies

		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.		1	0	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	1	0	0	1
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	1	0	1
	Sub-total	1	1	0	2
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		3	5	0	8
Total		5	7	0	12

As mentioned above, formal requests or concrete actions have not been decided in 8 studies. To get perspectives for these 8 studies, it might be useful to analyze the change in status of studies in the same category last year. (Table 3-44)

As for the study types, 1 out of 5 M/P + F/S studies is changed the status from “Delayed or Suspended” to “Under Implementation”, and 2 are changed to "Under Promotion". Regarding F/S studies, 1 out of 5 studies changed its status to "In Process".

Regarding situations based on the different completion years, the studies over 5 years passed after completions shows large changes in status.

It is hard to understand the whole situation in relation to the materializations of the projects only by these data, however it seems that the studies which completed over 5 years ago and classified in "Delayed or Suspended" or formal requests or actions have not been implemented will be in "Discontinued or Cancelled" if the impediment factors are not sorted out.

Table 3-44 Present Status of Studies Categorized as
“Delayed or Suspended” in FY 2003

	Present Status	1995	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
M/P+F/S	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Implementation	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	In Process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Partially Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Promotion	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Delayed or Suspended	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Sub-total	1	3	0	1	0	0	5
F/S	Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In Process	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Partially Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Delayed or Suspended	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
	Sub-total	1	2	1	0	1	0	5
Total		2	5	1	1	1	0	10

Table 3-45 Details of Fund Procurement for F/S Group (Social and Agricultural Development Sectors)

Region		Asia																					
		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	4	0	0	9	0	8	21	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	9	30	
	Japanese Grant Aid	6	2	1	0	0	0	2	11	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	7	18
	Japan's EXIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	International Organizations	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	10
	World Bank	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	ADB	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5
	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	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3
	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	4	1	1	0	0	0	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	13
	Other Donor Countries	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	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	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-total	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Own Funds	0	1	0	2	0	3	3	9	7	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	15	24
	Privvate Funds	0	1	0	0	1	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	0	2	0	2	1	3	5	13	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	17	30
	Number of Development Studies in this Category	9	10	3	2	11	3	18	17	10	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	3	4	19	36
	Conclusion (Certain)	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
	Rate of Realization	77.8%	41.2%	40.0%	100.0%	0.0%	142.9%	0.0%	38.7%	185.7%	133.3%	0.0%	0.0%	400.0%	0.0%	166.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	50.0%	96.9%	56.1%
	Completed or In Progress	7	7	2	3	0	10	0	29	13	8	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	31	60
	Total Number of Development Studies	9	17	5	3	19	7	15	75	7	6	0	1	1	1	3	1	7	0	3	2	32	107

Region		Middle East									
Country		Afghanistan	Egypt	Iran	Jordan	Lebanon	Morocco	Syria	Tunisia	Turkey	Total
Concluded	Japanese ODA Loan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
	Japanese Grant Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Japan's EXIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Organizations	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	World Bank	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IsDB	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	0	1	8
	Privvate Funds	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Others	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Unknown	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	0	5	2	4	0	1	4	1	1	18
	Number of Development Studies in this Category	0	2	2	3	0	1	3	1	1	13
	Conclusion (Certain)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate of Realization	0.0%	28.6%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	75.0%	100.0%	50.0%	54.2%
	Completed or In Progress	0	2	2	3	0	1	3	1	1	13
	Total Number of Development Studies	0	7	4	3	2	1	4	1	2	24

Region	Africa											
Country	Central African Republic	Cote D'Ivoire	Ethiopia	Ghana	Guinea	Madagascar	Niger	Swaziland	Tanzania	Zambia	Zimbabwe	Total
Concluded	Japanese ODA Loan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Japanese Grant Aid	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	5
	Japan's EXIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Organizations	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Other Donor Countries	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	U.S.A.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Kuwait	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
	Own Funds	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	5
	Private Funds	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Total	0	3	2	3	0	3	0	5	2	0	18
	Number of Development Studies in this Category	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	10
	Conclusion (Certain)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate of Realization	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	55.6%
	Completed or In Progress	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	0	10
	Total Number of Development Studies	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	18

