PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA BRA/S 201B /87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Brazil

2. NAME OF STUDY
Itajai River Basin Flood Control Project

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Secretaria do Desenvolvimento Regional

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Feasibility study on the river improvement project in Blumenan-Gaspar stretch

8. DATE OF S/W: DEc.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	14
Period	Apr.1986 - Jan.1988 (22 months)
Total M/M	100.06
Japan	44.57
Field	55.49

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	359,012 (¥'000)
Contracted	340,694

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Blumenan-Gaspar river stretch located at 70km upstream from the river mouth

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=50Cz)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	65,000		
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- River improvement for main Itajai river (32km) and major tributaries (18km in total)
- Urban drainage in Blumenan (drainage area; 19.24sq.km)

Implementation Period: 1991 - 1994

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS: EIRR 12.7% FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
- Project benefit is assumed to be annual mean flood damage to be mitigated by the proposed project.
- Flood protection level will be rise up to 10-year probability by provisional plan and 50-year probability by long-term plan.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Training fo river management is carried out for counterpart personnel through site inspection and lecture in Japan.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

Immediately after the completion of the study, the counterpart agency, the Departamento Nacional de Obras de Saneamento (DNOS), was abolished, and the Secretaria do Desenvolvimento Regional (SDR) took charge of the project. With the deterioration of the Brazilian economy, it has become difficult to implement the project which requires a large amont of money. SDR expresses its wish to get funds for the implementation of the project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 イタジャイ河流域治水計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA BRA/S 302/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Brazil

2. NAME OF STUDY
Flood Control Project in the Lower Itajai River Basin

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministerio da agriculra, departamento nacional de obras de saneanment

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To carry out feasibility study on flood control project in lower Itajai River basin

8. DATE OF S/W Jul.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd.
Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Oct.1988 - Mar.1990 (18 months)
Total M/M	65.0
Japan	24.0
Field	41.0

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
-Topographic Survey in lower Itajai River basin
-Geo-Technical investigation in lower Itajai River basin

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	304,002 (¥'000)
Contracted	288,866

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Lower Itajai river basin with catchment are of 601sq.km and population of 147,000

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	130,150	62,648	67,402
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1.Construction of floodway(9km in length, design flood of 1230cu.m/s)
2.River improvement work in Itajai river (23km in length, design flood of 2770cu.m/s)
3.River improvement work in Itajai Mirim river (8km in length, design flood of 65cu.m/s)
4.Improvement work of existing short-cut channel (4km in length, design flood of 670cu.m/s)
5.Urban drainage works (construction of regulating ponds, pump stations, etc.)

Implementation Period: 1994 - 1998

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
7.1%	

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions;
1.Land compensation for proposed floodway route area
2.Obtaining of agreement from municipality of Novegantes regarding construction of floodway
Development Impacts:
1.Stabilization of livelihood in flood protection area
2.Enhancement of land use in flood protection area
3.Increase in job opportunity and activation of regional economy

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Technical knowledge was transferred to counterpart personal regarding survey procedure, data analysis and planning procedure throughout field works

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 implementation of the project is likely to be postponed to some extent due to shortage of budget in the government of Brazil.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Shortage of budget (DNDS was going to implement the project with OECF's fund in Japan just after completion of F/S, but it is not likely to be financed with the fund in near future. Further, it is reported that at present DNDS is subject to severe shortage of budget, which results in insufficient O & M of completed works.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 イタジャイ河下流域治水計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA BRA/S 202A /90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Brazil

2. NAME OF STUDY

Disaster Prevention and Restoration Project in Serra Do Mar, Cubatao Region

3. SECTOR

Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Secretaria de Meio Ambiente (SMA), Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnologicas do Estado de Sao Paulo (IPT), and others (CETESB, DAEE, IBt).

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

1) To formulate a master plan to the year 2000 and to select priority projects.
2) To conduct feasibility study on priority projects by year 1995.

