II. SUMMARY TABLES (426 STUDIES)

VOLUME II. REGIONS OTHER THAN ASIA (153 STUDIES)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY 301 /75

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
Urban Water Supply Project in the Great Cairo

3. SECTOR
Public Utilities/ Water Supply

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
The General Organization for the Greater Cairo Water Supply

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To alleviate the increasing shortage of water in Cairo

8. DATE OF S/W Dec.1974

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Sanyu Consultants Inc.
Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Sep.1975 - Mar.1976 (5 months)
Total M/M	39.5
Japan	20.5
Field	19.0

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Analysis of water in the Nile River

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	93,212 (¥'000)
Contracted	72,670

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
The City of Cairo

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=300Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	33,250	7,518	25,732
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

-Heliopolis-Nasr City Water Conveyance Facilities
- Drinking Water Pipe Line 1200mm x 9800M
- Raw Water Pipe Line 1350mm x 9800M
- Adjustment Tank 15000 cu.m

-Nasr City Water Conveyance Facilities
- Pipe Line 1200mm x 5100M
- Adjustment Tank 22000 cu.m

-Helwan Water Conveyance Facilities
- Pipe Line 500mm x 4800M
- Adjustment Tank 4000 cu.m

Implementation Period: Sep.1976 - Jun.1978

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR 10.78% FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Established Conditions:
With the finance conditions of interest rate at 3.5% PA, deferment period of 4 years and payment period of 25 years, the project through the repayment with water charge is not feasible. If the above conditions are interest rate at 3.5% PA, deferment period of 3 years and payment period of 28 years it is feasible.

Development Impacts:
The project will increase the supply of clean water by 200,000 sq.m/day (10%) and raw water by 140,000 sq.m/day(105%). The change of clean water now used for irrigation to raw water makes the actual increase of clean water by 235,000 sq.m/day and will cover the existing shortage of clean water.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1)OJT: Inspection of water work facilities and factories in Japan was held for 11 engineers.
2)Instruction to a local consultant of research and investigation method was executed.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Completion of detailed design: Dec. 1979
Date of OECF Loan Agreement: Jun. 1977(5,820 million yen)
Dec. 1978(3,375 million yen)
Completion of Project: Aug. 1984
Start of Operation: Aug. 1984

Cost of the Project: Total US$52,655,222
Local Currency US$15,875,222
(exchange rate:¥250/US$)
Finance: Yen Credit US$36,780,000

Contents Specified
1400~1200mm- 9.4km
1200~1000mm- 6.1km
1200mm - 9.6km
1000mm -21.8km
800 ~ 75mm-43.0km
500 ~ 75mm-53.0km
500mm - 7.3km
US$36,780,000

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1)Effect: Contribution to the stable lives of the inhabitants by alleviating the shortage of water due to increase in population and city activities
2)Priority: The influence of the shortage of water is considerable on social sanitation and lives of the inhabitants
3)Promotion of the project: The General Organization is the most powerful and active governmental agency in Cairo City.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 カイロ大都市圏都市用水開発計画

(F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY 302/75

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY: Suez Canal Extension Project

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Port

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Suez Canal Authority

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Promotion of Japanese cooperation to the 1st stage development of the Suez Canal

8. DATE OF S/W:

9. CONSULTANT(S):

10. STUDY TEAM
- No. of Members: 10
- Period: Nov.1974 - Jul.1975 (8 months)
- Total M/M
- Japan
- Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE
- Total Contracted: 16,526 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Suez Canal

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	820,000		510,000
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Desiltation	470 million cu.m
Excavation	67 million cu.m
Related facilities	

Implementation Period: 1975 - 1978

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS: EIRR 25% FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

The study was undertaken to facilitate Japanese cooperation, and suggested the following points.

1) In order to complete the estimated desiltation within 3 years, it is necessary to employ contractors for the work which was originally meant to be done by the Authority.

2) The implementation requires a large outlay of foreign currency, and it is necessary to step up efforts for fund procurement.

3) It is necessary to improve navigation aids to meet the increasing traffic of oil tankers.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

1975 Jul. OECF loan agreement (Suez Canal expansion I, 38 billion yen)

1977 Dec. OECF loan agreement (Suez Canal expansion II, 23 billion yen)

1979 Jul. OECF loan agreement (strengthening dredging capacity, 12 billion yen)

1978 - 1981 Technical cooperation to the Economic Unit of the Suez Canal Authority

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 スエズ運河拡張計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA EGY 101 /79

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
High Dam Lake Area Integrated Regional Development Plan

3. SECTOR
Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Development and New Cities
High Dam Lake Development Authority

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of a regional development plan and selection of priority projects

8. DATE OF S/W: Jun.1978

9. CONSULTANT(S)
International Development Center of Japan, Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Nomura Research Institute

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	20
Period	Jan.1979 - Feb.1980 (14 months)
Total M/M	61.0
Japan	27.3
Field	33.7

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	183,572 (¥'000)
Contracted	158,365

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Aswan City (pop. 0.2 million) and the High Dam Lake Area

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
The study covers the area consisting of Aswan City and the High Dam Lake area extending 120 km from east to west and 300 km from south to north. Major projects are as follows:
1) Establishment of an agricultural experiment station (selection of suitable crops, development of appropriate farming systems, improvement of irrigation management and disease and pest control.
2) Establishment of a Fishery Management Center (Resource surveys, experimental aquaculture, resource management).

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Conditions:
It is necessary to ascertain the constraints of development such as availability of water and soil conditions in order to utilize the development potentials.

Development impacts:
The development of the High Dam Lake area will contribute to the balanced regional growth and the alleviation of the population pressures in the Nile delta area.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
- OJT on regional development planning
- Acceptance of trainees (JICA counterpart training program)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)
After the completion of the study, the fishery management center was established by the Japanese grant, and the technical cooperation (dispatch of Japanese fishery experts and acceptance of trainees) has been implemented.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 南部地域総合開発計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY 303 /19

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
Cairo - Alexandria Line Electrification for Egyptian Railways

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Railway

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Egyptian National Railways

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
F/S for electrification of the line between Cairo and Alexandria and a review of rolling stock specifications

8. DATE OF S/W Jul. 1978

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Railway Technical Service

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	31
Period	Sep.1978 - Dec.1979 (15 months)
Total M/M	61.63
Japan	49.43
Field	12.20

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	79,528 (¥'000)
Contracted	69,133

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Line between Cairo and Alexandria and regions along the route

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=0.7EP)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	457,000	98,200	358,800
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Rolling stock(48 ELs, etc.)	138.5LE
Electric wires(208km)	78.8LE
Power transformer facilities (3 substations, etc.)	33.3LE
Machines (for inspection and repair at rolling stock bases)	18.2LE
Civil facilities(rolling stock bases, etc)	16.0LE
Signal and telecommunications facilities (improvement, etc.)	12.4LE
Land (for rolling stock bases and substations)	9.7LE
Design and administration	13.1LE

Implementation Period: Jun.1979 - Dec.1983

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS EIRR FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
1.Preconditions
Increase in fare and efficient fund procurement
2.Expected development impacts
1) Effective utilization of resources(use of power from Aswan High Dam, economization of oil)
2) Balanced development of local cities and alleviation of population concentration in and around Cairo by reducing time-distance.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Preparation of the report with the cooperation of Egyptian National Railways

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

After completion of the F/S, the project was suspended due to the lack of funds. However, it seems that some improvement works on signals, tracks, etc., based on this project, are being implemented with the financial cooperation of both France and West Germany.(In early 1987, there was a movement toward reviewing this project. However, it was not realized.)

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Financial constraints of Egypt

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 エジプト国鉄カイロ～アレキサンドリア線電化

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA EGY 102/80

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY

Technical Cooperation Program to the Suez Canal Authority

3. SECTOR

Transportation/ Marine Transportation & Ships

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Economic Study Unit, Planning, Research and Engineering Projects Dept. SCA

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Study, proposal and practice of some investigation for technical cooperation with EU established in SCA

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1978

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan(OCDI)
The Japan Association for Preventing Marine Accidents

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	3
Period	Jul.1978 - Mar.1981 (33 months)
Total M/M	72.54
Japan	48.80
Field	23.74

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	287,027 (¥'000)
Contracted	160,529

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

North-eastern Suez Canal

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

Study of organization and service for Economic Unit of Planning and Institute Div., SCA functioning, and system analysis of prediction for canal passage. The study service is the core of this project.

First year: Site survey, acceptance of study in Japan (6persons x 13weeks)
Second year: Study in Egypt
(the total number 290persons/days)
Study in Japan (7persons x 2month)
Study on system analysis
(Actual number of canal passage, prediction for canal passage number of Tanker or non-tanker/etc.)
Third year: Study in Egypt (the total number 690 persons/days)
Study in Japan (7persons x 8weeks)
Offer in drawing up of service manual

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

With respect to development effects, canal revenue is expected to be increased by the double-tracked planning.
The report proposed that a feasibility study on second stage development project of Suez Canal should be conducted as soon as possibly.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1) Technology transfer was carried out by dispatching some JICA experts many times to the Economic Study Unit.
2) Acceptance of trainees; 6 staffs were invited and trainning was carried out in Japan.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

The Economic Study Unit has been taking active steps for the development plans, suggested by the report. A feasibility study was conducted for the second stage development project of Suez Canal. In addition, some JICA experts were continuously working with the Economic Study Unit. Economic Unit has also been conducting studies, under the guidance of JICA experts, on the proposed projects which have not been implemented yet.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Demand: Increase in canal revenue is not expected due to depression in the shipping sector after the oil crisis

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 スエズ運河庁に対する技術協力計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY 304/80

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY: Second Stage Development Project of the Suez Canal

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Port

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: The Suez Canal Authority

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Drawing up the second stage development project of Suez Canal which should be carried out immediately after completion of the first stage development.

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1979

9. CONSULTANT(S): Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan (OCDI) and another two companies

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Nov.1979 - Oct.1980 (9 months)
Total M/M	31.37
Japan	27.4
Field	3.97

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY: none

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	115,081 (¥'000)
Contracted	68,094

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Suez Canal

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=240Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	1,180,000	637,000	
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Contents	Size
Deepen and widen of canal	
Dredging	555,800,000 cu.m
Dry excavation	226,000,000 cu.m

Implementation Period: Mar.1981 - Apr.1994

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
23.8%	17.3%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
The passing vessels are projected as 85/day for 1985, 103/day for 1990 and 140/day for 2000. Freight projection is done for ten commodity groups such as crude oil, petroleum products, LNG, iron ores and so on. Cargo movement is projected for four types such as tankers, bulk carriers, general cargo carriers and so on.

