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PREFACE

The Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereafter JICA) has conducted a large number of Development Studies and the findings and recommendations of the studies are utilized in accordance with the initiatives of the recipient governments, and they are employed in a wide variety of ways. In view of the importance of securing traceability on the impact of completed studies, JICA has been conducting follow-up studies annually since fiscal year 1984 to gather and compile relevant information on the status of proposed projects by the studies and how the studies have been utilized in the recipient countries.

The follow-up study of this year is focused on social development studies, agriculture, forestry and fishery development studies, and mining and industry development studies completed last 6 years, and also on the studies completed in 10 years ago, gathering wide range of information from related government organizations and domestic consultants aiming at getting detailed update information of each study.

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

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

September 2008

Eiji HASHIMOTO
Vice-President
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SUMMARY

SUMMARY

1. Background and Purpose of the Follow-up Study

1.1 Background of the Follow-up Study

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

In order to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, follow-up studies on development studies were started in Japanese fiscal year (FY) 1984. Since then, several attempts have been made to 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 Status Study) focuses on understanding status of individual study, and trends of the Development Study. This Status Study conducts (2) and (3), mentioned above.

1.2 Purpose of the Follow-up Study

The Status 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 Status 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 Status 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 2001 to 2006) and FY 1997(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.

(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.

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.

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 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.”

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.

* 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 of proposed projects for the F/S studies group; this group includes Master Plan and Feasibility

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

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, the Rural Development Department, and the Grant Aid 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.

Grant Aid Dept.:

General grants, Fisheries grants, Cultural grants, Emergency grants, Food aid, Aid for increased food production

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

2. Summary of Survey Findings

2.1 All Development Studies

The Status Study covers 2,183 Development Studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2006 and analyzed the situations after its completion. Especially, this study implemented questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in the latest FY2006 and on previous 5 years (FY2001 - FY2006) and the studies completed in FY1997 (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 Status Study, questionnaire survey has been implemented, targeting consultants and relevant agencies in the recipient countries in charge of conducting the study concerned.⁴ Numbers of studies questioned are as follow.

M/P Studies Group: 273 studies (35 studies completed in FY 2006)

F/S Studies Group: 190 studies (16 studies completed in FY 2006)

First of all, by sectors, the majority of the studies are for the Social Development area with 1,128 studies out of 2,183 studies in total (51.7% of all Development Studies). This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area (645 studies, 29.5%), and in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (410 studies, 18.8%).

By regions, 1,277 studies (58.5%) out of 2,183 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 335 studies (15.3%) , and African region with 244 studies (11.2%). 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, 1,234 studies (37.2%) out of 2,183 studies are F/S followed by 949 M/P studies (29.0%).

The M/P Studies Group includes 654 studies in M/P, 121 studies in Basic Study, 117 studies in Chinese Factory Study, and 66 studies in others. The F/S Studies Group includes 796⁵ studies in F/S, 387 studies in M/P+F/S, and 42 studies in D/D. The implementation rates in all areas are 36.5% of the total for F/S Study, 30.0% for M/P Study. Thus, 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 17.7%.

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

⁴ Rate of return of the questionnaire are; 86.5% for domestic consultants and 54.6% for overseas agencies.

⁵ The category F/S includes “Other (F/S-type)” mining and industrial development studies.

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 field, there are 468 studies (account for 21.4% of 2,183 studies in total) in the field of Transportation, 319 in Agriculture (14.6%), 271 in Social Infrastructure (12.4%), and 262 in Energy (12.0%). The studies in these 4 sectors exceed 60% of studies in total.

Although there are 305 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 (79.7%), followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (73.9%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (64.0%). 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 type studies or F/S type studies, 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	1,128	899	79.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	410	303	73.9%
Mining and Industrial Development	645	413	64.0%
Total	2,183	1,615	74.0%

2.2 M/P Studies Group

(1) Status of Utilization

Out of 2,183 Development Studies in total, 949 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 949 studies in M/P Studies Group, 847 studies (89.3%) 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 M/P Studies are the most frequently utilized studies, followed by Basic Studies.

Type of Studies	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
M/P	654 (68.9%)	597 (91.3%)
Basic Studies	121 (12.8%)	110 (90.9%)
Chinese Factories	117 (12.3%)	93 (79.5%)
Others *	57 (6.0%)	47 (82.5%)
Total	949 (100.0%)	847 (89.3%)

* 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 Status Study conducted in other fiscal year, due to small numbers of studies conducted.

Regions	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Asia	544 (57.3%)	490 (90.1%)
Middle East	94 (9.9%)	79 (84.0%)
Africa	118 (12.4%)	102 (86.4%)
Central and South America	149 (15.7%)	134 (89.9%)
Oceania	10 (1.1%)	9 (90.0%)
Europe	26 (2.7%)	25 (96.2%)
Multiple Countries *	8 (0.8%)	8 (100.0%)
Total	949 (100.0%)	847 (89.3%)

* 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	437 (46.0%)	406 (92.9%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	152 (16.0%)	145 (95.4%)
Mining and Industrial Development	360 (37.9%)	296 (82.2%)
Total	949 (100.0%)	847 (89.3%)

(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	5 (8.2%)	1 (2.4%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	22 (36.1%)	0 (0.0%)
10 years or more	34 (55.7%)	40 (97.6%)
Total	61 (100.0%)	41 (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 2,183 Development Studies in total, 1,234 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 768 studies of the F/S studies group categorized as “In Progress or Completed” have a realization rate of 62.2%. The realization rate of D/D studies scored the highest of all studies.

Type of Studies	Number of Studies	Rate of Realization
F/S*	805 (65.2%)	471 (58.5%)
M/P+F/S	387 (31.4%)	264 (68.2%)
D/D	42 (3.4%)	33 (78.6%)
Total	1,234 (100.0%)	768 (62.2%)

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

(2) Status of Realization by Region

The results show that Africa has the highest realization rate followed by Asia. Sharp fluctuation of utilization rate may be seen for Oceania, Europe, and Multiple Countries in the result of Status Study conducted in other fiscal year, due to small numbers of studies conducted.

Regions	Number of Studies	Rate of Realization
Asia	733 (59.4%)	489 (66.7%)
Middle East	139 (11.3%)	91 (65.5%)
Africa	126 (10.2%)	96 (76.2%)
Central and South America	186 (15.1%)	64 (34.4%)
Oceania	18 (1.5%)	8 (44.4%)
Europe	27 (2.2%)	16 (59.3%)
Multiple Countries *	5 (0.4%)	4 (80.0%)
Total	1,234 (100.0%)	768 (62.2%)

(3) Status of Realization by Study Type

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

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Realization
Social Development	691 (56.0%)	493 (71.3%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	258 (20.9%)	158 (61.2%)
Mining and Industrial Development	285 (23.1%)	117 (41.1%)
Total	1,234 (100.0%)	768 (62.2%)

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

Most of the studies identified as “Completed”, “Partially Completed” or “Under Implementation” had already secured sufficient funds and had their proposed projects implemented or partially implemented. 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	Rate of Realization
Completed	304 (39.6%)
Partially Completed	173 (22.5%)
Under Implementation	209 (27.2%)
In Process	82 (10.7%)
Total	768 (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	29 (15.5%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	59 (31.6%)
10 years or more	99 (52.9%)
Total	187 (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 99.3% 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	3 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	26 (17.9%)	1 (0.7%)
10 years or more	116 (80.0%)	133 (99.3%)
Total	145 (100.0%)	134 (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.

3. Recommendations

3.1 Enhancing Utilization of Study Findings and Promoting Adoption of Proposed Projects

Continuous and definite progress can be seen with respect to the utilization of findings after the completion of development studies as well as regarding the adoption of proposed projects. In addition, slight increases in the percentages can be confirmed in recent years (especially in the area of F/S studies).

Fiscal Year	Utilization Rate of M/P and Related Studies	Utilization Rate of F/S and Related Studies
2003	87.6%	59.6%
2004	88.2%	59.2%
2005	89.1%	61.0%
2006	89.8%	61.6%
2007	89.3%	62.2%

Recognizable increases in the utilization rate of study results especially in the area of M/P and related studies are believed to be a main contributing factor to the tendencies seen in the above table. As one example, the aggressive deployment of project activities, as evidenced by the efforts to disseminate the experience and knowledge obtained and accumulated in the original target regions where the experimental studies were conducted to other regions or nationwide, has proved to be very successful.

However, in order to maintain or further promote the present level of progress, additional attention should be given to studies whose findings have not yet been translated into any form of concrete achievements or projects. Additional studies are required in order to understand the situations relating to measures or supports that would be of great importance as ways of overcoming obstacles that are preventing the adoption and implementation of proposed projects. In this respect, there are a number of issues that need to be addressed. These include ensuring harmonization with the national development plans of the recipient governments as well as their economic and social environments, designing study plans from the perspective of the future implementation of proposed projects in partnership with other schemes and international organizations, and raising the funds that will be required for the realization of proposed projects.

More specifically, with respect to M/P studies, review or reexamination should be carried out for proposed projects that have not yet been realized or have been set aside for a considerable period of time in order to determine their feasibility, and then those that are determined to be feasible should be move on to the next stage of study so that a promising plan taking current actual conditions into consideration can be formulated. This might be one of the possible ways of enhancing the utilization rate of study findings. Meanwhile, with respect to F/S studies, proposed projects whose adoption is not yet in sight even after five years have elapsed since the completion of the full-scale studies should be sorted out. Then, factors preventing their adoption should be examined so that some measures to promote these measures can be

worked out. With respect to promising projects, some kind of concrete measures such as the introduction of a supplementary study that would help in the adoption of proposed projects might be put into place.

Changing the scope of the study is another possible option. Currently, the scope of the study is restricted to projects conducted in the past six years before the year of this study and those completed ten years ago. However, in most cases, little progress can be observed during the period just after the completion of the studies. For example, F/S studies are most likely to be translated into projects somewhere around five years after the completion of the studies, and, therefore, it would be wise for the scope for F/S study to be changed to those conducted in the last five years or ten years. Accordingly, the scope should be adjusted for each type of study.

In order to ensure more successful outcomes are obtained from completed studies, it is essential to continue obtaining detailed information on developments after the completion of studies. For that purpose, it would be of great significance if we were to maintain close information exchange with related parties including recipient governments.

3.2 Enhancing the Effectiveness of Follow-up Studies

(1) Significance of Follow-up Studies

This study is meant to be fundamental research, the purpose of which is to ensure traceability on the progress and status of proposed projects after the completion of full-scale studies, to promote the implementation of proposed projects, to clarify factors that are preventing the realization of proposed projects, and to understand the overall trends in development studies. In addition to these purposes, this study provides a basis for cross-sectional analyses according to sectors, geographical regions, study types, and issue areas, and the significance of this study in that sense justifies continued implementation in the future.

With respect to technical cooperation projects and free financial aid, their achievements have been reviewed by means of ex post evaluation. On the other hand, no studies other than this study have been conducted to examine the achievements of development studies. As pointed out in the section “Future Evaluation Plan” provided in the ex ante evaluation report for a development study, one possible option would be to use this study as a means to learn to what extent indicators set for the ex post evaluation regarding development studies are met in each case. Meanwhile, in view of the future integration of our organization with JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation), this study might be positioned as one of the sector evaluations or program evaluations from mid- and long-term perspectives.

More importantly, information obtained through this study includes information related to future fund procurement policies for projects on the part of recipient countries. Accordingly, it is hoped that the findings of this study will be utilized effectively in the course of information exchange with recipient countries as

well as in formulating approaches to better utilize study findings and to promote the realization of proposed projects.

(2) Facts and Concerns Related to Follow-up Studies

There are many issues to be addressed on the way to ensuring the enhanced effectiveness of this study, such as approaches for ensuring better reliability of information gathered through questionnaire surveys, improvement of maintenance and management procedures for accumulated information, detailed examination of findings obtained through analysis in accordance with the purpose of each study, formulation of appropriate approaches in response to changes in the positioning of a development study and to changes in the content.

Since the present surveying technique based on the use of questionnaires is inevitably accompanied by concerns in terms of the credibility of gathered information, it is necessary to formulate improvements in the surveying technique on an ongoing basis.

For example, when many years have elapsed from the time a full-scale study is completed, it may be difficult to make judgments on the direct relevance between the present project and the corresponding project that was originally proposed by the associated development study. In other cases, it may not necessarily be a person with direct knowledge about the developments and particulars of the concerned development study who receives the questionnaire sheet. Therefore, since it might be difficult or impossible in some cases to find person who was originally in charge of the relevant development study, another person will be put in charge of processing our questionnaire and this person may modify or add information afterwards by making reference to original reports and other available materials. On the other hand, even if a person with direct involvement in the development study processes the questionnaire, the content of the reply might tend to resemble a self-evaluation.

Another concern is the difficulty of gathering information.

For example, there is a fear that the relationship of mutual trust with related parties could be undermined by the disclosure of useful information in the course of the formulation of new projects or the provision of feedback on projects that are currently underway. With this in mind, we tend to be very cautious in gathering information. In addition, findings and information obtained in this study will be entered into a database, and most of the outcomes and findings of this study will be compiled into a summary list, allowing them to be published in the form of a report after aggregate calculation and other procedures. Therefore, the reality is that some of the necessary information for this study has not been provided by related organizations, or that useful information is accumulated as personal knowledge of the person in charge. Moreover, not all the projects financed by yen loans are covered by this study.

Based on the situations discussed above, it would be of great significance for us to obtain correct and reliable information regarding what factors are preventing the utilization of study findings or the realization

of proposed projects and the reasons why, in spite of current difficulties accompanying information gathering. Therefore, further consideration and examination are needed on how we can accumulate and share such information through the implementation of this study.

3.3 Enhancement of Reply Rate of Questionnaire Surveys

Another issue to be addressed is the way questionnaire sheets are distributed. At present, the basic policy is that hard copies of questionnaires are sent by mail to counterparts and consultants who were directly involved in the relevant development studies. The electronic form of questionnaires is provided via e-mail only when we receive a request from one of these parties. Another policy is that questionnaires are sent via e-mail to our overseas offices to the parties for whom we have received e-mail addresses and by way of traditional mail to those without a confirmed e-mail address. However, somewhat inefficient handling has been observed such as in the case where we received requests from our overseas offices that supposedly had no e-mail address saying that they prefer questionnaires to be provided in electronic form and those who did have an e-mail address but were unaware that they were in receipt of a questionnaire from us. As such, further efforts might be required with respect to smoother distribution of questionnaires, for example, by making it a basic policy to provide the electronic form, not the hard copy, of questionnaire to counterpart organizations.

At most of our overseas offices, the local staff are in charge of processing questionnaires. However, many of these staff are not familiar with the projects under consideration, and, thus, they might need time to go over the old reports in order to gain a certain level of knowledge, resulting in less time for them to do their routine work. Therefore, in order to alleviate the burden on overseas offices, a summary list and a list of relevant projects are sent to them via e-mail along with the questionnaire sheet. Nonetheless, it might be quite difficult for the local staff to acquire all the knowledge about the projects concerned including the background information.

