

Ex-Post Situation Study

March 2013

Japan International Cooperation Agency

International Development Center of Japan Incorporated

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Summary

SUMMARY

1. Background and Purpose of the Ex-Post Situation Study

1.1 Background of the Ex-Post Situation Study

After the completion of Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (former development studies, hereafter Development Studies) and Technical Cooperation Project, 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 Ex-Post Situation 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 Ex-Post Situation 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 utilize these findings for more effective implementation of international cooperation activities by systematically analyzing them.

1.3 Methods of Ex-Post Situation 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 FY2012 focused on the current status of projects for which the studies had been completed in FY2000-2002 and 2005-2011 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial Development area, and the studies had been completed in FY2005-2007 under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area, and Technical Cooperation Projects.

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

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

proposed projects for the F/S studies group; this group includes Master Plan and Feasibility Studies (M/P + F/S), Feasibility Studies (F/S), Detailed Design Studies (D/D), and Other Studies (F/S-type)³.

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

(5) JICA reformed its organizational structure in April 2004 and rearranged the responsibilities of conducting development studies from 3 scheme /Sector-specific department to 5 issue-oriented departments. As a result, the Social Development sector and Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector are on the responsibilities of the Social Development Department, the Human Development Department, the Global Environment Department, 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. According to the organizational change in April and October 2008, there were mergers of the Social Development Department into Economic Infrastructure Department and Public Policy Department, and the Economic Development Department into Industrial Development Department. In addition, according to the organizational change in April, 2011, Industrial Development Department and Public Policy Department were integrated into Industrial Development and Public Policy Department.

The responsible subjects of each new department are as below.

Economic Infrastructure Department:

Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Transportation, Urban and Regional Development, Peace Building, Gender, Poverty Reduction, JICA-Net Program , and others

Human Development Department.:

Education, Health, Social Security, and others

Global Environment Department.:

Nature Conservation, Environmental Management, Water Resource Management, Disaster Management, Climate Control, and others

Rural Development Department.:

Agricultural Development, Rural Development, Fisheries Cooperation, and others

Industrial Development and Public Policy Department:

Economic Policy and Private Sector Development, Energy, Mining, Public Safety, Local Administration, Statistics, Law and Justice, Fiscal and Financial Sector Management, Japan Center Program, and others

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 2,325 Development Studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2011 and analyzed the situations after its completion. Especially, this study implemented questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in FY2000-2002 and 2005-2011 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial development area, and also the studies completed in FY2005-2007 under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area, and Technical Cooperation Projects. 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: 198 studies

F/S Studies Group: 61 studies

First of all, by sectors, the majority of the studies are for the Social Development area with 1,199 studies out of 2,325 studies in total (51.6% of all Development Studies). This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area (705 studies, 30.3%), and in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (421 studies, 18.1%).

By regions, 1,348 studies (58.0%) out of 2,325 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 350 studies (15.1%) , and African region with 275 studies (11.8%). With JICA setting forth a policy to focus on African region, number of the Development Studies to be conducted is expected to increase in African region⁵.

By study types, 1,255 studies out of 2,325 studies are F/S followed by 1038 M/P studies .

The M/P Studies Group includes 756 studies in M/P, 129 studies in Basic Study, 117 studies in Chinese Factory Study, and 67 studies in others. The F/S Studies Group includes 804⁴ studies in F/S, 401 studies in

⁴ Rate of return of the questionnaire are; 96.07% for domestic consultants and 32.27% for overseas agencies.

⁵ A scheme called “Development Studies” is to be redefined and renamed “Preparatory Survey” or “Technical Cooperation for Development Planning” after October 2008.

M/P+F/S, 42 studies, and 9 studies in others in D/D. The implementation rates in all areas are 34.6% of the total for F/S Study, 32.5% for M/P Study. Thus, these 2 types of studies account for over two-thirds of all the Development Studies conducted. The above said studies are followed by M/P+F/S with 17.2%.

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 cumulative total number of M/P studies to overcome the number of F/S studies to be conducted.

By field, there are 483 studies (account for 20.8% of 2,325 studies in total) in the field of Transportation, 330 in Agriculture (14.2%), 295 in Social Infrastructure (12.7%) , and 295 in Energy (12.7%). The studies in these 4 sectors exceed 60% of studies in total.

Although there are 314 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 (81.2%), followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (74.6%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (66.5%). 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.

Area	Number of Studies	Number of Studies In Progress of In Use	Realization / Utilization Rate
Social Development	1,199	973	81.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	421	314	74.6%
Mining and Industrial Development	705	469	66.5%
Total	2,325	1,756	75.5%

2.2 M/P Studies Group

(1) Status of Utilization

Out of 2,325 Development Studies in total, 1,069 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 1,069 studies in M/P Studies Group, 959 studies (89.7%) 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	756 (70.7%)	691 (91.4%)
Basic Studies	129 (12.1%)	118 (91.5%)
Chinese Factories	117 (10.9%)	93 (79.5%)
Others *	67 (6.3%)	57 (85.1%)
Total	1069 (100.0%)	959 (89.7%)

* 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	599 (56.0%)	541 (90.3%)
Middle East	107 (10.0%)	92 (86.0%)
Africa	148 (13.8%)	131 (88.5%)
Central and South America	163 (15.2%)	146 (89.6%)
Oceania	11 (1.0%)	10 (90.9%)
Europe	33 (3.1%)	31 (93.9%)
Multiple Countries *	8 (0.7%)	8 (100.0%)
Total	1069 (100.0%)	959 (89.7%)

* 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	491 (45.9%)	458 (93.3%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	161 (15.1%)	152 (94.4%)
Mining and Industrial Development	417 (39.0%)	349 (83.7%)
Total	1069 (100.0%)	959 (89.7%)

(4) Current Status of 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) Current Status of 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) Political factors such as replacement of active Chairpersons toward target projects
- 3) Difficulty in obtaining sufficient foreign funding
- 4) Administrative factors such as organizational alternation of the relevant government agencies, coordination inefficiency among the administrative organizations, and disagreement of both countries on the results of studies for the second stage
- 5) Natural disasters etc.

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled
Less than 5 years	10 (14.5%)	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	12 (17.4%)	1 (2.4%)
10 years or more	47 (68.1%)	40 (97.6%)
Total	69 (100.0%)	41 (100.0%)

2.3 F/S Studies Group

(1) Status of Realization

Out of 2,325 Development Studies in total, 1,256 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 797 studies of the F/S studies group categorized as “In Progress or Completed” have a realization rate of 63.5%. The realization rate of D/D studies scored the highest of all studies.

Type of Studies	Number of Studies	Realization Rate
F/S*	813 (64.7%)	479 (58.9%)
M/P+F/S	401 (31.9%)	285 (71.1%)
D/D	42 (3.3%)	33 (78.6%)
Total	1,256 (100.0%)	797 (63.5%)

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

(2) Status of Realization by Region

The results show that Asia has the highest realization rate followed by Middle East. 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	749 (59.6%)	508 (67.8%)
Middle East	143 (11.4%)	93 (65.0%)
Africa	127 (10.1%)	67 (52.8%)
Central and South America	187 (14.9%)	100 (53.5%)
Oceania	18 (1.4%)	8 (44.4%)
Europe	27 (2.1%)	17 (63.0%)
Multiple Countries *	5 (0.4%)	4 (80.0%)
Total	1,256 (100.0%)	797 (63.5%)

(3) Status of Realization by Study Type

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

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Social Development	708 (56.4%)	515 (72.7%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	260 (20.7%)	162 (62.3%)
Mining and Industrial Development	288 (22.9%)	120 (41.7%)
Total	1,256 (100.0%)	797 (63.5%)

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

Most of the studies identified as “Completed”, “Partially Completed” or “Under Implementation” had already secured sufficient funds and had their proposed projects implemented or partially implemented. Focusing on the process towards the realization of the projects, results show that subsequent study such as D/D and E/S in most of these studies had already been completed, with funding secured within five years after the completion of the main study.

The major source of fund came from Japan, in the form of yen loans, grant aid, and so forth. Others include funds from own funds, international agencies, other donors, the private sector, and so forth. The studies “In Process” are those which have secured or procured funding. This is similar to the state of subsequent study or the state of securing funds after the completion of the main study.

Present Status of Studies	Realization Rate
Completed	314 (39.4%)
Partially Completed	226 (28.4%)
Under Implementation	189 (23.7%)
In Process	68 (8.5%)
Total	797 (100.0%)

(5) Status of 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	7 (4.3%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	40 (24.8%)
10 years or more	114 (70.8%)
Total	161 (100.0%)

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

87.2% 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 100% 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	5 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	15 (9.6%)	0 (0.0%)
10 years or more	136 (87.2%)	134 (100.0%)
Total	156 (100.0%)	134 (100.0%)

3. Conclusion

In the results of these studies for the past 7 years, 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 (past seven years)

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%
2008	89.6%	62.8%
2009	89.6%	62.9%
2011	89.7%	63.5%

Especially in M/P studies, the increase of utilization of visible findings seems to contribute to the improvement of the rate of utilization of findings and promotion of adoption of proposed projects. As one example, the aggressive development 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. In addition, the number of development studies has recently reduced and, as a result, the projects of higher priority are selected in both Japan and counterpart countries. This also influenced to the above contribution.

On the other hand, in order to maintain the definite results and improve them in the future, the followings need to be fully considered; 1) to commit to the studies which shows little progress with regard to the utilization of study findings and promotion of adoption of proposed projects, and 2) to improve the rate of utilization of study findings and promotion of adoption of new projects. Regarding the M/P study, careful examination is a must based on the current status of target projects. However, the review of the projects, which were not materialized and long left and the reexamination of the proposed projects, which are possible to be implemented, through the study for next stage correspondent to the current situation is one of the measures to improve the rate of utilization. As to F/S study, it is necessary to select the ones which are less likely to be materialized though a certain period passed after the completion of the studies for analyzing the hindering factors for promotion of the proposed projects and examining the measures for its promotion. Also, it is valuable to discuss on the concrete measures such as complement studies necessary for the promotion of proposed projects for the possible studies.

Chapter 1

Outline of the Study

CHAPTER 1. Outline of the Study

1-1. Background and Purpose of the Ex-Post Situation Study

1-1-1. Background of the Ex-Post Situation Study

After the completion of the Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (former development studies, hereafter Development Studies) and Technical Cooperation Projects, 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 Ex-Post Situation 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. In addition, according to the organizational change in April, 2011, Industrial Development Department and Public Policy Department were integrated into Industrial Development and Public Policy Department. Each issue administrated by each new department are below.

Economic Infrastructure Department:

Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Transportation, Urban and Regional Development, Peace Building, Gender, Poverty Reduction, JICA-Net Program , and others

Human Development Department.:

Education, Health, Social Security, and others

Global Environment Department.:

Nature Conservation, Environmental Management, Water Resource Management, Disaster Management, Climate Control, and others

Rural Development Department.:

Agricultural Development, Rural Development, Fisheries Cooperation, and others

Industrial Development and Public Policy Department:

Economic Policy and Private Sector Development, Energy, Mining, Public Safety, Local Administration, Statistics, Law and Justice, Fiscal and Financial Sector Management, Japan Center Program, and others

1-1-2. Purpose of Ex-Post Situation Study

The Ex-Post Situation 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 utilize these findings for more effective implementation of international cooperation activities by systematically analyzing them.

1-2. Methodology of the Ex-Post Situation Study

1-2-1. Coverage

The Ex-Post Situation 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 Economic Infrastructure Department, the Human Development Department, the Global Environment Department, and the Rural Development Department) the Industrial Development and Public Policy 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 Industrial Development and Public Policy Department).

The status study FY 2012 covers studies completed between August 1, 1974 (the day on which JICA was established) to the end of FY 2011 (March 31, 2012). A total of 2,325 studies have conformed to these criteria (1,199 in Social Development area, 421 in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development area, and 705 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	1994	42	22	28	92
1975	5	0	9	14	1995	44	17	28	89
1976	9	4	9	22	1996	46	14	25	85
1977	20	7	15	42	1997	35	26	32	93
1978	25	7	12	44	1998	47	15	22	84
1979	24	12	17	53	1999	58	10	29	97
1980	30	8	20	58	2000	45	13	21	79
1981	27	9	22	58	2001	53	12	17	82
1982	34	18	20	72	2002	47	18	16	81
1983	32	13	21	66	2003	35	7	17	59
1984	39	15	23	77	2004	32	4	6	42
1985	39	11	26	76	2005	39	10	11	60
1986	28	11	23	62	2006	28	9	13	50
1987	43	11	23	77	2007	32	4	10	46
1988	30	19	29	78	2008	37	6	17	60
1989	45	23	16	84	2009	-	-	11	11
1990	36	23	23	82	2010	-	-	10	10
1991	31	14	27	72	2011	-	-	11	11
1992	40	17	20	77	Total	1,199 (51.6%)	421 (18.1%)	705 (30.3%)	2,325 (100.0%)
1993	41	12	25	78					

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 FY2009, questionnaires surveys were conducted for all the development studies completed in FY2000-2002 and 2005-2011 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial development area, and the studies completed in FY2005-2007 under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area, and Technical Cooperation Projects, 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)
- (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	Northeast 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.

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

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 making 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 Secotor includes projects conducted by the Economic Infrastructure 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 Industrial Development and Public Policy 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, "Ex-Post Situation Study", 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 Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development Area:
Studies Completed in FY2005, FY2006, FY2007)

CHAPTER 2 An Overview of Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area: studies completed in FY2005, FY2006, FY2007)

This Status Study covers 2,325 development studies completed from FY 1974 to FY2011, 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 1,620 studies, the present status of 49 studies which were completed in FY2005, 38 studies which were completed in FY2006, 37 studies which were completed in FY2007 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, 30 studies were completed in FY2005, 21 studies were completed in FY2006, 28 studies were completed in FY2007. Out of these studies, the utilization rate which are classified as “In Progress or In Use” are 96.7% (FY2005), 85.7% (FY2006), and 96.4%(FY2007).

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
2005	29 (96.7%)	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (100.0%)
2006	18 (85.7%)	3 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (100.0%)
2007	27 (96.4%)	1 (3.6%)	0 (0.0%)	28 (100.0%)
合計	74 (93.7%)	5 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	79 (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, 32 out of 33 studies are

classified as “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 97.0%.

In Africa, region with the second largest number of studies conducted (21 out of 22 studies) show utilization rate of 95.5%, much higher than the average utilization rate.

In general, regarding the average utilization rate of 93.7%, it could be concluded that the development studies have been utilized effectively regardless of 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	15 (93.8%)	17 (100.0%)	32 (97.0%)	12 (92.3%)	21 (95.5%)
Delayed or Suspended	1 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (4.5%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	16 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	33 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	22 (100.0%)

Present Status	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
In Progress or In Use	5 (71.4%)	0 (-)	4 (100.0%)	0 (-)	74 (93.7%)
Delayed or Suspended	2 (28.6%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	5 (6.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	7 (100.0%)	0 (-)	4 (100.0%)	0 (-)	79 (100.0%)

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

Analyzing utilization rates by study type, we see that 61 out of 66 M/P studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” (utilization rate 92.4%). Utilization rates are 100% for basic studies and others. 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	61 (92.4%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	74 (93.7%)
Delayed or Suspended	5 (7.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (6.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	66 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	79 (100.0%)

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

Out of total 79 development studies, there are 60 studies in the Social Development area and 19 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. The utilization rate for the Social Development area is 95.0% (57 studies), whereas 89.5% (17 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	46 (93.9%)	9 (100.0%)	2 (-)	57 (95.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	3 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	3 (5.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	49 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	2 (-)	60 (100.0%)

Present Status	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery			
	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Sub-total
In Progress or In Use	15 (88.2%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	17 (89.5%)
Delayed or Suspended	2 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	2 (3.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	17 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	19 (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), 74 out of 79 studies in the M/P studies group are classified as “In Progress or In Use.” Table 2-5 shows the details of these 74 studies.

Regarding the contents of 74 studies classified as “In Progress or In Use” (multiple answer), there are 50 studies in which the recommended project are realized and have already been funded (67.6% of the total).

There are 32 studies (43.2%) has acquired Japanese Technical Cooperation and 21 studies (28.4% of the total), which has implemented a subsequent studies of the proposal. 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. The numbers of studies with the National Development Policy/Plans are 11 (14.9%). As a whole, the utilization rate is not necessarily high, but study results were utilized for policy planning in the counterpart countries is some cases. In addition, Basic Studies which consists of small number of studies, show the higher rate of utilization in comparison with the M/P studies such as the studies which were utilized for National Development Policy/Plans (18.2%) and ones which were utilized in other forms (27.3%). In Basic studies, which include the study for map formulation etc., technical transfer, capacity development and outputs are utilized as important know-how and soft components in many cases through the process of study implementation in counterpart countries.

