

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

ASE MYS/S 209A/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Pulau Pinang and Seberang Perai Area 1030sq.km ,population 1,090,600 persons		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Solid Waste Management for Pulau Pinang and Seberang Perai Municipalities	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities/ Urban Sanitation	(US\$1,000)	1) 42,200	42,200	
4. REFERENCE NO.		2)			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+(F/S)	3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED	-Improvement of Solid Waste Collection -Improvement of Street Sweeping -Introduction of Sanitary Landfill -Strength of the Management -Establishment of Budget system		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Housing and Local Government Palau Pinang and Seberang Perai Municipalities	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	-To reduce the cost on solid waste collection and street sweeping -To minimize negative environmental impact by introducing the sanitary landfill		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Planning solid waste Management of the Municipalities	5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER	Training of counterpart 2 times 4 persons Seminar and workshop 1 week		
8. DATE OF S/W	Oct.1987	12. EXPENDITURE	Total 267,199 (¥000) Contracted 235,971		
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co.,Ltd. Kokusai Kougyo Co.,Ltd.	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Land Use Survey Study of Policy and Budget system in Malaysia Topographic Survey		
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 13 Period Jan.1988 - Aug.1989 (20 months) Total M/M 84.3 Japan 32.1 Field 52.2	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①		
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	The project is presently on-going. Both municipalities request a subsidy for the investment cost of new sanitary landfill sites because of lack of budget.		
		1. PRSENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued		
		(Description)	1.Ministry of Housing and Local Government intends to establish a subsidy for Local Government to construct disposal sites for sanitary landfill, etc., in order to improve the sanitation project within the sixth economic plan. 2.Pulau Pinang and Seberang Perai Municipalities have carried out a Pilot project to improve solid waste collection and street sweeping. They try to introduce sanitary landfill method at present disposal sites, such as soil covering.		

和名 ベナン廃棄物処理計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

ASE MYSS 209B/89

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Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Pulau Pinang and Seberang Perai Area 1030sq.km , population 1,090,600 persons		1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Solid Waste Management for Pulau Pinang and Seberang Perai Municipalities	2. PROJECT COSTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities/ Urban Sanitation		(US\$1,000) 1) 9,000	2) 9,000	3)
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	(A) Improvement of solid waste collection (1) Introduction of a Three-times-a-week collection system in the housing area (2) Introduction of plastic bag (3) Change from () to a compact car (10 cu.m.) (4) Transfer to a stational collection system (one station ?????) (B) Implementation of sanitary landfill (Establishment of final disposal sites for sanitary landfill with drainage circulation system) (C) To strengthen management of project operation (1) Establishment of "Department of Municipal Service" (2) Specialization of technical staff (3) Regional escalation of the project (D) To secure budget for sanitation project (1) To secure tax income from the fix property tax (2) Recheck of fee system		
5. TYPE OF STUDY	(M/P)+F/S	Implementation Period:			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Housing and Local Government Palau Pinang and Seberang Perai	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR	(Description) 1. Ministry of housing and Local Government intends to establish an subsidy for Local Government on disposal site for sanitary landfill. 2. Pulau Pinang and Seberang Perai Municipalities have carried out the Pilot project to improve solid waste collection and street sweeping. They introduce sanitary landfill method at present disposal sites, such as soil covering. 3. They plan to construct a new disposal site after the subsidy system to the local government is established.
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Planning solid waste Management of the Municipalities	Feasibility: Yes			
8. DATE OF S/W	Oct. 1987	Conditions and Development Impacts:	(A) Improvement of efficiency of solid waste collection and street sweeping (B) Improvement of insanitational final disposal (C) Systematical function of project operation management (D) The better understanding and cooperation of the residents on the waste disposal project (E) Improvement of budget for waste disposal project		
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd. Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.				
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 13 Period Jan. 1988 - Aug. 1989 (20 months) Total M/M 84.3 Japan 32.1 Field 52.2	5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER	Training of counterpart 4 persons Seminar and workshop 1 week		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Land Use Survey Study of Policy and Budget system in Malaysia Topographic Survey				Both municipalities request a subsidy for the investment cost of new sanitary landfill site because of lack of budget. The Central Government has not approved the request yet.
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 267,199 (¥000) Contracted 235,971				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
					①

和名 ベナン廃棄物処理計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

ASE MYS/S 208A/89

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Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS												
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Kelantan river basin having catchment area of 13,100 sq.km and population of 1.1 million		1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued											
2. NAME OF STUDY	Kelantan River Basin-Wide Flood Mitigation	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total Cost</td> <td>Local Cost</td> <td>Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1)</td> <td>482,200</td> <td>324,810</td> <td>157,410</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	1)	482,200	324,810	157,410	2)		
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost													
1)	482,200	324,810	157,410													
2)																
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control	3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED	(Description) It was determined in S/W to carry out pre-feasibility study on major structures selected in the basin-wide flood mitigation plan.													
4. REFERENCE NO.																
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+(F/S)															
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Drainage & Irrigation Department Ministry of Agriculture															
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To formulate a basin-wide flood mitigation plan for Kelantan river basin															
8. DATE OF S/W	Nov. 1987	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS														
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. CTI Engineering Co., Ltd.	See next page.														
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 14 Period Mar. 1988 - Nov. 1989 (20 months) Total M/M 100.74 Japan 44.07 Field 56.67	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER														
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	1) Recontracted topographic survey 2) Recontracted topographic survey	Technical knowledge was transferred to counterpart in each field through analysis, planning and designing during the field works.														
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 475,807 (¥'000) Contracted 247,426															
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS														
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION		①												