As the assumed respondent of the questionnaire survey is someone who was directly involved in the relevant cases, the questionnaire sheet is distributed to concerned counterparts and consultants who administered the study process. However, in the case where the person in charge is absent, it is probable that another person will fill in the questionnaire sheet. Moreover, the content of the reply might be influenced by the position of the respondent in the counterpart organization. When a proposed project proceeds to the implementation stage and the responsible body is switched from the original counterpart organization to other organization, it would be difficult to check the progress thereafter. In such a situation, the staff of the overseas offices are forced to supplement the information by referring to available reports and other materials. While we maintain the original policy that the respondents of the questionnaire should be domestic consultants and counterparts that were directly involved in the development studies, there is room for further consideration in order to increase the integrity and reliability of gathered information, such as the

provision of a comment field in the questionnaire sheet so that the staff of our overseas offices will be able to offer their opinions or observations.

Under the present system, it is quite difficult for a consultant to track the development of a project after a study has been finalized. In addition, we see many cases where consultants involved in relevant cases have already retired, resigned, or moved to other sections, or have not followed developments. Some consultants even responded that they have no obligation to make a reply. Among 397 replies provided by the consultants in this study, the number of those who replied that they had no information totaled 152 (38%). In the light of the original purpose of the development studies, efforts to improve the follow-up rate among consultants are also required in addition to efforts to improve the collection rate of replies to the questionnaire. While we will continue to ask domestic consultants to follow up the progress of a completed study provided it does not impose an unreasonable burden, some kind of system for improving the follow-up rate should be formulated. As one example of such system, while order-receiving consultants will be placed under an obligation to perform follow-up research after completion of a study, internalizing the follow-up research as an integral part of a project should be examined as a mid- and long-term issue.

On the other hand, since the questionnaire surveys have been conducted on a continuous basis after the completion of a full-scale study, the secondary effect is that they provide a forum for discussion among overseas offices, counterparts, and consultants. Thus, positive impacts were observed in the course of the implementation 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 2003. 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 Overseas Office, the Human Development Department, the Global Environment Department, the Grant Aid Management Department, and the Rural Development Department. The Economic Development Department is in charge of conducting the Status Survey implemented by overseas development studies. Each issue administrated by each

new department are 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 technical cooperation project 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) the Economic Development Department, the Grant Aid Management Department, overseas offices, 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 2006 (March 31, 2007). A total of 2,183 studies have conformed to these criteria (1,128 in Social Development area, 410 in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development area, and 645 in Mining and Industrial Development area).

Table 1-1 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	53	12	17	82
1985	39	11	26	76	2002	47	18	16	81
1986	28	11	23	62	2003	35	7	13	55
1987	43	11	23	77	2004	32	4	9	45
1988	30	19	29	78	2005	36	9	11	56
1989	45	23	16	84	2006	29	9	13	51
1990	36	23	23	82	Total	1,128 (51.7%)	410 (18.8%)	645 (29.5%)	2,183 (100.0%)

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 FY2001 to 2006) and in 1997 (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 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)

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

- (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 when excluding 117 projects on Modernization of Chinese Factories. Therefore, for the purpose of analyses, this study categorized Asian countries as described below.

Table 1-2 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 1-3.

Table 1-3 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.
 *"Others" are the studies of Social Development field and "Other M/P" and "Other F/S" are the studies of Mining Industry field.

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 that whether the proposed project is socially, technically, economically and financially feasible or not, 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 Topographical Studies respond to the need for basic maps and to be utilized for making and preparing topographical map as basic data and information for development.

c) Groundwater Development Studies

These studies investigate to secure groundwater resources and their development, aiming 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 makings various policies related with 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 has been 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 (currently the Ministry of Economy, 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, several studies 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 Table1-4. Detailed analyses in Chapter 3 are conducted based on respective study categories.

Table 1-4 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 Sectors

Social Development Sector includes projects conducted by the Social Development Department, the Human Development Department, the Global Environment Department, and the Grant Aid Management Department. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Sector includes projects conducted by Rural Development Department. Mining and Industrial Sector includes projects conducted by Economic Development Department. To tell more details, 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 1-5 on the following page.

Table 1-5 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 1-6.

Table 1-6 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 1-7.

Table 1-7 Status for F/S Studies Group

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

Refer to the attached data for the part of the questionnaire form used in both overseas and domestic survey.

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 FY1997, FY2001 – FY2006)

CHAPTER 2 An Overview of Development Studies

(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area: studies completed in FY 2001 – FY 2006 and in FY1997)

This Status Study covers 2,183 development studies completed from FY 1974 to FY2006, in the Social Development, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development, and the Mining and Industrial Development areas. (refer to the table 1-1 in Chapter 1)

This chapter will focus on the development studies in the Social Development area and the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development areas. Out of these 1,538 studies, the present status of 291 studies which were completed in the last 6 years (FY 2001 to FY2006) and 61 studies that were completed 10 years ago (FY1997) 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, 168 studies were completed between FY2001 to FY2006, and 159 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 94.6%. Regarding the studies completed in 1997, 17 out of 18 (94.4%) 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
1997	17 (94.4%)	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (100.0%)
2001	35 (94.6%)	2 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (100.0%)
2002	29 (93.5%)	2 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (100.0%)
2003	20 (95.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.8%)	21 (100.0%)
2004	27 (93.1%)	2 (6.9%)	0 (0.0%)	29 (100.0%)
2005	27 (96.4%)	1 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (100.0%)
2006	21 (95.5%)	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (100.0%)
Total (2001-2006)	159 (94.6%)	8 (4.8%)	1 (0.6%)	168 (100.0%)
Total	176 (94.6%)	9 (4.8%)	1 (0.5%)	186 (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, 81 out of 85 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 95.3%.

In Africa, region with the second largest number of studies conducted, show utilization rate of 95.2%, higher than the average utilization rate.

In general, regarding the average utilization rate of 94.6%, 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 (96.1%)	32 (94.1%)	81 (95.3%)	25 (89.3%)	40 (95.2%)
Delayed or Suspended	2 (3.9%)	2 (5.9%)	4 (4.7%)	2 (7.1%)	2 (4.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	51 (100.0%)	34 (100.0%)	85 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)

Present Status	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
In Progress or In Use	21 (95.5%)	1 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	176 (94.6%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (4.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)
Total	22 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	186 (100.0%)

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

Analyzing utilization rates by study type, we see that 148 out of 156 M/P studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” (utilization rate 94.9%). Utilization rates are 96.0% 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	148 (94.9%)	24 (96.0%)	4 (80.0%)	176 (94.6%)
Delayed or Suspended	7 (4.5%)	1 (4.0%)	1 (20.0%)	9 (4.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	1 (0.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.5%)
Total	156 (100.0%)	25 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	186 (100.0%)

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

Out of total 186 development studies, there are 135 studies in the Social Development area and 51 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. The utilization rate for the Social Development area is 93.3% (126 studies), whereas 98.0% (50 studies) 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	106 (93.8%)	17 (94.4%)	3 (75.0%)	126 (93.3%)
Delayed or Suspended	6 (5.3%)	1 (5.6%)	1 (25.0%)	8 (5.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.7%)
Total	113 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	135 (100.0%)

Present Status	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery			
	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Sub-total
In Progress or In Use	42 (97.7%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	50 (98.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	1 (2.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)
Total	43 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	51 (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), 176 out of 186 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 176 studies classified as “In Progress or In Use”, there are 94 studies in which the recommended project are realized and have already been funded (53.4% of the total). Especially regarding M/P studies, 81 out of 148 M/P studies (54.7% 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” (41.7%) is smaller than the case of M/P studies.

There are 69 studies (39.2% of the total), which has implemented a subsequent studies of the proposal and 74 studies (42.0%) has acquired Japanese Technical Cooperation. Especially, regarding to the Basic Studies, 50.0% 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	63 (42.6%)	5 (20.8%)	1 (25.0%)	69 (39.2%)
Fund Procurement	81 (54.7%)	10 (41.7%)	3 (75.0%)	94 (53.4%)
Japan's Technical Cooperation	60 (40.5%)	12 (50.0%)	2 (50.0%)	74 (42.0%)
National Development Policy/Plans	25 (16.9%)	8 (33.3%)	1 (25.0%)	34 (19.3%)
Others	44 (29.7%)	15 (62.5%)	0 (0.0%)	59 (33.5%)
Number of Studies	148 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	176 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2.1.4.2 Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 176 "In Progress or In Use" studies, 69 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 63 out of 148 M/P studies (42.6%). On the other hand, numbers of Studies with subsequent studies being conducted are 5 out of 24 and 1 for the Basic Study and the Other Study respectively (Table 2-5 shows the details).

Table 2-6 shows elapsed time in conducting subsequent study. The table shows that the subsequent study has been conducted within 3 years for 51 development studies after the completion.

In this year's follow-up study, elapsed time in conducting subsequent study has not been identified for 14 Studies, 20.3% 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
Less than 1 Year	19 (27.5%)
1 Year	17 (24.6%)
2 Years	12 (17.4%)
3 Years	3 (4.3%)
4 Years	0 (0.0%)
5 Years	2 (2.9%)
6 Years	2 (2.9%)
Unknown	14 (20.3%)
Total	69 (100.0%)

2.1.4.3 Procurement of Funds

Details of fund procurement of 94 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	7 (8.6%)	1 (10.0%)	1 (33.3%)	9 (9.6%)
Japan's Grant Aid	26 (32.1%)	1 (10.0%)	2 (66.7%)	29 (30.9%)
International Organizations	13 (16.0%)	2 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (16.0%)
Other Donor Countries	6 (7.4%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (7.4%)
Own Fund	43 (53.1%)	8 (80.0%)	1 (33.3%)	52 (55.3%)
Private Fund	1 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.1%)
Others	6 (7.4%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (7.4%)
Unknown	12 (14.8%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (13.8%)
Number of Studies that lead to raise fund(s) for the proposed project(s)	81 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	94 (100.0%)
Total Number of Studies	148	24	4	176

*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.

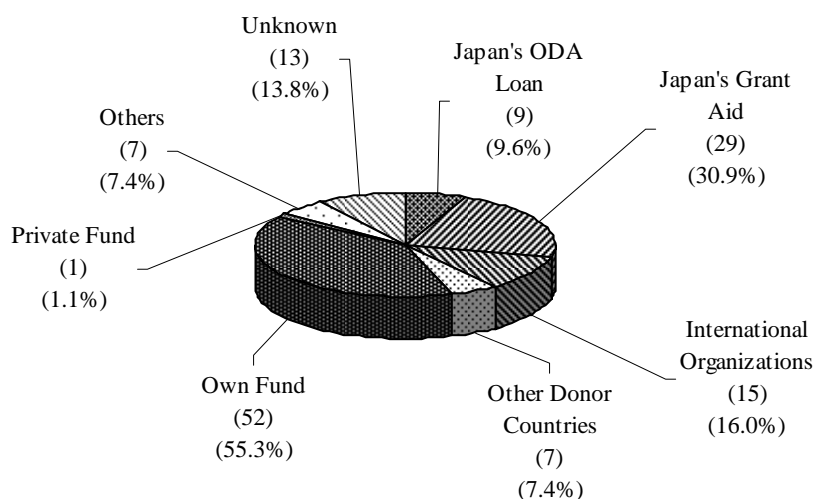


Figure 2-1 Details of Fund Procurement

The numbers of cases that are funded by Japan were 38 (40.5%), consisting 9 Yen Loan and 29

Japanese Grant Aid. The largest case was the “own fund” accounting for 52 cases (55.3%).

Table 2-8 shows the elapsed years between the completion of development studies and the realized fund procurement¹ for 94 studies. 64 studies (68.1% of the total) have procured fund within 3 years after completion of the study. In addition, 71 studies (75.5%) 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
Less than 1 Year	26 (27.7%)
1 Year	17 (18.1%)
2 Years	13 (13.8%)
3 Years	8 (8.5%)
4 Years	5 (5.3%)
5 Years	2 (2.1%)
6 Years	2 (2.1%)
Unknown	21 (22.3%)
Total	94 (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 176 studies “In Progress or In Use”. For 96 studies, formal requests for funds were submitted or subsequent actions were taken. For 63 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, 14 studies (8.0%) consider subsequent studies, 48 studies (27.3%) consider fund procurement, and 35 studies consider (19.9%) 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		70 (47.3%)	6 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	76 (43.2%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		18 (12.2%)	2 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (11.4%)
Sub-total		88 (59.5%)	8 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	96 (54.5%)
Requests	Subsequent Studies	12 (8.1%)	2 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	14 (8.0%)
	Fund Procurement	43 (29.1%)	5 (20.8%)	0 (0.0%)	48 (27.3%)
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	31 (20.9%)	4 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	35 (19.9%)
	Others	14 (9.5%)	2 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (9.1%)
	Sub-total	100 (67.6%)	13 (54.2%)	0 (0.0%)	113 (64.2%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are not confirmed.		52 (35.1%)	7 (29.2%)	4 (100.0%)	63 (35.8%)
Total Number of Development Studies		148 (100.0%)	24 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	176 (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, 9 studies (4.8% of total of 186 studies) and 1 study (0.5%) respectively. (Refer to Table 2-3)

- (1) Out of 156 M/P Studies, 7 studies have been classified as "Delayed or Suspended" and 1 study has been classified as "Discontinued or Cancelled", which 8 studies (5.1%) have been classified as "Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled".
- (2) Out of 25 Basic Studies, 1 study has been classified as "Delayed or Suspended" and none of the study has been classified as "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, 2 formal requests have 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	2	0	0	2
No Formal Request	5	1	1	7
Total Number of Development Studies	7	1	1	9

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 9 studies.

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

Continuity in government policies is important in utilizing the results of development studies. It is however due to internal factors such as political changes and administrative reforms, and external factors such as regional economic crisis break continuity and affect materializations of the projects.

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 FY2006 follow-up study for the studies completed in past 6 years between the year 2001 and 2006 and the study completed 10 years ago, in 1997.

The status of these studies has not changed in this fiscal year's follow-up study. (Refer to Table 2-1)

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

A total of 123 studies in the F/S Studies Group were completed from FY 2001 to FY 2006. In FY 1997, 43 studies were completed.

Regarding recent 6 years, the realization of these study are; 69“Completed or In Progress” (56.1%), 46 “Under Promotion” (37.4%), 8 “Delayed or Suspended” (6.5%), and there is no “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

By looking at FY 1997, there are 29 out of 43 studies (67.4%) classified as “Completed or In Progress”, 9 studies (20.9%) are “Under Promotion”, 4 studies (9.3%) are “Delayed or Suspended”, and 1 study (2.3%) is “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

Transition of the status of realization for the studies completed in FY 1997 and between FY 2001 to FY 2006 shows studies classified as “Completed or In Progress” consists 67.4% in FY1997; 57.1% in FY 2001; 64.7% in FY 2002; 52.4% in FY 2003;. Regarding FY 2004, accurate judgment is hardly made since the number of studies is too small and the change of ratio is too large.