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Japanese Grant Aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Japan's EXIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Organizations	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	World Bank	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	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
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
	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	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherland	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
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	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	0	0	0	0	0	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	1	1	0	0	0	2
	Own Funds	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
	Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Others	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	1	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	2	0	1	0	14
	Number of Development Studies in this Category	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	10
	Conclusion (Certain)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rate of Realization	33.3%	40.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%	33.3%	50.0%	100.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	34.4%
	Completed or In Progress	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	11
	Total Number of Development Studies	3	5	1	1	2	4	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	32

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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	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	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	
	World Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	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	2	0	0	1	3	0	
	Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	U.S.A.	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
	France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	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	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Own Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
	Private Funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Others	0	0	0	0	0	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
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	9	2
	Number of Development Studies in this Category	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	6	2
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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	83.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	60.0%	66.7%	
Completed or In Progress	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	6	2	
Total Number of Development Studies	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	1	1	1	10	3	

		Sub-Total by Region							Total
		Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	
Concluded	Japanese ODA Loan	30	3	0	1	0	0	1	35
	Japanese Grant Aid	18	1	5	2	0	1	0	27
	Japan's EXIM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	International Organizations	10	1	2	1	0	3	0	17
	World Bank	2	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
	ADB	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	EU	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	IDB	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	IsDB	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Others	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	6
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	13	2	2	1	0	3	0	21
	Other Donor Countries	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	10
	U.S.A.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	France	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Germany	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Kuwait	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Unknown	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-total	5	0	2	2	0	1	0	10
	Own Funds	24	8	5	5	0	3	0	45
	Private Funds	3	2	3	1	0	1	0	10
	Others	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	7
	Unknown	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
	Total	93	18	18	14	0	9	2	154
	Number of Development Studies in this Category	62	13	10	10	0	6	2	103
	Conclusion (Certain)	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Rate of Realization	59.6%	54.2%	55.6%	34.4%	0.0%	60.0%	66.7%	54.5%
	Completed or In Progress	68	13	10	11	0	6	2	110
	Total Number of Development Studies	114	24	18	32	1	10	3	202

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER 4. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

4-1. Conclusions

4-1-1. All Development Studies

In this follow-up study covers 2,071 Development studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2004 and analyzed them on the situations after the completions of these studies. Especially, this study implemented questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in the latest FY2004 and previous 5 years (FY 1994 - FY2003) and the studies completed in FY 1995 (10 years ago). This is because according to the experiences, 5 year periods after the completions are known as the critical turning point for utilizations or realizations of proposed projects, and also there is a tendency of clear diversification between utilized / realized studies and unutilized / unrealized ones after 10 years.

First of all, it should be pointed out that the number of the completed development studies sharply decreased in FY 2003 and 2004. However, budget for a development study is in increase compared to 10 years ago, while total budget for all development studies are in decrease¹.

Table 4-1 Trend in Number and Budget of Development Studies

Completed Year	Number of Completed Studies	Yearly Budget (1,000 Yen)	Change in Yearly Budget (FY1999=100)
1999	97	24,874,582	100
2000	79	24,498,387	98
2001	81	22,943,312	92
2002	81	19,315,760	78
2003	56	18,523,324	74
2004	40	18,199,593	73

By sectors, the majority of the studies are for the Social Development area: out of total 2,071 studies, 1,062 studies (51.2% of total development studies) are for the Social Development area. This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area (618 studies, 29.8%), and the least number in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery (392 studies, 18.9%).

By regions, 1,212 studies (58.5%) out of 2,071 were conducted in Asia, followed by Central and South America (324 studies, 15.6%) , and Africa(10.8%) . JICA is now focusing on Africa as well as Asia, thus the number of studies in Africa would

¹ It should be clarified that we cannot compare the number of completed studies in each year and annual budget if we are strictly considering. This is because budget is yearly bases while a

be expected to increase.

By study types, 791 studies (38.2%) out of the 2,071 studies are F/S studies followed by M/P studies (581 studies, 28.1%). These 2 types of studies account for over 50% of total development studies. Next to these two, M/P+F/S studies are 364 accounting for 17.6%. As these figure shows the majority of development studies are F/S and M/P (and combination of both) studies. However, in recent years, the number of F/S studies has been in decrease. Therefore, it might be possible the number of M/P studies will overcome the number of F/S studies in the future.

By sectors, there are 447 studies (21.6% of total 2,071 studies) in Transportation, 304 in Agriculture (14.7%), 258 in Social Infrastructure (12.5%) , and 251 in Energy (12.1%) . The studies in these 4 sectors exceed over 60% of total.