8. DATE OF S/W Jun.29, 1989

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Nikken Consultants Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Nov.1989 - Jan.1991 (14 months)
Total M/M	64.19
Japan	13.13
Field	51.06

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

-Topographic survey and mapping
-Geotechnical investigation including drillings

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	303,183 (¥'000)
Contracted	271,359

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Serea Do Mar, Cubatao Region (252 sq.km) in the State of Sao Paulo

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	75,000	38,500	36,500
2)	65,900	28,900	37,000

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1) Sediment Run-off Prevention Plan...32 sabo dams, 11 channel works with total length of 5.7 km.
2) Flood Prevention Plan
   1.Cubatao River Improvement...discharge tunnel 600m * 2, river improvement 6.7km.
   2.Moji River Improvement...river improvement 9.5m
3) Forest Restoration Plan...20,000 seedlings plant in 20 replantation areas. (target year 2000)
4) Non-structural Measures...hazard maps, etc.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

1) Sediment Run-off Prevention Plan
   The plan was formulated on the assumption that present vegetation condition will not be improved by year 2000. The plan identified 12 Sabo subbasins as protection area with design scale of a 100-year return period.
2) Flood Prevention Plan
   The plan was formulated on the basis of urban area and industrial establishments, with a design scale of a 50-year return period for mainstreams of the Cubatao and Moji rivers, and a 25-year return period for their tributaries.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Conducted on-the-job training with each Brazilian expertise, and held seminars and sessions when submitting study reports.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The master plan study was concluded in the interim report submitted on July 1990. Thereafter, the feasibility study for priority projects to the target year 1995 has been carried out and concluded in the final report submitted on December 1990.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
Efforts are being made to implement the findings of the M/D by Secretaria de Meio Ambiente (SMA) and relevant task forces.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 クバトン地域海岸山脈災害防止復旧計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA BRA/S 202B /90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Brazil

2. NAME OF STUDY
Disaster Prevention and Restoration Project in Serra Do Mar, Cubatao Region

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Secretaria de Meio Ambiente (SMA), Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnologicas do Estado de Sao Paulo (IPT), and others (CETESB, DAEE, IBt).

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
1) To formulate a master plan to the year 2000 and to select priority projects.
2) To conduct feasibility study on priority projects by year 1995.

8. DATE OF S/W Jun.1989

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Nov.1989 - Jan.1991 (15 months)
Total M/M	64.19
Japan	13.13
Field	51.06

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	303,183 (¥'000)
Contracted	271,359

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Serra Do Mar, Cubatao Region (252 sq.km) in the State of Sao Paulo

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	25,700	13,400	12,300
	2)	11,400	5,100	6,300
	3)	1,300	500	800

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1) Sediments Run-off Prevention Plan...9 sobo dams, designed for the probable sediment discharge of about a 25-year return period, which is approximately equal to the post maximum discharge of 1985.
Six (6) channel works including ground (downstream from Sabo damsite with a length of about 3km in total)

2) Moji River Improvement Plan...river /improvement of 4.5km for 10-year probable flood

3) Forest restoration plan...20,000 seedlings (height 0.4-1.0m)

Implementation Period: 1991 - 1995

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
18.2%	
11.1%	

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Priority projects aiming at the target year to 1995 was selected in view of economic viability (EIRR) as well as unmeasurable social impacts and intangible damages which would be induced from sediment run-off disasters.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Over 130 Brazilian audience participated in the seminar at the submission of draft final 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)

Brazilian Government seeks for possibility of financial aid from the World Bank or Japanese Government for the implementation of the Sediment Run-off Prevention Plan, and own financing for the Moji River Improvement Plan.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The project has been placed high priority to the present, but the financial arrangement for its implementation is being delayed due to political and administrative reasons.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 クバトン地域海岸山脈災害防止復旧計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

CSA CHL/S 101/83

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Chile

2. NAME OF STUDY: State Railways Modernization Project

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Railway

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Chilean State Railways

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Suggestions and recommendations necessary for the modernization of freight car operation, freight transport system, and business activities dealing with passengers and freight

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1982

9. CONSULTANT(S): Japan Railway Technical Service

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	16
Period	Jul.1982 - Jun.1983 (12 months)
Total M/M	62.50
Japan	35.50
Field	27.00

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	201,430 (¥'000)
Contracted	183,099

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: All of the lines of the Chilean State Railways

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=245 yen=70 pesos)

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

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

In project 1, recommendations were made mainly on the improvement of freight car operation and information systems. In project 2, recommendations were made mainly on the basis of drawing up commercial policies.