Development Impacts:
-Reduction of losses due to waiting.
-Increase canal revenues by attracting back those vessels which are now taking the route around Cape Town.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ○ Implementing
- ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ■ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Against to double tracking of canal proposed by the study, SCA has been studying to carry out the widen and deepen own plan of present canal. The schedule in the future is indistinct.

In preference to the double tracking of the canal proposed by this study, SCA has been studying the alternative of widening and deepening the canal. NEDECO is currently implementing F/S on this proposal.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 スエズ運河第２期拡張計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY 305/81

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Alexandria PCM Microwave Network Construction Project

3. SECTOR:
Communications & Broadcasting/ Telecommunication

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Arab Republic of Egypt National Telecommunication Organization (ARENTO)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
To clarify the feasibility for the project to construct a PCM degital microwave system in Alexandria area.

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1981

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	7
Period	Mar.1981 - Jul.1981 (4 months)
Total M/M	17.0
Japan	11.7
Field	5.3

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
none

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	53,785 (¥000)
Contracted	43,796

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Alexandria

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=220Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	29,072	2,545	26,527
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Contents	Scale
Alexandria area	Connecting 10 exchanges by PCM degital microwave network

Implementation Period: 1981 - 1984

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
10.05%	14.40%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Condition: To investigate the introduction of PCM microwave system network in Alexandria area

Development Impacts:
Telephone network was deteriorated, and telephone service was inferior due to imperfect plant record, and poor maintenance.
Therefore, the study may have many positive effects on city development in the region.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER:
On the job training was conducted for the counterpart staff of ARENTO.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

French and West-Germany implemented the project based on F/S. (US$ 4,123,992 Local, 692,347LE).

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名　アレキサンドリアＰＣＭマイクロウェーブ回線網建設

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY 307/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1990

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY

El - Arish Sewerage and Drainage System in the North Sinai Province

3. SECTOR

Public Utilities/ Sewerage

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

North Sinai Governorate, Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Planning of Sewerage System and reuse of treated water for target years; 2005 for long-term plan and 1992 for first phase program.

8. DATE OF S/W Feb.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Jul.1984 - Mar.1985 (9 months)
Total M/M	48.1
Japan	18.6
Field	29.5

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

none

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	139,966 (¥'000)
Contracted	147,419

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

El-Arish City, North Sinai Governorate

2. PROJECT COSTS (EL1=US$1.43)

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	60,454	45,011	15,443
	2)	35,920	24,657	11,263
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Sewers	: 200-900mm dia.	173,635 m length
Force Main	: 100-500mm dia.	26,970 m length
Pumping Station	: 0.06-5.88cu.m min	22 pumps
Plant	: 20,000m3/day	
Test Farm	: 8 feddan farm	

Note: Cost 2) is for the first stage of development.

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
9.52%	8.81%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Precondition for feasibility study is that the benefit of this project resulted from decrease in diseases, etc. is low compare with other similar projects, because profit cannot be estimated due to a special condition of this area, the resort area returned from Israel. Development impacts are: no direct discharge of sewage, increase in quality as a resort city and reuse of treated water to agricultural purpose.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Carried out the one and half months JICA training program from January 1985.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

This project is included in the fifth five year plan, but no action was taken after F/S. Schedule is once confirmed but delayed.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Financial difficulty and low priority

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名　エル・アリッシュ市下水道整備計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY 306/82

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Cairo～Aswan～Abu Simbel Microwave Network Construction Project

3. SECTOR:
Communications & Broadcasting/ Telecommunication

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Arab Republic of Egypt National Telecommunications Organization (ARENTO)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
To check and determine the technical and economic feasibility of Cairo - Aswan - Abu Simbel FDM Microwave Communication Network construction plan.

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul.1982

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Sep.1982 - Feb.1983 (5 months)
Total M/M	32.22
Japan	18.9
Field	13.32

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
none

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	85,297 (¥'000)
Contracted	70,646

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Cairo～Aswan～Abu Simbel

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=LEO,82=230Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	49,087	5,078	44,009
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

-Cairo～Aswan～Abu Simbel FDM Microwave Communication Network construction plan

-Radio Equipment

6GHz	1800CH	23hops
6GHz	960CH	7hops
15GHz	2700CH	2hops

Implementation Period: 1984 - 1988

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
8-10%	10.4%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Objective of this study
- The existing terrestrial communication system between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan cannot be fully catered for the ever-growing communication demand.

- Construction of FDM Microwave Communication Network between Cairo - Aswan - Abu Simbel is essential.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1) Trainee acceptance: invited 2 engineers to Japan
2) On the job training (ARENTO counterparts)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The project was completed with Italian finance (US$1,815,522,80% government, 20% supplyers' credit) and local fund (E£2,112,620).

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
High priority

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 カイロ-アスワン-アブシンベル・マイクロウェーブ通信網建設

(F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY 308/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
Sharqiya Water Supply System

3. SECTOR
Public Utilities/ Water Supply

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
National Organization for Potable Water and Sanitary Drainage

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Long-term planning of water supply system in whole Sharqiya Governorate and feasibility study on emergency portion

8. DATE OF S/W Mar.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Aug.1983 - Dec.1984 (15 months)
Total M/M	52.5
Japan	24.5
Field	28.0

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
none

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	261,488 (¥000)
Contracted	150,030

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Whole Sharqiya Governorate

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=LEO,82)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	103,000	59,000	
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Emergency Works : Improvement of existing facilities and purchase of materials for Zagazig Water Treatment Plant
Northeast Service Area: 90,000m3/day capacity (incl. Distribution Facility)
Kofr Saqr Service Area: 60,000m3/day capacity (incl. Distribution Facility)

Implementation Period: 1986 - 1988

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS EIRR FIRR 5%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Prerequisites for IRR calculation are; foreign currency (F/C) portion of project cost (approx. 50%) is from overseas funds, local portion (L/C) is from national government. Interest as 6%, payment period as 24 years (grace period of 6 years) and price escalation as 7% for F/C portion and 12% for L/C portion. Development impacts are; 1) improvement of water supply services (increase in per capita consumption, service area and water pressure), 2) improvement in social environment (decrease in fire and labor loads for women and children) and 3) regional development (contribution to Sharqiya Governorate development and increase in local public works).

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Carried out training program on the study procedure of M/P and F/S to 4 conterparts.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)
Suspended after completion of F/S.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1) lack of foreign currency portion
2) low priority

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 シアルキア上水道整備計画

(F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA EGY 201A/85

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Refuse Collection, Treatment and Disposal in Alexandria

3. SECTOR:
Public Utilities/ Urban Sanitation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P+(F/S)

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
General Follow-up Dept. of Alexandria Governorate

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Formulation of a master plan for improvement of public sanitation and preservation of environment

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.
Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Aug.1984 - Mar.1986 (20 months)
Total M/M	92.95
Japan	34.47
Field	58.48

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Topographic and geological survey, and analysis of refuse compornents

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	261,162 (¥000)
Contracted	246,436

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Whole region of Alexandria City (394 sq.km)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=1.33LE)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	34,805	12,180	
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
1) Improvement of waste collection, haulage and street sweeping in the Middle District
2) Construction of Moharam Bey Square Disposal Site
3) Construction of New Abis Compost Plant

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Development effects:
Expected were volume reduction of waste and recycling by introduction of compost plants, improvement of living environment through sanitary landfill,and improvement of municipal waste collection in Alexandria City.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1)Acceptance of trainees:
Training was held for 2 trainees (2 weeks) for waste disposal facilities
2)Others:
Experiment on waste collection and joint planning for survey of waste quality

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)
A feasibility study was conducted for compost plants, improvement of waste collection in the Middle District, and Moharam Bey Square Disposal Site.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Funds procurement: funds cannnot be procured due to the nation's economic recession.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 アレキサンドリア市都市廃棄物処理計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA EGY 201B/85

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
Refuse Collection, Treatment and Disposal in Alexandria

3. SECTOR
Public Utilities/ Urban Sanitation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: (M/P)+F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
General Follow-up Dept. of Alexandria Governorate

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of refusu treatment system in a particular region

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.
Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Aug.1984 - Mar.1986 (20 months)
Total M/M	92.95
Japan	34.47
Field	58.48

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Topographic and geological survey, and analysis of refuse compornents

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	261,162 (¥'000)
Contracted	246,436

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Improvement of refuse-collection in the Middle District (6.3ha), Abis Compost and Moharam Bey

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=1.33LE)

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	19,680	5,270	
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Contents	Scale:
1) Improvement of refuse-collection in the Middle District	Refuse-collection vehicles (38)
2) Compost Plant	300 t/d
3) Final disposal site	Landfill capacity 920,000 cu.m

Implementation Period: Jun.1988 - Mar.1991

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
11.9%	

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Preconditions:
In addition to improvement in agricultural productivity by the use of compost and reduction in construction costs for irrigation water channel, economic effects were taken into consideration in terms of volume-reduction through making compost.

Development Effects:
Effects were expected that the urban waste collection for the Middle District, Alexandria, would be improved and the urban environment in the district be preserved, and that this system would be developed into the whole city. It was also expected that the introduction of compost plants would prolong the life of the dump site by volume reduction, and contribute to afforestation of desert by recycling of resources.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Acceptance of Trainees:
Training was held for 2 trainees (2 weeks) for actual refuse disposal.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Phase:
The project is suspended after F/S. An application for yen credit was tried but not successful made after the feasibility.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Egyptian situations: Loan projects are suspended due to difficult economic prospects.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 アレキサンドリア市都市廃棄物処理計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

MEA EGY 310/85

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
Safety Improvement of the Suez Canal

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Marine Transportation & Ships

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
The Suez Canal Authority

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Study on accidental prevention measures and management measures related with the present condition of Suez Canal, under widen construction on second stage of it and completion of it.

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.1982

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan,
The Japan Association for Preventing Marine Accidents

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	14
Period	Aug.1983 - Aug.1985 (24 months)
Total M/M	78.5
Japan	73.0
Field	5.5

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Material analysis cost
2,052,000 yen (1,650,000 + 402,000)

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	330,207 (¥'000)
Contracted	189,093

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Suez Canal

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=LEI.4)

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	165,900	83,400	
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1) Frame of emergency measures for navigation plan and management measures
2) Proposal of accidental prevention measures
3) Proposal of accidental management measures

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR — FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Suez Canal is important for international marine transportation. Safe navigation at Suez Canal will have large development effects not only in Egypt but also in other countries involved in international marine transportation.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1) Acceptance of trainees:
A study on safety measures, inspection of Japanese present condition and lecture, etc., for 2 counterparts.
2) Making up of united report

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ● Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The recommendations have been gradually implemented by local fund.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名　スエズ運河航行安全計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY 309/85

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY:
New Alexandria International Airport Construction Project

3. SECTOR:
Transportation/ Air Transportation & Airport

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Egyptian Civil Aviation Authority (ECAA)
Ministry of Civil Aviation

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Forecast of demand
Airport facilities

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Jul.1984 - Jul.1985 (11 months)
Total M/M	58.3
Japan	31.3
Field	27.0

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Geological Survey
Topographic Survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	180,944 (¥'000)
Contracted	185,701

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Alexandria and its environs

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=246Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	1,253,000	437,000	
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- Development plan of new port, 45km southwest of Alexandria City
- Redevelopment plan of existing Nozha Airport, 5km from Alexandria City

Implementation Period: Jul.1988 - Jun.1991

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
14.2	

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
- Project life is set at 25 years.
- Salvage value is calculated for the facilities of Phase II development, taking into account the life expectancy of the facilities.
- Prime rate is 13%.

