

No.

**FOLLOW-UP STUDY
OF
DEVELOPMENT STUDIES**

MARCH 2007

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

SD

JR

07-18

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 2007

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SUMMARY

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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 acquire 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)

Subsequent independence of overseas survey to evaluate the impact of the Development Study and other numerous transition of the follow-up study, this Follow-up Study of Development Study (hereafter, the Follow-up Study) focuses on understanding status of individual study, and trends of the Development Study. This Follow-up Study conducts (2) and (3), mentioned above.

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 Follow-up Study employs following two methods.

(1) Domestic Survey

- To analyze replied questionnaires that were sent to domestic consultants in charge of the project.

(2) Overseas Survey

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

As mentioned above, the study solely relies on the questionnaire surveys for information and data and does not verify the answers related to other donor countries, International Agency, or projects conducted by domestic funds. Thus, the results of the study could be to some extent different from the actual and current situations.

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 FY2006 focused on the current status of projects for which the studies had been completed in recent 6 years (the last year and precious 5 years, from FY 2000 to 2005) and FY 1996(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 in Compiling the Results

(1) Comparison and analysis of the status of utilization of the completed studies, revealed from the survey findings, are made by using several classifications.

- 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.

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) Type of studies has been re-classified into groups mentioned below, due to differences in the nature of studies between the Social Development Study and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area.

M/P Studies Group	M/P Study, Basic Study, Chinese Factory Modernization Study, Other Study, and Other Study (M/P type)
F/S Studies Group	F/S, M/P+F/S, D/D Study, Other Study (F/S type)

(3) Status of utilization of the study has been classified into classifications mentioned below.

M/P Study 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.”

F/S Study Group

Present Status	Criteria
a. Completed or In Progress a1. Completed a2. Partially Completed a3. Under Implementation a4. In Process	The proposed development project has been already completed and is in use. The proposed development project is partially completed and is in use. The implementation of the project is underway. The project concerned is at one of the following stages. 1) Tenders have been invited. 2) Financing of the project has been secured. 3) Following the completion of the JICA feasibility study, the 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	The project concerned is at one of the following stages. 1) The government of the recipient country is requesting financial support from international organizations and/or foreign governments including Japan. 2) The government of the recipient country has been undertaking the detailed design study or other additional studies subsequent to the JICA feasibility study. 3) The recipient country is actively promoting the implementation of the project in some other way.
c. Delayed or Suspended	The project concerned is at one of the following stages. 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.

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

(4) 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

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

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.

- (5) 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.

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

2 Summary of Survey Findings

2.1 All Development Studies

The Follow-up Study covers 2,129 Development Studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2005 and analyzed the situations after its completion. Especially, this study implemented questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in the latest FY2005 and on previous 5 years (FY2000 - FY2005) and the studies completed in FY1996 (10 years ago). According to the experiences of previous follow-up studies conducted, 5 years period after the completion are known to be a critical turning point for utilizations or realizations of the proposed projects, which in addition exists a tendency of clear diversification between utilized or realized studies and unutilized or unrealized studies in 10 years time.

In this Follow-up Study, questionnaire survey has been implemented, targeting consultants and relevant agencies in the recipient countries in charge of conducting the study concerned⁴. Numbers of studies questioned are as follow.

M/P Studies Group: 277 studies (40 Studies completed in FY 2005)

F/S Studies Group: 203 studies (18 studies completed in FY 2005)

First of all, by sectors, the majority of the studies are for the Social Development area with 1,100 studies out of 2,129 studies in total (51.7% of all Development Studies). This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area (629 studies, 29.5%), and in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (400 studies, 18.8%).

By regions, 1,247 studies (58.6%) out of 2,129 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 330 studies (15.5%) , and African region (10.8%). With JICA setting forth a policy to focus on African region, number of the Development Studies to be conducted is expected to increase in African region.

By study types, 793 studies (37.2%) out of 2,129 studies are F/S followed by 618 M/P studies (29.0%). These 2 types of studies account for over 50% of all the Development Studies conducted. The above said studies are followed by M/P+F/S with 348 (17.8) studies conducted. As these figures show, majority of the Development Studies conducted consists from F/S and M/P (and combination of both) studies. However, in recent years, number of F/S studies conducted has been decreasing. Therefore, in the near future, there is a possibility for the M/P studies to overcome the number of F/S studies to be conducted.

⁴ Rate of return of the questionnaire are; 87.1% for domestic consultants and 47.1% for overseas agencies.

By field, there are 460 studies (account for 21.6% of 2,129 studies in total) in the field of Transportation, 311 in Agriculture (14.6%), 265 in Social Infrastructure (12.4%) , and 256 in Energy (12.0%). The studies in these 4 sectors exceed 60% of studies in total.

Although there are 306 studies in the field of Industry, this figure includes 117 studies of the Chinese Factory Study, implemented in relation to the Japanese foreign policy. Thus, by excluding this study, number of studies in the Industry field will decrease.

Secondly, by briefly looking at the situation of utilization or realization of the development studies, the utilization rate is highest in the Social Development area (79.8%), followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (72.8%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (63.4%). Low realization/utilization rate in the Mining and Industrial Development area in comparison to the Social Development or the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area can be affected by relatively large project scale, which requires certain amount of time in procuring funds.

Result of the analysis, dividing all of the Development Studies into M/P Studies Group or F/S Studies Group, based on information acquired from the questionnaire will be presented in the next section.

	Number of Studies	Number of Studies In Progress of In Use	Realization / Utilization Rate
Social Development	1,100	878	79.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	400	291	72.8%
Mining and Industrial Development	629	399	63.4%
Total	2,129	1,568	73.6%

2.2 M/P Studies Group

(1) Status of Utilization

Out of 2,129 Development Studies in total, 910 studies are classified as M/P Studies Group. Status of each study has been classified based on the criteria mentioned in 1.4.(3).

Within 910 studies in M/P Study Group, 817 studies (89.8%) 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	618 (67.9%)	569 (92.1%)
Basic Studies	117 (12.9%)	107 (91.5%)
Chinese Factories	117 (12.9%)	94 (80.3%)
Others *	58 (6.4%)	47 (81.0%)
Total	910 (100.0%)	817 (89.8%)

* 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

Clear distinction of utilization rate between regions can not be found. However, sharp fluctuation of utilization rate may be seen for Oceania, Europe, and Multiple Countries in the result of Follow-up Study conducted in other fiscal year, due to small numbers of studies conducted.

Regions	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Asia	522 (57.4%)	471 (90.2%)
Middle East	91 (10.0%)	79 (86.8%)
Africa	108 (11.9%)	94 (87.0%)
Central and South America	146 (16.0%)	132 (90.4%)
Oceania	10 (1.1%)	9 (90.0%)
Europe	25 (2.7%)	24 (96.0%)
Multiple Countries *	8 (0.9%)	8 (100.0%)
Total	910 (100.0%)	817 (89.8%)

* 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	423 (46.5%)	398 (94.1%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	143 (15.7%)	137 (95.8%)
Mining and Industrial Development	344 (37.8%)	282 (82.0%)
Total	910 (100.0%)	817 (89.8%)

(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	1 (1.9%)	1 (2.5%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	24 (45.3%)	1 (2.5%)
10 years or more	28 (52.8%)	38 (95.0%)
Total	53 (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

Out of 2,129 Development Studies in total, 1,219 Studies has been classified as F/S Studies Group. Status of each study has been classified based on the criteria mentioned in 1.4.(3).

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.

Within 1,219 studies, 751 studies has been classified as “In progress or Completed” with a realization rate of 61.6%. Comparing realization rate between study types, the result show higher realization rate for D/D, which to be conducted in the final stage of an implementation of a project,

Type of Studies	Number of Studies	Realization Rate
F/S*	798 (65.5%)	464 (58.1%)
M/P+F/S	378 (31.0%)	251 (66.4%)
D/D	43 (3.5%)	36 (83.7%)
Total	1,219 (100.0%)	751 (61.6%)

* 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 Africa. Sharp fluctuation of utilization rate may be seen for Oceania, Europe, and Multiple Countries in the result of Follow-up Study conducted in other fiscal year, due to small numbers of studies conducted.

Regions	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Asia	725 (59.5%)	479 (66.1%)
Middle East	138 (11.3%)	90 (65.2%)
Africa	123 (10.1%)	92 (74.8%)
Central and South America	184 (15.1%)	63 (34.2%)
Oceania	18 (1.5%)	8 (44.4%)
Europe	26 (2.1%)	15 (57.7%)
Multiple Countries *	5 (0.4%)	4 (80.0%)
Total	1,219 (100.0%)	751 (61.6%)

(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	Rate of Utilization
Social Development	677 (55.5%)	480 (70.9%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	257 (21.1%)	154 (59.9%)
Mining and Industrial Development	285 (23.4%)	117 (41.1%)
Total	1,219 (100.0%)	751 (61.6%)

(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 studies 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 procured 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	302 (40.2%)
Partially Completed	177 (23.6%)
Under Implementation	194 (25.8%)
In Process	78 (10.4%)
Total	751 (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 Completion of Development Study	Rate of Preparatory Stage
Less than 5 years	47 (23.5%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	66 (33.0%)
10 years or more	87 (43.5%)
Total	200 (100.0%)

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

80.0% of the 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 Completion of Development Study	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled
Less than 5 years	1 (0.7%)	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	26 (19.3%)	2 (1.5%)
10 years or more	108 (80.0%)	131 (98.5%)
Total	135 (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 approach 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.

Proposals

Improvement of Utilization/Realization Rate

Regarding the results of the development study, one can observe a gradual improvement in utilization of the study results and realization of the projects proposed.

The utilization rate for M/P Studies Group shows 87.6%, 88.2%, 89.1%, and 89.8% for fiscal year 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 respectively. In addition, realisation rate of the F/S Studies Group shows 59.6%, 59.2%, 61.0%, and 61.6% for the same fiscal year. These figures show continuous effectiveness of the study result in certain extent. Although this study does not analyse the factors contributing to the improvement of utilisation and realisation rate, increasing number of perceptible outcomes observed especially with the M/P Study may have certain effect on the result. Projects conducted in order to expand the positive outcomes achieved in the verification study to a wider area or to a national level can be of an example.

However, in terms of improving utilization and realization rate, where continuous result and further improvements are requisite, it is necessary to pay attention to the studies which are neither utilized nor realized.

For those studies to realize the proposed projects, which are neither utilized nor realized, consideration for the necessity of enacting measures against impeding factors or provision of assistance may be required against impeding factors, such as consistency with a national development plan and an economic, social, and environmental environment; realization of the project by other schemes or by coordination with the international agencies; and difficulties in procuring the funds.

Improvement in Effectiveness of the Follow-up Study

The follow-up study is a basic research, which is implemented for the purpose of grasping the progress and present situation of proposed project after completion of the Development Study. Therefore, successive implementation is considered to be a necessity.

However, several issues exist in order to improve validity of this study. For an example, measures are necessary in ensuring higher reliability of data acquired through the questionnaire; inspection into content of the analysis is required in order to correspond to the objective of the Follow-up Study, appropriate response is necessary in corresponding to the changes of the role and contents of Development Study can be mentioned. In order to overcome above issues, definition of this study and prioritization of the measures into short and long-term improvement are considered to be required.

In addition, in improving the validity of this study, consideration is also required for a better utilization/realization of the Development Study. Within the studies in progress, several projects exists which requires measures in improving the quality of utilization/implementation. This is due to the defined classification mentioned above, which include partial utilization of the study result in the utilization or realization rate. Especially, for the F/S Studies Type, approximately 30 percent of the studies are classified to be partially completed.

In order to achieve more substantial results from the Development Study implemented, it is necessary to appropriately keep track of the situations after completion. It is not hard to anticipate that constant communication with the counter part government and relevant organizations is important.

In conducting this follow-up study, every effort is being made in grasping as much information as possible for the situation after completion of the Development Studies, although acquisition of detailed information for every Development Study is difficult. In such accumulated data includes information on the policies for future fund procurement, useful in exchanging information with the counter part government. Therefore, we expect for a utilization/realization of the result of study by utilizing the result of this study.

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 were difficulties in monitoring 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 required 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 acquire 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 on Development Study (hereafter the Status Study) has focused in 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 2005. However, in order to strengthen correspondence to cross-sectoral development issues, JICA has achieved organizational reform in April 2004, by reorganizing existing 8 sector /scheme based Departments in charge of the Development Study, including above mentioned 3 departments, into 5 issue-based departments. With development study changing its department in charge of implementation, the Status Survey has been conducted by the Social Development Department and the Economic Development Department. The Social Development Department is in charge of conducting the Status Survey for development studies in the field of Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery, administered by the Social Development Department, the Human Development Department, the Global Environment Department, and the Rural Development Department. The Economic Development Department is in charge of conducting the Status Survey for development studies in the field of the Mining and Industrial Development sector, administered 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 the Grant Aid Management 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).

The status study FY 2005 covers studies completed between August 1, 1974 (the day on which JICA was established) to the end of FY 2005 (March 31, 2006). A total of 2,129 studies have conformed to these criteria (1,100 in Social Development area, 400 in Agriculture, Forestry and

Fisheries Development area, and 629 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 status 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 FY2006, 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 FY2000 to 2005) and in 1996 (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’s 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 Uzbekistan¹)
- (5) Other Asia (East Timor)
- (6) Middle East (Including Northern Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia)
- (7) Africa (Excluding Northern Africa)
- (8) Central and South America
- (9) Oceania (countries classified as “Pacific” for Mining and Industry sector)
- (10) Europe
- (11) Multiple Countries (Studies covering more than one single country)

Comparatively, few number of studies were conducted in “East Asia”, “South West Asia”, “Central Asia”, and “Other Asia” than “ASEAN” countries. Therefore, for the purpose of analyses, this study categorized Asian countries as described below.

¹ “Central Asia” had been regarded as a part of “Europe” until FY 2000

Table 1-1 Classification of Countries and Regions

(1) Asia	1) ASEAN	Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao's PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam
	2) Asian Others	East Asia, South West Asia, Central Asia, and Other Asia
(2) Middle East		Including Northern Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia
(3) Africa		Excluding Northern Africa
(4) Central and South America		
(5) Oceania		countries classified as "Pacific" for Mining and Industry sector
(6) Europe		
(7) 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 1-2 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 1-3 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 1-4 on the following page.

