ASE THA/S 208A /88

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Potential Tourism Development for the Southern Region

3. SECTOR: Tourism/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Formulation of a master plan through 2001 and feasibility analysis of priority projects

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul.1987

9. CONSULTANT(S): JCP Co., Ltd. and Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	16
Period	Nov.1987 - Mar.1989 (12 months)
Total M/M	58.79
Japan	21.04
Field	37.75

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Market survey
LANDSAT survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	211,779 (¥'000)
Contracted	198,915

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Phuket, Phangnga, and Krabi (Greater Phuket)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	1,753,000	526,000	1,227,000
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

- Development of tourism resources
  Conservation of historical sites in Phuket; village tourism; Andaman Historical and Cultural Research Center; National park development; training center
- Improvement of tourism infrastructure:
  Airport; water supply; roads; cruising route improvement urban development; tourism manpower training school
- New resort complex:
  Thai Muang, Khok Kloi beach resort, Phuket Marine center

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

EIRR of the entire package was estimated to be 34.6%.

Development impacts:
1) With 1987 as base year, per capita GNP will increase 26.8% by 1991, 55.4% by 1996 and 86.6% by 2001.
2) Employment will increase 2 times by 1991, 2.7 times by 1996 and 3.7 times by 2001.
3) Net foreign exchange earnings will increase 2.7 times by 1991, 3.7 times by 1996 and 5.5 times by 2001.

In addition to the investments mentioned above, it is necessary to strengthen administrative organizations, such as clear demarkation of responsibility between the central and regional governments (especially on environmental administration, and infrastructural development), good coordination between local administrative bodies, expansion of the functions of TAT (planning, coordination and project implementation capability in addition to tourism promotion) and formation of a wider area coordinating committee of Phuket, Phangnga and Krabi Provinces.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

OJT on the selection of sites for international tourism development, analysis of tourism development potentials, market development and promotion campaigns and programming through intergration with other organizations

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

The study was followed by the feasibility study.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 南部地域開発計画

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

ASE THA/S 208B /88

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Potential Tourism Development for the Southern Region

3. SECTOR:
Tourism/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Tourism Authority of Thailand

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Formulation of a master plan through 2001 and feasibility analysis of priority projects

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul.1987

9. CONSULTANT(S):
JCP Co., Ltd. and Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	16
Period	Nov.1987 - Mar.1989 (12 months)
Total M/M	58.79
Japan	21.04
Field	37.75

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Market survey
LANDSAT survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	211,779 (¥'000)
Contracted	198,915

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Phuket, Phangnga, and Krabi (Greater Phuket)

2. PROJECT COSTS

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

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1) New resort complex:
- Thai Muang international beach resort base (5,000 hotel rooms)
- Khok Kloi public beach development (1,000 hotel rooms)
2) Phuket marine center (100ha)
- Yacht harbor (200 berths for yachts and a basin for boats)
- Marine hotel (200 rooms)
- Marine center (restaurants, supermarkets)

Implementation Period: 1989 - 2001

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
		12.90%
		13.40%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
See the preceding page.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
OJT on the selection of sites for international tourism development, analysis of tourism development potentials, market development and promotion campaigns and programming through intergration with other organizations

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) TAT is making preparations to obtain the Cabinet endorsement on the proposed projects.
2) TAT is coordinating with Royal Forest Dept. and F Art Dept on the implementation of the projects proposed for public sector investment such as Andaman Historical and Cultural Research Center, Tourism Manpower Training School (Phuket) and National Park Training Center (Phuket).
3) TAT has obtained an OECF loan to implement 72 tourism-related projects by the end year (1991) of the 6th national development plan. When those projects are completed as scheduled, TAT intends to apply for another OECF loan on tourism-related projects.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
TAT is receiving loans from OECF. However, these projects are delayed. Therefore, when these rojects are started to be done smoothly, TAT is planning to ask for next loans.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名　南部地域開発計画

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

ASE THA/S 321/88

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Project of the Regional Truck Terminals

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Land Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Dept. of Land Transport (DLT), Ministry of Communications

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Projection of cargo and determination of the scale of regional terminals

8. DATE OF S/W: Oct.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S): Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Jan.1987 ~ Jul.1988 (19 months)
Total M/M	48.30
Japan	17.50
Field	30.80

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	159,475 (¥'000)
Contracted	141,404

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Bangkok, Chieng Mai, Khon Kaen, Nakhon Sawan, Nakhon Ratchasima, Hat Yai/Songkhla

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	8,780	4,704	4,076
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The study proposed the following three terminals.

	Stage 1 (1991-1992)	Stage 2 (1999-2000)
1) Chieng Mai	27 berths	18 berths
2) Khon Kaen	30	20
3) Hat Yai/Songkhla	50	45

Implementation Period: 1989 - 2000

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility:	EIRR	FIRR
	1) 40.36%	
	2) 16.89%	
	3) 39.63%	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Physical distribution was projected for 1987, 1996, and 2006. Cargo traffic projections were based on the O/D survey and interviews of enterprises, and economic growth projections by NESDB. Composition of cargo was determined according to the regular O/D survey conducted by DLT. EIRR was calculated on the assumption that the terminal in Bangkok be constructed and in operation.

Regional truck terminals will contribute to (1) efficient land use in regional cities, (2) smoother road traffic in and around regional cities, (3) efficiency improvement of transport, (4) economy of scale by joint use of facilities and equipment, (5) stimulation of regional economies, and (6) environmental conservation.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

OJT on the traffic survey and the interview survey
Participation of 2 counterparts in the JICA training program

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 JICA expert has been attached to DLT since Nov. 1988.

Three proposed regional truck terminals presupposes the existence of the terminal proposed for Bangkok. The Government of Thailand is expecting the private investments in the Bangkok terminal, and the implementation of the three terminals are dependent on the progress of this move.

The Government of Thailand has already decided to invest its budget for the truck terminal. And JICA commenced the study to recommend practical implementation plan of truck terminal including the government's policies, land acquisition measures, operation/management manula. After this study will finish in Sep. 1991, the Thai Government plans to implement other truck terminal construction including regional truck terminal.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

The construction of the Bangkok terminal was delayed because the DLT tried to shortcut from the F/S directly to the construction and plans to rely entirely on private investments.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名　地方トラックターミナル整備計画

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

ASE THA/S 502/88

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Topographic Mapping of Bangkok Metropolitan Area

3. SECTOR: Social Infrastructures/ Survey & Mapping

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S): International Engineering Consultants Association and Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	65
Period	Sep.1986 - Mar.1989 (28 months)
Total M/M	213.3
Japan	52.2
Field	161.1

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	1,002,033 (¥'000)
Contracted	983,807

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Bangkok Metropolitan Region

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

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

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

Aerial photography	Bangkok Metropolitan Region	4,000 sq.km
Topographic mapping (Scale:1/10,000)	Bangkok Metropolitan Area	2,000 sq.km
Topographic mapping (Scale:1/4,000)	Builtup Area of Bangkok	300 sq.km

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The maps will provide the base for planning transportation, flood control, housing, sewerage and other aspects of urban planning for the Bangkok Metropolitan Area.

They are mainly used as basic data for the main principal road planning, anti-slum policy plan, housing development planning, land readjustment planning, urban traffic control plan, flood preventive measures, sewerage planning, waste disposal planning.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1) OJT on aerial triangulation, drafting, editing and other mapping processes.
2) OJT on new technologies of digital mapping and computer-aided mapping.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The start of the topographic survey and aerial photography scheduled for the first year was delayed due to some procedural matters, but the work progressed as planned during the second year. The printing of the maps, the final phase of the work, was done by the Royal Thai Survey Dept. in the third year.

These are the organizations which are currently using the maps:

- Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)
- Department of Town and Country Planning, Ministry of Interior
- Metropolitan Water Works Authority, M.I.
- Department of Public Works, M.I.
- Express and Rapid Transit Authority of Thailand, M.I.
- Royal Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
- National housing Authority, M.I.
- Others

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

These maps are highly valued and widely used. After the completion of the mpa, notable changes have been made. However, revision and reprinting are quite difficult to conduct due to BMA's budgetary problems.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 バンコク首都圏地形図作成事業

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

ASE THA/S 604 /88

Compiled Maech 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: City Planning Manual

3. SECTOR: Social Infrastructures/ Urban Planning & Land Development

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Other

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Dept. of Town and Country Planning(DTCP), Ministry of Interior

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Technical transfer on urban planning

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.1987

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Nov.1987 - Feb.1989 (13 months)
Total M/M	63.37
Japan	4.33
Field	59.04

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	229,891 (¥'000)
Contracted	210,450

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Major cities

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000) 1)	8,550		8,550
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

The study suggested measures to strengthen the organizationof the DTCP (structural reform, technical training, data management system, etc.) and measures to improve the capability of the DTCP in planning, implementing and research, and proposed the establishment of a center for promoting urban planning and improvement.

The proposed center will be attached to the DTCP and work with the NESDB, the Regional Administration Dept. of the Ministry of Interior, Chulalongkorn Univ., Asian Institute of Technology and others. Major activities of the center are (1) technical training and (2) database management and R&D. Major facilities are seminar houses and dormitories.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

- The project will strengthen the functions of the DTCP.
- Improvement of urban planning techniques will contribute to the national socio-economic development.