和名 クラントン川流域治水計画

[M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

ASE MYS/S 208B/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Kelantan river basin having catchment area of 13,100 sq.km and population of 1.1 million		1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled															
2. NAME OF STUDY	Kelantan River Basin-Wide Flood Mitigation	2. PROJECT COSTS	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total Cost</td> <td>Local Cost</td> <td>Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1)</td> <td>482,220</td> <td>324,810</td> <td>157,410</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	1)	482,220	324,810	157,410	2)				3)		
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																	
1)	482,220	324,810	157,410																	
2)																				
3)																				
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	<p>1. Protection area: Lower Kelantan river basin</p> <p>2. Flood mitigation method: Combination of Lebir dam, Kemubu dam and river improvement</p> <p>3. Design flood: 10,650 cu.m/ (1/50 flood)</p> <p>4. Lebir dam Flood control volume: 860 million cu.m Type of dam :rockfill, Dam height 70m Dam volume : 4.9 million cu.m</p> <p>5. Kemubu Dam Flood control volume: 307 million cu.m Type of dam :concrete gravity, Dam height 45m Dam volume: 150,000 cu.m</p> <p>6. River Improvement Total levee: 164 km, Emb. vol. 13.2 million cu.m Verge levee: height 4 m</p> <p>Implementation Period: 1993 - 2010</p>		(Description) It is presumed that the necessary action will be taken by DID for early realization of the project. So the final report was submitted in accordance with this plan. After the interim report was submitted, DID requested that the river improvement component in view of less compensation problem should be included in the 6th Malaysian Plan starting from 1991.															
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR 2.2 %	FIRR																
5. TYPE OF STUDY	(M/P)+F/S	Feasibility:	Conditions and Development Impacts:																	
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Drainage & Irrigation Department Ministry of Agriculture	1. Conditions	<p>1) For Lebir dam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Relocation of 200 houses -Land acquisition for plantation of 9,000ha -Compensation for forest of 5,000ha <p>2) For Kemubu dam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Relocation of 1,000 houses -Land acquisition for plantation of 500ha -Compensation for forest of 800ha -Relocation of 26km long existing railway <p>2. Development Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase in irrigation water in dry season -Creation of employment opportunity -Enhancement of land use -Increase in agricultural crop productivity 																	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To perform pre-feasibility study for major structures selected in the basin-wide flood mitigation plan	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Technical knowledge was transferred to counterpart in each field through analysis, planning and designing during the field works.		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS															
8. DATE OF S/W	Nov.1987				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION															
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd. CTI Engineering Co.,Ltd.				①															
10. STUDY TEAM	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>No. of Members</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Period</td> <td>Mar.1988 - Nov.1989 (20 months)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total M/M</td> <td>100.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td>44.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Field</td> <td>56.67</td> </tr> </table>	No. of Members	14	Period	Mar.1988 - Nov.1989 (20 months)	Total M/M	100.74	Japan	44.07	Field	56.67									
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Period	Mar.1988 - Nov.1989 (20 months)																			
Total M/M	100.74																			
Japan	44.07																			
Field	56.67																			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY																				
12. EXPENDITURE	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>475,807 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>247,426</td> </tr> </table>	Total	475,807 (¥000)	Contracted	247,426															
Total	475,807 (¥000)																			
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和名 クランタン川流域治水計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 316/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	926km expressways and highways under the Malaysia Highway Authority in Peninsular Malaysia		1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Traffic Control and Management System of Malaysian Expressway and Toll Highways	2. PROJECT COSTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	
3. SECTOR	Transportation/ Road		(US\$1,000)	1) 139,540	2) 0
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		3) 0	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	1. Construction of a traffic control and management system for the Malaysian expressways with the length of 915km which is under construction.	1) Traffic information collection a. emergency telephones b. vehicle detectors c. weather forecasting facilities d. CCTV cameras 2) Information analyzing system a. traffic control center b. sub-centers 3) Information dissemination a. changeable message boards b. changeable speed limit signs c. highway radio 2. Establishment of the organization for traffic control		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Malaysia Highway Authority (MHA)	Implementation Period:	1990 - 1995		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	-Formulate Short and Long Term Expressway Traffic Control and Management System Plans -Prepare an Operation Manual	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR	(Description) Proposals for traffic management on Panang Bridge is currently under implementation by MHA while that for Karak Highway is under consideration. Implementation of the project on the other expressways and highways is being considered along with the expressways construction stages. Budget for its implementation is expected to be discussed or included in the coming 6th Malaysia Plan. During the implementation of this project, large part of the expressways managed by MHA are privatized to PLUS, a private company. Each company are conducting projects as follows: MHA: 1) Equipped climate observation facilities at Panang bridge financed by Malaysian side 2) Project is under preparation for Karak Highway PLUS: The traffic control system for expressway is planned to be introduced on 1992 budget
8. DATE OF S/W	Jul. 1988	Feasibility:			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Fukuyama Consultants International, Inc.	Conditions and Development Impacts:	The project is expected to bring about an efficient operation and management system to the expressways -Provide counter-measures during emergencies accidents and disasters -Ensure traffic safety and smooth traffic flow -Provide efficient traffic operation, management and expressway maintenance		
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 9 Period Nov. 1988 - Nov. 1989 (12 months) Total M/M 44.9 Japan 6.0 Field 38.9	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		
	Data collection and preparation of route base maps by local consultants		Two counterpart engineers from MHA have participated in the study in Malaysia and attended 3 months training courses in Japan. A post-study technical seminar was held for the Malaysian personnel involved in traffic control and management.		
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 188,346 (¥'000) Contracted 174,020		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION		
			①		

和名 高速道路交通管理計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 315 /89

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Klang Valley Region			1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Transportation Facilities Projects in Klang Valley	2. PROJECT COSTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Transportation/ Urban Transportation	(US\$1,000)	1) 382,250 2) 43,070 3) 11,410			(Description) 1) Highway Project: - As to Shah Alam Highway, a detailed engineering study is now being conducted by the Malaysian Highway Authority (MHA). - This project is expected to be implemented by private investors. However, the private company and MHA has not agreed yet. 2) TCS Project: - Urgent project was implemented by KL City office. - The mid- and long-term plan is under preparation.
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Budget	EIRR	FIRR	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	Highway Project:				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Klang Valley Planning Secretariat, Prime Ministries Department	- Shah Alam Highway Project (47.7km)	249,440	25.7	-	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Feasibility Study on packaged Transportation Project	- N-S Expressway Link (33.7km)	132,810	28.5	-	
8. DATE OF S/W	Mar.1987	Traffic Control System Project:				
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Fukuyama Consultants International, Inc.	- Kuala Lumpur ATC System	22,260	69.1	-	
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 18 Period Oct.1987 - Jul.1989 (18 months) Total M/M 112.20 Japan 7.81 Field 104.39	- Petaling Jaya ATC System	5,110	84.6	-	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Topographic Survey	- Highway Traffic Surveillance System	15,700	-	-	
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 431,735 (¥000) Contracted 420,480	Freight Terminal Project:				
		- KL North Terminal	4,120	32	14.5	
		- KL South Terminal	3,410	22	13.7	
		- Klang Terminal	3,880	22	14.9	
		Implementation Period:	1991 - 1999			
		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR		
		Feasibility: Yes				
		Conditions and Development Impacts:				
		Highway Project	-Alleviating traffic congestion -Development of Highway corridor -Reduction in Transport Costs			
		TC System Project	-Alleviating traffic congestion -Traffic Control and Surveillance -Drivers Information			
		Freight Terminal Project	-Modernization of Freight Transport Industry -Reduction in Transport Costs -Improvement of Living Environment			
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				
		1.On-the-job-training 2.Holding Symposium 3.Counterpart training in Japan				
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	As for Shah Alam Highway and TCS project, public side is involved positively due to the heavy traffic congestion in Klang Valley Region. On the other hand, Freight Terminal Project is deemed as a purely privatized project by Malaysian Government and waiting private initiative which is not matured yet.			
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①			

