

Ex-Post Situation Study

August 2014

Japan International Cooperation Agency
International Development Center of Japan Inc.

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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 FY2003, FY2008, FY2010, FY2012 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial Development area, and the studies had been completed in FY2008 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.
c. Discontinued or Cancelled	A study is classified in this category when its findings or proposals meet one of the following conditions. 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 from 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.

(4) The following two indicators are used to describe how the various studies are utilized in the recipient countries.

1) Utilization Rate (%)

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

and Other Studies (M/P-type)².

2) Realization Rate (%)

Realization rate means the ratio of number of studies which are categorized in "Completed or In Progress" status out of total studies. This evaluation metric applies for determining the realization of proposed projects for the F/S studies group; this group includes Master Plan and Feasibility 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

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

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

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

2. Summary of Survey Findings

2.1 All Development Studies

The Status Study covers 2,326 Development Studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2012 and analyzed the situations after its completion. Especially, this study implemented questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in FY2003, FY2008, FY2010 and FY2012 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial development area, and also the studies completed in FY2008 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: 74 studies

F/S Studies Group: 14 studies

First of all, by sectors, the majority of the studies are for the Social Development area with 1,199 studies out of 2,326 studies in total (51.5% of all Development Studies). This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area (706 studies, 30.4%), and in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (421 studies, 18.1%).

By regions, 1,348 studies (58.0%) out of 2,326 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 350 studies (15.0%) , 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, 1,256 studies out of 2,326 studies are F/S followed by 1,070 M/P studies .

The M/P Studies Group includes 757 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; 70.5% for domestic consultants and 49.5% 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 in D/D and 9 studies in others. 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 2,326 studies in total) in the field of Transportation, 330 in Agriculture (14.2%), 295 in Social Infrastructure (12.7%) , and 296 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 (74.8%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (66.9%). Low realization/utilization rate in the Mining and Industrial Development area in comparison to the Social Development or the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area can be affected by relatively large project scale, which requires certain amount of time in procuring funds.

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

	Number of Studies	Number of Studies In Progress of In Use	Realization / Utilization Rate
Social Development	1,199	974	81.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	421	315	74.8%
Mining and Industrial Development	706	472	66.9%
Total	2,326	1,761	75.7%

2.2 M/P Studies Group

(1) Status of Utilization

Out of 2,326 Development Studies in total, 1,070 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 1,070 studies in M/P Studies Group, 962 studies (89.9%) 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	757 (70.7%)	694 (91.7%)
Basic Studies	129 (12.1%)	118 (91.5%)
Chinese Factories	117 (10.9%)	93 (79.5%)
Others *	67 (6.3%)	57 (85.1%)
Total	1,070 (100.0%)	962 (89.9%)

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

(2) Status of Utilization by Region

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%)	543 (90.7%)
Middle East	108 (10.1%)	93 (86.1%)
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	1070 (100.0%)	962 (89.9%)

* 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 (15.0%)	152 (94.4%)
Mining and Industrial Development	418 (39.1%)	352 (84.2%)
Total	1,070 (100.0%)	962 (89.9%)

(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	8 (11.9%)	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	12 (17.9%)	1 (2.4%)
10 years or more	47 (70.1%)	40 (97.6%)
Total	67 (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%)	480 (59.0%)
M/P+F/S	401 (31.9%)	286 (71.3%)
D/D	42 (3.3%)	33 (78.6%)
Total	1,256 (100.0%)	799 (63.6%)

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

(2) Status of Realization by Region

The results show that Asia has the highest realization rate followed by 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%)	95 (66.4%)
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%)	799 (63.6%)

(3) Status of Realization by Study Type

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

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Social Development	708 (56.4%)	516 (72.9%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	260 (20.7%)	163 (62.7%)
Mining and Industrial Development	288 (22.9%)	120 (41.7%)
Total	1,256 (100.0%)	799 (63.6%)

(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 (39.3%)
Partially Completed	226 (28.3%)
Under Implementation	189 (23.7%)
In Process	70 (8.8%)
Total	799 (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	9	(5.6%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	39	(24.1%)
10 years or more	114	(70.4%)
Total	162	(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	7	(4.4%)	0	(0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	15	(9.5%)	0	(0.0%)
10 years or more	136	(86.1%)	134	(100.0%)
Total	158	(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	87.60%	59.60%
2004	88.20%	59.20%
2005	89.10%	61.00%
2006	89.80%	61.60%
2007	89.30%	62.20%
2008	89.60%	62.80%
2009	89.60%	62.90%
2012	89.70%	63.50%
2013	89.90%	63.60%

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 the 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 2012 (March 31, 2013). A total of 2,326 studies have conformed to these criteria (1,199 in Social Development area, 421 in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development area, and 706 in Mining and Industrial Development area).

Table1-1 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	2012			1	1
1993	41	12	25	78					
					Total	1,199 (52.0%)	421 (18.6%)	706 (29.4%)	2,326 (100.0%)

As for the results of previous follow-up studies, it is observed that some actions would be taken where the results deems viable within 5 to 10 years after the implementation of a development study. Therefore, since FY 1999, this status study had focused on development studies completed during the last 10 years in order to understand the status of studies. From these follow-up studies, it is identified that the actions must be taken within 5 years after the completion of the studies.

In FY2009, questionnaires surveys were conducted for all the development studies completed in FY2003, FY2008, FY2010 and FY2012 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial development area, and the studies completed in FY2008 under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area, and Technical Cooperation Projects which was completed in FY2008, 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.

Table1-2 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	A Study is classified in this category when its findings or proposals are sufficiently utilized in the following manner. 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	A study is classified as “delayed” when its findings or proposals are in one of the following conditions. 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	A study is classified in this category when its findings or proposals meet one of the following conditions. 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	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.
d. Discontinued or Cancelled	The project concerned is at one of the following stages. 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 FY2008)

CHAPTER 2 An Overview of Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area: studies completed in FY2008)

This Status Study covers 2,326 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 43 studies which were completed in FY2008 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, 34 studies were completed in FY2008, and the utilization rate which are classified as “In Progress or In Use” is 100.0% .

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
2008	0	0	0	34
	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
Total	34	0	0	34
	(100.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(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, 17 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 100.0%.

In Africa, region, 8 studies had been conducted and in South America region, 4 studies had been conducted. All the studies show utilization rate of 100.0%, thus, 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	12 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	12 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)

Present Status	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
In Progress or In Use	4 (100.0%)	0 (-)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	34 (100.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	4 (100.0%)	0 (-)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	34 (100.0%)

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

Analyzing utilization rates by study type, we see that all 34 studies are categorized as M/P, and all the studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”, which means that utilization rates are 100% for these studies.

It can be concluded that the outputs of all M/P 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	34 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	34 (100.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	34 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	34 (100.0%)

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

Out of total 34 development studies, there are 31 studies in the Social Development area and 3 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area. The utilization rate for the Social Development area is 100.0% for all 34 studies and the rate is high for both Social Development and Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area.

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	30 (93.9%)	0 (100.0%)	0 (-)	30 (100.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	0 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	30 (100.0%)	0 (100.0%)	0 (-)	30 (100.0%)

Present Status	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery			
	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Sub-total
In Progress or In Use	4 (88.2%)	0 (100.0%)	0 (-)	4 (100.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	0 (11.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	4 (100.0%)	0 (100.0%)	0 (-)	4 (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), 34 out of 34 studies in the M/P studies group are classified as “In Progress or In Use.” Table 2-5 shows the details of these studies.

Regarding the contents of 34 studies classified as “In Progress or In Use” (multiple answer), there are 26 studies in which the recommended project are realized and have already been funded (76.5% of the total).

There are 15 studies (44.1%) has acquired Japanese Technical Cooperation and 11 studies (32.4% 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 5 (14.7%). 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.

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	11	(32.4%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	11 (32.4%)
Fund Procurement	26	(76.5%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	26 (76.5%)
Japan's Technical Cooperation	15	(44.1%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	15 (44.1%)
National Development Policy/Plans	5	(14.7%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	5 (14.7%)
Others	2	(5.9%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (5.9%)
Number of Studies	34	(100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	34 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2.1.4.2 Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 34 "In Progress or In Use" studies, 11 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 11 out of 34 M/P studies (32.4%). (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 6 development studies after the completion (75.0%).

Table 2-6 Time Elapsed in Conducting Subsequent Study

Elapsed Years	M/P		Basic Studies	Others	Total
Less than 1 Year	0	(0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
1 Year	4	(36.4%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	4 (36.4%)
2 Years	2	(18.2%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (18.2%)
3 Years	0	(0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
4 Years	1	(9.1%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1 (9.1%)
5 Years	0	(0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
6 Years	1	(9.1%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1 (9.1%)
Unknown	3	(27.3%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (27.3%)
Total	11	(100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	11 (100.0%)

2.1.4.3 Procurement of Funds

Details of fund procurement of 26 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	2	(7.7%)	0	(-)	0	(-)	2	(7.7%)
Japan's Grant Aid	6	(23.1%)	0	(-)	0	(-)	6	(23.1%)
International Organizations	6	(23.1%)	0	(-)	0	(-)	6	(23.1%)
Other Donor Countries	1	(3.8%)	0	(-)	0	(-)	1	(3.8%)
Own Fund	16	(61.5%)	0	(-)	0	(-)	16	(61.5%)
Private Fund	4	(15.4%)	0	(-)	0	(-)	4	(15.4%)
Others	2	(7.7%)	0	(-)	0	(-)	2	(7.7%)
Unknown	3	(11.5%)	0	(-)	0	(-)	3	(11.5%)
Number of Studies that lead to raise fund(s) for the proposed project(s)	26	(76.5%)	0		0		26	(76.5%)
Total Number of Studies	34		0		0		34	

*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.