Table 1-4 Sector of Studies

Sector	Subsector	Sub-subsector
1. Planning & Administration	(1) Development Plan	1) (Development Plan in) General 2) Integrated Regional Development Plan
	(2) Administration	1) (Administration in) General 2) Public Finance & Banking 3) Environmental Problems 4) Statistics 5) Information & Public Relations
2. Public Works & Utilities	(1) Public Utilities	1) (Public Utilities in) General 2) Water Supply 3) Sewerage 4) Urban Sanitation
	(2) Transportation	1) (Transportation in) General 2) Road 3) Land Transportation 4) Railway 5) Marine Transportation & Ships 6) Port 7) Air Transportation & Airport 8) Urban Transportation 9) Meteorology & Seismology
	(3) Social Infrastructure	1) (Social Infrastructure in) General 2) River & Erosion Control 3) Water Resources Development 4) Urban Planning & Land Development 5) Architecture & Housing 6) Survey & Mapping
	(4) Communications & Broadcasting	1) (Comms. & Broad. in) General 2) Post 3) Telecommunication 4) Broadcasting
3. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	(1) Agriculture	1) (Agriculture in) General 2) Sericulture 3) Agricultural Engineering 4) Agricultural Machinery 5) Agricultural Processing 6) Increase of Food Production
	(2) Livestock	1) Livestock 2) Animal Hygiene 3) Livestock Processing
	(3) Forestry	1) Forestry & Forest Conservation 2) Forestry Processing
	(4) Fishery	1) Fishery 2) Fishery Processing
4. Mining & Industry	(1) Mining	1) Mining
	(2) Industry	1) (Industry in) General 2) Chemicals 3) Steel & Nonferrous Metals 4) Machine Industry 5) Textile Industry 6) Pulpwood Products 7) Food Industry 8) Other Industries
5. Energy	(1) Energy	1) (Energy in) General 2) Electric Power 3) Gas & Oil 4) New & Recycled Energy 5) Other Energies
6. Commerce & Tourism	(1) Commerce & Trade	1) Business Management 2) Trade
	(2) Tourism	1) (Tourism in) General 2) Tourism Infrastructure
7. Human Resources Development	(1) Human Resources Development	1) (Human Resources in) General 2) Physical Education 3) Education 4) Vocational Training
	(2) Science & Culture	1) Science 2) Culture
8. Public Health and Medicine	(1) Public Health and Medicine	1) Public Health and Medicine 2) Population & Family Planning
9. Social Welfare	(1) Social Welfare	1) Social Welfare 2) Labor 3) Disaster Relief 4) Food Assistance 5) Other Welfare
10. Others	(1) Others	1) Others

1-3. Criteria to Classify Utilization Status of Development Study

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

1-3-1. M/P Studies Group

Master Plan Studies (M/P), Basic Studies (B/S), Studies on Factory Modernization Program in China, 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 in determining the present status of studies in the M/P studies group are shown in Table 1-5.

Table 1-5 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 1-6.

Table 1-6 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	The proposed development project has been already completed and is in use. The proposed development project is partially completed and is in use. The implementation of the project is underway. The project concerned is at one of the following stages. 1) Tenders have been invited. 2) Financing of the project has been secured. 3) Following the completion of the JICA feasibility study, the 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	The project concerned is at one of the following stages. 1) The government of the recipient country is requesting financial support from international organizations and/or foreign governments including Japan. 2) The government of the recipient country has been undertaking the detailed design study or other additional studies subsequent to the JICA feasibility study. 3) The recipient country is actively promoting the implementation of the project in some other way.
c. Delayed or Suspended	The project concerned is at one of the following stages. 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, and in “Individual Summary Sheet”.

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 DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

**(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development
Area: Studies Completed in FY1996, FY2000 - FY2005)**

CHAPTER 2 An Overview of Development Studies

(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area: studies completed in FY 2000 - FY 2005 and in FY 1996)

This Status Study covers 2,129 development studies completed from FY 1974 to FY 2005, in the Social Development, the Agriculture, 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 1,500 studies, the present status of 311 studies which were completed in the last 6 years (FY 2000 to FY 2005) and 60 studies that were completed 10 years ago (FY 1996) are analyzed. The analysis is based on the criteria introduced in Chapter 1.

2.1 Status of Completed Studies in the M/P Studies Group

Regarding the M/P studies group, 171 studies were completed between FY2000 to FY2005, and 166 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 97.1%. Regarding the studies completed in 1996, 21 out of 22 (95.5%) are classified as “In Progress or In Use”.

This shows that the findings of the development study have been utilized effectively.

Table 2-1 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
1996	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (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	27 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	27 (100.0%)
2005	29 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (100.0%)
Sub Total ('00-'05)	166 (97.1%)	4 (2.3%)	1 (0.6%)	171 (100.0%)
Total	187 (96.9%)	5 (2.6%)	1 (0.5%)	193 (100.0%)

2.1.1 Status of Studies by Region

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

In Asia, where the largest number of studies has been conducted, 79 out of 81 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 97.5%.

In Africa, region with the second largest number of studies conducted, show utilization rate of 97.4%, 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 2-2 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	49 (98.0%)	30 (96.8%)	79 (97.5%)	27 (90.0%)	38 (97.4%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (2.0%)	1 (3.2%)	2 (2.5%)	2 (6.7%)	1 (2.6%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	50 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)	81 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	39 (100.0%)

Present Status	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
In Progress or In Use	34 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	187 (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	34 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)

2.1.2 Status of the M/P Studies Group by Study Type

Analyzing utilization rates by study type, we see that 160 out of 165 M/P studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” (utilization rate 97.0%). Utilization rates are 100.0% for basic studies, 80.0% for other studies.

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

Table 2-3 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	160 (97.0%)	23 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	187 (96.9%)
Delayed or Suspended	4 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	5 (2.6%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	1 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)
Total	165 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	193 (100.0%)

2.1.3 Status of the M/P Studies Group by Area and Sector

Out of total 193 development studies, there are 148 studies in the Social Development area and 45 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. The utilization rate for the Social Development area is 96.9%, whereas 97.8% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. Both rates are quite high

Table 2-4 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	121 (96.8%)	18 (100.0%)	4 (80.0%)	143 (96.6%)
Delayed or Suspended	3 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (2.7%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)
Total	125 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	148 (100.0%)

Present Status	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery			
	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Sub-total
In Progress or In Use	39 (97.5%)	5 (100.0%)	0 -	44 (97.8%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	1 (2.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)
Total	40 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	0 -	45 (100.0%)

2.1.4 Status of Studies “In Progress or In Use”

2.1.4.1 Details of Studies “In Progress or In Use”

As mentioned above (Table 2-3), 187 out of 193 studies in the M/P studies group are classified as “In Progress or In Use.” Table 2-5 shows the details of these 187 studies.

Regarding the 187 studies classified as “In Progress or In Use”, there are 99 studies in which the recommended project are realized and have already been funded (52.9 % of the total). Especially regarding M/P studies, 91 out of 160 M/P studies (56.9% of the total M/P studies) are realized. Since Basic Studies focus on creation of basic data, maps, and topographic surveys rather than proposal of concrete projects, the number of studies classified in “Fund Procurement” (34.8%) is smaller than the case of M/P studies.

There are 73 studies (39.0% of the total), which has implemented a subsequent studies of the proposal or has acquired Japanese Technical Cooperation. Especially, regarding to the Basic Studies, 47.8% of the study has lead to acquire Japanese Technical Cooperation in some ways. In addition, according to the replied questionnaires, some studies has implemented subsequent studies, utilizing output of the study and techniques acquired, and has additionally procured funding and

realized Japanese Technical Cooperation.

Table 2-5 Details of "In Progress or In Use" Studies in the M/P Group

Details	M/P	Basic Studies	Others	Total
Subsequent Studies	69 (43.1%)	3 (13.0%)	1 (25.0%)	73 (39.0%)
Fund Procurement	91 (56.9%)	8 (34.8%)	0 (0.0%)	99 (52.9%)
Japan's Technical Cooperation	61 (38.1%)	11 (47.8%)	1 (25.0%)	73 (39.0%)
National Development Policy/Plans	23 (14.4%)	12 (52.2%)	1 (25.0%)	36 (19.3%)
Others	54 (33.8%)	17 (73.9%)	0 (0.0%)	71 (38.0%)
Number of Studies	160 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	187 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2.1.4.2 Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 187 "In Progress or In Use" studies, 73 studies have been followed by subsequent studies after their completion. By looking at the types of the Development study, subsequent studies has been conducted in 69 out of 160 M/P studies (43.1%). On the other hand, numbers of Studies with subsequent studies being conducted are 3 out of 28 and 1 for the Basic Study and the Other Study respectively.

Table 2-6 shows elapsed time in conducting subsequent study. The table shows that the subsequent study has been conducted within 3 years for 57 development studies after the completion.

In this year's follow-up study, elapsed time in conducting subsequent study has not been identified for 10 Studies, 15.2% of the study. This is due to the number of subsequent studies conducted by other donor countries and international agencies, which detailed information was unavailable.

Table 2-6 Time elapsed in conducting subsequent study

Elapsed Years	Total	Elapsed Years	Total
Less than 1 Year	20	4 Years	1
1 Year	13	5 Years	2
2 Years	14	6 Years	1
3 Years	5	Unknown	10
		Total	66

2.1.4.3 Procurement of Funds

Details of fund procurement of 99 studies are shown in 2-7.

Only a few number of funding was realized for the Basic Studies since it focuses on basic data collection and creation of maps or topographical maps for the implementation of development project rather than proposing specific projects.

Table 2-7 Details of Fund Procurement

Funding Source	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
Japan's ODA Loan	11 (12.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	11 (11.1%)
Japan's Grant Aid	30 (33.0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 -	31 (31.3%)
International Organizations	12 (13.2%)	1 (12.5%)	0 -	13 (13.1%)
Other Donor Countries	6 (6.6%)	1 (12.5%)	0 -	7 (7.1%)
Own Fund	40 (44.0%)	7 (87.5%)	0 -	47 (47.5%)
Private Fund	4 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	4 (4.0%)
Others	4 (4.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	4 (4.0%)
Unknown	6 (6.6%)	2 (25.0%)	0 -	8 (8.1%)
Number of Studies that lead to raise fund(s) for the proposed project(s)	91 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	0 -	99 (100.0%)
Total Number of Studies	160	23	4	187

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

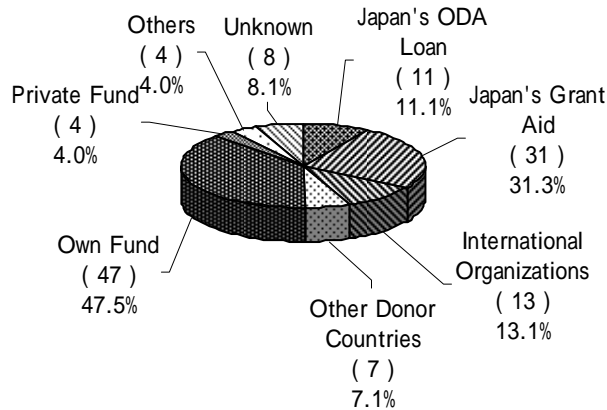


Figure 2-1 Details of Fund Procurement

The numbers of cases that are funded by Japan were 42 (43.0%), consisting 11 Yen Loan and 31 Japanese Grant Aid. The largest case was the “own fund” accounting for 48 cases (48.8%).

Table 2-8 shows the elapsed years between the completion of development studies and the

realized fund procurement¹ for 99 studies. 43 studies (43.5% of the total) have procured fund within 3 years after completion of the study. In addition, 65 studies (62.1%) have procured fund within in 5 years after the study.

Table 2-8 Years Elapsed from Completion of Development Studies to Fund Procurement

Elapsed Years	Total	Elapsed Years	Total
Less than 1 Year	18 (18.2%)	4 Years	2 (2.0%)
1 Year	16 (16.2%)	5 Years	2 (2.0%)
2 Years	9 (9.1%)	6 Years	0 (0.0%)
3 Years	9 (9.1%)	Unknown	13 (13.1%)
		Total	99 (100.0%)

2.1.4.4 Factors to Progress /Use Studies

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

2.1.4.5 Perspective of Studies in the M/P Studies Group

Table 2-9 shows the perspectives of 187 studies “In Progress or In Use”. For 124 studies, formal requests for funds were submitted or subsequent actions were taken. For 22 studies, requests for funds and subsequent actions have not been confirmed.

Regarding the contents of concrete actions for studies which a decision has been made or in consideration after the completion the study, 20 studies (12.5%) consider subsequent studies, 61 studies (38.1%) consider fund procurement, and 33 studies consider (20.6%) Japanese Technical Cooperation.

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.

Table 2-9 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		93	13	0	106
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		15	3	0	18
Sub-total		108	16	0	124
Requests	Subsequent Studies	20 (12.5%)	1 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (11.2%)
	Fund Procurement	61 (38.1%)	5 (21.7%)	0 (0.0%)	66 (35.3%)
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	33 (20.6%)	3 (13.0%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (19.3%)
	Others	20 (12.5%)	2 (8.7%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (11.8%)
	Sub-total	134 (83.8%)	11 (47.8%)	0 (0.0%)	145 (77.5%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are not confirmed.		18	4	0	22
Total Number of Development Studies		160 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	187 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2.1.5 Status of Studies under "Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled"

2.1.5.1 Status of Studies under "Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled"

In the M/P Studies Group, number of studies classified under the status of "Delayed or Suspended" or "Discontinued or Cancelled" are, 5 studies (2.6% of total of 193 studies) and 1 study (0.5%) respectively.

- (1) Out of 165 M/P Studies, 5 studies have been classified as "Delayed or Suspended" and 1 study has been classified as "Discontinued or Cancelled", which 5 studies (3.0%) have been classified as "Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled".
- (2) Concerning the Basic Studies, none of the study has been classified as "Delayed, Discontinued, or Cancelled".
- (3) Out of 5 studies of Other Studies classified as "Delayed, Discontinued, or Cancelled", 1 is under the status of "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 2-10 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

2.1.5.2 Reasons for Delay, Discontinuation and Cancellation of Studies

According to the questionnaire survey, there are several reasons for the delays in 6 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.

2.1.5.3 Perspective for "Delayed" Studies in the M/P Studies Group

There were 5 studies classified as "Delayed" and 1 study classified as "Discontinued or Cancelled" in FY2004 follow-up study for the studies completed in past 5 years between the year 2000 and 2004 and the study completed 10 years ago, in 1996.

The status of these studies has not changed in this fiscal year's follow-up study.

2.2 Status of Completed Studies in the F/S Studies Group

A total of 140 studies in the F/S Studies Group were completed from FY 2000 to FY 2005. In FY 1996, 38 studies were completed.

Regarding recent 6 years, the realization of these study are; 73 “Completed or In Progress” (52.1 %), 62 “Under Promotion” (44.3%), 5 “Delayed or Suspended” (3.6%), and there is no “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

By looking at FY 1996, the realization statuses are different from recent 6 years. There are 32 out of 38 studies (84.2%) classified as “Completed or In Progress”, 4 studies (10.5%) are “Under Promotion”, 2 studies (5.3%) are “Delayed or Suspended”, and no “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

Transition of the status of realization for the studies completed in FY 1996 and between FY 2000 to FY2005 shows studies classified as “Completed or In Progress” consists 84.2% in FY 1996; 62.5% in FY 2000; 53.6% in FY 2001; 50.0% in FY 2002; and 47.6% in FY 2003.

However, realization rate is relatively low for the studies completed in FY 2004 and FY 2005, due to short period after the completion of the study.