Development Impacts:
- Stimulation of tourism development
- Contribution to the safety of air transport
- Convenience for both Alexandria and New Ameriyah City
- Alleviation of the congestion at Cairo Airport
- Provision of better alternate to Cairo Airport
- Contribution to the airlines' profitability

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Technical advice on demand forecasting technique

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Suspended after completion of F/S, and future prospect uncertain.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
lack of finance.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名　アレキサンドリア新国際空港建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA EGY 203A /86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
Development Plan of Suez Canal Area

3. SECTOR
Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P+(F/S)

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Egyptian Steering Committee

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Establish the basic development plan toward Suez and its feasibility study

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	17
Period	Feb.1985 - Jul.1986 (17 months)
Total M/M	12.33
Japan	7.39
Field	4.94

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	402,660 (¥'000)
Contracted	332,627

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Suez Bay Area of 2000 sq.km

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
- Development of a commercial port, industrial estates, FTZ etc., at the Ataqua - Adabia Districts
- Development of a commercial and industrial port, industrial estates, tourism zones etc., at the Ain Skina - El Sadat Districts
- Development of tourism zones, coastal port, industrial estates at the Ras Sudar - Ayun Musa Districts
- Development of the infrastructure between the above districts

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
See next page.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Training on the present situation of the Japanese development

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)
F/S has been implemented.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 スエズ湾臨海部開発計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA EGY 203B/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
Development Plan of Suez Canal Area

3. SECTOR
Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: (M/P)+F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Egyptian Steering Committee

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Establish the basic development plan toward Suez and its feasibility study

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	17
Period	Feb.1985 - Jul.1986 (17 months)
Total M/M	12.33
Japan	7.39
Field	4.94

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	402,660 (¥'000)
Contracted	332,627

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Suez Bay Area of 2000 sq.km

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=1.35PD)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	277,780	10,480	
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- Adabia Commercial Port, Multi-purpose berth
- Ataqua Commercial Port, Grain terminal etc.
- Ataqua Industrial Estate, Reclamation etc.
- Adabia Industrial Estate, Reclamation of FTZ etc.

Implementation Period: 1986 - 1994

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
13.6%	3.3%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
- EIRR - 80% of the saving of ship waiting cost accrues to Egypt, estimated the value added increase of Industrial Estate and FTZ.
- FIRR - Calculation only for the industrial sector of the port excluding the urban development. Estate price 35 ponds/sq.m, 2 cases of loan interest 8.5% and 4%.
- Development of the Industrial Estate and FTZ for foreign and indigenous capitals, and expansion of the Suez port to cope with traffic demand by 1995.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

A follow-up survey was implemented in Oct. 1988. The Government intends to request D/D from Japan.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Delayed due to internal administrative procedures

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 スエズ湾臨海部開発計画

(F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D)

MEA EGY 311/86

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY:
New TV Center at 6th October City

3. SECTOR:
Communications & Broadcasting/ Broadcasting

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Egyptian Radio and Television Union (ERJU)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
A feasibility study on the construction of a TV station

8. DATE OF S/W: Feb.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Integrated Technology Inc.
Yamasita Sekkei

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Aug.1985 - Jun.1986 (10 months)
Total M/M	47.37
Japan	27.41
Field	19.96

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	156,961 (¥'000)
Contracted	141,226

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Six October City (27 km west of Cairo)

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	182,000	130,000	52,000
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S):
Construction of a TV station (2 sq. km)
(13 TV stations and related facilities and equipment)

Implementation Period: 1987 ~ 1993

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
		7.72%
		11.09%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Calculation of IRR:
Disregarding the proportion of loans in the investment and the interest payment and amortization, IRR of the project is calculated to be 7.72%. On the assumption that the initial investment be borne by the public sector, IRR would be 11.09%.

Development impacts:

- Production of educational programs addressing the Egyptian population of which more than 70% is illiterate.
- Expansion of the ERTU operation by providing Islamic programs for other Arab countries.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
- OJT on advance TV technology and programming
- Acceptance of trainees

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Suspended after completion of F/S.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1) The problem of repayment of the outstanding yen loans.
2) Delayed construction of six October City.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 シックスオクトーバシティテレビセンター建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

MEA EGY 202B /88

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY: Sharqiya Sewerage System

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Sewerage

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: (M/P)+F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1987

9. CONSULTANT(S):

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	
Period	Jul.1987 - Sep.1988 (15 months)
Total M/M	60.80
Japan	28.53
Field	32.27

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total Contracted: 191,535 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

4 cities in Sharqiya Governorate (Zagazig, Bilbeis, Faqus and Minya el Qamh)

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	110,848	92,670	18,178
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The study proposed the required improvement of the existing facilities and the development of trunk ditches, pumping stations and treatment plants for four cities.

Implementation Period: 1991 - 1995(M/P)
1991 - 2005(F/S)

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR — FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:

12 cities of the Governorate have sewerage facilities, but their service area is very limited and there is no treatment plant. Sewage collected in ditches is disposed via irrigation drainage channels. In areas not covered by the sewerage systems, permeation or fermentation tanks are utilized. The uncontrolled discharge of sewage is polluting the irrigation systems and causing the deterioration of environment. The project will substantially contribute to the alleviation of such pollution.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

OJT and acceptance of trainees

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ■ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC) requested Japanese grant aid on three cities excluding Zagazig, but was not successful mainly because the amount requested was too large. The Egyptian side clarified the priority order among three cities and intends to apply again.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Improvement of sewerage systems are urgently required in order to contain the spread of pollution.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 シャルキア州下水道整備計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

MEA EGY 202A /88

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY: Sharqiya Sewerage System

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Sewerage

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P+(F/S)

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Government of Sharqiya Governorate

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Formulation of a long-term plan ending in 2005 and a feasibility analysis of the phase 1 projects

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1987

9. CONSULTANT(S): Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	
Period	Jul.1987 - Sep.1988 (15 months)
Total M/M	60.80
Japan	28.53
Field	32.27

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	191,535 (¥'000)
Contracted	

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Shargiya Governorate (4,200 sq.m, pop. 3.25 million)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	343,251	284,424	58,827
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

Major components of the long-term plan
- Basin-wide sewerage system and separate sewerage facilities
- Pipe and ditches
- Pumping stations
- Treatment plants
- Disposal of treated water and sludge
- Rehabilitation and improvement

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

See next page.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

Followed by F/S.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 シャルキア州下水道整備計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

MEA EGY 601/88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (follow-up)

3. SECTOR
Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Other

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Development, New Communities, Housing and Public Utilities

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Development of port facilities and industries

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	3
Period	Oct.1988 - Nov.1988 (.9 months)
Total M/M	
Japan	
Field	

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	5,166 (¥'000)
Contracted	5,166

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Ataga and Adabya areas

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	278,000	172,360	105,640
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
The Study examined the change of the implementation schedule concerning the port and industrial development proposed for the Adabia and Ataga areas, and coordinated with the Suez Canal Authority and the Ministry of Marine Transport.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
- Alleviation of population pressures in Cairo and Alexandria
- Revitalization of the Sinai Peninsula

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
OJT on development planning

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

1) During the study on the Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (1983-86), the port rehabilitation in front of the Adabya area (the proposed site of an Industrial Free Zone) was being implemented and the general cargo wharf of Berth No.7 was scheduled to be completed by 1986/87. The schedule was subsequently changed, and part of the construction has been recently started under the current five-year development plan.

2) The Government is preparing a request for Japanese grant aid on a fishing port proposed for the Ataga area.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 スエズ港臨海部開発計画アフターケア

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA EGY 103 /89

Compiled March 1991
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY: Greater Cairo Region Transportation Masterplan

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Urban Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Cairo Governorate

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Execution of a transportation study

8. DATE OF S/W: Jan. 1987

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.
Mitsubishi Research Institute Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	15
Period	Jul.1987 - Jun.1989 (24 months)
Total M/M	84.0
Japan	4.4
Field	79.6

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Person Trip survey
Traffic servey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	317,032 (¥'000)
Contracted	308,914

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: The Greater Cairo Metropolitan Area

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	2,942,800		
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

(1) Construction of Expressway No.2 (8.0Km)
(Fustat area-Bab Al Shaaria Sq.)
(2) Construction of Expressway No.3 (7.3Km)
(Bab Al Shaaria Sq. - Ismailia Desert Road)

(3) Construction and Extension of Ring Road Northern Arc (13.9Km)

(4) Extension and Construction of Kamel Sidky St. (5.1Km)
(Ramses Sq. - Gueish St./ Gueish St. - Autostrade)

(5) Improvement of Heliopolis Metro (15Km)
(Ramses - Nozha)

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

1. The projects proposed by the Master Plan (M/P) should be started before the target year of 2000. But the evaluation was made only of those projects which could be completed by 2000, because some of the proposed projects might not be completed by the same year. (The total value of M/P projects is US$2,942.8 million while the projects to be evaluated worth US$1,213.8 million.)

2. IRR amounts to 17.3% if the benefit is only the saving of travel costs and 53.6% in case time-evaluated value is added.

3.EIRR of the above major projects are as follows:
(1) 13.6 (2) 13.9 (3) 37.1 (4) 28.2 (5) 24.1

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Transferred PT master tapes, demand forecast models, OD tables, and traffic distribution models etc. to Egyptian Ministry of Transport and TPA, and personal computers to Cairo Governorate with the same contents. Training for the operation.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [x] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

1) The Government of Egypt has decided to implement a Nile bridge of the southern Ring Road by the BOT method, and is now inviting the bidding from the private sector.
2) The Government is requesting JICA assistance for a feasibility study on Routes 2 and 3 of the Express Highway
(6th priority in FY 1990).
3) The Government is requesting JICA assistance for a feasibility study on the urban railway in Heliopolis
(10th priority in FY 1990).
4) The Government is requesting JICA assistance for a master plan study on nation-wide transportation by the approach used for Greater Cairo Region.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 カイロ大都市圏都市交通計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA IRQ 101/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Iraq

2. NAME OF STUDY: Vocational Training Center Project Study in Bagdad and Mosul

3. SECTOR: Social Infrastructures/ Architecture & Housing

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: The Foreign Economic Relations Committee, etc.