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	19 (31.1%)	2 (18.2%)	0 (-)	21 (28.4%)
Fund Procurement	44 (72.1%)	5 (45.5%)	1 (-)	50 (67.6%)
Japan's Technical Cooperation	29 (47.5%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (-)	32 (43.2%)
National Development Policy/Plans	10 (16.4%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (-)	11 (14.9%)
Others	7 (11.5%)	3 (27.3%)	0 (-)	10 (13.5%)
Number of Studies	61 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	2 (-)	74 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2.1.4.2 Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 74 "In Progress or In Use" studies, 21 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 19 out of 61 M/P studies (31.1%). On the other hand, numbers of Studies with subsequent studies being conducted are 2 out of 11 (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 18 development studies after the completion (85.7%).

In this year's follow-up study, elapsed time in conducting subsequent study has not been identified for 2 Studies, which accounts for 9.5% of the total 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	M/P	Basic Studies	Others	Total
Less than 1 Year	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	2 (9.5%)
1 Year	11 (57.9%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	13 (61.9%)
2 Years	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	1 (4.8%)
3 Years	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	2 (9.5%)
4 Years	1 (5.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	1 (4.8%)
5 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
6 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Unknown	2 (10.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	2 (9.5%)
Total	19 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	21 (100.0%)

2.1.4.3 Procurement of Funds

Details of fund procurement of 50 studies are shown in 2-7.

Table 2-7 Details of Fund Procurement

Funding Source	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
Japan's ODA Loan	7 (15.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	7 (14.0%)
Japan's Grant Aid	8 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	8 (16.0%)
International Organizations	11 (25.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (-)	12 (24.0%)
Other Donor Countries	8 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	8 (16.0%)
Own Fund	33 (75.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (-)	37 (74.0%)
Private Fund	2 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	2 (4.0%)
Others	6 (13.6%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (100.0%)	8 (16.0%)
Unknown	4 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	4 (8.0%)
Number of Studies that lead to raise fund(s) for the proposed project(s)	44 (72.1%)	5 (45.5%)	1 (50.0%)	50 (67.6%)
Totall Number of Studies	61	11	2	74

*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.

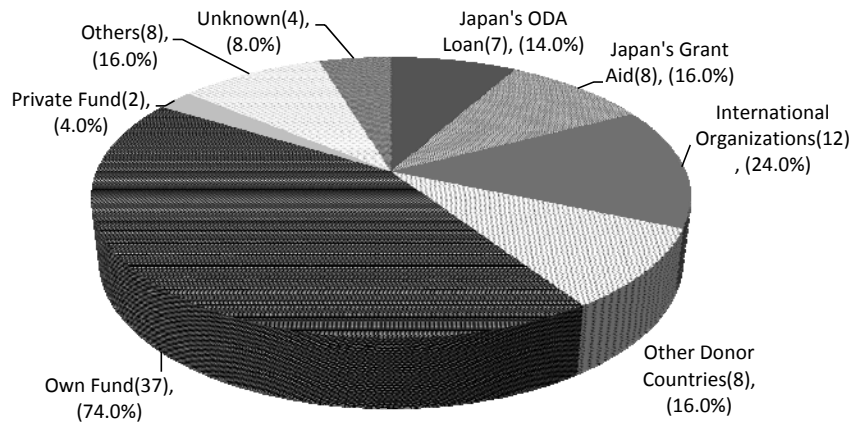


Figure 2-1 Details of Fund Procurement

Out of 74 “In Progress or In Use” studies including M/P studies, nearly half were realized fund procurement (50, 67.6%). The numbers of cases that are funded by Japan were 15 (30.0%), consisting 7 Yen Loan and 8 Japanese Grant Aid. The largest case was the “own fund of counterpart

countries” accounting for 37 cases (74.0%). In addition, international organization (12 studies, 24.0%) and other donor countries (8 studies, 16.0%) account for definite percentage. In Basic studies, own fund of counterpart countries shows the quite high rate (4 studies, 80.0%) in fund procurement.

Table 2-8 shows the elapsed years between the completion of development studies and the realized fund procurement¹ for 50 studies. 37 studies (75.4% of the total) have procured fund within 3 years after completion of the study. In addition, 38 studies (77.4%) have procured fund within in 5 years after the study. Besides, the studies with no details and with unclear period, especially in case of own fund of counterpart countries, accounts for 22.0%.

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

Elapsed Years	Total
Less than 1 Year	11 (22.0%)
1 Year	17 (34.0%)
2 Years	6 (12.0%)
3 Years	3 (6.0%)
4 Years	0 (0.0%)
5 Years	1 (2.0%)
6 Years	1 (2.0%)
Unknown	11 (22.0%)
Total	50 (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 74 studies “In Progress or In Use”. For 41 studies, formal requests for funds were submitted or subsequent actions were taken. For 31 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, 4 studies (5.4%) consider subsequent studies, 27 studies (36.5%) consider fund procurement, and 16 studies consider (21.6%) Japanese Technical

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.

Cooperation.

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		24 (39.3%)	4 (36.4%)	(-)	28 (37.8%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		11 (18.0%)	2 (18.2%)	(-)	13 (17.6%)
Sub-total		35 (57.4%)	6 (54.5%)	(-)	41 (55.4%)
Requests	Subsequent Studies	3 (4.9%)	1 (9.1%)	(-)	4 (5.4%)
	Fund Procurement	24 (39.3%)	3 (27.3%)	(-)	27 (36.5%)
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	12 (19.7%)	4 (36.4%)	(-)	16 (21.6%)
	Others	2 (3.3%)	1 (9.1%)	(-)	3 (4.1%)
	Sub-total	41 (67.2%)	9 (81.8%)	(-)	50 (67.6%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are not confirmed.		25 (41.0%)	5 (45.5%)	(-)	31 (41.9%)
Total Number of Development Studies		61 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	(-)	74 (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" are 5 studies, and no studies are classified into "Discontinued or Cancelled" out of 79. (Refer to Table 2-2, 2-3)

- (1) Out of 66 M/P Studies, 5 studies have been classified as "Delayed or Suspended" and no studies has been classified as "Discontinued or Cancelled", which 5 studies (7.6%) have been classified as "Delayed, Discontinued or Cancelled as a result".
- (2) Out of 11 Basic Studies, none of the study has been classified as "Delayed or Suspended" and "Discontinued or Cancelled".
- (3) Out of 2 Other Studies, none of the study has been classified as "Delayed, Discontinued, or Cancelled"..

Out of all of the "Delayed or Suspended" and "Discontinued or Cancelled" studies, none of the

study has been made to conduct a subsequent study to implement the prioritized projects.

Table 2-10 Details of Request of "Delayed" and "Discontinued or Cancelled" Studies of M/P Group

	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
Formally Requested	0	0	0	0
No Formal Request	5	0	0	5
Total Number of Development Studies	5	0	0	5

2.1.5.2 Reasons for Delay, Discontinuation and Cancellation of Studies

According to the questionnaire survey, there are several reasons for the delays, discontinued and cancellation in 5 studies.

- Political reasons such as an outbreak of a coup
- Policy-related factors such as the alternation of national development plan
- Administrative reasons such as re-organization of counterpart agencies in recipient countries, the lack of coordination between administrative agencies, residents, and disagreement on the subsequent study between the both countries
- Financial reasons such as difficulties in procurement of finances from foreign donors
- No permission is obtained from the government of counterpart countries on the disclosure of the report contents, etc.,

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 2 studies classified as "Delayed" and none of the study classified as "Discontinued or Cancelled" in FY2009 (two years ago) study, which included the studies completed in FY2006, as targets for questionnaires.

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

19 studies which were completed in FY2005, 16 studies which were completed in FY2006, and in FY 2007, 8 studies were completed.

Transition of the status of realization for the studies completed in FY2005, FY2006, FY2007 shows studies classified as “Completed or In Progress” consists 84.2% (16 out of 19 studies) in FY2005; 68.8% (11 out of 16 studies) in FY2006; 75.0% (6 out of 8 studies) in FY2007.

Furthermore, the rate of studies classified as “Under Promotion” consists 5.3% in FY2005; 18.8% in FY2006; 25.0% in FY2007. The rate of studies classified as “Delayed or Suspended” consists 10.5% in FY2005; 12.5% in FY2006; 0.0% in FY2007, and there is no “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

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				
2005	2	4	9	1	16	1	2	0	19
	(10.5%)	(21.1%)	(47.4%)	(5.3%)	(84.2%)	(5.3%)	(10.5%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
2006	2	1	8	0	11	3	2	0	16
	(12.5%)	(6.3%)	(50.0%)	(0.0%)	(68.8%)	(18.8%)	(12.5%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
2007	1	0	3	2	6	2	0	0	8
	(12.5%)	(0.0%)	(37.5%)	(25.0%)	(75.0%)	(25.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
Total	5	5	20	3	33	6	4	0	43
	(11.6%)	(11.6%)	(46.5%)	(7.0%)	(76.7%)	(14.0%)	(9.3%)	(0.0%)	(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, where the most number of studies were conducted, out of 28 completed studies, 23 are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 82.1% which is higher than the average realization rate (76.7%) of whole regions of F/S studies. The realization rate in ASEAN is 73.3%, while that for Other Asia is 92.3%.

Regarding other regions except for Asia, realization rates are; 75.0% in Middle East, 60.0% in Central and South America, 60.0% in Africa in percentage ranked order. As to Oceania and Multiple Countries, there is nothing of completed studies. On the whole, the rate of promotion of proposed projects in Asia region is high..

The percentage of the studies classified under “Under Promotion” is 40.0% (2 studies) in Africa, 26.7% (4 studies) in ASEAN, which the realization rate is higher than other regions and 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 (6.7%)	1 (7.7%)	2 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)
	Partially Completed	1 (6.7%)	3 (23.1%)	4 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Under Implementation	7 (46.7%)	8 (61.5%)	15 (53.6%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	In Process	2 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (7.1%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-Total	11 (73.3%)	12 (92.3%)	23 (82.1%)	3 (75.0%)	3 (60.0%)
Under Promotion		4 (26.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)
Delayed or Suspended		0 (0.0%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (3.6%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		15 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	28 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)

Present Status		Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
		Completed	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)
Completed or In Progress	Partially Completed	1 (20.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	5 (11.6%)
Under Implementation	2 (40.0%)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	20 (46.5%)	
In Process	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	3 (7.0%)	
Sub-Total	3 (60.0%)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	33 (76.7%)	
Under Promotion		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	6 (14.0%)
Delayed or Suspended		2 (40.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	4 (9.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total		5 (100.0%)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	43 (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 FY2005, FY2006 and FY2007 is 82.1%.

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				
2005	1	3	7	1	12	1	1	0	14
	(7.1%)	(21.4%)	(50.0%)	(7.1%)	(85.7%)	(7.1%)	(7.1%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
2006	1	1	5	0	7	1	0	0	8
	(12.5%)	(12.5%)	(62.5%)	(0.0%)	(87.5%)	(12.5%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
2007	0	0	3	1	4	2	0	0	6
	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(50.0%)	(16.7%)	(66.7%)	(33.3%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
Total	2	4	15	2	23	4	1	0	28
	(7.1%)	(14.3%)	(53.6%)	(7.1%)	(82.1%)	(14.3%)	(3.6%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)

2.2.2 Realization Status of Completed Studies by Study Type

As Table 2-14 shows, out of the total 43 completed studies, 33 studies are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 76.7%, which can be concluded that the studies have been utilized basically satisfactory. Regarding M/P+F/S studies, 81.3% of studies are classified into “Completed or In Progress” and 62.5% for F/S. Thus, it can be said that there is a gap in the rate of realization between the types of studies. As to D/D study, 2 studies are classified into “Completed or In Progress”. For the D/D study is predicated on the implementation of financial cooperation, it is assumed that the studies were in progress for its materialization or implemented by skipping the preparation period.

Comparing the rate of “Under Promotion” the rates are, 12.5% for M/P+F/S, 12.5% for F/S and 33.3% for D/D. In F/S studies, there are 2 studies categorized into “Delayed or Suspended”, accounting for 25.0%, and nearly one-third of studies are less likely to be realized.

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	4 (12.5%)	1 (12.5%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (11.6%)
	Partially Completed	5 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (11.6%)
	Under Implementation	16 (50.0%)	3 (37.5%)	1 (33.3%)	20 (46.5%)
	In Process	1 (3.1%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (7.0%)
	Sub-Total	26 (81.3%)	5 (62.5%)	2 (66.7%)	33 (76.7%)
Under Promotion		4 (12.5%)	1 (12.5%)	1 (33.3%)	6 (14.0%)
Delayed or Suspended		2 (6.3%)	2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (9.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		32 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	43 (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 39 and 4 studies respectively. The realization rates are 79.5% in the Social Development area and 50.0% in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery. The area of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery decreased nearly 30 percentage for the rate of realization in comparison with the area of Social Development despite its small number of studies (Table 2-15, 16). In Social Development area, the realization rates of different types of studies are; 82.8% in M/P+F/S, 71.4% in F/S, and 66.7% in D/D. Compared to F/S studies, M/P+F/S studies tend to show the high rate of realization.

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	4 (13.8%)	1 (14.3%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (12.8%)
	Partially Completed	4 (13.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (10.3%)
	Under Implementation	15 (51.7%)	3 (42.9%)	1 (33.3%)	19 (48.7%)
	In Process	1 (3.4%)	1 (14.3%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (7.7%)
	Sub-Total	24 (82.8%)	5 (71.4%)	2 (66.7%)	31 (79.5%)
Under Promotion		3 (10.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	4 (10.3%)
Delayed or Suspended		2 (6.9%)	2 (28.6%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (10.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		29 (100.0%)	7 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	39 (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%)	5 (12.9%)
	Partially Completed	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	1 (25.0%)	5 (11.8%)
	Under Implementation	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	1 (25.0%)	20 (32.9%)
	In Process	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	3 (8.2%)
	Sub-Total	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	2 (50.0%)	33 (65.9%)
Under Promotion		1 (33.3%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	2 (50.0%)	6 (23.5%)
Delayed or Suspended		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	4 (9.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (1.2%)
Total		3 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	4 (100.0%)	43 (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	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
	Partially Completed	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Under Implementation	14	2	0	2	0	1	0	19
	In Process	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	22 (84.6%)	3 (75.0%)	3 (75.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	31 (79.5%)
Under Promotion		3 (ratio)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	4 (10.3%)
Delayed or Suspended		1 (ratio)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (50.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	4 (10.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (ratio)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total		26 (ratio)	4 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	4 (100.0%)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	39 (100.0%)

Social Development									
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	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
	Under Implementation	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	In Process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	1 (50.0%)	0	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (50.0%)
Under Promotion		1 (ratio)	0 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (50.0%)
Delayed or Suspended		0 (ratio)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (ratio)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total		2 (ratio)	0 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	4 (100.0%)

Table 2-17 shows a trend in realization rates of the Transportation sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector that 14 studies have been implemented in this sector out of 43 F/S. In FY 2006, high realization rate can be seen which accounts 100% of the studies conducted despite the small number of studies (3 studies). However, the low realization rates after FY 2007 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	2005	2006	2007	Total
Completed	1	1	0	2
Partially Completed	1	0	0	1
Under Implementation	2	2	1	5
In Process	1	0	1	2
Sub-Total	5	3	2	10
(Rate of Realization)	(71.4%)	(100.0%)	(50.0%)	(71.4%)
Under Promotion	1	0	2	3
(ratio)	(14.3%)	(0.0%)	(50.0%)	(21.4%)
Delayed or Suspended	1	0	0	1
(ratio)	(14.3%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(7.1%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0	0	0	0
(ratio)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)
Total	7	3	4	14
(ratio)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

2.2.4 Status of Studies “Completed or In Progress”

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

The category “Completed” or “In Progress” are divided into 4 sub-categories; “Completed,” “Partially Completed,” “Under Implementation” and “In Process”. Out of total of 43 completed studies, there are 33 studies classified as “Completed or In Progress” in the F/S Group. These studies are divided into 5 in “Completed”, 5 in “Partially Completed”, 20 in “Under Implementation” and 3 “In Process”. (Refer to Table 2-18)

For 33 studies which are categorized under "Completed or In Progress", subsequent study has been implemented for 12 studies and fund has been procured for 33 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

Present Status	Type of Studies	Subsequent Study	Fund Procurement	Japanese Technical Cooperation	Others	Number of Studies
Completed	M/P+F/S	1	4	1	0	4
	F/S	1	1	0	0	1
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	2	5	1	0	5
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	3	5	3	0	5
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	3	5	3	0	5
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	4	16	5	0	16
	F/S	2	3	2	0	3
	D/D	0	1	0	0	1
	Sub-total	6	20	7	0	20
In Process	M/P+F/S	0	1	0	0	1
	F/S	1	1	0	0	1
	D/D	0	1	1	0	1
	Sub-total	1	3	1	0	3
Total		12	33	12	0	33

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

(2) Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 33 “Completed or In Progress” studies, subsequent studies have been implemented for 12 studies which account for 36.3% (table 2-18). According to the type of study, 2 out of 5 studies (40.0%) in “Completed”, 3 out of 5 studies (60.0%) in “Partially Implemented”, 6 out of 20 studies (30.0%) in "Under Implementation", and 1 out of 3 studies (33.3%) "In Progress" have conducted some sort of subsequent study.