Main recommendations:
For freight service---
1) Reinforcement of a transport setup between main base stations; 2) introduction of an administration system for revenue targets; 3) promotion of individual contract systems with influencial forwarders; 4) increase in marine container transport; and 5) efficient freight car operation
For passenger service---
1) Reinforcement of long-distance truck line transport and intercity transport; 2) improvement of the seat reservation system, etc.
For the telecommunications sector---
Immediate improvement of superannuated facilities

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Improvement impacts:
1) Increase of efficiency in freight car operation and improvement of transport services
2) Sufficient display of the railway's functions in its competition with other modes of transport

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1) Four counterparts personnel received training.
2) Report prepared in cooperation with counterparts.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

Recommendations made by the study were utilized in drawing up the operational policies of the Chilean State Railways.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The result of this study was also utilized at the time of their own project "State Railways Repairment". "Car Operation Plan" and "Communication Equipment Plan" are implemented by local financing. The law for the reconstruction (Budget amount is about 48 million dollars) is under deliberation.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 国鉄近代化計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

CSA CHL/S 102 /86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Chile

2. NAME OF STUDY: Development Plan of the Ports of Valparaiso and San Antonio

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Port

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Transport and Telecommunication

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
-Master Plan for 2010
-Reconstruction Plan after the earthquake damage (Both Ports)
-Improvement Plan (Valparaiso Port)

8. DATE OF S/W: 1985

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Mar.1986 - Aug.1986 (6 months)
Total M/M	17.89
Japan	12.00
Field	5.89

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	218,684 (¥'000)
Contracted	51,285

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Valparaiso Port, San Antonio Port

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=180pesos)

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	392,000	185,500	207,000
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED:
Rationalization of the cargo handling system
Modernization of the facilities of the port

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS:
The project would produce the ability to handle contained cargoes and bigger ships.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER:
Seminar (Introducing the present condition of Japanese ports and harbour construction)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
- A F/S was done by a consultant of the United State funded by World Bank.
- After the F/S, the project was realized.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
As for Phase I, construction budget is about 36 million dollars for San Antonio Port and about 19 million dollars for Valparaiso Port. It's scheduled to be continued till Phase III (after the year of 2015)
The transfered technique through this project is utilized for other port related projects. The Japanese regulations on port construction works are applied officially.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:
It was recognized that the project would play an important role in promoting the nationai economic development.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
①②

和名 バルパライソ港・サンアントニオ港整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA CHL/A 301/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Chile

2. NAME OF STUDY: Mapocho River Basin Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture,Ministry of Public Works(Directorate general of water)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8. DATE OF S/W: Oct.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Pacific Consultants International
Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation
Naigai Engineering Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	14
Period	Dec.1984 - Jul.1986 (20 months)
Total M/M	98.85
Japan	35.63
Field	63.22

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	316,357 (¥'000)
Contracted	287,322

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Mapocho Central River Basin next to the capital Santiago and Lampa and Colina Basins(36,000ha chosen from 61,000ha from the 1st development study)

2. PROJECT COSTS — US$1=178Ch$ in Sep. 1985

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	131,096	50,213	80,883
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Irrigation area : 17,340 ha
Check dam : Height 28m, Length 48m, Capacity 13,000 cu.m
Headworks : Height 1.5m, Length 200m
Syphon : Width 2.3m, Height 2.3m, Length 240m, 10.3 cu.m/s
Water treatment stations : 5
River improvement : 40.7 km
San Carlos : 17 km
Improvement of waterway

Implementation Period: Jan.1987 - Dec.1991

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
15.1%	12.0%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions:
To increase cultivation area, introduce multiple cropping, and introduce profit yielding crops for export
Development Impacts:
The visible effects of the project may be seen in the increase in crop yield, improvement in farm roads and bridges and flood prevention measures.
The following social/economic effects may also be expected: development of agriculture in suburban areas, a balanced agricultural policy, improvement of international payments, increase in job opportunities, water improvement, flood prevention, improvement in regional differences, improved living standards and economic stimulus.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1.Acceptance of trainees(5)
2.Seminars to be conducted regularly

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
Another feasibility study was undertaken by the EMOS, but it was found out that the proposals of the JICA study were more economical and could be implemented in the shorter period of time. The Ministry of Agriculture wishes to start the implementation as early as possible because of the importance and urgency of the project. However, the Ministry has yet to get the endorsement from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Economy on budget allocation, and the approval of the Ministry of Planning on the priority of the project.
It is reported that the quality of water has deteriorated three-fold after the completion of the JICA study, and it will be necessary to update basic data and review the design, and also to clarify the issue of hygiene. The Chilean government intends to implement the project with foreign finance after these issues are settled.