DTCP shall improve their technical training system, data control system and technical development system by utilizing the manual which was produced by JICA study team for upgrading of their city planning and contributing on national socio-economic development.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

OJT and a seminar

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

- The planning techniques included in the manual has been utilized by various divisions of the DTCP.
- Preparations are under way to establish the proposed center.
- The Government of Thailand requested JICA for a study on land consolidation and zoning.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 都市計画策定指針作成

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

ASE THA/S 105/89

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Master Plan of Telecommunications Development

3. SECTOR:
Communications & Broadcasting/ Telecommunication

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Telephone Organization of Thailand

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
To fomulate a long term development plan for the period from FY 1993 to FY 2007 in Thailand

8. DATE OF S/W: Jun.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S):
NTT International Corporation

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Sep.1988 - Dec.1989 (15 months)
Total M/M	75.61
Japan	34.72
Field	40.89

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	220,718 (¥'000)
Contracted	212,870

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Whole area of the Kingdom Thailand

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

US$1=145Yen

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	6,406,759	3,525,379.3	2,881,379.3
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1.To install 4,345 thousand new main telephone lines within 15 years from FY 1993,and have total 6,168 thousand lines at the end of FY 2007.
To improve telephone density from 3.2 at the end of FY 1992 to 10.7.
To meet the telephone demand at the end of 1997.
2.To make existing network fully degitized in order to provide enhanced telecommunication services such as ISDN all over the country by the end of FY 2007.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Conditions
1.Fund raising of required investment costs.
2.Improvement of management of TOT such as construction, operation and maintenance, procurement, marketing and customer relations, human resources, organization, budgeting and finance, tariff design, and management information.

Development Impacts
1.Fulfillment of national telephone demand and provision of versatile services.
2.Realization of an informationized society and more dynamic and innovative business operation.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Technical Transfer in Japan was conducted to TOT counterparts, 2 members JICA sponsored and 4 TOT sponsored, while Study period of Work in Japan-2(July and August of 1989) on 41 days about the process of formulating the long term development plan. Field surveys of NTT facilities were also arranged to them.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

1. Bangkok Telecommuncation Study (M/P)
A further study titled "A Study on Regional Development Plan for Telecommunications Network in the Bangkok Metropolitan Area in the Kingdom of Thailand" was requested by the Government of Thailand in April 1990 on the recommendation of this Study report. Scope of Work for the study was made and signed in October 1990, and the study started from July 1991.
The area to be covered in the study is the Bangkok Metropolitan area (BMA: Bangkok, Pathum Thani, Samutprakarn, and Nonthaburi) and the surrounding area (Nakhon Pathom, Samut Sakhon, Ayutthaya). The term of the plan is fifteen (15) years from 1993 to 2007, and after selection of a high priority project, a feasibility study will be carried out.
2. BTO Project for the 7th 5-year Development Plan (1992-96)
Thai Government decided to introduce BTO method (Build-Transfer- Operation) for the implementation of TOT's 7th 5-year development plan. The private sector will invest and construct 3 million telephone line network; and conduct maintenance and operation works. JICA Master Plan study team recommended the improvement of TOT management including privatization for the future massive telephone network expansion and its smooth operation. It is said that Thai Government applied BTO method for the step toward future privatization of TOT. The study report was used as a database and some outputs were utilized in TOR for BTO project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Recent rapid economic growth has accelerated shortage problem for the infrastructures. Especially in the telecom sector, there exists waiting applicants for telephone as five times more than the number of annual new installed lines. The applicants has to wait for a telephone installation at most 5-6 years, which causes a serious problem for socioeconomic activities.
Thai Government has set the policy guideline in the 5th and 6th Development Plan (ESDP) for improving efficiency in the operations of state enterprises. In order to achieve it, 1) restructuring the internal management of state enterprises, 2) allowing private sector participation in operations, and 3) transforming all or part of ownership to the private sector are now under way for state enterprises.
As for the domestic telephone service, which is now provided dominantly by TOT, the Government has decided that the participation of th private sector was necessary to eliminate the massive shortages for telephone.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 国内電話網拡充長期計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE THA/A 104/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY
Sebai-Sebok Basin Development Project

3. SECTOR
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
RID (Royal Irrigation Development),
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Preparation of basin-wise agricultural development plan and feasibility study for priority project

8. DATE OF S/W Apr.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Sanyu Consultants Inc.
Naigai Engineering Co.,

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Sep.1988 - Mar.1989 (6 months)
Total M/M	62.63
Japan	25.63
Field	37.00

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	202,871 (¥'000)
Contracted	196,966

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
The project is located in the watershed area of Sebai-Sebok-Tung Lung Rivers covering 8,780 ha in Changwot Ubon Ratchathani and Yasothong in the N-E Region of Thailand.

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	65,308	34,231	31,077
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

- With entire 8,780 ha watershed area as a target area, the project shall carry out evaluation of agricultural land and water resources utilization and formulate an integrated development plan consisting of storage, diversion and pumping schemes.
- To prioritize 5 medium-scale reservoir projects out of the 26 proposed projects.
- To conduct feasibility study for selected 5 priority projects

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The project is aimed to stabilize rural society and to develop rural economy in the most drought-suffered poverty area in the N-E Thailand. After identification of 5 priority projects for F/S and early implementation of these priority projects as a model of development, the remaining 21 projects shall be put for successive implementation under the same concept and methodology. With such an arrangement, the project benefit can be expanded to cover the entire watershed area.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Technical transfer has been done properly through the process of various studies and surveys, the course of plan formulation and discussion and preparation and submission of the report.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

In case of implementation, either provision of yen-credit for the entire program or application for grant aid for individual project can be considered. However as of now, no particular intention was shown by RID.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Since there are many pending requests for loan and/or grant in Thailand, and annual implementation programs in recent years have been fully occupied, materialization of this project under technical or economical assistance of Japan seems to wait several years more.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 セバイ・セボック流域開発計画

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

ASE THA/A 103/89

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Water Management System and Monitoring Program in Chao Phraya River Basin

3. SECTOR:
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Royal Irrigation Department

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
To formulate a master plan for efficient and proper management of water resources through evaluation of potential water resources and water availability for agricultural development

8. DATE OF S/W: May 1986

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Sanyu Consultatns Inc.
Taiyo Consultants

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	14
Period	Jan.1987 - Mar.1989 (27 months)
Total M/M	157.82
Japan	49.59
Field	108.23

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	570,471 (¥'000)
Contracted	474,636

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Whole Chao Phraya Basin

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1) 26,554		
	2)		

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED:
-Water Management Model Project
6 sites/offices
-Monitoring/Communication System Improvement Project
Hydrology and Radio facilities
-Irrigation and Drainage System Improvement Project
Rehabilitation of the irrigation/drainage facilities
-Study on Comprehensive River Basin Development Plan
Re-evaluation of the development plan and plan formulation of water resources development
-Study on Crop Diversification Promotion Center
Crop-Water relation and marketing/price information study

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS:
- Project implementation through experimental procedure
- Setting-up of water management methods and standards
- Demonstration and dissemination to/among the people concerned
- Staff training and development of knowhow on water management

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER:
Examination of technical criteria and staff training

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Irrigation Engineering Center (IEC) has plan to examine the water management system, and some of telemetering system was introduced at the site proposed in the water management model project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:
The water management Model Project will be conducted on technical cooperation scheme.
The guideline for the rest of the project will be decided after the result of Model Project.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
①

和名 チャオピア川流域水管理システムおよび監視計画

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

ASE THA/S 210A /89

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Provincial Water Supply Projects

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Water Supply

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Provincial Waterworks Authority

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Preparation of development plans for 7 Provincial Cities Water Supply Projects in Thailand

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar. 1988

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	
Period	Jul. 1988 - Mar. 1990 (21
Total M/M	58.23
Japan	26.04
Field	32.19

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Topographic Survey
Soil Investigation

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	355,723 (¥'000)
Contracted	164,359

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Patum Thani & Prachatipat, Phuket, Su Ngai Golok Phang Nga, Takua Pa, Thung Song.

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	233,228	117,079	116,149
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED:
Dam, Intake Facilities, Transmission Facilities. Treatment Facilities and Distribution Facilities.
(1) Patum Thani & Prachatipat: Raw Water Intake Water Treatment Plant, Distribution Reservoirs, Distribution and Transmission Pipeline
(2) Phuket: New Water Treatment Plant, Dam, Distribution Reservoirs, Transmission Pipeline
(3) Su Ngai Golok: Raw Water Intake, Water Treatment Plant, Transmission Pipeline
(4) Phang Nga: Raw Water Intake, Transmission Pipeline
(5) Takua Pa: Raw Water Intake, Water Treatment Plant, Transmission Pipeline
(6) Thung Song: Water Treatment Plant, Raw Water Intake, Transmission Pipeline

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS:
Major urbanization is observed in Paturn Thani & Prachatipat, and Phuket island is a most famous resort in Thailand. Su Ngai Golok is a trading area along boundary. Phang Nga, Takua Pa and Thung Song are main commercial center in the southern region of Thailand. This development Project has a economic viability with several social economic benefits, such as consumer satisfaction, health benefit, land values increase and increased employment opportunities.
In financial aspect, however, PWA equity shall be infused or water rates increased to cover the financial deficits.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER:
Through the study, planning, demand forecasting, design of each facilities and 08 M management method has been transfered to counterparts.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

・Patum Thani & Prachatipat, Phuket
PWA intends to propose these package project to Japanese government for OECF yen credit.

