

Ex-Post Situation Study

February 2017

Japan International Cooperation Agency
International Development Center of Japan Incorporated

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Summary

SUMMARY

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

1.1 Background of the Ex-Post Situation Study

After the completion of Technical Cooperation for Development Planning (former development studies, hereafter Development Studies), there are some difficulties to monitor the status of proposed projects and how the studies were utilized.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, follow-up studies on development studies were started in Japanese fiscal year (FY) 1984. 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.

- (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 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, 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 the project 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 FY2016 focused on the current status of projects for which the studies had been completed in FY2005, FY2010, FY2012, FY2014 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial Development area, and the studies had been completed in FY2010 under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area.

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.

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

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.

(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 Group

Present Status	Criteria
<p>a. Completed or In Progress</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a1. Completed a2. Partially Implemented a3. Under Implementation a4. In Process 	<p>The proposed development project has been already completed and is in use. The proposed development project is partially implemented and is in use.</p> <p>The implementation of the project is underway.</p> <p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tenders have been invited. 2) Financing of the project has been secured. 3) Following the completion of the JICA feasibility study, the detailed design study or some other specific step is being undertaken with bilateral or multilateral financial assistance, including Japan. 4) For other reasons the project concerned is considered highly likely to be implemented in the future.

b. Under Promotion	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	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 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

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

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

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. There were mergers of the Economic Infrastructure Department into Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department. The responsible subjects of each new department are as below.

Infrastructure and Peacebuilding 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

2. Summary of Survey Findings

2.1 All Development Studies

The Status Study covers 2,358 Development Studies conducted from FY 1974 to FY2014 and analyzed the situations after its completion. Especially, this study implemented questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in FY2005, FY2010, FY2012 and FY2014 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial development area, and also the studies completed in FY2010 under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area. 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: 22 studies

F/S Group: 3 studies

First of all, by sectors, the majority of the studies are for the Social Development area with 1,221 studies out of 2,358 studies in total (51.8% of all Development Studies). This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area (710 studies, 30.1%), and in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (427 studies, 18.1%).

By regions, 1,361 studies (57.7%) out of 2,358 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 351 studies (14.9%) , and African region with 285 studies (12.1%). 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, 1,266 studies out of 2,358 studies are F/S followed by 1,092 M/P studies.

The M/P Studies Group includes 776 studies in M/P, 131 studies in Basic Study, 117 studies in Chinese Factory Study, and 68 studies in others. The F/S Group includes 805⁴ studies in F/S, 410 studies in M/P+F/S, 42 studies in D/D and 9 studies in others. The implementation rates in all areas are 34.1% of the total for F/S,

⁴ Rate of return of the questionnaire are; 72.0% for domestic consultants and 36.0% 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.

32.9% 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 17.4%.

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 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 to be conducted.

By field, there are 484 studies (account for 20.5% of 2,358 studies in total) in the field of Transportation, 334 in Agriculture (14.2%), 320 in Industry (13.6%), 306 in Social Infrastructure (12.9%) , and 298 in Energy (12.6%). The studies in these 5 sectors exceed 70% of studies in total.

Although there are 320 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 (81.4%), followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (74.7%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (66.8%). 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.

Table 1 Realization/Utilization Rate of Development Studies

	Number of Studies	Number of Studies In Progress of In Use	Realization / Utilization Rate
Social Development	1,221	994	81.4%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	427	319	74.7%
Mining and Industrial Development	710	474	66.8%
Total	2,358	1,787	75.8%

2.2 M/P Studies Group

(1) Status of Utilization

Out of 2,358 Development Studies in total, 1,092 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 1,092 studies in M/P Studies Group, 978 studies (89.6%) 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 and Basic Studies are the most frequently utilized studies.

Table 2 Status of Utilization (M/P Studies Group)

Type of Studies	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
M/P	776 (71.1%)	707 (91.1%)
Basic Studies	131 (12.0%)	120 (91.6%)
Chinese Factories	117 (10.7%)	93 (79.5%)
Others *	68 (6.2%)	58 (85.3%)
Total	1,092 (100.0%)	978 (89.6%)

* 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.

Table 3 Status of Utilization by Region (M/P Studies Group)

Regions	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Asia	609 (55.8%)	550 (90.3%)
Middle East	111 (10.2%)	95 (85.6%)
Africa	154 (14.1%)	135 (87.7%)
Central and South America	164 (15.0%)	147 (89.6%)
Oceania	13 (1.2%)	12 (92.3%)
Europe	33 (3.0%)	31 (93.9%)
Multiple Countries *	8 (0.7%)	8 (100.0%)
Total	1,092 (100.0%)	978 (89.6%)

* 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.

Table 4 Status of Utilization by Sectors (M/P Studies Group)

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Social Development	507 (46.4%)	472 (93.1%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	164 (15.0%)	153 (93.3%)
Mining and Industrial Development	421 (38.6%)	353 (83.8%)
Total	1,092 (100.0%)	978 (89.6%)

(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 “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.

Table 5 Current Status of Studies Categorized as “Delayed” or “Discontinued or Cancelled” (M/P Studies Group)

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled
Less than 5 years	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	9 (13.2%)	1 (2.3%)
10 years or more	59 (86.8%)	43 (97.7%)
Total	68 (100.0%)	44 (100.0%)

2.3 F/S Group

(1) Status of Realization

Out of 2,358 Development Studies in total, 1,266 Studies has been classified as F/S Group. Status of each study has been classified based on the criteria mentioned in 1.4 (3).

The 809 studies of the F/S group categorized as “In Progress or Completed” have a realization rate of 63.9%. The realization rate of D/D studies scored the highest of all studies.

Table 6 Status of Realization (F/S Group)

Type of Studies	Number of Studies	Realization Rate
F/S*	814 (64.3%)	481 (59.1%)
M/P+F/S	410 (32.4%)	295 (72.0%)
D/D	42 (3.3%)	33 (78.6%)
Total	1,266 (100.0%)	809 (63.9%)

* 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.

Table 7 Status of Realization by Region (F/S Group)

Regions	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Asia	752 (59.4%)	511 (68.0%)
Middle East	146 (11.5%)	98 (67.1%)
Africa	131 (10.3%)	71 (54.2%)
Central and South America	187 (14.8%)	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	1,266 (100.0%)	809 (63.9%)

(3) Status of Realization by Sectors

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.

Table 8 Status of Realization by Sectors (F/S Group)

Sectors	Number of Studies	Rate of Utilization
Social Development	714 (56.4%)	522 (73.1%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	263 (20.8%)	166 (63.1%)
Mining and Industrial Development	289 (22.8%)	121 (41.9%)
Total	1,266 (100.0%)	809 (63.9%)

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

Most of the studies identified as “Completed”, “Partially Implemented” 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.

Table 9 Status of Studies Categorized as “in Progress” or “Completed” Studies (F/S Group)

Present Status of Studies	Realization Rate
Completed	314 (38.8%)
Partially Completed	229 (28.3%)
Under Implementation	193 (23.9%)
In Process	73 (9.0%)
Total	809 (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.

Table 10 Status of Studies Categorized as “At the Preparatory Stage” (F/S Group)

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Rate of Preparatory Stage
Less than 5 years	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	9 (5.5%)
10 years or more	154 (94.5%)
Total	163 (100.0%)

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

96.8% of the studies that are categorized as “Delayed” 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” 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

Table 11 Status of Studies Categorized as “Delayed” and “Discontinued or Cancelled” (F/S Group)

Elapsed Time after Completion of Development Study	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled
Less than 5 years	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Between 5 years to 9 years	5 (3.2%)	0 (0.0%)
10 years or more	153 (96.8%)	136 (100.0%)
Total	158 (100.0%)	136 (100.0%)

2.4 Review Results

In order to evaluate the implementation processes and results of Development Studies, this Ex-post Situation Study conducted a questionnaire survey to collect the opinions of counterparts in the recipient countries and Japanese consultants (hereinafter, referred to as ‘consultants’) in charge of the Development Studies about (i) achievement of Project Objectives and Overall Goals; (ii) quality of consultants and their reports; (iii) utilization of study results and reports; (iv) relevance of Development Studies and institutional arrangements for their implementation; and (v) consequences of technical transfer and capacity development. The results of the questionnaire survey are provided in the following sections. The questionnaire was distributed to a total of 20 counterparts and consultants, including 10 development studies implemented by the technical cooperation project budget selected as samples for this year’s Ex-post Situation Study and returned by 8 organizations. Meanwhile, it is appropriate to regard the results as rough trend due to the limited number of collected questionnaire.

(1) Achievement of Project Objectives and Overall Goals

Most Development Studies received good reviews on the achievement of the Project Objectives. As shown in the table below, 5 out of the 8 respondents answered “well achieved”, in addition to the respondents who answered “generally achieved”, reaching at 100% of the respondents to suggest good reviews. Both counterparts and consultants share similar evaluations.

Table 12 Achievement of Project Objectives

	counterparts	consultants	total
Well achieved	1	4	5
Generally achieved	2	1	3
Not well achieved	0	0	0
Unachieved	0	0	0
No project objective was set	0	0	0
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

With regard to the achievement of the Overall Goals, 4 out of 8 respondents answered “well achieved” or “generally achieved” (2 respondents with no answer), causing some disparity compared to the achievement of Project Objectives. Only 1 out of 8 respondents reported that the Overall Goal was “well achieved.” These evaluation results are attributable to the fact that, although most Development Studies produced outcomes (reports) as planned, it was often difficult to realize what had been suggested in the reports (actually only some of the suggestions had been put into action) due to financial and other reasons.

Table 13 Achievement of Overall Goals

	counterparts	consultants	total
Well achieved	0	1	1
Generally achieved	2	1	3
Not well achieved	1	1	2
Unachieved	0	0	0
No overall goal was set	0	0	0
n.a.	0	2	2
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

(2) Quality of Consultants and Their Reports

The questionnaire survey collected opinions on the quality of consultants and their reports only from counterparts.

According to the survey, most consultants received good reviews. All the 3 counterparts answered “very satisfied” or “satisfied”, showing high evaluation.

Table 14 Quality of consultants

	counterparts
Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
Neither	0
Unsatisfied	0
n.a.	0
total	3

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

The questionnaire survey collected opinions on the quality of reports from the following three viewpoints: (i) report as a whole; (ii) analyses; and (iii) recommendations. Except for one respondent who answered “unsatisfied” to the question on the quality of recommendations, all the other counterparts highly evaluated the quality of the reports in all the three terms, just as much as they appreciated the quality of consultants.

Table 15 Quality of reports

	Report as a whole	analyses	Recomendations
Very satisfied	1	1	1
Satisfied	2	2	1
Neither	0	0	0
Unsatisfied	0	0	1
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	3	3

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

(3) Utilization of Study Results and Reports

Most Development Studies received good reviews on the utilization of study results and reports. Namely, 3 out of the 8 respondents answered “well utilized,” and 6 out of the 8 respondents answered “well utilized” or “generally utilized.” Only 1 respondent, which was a consultant, answered “not well utilized.”

Table 16 Utilization of study results and reports (sometime in the past)

	counterparts	consultants	total
Very satisfied	1	2	3
Satisfied	2	1	3
Neither	0	1	1
Unsatisfied	0	0	0
n.a.	0	1	1
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

The questionnaire also asked whether the study results and reports are still being utilized. All the 5 respondents, excluding from no answers from 2 respondents, answered ‘well utilized, or ‘generally utilized’, showing high evaluation. Some respondents have attempted to promote the utilization of the results and reports by implementing follow-up activities.

Table 17 Utilization of study results and reports (at the present time)

	counterparts	consultants	total
Still well utilized	1	1	2
Still generally utilized	1	2	3
Not well utilized now	0	0	0
Not utilized anymore	0	0	0
n.a.	1	2	3
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

(4) Relevance of Development Studies and Institutional Arrangements for Their Implementation

In order to evaluate the relevance of Development Studies and the appropriateness of their implementation processes, the questionnaire asked questions on the consistency of Development Studies

with the national development strategies and the appropriateness of institutional arrangements for implementation (including the activities of Joint Coordination Committees and the capacity of counterpart organizations).

According to the results of the questionnaire, almost all of the Development Studies did not have any problem in terms of relevance as shown in almost all the respondents (7 out of the 8 respondents) answered “certainly appropriate.” One respondent, which was a consultant, answered “slightly appropriate.”

Table 18 Relevance of Development Studies

	counterparts	consultants	total
Certainly appropriate	3	4	7
Generally appropriate	0	0	0
Slightly appropriate	0	1	1
Not appropriate at all	0	0	0
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

In the meantime, the appropriateness of institutional arrangements for implementation was in general highly evaluated, as shown in almost all the respondents (7 out of 8 respondents), with no problems to be noted. One respondent answered “slightly appropriate”, which was by a consultant as in the ‘relevance of the Development Study’.

Table 19 Appropriateness of institutional arrangements for implementation

	counterparts	consultants	total
Certainly appropriate	1	2	3
Generally appropriate	2	2	4
Slightly appropriate	0	1	1
Not appropriate at all	0	0	0
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

(5) Effects of Technical Transfer and Capacity Development

The tables below show reviews on the effects of technical transfer and capacity development of counterparts through Development Studies

Most Development Studies received good reviews on the effects of technical transfer, as shown in the result that all the 8 respondents answered “sufficiently transferred” or “generally transferred.” The effects of capacity development were, in general, highly evaluated, but the achievement levels were assessed lower for capacity development than for technical transfer. Consultants tended to provide relatively lower ratings than counterparts for both technical transfer and capacity development. This is considered because counterparts highly appreciated the new knowledge and know how they learned through various workshops and seminars held as part of Development Studies as well as training in Japan whereas consultants realized that it was

difficult to transfer technologies applicable to actual occasions, while spreading the effects of capacity development from the individual to the organizational level.

Table 20 Effects of technical transfer

	counterparts	consultants	total
Sufficiently transferred	2	1	3
Generally transferred	1	4	5
Not well transferred	0	0	0
Not transferred at all	0	0	0
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Table 21 Effects of capacity development

	counterparts	consultants	total
Sufficiently transferred	1	0	1
Generally transferred	1	2	3
Not well transferred	0	2	2
Not transferred at all	0	0	0
n.a.	1	1	2
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

3. Conclusion

This study confirmed that the development studies since FY2003 have produced continuous impacts to a certain degree 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.

Table 22. Realization/Utilization Rate of Development Studies by type of study

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%
2014	89.6%	63.8%
2015	89.6%	63.9%

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, 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), 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. There were mergers of the Economic Infrastructure Department into Infrastructure and Peacebuilding Department. Each issue administrated by each new department are below.

Infrastructure and Peacebuilding 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 the project 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 Infrastructure and Peacebuilding 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 2016 covers studies completed between August 1, 1974 (the day on which JICA was established) to the end of FY 2014 (March 31, 2015). A total of 2,358 studies have conformed to these criteria (1,221 in Social Development area, 427 in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development area, and 710 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	1995	44	17	28	89
1975	5	0	9	14	1996	46	14	25	85
1976	9	4	9	22	1997	35	26	32	93
1977	20	7	15	42	1998	47	15	22	84
1978	25	7	12	44	1999	58	10	29	97
1979	24	12	17	53	2000	45	13	21	79
1980	30	8	20	58	2001	53	12	17	82
1981	27	9	22	58	2002	47	18	16	81
1982	34	18	20	72	2003	35	7	17	59
1983	32	13	21	66	2004	32	4	6	42
1984	39	15	23	77	2005	39	10	11	60
1985	39	11	26	76	2006	28	9	13	50
1986	28	11	23	62	2007	32	4	10	46
1987	43	11	23	77	2008	37	6	17	60
1988	30	19	29	78	2009	12	6	11	29
1989	45	23	16	84	2010	10	0	10	20
1990	36	23	23	82	2011	0	0	11	11
1991	31	14	27	72	2012	0	0	1	1
1992	40	17	20	77	2013	0	0	2	2
1992	41	12	25	78	2014	0	0	2	2
1994	42	22	28	92					
					Total	1,221 (51.8%)	427 (18.1%)	710 (30.1%)	2,358 (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 FY2016, questionnaires surveys were conducted for all the development studies completed in FY2005, FY2010, FY2012 and FY2014 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial development area, and the studies completed in FY2010 under the jurisdiction of the Social Development area, the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries area, 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)
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, 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 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 Infrastructure and Peacebuilding 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 Dpartment. 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 Group

The F/S 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, and d) Discontinued or Cancelled. The “Completed or in Progress” category is further divided into four sub-categories: a1) Completed, a2) Partially Implemented, a3) Under Implementation, and a4) In Process.