Although there are 303 studies in the Industrial sector, the figure includes the 117 Chinese Factory Studies which were Japanese foreign policy related. Thus if we exclude these 117 studies, the number in the Industrial sector is small.

By briefly looking at the utilization or realization of development studies, the utilization rate in the Social Development area is the highest of 79.4%, followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery (71.9%), and the Mining and Industrial Development (62.1%). The lower realization/utilization rate in the Mining and Industrial Development area might be affected by the tendencies of larger project scale and longer periods required for procuring funds.

Table 4-2 Realization / Utilization Rate of Development Studies

	Number of Studies	Number of Studies In Progress of In Use	Realization / Utilization Rate
Social Development	1,061	842	79.4%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	392	282	71.9%
Mining and Industrial Development	618	384	62.1%
Total	2,071	1,508	72.8%

development study have been conducted in several year period normally.

4-1-2. M/P Studies Group

This follow-up study covers 2,071 development studies. 870 development studies (42.0% of all the total development studies) belong to the M/P studies group. The M/P studies group consists of 581 M/P studies (66.8% of the M/P studies group), 116 Basic studies (13.3%), 117 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (13.4%²), and 56 other (M/P-type) studies (6.4%).

In 775 out of 870 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 89.1%, which is extremely high.

By study types, the utilization rate of the M/P studies is the highest of 91.2%, followed by Basic Studies (91.4%), Other Studies (80.4%) , and Chinese Factory Studies (80.3%),. In general, utilization rates are high.

In terms of regional comparison of the number of studies, 499 studies (which is the largest number in all regions accounting for 57.4%) out of the whole studies were conducted in Asia especially 32.0% were conducted in 10 ASEAN countries. Next to Asia, the number is larger in Central and South America, Africa, and Middle East. The utilization rate exceeds 80% in every region; 89.6% in Asia, 90.2% in Central and South America, 86.1% in Africa, and 85.9% in Middle East. It is difficult to evaluate the situation in Oceania, Europe and other multiple countries since there are few samples.

By sectors, the utilization rate is 93.7% for the Social Development area, 95.7% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 80.8% for the Mining and Industrial Development area. The utilization rate for the Mining and Industrial Development area, where realizations might take longer time, is slightly lower than the other two areas. In the Social Development area, the Social Infrastructure, the Transportation and the Planning and Administration sub-sectors occupy large portion. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, the Agriculture is the largest sub-sector. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Industry is the largest sub-sector. The utilization rates are; 90.6% in the Social Infrastructure, 92.3% in the Transportation, 97.7% in the Planning and Administration, 97.5% in the Agriculture and 79.3% in the Industry sub-sectors, which are considered to be fair.

² The so-called Chinese Factory Studies have been finished. Thus the rate will be in decrease every year.

Judging from the comparison between the studies in which proposed projects are materialized and immaterialized in the Social Development and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery areas, the existences of subsequent studies' plans and schedules, possibilities of fund procurements and their timings seem to be important for utilization of study results. In most studies whose results were utilized smoothly, subsequent study together with procurement of funds had been realized within 5 years. Thus, whether or not the recipient country could realize proposed projects within 5 years is the important point for realization.

4-1-3. F/S Studies Group

Out of total 2,071 development studies, 1,201 studies (58.0%) belong to the F/S Studies Group. The F/S Studies Group consists of 364 M/P + F/S studies (30.3% out of 1,201 studies), 796 F/S studies (66.3%, including Other(F/S type) studies), and 41 D/D studies (3.4%). Although 733 studies (61.0%) are categorized into "Completed or In Progress", it is difficult to say that results of the F/S Studies Group have been realized effectively. It is, however, expected that realization rate should improve in the future since there are 203 (16.9%) studies prepared for realization.

By study types, the realization rates for M/P + F/S studies and for F/S (including Other F/S-type studies) were 65.7% and 57.7% respectively. Since a large portion of studies in these 2 areas has been designated in the "Under Promotion" category, 28.6%, 11.9% respectively for each study type, their realization rates ought to be improved in the near future. The realization rate of D/D studies marks the highest at 85.4%. This reflects the nature of D/D studies: the study will be conducted on the premises of realizations and fund procurements. On the contrary, according to the replied questionnaires, the cases D/D studies were not realized are; 2 studies are received SAPROF of JBIC and under the continuous coordination among stakeholders, while delays in other four studies are caused by worsening economic climate, shortages in funds, and so forth.