Details of the subsequent studies conducted for 12 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: 6 studies
- (2) D/D studies: 1 study
- (3) Other study: 6 studies
- (4) E/S: 1 study
- (5) Review Study, Unknown: none of the 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%)	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%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	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 (-)	0 (-)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	5 (100.0%)
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	3 (60.0%)	5 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
	D/D	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	5 (100.0%)
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (18.8%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (25.0%)	16 (100.0%)
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (66.7%)	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%)	1 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	2 (10.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (30.0%)	20 (100.0%)
In Process	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%)	1 (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 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (100.0%)
Total		0 (0.0%)	6 (18.2%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (18.2%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (36.4%)	33 (100.0%)

*: Multiple choices

As shown in Table 2-20, excluding 2 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	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	F/S	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	0	2	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
	F/S	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)	6 (100.0%)
In Process	M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F/S	0	0	1	0	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%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Total	2 (16.7%)	4 (33.3%)	3 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (83.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (16.7%)	12 (100.0%)	

(3) Procurement of Funds

Table 2-21 shows funding party for 33 studies which have procured funds. 15 studies acquired funds from Japanese ODA loans (45.5%) and 11 are from Grant Aid (33.3%), which accounts for 26 studies (78.8%). Following to the mentioned funding party, Own Fund accounts for 8 studies (24.4%).

Other funding sources are International organizations and other bilateral donors. The numbers of studies funded from each source are 7 studies (21.2%) and 5 studies (15.2%). Private sector funds were provided for 2 studies (6.1 %),

By looking at the subcategory of the status, funding from the Japanese government (Loan and Grant) consists, 5 studies for “Completed”; 3 studies for “Partially Completed”; 16 studies for “Under Implementation”; and 2 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%)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (100.0%)	4
	F/S	1 (100.0%)	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	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0
	Sub-total	1 (20.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5
	F/S	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0
	D/D	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (40.0%)	4 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (100.0%)	5
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	10 (62.5%)	1 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (37.5%)	2 (12.5%)	3 (18.8%)	1 (6.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (6.3%)	16 (100.0%)	16
	F/S	2 (66.7%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3
	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	13 (65.0%)	3 (15.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (35.0%)	2 (10.0%)	3 (15.0%)	1 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	20 (100.0%)	20
In Process	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1
	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 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1 (-)	1
	Sub-total	1 (33.3%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3
Total	15 (45.5%)	11 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (21.2%)	5 (15.2%)	8 (24.2%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.0%)	33 (100.0%)	33	

*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 7 studies funded by ODA loans, and 6 studies funded by Grant Aid in FY2005, 6 studies funded by ODA loans and 4 studies funded by Grant Aid in FY2006, 2 studies funded by ODA loans and 1 study funded by Grant Aid in FY2007.

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

Sector	2005		2006		2007		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
Social Development	6	6	6	4	2	1	14	11
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	7	6	6	4	2	1	15	11

Regarding 9 studies, which the funding have been procured from International organizations, World Bank provides for 3 studies, ADB for 3 studies, EU for 1 study and IB for 1 study. As for donor countries other than Japan, France provides funds for 1 study, and other countries for 4 studies, accounting for 5 studies.

Table 2-23 Details of Fund Source

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

*: Multiple categories may apply to some items.

Regarding the period elapsed after the completion of 33 studies which have procured funds, 28 studies (84.8%) acquired funds within 5 years after the completion of the study (Table 2-24). Out of 29 studies excluding 4 studies with unclear period, 96.5% of them were implemented within 5 years. In addition, comparing the elapsed year after the completion by subcategory of the status for 10 studies classified under “Completed” or “Partially Completed”, most of those 8 studies have procured fund within 2 years excluding 1 study, 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	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
	F/S	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	5
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	3	4	3	2	2	0	0	2	16
	F/S	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
	D/D	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-total	3	7	3	2	2	0	1	2	20
In Process	M/P+F/S	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	D/D	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-total	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Total		6	12	5	3	2	0	1	4	33

(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 3 studies out of 5 studies under "Partially Completed" and 6 out of 20 studies under "Under Implementation", which there are unrealized project with the study. For “Partially Implemented” category, “formal requests/ subsequent actions have been decided” or “under preparation” for 1 study out of 3 studies while “formal requests / subsequent

actions” have yet been decided or unclear for the rest of 2 studies. As well, for “under Implementation” category, “formal requests / subsequent actions” have been decided for 3 study out of 6 studies while they have yet been decided or unclear for the rest of 3 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.		3	5	5	13
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		0	0	0	0
Details of Requests/Actions	Subsequent Studies	0	0	0	0
	Fund Procurement	2	10	1	13
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	1	2	1	4
	Others	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	3	12	2	17
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		2	3	2	7
Number of Development Studies		3	6	0	9
Total Number of Development Studies		5	20	3	28

*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 6 studies classified as “Under Promotion”. Some studies are already in process of materialization shortly after the completion, while 4 studies (66.7%) are still in "Under Promotion" category after 6 years and more from the completion.

Regarding the types of studies, within 5 years after the completion, there are 2 M/P+F/S studies. There are 2 M/P+F/S studies, and 1 F/S study in 6 years after the completion of Development Studies; 1 D/D study in 7 years after the completion of Development Studies (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
5 Year(2007)	2	0	0	2 (33.3%)
6 Year(2006)	2	1	0	3 (50.0%)
7 Year(2005)	0	0	1	1 (16.7%)
Total	4 (66.7%)	1 (16.7%)	1 (16.7%)	6 (100.0%)

Out of 6 studies categorized in “Under Promotion”, for 2 M/P+F/S studies (50.0%) and 1 F/S studies (100%) have completed some sort of subsequent studies. Details of the subsequent studies are 1 study for B/D, 1 study for D/D, 1 study for review studies, and 1 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	0	1	0	1
D/D	1	0	0	1
D/D(Grant)	0	0	0	0
JICA-JBIC D/D	0	0	0	0
E/S	0	0	0	0
Review Study	0	0	1	1
Others	1	0	0	1
Unknown	0	0	0	0
Total	2 (50.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (0.0%)	4 (66.7%)
Total Number of “Under Promotion” Studies	4 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	6 (100.0%)

As shown in Table 2-28, requests for financial assistance and/or subsequent actions have already been made in 2 studies (33.3% of “Under Promotion” studies) and Other 1 studies 16.7%) are at the stage of “formal requests and/or subsequent actions are under preparation or examination”. Subsequent actions have been taken in more than 50% of the studies.

Considering 3 studies which formal requests or subsequent actions are decided or under preparation, implementation of “Fund Procurement” (3 studies, 50.0%).

Looking at the difference in type of studies "Under Promotion", 1 study (100%) for F/S Study and 1 study (100%) for D/D Study are at the stage of "Formal request/subsequent actions have been decided". As to M/P+F/S studies, no relevant studies were conducted.

Table 2-28 Details of Studies "Under Promotion"

		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.		0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	2 (33.3%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
Sub-total		1 (25.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	3 (50.0%)
Details of Requests/Actions *	Subsequent Studies	0	1	0	1 (16.7%)
	Fund Procurement	1	1	1	3 (50.0%)
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	1	1	0	2 (33.3%)
	Others	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-total	2	3	1	6 (100.0%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (50.0%)
Total		4 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	6 (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 2 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: 1 study
- 2) Request for financial assistance: 2 studies
- 3) Request for Japan's technical cooperation: 1 study

Table 2-29 Details of Materialization

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Study	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	1 (16.7%)
Fund Raising	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (-)	2 (33.3%)
Japanese Technical Cooperation	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	1 (16.7%)
Others	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Number of Studies with "Under Promotion" Status	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (-)	2 (33.3%)
Total Number of Studies	4 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (-)	6 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

As shown in Table 2-30, in 2 studies whose actions for materialization have been decided, the formal requests were made and concrete actions were taken within 1 year, 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	0	0	0	0
1 Year	0	1	0	1
2 Year	0	0	0	0
3 Year	0	0	0	0
4 Year	0	0	0	0
5 Year	0	0	0	0
More Than 6 Year	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	1	1
Total	0	1	1	2

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

There are 1 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: 0
- 2) Studies for which requests for financial assistance are under preparation: 1
- 3) Studies for which requests for Japan’s technical cooperation are under examination: 1
- 4) Others: 0

The requests for financial assistance consist of 1 Japanese ODA loan.

Materialization of development studies are under preparation or examination in 2 M/P+F/S studies (50.0% of the M/P+F/S studies in this category) and noF/S studies .

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

	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Subsequent Study	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Fund Raising	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
Source of Funding	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	合計
Japanese ODA Loan	1	0	0	1
Japanese Grant Aid	0	0	0	0
Japan's EXIM	0	0	0	0
International Organizations	0	0	0	0
Other Donor Countries	0	0	0	0
Own Funds	0	0	0	0
Private Funds	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0
Unknown			0	0
Japanese Technical Coopera	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
Others	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Sub-total	2 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (33.3%)
Number of Studies in this category	1 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (16.7%)
Total Number of Studies	4 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	6 (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 3 studies. These factors are 2 studies for “unknown motive”, and 1 study, which shows the clear reason, is for “deterioration of feasibility”, .

Table 2-32 Impeding Factors

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

(5) Perspectives on Studies “Under Promotion”

As mentioned above, there are 2 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 is 1 study classified under “Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation”. Formal requests and/or subsequent actions are expected be made for these studies.

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

There are 4 studies which are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” with a rate of only 9.3% and no study categorized as "Discontinued or Cancelled" out of that for F/S Studies Group (total 43 studies). (Table 2-14)

- 1) Among 32 M/P+F/S studies, there are 2 “Delayed or Suspended”, accounting for 6.3% of the total.
- 2) Among 8 F/S studies, there are 2 “Delayed or Suspended”, accounting for 25.0% of the total.
- 3) Among 3 D/D studies, there is no study has been classified as “Delayed or Suspended”, and “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

F/S studies show the higher rate for “Delayed or Suspended” and “Discontinued or Cancelled”, compared to other types of studies.

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

There are 4 studies classified as “Delayed or Suspended”. These are still in "Delayed or Suspended " category after 6 years and more from the completion.

Regarding the types of studies, there are 2 F/S studies within 6 years after the completion. There are 2 M/P+F/S studies in 7 years after the completion of Development Studies. There is no study classified as “Discontinued or Cancelled”

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	
5 Year(2007)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6 Year(2006)	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
7 Year(2005)	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	4

There is no study which formal requests for subsequent studies or funds procurement or Japanese technical cooperation in 4 “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	
Formaly Requested	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Formal Request	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Total	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	4

2.2.6.2 Factors Causing Delay, Suspension, Discontinuation or Cancellation

The major obstacles for unrealisation of 4 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
- Economic factor
- Policy-related reasons such as decrease in priority in the national development plan and changes in national development policies,
- Lack of decline of feasibility
- 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	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Political Factor	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lack/Decline of Feasibility	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
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	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Development Studies	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	4

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2.2.6.3 Perspectives

Formal requests/subsequent actions have already been decided or under preparation for 0 out of 4 “Delayed or Suspended” studies. 0 studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation, and all 4 studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are undecided or unknown.

Table 2-36 Perspective of "Delayed or Suspended" Studies of F/S Studies

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

Chapter 3

An Overview of Completed Development Studies

(Studies Completed in FY1974 to FY2011)

CHAPTER 3. An Overview of Completed Development Studies

(Studies Completed in FY 1974 – FY2011)

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 40-60. The follow-up study covers studies only in Mining and Industrial Development area for studies implemented in 2009-2011.

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	1994	42	22	28	92
1975	5	0	9	14	1995	44	17	28	89
1976	9	4	9	22	1996	46	14	25	85
1977	20	7	15	42	1997	35	26	32	93
1978	25	7	12	44	1998	47	15	22	84
1979	24	12	17	53	1999	58	10	29	97
1980	30	8	20	58	2000	45	13	21	79
1981	27	9	22	58	2001	53	12	17	82
1982	34	18	20	72	2002	47	18	16	81
1983	32	13	21	66	2003	35	7	17	59
1984	39	15	23	77	2004	32	4	6	42
1985	39	11	26	76	2005	39	10	11	60
1986	28	11	23	62	2006	28	9	13	50
1987	43	11	23	77	2007	32	4	10	46
1988	30	19	29	78	2008	37	6	17	60
1989	45	23	16	84	2009	-	-	11	11
1990	36	23	23	82	2010	-	-	10	10
1991	31	14	27	72	2011	-	-	11	11
1992	40	17	20	77	Total	1,199	421	705	2,325
1993	41	12	25	78		(51.6%)	(18.1%)	(30.3%)	(100.0%)

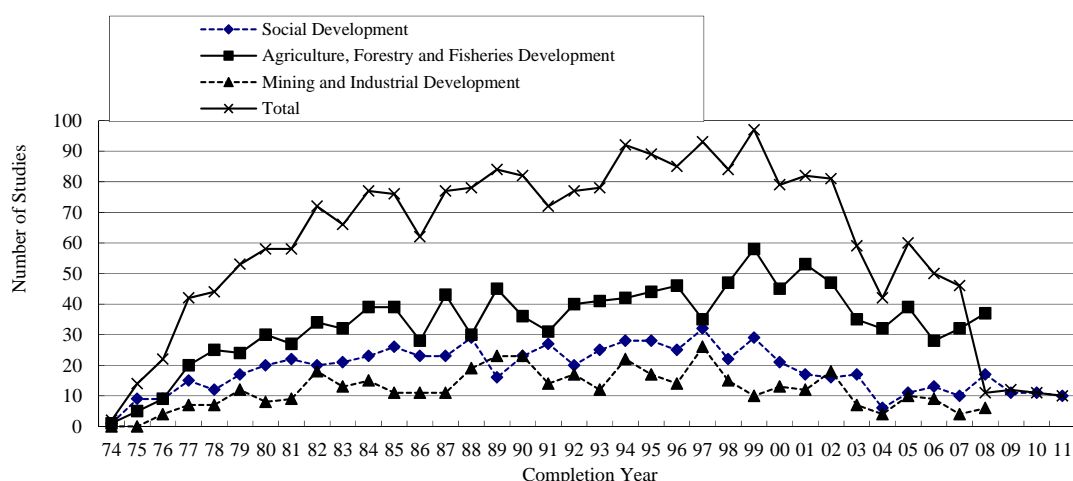


Figure 3-1 Time Trend of Number of Completed Development Studies

3.1.1 Number of Development Studies by Region

In Asia, 1,348 Development Studies (58.0% of the total) were conducted, particularly in the ASEAN countries where 873 studies in cumulative total (37.5% of the total and 64.8% of Asia) were conducted. This is followed in order of study numbers by 350 studies (15.1 %) in Central and South America, 275 studies (11.8%) in Africa, and 250 studies (10.8%) in the Middle East.