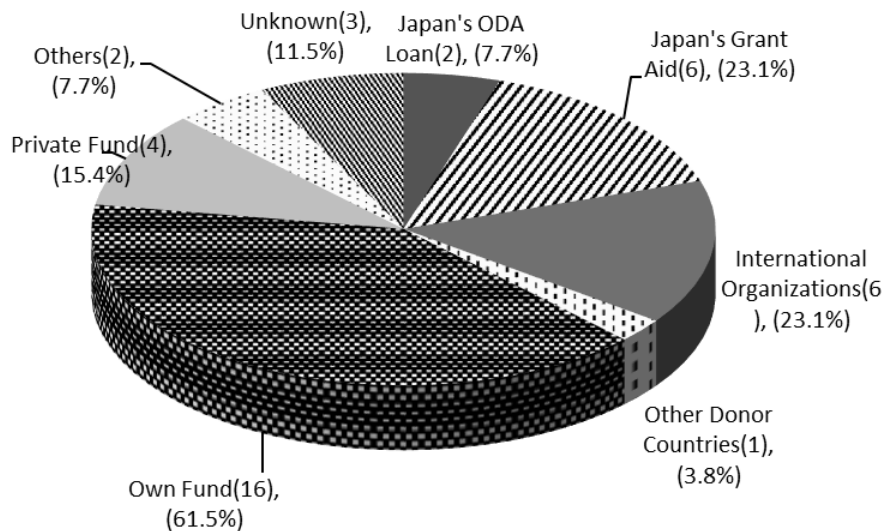


Figure 2-1 Details of Fund Procurement

Out of 34 “In Progress or In Use” studies including M/P studies, 26 were realized fund procurement (76.5 %). The numbers of cases that are funded by Japan were 8 (30.8%), consisting 2 Yen Loan and 6 Japanese Grant Aid. The largest case was the “own fund of counterpart countries” accounting for 16 cases (61.5%). In addition, international organization (3 studies, 23.1%) and private fund (4 studies, 15.4%) 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 26 studies. 21 studies (80.7% of the total) have procured fund within 3 years after completion of the study. In addition, 22 studies (84.6%) 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 11.5%.

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

Elapsed Years	Total
Less than 1 Year	5 (19.2%)
1 Year	8 (30.8%)
2 Years	5 (19.2%)
3 Years	3 (11.5%)
4 Years	1 (3.8%)
5 Years	0 (0.0%)
6 Years	1 (3.8%)
Unknown	3 (11.5%)
Total	26 (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 34 studies “In Progress or In Use”. For 16 studies, formal requests for funds were submitted or subsequent actions were taken. For 18 studies, requests for funds and subsequent actions have not been confirmed.

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.

Regarding the contents of concrete actions for studies which a decision has been made or in consideration after the completion the study, 3 studies (8.8%) consider subsequent studies, 9 studies (26.5%) consider fund procurement, and 10 studies consider (29.4%) Japanese Technical 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		10 (29.4%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	10 (29.4%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		6 (17.6%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	6 (17.6%)
Sub-total		16 (47.1%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	16 (47.1%)
Requests	Subsequent Studies	3 (8.8%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (8.8%)
	Fund Procurement	9 (26.5%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	9 (26.5%)
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	10 (29.4%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	10 (29.4%)
	Others	2 (5.9%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (5.9%)
	Sub-total	24 (70.6%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	24 (70.6%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are not confirmed.		18 (52.9%)	0 (-)	1 (-)	15 (44.1%)
Total Number of Development Studies		34 (100.0%)	0 (-)	2 (-)	34 (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 0 studies, and no studies are classified into "Discontinued or Cancelled" out of 34. (Refer to Table 2-2, 2-3)

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

9 studies classified as F/S studies were completed in FY2008.

Transition of the status of realization for the studies completed in FY2008 shows studies classified as “Completed or In Progress” consists 33.3% (3 out of 9 studies) .

Furthermore, the rate of studies classified as “Under Promotion” consists 33.3% and the rate of studies classified as “Delayed or Suspended” consists 33.3% with no “Discontinued or Cancelled” studies.

Table 2-10 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				
2008	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	9
	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(33.3%)	(33.3%)	(33.3%)	(33.3%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
Total	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	9
	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(33.3%)	(33.3%)	(33.3%)	(33.3%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)

2.2.1 Realization Status of Completed Studies by Region

The realization rate here is analyzed by region. In Asia, where the most number of studies were conducted, out of 5 completed studies, 1 are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 20.0% which is a little lower than the average realization rate (33.3%) of whole regions of F/S studies. The realization rate in ASEAN is 33.3%, while that for Other Asia is 0.0%.

Regarding other regions except for Asia, realization rates are; 66.7% in Middle East.

As to South America, Africa, Oceania, Europe and Multiple Countries, there is nothing of completed studies. .

Table 2-11 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	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)
	Partially Completed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)
	Under Implementation	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)
	In Process	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (-)
	Sub-Total	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	2 (66.7%)	0 (-)
Under Promotion		1 (33.3%)	2 (100.0%)	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)
Delayed or Suspended		1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (-)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)
Total		3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (-)

Present Status		Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Partially Completed	0 (20.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Under Implementation	0 (40.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	In Process	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (33.3%)
	Sub-Total	0 (60.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (33.3%)
Under Promotion		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (33.3%)
Delayed or Suspended		1 (40.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (33.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total		1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	9 (100.0%)

2.2.2 Realization Status of Completed Studies by Study Type

As Table 2-12 shows, out of the total 9 completed studies, 3 studies are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 33.3 %, which can be concluded that the studies have been utilized basically satisfactory. Regarding M/P+F/S studies, 28.6% of studies are classified into “Completed or In Progress” and 50.0% for F/S. Thus, it can be said that there is a gap in the rate of realization between the types of studies. As is shown on Table 2-14, there is no D/D study identified.

Comparing the rate of “Under Promotion” the rates are, 42.9% for M/P+F/S, 0.0% for F/S and 0.0% for D/D. In M/P+F/S studies, there are 2 studies categorized into “Delayed or Suspended”, and in F/S studies, there is 1 study categorized in the same classification. This means 3 studies out of 9, which is nearly one-third of studies are less likely to be realized.

Table 2-12 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	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Partially Completed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Under Implementation	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	In Process	2 (28.6%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	3 (33.3%)
	Sub-Total	2 (28.6%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	3 (33.3%)
Under Promotion		3 (42.9%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	3 (33.3%)
Delayed or Suspended		2 (28.6%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	3 (33.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total		7 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	9 (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 7 and 2 studies respectively. The realization rates are 14.3% in the Social Development area and 100.0% in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery. Despite the small number of studies, we can still say that the rate or realization in The area of Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery has the larger rate of realization in comparison with the area of Social Development (Table 2-13, 14).

In Social Development area, the realization rates of different types of studies are; 16.7 % in M/P+F/S, 0.0% in F/S, and 0.0% in D/D. Compared to F/S studies, M/P+F/S studies tend to show the high rate of realization. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area, the realization rates of different types of studies are; 100.0% in M/P + F/S, 100% in F/S and 0.0% in D/D.

Table 2-13 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	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Partially Completed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Under Implementation	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	In Process	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	1 (14.3%)
	Sub-Total	1 (16.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	1 (14.3%)
Under Promotion		3 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	3 (42.9%)
Delayed or Suspended		2 (33.3%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	3 (42.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total		6 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	7 (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%)	0 (0.0%)
	Partially Completed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Under Implementation	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	In Process	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	2 (100.0%)	3 (33.3%)
	Sub-Total	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	2 (100.0%)	3 (33.3%)
Under Promotion		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	3 (33.3%)
Delayed or Suspended		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	3 (33.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	2 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)

Table 2-14 Present Status by Sector and Region

Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery									
Present Status		Asia	Middle East	Africa	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
Completed or In Progress	Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Partially Completed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In Process	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Under Promotion (ratio)	3 (75.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (42.9%)
Delayed or Suspended (ratio)	1 (25.0%)	1 (25.0%)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (42.9%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (ratio)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total (ratio)	4 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	7 (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	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In Process	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Under Promotion (ratio)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Delayed or Suspended (ratio)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (ratio)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total (ratio)	1 (100.0%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	2 (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 9 completed studies, there are 3 studies classified as “Completed or In Progress” in the F/S Group. All the 3 studies are categorized as “In Process” and there is no studies identified as “Completed”, nor “Partially Completed”, nor “Under Implementation”. (Refer to Table 2-15)

For 3 studies which are categorized under "Completed or In Progress", subsequent study has been implemented for all 3 studies and fund has been procured for 2 studies. Although including partially

implemented studies, one can conclude that successful procurement of funds and proposed projects are materialized successfully. (Refer to Table 2-15)

Table 2-15 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	0	0	0	0	0
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0
In Process	M/P+F/S	1	0	0	0	1
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	2	2	0	0	2
	Sub-total	3	2	0	0	3
Total		3	2	0	0	3

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

(2) Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 3 “Completed or In Progress” studies, subsequent studies have been implemented for all 3 studies which account for 100.0% (table 2-16). According to the type of study, there was no study in “Completed”, nor in “Partially Implemented”, nor “Under Implementation” stage. All the 3 studies were “In Progress” and have conducted some sort of subsequent study.

Details of the subsequent studies conducted for 3 studies classified under “Implemented or In Progress” are as follows. In addition, plural subsequent studies have been implemented in several studies. (Table 2-16)

- (1) D/D studies: 3 studies
- (2) Other study: 1 study
- (3) B/D studies: 0 study

(4)E/S: 0 study

(5)Review Study, Unknown: none of the study

Table 2-16 Type of Subsequent Study

Present Status	Type of Study	Type of Subsequent Study									Number of Subsequent Study	Number of Studies
		F/S	B/D	D/D	D/D *	D/D **	E/S	Review	Other	Unknown		
Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (25.0%)	0 (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 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	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 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	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 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
In Process	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (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%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
	D/D	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Total		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)

*: Multiple choices

As shown in Table 2-17, excluding 1 subsequent studies which the elapsed time for implementation are unknown, 2 remaining subsequent studies have been completed within 1 years after the completion of the study. This shows relatively early implementation of the subsequent study for the project, which are realized

Table 2-17 Years Elapsed from Completion of Development Studies to Implementation of Subsequent Study

Present Status	Type of Study	Elapsed Years									Total
		Less than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	Sub-total	6 Years and more	Unknown	
Completed	M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
In Process	M/P+F/S	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
		(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(100.0%)
Total		0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
		(0.0%)	(66.7%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	(66.7%)	(0.0%)	(33.3%)	(100.0%)

(3) Procurement of Funds

Table 2-18 shows funding party for 3 studies which have procured funds. No studies acquired funds from Japanese ODA loans but 1 from Grant Aid (33.3%). Other 1 study acquired loan from, International organizations account and for the remaining 1 study, the funding party is Unknown.

By looking at the subcategory of the status, there is no study under “Completed” nor “Partially Completed” nor “Under Implementation” stage, but all the 3 studies are for “In Progress”.