In terms of regional comparison of the numbers, 59.4% out of the whole studies were conducted in Asia, which is the largest of all, and 42.3% were conducted particularly in 10 ASEAN countries. Next to Asia, the numbers are larger in Middle East, Africa, and Central and South America. The utilization rate is 65.5% in Asia, 63.2% in Middle East, 51.6% in Africa, and 50.3% in Central and South America. Since there are few samples, the evaluation of Oceania, Europe and other multiple countries are difficult.

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 70.7%, 59.1%, and 40.4% respectively. The largest sub-sector in Social Development area is the Transportation with a realization rate of 70.3%. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, nearly all the studies were in the Agriculture sub-sector, whose realization rate is 59.6%. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Energy sub-sector was the largest with the realization rate of 41.0%.

Judging from the comparison between materialized and immaterialized proposed projects in the Social Development and the 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, Grant Aid, or own funds had been utilized.

4-2. Proposals

4-2-1. Improvement of Utilization/Realization Rate

Regarding the results of the study, both in M/P studies group and F/S studies group, the utilization rates increased slightly (M/P studies group 88.2%→88.9%, F/S studies group 59.2%→61.0%) . It is welcome results even considering the possibility in biased answers and influences of collection rates derived from the nature of a questionnaire survey. It is important for recipient countries in a sense we conducted useful studies to them, and for Japanese people who afford the costs of the studies.

However, the utilization rates for F/S studies group are considered still low, especially in Central and South America and Africa by regions, and Energy sector by sectors. It is important to improve utilization rates in these regions and sectors. It is not clear the real reasons why the utilization rates are low in particular areas because this study has not analyzed each development study in detail. It seems necessary to do detailed analyses in the future.

In addition, in general, it seems that in addition to the quality improvements of the studies themselves more appropriate study formulations and implementations considering “political factors” and “economic factors” which are pointed out as the problems in recipients countries are increasingly becoming important.

Moreover, continuous follow-up activities after the development studies are obviously important for improving utilization and realization of the studies’ outputs. For these purposes, consulting companies, JICA, and related agencies of Japanese government need to closely cooperate and follow-up the situations. Especially how JICA and other Japanese governmental agencies which station in recipient countries can monitor the situations seems to be a key factor because consulting teams must work for new projects in other countries after the completion of a project. There is a possibility of dispatching consultants regularly to the recipient countries to check the situation. However, it seems it far better to maintain continuous information exchanges with recipient governments also for judging the necessity of consultant dispatch.

It has been pointed out that the 5 year period after the completion of the studies is the turning point for utilizations / realizations. It is, however, better to make efforts for utilizations and realizations in shorter period with 2 reasons; it is better to utilize or realize the results of studies before political and social situations will largely change in a recipient country, and the situation that the changes in world market have been accelerated.

4-2-2. Improvement in Effectiveness of the Follow-up Study

The Follow-up Study is a basis of monitoring progress and real situation of each completed development study, a device to accelerate realization of proposed projects, and a way of understanding obstacles and trends for utilizations / realizations of outputs. Thus the study should be continued.

Although there are some limitations like reliabilities in replied questionnaires derived from the study methodology, primarily it is important to gather answers as much as possible. In this follow-up study FY 2005, the questionnaire collection rate became better compared to a past few years. This might be effected by the improvements in expressions or texts in the questionnaire sent to counterpart agencies and consultants. It seems there is a room for continuously improving the methodologies of the study.³

It might be necessary to reconsider the framework of the study / analyses regarding an increase in development studies which are related with several sectors / regions.

More importantly, it seems necessary to establish the mechanism of monitoring and managing whole process from development study formulation, implementation, completion, until follow-up activities, and utilize lessons and points of improvements to next development studies so that development studies will be more effective and efficient. At the moment, the follow-up study is rather independent from others. It is a challenge for the future to think of how to make interrelationship between the follow-up study and related studies and evaluations.

³ Collection rate from Japanese domestic consultants is 84.8%. The rate from counterpart agencies is 44.5%. These figures are not including some replied questionnaires after January 1, 2006. These late questionnaires will reflect to the follow-up study of the next year.