In 1991, epidemic of Cholera expanded in this area, and drainage disposition is emphasised. So, followup in that area is inevitable.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
There are problems in the L/C budget.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①,②

和名 マポーチョ川流域農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA CHL/A 302/88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Chile

2. NAME OF STUDY

Proyecto de desarrollo agricola mediante aprovechamiento de aguas subterraneas en Tololo Pampa en la region de Atacama

3. SECTOR

Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

The Government of Atacama Region

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

To study the land and water resources and to make an agricultural development plan

8. DATE OF S/W May.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd.
Kokusai Kougyo Co.,Ltd.
Taiyo Consultants Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members 8
Period Feb.1987 - Sep.1988 (20 months)

Total M/M 62.25
Japan 16.00
Field 46.25

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Goundwater Survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total 259,364 (¥'000)
Contracted 266,858

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Between Copiapo and Vallenar City in Atacama Region with an area of about 33,000ha

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	8,137		
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

	Cropping Pattern				
	Kiwi	Grape	Peach	Kiwi/Tuna	Grape/Tuna
Development Area(ha)	76.8	85.8	76.8	64.0/171	71.5/191
Nos. of wells	6	6	6	5/1	5/1
Irrigation Method	Drip	Drip	Drip	Drip	Drip
Drainage length(m)	1,920	2,010	1,920	1,920/ 5,820	2,010/ 5,820
Road Const./ Improvement(km)	57.2	60.9	57.2	83.4	86.5

Note: Total cost above ranges from 1,261 - 2,184 depending on the cropping.

Implementation Period: 13 months

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
	17.6%	14.6%
	32.0%	27.0%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
5 cropping patterns were studied. Benefit was estimated in each pattern by subtracting net benefit in without project condition from that in with project condition

Impacts:
1.Contribute to correcting present mono-cultural economic activity
2.Create employment opportunity

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)

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
The proposed project is expected to be implemented by the private sector. A private firm has undertaken a feasibility study, which proposes the development of 200ha for igerilla (oilseed) production at the cost of US$ 1 million. Another proposal suggests 500ha for tuna production.
Concerning the sale of the national land, the Ministry of National Assets is currently reviewing the related laws. The government expects to implement the project after legal issues are cleared.
The regional government is now preparing tender documents and intends to utilize the findings of the JICA study in part of the Terms of Reference.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①,②

和名 トロロ・パンパ地下水農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

CSA COL/S 101/81

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Colombia

2. NAME OF STUDY
Simon Bolivar Great Memorial Park Project

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Urban Planning & Land Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Inmuebles Nacionales, Ministerio de Obras Publicas y Transportes

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Comprehensive urban park development

8. DATE OF S/W: Jun.1980

9. CONSULTANT(S)
JCP Co.
Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Oct.1980 - Sep.1981 (12 months)
Total M/M	
Japan	32.00
Field	24.82

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	142,302 (¥'000)
Contracted	132,228

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Southern center (350 ha) of Bogota City

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=59pesos)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	50,847		
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

The study proposed to establish a large-scale park complex in the sourthern part of the central area of Bogota City.
Major components are as follows.
-Memorial park: national festival plaza, international communication center, convention hall, outdoor theater, etc.
-Athletic facilities: sports center
-Educational and amusement facilities: historical museum, transport museum, natural history museum, botanical garden, amusement park, etc.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Development impacts:
-Expansion of park and green areas which function as social infrastructure servicing urban low-income strata
-Stimulation of urban development in the vicinity of the park complex
-Indirect impact on tourism promotion

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1)OJT on park development
2)Acceptance of trainees (JICA counterpart training program)
3)Joint work with counterparts and local consultants

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

The recommendations of the study was incorporated into the city's master plan. A Japanese expert was dispatched to assist the planting of greenery in the park complex.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
1981: F/S was done by the state government.
1988: Construction began. Memerial park, graundwater system, and paths were completed.
In the end of 1990, the park complex was opened to public.
Other facilities are planned to be constructed gradually.
Total amount of construction cost $10billion dollar.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①,②