Table 2-18 Details of Fund Procurement

Presemt 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 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	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 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	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 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	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 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0
In Process	M/P+F/S	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2
	F/S	0 (0.0%)	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%)	1
	D/D	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0
	Sub-total	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (100.0%)	3
Total	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (33.3%)	3 (100.0%)	3

*1: Number of development studies which have funded project

*2: Total Number of development studies

Regarding 1 study, which the funding have been procured from International organizations, World Bank provides this study.

Table 2-19 Details of Fund Source

Funding Source	Completed	Partially Completed	Under Implementation	In Process	Total	
International Organizations	World Bank	0	0	0	1	1
	ADB	0	0	0	0	0
	AfDB	0	0	0	0	0
	EU	0	0	0	0	0
	IDB	0	0	0	0	0
	IsDB	0	0	0	0	0
	Othres	0	0	0	0	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	1	1
	Total **	0	0	0	0	0
Othre Donor Countries	U.S.A	0	0	0	0	0
	U.K.	0	0	0	0	0
	France	0	0	0	0	0
	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	0	0	0	0
	Unknown	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0
	Total **	0	0	0	1	1

*: Multiple categories may apply to some items.

Regarding the period elapsed after the completion of 1 study which have procured funds, we can see that it acquired funds within 1 years after the completion of the study (Table 2-20)..

Table 2-20 Years Elapsed from the Completion of Development Studies to the Realization of Fund Procurement

Present Status	Type of Study	Elapsed Years							Unknown	Total
		Less Than 1 Year	1 Year	2 Year	3 Year	4 Year	5 Year	6 Year and more		
Completed	M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Partially Completed	M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Under Implementation	M/P+F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
In Process	M/P+F/S	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total		0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

(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 2-21 shows future perspectives for all the 3 studies are under “In Process “.

Among these 3 studies, “formal requests/ subsequent actions have been decided” for 1 study and 1 study is “under preparation” while “formal requests / subsequent actions” have yet been decided or unclear for the remaining 1 study. Regarding the details of request/actions for the formal requests/subsequent actions which has been decided or under preparation, fund procurement has been identified as sole actions for the 2 studies classified in this category,

Table 2-21 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.		0	0	1	1
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		0	0	1	1
Details of Requests/Actions	Subsequent Studies	0	0	0	0
	Fund Procurement	0	0	2	2
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	2	2
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		0	0	1	1
Number of Development Studies		0	0	0	0
Total Number of Development Studies		0	0	3	3

*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 3 studies classified as "Under Promotion". These studies are still in "Under Promotion" category after 5 years and more from the completion.

Regarding the types of studies, all 3 studies are M/P+F/S studies. (Table 2-22).

Table 2-22 Years Elapsed After the Completion of Development Studies

Elapsed Year	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
5 Year(2008)	3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)
Total	3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)

As shown in Table 2-23, requests for financial assistance and/or subsequent actions have not been made in all studies (30.0% of "Under Promotion" studies) Subsequent actions have been taken in 0% of the studies.

Table 2-23 Details of Studies "Under Promotion"

		M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Total
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.		2 (25.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (30.0%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation		2 (25.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (20.0%)
Sub-total		4 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (50.0%)
Details of Requests/Actions *	Subsequent Studies	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)
	Fund Procurement	1	1	0	2 (20.0%)
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0 (0.0%)
	Others	1	0	0	1 (10.0%)
	Sub-total	2	1	0	3 (30.0%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		4 (50.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (50.0%)
Total		8 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

(2) Factors Impeding Procedures for Materialization of Studies "Under Promotion"

Table 2-24 shows the major factors impeding materialization for 3 studies. These factors are; "Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries" (1 study), "Inappropriate Project Scale" (1 study), "Postponement of Related Project" (1 study), "Others" (1 study) and "Unkown" (1 study).

Table 2-24 Impeding Factors

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

(3) Perspectives on Studies “Under Promotion”

There is 3 studies 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 3 studies which are categorized as “Delayed or Suspended” with a rate of 33.3% and no study categorized as "Discontinued or Cancelled" out of that for F/S Studies Group (total 9 studies). (Table 2-12)

- 1) Among 7 M/P+F/S studies, there are 2 “Delayed or Suspended”, accounting for 28.6% of the total.
- 2) Among 2 F/S studies, there are 1 “Delayed or Suspended”, accounting for 50.0% of the total.
- 3) There is no D/D studies.

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 3 studies classified as “Delayed or Suspended”. These are still in "Delayed or Suspended " category after 5 years and more from the completion.

Regarding the types of studies, there are 2 M/P + F/S studies, 1 F/S studies in 5 years after the completion of Development Studies. There is no study classified as “Discontinued or Cancelled”

Table 2-25 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	
5Year(2008)	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Total	2	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3

There is no study which formal requests for subsequent studies or funds procurement or Japanese technical cooperation in 3 “Delayed or Suspended” studies.

Table 2-26 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	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

2.2.6.2 Factors Causing Delay, Suspension, Discontinuation or Cancellation

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

- Political reasons such as a outbreak of a coup
- Policy-related reasons such as decrease in priority in the national development plan and changes in national development policies,

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 2-27 Factors Causing Studies to be "Delayed or Suspended" and "Discontinued or Cancelled"

	Delayed or Suspended				Discontinued or Cancelled				Total
	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	M/P+F/S	F/S	D/D	Sub-total	
Difficulty in Fund Procurement from Foreign Countries	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Political Factor	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Economic Factor	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Inappropriate Project Scale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Postponement of Related Project	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deterioration in Civil Order	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural Disaster	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Unknown	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Development Studies	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

*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 3 “Delayed or Suspended” studies. 0 studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation, and 3 studies, formal requests/subsequent actions are undecided or unknown.

Table 2-28 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	0	0	0	0
	Fund Procurement	0	0	0	0
	Japanese Technical Cooperation	0	0	0	0
	Others	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	0	0	0
Formal requests/subsequent actions have not been confirmed		2	1	0	3
Total		2	1	0	3

Chapter 3

An Overview of Completed Development Studies

(Studies Completed in FY1974 to FY2012)

CHAPTER 3. An Overview of Completed Development Studies

(Studies Completed in FY 1974 – FY2012)

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 2009-2012.

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	2012			1	1
1993	41	12	25	78					
					Total	1,199 (52.0%)	421 (18.6%)	706 (29.4%)	2,326 (100.0%)

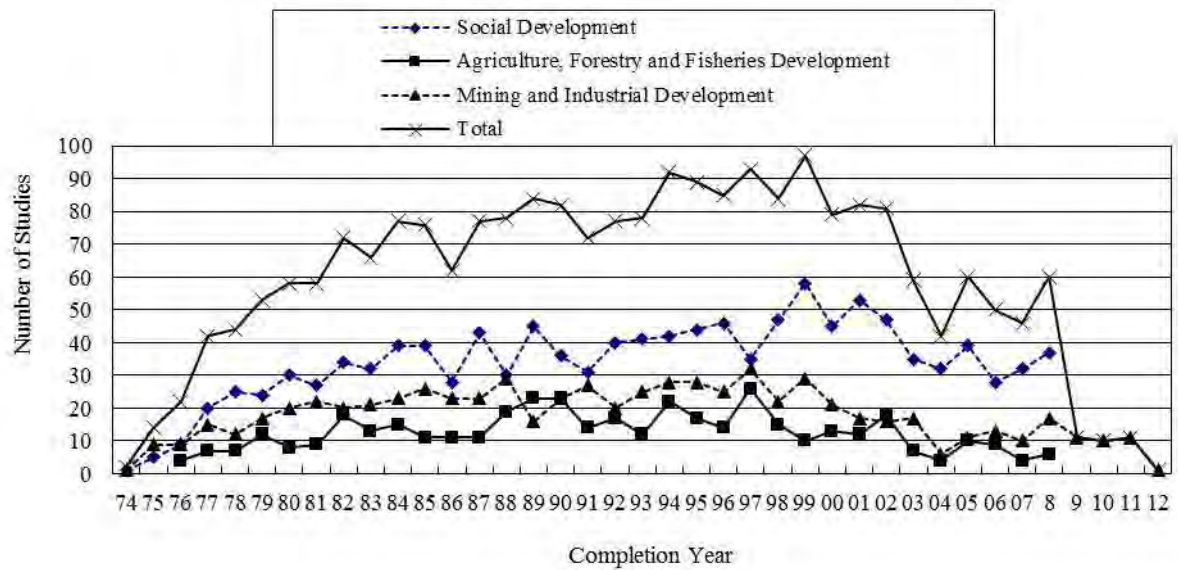


Figure 3-1 Time Trend of Number of Completed Development Studies

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 251 studies (10.8%) in the Middle East.

Table 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region

Region	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
Asia	677 (56.5%)	216 (51.3%)	455 (64.4%)	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%)	73 (10.3%)	251 (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 (15.0%)
Oceania	17 (1.4%)	6 (1.4%)	6 (0.8%)	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%)	706 (100.0%)	2,326 (100.0%)

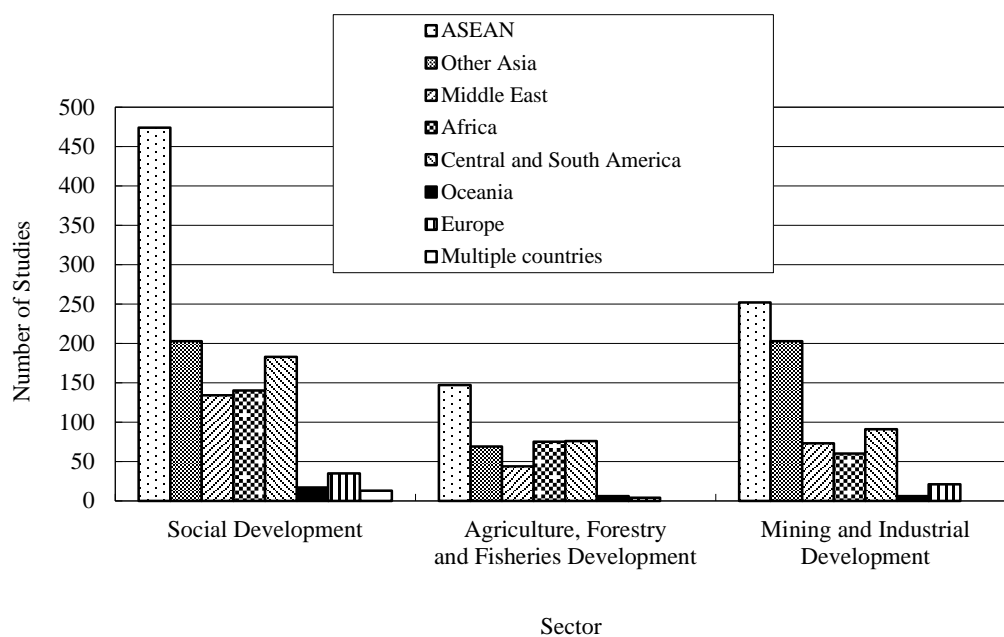


Figure 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region and Sector

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% (757 studies) for M/P Study and 17.2% (401 studies) 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	91 (36.3%)	41 (16.3%)	93 (37.1%)	9 (3.6%)	10 (4.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (2.8%)	251 (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	757 (32.5%)	401 (17.2%)	804 (34.6%)	42 (1.8%)	129 (5.5%)	117 (5.0%)	76 (3.3%)	2,326 (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
		Transportation					Social Infrastructure	Communications & Broadcasting	Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Forestry	Fishery	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	32	6	2	0	3	7	251
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	483	295	72	330	2	53	37	31	314	296	28	18	12	17	68	2,326

*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 2,326 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 (26 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%), Chile (19 studies, 0.8%),

Dominican Republic (15, 0.6%)

3.1.3 Number of Studies by Type

Out of total 2,326 development studies (FY1974-FY2012), 804 are classified in F/S studies (34.6%), 757 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.