Table 2-11 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				
1996	6 (15.8%)	7 (18.4%)	16 (42.1%)	3 (7.9%)	32 (84.2%)	4 (10.5%)	2 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (100.0%)
2000	3 (9.4%)	5 (15.6%)	6 (18.8%)	6 (18.8%)	20 (62.5%)	10 (31.3%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (100.0%)
2001	0 (0.0%)	6 (21.4%)	6 (21.4%)	3 (10.7%)	15 (53.6%)	10 (35.7%)	3 (10.7%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (100.0%)
2002	0 (0.0%)	2 (5.9%)	7 (20.6%)	8 (23.5%)	17 (50.0%)	17 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (100.0%)
2003	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (23.8%)	5 (23.8%)	10 (47.6%)	11 (52.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)
2004	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (14.3%)	6 (85.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)
2005	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (22.2%)	5 (27.8%)	10 (55.6%)	8 (44.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (100.0%)
Total (2000-2005)	4 (2.9%)	13 (9.3%)	29 (20.7%)	27 (19.3%)	73 (52.1%)	62 (44.3%)	5 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	140 (100.0%)
Total	10 (5.6%)	20 (9.3%)	45 (20.7%)	30 (19.3%)	105 (52.1%)	66 (44.3%)	7 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	178 (100.0%)

2.2.1 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 107 completed studies, 70 are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 65.4% which is higher than the average realization rate of 59.0%. The realization rate in ASEAN is 62.3%, while that for Other Asia is 71.1%.

Regarding other regions, realization rates are; 61.5% in Africa, 59.3% in Middle East, and 25.0% in Central and South America.

For Central and South America Region, studies classified under “Under Promotion” is relatively high consisting 70.8% of the study conducted, which the realization rate is expected to increase in the future.

Table 2-12 Present Status of the F/S Studies Group by Region

Present Status		Asia			Middle East	Africa
		ASEAN	Other Asia	Sub-total		
Completed or In Progress	Completed	4 (5.8%)	3 (7.9%)	7 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)
	Partially Completed	5 (7.2%)	8 (21.1%)	13 (12.1%)	1 (3.7%)	4 (30.8%)
	Under Implementation	19 (27.5%)	8 (21.1%)	27 (25.2%)	11 (40.7%)	2 (15.4%)
	In Process	15 (21.7%)	8 (21.1%)	23 (21.5%)	4 (14.8%)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-Total	43 (62.3%)	27 (71.1%)	70 (65.4%)	16 (59.3%)	8 (61.5%)
Under Promotion		23 (33.3%)	11 (28.9%)	34 (31.8%)	9 (33.3%)	4 (30.8%)
Delayed or Suspended		3 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (2.8%)	2 (7.4%)	1 (7.7%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		69 (100.0%)	38 (100.0%)	107 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)

Present Status		Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	1 (4.2%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (5.6%)
	Partially Completed	1 (4.2%)	0 -	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (11.2%)
	Under Implementation	3 (12.5%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	45 (25.3%)
	In Process	1 (4.2%)	0 -	1 (25.0%)	1 (33.3%)	30 (16.9%)
	Sub-Total	6 (25.0%)	0 -	2 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)	105 (59.0%)
Under Promotion		17 (70.8%)	0 -	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	66 (37.1%)
Delayed or Suspended		1 (4.2%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (3.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		24 (100.0%)	0 -	4 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	178 (100.0%)

Table 2-13 shows trends in realization rates in Asia, where large number of study has been conducted. The average realization rate for recent 6 years, between FY 2000 to FY 2005, is 60.5%.

Table 2-13 Trends in Realization Rates in Asia

Completion Year	Completed or In Progress					Under Promotion	Delayed or Suspended	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
	Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Sub-Total				
1996	3 (14.3%)	5 (23.8%)	8 (38.1%)	2 (9.5%)	18 (85.7%)	2 (9.5%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)
2000	3 (14.3%)	5 (23.8%)	2 (9.5%)	6 (28.6%)	16 (76.2%)	5 (23.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)
2001	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)	3 (23.1%)	1 (7.7%)	6 (46.2%)	5 (38.5%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (100.0%)
2002	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.2%)	6 (25.0%)	7 (29.2%)	14 (58.3%)	10 (41.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (100.0%)
2003	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (36.4%)	3 (27.3%)	7 (63.6%)	4 (36.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (100.0%)
2004	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)
2005	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (25.0%)	4 (33.3%)	8 (66.7%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (100.0%)
Total (2000-2005)	4 (4.7%)	8 (9.3%)	19 (22.1%)	21 (24.4%)	52 (60.5%)	32 (37.2%)	2 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	86 (100.0%)
Total	7 (6.5%)	13 (12.1%)	27 (25.2%)	23 (21.5%)	70 (65.4%)	34 (31.8%)	3 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	107 (100.0%)

2.2.2 Realization Status of Completed Studies by Study Type

Out of the total 178 completed studies, 105 studies are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 59.0%, which can be concluded that the studies have been utilized satisfactory. Regarding the difference in the rates realization in different types of studies, the realization rates are; 85.7% for D/D, 50.4% for M/P+F/S, and 69.0% for F/S, which for D/D Study shows the highest rate.

Comparing the rate of “Under Promotion” the rates are, 45.2% for M/P+F/S and 28.6% for F/S, whereas only 9.5% for D/D. D/D studies were conducted under the preconditions of fund procurements. Thus, the status of completed D/D studies tends to fall in “Completed or In Progress” with short elapsed time period with few categorized under “Under Promotion”.

Table 2-14 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	5 (4.3%)	5 (11.9%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (5.6%)
	Partially Completed	11 (9.6%)	6 (14.3%)	3 (14.3%)	20 (11.2%)
	Under Implementation	23 (20.0%)	13 (31.0%)	9 (42.9%)	45 (25.3%)
	In Process	19 (16.5%)	5 (11.9%)	6 (28.6%)	30 (16.9%)
	Sub-Total	58 (50.4%)	29 (69.0%)	18 (85.7%)	105 (59.0%)
Under Promotion		52 (45.2%)	12 (28.6%)	2 (9.5%)	66 (37.1%)
Delayed or Suspended		5 (4.3%)	1 (2.4%)	1 (4.8%)	7 (3.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		115 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)	178 (100.0%)

2.2.3 Realization Status of Completed Studies by Sector

Regarding the number of completed studies in the area of the Social Development and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery, there are 147 and 31 studies respectively. The realization rates are 61.9% in the Social Development area and 45.2% in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery with approximately 15 points difference in the realization rates between these 2 areas. This situation 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 and the Social Development area including more studies in Asian countries where realization rates are higher than Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (table 2-16).

In Social Development area, the realization rates of different types of studies are; 52.1% in M/P+F/S, 74.2% in F/S, and 90.0% in D/D. D/D studies are expected to be implemented 100% on the premise of financial aid procurement. Thus, the high realization rate could be naturally expected. The details of the D/D studies consisting 10.0% (2 studies) of the remaining are “In progress” 5.0% (1 study) and “Delayed or Cancelled” 5.0% (1 study).

The realization rates for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery are comparatively lower than the ones for Social Development, and they are 42.1% in M/P+F/S and 54.5% in F/S.

Table 2-15 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 (5.2%)	4 (12.9%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (6.1%)
	Partially Completed	11 (11.5%)	6 (19.4%)	3 (15.0%)	20 (13.6%)
	Under Implementation	20 (20.8%)	9 (29.0%)	9 (45.0%)	38 (25.9%)
	In Process	14 (14.6%)	4 (12.9%)	6 (30.0%)	24 (16.3%)
	Sub-Total	50 (52.1%)	23 (74.2%)	18 (90.0%)	91 (61.9%)
Under Promotion		43 (44.8%)	8 (25.8%)	1 (5.0%)	52 (35.4%)
Delayed or Suspended		3 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	4 (2.7%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		96 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	147 (100.0%)

Present Status		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery				Total
		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	
Completed or In Progress	Completed	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.2%)	10 (5.6%)
	Partially Completed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (11.2%)
	Under Implementation	3 (15.8%)	4 (36.4%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (22.6%)	45 (25.3%)
	In Process	5 (26.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (19.4%)	30 (16.9%)
	Sub-Total	8 (42.1%)	6 (54.5%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (45.2%)	105 (59.0%)
Under Promotion		9 (47.4%)	4 (36.4%)	1 (100.0%)	14 (45.2%)	66 (37.1%)
Delayed or Suspended		2 (10.5%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (9.7%)	7 (3.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		19 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	31 (100.0%)	178 (100.0%)

Table 2-16 Present Status by Sector and Region

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery									
Present Status		Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Partially Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Implementation	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	7
	In Process	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	6
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	8 (50.0%)	4 (57.1%)	1 (25.0%)	1 (25.0%)	-	-	-	14 (45.2%)
Under Promotion (ratio)		6 (37.5%)	3 (42.9%)	2 (50.0%)	3 (75.0%)	-	-	-	14 (45.2%)
Delayed or Suspended (ratio)		2 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	-	-	3 (9.7%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (ratio)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	-	-	0 (0.0%)
Total (ratio)		16 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	-	-	-	31 (100.0%)

Social Development									
Present Status		Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	9
	Partially Completed	13	1	4	1	0	1	0	20
	Under Implementation	23	9	1	3	0	0	2	38
	In Process	20	2	0	0	0	1	1	24
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	62 (68.1%)	12 (60.0%)	7 (77.8%)	5 (25.0%)	0	2 (50.0%)	3 (100.0%)	91 (61.9%)
Under Promotion (ratio)		28 (30.8%)	6 (30.0%)	2 (22.2%)	14 (70.0%)	-	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	52 (35.4%)
Delayed or Suspended (ratio)		1 (1.1%)	2 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	-	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (2.7%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (ratio)		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	-	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total (ratio)		91 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	-	4 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	147 (100.0%)

Table 2-17 shows a trend in realization rates of the Transportation sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector. In FY 1996, high realization rate can be seen which accounts 82.4% of the studies conducted. However, realization rate transit around 50.0% in recent 6 years. The low realization rates after FY 2000 results from the fact that many studies are classified under “Under Promotion”, which a preparation for realization rate is in progress.

Table 2-17 Time Trend of the Realization Rate for Transportation Sector

Preset Status	1996	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Completed	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Partially Completed	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6
Under Implementation	9	1	2	2	0	2	2	16
In Process	1	1	3	2	0	2	2	9
Sub-Total	14	5	6	4	0	4	4	33
(Rate of Realization)	(82.4%)	(50.0%)	(54.5%)	(66.7%)	(0.0%)	(57.1%)	(57.1%)	(57.9%)
Under Promotion	2	4	5	2	6	3	3	22
(ratio)	(11.8%)	(40.0%)	(45.5%)	(33.3%)	(100.0%)	(42.9%)	(42.9%)	(38.6%)
Delayed or Suspended	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
(ratio)	(5.9%)	(10.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(3.5%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ratio)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
Total	17	10	11	6	6	7	7	57
(ratio)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

2.2.4 Status of Studies “Completed or In Progress”

(1) Details of Analysis of Studies “Completed or In Progress”

The category “Completed” or “In Progress” are divided into 4 sub-categories; “Completed,” “Partially Completed,” “Under Implementation” and “In Process”. Out of total of 178 completed studies, there are 105 studies classified as “Completed or In Progress” in the F/S Group. These 105 studies are divided into 10 in “Completed”, 20 in “Partially Completed”, 45 in “Under Implementation” and 30 “In Process”.

For 105 studies which are categorized under "Completed or In Progress", although including partially implemented studies, one can conclude that successful procurement of funds and proposed projects are materialized successfully.

Table 2-18 Details of “Completed or In Progress” Studies of the F/S Group

Presemt Status	Type of Studies	Subsequent Study	Fund Procurement	Japanese Technical Cooperation	Others	Number of Studies
Completed	M/P+F/S	3	5	0	0	5
	F/S	3	4	3	1	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	6	9	3	1	10
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	4	10	2	2	11
	F/S	5	6	5	0	6
	D/D	1	3	0	0	3
	Sub-total	10	19	7	2	20
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	10	22	6	1	23
	F/S	10	13	4	1	13
	D/D	3	9	2	0	9
	Sub-total	23	44	12	2	45
In Process	M/P+F/S	12	17	0	0	19
	F/S	3	5	0	0	5
	D/D	3	6	0	0	6
	Sub-total	18	28	0	0	30
Total		57	100	22	5	105

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

(2) Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 105 “Completed or In Progress” studies, subsequent studies have been implemented for 57 studies which account for 54.3% (table 2-18). According to the type of study, 6 out of 10 studies (60.0%) in “Completed”, 10 out of 20 studies in “Partially Implemented”, 23 out of 45 studies (51.1%), and 18 out of 30 studies (60.0%) have conducted some sort of subsequent study.

For D/D studies, there has been no subsequent study conducted before procuring fund, as a nature of the study.

Details of the subsequent studies conducted for 57 studies classified under “Implemented or In Progress” are as follows.

- (1) B/D studies: 16 studies
- (2) D/D studies: 13 studies
- (3) Other study: 28 studies
- (4) Unknown: 3 studies

Table 2-19 Type of Subsequent Study

Present Status	Type of Study	Type of Subsequent Study									Number of Subsequent Study	Number of Studies
		F/S	B/D	D/D	D/D *	D/D **	E/S	Review	Other	Unknown		
Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	4 (40.0%)	1 (10.0%)	3 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (60.0%)	10 (100.0%)
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	1 (9.1%)	4 (36.4%)	11 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	5 (25.0%)	4 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (15.0%)	1 (5.0%)	10 (50.0%)	20 (100.0%)
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (13.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.3%)	6 (26.1%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (43.5%)	23 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)	4 (30.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.7%)	4 (30.8%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (76.9%)	13 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (22.2%)	1 (11.1%)	3 (33.3%)	9 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	5 (11.1%)	6 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (4.4%)	12 (26.7%)	1 (2.2%)	23 (51.1%)	45 (100.0%)
In Process	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (57.9%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (63.2%)	19 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	3 (50.0%)	6 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.7%)	2 (6.7%)	1 (3.3%)	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (43.3%)	1 (3.3%)	18 (60.0%)	30 (100.0%)
Total	0 (0.0%)	16 (15.2%)	13 (12.4%)	4 (3.8%)	2 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.9%)	28 (26.7%)	3 (2.9%)	57 (54.3%)	105 (100.0%)	

*: Multiple choice

As shown in Table 2-20, excluding 20 subsequent studies which the elapsed time for implementation are unknown, all of the subsequent studies have been completed within 4 years after the completion of the study. This shows relatively early implementation of the subsequent study for the project, which are realized

Table 2-20 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	Sub-total	6 Years and more	Unknown	
Completed	M/P+F/S	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	2	8
	F/S	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	8
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	3 (30.0%)	1 (10.0%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (40.0%)
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0	0	1	0	1	0		0	9	11
	F/S	0	0	1	2	1	0		0	2	6
	D/D	0	1	0	0	0	0		0	2	3
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	2 (10.0%)	2 (10.0%)	2 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	13 (65.0%)
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	1	3	1	1	0	0		0	17	23
	F/S	1	2	2	0	0	1		0	7	13
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	9	9
	Sub-total	2 (4.4%)	5 (11.1%)	3 (6.7%)	1 (2.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.2%)	1 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	33 (73.3%)
In Process	M/P+F/S	0	4	2	1	0	0		0	12	19
	F/S	0	1	2	0	0	0		0	2	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	6	6
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	5 (16.7%)	4 (13.3%)	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	20 (66.7%)
Total	5 (4.8%)	12 (11.4%)	10 (9.5%)	4 (3.8%)	3 (2.9%)	1 (1.0%)	1 (0.0%)		0 (0.0%)	70 (66.7%)	105 (100.0%)

(3) Procurement of Funds

Table 2-21 shows funding party for 110 studies which have procured funds. Out of 110 studies, 40 studies acquired funds from Japanese ODA loans (27.0%) and 32 are from Grant Aid (21.6%), which accounts for 72 studies (48.6%). Following to the mentioned funding party, Own Fund accounts for 33 studies (22.3%).