The criteria for classification of the F/S group are shown in Table 1-7.

Table 1-7 Status for F/S Group

Present Status	Criteria
a. Completed or In Progress a1. Completed a2. Partially Implemented a3. Under Implementation a4. In Process	<p>The proposed development project has been already completed and is in use.</p> <p>The proposed development project is partially implemented and is in use.</p> <p>The implementation of the project is underway.</p> <p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Tenders have been invited. 2) Financing of the project has been secured. 3) Following the completion of the JICA feasibility study, the detailed design study or some other specific step is being undertaken with bilateral or multilateral financial assistance, including Japan. 4) For other reasons the project concerned is considered highly likely to be implemented in the future.
b. Under Promotion	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government of the recipient country is requesting financial support from international organizations and/or foreign governments including Japan. 2) The government of the recipient country has been undertaking the detailed design study or other additional studies subsequent to the JICA feasibility study. 3) The recipient country is actively promoting the implementation of the project in some other way.
c. Delayed	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government of the recipient country has not taken any specific action after the completion of the JICA study. 2) The government of the recipient country has at one point promoted the proposed project but suspended the effort for some reason.
d. Discontinued or Cancelled	<p>The project concerned is at one of the following stages.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The government of the recipient country officially cancelled the proposed project. 2) The government of the recipient country implemented an alternative, which was substantially different from the proposal of the JICA Study. 3) No actions have been or will be taken “for a considerable period of time.”

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

1.4 Collection of Related Information

Related basic information is collected from the documents and the reports from JICA headquarters and Institute for International Cooperation.

JICA Overseas Office Survey collects related information through JICA overseas offices by means of replies to questionnaires distributed to counterparts in recipient countries.

By the Domestic Questionnaire Survey, related information is collected by means of replies to questionnaires distributed to the consulting firms in charge of development studies.

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

1.5 Consolidation of Study Findings

The study findings are published in the reports, "Ex-Post Situation Study", in Japanese and in English, and in "Individual Summary Sheet".

Each report is compiled based on information from JICA Overseas Office Studies, Domestic Questionnaire Surveys. In this report, information is analyzed based on type of studies, sectors, regions and countries in order to understand the current utilization of completed development studies. In addition, the report provides a grasp of issues including whether or not M/P studies were used in subsequent feasibility studies, as well as for the technical cooperation and national plans.

Chapter 2

An Overview of Completed Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development Area:
Studies Completed in FY2010)

CHAPTER 2. An Overview of Completed Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

(Social Development & Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area: studies completed in FY2010)

This Status Study covers 2,358 development studies completed from FY 1974 to FY2014, 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 1,648 studies, the present status of 10 studies which were completed in FY2010 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, 7 studies were completed in FY2010, 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
2010	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)
Total	7 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (100.0%)

2.1.1 Status of Studies by Region

The utilization rate here is analyzed by region, except for the Central and South America, the Oceanic and the European region where development studies have not been conducted.

In Asia, where the largest number of studies has been conducted, 3 studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use” with the utilization rate of 100.0%.

In Africa and in the Middle East, 2 studies had been conducted respectively. 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	3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Delayed	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%)
Total	3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)

Present Status	Central & South America	Oceania	Europe	Multiple Countries	Total
In Progress or In Use	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	7 (100.0%)
Delayed	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	7 (100.0%)

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

Analyzing utilization rates by study type, we see that 5 studies are categorized as M/P and 2 studies are categorized as Basic Study. 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 Present Status of the M/P Studies Group by Type of Study

Present Status	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Total
In Progress or In Use	5 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	7 (100.0%)
Delayed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	5 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	7 (100.0%)

BOX① : An example of utilization of the study on creating map

The Study on Formulation of Geographic Database of Nouakchott in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania

The rapid population growth in Nouakchott, the capital of Mauritania has caused a variety of urban problems such as spread of informal settlements, increased risks against disasters, and poor basic public facilities and services. In the face of these problems, formulation of a new urban development plan was expected although some urban development activities were going on to activate economic activities. However, updated geographic data was not available for formulating a new plan. It was in this context that the study was carried out in three phases from April 2007 to May 2010 in response to the request of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Objective of the study was as follows;

- (1) To take color aerial photographs of Nouakchott and its vicinities with a scale of 1 to 20,000

- and to make a digital topographic map with a scale of 1 to 10,000.
- (2) To create GIS model systems for city planning and management based on the digital topographic map.
 - (3) To transfer the necessary technology for digital mapping, data updating, and data use to technical staffs of DCIG and other relevant agencies.

About four years after the study, it was confirmed that at the counterpart organization, digital topographic map had not been updated and effectively utilized due to insufficient knowledge and know-how of relevant institutions. Therefore, in order to transfer technology for utilization of the study results, JICA dispatched experts under the program, “Expert for the digital database of Nouakchott” from December 2014 to July 2015. The program aimed that the staff of DCIG would be able to fully utilize the digital topographic map and GIS model systems established in the development study. Under the program, field training such on a GPS survey and a leveling survey, a laboratory exercise for GIS data utilization was conducted.

Based on the study results, JICA officially announced initiation of “Nouakchott City Urban Master Plan Development Project” on September 2016. The project aims to strengthen capacities of relevant institutions, forming common understanding with a wide range of relevant institutions. The project particularly aims to strengthen capacities of formulating and implementing urban development plans such as MHUAT and CUN in the course of preparing a master plan, which is expected to become a basis of a policy on urban development (SDAU: Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement Urbain), and urban plan of local authorities (PLU: Plan Local d'Urbanisme) on a pilot project basis.

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

All 7 development studies are categorized as the Social Development area. The utilization rate for the Social Development area is 100.0% for all 7 studies. There is no studies categorized as the Agriculture Forestry and Fishery.

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	5 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	7 (100.0%)
Delayed	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total	5 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	7 (100.0%)

Present Status	Agriculture Forestry & Fishery			
	M/P	Basic Study	Others	Sub-total
In Progress or In Use	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Delayed	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Discontinued or Cancelled	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Total	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	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), 7 out of 7 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 7 studies classified as “In Progress or In Use” (multiple answer), the recommendations of 5 studies have turned into subsequent studies (71.4% of the total).

4 studies (57.1%) have resulted Japanese Technical Cooperation and also recommended projects from 4 studies (57.1% of the total) have been funded and implemented. In addition, according to the responses to the questionnaires, some studies have turned into subsequent studies based on recommendations and skills transferred to the counterpart officers while the other studies has been funded and turned into Japanese Technical Cooperation. 2 studies are categorized into “National Development Policies/Plans”. These are urban-level Development Plans.

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	5 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	5 (71.4%)
Fund Procurement	3 (60.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	4 (57.1%)
Japan's Technical Cooperation	3 (60.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	4 (57.1%)
National Development Policy/Plans	2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	2 (28.6%)
Others	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Number of Studies	5 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	7 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

2.1.4.2 Implementation of Subsequent Studies

Out of 7 “In Progress or In Use” studies, 5 studies have been followed by subsequent studies after their completion. By type of the Development Study, 5 M/P studies have entailed 5 subsequent studies (100.0%) whereas 2 Basic Studies have not subsequent studies. (Table 2-5 shows the details)

Table 2-6 shows elapsed time in conducting subsequent study. The table shows that the implementation year of 5 subsequent studies are unknown.

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	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
2 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
3 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
4 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
5 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
6 Years	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Unknown	5 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	5 (100.0%)
Total	5 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	5 (100.0%)

BOX② : Example of the feasibility study (subsequent study)

The Study on Formulation of Spatial Planning for GERBANGKERTOSUSILA (GKS) Zone in East Java Province, the Republic of Indonesia

The Study has formulated long-term visions (on a two-decade time horizon) with which the GKS national strategic zone should pursue a sustainable social and economic development and has identified priority short-term projects and programs for implementation within a five-year framework in line with the strategies to achieve the visions.

Projects for GKS Zone for 2010-2030 by sectors are as follows:

- (1) Transportation Development (Road (40 projects), Port (3 projects), Airport (1 project), Railway (3 projects), Intermodal System (4 projects)),
- (2) Water-related Infrastructure Development (5 projects),
- (3) Wastewater Treatment and Urban Drainage Development (1 project),
- (4) Solid Waste Infrastructure Development (3 projects),
- (5) Power (2 projects).

The study indicates the following points:

- (1) Contribution to the domestic economy when gateway functions are strengthened through expansion of ports and airports of GKS Zone which is the second largest urban area in Indonesia; and
- (2) Contribution to national food security maintained through stabilized food production and appropriate water utilization in GKS Zone which has high agricultural potential.

Based on the study results, JICA carried out “Study on the Grade Separation Project in Surabaya City of the Republic of Indonesia,” a feasibility study financed by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, for the purpose of mitigating traffic congestion around Surabaya City.

2.1.4.3 Procurement of Funds

Details of fund procurement of 4 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	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Japan's Grant Aid	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
International Organizations	2 (66.7%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	3 (75.0%)
Other Donor Countries	1 (33.3%)	1 (100.0%)	0 (-)	2 (50.0%)
Own Fund	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Private Fund	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Others	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Unknown	2 (66.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	2 (50.0%)
Number of Studies that lead to raise fund(s) for the proposed project(s)	3 (60.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	4 (57.1%)
Totall Number of Studies	5	2	0	7

*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.

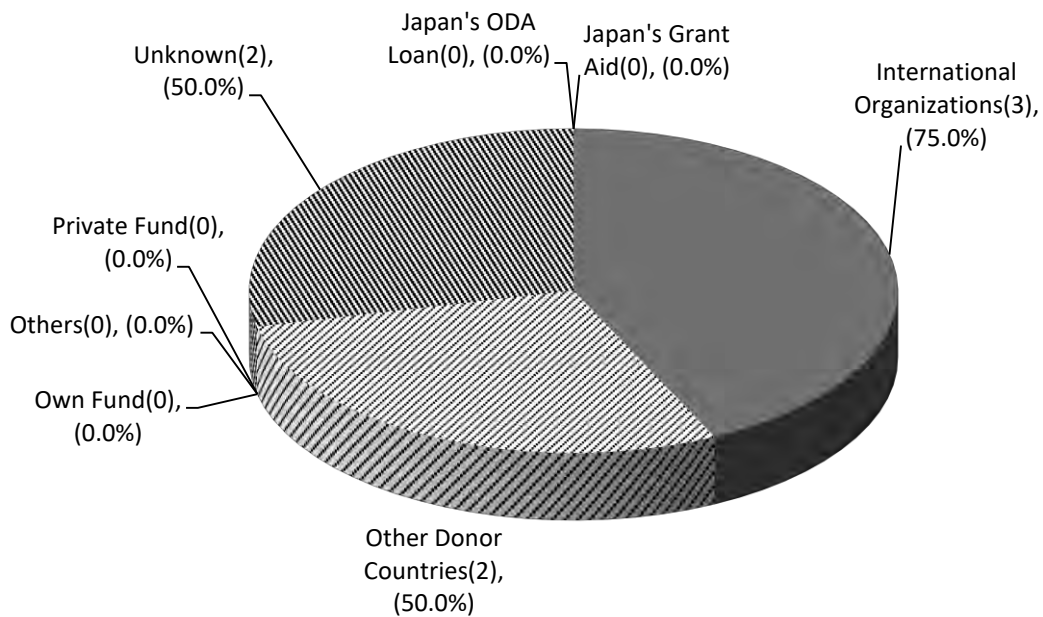


Figure 2-1 Details of Fund Procurement

Out of 7 “In Progress or In Use” studies including M/P studies, 4 were realized fund procurement (57.1%). The largest case was the “International Organizations” accounting for 3 cases (75.0%). In addition, “Other Donor Countries” (2 studies, 50.0%) account for definite percentage. There is no Japan's financial cooperation realized. There are 2 studies which are categorized as “Unknown”.

Table 2-8 shows the elapsed years between the completion of development studies and the realized fund procurement¹ for 4 studies. There is no study which have procured fund within 3 years after completion of the study. Except for 1 study which is categorized into “Unknown”, 3 studies took more than 4 years to be funded.

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

Elapsed Years	Total
Less than 1 Year	0 (0.0%)
1 Year	0 (0.0%)
2 Years	0 (0.0%)
3 Years	0 (0.0%)
4 Years	1 (25.0%)
5 Years	1 (25.0%)
6 Years	1 (25.0%)
Unknown	1 (25.0%)
Total	4 (100.0%)

BOX③ : An example of the effective use of a project funded by JICA, AfDB, and World Bank

The Study on Urban Development Master Plan for Lilongwe in the Republic of Malawi

Objectives of this master plan study are as follows;

- (1) To formulate the long-term (2030) land use plan of Lilongwe City,
- (2) To formulate the sectoral plans on transport and urban facilities (i.e. water supply, sewerage and solid waste management),
- (3) To formulate a capacity development plan for LCC to ensure implementation of the outputs of the Study,
- (4) To formulate an implementation and management plan of urban development program and project, and
- (5) To carry out technical transfer to Malawian counterparts through the Study.

Major proposed projects are as follows;

- (1) Public Administration Enhancement Program for Urban Management,
- (2) Urban Living Environment Improvement Program,
- (3) Economic Infrastructure Enhancement Program for Economic Growth,
- (4) Urban Environment Enhancement Program for Creation of Attractive Capital City.

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.

This master plan is utilized as described below with the support of JICA, AfDB, and World Bank funds.

“Project for Urban Plan and Development Management,” a JICA Technical Cooperation Project, is ongoing to carry out activities including preparation of the Lilongwe City Development Master Plan, preparation of guidelines and standards for the implementation of the proposed projects in the master plan, and training for comprehensive urban planning and management, training for comprehensive traffic planning, and so on.

The feasibility study is planned under AfDB funds for improvement of urban traffic around the National Stadium and the Parliament House.

The project for improvement of urban utilities, aims to improve access to safe water for the people who are not accessible to water supply system.

The project components include as follows:

- a) Improvement of water supply system with financial support of AfDB;
- b) Construction of Kamuzu Dam 1;
- c) Construction of main water pipelines from Diamphwi Dam with financial support of World Bank and AfDB; and
- d) A project to improve water treatment.

The project is planned from the 4th quarter in FY 2016 to the end of FY 2017 in partnership with Lilongwe Water Board as a counterpart organization.

2.1.4.4 Factors to Progress /Use Studies

According to the questionnaire survey, the factors contributed to effective utilization of the studies are; 1)consistency with national plans, 2)benefit of the project, 3)compatibilities with the priorities in development plans, 4)urgency of proposed project, and so forth.

BOX④ : An example of materialization of proposed projects in the study because of high urgency

The Study on Groundwater Resources Potential in Kabul Basin in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

This study was carried out under the purposes as follows.

- (1) To evaluate the potential of groundwater resources exploitable for drinking use in the study area,
- (2) To collect the basic data/information for formulating the plans of groundwater development and water utilization/supply in the Study Area, and
- (3) To transfer technology and methodologies of the Study on groundwater resources to the C/P (Counterpart Personnel) of MMI2 (Ministry of Mines and Industry), the implementing agency of Afghanistan, and relevant organizations during the Study.

Findings of the study are as follows.

- (1) All production wells including both private and official ones are currently tapping the shallow aquifer. The total water balance of surface system was almost equal but the water balance of groundwater system was in minus condition indicating over-pumping condition.
- (2) The deep aquifer is fossil water, outside of the natural water cycle, that is this aquifer cannot be a water source for sustainable development, etc.

Furthermore, the followings are issues to be considered for groundwater development in the future:

- (1) Improvement of the supply side (through ‘aggressive development,’ including construction of a recharge dam etc.),
- (2) Improvement of the demand side (through water saving and sanitary control, minimization of the water leakage/non-revenue water),
- (3) Capacity development of DGEH as a policy-making body which promotes groundwater resource management, development, and utilization (in terms of establishment of a legal basis, strengthening of technology and capacity, information management, etc.)

After the study, there was a period when security status worsened in Afghanistan, and Japanese team/ nationals were forced to evacuate. Therefore, JICA’s support seemed to be affected by this incidence. However, because of an immediate need to recover falling groundwater level in Kabul, "Kabul Managed Aquifer Recharge Project (KMARP)," a recharge dam project proposed by the study, is planned to start from 2016 with funds of ADB and USAID.