Furthermore, regarding the studies completed in FY 2005 and FY 2006, realization rate is relatively high though there is short period after the completion of the study. However, accurate judgement is hardly made since the number of studies is too small and the change of ration is too large.

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				
1997	2 (4.7%)	17 (39.5%)	7 (16.3%)	3 (7.0%)	29 (67.4%)	9 (20.9%)	4 (9.3%)	1 (2.3%)	43 (100.0%)
2001	0 (0.0%)	8 (28.6%)	5 (17.9%)	3 (10.7%)	16 (57.1%)	10 (35.7%)	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (100.0%)
2002	0 (0.0%)	6 (17.6%)	7 (20.6%)	9 (26.5%)	22 (64.7%)	9 (26.5%)	3 (8.8%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (100.0%)
2003	0 (0.0%)	1 (4.8%)	7 (33.3%)	3 (14.3%)	11 (52.4%)	9 (42.9%)	1 (4.8%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)
2004	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (28.6%)	2 (28.6%)	4 (57.1%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)
2005	2 (11.8%)	1 (5.9%)	5 (29.4%)	2 (11.8%)	10 (58.8%)	7 (41.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (100.0%)
2006	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.3%)	2 (12.5%)	5 (31.3%)	8 (50.0%)	7 (43.8%)	1 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (100.0%)
Total (2001-2006)	2 (1.6%)	17 (13.8%)	26 (21.1%)	24 (19.5%)	69 (56.1%)	46 (37.4%)	8 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	123 (100.0%)
Total	4 (2.4%)	34 (9.3%)	33 (20.7%)	27 (19.3%)	98 (52.1%)	55 (44.3%)	12 (3.6%)	1 (0.0%)	166 (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 96 completed studies, 58 are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 60.4% which is higher than the average realization rate of 59.0%. The realization rate in ASEAN is 59.7%, while that for Other Asia is 61.8%.

Regarding other regions, realization rates are; 55.6% in Africa, 57.9% in Middle East, and 52.2% in Central and South America.

The percentage of the studies classified under “Under Promotion” is 43.5 % (10 studies) in Central and South America Region and 44.4% (8 studies) in Africa, 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	1 (1.6%)	2 (5.9%)	3 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Partially Completed	9 (14.5%)	9 (26.5%)	18 (18.8%)	4 (21.1%)	7 (38.9%)
	Under Implementation	14 (22.6%)	8 (23.5%)	22 (22.9%)	3 (15.8%)	2 (11.1%)
	In Process	13 (21.0%)	2 (5.9%)	15 (15.6%)	4 (21.1%)	1 (5.6%)
	Sub-Total	37 (59.7%)	21 (61.8%)	58 (60.4%)	11 (57.9%)	10 (55.6%)
Under Promotion		18 (29.0%)	10 (29.4%)	28 (29.2%)	6 (31.6%)	8 (44.4%)
Delayed or Suspended		6 (9.7%)	3 (8.8%)	9 (9.4%)	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		1 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		62 (100.0%)	34 (100.0%)	96 (100.0%)	19 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)

Present Status		Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	1 (4.3%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (2.4%)
	Partially Completed	2 (8.7%)	0 -	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)	34 (20.5%)
	Under Implementation	5 (21.7%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	33 (19.9%)
	In Process	4 (17.4%)	0 -	2 (28.6%)	1 (33.3%)	27 (16.3%)
	Sub-Total	12 (52.2%)	0 -	4 (57.1%)	3 (100.0%)	98 (59.0%)
Under Promotion		10 (43.5%)	0 -	3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	55 (33.1%)
Delayed or Suspended		1 (4.3%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (7.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 -	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.6%)
Total		23 (100.0%)	0 -	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	166 (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 2001 to FY 2006, 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				
1997	1 (4.3%)	6 (26.1%)	5 (21.7%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (52.2%)	6 (26.1%)	4 (17.4%)	1 (4.3%)	23 (100.0%)
2001	0 (0.0%)	4 (30.8%)	2 (15.4%)	1 (7.7%)	7 (53.8%)	5 (38.5%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (100.0%)
2002	0 (0.0%)	5 (20.8%)	5 (20.8%)	6 (25.0%)	16 (66.7%)	5 (20.8%)	3 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	24 (100.0%)
2003	0 (0.0%)	1 (9.1%)	5 (45.5%)	2 (18.2%)	8 (72.7%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (100.0%)
2004	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	2 (40.0%)	2 (40.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)
2005	2 (16.7%)	1 (8.3%)	3 (25.0%)	2 (16.7%)	8 (66.7%)	4 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (100.0%)
2006	0 (0.0%)	1 (12.5%)	2 (25.0%)	2 (25.0%)	5 (62.5%)	3 (37.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (100.0%)
Total (2001-2006)	2 (2.7%)	12 (16.4%)	17 (23.3%)	15 (20.5%)	46 (63.0%)	22 (30.1%)	5 (6.8%)	0 (0.0%)	73 (100.0%)
Total	3 (3.1%)	18 (18.8%)	22 (22.9%)	15 (15.6%)	58 (60.4%)	28 (29.2%)	9 (9.4%)	1 (1.0%)	96 (100.0%)

2.2.2 Realization Status of Completed Studies by Study Type

As Table 2-14 shows, out of the total 166 completed studies, 98 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; 81.8% for D/D, 56.4% for M/P+F/S, and 60.5% for F/S, which for D/D Study shows the highest rate.

Comparing the rate of “Under Promotion” the rates are, 35.0% for M/P+F/S and 34.2% for F/S, whereas only 9.1% 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	2 (1.7%)	1 (2.6%)	1 (9.1%)	4 (2.4%)
	Partially Completed	20 (17.1%)	13 (34.2%)	1 (9.1%)	34 (20.5%)
	Under Implementation	27 (23.1%)	3 (7.9%)	3 (27.3%)	33 (19.9%)
	In Process	17 (14.5%)	6 (15.8%)	4 (36.4%)	27 (16.3%)
	Sub-Total	66 (56.4%)	23 (60.5%)	9 (81.8%)	98 (59.0%)
Under Promotion		41 (35.0%)	13 (34.2%)	1 (9.1%)	55 (33.1%)
Delayed or Suspended		9 (7.7%)	2 (5.3%)	1 (9.1%)	12 (7.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.6%)
Total		117 (100.0%)	38 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	166 (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 132 and 34 studies respectively. The realization rates are 59.8% in the Social Development area and 55.9% in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery. While there were approximately 15 points difference in the realization rates between these 2 areas in FY 2006, this difference was reduced due to the higher realization rate in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery in FY 2007 (Table 2-15, 16).

In Social Development area, the realization rates of different types of studies are; 56.6% in M/P+F/S, 63.6% in F/S, and 81.8% 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. Out of these D/D studies, 2 studies (18.2% total) which have not been realized, consist of 1 study (9.1%) classified as "In progress" and 1 study (9.1%) classified as "Delayed or Cancelled".

Though the number of studies under "In progress or Delayed, or Cancelled" is not different from that of last FY, the realization rates for the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery become comparatively higher from 10% (last FY) to 18.2%. This is because the total number of studies is small and the change of rate is large.

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	2 (2.0%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (9.1%)	4 (3.0%)
	Partially Completed	16 (16.2%)	7 (31.8%)	1 (9.1%)	24 (18.2%)
	Under Implementation	23 (23.2%)	1 (4.5%)	3 (27.3%)	27 (20.5%)
	In Process	15 (15.2%)	5 (22.7%)	4 (36.4%)	24 (18.2%)
	Sub-Total	56 (56.6%)	14 (63.6%)	9 (81.8%)	79 (59.8%)
Under Promotion		35 (35.4%)	7 (31.8%)	1 (9.1%)	43 (32.6%)
Delayed or Suspended		7 (7.1%)	1 (4.5%)	1 (9.1%)	9 (6.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)
Total		99 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	132 (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%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	4 (2.4%)
	Partially Completed	4 (22.2%)	6 (37.5%)	0 (-)	10 (29.4%)	34 (20.5%)
	Under Implementation	4 (22.2%)	2 (12.5%)	0 (-)	6 (17.6%)	33 (19.9%)
	In Process	2 (11.1%)	1 (6.3%)	0 (-)	3 (8.8%)	27 (16.3%)
	Sub-Total	10 (55.6%)	9 (56.3%)	0 (-)	19 (55.9%)	98 (59.0%)
Under Promotion		6 (33.3%)	6 (37.5%)	0 (-)	12 (35.3%)	55 (33.1%)
Delayed or Suspended		2 (11.1%)	1 (6.3%)	0 (-)	3 (8.8%)	12 (7.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.6%)
Total		18 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)	0 (-)	34 (100.0%)	166 (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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Partially Completed	5	1	2	1	0	1	0	10
	Under Implementation	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	6
	In Process	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
	Sub-Total	10	2	3	3	0	1	0	19
(Rate of Realization)		(52.6%)	(66.7%)	(42.9%)	(75.0%)	(-)	(100.0%)	(-)	(55.9%)
Under Promotion		6	1	4	1	0	0	0	12
(ratio)		(31.6%)	(33.3%)	(57.1%)	(25.0%)	(-)	(0.0%)	(-)	(35.3%)
Delayed or Suspended		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
(ratio)		(15.8%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(-)	(0.0%)	(-)	(8.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(ratio)		(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(-)	(0.0%)	(-)	(0.0%)
Total		19	3	7	4	0	1	0	34
(ratio)		(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(-)	(100.0%)	(-)	(100.0%)

Social Development									
Present Status		Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
	Partially Completed	13	3	5	1	0	1	1	24
	Under Implementation	18	3	1	4	0	0	1	27
	In Process	14	3	1	3	0	2	1	24
	Sub-Total	48	9	7	9	0	3	3	79
(Rate of Realization)		(62.3%)	(56.3%)	(63.6%)	(47.4%)	(-)	(50.0%)	(100.0%)	(59.8%)
Under Promotion		22	5	4	9	0	3	0	43
(ratio)		(28.6%)	(31.3%)	(36.4%)	(47.4%)	(-)	(50.0%)	(0.0%)	(32.6%)
Delayed or Suspended		6	2	0	1	0	0	0	9
(ratio)		(7.8%)	(12.5%)	(0.0%)	(5.3%)	(-)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(6.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
(ratio)		(1.3%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(-)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.8%)
Total		77	16	11	19	0	6	3	132
(ratio)		(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(-)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

Table 2-17 shows a trend in realization rates of the Transportation sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector that 54 studies have been implemented in this sector out of 166 F/S. In FY 1997, high realization rate can be seen which accounts 72.7% of the studies conducted. However, realization rate transit around 50.0% in recent 6 years. The low realization rates after FY 2001 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	1997	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Total
Completed	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Partially Completed	4	4	2	0	0	1	1	12
Under Implementation	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	6
In Process	1	1	3	0	2	2	1	10
Sub-Total	8	5	7	3	2	4	2	31
(Rate of Realization)	(72.7%)	(50.0%)	(63.6%)	(50.0%)	(33.3%)	(57.1%)	(66.7%)	(57.4%)
Under Promotion	2	4	4	3	4	3	1	21
(ratio)	(18.2%)	(40.0%)	(36.4%)	(50.0%)	(66.7%)	(42.9%)	(33.3%)	(38.9%)
Delayed or Suspended	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
(ratio)	(9.1%)	(10.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(3.7%)
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	11	10	11	6	6	7	3	54
(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 Progress”. Out of total of 166 completed studies, there are 98 studies classified as “Completed or In Progress” in the F/S Group. These 98 studies are divided into 4 in “Completed”, 34 in “Partially Completed”, 33 in “Under Implementation” and 27 “In Progress”. (Refer to Table 2-14)

For 98 studies which are categorized under "Completed or In Progress", subsequent study has been implemented for 55 studies and fund has been procured for 89 studies. Although including partially implemented studies, one can conclude that successful procurement of funds and proposed projects are materialized successfully. (Refer to Table 2-18)

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	0	2	0	0	2
	F/S	1	1	0	0	1
	D/D	0	1	0	0	1
	Sub-total	1	4	0	0	4
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	11	18	7	3	20
	F/S	8	13	5	0	13
	D/D	1	1	0	0	1
	Sub-total	20	32	12	3	34
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	15	27	8	1	27
	F/S	1	3	2	1	3
	D/D	0	3	0	0	3
	Sub-total	16	33	10	2	33
In Process	M/P+F/S	11	13	0	0	17
	F/S	5	3	1	0	6
	D/D	2	4	0	0	4
	Sub-total	18	20	1	0	27
Total		55	89	23	5	98

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

(2) Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 98 “Completed or In Progress” studies, subsequent studies have been implemented for 55 studies which account for 56.1% (table 2-18). According to the type of study, 1 out of 4 studies (25.0%) in “Completed”, 20 out of 34 studies (58.8%) in “Partially Implemented”, 16 out of 33 studies (48.5%) in "Under Implementation", and 18 out of 27 studies (66.7%) "In Progress" 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 55 studies classified under “Implemented or In Progress” are as follows. In addition, plural subsequent studies have been implemented in several studies. (Table 2-19)

- (1) B/D studies: 22 studies
- (2) D/D studies: 5 studies
- (3) Other study: 34 studies
- (4) Unknown: 1 study

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%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1 (-)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	4 (100.0%)
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	7 (35.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (55.0%)	20 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	7 (53.8%)	3 (23.1%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (23.1%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (61.5%)	13 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	14 (41.2%)	3 (8.8%)	2 (5.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (29.4%)	0 (0.0%)	20 (58.8%)	34 (100.0%)
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (11.1%)	1 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (40.7%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (55.6%)	27 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (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%)	3 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	3 (9.1%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (36.4%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (48.5%)	33 (100.0%)
In Process	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (17.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (5.9%)	1 (5.9%)	8 (47.1%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (64.7%)	17 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (83.3%)	6 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	2 (50.0%)	4 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	4 (14.8%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.7%)	1 (3.7%)	2 (7.4%)	12 (44.4%)	1 (3.7%)	18 (66.7%)	27 (100.0%)
Total		0 (0.0%)	22 (22.4%)	5 (5.1%)	3 (3.1%)	2 (2.0%)	1 (1.0%)	2 (2.0%)	34 (34.7%)	1 (1.0%)	55 (56.1%)	98 (100.0%)

*: Multiple choice

As shown in Table 2-20, excluding 13 subsequent studies which the elapsed time for implementation are unknown, most of the subsequent studies have been completed within 5 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F/S	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	1	0	3	2	1	0	7	1	3	11	
	F/S	2	2	3	1	0	0	8	0	0	8	
	D/D	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	Sub-total	3 (15.0%)	2 (10.0%)	7 (35.0%)	3 (15.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (80.0%)	1 (5.0%)	3 (15.0%)	20 (100.0%)	
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	2	5	1	1	1	0	10	0	5	15	
	F/S	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total	2 (12.5%)	6 (37.5%)	1 (6.3%)	1 (6.3%)	1 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (68.8%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (31.3%)	16 (100.0%)	
In Process	M/P+F/S	0	7	1	0	0	1	9	0	2	11	
	F/S	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	8 (44.4%)	2 (11.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.6%)	11 (61.1%)	2 (11.1%)	5 (27.8%)	18 (100.0%)	
Total	5 (9.1%)	16 (29.1%)	10 (18.2%)	5 (9.1%)	2 (3.6%)	1 (1.8%)	39 (70.9%)	3 (5.5%)	13 (23.6%)	55 (100.0%)		

(3) Procurement of Funds

Table 2-21 shows funding party for 98 studies which have procured funds. Out of 98 studies, 22 studies acquired funds from Japanese ODA loans (24.7%) and 37 are from Grant Aid (41.6%), which accounts for 59 studies (66.3%). Following to the mentioned funding party, Own Fund accounts for 30 studies (33.7%).