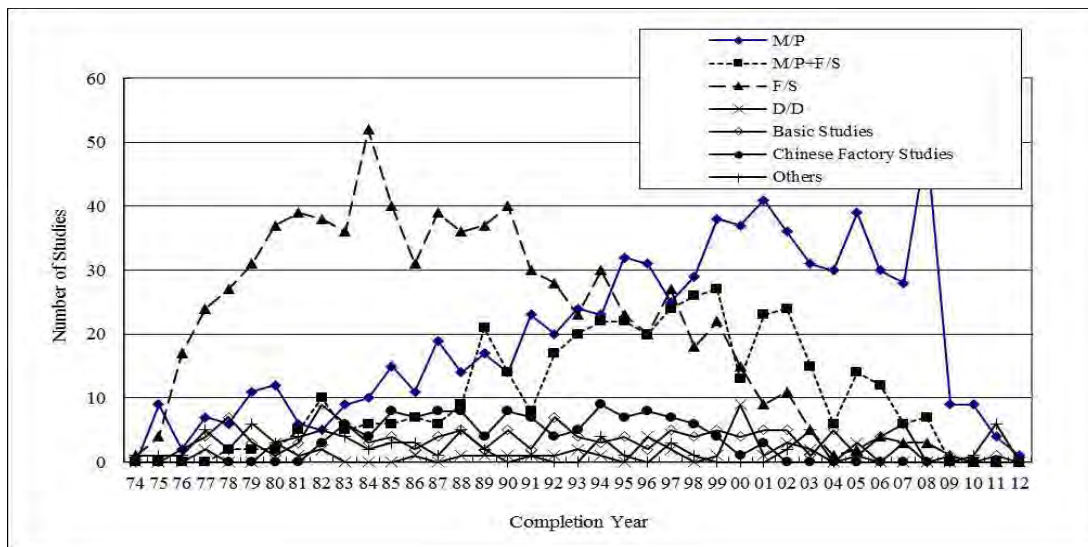


Figure 3-3 Time Trend of Number of Development Studies by Type of Study

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
2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	757	401	804	42	129	117	76	2326
	(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.

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 49.5% of the total M/P studies. There are 121 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (16.0%), and 219 Mining and Industrial Development studies (28.9%). 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.

Table3-6 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 (49.5%)	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 (18.1%)		
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 (13.3%)	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	102 (13.5%)	0 (0.0%)	170 (21.1%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (10.1%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (14.5%)	296 (12.7%)		
Sub-total	219 (28.9%)	0 (0.0%)	272 (33.8%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (13.2%)	115 (98.3%)	18 (23.7%)	641 (27.6%)			
Others *2	42 (5.5%)	1 (0.2%)	8 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)	2 (1.7%)	14 (18.4%)	68 (2.9%)			
Total	757 (100.0%)	401 (100.0%)	804 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	129 (100.0%)	117 (100.0%)	76 (100.0%)	2,326 (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%)

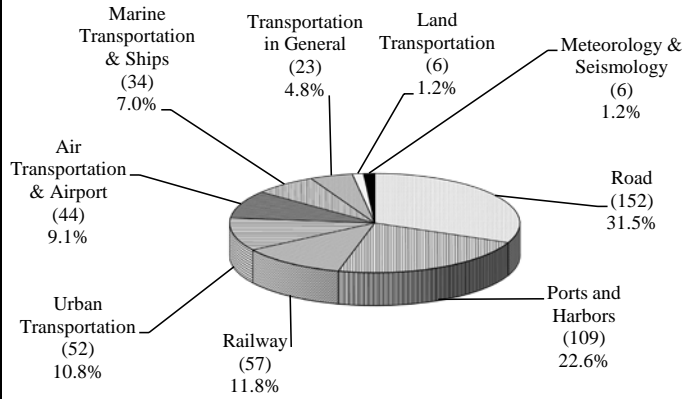


Fig. 3-4 Transportation (%)

(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%)

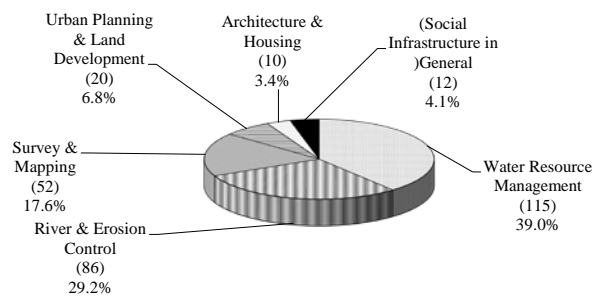


Fig. 3-5 Social Infrastructure (%)

(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%)
Sewarage	34 (24.6%)
(Public Utilities in) General	10 (7.2%)
Total	138 (100.0%)

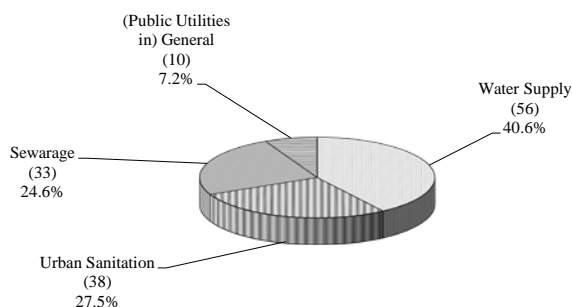


Fig. 3-6 Public Utilities (%)

(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%)

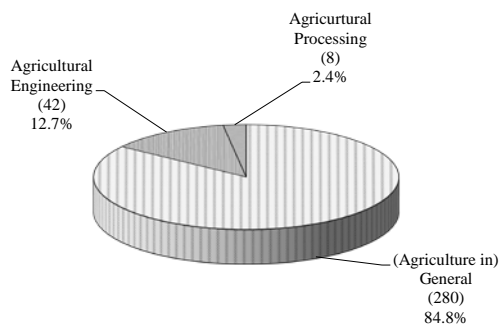


Fig. 3-7 Agriculture (%)

(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 or 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.

Table3-12 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%)

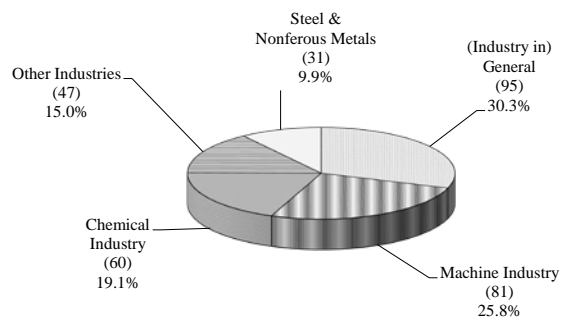


Fig. 3-8 Industry (%)

(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, 296 studies have been conducted. Among them, 172 studies (58.1%) were carried out in the Electric Power sub-sub-sector, and 61 studies in the Energy in General (20.6%) and 29 studies in the Gas and Oil (9.8%).

Table 3-14 Energy

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Electric Power	172	(58.1%)
(Energy in) General	61	(20.6%)
Gas & Oil	29	(9.8%)
New & Recycled Energy	34	(11.5%)
Other Energies	0	(0.0%)
Total	296	(100.0%)

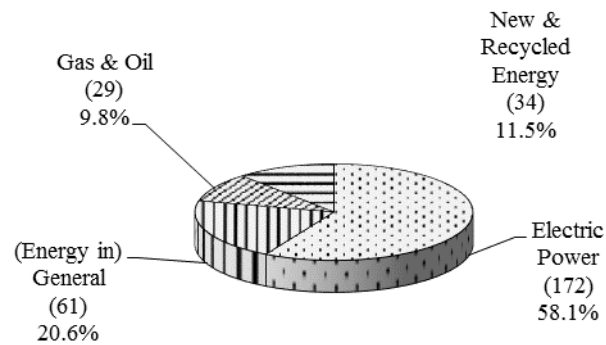


Fig. 3-9 Energy (%)

3.1.4.3 Study Expense

Table 3-15 shows study expenses of the last 10 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.

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.

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

(Unit:1,000JPY)

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
2012	1	144,464	144,464
Total	350	107,732,703	307,808

3.2 Overview of M/P Studies Group

Based on Table 1-6 “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 2,326 completed development studies, 1,070 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, 352 out of 418 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (84.2%).

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

Table 3-16 Utilization Rate by Category of Development Study

Present Status	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	458 (93.3%)	152 (94.4%)	352 (84.2%)	962 (89.9%)
Delayed (Rate)	15 (3.1%)	6 (3.7%)	46 (11.0%)	67 (6.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	18 (3.7%)	3 (1.9%)	20 (4.8%)	41 (3.8%)
Total (Rate)	491 (100.0%)	161 (100.0%)	418 (100.0%)	1,070 (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 93.7%. Furthermore, the Central and South America, the rate is 89.6% followed by Africa (88.5%), Other Asia (86.5%) and Middle East (86.1%).