・Su Nagi Golok
This project will be carried out by PWA's own equity.

・Other projects
PWA intends to request these projects to Japanese government for grant aid projects.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:
・There are very higher economic and social efficiancy in investment of these projects.

・As compared to financing capability of government of Thailand, these projects need more capital costs.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
①

和名 地方都市水道整備計画

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

ASE THA/S 210B /89

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Provincial Water Supply Projects

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Water Supply

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Provincial Waterworks Authority

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: To conduct F/S in Phuket, Prachatipat, Patum Thani and Su Ngai Golok

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S): Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members 9
Period Jul. 1988 - Mar. 1990 (21

Total M/M 58.23
Japan 26.04
Field 32.19

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Topographic Survey
Soil Investigation

12. EXPENDITURE

Total 355,723 (¥'000)
Contracted 164,359

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Patum Thani & Prachatipat, Phuket, Su Ngai Golok

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	233,228	117,079	116,149
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

(1) Patum Thani & Prachatipat
Raw Water Intake, Water Treatment Plant, Distribution Reservoirs, Distribution and Transmission Pipelines
(2) Phuket
New Water Treatment Plant 3, Raw Water Dam 3, Distribution Pipeline
(3) Su Ngai Golok
Raw Water Intake, Water Treatment Plant, Distribution Reservoirs and Tranismission Pipe

Implementation Period: 1990 - 1996

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
Feasibility:	9.5	17.0
	7.44	12.67
	11.63	0.31 (B/C)

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Major urbanization is observed in Patum Thani & Prachatipat, and Phuket island is a most famous resort in Thailand. Su Ngai Golok is a trading area along boundary. So, investment of this project bring many social and economic benefits, such as, incremental of served population, land value increase, health benefit and tourism income increase.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Through the study , planning, demand forecasting, design of each facilities and O & M management method has been transfered to counterpart.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

・Patum Thani & Prachatipat, Phuket
PWA intends to propose these package projects to Japanese government for OECF yen credit.

・Su Nagi Golok
This project will be carried out by PWA's own equity.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

・There are very higher economic and social efficiency in investment of these project.

・As compared to financing capability of goverment of Thailand, these projects need more capital costs.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名　地方都市水道整備計画

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

ASE THA/S 209A /89

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Medium to Long Term Improvement/Management Plan of Road and Road Transport in Bangkok

3. SECTOR:
Transportation/ Urban Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Medium an Long-term road plan. (M/P)
Area traffic control (ATC) system (F/S)
Common utility duct (COD) system

8. DATE OF S/W: Apr. 1988

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Yachiyo Engineering Co.,Ltd.
AIMEC Corporation
International Engineering Consultants Associaton

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	18
Period	Nov. 1988 - Mar. 1990 (17
Total M/M	127.24
Japan	55.37
Field	71.87

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Common utility duct data collection survey
Traffic survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	448,795 (¥'000)
Contracted	424,258

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Medium and long - term road plan
Area within the, Outer Ring Road

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	5,007,320	2,164,880	2,842,440
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1) Main Roads
(1) Expressways (12 projects including following 3 projects)
Expressway linking Thonburi-Bang Su-Ramkhamhdeng
Expressway linking Phet Kasem and SSE
Expressway linking Nonchaburi and Bang Kapi

(2) At-grade Main Roads (44 projects)

2) Bus-ways (13 projects)

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

In order to meet the future transportation demand of both private and public modes at certain service levels, the study revealed that a package of road projects, comprising expressways (a total of 184km), segregated bus-ways (121km), at-grade main roads (599km) and distributors (56km specifically identified only in and around the city centre) has to be implemented by year 2006, in addition to the development of the extended LRT system (91km) and elevated Northern Line of SRT (45km). All these projects are economically viable.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Accepted of trainees : 3 persons
Seminar was held in Bangkok with the attendance of about 300 people.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

Concerning the expressway, arterial roads and bus way projects proposal in the M/P and in accordance with the request of BMA issued in May 1990, IECA dispatched a preliminary study team to undertake the necessary studies in order to formulate the bus way project. Based on the report of the IECA Study BMA intends to prepare an official request to have this project implemented under JICA aid.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 バンコク首都圏中・長期道路交通計画

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

ASE THA/S 209B /89

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Medium to Long Term Improvement/Management Plan of Road and Road Transport in Bangkok

3. SECTOR:
Transportation/ Urban Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Medium an Long-term road plan.(M/P)
Area traffic control (ATC) system (F/S)
Common utility duct (CUD) system

8. DATE OF S/W: Apr. 1988

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Yachiyo Engineering Co.,Ltd.
AIMEC Corporation
International Engineering Consultants Associaton

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	18
Period	Nov. 1988 - Mar. 1990 (17
Total M/M	127.24
Japan	55.37
Field	71.87

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Common utility duct data collection survey
Traffic survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	448,795 (¥'000)
Contracted	424,258

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
ATC Project: Area within the Middle Ring Road and adjacent areas (235 intersections)
CUD Project: Area within the Middle Ring Road.

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	43,840	15,767	28,073
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

(ATC)..... Improvement and expansion of the area traffic control system.
1. Stage I 143 intersections
2. State II 92 intersections

(CUD).....Case Study
1. Trunk line CUD.....1,200m
2. Supply line CUD.....700m

Implementation Period: (ATC) 1990 - 1993

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
(ATC)
Making observations on current conditions and analyzing traffic survey results, the problems related to the ATC system in particular were evaluated and organized in a relevant manner.

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the ATC system in controlling traffic the total vehicle operating cost (VOC) and travel time cost (TTC) were estimated.
In addition, an implementation program for the recommended plan was evaluated on the basis of the economic analysis.

(Note) B/C Ratio 1.16

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Accepted of trainees: 3 persons
Seminar was held in Bangkok with the attendance of about 300 people.

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) Based on the ATC F/S study, the detailed design and tender documents were prepared from March to November of 1990 for the project under the JICA study titled " The Detailed Design Study on Area Traffic Control Project in Bangkok".

2) The Government of Thailand has decided to construct the exclusive road for automobiles utilizing San Saep Canal by BOT, and is now negotiating with interested private investors.

3) The Government is requesting a JICA feasibility study on the exclusive bus road proposed by the study.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名　バンコク首都圏中・長期道路交通計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE THA/S 322/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Purification of Klong Water in Bangkok

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Sewerage

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Department Drainage and Sewerage, Bangkok Metropolintan Administration

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Urgent Klong Water Purification in Bangkok

8. DATE OF S/W: Sep.1987

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Dec.1987 - Feb.1990 (27 months)
Total M/M	56.47
Japan	20.01
Field	36.46

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Topographic Survey
Construction of Areated Lagoon Treatment System

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	236,286 (¥'000)
Contracted	206,294

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Bangkok City
Study Area 380 sq.km Population 3.7 milion

2. PROJECT COSTS

US$1=145Yen

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	8,920	6,120	2,800
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

An urgent water quality improvement for the Klong with the introduction of dilution water from the Chao Phraya River by remodeling the existing gates and pumps that are utilized for drainage only at present.
Aerated lagoon treatment of Klong water in two ponds to realize a net pollution load reduction and to abate water quality deterioration of the Chao Phraya River by the dilution water introduction.

Implementation Period: 1990 - 2000

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR — FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The project component of dilution water introduction and aerated lagoon treatment are only urgent water pollution control measures.
As such, large scale structural measures are not proposed.
The dilution water introduction will improve the Klong water quality resulting in a very significant improvement of color and order. The aerated lagoons will contribute to a net pollution load reduction which will more than offset the anticipated increase in pollution load discharge to the Chao Phraya River due to the introduction of dilution water to the klongs.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Consecutive observation of klong water quality and water flow.
Simulation analysis of klong water quality by computer.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Two JICA experts are dispatched to the Department of Drainage and Sewerage of Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, the executive agency of the Project. And the experts are also engaged in promoting the implementation of the project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名　バンコク市クローン水質改善計画

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

ASE THA/S 323/89

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Measures to Promote the Container Handling System through Leam Chabang Port

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ port

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: OESB, NESDB, NOTC, PAT, SRT, BSAA

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8. DATE OF S/W

9. CONSULTANT(S): Pacific Consultants International, Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Mar.1988 - Jul.1989 (16 months)
Total M/M	71.80
Japan	31.90
Field	39.90

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	190,597 (¥'000)
Contracted	188,539

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Bangkok and Laem Chabang

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	47,461	21,420	11,020
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Construction of an inland container depot (ICD)
(MP) a 48ha ICD including 6 CFSs for handling 2.1 million tons of container cargo in 2001.
(SP) a 32ha ICD including 4 CFSs for handling 1.3 million tons of container cargo in 1996.