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Basic design study of the project of vocational training centres in Baghdad and Mosul

8. DATE OF S/W: Apr.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S): Overseas Vocational Training Association, Nikken Sekkei Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Jul.1984 - Feb.1985 (8 months)
Total M/M	33.65
Japan	12.61
Field	24.04

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY: none

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	102,492 (¥'000)
Contracted	114,946

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Baghdad, Mosul

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	153,200	9,319	
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1. Training courses of Baghdad Centre
 1) TV/video, tape recorder, radio repair course
 2) automobile repair course
 3) air conditioner and electric appliances repair course
 4) elevator repair and maintenance course

2. Training courses of Mosul Centre
 1) TV/video, tape recorder, radio repair course
 2) automobile repair course
 3) air conditioner and electric appliances repair course

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ☐ In Progress or In Use
- ■ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

The report was appreciated but no action was taken.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

(1) Policy change : preference was given to other on-going projects
(2) Iran-Iraq war

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 職業訓練センター設立計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

MEA IRQ 102/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Iraq

2. NAME OF STUDY
Bagdad City Urban Transport Improvement

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Urban Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Amanat Baghdad

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of basic policies for transport management and of the urgent program

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM
No. of Members 11
Period Aug.1986 - Mar.1988 (20 months)
Total M/M
Japan
Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE
Total Contracted 268,478 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Baghdad City

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=0.31ID)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	67,690		
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

Phase 1:
O/D and person trip surveys and basic transportation planning

Phase 2:
Formulation of the urgent program
1) Improvement of road transportation
2) Improvement of traffic signals
3) Improvement of pedestrian facilities
4) Improvement of parking facilities
5) Improvement of the public transportation system
6) Improvement of traffic safety measures

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ☐ In Progress or In Use
- ■ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)
Suspended after the completion of M/P, and further interrupted by the invasion into Kuwait.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 バグダッド都市交通改善計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA JOR 101 /79

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Jordan

2. NAME OF STUDY

Integrated Regional Development of Northern Jordan

3. SECTOR

Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs
Irbid Urban Regional Planning Group

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Formulation of a regional development plan and preliminary evaluation of priority projects

8. DATE OF S/W May 1978

9. CONSULTANT(S)

International Development Center of Japan

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	24
Period	May 1978 - Mar.1980 (23 months)
Total M/M	89.8
Japan	17.7
Field	72.1

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	222,491 (¥'000)
Contracted	221,802

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Northern Area (pop. of Greater Irbid 140,000 in 1975)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

Phase 1 study (FY 1978)
- Formulation of a basic framework of regional development

Phase 2 study (FY 1979)
- Selection and preliminary evaluation of priority projects
  (1) Industrial Estate of Irbid
  (2) Ring Roads of Irbid
  (3) Ajlun-Dibbin-Jerash Tourism Plan

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Phase I Study:
- Of the two priority areas, the Yarmouk Area is to be developed as a center of higher education and industrial growth, while the Irbid Area is to be developed as a center of administration, commerce and industries.
- Agriculture and agricultural processing will be developed in the remaining seven areas.

Phase II Study:
The Industrial Estate of Irbid will create about 2000 employment and produce value added of some 3.3 million dinars.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

OJT and acceptance of trainees (JICA counterpart training program)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

Based on the recommendations of the study, two feasibility studies ("Ring Roads of Irbid" and "Industrial Estate of Irbid") were undertaken by JICA.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 北部地域総合開発計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA JOR 301/81

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Jordan

2. NAME OF STUDY: Ring Roads Construction Project in Irbid City

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Road

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Municipality of Irbit

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Traffic survey

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.1980

9. CONSULTANT(S): Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Mar.1981 - Mar.1982 (12 months)
Total M/M	48.63
Japan	11.20
Field	37.43

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Geological Survey
Topographic Survey
Analysis of Samples

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	157,644 (¥'000)
Contracted	147,981

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Irbid City

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	22,243	13,658	8,585
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Construction of road, 24 km

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR: 18.1%
FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
- Target years are 1985 and 2000
- Use 1981's data for traffic demand forecast
- Carry out owner interview within the area of Irbid City and cordon line census between inside and outside of Irbid City
- Selection of the routes is based on the land readjustment plan

Development Impacts:
- Mitigation of traffic congestion in the center of city by transfering transit traffic to the ring road
- Make a contribution to develop undeveloped area by furnishing transportation facilities

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

- Method of traffic demand forecast
- Method of mitigation of traffic congesion

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Part of the project was implemented by local financial source.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 イルビッド市環状道路計画

(F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA JOR 102/87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Jordan

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Integrated Regional Development Master Plan for the Karak - Tafila Development Region

3. SECTOR:
Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Formulation of a master plan through 2005 and preliminary evaluation of priority projects

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Nippon Koei
Yachiyo Engineering Co.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	15
Period	Jul.1986 - Mar.1988 (20 months)
Total M/M	
Japan	
Field	

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	260,210 (¥000)
Contracted	

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Karak and Tafila area

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1) Rain-fed intensive agriculture
2) Multi-purpose pilot project of hot springs
3) Karak urban development
4) Muta-Mazar urban development
5) Green Badia project
6) Tourism development of Dana Valley

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The project will contribute to the decentralization of economic and social activities away from Amman.

Development impacts:
- Increase of agricultural production and farmers' income, and improvement of food self-sufficiency
- Activation of Karak by the promotion of tourism and small and medium industries
- Mitigation of desertification

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

OJT and acceptance of trainees

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

Based on the study, JICA implemented a feasibility study on Karak agricultural development (Sept. 1989 - Aug. 1990).

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 カラク地域総合開発計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

MEA JOR 501 /87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Jordan

2. NAME OF STUDY
Hydrogeological and Water Use Study of the Mujib Water Shed

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Water Authority of Jordan

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Water resources development and water supply pipeline

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	14
Period	Oct.1985 - Jun.1987 (20 months)
Total M/M	99.80
Japan	46.80
Field	53.00

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	357,921 (¥'000)
Contracted	387,989

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Greater Amman

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	99,000	24,900	
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
Ground water development for water supply including "Sultani-Siwaqa-Qastal" and "Rumeil-Madaba" water conveyor scheme.
Surface water development including ground water recharge dams.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Pre-feasibility level study on the water conveyor scheme assumes this cost of US$9,900,000 in total.

The sourthern Ghor. irrigation project (4,000 ha) will be carried out by constructing two recharge dams such as "Wala" and "Nukheila".

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Ground water model simulation method using FEM has been transferred.
Micro-computer and hydro-hydrogeological survey equipments have been used with counterparts, and then after donated to WAJ.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [x] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)
Saudi-Arabian fund will be used for the water conveyor scheme.
The first priority projects of "Wala" and "Nukheila" ground water recharge dams have been committed by European Community (EC) in 1988 including both the feasibility study and detailed design.
The second priority project of "Siwaqa" and Khabra" dams have been committed by Canadian government (CIDA) in 1988, to perform the feasibility study.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 ムジブ水系水利用計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA JOR 103/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Jordan

2. NAME OF STUDY
Water Resources of the Jafr Basin

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of planning (MOP) in association with Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Basin Wide Water Resources Potential Assessment

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	6
Period	Jul.1988 - Mar.1990 (21 months)
Total M/M	54
Japan	24
Field	30

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Test well Drillings

12. EXPENDITURE
Total Contracted: 264,651 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Western Highland in Jafr Basin
Upper Hasa Basin, Middle to West Jafr Basin

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
- Groundwater recharge dams, (6 potential sites)
- Potential wellfields of South Hasa & East Ma'an
- Deep sandstone aquifer development

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
- Groundwater recharge dams will contribute to enhance the potential of groundwater in the Western Highlands. Three potential dams of A2, B1 and B3 are worthy of performing the F/S study, while other three dams need further studies to solve environmental problems such as compensation.
- South Hasa potential wellfield, which is estimated to yield 10 MCM/y with excellent quality, will be developed for the water supply.
- East Ma'an potential wellfield, which is evaluated to produce 10 MCM/y, will be developed for the Shidiya phosphate mining project.
- Deep sandstone aquifer in the A1-6 formation is preliminarily estimated to yield 10 MCM/y, which will be confirmed by F/S level investigation.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Groundwater simulation computer program (UNISSF) and plotter (CALCOMP) were transferred to WAJ. Three steps of the trainning programs to transfer the model simulation techniques, were made including computer seminars with instruction/operation manuals.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)
Local tendering of constructing tubewells in the proposed East Ma'an wellfield has just been made by WAJ.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 エル・ジャファル水系地下水開発計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

MEA MAR 301/84

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Morocco

2. NAME OF STUDY: Nador Airport Construction Project

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Air Transportation & Airport

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Steering Committee of Administration of AIr Bureau

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Airport Construction Project

8. DATE OF S/W: Apr.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S): Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	7
Period	Nov.1983 - Jun.1984 (6 months)
Total M/M	31.44
Japan	16.08
Field	15.36

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	113,677 (¥'000)
Contracted	86,973

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Nador Province

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$=8.06DH)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	27,513	9,209	
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Project	Scale
Runway	60m x 2,820m
Terminal Building	250m x 20m = 5,000sq.m
Apron	210m x 180m
Aerodrome Lighting System	
Airport Management Facilities	
Supply/Disposal Facilities etc.	

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
22.2%	2.1%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Assumptions: EIRR - Economic Benefits were assessed up to the year of 2000 on the conditions of with and without the project. FIRR - Construction and maintenance costs were estimated by taking into account the anticipated rate of inflation based on the 1984 market prices.
The proposed new airport, situated 700 km to the north of Casablanca, will promote the development of Nador Province, where improvement in transportation and communication systems are badly needed. The ever increasing air traffic demand will be satisfied by the projected airport.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1) OJT: A documentary film of airport construction in Japan was shown at the time of F/S.
2) Reception of Trainees: Three trainees participated in a course on airports organised by JICA.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Suspended after completion of F/S.
Note:
There is an airport of Melilla in the adjacent Spanish territory. Morocco insists on its territorial claim over the area, and if the claim should be respected by Spain, the proposed project would be redundant.
As of December 1990, the government included the project among possible projects for yen credit application.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Domestic Situation: The Minister of Transportation at the time of F/S was removed from office six months later.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 ナドール新空港建設計画

(F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA MAR 302/87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Morocco

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Project d'un Systeme de Transport Urbain de Type Metro-Aerien a Casablanca

3. SECTOR:
Transportation/ Railway

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Department of the Interior

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
F/S for constructing an elevated transport system to solve urban transport problems in Casablanca

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Railway Technical Service
Tonichi Engineering Consultants, Inc.
Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.
The Japan Electrical Consulting Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	14
Period	Oct.1985 - Jul.1987 (22 months)
Total M/M	126.73
Japan	53.62
Field	73.11

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Geological surveys and measurements were entrusted to a local consultant

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	394,270 (¥'000)
Contracted	374,228

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Casablanca

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=130Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	630,000	430,000	200,000
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
New railway construction (double track) 15.2km
Underground 7.0km
Elevated 8.2km

Implementation Period: 1989 - 1993

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
9.2%	4.3%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
1.Preconditions for IRR calculation:
Transport demand was estimated for the years 1990, 1995, 2000, and 2005, with the project life and fare estimated at 30#years (1988 to 2017) and 3DH respectively.