Other funding sources are International organizations and other bilateral donors. The numbers of studies funded from each source are 11 studies (12.4%) and 9 studies (10.1%). Private sector funds were provided for 7 studies (7.9%),

By looking at the subcategory of the status, funding from the Japanese government (Loan and Grant) consists, 100% (4 studies) for “Completed”; 65.7% (21 studies) for “Partially Completed”; 63.6% (21 studies) for “Under Implementation”; and 65.0% (13 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%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1
	D/D	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1
	Sub-total	1 (25.0%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	4
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	9 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (16.7%)	4 (22.2%)	10 (55.6%)	4 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (11.1%)	18 (100.0%)	20
	F/S	1 (7.7%)	10 (76.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (46.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (15.4%)	13 (100.0%)	13
	D/D	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1
	Sub-total	2 (6.3%)	19 (59.4%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (9.4%)	4 (12.5%)	17 (53.1%)	4 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (12.5%)	32 (100.0%)	34
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	8 (29.6%)	9 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (7.4%)	3 (11.1%)	8 (29.6%)	1 (3.7%)	2 (7.4%)	3 (11.1%)	27 (100.0%)	27
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (100.0%)	3
	D/D	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3
	Sub-total	11 (33.3%)	10 (30.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (9.1%)	4 (12.1%)	10 (30.3%)	2 (6.1%)	2 (6.1%)	4 (12.1%)	33 (100.0%)	33
In Process	M/P+F/S	4 (30.8%)	4 (30.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (30.8%)	1 (7.7%)	2 (15.4%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (100.0%)	17
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (100.0%)	6
	D/D	4 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	4
	Sub-total	8 (40.0%)	5 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (25.0%)	1 (5.0%)	3 (15.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	20 (100.0%)	27
Total	22 (24.7%)	37 (41.6%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (12.4%)	9 (10.1%)	30 (33.7%)	7 (7.9%)	2 (2.2%)	9 (10.1%)	89 (100.0%)	98	

*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 22 studies funded by ODA loans, and 37 studies funded by Grant Aid. Looking at these studies by year of study completion, approximate 3 studies for Yen Loan and approximate 5 studies for Grant Aid has been realized for each year in last 6 years completed.

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

Sector	1997		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		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	3	8	2	4	5	8	4	4	1	0	3	3	2	2	20	29
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	1	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	8
Total	4	14	2	4	5	10	4	4	1	0	4	3	2	2	22	37

Regarding 11 studies, which the funding have been procured from International organizations, the World Bank provides funds for 6 studies, IDB for 2 studies, ADB, AfDB and others for 1 study each. As for donor countries other than Japan, France provide funds for 2 studies, Netherlands for 2 studies, England and U.S.A for 1 study each, and other countries for 5 studies, accounting for 11 studies.

Table 2-23 Details of Fund Source

Funding Source		Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Total
International Organizations	World Bank	0	2	1	3	6
	ADB	0	0	1	0	1
	AfDB	0	0	0	1	1
	EU	0	0	0	0	0
	IDB	0	0	1	1	2
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0
	Othres	0	1	0	0	1
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	3	3	5	11
	Total **	0	3	3	5	11
Othre Donor Countries	U.S.A	0	1	0	0	1
	U.K.	0	0	1	0	1
	France	0	1	1	0	2
	Germany	0	0	0	0	0
	Australia	0	0	0	0	0
	Netherlands	0	2	0	0	2
	Italy	0	0	0	0	0
	Spain	0	0	0	0	0
	Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0
	Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	2	2	1	5
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	6	4	1	11
	Total **	0	4	4	1	9

*: Multiple categories may apply to some items.

Regarding the period elapsed after the completion of 89 studies which have procured funds, 69 studies (77.5 %) acquired funds within 5 years after the completion of the study. (Table 2-24) In addition, comparing the elapsed year after the completion by subcategory of the status for 36 studies classified under “Completed” or “Partially Completed”, most of those 30 studies have procured fund within 4 years excluding 6 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	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	F/S	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	D/D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-total	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	4	18
	F/S	2	3	3	2	1	0	0	2	13
	D/D	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-total	4	5	6	6	2	2	1	6	32
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	9	4	3	3	1	0	0	7	27
	F/S	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	D/D	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Sub-total	12	6	3	3	1	0	1	7	33
In Process	M/P+F/S	1	1	2	1	2	1	0	5	13
	F/S	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
	D/D	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
	Sub-total	2	2	4	2	3	2	0	5	20
Total		19	15	13	11	7	4	2	18	89

(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 16 studies out of 34 studies under "Partially Completed" and 8 out of 33 studies under "Under Implementation", which there are unrealized project with the study. For “Partially Implemented” category, “formal requests/ subsequent actions have been decided” for 19 studies and “formal requests/ subsequent actions are under preparation” for 19 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.		18	18	13	49
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		1	1	4	6
Details of Requests/Actions	Subsequent Studies	5	2	1	8
	Fund Procurement	0	0	0	0
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	1	4	1	6
	Others	4	2	1	7
	Sub-total	10	8	3	21
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		13	12	8	33
Number of Development Studies		16	8	0	24
Total Number of Development Studies		34	33	27	94

*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 55 studies classified as "Under Promotion". Some studies are already in process of materialization shortly after the completion, while 9 studies (16.4%) 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 36 M/P+F/S studies (87.8% of the M/P+F/S study), 9 F/S studies (69.2% 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 1 D/D study has been classified as "Under Promotion" because of the nature of the study. (Table 2-26)

Table 2-26 Years Elapsed After the Completion of Development Studies

Elapsed Year	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
1 Year	5 (12.2%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (12.7%)
2 Year	5 (12.2%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (100.0%)	7 (12.7%)
3 Year	4 (9.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (7.3%)
4 Year	7 (17.1%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (16.4%)
5 Year	6 (14.6%)	3 (23.1%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (16.4%)
6 Year	9 (22.0%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (18.2%)
Sub-total	36 (87.8%)	9 (69.2%)	1 (100.0%)	46 (83.6%)
10 Year	5 (12.2%)	4 (30.8%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (16.4%)
Total	41 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	55 (100.0%)

Out of 55 studies categorized in “Under Promotion”, for 18 M/P+F/S studies (43.9%) and 5 F/S studies (38.5%) have completed some sort of subsequent studies. Details of the subsequent studies are 3 studies for B/D, 2 studies for D/D (including cooperation and grant aid), 6 studies for review studies, and 10 for other studies. (Table 2-27)

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	2	1	0	3
D/D	0	0	0	0
D/D(Grant)	1	0	0	1
JICA-JBIC D/D	1	0	0	1
E/S	0	0	0	0
Review Study	5	1	0	6
Others	7	3	0	10
Unknown	2	0	0	2
Total	18 (43.9%)	5 (38.5%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (41.8%)
Total Number of “Under Promotion” Studies	41 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	55 (100.0%)

As shown in Table 2-28, requests for financial assistance and/or subsequent actions have already been made in 31 studies (56.4% of “Under Promotion” studies) and Other 16 studies (29.1 %) are at the stage of “formal requests and/or subsequent actions are under preparation or examination”. Subsequent actions have been taken in more than 85% of the studies.

Considering 47 studies which formal requests or subsequent actions are decided or under preparation, implementation of “Fund Procurement” (41 studies, 74.5%).

Looking at the difference in type of studies "Under Promotion", 22 studies (53.7%) for M/P+F/S

Study; 9 studies (69.2%) for F/S Study; none for D/D Study are at the stage of "Formal request/subsequent actions have been decided".

Table 2-28 Details of Studies "Under Promotion"

		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.		22 (53.7%)	9 (69.2%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (56.4%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		14 (34.1%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (29.1%)
Sub-total		36 (87.8%)	11 (84.6%)	0 (0.0%)	47 (85.5%)
Details of Requests/Actions *	Subsequent Studies	8 (19.5%)	3 (23.1%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (20.0%)
	Fund Procurement	31 (75.6%)	10 (76.9%)	0 (0.0%)	41 (74.5%)
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	9 (22.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (16.4%)
	Others	5 (12.2%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (10.9%)
	Sub-total	53 (129.3%)	14 (107.7%)	0 (0.0%)	67 (121.8%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		5 (12.2%)	2 (15.4%)	1 (100.0%)	8 (14.5%)
Total		41 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	55 (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 31 studies whose actions for materialization have been decided as follows. (Multiple categories apply to some items.) (Table 2-29)

- 1) Request for implementation of subsequent studies: 9 studies
- 2) Request for financial assistance: 28 studies
- 3) Request for Japan's technical cooperation: 8 studies
- 4) Others: 1 study

Table 2-29 Details of Materialization

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Study	7 (17.1%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (16.4%)
Fund Raising	8 (19.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (14.5%)
Japanese Technical Cooperation	8 (19.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (14.5%)
Others	1 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.8%)
Number of Studies with "Under Promotion" Status	22 (53.7%)	9 (69.2%)	0 (0.0%)	31 (56.4%)
Total Number of Studies	41 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	55 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 2-30, in 31 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 most of 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	10	3	0	13
1 Year	1	4	0	5
2 Year	2	0	0	2
3 Year	0	0	0	0
4 Year	1	0	0	1
5 Year	1	0	0	1
More Than 6 Year	2	0	0	2
Unknown	5	2	0	7
Total	22	9	0	31

(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: 2
- 2) Studies for which requests for financial assistance are under preparation: 13
- 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 (34.1% of the M/P+F/S studies in this category) and 2 F/S studies (15.4% 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	1 (2.4%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.6%)
Fund Raising	12 (29.3%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (23.6%)
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	1	0	0	1
Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0
Own Funds	3	0	0	3
Private Funds	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Unknown	2	0	0	2
Japanese Technical Coopera	1 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.8%)
Others	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Sub-total	14 (34.1%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (29.1%)
Number of Studies in this category	14 (34.1%)	2 (15.4%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (29.1%)
Total Number of Studies	41 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	55 (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 11 studies. These factors are 2 studies for “difficulty in fund procurement from foreign countries”, 1 study for “Postponement of Related Project and Deterioration of Peace and Order”, and 7 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	1	0	2
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	1	0	1
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Unknown	6	0	1	7
Total	8	2	1	11
Number of Development Studies	5	2	1	8

(5) Perspectives on Studies “Under Promotion”

As mentioned above, there are 31 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 16 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 12 studies which are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” with a rate of only 7.2% and 1 study (0.6%) categorized as “Discontinued or Cancelled” out of that for F/S Studies Group (total 166 studies). (Table 2-14)

- 1) Among 117 M/P+F/S studies, there are 9 “Delayed or Suspended” and 1 “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies. These 10 studies account for 8.6% of the total.
- 2) Among 38 F/S studies, there are 2 “Delayed or Suspended” and no “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies. These 2 studies account for 5.3% of the total.
- 3) Among 11 D/D studies, 1 study has been classified as “Delayed or Suspended”, and none for “Discontinued or Cancelled”. This study account for 9.1%.

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

There are 5 studies out of 13 studies, classified under “Delayed or Suspended”, which have already passed 10 years after the completion, completed in FY 1997. 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	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
2 Year	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3 Year	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
4 Year	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
5 Year	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
6 Year	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
10 Year	2	1	1	4	1	0	0	1	5
Total	9	2	1	12	1	0	0	1	13

There are 8 studies which formal requests for subsequent studies or funds procurement or Japanese technical cooperation in 13 “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	7	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	8
No Formal Request	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	1	5
Total	9	2	1	12	1	0	0	1	13

2.2.6.2 Factors Causing Delay, Suspension, Discontinuation or Cancellation

The major obstacles for unrealisation of 13 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	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Political Factor	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Economic Factor	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Policy-Related Factor	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Administrative Factor	1	0	1	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	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	2
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	5
Unknown	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Number of Development Studies	4	1	1	6	1	0	0	1	7

*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 13 "Delayed or Suspended" studies. Other 10 studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are undecided or unknown.

Content of requests in the "Formal request/subsequent actions have been decided" studies is Japanese Technical Cooperation.

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.		2	0	0	2
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	0	0
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	1	0	0	1
	Others	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	1	0	0	1
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		7	2	1	10
Total		9	2	1	12

For F/S Studies Group completed in recent 6 years, between FY2001 to FY2006, and 10 years ago, FY1997, 5 studies are classified under "Delayed or Suspended" and 0 studies are classified as "Discontinued or Cancelled" in FY 2006. In FY 2007, the 2 studies (completed in FY 1997) which had been classified as "Delayed or Cancelled" moved to the category of "Delayed and Suspended" and "Under Promotion" 1 each. At the same time, 2 studies have been classified as "Delayed or Cancelled" and 1 study has been classified as "Implemented or Under Progress", out of 3 studies completed in FY 2001 and had been classified as "Delayed or Cancelled".