Implementation Period: Beg. of 1989 - Aug.1991
Mid. of 1994 - End of 1996

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
17.6%	6.5%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

a) Economic Growth Rate: 6.5%(-1990), 5%(1991-)
b) Container Cargo Volume in Thailand:
1996 15,560,000tons(1,487,000TEUS)
2001 19,832,000tons(1,818,000TEUS)
c) Laem Chabang Port Development:
container cargo 1996: 6.8 million tons(638,000TEUS)
2001: 10.6 million tons(953,000TEUS)
container berth 1996: 4, 2001:6
d) Reduction of freight costs by effectuating container transport system and promotion of economic growth.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1. Promotion of technical transfer by joint study
2. Promotion of technical transfer by employing a local consultant for O/D survey
3. Counterpart training

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Oct. 1991: The 1st phase of construction work was completed. Two of container berths were lent to private sector, began to be operated. The management body of ICD was determined as SRT was permitted to construct ICD in Lard Krabang. Although the work will be implemented up to 1993, the beginning of the work will delay due to the increasee of land price.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

This project is a main part of the Development Project of Laem Chabang Coastal Area which is planned as a national project.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名　ラムチャバン港輸送施設計画

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

ASB THA/A 313/89

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Agricultural Water Development Project in Chantaburi River Basin

3. SECTOR:
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Royal Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Feasibility study on water resources development plan within the subject river basin and irrigation plan for fruits plantation

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1987

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

10. STUDY TEAM
No. of Members 10
Period Mar.1988 - Jul.1989 (16 months)
Total M/M
Japen 29.33
Field 37.81

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE
Total 203,038 (¥'000)
Contracted 193,112

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Chantaburi River Basin (East Coast)

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	122,000	42,000	80,000
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Two Storage Dams:
Following project components shall be considered for irrigation of fruit plantation.
- Storage Dam: Khlong Ta Liu Dam (34.7MCM)
  Khlong San Sai Dam (9.8MCM)
- Length of Water Conveyance Pipeline: 111.6km
- Main Pumping Stations: 5 places

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
EIRR 14.6% FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The area which has annual rainfall of 2,500mm is one of the producing districts of tropical fruits with considerably improved marketing system. However due to unimproved agricultural infrastructure, water shortage occurs in dry season. By implementing the project, this problem will be solved, and increase of production and improvement of quality of the fruits will be expected including stable supply of drinking and industrial water.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
On the job training

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

In 1989 RID requested to MOAC that yen loan should be applied for the implementation of this project, but the request for loan has not yet been made.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Due to low priority of the project among the irrigated agricultural development sector in Thailand

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 チャンタブリ川流域農業水利開発計画

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

ASE THA/S 108/90

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Development of Patthaya Area

3. SECTOR: Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Office of Eastern Seaboard

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Master plan preparation for urban and tourism development

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.20, 1988

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	14
Period	Mar.1989 - Jul.1990 (17 months)
Total M/M	66.76
Japan	27.34
Field	39.42

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY: Tourism Market Survey, etc.
2856000 yen

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	231,362 (¥'000)
Contracted	214,024

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Pattaya Municipality (53.4 sq.km)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	141,520	69,680	71,840
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

(1) South Pattaya land reclamation: Land reclamation plan of total area of 19ha.
(2) Port facilities: Construction of berth for tourist boat, terminal buildings, berth for hydrofoil and boat yard.
(3) Pattaya beach restoration: Beach expansion plan.
(4) Ta-Van pier: Constuction of pier in Ta-Van beach, Kolan island.
(5) Sewerage project: Emergency improvement plan in Na Klua area and Jomtien area and expasion and improvement of existing facilities in Pattaya city area.
(6) Rainwater drinage project: 4 plans for improvement or constructions projects.
(7) Water supply project: 2 stages development plans based on the water demand.
(8) Solid waste disposal project: Construction of final disposal field.
(9) Road project: Expansion and improvement of Pattaya 3 roads.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

1) Improvement of environmental conditions and addition of tourism facilities in South Pattaya
2) Improvement of Pattaya Beach
3) Improved access to Ko Lan
4) Improved water quality at sea and river
5) Reduction of flood damage
6) Stable water supply
7) Improved environmental condition around the existing waste disposal site and enhanced solid waste disposal capacity
8) Increased capacity of the roads to solve traffic congestion problem

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER: Carried out for counterparts from the office of Eastern Seaboard and Pattaya Municipality

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
All projects recommended were approved by the Government of Thailand, and the budget was prepared in 1990.
However, these are not realized until now (December 1991).

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 パタヤ地区総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE THA/S 107/90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Upper Central Region Study

3. SECTOR: Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: National/Economic and Social Development Board (NESDB)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Preparation of regional development plan toward the year of 2010

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S): International Development Center of Japan
Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	19
Period	Dec.1988 - Jul.1990 (19
Total M/M	113.89
Japan	4.07
Field	109.82

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY: Socio-economic study Distribution Study
Landsat Image Analysis

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	345,499 (¥'000)
Contracted	330,355

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Ayutthaya, Saraburi, Lopburi, Angthong, Singburi, and Chainat ; Area=16450 s.km, Population = 3740000(1987)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

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

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

Integrated Pasak River Basin Development Package (6 projects)
Greater Saraburi Industrial Core Development Package (15 projects)
Agro-Industrial Linkage Development Package (6 projects)
Human Resources Development Package (3 projects)

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

1. Regional macro-economic framework
Population increase = 1%/year ; agricultural production : 3%/year; industrial production = 7%/year; service sector will grow according to agriculture and industrial sector. Regional production per capita will increase at 5%/year by 2010.
2. Impacts
Gross regional production will become four times of 1987. Agriculture sector employment will shift to industry sector and it will reduce out-migration of regional population. Maintain the role of national food production center and the sound environment by the balanced development of agriculture and industry.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1. Saraburi Seminar was held with Interim Report presentation; Pattaya Seminar was held with Draft Final Report presentation
2. Study Tour in Japan for six NESDB counterpart officials.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

The Seventh National Economic and Social Development Plan for the 1992 to 1996 will incorporate the proposed development projects and programs. Preparation of the National Plan is now under progress.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1. Proposed measures of development management can be applied to national development strategies.
2. Proposed development projects in the study region are the part of national development programs.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 中央平原北部地域総合開発計画

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

ASE THA/S 106/90

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY
Traffic Operation Plan for Roads

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Road

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Department of Highways
Ministry of Transport and Communications

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To establish effective traffic operation plan and to perform technology transfer

8. DATE OF S/W: Sep.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Central Consultants Inc.
Oriental Consultants Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Feb.1989 - Jun.1990 (17 months)
Total M/M	58.06
Japan	21.51
Field	36.55

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
1. Traffic Survey
2. Topographic Survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	199,824 (¥'000)
Contracted	176,982

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
All trunk roads managed by DOH

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	8,000	8,000	0
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
a) Introduction of Traffic Census System
b) Introduction of Traffic Information System
c) Introduction of Road Inventory System
d) Traffic Operation System
-Improvement of selected 64 problem points on DOH roads

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Project life: 20 years
B/C : 1.43

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Technical transfer has been performed on following items.
-Basic conception and technical method for the introduction of each system
-Technical guideline for improvement plan

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Major proposed projects described in II-3 on this sheet will be incorporated in 7th five year plan (1991-1995).
Preparatory works for the projects are planned to be done in next fiscal year. (Oct.1990 - Sep.1991)
Following this study, the aftercare study traffic operation plan for roads was executed, from March 1991 to November 1991, in order to formulate an effective road traffic operation.
In the aftercare study, 24 intersections improvement, 6 road section improvement and traffic safety coutermeasures for 29 road sections were recommended.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 道路交通運用計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

ASE THA/S 211A/90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY
Sewerage and Drainage Improvement Project for Phuket Municipality

3. SECTOR
Public Utilities/ Sewerage

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Public Works Department
Ministry of Interior

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Develop a comprehensive master plan for sewerage and flood control system for Phuket Minicipality

8. DATE OF S/W Feb.1989

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Jul.1989 - Aug.1990 (14 months)
Total M/M	50.29
Japan	26.17
Field	24.12

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
-Topographic Survey
-Geological Survey
-Water Quality Analysis

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	180,370 (¥'000)
Contracted	159,092

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Phuket Municipality, Thailand

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	42,463	25,478	16,985
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
1.Sewerage:
1)Designed Population: 78200 (Year 2006)
2)Desinged Sewage Flow: 34500 cub.m/D (Daily Average)
3)Treatment Method: Oxdation Ditch Method, Drying Bed
4)Outline of Facilities: Length of Sewer: 41.1km
Pump Station: 10
Treatment Plant: 1
2.Flood Control:
1)East Flooding: Length = 4.3km, Width = 13km,
Excavation = 1500 thousand cub.m
2)River Improvement in the Town:
Excavation: 33800 cub.m/ 1.3 km
Embankment: 74400 cub.m/1.7 km
Revetment: 0.8 km
Bridge Construction: 6
Others: Road-side U-shaped, Drain Improvement

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
At present, there is no public sewerage system in Phuket City. Human excreta are disposed through cesspools or septic tanks installed at almost all houses and buildings in the town area, with the effluent allowed to leach into the ground or discharge into the watercourse through street gutters or the nearest drain. The implementation of this project has following impacts and benefits in this study area.
1) Health and welfare improvement
2) Environmental improvement
3) Decrease of flood damage
4) Development of hand use and increase of land value
5) Promotion of local industry