2.Development impacts:
In addition to improving urban transport, the project will contribute to city development, population redistribution, geographical decentralization of administrative agencies, creation of new towns, etc.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1)OJT: Two counterparts received training for 17 days.
2)Geological surveys and measurements were entrusted to a local consultant.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

After completion of the F/S, the project was suspended and its future prospects are not clear. According to recent private information, however, the government of Morocco seems to have a strong desire to implement this project with the financial cooperation of both Japan and France. The mass railway transit proposed by the study was included in the master plan of urban transport in Casablanca. Before the implemention of this project, the government gives first priority to the increase of the bus fleet and the second priority to the improvement of the existing railway. the new MRT will be implement after these priorities are completed.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名　カサブランカ新高架交通システム建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA MAR 201A/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Morocco

2. NAME OF STUDY: Rheris River Basin Small and Medium Scale Dam Construction Project

3. SECTOR: Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P+(F/S)

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Public Works, Administration of Hydraulique

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Planning of dams to store flood and recharge groundwater

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug. 1988

9. CONSULTANT(S): Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Dec.1988 - Mar.1990 (16 months)
Total M/M	80.61
Japan	17.3
Field	63.31

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
- Geological Investigation
- Seismic Exploration
- Topographic Survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	330,431 (¥'000)
Contracted	277,083

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Rheris River Basin (C.A. 14,500 sq.m)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	31,150	11,050	20,100
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

The study area has little precipitation of 250-100 mm/year, and flood water is not fully utilized due to poor water conservation capacity of the area and less water regulating facilities.

Our of 32 studied dams, three dams were selected for further study. Those dams will have functions to store flood water and to recharge groundwater of downstream reaches.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Following to the result of master plan study, three dams were selected as promising ones from the viewpoint of water supply to Tinejdad area. Basic design was made for those three dams. For the future implementation, more detailed site studies, especially a geological survey and a detailed design study, will be required.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Technical transfer was mainly done on dam planning on the level of master plan study, and on LANDSAT Data Analysis.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

Followed by F/S.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 レリス盆地ダム建設計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA MAR 201B/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Morocco

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Rheris River Basin Small and Medium Scale Dam Construction Project

3. SECTOR:
Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: (M/P)+F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Direction Generale de L'administration de L'hydraulique

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Stable water supply for agricultures drinking and livestock

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul. 1988

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Dec.1988 - Mar.1990 (16 months)
Total M/M	80.61
Japan	17.3
Field	63.31

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
- Geological Investigation (boring)
- Geophysical Exploration
- Topographic Survey

12. EXPENDITURE

	(¥'000)
Total Contracted	297,735

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Rheris Valley in Errachidia province

2. PROJECT COSTS

US$1=8.5DH

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	2,600	1,690	910
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
As a result of the study on present water use, potential of water resources to be developed, and on future water demand, etc., sixteen areas were finally selected as promising damsites.
Of the above damsites, Timkit, Oukhit and Oulhou dam-schemes were proposed to be objects of urgent projects.

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR — FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Three dam projects were evaluated in consideration of such benefit as increase in agriculture products and livestock, and supply of drinking water. Each EIRR was as follows:

Timkit dam (Tinejdad region	4.7-3.8%)
(Timkit region	7.3-6.2%)
Ouhhit dam	0.34%
Oulhou dam	1.78%

Timkit dam project was recommendable.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Technical transfer to each counterpart was carried out through the study.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ■ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名　レリス盆地ダム建設計画

(F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

MEA OMN 501/85

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Oman

2. NAME OF STUDY
Hydrologic Observation Project in the Batinah Coast

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Hydrologic and meteorological observation

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.1981

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	17
Period	Mar.1982 - Mar.1986 (48 months)
Total M/M	86.00
Japan	23.00
Field	63.00

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Facilities for hydrologic and meteorological observation

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	1,110,739 (¥'000)
Contracted	318,581

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Batinah Coast

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
1) Continuation of hydrologic observation network previously conducted by JICA study
2) Data process and analysis to promote water resources development plan
3) Basic data collection to promote ground water preservation and water utilization
4) Training of local engineers

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Basic data collection for water resources development

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1) OJT on preparation hydrological year table and observation manual
2) 8 counterparts accepted by JICA training programs
3) Employment of local consultants for boring survey

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)
1) An expert on hydrology was dispatched during the study period.
2) F/S on hydrology is in preparation by the recipient country.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Requires some time to collect basic data on Oman's side.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 バチナコスト地区水文観測計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA QAT 301/87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Qatar

2. NAME OF STUDY: Drainage Improvement Plan: Doha City

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Sewerage

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Electricity and Water, Water Dept.

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Determination on the actual up-rising of ground water and establishment of urgent drainage measures

8. DATE OF S/W: Oct.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S): Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Dec.1985 - Apr.1987 (17 months)
Total M/M	54.10
Japan	17.42
Field	36.68

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

(1) Test construction (pumping test, periodic observation of ground water level)
(2) Geological survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	244,245 (¥'000)
Contracted	238,398

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Musherib and Rayyan, Doha City

2. PROJECT COSTS (1Q.Dinar=US$0.275)

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	24,517		
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Collecting conduit at Musherib District - 12.9 km
Collecting conduit and water-conveyance at Rayyan District - 5.9 km (collecting) + 14.4 km (conveyance)
Mangrove park

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR — FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Actual damages due to up-rising of ground water and future forecast with countermeasures were studied.
For development effects, diminution in the damages and improvement of urban life were expected.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1)Training was held for one (1) trainee for the ground water up-rising problem and its measures.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- [■] Completed or in Progress
  - [○] Completed
  - [○] Implementing
  - [●] Processing
- [□] Promoting
- [□] Delayed or Suspended
- [□] Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

1) PENCOL, England, conducted the detailed design for the drainage works in Musherib. The Ministry of Public Works, Qatar, is reviewing the works.

2) The report was presented at a regional seminar at Qatar which were attended by the representatives of neighboring countries.

3) Mangrove park project is being delayed but experts on mangrove plantation were dispatched by JICA in 1989. It is likely that the mangrove park will be completed by the use of drained ground water.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1) Ground water drainage projects, which contribute to the improvement of urban infrastructure and functions, are given high priorities.
2) Financial difficulty due to the fall of oil price

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名　ドーハ市地下水排水対策

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA SDN 301 /77

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Sudan

2. NAME OF STUDY: Road Project el Obeid-Um ruaba

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Road

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: RBPC:Roads and Bridges Public Corporation

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Road Study, Traffic Study, Economic Analysis

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1977

9. CONSULTANT(S): Mitsui Consultants Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Apr.1977 - Mar.1978 (12 months)
Total M/M	22.10
Japan	4.30
Field	17.80

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	222,832 (¥'000)
Contracted	65,487

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Trans-African Continental Road (El Obeid - Um Ruaba about 230 km)

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	40,000	12,500	
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Contents: Construction of new DBST pavement road
Scale: 133 km
Designed speed: 80 km as average
Width: 6 meter

Implementation Period: 1976 - 1977

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR — FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Premise:
Case 1: Traffic growth is 7% up to 1992, and 5% up to 2002
Case 2: 5% up to 2002

Benefit: Saving of transport expenses

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Trainees: These persons were trained in methodology, highway engineering, etc.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ● Implementing
- ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The section examined by the study (130km between El Obeid and Um Ruaba) was changed as shown below, and are currently under implemention as "Western Agricultural Marketing Road".

1) Kosti-Temedeli (116km) was studied by Norwegian finance, and have been under construction by AFDB finance (US$ 15 million; June 1987-March 1991).
2) Temedeli-(Um Ruaba)-El Obeid (133km) has been under construction by USAID finance since October 1987 to be completed in September 1991.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 道路建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA SDN 302 /89

Compiled March 1991
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Sudan

2. NAME OF STUDY: Construction of the New White Nile Bridge

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Road

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Commissionerate of Engineering Affairs, National Capital Khartoum (NCK)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: To examine technical and economic feasibility of constructing a new bridge

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S): Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Central Consultant Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Dec.1988 - Mar.1990 (15.25 months)
Total M/M	59.96
Japan	16.13
Field	43.83

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
- Topographic Survey
- Subsoil Investigation
- Traffic Survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	247,869 (¥'000)
Contracted	217,440

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Khartoum and Omdurman cities

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	74,551	28,911	45,640
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Bridge : A 757.2 m long 4-lane concrete type bridge with sidewalks; consisting of 80 m span PC box girders, 36.2 m span PC I-girders and RC hollow slab.