Table 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region

Region	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry	Mining and Industrial	Total
Asia	677 (56.5%)	216 (51.3%)	455 (64.5%)	1,348 (58.0%)
ASEAN	474 (39.5%)	147 (34.9%)	252 (35.7%)	873 (37.5%)
Other Asia	203 (16.9%)	69 (16.4%)	203 (28.8%)	475 (20.4%)
Middle East	134 (11.2%)	44 (10.5%)	72 (10.2%)	250 (10.8%)
Africa	140 (11.7%)	75 (17.8%)	60 (8.5%)	275 (11.8%)
Central and South America	183 (15.3%)	76 (18.1%)	91 (12.9%)	350 (15.1%)
Oceania	17 (1.4%)	6 (1.4%)	6 (0.9%)	29 (1.2%)
Europe	35 (2.9%)	4 (1.0%)	21 (3.0%)	60 (2.6%)
Multiple countries	13 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (0.6%)
Total	1,199 (100.0%)	421 (100.0%)	705 (100.0%)	2,325 (100.0%)

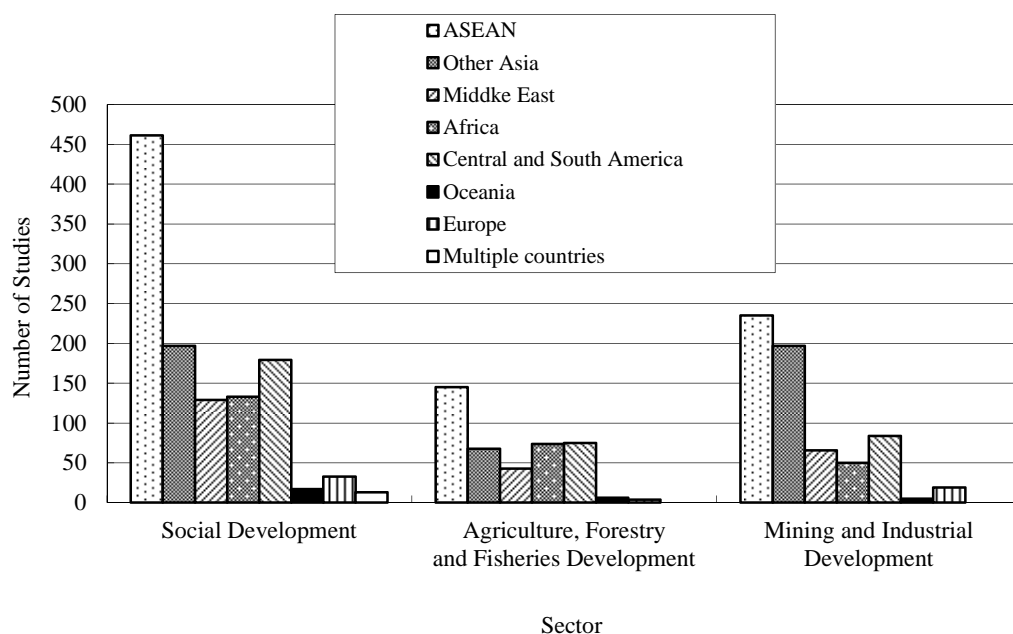


Figure 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region and Sector

Regarding the numbers of studies in different types in each region, the figures basically show similar trends, except for Oceania and Europe, where few studies were conducted, and F/S studies are followed by M/P studies with respect to the implementation rate. In this regard, however, Basic studies were conducted the most in Africa, China Factory Modernization Studies in Asia and others, and D/D studies in Middle East. The implementation rates in all areas are 34.6% of the total (804 studies) for F/S Study, 32.5% (756 studies) for M/P Study and 17.2% 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	404 (30.0%)	248 (18.4%)	468 (34.7%)	25 (1.9%)	38 (2.8%)	117 (8.7%)	48 (3.6%)	1,348 (100.0%)
ASEAN	294 (33.7%)	176 (20.2%)	330 (37.8%)	19 (2.2%)	24 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (3.4%)	873 (100.0%)
Other Asia	110 (23.2%)	72 (15.2%)	138 (29.1%)	6 (1.3%)	14 (2.9%)	117 (24.6%)	18 (3.8%)	475 (100.0%)
Middle East	90 (36.0%)	41 (16.4%)	93 (37.2%)	9 (3.6%)	10 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (2.8%)	250 (100.0%)
Africa	105 (38.2%)	30 (10.9%)	94 (34.2%)	3 (1.1%)	35 (12.7%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (2.9%)	275 (100.0%)
Central and South America	120 (34.3%)	59 (16.9%)	124 (35.4%)	3 (0.9%)	34 (9.7%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (2.9%)	350 (100.0%)
Oceania	5 (17.2%)	10 (34.5%)	7 (24.1%)	1 (3.4%)	5 (17.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.4%)	29 (100.0%)
Europe	29 (48.3%)	12 (20.0%)	15 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (3.3%)	60 (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	756 (32.5%)	401 (17.2%)	804 (34.6%)	42 (1.8%)	129 (5.5%)	117 (5.0%)	76 (3.3%)	2,325 (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 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 ASEAN and Africa, and the Port sub-sub-sector are the largest in Central and South America. Also, the other 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	Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Forestry	Mining	Industry							
			Road	Railway	Port	Others	Sub-total															
Asia	67	71	96	37	60	98	291	160	49	184	1	21	12	12	224	173	13	6	8	10	46	1,348
ASEAN	40	48	75	22	41	73	211	115	35	121	0	18	10	6	78	128	11	5	2	6	39	873
Other Asia	27	23	21	15	19	25	80	45	14	63	1	3	2	6	146	45	2	1	6	4	7	475
Middle East	15	20	13	4	15	19	51	33	5	37	1	2	3	1	33	31	6	2	0	3	7	250
Africa	13	16	20	3	6	12	41	47	7	57	0	10	8	6	17	34	3	9	3	1	3	275
Central & South America	26	18	19	10	22	29	80	42	7	49	0	17	10	8	31	46	5	0	1	3	7	350
Oceania	2	3	1	0	4	2	7	3	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	29
Europe	8	10	0	3	2	3	8	6	0	3	0	1	0	3	9	7	1	0	0	0	4	60
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	132	138	152	57	109	165	331	295	72	330	2	53	37	31	314	295	28	18	12	17	68	2,325

*The “Others” consist of Social Development (1 in Indonesia and 1 in Honduras and 1 in Mali and 1 in Sri Lanka and 1 in Maldives and 1 in Madagascar) and 62 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

3.1.2 Number of Studies by Country

Out of total 2,325 development studies, 873 are classified in ASEAN, which accounts for 37.5% 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 279 studies were completed 12.0% of the total), Philippines (187 studies, 8.0%), Thailand (165, 7.1%), Malaysia (85, 3.7%), Vietnam (62, 2.7%), Cambodia (35, 1.5%), Laos (31, 1.3%), Myanmar (19, 0.8%). There are no countries that have completed more than 15 development studies in Oceania, Europe, and Multiple Countries.

The 24 countries, which completed more than 15 development studies in other region, are the followings:

Other Asia:

China (206 studies (117 Chinese Factory Studies), 8.9% of the total), Sri Lanka (53 studies, 2.3%), Bangladesh (38 studies, 1.6%), Nepal (37 studies, 1.6%), Pakistan (35 studies, 1.5%), Mongolia (24 studies, 1.0%), India (25 studies, 1.1%)

Middle East:

Egypt (55 studies, 2.4%), Turkey (31 studies, 1.3%), Oman (25 studies, 1.1%), Iran (19 studies, 0.8%), Jordan (18 studies, 0.8%), Tunisia (18 studies, 0.8%), Morocco (16, 0.7%), Syria (16, 0.7%)

Africa:

Tanzania (43 studies, 1.8%), Kenya (36 studies, 1.5%), Zambia (19, 0.8%)

Central and South America:

Bolivia (31, 1.3%), Mexico (30 studies, 1.3%), Brazil (29 studies, 1.2%), Colombia (29, 1.2%), Paraguay (28 studies, 1.2%), Peru (21 studies, 0.9%), Argentina (20 studies, 0.9%), Guatemala (19 studies, 0.8%), Honduras (19 studies, 0.8%), Chili (19 studies, 0.8%), Dominican Republic (15, 0.6%)

3.1.3 Number of Studies by Type

Out of total 2,325 development studies (FY1974-FY2011), 804 are classified in F/S studies (34.6%), 756 in M/P (32.5%), 401 in M/P + F/S (17.2%). 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 41 studies in FY 2001 and tend to be decreasing. However, more than half studies have been M/P studies since FY 2003 and showed the high rate of occupancy. As to the completed studies in FY2008, the number of M/P studies reached record-setting 50, surpassing 80% for the rate of occupancy Thus M/P studies became the principal type of study. In addition, the number of F/S studies, which accounts for the highest rate in cumulative total, has been decreasing, falling down to 10 and the rate showed less than 10%. The number of M/P + F/S remained at around 20 in 1990's; however, the figure sharply dropped to 7 in FY 2008. 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	31	15	5	2	1	0	5	59
2004	30	6	1	0	5	0	0	42
2005	39	14	2	3	1	0	1	60
2006	30	12	4	0	4	0	0	50
2007	28	6	3	0	6	0	3	46
2008	50	7	3	0	0	0	0	60
2009	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	11
2010	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
2011	4	0	0	0	1	0	6	11
Total	756	401	804	42	129	117	76	2,325
	32.5%	17.2%	34.6%	1.8%	5.5%	5.0%	3.3%	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.

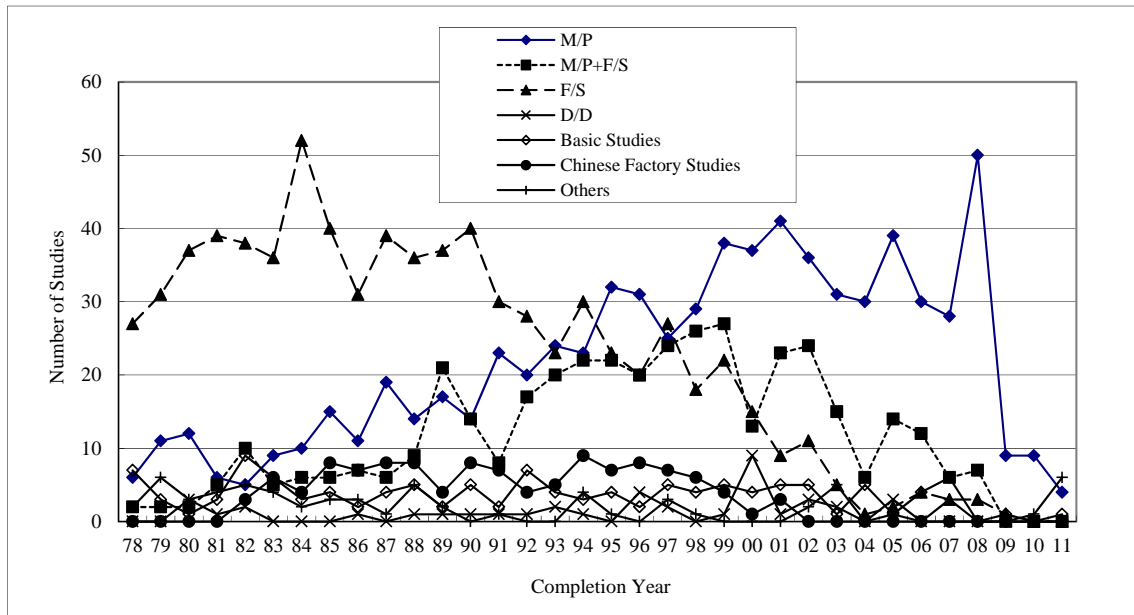


Figure 3-3 Time Trend of Number of Development Studies by Type of Study

3.1.4 Number of Studies by Sector

There are 132 studies in the Planning and Administration sector, accounting for 5.7% of the total. There are 988 studies in the Public Works and Utilities sector (42.5%), 28 in the Commerce & Tourism sector (1.2%), 18 in the Human Resources Development sector (0.8%), and 12 in the Health and Medical Care (0.5%), 17 in the Social Welfare (0.7%), 422 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector (18.4%), 345 in the Mining and Industry sector (14.8%), and 295 in the Energy sector (12.7%). 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 483 studies accounting for 20.8% of the total followed by the Social Infrastructure (295 studies, 12.7%). The largest sub-sector in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector is the Agriculture sub-sub-sector, which has carried out 330 studies (14.2% of the total).

3.1.4.1 Number of Studies by Main Sectors

M/P studies include 375 Social Development studies accounting for 49.6% of the total M/P studies. There are 121 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (16.0%), and 218 Mining and Industrial Development studies (28.8%). F/S includes 336 Social Development studies (41.8% of total F/S), 188 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (23.4%), and 272 Mining and Industrial Development studies (33.8%). M/P + F/S studies include 332 Social Development studies, which account for 82.8% of the total of this category, and 68 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (17.0%), 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	108 (14.3%)	19 (4.7%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (5.3%)	132 (5.7%)		
	Public works & Utilities	Public Utilities	17 (2.2%)	74 (18.5%)	39 (4.9%)	7 (16.7%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	138 (5.9%)	
		Transportation	Road	23 (3.0%)	24 (6.0%)	88 (10.9%)	10 (23.8%)	2 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (6.6%)	152 (6.5%)
			Railways	11 (1.5%)	6 (1.5%)	32 (4.0%)	2 (4.8%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (6.6%)	57 (2.5%)
			Port	15 (2.0%)	53 (13.2%)	32 (4.0%)	4 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (6.6%)	109 (4.7%)
			Others	62 (8.2%)	38 (9.5%)	50 (6.2%)	6 (14.3%)	2 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (9.2%)	165 (7.1%)
			Sub-total	111 (14.7%)	121 (30.2%)	202 (25.1%)	22 (52.4%)	5 (3.9%)	0 (0.0%)	22 (28.9%)	483 (20.8%)
		Social Infrastructure	74 (9.8%)	84 (20.9%)	55 (6.8%)	5 (11.9%)	66 (51.2%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (14.5%)	295 (12.7%)	
	Communication & Broadcasting	16 (2.1%)	15 (3.7%)	36 (4.5%)	3 (7.1%)	2 (1.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (3.1%)		
	Sub-total	218 (28.8%)	294 (73.3%)	332 (41.3%)	37 (88.1%)	74 (57.4%)	0 (0.0%)	33 (43.4%)	988 (42.5%)		
	Commerce & Tourism	13 (1.7%)	10 (2.5%)	3 (0.4%)	1 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.3%)	28 (1.2%)		
	Human resource Management	16 (2.1%)	1 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.3%)	18 (0.8%)		
	Public Health & Medical Care	11 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.5%)		
	Social Welfare	9 (1.2%)	8 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (0.7%)		
Sub-total	375 (49.6%)	332 (82.8%)	336 (41.8%)	38 (90.5%)	75 (58.1%)	0 (0.0%)	39 (51.3%)	1,195 (51.4%)			
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	92 (12.2%)	56 (14.0%)	170 (21.1%)	3 (7.1%)	8 (6.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.3%)	330 (14.2%)	
		Livestock	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.1%)	
		Forestry	20 (2.6%)	5 (1.2%)	10 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (12.4%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.6%)	53 (2.3%)	
		Fishery	9 (1.2%)	6 (1.5%)	7 (0.9%)	1 (2.4%)	12 (9.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.6%)	37 (1.6%)	
	Sub-total	121 (16.0%)	68 (17.0%)	188 (23.4%)	4 (9.5%)	36 (27.9%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (6.6%)	422 (18.2%)		
Mining & Industrial Development	Mining & Industry	Mining	16 (2.1%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.3%)	31 (1.3%)	
		Industry	101 (13.4%)	0 (0.0%)	92 (11.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	115 (98.3%)	6 (7.9%)	314 (13.5%)	
	sub-total	117 (15.5%)	0 (0.0%)	102 (12.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (3.1%)	115 (98.3%)	7 (9.2%)	345 (14.8%)		
	Energy	101 (13.4%)	0 (0.0%)	170 (21.1%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (10.1%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (14.5%)	295 (12.7%)		
Sub-total	218 (28.8%)	0 (0.0%)	272 (33.8%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (13.2%)	115 (98.3%)	18 (23.7%)	640 (27.5%)			
Others *2	42 (5.6%)	1 (0.2%)	8 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)	2 (1.7%)	14 (18.4%)	68 (2.9%)			
Total	756 (100.0%)	401 (100.0%)	804 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	129 (100.0%)	117 (100.0%)	76 (100.0%)	2,325 (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 6 Social Development and 62 Mining and Industrial Development studies.(M/P:3, M/P+F/S:1, F/S:1, Basic Study: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 483 studies conducted over the last 35 years. There are particularly large numbers of studies in 3 sub-sub-sectors: 152 studies in Road (31.5 %); 109 in Ports (22.6%); and 57 in Railway (11.8%). These 3

sub-sub-sectors account for more than 65% of the total studies in this sub-sector. The Urban Transportation and the Air Transportation & Airport sub-sub-sectors follow these with 52 and 44 studies respectively.

Table 3-7 Transportation

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Road	152 (31.5%)
Ports and Harbors	109 (22.6%)
Railway	57 (11.8%)
Urban Transportation	52 (10.8%)
Air Transportation & Airport	44 (9.1%)
Marine Transportation & Ships	34 (7.0%)
Transportation in General	23 (4.8%)
Land Transportation	6 (1.2%)
Meteorology & Seismology	6 (1.2%)
Total	483 (100.0%)

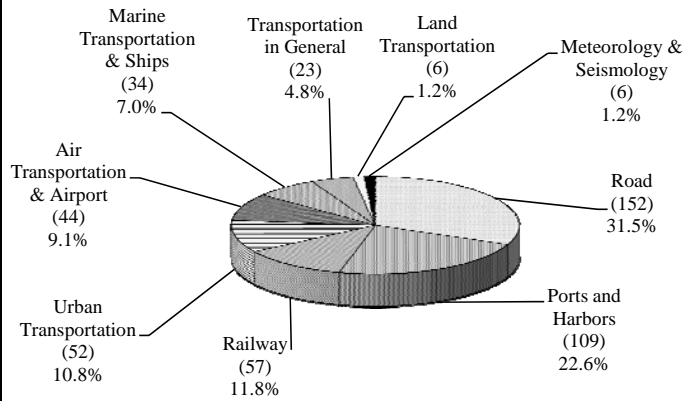


Fig. 3-4 Transportation (%)

(2) Social Infrastructure

The Social Infrastructure sub-sector comprises 6 sub-sub-sectors, with 295 studies conducted in the last 35 years. Among these sub-sectors, the studies are concentrated in two sub-sub-sectors: 115 in the Water Resources development (39.0%) and 86 in the River & Erosion Control (29.2%). These two sub-sub-sectors account for about nearly 70.0% of the total studies in this sub-sector.