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Conducted the training for three counterpart engineers in this project in Japan, and also held a seminar for project planning and design in Bangkok, Thailand.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
In the proposed projects, sewerage and flood control projects, PWD requested and prepared the application through the Thai Government to Japanese Government regarding especially sewerage project for Japanese Grant Aid Project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Phuket Island is well known in the southern part of Asia not only in Thailand. The pollution caused by the underdevelopment of sewerage becomes an important problem. The urgent implementation of the project is expected.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 プーケット市下水排水改善計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

ASE THA/S 211B/90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY

Sewerage and Drainage Improvement Project for Phuket Municipality

3. SECTOR

Public Utilities/ Sewerage

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Public Works Department
Ministry of Interior

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Provided a feasibility study for proposed master plan of sewereage and flood control system

8. DATE OF S/W Feb.1989

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Jul.1989 - Aug.1990 (14 months)
Total M/M	50.29
Japan	26.17
Field	24.12

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

-Topographical Survey
-Geological Survey
-Water Quality Analysis

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	180,370 (¥'000)
Contracted	159,092

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Phuket Municipalisty, Thailand

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	14,896	6,703	8,193
	2)	7,799	3,777	4,022
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1) Sewerage:
-Target Year: 2001
-Designed Population: 29600
-Designed Sewage Flow: 18300 cub.m/D (Daily Average)
-Outline of Facilities: Length of Sewer: 14.3km
Pumping Station: 4
Planed Treatment: 4
2) Flood Control:
-East Flooking: Length = 3.4km, Width = 11m,
Excavation = 442 thousand cub.m
-River improvement in the Town: Excavation: 18400 cub.m
Revetment: 10470 cub.m
Bridge Reconstruction: 6

Implementation Period: Oct.1991 - Mar.1995

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
12.5%	

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:

1.Sewerage System:
-Reducing the content of water pollution for rivers and canals.
-Improvement sea water pollution, where is the important place for the resort areas.
-Increase the health benefit for island habitants.
2.Flood Control System:
-Reduce the flood damage
-Improvement Economic Activity in Study Area
-Increase the land value.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Conducted the training for three conterpart engineers in this project in Japan, and also held a seminar for the project planning and design in Bangkok, Thailand.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

In the proposed projects, sewerage and flood control projects, PWD requested and prepared the application through the Thai Government to Japanese Government regarding sewerage project for Japanese Grant Aid project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Phuket Island is well known in the southern part of Asia not only in Thailand. The pollution caused by the underdevelopment of swereage becomes an important problem. The urgent implementation of the project is expected.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名　プーケット市下水排水改善計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

ASE THA/S 212A /90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY
Bangkok Solid Waste Management

3. SECTOR
Public Utilities/ Urban Sanitation

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)
Department of Public Cleaning (DPC)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Preparation of a master plan and feasibility study on priority projects

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.22, 1989

9. CONSULTANT(S)
EX Corporation
Pacific Consultants International Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Dec.1989 - Mar.1991 (16 months)
Total M/M	64.98
Japan	25.74
Field	39.24

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
1. Water quality analysis
2. Chemical composition analysis of water
3. Geological survey
4. Topographic survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	193,188 (¥'000)
Contracted	187,139

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Area

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	18,000	14,800	40,200
2)	74,000	3,200	33,800

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1. Construction of Sanitary Landfill at Ram Intra
a. Place: A burrow pit at Ram Intra
b. Capacity: 1830000ton
c. Area: 15 ha.
d. Construction Cost: $18 million

2. Construction of an Incineration Plant
a. Place: The existing On Nut dumping ground
b. Capacity: 200t/d/unit * 3 units = 600t/d
c. Gas cooling system: Water infection system
d. Construction cost: $74 million

3. Improvement on Waste Collection Systems

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

1. Construction of Sanitary Landfill at Ram Intra
-With the introduction of sanitary landfill, sanitary and environmental conditions in and around a disposal site will remarkably improve. (The proposed sanitary landfill will be the first sanitary landfill of complete type.)

2. Construction of an Incineration Plant
-The proposed incinerator will be the first modern incinerator of this scale. It will contribute to the BMA in acquiring experiment and know-how that will be needed in operating future incinerators of larger scale. It will contribute to the volume reduction of waste.

3. Improvement on Waste Collection Systems
-It will contribute to cost reduction and increase in collection efficiency.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

The following technique has been transferred:
1. Technique for preparing a master plan.
2. Technique for daily maintenance of collection vehicles.
3. Technique for time and motion study.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

The director general of the Department of Public Cleaning (DPC) submitted a letter to the Governor of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, in October 1990, requesting the construction of the sanitary landfill and the incineration plant. The request has been studied by the administrators of the BMA.
As of October 1991, the situation is as follows:
1. Construction of Sanitary Landfill at Ram Intra
The Project is suspended due to increases in the land purchase cost.
2. Construction of an Incineration Plant
Whether or not to implement the project depends on the availability of subsidies of the Thai Government. The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) has requested the subsidy from the Thai Government.
3. Improvement of Waste Collection Systems
No information available.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1. Construction of Sanitary Landfill
Major reason is the increase in the land purchase cost.
2. Construction of Incineration Plant
Major reason for delay is the shortage of fund.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

① Mr. Somchit, Director of Technical Division Department of Public Cleansing, Bangkok Metropolitan Administration

和名 バンコク廃棄物処理計画

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

ASE THA/S 212B /90

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY: Bangkok Solid Waste Management

3. SECTOR: Public Utilities/ Urban Sanitation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)
Department of Public Cleaning (DPC)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: To study feasibility of sanitary landfill and incineration plant.

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.22, 1989

9. CONSULTANT(S):
EX Corporation
Pacific Consultants International Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Dec.1989 - Mar.1991 (16 months)
Total M/M	64.98
Japan	25.74
Field	39.24

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
1. Water quality analysis
2. Chemical composition analysis of water
3. Geological survey
4. Topographic survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	193,188 (¥'000)
Contracted	187,139

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Bangkok Metropolitan Administration Area

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	18,000	14,800	40,200
2)	74,000	3,200	33,800
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1. Construction of Sanitary Landfill at Ram Intra
a. Place: A burrow pit at Ram Intra
b. Capacity: 1830000ton
c. Area: 15 ha.
d. Construction Cost: $18 million

2. Construction of an Incineration Plant
a. Place: The existing dumping ground at On Nut
b. Capacity: 200t/d/unit * 3 units = 600t/d
c. Gas cooling system: Water infection system
d. Construction cost: $74 million

Implementation Period: 1992 - 2000

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR — FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
1. Construction of Sanitary Landfill on Ram Intra
-With the introduction of sanitary landfill, sanitary and environmental conditions in and around a disposal site will remarkably improve.(The proposed landfill will be the first sanitary landfill of complete kind.)

2. Construction of an Incineration Plant
-The proposed incinerator will be the first modern incinerator of this scale. It will contribute to the BMA in acquiring experiment and know-how that will be needed in operating future incinerators of large scale. It will contribute to the volume reductio of waste.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
The following technique has been transferred:
1. Technique for preparing a master plan.
2. Technique for daily maintenance of collection vehicles.
3. Technique for time and motion 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)

The director general of the Department of Public Cleaning (DPC) submitted a letter to the Governor of the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration, in October 1990, requesting the construction of the sanitary landfill and the incineration plant. The request has been studied by the administrators of the BMA.
As of Octber 1991, the situation is as follows:
1. Construction of Sanitary Landfill at Ram Intra
The project is suspended due to increase in the land purchase cost.
2. Construction of an Incineration Plant
Whether or not to implement the project depends on the availability of subidies of the Thai Government. The Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA) has requested the subsidy from the Thai Goverment.
3. Improvement of Waste Collection Systems
No information available.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1. Construction of Sanitary Landfill
Major reason is the increase in the land purchase cost.
2. Construction of Incineration Plant
Major reason for delay is the shortage of fund.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 バンコク廃棄物処理計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

ASE THA/A 203A /90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY

Agricultural Water Resources Development Project of Bang Pakong River Basin

3. SECTOR

Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Royal Irrigation Department Ministry of Agriculture and Coopertives

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Feasibility Study for Water resources development

8. DATE OF S/W Mar.1989

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Sep. 1989 - Sep. 1990 (13
Total M/M	86.24
Japan	32.11
Field	54.13

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	214,029 (¥'000)
Contracted	181,557

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Bang Pa Kong River Basin Covering 4 Provinces of Cholturi, Chackoengsao, Nakhan Nayok and Gra dinburi

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	1,374,000	719,000	655,000
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

- Formulation of water resources development projects for the purpose of supplementary irrigation in wet season and 50% irrigation in dry season within the 8 sub-basins in the overall river basin area of 17,660sq.km
- To construct 14 storage dams (effective storage capacity of 2300 MCM) to irrigate 410,000 Ha beneficiary area, which is equivalent to 40% of total farm land of 1,000,000 Ha in the overall basin.
- Among the 8 sub-basin areas, the highest priority was given to Tha Lat sub-basin and a Feasibility Study was carried out.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