2.1.4.5 Perspective of Studies in the M/P Studies Group

Table 2-9 shows the perspectives of 7 studies “In Progress or In Use”. For 4 studies, formal requests for funds were submitted or subsequent actions were taken. For 1 study, formal requests /subsequent actions are under preparation. For 2 studies, requests for funds and subsequent actions have not been confirmed.²

Regarding the contents of concrete actions for the studies which a decision has been made or in consideration, 3 studies (42.9%) consider fund procurement, and 1 study considers (14.3%) Japanese Technical Cooperation. There is no study which have conducted the subsequent study.

² M/P Studies proposed many projects and policies. In the case that main proposed projects are realized and under preparation, or part of proposed projects is realized, the status of utilization of the study is categorized into “Formal requests are submitted or subsequent actions are taken” or “Formal requests/subsequent action are under preparation”.

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		3 (60.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	4 (57.1%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation.		0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	1 (14.3%)
Sub-total		3 (60.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	5 (71.4%)
Requests	Subsequent Studies	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Fund Procurement	3 (60.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	3 (42.9%)
	Japan's Technical Cooperation	0 (0.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	1 (14.3%)
	Others	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Sub-total	3 (60.0%)	1 (50.0%)	0 (-)	4 (57.1%)
Formal requests/subsequent actions are not confirmed.		2 (40.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	2 (28.6%)
Total Number of Development Studies		5 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	7 (100.0%)

*Multiple categories may apply to some items.

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

In the M/P Studies Group, there is no study classified under the status of "Delayed or Suspended" and "Discontinued or Cancelled" out of 7 (Refer to Table 2-2, 2-3).

2.2 Status of Completed Studies in the F/S Group

The number of the completed studies in FY2010 classified as F/S are three.

Transition of the status of realization for the studies completed in FY2010 shows studies classified as “Completed or In Progress” consists 100.0%. All 3 studies are classified as “In process” but no study has been realized.

Table 2-10 Status of Realization of the F/S Group

Completion Year	Completed or In Progress					Under Promotion	Delayed	Discontinued or Cancelled	Total
	Completed	Partially Implemented	Under Implementation	In Process	Sub-Total				
2010	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Total	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)

2.2.1 Realization Status of Completed Studies by Region

The realization rate here is analyzed by region. Out of the 3 completed studies, 2 studies were conducted in Africa while 1 study was in Middle East. Both of them are categorized as “In Process”. There is no regional difference in terms of realization of the completed studies. As to Asia, South America, Oceania, Europe and Multiple Countries, there is nothing of completed studies.

Table 2-11 Present Status of the F/S 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%)
	Partially Implemented	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	Under Implementation	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
	In Process	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
	Sub-Total	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)
Under Promotion		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Delayed		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Total		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)

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

2.2.2 Realization Status of Completed Studies by Study Type

As Table 2-12 shows, out of the total 3 completed studies, all 3 studies are classified as “Completed or In Progress”, the realization rate is 100.0%, which can be concluded that the studies have been utilized basically satisfactory. As is shown on Table 2-12, all 3 studies are categorized as M/P+F/S, and there is no F/S and D/D study identified³.

Table 2-12 Present Status of the F/S 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%)
	Partially Implemented	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Under Implementation	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	In Process	3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)
	Sub-Total	3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)
Under Promotion		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Delayed		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total		3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (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, all 3 studies are categorized as the Social Development area, and there is no study in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery areas. The realization rates are 100.0% in the Social Development area. (Table 2-13, 14).

As mentioned above, all 3 studies are categorized as M/P+F/S. In Social Development area, the realization rates of different types of studies are; 100.0% in M/P+F/S as in all studies.

³ Regarding the category of M/P+F/S, status of realization is confirmed for the F/S which considered contents and profitability of projects.

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%)
	Partially Implemented	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Under Implementation	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	In Process	3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)
	Sub-Total	3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)
Under Promotion		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Delayed		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total		3 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (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%)
	Partially Implemented	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	Under Implementation	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
	In Process	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)
	Sub-Total	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (100.0%)
Under Promotion		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Delayed		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Total		0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (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 Implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In Process	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Under Promotion (ratio)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)
Delayed (ratio)	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%)
Total (ratio)	0 (-)	1 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	3 (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 Implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Under Implementation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	In Process	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Under Promotion (ratio)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Delayed (ratio)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Discontinued or Cancelled (ratio)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
Total (ratio)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)	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 3 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 study 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", fund has been procured for all 3 studies. Although including partially implemented studies, one can conclude that successful

procurement of funds and proposed projects are materialized successfully. There is no study categorized as “Subsequent Study” or “Japanese Technical Cooperation” (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 Implemented	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	0	3	0	0	3
	F/S	0	0	0	0	0
	D/D	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total	0	3	0	0	3
Total		0	3	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 not been implemented for all 3 studies.

(3) Procurement of Funds

The funding party for 3 studies is unknown (Refer to Table 2-16). No studies acquired funds from Japanese ODA loans and Grant Aid.

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 2-16 Details of Fund Procurement

Presement 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 Implemented	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%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3
	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 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3
Total		0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3 (100.0%)	3

*1: Number of development studies which have funded project

*2: Total Number of development studies

Regarding 3 studies, the years elapsed from the completion of Development Studies to the fund procurement are unknown (Refer to Table 2-17).

Table 2-17 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 Implemented	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
	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	3	3
Total		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

(4) Factors for Materialization

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 “.

These 3 studies are categorized as “formal requests/ subsequent actions have not been confirmed”.

Table 2-18 Perspectives of "Partially Implemented" or "Implementing" Studies of F/S Group

	Completed	Partially Implemented	Under Implementation	In Process	Total
Formal requests/subsequent actions have been decided.	0	0	0	0	0
Formal requests/subsequent actions are under preparation	0	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	0	0	0	3	3
Number of Development Studies	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number of Development Studies	0	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"

Among the studies completed in FY2010, there is no study classified as "Under Promotion".

2.2.6 Status of Studies "Delayed" or "Discontinued or Cancelled"

There is no study which is categorized as "Delayed or Suspended" nor "Discontinued or Cancelled" out of that for F/S Group (total 3 studies).

2.3. Review Results

In order to evaluate the implementation processes and results of Development Studies, this Ex-post Situation Study conducted a questionnaire survey to collect the opinions of counterparts in the recipient countries and Japanese consultants (hereinafter, referred to as ‘consultants’) in charge of the Development Studies about (i) achievement of Project Objectives and Overall Goals; (ii) quality of consultants and their reports; (iii) utilization of study results and reports; (iv) relevance of Development Studies and institutional arrangements for their implementation; and (v) consequences of technical transfer and capacity development. The results of the questionnaire survey are provided in the following sections. The questionnaire was distributed to a total of 20 counterparts and consultants, including 10 development studies implemented by the technical cooperation project budget selected as samples for this year’s Ex-post Situation Study and returned by 8 organizations. Meanwhile, it is appropriate to regard the results as rough trend due to the limited number of collected questionnaire.

2.3.1. Achievement of Project Objectives and Overall Goals

Most Development Studies received good reviews on the achievement of the Project Objectives. As shown in the table below, 5 out of the 8 respondents answered “well achieved”, in addition to the respondents who answered “generally achieved”, reaching at 100% of the respondents to suggest good reviews. Both counterparts and consultants share similar evaluations.

Table 2-19 Achievement of Project Objectives

	counterparts	consultants	total
Well achieved	1	4	5
Generally achieved	2	1	3
Not well achieved	0	0	0
Unachieved	0	0	0
No project objective was set	0	0	0
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Some of the detailed answers on the achievement of Project Objectives are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on achievement
The Study on Groundwater Resources Potential in Kabul Basin (Afghanistan)	The Development Study developed a comprehensive hydrogeological map for the entire Kabul Basin and revealed the distribution and thickness of shallow aquifers (alluvial deposits) and the distribution of groundwater. Moreover, the potential of shallow aquifers and the exploitable amount of groundwater were estimated through simulation.
The Study on Urban	The Urban Development Master Plan for 2030 is in place after

Development Master Plan for Lilongwe (Malawi)	receiving all the necessary approvals. The short-or middle term sectoral development programmes are all well articulated in the Urban Development Master Plan for 2030.
The Study on Integrated Development Strategy for Danang City and Its Neighboring Area (Vietnam)	Before this Development Study, Danang City only performed a trend-based analysis of international population and other variables, without clear development strategies. The Development Study, however, formulated a clear strategy to develop Danang as an internationally competitive city that can lead the Central Region of Vietnam. This Study was adopted as a policy goal of the city and later also reflected in its city development plan.

With regard to the achievement of the Overall Goals, 4 out of 8 respondents answered “well achieved” or “generally achieved” (2 respondents with no answer), causing some disparity compared to the achievement of Project Objectives. Only 1 out of 8 respondents reported that the Overall Goal was “well achieved.” These evaluation results are attributable to the fact that, although most Development Studies produced outcomes (reports) as planned, it was often difficult to realize what had been suggested in the reports (actually only some of the suggestions had been put into action) due to financial and other reasons.

Table 2-20 Achievement of Overall Goals

	counterparts	consultants	total
Well achieved	0	1	1
Generally achieved	2	1	3
Not well achieved	1	1	2
Unachieved	0	0	0
No overall goal was set	0	0	0
n.a.	0	2	2
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Some of the detailed answers on the achievement of Overall Goals are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on achievement
The Study on Groundwater Resources Potential in Kabul Basin (Afghanistan)	Awareness was raised about the importance of developing, using, and managing groundwater in an integrated and systematic way, and an institutional mechanism for the comprehensive survey, development, and management of groundwater was developed. Meanwhile, based on the suggestion that the exploitation of groundwater in the Kabul Basin should be stopped, the deep aquifer development plan was cancelled.
The Study on Formulation of Geographic Database of Nouakchott (Mauritania)	The 2030 master plan clarified all the things proposed by the Study (a variety of sector projects). The only – yet significant – problem is the lack of resources (particularly financial resources) which makes it difficult to be realized.
The Study on Integrated Water Resources Management for Sefidrud River Basin (Iran)	When the Development Study was completed in 2010, it was planned to establish River Basin Organizations (RBOs) in accordance with the Overall Goal. However, a Technical Cooperation Project was requested to support them, but never to be realized.

2.3.2. Quality of Consultants and Their Reports

The questionnaire survey collected opinions on the quality of consultants and their reports only from counterparts.

According to the survey, most consultants received good reviews. All the 3 counterparts answered “very satisfied” or “satisfied”, showing high evaluation.

Table 2-21 Quality of consultants

	counterparts
Very satisfied	1
Satisfied	2
Neither	0
Unsatisfied	0
n.a.	0
total	3

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Some of the detailed answers on the quality of consultants are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on the quality of consultants
The Study on Urban Development Master Plan for Lilongwe (Malawi)	They took precise and professional approach to achieve the objectives where possible they also tried to adjust to suit the Malawi environment.

The questionnaire survey collected opinions on the quality of reports from the following three viewpoints: (i) report as a whole; (ii) analyses; and (iii) recommendations. Except for one respondent who answered “unsatisfied” to the question on the quality of recommendations, all the other counterparts highly evaluated the quality of the reports in all the three terms, just as much as they appreciated the quality of consultants.

Table 2-22 Quality of reports

	Report as a whole	analyses	Recomendations
Very satisfied	1	1	1
Satisfied	2	2	1
Neither	0	0	0
Unsatisfied	0	0	1
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	3	3

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Some of the detailed answers on the quality of reports are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on the quality of reports
The Study on Urban Development Master Plan for Lilongwe (Malawi)	Both the report and the analyses were professionally done and presented. The proposals contained therein are responsive to the development needs of the city.
Study for Master Plan for Promoting the Mining Industry (Albania)	The implementing organization is very satisfied with the results of the detailed and thorough study, including the analysis and suggestions provided by the study team as well as the quality of their report. The

	ideas and proposals were also highly evaluated as the study team members cooperated closely with our staff.
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2.3.3. Utilization of Study Results and Reports

Most Development Studies received good reviews on the utilization of study results and reports. Namely, 3 out of the 8 respondents answered “well utilized,” and 6 out of the 8 respondents answered “well utilized” or “generally utilized.” Only 1 respondent, which was a consultant, answered “not well utilized.”

Table 2-23 Utilization of study results and reports (sometime in the past)

	counterparts	consultants	total
Very satisfied	1	2	3
Satisfied	2	1	3
Neither	0	1	1
Unsatisfied	0	0	0
n.a.	0	1	1
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Some of the detailed answers on the utilization of study results and reports (sometime in the past) are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on the utilization of study results and reports (sometime in the past)
The integrated master plan study for Dzongkhag-wise electrification (Bhutan)	The results of the Development Study served as the foundation for the implementation of JICA's ODA Loan and Technical Cooperation Projects and the ADB's projects.
The Master Plan Study on Small Hydropower in Northern Laos (Laos)	After the completion of the Development Study, many of the proposed project sites were offered to private investors by the governmental agency, and small hydropower systems were already installed in some of the sites.
The Study on Optimal Power Generation for Peak Demand (Turkey)	TEIAS (Electricity Transmission Co.), EUAS (Electricity Generation Co.), GDRE (General Directorate of Renewable Energy (ex-EIE), and DSI (General Directorate of State Hydraulic Works) several other shave reviewed the outcomes of the Development Study to recognize the roles of PSPP in electricity network and tried to make comparison with other alternatives to stabilize the network in future.
The Study for Yangbajain Geothermal Subterranean Development in the Tibet (China)	The deep geothermal model and geothermal reservoir simulation results provided by this Development Study were utilized for the operations of the existing steam wells.
Technical Cooperation for Development Planning on Standardization and Development of Competences of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) Consultants (Chili)	The trained consultants and the training mechanism have been continuously utilized. However, some challenges are observed in terms of the utilization of the results of the Development Study, due to the organizational restructuring.

The questionnaire also asked whether the study results and reports are still being utilized. All the 5 respondents, excluding from no answers from 2 respondents, answered ‘well utilized, or ‘generally utilized’, showing high evaluation. Some respondents have attempted to promote the utilization of the results and reports by implementing follow-up activities.

Table 2-24 Utilization of study results and reports (at the present time)

	counterparts	consultants	total
Still well utilized	1	1	2
Still generally utilized	1	2	3
Not well utilized now	0	0	0
Not utilized anymore	0	0	0
n.a.	1	2	3
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Some of the detailed answers on the utilization of study results and reports (at the present time) are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on the utilization of study results and reports (at the present time)
The Study on Groundwater Resources Potential in Kabul Basin (Afghanistan)	The data collected by the Development Study are being used by other projects, such as GIZ. As another example of data utilization, students in the master course of Kabul Polytechnic University use the data for their research project.
The Study on Formulation of Geographic Database of Nouakchott (Mauritania)	Since the counterpart organization did not provide the geographic data to relevant organizations either in an appropriate manner or timing, the results of the Development Study were not widely used enough. Therefore, after this Development Study, a follow-up project was implemented from January to July 2015 to train users so as to facilitate the use of the database.

2.3.4. Relevance of Development Studies and Institutional Arrangements for Their Implementation

In order to evaluate the relevance of Development Studies and the appropriateness of their implementation processes, the questionnaire asked questions on the consistency of Development Studies with the national development strategies and the appropriateness of institutional arrangements for implementation (including the activities of Joint Coordination Committees and the capacity of counterpart organizations).

According to the results of the questionnaire, almost all of the Development Studies did not have any problem in terms of relevance as shown in almost all the respondents (7 out of the 8 respondents) answered “certainly appropriate.” One respondent, which was a consultant, answered “slightly appropriate.”

Table 2-25 Relevance of Development Studies

	counterparts	consultants	total
Certainly appropriate	3	4	7
Generally appropriate	0	0	0
Slightly appropriate	0	1	1
Not appropriate at all	0	0	0
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Some of the detailed answers on the relevance of Development Studies are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on the relevance of Development Studies
The Study on Integrated Development Strategy for Danang City and Its Neighboring Area (Vietnam)	The Development Study was started at a good time, when we began to explore strategies to develop Danang as a hub city of the Central Economic Area and as a gateway to the East-West Economic Corridor. The Development Study was highly appreciated because it determined the course of action and details.
The Study on Urban Development Master Plan for Lilongwe (Malawi)	The Development Study was clearly and appropriately related to the national development strategies. The scope was also suitable. Apart from independent analyses and assessments the study also incorporated information contained in some of the existing literature like the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, Lilongwe City Profile, and Lilongwe City Development Strategy among others.

In the meantime, the appropriateness of institutional arrangements for implementation was in general highly evaluated, as shown in almost all the respondents (7 out of 8 respondents), with no problems to be noted. One respondent answered “slightly appropriate”, which was by a consultant as in the ‘relevance of the Development Study’.