和名 クランバレー地域都市交通施設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

ASE MYS/S a/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Penang Island	1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Flood Mitigation and Drainage in Penang Island	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost 1) 102,235 2)	(Description) Followed by feasibility study for the prioritized areas.	
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control	3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED	1. Flood Mitigation measures for 25 rivers. 2. Drainage Improvement.		
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	1. To mitigate the flood damages in the areas developed. 2. To improve the drainage conditions which may be deteriorated by the proposed land reclamation project. 3. To improve inundation by high tide. 4. To improve hygienic condition of under area.		
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+(F/S)	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1. To accept a trainee. 2. Provision and instruction for instruments. 3. Cooperated works in collection and analysis of information.		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Drainage and Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	-Flood Mitigation for 25 rivers in Penang Island -Drainage in Georgetown				
8. DATE OF S/W	Mar. 3, 1989				
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.				
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Jul. 1989 - Apr. 1990 (10) Total M/M 46.17 Japan 22.17 Field 24.00				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Survey, Water Quality/Riverside Material, Sediments				
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 343,426 (¥000) Contracted 167,604				
				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①

和名 ペナン島洪水緩和排水計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

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ASE MYS/S 210B/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Georgetown, Penang River, Keluang River			1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Flood Mitigation and Drainage in Penang Island	2. PROJECT COSTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control		1) 79,120	56,926	22,194	(Description) The D/D study was approved to be involved in the 6th National Development Plan (1991 - 1995) and request to OECF is under way.
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1) (US\$1,000) 2) 3)			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	(M/P)+F/S		1. River improvement of Penang and Keluang river systems. 2. Construction of Dondang Retention Ponds. 3. Construction of Air Terjun and Relau diversion channels. 4. Improvement of drains and construction of the retention ponds with pumping facilities for drainage systems. (S-10, S-18, and N-12)			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Drainage and Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture	Implementation Period:	1991 - 1995			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Flood Mitigation	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR		
8. DATE OF S/W	Jan. 1989		14.6-17.5%			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	Feasibility:	Yes			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 13 Period Jun. 1990 - Mar. 1991 (10) Total M/M 44.17 Japan 16.17 Field 28.00	Conditions and Development Impacts: Development Impacts: 1. Upgrading of land use value by mitigating the flood damages. 2. Improvement of environment.				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Survey Water Quality Geological EIA	Benefits: Area: 23 sq.km ; Population: 258000				
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 343,426 (¥000) Contracted 167,604	5. TECHINICAL TRANSFER	1. To accept two trainees 2. Workshop training 3. Seminar			
					2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
					3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①

和名 ペナン島洪水緩和排水計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

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ASE MYS/A 202A /90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	924 non-granary irrigated schemes			1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rationalization and Crop Diversification in Non-granary Irrigated Areas	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/ General	(US\$1,000)	1) 2)			(Description) Followed by F/S.
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED				
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+(F/S)	- Evaluation of potential for crop diversification in 924 non-granary irrigated schemes				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department (EPU)	- Selection of 3 areas represented by typical category of crop diversification for feasibility study				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Inventory resource survey of all non-granary irrigated schemes					
8. DATE OF S/W	Jul. 1988	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Hokkaido Engineering Consultants	1. Establishment and paractical use of information management system as data base of 924 non-granary irrigated schemes under the control of Department of Irrigation and Management.				
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 20 Period Feb. 1989 - Oct. 1990 (20) Total M/M 70.83 Japan 30.17 Field 40.66	2. Utilization of study results as a guideline for evaluation of potential for crop diversification.				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Farmers' Intention Survey done by local consultant	5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER				
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 231,375 (¥000) Contracted 227,613	One-week training workshop on proper use of the computalized information management system to 31 participants				
					2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
					3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	
					①	

和名 非穀倉灌溉地区合理化・作付多用化計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

ASE MYS/A 202B /90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	12 non-irrigated schemes selected in P.Pinang, Negri Sembilan and Kelantan States		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rationalization and Crop Diversification in Non-granary Irrigated Areas	2. PROJECT COSTS	US\$1=2.54M Ringgit		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/ General		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
4. REFERENCE NO.			1) 10,576		
5. TYPE OF STUDY	(M/P)+F/S	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	2)		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department	Proposed crop diversification plans:	3)		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of Crop Diversification Plan	-Main season paddy/off season short-term cash crop in initial stage and full conversion to upland crops (Pinang). -Full conversion to tree crops such as oil palm and cocoa (Negri Sembilan). -Promotion of main season paddy and off season upland crops under irrigated condition (Kelantan).			
8. DATE OF S/W	Jul. 1988	Implementation Period:			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Hokkaido Engineering Consultants	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR	
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 20 Period Feb.1989 - Oct.1990 (20 months) Total M/M 70.73 Japan 30.17 Field 40.56	Feasibility:		23%	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Detailed farmers' intention survey done by local consultant	Conditions and Development Impacts:			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 231,375 (¥'000) Contracted 227,613	Conditions: -Formulation of crop diversification plan suitable for specific condition of each 912 non-granary irrigated schemes by Malaysian staff. -Needs for smooth implementation of drainage improvement works in paddy field to encourage crop diversification. Development Impacts: -Transfer to cash crops other than rice in the non-granary irrigated area. -Improvement of productivity and agricultural income of small farmers.			
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			
		-National seminar on crop diversification for 3 days with 170 participants. -Final lecture and discussion with 18 State coordinators for 3 days.			
					1. PRESENT STATUS
					<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
					(Description)
					To promote implementation of crop diversification plan in P.Pinang, a pilot project will be implemented for demonstrating crop diversification. For this pilot project, Malaysian Government requested to Embassy of Japan to provide technical assistance such as mini-project cooperation.
					2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
					3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
					①

和名 非穀倉灌溉地区合理化・作付多用化計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

ASE MYS/A 203B/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	The entire nation of Malaysia		1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Fish Marketing and Distribution System	2. PROJECT COSTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	
3. SECTOR	Fisheries/ Fisheries	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1) (US\$1,000) 2) 3)		(Description) According to the conclusion and recommendation by M/P, the Government of Malaysia requested the feasibility study for pilot project in East Johor to JICA. JICA is scheduling to dispatch S/W mission in Dec. 1991 for this request.
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	(M/P)+F/S	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Fish quality inspection (freshness)		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture Dept., of fishery LKIM	7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To provide alternative plans for an efficient marketing and distribution system at the national and regional level.		
8. DATE OF S/W	Jul. 1989	9. CONSULTANT(S)	System Science Consultants Inc.		
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 9 Period Nov. 1989 - Mar. 1991 (17) Total M/M 64.32 Japan 28.62 Field 35.70	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	1. Fish marketing and consumption study 2. Fish quality inspection		
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 217,875 (Y'000) Contracted 209,606	12. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	East Johor locates at the site which is proper for the pilot project on resource, relation between public and private sectors, market, situation of fishermen and communication with Government.		
		13. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①		