- Through the project implementation, crop index could be raised up to 150% for the 400,000 Ha area and agricultural development in the area might be accelerated, taking advantage of location, adjacent to metropolitan Bangkok area.
- In parallel with the irrigation development, through the water resources development, other purpose of increasing water use such as industrial and domestic purpose could be attained, resulting in a great benefit to the national economy.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Realized through the field survey, particularly on the planning and project formulation techniques.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

- Thai Government is taking necessary actions to avail financial support to proceed with the detailed design as well as the implementation of the highest priority project, the First Stage of Tha Lat River Development Project among the studied projects in the overall basin.
- It is urgently required to secure a water source for the industrial and domestic use especially in the Metropolitan Bangkok and neighboring areas, in addition to the planned stabilized irrigation water supply. With this concern, the Government is conducting necessary procedures for land acquisition as well as environmental study on the construction of Diversion Dam Project.
- Thai government requested technical cooperation to Japanese government on the implementation of detailed design for the above-mentioned project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Urgency has been confirmed by the Cabinet and a resolution has been made to position the subject project as one of the most important Government Project.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 バンパコン川流域農業水利開発計画

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

ASE THA/A 203B/90

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Agricultural Water Resources Development Project of Bang Pakong River Basin

3. SECTOR:
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Royal Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Feasibility Study for water resources development

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar. 1989

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Sep. 1989 - Sep. 1990 (13
Total M/M	86.24
Japan	32.11
Field	54.13

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	214,029 (¥'000)
Contracted	181,557

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
The Lat River Basin, Chackaengsao Province

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	352,100	184,320	167,800
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Major facilities: Stage I 1 Diversion Dam, 1 pumping (14,300 Ha) station, main canal 37 Km

Stage II 1 Storage Dam, (28,200 Ha) Main Canal 93.5 Km

Production with Project:
Rice 168,600 t, Mango 98,800 t
Vegetable 65,600 t,
Soybean and Others 15,500 t

Implementation Period: 1992 - 1998

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS: EIRR 11.7% FIRR

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
- Through the project implementation, irrigation water supply for 42,500 Ha area of paddy fields and orchards can be availed, and saline water intension problem in the dry season could be solved.
- With the construction of diversion dam and relevant water resources development, various purposes of water supply including not only irrigation but also domestic as well as industrial use can be possible, resulting in easing the water shortage problem prevailing in the Metropolitan Bangkok area.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Technical transfer was carried out through the field survey especially on the aspects of planning method and dam design 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)

- Thai government is taking necessary actions to avail financial support to proceed with the detailed design as well as the implementation of the highest priority project, the First Stage of the Lat River development project among the studied projects in the overall basin.
- It is urgently required to secure a water source for the industrial and domestic use especially in the Metropolitan Bangkok and neighboring areas, in addition to the planned stabilized irrigation water supply. With this concern, the government is conducting necessary procedures for land acquisition as well as environmental study on the construction of Diversion Dam Project.
- Thai government requested technical cooperation to Japanese government on the implementation of detailed design for the above-mentioned project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Urgency has been confirmed by the Cabinet and a resolution has been made to position the subject project as one of the most important Government Project.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 バンパコン川流域農業水利開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE THA/A 314/90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY
Sukhothai Integrated Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure Development Project

3. SECTOR
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Agricultural Land Reform Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Agricultural

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To make F/S on Integrated Agricultural Development in Thung Sai Yat and Nong Khon Kaen in Sukhothai

8. DATE OF S/W Dec. 1988

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Sanya Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Jul.1989 - Jul.1992 (13 months)
Total M/M	47.70
Japan	19.04
Field	28.66

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
(1) Test Well Drilling & Geological Survey ¥6,471,000.-
(2) Water Quality Test ¥279,000.-

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	158,547 (¥'000)
Contracted	153,066

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Thung Sai Yart (5,600ha) and Nong Khon Kaen (1,300ha) in Sukhothai Province

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	17,597	4,964	12,633
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

	Thung Sai Yart	Nong Khon Kaen
(1) Construction of Pond	14 places (2.4 MCM)	8 places 0.32 MCM)
(2) Irr./Drai. Canal	60.3 Km	31.7 KM
(3) Farm Road (New + Rehabil.)	50.5 Km + 7.2 Km	21.1 Km + 3.8 Km
(4) Rehabil. of Ext. Pond	2 places (1.4 MCM)	2 places (0.38 MCM)
(5) Village Water Supply	10 villages (3,000 persons)	5 villages (818 persons)
(6) Rural Electrification	399 households	50 households

Implementation Period: 1991 - 1996

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
7.9%	

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
(1) The basic concept of the project follows the policy of the 6th 5-year plan.
(2) The development concept based on diversified agriculture under rainted condition could be applicable to other similar areas with demonstration effect.
(3) ALRO could upgrade their engineering and managerial capabilities through project implementation.
(4) The project would contribute to cradicating poverty and to solving regional income differential in backward villages through increasing income and upgrading living standard.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
(1) On-the-Job Training
(2) Seminar (Sukhothai & Bangkok) on Integrated Agricultural/Rural Development

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Presently, ALRO, the implementing agency is seeking an international financing such as yen-credit for the project implementation.
The ALRO has a strong interest in an implementation of the project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) The change in Japanese policy for her economic cooperation to Thailand.
(2) Thai economic coordination agency is not willing to mobilize an external loan for an agricultural projects which could not attain high economic feasibility.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 スコタイ農村総合整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (D/D)

ASE THA/S 405/90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Thailand

2. NAME OF STUDY
Area Traffic Control Project in Bangkok

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Urban Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: D/D

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Bangkok Metropolitan Administration (BMA)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Detailed design study & Prepare the necessary documents for ATC system

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec. 1989

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.
Fukuyama Consultants International Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Mar. 1990 - Nov. 1991 (8 months)
Total M/M	52.30
Japan	25.66
Field	26.70

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Intersection Configuration Survey

Underground Utility Lines and Materials

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	164,060 (¥'000)
Contracted	157,107

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Area 31 sq.km in Central Bangkok

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	20,000	20,000	
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1) ATC signalized intersections....143
2) Control center....The control center will be located on the 1st floor of the existing BMA, central computer and peripheral devices etc. will be provided.
3) Transmission system and communication lines will be installed.
4) 143 local controllers and 460 vehicle detectors will be equipped.
5) 5 CCTV cameras will be provided at intersection.
6) 67 intersections will be improved.

Implementation Period: May.1990 - Dec.1991

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR: 74% — FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
IRR of this project (stage 1) is as extremely high as 74 % and all the initial investment will be covered within 12.1 months after commencement under 12 % of discount rate. B/C ratio is as high as 7.5.

Although nobody would deny that time has economic value, there are many arguments on how to measure it. In this study, time value is quantified based on the productivity of economically active population in the study area. Even in cases where this unit time value is admitted, there may be objections to apply this value to a small fraciton of a few minutes at saved travel time.

Therefore, taking only the VOC saving benefit which is tangible, IRR is re-calculated at 17.2 which shouws the ATC project is still economically tangible.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Counterpart training : 1 person
(28 Sept., 1990 - 5 Oct., 1990)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

Following the budget schedule alloted to BMA, this project is scheduled for the tender contract. At present, the evaluation for the pre-qualification of tender was carried out after P/Q invitation in May 1990.

In order to expend the BMA's ATC project budget in 1991, BMA must conclude the contract with pre-qualified tender before the end of September 1991.

However, this project schedule is expected to be delayed because of the BMA's sluggish procedure.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The reason for the abovementioned delay of schedule may be the shortage of BMA's Traffic Engineering Division (TED) staff.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 バンコク市交通制御システム整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA DZA/A 301/85

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Algeria

2. NAME OF STUDY: Projet d'amenagement agricole de la region pripherique du Lac Fetzara

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Sanyu Consultants Inc.
Hokkaido Consultants
Kyowa Engineering Consultants Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Dec.1983 - Mar.1985 (17 months)
Total M/M	71.58
Japan	29.15
Field	41.83

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	315,059 (¥'000)
Contracted	280,430

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Southwest 20km from Annaba City, Annaba Province

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	350,000	220,000	130,000
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Agricultural infrastructure improvement plans:
Irrigation, drainage, terminal field improvement, agricultural facilities.
Agriculture development plan: farm land of 10,570ha
Agriculture improvement plans: housing, water supply, sewerage, transmission of electricity, school, post office.

Implementation Period: 1985 - 1992

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR: 7.3%
FIRR:

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Opportunity cost of capital : 10%
Those projects will contribute not only to the increase of agricultural production, but promotion of rural economy, expansion of social investment, effective management of state-operated farm land organization and regional economic development.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

To counterparts assigned during the period of the survey

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

There is no hope of funding the proposed project because of the deterioration of the Algerian economy. The Algerian Government did not request the financing of the Japanese Goverment, because it could not raise fund for the local cost component.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

At some point, the possibility of applying to the Yen Credit Program was discussed, but Algeria is not eligible for the Program.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名　フェツァラ湖周辺地域農業開発計画

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

MEA EGY/S 301 /75

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

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

Note: the a/m budget is the total cost of the project.