CHAPTER 3

AN OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED DEVELOPMENT STUDIES (Studies Completed in FY1974 to FY2006)

CHAPTER 3. An Overview of Completed Development Studies

(Studies Completed in FY 1974 – FY2006)

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 (97 studies) 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	53	12	17	82
1985	39	11	26	76	2002	47	18	16	81
1986	28	11	23	62	2003	35	7	13	55
1987	43	11	23	77	2004	32	4	9	45
1988	30	19	29	78	2005	36	9	11	56
1989	45	23	16	84	2006	29	9	13	51
1990	36	23	23	82	Total	1,128 (51.7%)	410 (18.8%)	645 (29.5%)	2,183 (100.0%)

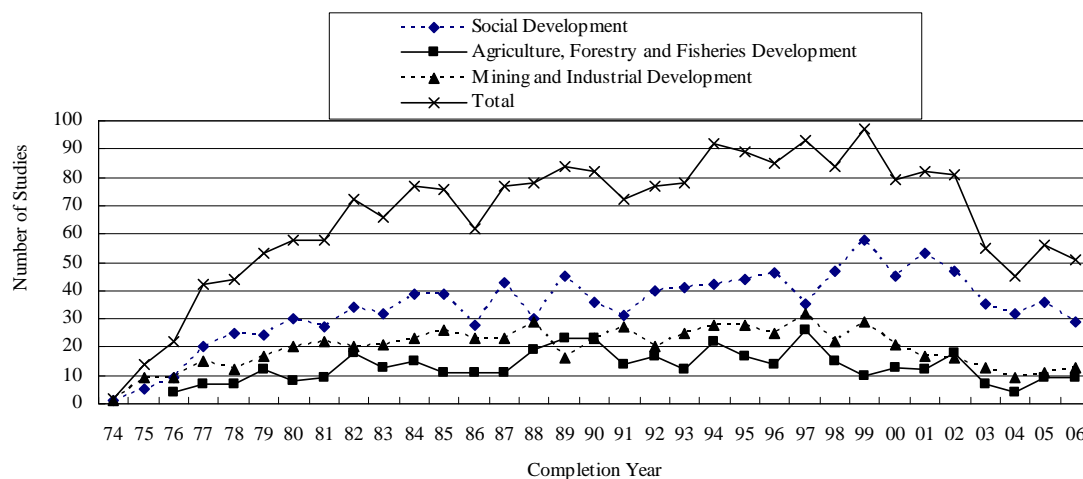


Figure 3-1 Time Trend of Number of Completed Development Studies

3.1.1 Number of Development Studies by Region

In Asia, 1,277 Development Studies (58.5% of the total) were conducted, particularly in the ASEAN countries where 827 studies (37.9% of the total and 64.8% of Asia) were conducted. This is followed by 335 studies (15.3 %) in Central and South America, 244 studies (11.2%) in Africa, and 233 studies (10.7%) in the Middle East.

Table 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region

Region	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry	Mining and Industrial	Total
Asia	641 (56.8%)	211 (51.5%)	425 (65.9%)	1,277 (58.5%)
ASEAN	453 (40.2%)	143 (34.9%)	231 (35.8%)	827 (37.9%)
Other Asia	188 (16.7%)	68 (16.6%)	194 (30.1%)	450 (20.6%)
Middke East	124 (11.0%)	43 (10.5%)	66 (10.2%)	233 (10.7%)
Africa	126 (11.2%)	71 (17.3%)	47 (7.3%)	244 (11.2%)
Central and South America	176 (15.6%)	75 (18.3%)	84 (13.0%)	335 (15.3%)
Oceania	17 (1.5%)	6 (1.5%)	5 (0.8%)	28 (1.3%)
Europe	31 (2.7%)	4 (1.0%)	18 (2.8%)	53 (2.4%)
Multiple countries	13 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (0.6%)
Total	1,128 (100.0%)	410 (100.0%)	645 (100.0%)	2,183 (100.0%)

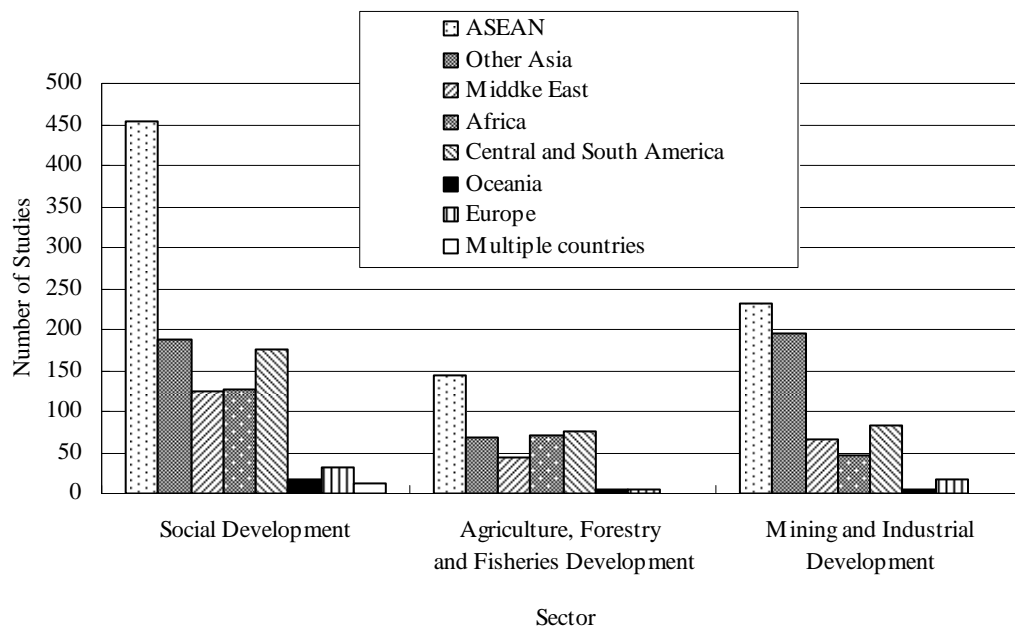


Figure 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region and Sector

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 implementation rates in all areas are 36.5% of the total (796 studies) for F/S Study, 30.0% (654 studies) for M/P Study and 17.7% for M/P+F/S Study.(Table 3-3)

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	357 (28.0%)	237 (18.6%)	463 (36.3%)	25 (2.0%)	35 (2.7%)	117 (9.2%)	43 (3.4%)	1,277 (100.0%)
ASEAN	260 (31.4%)	169 (20.4%)	330 (39.9%)	19 (2.3%)	23 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	26 (3.1%)	827 (100.0%)
Other Asia	97 (21.6%)	68 (15.1%)	133 (29.6%)	6 (1.3%)	12 (2.7%)	117 (26.0%)	17 (3.8%)	450 (100.0%)
Middle East	78 (33.5%)	40 (17.2%)	90 (38.6%)	9 (3.9%)	10 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (2.6%)	233 (100.0%)
Africa	80 (32.8%)	29 (11.9%)	94 (38.5%)	3 (1.2%)	31 (12.7%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (2.9%)	244 (100.0%)
Central and South America	109 (32.5%)	58 (17.3%)	124 (37.0%)	3 (0.9%)	33 (9.9%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (2.4%)	335 (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 (43.4%)	12 (22.6%)	15 (28.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.9%)	53 (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	654 (30.0%)	387 (17.7%)	796 (36.5%)	42 (1.9%)	121 (5.5%)	117 (5.4%)	66 (3.0%)	2,183 (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. (Table 3-4)

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
		Public Utilities					Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Forestry	Mining	Industry								
		Road	Railway	Port	Others	Sub-total																
Asia	61	68	95	35	59	92	281	150	49	178	1	20	12	9	222	154	11	6	6	8	41	1,277
ASEAN	36	47	74	21	40	68	203	110	35	116	0	17	10	4	76	115	10	5	2	5	36	827
Other Asia	25	21	21	14	19	24	78	40	14	62	1	3	2	5	146	39	1	1	4	3	5	450
Middle East	15	19	13	4	15	16	48	27	5	36	1	2	3	1	31	28	6	2	0	3	6	233
Africa	7	16	20	3	6	11	40	44	7	53	0	10	8	4	14	29	2	5	3	1	1	244
Central & South America	25	17	18	10	22	29	79	39	7	49	0	16	10	7	29	43	4	0	1	3	6	335
Oceania	2	3	1	0	4	2	7	3	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	28
Europe	8	10	0	3	2	3	8	4	0	3	0	1	0	0	9	5	1	0	0	0	4	53
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	119	133	150	55	108	155	468	271	72	319	2	51	37	22	305	262	24	14	10	15	59	2,183

*The "Others" consist of Social Development (1 in Indonesia and 1 in Honduras and 1 in Mali and 1 in Sri Lanka) and 55 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

3.1.2 Number of Studies by Country

Out of total 2,183 development studies, 827 are classified in ASEAN, which accounts for 37.9% 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 263 studies were completed (12.1% of the total), Philippines (178 studies, 8.2%), Thailand (162, 7.4%), Malaysia (84, 3.9%), Vietnam (54, 2.5%), Laos (28, 1.3%), Cambodia (29, 1.3%), Myanmar (19, 0.9%). There are no countries that have completed more than 15 development studies in Oceania, Europe, and Multiple Countries.

The 20 countries, which completed more than 15 development studies in other region, are the followings:

Other Asia:

China (205 studies (117 Chinese Factory Studies), 9.4% of the total), Sri Lanka (50 studies, 2.3%), Bangladesh (35 studies, 1.6%), Nepal (34 studies, 1.6%), Pakistan (33 studies, 1.5%), Mongolia (24 studies, 1.1%), India (22 studies, 1.0%)

Middle East:

Egypt (52 studies, 2.4%), Turkey (28 studies, 1.3%), Oman (24 studies, 1.1%), Iran (18 studies, 0.8%), Jordan (18 studies, 0.8%), Tunisia (16 studies, 0.7%)

Africa:

Tanzania (37 studies, 1.7%), Kenya (33 studies, 1.5%)

Central and South America:

Mexico (29 studies, 1.3%), Bolivia (29 studies, 1.3%), Brazil (29 studies, 1.3%), Paraguay (28 studies, 1.3%), Colombia (26 studies, 1.2%), Argentina (19 studies, 0.9%), Guatemala (19 studies, 0.9%), Honduras (19 studies, 0.9%), Peru (18 studies, 0.8%), Chili (17 studies, 0.8%)

3.1.3 Number of Studies by Type

Out of total 2,183 development studies (FY1974-FY2006), 796 are classified in F/S studies (36.5%), 654 in M/P (30.0%), 387 in M/P + F/S (17.7%). These 3 types account for over 80% of the total number of studies. (Table 3-5)

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. 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	41	23	9	1	5	3	0	82
2002	36	24	11	3	5	0	2	81
2003	27	15	5	2	1	0	5	55
2004	33	6	1	0	5	0	0	45
2005	37	13	1	3	1	0	1	56
2006	31	12	4	0	4	0	0	51
Total	654	387	796	42	121	117	66	2,183
	(30.0%)	(17.7%)	(36.5%)	(1.9%)	(5.5%)	(5.4%)	(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.

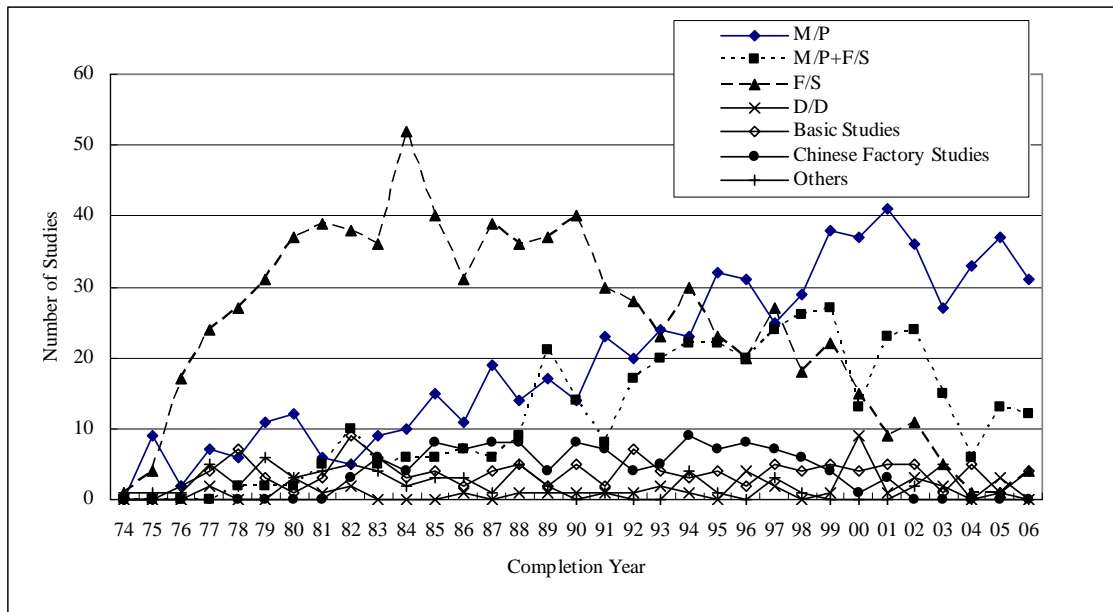


Figure 3-3 Time Trend of Number of Development Studies by Type of Study

3.1.4 Number of Studies by Sector

There are 119 studies in the Planning and Administration sector, accounting for 5.5% of the total. There are 944 studies in the Public Works and Utilities sector (43.2%), 24 in the Commerce & Tourism sector (1.1%), 14 in the Human Resources Development sector (0.6%), and 10 in the Health and Medical Care (0.5%), 409 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector (18.7%), 327 in the Mining and Industry sector (15.0%), and 262 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 468 studies accounting for 21.4% of the total followed by the Social Infrastructure (271 studies, 12.4%). The largest sub-sector in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector is the Agriculture sub-sub-sector, which has carried out 319 studies (14.6% of the total).

3.1.4.1 Number of Studies by Main Sectors

M/P studies include 327 Social Development studies accounting for 50.0% of the total M/P studies. There are 111 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (17.0%), and 177 Mining and Industrial Development studies (27.1%). F/S includes 333 Social Development studies (41.8% of total F/S), 187 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (23.5%), and 269 Mining and Industrial Development studies (33.8%). M/P + F/S studies include 319 Social Development studies, which account for 82.4% of the total of this category, and 67 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery

Development studies (17.3%), and 0 Mining and Industrial Development studies (0.0%). 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	95 (14.5%)	19 (4.9%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.1%)	119 (5.5%)		
	Public works & Utilities	Public Utilities	14 (2.1%)	72 (18.6%)	39 (4.9%)	7 (16.7%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	133 (6.1%)	
		Transportation	Road	22 (3.4%)	23 (5.9%)	88 (11.1%)	10 (23.8%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.6%)	150 (6.9%)
			Railways	10 (1.5%)	6 (1.6%)	31 (3.9%)	2 (4.8%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.6%)	55 (2.5%)
			Port	15 (2.3%)	52 (13.4%)	32 (4.0%)	4 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.6%)	108 (4.9%)
			Others	55 (8.4%)	37 (9.6%)	49 (6.2%)	6 (14.3%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (9.1%)	155 (7.1%)
			Sub-total	102 (15.6%)	118 (30.5%)	200 (25.1%)	22 (52.4%)	5 (4.1%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (31.8%)	468 (21.4%)
	Social Infrastructure	62 (9.5%)	76 (19.6%)	54 (6.8%)	5 (11.9%)	63 (52.1%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (16.7%)	271 (12.4%)		
	Communication & Broadcasting	16 (2.4%)	15 (3.9%)	36 (4.5%)	3 (7.1%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (3.3%)		
	Sub-total	194 (29.7%)	281 (72.6%)	329 (41.3%)	37 (88.1%)	71 (58.7%)	0 (0.0%)	32 (48.5%)	944 (43.2%)		
	Commerce & Tourism	9 (1.4%)	10 (2.6%)	3 (0.4%)	1 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.5%)	24 (1.1%)		
	Human resource Management	12 (1.8%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.5%)	14 (0.6%)		
	Public Health & Medical Care	10 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (0.5%)		
	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	327 (50.0%)	319 (82.4%)	333 (41.8%)	38 (90.5%)	71 (58.7%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (57.6%)	1,126 (51.6%)			
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	84 (12.8%)	55 (14.2%)	169 (21.2%)	3 (7.1%)	7 (5.8%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.5%)	319 (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 (2.8%)	5 (1.3%)	10 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (13.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.0%)	51 (2.3%)	
		Fishery	9 (1.4%)	6 (1.6%)	7 (0.9%)	1 (2.4%)	12 (9.9%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.0%)	37 (1.7%)	
	Sub-total	111 (17.0%)	67 (17.3%)	187 (23.5%)	4 (9.5%)	35 (28.9%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (7.6%)	409 (18.7%)		
Mining & Industrial Development	Mining & Industry	Mining	10 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (1.0%)	
		Industry	93 (14.2%)	0 (0.0%)	92 (11.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	115 (98.3%)	5 (7.6%)	305 (14.0%)	
		sub-total	103 (15.7%)	0 (0.0%)	102 (12.8%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	115 (98.3%)	5 (7.6%)	327 (15.0%)	
	Energy	74 (11.3%)	0 (0.0%)	167 (21.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (10.7%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (12.1%)	262 (12.0%)		
Sub-total	177 (27.1%)	0 (0.0%)	269 (33.8%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (12.4%)	115 (98.3%)	13 (19.7%)	589 (27.0%)			
Others ^{*2}	39 (6.0%)	1 (0.3%)	7 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.7%)	10 (15.2%)	59 (2.7%)			
Total	654 (100.0%)	387 (100.0%)	796 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	121 (100.0%)	117 (100.0%)	66 (100.0%)	2,183 (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 55 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 33 years. There are particularly large numbers of studies in 3 sub-sub-sectors: 150 studies in Road (32.1 %); 108 in Ports (23.1%); and 55 in Railway (11.8%). These 3 sub-sub-sectors account for nearly 67% of the total studies in this sub-sector. The Urban Transportation and the Air Transportation & Airport sub-sub-sectors follow these with 48 and 44 studies respectively.