Table 3-8 Social Infrastructure

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Water Resource Management	115 (39.0%)
River & Erosion Control	86 (29.2%)
Survey & Mapping	52 (17.6%)
Urban Planning & Land Development	20 (6.8%)
Architecture & Housing	10 (3.4%)
(Social Infrastructure in)General	12 (4.1%)
total	295 (100.0%)

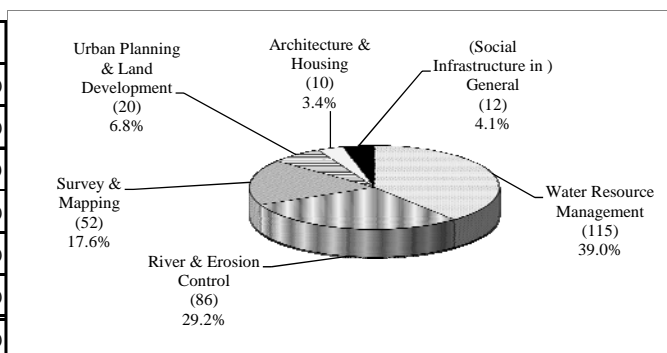


Fig. 3-5 Social Infrastructure (%)

(3) Public Utilities

The Public Utilities sub-sector is divided into 4 sub-sub-sectors, with 138 studies carried out over the last 35 years. There are 56 studies (40.6%) in the Water Supply, 38 studies (27.5%) in the Urban

Sanitation, and 34 studies (24.6%) in the Sewerage.

Table 3-9 Public Utilities

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
Water Supply	56 (40.6%)
Urban Sanitation	38 (27.5%)
Sewerage	34 (24.6%)
(Public Utilities in) General	10 (7.2%)
Total	138 (100.0%)

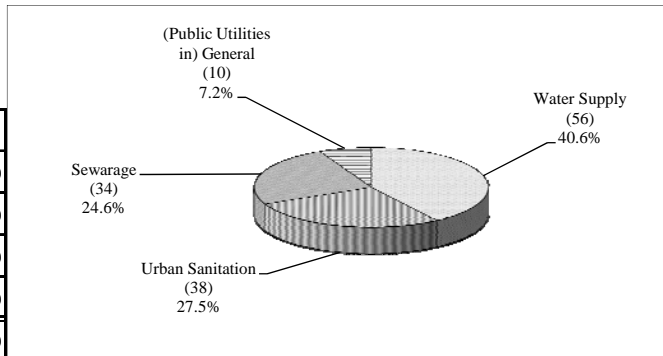


Fig. 3-6 Public Utilities (%)

(4) Agriculture

The Agriculture sub-sector is classified into 6 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 35 years, 330 studies have been conducted, of which 280 (84.8% 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	280 (84.8%)
Agricultural Engineering	42 (12.7%)
Agricultural Processing	8 (2.4%)
Sericulture	0 (0.0%)
Agricultural Machinery	0 (0.0%)
Increase of Food Production	0 (0.0%)
Total	330 (100.0%)

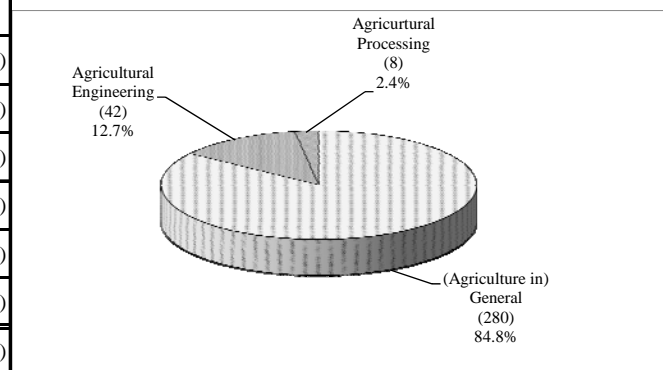


Fig. 3-7 Agriculture (%)

(5) Livestock

The Livestock sub-sector is classified into 3 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 35 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 53 studies in the Forestry sub-sector

over the last 35 years are classified under the Forestry & Forestry Conservation.

(7) Fishery

The Fishery sub-sector is also composed of 2 sub-sub-sectors. All 37 studies in the last 35 years are categorized in the Fishery sub-sub-sector, and no study has been conducted in the Fishery Processing.

Table 3-11 Livestock, Forestry, and Fishery

Sector	Livestock				Forestry			Fishery		
	Livestock	Livestock Processing	Livestock Hygiene	Sub-total	Forestry, Forest Conservatio	Forestry Processing	Sub-total	Fishery	Fishery Processing	Sub-total
Number of Studies	1 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	53 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	53 (100.0%)	37 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	37 (100.0%)

(8) Industry

Over the last 38 years, 314 studies have been carried out in the Industry sub-sector. There are large number of studies in 3 sub-sub-sectors: 95 studies in the Industry in General (30.3% of the total), 81 in the Machine Industry (25.8%) and 60 in the Chemical Industry (19.1%). These 3 sub-sub-sectors account for about 75% of the total studies in this sub-sector.

Table 3-12 Industry

(Industry in) General	95	(30.3%)
Machine Industry	81	(25.8%)
Chemical Industry	60	(19.1%)
Other Industries	47	(15.0%)
Steel & Nonferous Metals	31	(9.9%)
Textile Industry	0	(0.0%)
Pulp & Forestry Products	0	(0.0%)
Food Industry	0	(0.0%)
Total	314	(100.0%)

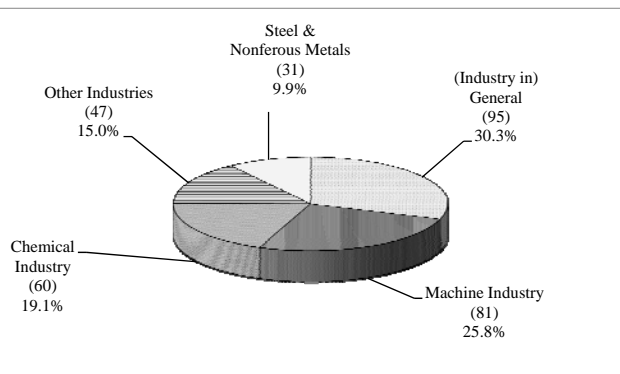


Fig. 3-8 Industry (%)

(9) Mining

Mining is the only sub-sub sector in this sector and 31 studies have been carried out over the last 38 years.

Table 3-13 Mining

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Mining	31	(100.0%)
Total	31	(100.0%)

(10) Energy

The Energy sub-sector comprises 5 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 38 years, 295 studies have been conducted. Among them, 171 studies (58.0%) were carried out in the Electric Power sub-sub-sector, and 61 studies in the Energy in General (20.7%) and 29 studies in the Gas and Oil (9.8%).

Table 3-14 Energy

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Electric Power	171	(58.0%)
(Energy in) General	61	(20.7%)
Gas & Oil	29	(9.8%)
New & Recycled Energy	34	(11.5%)
Other Energies	0	(0.0%)
Total	295	(100.0%)

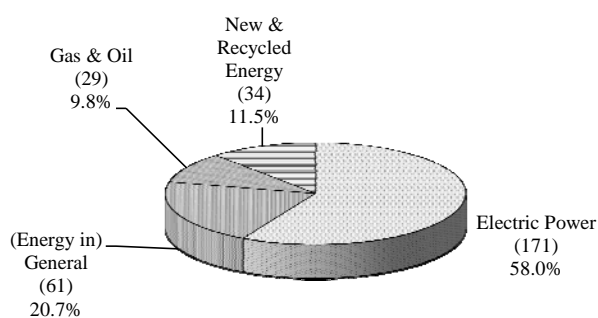


Fig. 3-9 Energy (%)

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 300 million yen and fell to less than 300 million yen in 2007, and about 250 million yen in 2008, which show the trend of scale-down¹.

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

Year	Number of Studies	Expense	Avg. Expense
2003	59	18,589,164	315,071
2004	42	16,710,526	397,870
2005	60	23,148,795	385,813
2006	50	15,285,254	305,705
2007	46	12,789,158	278,025
2008	60	15,197,730	253,296
2009	11	1,641,848	149,259
2010	10	2,117,835	211,784
2011	11	2,107,929	191,630
Total	317	101,720,627	320,885

¹Since information of study expenses is missing for a few projects, "Expense" in Table 3-15 shows only accumulated figures. Therefore, "Avg. Expense" might not show accurate figures. However, "Avg. Expense" gives a rough picture of chronological changes in the past 7 years.

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 2,325 completed development studies, 1069 studies are in the M/P studies group. Regarding completed studies, 458 out of 491 studies in the M/P studies group of the Social Development area are classified as “In Progress or In Use” and the utilization rate is 93.3%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 152 out of 161 completed studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate 94.4%). In the Mining and Industry Development area, 349 out of 417 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (83.7%).

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)	458 (93.3%)	152 (94.4%)	349 (83.7%)	959 (89.7%)
Delayed (Rate)	15 (3.1%)	6 (3.7%)	48 (11.5%)	69 (6.5%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	18 (3.7%)	3 (1.9%)	20 (4.8%)	41 (3.8%)
Total (Rate)	491 (100.0%)	161 (100.0%)	417 (100.0%)	1069 (100.0%)

3.2.1 Utilization Rates by Region

In this section, the utilization rate is analyzed by region. In reviewing the utilization rate for the M/P studies and others by regions, Europe shows the highest rate though the number of studies itself are small. Following this, the utilization rate in the ASEAN region is 93.4%. Furthermore, the Central and South America, the rate is 89.6% followed by Africa (88.5%), Other Asia (86.1%) and Middle East (86.0%) .

The rates of Oceania, Europe, and multiple countries need to be carefully examined for their sensitive fluctuation extent of utilization rate due to the small number of completed studies.

Table 3-17 Utilization Rate by Region

Present Status	Asia			Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
	ASEAN	Other Asia	Sub total							
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	314 (93.2%)	214 (85.9%)	528 (90.1%)	87 (84.5%)	126 (88.7%)	142 (90.4%)	10 (90.9%)	29 (93.5%)	8 (100.0%)	930 (89.6%)
Delayed (Rate)	12 (3.6%)	29 (11.6%)	41 (7.0%)	9 (8.7%)	8 (5.6%)	7 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.5%)	0 (0.0%)	67 (6.5%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	11 (3.3%)	6 (2.4%)	17 (2.9%)	7 (6.8%)	8 (5.6%)	8 (5.1%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	41 (3.9%)
Total	337	249	586	103	142	157	11	31	8	1,038

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 93.4%, which is the second highest of all the regions and the highest in the principal regions. The countries, which completed more than 10 M/P Studies Group in ASEAN and their utilization rates are; Indonesia (106 completed M/P Studies Group, the utilization rate of 95.2%), Philippines (73, 89.0%), Thailand (61, 93.4%), Malaysia (34, 97.1%), Vietnam (31, 96.8%), Laos (15, 100.0%), and Cambodia (16, 87.5%).

The 21 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 (151 completed M/P Studies Group, the utilization rate of 83.4%), Sri Lanka (22, 100.0%), Mongolia (12, 91.7%), Nepal (11, 90.9%), Pakistan (10, 90.0%)

Middle East:

Oman (16, 87.5%), Egypt (13, 92.3%), Iran (12, 100.0%), Tunisia (10, 90.0%), Turkey (10, 80.0%)

Africa:

Kenya (18, 94.4%), Tanzania (21, 90.5%), Malawi (10, 90.0%), Zambia (10, 100.0%)

Central and South America:

Mexico (18, 83.3%), Colombia (17, 82.4%), Brazil (15, 86.7%), Paraguay (14, 92.9%), Argentina (15, 100%), Bolivia (14, 92.9%), Chili (11, 100.0%)

3.2.3 Utilization Rates by Study Type

For M/P, 691 out of 756 studies are well utilized, and the utilization rate is 91.4%, which is the highest in the M/P Studies Group. For the Basic Studies, 118 out of 129 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (91.5 %). The utilization rate for the Chinese Factory Study is 79.5%, and the rate for other studies is 85.1%. 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)	691 (91.4%)	118 (91.5%)	93 (79.5%)	57 (85.1%)	959 (89.7%)
Delayed (Rate)	41 (5.4%)	5 (3.9%)	21 (17.9%)	2 (3.0%)	69 (6.5%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	24 (3.2%)	6 (4.7%)	3 (2.6%)	8 (11.9%)	41 (3.8%)
Total	756	129	117	67	1069

* 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 1069 completed studies in the M/P Studies Group, 489 are in the Social Development area, 162 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 359 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area and 59 are in the Others area. The utilization rates are 93.3%, 94.4%, 82.5%, and 91.5% respectively.

For the Public Works and Utilities sector, which is the largest sector in the Social Infrastructure area, 297 out of 325 studies are "In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 91.4%). For the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, 153 out of 162 studies are "In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 94.4%). For the Mining and Industrial in the Mining and Industrial Development area, 198 out of 240 studies are "In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 82.5%), which is slightly lower than other sector.

In the Social Infrastructure sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector of the Social Development area, 136 out of 151 studies are "In Progress or In Use" (the utilization rate of 90.1%). In the Agriculture sub-sector, 96 of 101 studies are "In Progress or In Use" (95.0%). The largest sub-sector in the Mining and Industrial development area is the Industry sub-sector where 179 out of 219 studies are "In Progress or In Use" with the utilization rate of 81.7%. 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 & Broadcasting	Sub-total						
			Road	Railways	Port	Others	Sub-total									
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	108 (96.4%)	17 (94.4%)	29 (96.7%)	16 (94.1%)	17 (85.0%)	65 (91.5%)	127 (92.0%)	136 (90.1%)	17 (94.4%)	297 (91.4%)	13 (92.9%)	17 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	456 (93.3%)	
Delayed (Rate)	3 (2.7%)	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (5.0%)	3 (4.2%)	4 (2.9%)	6 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (3.4%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (3.1%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.3%)	1 (5.9%)	2 (10.0%)	3 (4.2%)	7 (5.1%)	9 (6.0%)	1 (5.6%)	17 (5.2%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18 (3.7%)	
Total	112 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	71 (100.0%)	138 (100.0%)	151 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	325 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	489 (100.0%)	

Present Status	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development					Mining & Industry Development					Others *	Total
	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery					Mining & Industry			Energy	Sub-total		
	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery	Sub-total	Mining	Industry	Sub-total				
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	96 (95.0%)	0 (-)	36 (94.7%)	21 (91.3%)	153 (94.4%)	19 (90.5%)	179 (81.7%)	198 (82.5%)	98 (82.4%)	296 (82.5%)	54 (91.5%)	959 (89.7%)
Delayed (Rate)	5 (5.0%)	0 (-)	1 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (3.7%)	1 (4.8%)	30 (13.7%)	31 (12.9%)	14 (11.8%)	45 (12.5%)	3 (5.1%)	69 (6.5%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	1 (2.6%)	2 (8.7%)	3 (1.9%)	1 (4.8%)	10 (4.6%)	11 (4.6%)	7 (5.9%)	18 (5.0%)	2 (3.4%)	41 (3.8%)
Total	101 (100.0%)	0 (-)	38 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	162 (100.0%)	21 (100.0%)	219 (100.0%)	240 (100.0%)	119 (100.0%)	359 (100.0%)	59 (100.0%)	1069 (100.0%)

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 2,325 development studies completed, 1,256 studies are classified as the F/S Studies Group. In the Social Development area, the 515 of 708 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 72.7%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development area, the 162 out of 260 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 62.3%. In the Mining and Industry development area, the 120 out of 288 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 41.7%.

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	183	61	70	314
	Partially Completed	162	49	15	226
	Under Implementation	130	40	19	189
	In Process	40	12	16	68
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	515 (72.7%)	162 (62.3%)	120 (41.7%)	797 (63.5%)
Under Promotion (Rate)	93 (13.1%)	47 (18.1%)	28 (9.7%)	168 (13.4%)	
Delayed or Suspended (Rate)	45 (6.4%)	22 (8.5%)	89 (30.9%)	156 (12.4%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	55 (7.8%)	29 (11.2%)	51 (17.7%)	135 (10.7%)	
Total	708 (100.0%)	260 (100.0%)	288 (100.0%)	1,256 (100.0%)	

3.3.1 Realization Rates by Region

The realization rate in Asia is 67.8%, which is higher than the average utilization rate of 63.5% of all studies in the F/S Studies Group. Asia shows high realization rate as is evident from 67.5% in ASEAN and 68.6% in Other Asia.. In other principal regions, the Middle East shows 65.0%, which is as almost same as Asia. On the other hand, Africa (52.8%), and Central and South America (53.5%) show lower rate by 15 points compared to Asia.