和名 水産物流通システム総合計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE MYS/S 317/90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	In and around Kuala Lumpur City and in the Klang Valley Region, Malaysia (Rawang - Kuala Lumpur - Seremban, about 106km)			1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rail-Based Commuter Services in Klang Valley	2. PROJECT COSTS	US\$1=2.6949M\$ Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost 1) 228,461 58,158 170,303 (US\$1,000) 2) 3)			
3. SECTOR	Transportation/ Railway	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1) Improvement of railway facilities on the Rawang - Kuala Lumpur and the Kuala Lumpur - Seremban sections (about 106km in total) 1. Construction of 3 halts and construction or reinforcement of station offices and passenger facilities 2. Introduction of new signalling and telecommunications systems (Automatic signal, automatic train protection system, etc.) 3. Operation of commuter trains using diesel cars (about 170 cars in total) and construction or reinforcement of facilities for car inspection and storage 2) Integrated transport between bus stops and stations by introducing feeder buses (about 800 cars)			(Description) This study was completed on the precondition that the Double Tracking Project (DTP) and monorail and LRT lines should be completed as originally scheduled. As for the DTP, however, the bidding is still under way, and the start of construction is very much behind schedule (more than one year). The bidding for introducing diesel cars is also late, partly due to the opinion that electric railcars for electrification should be introduced. As for the monorail and LRT, there is no prospect of their realization, because companies that would supply funds under the BOT system have not been found. The Malaysian government is seriously aiming at realization of the railway improvement program, and efforts are being made toward the completion of DTP, the 1st step of the program.
4. REFERENCE NO.		Implementation Period:	1993 - 2005			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit (EPU)		28.81%	2.84%		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	F/S on a project for introducing a rail-based commuter service to the Klang Valley Region	Feasibility:				
8. DATE OF S/W	May 25, 1989	Conditions and Development Impacts:				
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service Pacific Consultants International co., Ltd.	1. Conditions 1) The following improvements are made by the Double Tracking Project: Double Tracking : construction of 3 stations and 4 halts; improvement of signalling and telecommunications systems (color light signal, etc.) ; introduction of diesel cars. 2) The monorail and LRT lines are constructed as originally scheduled.				
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 11 Period Jan.1990 - Feb.1991 (12 months) Total M/M 64.44 Japan 31.97 Field 32.47	1) Alleviation of road traffic congestion by providing transport capacity of 4.5 million passenger-km per day in 2005 and also by train operation at 10 minute intervals during peak hours in the year. 2) Development of satellite cities along the railway route; development of related industries ; increase in opportunities of employment 3) Improvement of air pollution by alleviation of road traffic congestion				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER	1) Technical transfer was made in respect of railway technologies, methods of demand forecast, regional development planning, etc. 2) Counterpart training on demand forecast was conducted in Japan in November 1990. (one person, 14 days)			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 214,295 (¥'000) Contracted 206,389					
			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION ①			
			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS 1) The Malayan Railway, the executing organization for the projects, has no authority of taking the initiative for their realization. 2) The consultant service to support the realization of the projects is insufficient.			

和名 クランバレー地域鉄道改良計画

(F/S, (MP)+F/S, D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

ASO MYN/A 101/79

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS			
1. COUNTRY	Myanmar	1. SITE OR AREA	2,900,000ha in the mid-stream basin of Irrawaddy River		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued	
2. NAME OF STUDY	Irrawaddy Basin Integrated Agricultural Development Project	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description)	
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/ General	(US\$1,000)	1) 2,020,000				
4. REFERENCE NO.		2) 2)				Based on the recommendations of the study, F/S and/or D/D were conducted on the following projects. South Nawin Irrigation Project F/S completed in 1979; D/D completed in 1984; since late 1986, implementation by OECF funding has been under way with considerable delay. Okkan Irrigation Project F/S completed in 1981; given the funding constraints, the implementation will come after the completion of the South Nawin project. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Myanmar Government has named 1992 as the year of economy, and aims to increase the country's agricultural production and exports. Because of the suspension of external assistance on new projects and the shortage of foreign exchange, however, it is unlikely to realize the objectives. The South Nawin project is under construction with OECF fund, because it was already on-going when the suspension took effect. With regard to the Okkan project and other proposals, there is no definite prospect of implementation because of the suspension. However, the proposals of the JICA study are integrated into the national plan, and their implementation will be eventually taken up in the future.	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED	Irrigation project by dams in 26 sites (including small waterpower generation) Road project Accomplishment of dry farm land in swamp Improvement of pilot field Husbandry promotion project				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestries	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Expansion of food crop production centering on rice is planned by irrigation through constructing dams in 26 sites. Rise in living standard and income of farmers family is planned by promoting agriculture with husbandry and introducing fishery in reservoir ponds.			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	The projects proposed by the JICA study are considered essential for agricultural stabilization in the Irrawaddy Basin. The Government plans to implement them step by step. Due to political and economic destabilization in recent years, however, the implementation will be inevitably delayed.
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1. Acceptance of two trainees 2. Establishing observation equipment of weather and water condition, and training of how to use them 3. Cooperation in writing a report			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①②
8. DATE OF S/W	Oct. 1977	12. EXPENDITURE	Total 293,115 (Y'000) Contracted 243,519				
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc.						
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 14 Period Feb. 1978 - Mar. 1980 (26 months) Total M/M 55.36 Japan 31.73 Field 23.63						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY							

和名 イラワジ川流域農業総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

ASO MYN/A 302/80

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT															
1. COUNTRY	Myanmar	1. SITE OR AREA	74,000acre southwest of Prome City, left bank of Irrawaddy River, 160 miles north northwest of Rangoon, population 96000.		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled														
2. NAME OF STUDY	(South Nawin Irrigation Project)	2. PROJECT COSTS	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Total Cost</th> <th>Local Cost</th> <th>Foreign Cost</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1) (US\$1,000)</td> <td>7,900</td> <td>2,900</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td>88,000</td> <td>36,600</td> <td>51,400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	1) (US\$1,000)	7,900	2,900	5,000	2)	88,000	36,600	51,400	3)	
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																	
1) (US\$1,000)	7,900	2,900	5,000																	
2)	88,000	36,600	51,400																	
3)																				
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/ General	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Irrigation : first crop (paddy) 24,000ha second crop (farm) 14,400ha, total 38,400ha Main facilities 1. Main dam : earth dam 43m high, 5,082mlong, 5.68 million cu.m capacity 2. Intake discharge dam : earth dam 20.9m high, 945m long, 1.22 million cu.m capacity 3. Power generation : Kaplan type 2,600 kv A X 1 unit 4. Irrigation canal 336km 5. Drainage canal 201.7km 6. Field improvement Note: cost 1) above is for the pilot project, and 2) is for whole projects.		(Description) 1. The detailed design study was conducted from April 1983 to April 1984, with E/S funding from OECF. (Jan. 1981 L/A 250 million yen) 2. Construction started from Nov. 1986 with an OECF loan (May 1985 L/A 8,150 million yen). Construction was suspended in July 1988, and resumed in Oct. 1989 to be completed by March 1994. 3. As of Feb. 1990, most of the excavation and grounding works of the dam have been completed, and canal works are underway. 4. The South Nawin Irrigation and Drainage End Facilities Project was financed by the Japanese Grant Program (Aug. 1980 E/N 873 million yen). Basic and detailed designs were undertaken in 1980 and construction was completed during 1981-82. 5. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) Because of the shortage of diesel oil and construction materials, the progress of construction has slowed down sharply.															
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR																
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	Feasibility: Yes	13.5%																	
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture & Forests, Irrigation Department	Conditions and Development Impacts:	These areas have been left behind from development of modern social economy and agricultural productivity remains very low because there is no irrigation water resource available through the year aid agricultural basic facilities to conduct modern agriculture management. This project plans to secure irrigation water through utilizing natural environment, increase agricultural productivity by improving agriculture promotion, and improve living standard of people there by increasing all year employment opportunities.																	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER	(1)Acceptance of one trainee (2)Supply of equipments and training of how to use them (3)Cooperation in writing a report																	
8. DATE OF S/W	Dec.1978	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	*The project was integrated into the national development plan and high in priority. *In recent years, extreme foreign exchange constraint] has made it difficult to import necessary construction materials and equipment.																	
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①②																	
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Jan.1979 - Mar.1980 (15 months) Total M/M Japan Field	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY																		
12. EXPENDITURE	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>163,131 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>130,809</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Total	163,131 (¥000)	Contracted		130,809														
Total	163,131 (¥000)																			
Contracted	130,809																			