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)	325 (93.7%)	218 (86.5%)	543 (90.7%)	93 (86.1%)	131 (88.5%)	146 (89.6%)	10 (90.9%)	31 (93.9%)	8 (100.0%)	962 (89.9%)
Delayed (Rate)	11 (3.2%)	28 (11.1%)	39 (6.5%)	8 (7.4%)	9 (6.1%)	9 (5.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	67 (6.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	11 (3.2%)	6 (2.4%)	17 (2.8%)	7 (6.5%)	8 (5.4%)	8 (4.9%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	41 (3.8%)
Total	347	252	599	108	148	163	11	33	8	1070

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 93.7%, 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 (17, 88.2%), 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, 694 out of 757 studies are well utilized, and the utilization rate is 91.7%, 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)	694 (91.7%)	118 (91.5%)	93 (79.5%)	57 (85.1%)	962 (89.9%)
Delayed (Rate)	39 (5.2%)	5 (3.9%)	21 (17.9%)	2 (3.0%)	67 (6.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	24 (3.2%)	6 (4.7%)	3 (2.6%)	8 (11.9%)	41 (3.8%)
Total	757	129	117	67	1070

* 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 1,070 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, 360 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area and 59 are in the Others area. The utilization rates are 93.3%, 94.4%, 82.8%, and 93.2% 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				Sub-total	Mining & Industry			Energy	Sub-total		
	Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery		Mining	Industry	Sub-total				
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	96 (95.0%)	0 (0.0%)	36 (94.7%)	21 (91.3%)	153 (94.4%)	19 (90.5%)	179 (81.7%)	198 (82.5%)	100 (83.3%)	298 (82.8%)	55 (93.2%)	962 (89.9%)
Delayed (Rate)	5 (5.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.6%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (3.7%)	1 (4.8%)	30 (13.7%)	31 (12.9%)	13 (10.8%)	44 (12.2%)	2 (3.4%)	67 (6.3%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.6%)	2 (8.7%)	3 (1.9%)	1 (4.8%)	10 (4.6%)	11 (4.6%)	7 (5.8%)	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%)	120 (100.0%)	360 (100.0%)	59 (100.0%)	1070 (100.0%)

3.3 Overview of F/S Studies Group

Based on Table 1-7 "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 2,326 development studies completed, 1,256 studies are classified as the F/S Studies Group. In the Social Development area, the 516 of 708 studies are "Completed or In Progress"

with the realization rate of 72.9%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development area, the 163 out of 260 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 62.7%. 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	41	13	16	70
	Sub-Total	516	163	120	799
	(Rate of Realization)	(72.9%)	(62.7%)	(41.7%)	(63.6%)
Under Promotion	89	47	27	163	
	(Rate)	(12.6%)	(18.1%)	(9.4%)	(13.0%)
Delayed or Suspended	48	21	89	158	
	(Rate)	(6.8%)	(8.1%)	(30.9%)	(12.6%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	55	29	52	136	
	(Rate)	(7.8%)	(11.2%)	(18.1%)	(10.8%)
Total	708	260	288	1,256	
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(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 63.6% 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 66.4 %, 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	11	4	10	0	3	1	70
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	355 (67.5%)	153 (68.6%)	508 (67.8%)	95 (66.4%)	67 (52.8%)	100 (53.5%)	8 (44.4%)	17 (63.0%)	4 (80.0%)	799 (63.6%)
Under Promotion (Rate)	57 (10.8%)	29 (13.0%)	86 (11.5%)	16 (11.2%)	18 (14.2%)	36 (19.3%)	3 (16.7%)	4 (14.8%)	0 (0.0%)	163 (13.0%)	
Delayed or Suspended (Rate)	47 (8.9%)	27 (12.1%)	74 (9.9%)	22 (15.4%)	27 (21.3%)	26 (13.9%)	3 (16.7%)	6 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	158 (12.6%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	67 (12.7%)	14 (6.3%)	81 (10.8%)	10 (7.0%)	15 (11.8%)	25 (13.4%)	4 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	136 (10.8%)	
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, 50.0%), 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, 286 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 71.3%. Also, the rate of "Under Promotion" of M/P+F/S is 19.0% which is nearly 6 points higher than the average rate of its F/S Studies Group (13.0%).

Out of 813 completed F/S studies, 480 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 59.0%. 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	26	40	4	70
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	286 (71.3%)	480 (59.0%)	33 (78.6%)	799 (63.6%)
Under Promotion (Rate)	76 (19.0%)	82 (10.1%)	5 (11.9%)	163 (13.0%)	
Delayed or Suspended (Rate)	31 (7.7%)	124 (15.3%)	3 (7.1%)	158 (12.6%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	8 (2.0%)	127 (15.6%)	1 (2.4%)	136 (10.8%)	
Total		401 (100.0%)	813 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	1256 (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 72.5%, 62.7%, 42.0%, and 44.4% respectively.

For the Public Works and Utilities sector, which is the largest sector in the Social Infrastructure area, 480 out of 663 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 72.4%). For the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, 163 out of 260 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 62.7%). 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 (67.4%), the Agriculture (62.9%)-

The realization rate of the Social Infrastructure area is 72.5% 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 62.7% 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	10	0	40	1	0	0	2	44
	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%)	97 (67.4%)	46 (85.2%)	480 (72.4%)	12 (85.7%)	1 (100.0%)	-	0 (50.0%)	4 (72.5%)
Under Promotion	4	17	14	7	16	11	48	22	1	88	0	0	0	2	94	
(Rate)	(20.0%)	(14.2%)	(11.5%)	(17.5%)	(18.0%)	(11.7%)	(13.9%)	(15.3%)	(1.9%)	(13.3%)	(0.0%)	(0.0%)	-	(25.0%)	(13.3%)	
Delayed or Suspended	1	11	6	1	0	5	12	17	1	41	1	0	0	2	45	
(Rate)	(5.0%)	(9.2%)	(4.9%)	(2.5%)	(0.0%)	(5.3%)	(3.5%)	(11.8%)	(1.9%)	(6.2%)	(7.1%)	(0.0%)	-	(25.0%)	(6.4%)	
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%)	

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	3	227	
	Under Implementation	34	0	5	1	40	0	3	3	16	19	184	
	In Process	11	0	1	1	13	0	0	0	16	16	73	
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	144 (62.9%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (73.3%)	8 (57.1%)	63 (62.7%)	2 (20.0%)	39 (41.1%)	41 (39.0%)	77 (43.8%)	118 (42.0%)	4 (44.4%)	797 (63.5%)
Under Promotion	40	1	1	5	47	0	6	6	19	25	2	168	
(Rate)	(17.5%)	(50.0%)	(6.7%)	(35.7%)	(18.1%)	(0.0%)	(6.3%)	(5.7%)	(10.8%)	(8.9%)	(22.2%)	(13.4%)	
Delayed or Suspended	19	0	2	0	21	4	25	29	58	87	2	155	
(Rate)	(8.3%)	(0.0%)	(13.3%)	(0.0%)	(8.1%)	(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	22	51	1	136	
(Rate)	(11.4%)	(50.0%)	(6.7%)	(7.1%)	(11.2%)	(40.0%)	(26.3%)	(27.6%)	(12.5%)	(18.1%)	(11.1%)	(10.8%)	
Total	229	2	15	14	260	10	95	105	176	281	9	1256	
	(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 five 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.

GHA-08-006

Project Title	English	The Project for the West African Center for International Parasite Control (WACIPAC)					
	Others						
	Japanese	国際寄生虫対策西アフリカセンタープロジェクト					
Country	Ghana	Project Number	604634	Project ID	5121051E0	Total Cost	550,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Health			-	Other infectious diseases		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/01/01 - 2008/12/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research, University of Ghana, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education					
	Japan	Keio University, Nagasaki University, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare International Medical Centre of Japan. Japan Association of Parasite Control					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations	Grant Aid for NMIMR (P3 Laboratory, Conference Hall, etc) Third Country Training (International Parasite Control) (JFY2001-2003)						
Overall Goal	Parasitic diseases control programmes of the member countries in the West African sub-region are implemented by the capacity built by/at WACIPAC.						
Project Purpose	WACIPAC performs the role of building capacity for integrated parasite control activities of the member countries in the West African sub-region.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional capacity of WACIPAC is strengthened 2. A model for school health based intervention for parasite control is developed through field research activities in Ghana. 3. Policy makers and programme managers of the member countries acquire knowledge and skills concerning school health based intervention for parasite control through the international training courses and follow-up. 4. WACIPAC functions as a hub for information network within the member countries, and promotes networking among three GPCI International Centres. 5. Supporting countries start activities on school health based intervention for parasite control. <p>* Member countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo</p> <p>* Supporting countries: Benin, Ghana and Niger</p>						
Project Overview	<p>The Global Parasite Control Initiative (GPCI) had its inception at the 1997 Denver Summit of the G7 countries when Japan advocated the importance of international co-operation in parasitic diseases control. At the subsequent G8 meeting in Birmingham in 1998, Japan declared her intention to help developing countries to strengthen their human and information network for parasitic diseases control through establishing three regional centres in Thailand, Kenya and Ghana.</p> <p>Following this decision, Asia Centre of International Parasite Control (ACIPAC) was established at Mahidol University in Thailand in 2000. Then the Eastern and Southern Africa Centre for International Parasite Control (ESACIPAC) was established at Kenya Medical Research Institute, Kenya in 2001. In Ghana, Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR), University of Ghana was selected as the Centre for promoting Global Parasite Control Initiative in West Africa.</p> <p>As NMIMR carried out Infectious Disease Control Project supported by JICA from 1999 to 2003, third country training programme was introduced to initiate GPCI and some related activities to parasite control were also incorporated into the Infectious Disease Control Project. With aid of previous experiences and preparatory work, the Project for the West African Centre for International Parasite Control (WACIPAC) was launched to build capacity of various level of target group such as policy makers and programme managers for parasite control and to promote network among relevant persons and Centres for International Parasite Control (CIPACs) in January 2004.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	7	Short-term	18	Counterparts	16
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	136,268 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	Provision of land and training facility	
Others	- 9 experts from ACIPAC and ESACIPAC as trainers or resource persons - Provision of equipment (141 items)			Others	Local Cost: Salaries of counterparts, insurance for vehicles, electricity, and water, etc	

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)