Approach : Omdurman side = 2,285 m
Khartoum side = 1,357 m

Intersection : 2 at-grade intersections (Omdurman and Khartoum)

Implementation Period: Aug. 1991 - Mar.1995

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR: 17.7%
FIRR:

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
- To releave traffic congestion in Greater Khartoum
- To allow heavy vehicles to pass over the White Nile
- To enlarge the traffic capacity over the White Nile
- To enable rehabilitation works of the existing bridge, by distributing traffic between the existing bridge and the new bridge
- To facilitate the urban development in Omdurman
- An appropriate town plan should be prepared before the completion of the bridge.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Seven engineers were involved as Sudanese counterparts and technical transfer was fulfilled by on-the-job-training.
Two counterparts were participated in JICA training program in F/Y 1989.
Counterparts lectured on this study at Khartoum University.
Khartoum University made a model of the New White Nile bridge for a teaching material of faculty of engineering.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ■ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The costs of D/D and construction are expected to be financed by Japanese grant aid. Disbursements have been postponed due to political destabilization.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 新白ナイル橋建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

MEA TUN 501 /87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Tunisia

2. NAME OF STUDY: Projet de Cartographie Topographique

3. SECTOR: Social Infrastructures/ Survey & Mapping

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Housing and Equipment

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S): International Engineering Consultants Association

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members 33
Period Jun.1985 - Feb.1988 (33 months)

Total M/M
Japan
Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total Contracted 497,253 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Entire country

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1) National maps (scale: 1/200,000) covering 83,000 sq. km
2) Aerophotos covering 165,000 sq. km

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The maps will provide the basis for national development planning.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER:

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

和名 地図作成事業

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA TUR 101/85

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Turkey

2. NAME OF STUDY: Ankara Air Pollution Control Project

3. SECTOR: Administration/ Environmental Problems

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: General Directorate of Environment, Prime Ministry, Republic of Turkey

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Air pollution control

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S): Pacific Consultants International
Japan Environment Assessment Center Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	19
Period	Nov.1984 - Dec.1985 (12.5 months)
Total M/M	25.84
Japan	0
Field	25.84

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	212,875 (¥'000)
Contracted	204,320

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Ankara

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

The project is to construct plants to produce biocoal and rentan.
1) Biocoal plant 100,000t/yr 6plants
2) Rentan plant 80,000t/yr 4plants

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

To ease air pollution by well-organized fuel management

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1)On the job training for counterpart staffs at JICA/Environmental Agency
2)Overseas training for 3 counterpart staffs for 1 month
3)Employment of local consultants for boring work

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ☐ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ■ Discontinued

(Description)

The application for yen credit for the rentan plant was approved at the OECF's internal meeting attended by representatives of four Ministries. Subsequently the Government of Turkey decided to use natural gas and withdrew the application.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

(1) The project cost is too large.
(2) The alternative of increasing the import of natural gas from USSR was chosen.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 アンカラ市大気汚染対策計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA ARE 301/81

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY United Arab Emirates

2. NAME OF STUDY
Wadi al Bassierah Basin Water Resources Development Project

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Storing flood water in the underground cistern for irrigation and household service

8. DATE OF S/W Dec.1979

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	
Period	Dec.1979 - Dec.1981 (24 months)
Total M/M	41.27
Japan	21.04
Field	20.23

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	240,115 (¥'000)
Contracted	211,458

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Wadi Al Bassierah Basin (old name: Wadi Shimal Basin, Fvjeirah Emirate, UAE)

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	13,492		
	2)	13,273		
	3)	13,383		

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Contents	Scale		
	Dam Height (m)	Cost Length (m)	Reserved Cap (million cu.m)
Construction of a dam	19.5	900	2.5
Construction of a farm pond	7.5	2,000	1.5
Construction of an irrigation facility			
Plan A	Vegetables	75ha	
Plan B	Fruits	65ha	
Plan C	Vegetables	30ha	
	Fruits	40ha	

Implementation Period: Apr.1981 - Jun.1983

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS EIRR FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Development Impacts:
1) Stable supply of water to the people in the area through the reservation and control of water resources by means of storing transient flood water in a dam to penetrate into the underground farm pond.
2) Prevention of damages from flood and control of water quality in the existing wells (protection from sea water)
3) Improvement of living circumstances by the construction of an about 70ha farm and production of fresh vegetables
-Water for living in the area relies on a sea-water-desalination plant, and the condition for the execution of the project is to produce raw water within the cost of 1.3-6.4DH.
-No IRR analysis was made.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
No benefit of technical transfer for UAE was found, since most of counter partners are temporary immigrants from Egypt, Lebanon, etc.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The water resources development project of UAE initially called for a feasibility study. But at the strong request of UAE, the implementation of D/D was added and approved by JICA. Thus, the review of the F/S which had been completed in March 1981 was carried out in parallel with D/D. The name of the project was changed for D/D as the Construction Project of Al Bassierah Dam (or Wadi Shimal Dam). The implementation of the project was suspended due to budgetary constraints.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Situation in UAE: because of reduction in National Budget, the execution of the project was suspended.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 水資源開発計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (D/D)

MEA ARE 401/81

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY United Arab Emirates

2. NAME OF STUDY
Al Bassierah Dam Project

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY D/D

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Recharging ground water with flood water for effective use of water resources to irrigation and household service

8. DATE OF S/W Mar.1981

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Apr.1981 - Feb.1982 (9.5 months)
Total M/M	20.6
Japan	14.1
Field	6.5

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	45,279 (¥'000)
Contracted	43,241

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Wadi Al Bassierah Basin

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=3.6DH)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	7,191		
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Scale

	Dam Height (m)	Crest Length (m)	Reservoir Cap. (million cu.m)
Al Bassierah Dam	19.5	900	2.5
Al Fay Pond			1.5
(Ground water Recharge Facilities)			
Irrigation Facility and Farm		75ha	

Implementation Period: Nov.1982 - Jun.1983

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS EIRR FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Development Impacts:
(1) Stable supply of water to the people in the area through the reservation and control of water resources by means of string transient flood water in a dam to penetrate into the underground recharge facilities.
(2) Prevention of damages from flood and control of water quality in the existing wells (protection from sea water)
(3) Improvement of living circumstances by the construction of an about 70 ha-farm and production of fresh vegetables.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1. Transfer of geological investigation method to local consultants.
2. Supply of equipment and guidance for electrical investigation technology.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ■ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The feasibility study was carried out as water resources development project.After the completion of this D/D, the Government of UAE decided to implement the project by international tender and asked JICA for additional cooperation on the guidance and evaluation of the tender and award procedures, which was duly approved and executed.After the completion of D/D, the project was suspended due to financial difficulty.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
lack of finance

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 アル・バセイダラム建設計画実施設計

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA YEM 303/80

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Yemen

2. NAME OF STUDY: Rural Water Supply Project Part 2

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Water Supply

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Rural Water Supply Department, Ministry of Public Works

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Hydrology
Hydrzulics Geology

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.1978

9. CONSULTANT(S): Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Sep.1979 - May 1980 (8 months)
Total M/M	39.60
Japan	19.00
Field	20.60

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY: none

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	109,604 (¥'000)
Contracted	98,313

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Hajja(5site), Al-Mahwee(4sites), Sana'a(4sites), Hodeidah(3sites), Taiz(10sites)

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=5RY)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	18,140		
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Deep well construction		60m-300m	26 sites
Submersible pumps		19kw-30kw	26 sites
Water storage tanks		948ton-10ton	26 sites
Pipeline	Total:	175.2km for	26 sites

Implementation Period: Jan.1982 -

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR — FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Point-source plan using groundwater was formulated for 26 areas (in North Yemen) where construction of rural water supply facilities was urgent. Design standards were based on water consumption of 40l/cap/day as provided by the Ministry of Public Works.
This project is expected to lower price of water. Clean water for domestic consumption costs 0.32-0.12YR per capita per day on the basis of 40l per capita per day consumption. Price of water with the project would be 0.03-0.87YR per capita per day, depending on site conditions.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1) OJT is effective but careful selection is needed.
2) Training in Japan should be short-term due to quite different living conditions.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The project is under implementation by Japanese grant as follows.

1981 Nov. E/N signed (500 million yen)
1982 Jun. E/N (500million yen)
1983 Jul. E/N (600 million yen)
1985 Mar. D/D completed
1986 Oct.-1987 Mar. A basic design study on rural water supply development implemented.
1987 May -1988 Feb. D/D and S/V implemented
1987 Apr. Grant E/N (319 million yen)
1987 Jul. E/N (915 million yen)
1988 Sep. E/N (916 million yen)

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1) Great appreciation from residents where water was supplied.
2) The 3rd rural water supply project is expected.
3) Rural water supply has a high priority in desert areas.
4) Counterpart agency is perticularly strong within the Ministry of Public Works.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名　地方水道計画（パート２）

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA YEM 301/81

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Yemen

2. NAME OF STUDY

7th Berth Construction Project of the Port of Hodeidah

3. SECTOR

Transportation/ Port

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Ministry of Public Works

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Formulation of M/P and Urgent Implement Plan

8. DATE OF S/W Oct.1981

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan
Kiso-Jiban Consultants Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	6
Period	Nov.1981 - Mar.1982 (3 months)
Total M/M	60.73
Japan	41.51
Field	19.22

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

none

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	164,390 (¥'000)
Contracted	151,107

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Port of Hodeidah

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=4.5YR)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	296,464	116,656	
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

- Short-term Plan by 1986
  - Container Terminal 1 (-10m, 250m)
  - RO/Ro Terminal 1 (-7.5m, 160m)
  - Channel -9.5m, 100m wide
- Middle-term Plan by 1993
  1) General Cargo Berth (-10m,200m)
  2) Container wharf (-12m,250m)
  3) Channel (-12m, 200m wide)
- Long-term Plan by 2000
  Additionally
  1) General Cargo Berth (ditto) 2,
  2) Container wharf (ditto),
  3) Channel (ditto),

Implementation Period: 1982 - 1986

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS EIRR FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Cargo volume is estimated at 2.57 million tons (1986) and 5.82 million tons (2000).
Development Effects;
1) alleviation of the port congestion expected in the future
2) modernization of shipping sector through containerization on the Red Sea Coast

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ● Implementing
- ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

1982 Nov. OECF loan was approved (8,200 million yen), but subsequently suspended.
The project is currently implemented by USSR assistance.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 ホデイダ港第7バース建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA YEM 302/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Yemen

2. NAME OF STUDY

Rural Telecommunications Network

3. SECTOR

Communications & Broadcasting/ Telecommunication

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Ministry of Communication and Transport (MOC), Public Telecommunications

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Feasibility study on rural telecommunications network

8. DATE OF S/W Jun.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Aug.1984 - Mar.1985 (7 months)
Total M/M	39.94
Japan	18.34
Field	21.60

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	115,983 (¥'000)
Contracted	103,482

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Sana'a, Dhamar, Ibb, Taizz, Hudaydah, Hajjah

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=242.75Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	32,964	7,848	25,116
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1) Contents
a) Composed of 6 sub-rural networks
b) Digital Radio Concentrator System (DRCS) to each sub-rural network
c) Provision of subscriber lines of each sub-rural network in the existing switch or line concentrator of sub-rural network

2) Facilities
- Base station; 6 sites (23 base units)
- Repeater station; 38 sites (55 repeater units)
- Subscriber station; 436 sites

Implementation Period: 1985 - 1989

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
11.91%	7.43%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1) Acceptance of a trainee; one counterpart staff was invited to Japan, and training was conducted for the project concerned.
2) On the Job Training for counterparts

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ● Implementing
- ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Phase I of the project is currently under implementation by Japanese grant (E/N June 1989, 540 million yen) to be completed in March 1991.
Phase II is also under implementation by Japanese grant (E/N June 1990, 861 million yen) to be completed in March 1991 (the implementation has been extended to FY 1991).
Note:
A similar project is being implemented by Canadian assistance (since 1987).