和名 南ナウインかんがい計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

ASO MYN/A 303/81

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																
1. COUNTRY	Myanmar	1. SITE OR AREA	About 21,000ha in Myitmaka River left bank (80km north northwest of the capital, Rangoon)		1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled															
2. NAME OF STUDY	Okkan Dam Irrigation Project	2. PROJECT COSTS	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total Cost</td> <td>Local Cost</td> <td>Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1)</td> <td>54,000</td> <td>29,000</td> <td>25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	1)	54,000	29,000	25,000	2)				3)		
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																	
1)	54,000	29,000	25,000																	
2)																				
3)																				
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/ General	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Irrigation area: 21,000ha Water resource facility : Okkan Dam(pondage 240 X 1,000,000 cu.m) Diversion weir : height 9m, bank length 44m, max. intake discharge Q=22.5cu.m/sec Irrigation and drainage canals : irrigation 225.6km drainage 135.5km Terminal facilities : irrigation canal 1,426 km, drainage canal 236.9km Waterpower generation : water mill 2,450kw, 1 unit, electric transmission wire 33kv, 32.6km Implementation Period: 1981 - 1989		(Description) After completion of the study, the Myanmar Government planned to apply for OECF funding, but because of the subsequent economic and political destabilization, the attempt fell through. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Myanmar Government retains an interest in the implementation of the proposed project, and continues to expect Japanese technical and financial assistance on its detailed design and construction. The master plan prepared by the JICA study (Irrawaddy Basin Integrated Agricultural Development Project) indicated that this Okkan dam irrigation project would be more feasible than the on-going South Nawin irrigation project. However, the South Nawin project was first requested for, and approved of, OECF funding for a political reason (South Nawin being the birthplace of Ne Win). The request for OECF funding on the Okkan project was in the pipeline after the approval and implementation of the South Nawin project, but the subsequent action has been suspended due to the continued political and economic instability since the coup d'etat in 1988.															
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR																
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	Feasibility:	1) 26.15%	2) 10.53%*																
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Minstry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Irrigation	Conditions and Development Impacts:	Condition: Opportunity cost of capital 11% Development Impacts: The increase of farms' profit will be planned through water resource development, building of irrigation and drainage facilities, completion of terminal facilities, improvement of road network and introduction of two kinds of planting in one field and HYV. *EIRR 2) above is only for water power project.																	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Increase of rice production	5. TECHINICAL TRANSFER	Through assisting engineers and specialists in Myanmar Government in the fields of final decision, construction supervision and extension services.																	
8. DATE OF S/W	Nov. 1980	12. EXPENDITURE	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>105,200 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>94,376</td> </tr> </table>			Total	105,200 (¥'000)	Contracted	94,376											
Total	105,200 (¥'000)																			
Contracted	94,376																			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc.	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY																		
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 10 Period Jan. 1981 - Nov. 1981 (11 months) Total M/M 37.85 Japan 19.46 Field 18.39	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①																	
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	Continuing political and economic destabilization make it difficult to reopen the loan application.																	

和名 オカングムかんがい計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Myanmar	1. SITE OR AREA	Rangoon city area		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Electrification of Rangoon Circular Railway Line	2. PROJECT COSTS	(US\$1= 229Yen)		
3. SECTOR	Transportation/ Railway		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
4. REFERENCE NO.			1) 79,480	25,410	54,070
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S		2)		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Burma Railway Corporation		3)		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Electrification project to strengthen transport capacity and modernize the national railway in the Rangoon city area	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Power transmission wire ----- 5.95km, 2 circuits No. of substations(for power source and feeding)---one Catenary (25KV, simple system) --- 176km in length Track (including civil works) --- 2km of new construction, 1.7km relocated, 15.5km of roadbed Rolling stock --- Introduction of electric locomotives and passenger cars Other improvements --- Repair of facilities, etc.		
8. DATE OF S/W	Aug. 1983	Implementation Period:	Oct.1986 - Jan.1990		
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR	
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Feb.1984 - Mar.1985 (13 months) Total M/M 44.12 Japan 29.52 Field 14.60	Feasibility: Yes	15.4%	5.1%	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None	Conditions and Development Impacts:	1. Preconditions The project period was set to last until 2019, with the start of construction to begin in Oct.1986 and electrified service to be offered in 1990. Traffic volume in Rangoon was forecasted for 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020 for the "with" and "without" cases. Based on the results, the feasibility was studied by applying cost-benefit analysis. The cost-benefit items taken up were travel time saving, railway investment, railway operation cost, and road investment. 2. Development impacts 1. Restoration of the railway's role as a mass transport mode, which will contribute to smooth urban traffic; 2. alleviation of road traffic congestion; 3. reduction of air pollution; 4. fuel savings; 5. Creation of employment opportunities; 6. stimulus to technical development; 7. Promotion of development around Rangoon		
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 124,018 (¥000) Contracted 123,136	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1. One counterpart received training from JICA. 2. Report was prepared in the cooperation with the counterpart.		
		1. PRESENT STATUS		<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
		(Description)		After the completion of the study, no progress has been made. The Myanmar Government once tried to include the project in the list of applications for OECF yen credit, but because of the growing arrears in loan repayment, new applications were not accepted. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) No action has been taken since the coup d'etat in 1988. Even if the suspension of assistance by the donor countries is to be lifted some time in the future, the electrification of the circular railway would not be effective, given the extremely poor status of power supply in Rangoon. The project scale will have to be reduced with more emphasis on track improvement and other modifications. The priority of this project is considered lower than "Track, Telecommunication and Signalling Improvement Project," which was undertaken in 1986-87 by JICA.	
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		Due to the delay of the loan repayment, Myanmar has been labeled as LDC.	
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION		①	