Study Conducted FY2011

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	(Ex-Post Evaluation)
	<p>In terms of sustainable management of the centre, its relevance is only at fair level because the sustainable management is not clearly defined within the development policy of the government of Ghana. The efficiency of the project is fair because the project was carried out as per the original plan and it was completed within the planned period, but the project total budget exceeded the original plan. The effectiveness and impact of the project is at fair level because within the project period it achieved the project objective of WACIPAC's playing the role of capacity building for integrated parasite control activities of the member countries in the West African sub-region through frequent international capacity building workshops and follow-up visits, but the overall goal has not been fully achieved because the activity of WACIPAC is of limited scope after the project period. Sustainability of the project effects is low because there are large challenging issues in the government's policy background to support the institution despite sufficient technical level acquired throughout the project. In light of the above, this project is evaluated to be unsatisfactory.</p> <p>(Lessons Learned)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It seems that this project was initiated without clearly defining the intension and responsibility on the part of Ghana, which affected negatively this project's sustainability, especially in terms of policy background. In fact, hosting a regional centre requires substantial human resources and financial resources. Thus, for sustainable management of the centre, a supportive policy background on the side of Ghana, a clearly defined position of the centre and a plan for its implementation are indispensable. In this respect, we should learn from this experience of having started the project without a firm verification of mid-to-long-term intension of Ghana. 2. Moreover, in parallel to the verification of Ghana's intension, the prospect of how to sustain ex-post project activities should have been shared among the persons involved in the initiation decision of this project. 3. It is imaginable that a region-wide project such as this requires a substantial amount of work for ex-post monitoring activities than a usual domestic project. It was necessary to terminate the project by drawing up a detailed monitoring plan instead of an abstract description as "WACIPAC performs". 4. For a region-wide project in which two different languages are used as in this project, the sustainability of institutional activities highly depends on whether the project can secure bi-lingual personnel in long term. Moreover, for promotion of information networking, it is important not to out-source technical works such as website management but to internalize the work through technology transfer and/or employment of appropriate staff.

Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2013)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		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/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) No information.</p> <p>(FY2013 Survey) WACIPAC offered Technical Assistance to Liberia for the implementation of their national NTD Control programme. This arrangement became possible through WACIPAC facilitation at the 8th SHN course which the Liberian NTD control programme manager participated in. WACIPAC, since 2013 has been involved in an on-going Nationwide project that seeks to assess the impact of the Ghana School Feeding Programme on the Health and Education of school children in Ghana, being supervised by PCD with funding they secured from Dubai Cares. WACIPAC is undertaking the Parasitological screening of the study participants and contributing to the development of Information, Education and Communication materials for Behaviour Change Communication in schools involved in the study. WACIPAC is also in the process of seeking funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to support its own capacity building activities in Africa</p>			
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) No information.</p> <p>(FY2013 Survey) No information.</p>			

Project Title	English	Project on Self-sustainable Community Empowerment Network Formulation in Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam (NAD) Province					
	Others						
	Japanese	アチエ州住民自立支援ネットワーク形成プロジェクト					
Country	Indonesia	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Urban/Regional Development			-	Regional Development		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Indonesia Office					
	At Present	Indonesia Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2007/01/20 - 2009/03/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Agency for Aceh and Nias (BRR), Local Government (Aceh Provincial Government, Prefecture/City/Residency/Village Governments in project target Area)					
	Japan						
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Community empowerment network is expanded and self-sustainability of community activities is strengthened.						
Project Purpose	Community activities are activated through enhancement of community capacity.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Community's capacity for realization of reconstruction and revitalization of their living is enhanced. 2) Effective community empowerment scheme for BRR and local government is recommended. 3) Technical and administrative capacity of local government is increased to rehabilitate and manage infrastructure and public facilities. 4) Community capacity to support public services is enhanced and is capable of employing participatory development. 5) Capacity of local government is enhanced in revision of rules and regulations (Qanun) 						
Project Overview	<p>A total of 9 countries from South-east Asia to Africa were terribly damaged by the enormous earthquake of magnitude-9.0 centered on Off-Sumatra and the tsunami. Above all, 128,575 people were killed and 37,063 people went missing at Aceh Province in Indonesia because of being closer to hypocenter. Not only losing most of the social infrastructures in the area, but also lost people's livelihoods and earnings. They terribly suffered from physical and financial damage.</p> <p>After almost 2 years has passed from the earthquake and tsunami, by many supports have been implemented from several donors, affected people have been gradually regaining vitality. On the other hand, we are still facing a lot of challenges such as economic infrastructures (especially in community level) damaged by the earthquake and tsunami, housing problems for internal displaced people and land disputes. Also, many people still have not found their jobs and large majority of people are forced to live below a poverty line. In addition to that, this is the area where the conflict between GAM (Free Aceh Movement) and government has been lasting for a long period. Therefore, the local government seriously needs to improve an administration capacity to make a better living for people in Aceh.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts		
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	(000JPY)
Trainees Received				Land and Facilities		
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY2011

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(Ex-Post Evaluation)</p> <p>The relevance of the project is high since it is consistent with the policy of the Government of Indonesia to recover from tsunami disaster, development needs of the local people, and Japan's policy to support them. The Effectiveness and the impact are fair since the project did not achieve the overall goal of formulating the network among income generation groups although the project was effective in supporting income generation activity to assist people's livelihood, contributing to human resource development in local governments, and promoting Banda Aceh city recovery plan. The efficiency is high since the budget and the time period of the project was within the plan. The sustainability is low since the project did not have an organizational arrangement to ensure the sustainability of the project. Although some income generation activities continue, it does not have a mechanism to sustain ACE (Activity for Community Empowerment) groups. In light of the above, this project is evaluated to be partially satisfactory.</p> <p>Lessons Learned</p> <p>The implementing agency of this project was to be dissolved after a certain period of time, and the project intended to transfer its achievements to the local governments that were to continue to exist. For this purpose, the project had the memoranda of understanding signed by the local governments. However, there were issues of the sustainability of the project achievements with the local governments except Banda Aceh city. As described in the section of the Institutional and Operational Aspects of the Implementing Agency of the sustainability, the project should sufficiently involve organizations that are to continue the project achievements in the decision-making processes, and have their organizational intentions reflected in the decisions during the project implementation, and it is necessary to construct an appropriate mechanism that takes into account the transfer of the project achievements.</p> <p>Under the situation where the assistance has to be provided for the temporary organization for reconstruction like this project and has to ensure the sustainability, the project should have sufficient considerations about the transfer of the project achievements after the dissolution of the implementation agency and have them reflected in the project activities and the implementation arrangement before the project implementation begins.</p> <p>From the analyses of the beneficiary survey in the annex, cooperation within each ACE group and networks among ACE groups were useful in ACE activities. Because of Tsunami, many lost their business partners, as part of the ACE activity, people formed a new group with new partners and constructed network, which expanded possibility of cooperation and promoted income increase. However, in order to expand the network as part of the project, it should determine what network would be useful, and government and NGOs should make an arrangement to construct, expand and maintain the networks.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2013)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		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/Progress	Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey) No information. (FY2013 Survey) No information.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey) No information. (FY2013 Survey) No information.			

LAO-08-001

Project Title	English	Forest Management and Community Support Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	森林管理・住民支援計画					
Country	Laos	Project Number		Project ID		Total Cost	660,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Nature Conservation			-	Forest Resource Management/Forestry		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Laos Office					
	At Present	Laos Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/02/01 - 2009/02/01	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (NAFES), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)					
	Japan	National Agriculture and Forestry Extension Service (NAFES), Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF)					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Decreasing rate of forest cover is reduced in the districts where project sites are located.						
Project Purpose	Activities leading to sustainable land and forest use begin to expand in the project site and its surrounding areas, initiated by villagers.						
Outputs	<p>Output 1: Activities based on appropriate land and forest use are demonstrated in the Initial Sites.</p> <p>Output 2: Extension staff (DAFEO/PAFEC) gain extension skills and techniques through training.</p> <p>Output 3: Under the framework of Community Support Programme (CSP), activities based on appropriate land and forest use are implemented at the Pilot Sites by villagers and extension staff.</p> <p>Output 4: Recommendations are made on sustainable land and forest use practices and on extension systems and methods.</p>						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture and forestry sector, in which about 80% of the total population currently sustains their livelihood, is the most important industry accounting for a half of total gross domestic product in Lao PDR. Shifting cultivation is the major agriculture production system in the northern Lao PDR. The land type mainly consisting of fallow of the shifting cultivation has rapidly increased in recent year and it occupies more than 60% of the total land in the north in 2002. It is considered that the increase of shifting cultivation is the primary cause of the higher rate of forest loss in the region than the national average.</p> <p>Forest Management and Community Support project (FORCOM) aims at shifting cultivation stabilization and preventing forest resources through Community Support Programme (CSP).</p> <p>Income generation activities of CSP are livestock activities, aquaculture, agroforestry, waving, orchard, paddy field expansion and so on. Before six month of the project termination, the Team implemented evaluation study in order to assess the achievement level of the project and make recommendations on measures to be taken for improvement of the project.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	11	Short-term	9	Counterparts	43
Equipment	(000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	170,000 (000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000USD) (000JPY)
Trainees Received	25			Land and Facilities	Office Space	
Others	Equipment supplied by JICA: 29 units of motorbike, office equipment and so on. Total cost US\$ 1,258,116(as of March 2008)				Others	NAFES 52,525US\$ (JPY5,600,000) Provincial and district government 60,652US\$ (JPY 6,500,000) (Note : Cost of Provincial and district government does not include budget of JFY 2008/9)

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation) Study Conducted FY2011