和名 シモンボリバール公園造成計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

CSA COL/A 501/81

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Colombia

2. NAME OF STUDY: (Fisheries Resources Survey)

3. SECTOR: Fisheries/ Fisheries

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Bureau of Natural Resources, Agency of Natural Resources and Environment

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8. DATE OF S/W:

9. CONSULTANT(S): Universal Fisheries Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members 9
Period Apr.1979 - Mar.1981 (24 months)

Total M/M
Japan
Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	310,922 (¥'000)
Contracted	255,637

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Water Basin of Pacific Ocean, Caribbean Sea, and San Andres Islands, Basin at the depth of 10-1,000 fathon from Chirambira Point to the border with Panama, and at the depth of 10-200 fathon from Chirambira Point to the border with Ecuador

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

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

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

-Resource survey of fish that live in continental shelves and slopes in Colombian waters, environmental survey around fishing places, experimental operation, methods to utilize fish by type
-Biological survey of main fish
-Meteorological observation

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

-Development of available resources other than growing fishery by shrimp fishery in shallows
-Discovery of shrimps in the deep sea and potential fishing places near Gorgona Island good fishing place in Atlantic side, espacialiy south of Cartagena.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

one trainee

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The expert of deep sea shrimps earns valuable foreign exchange by about 20 fishing boats (including seven Japanese boats) in the Pacific Ocean side of Colombia.
Colombia Government hopes to increase the number of fishing boats for the increase of the haul (current haul is about 1,500MT per year), and it requested the Japanese cooperation to survey national haul from the view of resource limitation.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 水産資源調査

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA COL/S 301/82

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Colombia

2. NAME OF STUDY: Bogoda - Buenaventura Road Project

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Road

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Public Works and Transportation

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Formulation of road improvement between the capital and major cities on the east coast

8. DATE OF S/W: Feb.1979

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Chodai Co.
Kokusai Kogyo Co.

10. STUDY TEAM
No. of Members 19
Period Jun.1979 - Mar.1981 (20 months)

Total M/M 96.80
Japan 37.83
Field 58.97

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Air photography
O/D survey

12. EXPENDITURE
Total 374,624 (¥'000)
Contracted 155,806

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Road between Buenaventura and Bogota

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	2,809,900	1,334,500	
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
-Two-lane road improvement
widening 70 km
landslide protection 100 km

-New road
bypass shortcutting the crossing of Magdalena River

Implementation Period: Jun.1984 - Jun.1991

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS EIRR FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Net benefits were calculated 82.4 million Colombian pesos with an interest rate of 12 % per annum.
The B/C ratio would be 1.78.
Development impacts are the reduction of travel time between Buenaventura and Bogota and economic development in the surrounding areas.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1)OJT on O/D survey
2)Participation of counterparts in the JICA counterpart 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)

MOPT began rehabilitation works on the basis of the study's recommendations.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
It was postponed the implementation because of the shortage of finance. A new route is planned between Bogoda and Buenaventura, and they are practicing basic survey.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①, ②

和名 ベナベンツラーボゴタ間道路計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

CSA COL/S 102/84

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Colombia

2. NAME OF STUDY
Comprehensive Urban Transport Study in Barranquilla Metropolitan Region

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Urban Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Municipality of Barranquilla

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of a transport master plan for Barranquilla

8. DATE OF S/W: Apr.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Chodai Co.
Yachiyo Engineering Co.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	16
Period	Jul.1983 - Mar.1985 (19 months)
Total M/M	103.35
Japan	6.70
Field	96.65

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Person trip survey
Cordon line survey
O/D survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	348,986 (¥'000)
Contracted	193,948

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Barranquilla metropolitan 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
-Urban transport plan
-Urban renewal plan

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Barranquilla will become a new growth center on the Caribbean coast through the implemention of the proposed urban transport development and urban renewal.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1)OJT and a seminar on urban transport and development
2)Participation of counterparts in the JICA counterpart training program

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Based of the recommendations of the study, the following actions have been taken.
1)Adoption of short-term measures(e.g. traffic control).
2)Endorsement by the city council of the land use plan
3)A feasibility study by JICA on the urban renewal of CBD
4)Establishment of a planning unit in the city government
5)Dispatch of a Japanese expert