Table 3-7 Transportation

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Road	150 (32.1%)
Ports and Harbors	108 (23.1%)
Railway	55 (11.8%)
Urban Transportation	48 (10.3%)
Air Transportation & Airport	44 (9.4%)
Marine Transportation & Ships	33 (7.1%)
Transportation in General	18 (3.8%)
Land Transportation	6 (1.3%)
Meteorology & Seismology	6 (1.3%)
Total	468 (100.0%)

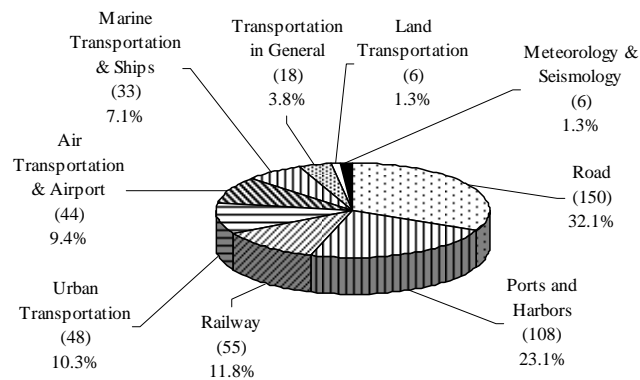


Fig. 3-4 Transportation (%)

(2) Social Infrastructure

The Social Infrastructure sub-sector comprises 6 sub-sub-sectors, with 271 studies conducted in the last 33 years. Among these sub-sectors, the studies are concentrated in two sub-sub-sectors: 104 in the Water Resources development (38.4%) and 81 in the River & Erosion Control (29.9%). 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	104 (38.4%)
River & Erosion Control	81 (29.9%)
Survey & Mapping	49 (18.1%)
Urban Planning & Land Development	17 (6.3%)
Architecture & Housing	10 (3.7%)
(Social Infrastructure in)General	10 (3.7%)
total	271 (100.0%)

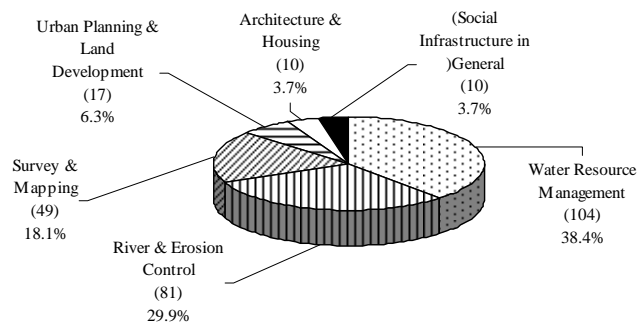


Fig. 3-5 Social Infrastructure (%)

(3) Public Utilities

The Public Utilities sub-sector is divided into 4 sub-sub-sectors, with 133 studies carried out over the last 33 years. There are 53 studies (39.8%) in the Water Supply, 38 studies (28.6%) in the Urban Sanitation, and 32 studies (24.1%) in the Sewerage.

Table 3-9 Public Utilities

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Water Supply	53 (39.8%)
Urban Sanitation	38 (28.6%)
Sewerage	32 (24.1%)
(Public Utilities in) General	10 (7.5%)
Total	133 (100.0%)

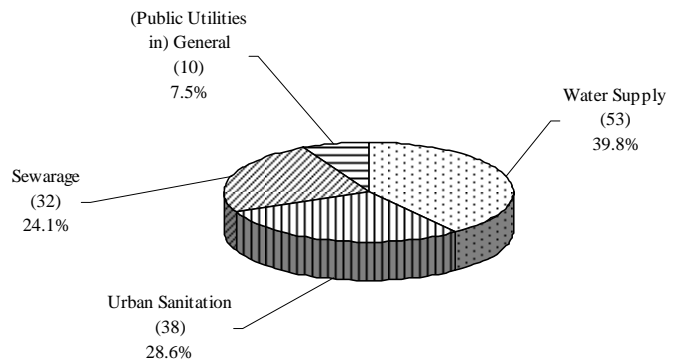


Fig. 3-6 Public Utilities (%)

(4) Agriculture

The Agriculture sub-sector is classified into 6 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 33 years, 319 studies have been conducted, of which 272 (85.3% of the Agriculture sub-sector) 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	272 (85.3%)
Agricultural Engineering	40 (12.5%)
Agricultural Processing	7 (2.2%)
Sericulture	0 (0.0%)
Agriculturaql Machinery	0 (0.0%)
Increase of Food Production	0 (0.0%)
Total	319 (100.0%)

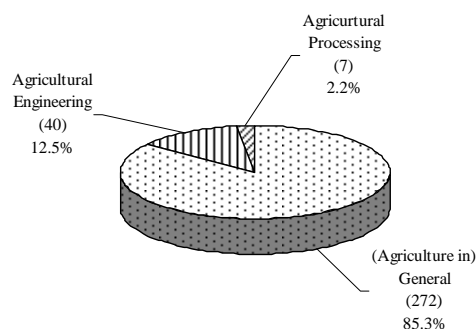


Fig 3-7 Agriculture (%)

(5) Livestock

The Livestock sub-sector is classified into 3 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 33 years, only 2 studies (one in the Livestock and one in the Livestock Processing) have been conducted. (Table 3-11)

(6) Forestry

The Forestry sub-sector is divided into 2 sub-sub-sectors. All 51 studies in the Forestry sub-sector over the last 33 years are classified under the Forestry & Forestry Conservation.

(7) Fishery

The Fishery sub-sector is also composed of 2 sub-sub-sectors. All 36 studies in the last 33 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 Conservation	Forestry Processing	Sub-total	Fishery	Fishery Processing	Sub-total
Number or Studies	1 (100.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	51 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	51 (100.0%)	37 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (100.0%)

(8) Industry

Over the last 33 years, 305 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	86	(28.2%)
Machine Industry	81	(26.6%)
Chemical Industry	60	(19.7%)
Other Industries	47	(15.4%)
Steel & Nonferrous Metals	31	(10.2%)
Textile Industry	0	(0.0%)
Pulp & Forestry Products	0	(0.0%)
Food Industry	0	(0.0%)
Total	305	(100.0%)

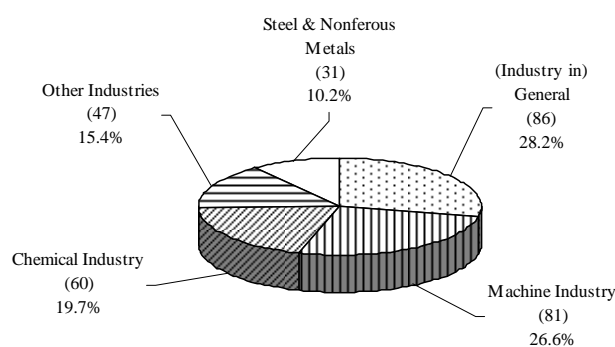


Fig. 3-8 Industry (%)

(9) Mining

Mining is the only sub-sub sector in this sector and 22 studies have been carried out over the last 33 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 33 years, 262 studies have been conducted. Among them, 160 studies (61.1%) were carried out in the Electric Power sub-sub-sector, and 43 studies in the Energy in General (16.4%) and 29 studies in the Gas and Oil (11.1%).

Table 3-14 Energy

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Electric Power	160	(61.1%)
(Energy in) General	43	(16.4%)
Gas & Oil	29	(11.1%)
New & Recycled Energy	30	(11.5%)
Other Energies	0	(0.0%)
Total	262	(100.0%)

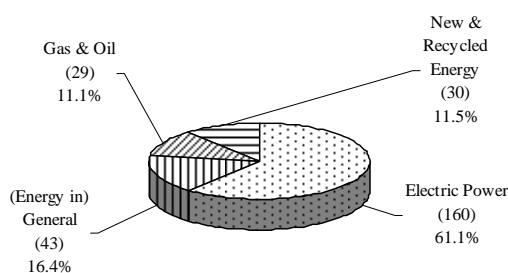


Fig. 3-9 Energy (%)

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 Sum and Average Study Expense by Region and Sub-sector

(Unit:1,000JPY)

Year	Number of Studies	Expense	Avg. Expense
2001	82	29,963,672	365,411
2002	81	25,418,393	313,807
2003	55	17,500,137	318,184
2004	45	17,561,032	390,245
2005	56	22,245,058	397,233
2006	51	15,385,157	301,670
Total	370	128,073,449	346,144

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 2,183 completed development studies, 949 studies are in the M/P studies group. Regarding completed studies, 406 out of 437 studies in the M/P studies group of the Social Development area are classified as “In Progress or In Use” and the utilization rate is 92.9%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 145 out of 152 completed studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate 95.4%). In the Mining and Industry Development area, 296 out of 360 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (82.2%).

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 and Fisheries	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	406 (92.9%)	145 (95.4%)	296 (82.2%)	847 (89.3%)
Delayed (Rate)	13 (3.0%)	4 (2.6%)	44 (12.2%)	61 (6.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	18 (4.1%)	3 (2.0%)	20 (5.6%)	41 (4.3%)
Total (Rate)	437 (100.0%)	152 (100.0%)	360 (100.0%)	949 (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 94.2%, which is much higher than the average rate of 89.3%. Next to ASEAN, the Central and South America, the rate is 89.9% followed by Africa (86.4%), Middle East (84.0%) and Other Asia (84.7%).

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)	290 (94.2%)	200 (84.7%)	490 (90.1%)	79 (84.0%)	102 (86.4%)	134 (89.9%)	9 (90.0%)	25 (96.2%)	8 (100.0%)	847 (89.3%)
Delayed (Rate)	7 (2.3%)	30 (12.7%)	37 (6.8%)	8 (8.5%)	8 (6.8%)	7 (4.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	61 (6.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	11 (3.6%)	6 (2.5%)	17 (3.1%)	7 (7.4%)	8 (6.8%)	8 (5.4%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	41 (4.3%)
Total	308	236	544	94	118	149	10	26	8	949

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 94.2%, 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 (92 completed M/P Studies Group, the utilization rate of 95.7%), Philippines (66, 87.9%), Thailand (58, 94.8%), Malaysia (33, 97.0%), Vietnam (24, 100%), Laos (12, 100%), and Cambodia (11, 100%).

The 16 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 most 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 82.7%), Sri Lanka (20, 100%), Mongolia (12, 91.7%), Nepal (10, 90.0%)

Middle East:

Oman (15, 86.7%), Iran (11, 100%), Egypt (12, 83.3%)

Africa:

Kenya (15, 93.3%), Tanzania (16, 87.5%), Malawi (10, 90.0%)

Central and South America:

Mexico (17, 82.4%), Colombia (15, 86.7%), Brazil (15, 86.7%), Paraguay (14, 92.9%), Argentina (14, 100%), Bolivia (12, 91.7%)

3.2.3 Utilization Rates by Study Type

For M/P, 597 out of 654 studies are well utilized, and the utilization rate is 91.3%, which is the highest in the M/P Studies Group. For the Basic Studies, 110 out of 121 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (90.9 %). The utilization rate for the Chinese Factory Study is 86.0%, 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)	597 (91.3%)	110 (90.9%)	37 (86.0%)	103 (78.6%)	847 (89.3%)
Delayed (Rate)	33 (5.0%)	5 (4.1%)	1 (2.3%)	22 (16.8%)	61 (6.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	24 (3.7%)	6 (5.0%)	5 (11.6%)	6 (4.6%)	41 (4.3%)
Total	654	121	43	131	949

* 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 949 completed studies in the M/P Studies Group, 436 are in the Social Development area, 151 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 311 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area and 51 are in the Others area. The utilization rates are 92.9%, 95.4%, 80.7%, and 92.2% respectively.

For the Public Works and Utilities sector, which is the largest sector in the Social Infrastructure area, 270 out of 297 studies are " In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 90.9%). For the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, 144 out of 151 studies are " In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 95.4%). For the Mining and Industrial in the Mining and Industrial Development area, 180 out of 222 studies are " In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 81.1%), which is slightly lower than other sector.

In the Social Infrastructure sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector of the Social Development area, 122 out of 136 studies are “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate of 89.7%). In the Agriculture sub-sector, 89 of 92 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (96.7%). The largest sub-sector in the Mining and Industrial development area is the Industry sub-sector where 170 out of 210 studies are “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 81.0%. This is slightly lower than the other sectors, as the comparison at the level of large sector.