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1) Effectiveness
2) High priority

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名　地方電気通信網整備計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA YEM 101/88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Yemen

2. NAME OF STUDY: Urban Transport Study

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Urban Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Dept. of Planning, Ministry of Cities and Housing

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Formulation of a short-term plan for urban transport development

8. DATE OF S/W: Jun.1987

9. CONSULTANT(S): Pacific Consultants International
Yachiyo Engineering Co.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Oct.1987 - Nov.1988 (13 months)
Total M/M	51.20
Japan	17.90
Field	34.20

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	188,632 (¥'000)
Contracted	160,783

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1 = 125 yen)

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	22,047	4,659	17,388
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1) Improvement of interchanges
2) Expansion and replacement of the signal system
3) Construction of fences, sign boards, etc.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

1) Smooth ordering of urban traffic
2) Efficient use of urban roads
3) Reduction of traffic accidents

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Acceptance of a trainee (JICA counterpart training program)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

- [x] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

The Government of Yemen requested assistance from Japan (grant aid) and the World Bank, but has so far been unsuccessful.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 都市交通計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA YEM 201A /89

Compiled March 1991
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Yemen

2. NAME OF STUDY
Improvement of Ma'alla and Tawahi Sewerage System in Aden

3. SECTOR
Public Utilities/ Sewerage

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY M/P+(F/S)

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
General Directorate for Local Government (O & M Aden Municipality)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Improvement of the existing sewerage system and provision of sewerage treatment

8. DATE OF S/W Jul.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Nov.1988 - Jan.1990 (15 months)
Total M/M	67.56
Japan	22.97
Field	44.59

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE
Total Contracted 227,702 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Ma'alla, Tawahi, Crater and Khormaksar Districts in Aden. Area: 2,132 ha, Population: 151,602 (1988)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=130Yen)

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	70,287	9,805	60,482
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
Improvement of the existing sewerage system, viz. sewers pumping stations and sweeper passages, in four districts. Construction of a sewage treatment plant, four pumping stations and force mains required for treatment of sewage. Treated effluent will be reused for creation of green belt.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Elimination of water pollution in the Inner Harbor, which is the main port of the national capital of Aden. Improvement of living condition in the four districts. Creation of green belts by reuse of treated sewerage. Improvement of public health and environment conditions in the whole Greater Aden.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Advice to water quality analysts about the existing sewage treatment plant in Aden. Provision of training in Japan to two counterpart persons from the General Directorate for Local Government and the Aden Municipality.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)
A feasibility study on Ma'alla and Tawahi sewerage system followed the master plan study.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 アデン市マーラ地区・タワヒ地区下水道施設改善計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA YEM 201B /89

Compiled March 1991
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Yemen

2. NAME OF STUDY: Improvement of Ma'alla and Tawahi Sewerage System in Aden

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Sewerage

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: (M/P)+F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: General Directorate for Local Government (O & M Aden Municipality)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Improvement of the existing sewerage system and provision of sewerage treatment

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S): Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Nov.1988 - Jan.1990 (15 months)
Total M/M	67.56
Japan	22.97
Field	44.59

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total Contracted: 227,702 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Ma'alla and Tawahi Districts in Aden. Area: 485 ha, Population: 72,219 (1988)

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=130Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	39,808	4,648	35,160
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S): Construction of gravity sewers, dia. 200-600 mm, length 2,534m, rehabilitation of the four small pumping stations and improvement of sweeper passages, length 5,215 m in the two districts, Construction of a sewage treatment plant, stabilization pond, capacity 16,300 cu.m/d, two pumping stations and force mains, dia. 400-700 mm, length 13,090 m.

Implementation Period: 1990 - 1994

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS: EIRR FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Elimination of water pollution in the Inner Harbor, which is the main port of the national capital of Aden. Improvement of living condition in the two districts. Creation of green belts by reuse of treated effluent. Improvement of public health and environment conditions in the whole Greater Aden.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER: Advice to water quality analysts about the existing sewage treatment plant in Aden. Provision of training in Japan to two counterpart persons from the General Directorate for Local Goverment and the Aden Municipality.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ■ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The PDRY Government is requesting Japanese grant aid for the implementation of the project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

和名　アデン市マーラ地区・タワヒ地区下水道施設改善計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

AFR ETH 501/85

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Ethiopia

2. NAME OF STUDY
Urgent Groundwater Development Project

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Relief and Rehabilitation Commission

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Groundwater development plan for living water for drought victims

8. DATE OF S/W: Jan.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S)
NISSAKU CO., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Jan.1985 - Mar.1986 (15 months)
Total M/M	71.60
Japan	2.88
Field	68.72

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	420,100 (¥'000)
Contracted	396,421

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
From the northern area of Shewa region to the southern area of Wello region, about 600km of distance.

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
As this study had a characteristic of urgent program, study and construction were implemented at the same time.
(1) Water supply facilities for five relief camps of affected peoples.
(2) Supply of equipment and materials.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Domestic water at an urgent time in the project site are assured to acquire.
Further, as the equipment and materials used for construction of water supply facilities have been transferred to R.R.C., the recipient country is supposed to construct subsequently the water supply facilities for urgent time.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
(1) Acceptance of trainees: 2 persons of counter-part studied on groundwater development and well drilling technique (6 months from May 1986)
(2) Supply of equipment and materials and technical guidance: Transfer of well drilling machine with accessories (one unit), water supply facilities (5 units), well materials (5 wells) and vehicles (5 units), together with technical guidance.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [x] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)
This study was conducted as an urgent aid project, including the construction of water supply facilities.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 生活用水供給（地下水開発）緊急計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

AFR GIN 301/80

Compiled Mrch 1986
Revised Mrch 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Guinea

2. NAME OF STUDY: Fleet Expansion Project

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Marine Transportation & Ships

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministere des Transportes

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Feasibility study on the construction of a bauxite carrier

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1980

9. CONSULTANT(S): Japan Maritime Research Institute

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Nov.1980 - Mar.1981 (4 months)
Total M/M	8.50
Japan	5.47
Field	3.03

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	26,962 (¥'000)
Contracted	16,440

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Societe Navale Guineennes (SNG)

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	22,524		
	2)	26,619		
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The government of Guinea originally planned to construct two bauxite carriers of 60,000DWT each. The study examined the following alternatives.
1) one carrier of 30,000DWT
2) one carrier of 45,000DWT

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
1)		6.06%
2)		6.48%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Guinea possesses one third (9 billion tons) of the world total bauxite deposits, and the government establised a joint venture shipping company (GUINOMAR) for marine transportation of bauxite. GUINOMAR is yet totally dependent on the fleet of foreign shipping companies and plans to establish its own fleet.

Development impacts:
- improvement performance of GUINOMAR
- stable transportation of the country's resource
- balance of payments improvement
- acquisition of trained manpower and knowhow

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER:

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

1983 Sept. OECF loan agreement (6,150 million yen)

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 船舶増強計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

AFR GIN 501/81

Compiled
Revised Mar.1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Guinea

2. NAME OF STUDY: Projet Cartographique

3. SECTOR: Social Infrastructures/ Survey & Mapping

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Institute of Cartography

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Drawing of basic national maps to be used for development planning

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1977

9. CONSULTANT(S): International Engineering Consultants Association

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members
Period: Apr.1977 - Mar.1982 (59 months)

Total M/M
Japan
Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total Contracted: 1,180,117 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: the entire country and the Kankan Region (10,000 sq.m)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1) Photo maps of thehe entire country
scale:1/50,000, 373 plates
2) Topographic maps of the Kankan Region
scale:1/50,000, 16 plates, 12,100 sq.m

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Maps provide the basis for planning and implementing national developmant plans. Especially in relation to the Kankan area, the maps will provide basic information for planning agricultural development.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

The Kankan Region is the granary of Guinea and the prepared maps are used to formulate agricultural development projects/programs.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

和名 地形図作成事業

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

AFR KEN 301/81

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Kenya

2. NAME OF STUDY: Water Supply Augmentation Project of Mombasa-Coastal Area-Hinterland

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Water Supply

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Water Development

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Water supply

8. DATE OF S/W: Oct.1979

9. CONSULTANT(S): Nippon Koei and Nihon Suido Consultants

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	6
Period	Feb.1980 - Sep.1981 (19 months)
Total M/M	82.84
Japan	27.84
Field	55.0

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	200,182 (¥'000)
Contracted	188,279

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Monbasa city and its hinterlands including Mzima Springs and the existing pipeline

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=7.5Ksh)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	56,133	28,533	27,600
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Proposal schemes
Construction of second Mzima pipeline between Mzima springs and Mombasa, and building of the Tsavo dam with the active storage of 21 million cu.m (34m high, 370m long and embankment volume of 450 thousand cu.m).

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
5.5% (RDI)	3.4%

Feasibility: No

Conditions and Development Impacts:

The conditions to assess the project viability are as follows:
1. The water demand in the project areas will increase as projected.
2. The Sabaki pipeline project under construction will be completed as scheduled.

The effects to be expected from the development of project are as follows:
1. Improvement of water supply condition in the Mombasa areas.
2. Improvement of sanitary condition in the project area.

RDI=Return on investment

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

OJT: The budget for OJT was allocated only for two personnels to invite to Japan. The discussions with them however were intensivery carried out to fulfill the requirement of OJT.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ■ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

Remarks
A major constraint to make a development plan of water supply to Mombasa was insufficient hydrological data in the Ashi Tsavo river.
In spite of recommendation mentioned in the report to continue the hydrological observation in those rivers, concrete actions by the Government of Kenya have not been taken until now.
A request to carry out D/D is under consideration to submit to Japan by the government of Japan.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

The current water demand is met Sabaki pipeline project being financed by IBRD. In addition, construction costs of the project is too large for the budget of the recipient country.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1) (2)

和名 モンバサ地区給水増強計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

AFR KEN 302/83

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Kenya

2. NAME OF STUDY: Kilifi Bridge Construction Project

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Road

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Transport and Communication (MOTC)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: planning and design of a bridge

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1982

9. CONSULTANT(S): Central Consultant, Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	5
Period	Feb.1983 - Feb.1984 (13 months)
Total M/M	47.08
Japan	16.44
Field	30.64

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Boring survey
Depth survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	159,544 (¥'000)
Contracted	156,383

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Kilifi Creek and its surrounding area

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=11.95Ksh)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	30.093	6,063	24,030
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Contents	Scale
Concrete bridge	420m (center width 250m)
Access road (including 5 crossings)	3,770m (width 16m)

Implementation Period: 1984 - 1989

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR: 12.89%
FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Assumptions for IRR calculation:
1) Discount rate of 12%
2) Construction period of 6 years (1984 - 1989)
3) Total cost of 359.6 million K.Shs.(1983 price)
4) Foreign financing
5) The present level of ferry services

Development impacts:
1) Creation of employment
2) Improvement of transportation service
3) Reduction of traffic accidents
4) Contribution to productive activities and tourism
5) Strengthening regional and social integration

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Use of local consultants (boring and depth surveys)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ● Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

1985 Aug. Proposals of D/D and S/P
1987 Jul. D/D completed

The bridge is currently under construction with OECF finance. Scheduled to be completed in 1991.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1) Improvement of transport services and growth of tourism
2) High priority:development impacts in areas aroung Kilifi, Malindi and Tana River

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1) (2)

和名 キリフィ橋建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

AFR KEN 501/83

Compiled
Revised Mar.1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Kenya

2. NAME OF STUDY
Land Use Mapping (Topographic Mapping Project) in East Kenya

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Survey & Mapping

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Survey Dept.
Soil Dept.