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
In this project 30 million peso is required, and it is under the scrutiny. The state government is requesting the World Bank for financial assistance.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The city government has strong interest in urban renewal.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①, ②

和名 バランキージャ総合都市交通計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA COL/A 301/84

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Colombia

2. NAME OF STUDY
Pamplonita River Basin Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Instituto Colombiano de hidrologia, Meteorologia Y adecuacion de tierras(HIMAT)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8. DATE OF S/W Feb.1983

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Jun.1983 - Jul.1984 (14 months)
Total M/M	60.52
Japan	19.63
Field	40.89

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Geological Survey, water level observation station

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	198,322 (¥'000)
Contracted	167,796

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Norte de santander, 40km north of Cucuta, Pamplanita River Basin 13,500ha ,400,000 people

2. PROJECT COSTS US$1=80COl$ in 1984

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	38,731	22,336	16,395
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Drainage Improvement area: 1,740 ha
Irrigation area: 4,300 ha
Canal : 6,400 m
Arterial Channel : 26,700 m
Secondary and tertiary arterial drainage : 253,000 m
Construction of farm roads : 14.5 km

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS EIRR 13.4% FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Development plans were drawn up for 1-3 levels, estimating respectively the difference in yield "with" and "without" project conditions.
Development Impacts:
Improving drainage, increase in yield through irrigation plan, improving land use, decrease of damages due to floods, increase in agricultural income and employment, stabilization of the people's livelihood.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1.Training of counterpart (2)
2.OJT

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
A part of the projects in neighboring Suria area (downstream only) has been completed,through a loan from the American States Development Bank.
The upstream area has been suspended.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
This project is in the National Development Plan of 1991-2000.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①, ②

和名 パンプロニータ川流域農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA COL/A 302/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Colombia

2. NAME OF STUDY: Small Scale Irrigation Package Project in Slope Area

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Instituto Colombiano de hidrologia meteorologia y adecuacion de tierras

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Agricultural development

8. DATE OF S/W: Jun.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Naigai Engineering Co.,Ltd.
Pacific Consultants International
Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Jan.1986 - Mar.1987 (15 months)
Total M/M	52.93
Japan	21.64
Field	31.29

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	162,437 (¥'000)
Contracted	145,629

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Andes region among the Oriental Moutain Range

2. PROJECT COSTS — US$1 = 193.76 Peso in 1986

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	960		
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Proposed Components in 4 areas

Sub-area	SanPedro de Iguaque	Santa Sofia	Caqueza	Tibacuy	Total
Irrigation area(ha)	162	239	417	258	1,076
Pond(site)	2	-	4	-	6
Intake facilities (site)	3	4	5	4	16
Main irrigation canal(km)	11	13	8	5	37

Implementation Period: 6 - 7 months

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR: 24.0% — FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Direct benefit

Sub Area	SanPedro de Iguaque	Santa Sofia	Caqueza	Tibacuy	Total
Improvement Benefit (1,000US$/year)	87	341	412	198	1,037

Indirect benefit:
Acceleration of the farm land development in the sloping area of the Andes region

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1. Acceptance of 2 trainees
2. OJT

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Agricultural development of these area is being carried out by the government with the three stages. F/S study executed by JICA is the model plan to proceed the agricultural development in the sloping area.
Santa Sofia area project which F/S study has been completed by JICA is implemented as one of the stage 1 project. In addition, Stage 1 and 2 programs are completed and/or being implemented with the loan assistance of IBRD. To implement the Stage 3 program, Colombia government is requested verbally the loan assistance to the Japanese government.
Following is the transitional status of the project after completion of the F/S study.