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 & Broadbanding	Sub-total						
			Road	Railways	Port	Others	Sub-total									
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	96 (97.0%)	14 (93.3%)	28 (96.6%)	15 (93.8%)	17 (85.0%)	57 (90.5%)	117 (91.4%)	122 (89.7%)	17 (94.4%)	270 (90.9%)	9 (90.0%)	13 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	405 (92.9%)	
Delayed (Rate)	2 (2.0%)	1 (6.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	3 (4.8%)	4 (3.1%)	5 (3.7%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (3.4%)	1 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (3.0%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	1 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.4%)	1 (6.3%)	2 (10.0%)	3 (4.8%)	7 (5.5%)	9 (6.6%)	1 (5.6%)	17 (5.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (4.1%)	
Total	99 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	29 (100.0%)	16 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	63 (100.0%)	128 (100.0%)	136 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	297 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	436 (100.0%)	

Present Status	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development					Mining & Industry Development					Others *	Total
	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery					Mining & Industry						
	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery	Sub-total	Mining	Industry	Sub-total	Energy	Sub-total		
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	89 (96.7%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (94.4%)	21 (91.3%)	144 (95.4%)	10 (83.3%)	170 (81.0%)	180 (81.1%)	71 (79.8%)	251 (80.7%)	47 (92.2%)	847 (89.3%)
Delayed (Rate)	3 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (2.6%)	1 (8.3%)	30 (14.3%)	31 (14.0%)	11 (12.4%)	42 (13.5%)	2 (3.9%)	61 (6.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.8%)	2 (8.7%)	3 (2.0%)	1 (8.3%)	10 (4.8%)	11 (5.0%)	7 (7.9%)	18 (5.8%)	2 (3.9%)	41 (4.3%)
Total	92 (100.0%)	0 (-)	36 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	151 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	210 (100.0%)	222 (100.0%)	89 (100.0%)	311 (100.0%)	51 (100.0%)	949 (100.0%)

* “Others” consists of 3 Social Development studies, and 48 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

3.3 Overview of F/S Studies Group

Based on Table 1-5 “Status for F/S Studies Group”, the status of development studies in the F/S studies group is classified into 4 categories; “Completed or in Progress”, “Under Promotion”, “Delayed or Suspended”, and “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

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

Out of the total 2,183 development studies completed, 1,234 studies are classified as the F/S Studies Group. In the Social Development area, the 493 of 691 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 71.3%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development area, the 158 out of 258 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 61.2%. 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	175	61	68	304
	Partially Completed	147	48	14	209
	Under Implementation	120	38	15	173
	In Process	51	11	20	82
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	493 (71.3%)	158 (61.2%)	117 (41.1%)	768 (62.2%)
Under Promotion (Rate)	107 (15.5%)	52 (20.2%)	28 (9.8%)	187 (15.2%)	
Delayed or Suspended (Rate)	36 (5.2%)	19 (7.4%)	90 (31.6%)	145 (11.8%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	55 (8.0%)	29 (11.2%)	50 (17.5%)	134 (10.9%)	
Total	691 (100.0%)	258 (100.0%)	285 (100.0%)	1,234 (100.0%)	

3.3.1 Realization Rates by Region

The realization rate in Asia is 66.7%, which is higher than the average utilization rate of 62.2% of all studies in the F/S Studies Group. In ASEAN, the realization rate is 66.9%, which is the highest of all the regions. This is followed by Other Asia (66.4%), the Middle East (65.5%), Africa (50.8%), and Central and South America (51.6%).

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 more than 7 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	156	56	212	28	32	28	4	0	0	304
	Partially Completed	81	41	122	26	17	32	3	8	1	209
	Under Implementation	74	29	103	28	10	24	1	5	2	173
	In Process	36	16	52	9	5	12	0	3	1	82
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	347 (66.9%)	142 (66.4%)	489 (66.7%)	91 (65.5%)	64 (50.8%)	96 (51.6%)	8 (44.4%)	16 (59.3%)	4 (80.0%)	768 (62.2%)
Under Promotion	63 (Rate) (12.1%)	34 (15.9%)	97 (13.2%)	18 (12.9%)	23 (18.3%)	41 (22.0%)	3 (16.7%)	5 (18.5%)	0 (0.0%)	187 (15.2%)	
Delayed or Suspended	42 (Rate) (8.1%)	25 (11.7%)	67 (9.1%)	20 (14.4%)	24 (19.0%)	25 (13.4%)	3 (16.7%)	6 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	145 (11.8%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	67 (Rate) (12.9%)	13 (6.1%)	80 (10.9%)	10 (7.2%)	15 (11.9%)	24 (12.9%)	4 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	134 (10.9%)	
Total	519 (100.0%)	214 (100.0%)	733 (100.0%)	139 (100.0%)	126 (100.0%)	186 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1,234 (100.0%)	

3.3.2 Realization Rates by Country

As shown in the Table 3-21, the realization rate of F/S Studies Group in the ASEAN region is 66.9%, 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 (171 completed F/S Studies Group, the realization rate of 63.7%), Philippines (112, 63.4%), Thailand (104, 70.2%), Malaysia (51, 64.7%), Vietnam (30, 86.7%), Cambodia (18, 72.2%), Laos (16, 81.3%), and Myanmar (13, 53.8%) .

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

Other Asia:

China (55 completed F/S Studies Group, the realization rate of 72.7%), Bangladesh (28, 71.4%), Sri Lanka (30, 76.7%), Pakistan (24, 58.3%), Nepal (24, 54.2%), India (18, 38.9%), Mongolia (12, 83.3%),

Middle East:

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

Africa:

Tanzania (21, 66.7%), Kenya (18, 50.0%)

Central and South America:

Bolivia (17, 64.7%), Paraguay (14, 71.4%), Brazil (14, 57.1%), Peru (13, 46.2%), Guatemala (12, 58.3%), Mexico (12, 58.3%), Colombia (11, 63.6%), Dominican Republic (11, 63.6%), Honduras (11, 36.4%), Ecuador (10, 30.0%), Panama (10, 60.0%)

3.3.3 Realization Rates by Study Type

Out of 42 D/D studies, 33 study have been classified as “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 78.6%, 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 387 M/P + F/S studies, 264 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 68.2%. Also, the rage of "Under Promotion" of M/P+F/S is 24.3% which is nearly 10 points higher than the average rate of its F/S Studies Group (15.2%).

Out of 805 completed F/S studies, 471 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 58.5%. 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	53	241	10	304
	Partially Completed	98	104	7	209
	Under Implementation	81	81	11	173
	In Process	32	45	5	82
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	264 (68.2%)	471 (58.5%)	33 (78.6%)	768 (62.2%)
Under Promotion (Rate)	94 (24.3%)	88 (10.9%)	5 (11.9%)	187 (15.2%)	
Delayed or Suspended (Rate)	21 (5.4%)	121 (15.0%)	3 (7.1%)	145 (11.8%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	8 (2.1%)	125 (15.5%)	1 (2.4%)	134 (10.9%)	
Total		387 (100.0%)	805 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	1,234 (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 1,234 completed studies in the F/S Studies Group, 690 studies are in the Social Development area, 258 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 71.3%, 61.2%, 41.4%, and 37.5% respectively.

For the Public Works and Utilities sector, which is the largest sector in the Social Infrastructure area, 463 out of 647 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 71.6%). For the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, 158 out of 258 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 61.2%). For the Mining and Industrial in the Mining and Industrial Development area, 74 out of 173 studies are "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 42.8%).

Looking at the studies of all the sub-sectors in which more than 50 studies conducted, the realization rate of each sub-sector are; the Communications and Broadcasting sub-sector has the highest realization rate of 85.2%, followed by the Public Works and Utilities (73.7%), the Partipation (71.2%), the Social Infrastructure (65.2%), the Agriculture (61.2%)-

The realization rate of the Social Infrastructure area is 71.3% that is nearly 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 61.2% and 41.4% 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								Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Sub-total	Tourism	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medicine	Social Welfare	Sub-total
			Public Utilities	Transportation														
				Road	Railways	Port	Others	Sub-total										
Completed or In Progress	Completed	2	24	36	10	19	21	86	25	37	172	1	0	0	0	175		
	Partially Completed	3	27	30	7	19	23	79	25	7	138	4	0	0	2	147		
	Under Implementation	4	28	17	1	17	15	50	29	2	109	5	1	0	0	119		
	In Process	4	8	10	2	10	5	27	9	0	44	1	0	0	2	51		
	Sub-Total	13	87	93	20	65	64	242	88	46	463	11	1	0	4	492		
	(Rate of Realization)	(65.0%)	(73.7%)	(76.9%)	(51.3%)	(73.9%)	(69.6%)	(71.2%)	(65.2%)	(85.2%)	(71.6%)	(78.6%)	(100.0%)	-	(50.0%)	(71.3%)		
Under Promotion		5	21	15	7	15	12	49	28	1	99	1	0	0	2	107		
	(Rate)	(25.0%)	(17.8%)	(12.4%)	(17.9%)	(17.0%)	(13.0%)	(14.4%)	(20.7%)	(1.9%)	(15.3%)	(7.1%)	(0.0%)	-	(25.0%)	(15.5%)		
Delayed or Suspended		2	8	5	1	0	5	11	1	1	31	1	0	0	2	36		
	(Rate)	(10.0%)	(6.8%)	(4.1%)	(2.6%)	(0.0%)	(5.4%)	(3.2%)	(8.1%)	(1.9%)	(4.8%)	(7.1%)	(0.0%)	-	(25.0%)	(5.2%)		
Discontinued or Cancelled		0	2	8	11	8	11	38	8	6	54	1	0	0	0	55		
	(Rate)	(0.0%)	(1.7%)	(6.6%)	(28.2%)	(9.1%)	(12.0%)	(11.2%)	(5.9%)	(11.1%)	(8.3%)	(7.1%)	(0.0%)	-	(8.0%)			
Total		20	118	121	39	88	92	340	135	54	647	14	1	0	8	690		
	(Rate)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)		

Present Status		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development					Mining & Industry Development					Others *	Total
		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery					Mining & Industry						
		Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery	Sub-total	Mining	Industry	Sub-total	Energy	Sub-total		
Completed or In Progress	Completed	56	0	3	2	61	2	32	34	34	68	0	304
	Partially Completed	42	0	2	4	48	0	4	4	8	12	2	209
	Under Implementation	32	0	5	1	38	0	3	3	12	15	1	173
	In Process	9	0	1	1	11	0	0	0	20	20	0	82
	Sub-Total	139	0	11	8	158	2	39	41	74	115	3	768
	(Rate of Realization)	(61.2%)	(0.0%)	(73.3%)	(57.1%)	(61.2%)	(20.0%)	(41.1%)	(39.0%)	(42.8%)	(41.4%)	(37.5%)	(62.2%)
Under Promotion		45	1	1	5	52	0	6	6	20	26	2	187
	(Rate)	(19.8%)	(50.0%)	(6.7%)	(35.7%)	(20.2%)	(0.0%)	(6.3%)	(5.7%)	(11.6%)	(9.4%)	(25.0%)	(15.2%)
Delayed or Suspended		17	0	2	0	19	5	25	30	58	88	2	145
	(Rate)	(7.5%)	(0.0%)	(13.3%)	(0.0%)	(7.4%)	(50.0%)	(26.3%)	(28.6%)	(33.5%)	(31.7%)	(25.0%)	(11.8%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		26	1	1	1	29	3	25	28	21	49	1	134
	(Rate)	(11.5%)	(50.0%)	(6.7%)	(7.1%)	(11.2%)	(30.0%)	(26.3%)	(26.7%)	(12.1%)	(17.6%)	(12.5%)	(10.9%)
Total		227	2	15	14	258	10	95	105	173	278	8	1,234
	(Rate)	(100.0%)	(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 Recommendations

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 2,183 Development Studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2006. Especially, this study has conducted questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in the latest FY2006 and previous 5 years (FY 2001 - FY2005) and the studies completed in FY 1997 (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 1,128 (51.7%) out of 2,183 studies in total. This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area with 645 studies (29.5%), and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area with 410 studies (18.8%).

By regions, 1,277 studies (58.5%) out of 2,183 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 335 studies (15.3%) , and African region with 244 studies (11.2%). 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, 796 studies (36.5%) out of 2,183 studies are F/S followed by 654 M/P studies (30.0%). 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 studies (17.7%) 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 468 studies (account for 21.4% of 2,183 studies in total) in the field of Transportation, 319 in Agriculture (14.6%), 271 in Social Infrastructure (12.4%) , and 262 in Energy (12.0%). The studies in these 4 sectors exceed 60% of studies in total.

Although there are 305 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 (79.7%), followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (73.9%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (64.0%). 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	1,128	899	79.7%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	410	303	73.9%
Mining and Industrial Development	645	413	64.0%
Total	2,183	1,615	74.0%

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 Studies Groups

This Status Survey covers 2,183 development studies, of which 949 studies consisted by M/P Studies Group (43.5% of Development Studies in total). The M/P Studies Group consists from 654 M/P studies (68.9% of 949 M/P Studies Group), 121 Basic studies (12.8%), 117 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (12.3%¹), and 57 Other Studies (6.0%). Situations of utilization of the output of Development Studies is satisfactory, with 847 studies accounting for 89.3% 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 91.3% followed by the Basic Studies (90.9%), the Other Studies (82.5%), and the Chinese Factory Studies (79.5%), which shows high utilization in general.

Comparing regional implementation, 544 studies have been conducted in Asian region, accounting for 57.3% of 949 M/P type studies conducted, which 308 studies accounting for 32.5% 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 exceeds 80% with 90.1% for Asia, 89.9% for Central and South America, 86.4% for Africa, and 84.0% for Middle East. The rates of Oceania, Europe, and multiple countries are not analyzed because few development studies have been conducted in these regions.

By sectors, the utilization rate is 92.9% for the Social Development area, 95.4% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 82.2% 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, Public Utilities, and the Planning and Administration sub-sectors occupy large portion of the studies conducted. In the Agriculture,

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

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; 89.7% in the Social Infrastructure, 91.4% in the Transportation, 93.3% in the Public Utilities, 97.0% in the Planning and Administration, 96.7% 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 2,183 Development Studies in total, F/S type study consist 1,234 of the studies, which account for 56.5%. The F/S type study consists from 387 M/P+F/S Studies (account for 31.4% of 1,234 F/S Type Studies), 805 F/S studies (65.2%, including Other(F/S type) studies), and 42 D/D studies (3.4%). Although 768 studies (62.2%) 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 187 (15.2%) 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 68.2% and 58.5% respectively. Since a large portion of studies in these 2 areas has been designated in the “Under Promotion” category, 24.3%, 10.9% respectively for each study type, their realization rates ought to be improved in the near future. The realization rate of D/D studies marks the highest at 78.6%. This reflects the nature of D/D studies: the study will be conducted on the premises of realizations and fund procurements.

In terms of regional comparison of the numbers, 733(account for 59.4% of 1,234 F/S Type Studies) out of the whole studies were conducted in Asia, which is the largest of all, and 519 (42.1%) were conducted particularly in 10 ASEAN countries. Next to Asia, the numbers are larger in Central and South America, Middle East, and Africa.. The utilization rate is 66.7% in Asia, 51.6% in Central and South America, 65.5% in Middle East, and 50.8% in Africa. The realization rates of Oceania, Europe, and multiple countries are not analyzed because few development studies have been conducted in these regions.