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Drawing of basic national maps to be used for development planning

8. DATE OF S/W: Feb.1975

9. CONSULTANT(S)
International Engineering Consultants Association

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	109
Period	Oct.1975 - Mar.1984 (101 months)
Total M/M	
Japan	
Field	

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	1,407,055 (¥'000)
Contracted	

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Eastern Region of Kenya (Tsavo, Malindi and Lamu, 14,000 sq.m)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
Preparation of thematic maps (vegetation, land use, surface geology, soil types, topographic types)
- 12 plates of 1/50,000
- 4 plates of 1/100,000

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Maps will provide bases for regional development in the eastern region of Kenya.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Lectures and workshops on aerophotography

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [■] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)
Maps have been used by eight on-going projects in the eastern region (agriculture, forestry, fisheries, public works, animal husbandry).

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 東部地区地図作成事業

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

AFR KEN 101/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Kenya

2. NAME OF STUDY
National Transport Plan

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Transport and Communications

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of a master plan for transportation sector investments

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.1982

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Mitsubishi Research Institute

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members 21
Period Dec.1982 - Aug.1984 (21 months)

Total M/M
Japan 12.67
Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
traffic survey

12. EXPENDITURE
Total Contracted 335,409 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
the entire country

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$=240Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	4,513,000		
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1) Road: Nairobi bypass, Mombasa bypass, and trunk road development
2) Railway: strengthening of transport capacity, container terminals, extension to Mombasa Port
3) Port: development of the southern side of Mombasa, containerized transport, development of Lamu Port
4) Shipping: introduction multi-purpose carriers, freight and passenger boats for Victoria Lake
5) Airport: development of Malindi Airport, upgrading of Kisumu and other major domestic airports, purchase of airplanes

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Conditions: Fiscal limitations on the transport sector development during 20 years
Development impacts:
For each of the major project proposals, the study examined economic impacts, financing and management.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1) Participation of counterparts in the JICA training program.
2) Joint report writing: traffic survey, demand analysis, etc.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- [x] In Progress or In Use
- [ ] Delayed
- [ ] Discontinued

(Description)

Based on the findings of the study, the Government of Kenya is implementing transportation development.

The master plan was incorporated in the Five Year Development Plan. Several feasibility studies were undertaken. Budget allocations were made on some proposals.

Major recommendations which were adopted were trunk road improvement, container terminal, purchase of airplanes, improvement of Mombasa Port and extension of the pipeline.

Japanese Government cooperated in the undertaking of F/S on Nairobi Bypass Construction and M/P on Integrated Regional Development for the Lake Basin Development Area.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1) (2)

和名 全国総合交通計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

AFR KEN 303/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Kenya

2. NAME OF STUDY: Likoni Crossing Construction Project

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Road

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Transport & Communication

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Tuunel, Bridge

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1982

9. CONSULTANT(S): Pacific consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Feb.1983 - Apr.1984 (15 months)
Total M/M	21.63
Japan	1.32
Field	20.31

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	229,666 (¥'000)
Contracted	67,370

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Port Monbasa on The East coast

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=13.06Ksh)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	243,719	51,860	191,859
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Length of road : 4.8 km (bridge : 2.4 km)
Crossing part, Main Bridge:
Main span length : 460 m
Side span length : 2 x (93 m +92 m)

Implementation Period: 1988 - 1991

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
10.5%	13.8%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Assumptions :
- Future traffic volume is estimated for the years 1990, 2000, 2010.
- Passengers and traffic volume are estimated on the basis of person trip survey, cargo OD survey, and future population.
- Design standard is based on that of Kenya and Japan.

development Impact :
- Development in the southern region
- Benefit for commuters from the south
- Greater efficiency in distribution

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

-OJT
-Short-term training for counterpart staff

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ☐ Completed or in Progress
  - ○ Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- ☐ Promoting
- ☐ Delayed or Suspended
- ■ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The project was cancelled, because the Mombasa Ring Road Project is under consideration as an alternative.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1) (2)

和名 リコニクロッシング建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

AFR KEN 102/87

Compiled
Revised Mar.1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Kenya

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Integrated Regional Development Master Plan for the Lake Basin Development Area

3. SECTOR:
Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Lake Basin Development Authority

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Formulation of a master plan through the year 2000

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Nippon Koei Co.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	19
Period	Jan.1986 - Oct.1987 (months)
Total M/M	
Japan	
Field	

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	373,661 (¥'000)
Contracted	

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Wester region of Kenya (47,709 sq.m, pop. 8.1 million)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=16.51Ksh.)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	1,025,439		
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
Development programs for Priority Areas:
1) Lakeshore integrated development (fishery, fishing village roads, lakeshore irrigation)
2) East-West Corridor development (coffee, horticulture, trunk road improvement)
3) Kisumu/Eldoret bipolar development (airport rehabilitation, road improvement, water supply and sewerage)
4) Northern growth center (animal husbandry, agro-forestry, road network)
5) Southern growth center (pig farming, cotton, oilseeds, road network)
6) Western frontier areas (pig farming, cotton, access roads)
7) Eastern gateway development (tourism, road improvement)
8) Kano Plains integrated development (irrigation, river development)
Note: Cost 1) is for the eight priority areas.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
1) Narrowing of regional disparities of income
2) Increase of agricultural production and improvement of food security
3) Agro-based industrialization and improvement of the regional economic structure
4) Creation of employment opportunities

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ■ In Progress or In Use
- ☐ Delayed
- ☐ Discontinued

(Description)

A JICA F/S on Magwagwa hydro-power project has been under implementation since January 1990.

A detailed design study on Sondu/Miriu hydro-power project has been under implementation by OECF finance since May 1990.

A JICA F/S on irrigation development in the Kano plains has been under implementation since August 1990.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 ヴィクトリア湖周辺地域総合開発計画

{M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

AFR KEN 304 /87

Compiled
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Kenya

2. NAME OF STUDY: Nairobi Bypass Construction Project

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Road

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Transport and Communication (MOTC)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
To study the technical and econimical possibility of the Nairobi bypass.

8. DATE OF S/W: July.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Japan Engneering Consultants Co., Ltd. in association with Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Oct.1986 - Feb.1988 (17 months)
Total M/M	42.14
Japan	3.3
Field	38.84

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	160,333 (¥'000)
Contracted	139,876

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Nairobi city

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=150Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	32,276	15,755	16,521,875
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- Construction of a new bypass road through the southern part of Nairobi city.
- The bypass is planned as a 4- lane dual carriageway with the total length of 30 km.
- Construction of the project road will be executed by dividing the total length into 4 sections.

Implementation Period: July.1988 - Oct.1992

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR: 18.26%
FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
- Future traffic demand : Future traffic demand was estimated applying the future population by zone. Present traffic conditions were analyzed based on the road side O-D survey and counting survey.
- The road design manual of MOTC was applied to the preliminary design.
- Project life of the project road was assumed to be 15 years.
- Development effects : Reduction of traffic jam on main roads, promotion industrial activities through the smooth transportation of industrial products and materials.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1) On the job training : a seminar on the traffic survey.
2) Preparation of reports with counterparts.
3) Entrust the servey, geological and soil survey to local consultants.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS
- ■ Completed or in Progress
- ○ Completed
- ○ Implementing
- ● Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

- F/S was completed
- D/D will be conducted by JICA upon the request made by the Government of Kenya
- Preliminary study is planned to be carrried out in March 1989.

D/D was started with JICA assistance in October 1989, and is scheduled to be completed in December 1991.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1) Amount of benefit estimated as the effect of traffic jam reduction
2) No. 1 priority among the road construction and improvement projects
3) Strong hegemony of the Road and Aerodrames Department in MOTC

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1) (2)

和名 ナイロビバイパス建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}

AFR LBR 301 /79

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1991

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Liberia

2. NAME OF STUDY
Gbarnga-Kolahum-Mendikoma Highway Project

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Road

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Improvement and Paving of road

8. DATE OF S/W: Feb.1979

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co,. Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	June.1979 - Mar.1980 (9 months)
Total M/M	44.6
Japan	22.0
Field	22.6

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	113,071 (¥'000)
Contracted	95,644

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Gbanga to Medikoma

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	75,262	15,644	
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Project	Scale
Extension of Road	270.9 km
Widening of Road	10 to 11 m
Pavement	1,877,000 sq.m
Earthworks	5,299,000 cu.m
Corrugated Pipes	2,700 m
Box Culverts	380 m

Implementation Period: Jan.1981 - Mar.1988

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
18.9%	

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Benefits derived from dust control by paving is included in calculation of benefits.
Expected benefits included promotion of agricultural and forestry production and development of Wologisi iron ore mines.
The road will also function as a part of the Trans West Africa Coastal Highway.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1) O/T : All topographical and geological survey works were implemented jointly with member of the Liberian Road Department.
2) Reception of trainees: Two counterpart were invited to Japan for about 2 weeks in october 1979.
3) Joint Preparation of Report : Correction of the English in the Draft final Report entrusted to Librarians.
4) Grant of Equipment : The test equipment used in the surveys were donated to the laboratory of the Road Department.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

- ■ Completed or in Progress
  - ● Completed
  - ○ Implementing
  - ○ Processing
- □ Promoting
- □ Delayed or Suspended
- □ Discontinued or Cancelled

(Description)

The coup d'etat in March 1980 resulted in suspension of the project. The project was thereafter included in another project for supplying maintenance equipment, which has been completed under OECF funding.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1) Fund Procurement : Negative
2) Promotional Structure of Recipient Country : change from civilian to military government
3) Change in Government : All government ministers were killed in the military coup in March 1980.
4) Delay and Suspension of Related Projects : indirect influence due to recession in demand for iron ores.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(1)

和名 バンガ-コラフン-メンディコマ道路建設計画

{F/S, (M/P)+F/S, D/D}