Other funding sources are International organizations and other bilateral donors, which both account for 13 studies (8.8%). Private sector funds were provided for 5 studies (3.4%),

By looking at the subcategory of the status, funding from the Japanese government (Loan and Grant) consists, 57.1% (8 studies) for "Completed"; 46.9% (15 studies) for "Partially Completed"; 41.8% (28 studies) for "Under Implementation"; and 60.0% (21 studies) for "In progress".

Table 2-21 Details of Fund Procurement

Present Status	Type of Studies	Japanese ODA Loan	Japanese Grant Aid	Japan's EXIM Bank	International Organizations	Other Donor Countries	Own Fund	Private Fund	Othres	Unknown	Total *1	Total *2
Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	5 (55.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (100.0%)	5
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5
	D/D	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -	0 -
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	8 (57.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.1%)	14 (100.0%)	10
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	3 (14.3%)	3 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (9.5%)	3 (14.3%)	4 (19.0%)	1 (4.8%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)	11
	F/S	2 (25.0%)	4 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (25.0%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)	6
	D/D	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3
	Sub-total	8 (25.0%)	7 (21.9%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (12.5%)	3 (9.4%)	8 (25.0%)	2 (6.3%)	2 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (100.0%)	20
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	5 (13.9%)	7 (19.4%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (11.1%)	3 (8.3%)	8 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (8.3%)	2 (5.6%)	36 (100.0%)	23
	F/S	2 (11.8%)	4 (23.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	3 (17.6%)	6 (35.3%)	2 (11.8%)	1 (5.9%)	2 (11.8%)	17 (100.0%)	13
	D/D	8 (57.1%)	2 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (21.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (100.0%)	9
	Sub-total	15 (22.4%)	13 (19.4%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.5%)	6 (9.0%)	17 (25.4%)	2 (3.0%)	4 (6.0%)	4 (6.0%)	67 (100.0%)	45
In Process	M/P+F/S	9 (42.9%)	3 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (14.3%)	2 (9.5%)	5 (23.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.8%)	21 (100.0%)	19
	F/S	2 (33.3%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	2 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (100.0%)	5
	D/D	6 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)	6
	Sub-total	17 (48.6%)	4 (11.4%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (11.4%)	3 (8.6%)	8 (22.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.9%)	35 (100.0%)	30
Total	40 (27.0%)	32 (21.6%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (8.8%)	13 (8.8%)	33 (22.3%)	5 (3.4%)	6 (4.1%)	6 (4.1%)	148 (100.0%)	105	

*1: Number of development studies which have funded project

*2: Total Number of development studies

Table 2-22 shows the number of studies funded by Japanese assistance (loan and grant) with 40 studies funded by ODA loans, and 32 studies funded by Grant Aid. Looking at these studies by year of study completion, 3 for both Yen Loan and Grant Aid has been realized for each year completed. On the other hand, over 10 studies have procured Yen Loan and Grant Aid for studies completed 10 years ago.

Table 2-22 Numbers of Studies Funded by Japanese Assistance by Sector

Sector	1996		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		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	12	10	9	4	2	4	6	7	4	3	0	1	3	2	36	31
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Total	14	10	11	4	2	4	6	8	4	3	0	1	3	2	40	32

Regarding 13 studies, which the funding have been procured from International organizations, the World Bank provides funds for 3 studies, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for 2 studies, European Union (EU), IDB, and AfDB for 1 study each, and others for 5 studies. As for donor countries other than Japan, France provide funds for 4 studies, Kuwait for 3 studies, England and Netherlands for 1 study each, and other countries for 3 studies.

Table 2-23 Details of Fund Source

Funding Source		Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Total
International Organizations	World Bank	0	1	0	2	3
	ADB	0	0	1	1	2
	AfDB	0	0	0	1	1
	EU	0	0	1	0	1
	IDB	0	0	1	0	1
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0
	Othres	0	3	2	0	5
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	4	5	4	13
	Total **	0	4	5	4	13
Othre Donor Countries	U.S.A	0	0	0	0	0
	U.K.	0	0	0	1	1
	France	1	0	3	0	4
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	1	0	0	1
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0
	Kuwait	0	0	2	1	3
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	1	1	1	3
	Unknown	0	1	0	0	1
	Sub-total	1	3	6	3	13
	Total **	1	3	6	3	13

*: Multiple categories may apply to some items.

Regarding the period elapsed after the completion of 105 studies which have procured funds, 72 studies (68.6%) acquired funds within 5 years after the completion of the study. In addition, comparing the elapsed year after the completion by subcategory of the status for 30 studies classified under “Completed” or “Partially Completed”, 21 studies have procured fund within 4 years excluding 9 studies, which a period of fund procurement are unknown.

Table 2-24 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	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
	F/S	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	3	10
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	11
	F/S	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	6
	D/D	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
	Sub-total	6	0	5	2	1	0	0	6	20
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	7	3	5	1	2	0	0	5	23
	F/S	4	1	2	2	0	0	1	3	13
	D/D	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	Sub-total	19	5	7	3	2	0	1	8	45
In Process	M/P+F/S	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	12	19
	F/S	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
	D/D	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
	Sub-total	2	2	3	4	3	1	1	14	30
Total		27	13	15	9	7	1	2	31	105

(4) Factors for Implementation

According to the questionnaire survey, several factors influences fund procurement. Such factors are, 1) benefit of the project; 2) priority of the project; 3) consistency with national development plans; and 4) urgency.

(5) Perspectives of Studies “Completed or In Progress”

Table 2-25 shows future perspectives for 6 studies out of 20 studies under "Partially Completed" and 19 out of 45 studies under "Under Implementation", which there are unrealized project with the

study. For “Partially Implemented” category, “formal requests/ subsequent actions have been decided” for 5 studies and “formal requests/ subsequent actions are under preparation” for 16 studies.

Table 2-25 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.		5	12	0	17
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		0	4	0	4
Details of Requests/Actions	Subsequent Studies	2	3	0	5
	Fund Procurement	2	14	0	16
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	1	0	0	1
	Others	2	2	0	4
	Sub-total	7	19	0	26
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		1	3	0	4
Number of Development Studies		6	19	0	25
Total Number of Development Studies		20	45	30	95

*Multiple categories may apply to some items

2.2.5 Status of Studies at “Under Promotion”

(1) Details of Studies at “Under Promotion”

There are 66 studies classified as “Under Promotion”. Some studies are already in process of materialization shortly after the completion, while 4 studies (6.1%) are still in "Under Promotion" category after 6 years and more from the completion.

Regarding the types of studies, within 6 years after the completion, there are 48 M/P+F/S studies (92.3% of the M/P+F/S study), 12 F/S studies (100.0% 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 2-26 Years Elapsed After the Completion of Development Studies

Elapsed Year	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
1 Year	6 (11.5%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (12.1%)
2 Year	5 (9.6%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.1%)
3 Year	9 (17.3%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (16.7%)
4 Year	13 (25.0%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (25.8%)
5 Year	9 (17.3%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (15.2%)
6 Year	6 (11.5%)	2 (16.7%)	2 (100.0%)	10 (15.2%)
Sub-total	48 (92.3%)	12 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	62 (93.9%)
10 Year	4 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.1%)
Total	52 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	66 (100.0%)

Out of 66 studies categorized in “Under Promotion”, for 26 M/P+F/S studies and 6 F/S studies both consisting 50% of the concerned study group have completed some sort of subsequent studies. Details of the subsequent studies are 6 studies for B/D, 3 studies for D/D, 2 studies for review studies, and 20 for other studies.

Table 2-27 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	6	0	0	6
D/D	1	0	0	1
D/D(Grant)	1	0	0	1
JICA-JBIC D/D	1	0	0	1
E/S	0	0	0	0
Review Study	3	1	0	4
Others	12	5	1	18
Unknown	2	0	0	2
Total	26 (50.0%)	6 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	33 (50.0%)
Total Number of “Under Promotion” Studies	52 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	66 (100.0%)

As shown in Table 2-28, requests for financial assistance and/or subsequent actions have already been made in 43 studies (66.2% of “Under Promotion” studies) and 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” (49studies).

Table 2-28 Details of Studies "Under Promotion"

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total	
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.	31 (59.6%)	10 (83.3%)	2 (100.0%)	43 (65.2%)	
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation	14 (26.9%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (24.2%)	
Sub-total	(4500.0%) (86.5%)	(1200.0%) (100.0%)	(200.0%) (100.0%)	(5900.0%) (89.4%)	
Details of Requests/Acti	Subsequent Studies	9	5	0	14
	Fund Procurement	38	9	2	49
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	14	1	0	15
	Others	4	1	0	5
	Sub-total	65	16	2	83
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed	7 0	0 0	0 0	7 0	
Total	52 1	12 1	2 1	66 (100.0%)	

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

(2) Details of Studies "Under Promotion" for which Requests & Subsequent Procedures Have Been Decided

There are 43 studies whose actions for materialization have been decided as follows. (Multiple categories apply to some items.)

- (1) Request for implementation of subsequent studies: 9 studies
- (2) Request for financial assistance: 35 studies
- (3) Request for Japan's technical cooperation: 14 studies
- (4) Others: 1 studies

Regarding the studies that have already decided to request or take actions, there are 31 M/P+F/S studies (59.6% of the M/P+F/S studies in this subcategory), 10 F/S studies (83.3%), and 2 D/D studies (100.0%).

Table 2-29 Details of Materialization

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Study	6 (11.5%)	3 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (13.6%)
Fund Raising	25 (48.1%)	8 (66.7%)	2 (100.0%)	35 (53.0%)
Japanese Technical Cooperation	13 (25.0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (21.2%)
Others	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.5%)
Number of Studies with "Under Promotion" Status	31 (59.6%)	10 (83.3%)	2 (100.0%)	43 (65.2%)
Total Number of Studies	52 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	66 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 2-30, in 43 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 unknown cases.

Table 2-30 Years Elapsed from Completion of Development Studies to Determination of the Formal Request/Concrete Actions

ElapsedYear	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Less Than 1 Year	15	3	0	18
1 Year	5	3	1	9
2 Year	2	2	0	4
3 Year	1	0	0	1
4 Year	0	0	0	0
5 Year	0	0	0	0
More Than 6 Year	0	0	0	0
Unknown	8	2	1	11
Total	31	10	2	43

(3) Perspectives on Studies “Under Promotion” Whose Actions for Materialization are Under Examination

There are 16 studies whose actions for their materialization are under preparation and examination (Table 2-31). Although multiple items may apply to one study, perspectives are as follows.

- (1) Studies under examination for implementation of subsequent studies: 5
- (2) Studies for which requests for financial assistance are under preparation: 14
- (3) Studies for which requests for Japan’s technical cooperation are under examination: 1
- (4) Others: 0

The requests for financial assistance consist of 7 Japanese ODA loans, 1 Japanese Grant Aid.

Materialization of development studies are under preparation or examination in 14 M/P+F/S studies (26.9% of the M/P+F/S studies in this category) and 12 F/S studies (16.7% of the F/S studies in this subcategory).

Table 2-31 Details of Formal Request/Subsequent Actions which are under Preparation

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Study	3 (5.8%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.6%)
Fund Raising	13 (25.0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (21.2%)
Source of Funding	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	合計
Japanese ODA Loan	6	1	0	7
Japanese Grant Aid	1	0	0	1
Japan's EXIM	0	0	0	0
International Organizations	2	1	0	3
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	2	0	0	2
Japanese Technical Coopera	1 (1.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.5%)
Others	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Sub-total	17 (32.7%)	3 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (30.3%)
Number of Studies in this category	14 (26.9%)	2 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (24.2%)
Total Number of Studies	52 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	66 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

(4) Factors Impeding Procedures for Materialization of Studies “Under Promotion”

Table 2-32 shows the major factors impeding materialization for 7 studies. These factors are 1 study for “difficulty in fund procurement from foreign countries”, 1 study for “Postponement of Related Project”, and 5 studies for unknown obtives.

Table 2-32 Impeding Factors

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

(5) Perspectives on Studies “Under Promotion”

As mentioned above, there are 56 studies with “Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided”. It is expected that these studies will be categorized to the “Under Implementation” status by realizing fund procurement and/or implementing subsequent studies. On the other hand, there are 10 studies classified under “Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation”. Formal requests and/or subsequent actions are expected to be made for these studies.

2.2.6 Status of Studies “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”

There are 7 studies which are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” with a rate of only 3.9% of that for F/S study group (total 178 studies). There is no “Discontinued or Cancelled” study.

- 1) Among 115 M/P+F/S studies, there are 5 “Delayed or Suspended” and no “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies. These 5 studies account for 4.3% of the total.
- 2) Among 42 F/S studies, there are 1 “Delayed or Suspended” and no “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies. These 1 study accounts for 2.4% of the total.
- 3) None of the D/D studies, out of 21 studies, 1 study has been classified as “Delayed or Suspended”, and none for “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

2.2.6.1 Details of Studies “Delayed or Suspended” or “Discontinued or Cancelled”

There are 2 studies out of 7 studies, classified under “Delayed or Suspended”, which 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 2-33 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 Year	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
6 Year	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
10 Year	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	5	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	7

There are 7 studies which formal requests for subsequent studies or funds procurement or Japanese technical cooperation in 3 “Delayed or Suspended” studies.

Table 2-34 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	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	3
No Formal Request	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Total	5	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	7

2.2.6.2 Factors Causing Delay, Suspension, Discontinuation or Cancellation

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

- Difficulty in procuring fund from donor countries
- 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 2-35 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	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2
Political Factor	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Economic Factor	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Policy-Related Factor	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Administrative Factor	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Lack/Decline of Feasibility	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inappropriate Project Scale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postponement of Related Project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deterioration in Civil Order	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Development Studies	5	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	6

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2.2.6.3 Perspectives

Formal requests/subsequent actions have already been decided or under preparation for 2 out of 12 “Delayed or Suspended” studies. Other 7 studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are undecided or unknown.