1988 Completion of Santa Sofia area project
1989 Mar. Completion of the Stage 1 program
1989 Jan. Commencement of the Stage 2 program (completion will be 1992)
1993 Stage 3 program will be commenced

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
All projects are suspended. From 1991, Integrated Development Project in slope area has started in five year period.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

60% of the farmers in the nation is the small scale farmers who carry out their agricultural activities in mid-slope of mountainous areas.
To promote the eradication of poverty, relief of these small scale farmers and elevation of agricultural productivity are the most urgent policy of the nation.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名 傾斜地小規模かんがい計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA COL/S 302/87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Colombia

2. NAME OF STUDY
Urban Development of the Central District of Barranquilla

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Urban Planning & Land Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
National Dept. of Planning, Municipality of Barranquilla

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Urban renewal for Barranquillita and Boriche in Barranquilla City

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Chodai Co.
Yachiyo Engineering Co.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Jul.1986 - Feb.1988 (20 months)
Total M/M	62.50
Japan	4.30
Field	58.20

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	243,846 (¥'000)
Contracted	224,253

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Central Area (150 ha) of Barranquilla

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

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	78,000	50,200	27,800
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
-a bus terminal
-a bypass along the river
-reorganization of the public market place
-reclamation of the Mercado Canal and development of an urban park

Implementation Period: Jul.1988 - Dec.1989

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
EIRR: 17.2%
FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The proposed renewal will revitalize the urban functions of the provincial capital, stimulate the growth of the surrounding areas, establish an efficient transport system, integration of inter-city and intra-city bus services, and create employment opportunities.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1) OJT on urban transport development and urban redevelopment
2) Participation of counterparts in the JICA training program.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

The Colombian Government established EDUBAR (Empresa Desarollo Urbano de Barranquilla, government 51%, private sector 49%) in April 1990. This development corporation has acquired 11% of land in Barranquillita and been promoting renewal projects. The corporation is taking steps to apply to OECF finance for foreign currency portion, while negotiating with the National Dept. of Planning and one of the domestic banks (BCH) for local currency finance.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
F/S of the expansion of roads and bus terminals was done by EDUBAR, and the project has started. One of the terminal was completed in 1992 March, and the other one is scheduled to be completed in 1992 June. The road extention construction was completed in Nov.1991.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Central and local governments and the private sector have strong interest in activating the functions of the provincial capital to stimulate the growth of the Caribbean coast.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①, ②

和名　バランキージャ市中心地区再開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

CSA COL/A 101/88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Colombia

2. NAME OF STUDY

Quindio Basin Integrated Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR

Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Regional Autonomous Corporation of Quindio

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The present study has the objectives to formulate an integrated agricultural development project in the area covering a total of 200,m000ha of the Department of Quindio.

8. DATE OF S/W Jul.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Pacific Consultants International
Naigai Engineering Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Jan.1987 - Jun.1988 (18 months)
Total M/M	97.54
Japan	29.99
Field	67.55

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Remote sensing (Pasco)
Water and soil analysis
Construction of water observation station

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	368,817 (¥'000)
Contracted	281,208

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Quindio (20,000,000 sq.km) population 400,000

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

US$1 = 250 Peso in 1987

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	90,492	33,716	56,776
	2)	299,240	119,700	179,540

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

In order to correct regional differences within Quindio a long term plan has been set for the year 2005.
Priority projects were selected and pre F/S was conducted as short term plans.

Long term plan : Agricultural development plan (6 areas 9000ha)
Disaster prevention plan (6 areas)
Improvement of water (7 areas)
Infrastructure
(197km road, 3 generators, 2 water supply)

Short term plan :Agricultural development plan (9 areas 7000ha)
Disaster prevention plan
(emergency flood control in 2 places)
Water quality improvement (1 area)
Infrastructure (113km road, 2 power stations)

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Following effect can be expected.
To increase agricultural production and farmers' icome, to rectify imbalanced productivity among the various sub-regions, to outgrow from economic structure of coffee monoculture, to improve self-supply food in the Department, to preserve the natural environment, to improve the living condition, to promote the active economic condition of the Department.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1.Acceptance of trainees(2)
2.Provision of machinery and instruction
3.Cooperation regarding field survey and preparation of reports

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

A request was made to the Japanese government by the DNP in August 1988 regarding technical assistance on the F/S of this project.
An S/W was concluded in September 1989, and the F/S was carried out from March 1990. The final report will be made in January 1991.
In the F/S, the model plants of coffee waste water treatment were constructed.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

The agricultural development project which includes measures for small farms corresponds with the national policy for improving regional differences.
The change from the coffee monoculture also has been proved important in activating the area's agriculture, leading to the development of the area.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①

和名 キンディオ盆地農業総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA COL/A 303/89

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Colombia

2. NAME OF STUDY

ARIARI River Basin Integrated Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR

Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Instituto Colombiano de hirologia, meteorologia y adecuacion de tierras(HIMAT)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

(1) to formulate an optimum integrated agricultural development plan in the study area;
(2) to verify technical and socio-economic feasibility of the selected project in the study area; and
(3) to transfer the relevant technology to Colombian counterparts in the course of the Study.