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

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>

1975 D/D was conducted by the local finance

1975-80 Construction work was done by local finance of 42 million L.E. other than the a/m OECF loan.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Development of Suez Canal was the top priority of the Egyptian Government.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 スエズ運河拡張計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 302/76

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

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. 1976(5,820 million yen)
Dec. 1978(3,375 million yen)
Completion of Project: 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
Local US$36,780,000

The implemented project was modified as follows:
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

①

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 (M/P)

MEA EGY/S 101 /I9

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

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	14
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

There is much potentiality in enlarging the productivity in this area. As a basis of the further development, establishment of fishery management center and collection of data of existing resources in the lake were insisted.

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}

MEA EGY/S 303 /79

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

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, some improvement works on signals, tracks, etc., based on this project were 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.)

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>
The Egyptian Railways is convinced that electrification should be implemented. However, the project is suspended due to the reasons mentioned below. An alternative project of introducing turbo train units between Cairo and Alexandria has been implemented since 1983 by French finance.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

-An arrangement of the large initial cost is the main obstacle.
-Lack of surplus electric power.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

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 (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 304/80

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

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
Deepening and widening 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 widening and deepening own plan of present canal.
NEDECO is currently implementing F/S on this proposal.

<FY1991 Øverseas Survey>
No additional information.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

和名　スエズ運河第２期拡張計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA EGY/S 102/81

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

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
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 the second stage development project of Suez Canal should be conducted as soon as possible.

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.

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>
No additional information.

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

①②

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/S 305/81

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

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 10.05% FIRR 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
①

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}

MEA EGY/A 301/81

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY: South Hussinia Valley Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Irrigation, Ministry of Land Rehabilitation

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul.1980

9. CONSULTANT(S): Sanyu Consultants, Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Jul.1980 - Mar.1981 (9 months)
Total M/M	51.70
Japan	15.83
Field	35.87

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	149,413 (¥'000)
Contracted	116,140

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Northeast part of Nile Delta, area 31,400ha

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	120,000	60,000	60,000
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1.Irrigation area: 20,900ha
2.Irrigation canal: 323km, Drainage canal : 295km
3.Drainage pumping station : 1 site, 1,000mm X 3 stations
4.Main farm road : 1,329 km
5.Field improvement : 26,800 ha

Implementation Period: 1983 - 1988

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR: 16.3% — FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

28,900ha excluding existing cultivated area 2,500ha is not cultivated at all. After the completion of the projects, following impacts are expected:

Rice	49,000 t
Wheat	30,000 t
Cotton	21,000 t
Beaf	8,000 t
Corn	19,000 t

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)

-OECF loan was requested but it was suspended
-A part of the projects is under construction with their own fund.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Development policy of Egyptian Government has changed. It is said fund source has been changed by the relation with the World Bank.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 南部ホサイニア・バレイ農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 306/82

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

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: ①

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/A 302/82

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY: Tenth of Ramadan Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ismailia state government

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8. DATE OF S/W: Apr.1981

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Taiyo Consultants Co.,Ltd.
Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Jan.1982 - Oct.1982 (10 months)
Total M/M	41.41
Japan	18.92
Field	22.49

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Topographic survey
Analysis of water quality and soil samples.

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	120,316 (¥'000)
Contracted	107,120

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Tenth of Ramadan district, Ismailia State

2. PROJECT COSTS

by 1982 price

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	84,582	21,716	62,866
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Agricultural development in the desert:

Irrigation area	9,000ha
Head work	1 unit
Main pump station	1 unit
Booster pump station	10 units
Main pipe line	20.7km
Branch pipe line	247.9km
Settlement	940 houses

Implementation Period: Jan.1982 ~ Oct.1982

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR 14.6% FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Prior conditions:
The Irrigation Ministry of the Egyptian Government is to be responsible for preservation of irrigation water as well as construction and maintenance of the irrigation facilities for watering the project area.

Benefits from the project:
Through development of the desert, irrigation water will be reserved throughout a year enough to secure 200 percent of cropping in the project area, which will be managed under the mechanized farming system of middle scale. By this, the project is expected to contribute to obtaining foreign currencies, area development and increasing employment opportunities.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

-Acceptance of two trainees for in-service training in Japan.
-OJT -A seminar organized for the staffs of the state government and agriculture cooperatives.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Progress:
1984.8.15 OECF L/A (E/S) 370 million yen
Detailed design was completed during the period from July 1984 to August 1985 under the loan above.
The primary round of 7.26 billion yens was pledged in June 1983(the ninth yen credit).
1985.4.28 OECF E/N 7.26 billion yen

Present situation:
After completion of the detailed design, a construction firm was selected through international bidding (LDC untied) in September 1986. Immediately after that, Egypt was classified into rescheduled country; the proposed yen credit was cancelled by the Egyptian Government.

Measures:
It is planned to construct with the financial support of Germany, partly modifying the design.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
The project was changed in some points. Domestic loans were requested. At present, this project is controlled by Ramadan No 10 cooperation which is a private organization. Roads and pipelines are started to construct through their own fund. It is scheduled to be completed in 1994.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

The proposed yen credit was cancelled by the Egyptian Government itself. It may be due to its intention to avoid the increasing debt from abroad.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名 テンスオブラマダン地区農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/A 303 /83

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY: Cold Storage Chain Development Project

3. SECTOR: Animal Husbandry/ Livestock Processing

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: GERCO(General Authority for Supply Commodities)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Feasibility study of the construction of livestock processing facility

8. DATE OF S/W: Jun.1982

9. CONSULTANT(S): Sanyu Consultants, Inc.
Other

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Aug.1982 - Feb.1984 (20 months)
Total M/M	31.29
Japan	15.83
Field	15.46

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	97,201 (¥'000)
Contracted	95,209

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Alexandria : 1 site, Portsaid : 2 sites, Suez : 1 site, Cairo : 1 site

2. PROJECT COSTS — US$1=245Yen in 1982

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	66,420	25,414	41,006
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Cold stores, with capacity 6,000t in Cairo and Alexandria, 5,000t in Portsaid, 3,000t in Suez will be established.
Meat processing factories with capacity 25t/shift will be built with cold stores in Cairo and Alexandria.
In Alexandria, anice plant with capacity 100t/day will be constructed.

Implementation Period: Sep.1983 - Feb.1984

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR: 14.0% FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
Egypt imports frozen meat of about 300,000t because domestic production is not sufficient for the increasing demand.
Existing cold stores do not have enough capacity for those frozen meat.
To deal with this situation, 5 cold stores with capacity of 20,000t in total will be built.
Development Impacts:
-Decrease of loss of frozen meat inquality and quantity
-Stable supply of frozen meat
-Reduction of ship fee for arrear
-Import of frozen meat in large quantity when international price is cleap

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Technique related to survey method, analysis method, etc. was transferred during the field survey with counterparts in GERCO.

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

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

GERCO which is under jurisdiction of Ministry of Supply was our counterpart, although Ministry of Supply is the proper agency considering the projects.
GERCO does not have political and operational ability to implement the projects, which is the reason of suspension.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名　食肉冷蔵供給開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 308/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1992

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=LE0.82)

(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.
No OECF loan was applied (at the time of Dec. 1991).

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1) lack of foreign currency portion
2) low priority

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名　シアルキア上水道整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 307/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1992

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 1) is total cost. Cost 2) is for the first stage of development.

Implementation Period: 1985 - 1992

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS: EIRR 9.52% FIRR 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 suspended after F/S.

Note: The 12th OECF loan application was on the preparation (confirmed in Sept. 1987). However, the application has not been submitted until now (Dec. 1991).

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Financial difficulty and low priority

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

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/A 304/84

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY:
North Hussinia Valley & South Port Said Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR:
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Ministry of Irrigation; General Authority for Rehabilitation Projects and Agricultural Development (GARPAD)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8. DATE OF S/W: Sep.1982

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Taiyo Consultants Co.,Ltd.
Sanyo Consultants Inc.
Naigai Engineering Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	17
Period	Mar.1983 - Mar.1984 (13 months)
Total M/M	93.03
Japan	40.35
Field	52.68

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Geological survey
Analysis of samples

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	368,146 (¥'000)
Contracted	338,910

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
The area in the south of the Lake Manzara which is located in the northeastern part of the Nile Delta and close to the Mediterranean Sea.

2. PROJECT COSTS — US$1=0.8LE. in 1983

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	602,300	418,500	183,800
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Agricultural land reclamation	36,000 ha
Drainage pump station	2 units
Drainage facilities	328 km
Irrigation facilities	371 km
Embankment for sea reclamation	80 km

Implementation Period: 1985 - 1994

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR: 14.8-8.7% FIRR:

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
Completion of the Jerusalem canal, and preservation of water resources enough to irrigate the project area.