Table 2-26 Appropriateness of institutional arrangements for implementation

	counterparts	consultants	total
Certainly appropriate	1	2	3
Generally appropriate	2	2	4
Slightly appropriate	0	1	1
Not appropriate at all	0	0	0
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Some of the detailed answers on the appropriateness of institutional arrangements for implementation are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on the appropriateness of institutional arrangements for implementation
The Study on Groundwater Resources Potential in Kabul Basin (Afghanistan)	The Joint Technical Committee held a total of 10 meetings during the first four years to report the progress, findings, and schedule of the Development Study to the relevant agencies of Afghanistan, as well as discuss academic matters with university professors. It was regrettable, however, that only a small number of international partners engaged in the development of groundwater resources attended those meetings.

The Study on Formulation of Spatial Planning for GERBANGKERTO-SUSILA(GKS) Zone in East Java Province, (Indonesia)	As the Development Study covered the projects and plans of both the central government and the Surabaya municipal government, it was sometimes difficult to coordinate these two governments (e.g. the alignment of the national road plan). Considering the decentralization, we believe that it was appropriate to choose the Surabaya municipal government as a counterpart organization.
The Study on Formulation of Geographic Database of Nouakchott (Mauritania)	The Coordinating Committee, which had been planned to be established before the termination of the project, was not set up within the time limit due to the coup d'état in 2008.

2.3.5. Effects of Technical Transfer and Capacity Development

The tables below show reviews on the effects of technical transfer and capacity development of counterparts through Development Studies

Most Development Studies received good reviews on the effects of technical transfer, as shown in the result that all the 8 respondents answered “sufficiently transferred” or “generally transferred.” The effects of capacity development were, in general, highly evaluated, but the achievement levels were assessed lower for capacity development than for technical transfer. Consultants tended to provide relatively lower ratings than counterparts for both technical transfer and capacity development. This is considered because counterparts highly appreciated the new knowledge and know how they learned through various workshops and seminars held as part of Development Studies as well as training in Japan whereas consultants realized that it was difficult to transfer technologies applicable to actual occasions, while spreading the effects of capacity development from the individual to the organizational level.

Table 2-27 Effects of technical transfer

	counterparts	consultants	total
Sufficiently transferred	2	1	3
Generally transferred	1	4	5
Not well transferred	0	0	0
Not transferred at all	0	0	0
n.a.	0	0	0
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Table 2-28 Effects of capacity development

	counterparts	consultants	total
Sufficiently transferred	1	0	1
Generally transferred	1	2	3
Not well transferred	0	2	2
Not transferred at all	0	0	0
n.a.	1	1	2
total	3	5	8

Source: Prepared by the Study Team

Some of the detailed answers on the effects of technical transfer are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on the effects of technical transfer
The Study on Groundwater Resources Potential in Kabul Basin (Afghanistan)	<p>(1) All of the groundwater measurement techniques (including simultaneous and continuous groundwater level measurement techniques) were transferred to the staff in the implementing organization, and the groundwater levels are still measured by these staff on a regular basis.</p> <p>(2) The water quality analysis laboratory of the implementing organization was provided with a set of reagents and equipment necessary for this Development Study. During the implementation of the project, the laboratory staff examined and analyzed water quality together with consultants. The laboratory also undertook analysis for other JICA projects. The MEW, to which the DGEF belongs now, had a laboratory mainly designed for the analysis of surface water. It was an independent section staffed with highly educated chemists. Since the laboratories use simple analyzers manufactured by Hach in the US, they need to import reagents, most of which should be used within one year. Therefore, they face a challenge in how to obtain reagents.</p>
The Study on Integrated Development Strategy for Danang City and Its Neighboring Area (Vietnam)	In light of their reflections on the basic city development strategies, full technical transfer was implemented. In terms of compact land use as well as spatial structure model based on the mass transit corridor, the Government of Vietnam requested Technical Cooperation Project after the completion of the Development Study, but the request was declined.

Some of the detailed answers on the effects of capacity development are provided below.

Project name	Detailed answers on the effects of capacity development
The Study on Groundwater Resources Potential in Kabul Basin (Afghanistan)	The staff that had been trained through this project shows the highest ability in the hydraulic sector today; regrettably, however, many of them have left Afghanistan.
The Study on Formulation of Geographic Database of Nouakchott (Mauritania)	After the termination of the project, some of the staff to whom techniques had been transferred were relocated to other departments.

Chapter 3

An Overview of Completed Development Studies

(Studies Completed in FY1974 to FY2014)

CHAPTER 3. An Overview of Completed Development Studies

(Studies Completed in FY 1974 – FY 2014)

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 2009-2014.

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	1995	44	17	28	89
1975	5	0	9	14	1996	46	14	25	85
1976	9	4	9	22	1997	35	26	32	93
1977	20	7	15	42	1998	47	15	22	84
1978	25	7	12	44	1999	58	10	29	97
1979	24	12	17	53	2000	45	13	21	79
1980	30	8	20	58	2001	53	12	17	82
1981	27	9	22	58	2002	47	18	16	81
1982	34	18	20	72	2003	35	7	17	59
1983	32	13	21	66	2004	32	4	6	42
1984	39	15	23	77	2005	39	10	11	60
1985	39	11	26	76	2006	28	9	13	50
1986	28	11	23	62	2007	32	4	10	46
1987	43	11	23	77	2008	37	6	17	60
1988	30	19	29	78	2009	12	6	11	29
1989	45	23	16	84	2010	10	0	10	20
1990	36	23	23	82	2011	0	0	11	11
1991	31	14	27	72	2012	0	0	1	1
1992	40	17	20	77	2013	0	0	2	2
1993	41	12	25	78	2014	0	0	2	2
1994	42	22	28	92	Total	1,221 (51.8%)	427 (18.1%)	710 (30.1%)	2,358 (100.0%)

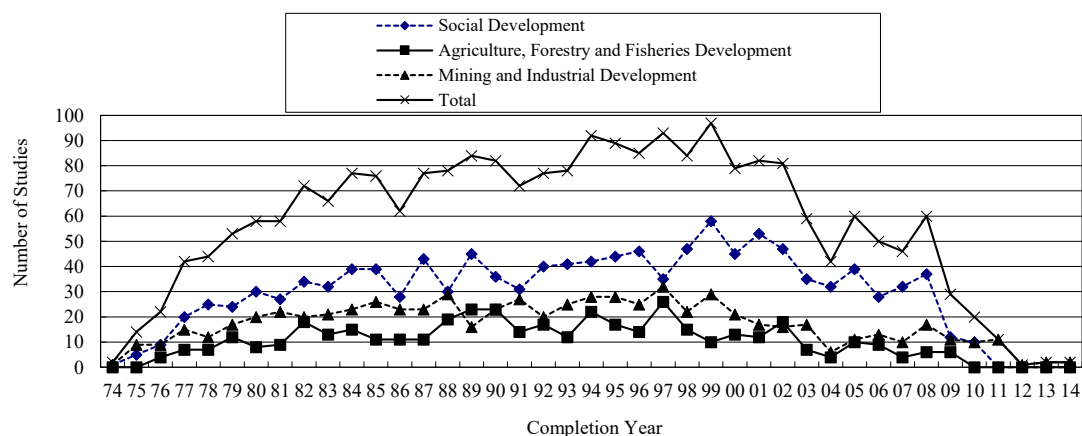


Figure 3-1 Time Trend of Number of Completed Development Studies

3.1.1 Number of Development Studies by Region

In Asia, 1,361 Development Studies (57.7% of the total) were conducted, particularly in the ASEAN countries where 880 studies in cumulative total (37.3% of the total and 64.7% of Asia) were conducted. This is followed in order of study numbers by 351 studies (14.9 %) in Central and South America, 285 studies (12.1%) in Africa, and 257 studies (10.9%) in the Middle East. (Table 3-2)

Table 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region

Region	Social Development	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	Mining and Industrial Development	Total
Asia	686 (56.2%)	218 (51.1%)	457 (64.4%)	1,361 (57.7%)
ASEAN	481 (39.4%)	147 (34.4%)	252 (35.5%)	880 (37.3%)
Other Asia	205 (16.8%)	71 (16.6%)	205 (28.9%)	481 (20.4%)
Middke East	140 (11.5%)	44 (10.3%)	73 (10.3%)	257 (10.9%)
Africa	146 (12.0%)	79 (18.5%)	60 (8.5%)	285 (12.1%)
Central and South America	184 (15.1%)	76 (17.8%)	91 (12.8%)	351 (14.9%)
Oceania	17 (1.4%)	6 (1.4%)	8 (1.1%)	31 (1.3%)
Europe	35 (2.9%)	4 (0.9%)	21 (3.0%)	60 (2.5%)
Multiple countries	13 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (0.6%)
Total	1,221 (100.0%)	427 (100.0%)	710 (100.0%)	2,358 (100.0%)

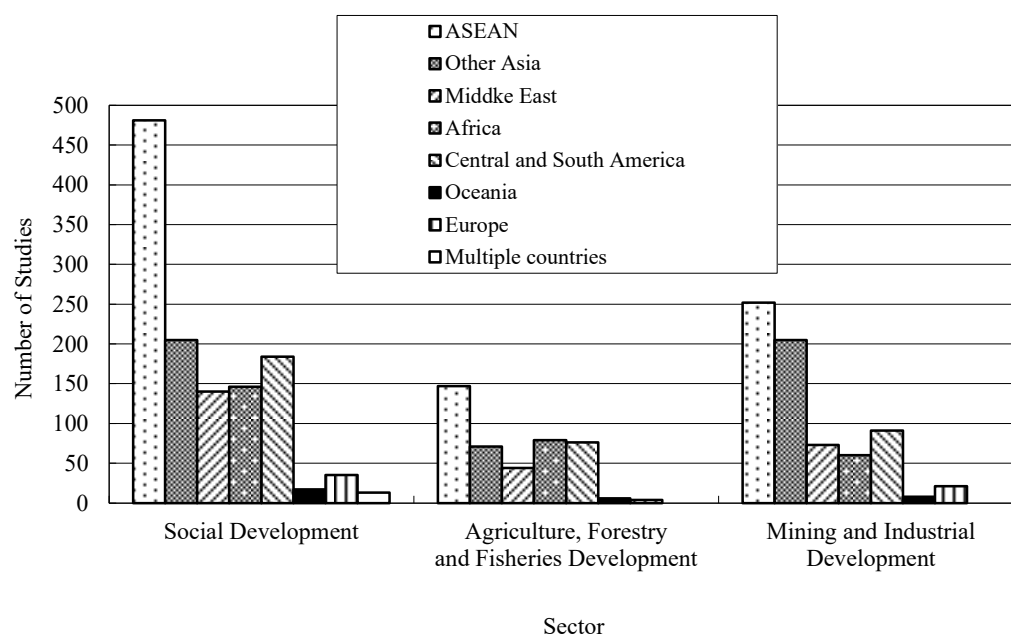


Figure 3-2 Number of Development Studies by Region and Sector

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 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 34.1% of the total (805 studies) for F/S, 32.9% (776 studies) for M/P Study and 17.4% (410 studies) for M/P + F/S. (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	414 (30.4%)	250 (18.4%)	469 (34.5%)	25 (1.8%)	38 (2.8%)	117 (8.6%)	48 (3.5%)	1,361 (100.0%)
ASEAN	301 (34.2%)	176 (20.0%)	330 (37.5%)	19 (2.2%)	24 (2.7%)	0 (0.0%)	30 (3.4%)	880 (100.0%)
Other Asia	113 (23.5%)	74 (15.4%)	139 (28.9%)	6 (1.2%)	14 (2.9%)	117 (24.3%)	18 (3.7%)	481 (100.0%)
Middle East	93 (36.2%)	44 (17.1%)	93 (36.2%)	9 (3.5%)	11 (4.3%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (2.7%)	257 (100.0%)
Africa	109 (38.2%)	34 (11.9%)	94 (33.0%)	3 (1.1%)	36 (12.6%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (3.2%)	285 (100.0%)
Central and South America	121 (34.5%)	59 (16.8%)	124 (35.3%)	3 (0.9%)	34 (9.7%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (2.8%)	351 (100.0%)
Oceania	7 (22.6%)	10 (32.3%)	7 (22.6%)	1 (3.2%)	5 (16.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.2%)	31 (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	776 (32.9%)	410 (17.4%)	805 (34.1%)	42 (1.8%)	131 (5.6%)	117 (5.0%)	77 (3.3%)	2,358 (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 Asia excluding ASEAN, 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	Forestry	Mining	Industry								
		Public Utilities	Road	Railway	Port	Others									Sub-total							
Asia	69	72	96	38	60	98	292	163	49	185	1	22	12	13	226	174	11	6	8	12	46	1,361
ASEAN	42	48	75	23	41	73	212	118	35	121	0	18	10	6	79	128	10	5	2	7	39	880
Other Asia	27	24	21	15	19	25	80	45	14	64	1	4	2	7	147	46	1	1	6	5	7	481
Middle East	16	21	13	4	15	19	51	36	5	37	1	2	3	1	34	32	6	3	0	3	6	257
Africa	13	16	20	3	6	12	41	52	7	60	0	10	9	6	19	34	2	9	3	2	2	285
Central & South America	26	18	19	10	22	29	80	42	7	49	0	17	10	8	32	46	5	0	1	4	6	351
Oceania	2	3	1	0	4	2	7	3	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	31
Europe	8	10	0	3	2	3	8	6	0	3	0	1	0	4	9	6	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	135	140	152	58	109	165	484	306	72	334	2	54	38	33	320	298	25	19	12	21	65	2,358

*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 59 Mining and Industrial Development studies.

3.1.2 Number of Studies by Country

Out of total 2,358 development studies, 880 are classified in ASEAN, which accounts for 37.3% 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 280 studies were completed 11.9% of the total), Philippines (190 studies, 8.0%), Thailand (165, 7.0%), Malaysia (85, 3.6%), Vietnam (65, 2.8%), 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:

Asia excluding ASEAN:

China (207 studies (117 Chinese Factory Studies), 8.8% of the total), Sri Lanka (53 studies, 2.2%), Bangladesh (38 studies, 1.6%), Nepal (38 studies, 1.6%), Pakistan (35 studies, 1.5%), Mongolia 25 studies, 1.1%), India (25 studies, 1.1%)

Middle East:

Egypt (55 studies, 2.3%), Turkey (31 studies, 1.3%), Oman (26 studies, 1.1%), Iran (20 studies, 0.8%), Jordan (18 studies, 0.8%), Tunisia (18 studies, 0.8%), Morocco (16, 0.8%), 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 (27 studies, 1.1%), Peru (22 studies, 0.9%), Argentina (20 studies, 0.8%), Guatemala (19 studies, 0.8%), Honduras (19 studies, 0.8%), Chili (19 studies, 0.8%), Dominican Republic (15, 0.6%)

3.1.3 Number of Studies by Type

Out of total 2,358 development studies (FY1974-FY2014), 805 are classified in F/S (34.1%), 776 in M/P (32.9%), 410 in M/P + F/S (17.4%). 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, 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 6 in FY 2007. As for the Chinese Factories Studies, the number had decreased since FY 1994, and this type of studies was terminated in FY 2001.