Looking into the un-realized studies in Africa and Central and South America, the rate for "Delayed or Suspended" in Africa is nearly 9 points higher than the average rate while the rate for "Under Promotion" in Central and South America is more than 6 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 in the future, 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	157	57	214	29	37	29	4	1	0	314
	Partially Completed	92	45	137	28	17	33	3	7	1	226
	Under Implementation	78	38	116	27	9	28	1	6	2	189
	In Process	28	13	41	9	4	10	0	3	1	68
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	355 (67.5%)	153 (68.6%)	508 (67.8%)	93 (65.0%)	67 (52.8%)	100 (53.5%)	8 (44.4%)	17 (63.0%)	4 (80.0%)	797 (63.5%)
Under Promotion	58	30	88	18	18	37	3	4	0	168	
(Rate)	(11.0%)	(13.5%)	(11.7%)	(12.6%)	(14.2%)	(19.8%)	(16.7%)	(14.8%)	(0.0%)	(13.4%)	
Delayed or Suspended	46	27	73	22	27	25	3	6	0	156	
(Rate)	(8.7%)	(12.1%)	(9.7%)	(15.4%)	(21.3%)	(13.4%)	(16.7%)	(22.2%)	(0.0%)	(12.4%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	67	13	80	10	15	25	4	0	1	135	
(Rate)	(12.7%)	(5.8%)	(10.7%)	(7.0%)	(11.8%)	(13.4%)	(22.2%)	(0.0%)	(20.0%)	(10.7%)	
Total	526 (100.0%)	223 (100.0%)	749 (100.0%)	143 (100.0%)	127 (100.0%)	187 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1,256 (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 67.5%, which is the highest of all the regions. The countries, which completed more than 10 F/S Studies Group in ASEAN and their realization rates are; Indonesia (174 completed F/S Studies Group, the realization rate of 64.4%), Philippines (114, 64.0%), Thailand (104, 71.2%), Malaysia (51, 64.7%), Vietnam (31, 80.6%), Cambodia (19, 84.2%), 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 76.4%), Bangladesh (29, 69.0%), Sri Lanka (31, 77.4%), Pakistan (25, 56.0%), Nepal (26, 57.7%), India (19, 47.4%), Mongolia (12, 91.7%),

Middle East:

Egypt (42, 73.8%), Turkey (21, 61.9%), Syria (11, 63.6%)

Africa:

Tanzania (22, 72.7%), Kenya (18, 50.0%)

Central and South America:

Bolivia (17, 64.7%), Paraguay (14, 76.9%), Brazil (14, 64.3%), Peru (13, 46.2%), Guatemala (12, 58.3%), Mexico (12, 58.3%), Colombia (12, 58.3%), Dominican Republic (11, 72.7%), 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 401 M/P + F/S studies, 285 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 71.1%. Also, the rate of "Under Promotion" of M/P+F/S is 19.7% which is nearly 7 points higher than the average rate of its F/S Studies Group (13.4%).

Out of 813 completed F/S studies, 479 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 58.9%. 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	57	247	10	314
	Partially Completed	116	102	8	226
	Under Implementation	87	91	11	189
	In Process	25	39	4	68
	Sub-Total	285	479	33	797
	(Rate of Realization)	(71.1%)	(58.9%)	(78.6%)	(63.5%)
Under Promotion	79	84	5	168	
	(Rate)	(19.7%)	(10.3%)	(11.9%)	(13.4%)
Delayed or Suspended	29	124	3	156	
	(Rate)	(7.2%)	(15.3%)	(7.1%)	(12.4%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	8	126	1	135	
	(Rate)	(2.0%)	(15.5%)	(2.4%)	(10.7%)
Total		401	813	42	1,256
		(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)

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

3.3.4 Realization Rates by Sector

As shown in the Table 3-23, out of 1,256 completed studies in the F/S Studies Group, 706 studies are in the Social Development area, 260 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 281 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area and 9 are in the Others area. The realization rates are 72.4%, 62.3%, 42.0%, and 44.4% respectively.

For the Public Works and Utilities sector, which is the largest sector in the Social Infrastructure area, 479 out of 663 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 72.2%). For the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, 162 out of 260 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 62.3%). For the Mining and Industrial in the Mining and Industrial Development area, 77 out of 176 studies are "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 43.8%).

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 (75.0%), the Transportation (71.6%), the Social Infrastructure (66.7%), the Agriculture (62.4%)-

The realization rate of the Social Infrastructure area is 72.4% that is nearly 9 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 62.3% and 42.0% respectively, which are lower than the Social Infrastructure area. It is expected that many of studies classified as "Under Promotion" in Forestry, and Fishery Development area may shortly shift to the "Progress" category.

Table 3-23 Realization Rate by Sector

Present Status		Social Development															
		Planning & Administration	Public Works & Utilities										Tourism	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medicine	Social Welfare	Sub-total
			Public Utilities	Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Sub-total						
				Road	Railways	Port	Others	Sub-total									
Completed or In Progress	Completed	2	26	37	10	19	21	87	29	37	179	1	0	0	0	182	
	Partially Completed	4	32	30	7	22	25	84	28	7	151	5	0	0	2	162	
	Under Implementation	8	27	18	2	16	15	51	30	2	110	5	1	0	0	124	
	In Process	1	5	9	2	8	6	25	9	0	39	1	0	0	2	43	
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	15 (75.0%)	90 (75.0%)	94 (77.0%)	21 (52.5%)	65 (73.0%)	67 (71.3%)	247 (71.6%)	96 (66.7%)	46 (85.2%)	479 (72.2%)	12 (85.7%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (50.0%)	4 (72.4%)	511
Under Promotion	4	17	14	7	16	11	48	25	1	91	0	0	0	2	97		
(Rate)	(20.0%)	(14.2%)	(11.5%)	(17.5%)	(18.0%)	(11.7%)	(13.9%)	(17.4%)	(1.9%)	(13.7%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(-)	(25.0%)	(13.7%)		
Delayed or Suspended	1	11	6	1	0	5	12	15	1	39	1	0	0	2	43		
(Rate)	(5.0%)	(9.2%)	(4.9%)	(2.5%)	(0.0%)	(5.3%)	(3.5%)	(10.4%)	(1.9%)	(5.9%)	(7.1%)	(0.0%)	(-)	(25.0%)	(6.1%)		
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%)	(27.5%)	(9.0%)	(11.7%)	(11.0%)	(5.6%)	(11.1%)	(8.1%)	(7.1%)	(0.0%)	(-)	(0.0%)	(7.8%)		
Total	20	120	122	40	89	94	345	144	54	663	14	1	0	8	706		
	(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			Energy	Sub-total		
		Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery	Sub-total	Mining	Industry	Sub-total				
Completed or In Progress	Completed	56	0	3	2	61	2	32	34	36	70	0	313
	Partially Completed	43	0	2	4	49	0	4	4	9	13	3	227
	Under Implementation	34	0	5	1	40	0	3	3	16	19	1	184
	In Process	10	0	1	1	12	0	0	0	16	16	0	71
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	143 (62.4%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (73.3%)	8 (57.1%)	162 (62.3%)	2 (20.0%)	39 (41.1%)	41 (39.0%)	77 (43.8%)	118 (42.0%)	4 (44.4%)	795 (63.3%)
Under Promotion	40	1	1	5	47	0	6	6	20	26	2	172	
(Rate)	(17.5%)	(50.0%)	(6.7%)	(35.7%)	(18.1%)	(0.0%)	(6.3%)	(5.7%)	(11.4%)	(9.3%)	(22.2%)	(13.7%)	
Delayed or Suspended	20	0	2	0	22	4	25	29	58	87	2	154	
(Rate)	(8.7%)	(0.0%)	(13.3%)	(0.0%)	(8.5%)	(40.0%)	(26.3%)	(27.6%)	(33.0%)	(31.0%)	(22.2%)	(12.3%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	26	1	1	1	29	4	25	29	21	50	1	135	
(Rate)	(11.4%)	(50.0%)	(6.7%)	(7.1%)	(11.2%)	(40.0%)	(26.3%)	(27.6%)	(11.9%)	(17.8%)	(11.1%)	(10.7%)	
Total	229	2	15	14	260	10	95	105	176	281	9	1,256	
	(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 nine studies classified as "Other" are all Mining and Industrial Development studies.

Chapter 4

An Overview of Technical Cooperation Projects

CHAPTER 4. An Overview of Technical Cooperation Projects

This study covered three Technical Cooperation Projects that the problem has been identified in the ex-post evaluation which was conducted in the third year after the completion of the project.

An Overview of Technical Cooperation Projects is as follows.

MYS-05-001

Project Title	English	Project On Networked Multimedia Education System						
	Others							
	Japanese	マレーシアマルチメディアネットワーク教育						
Country	Malaysia	Project Number	0600546	Project ID	0091146E0	Total Cost	910,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Information and Communication Technology			-	Information and Communication Technology			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2001/7/1	-	2005/6/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-		Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Energy, Water and Communications, Multimedia University (Cyberjaya Campus)						
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	Networked Multimedia Education System has spread out to institutions in the fields of engineering, IT and multimedia, located within and outside of Malaysia.							
Project Purpose	Networked Multimedia Education System is established in MMU(Cyberjaya) as a hub site, and MMU(Melaka), PSDC, ILP, TTC, and UNIMAS, as remote sites.							
Outputs	<p>1) Tele-education classes are technically operating smoothly.</p> <p>i. A tele-education output system is constructed at MMU (Cyberjaya).</p> <p>ii. A tele-education receiving system is constructed at each of the designated remote sites.</p> <p>iii. Tele-education classes are effectively operated by the teaching staff.</p> <p>iv. Proper maintenance is done for tele-education system machinery.</p> <p>2) Tele-education courses are properly managed under the curriculum provided by MMU (Cyberjaya) and/or other participating remote sites.</p> <p>3) Tele-education classes are done effectively for the students, with usage of intelligently built multimedia teaching materials.</p>							
Project Overview	<p>Malaysia created the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) to be the test-bed for innovation, and to be the catalyst for the country's entry in to the information age. Through the MSC, the country's vision to be a fully industrialized nation by the year 2020 will be actualized. To achieve these goals, Malaysia needs to transform from a low-skilled and labor-intensive economy into a high-skilled and capital-intensive economy. In the process, there is an urgent need to develop sufficient knowledge workers for the national development, particularly in the area of engineering, information technology.</p> <p>In Malaysia as human resources development for IT is a priority area for the national development in the Seventh Malaysia Plan 1996-2000 (7MP), the Cabinet of Malaysia in 1997 decided to establish Multimedia University (hereinafter referred to as "MMU") at Cyberjaya. However, since the demand for knowledge workers is very large, MMU has had to explore and develop a non-traditional mode of education that can reach anyone at anyplace and any time.</p> <p>To tackle such challenging tasks, in August 1999 the Malaysia Government officially requested the Japanese Government to cooperate for the development and establishment of the Networked Multimedia Education System (hereinafter referred to as "NMES").</p> <p>In response, the Japanese Government has sent a series of missions from May 2000 to April 2001 to conduct studies for the formulation and implementation of the Project. The Project launched in July 2001, scheduled for four years.</p> <p>The Networked Multimedia Education System Project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") is a collaborative project between the Ministry of Energy, Water and Communications (hereinafter referred to as "MEWC") and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") with the aim of setting up a satellite-based tele-education infrastructure and applications in Malaysia, focusing on IT and multimedia training and education. This project is to experiment and explore the viability and the possible approaches to distance education in Malaysia.</p> <p>The Project is a government-to-government project (G-to-G) whereby the Japanese government provides the expertise and system equipment for the project while the Malaysian government provides the location and supporting infrastructure in Malaysia to ensure the successful implementation of the Project. MMU was assigned to be the implementation agency for the Project from the Malaysian side.</p> <p>The Project is a satellite based tele-education system that can support the transmission of live interactive lectures from the hub site located at MMU, Cyberjaya to learning centres at 5 remote sites located at: 1. Penang Skills Development Centre (PSDC), Penang 2. Multimedia University, Melaka 3. Institute Latihan Perindustrian (ILP), Kuantan, Pahang 4. Telekom Training College (TTC), Kota Kinabalu, Sabah 5. University Malaysia Sarawak (UNIMAS), Kuching, Sarawak</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	8	Short-term	24	Counterparts	35
Equipment	468,805 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1 USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	16,564 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000 USD) (000 JPY)
Trainees Received	15			Land and Facilities		
Others				Others	Local Cost: 1,070,058 ringgit	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY2010

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>*Terminal Evaluation (FY2005)</p> <p>The Final Evaluation Team recommends that the Project be closed as is planned. To sustain and further enhance the positive results of the Project, the followings are suggested;</p> <p>1) to monitor the progress and outcomes of NMES classes with the newly introduced MPEG4 starting in June 2005; 2) to continue and further strengthen efforts to raise the level of satisfaction of students with NMES classes, particularly in Master's courses; 3) to continue and further strengthen efforts to increase the number of beneficiaries of NMES tele-education (i.e., more intakes of students in existing courses and introduction of NMES tele-education into other courses); 4) to consider measures to avoid the loss of system operation and maintenance expertise due to turnovers of counterpart personnel (e.g., providing permanent employment status to engineers and operators, providing incentives in developing a system of technical transfer to newly-recruited engineers and operators, etc); 5) to improve teaching methods specifically for tele-education such as courseware, lecture, delivery, etc; 6) to ensure policy and budgetary ground so that NMES is expanded to more remote institutions.</p> <p>*Ex-Post Evaluation (FY2010)</p> <p><Conclusion>The relevance of the project is fair; however, the effectiveness, impact, efficiency and sustainability are evaluated to be low as the initial goal has not been achieved, as a result of the project setback caused by the discontinuation of the satellite utilization. In light of the above, this project is evaluated to be (D) unsatisfactory.</p> <p><Lessons Learned> 1) Selecting appropriate measures for needs, 2) Selection of appropriate equipments according to purpose, 3) Clarification of roles and responsibilities at the project planning phase</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2012)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Networked Multimedia Education System (NMES)	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Current Situation: (FY2012 Survey) No information to be updated. (FY2007 Survey) No information to be updated.			
	Issues: (FY2012 Survey) No information to be updated. (FY2007 Survey) No information to be updated.			

PAK-06-002

Project Title	English	Improvement Of Public Administration For Local Governments In Punjab						
	Others							
	Japanese	パンジヤブ州地方行政能力向上プロジェクト						
Country	Pakistan	Project Number	602535	Project ID	0631465E0	Total Cost	226,000 000 JPY	
Sector / Issue	Governance			-	Local Governance			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Social Development Department						
	At Present	Economic Infrastructure Department						
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/8/1	-	2006/8/1	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	2006/08	-	2007/02	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Local Government and Community Development Department, Government of the Punjab (LGCD) District and Tehsil Governments in Hafizabad						
	Japan	Supporting Committee (Prof. Nakamura from Meiji Univ., Prof Kawamura from Ryukoku Univ., Prof. Kurosaki from Hitotsubashi Univ.)						
Contracted Party								
Related Cooperations								
Overall Goal	The model of basic project cycle management on Citizen Community Board (CCB) Program is developed by improvements to components of CCB Improvement Activities in the model district.							
Project Purpose	Citizen Community Board (CCB) Program bedomes more effective and efficient by improvement of performance in local governments in the model district.							
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Obstacles and needs in communities and people for the implementation of CCB activities in the model district are identified by the local governments through socio-economic survey. 2) Reach for improvement in public administration of CCB program in the model district is identified by the local governments through organization analysis. 3) CCB Improvement Plan (CIP) is created and implemented with the concept of project cycle management in the model district. 4) The local government executives officials and public representatives in the model districts acquire necessary skills and knowledge of the project activities. 							
Project Overview	<p>The Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "GOP") had managed to introduce the devolution/decentralization system realizing the importance of overall development of Pakistan inclusive of the services sector. The objectives of new local government system are</p> <p>(a) To establish a political structure with system in which local needs could be taken care create a proper monitoring system consisted of elected representatives, ensures the involvement of civil society in the development and provide a mechanism of effective checks and balances with the governments inclusive of all stakeholders.</p> <p>(b) To ensure that the genuine needs of people are provided, the basic human rights are protected, devolution of political power decentralization of administrative authority plus management functions, diffusion of the power-authority nexus, and disturbance of resources to the district level are put into practice.</p> <p>(c) To rationalize the administrative setup by defining lines of responsibility and provide protection against political interference and transfers on non-professional grounds.</p> <p>In order to ensure these policies, Government of Punjab Local Governments in model district and Government of Japan JICA decide to work together closely and effectively with collaboration and cooperation. The idea behind the project was to empower civil servants serving at local governments. impact knowledge with administrative skills through On-the-Job Trainings (OJT) and disseminate the same to communities through local government set-up on public services. In addition, laciheanon of Citizens Community Boards (CCB) is one of the crucial plan to create ideal scheme of community development with the involvement of all stakeholders. Therefore, the project would be a model of its kind owing to mutual understanding among the other organizations community and donors.</p>							

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	3	Counterparts	10
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	Nil
Local Cost	10,430 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	5			Land and Facilities	Office spaces and facilities	
Others				Others	Local Cost: 31.66 million Rs.	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)