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 71.3%, 61.2%, and 41.1% respectively. The largest sub-sector in Social Development area is the Transportation with a realization rate of 71.2%. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, nearly all the studies were in the

Agriculture sub-sector, whose realization rate is 61.2%. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Energy sub-sector was the largest with the realization rate of 42.8%.

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. Recommendations

4.2.1. Enhancing Utilization of Study Findings and Promoting Adoption of Proposed Projects

Continuous and definite progress can be seen with respect to the utilization of findings after the completion of development studies as well as regarding the adoption of proposed projects. In addition, slight increases in the percentages can be confirmed in recent years (especially in the area of F/S studies).

Fiscal Year	Utilization Rate of M/P and Related Studies	Realization Rate of F/S and Related Studies
2003	87.6%	59.6%
2004	88.2%	59.2%
2005	89.1%	61.0%
2006	89.8%	61.6%
2007	89.3%	62.2%

Recognizable increases in the utilization rate of study results especially in the area of M/P and related studies are believed to be a main contributing factor to the tendencies seen in the above table. As one example, the aggressive deployment of project activities, as evidenced by the efforts to disseminate the experience and knowledge obtained and accumulated in the original target regions where the experimental studies were conducted to other regions or nationwide, has proved to be very successful.

However, in order to maintain or further promote the present level of progress, additional attention should be given to studies whose findings have not yet been translated into any form of concrete achievements or projects. Additional studies are required in order to understand the situations relating to measures or supports that would be of great importance as ways of overcoming obstacles that are preventing the adoption and implementation of proposed projects. In this respect, there are a number of issues that need to be addressed. These include ensuring harmonization with the national development plans of the recipient governments as well as their economic and social environments, designing study plans from the perspective of the future implementation of proposed projects in partnership with other schemes and international organizations, and raising the funds that will be required for the realization of proposed projects.

More specifically, with respect to M/P studies, review or reexamination should be carried out for proposed projects that have not yet been realized or have been set aside for a considerable period of time in order to determine their feasibility, and then those that are determined to be feasible should be move on to the next stage of study so that a promising plan taking current actual conditions into consideration can be formulated. This might be one of the possible ways of enhancing the utilization rate of study findings. Meanwhile, with respect to F/S studies, proposed projects whose adoption is not yet in sight even after five years have elapsed since the completion of the full-scale studies should be sorted out. Then,

factors preventing their adoption should be examined so that some measures to promote these measures can be worked out. With respect to promising projects, some kind of concrete measures such as the introduction of a supplementary study that would help in the adoption of proposed projects might be put into place.

Changing the scope of the study is another possible option. Currently, the scope of the study is restricted to projects conducted in the past six years before the year of this study and those completed ten years ago. However, in most cases, little progress can be observed during the period just after the completion of the studies. For example, F/S studies are most likely to be translated into projects somewhere around five years after the completion of the studies, and, therefore, it would be wise for the scope for F/S study to be changed to those conducted in the last five years or ten years. Accordingly, the scope should be adjusted for each type of study.

In order to ensure more successful outcomes are obtained from completed studies, it is essential to continue obtaining detailed information on developments after the completion of studies. For that purpose, it would be of great significance if we were to maintain close information exchange with related parties including recipient governments.

4.2.2. Enhancing the Effectiveness of Follow-up Studies

(1) Significance of Follow-up Studies

This study is meant to be fundamental research, the purpose of which is to ensure traceability on the progress and status of proposed projects after the completion of full-scale studies, to promote the implementation of proposed projects, to clarify factors that are preventing the realization of proposed projects, and to understand the overall trends in development studies. In addition to these purposes, this study provides a basis for cross-sectional analyses according to sectors, geographical regions, study types, and issue areas, and the significance of this study in that sense justifies continued implementation in the future.

With respect to technical cooperation projects and free financial aid, their achievements have been reviewed by means of ex post evaluation. On the other hand, no studies other than this study have been conducted to examine the achievements of development studies. As pointed out in the section “Future Evaluation Plan” provided in the ex ante evaluation report for a development study, one possible option would be to use this study as a means to learn to what extent indicators set for the ex post evaluation regarding development studies are met in each case. Meanwhile, in view of the future integration of our organization with JBIC (Japan Bank for International Cooperation), this study might be positioned as one of the sector evaluations or program evaluations from mid- and long-term perspectives.

More importantly, information obtained through this study includes information related to future fund procurement policies for projects on the part of recipient countries. Accordingly, it is hoped that the findings of this study will be utilized effectively in the course of information

exchange with recipient countries as well as in formulating approaches to better utilize study findings and to promote the realization of proposed projects.

(2) Facts and Concerns Related to Follow-up Studies

There are many issues to be addressed on the way to ensuring the enhanced effectiveness of this study, such as approaches for ensuring better reliability of information gathered through questionnaire surveys, improvement of maintenance and management procedures for accumulated information, detailed examination of findings obtained through analysis in accordance with the purpose of each study, formulation of appropriate approaches in response to changes in the positioning of a development study and to changes in the content.

Since the present surveying technique based on the use of questionnaires is inevitably accompanied by concerns in terms of the credibility of gathered information, it is necessary to formulate improvements in the surveying technique on an ongoing basis.

For example, when many years have elapsed from the time a full-scale study is completed, it may be difficult to make judgments on the direct relevance between the present project and the corresponding project that was originally proposed by the associated development study. In other cases, it may not necessarily be a person with direct knowledge about the developments and particulars of the concerned development study who receives the questionnaire sheet. Therefore, since it might be difficult or impossible in some cases to find person who was originally in charge of the relevant development study, another person will be put in charge of processing our questionnaire and this person may modify or add information afterwards by making reference to original reports and other available materials. On the other hand, even if a person with direct involvement in the development study processes the questionnaire, the content of the reply might tend to resemble a self-evaluation.

Another concern is the difficulty of gathering information.

For example, there is a fear that the relationship of mutual trust with related parties could be undermined by the disclosure of useful information in the course of the formulation of new projects or the provision of feedback on projects that are currently underway. With this in mind, we tend to be very cautious in gathering information. In addition, findings and information obtained in this study will be entered into a database, and most of the outcomes and findings of this study will be compiled into a summary list, allowing them to be published in the form of a report after aggregate calculation and other procedures. Therefore, the reality is that some of the necessary information for this study has not been provided by related organizations, or that useful information is accumulated as personal knowledge of the person in charge. Moreover, not all the projects financed by yen loans are covered by this study.

Based on the situations discussed above, it would be of great significance for us to obtain correct and reliable information regarding what factors are preventing the utilization of study findings or the realization of proposed projects and the reasons why, in spite of current difficulties accompanying information gathering. Therefore, further consideration and examination are needed on how we can accumulate and share such information through the

implementation of this study.

4.2.3 Enhancement of Reply Rate of Questionnaire Surveys

Another issue to be addressed is the way questionnaire sheets are distributed. At present, the basic policy is that hard copies of questionnaires are sent by mail to counterparts and consultants who were directly involved in the relevant development studies. The electronic form of questionnaires is provided via e-mail only when we receive a request from one of these parties. Another policy is that questionnaires are sent via e-mail to our overseas offices to the parties for whom we have received e-mail addresses and by way of traditional mail to those without a confirmed e-mail address. However, somewhat inefficient handling has been observed such as in the case where we received requests from our overseas offices that supposedly had no e-mail address saying that they prefer questionnaires to be provided in electronic form and those who did have an e-mail address but were unaware that they were in receipt of a questionnaire from us. As such, further efforts might be required with respect to smoother distribution of questionnaires, for example, by making it a basic policy to provide the electronic form, not the hard copy, of questionnaire to counterpart organizations.

At most of our overseas offices, the local staff are in charge of processing questionnaires. However, many of these staff are not familiar with the projects under consideration, and, thus, they might need time to go over the old reports in order to gain a certain level of knowledge, resulting in less time for them to do their routine work. Therefore, in order to alleviate the burden on overseas offices, a summary list and a list of relevant projects are sent to them via e-mail along with the questionnaire sheet. Nonetheless, it might be quite difficult for the local staff to acquire all the knowledge about the projects concerned including the background information.

As the assumed respondent of the questionnaire survey is someone who was directly involved in the relevant cases, the questionnaire sheet is distributed to concerned counterparts and consultants who administered the study process. However, in the case where the person in charge is absent, it is probable that another person will fill in the questionnaire sheet. Moreover, the content of the reply might be influenced by the position of the respondent in the counterpart organization. When a proposed project proceeds to the implementation stage and the responsible body is switched from the original counterparty organization to other organization, it would be difficult to check the progress thereafter. In such a situation, the staff of the overseas offices are forced to supplement the information by referring to available reports and other materials. While we maintain the original policy that the respondents of the questionnaire should be domestic consultants and counterparts that were directly involved in the development studies, there is room for further consideration in order to increase the integrity and reliability of gathered information, such as the provision of a comment field in the questionnaire sheet so that the staff of our overseas offices will be able to offer their opinions or observations.

Under the present system, it is quite difficult for a consultant to track the development of a project after a study has been finalized. In addition, we see many cases where consultants involved in relevant cases have already retired, resigned, or moved to other sections, or have not followed developments. Some consultants even responded that they have no obligation to make a reply. Among 397 replies provided by the consultants in this study, the number of those who replied that they had no information totaled 152 (38%). In the light of the original purpose of the development studies, efforts to improve the follow-up rate among consultants are also required in addition to efforts to improve the collection rate of replies to the questionnaire. While we will continue to ask domestic consultants to follow up the progress of a completed study provided it does not impose an unreasonable burden, some kind of system for improving the follow-up rate should be formulated. As one example of such system, while order-receiving consultants will be placed under an obligation to perform follow-up research after completion of a study, internalizing the follow-up research as an integral part of a project should be examined as a mid- and long-term issue.

On the other hand, since the questionnaire surveys have been conducted on a continuous basis after the completion of a full-scale study, the secondary effect is that they provide a forum for discussion among overseas offices, counterparts, and consultants. Thus, positive impacts were observed in the course of the implementation of this study.

APPENDIX

Study No.:

**Questionnaire for the
“Study on the Present situation of Implemented Studies”**

Name of country	Type of study
	Feasibility study
Study No.	Present status
	Processing
Name of study	

Study No.:

- I. Regarding studies and projects proposed in the concerned study (hereafter “proposed project (study)”), please select all of the relevant options and describe the details (please copy page 2 and 3 in a case where there are several proposed projects (studies) to be mentioned).

Name of proposed project		
Situation		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. Proposed project is being/had been implemented		
<input type="checkbox"/> 2. Funding procurement has been secured regarding the proposed project		
<input type="checkbox"/> 3. Tender is being/had been conducted regarding the proposed project		
<input type="checkbox"/> 4. Subsequent study is being/had been conducted for implementation of the proposed project		
<input type="checkbox"/> 5. Possibility of implementing the proposed project is extremely high for other specific reasons		
Detailed situation		
1. Proposed project is being/had been implemented.		
Name of implemented project		
Implementation period (YYYY/MM – YYYY/MM)	Name of implementing institution	Name of other implementing institutions
—		
Objective and purpose of the project		
Relation between the implemented project and the proposed project		
Progress after the implementation of the project		

Study No.:

I. Continued

2. Funding procurement has been secured regarding the proposed project.		
Amount	Funding source (Please check applicable boxes below.)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Government of Japan <input type="checkbox"/> Yen loan: Date of L/A concluded _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Grant aid: Date of E/N conclusion _____ <input type="checkbox"/> International institution: Name of institutions _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other donor country: Name of countries _____	
Currency unit	<input type="checkbox"/> Own fund <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector fund <input type="checkbox"/> BOO (Build Own Operate) <input type="checkbox"/> BOT (Build Own Transfer)	
Exchange rate	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (detail) _____	
1 JPY =	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Content of funding		
3. Tender is being/had been conducted regarding the proposed project		
Date of tender	Successful bidder	
—		
Content		
4. Subsequent study is being/had been conducted for implementation of the proposed project		
Name of subsequent study / implemented project		
Implementation period (YYYY/MM – YYYY/MM)	Name of implementing institution	Name of other implementing institutions
—		
Objective and purpose of subsequent study / implemented project		
5. Possibility of implementing the proposed project is extremely high for other specific reasons		
Content (factors which are facilitating the implementation of proposed project)		

Study No.:

II. Please describe any other new progress not written in an attached project summary sheet.

Content

Name of respondent	Telephone number	E-mail address

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Study No.:

**Questionnaire for the
“Study on the Present Situation of Implemented Studies”**

Name of country	Type of study
	Master plan study
Study No.	Present status
	In Progress or In Use
Name of study	

Study No.:

- I. In regard to currently conducted studies (hereafter “subsequent study”) or implemented projects (hereafter “implemented project”), based on studies and projects proposed in the concerned study (hereafter “proposed project (study)”), please describe any new development or progress not mentioned in the attached project summary sheet. (In a case where there is new information for several proposed projects (studies), please copy this page to fill in the form)

Name of proposed project (study)		
1. Basic information		
Name of subsequent study / implemented project		
Implementation period (YYYY/MM – YYYY/MM)	Name of a implementing institution	Name of other implementing institutions
—		
Objective and purpose of subsequent study / implemented project		
Relation between subsequent study/implemented project and the proposed project		
2. Detail of funding		
Amount	Funding source (Please check applicable boxes below.)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Government of Japan <input type="checkbox"/> Yen loan: Date of L/A concluded _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Grant aid: Date of E/N concluded _____ <input type="checkbox"/> International institution: Name of institutions _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Other donor country: Name of countries _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Own fund <input type="checkbox"/> Private sector fund <input type="checkbox"/> BOO (Build Own Operate) <input type="checkbox"/> BOT (Build Own Transfer) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (detail) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	
Currency unit		
Exchange rate		
1 JPY =		
Content of funding		

Study No.:

I . Continued

3. Progress of design and construction in case of implementation	
Design and construction period (YYYY/MM-YYYY/MM)	Progress of construction
—	%
Managerial and operational body after the completion of design and construction	
Content of design and construction	
4. In case when technical cooperation was implemented by Japan (Please check the relevant type of assistance and describe the detail)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Training program	Content
<input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch of experts	Content
<input type="checkbox"/> Other technical cooperation	Content

Study No.:

II . Please describe the impact of already conducted subsequent study or implemented project (In case when there are several projects/studies conducted, please copy this page to fill out the form).

Name of proposed project (study)
Name of subsequent study/ implemented project
Beneficiary (residents, region, etc.)
Impact (Please describe the impact of a project in a quantitative manner as possible, such as the number of people, area, amount of transported, and etc)
Degree of utilization of the proposed project (study)
Others

Study No.:

III. Please describe the detail in case where there have been changes made in management, operation, rehabilitation, or etc. after the implementation of a proposed project regarding its contents.

Name of a proposed project (study)
Name of a subsequent study and an implemented project
Content

Your name	Telephone number	E-mail address

Thank you very much for your cooperation.