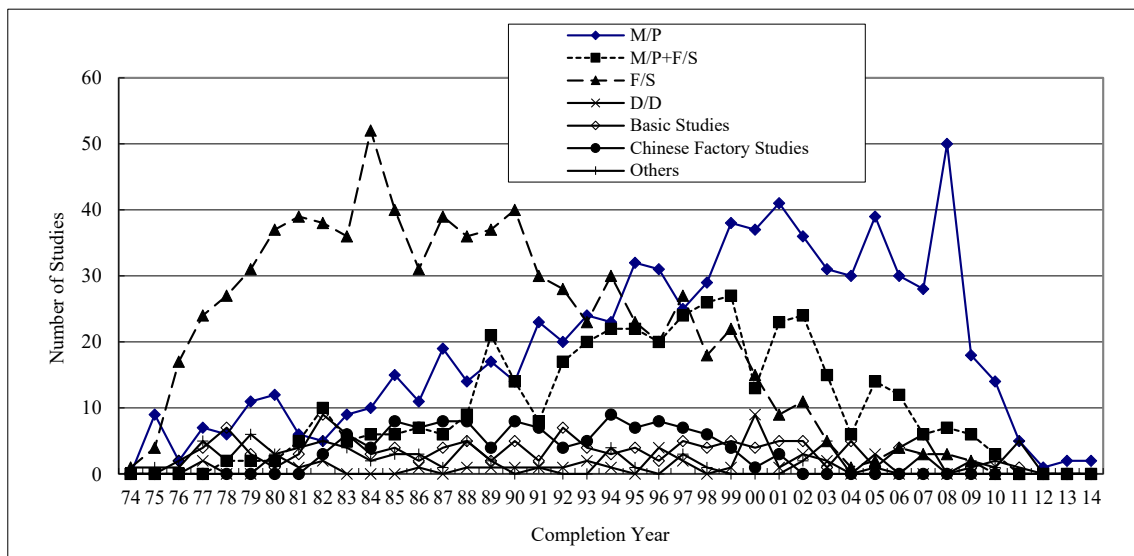


Figure 3-3 Time Trend of Number of Development Studies by Type of Study

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	18	6	2	0	1	0	2	29
2010	14	3	0	0	2	0	1	20
2011	5	0	0	0	1	0	5	11
2012	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2013	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
2014	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	776	410	805	42	131	117	77	2,358
	(32.9%)	(17.4%)	(34.1%)	(1.8%)	(5.6%)	(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 135 studies in the Planning and Administration sector, accounting for 5.7% of the total. There are 1,002 studies in the Public Works and Utilities sector (42.5%), 25 in the Commerce & Tourism sector (1.1%), 19 in the Human Resources Development sector (0.8%), and 12 in the Health and Medical Care (0.5%), 21 in the Social Welfare (0.9%), 428 in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector (18.2%), 353 in the Mining and Industry sector (15.0%), and 298 in the Energy sector (12.6%). 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 484 studies accounting for 20.5% of the total followed by the Social Infrastructure (306 studies, 13.0%). The largest sub-sector in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery sector is the Agriculture sub-sub-sector, which has carried out 334 studies (14.2% of the total).

3.1.4.1 Number of Studies by Main Sectors

M/P studies include 385 Social Development studies accounting for 49.6% of the total M/P studies. There are 123 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (15.9%), and 225 Mining and Industrial Development studies (29.0%). F/S includes 337 Social Development studies (41.9% 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 include 337 Social Development studies, which account for 82.2% of the total of this category, and 71 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development studies (17.3%), and 1 Mining and Industrial Development studies (0.2%). 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	111 (14.3%)	19 (4.6%)	1 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (5.2%)	135 (5.7%)		
	Public works & Utilities	Public Utilities	17 (2.2%)	75 (18.3%)	40 (5.0%)	7 (16.7%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	140 (5.9%)	
		Transportation	Road	23 (3.0%)	24 (5.9%)	88 (10.9%)	10 (23.8%)	2 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (6.5%)	152 (6.4%)
			Railways	11 (1.5%)	6 (1.5%)	32 (4.0%)	2 (4.8%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (6.6%)	58 (2.5%)
			Port	15 (1.9%)	53 (12.9%)	32 (4.0%)	4 (9.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	5 (6.5%)	109 (4.6%)
			Others	62 (8.0%)	38 (9.3%)	50 (6.2%)	6 (14.3%)	2 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (9.1%)	165 (7.0%)
			Sub-total	111 (14.3%)	121 (29.5%)	202 (25.1%)	22 (52.4%)	5 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	23 (29.9%)	484 (20.5%)
	Social Infrastructure	80 (10.3%)	87 (21.2%)	55 (6.8%)	5 (11.9%)	68 (51.9%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (14.3%)	306 (13.0%)		
	Communication & Broadcasting	16 (2.1%)	15 (3.7%)	36 (4.5%)	3 (7.1%)	2 (1.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	72 (3.1%)		
	Sub-total	224 (28.9%)	298 (72.7%)	333 (41.4%)	37 (88.1%)	76 (58.0%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (44.2%)	1,002 (42.5%)		
	Commerce & Tourism	10 (1.3%)	10 (2.4%)	3 (0.4%)	1 (2.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.3%)	25 (1.1%)		
	Human resource Management	16 (2.1%)	2 (0.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.3%)	19 (0.8%)		
	Public Health & Medical Care	11 (1.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	12 (0.5%)		
	Social Welfare	13 (1.7%)	8 (2.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (0.9%)		
	Sub-total	385 (49.6%)	337 (82.2%)	337 (41.9%)	38 (90.5%)	77 (58.8%)	0 (0.0%)	40 (51.9%)	1,214 (51.5%)		
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development	Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery	Agriculture	93 (12.0%)	58 (14.1%)	170 (21.1%)	3 (7.1%)	8 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.6%)	334 (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	21 (2.7%)	5 (1.2%)	10 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	16 (12.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.6%)	54 (2.3%)	
		Fishery	9 (1.2%)	7 (1.7%)	7 (0.9%)	1 (2.4%)	12 (9.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (2.6%)	38 (1.6%)	
	Sub-total	123 (15.9%)	71 (17.3%)	188 (23.4%)	4 (9.5%)	36 (27.5%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (7.8%)	428 (18.2%)		
Mining & Industrial Development	Mining & Industry	Mining	18 (2.3%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (1.2%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (3.1%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.3%)	33 (1.4%)	
		Industry	103 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	92 (11.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	115 (98.3%)	10 (13.0%)	320 (13.6%)	
		sub-total	121 (15.6%)	0 (0.0%)	102 (12.7%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (3.1%)	115 (98.3%)	11 (14.3%)	353 (15.0%)	
	Energy	104 (13.4%)	1 (0.2%)	170 (21.1%)	0 (0.0%)	13 (9.9%)	0 (0.0%)	10 (13.0%)	298 (12.6%)		
Sub-total	225 (29.0%)	1 (0.2%)	272 (33.8%)	0 (0.0%)	17 (13.0%)	115 (98.3%)	21 (27.3%)	651 (27.6%)			
Others *2	43 (5.5%)	1 (0.2%)	8 (1.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)	2 (1.7%)	10 (13.0%)	65 (2.8%)			
Total	776 (100.0%)	410 (100.0%)	805 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	131 (100.0%)	117 (100.0%)	77 (100.0%)	2,358 (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 59 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 484 studies conducted over the last 40 years. There are particularly large numbers of studies in 3 sub-sub-sectors: 152 studies in Road (31.4%); 109 in Ports (22.5%); and 58 in Railway (12.0%). 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 (31.4%)
Ports and Harbors	109 (22.5%)
Railway	58 (12.0%)
Urban Transportation	52 (10.7%)
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	484 (100.0%)

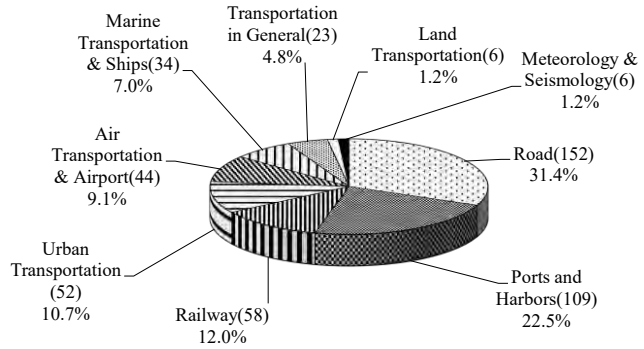


Fig. 3-4 Transportation (%)

(2) Social Infrastructure

The Social Infrastructure sub-sector comprises 6 sub-sub-sectors, with 306 studies conducted in the last 40 years. Among these sub-sectors, the studies are concentrated in two sub-sub-sectors: 121 in the Water Resources development (39.5%) and 86 in the River & Erosion Control (28.1%). 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	121 (39.5%)
River & Erosion Control	86 (28.1%)
Survey & Mapping	53 (17.3%)
Urban Planning & Land Development	24 (7.8%)
Architecture & Housing	10 (3.3%)
(Social Infrastructure in)General	12 (3.9%)
total	306 (100.0%)

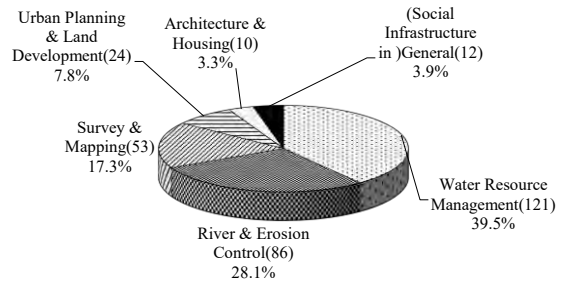


Fig. 3-5 Social Infrastructure (%)

(3) Public Utilities

The Public Utilities sub-sector is divided into 4 sub-sub-sectors, with 140 studies carried out over the last 40 years. There are 58 studies (41.4%) in the Water Supply, 38 studies (27.1%) in the Urban Sanitation, and 34 studies (24.3%) in the Sewerage.

Table 3-9 Public Utilities

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Water Supply	58	(41.4%)
Urban Sanitation	38	(27.1%)
Sewerage	34	(24.3%)
(Public Utilities in) General	10	(7.1%)
Total	140	(100.0%)

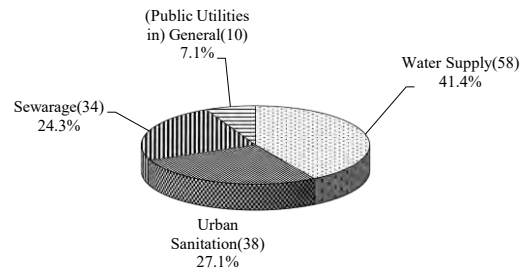


Fig. 3-6 Public Utilities (%)

(4) Agriculture

The Agriculture sub-sector is classified into 6 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 40 years, 334 studies have been conducted, of which 284 (85.0% 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	284	(85.0%)
Agricultural Engineering	42	(12.6%)
Agricultural Processing	8	(2.4%)
Sericulture	0	(0.0%)
Agricultural Machinery	0	(0.0%)
Increase of Food Production	0	(0.0%)
Total	334	(100.0%)

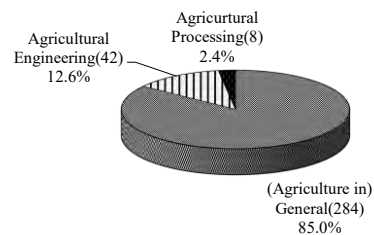


Fig. 3-7 Agriculture (%)

(5) Livestock

The Livestock sub-sector is classified into 3 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 40 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 54 studies in the Forestry sub-sector over the last 40 years are classified under the Forestry & Forestry Conservation. (Table 3-11)

(7) Fishery

The Fishery sub-sector is also composed of 2 sub-sub-sectors. All 38 studies in the last 40 years are categorized in the Fishery sub-sub-sector, and no study has been conducted in the Fishery Processing. (Table 3-11)

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%)	54 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	54 (100.0%)	38 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (100.0%)

(8) Industry

Over the last 40 years, 320 studies have been carried out in the Industry sub-sector. There are large number of studies in 3 sub-sub-sectors: 102 studies in the Industry in General (31.9% of the total), 81 in the Machine Industry (25.3%) and 60 in the Chemical Industry (18.8%). These 3 sub-sub-sectors account for about 75% of the total studies in this sub-sector.

Table3-12 Industry

Sub-sector	Number of Studies
(Industry in) General	102 (31.9%)
Machine Industry	81 (25.3%)
Chemical Industry	60 (18.8%)
Other Industries	46 (14.4%)
Steel & Nonferous Metals	31 (9.7%)
Textile Industry	0 (0.0%)
Pulp & Forestry Products	0 (0.0%)
Food Industry	0 (0.0%)
Total	320 (100.0%)

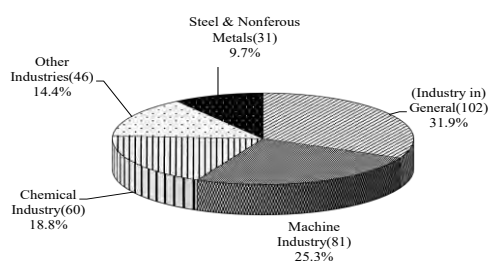


Fig. 3-8 Industry (%)

(9) Mining

Mining is the only sub-sub sector in this sector and 33 studies have been carried out over the last 40 years.

Table 3-13 Mining

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Mining	33	(100.0%)
Total	33	(100.0%)

(10) Energy

The Energy sub-sector comprises 5 sub-sub-sectors. Over the last 40 years, 298 studies have been conducted. Among them, 168 studies (56.4%) were carried out in the Electric Power sub-sub-sector, and 66 studies in the Energy in General (22.1%) and 29 studies in the Gas and Oil (9.7%).

Table 3-14 Energy

Sub-sector	Number of Studies	
Electric Power	168	(56.4%)
(Energy in) General	66	(22.1%)
Gas & Oil	29	(9.7%)
New & Recycled Energy	35	(11.7%)
Other Energies	0	(0.0%)
Total	298	(100.0%)

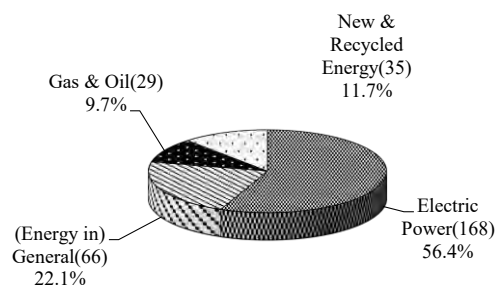


Fig. 3-9 Energy (%)

3.1.4.3 Study Expense

Table 3-15 shows study expenses since FY2003. The number of studies completed and study expenses had considerably decreased since FY2003. On the other hand, the average study expenses have been around 300 million yen and fell to less than 300 million yen in 2007, and about 250 million yen in 2008, which show the trend of scale-down¹.

Table 3-15 Sum and Average Study Expense by Region and Sub-sector
(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	13,512,404	293,748
2008	60	15,197,730	253,296
2009※	29	4,535,848	156,409
2010	20	6,117,420	305,871
2011	11	2,117,835	192,530
2012	1	144,464	144,464
2013	2	232,000	116,000
2014	2	217,233	108,617
Total	382	115,808,673	303,164

※Regarding 9 out of 29 studies completed in FY2009, there is no information on survey expenses.

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

3.2 Overview of M/P Studies Group

Based on Table 1-6 “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 2,358 completed development studies, 1,092 studies are in the M/P studies group. Regarding completed studies, 472 out of 507 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 93.1%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 153 out of 164 completed studies are classified as “In Progress or In Use”(the utilization rate 93.3%). In the Mining and Industry Development area, 353 out of 421 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (83.8%).

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)	472 (93.1%)	153 (93.3%)	353 (83.8%)	978 (89.6%)
Delayed (Rate)	15 (3.0%)	8 (4.9%)	45 (10.7%)	68 (6.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	19 (3.7%)	3 (1.8%)	22 (5.2%)	44 (4.0%)
Unknown (Rate)	(100.0%) (0.2%)	(0.0%) (0.0%)	(100.0%) (0.2%)	(200.0%) (0.2%)
Total (Rate)	507 (100.0%)	164 (100.0%)	421 (100.0%)	1,092 (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 93.5%. Furthermore, the Central and South America, the rate is 89.6% followed by Africa (87.7%), Asia excluding ASEAN (85.9%) and Middle East (85.6%) .

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	Mulyiple Countries	Total
	ASEAN	Other Asia	Sub total							
In Progress or In Use (Utilization Rate)	331 (93.5%)	219 (85.9%)	550 (90.3%)	95 (85.6%)	135 (87.7%)	147 (89.6%)	12 (92.3%)	31 (93.9%)	8 (100.0%)	978 (89.6%)
Delayed (Rate)	10 (2.8%)	29 (11.4%)	39 (6.4%)	8 (7.2%)	10 (6.5%)	9 (5.5%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (6.1%)	0 (0.0%)	68 (6.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	13 (3.7%)	6 (2.4%)	19 (3.1%)	7 (6.3%)	9 (5.8%)	8 (4.9%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	44 (4.0%)
Unknown (Rate)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.6%)
Total	354	255	609	111	154	164	13	33	8	1,092

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 93.5%, 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 95.3%), Philippines (76, 89.5%), Thailand (61, 93.4%), Malaysia (34, 94.1%), Vietnam (34, 100.0%), 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.