Regarding the details of the study, preparing for a formal request/subsequent actions, procurement of fund is concerned.

Table 2-36 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.		0	0	1	1
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		0	0	0	0
Details of Requests/Actions	Subsequent Studies	0	0	0	0
	Fund Procurement	0	0	1	1
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	1	1
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		4	1	0	5
Total		4	1	1	6

For 5 studies completed in recent 6 years, between FY2000 to FY 2005, and 10 years ago, FY 1996, and are classified under ”Delayed or Suspended” and 0 studies as “Discontinued or Cancelled”, in FY 2004, no change in the status of the study has occurred.

CHAPTER 3

AN OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (Studies Completed in FY1974 to FY2005)

CHAPTER 3. An Overview of Completed Development Studies
(Studies Completed in FY 1974 – FY 2005)

3.1 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 annual number has settled in a range of around 80. However, from FY 2003, the number of the completed development studies sharply dropped to around 50.

Table 3-1 Time Trend of Number of Development Studies

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	47	18	16	81
1986	28	11	23	62	2003	36	7	13	56
1987	43	11	23	77	2004	30	4	6	40
1988	30	19	29	78	2005	39	8	11	58
1989	45	23	16	84	Total	1,100	400	629	2,129
1990	36	23	23	82		(51.7%)	(18.8%)	(29.5%)	(100.0%)

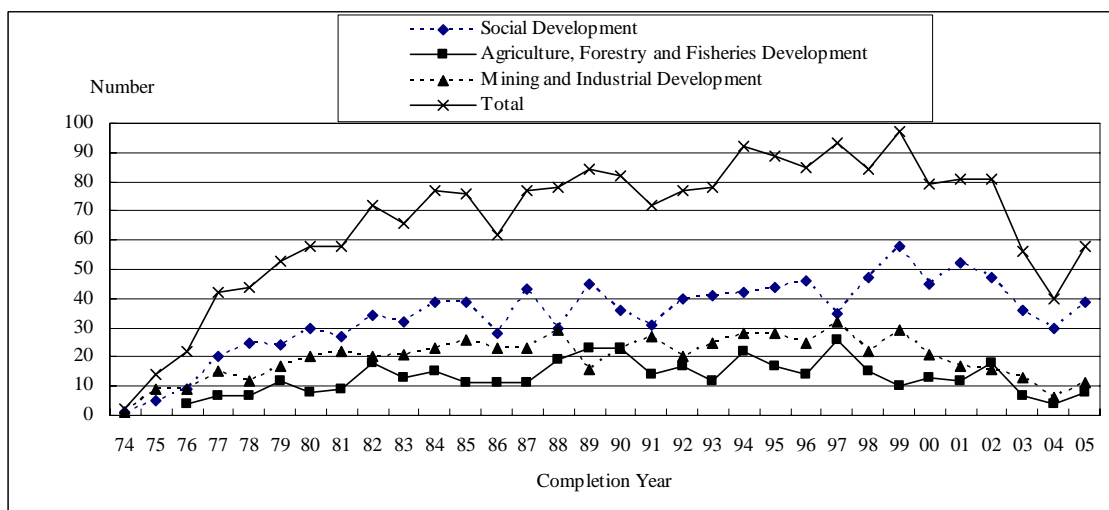


Figure 3-1 Time Trend of Number of Completed Development Studies

3.1.1 Number of Development Studies by Region

In Asia, 1,247 Development Studies (58.6% of the total) were conducted, particularly in the ASEAN countries where 803 studies (37.7% of the total) were conducted. This is followed by 330 studies (15.5%) in Central and South America, 231 studies (10.9%) in Africa, and 229 studies (10.8%) in the Middle East.

Table 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region

Region	Social Development		Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries		Mining and Industrial Development		Total	
Asia	412	(65.5%)	627	(57.0%)	208	(52.0%)	1,247	(58.6%)
ASEAN	218	(34.7%)	443	(40.3%)	142	(35.5%)	803	(37.7%)
Other Asia	194	(30.8%)	184	(16.7%)	66	(16.5%)	444	(20.9%)
Middke East	66	(10.5%)	120	(10.9%)	43	(10.8%)	229	(10.8%)
Africa	45	(7.2%)	122	(11.1%)	64	(16.0%)	231	(10.9%)
Central and South America	83	(13.2%)	172	(15.6%)	75	(18.8%)	330	(15.5%)
Oceania	5	(0.8%)	17	(1.5%)	6	(1.5%)	28	(1.3%)
Europe	18	(2.9%)	29	(2.6%)	4	(1.0%)	51	(2.4%)
Multiple countries	0	(0.0%)	13	(1.2%)	0	(0.0%)	13	(0.6%)
Total	629	(100.0%)	1,100	(100.0%)	400	(100.0%)	2,129	(100.0%)

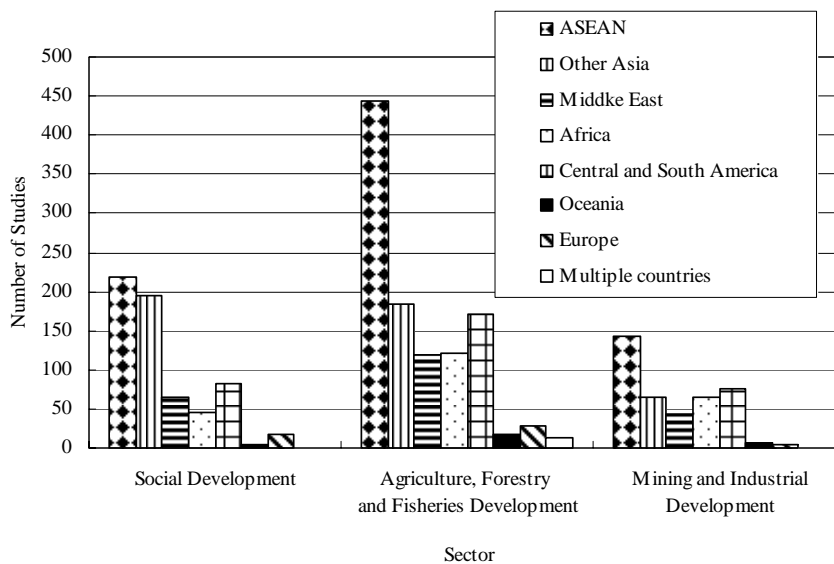


Figure 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region and Sector

Regarding the numbers of studies in different types in each region, the 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) (37.2% on an average), followed by Master Plan (M/P) study (29.0%) and M/P + F/S Study (17.8%).

Table 3-3 Number of Development Studies by Region and Study Type

Region	M/P	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Basic Studies	Chinese Factory Studies	Others*	Total
Asia	335 (26.9%)	232 (18.6%)	463 (37.1%)	26 (2.1%)	34 (2.7%)	117 (9.4%)	40 (3.2%)	1,247 (100.0%)
ASEAN	241 (30.0%)	165 (20.5%)	330 (41.1%)	18 (2.2%)	23 (2.9%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (3.2%)	803 (100.0%)
Other Asia	94 (21.2%)	67 (15.1%)	133 (30.0%)	8 (1.8%)	11 (2.5%)	117 (26.4%)	14 (3.2%)	444 (100.0%)
Middle East	76 (33.2%)	40 (17.5%)	89 (38.9%)	9 (3.9%)	9 (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (2.6%)	229 (100.0%)
Africa	70 (30.3%)	27 (11.7%)	93 (40.3%)	3 (1.3%)	31 (13.4%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (3.0%)	231 (100.0%)
Central and South America	107 (32.4%)	57 (17.3%)	123 (37.3%)	3 (0.9%)	32 (9.7%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (2.4%)	330 (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 (45.1%)	11 (21.6%)	15 (29.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.0%)	51 (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	618 (29.0%)	378 (17.8%)	793 (37.2%)	43 (2.0%)	117 (5.5%)	117 (5.5%)	63 (3.0%)	2,129 (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 there are the largest numbers of Chinese Factory Studies which are mostly categorized in the Industrial sector. The Transportation sub-sector is the largest number of studies in ASEAN, Middle East, Central and South America, and Oceania. In Africa, the Social Infrastructure sector and Agricultural sector is the largest. In Europe, the Planning and Administration sector and Public Works and Utilities sector is 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 are the largest in Central and South America. Also, the Communications and Broadcasting sector is relatively larger in ASEAN than in other regions.

Table 3-4 Number of Development Studies 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
		Transportation						Social Infrastructure Communications & Broadcasting	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Forestry	Mining	Industry								
		Public Utilities	Road	Railway	Port	Others	Sub-total															
Asia	58	66	92	34	58	92	342	148	49	175	1	20	12	9	223	150	10	6	4	8	32	1,247
ASEAN	33	47	72	20	39	68	246	109	35	115	0	17	10	4	77	111	9	4	1	5	27	803
Other Asia	25	19	20	14	19	24	96	39	14	60	1	3	2	5	146	39	1	2	3	3	5	444
Middle East	15	17	13	4	15	14	63	27	5	36	1	2	3	1	31	28	6	2	0	3	6	229
Africa	5	15	20	3	5	11	54	43	7	48	0	10	7	4	14	27	2	5	3	1	1	231
Central & South America	23	17	18	10	22	29	96	37	7	49	0	16	10	7	29	43	4	0	1	3	5	330
Oceania	2	3	1	0	4	2	10	3	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	28
Europe	8	9	0	3	2	3	17	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	9	5	1	0	0	0	4	51
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	112	127	147	54	106	153	460	265	72	311	2	51	36	22	306	256	23	14	8	15	49	2,129

*The “Others” consist of Social Development (1 in Indonesia and 1 in Honduras and 1 in Mali and 1 in Sri Lanka) and 45 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

3.1.2 Number of Studies by Country

Out of total 2,219 development studies, 803 are classified in ASEAN, which accounts for 37.7% of the total number of studies and it is the highest share in the region (Table 3-3).

The countries, which completed more than 15 development studies in ASEAN are the following 8 countries: Indonesia where 254 studies were completed (11.9% of the total), Philippines (175 studies, 8.2%), Thailand (161, 7.6%), Malaysia (83, 3.9%), Vietnam (50, 2.4%), Laos (28, 1.3%), Cambodia (24, 1.1%), Myanmar (18, 8.5%). There are no countries that have completed more than 15 development studies in Oceania, Europe, and Multiple Countries.

The countries, which completed more than 15 development studies in other region, are the followings:

Other Asia:

China (204 studies (117 Chinese Factory Studies), 9.6% of the total), Sri Lanka (48 studies, 2.2%), Nepal (34 studies, 1.6%), Pakistan (32 studies, 1/5%), Mongolia (23 studies, 1.1%), India (21 studies, 1%)

Middle East:

Egypt (51 studies, 2.4%), Turkey (28 studies, 1.3%), Oman (24 studies, 1.1%)

Africa:

Tanzania (35 studies, 1.6%), Kenya (33 studies, 1.6%)

Central and South America:

Mexico (29 studies, 1.4%), Bolivia (29 studies, 1.4%), Paraguay (28 studies, 1.3%), Brazil (27 studies, 1.3%), Colombia (26 studies, 1.2%)

3.1.3 Number of Studies by Type

Out of total 2,129 development studies (FY1974-FY2005), 793 are classified in F/S studies (37.2%), 618 in M/P (29.0%), 378 in M/P + F/S (17.8%). These 3 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 been decreasing in recent years; the number stayed at 28 studies in FY 2003 and FY 2004. Also, the numbers of F/S have been decreasing in recent years. The number of M/P + F/S remained at around 20s 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 this type of studies was terminated in FY 2001.

Table 3-5 Time Trend of the Number of Development Studies by Type of Study

	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
2005	37	14	2	2	1	0	2	58
Total	618	378	793	43	117	117	63	2,129
	(29.0%)	(17.8%)	(37.2%)	(2.0%)	(5.5%)	(5.5%)	(3.0%)	(100.0%)

* "Others" is a combination of "Other Studies" from social development and agriculture, forestry and fisheries development studies, and "Other (M/P-type and F/S-type) studies" from mining and industrial development studies.

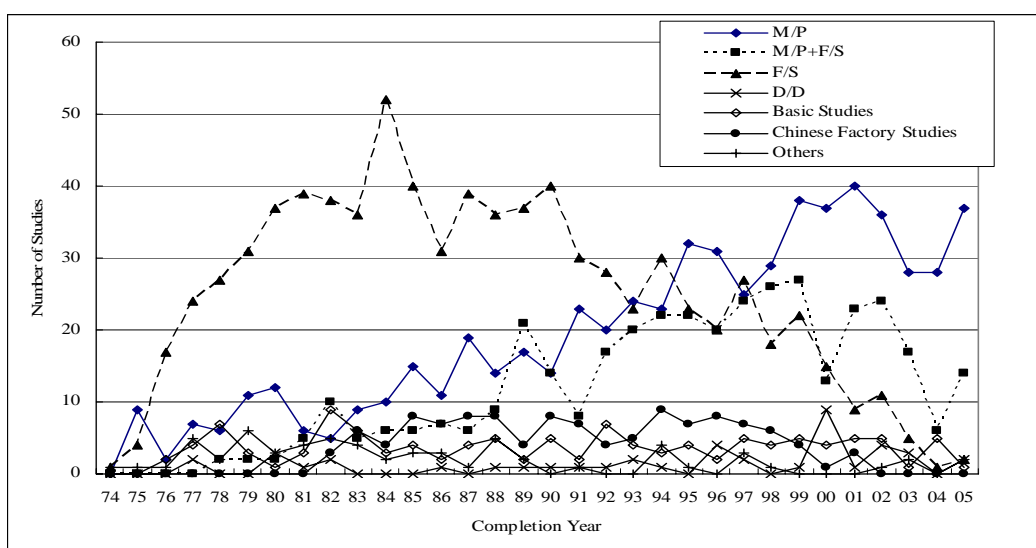


Figure 3-3 Time Trend of Number of Development Studies by Type of Study

3.1.4 Number of Studies by Sector

There are 112 studies in the Planning and Administration sector, accounting for 5.3% of the total. There are 924 studies in the Public Works and Utilities sector (43.4%), 23 in the Commerce & Tourism sector (1.1%), 14 in the Human Resources Development sector (0.7%), and 8 in the Health and Medical Care (0.4%), 400 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector (18.8%), 328 in the Mining and Industry sector (15.4%), and 256 in the Energy sector (12.0%). Mining and Industrial Development areas include 117 Chinese Factory Modernization Studies of which 115 studies are classified as the Industry sector.

The largest sub-sector in the Public Works and Utilities sector is the Transportation, which has carried out 460 studies accounting for 21.6% of the total followed by the Social Infrastructure (265 studies, 12.4%). The largest sub-sector in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector is the Agriculture sub-sector, which has carried out 311 studies (14.6% of the total).