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASO MYN/S 302/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1. COUNTRY	Myanmar	1. SITE OR AREA	Chilawa in Rangoon			1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
2. NAME OF STUDY	Construction of Dry-Dock Project	2. PROJECT COSTS	(US\$1=150Yen) Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost (US\$1,000) 1) 145,000 33,000 112,000 2) 3)				
3. SECTOR	Transportation/ Marine Transportation & Ships	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Dry Dock for 20,000 DWT-class ships (200m x 30m x 10.5m depth)			(Description) 1985 May OECF E/S loan agreement (533 million yen) and the budget allocation of 1 million Kyats 1985 Sept. E/S started 1986 Sept. E/S completed (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Myanmar Government applied for an OECF loan in 1989, but failed to get the approval. No action has been taken since then.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		Implementation Period:	Apr.1986 - Apr.1990				
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Burma Dockyards Corporation	Feasibility:	Yes				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Feasibility study of a dock yard	Conditions and Development Impacts:	The future demand is projected for the period of 1989 - 2018, based on the performance during the 3rd and 4th Development Plans. The project will expand the repair capacity from the present 1,500 DWT to 20,000 DWT.				
8. DATE OF S/W	Apr. 1983				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Ships Building Cooperation Center				Political destabilization since the coup d'etat of 1988 precludes the resumption of ODA.		
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 8 Period Aug.1983 - Jul.1984 (12 months) Total M/M 39.0 Japan 24.7 Field 14.3	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	OJT for counterparts				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None				①②		
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 111,982 (¥000) Contracted 92,466						

和名 船舶修理ドックヤード建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASO MYN/S 304/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Myanmar	1. SITE OR AREA	Vicinity of Prome City, approx. 400km from Rangoon, the middle of the Irrawaddy River			1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Irrawaddy River Bridge Construction Project	2. PROJECT COSTS	(US\$1=7.5Kyat)			
3. SECTOR	Transportation/ General		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) based on the trend projection of future growth in the surrounding areas to be serviced by the proposed bridge, the study concluded that the project would be low in economic feasibility. The Government of Japan formally notified the Myanmar Government in June 1987 that it would not consider the project funding for the time being, allowing a possibility of reconsideration in the future if and when the surrounding areas grow sufficiently to justify the project. (FY1991 Overseas Study) The Myanmar Government retains a continued interest in the project, but is unable to implement without external assistance. The growth of the surrounding areas still remains inadequate. Given the current political conditions, early resumption of external assistance appears unlikely. The president of the construction Corporation was appointed Minister of Construction in January 1992. He has been a strong supporter for the Japanese cooperation in the sphere of bridge construction, and if external assistance be resumed at a future date, the proposed project is likely to be included in the application list.
4. REFERENCE NO.			1) 81,200	21,467	59,733	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S		2) 101,000	20,533	80,667	
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Construction Corporation	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	3)			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Economic analysis Planning of bridge construction		The study analyzed two alternatives: 1) a road bridge and 2) a road and railway bridge, and recommended that a regional development plan be formulated for implementation to improve the feasibility of the project.			
8. DATE OF S/W	June 1985		The cost 1) is for the road bridge, and the cost 2) for is the road and railway bridge.			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International, and Chiyoda Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR		
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Nov.1985 - Mar.1987 (17 months) Total M/M 62.09 Japan 19.74 Field 42.35		2.0%			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Topographic survey Geological survey	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Feasibility: No			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 206,045 (¥000) Contracted 194,957		Conditions and Development Impacts: The project is not feasible, under the prevailing conditions.			
			Implementation Period: 1987 - 1992			
			Traffic demand forecast			
			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
			Same as above			
			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION			
			①②			

和名 イラワジ河橋梁建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

ASO MYN/S 301/80

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT													
1. COUNTRY	Myanmar	1. SITE OR AREA	Yangon			1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled												
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rangoon International Airport Development	2. PROJECT COSTS	(US\$1=240Yen=6.35Kyat) Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost 1) 127,134 38,156 (US\$1,000) 2) 3)															
3. SECTOR	Transportation/ Air Transportation & Airport	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Contents</th> <th>Facility size(Phase II)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Runway(Existing 2,500m x 60m)</td> <td>3,700m x 60m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apron(Existing 175m x 424m)</td> <td>175m x 745m</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Int'l Terminal Bldg.</td> <td>17,600m²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Control Tower, Administrative Bldg.(Existing 490 m²)</td> <td>2,800m²</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nav aids</td> <td>Renewed for CAT-I</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Contents	Facility size(Phase II)	Runway(Existing 2,500m x 60m)	3,700m x 60m	Apron(Existing 175m x 424m)	175m x 745m	Int'l Terminal Bldg.	17,600m ²	Control Tower, Administrative Bldg.(Existing 490 m ²)	2,800m ²	Nav aids	Renewed for CAT-I	(Description) Apr.1981 OECF E/S loan agreement (500 million yen) Jan.1984 D/D completed Aug.1984 OECF loan agreement (14,370 million yen) May 1985 OECF loan agreement (8,350 million yen) May 1986 OECF loan agreement (4,450 million yen) Construction works were suspended in the aftermath of coup d'etat in September 1988. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) At the time of the coup d'etat in 1988, two OECF loans had been in the process of implementation. The construction works still remain suspended after three years. In view of the rapid inflation, it will be necessary to redo the costing before resuming the works.
Contents	Facility size(Phase II)																	
Runway(Existing 2,500m x 60m)	3,700m x 60m																	
Apron(Existing 175m x 424m)	175m x 745m																	
Int'l Terminal Bldg.	17,600m ²																	
Control Tower, Administrative Bldg.(Existing 490 m ²)	2,800m ²																	
Nav aids	Renewed for CAT-I																	
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR														
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	Feasibility: Yes	12.1%	2.4%														
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Dept. of Civil Aviation, Min. of Transport and Communications	Conditions and Development Impacts:	Feasibility conditional upon: 1) development of tourism resources, hotel capacity, and domestic transportation system to enhance convenience and amenity to tourists; 2) simplification of visa issuance procedures and extension of tourist visa period.															
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Plan facility upgrading : study economic/financial feasibility and socio-economic repercussion effects; recommend administrative organization improvement	Development effects expected:	1) Enhancement of economic/cultural exchange with foreign countries; 2) Enhancement of inter-regional exchange within Myanmar; 3) Increase in employment opportunities; 4) Increase in fresh foodstuffs exports.															
8. DATE OF S/W	Jun. 1979	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	O/T: 1) Survey, planning, plan drawing etc. are participated by counterpart officials and local engineers, but no particular seminars are locally conducted; 2) Overseas training: After completion of F/S, counterpart official participated in Airport Seminar sponsored by JICA and JCAB in Japan; 3) Association with local consultants: Topographic survey is subcontracted to local firm of construction Corporation; 4) Equipment donated and operators trained: Copy machine and drafting kit donated.															
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Airport Consultants, Inc.																	
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 10 Period Oct.1979 - Mar.1980 (6 months) Total M/M 28.93 Japan 20.23 Field 8.70																	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None																	
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 67,402 (¥000) Contracted 63,466																	
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																
		1. Greatness of development effect: Introduction of long-haul service by large jets 2. Favorable financial condition: No other large scale projects 3. High priority: Myanmar Communist Party chairman Ne Win(Ex-president) presented the request for assistance.																
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION																
		①②																