Asia excluding ASEAN:

China (152 completed M/P Studies Group, the utilization rate of 82.8%), Sri Lanka (22, 100.0%), Mongolia (13, 92.3%), Nepal (12, 91.7%), Pakistan (10, 90.0%)

Middle East:

Oman (17, 82.4%), Egypt (13, 92.3%), Iran (13, 100.0%), Tunisia (10, 90.0%), Turkey (10, 80.0%)

Africa:

Kenya (18, 94.4%), Tanzania (21, 90.5%), Malawi (11, 90.9%), 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, 707 out of 776 studies are well utilized, and the utilization rate is 91.9%, which is the highest in the M/P Studies Group. For the Basic Studies, 120 out of 131 studies are “In Progress or In Use” (91.6%). The utilization rate for the Chinese Factory Study is 79.5%, and the rate for other

studies is 85.3%. 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)	707 (91.1%)	120 (91.6%)	93 (79.5%)	58 (85.3%)	978 (89.6%)
Delayed (Rate)	40 (5.2%)	5 (3.8%)	21 (17.9%)	2 (2.9%)	68 (6.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	27 (3.5%)	6 (4.6%)	3 (2.6%)	8 (11.8%)	44 (4.0%)
Unknown (Rate)	2 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.2%)
Total	776	131	117	68	1,092

* 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 1,092 completed studies in the M/P Studies Group, 502 are in the Social Development area, 165 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 369 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area and 56 are in the Others area. The utilization rates are 93.0%, 93.3%, 82.7%, and 92.9% respectively.

For the Public Works and Utilities sector, which is the largest sector in the Social Infrastructure area, 305 out of 334 studies are "In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 91.3%). For the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, 154 out of 165 studies are "In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 93.3%). For the Mining and Industrial in the Mining and Industrial Development area, 205 out of 248 studies are "In Progress or In use" (the utilization rate of 82.7%), which is slightly lower than other sector.

In the Social Infrastructure sub-sector, which is the largest sub-sector of the Social Development area, 143 out of 159 studies are "In Progress or In Use" (the utilization rate of 89.9%). In the Agriculture sub-sector, 97 of 103 studies are "In Progress or In Use" (94.2%). The largest sub-sector in the Mining and Industrial development area is the Industry sub-sector where 184 out of 225 studies are "In Progress or In Use" with the utilization rate of 81.8%. 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)	111 (96.5%)	17 (94.4%)	29 (96.7%)	17 (94.4%)	17 (85.0%)	65 (91.5%)	128 (92.1%)	143 (89.9%)	17 (94.4%)	305 (91.3%)	10 (90.9%)	17 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	12 (92.3%)	467 (93.0%)
Delayed (Rate)	3 (2.6%)	1 (5.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (5.0%)	3 (4.2%)	4 (2.9%)	6 (3.8%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (3.3%)	1 (9.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	15 (3.0%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	1 (0.9%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (3.3%)	1 (5.6%)	2 (10.0%)	3 (4.2%)	7 (5.0%)	10 (6.3%)	1 (5.6%)	18 (5.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	19 (3.8%)
Unknown (Rate)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (7.7%)	1 (0.2%)
Total	115 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	30 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	20 (100.0%)	71 (100.0%)	139 (100.0%)	159 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	334 (100.0%)	11 (100.0%)	17 (100.0%)	12 (100.0%)	13 (100.0%)	502 (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)	97 (94.2%)	0 (-)	36 (92.3%)	21 (91.3%)	154 (93.3%)	21 (91.3%)	184 (81.8%)	205 (82.7%)	100 (82.6%)	305 (82.7%)	52 (92.9%)	978 (89.6%)
Delayed (Rate)	6 (5.8%)	0 (-)	2 (5.1%)	0 (0.0%)	8 (4.8%)	1 (4.3%)	30 (13.3%)	31 (12.5%)	12 (9.9%)	43 (11.7%)	2 (3.6%)	68 (6.2%)
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	1 (2.6%)	2 (8.7%)	3 (1.8%)	1 (4.3%)	11 (4.9%)	12 (4.8%)	8 (6.6%)	20 (5.4%)	2 (3.6%)	44 (4.0%)
Unknown (Rate)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.8%)	1 (0.3%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (0.2%)
Total	103 (100.0%)	0 (-)	39 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	165 (100.0%)	23 (100.0%)	225 (100.0%)	248 (100.0%)	121 (100.0%)	369 (100.0%)	56 (100.0%)	1,092 (100.0%)

3.3 Overview of F/S Group

Based on Table 1-7 “Status for F/S Group”, the status of development studies in the F/S group is classified into 4 categories; “Completed or in Progress”, “Under Promotion”, “Delayed”, and “Discontinued or Cancelled”.

The studies in the F/S 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 2,358 development studies completed, 1,266 studies are classified as the F/S Group. In the Social Development area, the 522 of 714 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 73.1%. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery development area, the 166 out of 263 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 63.1%. In the Mining and Industry development area, the 121 out of 289 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 41.9%.

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 Implemented	163	50	16	229
	Under Implementation	132	42	19	193
	In Process	44	13	16	73
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	522 (73.1%)	166 (63.1%)	121 (41.9%)	809 (63.9%)
Under Promotion (Rate)	89 (12.5%)	47 (17.9%)	27 (9.3%)	163 (12.9%)	
Delayed (Rate)	48 (6.7%)	21 (8.0%)	89 (30.8%)	158 (12.5%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	55 (7.7%)	29 (11.0%)	52 (18.0%)	136 (10.7%)	
Total	714 (100.0%)	263 (100.0%)	289 (100.0%)	1,266 (100.0%)	

3.3.1 Realization Rates by Region

The realization rate in Asia is 68.0%, which is higher than the average utilization rate of 63.9% of all studies in the F/S Group. Asia shows high realization rate as is evident from 67.5% in ASEAN and 69.0% in Asia excluding ASEAN. In other principal regions, the Middle East shows 67.1%, which is as almost same as Asia. On the other hand, Africa (54.2%), 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" in Africa is more than 8 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 Implemented	92	46	138	29	18	33	3	7	1	229
	Under Implementation	78	40	118	28	10	28	1	6	2	193
	In Process	28	13	41	12	6	10	0	3	1	73
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	355 (67.5%)	156 (69.0%)	511 (68.0%)	98 (67.1%)	71 (54.2%)	100 (53.5%)	8 (44.4%)	17 (63.0%)	4 (80.0%)	809 (63.9%)
Under Promotion	57 (10.8%)	29 (12.8%)	86 (11.4%)	16 (11.0%)	18 (13.7%)	36 (19.3%)	3 (16.7%)	4 (14.8%)	0 (0.0%)	163 (12.9%)	
Delayed	47 (8.9%)	27 (11.9%)	74 (9.8%)	22 (15.1%)	27 (20.6%)	26 (13.9%)	3 (16.7%)	6 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	158 (12.5%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	67 (12.7%)	14 (6.2%)	81 (10.8%)	10 (6.8%)	15 (11.5%)	25 (13.4%)	4 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (20.0%)	136 (10.7%)	
Total	526 (100.0%)	226 (100.0%)	752 (100.0%)	146 (100.0%)	131 (100.0%)	187 (100.0%)	18 (100.0%)	27 (100.0%)	5 (100.0%)	1,266 (100.0%)	

3.3.2 Realization Rates by Country

As shown in the Table 3-21, the realization rate of F/S 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 Group in ASEAN and their realization rates are; Indonesia (174 completed F/S 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 Group in other region and their realization rates, are as follows:

Asia excluding ASEAN:

China (55 completed F/S 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, 52.6%), 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 (13, 76.9%), Brazil (14, 64.3%), Peru (13, 46.2%), Guatemala (12, 58.3%), Mexico (12, 58.3%), Colombia (12, 58.3%), Dominican Republic (11, 72.7%), Honduras (11, 36.4%), Ecuador (10, 30.0%), Panama (10, 60.0%)

3.3.3 Realization Rates by Study Type

Out of 42 D/D studies, 33 study have been classified as “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 78.6%, which is the highest in the F/S 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 410 M/P + F/S, 295 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 72.0%. Also, the rate of "Under Promotion" of M/P+F/S is 18.5% which is 5.6 points higher than the average rate of its F/S Group (12.9%).

Out of 814 completed F/S, 481 studies are “Completed or In Progress” with the realization rate of 59.1%. The rate of "Discontinued or Cancelled" of F/S is relatively high. This has led to increase the average rate of "Discontinued or Cancelled" of F/S 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 Implemented	119	102	8	229
	Under Implementation	90	92	11	193
	In Process	29	40	4	73
	Sub-Total	295	481	33	809
	(Rate of Realization)	(72.0%)	(59.1%)	(78.6%)	(63.9%)
Under Promotion	76	82	5	163	
(Rate)	(18.5%)	(10.1%)	(11.9%)	(12.9%)	
Delayed	31	124	3	158	
(Rate)	(7.6%)	(15.2%)	(7.1%)	(12.5%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled	8	127	1	136	
(Rate)	(2.0%)	(15.6%)	(2.4%)	(10.7%)	
Total	410	814	42	1,266	
	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	(100.0%)	

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

3.3.4 Realization Rates by Sector

As shown in the Table 3-23, out of 1,266 completed studies in the F/S Group, 712 studies are in the Social Development area, 263 are in the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, 282 are in the Mining and Industrial Development area and 9 are in the Others area. The realization rates are 73.0%, 63.1%, 42.2%, and 44.4% respectively.

For the Public Works and Utilities sector, which is the largest sector in the Social Infrastructure area, 487 out of 668 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 72.9%). For the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sector in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, 166 out of 263 studies are classified as "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 63.1%). For the Mining and Industrial in the Mining and Industrial Development area, 78 out of 177 studies are "Completed or in Progress" (the realization rate of 44.1%).

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 (75.4%), the Transportation (72.2%), the Social Infrastructure (68.0%), the Agriculture (63.2%)-

The realization rate of the Social Infrastructure area is 73.0% that is nearly 9 points higher than the average rate of the F/S Group. On the other hand, the realization rate of Forestry, and Fishery Development area and the Mining and Industrial Development area are 63.1% and 42.2% respectively, which are lower than the Social Infrastructure area. It is expected that many of studies classified as "Under Promotion" in Forestry, and Fishery Development area may shortly shift to the "Progress" category.

Table 3-23 Realization Rate by Sector

Present Status		Social Development															
		Planning & Administration	Public Works & Utilities							Social Infrastructure	Communication & Broadcasting	Sub-total	Tourism	Human Resource Development	Public Health & Medicine	Social Welfare	Sub-total
			Public Utilities	Transportation				Sub-total									
				Road	Railways	Port	Others										
Completed or In Progress	Completed	2	26	38	10	19	21	88	29	37	180	1	1	0	0	184	
	Partially Implemented	4	32	29	7	22	25	83	28	7	150	5	0	0	2	161	
	Under Implementation	8	29	20	2	17	17	56	30	2	117	5	1	0	0	131	
	In Process	1	5	8	2	7	5	22	13	0	40	1	0	0	2	44	
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	15 (75.0%)	92 (75.4%)	95 (77.9%)	21 (52.5%)	65 (73.0%)	68 (72.3%)	249 (72.2%)	100 (68.0%)	46 (85.2%)	487 (72.9%)	12 (85.7%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (50.0%)	4 (73.0%)	520
Under Promotion (Rate)	4 (20.0%)	17 (13.9%)	12 (9.8%)	7 (17.5%)	16 (18.0%)	8 (8.5%)	43 (12.5%)	22 (15.0%)	1 (1.9%)	83 (12.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (25.0%)	2 (12.5%)	89	
Delayed (Rate)	1 (5.0%)	11 (9.0%)	7 (5.7%)	1 (2.5%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (7.4%)	15 (4.3%)	17 (11.6%)	1 (1.9%)	44 (6.6%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (25.0%)	2 (6.7%)	48	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	0 (0.0%)	2 (1.6%)	8 (6.6%)	11 (27.5%)	8 (9.0%)	11 (11.7%)	38 (11.0%)	8 (5.4%)	6 (11.1%)	54 (8.1%)	1 (7.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (-)	0 (0.0%)	0 (7.7%)	55	
Total	20 (100.0%)	122 (100.0%)	122 (100.0%)	40 (100.0%)	89 (100.0%)	94 (100.0%)	345 (100.0%)	147 (100.0%)	54 (100.0%)	668 (100.0%)	14 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	0 (-)	0 (100.0%)	8 (100.0%)	712	

Present Status		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery Development					Mining & Industry Development					Others *	Total
		Agriculture, Forestry & Fishery					Mining & Industry						
		Agriculture	Livestock	Forestry	Fishery	Sub-total	Mining	Industry	Sub-total	Energy	Sub-total		
Completed or In Progress	Completed	56	0	3	2	61	2	32	34	36	70	0	315
	Partially Implemented	43	0	2	5	50	0	4	4	10	14	3	228
	Under Implementation	36	0	5	1	42	0	3	3	16	19	1	193
	In Process	11	0	1	1	13	0	0	0	16	16	0	73
	Sub-Total (Rate of Realization)	146 (63.2%)	0 (0.0%)	11 (73.3%)	9 (60.0%)	166 (63.1%)	2 (20.0%)	39 (41.1%)	41 (39.0%)	78 (44.1%)	119 (42.2%)	4 (44.4%)	809 (63.9%)
Under Promotion (Rate)	40 (17.3%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (6.7%)	5 (33.3%)	47 (17.9%)	0 (0.0%)	6 (6.3%)	6 (5.7%)	19 (10.7%)	25 (8.9%)	2 (22.2%)	163 (12.9%)	
Delayed (Rate)	19 (8.2%)	0 (0.0%)	2 (13.3%)	0 (0.0%)	21 (8.0%)	4 (40.0%)	25 (26.3%)	29 (27.6%)	58 (32.8%)	87 (30.9%)	2 (22.2%)	158 (12.5%)	
Discontinued or Cancelled (Rate)	26 (11.3%)	1 (50.0%)	1 (6.7%)	1 (6.7%)	29 (11.0%)	4 (40.0%)	25 (26.3%)	29 (27.6%)	22 (12.4%)	51 (18.1%)	1 (11.1%)	136 (10.7%)	
Total	231 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	15 (100.0%)	263 (100.0%)	10 (100.0%)	95 (100.0%)	105 (100.0%)	177 (100.0%)	282 (100.0%)	9 (100.0%)	1,266 (100.0%)	

* The nine studies classified as "Other" are all Mining and Industrial Development studies.

Chapter 4

Conclusions

CHAPTER 4. Conclusions

4.1 Entire Development Studies

In this follow-up study, analysis on situations after completion of the Development Study has been conducted, covering 2,358 Development Studies conducted from FY1974 to FY2014. Especially, this study has conducted questionnaire survey focusing on the studies completed in FY2005, FY2010, FY2012 and FY2014 under the jurisdiction of the Mining and Industrial development area, and the studies completed in FY2010 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 1,221 (51.8%) out of 2,358 studies in total. This is followed by studies in the Mining and Industrial Development area with 710 studies (30.1%), and the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area with 427 studies (18.1%).

By regions, 1,361 studies (57.7%) out of 2,358 studies were conducted in Asia region, followed by Central and South American region with 351 studies (14.9%), and African region with 285 studies (12.1%). 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, 805 studies (34.1%) out of 2,358 studies are F/S followed by 776 M/P studies (32.9%). 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 410 studies (17.4%) 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 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 to be conducted.

By the field of the study, there are 484 studies (account for 20.5% of 2,358 studies in total) in the field of Transportation, 334 in Agriculture (14.2%), 320 in Industry (13.6%), 306 in Social Infrastructure (12.9%), and 298 in Energy (12.6%). The studies in these 5 sectors exceed 70% of studies in total.

Although there are 320 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 (81.4%), followed by the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area (74.7%), and the Mining and Industrial Development area (66.8%). Low realization/utilization rate in the Mining and Industrial Development area in comparison to the Social Development or the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery area can be affected by relatively large project scale, which requires certain amount of time in procuring funds.

Table 4-1 Realization / Utilization Rate of Development Studies by sector

	Number of Studies	Number of Studies In Progress of In Use	Realization / Utilization Rate
Social Development	1,221	994	81.4%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development	427	319	74.7%
Mining and Industrial Development	710	474	66.8%
Total	2,358	1,787	75.8%

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

4.2 M/P Studies Group

This Status Survey covers 2,358 development studies, of which 1,092 studies consisted by M/P Studies Group (46.3% of Development Studies in total). The M/P Studies Group consists from 776 M/P studies (71.1% of M/P Studies Group), 131 Basic studies (12.0%), 117 Studies on the Factories Modernization Program in China (10.7%¹), and 68 Other Studies (6.2%). Situations of utilization of the output of Development Studies is satisfactory, with 978 studies accounting for 89.6% 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 91.1% followed by the Basic Studies (91.6%), the Other Studies (85.3%), and the Chinese Factory Studies (79.5%), which shows high utilization in general.