3.1.4.1 Number of Studies by Main Sectors

M/P studies include 313 Social Development studies accounting for 50.6% of the total M/P studies. There are 104 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (16.8%), and 172 Mining and Industrial Development studies (27.8%). F/S includes 331 Social Development studies (41.7% of total F/S), 186 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (23.5%), and 269 Mining and Industrial Development studies (33.9%). M/P + F/S studies include 308 Social Development studies, which account for 81.5% of the total of this category, and 67 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (17.7%), and 2 Mining and Industrial Development studies (0.5%). Social

development is the largest sector in all types of study.

Regarding the study types of M/P + F/S, F/S, and D/D, the Transportation is the largest sub-sector. As shown in the Table 3-6, the Transportation studies are mostly related to the studies on the hard oriented infrastructure.

As a nature of each study, the basic study focuses on social infrastructures, and the Chinese Factory Modernization Studies focuses on industrial studies.

Table 3-6 Number of Development Study 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	91 (14.7%)	17 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.3%)	112 (5.3%)		
	Public works & Utilities	Public Utilities	14 (2.3%)	67 (17.7%)	38 (4.8%)	7 (16.3%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	127 (6.0%)	
		Transportation	Road	21 (3.4%)	22 (5.8%)	87 (11.0%)	10 (23.3%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.9%)	147 (6.9%)
			Railways	10 (1.6%)	6 (1.6%)	31 (3.9%)	1 (2.3%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.9%)	54 (2.5%)
			Port	14 (2.3%)	51 (13.5%)	32 (4.0%)	4 (9.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.9%)	106 (5.0%)
			Others	53 (8.6%)	37 (9.8%)	50 (6.3%)	6 (14.0%)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.5%)	153 (7.2%)
			Sub-total	98 (15.9%)	116 (30.7%)	200 (25.2%)	21 (48.8%)	4 (3.4%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (33.3%)	460 (21.6%)
	Social Infrastructure	60 (9.7%)	74 (19.6%)	54 (6.8%)	5 (11.6%)	61 (52.1%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (17.5%)	265 (12.4%)		
	Communication & Broadcasting	16 (2.6%)	15 (4.0%)	36 (4.5%)	3 (7.0%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (3.4%)		
	Sub-total	188 (30.4%)	272 (72.0%)	328 (41.4%)	36 (83.7%)	68 (58.1%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (50.8%)	924 (43.4%)		
	Commerce & Tourism	8 (1.3%)	10 (2.6%)	3 (0.4%)	1 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	23 (1.1%)		
	Human resource Management	11 (1.8%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	14 (0.7%)		
	Public Health & Medical Care	8 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (0.4%)		
	Social Welfare	7 (1.1%)	8 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (0.7%)		
Sub-total	313 (50.6%)	308 (81.5%)	331 (41.7%)	37 (86.0%)	68 (58.1%)	0 (0.0%)	39 (61.9%)	1096 (51.5%)			
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	78 (12.6%)	55 (14.6%)	168 (21.2%)	3 (7.0%)	6 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.6%)	311 (14.6%)	
		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 (2.9%)	5 (1.3%)	10 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (13.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	51 (2.4%)	
		Fishery	8 (1.3%)	6 (1.6%)	7 (0.9%)	1 (2.3%)	12 (10.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.2%)	36 (1.7%)	
	Sub-total	104 (16.8%)	67 (17.7%)	186 (23.5%)	4 (9.3%)	34 (29.1%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.9%)	400 (18.8%)		
Mining & Industrial Development	Mining & Industry	Mining	10 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (1.0%)	
		Industry	94 (15.2%)	0 (0.0%)	92 (11.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	115 (98.3%)	5 (7.9%)	306 (14.4%)	
		sub-total	104 (16.8%)	0 (0.0%)	102 (12.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	115 (98.3%)	5 (7.9%)	328 (15.4%)	
	Energy	68 (11.0%)	2 (0.5%)	167 (21.1%)	2 (4.7%)	13 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.3%)	256 (12.0%)		
Sub-total	172 (27.8%)	2 (0.5%)	269 (33.9%)	2 (4.7%)	15 (12.8%)	115 (98.3%)	9 (14.3%)	584 (27.4%)			
Others *2	29 (4.7%)	1 (0.3%)	7 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	10 (15.9%)	49 (2.3%)			
Total	618 (100.0%)	378 (100.0%)	793 (100.0%)	43 (100.0%)	117 (100.0%)	117 (100.0%)	63 (100.0%)	2129 (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 4 Social Development and 45 Mining and Industrial Development studies.(M/P:3, M/P+F/S:1)

3.1.4.2 Trends in Major Sub-sectors

(1) Transportation

The Transportation sub-sector is further classified into 9 sub-sub-sectors, with 460 studies conducted over the last 32 years. There are particularly large numbers of studies in 3 sub-sub-sectors: 147 studies in Road (32.0 %); 106 in Ports (23.0%); and 54 in Railway (11.7%). These 3 sub-sub-sectors account for nearly 65% of the total studies in this sub-sector. The Urban Transportation and the Air Transportation & Airport sub-sub-sectors follow these with 47 and 44 studies respectively.

Table 3-7 Transportation

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Road	147 (32.0%)
Ports and Harbors	106 (23.0%)
Railway	54 (11.7%)
Urban Transportation	47 (10.2%)
Air Transportation & Airport	44 (9.6%)
Marine Transportation & Ships	33 (7.2%)
Transportation in General	19 (4.1%)
Land Transportation	5 (1.1%)
Meteorology & Seismology	5 (1.1%)
Total	460 (100.0%)

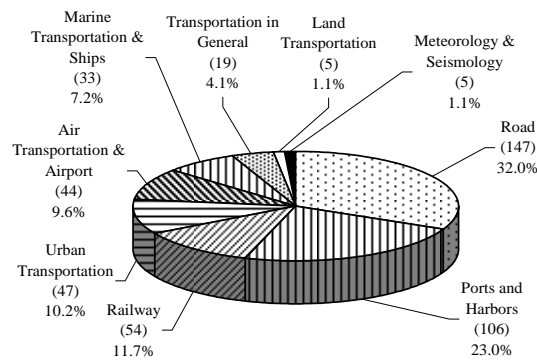


Fig 3-4. Transportation (%)

(2) Social Infrastructure

The Social Infrastructure sub-sector comprises 6 sub-sub-sectors, with 265 studies conducted in the last 32 years. Among these sub-sectors, the studies are concentrated in two sub-sub-sectors: 101 in the Water Resources development (38.1%) and 80 in the River & Erosion Control (30.2%). These two sub-sub-sectors account for about 70.0% of the total studies in this sub-sector.

Table 3-8 Social Infrastructure

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Water Resource Management	101 (38.1%)
River & Erosion Control	80 (30.2%)
Survey & Mapping	47 (17.7%)
Urban Planning & Land Development	16 (6.0%)
Architecture & Housing	10 (3.8%)
(Social Infrastructure in)General	11 (4.2%)
total	265 (100.0%)

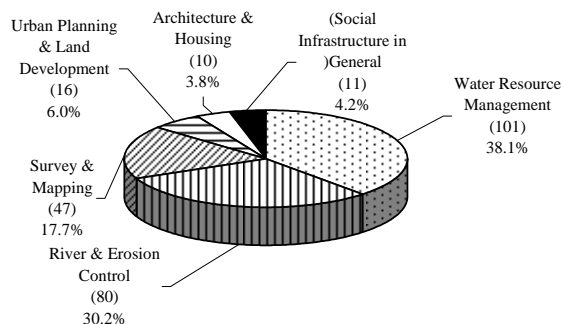


Fig. 3-5 Social Infrastructure (%)

(3) Public Utilities

The Public Utilities sub-sector is divided into 4 sub-sub-sectors, with 127 studies carried out over the last 32 years. There are 51 studies (40.2%) in the Water Supply, 37 studies (29.1%) in the Urban Sanitation, and 31 studies (24.4%) in the Sewerage.

Table 3-9 Public Utilities

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Water Supply	51	(40.2%)
Urban Sanitation	37	(29.1%)
Sewerage	31	(24.4%)
(Public Utilities in) General	8	(6.3%)
Total	127	(100.0%)

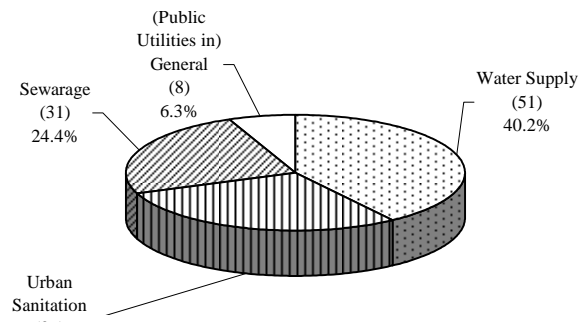


Fig. 2-7 Public Utilities (%)

(4) Agriculture

The Agriculture sub-sector is classified into 6 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 32 years, 311 studies have been conducted, of which 267 (85.9% of the total) are in the Agriculture in General. No study has been carried out in the Sericulture, the Increase of Food Production, and the Agricultural Machinery sub-sub-sectors.

Table 3-10 Agriculture

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
(Agriculture in) General	267	(85.9%)
Agricultural Engineering	38	(12.2%)
Agricultural Processing	6	(1.9%)
Sericulture	0	(0.0%)
Agriculturaql Machinery	0	(0.0%)
Increase of Food Production	0	(0.0%)
Total	311	(100.0%)

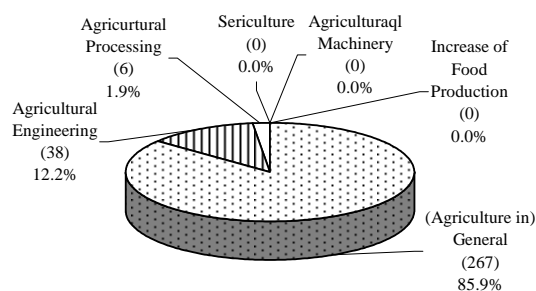


Fig 3-7 Agriculture (%)

(5) Livestock

The Livestock sub-sector is classified into 3 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 32 years, only 2 studies (one in the Livestock and one in the Livestock Processing) have been conducted.

(6) Forestry

The Forestry sub-sector is divided into 2 sub-sub-sectors. All 51 studies in the Forestry sub-sector over the last 32 years are the Forestry & Forestry Conservation.

(7) Fishery

The Fishery sub-sector is also composed of 2 sub-sub-sectors. All 36 studies in the last 32 years are categorized in the Fishery sub-sub-sector, and no study has been conducted in the Fishery Processing.

Table 3-11 Livestock, Forestry, and Fishery

Sector	Livestock				Forestry			Fishery		
	Livestock	Livestock Processing	Livestock Hygiene	Sub-total	Forestry, Forest Conservatio	Forestry Processing	Sub-total	Fishery	Fishery Processing	Sub-total
Number or Studies	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	51 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	51 (100.0%)	36 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (100.0%)

(8) Industry

Over the last 32 years, 306 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 (28.4% of the total), 81 in the Machine Industry (26.5%) and 60 in the Chemical Industry (19.6%). These 3 sub-sub-sectors account for about 75% of the total studies in this sub-sector.

Table 3-12 Industry

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
(Industry in) General	87 (28.4%)
Machine Industry	81 (26.5%)
Chemical Industry	60 (19.6%)
Other Industries	47 (15.4%)
Steel & Nonferous Metals	31 (10.1%)
Textile Industry	0 (0.0%)
Pulp & Forestry Products	0 (0.0%)
Food Industry	0 (0.0%)
Total	306 (100.0%)

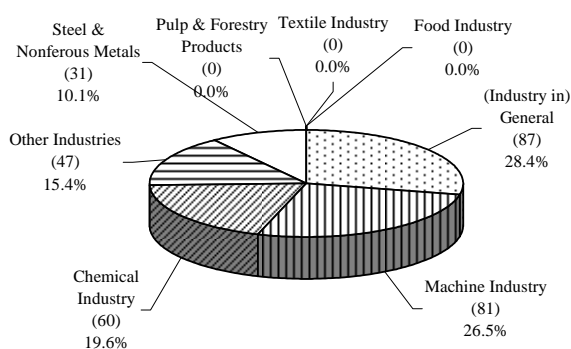


Fig. 3-8 Industry (%)

(9) Mining

Mining is the only sub-sub sector in this sector and 22 studies have been carried out over the last 32 years.

Table 3-13 Mining

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Mining	22	(100.0%)
Total	22	(100.0%)

(10) Energy

The Energy sub-sector comprises 5 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 32 years, 256 studies have been conducted. Among them, 159 studies (62.1%) were carried out in the Electric Power sub-sub-sector, and 42 studies in the Energy in General (16.4%) and 28 studies in the Gas and Oil (10.9%).

Table 3-14 Energy

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Electric Power	159	(62.1%)
(Energy in) General	42	(16.4%)
Gas & Oil	28	(10.9%)
New & Recycled Energy	27	(10.5%)
Other Energies	0	(0.0%)
Total	256	(100.0%)

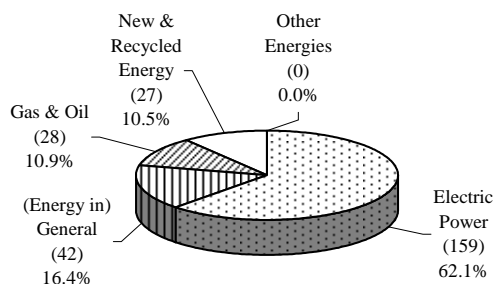


Fig. 3-9 Energy (%)

3.1.4.3 Study Expense

Table 3-15 shows study expenses of the last 6 years. The number of studies completed and study expenses had considerably decreased after 2003. On the other hand, the average study expenses have been around 340 million yen and have not seen large fluctuations by year.

Table 3-15 Average Study Expense by Region and Sub-sector

(Unit: 1,000 JPY)

Year	Number of Studies	Expense	Avg. Expense
2000	79	26,343,292	333,459
2001	81	29,935,573	369,575
2002	81	25,418,393	313,807
2003	56	17,842,388	318,614
2004	40	14,636,174	365,904
2005	58	19,230,981	331,569
Total	395	133,406,801	337,739

3.2 Overview of M/P Studies Group

Based on Table 1-5 “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 2,129 completed development studies, 910 studies are in the M/P studies group. Regarding completed studies, 398 out of 423 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 94.1%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 137 out of 143 completed studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate 95.8%). In the Mining and Industry Development area, 282 out of 344 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (82.0%).

It can be concluded that the results of the development studies have been well utilized by recipient countries.

Table 3-16 Utilization Rate by Category of Development Study

Present Status	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry	Mining and Industrial	Total
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	398 (94.1%)	137 (95.8%)	282 (82.0%)	817 (89.8%)
Delayed (Rate)	7 (1.7%)	3 (2.1%)	43 (12.5%)	53 (5.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	18 (4.3%)	3 (2.1%)	19 (5.5%)	40 (4.4%)
Total (Rate)	423 (100.0%)	143 (100.0%)	344 (100.0%)	910 (100.0%)

3.2.1 Utilization Rates by Region

In this section, the utilization rate is analyzed by region. The utilization rate in the ASEAN region is 94.5%, which is much higher than the average rate of 89.8%. Next to ASEAN, the Central and South America, the rate is 90.4% followed by Africa (87.0%), Middle East (86.8%) and Other Asia (85.0%).