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(Ex-Post Evaluation)</p> <p>Its relevance is high and it conforms well to the development policies and development needs of the Lao PDR as well as the aid policies of Japan. The achievement of project objective is fair because although this project objective has contributed to the creation and improvement of alternative livelihoods for shifting cultivation farmers at the project sites, some of indicators haven't been achieved yet and also these project activities haven't expanded. Although the prevalence and state of development after completion of the project is limited, the activities of the shifting cultivation farmers at the project sites have continued at some level. On the other hand, there is no sufficient data showing a reduction in deforestation, and it is observed that the project needs more time and further efforts for contributing to a reduction in deforestation. Comprehensively considering these facts, its effectiveness and impact are considered to be fair. The efficiency is considered to be high because the inputs were appropriate for the outputs of the achievements, and there was no problem with the period of the project and the amount of funds. The sustainability is considered to be low because, although the activities of the villages at the project sites have continued to some extent, there are problems in the implementation system and financing by the local government to extend the effects of the project to the neighboring regions. In light of the above, this project is evaluated to be partially satisfactory.</p> <p>(Lessons learned)1. Efforts for sustainability: The main factor obstructing the sustainability of this project is that neither the governments nor the residents can secure the funds to continue the activities, not only with regard to the system aspects. The counterpart organizations of this project have a limited budget, and the shifting cultivation farmers as beneficiaries basically have no funds to implement any new activity since they practice a self-sufficient agricultural system as their means of livelihood. Due to these circumstances, this project focused on the introduction of low-cost technologies, but the financing remained an issue after the project was completed, which is a lesson to learn for future project implementation.</p> <p>In particular, in addition to the above, although it was assumed that securing the activity budget would be difficult after the end of the project in the Lao PDR, the capital for the revolving fund at the project sites was handed over to each village in this project, which is recognized as the property of the village that the funds were granted to (village funds). This makes it impossible to recover such funds from the project sites in the future to utilize them for the extension of the activities to new villages. In contrast to this, in the successful case of the Extension Spot in Houysao Village in Sayaboury Province, the counterparts adopted an approach for the recovery of the capital of the revolving fund in future for utilization as capital for activities in other villages, in recognition of a situation in which it is difficult to secure the budget for the further application of the improved know-how acquired in the project. In the future implementation of the project, it is believed that discussions should be conducted with the counterparts when planning the vision after the end of the project and other essential matters and the activities for these should be clearly defined in the project design, and measures to ensure the sustainability of the effects of the project should also be developed during the project.</p> <p>2. Issues in the project design : This project aimed to expand the formulation and extension of the activities at the project sites to the neighboring villages, which is set as the project objective. However, the activities and achievements of the project set in the PDM remain those leading to the formulation and extension of the CSP at the project sites, and the setting of the indicators for the project objectives did not focus on their extension to the neighboring villages. For this reason, as a result of implementing the project pursuant to the activity and achievement indicators in the PDM, although "extension of the CSP at the project sites" had been achieved to a certain extent by the end of the project, extension to the neighboring areas appears to have had a low degree of attainment since validation of the relationship between the activities of the project and the expected achievements was insufficient. In agricultural and forestry extension projects in the future, a project design that is logically in accordance with the attainment of the project objectives should be established so that extension to the neighboring areas can be expected through the implementation of the project according to the PDM. In addition, in determining the indicators, the timing of the onset of the effects varies depending on the activity in this project (pig rearing as a short-term activity and cattle rearing as a long-term activity), but these were not differentiated in the design. When expecting a different timing for the onset of the effects depending on the activity, in the implementation of future projects the indicators should determined by taking this into consideration.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2013)		
Partner Country's Implementing Organization		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: (FY2009 Survey)No information. (FY2013 Survey)No information.			
	Issues: (FY2009 Survey)No information. (FY2013 Survey)No information.			

NPL-08-001

Project Title	English	Agricultural Training and Extension Improvement Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	農業研修普及改善計画					
Country	Nepal	Project Number	602441	Project ID	0601226E0	Total Cost	360,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Agricultural/Rural Development			Agricultural Policy and System			
Division in Charge	At that Time	Nepal Office					
	At Present	Nepal Office					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/01/09 - 2009/01/08	Period of Phase 2	-		Period of Phase 3	-
	Period of Extension	-	Period of Follow-up	-		Period of AC	-
Organization	Partner Country	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) Department of Agriculture (DOA)					
	Japan	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers' farming activities are improved in the Project districts. 2. Improved agriculture service delivery system is replicated to other areas inside and outside the Project districts. 						
Project Purpose	Agriculture service delivery system is improved in the Project districts through training and extension.(Delivery system involves agriculture technology, group organization, facilitation, M&E, documentation, coordination, etc.)						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practical training is imparted to extension workers and farmers. 2. Farmers' need-based extension services are delivered. 3. Activities of different service providers in agriculture development are coordinated/ facilitated. 						
Project Overview	<p>Agriculture is the backbone of the Nepalese economy, which absorbs a major part of labour forces; about 66 percent of the economically active population and 33 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) . However, the agricultural growth has been slow and has barely kept pace with population growth during the last two decades. The Government of Nepal recognized the need of further improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural training and extension services to enhance agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Under these circumstances, the Agriculture Training and Extension Improvement Project (ATEIP) (hereinafter referred to as the Project) was requested to the Government of Japan in Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) 2000 and inaugurated in January 2004 for the period of five years, aiming at improvement of the current agricultural training and extension services in Nepal to meet the needs of farmers. The target area of ATEIP is five districts in the central development region, namely Dhading, Rasuwa, Makwanpur, Nuwakot and Sindhupalchowk.</p> <p>In September 2006, the mid-term evaluation was implemented to review and confirm the progress of the Project, and the Project Design Matrix (PDM) and Plan of Operation (PO) were revised in line with the result of mid-term evaluation. This time, eight months prior to the completion of the Project, the joint final evaluation study (hereinafter referred as the Study) was conducted to evaluate whether the Project has achieved the expected outputs and the project purpose and to draw lessons to be applied to other similar projects. The specific objectives of final evaluation are summarized in the next section.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	Short-term		Counterparts	4	
Equipment	8,000 (000 JPY)	Rate:1USD =	JPY	Purchased Equipment		
Local Cost	(000JPY)	Rate:1 Local Currency =	JPY	Local Cost	(000USD)	3,000 (000JPY)
Trainees Received	14			Land and Facilities	project office space	
Others				Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)

Study Conducted FY2011

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	(Ex-Post Evaluation) This Project was consistent with Nepal's development policy, development needs and Japan's aid policy. Therefore, relevance was high. The Project input were provided according to plan, and completed during the Project period, so efficiency was also high. The output and Project objective had been generally achieved when the Project was completed. However, the approaches introduced by the Project were not continued after the Project, and efforts to extend and expand them in other areas have been limited overall, with the exception of some areas. Accordingly, the effectiveness and impact were fair. The Project output is being continued at the level of individual farmers, as indicated by improvements in agricultural extension services. Farmers' activities and agricultural productivity, even after the Project attributable to the approaches introduced, as well as extension activities, were carried out by farmers' groups themselves. However at the level of the implementing agency, the approaches introduced by the Project were not incorporated in the agency, there were no specific implementation strategies, and no budget provisions were taken. Thus, sustainability is low. In light of the above, this project is evaluated to be partially satisfactory.
	<p>Lessons Learned</p> <p>1) Ensuring that new concepts are well established and sustainable 3 ex-ante surveys were carried out in this Project, but Nepal's specific strategies and approaches were not clarified, and after the Project began, new concepts such as ADC and T/D farms were introduced on the Japan side's recommendation. However, continuity after the Project had ended was low due to weak efforts to institutionalize these approaches. When new extension systems and methods are introduced, the project should confirm that the systems and methods are consistent with the partner country's laws and regulations, clarify the organization responsible for implementation and the management system, and provide support for the institutionalization of the foundational budget provisions. It is also important to put together clear output for the project's foundation, and attempt to incorporate this output in the policy and institutional framework.</p> <p>2) Improving existing systems for extension of Project output The ADC and T/D farms that were one output of the Project's were not extended after the Project was completed because a system and incentive mechanisms for the itinerant activities of JT/JTA responsible for extension activities had not been developed. The mid-term evaluation and terminal evaluation also pointed to the importance of considering a system to appropriately evaluate extension workers' activities and reflect this in promotion and positions, provide appropriate benefits and travel costs, and improve extension workers' incentives. However, no specific measures have been considered, and the Project also took no steps to address this. It is important to form projects with a medium- to long-term perspective so that prior to the project's implementation, the sustainability of project output and the possibility of extending them to other regions within the existing framework is confirmed with the implementing organization, improvements to the existing framework are included as one of the project components as necessary. If this is not possible, activities that can be sustained and extended within the existing framework should be carried out.</p> <p>3) Promoting ties between farmers and related organizations By organizing ADC, this Project made it possible for farmers' groups to access related organizations (DADO, VDC, NGOs, etc.) on their own and obtain resources and input. Specifically, farmers' groups were not only the recipients of extension programs run by related organizations and donors, but requested the support they needed through ADCs. There were also cases of farmers carrying out programs on their own. Interviews with ADC revealed other output by farmers' groups, such as "we asked DADO for cooperation, and as a result we receive technical support from DADO even after the Project's completion" and "ADC requested allocation of 15% of the VDC's budget, allocated for agriculture, and we received this funding." In countries such as Nepal in which agricultural extension is being expanded through support for farmers' groups, one effective strategy is to give farmers' groups support for independent activities so that they can obtain the resources and input they need for extension by proactively appealing to related organizations. At the same time, as important as initiatives led by farmers are, support such as technology and financial resources from public organizations is an important element, and thus establishing the systems and policies underlying ongoing support are crucial.</p>

Study on Present Status of Implemented			Study Conducted (FY 2013)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Regional Directorate of Agriculture, central, Hariharbhawan	Umbrella Organization	Department of Agriculture , Hariharbhawan	
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities		Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good		Partially Used
	Impact	Sustainability		Summary of Current Situation
	Mostly Achived	No Issue		Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation: (FY2009 Survey)No information.</p> <p>(FY2013 Survey) Extension delivery system of the project districts has been improved. Leader Farmers Trained and converted into Village Level Extension Workers for service delivery at grassroots Agricultural Development Committee formed during Project Phase has been institutionalized and now functioning as Agricultural Forestry Coordination Committee (AFCC); Sustainable Soil Management Concepts and Technology as part of Training & Demonstration Farm adhered by the Project are being adopted by Farmers in Project Sites. Farmers technical capacity improved resulting from change in knowledge, skills and attitudes. Linkage between Farmers and Extension Personnel enhanced to a large extent in Project sites; Change from subsistence-based farming to Commercial scale farming in some areas of the Project Districts</p>			
	<p>Issues: (FY2009 Survey)No information.</p> <p>(FY2013 Survey) -Lack of Proper ToR and Job Description of Technical staffs may create ambiguity of work -Motivational Factors and Incentive Mechanism - How to do it effectively still a big challenge for the Govt. -Performance based Evaluation System - not yet in place (to be improved) -Government's continued policy support (Uncertain due to looming political instability, but hopefully it will be positive)</p>			