Comparing regional implementation, 609 studies have been conducted in Asian region, accounting for 55.8% of 1,092 M/P type studies conducted, which 354 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 90.3% for Asia, 89.6% for Central and South America, 87.7% for Africa, and 85.6% 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 93.1% for the Social Development area, 93.3% for the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, and 83.8% 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

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

Development area, the Social Infrastructure, Transportation, Public Utilities, and the Planning and Administration sub-sectors occupy large portion of the studies conducted. In the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development area, the Agriculture is the largest sub-sector. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Industry is the largest sub-sector. The utilization rates of each sub-sectors are; 89.9% in the Social Infrastructure, 92.1% in the Transportation, 96.5% in the Planning and Administration, 94.2% in the Agriculture and 81.8% 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.

4.3 F/S Group

Out of 2,358 Development Studies in total, F/S type study consist 1,266 of the studies, which account for 53.7%. The F/S type study consists from 410 M/P+F/S (account for 32.4%), 814 F/S (64.3%, including Other(F/S type) studies), and 42 D/D studies (3.3%). Although 809 studies (63.9%) are categorized into “Completed or In Progress”, it can be said that results of the F/S Group have been realized in relatively effective manner. It is, however, expected that realization rate should improve in the future since there are 163 (12.9%) studies prepared for realization.

By study types, the realization rates for M/P + F/S and for F/S (including Other F/S-type studies) were 72.0% and 59.1% respectively. Since a large portion of studies in these 2 areas has been designated in the “Under Promotion” category, 18.5%, 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, 752 (account for 59.4% of 1,266 F/S Type Studies) out of the whole studies were conducted in Asia, which is the largest of all, and 526 (41.5%) 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 68.0% in Asia, 53.5% in Central and South America, 67.1% in Middle East, and 54.2% 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 73.1%, 63.1%, and 41.9% respectively. The largest sub-sector in Social Development area is the Transportation with a realization rate of 72.2%. In the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery Development area, nearly all the studies were in the Agriculture

sub-sector, whose realization rate is 63.2%. In the Mining and Industrial Development area, the Energy sub-sector was the largest with the realization rate of 44.1%.

Judging from the comparison between materialized and immaterialized proposed projects in the Social Development and the Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery areas, one of important factors in utilizing study results is the existence of Japanese financial assistance. In most studies whose results were realized smoothly, Japanese ODA loans, Grant Aid, or own funds had been utilized.

4.4 Conclusion

This study confirmed that the development studies since FY2003 have produced continuous impacts to a certain degree 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.

Table 4-2 Realization / Utilization Rate of Development Studies by type of study

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%
2014	89.6%	63.8%
2015	89.6%	63.9%

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, 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

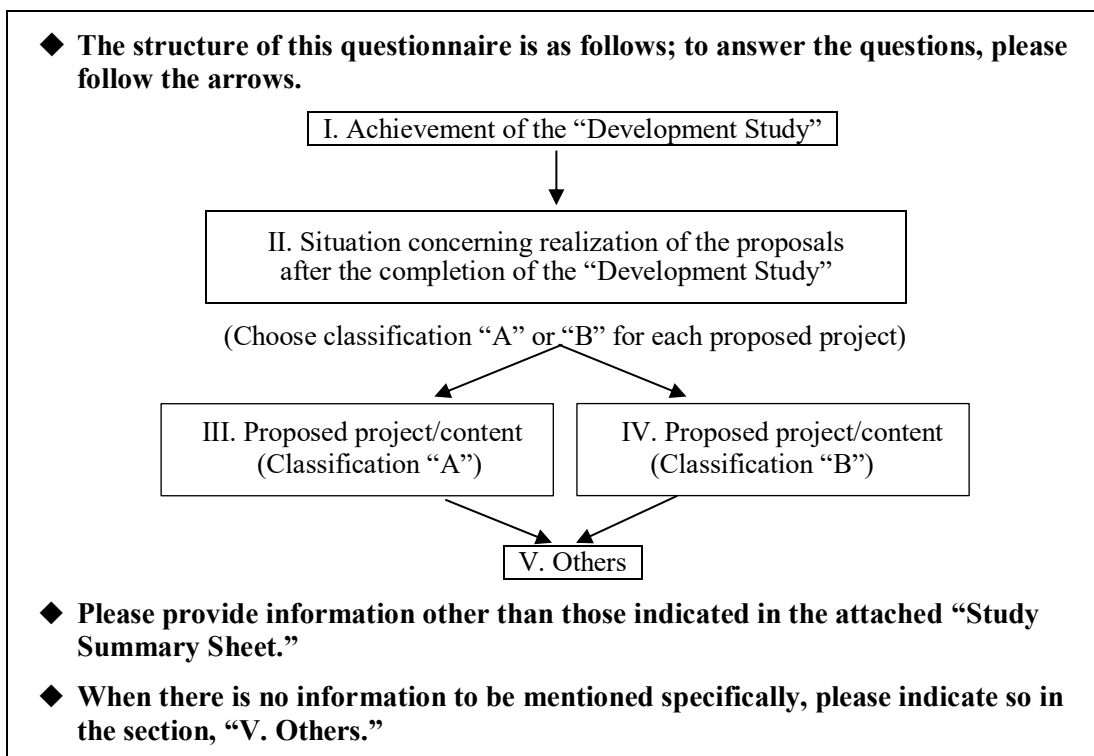
Questionnaire for the “Ex-Post Situation Study”

● Information of the “Development Study” at issue

Name of country	Type of study
	FS
Study no.	Situation until the previous fiscal year
Consultants	
1)	2)
Name of “Development Study”	

● Respondent

Name	Title
Telephone	Email



I. Overview of the “Development Study”

Overall Goal	
Project Objective	

I-1: Achievement of the Project Objective

I-1-1:	Please answer how well the project objective was achieved [single choice] and describe the reasons of the assessment. (In case detailed indicators are set in PDM, please assess the achievement following those indicators.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Well achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Generally achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Not well achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Unachieved <input type="checkbox"/> No project objective was set	
Detail:	

I-2: Achievement of the Overall Goal

I-2-1:	Please answer how well the project objective was achieved [single choice] and describe the reasons of the assessment. (In case detailed indicators are set in PDM, please assess the achievement following those indicators.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Well achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Generally achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Not well achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Unachieved <input type="checkbox"/> No project objective was set	
Detail:	
I-2-2:	Please describe other achievements or impacts of the “Development Study.”

I-3: Study Results and Report

I-3-1:	Please answer how well the study results and report were utilized by relevant governmental agencies [single choice]. Please provide specific examples if they were utilized; if not, please describe the reasons why they were not utilized.
<input type="checkbox"/> Well utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Generally utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Not well utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Unutilized	
Detail:	
I-3-2:	Please answer whether the study results and report are still being utilized by relevant governmental agencies [single choice]. Please provide specific examples if they are still utilized; if not, please describe the reasons why they are no longer utilized.
<input type="checkbox"/> Still Well utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Still generally utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Not well utilized no <input type="checkbox"/> Not utilized any more	

Detail:				
I-3-3:	Please answer whether the quality of the report was sufficient or not [single choice]. Please describe any improvements that need to be made or specific points that should be highly evaluated.			
(Report as a whole)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied
(Analyses)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied
(Proposal)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied	<input type="checkbox"/> Neither	<input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied
Detail:				

I-4: Technical Transfer

I-4-1:	Please answer how well the technical transfer was conducted while implementing the “Development Study” [single choice]. Please describe the points that were considered during the implementation and/or methods that were particularly effective; if the transfer was insufficient, please describe the reason.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sufficiently transferred <input type="checkbox"/> Generally transferred <input type="checkbox"/> Not well transferred <input type="checkbox"/> Not transferred at all				
Detail:				
I-4-2:	Please answer how well the personal and institutional capacity of the C/P was developed as a result of the technical transfer [single choice]. Please provide specific achievements and examples of capacity and/or institutional development; if capacity developments were not sufficient, please describe the reason.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Sufficiently developed <input type="checkbox"/> Generally developed <input type="checkbox"/> Not well developed <input type="checkbox"/> Not developed at all				
Detail:				

I-5: Implementation of the “Development Study”

I-5-1:	Please answer whether the “Development Study” was clearly and appropriately related to the national development strategies and whether the scope of the “Development Study” was suitable [single choice]. Please describe any improvements that need to be made or specific points that should be highly evaluated			
<input type="checkbox"/> Certainly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Generally appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Not appropriate at all				
Detail:				
I-5-2:	Please indicate the quality of the consultants who conducted the “Development Study” [single choice]. Please describe any improvements that need to be made or specific points that should be highly evaluated.			
<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Neither <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied				
Detail:				

I-5-3:	Please indicate whether the institutional arrangement for implementation (Cooperating system among relevant organizations, steering committee, etc.) was appropriate [single choice]. Please describe any improvements that need to be made or specific points that should be highly evaluated.
<input type="checkbox"/> Certainly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Generally appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Not appropriate at all	
Detail:	
I-5-4:	Please answer whether the selection and implementation of pilot projects were appropriate [single choice]. Please describe any improvements that need to be made or specific points that should be highly evaluated.
<input type="checkbox"/> Certainly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Generally appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Not appropriate at all <input type="checkbox"/> No pilot project	
Detail:	

II. Situation concerning realization of the proposals after the completion of the “Development Study”

II-1 : Names of Proposed Projects or Proposal Contents

The list below shows the names of projects or contents proposed in the “Development Study” (based on the attached Study Summary Sheet or the final report of the “Development Study”). Please answer “A” or “B” in the “Classification” column for the situation of realization of the proposals after the completion of the “Development Study,” according to the classification and definition of the situation of realization indicated below.

Project No	Names of proposed projects or contents of the proposal	Classification
1		
2		
3		

※Please insert additional rows if there are more proposed projects and contents.

※For “Development Studies” that did not make proposals, such as studies that develop topographical maps, please provide relevant information in “V. Others.”

→ <Classification “A”> → Questions III & V
→ <Classification “B”> → Questions IV & V

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

Project 1: Classification “A” → Answer questions III and V
Project 2: Classification “A” → Answer questions III and V
Project 3: Classification “B” → Answer questions IV and V

Classification and Definition of the Realization of Proposals

Classification	Realization Situation	Questions to answer
A	Cases where progress has been seen concerning proposed project/ content	Questions III & V
	The proposed project has already been completed and has begun providing its services.	
	The proposed project has been partially completed and is beginning to provide its services.	
	The proposed project is at the implementation stage.	
	The bidding for the proposed project has been completed, and the project is undergoing preparation.	
	The funding of the proposed project has been finalized.	
	Implementation design (hereinafter subsequent study) that is formulated as the subsequent step of the F/S survey has been conducted with funding provided by own country, other governments and international organizations. There is a high possibility of project realization.	
B	Cases where not enough progress has been seen concerning proposed project/ content	Questions IV & V
	For other reasons, there is a high possibility of project realization.	
	Funding requests have been made to other governments and international organizations.	
	Based on the proposals, implementation design and subsequent studies have been carried out.	
	The counterpart governments are working proactively for project realization.	
	Even after the “Development Study” has been completed, the C/P has not taken concrete action towards the implementation of development projects.	
	Although the realization of proposals has been considered, they have been shelved for a variety of reasons.	
Proposal realization has been officially discontinued by the government.		
Projects have been realized in significantly different forms that are inconsistent with proposal contents.		
Realization of the proposal has been postponed for a long time (Over 10 years).		

III. Proposed project/content classified as "A"

Please answer the following questions for the proposed project/content classified as "A" in Question II-1.

※Please provide information that is not mentioned in the "Study Summary Sheet."

※When answering questions for multiple proposed projects, please copy the pages (III) for each proposed project.

Project No. (No. of II-1)		Name of proposed projects or contents of the proposal
------------------------------	--	--

III-1: Factors which stimulated the realization of proposed project/content

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

III-1-1:	Please select the factors which stimulated the realization of proposed project/content [multiple choices] and describe the details.
<input type="checkbox"/> Consistency 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 projects <input type="checkbox"/> Organized resources <input type="checkbox"/> Favorable financial conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Details:	
III-1-2:	Please select the situation of the realization of proposed project/content [single choice].
<input type="checkbox"/> The subsequent study is being planned/in preparation/ongoing (or was implemented) for the realization of proposed project/content. <input type="checkbox"/> The subsequent study has been conducted, and the following project is being planned/in preparation/ongoing (or was implemented). <input type="checkbox"/> No subsequent study has been conducted, but a project based on the proposed project/content is being planned/in preparation/ongoing (or was implemented). <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Details:	

III-2: Implementation of proposed project

Please answer the following questions regarding the proposed project.

III-2-1:	Please select the progress status of the project [single choice].				
<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <Go to III-2-2>		<input type="checkbox"/> In progress <Go to III-2-2>		<input type="checkbox"/> Tender conducted (date of tender: _____) <Go to III-2-2>	
<input type="checkbox"/> In preparation (contents are decided) <Go to III-2-2>			<input type="checkbox"/> In preparation (contents are not yet decided) <Go to III-2-17>		
III-2-2:	Please indicate the name of the project.				
III-2-3:	Please indicate the objective of the project.				
III-2-4:	Please describe the summary of the project. If there are references, websites, etc. that illustrate the overview and/or achievements of the project, please indicate the source(s) below.				
Reference name: Website URL:					
III-2-5:	Please answer whether any change has been made to the content of the proposed project [single choice].				
<input type="checkbox"/> Changes made <Go to III-2-6>			<input type="checkbox"/> No changes <Go to III-2-7>		
III-2-6:	Please answer the type of change(s) made and describe the change(s) in 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"/> Other
Details:					
III-2-7:	Please indicate the implementation period of the project.		From		To
III-2-8:	Please list the name(s) of implementing organization(s) of the country where the project is being (or was) conducted.				
III-2-9:	Please list the name(s) of implementing organization(s) of countries supporting the implementation of the project.				

III-2-20:	Please indicate 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. organization (Name of org.:)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Private fund (Detail:)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Own countries' fund	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown:)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Detail:)	
III-2-21:	Please answer whether official request has been made for Japanese technical assistance for project implementation [single choice].	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Official request has been made <Go to III-2-22>	<input type="checkbox"/> No official request has been made <Go to III-2-23>
III-2-22:	Please indicate the type of technical assistance requested [multiple choices].	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tech. cooperation project (Requested date:)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Training program (Requested date:)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dispatch of experts (Requested date:)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Requested date: , Detail)	
III-2-23:	Please answer whether Japanese technical assistance has been realized for the implementation of the project [single choice].	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Japanese Tech. assistance is realized <Go to III-2-24>	<input type="checkbox"/> No Japanese Tech. assistance is realized <Go to III-3>
III-2-24:	Please select the type of realized Japanese tech. assistance and describe in detail [multiple choices].	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Tech. cooperation project (Detail:)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Training program (Detail:)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Dispatch of experts (Detail:)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Detail:)	

III-3: Subsequent Studies

Please answer the following questions for the subsequent studies related to the proposed projects.

III-3-1:	Please select the current progress of the subsequent study [single choice].			
III-3-2:	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <Go to III-3-2>	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress <Go to III-3-2>	<input type="checkbox"/> In preparation <Go to III-3-8>	<input type="checkbox"/> None <Go to V>
III-3-2:	Please indicate the title of subsequent study.			
III-3-3:	Please describe the objective and the reason(s) for conducting the subsequent study.			
III-3-4:	Please indicate the implementation period of the subsequent study.	From		To
III-3-5:	Please select the type of the 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"/> Other (Detail: _____)		<input type="checkbox"/> Review study	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown
III-3-6:	Please indicate the name(s) of organization(s) of the country where the subsequent study is being conducted.			
III-3-7:	Please indicate the name(s) of organization(s) of countries supporting the implementation of the subsequent study.			
III-3-8:	Please answer whether any official request has been made to other countries or international organizations to implement subsequent studies [single choice].			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Official request has been made <Go to III-3-9>		<input type="checkbox"/> No official request has been made <Go to V>	
III-3-9:	If official request has been made, please indicate the type of requested study [multiple choices].			
	<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"/> Other	(Requested date: _____ ,	Detail: _____)	

→Proceed to “V. Others”

IV. Proposed project/content classified as “B”

Please answer the following questions for the proposed project/content classified as “B” in Question II-1.

※Please provide information that is not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet.”

※When answering questions for multiple proposed projects, please copy the pages (III) for each proposed project.

Project No. (No. of II-1)		Name of proposed projects or contents of the proposal	
------------------------------	--	--	--

IV-1 : Factors hampering the realization of proposed projects

Please answer the following questions on the factors that have hampered the realization of proposed projects.