The rates of Oceania, Europe, and multiple countries are not analyzed because few development studies have been conducted in these regions.

Table 3-17 Utilization Rate by Region

Present Status	Asia			Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Mulyiple Countries	Total
	ASEAN	Other Asia	Sub total							
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	273 (94.5%)	198 (85.0%)	471 (90.2%)	79 (86.8%)	94 (87.0%)	132 (90.4%)	9 (90.0%)	24 (96.0%)	8 (100.0%)	817 (89.8%)
Delayed (Rate)	6 (2.1%)	29 (12.4%)	35 (6.7%)	5 (5.5%)	6 (5.6%)	6 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (5.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	10 (3.5%)	6 (2.6%)	16 (3.1%)	7 (7.7%)	8 (7.4%)	8 (5.5%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (4.4%)
Total	289	233	522	91	108	146	10	25	8	910

3.2.2 Utilization Rates by Country

As shown in the Table 3-17, the utilization rate of M/P Studies Group in the ASEAN region is 94.5%, which is the highest of all the regions. The countries, which completed more than 10 M/P Studies Group in ASEAN and their utilization rates are; Indonesia (86 completed M/P Studies Group, the utilization rate of 95.3%), Philippines (64, 90.6%), Thailand (57, 94.7%), Malaysia (32, 96.9%), Vietnam (20, 100%), and Laos (12, 100%).

The countries, which completed more than 10 M/P Studies Group in other region and their utilization rates, are as follows: It should be remarked that the utilization rate of all countries listed above is over 85%. There are no countries that have completed more than 10 M/P Studies Group in Oceania, Europe, and Multiple Countries.

Other Asia:

China (150 completed M/P Studies Group, the utilization rate of 84.0%), Sri Lanka (19, 94.7%), Mongolia (12, 91.7%), Nepal (10, 90.0%)

Middle East:

Oman (15, 93.3%), Iran (12, 100%), Egypt (11, 81.8%)

Africa:

Kenya (15, 93.3%), Tanzania (15, 86.7%), Malawi (10, 90.0%)

Central and South America:

Mexico (17, 100%), Colombia (15, 86.7%), Brazil (14, 100%), Paraguay (14, 92.9%), Argentina (13, 100%), Bolivia (12, 83.3%)

3.2.3 Utilization Rates by Study Type

For the Basic Studies 107 out of 117 studies are well utilized, and the utilization rate is 91.5%, which is the highest in the M/P Studies Group. For M/P, 569 out of 618 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (92.1 %). The utilization rate for the Chinese Factory Study is 86.4%, and the rate for other studies is 78.6%. Thus, it can be concluded that the results of the development studies have been well utilized in all types of study.

Table 3-18 Utilization Rate by Study Type

Present Status	M/P	Basic Study	Chinese Factory Studies	Others *	Total
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	569 (92.1%)	107 (91.5%)	38 (86.4%)	103 (78.6%)	817 (89.8%)
Delayed (Rate)	26 (4.2%)	4 (3.4%)	1 (2.3%)	22 (16.8%)	53 (5.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	23 (3.7%)	6 (5.1%)	5 (11.4%)	6 (4.6%)	40 (4.4%)
Total	618	117	44	131	910

* 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.

3.2.4 Utilization Rates by Sector

As shown in the Table 3-19, out of 910 completed studies in the M/P study group, 420 are in the Social Development area, 143 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 306 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area and 41 are in the Others area. The utilization rates are 94.0%, 95.8%, 81.0%, and 90.2% respectively.

For the Public Works and Utilities sector, which is the largest sector in the Social Infrastructure area, 266 out of 288 studies are " In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 92.4%). For the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, 137 out of 143 studies are " In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 95.8%). For the Mining and Industrial in the Mining and Industrial Development area, 181 out of 223 studies are " In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 81.2%), which is slightly lower than other sector.

In the Social Infrastructure sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector of the Social Development area, 120 out of 132 studies are “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate of 90.9%). In the Agriculture sub-sector, 83 of 85 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (97.6%). The largest sub-sector in the Mining and Industrial development area is the Industry sub-sector where 171 out of 211 studies are “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 81.0%.

Table 3-19 Utilization Rate by Sector

Present Status	Social Development															
	Planning & Administration	Public Works & Utilities										Tourism	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medicine	Social Welfare	Sub-total
		Public Utilities	Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Sub-total						
			Road	Railways	Port	Others	Sub-total									
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	93 (97.9%)	15 (100.0%)	27 (96.4%)	15 (93.8%)	17 (89.5%)	55 (91.7%)	114 (92.7%)	120 (90.9%)	17 (94.4%)	266 (92.4%)	8 (88.9%)	13 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	395 (94.0%)	
Delayed (Rate)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3%)	2 (1.6%)	3 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (1.7%)	1 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (1.7%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	1 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.6%)	1 (6.3%)	2 (10.5%)	3 (5.0%)	7 (5.7%)	9 (6.8%)	1 (5.6%)	17 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (4.3%)	
Total	95 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)	60 (100.0%)	123 (100.0%)	132 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	288 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	420 (100.0%)	

Present Status	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development					Mining & Industry Development					Others *	Total
	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery				Sub-total	Mining & Industry			Energy	Sub-total		
	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery		Mining	Industry	Sub-total				
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	83 (97.6%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (94.4%)	20 (90.9%)	137 (95.8%)	10 (83.3%)	171 (81.0%)	181 (81.2%)	67 (80.7%)	248 (81.0%)	37 (90.2%)	817 (89.8%)
Delayed (Rate)	2 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (2.1%)	1 (8.3%)	31 (14.7%)	32 (14.3%)	9 (10.8%)	41 (13.4%)	2 (4.9%)	53 (5.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.8%)	2 (9.1%)	3 (2.1%)	1 (8.3%)	9 (4.3%)	10 (4.5%)	7 (8.4%)	17 (5.6%)	2 (4.9%)	40 (4.4%)
Total	85 (100.0%)	0 (-)	36 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	143 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	211 (100.0%)	223 (100.0%)	83 (100.0%)	306 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)	910 (100.0%)

* “Others” consists of 3 Social Development studies, and 38 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

3.3 Overview of F/S Studies Group

Based on Table 1-6 “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 2,129 development studies completed, 1,219 studies are classified as the F/S Studies Group. In the Social Development area, the 480 of 677 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 70.9%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development area, the 154 out of 257 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 59.9%. In the Mining and Industry development area, the 117 out of 285 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 41.1%.

Table 3-20 Realization Rate by Sector

Present Status		Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	172	62	68	302
	Partially Completed	137	45	12	194
	Under Implementation	123	36	18	177
	In Process	48	11	19	78
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	480 (70.9%)	154 (59.9%)	117 (41.1%)	751 (61.6%)
Under Promotion (Rate)	115 (17.0%)	54 (21.0%)	31 (10.9%)	200 (16.4%)	
Delayed or Suspended (Rate)	28 (4.1%)	20 (7.8%)	87 (30.5%)	135 (11.1%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	54 (8.0%)	29 (11.3%)	50 (17.5%)	133 (10.9%)	
Total	677 (100.0%)	257 (100.0%)	285 (100.0%)	1,219 (100.0%)	

3.3.1 Realization Rates by Region

The realization rate in Asia is 66.1%, which is higher than the average utilization rate of 61.6% of all studies in the F/S Studies Group. In ASEAN, the realization rate is 66.5%, which is the highest of all the regions. This is followed by the Middle East (65.2%), Other Asia (64.9%), Africa (51.2%), and Central and South America (50.3%).

Looking into the un-realized studies in Africa and Central and South America, the rate for "Delayed or Suspended" in Africa is 5 points higher than the average rate while the rate for "Under Promotion" in Central and South America is 10 points higher. Therefore, it is possible to foresee that more un-realized studies in Central and South America may shortly shift to the realized-one more than in Africa, even though the current realization rate of Africa is higher than Central and South America.

The realization rates of Oceania, Europe, and multiple countries are not analyzed because few development studies have been conducted in these regions.

Table 3-21 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	155	55	210	28	33	27	4	0	0	302
	Partially Completed	77	35	112	23	16	32	3	7	1	194
	Under Implementation	75	29	104	30	10	24	1	6	2	177
	In Process	35	18	53	9	4	9	0	2	1	78
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	342 (66.5%)	137 (64.9%)	479 (66.1%)	90 (65.2%)	63 (51.2%)	92 (50.0%)	8 (44.4%)	15 (57.7%)	4 (80.0%)	751 (61.6%)
Under Promotion (Rate)		67 (13.0%)	38 (18.0%)	105 (14.5%)	19 (13.8%)	22 (17.9%)	46 (25.0%)	3 (16.7%)	5 (19.2%)	0 (0.0%)	200 (16.4%)
Delayed or Suspended (Rate)		39 (7.6%)	23 (10.9%)	62 (8.6%)	19 (13.8%)	23 (18.7%)	22 (12.0%)	3 (16.7%)	6 (23.1%)	0 (0.0%)	135 (11.1%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)		66 (12.8%)	13 (6.2%)	79 (10.9%)	10 (7.2%)	15 (12.2%)	24 (13.0%)	4 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	133 (10.9%)
Total		514 (100.0%)	211 (100.0%)	725 (100.0%)	138 (100.0%)	123 (100.0%)	184 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	26 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1,219 (100.0%)

3.3.2 Realization Rates by Country

As shown in the Table 3-12, the realization rate of F/S Studies Group in the ASEAN region is 66.5%, which is the highest of all the regions. The countries, which completed more than 10 F/S Studies Group in ASEAN and their realization rates are; Indonesia (168 completed F/S Studies Group, the realization rate of 63.1%), Philippines (111, 63.1%), Thailand (104, 70.2%), Malaysia (51, 64.7%), Vietnam (30, 80%), Cambodia (17, 86.7%), and Laos (12, 100%).

The countries, which completed more than 10 F/S Studies Group in other region and their realization rates, are as follows:

Other Asia:

China (54 completed F/S Studies Group, the utilization rate of 74.1%), Bangladesh (29, 63.4%), Sri Lanka (29, 75.9%), Pakistan (24, 58.3%), Nepal (24, 75.9%), India (17, 35.3%), Mongolia (11, 81.8%),

Middle East:

Egypt (40, 77.5%), Turkey (21, 61.9%), Syria (11, 63.6%), Oman (15, 93.3%),

Africa:

Tanzania (20, 65.0%), Kenya (18, 50.0%)

Central and South America:

Bolivia (17, 64.7%), Paraguay (14, 71.4%), Brazil (13, 69.2%), Peru (13, 46.2%), Guatemala (12, 50.0%), Mexico (12, 58.3%), Colombia (11, 63.6%), Dominican Republic (11, 54.5%), Honduras (11, 27.3%), Ecuador (10, 30.0%), Panama (10, 60.0%)

3.3.3 Realization Rates by Study Type

Out of 43 D/D studies, 36 study have been classified as “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 83.7%, which is the highest in the F/S Studies Group. Due to the nature of D/D studies, such as producing detailed designs for project implementations, the realization rate is relatively high.

Out of 378 M/P + F/S studies, 251 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 66.4%. Also, the rate of "Under Promotion" of M/P+F/S is 27.5% that is 10 points more than the average rate of its F/S Studies Group (16.4%).

Out of 798 completed F/S studies, 464 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 58.1%. The rate of "Discontinued or Cancelled" of F/S Studies is relatively high. This has led to increase the average rate of "Discontinued or Cancelled" of F/S Studies Group as a whole.

Table 3-22 Realization Rate by Type of Study

Present Status		M/P+F/S	F/S*	D/D	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	52	241	9	302
	Partially Completed	89	98	7	194
	Under Implementation	78	86	13	177
	In Process	32	39	7	78
	Sub-Total	251	464	36	751
	(Rate of Realization)	(66.4%)	(58.1%)	(83.7%)	(61.6%)
Under Promotion	104	92	4	200	
(Rate)	(27.5%)	(11.5%)	(9.3%)	(16.4%)	
Delayed or Suspended	16	117	2	135	
(Rate)	(4.2%)	(14.7%)	(4.7%)	(11.1%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	7	125	1	133	
(Rate)	(1.9%)	(15.7%)	(2.3%)	(10.9%)	
Total	378	798	43	1,219	
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	

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

3.3.4 Realization Rates by Sector

As shown in the Table 3-23, out of 1,219 completed studies in the F/S Study Group, 676 studies are in the Social Development area, 257 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area,

278 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area and 8 are in the Others area. The realization rates are 70.9%, 59.9%, 41.0%, and 50.0% respectively.

For the Public Works and Utilities sector, which is the largest sector in the Social Infrastructure area, 453 out of 636 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 71.2%). For the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, 154 out of 257 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 59.9%). For the Mining and Industrial in the Mining and Industrial Development area, 73 out of 173 studies are "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 42.2%).

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 (74.1%), the Transportation (70.9%), the Social Infrastructure (63.9%), the Agriculture (60.6%).

The realization rate of the Social Infrastructure area is 70.9% that is 10 points higher than the average rate of the F/S Studies Group. On the other hand, the realization rate of Forestry, and Fishery Development area and the Mining and Industrial Development area are 59.9% and 41.0% respectively, which are lower than the Social Infrastructure area. It is expected that many of studies classified as "Under Promotion" in Forestry, and Fishery Development area may shortly shift to the "Progress" category.