和名 ラングーン国際空港拡張計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASO NPL/S 301/83

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Nepal	1. SITE OR AREA	Whole country	1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rural Telecommunications Network Project	2. PROJECT COSTS	(US\$1=270Yen) Total Cost 34,963 Local Cost Foreign Cost 34,963	(Description) The project was implemented with Japanese grant aid. Jun.1984 E/N of grant aid signed (154 million yen) Mar.1985 D/D completed Oct.1985 E/N of grant aid signed (4,376 million yen) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) No additional information.	
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadcasting/ Telecommunication	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Contents construct the National Radio Telecommunications Network with 53 Radio Stations.		
4. REFERENCE NO.		Implementation Period:	Jan.1986 - Mar.1989		
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR FIRR Feasibility: Yes		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Nepal Telecommunicating Corporation (NTC)	Conditions and Development Impacts: The National Radio Telecommunications Network is to be constructed under the 6th national development plan (1980-85), in order to increase productivity and employment opportunity and to improve the economic infrastructure. The project may have impacts on not only communications but also on education, medical treatment, agriculture, and tourism.			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To determine the technical and economic feasibilities of the project to improve the Rural Telecommunications	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			
8. DATE OF S/W	Sep.1982	OJT was conducted for the counterpart staff.			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd	12. EXPENDITURE			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 13 Period Nov.1982 - Oct.1983 (12 months) Total M/M 24.2 Japan 11.5 Field 12.7	Total 81,960 (¥000) Contracted 48,007			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION			
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
		①②			

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)

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1992

ASO NPL/S 101/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Nepal	1. SITE OR AREA	42,000 sq.km in eastern Nepal			1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Kosi River Water Resources Development	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development	3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED	1) (US\$1,000) 2)			(Description) This is the first integrated development study in the region. In particular, the Arun 3 project has been the focus of attention due to the large potentiality for supply of cheap power supply. At the request of the Nepalese government, an F/S for the Arun 3 project (Arun 3 Hydropower Development Project) has been carried out by JICA. D/D of the Arun 3 was undertaken jointly by West Germany (Lahmeyer/Energy Engineering) and Japan (EPDC/CKC) during Oct.1988-April.1991. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Nepalese Government has requested external funding from ADB, Germany (KfW) and Japan (OECF) for the implementation of the Arun 3 project. Construction is to start in 1992 and to be completed in 2001. The Nepalese Government has repeatedly requested a JICA F/S on the Sun Kosi Diversion Project, but has been unsuccessful, partly because the expected cost of construction could be as large as US\$500 million.
4. REFERENCE NO.		1. Arun 3 hydropower development project	This project aims to develop 200MW of the most cost-effective hydropower potential out of the total estimated potentials (at 53 sites) of 11,000MW in the hydropower development plan for the Kosi river catchment.			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	2. Sun Kosi diversion project	72 cubic meters/second will be diverted from the Sun Kosi (catchment area of 30,000 sq.km) by a tunnel of 16km to the Terai Plains and utilized to irrigate 175,000ha of farm land. The project will increase the agricultural production from the present 350,000 tons to 1,000,000 tons/year.			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Electricity, Ministry of Water Resources	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Development impact includes (1) supply of abundant, low cost power (2) large scale irrigated agricultural development (3) regional development through access road construction			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Hydropower; irrigation	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	(1) Training of 4 counterparts personnel on power development planning (2) Supply and training in use of drilling equipment			
8. DATE OF S/W	Feb. 1983	12. EXPENDITURE	Total 491,986 (¥'000) Contracted 181,019			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation; Toden Corp.; Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY				
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 22 Period Jun. 1983 - Mar. 1985 (21 months) Total M/M 57.5 Japan 37.5 Field 20.0	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	(1) The Arun 3 hydropower project is the most economically viable project among projects surveyed in Nepal. (2) Implementation of Arun 3 will promote the development of other hydropower projects in the area. (3) Sun Kosi Diversion Project is important partly for its impact on food production and partly for environmental conservation in the Himalayas.			
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①			

和名 コシ河流域水資源開発基本計画

[M/P, M/P+(F/S), Basic Study, Other]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

ASO NPL/S 201A/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Nepal	1. SITE OR AREA	Kathmandu and east and west Terai			1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Plan of Television Network	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	(US\$1=130Yen) Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost 1) 41,700 5,900 35,800 (US\$1,000) 2)			
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadcasting/ Broadcasting	3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED	See next page			(Description) Followed by F/S.
4. REFERENCE NO.						
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+(F/S)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Nepal Television Corporation					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of a development plan of TV broadcasting network					
8. DATE OF S/W	Feb. 1987	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	The proposed TV network will play an important role in the national development, by improving the level of education and literacy and vocational training.			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Integrated Technology Inc.					2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 24 Period Jun. 1987 - Mar. 1988 (10 months) Total M/M 33.68 Japan 17.53 Field 16.15					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Cross-cut topographic mapping	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1) OJT 2) Participation of counterparts in JICA training program			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 128,937 (¥000) Contracted 99,420					①③

和名 テレビジョン放送網開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

ASO NPL/S 201B /87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Nepal	1. SITE OR AREA	Kathmandu and east and west Terai			1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Plan of Television Network	2. PROJECT COSTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadcasting/ Broadcasting		1) 417,000	2) 5,900	3) 35,800	(Description) The Government of Nepal (GON) requested a Japanese grant, but was notified by the Japanese Government that the project would not be funded immediately. The GON then requested a grant aid from France, which subsequently agreed to undertake an F/S on TV broadcasting network. The GON is expecting a Japanese aid on studio equipment. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) No additional information.
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	TV Studio (Kathmandu) : 4 studios Broadcasting stations : 2 stations Relay stations : 16 stations Outdoor relay vans : 1 vehicle			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	(M/P)+F/S	Implementation Period:	1989 - 1995			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Feasibility: Yes		18.60% -4.90%		
8. DATE OF S/W	Feb. 1987	Conditions and Development Impacts:	FIRR will be 18.6% if grant aid is used for investment, and -4.9% if a loan is used.			
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Development impacts:	- Speedy dissemination of information and strengthening of effective communication means - Improvement of school education - Improvement of agricultural extension services - Diffusion of family planning, health care and hygiene - Integration of different ethnic and cultural communities			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 24 Period Jun. 1987 - Mar. 1988 (10 months) Total M/M 33.68 Japan 24.51 Field 9.17	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①②			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 128,937 (¥000) Contracted 99,420	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	The Nepalese side is very eager to implement the project, but the Japanese grant aid program for Nepal is already fully committed to the other projects for the next three years.			