Benefits from the project:
New agricultural land of high productivity created by sea reclamation will contribute very much to Egypt lacking in arable lands, through creating employment opportunities, systematic irrigation, setting up new farm villages and development of agro-industries.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
-Acceptance of two trainees in Japan for in-service training
-Sending experts

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 was proposed as a new project to be implemented under the five year plan for the social and economic development(1982/83~1986/87) of the Egyptian Government. However, the implementation was delayed due to the financial difficulties of the government related to reduction of the petroleum prices.
The Egyptian Government does not take any actions for the eleventh yen credit(1984). The business for approaching the yen credit has become much complicated for Egypt. A mutual agreement through E/N and ratification by the government is required.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The Egyptian Government can not invest in new projects of large scale due to its financial difficulties.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 北部ホサイニア及びポートサイド南部農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/A 305/84

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY
South Hussinia Valley Agricultural Development Project:Phase II

3. SECTOR
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
GARPAD(General Authority for Rehabilitation Project and Agricultural Development)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Feasibility study for development of desert area and its settlement plans

8. DATE OF S/W Aug.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Sanyu Consultants, Inc.
Naigai Engineering
Taiyo Consultants

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Sep.1983 - Jun.1984 (10 months)
Total M/M	21.65
Japan	7.00
Field	14.65

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	84,793 (¥'000)
Contracted	75,391

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Southern Hussinia Valley, a part of Sharqiya Governorate, left shore of lower Suez Canal

2. PROJECT COSTS US$1=0.82LE.

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	1,035,610	725,000	310,610
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Reclamation and cultivation of back area of Manzala Lake facing the Mediterranean.
1) Reclamation: farmland of 23,400 ha (salt leaching and land consolidation), irrigation facilities to take water from El Salamun Lake, drainage facilities to discharge to Manzala Lake.
2) Houses and public facilities: 9,359 houses, water supply and sewerage facilities, electricity transmission and distribution facilities.
3) Process of farm products: Tomato process factories, milk treatment and process factories.

Implementation Period: 1986 - 1996

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
Feasibility:	13%	7.3%

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Farm land reclamation of 31,400 ha;
- Increase of farm products (rice, sorgham, berseem, sugar beet, tomatoes, etc.) by building water supply and sewerage facilities
- Creation of employment opportunities (small scale farm family 80%, large scale farm family 20%)
- Promotion of agriculture-related industry (sugar refinery tomato processing, oil extracting, milk processing plants, slaughter house)

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1. Technical transfer by conducting soil survey
2. Instrument provision and training on leaching experiements

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

- OECF loan was requested but it was not approved.
- A part of the projects is under construction by their own funds.
- There is possibility of World Bank loan.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Since this is an important project for GARPAD, it is constructing a smaller part of the project on its own fund. There still remains considerable parts to be financed by yen credit, which is however, all suspended.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 南部ホサイニア・バレイ農業開発計画、Phase II

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

MEA EGY/A 306 /84

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Egypt

2. NAME OF STUDY: Fayoum Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Fayoum Governorate

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Feasibility study of integrated agricutural development including counter-measures against desertification, shortage of water in arable land and flooding area

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Sanyu Consultants, Inc.
Taiyo Consultants

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Jan.1984 - Mar.1985 (15 months)
Total M/M	66.43
Japan	28.81
Field	37.62

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	289,251 (¥'000)
Contracted	265,322

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Com Osheem District, Wahby downstream District, Lake Qarun Shore District, North Wahby, Faiyum Governerate

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1,000) — US$1=240Yen in 1984

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	128,588	58,194	70,394
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S): Soil improvement, irrigation facilities, drainage facilities, terminal field facilities, irrigation agriculture, husbandry, rural manufacturing, social infrastructure, community establishment.

Implementation Period: Feb.1984 - Mar.1985

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR: 12.1% FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Premises:
Increase of farm products by desert reclamation (3,690ha), supplementary irrigation for water lacking districts(7,220ha), and drainage improvement for districts with insufficient drainage(2,830ha)
Immigration following desert reclamation village building

Development Impacts:
New desert reclamation, Increase of farm products in existing fields,
Improvement of farm families' economy

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER: On-the-job-training

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

Department of Economic Cooperation of Egyptian Government has a policy not to implement projects which are not included in current Five Year Plan(1987-1992).
This project isn't included the plan, therefore it seems difficult to be implemented, although Fayoum Provincial Government is positive for the project.
The Governor of the Province changed. The situation is also changing where development of the desert-surrounding districts by private sectors are being promoted. Appealing to the local as ewll as central government organizations will be needed.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 ファユーム農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA EGY/S 201A/85

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1992

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 components

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
- [x] 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

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/S 201B/85

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1992

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 refuse 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 components

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 Disposal Site Square Dump Site

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

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
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 11.9% FIRR

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.
Alexandria Governorate has a strong interest in an introduction of the collection improvement and Compost Plant, but they cannot help giving up the project due to difficult economic prospects. It seems that the possiblity of grant aid is under consideration.
The Government of Egypt plans to review the F/S.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

- Loan projects are suspended due to difficult economic prospects.
- The Gulf War.

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/S 310/85

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

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=LE1.4)

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

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1) Widening the canal for safety
2) Installation of navigational aids (ex. establishment of route beacon, etc.)
3) Procurement of materials for prevention of accident

Implementation Period: 1986 - 1990

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
11.4%	9.0%

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. The decrease of risk level brings the decrease of accident ratio. This leads the decrease of the accident damage. The total amount of this decrease is compared with the cost (dredging in the canal, improvement of navigation aid facilities, accident management control).

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.

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>
Project equipment was procured by Denmark, Sweden, U.K. and U.S.A. after 1985.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

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/S 309/85

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1992

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	816,000
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
-Construction of new international airport (runway, induction way, apron, terminal building, air security facilities, air fuel facilities, etc.), 45km southwest of Alexandria City
-Redevelopment plan of part of existing Nozha Airport (improvement of pavement, extension of a parking zone), 5km from Alexandria City

Implementation Period: Jul.1988 - Jun.1991

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS: EIRR 14.2 FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions:
- Project life is set at 25 years.
- Salvage value is calculated taking into account the service period of the facilities.
- Prime rate is 13%. (FIRR)

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)

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>
Most of the components of the redevelopment plan for Nozha Airport have been implemented using local governmental finance.
The Ministry of International Cooperation has requested OECF loan, but it has not been realized.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:
Lack of finance.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
①②

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}

MEA EGY/S 203A/86

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

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 (two special cargo berths, two container berths) industrial estates, FTZ etc., at the Ataqua - Adabia Districts
- Development of a commercial and industrial port (six miscellaneous goods berths, ten inner trade berths), industrial estates, tourism zones etc., at the Ain Skina - El Sadat Districts
- Development of tourism zones, coastal port (-6.5m 2 berths), industrial estates at the Ras Sudar - Ayun Musa Districts
- Development of the infrastructure between the above districts

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The establishment of export processing zone will contribute to gain foreign currency. Basic material industries such as cement and grass will be promoted. The port area willbe completely equipped. All these will solve the overcrowding in Cairo and Alexandria.

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 for short term plan has been implemented by JICA>

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>
The M/P and the Main Report of the Study have been translated into Arabic to make maximum use of their contents. Booklet for investors has been prepared and distributed to attract investment for development.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Negotiation of financial source was interrupted by the Gulf War

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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/S 203B /86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

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. (420m)
- Ataqua Commercial Port, Grain terminal. 1 Berth, Bulk Cargo 2 Berthes
- Atague Fishiery Port.
- Ataqua Industrial Estate, Reclamation.(82ha) etc.
- Adabia Industrial Estate, Reclamation of FTZ (400ha) 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
Training on the present situation of the Japandese development

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.
*Refer to "Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (follow up)"

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>
-Rehabilitation and development of Ataqa Fishing Port is undergoing by JICA Grant Aid.
-The expansion of Adabia Port is undergoing by the Ministry of Maritime Transport.
-MOD has commissioned an Egyptian Consulting Firm to prepare the Tourism Development Plan of the Western Area of the Suez Bay between South of Adabia and North of Ain Sukhna on the basis of new surveyed maps.
-MOD has commissioned an Egyptian Contractor to construct the Suez Ring Road between Cairo/Suez Road and Adabia using local finance.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Negotiation of financial source was interrupted by the Gulf War.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 スエズ湾臨海部開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 311/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

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	22
Period	Aug.1985 - Jun.1986 (10 months)
Total M/M	49.21
Japan	29.25
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

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	182,000	52,000	130,000
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 - 1995

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.
At present, the review of the project is required taking such factors into consideration as Egyptian financial situation, development within 6th October City and the present situation of the corresponding institution.

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}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

MEA EGY/S 202A/88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

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 Contracted: 191,535 (¥'000)

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 about Phase I in the priority cities.

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}

MEA EGY/S 202B /88

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

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

To formulate the feasibility for the long-term plan aiming at 2005 and the 1st term plan on selected 4 cities

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1987

9. CONSULTANT(S):

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members
Period: Jun.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

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	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.
Zagazig City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of the branch ditch (333km) and trunk ditch (11km), construction of two pumping stations
Faqus City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of branch ditch (170km) and trunk ditch (14km), construction of three pumping stations, construction of treatment plants (10,200m 3/d)
Bilbeis City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of branch ditch (52km) and trunk ditch (6km), construction of treatment plant (22,300 m 3/d)
Ninya el Qamh: The rehabilitatoin of the existing ditches and pumping station construction of branch ditch (40km) and trunk ditch (7km), construction of treatment plant (9,600m 3/d)

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}