Table 3-23 Realization Rate by Sector

Present Status		Social Development															
		Planning & Administration	Public Works & Utilities										Tourism	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medicine	Social Welfare	Sub-total
			Public Utilities	Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting	Sub-total						
				Road	Railways	Port	Others	Sub-total									
Completed or In Progress	Completed	2	24	34	10	19	20	83	25	37	169	1	0	0	0	341	
	Partially Completed	2	24	28	7	19	22	76	24	7	131	4	0	0	0	268	
	Under Implementation	6	30	20	1	16	16	53	26	2	111	4	1	0	1	234	
	In Process	2	5	9	2	11	5	27	10	0	42	1	0	0	2	89	
	Sub-Total	12	83	91	20	65	63	239	85	46	453	10	1	0	3	479	
	(Rate of Realization)	(70.6%)	(74.1%)	(76.5%)	(52.6%)	(74.7%)	(67.7%)	(70.9%)	(63.9%)	(85.2%)	(71.2%)	(71.4%)	(100.0%)	-	0	(37.5%)	(70.9%)
	Under Promotion	5	20	16	6	14	14	50	30	2	102	3	0	0	5	115	
	(Rate)	(29.4%)	(17.9%)	(13.4%)	(15.8%)	(16.1%)	(15.1%)	(14.8%)	(22.6%)	(3.7%)	(16.0%)	(21.4%)	(0.0%)	-	0	(62.5%)	(17.0%)
	Delayed or Suspended	0	7	4	1	0	5	10	11	0	28	0	0	0	0	28	
	(Rate)	(0.0%)	(6.3%)	(3.4%)	(2.6%)	(0.0%)	(5.4%)	(3.0%)	(8.3%)	(0.0%)	(4.4%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	-	0	(4.1%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	2	8	11	8	11	38	7	6	53	1	0	0	0	54		
(Rate)	(0.0%)	(1.8%)	(6.7%)	(28.9%)	(9.2%)	(11.8%)	(11.3%)	(5.3%)	(11.1%)	(8.3%)	(7.1%)	(0.0%)	-	0	(8.0%)		
Total	17	112	119	38	87	93	337	133	54	636	14	1	0	8	676		
		(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	-	0	(100.0%)		

Present Status		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development					Mining & Industry Development				Energy	Sub-total	Others *	Total
		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery					Mining & Industry							
		Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery	Sub-total	Mining	Industry	Sub-total					
Completed or In Progress	Completed	57	0	3	2	62	2	32	34	34	68	0	471	
	Partially Completed	40	0	1	4	45	0	4	4	6	10	2	325	
	Under Implementation	30	0	5	1	36	0	3	3	14	17	1	288	
	In Process	10	0	1	0	11	0	0	0	19	19	1	120	
	Sub-Total	137	0	10	7	154	2	39	41	73	114	4	751	
	(Rate of Realization)	(60.6%)	(0.0%)	(66.7%)	(50.0%)	(59.9%)	(20.0%)	(41.1%)	(39.0%)	(42.2%)	(41.0%)	(50.0%)	(61.6%)	
	Under Promotion	46	1	1	6	54	1	5	6	23	29	2	200	
	(Rate)	(20.4%)	(50.0%)	(6.7%)	(42.9%)	(21.0%)	(10.0%)	(5.3%)	(5.7%)	(13.3%)	(10.4%)	(25.0%)	(16.4%)	
	Delayed or Suspended	17	0	2	0	20	4	26	30	56	86	1	135	
	(Rate)	(7.5%)	(0.0%)	(20.0%)	(0.0%)	(7.8%)	(40.0%)	(27.4%)	(28.6%)	(32.4%)	(30.9%)	(12.5%)	(11.1%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	26	1	1	1	29	3	25	28	21	49	1	133		
(Rate)	(11.5%)	(50.0%)	(6.7%)	(7.1%)	(11.3%)	(30.0%)	(26.3%)	(26.7%)	(12.1%)	(17.6%)	(12.5%)	(10.9%)		
Total	226	2	15	14	257	10	95	105	173	278	8	1219		
		(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 4
CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER 4. CONCLUSIONS AND PROPOSALS

4.1 Conclusions

4.1.1. Entire Development Studies

In this follow-up study, analysis on situations after completion of the Development Study has been conducted, covering 2,129 Development Studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2005. Especially, this study has conducted questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in the latest FY2005 and previous 5 years (FY 1995 - FY2004) and the studies completed in FY 1996 (10 years ago). This is due to the findings of previous follow-up studies, which 5 years period after the completion of the concerned study are critical turning point for utilization or realization of projects proposed, and in addition to a tendency of clear diversification between the studies to be utilized/realized or not after 10 years.

First of all, by sectors, majority of the studies are for the Social Development area, which count to 1,100 (51.7%) out of 2,129 studies in total. This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area with 629 studies (29.5%), and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area with 400 studies (18.8%).

By regions, 1,247 studies (58.6%) out of 2,129 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 330 studies (15.5%), and African region (10.9%). With JICA setting forth a policy to focus on African region, number of the Development Studies to be conducted is expected to increase in African region.

By the study types, 793 studies (37.2%) out of 2,129 studies are F/S followed by 618 M/P studies (29.0%). These 2 types of studies account for over 50% of all the Development Studies conducted. The above said studies are followed by M/P+F/S with 378(17.8) studies conducted. As these figures show, majority of the Development Studies conducted consists from F/S and M/P (and combination of both) studies. However, in recent years, number of F/S studies conducted has been decreasing. Therefore, in the near future, there is a possibility for the M/P studies to overcome the number of F/S studies to be conducted.

By the field of the study, there are 460 studies (account for 21.6% of 2,129 studies in total) in the field of Transportation, 311 in Agriculture (14.6%), 265 in Social Infrastructure (12.4%) , and 256 in Energy (12.0%). The studies in these 4 sectors exceed 60% of studies in total.

Although there are 306 studies in the field of Industry, this figure includes 117 studies of the Chinese Factory Study, implemented in relation to the Japanese foreign policy. Thus, by excluding this study, number of studies in the Industry field will decrease.

Secondly, by briefly looking at the situation of utilization or realization of the development

studies, the utilization rate is highest in the Social Development area (79.8%), followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (72.8%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (63.4%). Low realization/utilization rate in the Mining and Industrial Development area in comparison to the Social Development or the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area can be affected by relatively large project scale, which requires certain amount of time in procuring funds.

Table 4-1: Realization / Utilization Rate of Development Studies

Area	Number of Studies	Number of Studies In Progress of In Use	Realization / Utilization Rate
Social Development	1,100	878	79.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	400	291	72.8%
Mining and Industrial Development	629	399	63.4%
Total	2,129	1,568	72.6%

Result of the analysis, dividing all of the Development Studies into M/P type studies or F/S type studies, based on information acquired from the questionnaire will be presented in the next section.

4.1.2.M/P Study Groups

This Status Survey covers 2,129 development studies, of which 910 studies consisted by M/P Study Group (42.0% of Development Studies in total). The M/P Study Group consists from 618 M/P studies (67.9% of 910 M/P Study Group), 117 Basic studies (13.3%), 117 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (13.4%¹), and 56 Other Studies (6.4%). Situations of utilization of the output of Development Studies is satisfactory, with 775 studies accounting for 89.1% of all the studies conducted to be utilized in realization of the proposed project, and formulation of national development plan.

By study types, the M/P Studies is most utilized with utilization rate of 92.1% followed by the Basic Studies (91.5%), the Other Studies (78.6%), and the Chinese Factory Studies (86.4%), which shows high utilization in general.

Comparing regional implementation, 522 studies have been conducted in Asian region, accounting for 57.4% of 910 M/P type studies conducted, which 289 studies accounting for 31.8% conducted in ASEAN countries. Following Asia, Central and South America, African, and Middle East area large in numbers of studies conducted. For the regional utilization rate, every region

¹ The so-called Chinese Factory Studies have been finished. Thus the rate will be in decrease

exceeds 80% with 90.2% for Asia, 90.4% for Central and South America, 87.0% for Africa, and 86.8% for Middle East. Due to small numbers of studies conducted, situations in Oceania and Europe and Multiply Countries are difficult to evaluate.

By sectors, the utilization rate is 94.0% for the Social Development area, 95.8% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 81.0% for the Mining and Industrial Development area. The Mining and Industrial Development area, which requires certain amount of time in realization of the project, shows relatively low rate of utilization. In the Social Development area, the Social Infrastructure, Transportation, and the Planning and Administration sub-sectors occupy large portion of the studies conducted. 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 of each sub-sectors are; 90.9% in the Social Infrastructure, 92.7% in the Transportation, 97.9% in the Planning and Administration, 97.6% in the Agriculture and 81.0% in the Industry sub-sectors, which shows satisfactory utilization of the studies.

By comparing studies with realized project and unrealized project in the Social Development and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area, important factors in realizing the proposed projects seems to be timely implementation of subsequent studies after completion of the Development Studies, and timely availability of fund. In most of the studies whose proposed projects were realized smoothly, subsequent study has been conducted within 5 years, where Yen Loan or Yen Grant Aid were acquired at roughly the same time. Thus, it is important for the counterpart country to realize the proposed project in 5 years period after completion of the Development Study.

4.1.3.F/S Studies Group

Out of 2,129 Development Studies in total, F/S type study consist 1,219 of the studies, which account for 57.3%. The F/S type study consists from 378 M/P+F/S Studies (account for 31.0% of 1,219 F/S Type Studies), 798 F/S studies (65.5%, including Other(F/S type) studies), and 43 D/D studies (3.5%). Although 751 studies (61.6%) 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 200 (16.4%) 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 66.4% and 58.1% respectively. Since a large portion of studies in these 2 areas has been designated in the “Under Promotion” category, 27.5%, 11.5% respectively for each study type, their realization rates ought to be improved in the near future. The realization rate of

every year.

D/D studies marks the highest at 83.7%. 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, 59.5% out of the whole studies were conducted in Asia, which is the largest of all, and 42.2% 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 66.1% in Asia, 65.2% in Middle East, 51.2% in Africa, and 50.0% 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 70.9%, 59.9%, and 41.0% respectively. The largest sub-sector in Social Development area is the Transportation with a realization rate of 70.9%. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, nearly all the studies were in the Agriculture sub-sector, whose realization rate is 60.6%. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Energy sub-sector was the largest with the realization rate of 42.2%.

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 development study, one can observe a gradual improvement in utilization of the study results and realization of the projects proposed.

The utilization rate for M/P Studies Group shows 87.6%, 88.2%, 89.1%, and 89.8% for fiscal year 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 respectively. In addition, realisation rate of the F/S Studies Group shows 59.6%, 59.2%, 61.0%, and 61.6% for the same fiscal year. These figures show continuous effectiveness of the study result in certain extent. Although this study does not analyse the factors contributing to the improvement of utilisation and realisation rate, increasing number of perceptible outcomes observed especially with the M/P Study may have certain effect on the result. Projects conducted in order to expand the positive outcomes achieved in the verification study to a wider area or to a national level can be of an example.

However, in terms of improving utilization and realization rate, where continuous result and further improvements are requisite, it is necessary to pay attention to the studies which are neither utilized nor realized.

For those studies to realize the proposed projects, which are neither utilized nor realized, consideration for the necessity of enacting measures against impeding factors or provision of assistance may be required against impeding factors, such as consistency with a national development plan and an economic, social, and environmental environment; realization of the project by other schemes or by coordination with the international agencies; and difficulties in procuring the funds.

4.2.2.Improvement in Effectiveness of the Follow-up Study

The follow-up study is a basic research, which is implemented for the purpose of grasping the progress and present situation of proposed project after completion of the Development Study. Therefore, successive implementation is considered to be a necessity.

However, several issues exist in order to improve validity of this study. For an example, measures are necessary in ensuring higher reliability of data acquired through the questionnaire; inspection into content of the analysis is required in order to correspond to the objective of the Follow-up Study, appropriate response is necessary in corresponding to the changes of the role and contents of Development Study can be mentioned. In order to overcome above issues, definition of this study and prioritization of the measures into short and long-term improvement are considered to be required.

In addition, in improving the validity of this study, consideration is also required for a better utilization/realization of the Development Study. Within the studies in progress, several projects exist which requires measures in improving the quality of utilization/implementation. This is due to the defined classification mentioned above, which include partial utilization of the study result

in the utilization or realization rate. Especially, for the F/S Studies Type, approximately 30 percent of the studies are classified to be partially completed.

In order to achieve more substantial results from the Development Study implemented, it is necessary to appropriately keep track of the situations after completion. It is not hard to anticipate that constant communication with the counter part government and relevant organizations is important.

In conducting this follow-up study, every effort is being made in grasping as much information as possible for the situation after completion of the Development Studies, although acquisition of detailed information for every Development Study is difficult. In such accumulated data includes information on the policies for future fund procurement, useful in exchanging information with the counter part government. Therefore, we expect for a utilization/realization of the result of study by utilizing the result of this study.

Questionnaire

APPENDIX

Country: _____ Type of Study: *F/S* No. of Study: _____

Status: *Processing*

Name of Study: _____

I. Please mark with the relevant status of the “Projects” proposed in the above stated study report and describe the details.

1. A Subsequent Study (ex.. D/D: Detail Design) has being implemented

1-1. Name of the Subsequent Study

1-2. Period of the Subsequent Study:

1-3. Name of the organization that implemented the Subsequent Study:

1-4. Objective and purpose of the Subsequent Study:

1-5. The relationship between Subsequent Study and the Report conducted by JICA?

1-6 Please describe any new development or progress after implementing the above stated Subsequent Study

2. Funding for the “Projects” is confirmed.

2-1 Name of “Project” financed: _____

2-2 Financial Sources (please mark the relevant financial sources with an)

Government Funding

Japanese Government

Yen Loans (Date of L/A) _____

Grants(Date of E/N) _____

Other donors and international organizations (Specify the country, and name)

2-3 Procured Amount _____

2-4 Details

3. Bidding was implemented for the “Project”.

3-1 Name of “Project” Bided: _____

Questionnaire

APPENDIX

3-2 Name of Winning Bidder: _____

3-3 Expected Time of Starting Construction: _____

4. Others: (The possibility of carrying out the “Project” is high).

Please describe the details (Especially, positive factors which will proceed the implementation of the “Project”).

II. Please describe any other new progress/development not cited in the attached Project Summary Sheet.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Questionnaire

APPENDIX

Country: _____ Type of Study: *M/P* No. of Study: _____

Status: *In Progress or In Use*

Name of Study: _____

I. Please provide us with the progress of the "Project" proposed in the above stated study report (hereinafter called Report) that is not cited in the attached Project Summary Sheet.

Name of the "Project" developed/progressed in the last 3 years: _____

1. Implementation of Subsequent Study

1-1 Name of the Subsequent Study _____

1-2 Period of the Subsequent Study: _____

1-3 Name of the organization that implemented the Subsequent Study: _____

1-4 Objective and purpose of the Subsequent Study:

2. Funding details (financial source, amount, details)

2-1 Name of "Project" financed: _____

2-2 Financial Sources: Please mark the relevant financial sources with .

Government Funding

Japanese Government

Yen Loans (Date of L/A) _____

Grants (Date of E/N) _____

Other donors and international organizations (Specify the country, and name).

2-3 Procured Amount _____

2-4 Details

3. Progress of Construction

3-1 Name of "Project" Constructed: _____

3-1 Construction Starting Date _____

3-2 Construction Progress (% of completion): _____

3-3 Expected Construction Completion Date: _____

3-4 Details:

Questionnaire

APPENDIX

4. If your country received technical cooperation from Japan, please mark the relevant type of assistance with and describe the details.

Training Program (Number, Description, Period):

Number of Trainees: _____

Course Period: _____

Course Description:

Expert Assignment Program (Number, Description, Period):

Number of Experts: _____

Period of Stay: _____

Description:

Other Technical Assistance (Description):

II. Please describe the impact of the "Project" that has already been implemented.

1. Name of "Project" proposed in the Report: _____
2. Beneficiary (Targeted group): _____
3. Impact to beneficiary: (Please provide us the information as specific as possible such as number of beneficiary, benefited area, quantities of direct outputs and results, etc.):

III. Please describe any other new progress/development not cited in the attached Project Summary Sheet.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.