IV-1-1:	Please select the factors which have hindered the realization of proposed projects and describe in detail [multiple choices].
<input type="checkbox"/> Politics <input type="checkbox"/> Economy <input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Public administration <input type="checkbox"/> Public security <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster <input type="checkbox"/> Lowered feasibility <input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate project scale <input type="checkbox"/> Postponement of related project <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty in securing funding from other countries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
Detail:	
IV-1-2:	Please describe the points to be reconsidered in the proposal, if any. (e.g., the point to be reconsidered to correspond the new policies, the point to be reconsidered in terms of funding – reducing the scale, proposing another means for capital procurement, or so –, etc.)
Detail:	

IV-2 : Situation of the official request to other countries and international organizations to realize proposed projects

IV-2-1:	Please select the status of realization of proposed projects [single choice].	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Being prepared/Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Undecided/Unknown
		<input type="checkbox"/> Postponed/Canceled
IV-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="checkbox"/> Official request has been made <Go to IV-2-4>	<input type="checkbox"/> No official request has been made <Go to IV-2-3>
IV-2-3:	If no request has been made, please select the situation regarding the request to other countries and international organizations [single choice].	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Decision has been made to make no official request <Go to IV-3>	<input type="checkbox"/> Decision has been made to make an official request <Go to IV-3>
	<input type="checkbox"/> In discussion whether to make an official request <Go to IV-3>	<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/ Undecided <Go to IV-3>
IV-2-4:	If any official request to other countries and international organizations has been made, please answer the content of the request [multiple choices].	
	<u>Funding</u>	
	<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 countries (Requested date:)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Requested date: , Detail:)	
	<u>Japanese Technical Assistance</u>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tech. Cooperation Project (Requested date:)	<input type="checkbox"/> Training Program (Requested date:)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch of experts (Requested date:)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Requested date: , Detail:)	
	Detail:	

IV-3: Subsequent Studies

Please answer the following questions for the subsequent studies related to the proposed projects.

IV-3-1:	Please select the current progress of the subsequent study [single choice].			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <Go to III-3-2>	<input type="checkbox"/> In progress <Go to III-3-2>	<input type="checkbox"/> In preparation <Go to III-3-8>	<input type="checkbox"/> None <Go to V>
IV-3-2:	Please indicate the title of subsequent study.			
IV-3-3:	Please describe the objective and the reason(s) for conducting the subsequent study.			
IV-3-4:	Please indicate the implementation period of the subsequent study.	From		To
IV-3-5:	Please select the type of the 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"/> Other (Detail: _____)			
IV-3-6:	Please indicate the name(s) of organization(s) of the country where the subsequent study is being conducted.			
IV-3-7:	Please indicate the name(s) of organization(s) of countries supporting the implementation of the subsequent study.			
IV-3-8:	Please answer whether any official request has been made to other countries or international organizations to implement subsequent studies [single choice].			
	<input type="checkbox"/> Official request has been made <Go to III-3-9>		<input type="checkbox"/> No official request has been made <Go to V>	
IV-3-9:	If official request has been made, please indicate the type of requested study [multiple choices].			
	<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"/> Other	(Requested date: _____ ,	Detail: _____)	

→Proceed to “V. Others”

V. Others

Please describe any other information not answered in the above questions regarding the “Development Study”. For “Development Studies” that did not make proposals, please provide any relevant information concerning the output of the study. If there is no new information to add, please indicate so below.

※Please provide information that is not mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet” yet.

Details

Questionnaire for the “Ex-Post Situation Study”

● Information on the “Development Study” at issue

Name of country:	Type of study:
	M/P
Study no.:	Situation until the previous fiscal year:
	—
Consultants:	
1)	2)
Name of “Development Study”:	

▪ Respondent

Name	Title
Telephone	Email

◆ **The structure of this questionnaire is as follows; to answer the questions, please follow the arrows.**

I. Achievement of the “Development Study”

↓

II. Situation concerning utilization of the proposal after the completion of the “Development Study”
(Choose classification “A” or “B” for each proposed project)

↙ ↘

III. Proposed project/content
(Classification “A”)

IV. Proposed project/content
(classification “B”)

↘ ↙

V. Others

◆ **Please provide information other than those indicated in the attached “Study Summary Sheet.”**

◆ **When there is no information to be mentioned specifically, please indicate so in the section, “V. Others.”**

I. Achievement of the “Development Study”

Overall Goal	
Project Objective	

I-1: Achievement of the Project Objective

I-1-1:	Please answer how well the project objective has been achieved [single choice] and describe the reasons of the assessment. (In case detailed indicators are set in PDM, please assess the achievement following those indicators.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Well achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Generally achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Not well achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Unachieved <input type="checkbox"/> No project objective was set	
Detail:	

I-2: Achievement of the Overall Goal

I-2-1:	Please answer how well the overall goal has been achieved[single choice] and describe the reasons of the assessment. (In case detailed indicators are set in PDM, please assess the achievement following those indicators.)
<input type="checkbox"/> Well achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Generally achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Not well achieved <input type="checkbox"/> Unachieved <input type="checkbox"/> No overall goal was set	
Detail:	
I-2-2:	Please describe other achievements or impacts in the “Development Study”.

I-3: Study Results and the Report

I-3-1:	Please answer how well the study results and the report were utilized by relevant governmental agencies [single choice]. Please provide the specific example if they were utilized; if not, please describe the reasons.
<input type="checkbox"/> Well utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Generally utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Not well utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Unutilized	

Detail:	
I-3-2:	Please answer whether the study results and the report are still being utilized by relevant governmental agencies [single choice]. Please describe the specific example if they are still utilized; if not, please describe the reasons.
<input type="checkbox"/> Still well utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Still generally utilized <input type="checkbox"/> Not well utilized now <input type="checkbox"/> Not utilized anymore	
Detail:	
I-3-3:	Please answer whether the quality of the report was sufficient or not [single choice]. Please describe the points to be improved or the appreciations.
(Report as a whole)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Neither <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied
(Analyses)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Neither <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied
(Proposals)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Neither <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied
Detail:	

I-4: Technical Transfer

I-4-1:	Please answer how well technical transfer has been done in the implementation of the “Development Study” [single choice]. Please describe the points that were considered during the implementation and/or methods that were particularly effective; if the transfer was insufficient, please describe the reason.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sufficiently transferred <input type="checkbox"/> Generally transferred <input type="checkbox"/> Not well transferred <input type="checkbox"/> Not transferred at all	
Detail:	
I-4-2:	Please answer how well the personal and institutional capacity of the C/P was developed as the result of the technical transfer [single choice]. Please provide specific achievements or examples of capacity and/or institutional development; if capacity development was not sufficient, please describe the reason.
<input type="checkbox"/> Sufficiently developed <input type="checkbox"/> Generally developed <input type="checkbox"/> Not well developed <input type="checkbox"/> Not developed at all	
Detail:	

I-5: Implementation of the “Development Study”

I-5-1:	Please answer whether the “Development Study” was clearly and appropriately related to the national development strategies and whether the scope of the “Development Study” was suitable [single choice]. Please describe any improvements that need to be made or specific points that should be highly evaluated.
<input type="checkbox"/> Certainly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Generally appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Not appropriate at all	

Detail:	
I-5-2:	Please indicate the quality of the consultants who conducted the "Development Study" [single choice]. Please describe any improvements that need to be made or specific points that should be highly evaluated.
<input type="checkbox"/> Very satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Satisfied <input type="checkbox"/> Neither <input type="checkbox"/> Unsatisfied	
Detail:	
I-5-3:	Please indicate whether the institutional arrangement for implementation (the cooperating system among relevant organizations, the steering committee, etc.) was appropriate [single choice]. Please describe any improvements that need to be made or specific points that should be highly evaluated.
<input type="checkbox"/> Certainly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Generally appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Not appropriate at all	
Detail:	
I-5-4:	Please answer whether the selection and implementation of the pilot projects were appropriate [single choice]. Please describe any improvements that need to be made or specific points that should be highly evaluated.
<input type="checkbox"/> Certainly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Generally appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly appropriate <input type="checkbox"/> Not appropriate at all <input type="checkbox"/> No pilot projects	
Detail:	

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

II-1: Name of Proposed Projects or Proposal Contents

The list below shows the name of projects or contents proposed in the “Development Study” (based on the attached Study Summary Sheet or the final report of the “Development Study”). Please answer “A” or “B” in the “Classification” column 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.

Project No	Name of proposed projects or contents of the proposal	Classification
1		
2		
3		

* Please add rows if there are more proposed projects/contents.

* For “Development Study” which did not make proposals, such as studies to develop topographical map, please provide relevant information in “V. Others.”

→ <Classification “A”> → Questions III & V
→ <Classification “B”> → Questions IV & V

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 III and V

Project 2: classification “A” → answer questions III and V

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

Classification and Definition of the Utilization of Proposals

Classification	Situation of Utilization		Questions to answer
A	Cases where progress has been seen concerning proposed project/content	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.	Questions III & V
		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	Cases where not enough progress has been seen	No actions have been taken after completion of the “Development Study”. Or, no utilizations have been made concerning the proposal.	Questions IV & V
		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).	

III-2: Implementation of the project

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

III-2-1:	Please select the progress of the project. [single choice]				
<input type="checkbox"/> Completed <go to III-2-2> <input type="checkbox"/> In progress <go to III-2-2> <input type="checkbox"/> Tender conducted (date of tender: Sept - 2016) <go to III-2-2>		<input type="checkbox"/> In preparation (contents are decided)<go to III-2-2> <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation (contents are not yet decided) <go to III-2-17>			
III-2-2:	Please answer the name of the project.				
III-2-3:	Please answer the objective of the project.				
III-2-4:	Please answer the summary of the project.				
Title of references: URL of websites: ADB					
III-2-5:	Please answer whether changes have been made to the content of the project proposed. [single choice]				
<input type="checkbox"/> Changed <go to III-2-6>			<input type="checkbox"/> No Changes<go to III-2-7>		
III-2-6:	Please answer 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:					
III-2-7:	Please answer the period of implementation of the project.		from		to
III-2-8:	Please list the name of implementing organizations of the country where the project is being (or was) conducted.				
III-2-9:	Please list the name of implementing organizations of countries supporting the implementation of the project.				

III-2-10:	Please indicate the beneficiaries of the project, if the implementation of the project is in process/completed.	
III-2-11:	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 process/completed.	
III-2-12:	Please describe the degree of utilization of the project if the implementation of the project is completed.	
III-2-13:	Please answer whether there is (or was) any participation of Japanese companies <u>in submitting/receiving orders for construction works</u> , if the implementation of the project is in process/completed. [single choice]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, there is (was) some participation of Japanese company. <go to III-2-14>		<input type="checkbox"/> No, there is (was) not any participation. <go to III-2-15>
III-2-14:	If there is (or was) participation of Japanese companies in submitting/receiving orders for construction (except their participation in the "Development Study"), please list the companies' name and describe their involvement in detail.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of company: • Contents of the participation: 		
III-2-15:	Please answer whether there is (or was) any participation of Japanese companies <u>in implementing and utilizing the project</u> , if the implementation of the project is in process/ completed. [single choice]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, there is (was) some participation of Japanese company. <go to III-2-16>		<input type="checkbox"/> No, there is (was) not any participation. <go to III-2-17>
III-2-16:	If there is (or was) participation of Japanese companies in the implementation and utilization of the project (except their participation in the "Development Study"), please list the companies' name and describe their involvement in detail.	
<p>[In the implementation phase]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of company: • Contents of the participation: <p>[In the utilization phase]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name of company: • Contents of the participation: 		
III-2-17:	Please answer whether official request has been made to other countries or international organizations for a financial assistance. [single choice]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Official request has been made <go to III-2-18>		<input type="checkbox"/> No official request has been made <go to III-2-19>
III-2-18:	Please indicate 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. organization (Requested date:) <input type="checkbox"/> Private fund (Requested date:)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other country (Requested date:)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Requested date: , Detail:)		

III-2-19:	Please answer the fund procurement status of the proposed project. [single choice]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Procured (go to III-2-20)		<input type="checkbox"/> Planned to be procured (go to III-2-21)
III-2-20:	Please indicate 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. organization (Name of org.:)
<input type="checkbox"/> Private fund (Detail:)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Own countries' fund		<input type="checkbox"/> Unknown:
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Detail:)		
III-2-21:	Please answer whether official request has been made for Japanese technical assistance for project implementation. [single choice]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Official request has been made (go to III-2-22)		<input type="checkbox"/> No official request has been made (go to III-2-23)
III-2-22:	Please indicate the type of technical assistance requested. [multiple choices]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tech. cooperation project (Requested date:)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Training program (Requested date:)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch of experts (Requested date:)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Requested date: , Detail:)		
III-2-23:	Please answer whether Japanese technical assistance has been realized for the implementation of the project. [single choice]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Japanese Tech. assistance is realized (go to III-2-24)		<input type="checkbox"/> No Japanese Tech. assistance is realized (go to III-3)
III-2-24:	Please select the type of realized Japanese Tech. assistance and describe the details. [multiple choices]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tech. cooperation project (Detail:)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Training program (Detail:)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch of experts (Detail:)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Detail:)		

III-3: Subsequent Studies

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

III-3-1:	Please select the current progress of subsequent study. [single choice]					
<input type="checkbox"/> Completed (go to III-3-2) <input type="checkbox"/> In progress (go to III-3-2) <input type="checkbox"/> In preparation (go to III-3-8) <input type="checkbox"/> None (go to V)						
III-3-2:	Please indicate the title of subsequent study.					
III-3-3:	Please describe the objective and the reason(s) for conducting the subsequent study.					
III-3-4:	Please answer the period of implementation of subsequent study.		From		To	
III-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: _____)						
III-3-6:	Please indicate the name of organizations of the country where the subsequent study is being (or was) conducted.					
III-3-7:	Please indicate the name of organizations of countries supporting the implementation of the subsequent study.					
III-3-8:	Please answer whether any official request has been made to other countries or international organizations in order to implement subsequent studies. [single choice]					
<input type="checkbox"/> Official request has been made (go to III-3-9)			<input type="checkbox"/> No official request has been made (go to V)			
III-3-9:	Please indicate the type of requested study if official request has been made. [multiple choices]					
<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: _____)						

→Go to "V. Others"

IV. Proposed project/content classified as “B”

Please answer the question below for the proposed project/content classified as “B” in question II-1.

- * Please provide information NOT mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet”.
- * Please copy the pages (III.), when answering the questions for more than one proposed projects.

Project No. (No. of II-1)		Name of proposed projects or contents of the proposal	
------------------------------	--	--	--

IV-1 : Factors hampering the proposals

Please answer the questions below for the factors which hampered the proposals.

IV-1-1:	Please select the factors which hindered the utilization of the proposals and describe in detail. [multiple choices]
<input type="checkbox"/> Politic <input type="checkbox"/> Economy <input type="checkbox"/> Policy <input type="checkbox"/> Public administration <input type="checkbox"/> Public security <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster <input type="checkbox"/> Lowered feasibility <input type="checkbox"/> Inappropriate project scale <input type="checkbox"/> Postponement of related project <input type="checkbox"/> Difficulty in securing fund from other countries <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Others	
Detail:	
IV-1-2:	Please describe the points to be reconsidered in the proposal, if any. (e.g., the point to be reconsidered to correspond the new policies, the point to be reconsidered in terms of funding – reducing the scale, proposing another means for capital procurement, or so –, etc.)
Detail:	

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

IV-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="checkbox"/> Official request has been made (go to IV-2-3) <input type="checkbox"/> No official request has been made (go to IV-2-2)			
IV-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="checkbox"/> Decision has been made to make no official request (go to V) <input type="checkbox"/> Decision has been made to make an official request (go to V)			
<input type="checkbox"/> In discussion whether to make an official request (go to V) <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown/ Undecided (go to V)			
IV-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 (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:)			
<u>Funding</u>			
<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 countries (Requested date:)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Requested date: , Detail:)			
<u>Japanese Technical Assistance</u>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Tech. Cooperation Project (Requested date:) <input type="checkbox"/> Training Program (Requested date:)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Dispatch of experts (Requested date:)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Others (Requested date: , Detail:)			
<u>Others (detail)</u>			

→Go to "V. Others"

V. Others

Please describe any other information not answered in the above questions regarding the “Development Study”. For “Development Study” which did not make proposals, please provide any relevant information concerning the output of the study
If there is no new information to add, please indicate so below.

* Please provide information NOT mentioned in the “Study Summary Sheet” yet.

Details