Study Conducted FY2010

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>*Terminal Evaluation (FY2007)</p> <p>It would be suggested that the relevant parties of Pakistan and Japan to make the following actions to continue: 1) function and service which had been responsible for CCB center, 2) facilitation and assistance function and service against CCB community group which had been responsible for CCB coordinator, and 3) implementation and monitoring of CCB Improvement Plan (CIP), after the termination of project.</p> <p>Also, they should consider more about systematic/organizational arrangement after the project completion, and on the other hand, they should consider continuously about possible alternative of budgetary measures such as utilization of CCB budget, utilization of local government budget, application of JICA follow-up scheme, and assistance from other donors.</p> <p>*Ex-Post Evaluation (FY2010)</p> <p><Conclusion>Program established by the Project. In response to this recommendation, a 2-year follow-up Project commenced under a JICA follow-up scheme (F/U) 6 months after project completion. In the F/U, the number of CCB projects increased remarkably. M & E was however, not yet sufficiently followed. In this regard, the utilization of experiences achieved by the Project (Phase-1) seemed limited. The overall goal, "Development of the basic project cycle management model for the CCB program by improving components of CCB improvement activities in the model district", was probably not achieved, through the F/U project helped the target local stakeholders to secure resources to better improve the implementation of the CCB program including M & E. After the change of government in February 2008, the new government decided to amend the CCB system. This political change has affected every aspect of the system and it is not likely that the CCB system will remain as it is. Though the provincial government stated that community participation in local development process is expected to be incorporated in the new local governance system, it is unknown when the current ordinance will be amended. Due to the uncertain political situation, the sustainability of the project effect is expected to unforeseeable. In light of the above, this project is evaluated to be unsatisfactory.</p> <p><Recommendations to JICA> In implementing a project in a relatively short period like this one, it is recommended to limit the number of sites and target groups according to a period to establish a CCB model by following a complete project cycle of "planning-implementation-M&E". In addition, Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO) should be reviewed at least once every project period by adjusting the PO and concretizing indicators according to the progress of the Project activities and achievement expectations as one of project management.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2007)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Local Government & Community Development Department	Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	No Change	Generally Active / Good		
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Not Much Achieved	Many Issues	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2012 Survey) This project was intended to support the policy for local administration which the former government had promoted. However, after the change of government in 2008, the policy was canceled.</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) No information to be updated.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) Necessary measures to maintain the promotional function of projects such as institutional improvement and staff assignment are not taken. The masures to expand to other districts are not taken either.</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2012 Survey) No information to be updated.</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) No information to be updated.</p> <p>(FY2007 Survey) At the moment they are conducting follow-up cooperation to improve the result of the project. They are also expanding activities in province-level, district-level, and ward level. The delay of staffing to the full-time posts by the provincial government affects the project activities.</p>			

PRY-04-001

Project Title	English	Improvement of small and medium scale dairy farm management project					
	Others						
	Japanese	酪農を通じた中小規模農家経営改善計画					
Country	Paraguay	Project Number	0603622	Project ID	3241092E0	Total Cost	114,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			-	Other Agricultural/Rural Development Issues		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Rural Development Department					
	At Present	Rural Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2002/11/11 - 2004/11/10	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Dirección de Investigación y Producción Animal (DIPA), Dirección de Extensión Agraria (DEAG), and Dirección General de Planificación (DGP) of Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG)					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	An appropriate dairy farm management model that is suitable for small and medium scale farmers.						
Project Purpose	Supporting system for the improvement of small and medium scale dairy farm management is clarified and the roles and the functions of related organizations* are reformed accordingly. (*Related organizations: MAG, National University of Asuncion, Local Governments, Municipalities, Cooperatives, Farmers Associations, Dairy Industry, Credits Institutions, etc.)						
Outputs	<p>1) The actual status of farm management of small and medium scale farmers, agricultural cooperatives, farmers' groups, milk markets, activities of the DIPA, and measures of the MAG in the dairy sector are investigated.</p> <p>2) Tactics to assist the improvement of farm management of small and medium scale farmers are defined.</p> <p>3) The roles and functions of related organizations will be clarified, so as to build a system for assisting the improvement of farm management of small and medium scale farmers</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Project area covered all of Paraguay and the target group included small and medium scale dairy farmers. The counterpart organizations were Dirección de Investigación y Producción Animal (DIPA), Dirección de Extensión Agraria (DEAG), and Dirección General de Planificación (DGP) of Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería (MAG). The Project purpose was set as "clarification of supporting system for the improvement of small and medium scale dairy farm management and corresponding reform of the roles and the functions of related organizations. The "administrative advisory" type technical cooperation project was undertaken.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	3	Short-term	3	Counterparts	14
Equipment	7,000 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	6,000 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) 3,009 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	7			Land and Facilities	Project office, meeting room, parking spaces, etc.	
Others	Third Country Expert: 2 persons Total 147 million Yen			Others	Counterpart: total no. of persons involved over the Project period: 19 persons Local cost: 1,600 million Paraguay Guarani,	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY2009

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>*Ex-Post Evaluation (FY2009)</p> <p><Conclusion> The study in this ex-post evaluation identified that needs of the target group had not been reflected in the Project approach so that the Project was not relevant at the time of the Project formulation. In addition, because the implementation system, Inputs, strategies were not logically constructed, effectiveness and efficiency became low, subsequently serving as a factor to impede achievements of the overall goal and Project purpose. Although problems relating to the budgetary and extension system of the MAG were grasped prior to the commencement of the Project, lack of countermeasure to tackle those problems in the Project resulted in the limited outcomes and harmed sustainability of the Project.</p> <p><Recommendations> 1)Effective use of the outcome of the Project: although the “Plan” requires some revisions, it provides somehow concrete descriptions concerning the dairy farming of small and medium scale farmers. When assistance to dairy farming is examined under the studies/projects such as on-going “comprehensive rural development project for peasant support in Paraguay,” more concrete and feasible measures need to be devised based on the “Plan”. 2)Study on systems for assisting dairy husbandry that meet needs of small and medium scale farmers: after having identified respective needs of medium scale farmers as well as small scale farmers, it is necessary to clarify assistance framework to the respective types of farmers and then to define the position of the assistance policy in the livelihood sector including dairy husbandry at the MAG. Besides, it is required to select high-priority projects whose effectiveness is expected to be high, take budgetary measures and implement them under the practical implementation system.</p> <p><Lessons learned for JICA> 1)Importance to grasp needs of the target group, 2)Importance of the approach centering on the organizational reform under the policy-support-type technical cooperation project, 3)Project planning and management system through sufficient preparatory works</p> <p><Lessons learned for MAG> 1)Preparation of a cross-sectional program to assist small and medium scale farmers, which reflects actual conditions, 2) Reconstruction of functional extension system, 3)Reconstruction of agriculture credit system that meets measures to support small and medium scale farmers</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2012)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		Umbrella Organization		
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment	
	Diminished / Less Active	Unknown	Partially Used	
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation	
	Unknown	Unknown	Partially Not Good	
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2012 Survey) The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Bureau of Animal Research and Production, the Project C/P organization, has become IPTA (Instituto Paraguayo de Tecnología Agropecuaria) which possesses institutional characteristics of an independent administrative corporation, after having been integrated with other organizations through the restructuring of the Ministry of Agriculture in May 2010. Ten years have passed since the completion of the Project, during which the aforementioned restructuring procedures were carried out, and there remains no personnel who have any knowledge about the Project inside IPTA. Accordingly, the situation is that grasping the ex-post conditions of the Project in a precise manner is actually difficult. Nevertheless, an interview on the current conditions of the Project was conducted to a personnel staff, a former counterpart of the Project and currently affiliated to the Office of Administration for the Deputy Minister of Livestock in the Ministry of Agriculture. According to this personnel, "the Project had achieved its upper goal and the technologies transfered have been fully utilized. The National Development Plan on the Livestock Production Chain was formulated by the Office of Administration for the Deputy Minister of Livestock 2 years ago. The outputs of the Project have been utilized in the Plan, though its progress is somehow not so outstanding due to the limited budgetary conditions."</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2012 Survey) The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, Bureau of Animal Research and Production, a counterpart organization of the Project, has been integrated with Dirección de Investigación Agrícola (DIA) and entered under the jurisdiction of IPTA (Instituto Paraguayo de Tecnología Agropecuaria) in May 2010 when the restructuring of Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock was carried out. Some changes caused by the organizational restructuring, including personnel transfer, have made it difficult for IPTA to grasp the current conditions of the Project.</p>			

Chapter 5

Conclusions

CHAPTER5. Conclusions

5.1 Entire Development Studies

In this follow-up study, analysis on situations after completion of the Development Study has been conducted, covering 2,325 Development Studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2011. Especially, this study has conducted questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in FY2000-2002 and FY2005-2011..

First of all, by sectors, majority of the studies are for the Social Development area, which count to 1,199 (51.6%) out of 2,325 studies in total. This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area with 705 studies (30.3%), and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area with 421 studies (18.1%).

By regions, 1,348 studies (58.0%) out of 2,325 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 350 studies (15.1%, and African region with 275 studies (11.8%). With JICA setting forth a policy to focus on African region, number of the Development Studies to be conducted is increasing in African region.

By the study types, 804 studies (34.6%) out of 2,325 studies are F/S followed by 756 M/P studies (32.5%). These 2 types of studies account for over two-thirds of all the Development Studies conducted. The above said studies are followed by M/P+F/S with 401 studies (17.2%) 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 cumulative total number of M/P studies to overcome the number of F/S studies to be conducted.

By the field of the study, there are 331 studies (account for 14.2% of 2,325 studies in total) in the field of Transportation, 330 in Agriculture (14.2%), 314 in Industry (13.5%), 295 in Social Infrastructure (12.7%), and 295 in Energy (12.7%). The studies in these 4 sectors exceed 60% of studies in total.

Although there are 314 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 (81.2%), followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (74.6%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (66.5%). 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 5-1: Realization / Utilization Rate of Development Studies

Area	Number of Studies	Number of Studies In Progress of In Use	Realization / Utilization Rate
Social Development	1,199	973	81.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	421	314	74.6%
Mining and Industrial Development	705	469	66.5%
Total	2,325	1,756	75.5%

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.

5.2 M/P Studies Groups

This Status Survey covers 2,325 development studies, of which 1,069 studies consisted by M/P Studies Group (46.0% of Development Studies in total). The M/P Studies Group consists from 756 M/P studies (70.7% of 1069 M/P Studies Group), 129 Basic studies (121%), 117 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (10.9%¹), and 67 Other Studies (6.3%). Situations of utilization of the output of Development Studies is satisfactory, with 959 studies accounting for 89.7% 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 91.4% followed by the Basic Studies (91.5%), the Other Studies (85.1%), and the Chinese Factory Studies (79.5%), which shows high utilization in general.

Comparing regional implementation, 599 studies have been conducted in Asian region, accounting for 56.0% of 1,069M/P type studies conducted, which 347 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 90.3% for Asia, 89.6% for Central and South America, 88.5% for Africa, and 86.0% for Middle East. The rates of Oceania, Europe, and multiple countries are not analyzed because few development studies have been conducted in these regions, resulted in the analytical difficulty due to the large fluctuation of utilization rates.

By sectors, the utilization rate is 93.3% for the Social Development area, 94.4% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 83.7% 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, Forestry and Fishery Development area, the Agriculture is the largest sub-sector. In the Mining

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

and Industrial Development area, the Industry is the largest sub-sector. The utilization rates of each sub-sectors are; 90.1% in the Social Infrastructure, 92.0% in the Transportation, 96.4% in the Planning and Administration, 95.0% in the Agriculture and 81.7% 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 was 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.

5.3 F/S Studies Group

Out of 2,325 Development Studies in total, F/S type study consist 1,256 of the studies, which account for 54.0%. The F/S type study consists from 401 M/P+F/S Studies (account for 31.9%), 813 F/S studies (64.8%, including Other(F/S type) studies), and 42 D/D studies (3.3%). Although 797 studies (63.5%) are categorized into “Completed or In Progress”, it can be said that results of the F/S Studies Group have been realized in relatively effective manner. It is, however, expected that realization rate should improve in the future since there are 168 (13.4%) studies prepared for realization.

By study types, the realization rates for M/P + F/S studies and for F/S (including Other F/S-type studies) were 71.1% and 58.9% respectively. Since a large portion of studies in these 2 areas has been designated in the “Under Promotion” category, 19.7%, 10.3% 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, 749 (account for 59.6% of 1,256 F/S Type Studies) out of the whole studies were conducted in Asia, which is the largest of all, and 526 (41.9%) were conducted particularly in ASEAN countries. Next to Asia, the numbers are larger in Central and South America, Middle East, and Africa. The utilization rate is 67.8% in Asia, 53.5% in Central and South America, 65.0% in Middle East, and 52.8% 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 72.4%, 62.3%, and 42.0% respectively. The largest sub-sector in Social Development area is the Transportation with a realization rate of 71.6%. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, nearly all the studies were in the Agriculture sub-sector, whose realization rate is 62.4%. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Energy sub-sector was the largest with the realization rate of 43.8%.

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.

5.4 Conclusion

In the results of these studies for the past 7 years, 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 (past seven years)

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%
2008	89.6%	62.8%
2009	89.6%	62.9%
2011	89.7%	63.5%

Especially in M/P studies, the increase of utilization of visible findings seems to contribute to the improvement of the rate of utilization of findings and promotion of adoption of proposed projects. As one example, the aggressive development 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. In addition, the number of development studies has recently reduced and, as a result, the projects of higher priority are selected in both Japan and counterpart countries. This also influenced to the above contribution.

On the other hand, in order to maintain the definite results and improve them in the future, the followings need to be fully considered; 1) to commit to the studies which shows little progress with regard to the utilization of study findings and promotion of adoption of proposed projects, and 2) to improve the rate of utilization of study findings and promotion of adoption of new projects. Regarding the M/P study, careful examination is a must based on the current status of target projects. However, the review of the projects, which were not materialized and long left and the reexamination of the proposed projects, which are possible to be implemented, through the study for next stage correspondent to the current situation is one of the measures to improve the rate of utilization. As to F/S study, it is necessary to select the ones which are less likely to be materialized though a certain period passed after the completion of the studies for analyzing the

hindering factors for promotion of the proposed projects and examining the measures for its promotion. Also, it is valuable to discuss on the concrete measures such as complement studies necessary for the promotion of proposed projects for the possible studies.

Appendix

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

Name of country	Type of study
	F/S type study
Study No.	Situation until previous fiscal year
Consultants	
1)	2)
Name of “Development Study”	

Name of respondent	Telephone	E-mail

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.
- When there is no information to be specifically mentioned, please answer the words to that effect in “IV. Others”.

I: Situation concerning realization of the proposal after the completion of the “Development Study”

I-1: Please answer all the names of project or contents proposal made in the “Development Study”. In addition, please enter “A” or “B” in the column “Classification” for the situation of the realization after completion of the “Development Study” according to the definition stated below.

No	Name of proposed projects or contents of the proposal.	Classification
Ex.	Photovoltaic power generation plant construction project.	A
1		
2		
3		

- Please add rows if there are more than 3 proposed projects/contents.
- For “Development Study” which does not make a proposal, such as studies to develop topographical map, please go to question “IV: Others” and provide any relevant information.

Classification and definition of the realization of proposals

- | | | |
|-------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Classification A: | == | Cases where progress has been seen concerning proposed project/content. |
| Classification B: | == | Cases where not enough progress has been seen. |

Classification	Present situation	Questions to answer
A	Implementation of the proposed project has already completed and is in operation.	Please answer questions II and IV
	Implementation of the proposed project has partly completed and is in operation.	
	Proposed project is currently implemented.	
	Tender of the proposed project has been implemented/ is currently taking place.	
	Funding of the project is procured.	
	Possibility of the realization of proposed project/content is high, where subsequent study such as design study has been conducted with a funding from own country, other country, or international organization.	
	Possibility of the realization of proposed project/content is high from other reasons.	
B	Request for a funding has been made to other government or international organization in implementing the proposed project.	Please answer questions III and IV
	Subsequent study, such as design study, has been conducted according to the proposal.	
	Counterpart government is enthusiastically working to realize the proposed project/content.	
	No action has been taken to realize the project after the completion of the mentioned study.	
	Realization of the proposal is postponed after making some consideration to implement the project/content.	
	Realization of the project is officially discontinued.	
	Realization of the proposal is made with significant changes.	
	Realization of the proposal is postponed for a long term (Over 10 years).	

Please answer the following question for each proposed project/content according to the classification selected above (question I-1).

For an example, if there are 3 proposed projects/contents with classifications “A”, “A”, and “B” respectively, questions to answer are as follows.

Project 1: classification “A” → answer questions II and IV

Project 2: classification “A” → answer questions II and IV

Project 3: classification “B” → answer questions III and IV

II-2: Implementation of the project

Please answer questions below for proposed project which is completed/ongoing/in preparation.

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.