SAU-08-001

Project Title	English	Development and Training Center Project					
	Others						
	Japanese	技術教育開発訓練センタープロジェクト					
Country	Saudi Arabia	Project Number	604170	Project ID	4395028E0	Total Cost	450,000 000 JPY
Sector / Issue	Education			-	Technical and Vocational Education and Training		
Division in Charge	At that Time	Human Development Department					
	At Present	Human Development Department					
Period of Cooperation	Period of Phase 1	2004/09/01 - 2007/08/31	Period of Phase 2	-	Period of Phase 3	-	
	Period of Extension	2007/09 - 2009/03	Period of Follow-up	-	Period of AC	-	
Organization	Partner Country	General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training (GOTEVOT), Development and Training Center (DTC)					
	Japan	Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology					
Contracted Party							
Related Cooperations							
Overall Goal	Technical colleges in the Kingdom can produce students who are equipped with the required technical level of industries in the fields of mechanical, electrical and construction technologies.						
Project Purpose	Training capabilities of the instructors of Development and Training Center are improved in the above mentioned fields.						
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The technological level of the college teachers and the skill level necessary for industries in the target fields are identified. 2. The training programs for the college teachers are developed. 3. The training system for the collage teachers are developed and implemented. 4. The Operational system of the DTC for training programs in the above mentioned fields are established. 						
Project Overview	<p>As the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia faces rapid increase of the youth population, General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training (GOTEVOT) has decided to increase the number of technical colleges. With the expansion of technical colleges, it is necessary to train the collage teachers to upgrade their technological level to the industrial demand.</p> <p>The GOTEVOT has decided to establish the Development and Training Center (DTC) for the purpose of in-service training of collage teachers, and requested the technical assistance from the Japanese Government.</p> <p>Based on series of discussions, the official R/D of the Project was signed on September 1st 2004, followed by signing the PDM and the PO on June 30th 2005.</p>						

Inputs (Japan)				Inputs (Partner Country)		
Dispatch of Experts	Long-term	5	Short-term	10	Counterparts	14
Equipment	102,923 (000 JPY)	Rate: 1 USD =		JPY	Purchased Equipment	
Local Cost	(000 JPY)	Rate: 1 Local Currency =		JPY	Local Cost	(000 USD) 46,816 (000 JPY)
Trainees Received	12			Land and Facilities	Building and Facilities	
Others	Trainee in Malaysia: 4 CPs, in Indonesia: 4 CPs, in UAE 2 Cps			Others		

Results of Terminal Evaluation (Ex-Post Evaluation)

Study Conducted FY2011

Recommendation and Lessons Learned	<p>(Ex-Post Evaluation)</p> <p>The objective of the project was relevant to the development policies and needs of Saudi Arabia, as well as to the development policies of Japan. Therefore, relevance of the project is high. Although training courses were developed almost as planned, technology transfer to DTC instructors ended up insufficiently, and consequently capabilities to implement training courses for teachers at technical colleges were not well strengthened. Besides, improvement of their knowledge and skills is limited due to reorganization¹ of DTC after completion of the project. Therefore, effectiveness and impacts of the project is low. The project period of cooperation and project cost both exceeded the plan and there were problems with inputs of experts and counterparts. Therefore, efficiency of the project is low. Although training for teachers at technical colleges is still prioritized in policy, sustainability of the project effects is low due to reorganization of DTC. In light of the above, this project is evaluated to be unsatisfactory.</p> <p>Lessons Learned</p> <p>GOTEVOT (now TVTC) and JICA reached an agreement that they would develop training programs in mechanical, electrical, and construction fields at DTC. However, development in twelve other fields not pertinent to the project was basically dependent on activities by GOTEVOT. In other words, whether DTC, as the counterpart agency of the project, would properly function depended on activities in three fields, as well as those in twelve other fields not pertinent to the project. Consequently, DTC was reorganized due to insufficient performance of activities in and outside the project. Therefore, as a lesson to be learned, when it comes to implementing a project of technical cooperation that aims to transfer technology in small parts, it is important not only to examine planned activities under the project but also discuss activities outside the project with the counterpart agency. Besides, it is important to monitor progress made in the overall scheme and request the counterpart agency to take measures to make progress, if necessary.</p> <p>(Terminal Evaluation)</p> <p>(1) The goal of the Project aims that DTC provide advanced practical training courses to technical college teachers. Project period should be extended until the end of December, 2008 for the electrical technology field, and until the end of March 2009 for the mechanical technology field and construction technology field, to achieve the goal.</p> <p>(2) The Project is the joint work of both parties, and the mutual communication and sharing of understanding shall be promoted to achieve the Project Purpose.</p> <p>(3) Saudi Arabian side shall make stable assignment of their counterparts.</p> <p>(4) Both Japanese and Saudi Arabian sides shall immediately provide necessary equipment and facilities, such as software for Mechanical Technology (Japanese side), computers, classroom and improvement of Internet access (Saudi Arabian side).</p> <p>(5) Actual implementation of the training program for college teachers should be carried out as soon as possible, using outside resources in certain cases.</p> <p>(6) The training opportunities for C/Ps of construction technology should be facilitated. With this regards, Saudi Arabian side agreed to support such activities, for example finding proper local resources.</p> <p>(7) Operational Management Board shall have regular monthly meetings. Equipment Management Board (EMB) and Safe Operating Board (SOB) should be established.</p>
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Study on Present Status of Implemented		Study Conducted (FY 2013)	
Partner Country's Implementing Organization	Technical and Vocational Training Corporation :TVTC	Umbrella Organization	Ministry of Labor
Results of Jica's Study	Size and Activities of Counterpart	Current Activities	Utilization of Equipment
	Expanded / Active	Active / Good	Used for Intended Purpose
	Impact	Sustainability	Summary of Current Situation
	Not Much Achieved	No Issue	Not Good
Current Situation/Progress	<p>Current Situation:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) The project manager who was the CP has evaluated and replied on the questionnaire, that this particular JICA project has been developmentally absorbed into the Technical Trainers College (TTC) Project which is being implemented through the agreement between the German GTZ International and Saudi TVTC, but in actuality, the project has become 'extinct'. The reason for this is that the project's goal was to have the Saudi CP to become capable of retraining and reeducating the instructors of the technical college, but TTC's aim was to train the instructors and teachers of the technical college, and also there is a discrepancy that the Germans are ones that are actually teaching. Not a single CP of this project is teaching at TTC. Former CP's are either working at the headquarters or technical college of TVTC, or are doing long-term training at the university. However, the donated equipments are being used at TTC.</p> <p>(FY2013 Survey) Because Saudi Arabia is a target market of the world, if Japan can show its presence and provide higher quality education comparing with other educational institutes in the world, and be predominate, it leads to gaining business in Saudi Arabia for Japanese business field or to be stable supply of energy.</p>		
	<p>Issues:</p> <p>(FY2009 Survey) As stated above, this project has extinguished in the form of being absorbed into TTC. The CP's who have gained the knowledge to retrain the instructors at the technical college through the guidance of this experts of this project, but none of that are being utilized at TTC.</p> <p>(FY2013 Survey) It is difficult to apply the usual evaluation system to countries grown out of ODA or oil-producing like Saudi Arabia, so it is considered require further research hereafter.</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 2,326 Development Studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2012. Especially, this study has conducted questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in FY2003, FY2008, FY2010 and FY2012 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial development area, and the studies completed in FY2008 under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area.

First of all, by sectors, majority of the studies are for the Social Development area, which count to 1,199 (51.5%) out of 2,326 studies in total. This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area with 706 studies (30.4%), and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area with 421 studies (18.1%).

By regions, 1,348 studies (58.0%) out of 2,326 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 350 studies (15.0%), 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 2,326 studies are F/S followed by 757 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 483 studies (account for 20.8% of 2,326 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 296 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 (74.8%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (66.9%). 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	974	81.2%
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery	421	315	74.8%
Mining and Industrial Development	706	472	66.9%
Total	2,326	1,761	75.7%

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 2,326 development studies, of which 1,070 studies consisted by M/P Studies Group (46.0% of Development Studies in total). The M/P Studies Group consists from 757M/P studies (70.7% of M/P Studies Group), 129 Basic studies (12.0%), 117 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (10.9%¹), and 67 Other Studies (6.2%). Situations of utilization of the output of Development Studies is satisfactory, with 962 studies accounting for 89.9% 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 91.7% 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 55.6% of 1,070M/P type studies conducted, which 347 studies accounting for 32.4% 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 90.7% for Asia, 89.6% for Central and South America, 88.5% for Africa, and 86.1% 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 82.8% for the Mining and Industrial Development area. The Mining and Industrial Development area, which requires certain amount of time in realization of the project, shows relatively low rate of utilization. In the Social Development area, the Social Infrastructure, Transportation, Public Utilities, and the Planning and Administration sub-sectors occupy large portion of the studies conducted. In the Agriculture,

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

Forestry and Fishery Development area, the Agriculture is the largest sub-sector. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Industry is the largest sub-sector. The utilization rates of each sub-sectors are; 90.1% in the Social Infrastructure, 92.0% in the Transportation, 94.4% in the Planning and Administration, 94.4% 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 2,326 Development Studies in total, F/S type study consist 1,256 of the studies, which account for 53.9%. The F/S type study consists from 401 M/P+F/S Studies (account for 31.9%), 813 F/S studies (64.7%, including Other(F/S type) studies), and 42 D/D studies (3.3%). Although 799 studies (63.6%) 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 163 (13.0%) 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 71.3% and 59.0% respectively. Since a large portion of studies in these 2 areas has been designated in the “Under Promotion” category, 19.0%, 10.1% 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, 66.4% 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 72.9%, 62.7%, and 41.7% 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 62.9%. 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 9 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.

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%
2012	89.7%	63.5%
2013	89.9%	63.6%

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: 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 realization of the proposed project/content

Please answer the factors which stimulated realization of the proposed project/content.

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

II-1-1:	Please select the factors which stimulated realization of the project/content (multiple choices) and describe the details.		
<input type="checkbox"/> Consistent with the National Development Plan.	<input type="checkbox"/> High benefits	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority	
<input type="checkbox"/> High urgency	<input type="checkbox"/> Relationship with other prioritized project	<input type="checkbox"/> Organized resources.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Favorable financial condition	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/> Others	

Details:

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

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"/>	Other country (Name of country:) <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Private fund (Detail:)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Own countries' fund) <input type="checkbox"/>
<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"/>	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