和名 テレビジョン放送網開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASO NPL/A 101/89

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Nepal	1. SITE OR AREA	Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Kapilvatsu and Marchawar area of Rupandehi district		1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Integrated Rural Development Project in the Lumbini Zone	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/ General	(US\$1,000)	1) 136,000	2)	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED	1. Irrigation Rajikaduwa : 2,400 ha (Rehabilitation) 2. Rural Road Two (2) Roads : Total 144km (Improvement) 3. Water Supply 2 locations 4. Agriculture 1) Extension Service 25 locations 2) Livestock Service 31 locations 5. Strengthening of Plan Implementation Capacity 1) Standardization of the plan implementation process 2) Human resources development 3) Local finance resources mobilization		
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	1. The basic needs of the people, being the national policy, will be improved through the implementation of these projects 2. The average total farm income will increase from NRs.18,000 to about NRs.35,000, and average per capita gross income will be NRs.5,000. These figures are about twice of their present levels. 3. The irrigation ratio with the project will be increased to 15% in the hill area and 47% in the Terai.		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Panchayat and Local Development	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Technology transfer to counterpart in the course of the study.		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of the Master Plan for the Integrated Rural Development Project in the Lumbini Zone	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY			
8. DATE OF S/W	Jun. 1988	12. EXPENDITURE	Total 193,376 (¥000) Contracted 180,337		
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Hokkaido Consultants Co., Ltd.	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 10 Period Sep. 1988 - Nov. 1989 (15 months) Total M/M 52.91 Japan 21.32 Field 31.59	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①, ②		

和名 ルンビニ県農村総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

ASO NPL/S 202A /89

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Nepal	1. SITE OR AREA	The whole area of Nepal			1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Plan of Civil Aviation	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Transportation/ Air Transportation & Airport	(US\$1,000)	1) 888,000	192,000	696,000	(Description) Followed by F/S.
4. REFERENCE NO.		2)				
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+(F/S)	3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED	1.Kathmandu International Airport Development Project (Construction of Domestic Passenger Terminal Building, Expansion of Apron and Installation of Air Navigation System) 2.New Pokhara Airport Development Project (Construction of a New Airport with 1,900m long runway) 3.Jomsom, Simikot, Lukla and Syangboche airport development projects (Partial improvement of existing airport, such facilities as runway, terminal building)			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Tourism	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Conditions: Financial assistance from foreign country Land acquisition for New Pokhara Airport Development impacts: 1.Improvement of the function and capacity of the existing airport facilities 2.Improvement of safety and punctuality of aircraft operations 3.Contribution to the public welfare in remote districts 4.Promotion of the tourism sector			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Over-all development of air transport system in Nepal	5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER	Counterpart training in Oct. and Nov. 1988 which consists of lectures on airport plannings, discussion on the study, and inspection of the airport in Japan			
8. DATE OF S/W	Feb.1988	10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 8 Period Aug.1988 - Sep.1989 (14 months) Total M/M 50.14 Japan 31.49 Field 18.65			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Topographic Survey and Soil Investigation			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 167,332 (Y'000) Contracted 155,142	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION	①②			
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS				

和名 国内航空網整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Nepal	1. SITE OR AREA	Kathmandu, Pokhara, Jomsom, Simikot, Lukla, and Syangboche airports			1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Plan of Civil Aviation	2. PROJECT COSTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Transportation/ Air Transportation & Airport		(US\$1,000) 1) 246,300	55,600	190,700	(Description) <FY1991 Overseas Survey> The Government of Nepal requested for Japanese financial assistance on several occasions, but has failed to elicit a favorable response. The Government plans to submit funding proposals to possible donor agencies.
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1) Kathmandu International Airport Project a. New domestic terminal building b. Expansion of passenger apron c. Installation of air navigation system 2) New Pokhara Airport 3) Development of Jomsom, Simikot, Lukla, and Syangboche Airports			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	(M/P)+F/S	Implementation Period:	1989 - 1994			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Tourism	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	EIRR	FIRR		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Examination of the feasibility on the priority plans.	Feasibility:	1) 19.7% 2) 2.1%			
8. DATE OF S/W	Feb. 1988	Conditions and Development Impacts:	Conditions: Financial assistance from foreign country; Land acquisition for New Pokhara Airport			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International	Development impacts:	- Improvement of the functions and capacity of the existing airport facilities - Improvement of safety and punctuality of aircraft operations - Contribution to the public welfare in remote areas - Promotion tourism			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 8 Period Aug. 1988 - Sep. 1989 (14 months) Total M/M 50.14 Japan 31.49 Field 18.65	Note: EIRR for Jomsom and Simikot are 13.1% and 9.6%.				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHINICAL TRANSFER	Counterpart training from Aug. to Oct. 1989 which consists of lectures on airport plannings, discussion on the study, and inspection of the airport in Japan			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 167,332 (Y'000) Contracted 155,142		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION ①②			

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

ASO NPL/S 102/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Nepal	1. SITE OR AREA	Kathmandu valley			1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Groundwater Management Project in the Kathmandu valley	2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development	(US\$1,000)	1) 106,491	29,717	76,774	(Description) The basic design study on the construction of two new treatment plants (at Mahankal Chaur and Bansbari) was conducted in 1991 as part of the Japanese grant aid program.
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED	As the result of comparative examination for many available implementation plans, the following implementation order is recommended:			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	1. Mahankal Chaur 2. Bansbari/Maharajganj 3. Shainbhu 4. Balaju 5. Lambagar 6. Sundarijal 7. Manohara 8. Balkhu				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC)	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To evaluate the groundwater and other water resources for domestic use. To prepare optimum management of water resources.	Condition: -The additional water resources from outside of the valley will become available after the year 2001. -Abstraction of groundwater will be reduced from the current production amount, and the level of the groundwater shall not be allowed to be lower than the yield computed by simulation. -The available capacity of the surface water will have a high level of monthly variation so the water supply facilities to be established shall be coordinated with the planned monthly water supply. -The groundwater shall, without exception, be treated with bio-filters to remove ammonia and iron. Development Impacts: -The development plan for water resources to meet future water demand by constructing new facilities to supply safe and potable water.				
8. DATE OF S/W	Sept. 2, 1988	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS				
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION				
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 13 Period Dec.1988 - Nov.1990 (24 months) Total M/M 95.54 Japan 44.41 Field 51.13	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Topographic survey Geological borings Waterwell drillings Installation of water level gauges and rainfall gauges	Technical transfer was performed by the study team through field works such as field reconnaissance, purification experiment and water quality analysis.				
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 359,969 (¥'000) Contracted 344,544	①②				

和名 カドマンス盆地地下水開発計画

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