II-2-1:	Please answer the progress of the project (single choice)			
	<input type="radio"/> Completed (go to II-2-2)	<input type="radio"/> In progress (go to II-2-2)	<input type="radio"/> Tender conducted (date of tender: _____) (II-2-2)	
	<input type="radio"/> In preparation (contents are decided) (II-2-2)	<input type="radio"/> In preparation (contents are not yet decided) (II-2-10)		
II-2-2:	Please answer the name of the project.			
II-2-3:	Please answer the objective of the project			
II-2-4:	Please answer the summary of the project			
II-2-5:	Please answer whether changes have been made to the content of the project proposed (single choice).			
	<input type="radio"/> Changed (go to II-2-6)	<input type="radio"/> No changes (go to II-2-7)		
II-2-6:	Please select the type of changes made and describe the detail (multiple choices).			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Funding plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule	<input type="checkbox"/> Content	<input type="checkbox"/> Scale <input type="checkbox"/> Operating org. <input type="checkbox"/> Others
	Details:			
II-2-7:	Please answer the period of implementation of the project.		From	To
II-2-8:	Please list the name of organization implementing the project in the country which is conducted.			
II-2-9:	Please answer the name of organization supporting implementation of the project other than the country which is conducted.			
II-2-10:	Please answer whether official request has been made to other countries or international organizations for a financial assistance (single choice).			
	<input type="radio"/> Official request has been made (go to II-2-11)	<input type="radio"/> No official request has been made (II-2-12)		
II-2-11:	Please answer the type of financial assistance, if official request has been made (multiple choices).			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yen loan (Requested date: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yen Grant aid (Requested date: _____)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Intl. org (Requested date: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> Private fund (Requested date: _____)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other country (Requested date: _____)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Requested date: _____ , Detail _____)			
II-2-12:	Please answer the situation of fund procurement to implement the proposed project (single choice).			
	<input type="radio"/> Procured (go to II-2-13)	<input type="radio"/> Planned to be procured (go to II-2-14)		

II-2-13:	Please answer the type of fund procured (multiple choices).
<input type="checkbox"/> Yen loan (date of E/N conclusion: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Yen Grant Aid (date of L/A conclusion: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Other country (Name of country: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Intl. org (Name of org.: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Private fund (Detail: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Own countries' fund _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown: <input type="checkbox"/> Others (Detail: _____)	
II-2-14:	Please answer whether official request has been made for Japanese technical assistance for project implementation (single choice).
<input type="radio"/> Official request has been made (go to II-2-15) <input type="radio"/> No official request has been made (go to II-2-18)	
II-2-15:	Please answer the type of technical assistance requested (multiple choices)
<input type="checkbox"/> Tech. Cooperation project (date requested: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Training program (date requested _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch of experts (date requested _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (date requested: _____ , Details: _____)	
II-2-16:	Please answer whether Japanese technical assistance is realized in the implementation of the project (single choice).
<input type="radio"/> Japanese Tech. assistance is realized (go to II-2-17) <input type="radio"/> No Japanese Tech. assistance is realized (go to II-2-18)	
II-2-17:	Please select the type of realized Japanese Tech. assistance and describe the details (multiple choice)
<input type="checkbox"/> Training program: _____ (Detail: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch of experts: _____ (Detail: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Other Tech. assistance _____ (Detail: _____)	
II-2-18:	Please answer the beneficiaries of the project if the implementation of the project is in process/completed.
II-2-19:	Please quantitatively describe the benefits achieved by the project, such as by number of people, area, capacity, and etc, if the implementation of the project is in process/completed.
II-2-20:	Please describe the degree of utilization of the project if the implementation of the project is completed.
II-2-21:	Please answer whether there is (was) some participation of Japanese company for the project (such as for getting orders for the construction etc...), if the implementation of the project is in process / completed. (single choice)
<input type="radio"/> Yes, there is (was) some participation of Japanese company (go to II-2-22). <input type="radio"/> No, there is (was) not any participation.	
II-2-22:	If there is (was) some participation of Japanese company, please describe the detail in below;
Name of company: Contents of the participation:	

II-3: Subsequent Studies

Please answer questions below for subsequent study which is completed/ongoing/in preparation related to the proposal.

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.

II-3-1:	Please answer the progress of subsequent study (single choice).			
	<input type="radio"/> Completed (go to II-3-2)	<input type="radio"/> In progress (II-3-2)	<input type="radio"/> In preparation (II-3-8)	<input type="radio"/> None (IV)
II-3-2:	Please answer the name of subsequent study.			
II-3-3:	Please answer the objective of subsequent study.			
II-3-4:	Please answer the period of implementation of subsequent study.	From		To
II-3-5:	Please select the type of subsequent study (multiple choices).			
	<input type="checkbox"/> F/S	<input type="checkbox"/> B/D	<input type="checkbox"/> D/D	<input type="checkbox"/> E/S
	<input type="checkbox"/> Review study	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Detail: _____)	
II-3-6:	Please answer the name of organization implementing the subsequent study in the country which is conducted.			
II-3-7:	Please answer the name of organization supporting implementation of the subsequent study other than the country which is conducted.			
II-3-8:	Please answer whether official request has been made to other countries or international organizations in order to implement subsequent studies (single choice).			
	<input type="radio"/> Official request has been made (go to II-3-9)	<input type="radio"/> No official request has been made (go to IV)		
II-3-9:	Please answer the type of requested study if official request has been made (multiple choice)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> F/S (Requested date: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> B/D (Requested date: _____)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> D/D (Requested date: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> E/S (Requested date: _____)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Review study (Requested date: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Requested date: _____ , Detail: _____)			

III-2: Situation of official request to other countries and international organization to utilize/realize to proposal.

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.

III-2-1:	Please select the progress of realization of the proposed project (single choice)
<input type="radio"/> In progress/In discussion (go to III-2-2) <input type="radio"/> Undecided/Unknown (III-3) <input type="radio"/> Delayed or Suspended (III-3)	
III-2-2:	Please select whether official request has been made to other countries or international organization for utilization/realization of the proposed project/content (single choice)
<input type="radio"/> Official request has been made (go to III-2-4) <input type="radio"/> No official request has been made (go to III-2-3)	
III-2-3:	Please select the situation regarding the request to other countries and international organization, if no official request has been made (single choice).
<input type="radio"/> Decision has been made to make no official request (go to III-3) <input type="radio"/> Decision has been made to make an official request (go to III-3)	
<input type="radio"/> In discussion whether to make an official request (go to III-3)	
III-2-4:	Please answer the content of the request, if an official request has been made (multiple choices).
<u>Funding</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Yen loan (date requested: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Yen Grant Aid (date requested: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Intl. org. (date requested: _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Private fund (date requested _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Other countries (date requested _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (date requested _____ , Details _____)	
<u>Japanese Technical Assistance</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Tech. Cooperation Project (date requested _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Training program (date requested _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch of experts (date requested _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Others (date requested _____ , Details: _____)	
Others (details)	

III-3 Subsequent Studies

Please answer the questions below for the subsequent study which is completed/ongoing/in preparation, regarding realization of the proposed project/content.

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.

III-3-1:	Please select the progress of subsequent study from below (single choice)			
	<input type="radio"/> Completed (go to III-3-2)	<input type="radio"/> In progress (III-3-2)	<input type="radio"/> In preparation (III-3-8)	<input type="radio"/> None (IV)
III-3-2:	Please answer the name of subsequent study.			
III-3-3:	Please answer the objective of the subsequent study.			
III-3-4:	Please answer the implementing period of subsequent study.	From		To
III-3-5:	Please answer the type of subsequent study implemented (multiple choice).			
	<input type="checkbox"/> F/S	<input type="checkbox"/> B/D	<input type="checkbox"/> D/D	<input type="checkbox"/> E/S
	<input type="checkbox"/> Review study	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Detail: _____)			
III-3-6:	Please answer the organization implementing the subsequent study which is in the country of implementation.			
III-3-7:	Please answer the organization implementing the subsequent study which is not in the country of implementation.			
III-3-8:	Please answer whether official request has been made to other countries or international organization to implement subsequent studies (single choice)			
	<input type="radio"/> Official request has been made (go to III-3-9)	<input type="radio"/> No official request has been made (go to IV)		
III-3-9:	Please select the type of requested study, if official request has been made (multiple choices).			
	<input type="checkbox"/> F/S (Date requested: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> B/D (Date requested: _____)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> D/D (Date requested: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> E/S (Date requested: _____)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Review study (Date requested: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown: _____)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Date requested: _____ ,	Details: _____)		

IV: Others

Please describe any other information not answered in the above questions regarding the “Development Study”. For “Development Study” which does not make a proposal, please provide any relevant information concerning output of the study.

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.

Details

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

Name of country:	Type of study:
	M/P type study
Study No:	Situation until previous fiscal year:
Consultants:	
1)	2)
Name of “Development study”:	

Name of respondent	Telephone	E-mail

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.
- When there is no information to be specifically mentioned, please answer the words to that effect in “IV. Others”.

I. Situation concerning utilization of the proposal after the completion of the “Development Study”

1-1: Please answer all the names of project or the content of the proposal made in the “Development Study”. In addition, please answer “A” or “B” in the column “Classification” for the situation of the realization after the completion of the “Development Study” according to the classification and definition of the situation of utilization stated below.

No	Name of proposed projects or contents of the proposal.	Classification
Ex)	Human resource development program: Program planning, implementation, and evaluation activities to develop capacity of central government personnel to enforce policies.	A
1		
2		
3		

- Please add rows if there are more than 3 proposed projects/contents.
- For “Development Study” which does not make a proposal, such as studies to develop topographical map, please go to question “IV: Others” and provide any relevant information.

Classification and definition of the utilization of proposals

- | | | |
|-------------------|----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Classification A: | == | Cases where progress has been seen concerning proposed project/content. |
| Classification B: | == | Cases where not enough progress has been seen. |

Classification	Situation of utilization	Questions to answer
A	Studies related to the “Development Study” have been conducted after the completion of the study (hereafter subsequent study). Or outcome of the “Development study” has been utilized.	Please answer questions II and IV
	Technical Cooperation has been conducted other than the “Development Study” according to the proposal made in the “Development Study”	
	Result of the “Development Study” has been adapted to policies or development plan. Or, the result of the “Development Study” has been utilized in preparing policies, plans, and etc.	
	Actions have been taken to realize proposals made in the “Development Study”.	
	Concrete actions have not yet been made, having less than 2 years of time after completion of the “Development Study”. However, measures for proposals are under consideration.	
B	No actions have been taken after completion of the “Development Study”. Or, no utilizations have been made concerning the proposal.	Please answer questions III and IV
	Realizations of the proposals have been shelved after consideration due to some reasons.	
	Realizations of the proposals have been officially discontinued by the government.	
	Alternative plans proposed in other studies have been adopted or utilized.	
	Realization of the proposal is postponed for a long term (Over 10 years).	

Please answer the following question for each proposed project/content according to the classification answered in the question above (question I-1).
 For an example, if there are 3 proposed projects/contents with classifications “A”, “A”, and “B” respectively, questions to answer are as follows.
 Project 1: classification “A” → answer questions II and IV
 Project 2: classification “A” → answer questions II and IV
 Project 3: classification “B” → answer questions III and IV

II: Proposed project/content classified as “A”.

Please answer questions below for the proposed project/content classified as “A” in question I-1.

Proposal No. (No. of I-1)		Name of proposed projects or contents of the proposal.	
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- Please copy the pages II-1 to II-3 (pp.3-6), when answering the questions for more than one proposed projects.

II-1: Factors which stimulated utilization of the proposed project/content.

Please answer the factors which stimulated utilization of the project/content.

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.

II-1-1:	Please select the factors which stimulated utilization of the project/content (multiple choices) and describe the details.
---------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

<input type="checkbox"/> Consistent with the National Development Plan. <input type="checkbox"/> High urgency <input type="checkbox"/> Favorable financial condition	<input type="checkbox"/> High benefits <input type="checkbox"/> Relationship with other prioritized project <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority <input type="checkbox"/> Organized resources. <input type="checkbox"/> Others
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Details:

II-2-13:	Please answer the type of fund procured (multiple choices).
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yen loan (date of E/N conclusion:) <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yen Grant Aid (date of L/A conclusion:)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other country (Name of country:) <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Intl. org (Name of org:)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Private fund (Detail:)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Own countries' fund) <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown:
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (Detail:)
II-2-14:	Please answer whether official request has been made for Japanese technical assistance for project implementation (single choice).
<input type="radio"/>	Official request has been made (go to II-2-15)
<input type="radio"/>	No official request has been made (go to II-2-18)
II-2-15:	Please answer the type of technical assistance requested (multiple choices)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tech. Cooperation project (date requested:) <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Training program (date requested)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dispatch of experts (date requested)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others (date requested: , Details:)
II-2-16:	Please answer whether Japanese technical assistance is realized in the implementation of the project (single choice).
<input type="radio"/>	Japanese Tech. assistance is realized (go to II-2-17)
<input type="radio"/>	No Japanese Tech. assistance is realized (go to II-2-18)
II-2-17:	Please select the type of realized Japanese Tech. assistance and describe the details (multiple choice)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Training program: (Detail:)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dispatch of experts: (Detail:)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Tech. assistance (Detail:)
II-2-18:	Please answer the beneficiaries of the project if the implementation of the project is in process/completed.
II-2-19:	Please quantitatively describe the benefits achieved by the project, such as by number of people, area, capacity, and etc, if the implementation of the project is in process/completed.
II-2-20:	Please describe the degree of utilization of the project if the implementation of the project is completed.
II-2-21:	Please answer whether there is (was) some participation of Japanese company for the project (such as for getting orders for the construction etc...), if the implementation of the project is in process / completed. (single choice)
<input type="radio"/>	Yes, there is (was) some participation of Japanese company (go to II-2-22).
<input type="radio"/>	No, there is (was) not any participation.
II-2-22:	If there is (was) some participation of Japanese company, please describe the detail in below;
Name of company:	
Contents of the participation:	

II-3: Subsequent Studies

Please answer questions below for subsequent study which is completed/ongoing/in preparation related to the proposal.

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.

II-3-1:	Please answer the progress of subsequent study (single choice).					
	<input type="radio"/> Completed (go to II-3-2) <input type="radio"/> In progress (II-3-2) <input type="radio"/> In preparation (II-3-8) <input type="radio"/> None (IV)					
II-3-2:	Please answer the name of subsequent study.					
II-3-3:	Please answer the objective of the subsequent study.					
II-3-4:	Please answer the period of implementation of subsequent study.			From		To
II-3-5:	Please select the type of subsequent study (multiple choices).					
	<input type="checkbox"/> F/S <input type="checkbox"/> B/D <input type="checkbox"/> D/D <input type="checkbox"/> E/S <input type="checkbox"/> Review study <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Detail: _____)					
II-3-6:	Please answer the name of organization implementing the subsequent study in the country which is conducted.					
II-3-7:	Please answer the name of organization supporting implementation of the subsequent study other than the country which is conducted.					
II-3-8:	Please answer whether official request has been made to other countries or international organizations in order to implement subsequent studies (single choice).					
	<input type="radio"/> Official request has been made (go to II-3-9)			<input type="radio"/> No official request has been made (go to IV)		
II-3-9:	Please answer the type of requested study if official request has been made (multiple choice)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> F/S (Requested date: _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> B/D (Requested date: _____)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> D/D (Requested date: _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> E/S (Requested date: _____)			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Review study (Requested date: _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Requested date: _____ ,		Detail: _____)			

III-2: Situation of official request to other countries and international organization to utilize/realize to proposal.

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.

III-2-1:	Please select whether official request has been made to other countries or international organization for utilization/realization of the proposed project/content (single choice)		
	<input type="radio"/> Official request has been made (go to III-2-3)		<input type="radio"/> No official request has been made (go to III-2-2)
III-2-2:	Please select the situation regarding the request to other countries and international organization, if no official request has been made (single choice).		
	<input type="radio"/> Decision has been made to make no official request (go to IV)		<input type="radio"/> Decision has been made to make an official request (go to IV)
	<input type="radio"/> In discussion whether to make an official request (go to IV)		<input type="radio"/> Unknown/Undecided (go to IV)
III-2-3:	Please answer the content of the request, if an official request has been made (multiple choices).		
<u>Subsequent Study</u>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> F/S (date requested: _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> B/D (date requested: _____)
	<input type="checkbox"/> D/D (date requested: _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> E/S (date requested: _____)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Review study (date requested: _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown _____)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (date requested: _____ ,		Details _____)
<u>Funding</u>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yen loan (date requested: _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> Yen Grant Aid (date requested: _____)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Intl. org. (date requested: _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> Private fund (date requested _____)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other countries (date requested _____)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (date requested _____ ,		Details _____)
<u>Japanese Technical Assistance</u>			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tech. Cooperation Project (date requested _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> Training program (date requested _____)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch of experts (date requested _____)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Others (date requested _____ ,		Details: _____)
Others (details)			

IV: Others

Please describe any other information not answered in the above questions regarding the “Development Study”. For “Development Study” which does not make a proposal, please provide any relevant information concerning output of the study.

- Please provide information not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.

Details