8. DATE OF S/W Feb.1988

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Pacific Consultants International
Naigai Engineering Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Aug.1988 - Nov.1989 (16 months)
Total M/M	51.90
Japan	19.60
Field	32.30

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Topographical survey
Soil analysis
Geological survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	190,452 (¥'000)
Contracted	177,515

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Meta, Ariari upper river basin (150km southeast of the capital Bogota) study area 41,000ha

2. PROJECT COSTS US$1=332.6Col$ in 1988

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	55,500	24,151	31,349
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Irrigation area: 23,815 ha
Headworks : 1 (Height 3m, Length 187m, Movable portion Width 10m X 2)
Arterial drainage : 95 km Overflow : 5 km
Tributary : 113 km Road : 235 km

Implementation Period: 1)1990 - 1996 2)1993-1998

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
Feasibility:	11.3%	16.0%
	20.5%	30.7%

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
Increase in productivity of crops especially rice, improvement of soil and production management leading to an increase in livestock. Alternative landuse(rice/farm/ livestock) is assumed, and benefit is estimated as the difference in profits between with and without project conditions.
The effects of road construction(improvement) will be evaluated as the improvement of agricultural products, and the effects of shortening labor hours will be evaluated as the effective use of the remaining(surplus) hours.
Impacts:
Increase in crop yield, improved landuse, increased agricultural income, stable social life, irrigation of neighboring areas, spreading of agriculture.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1.Acceptance of trainees(2)
2.OJT

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The implementation of this project was officially requested by the Government of Colombia to the Japanese Embassy in Feb. 1991. It was proposed to dispatch the OECF mission in July or August 1991, however, the mission is not dispatched yet because of the delay of official procedure in Japan.

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>
No additional information.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

This project was considered carefully by the Government of Colombia after the Feasibility Study and consequently it was planned to implement this project with high priority. The condition of official procedure in Japan is being investigating now.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名 アリアリ川農業総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

CSA CRI/S 101/77

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Costa Rica

2. NAME OF STUDY: Regional Study of the Hinterland of Caldera and Puntarenas Ports

3. SECTOR: Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: National Planning Office

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Identification of development potentials in the hinterlands of two ports and basic development strategies

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1976

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Feb.1977 - Nov.1977 (9 months)
Total M/M	26.30
Japan	16.50
Field	9.80

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	82,251 (¥'000)
Contracted	60,578

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Gran Puntarenas and Pacifico Central areas along the Pacific Coast

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

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

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1) Gran Puntarenas Area:
- -El Rodare Balanca urban planning
- -Conservation of Puntarenas sand bar and urban renewal
- -Development of the distribution center near Caldera Port

2) Pacifico Central Area:
- -Development of suburban horticulture

3) Guacaste Region:
- -Surveys on vegetation and potentials
- -Development of animal husbandry

4) Entire Costa Rica
- -Productivity improvement of traditional agriculture

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Development of intensive industrialization and agriculture and the promotion of tourism will lead the growth of the hinterlands of Caldera and Puntarenas Ports.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Participation of counterparts in the JICA training program.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The findings of the study was utilized to formulate the development policy framework for the Gran Puntarenas area.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
No additional information

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名 太平洋岸新港背後地域開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA CRI/S 301/81

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Costa Rica

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Second Stage Expansion Project of the Port of Caldera

3. SECTOR:
Transportation/ Port

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MOPT)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Master Plan for 2000
Short-term Plan for 1990 and it's F/S

8. DATE OF S/W:

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	19
Period	Jun.1980 - Dec.1981 (18 months)
Total M/M	59.21
Japan	44.80
Field	14.41

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	143,979 (¥'000)
Contracted	133,418

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
30km south of Punta Arenas City

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=15Colones)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	30,450	11,950	18,500
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Breakwater	150m
Container Berth (-12m)	250m
Dredging, Reclamation	820,000cu.m
Shore Protection	440m
Cargo Handling Facilities	1 set

Implementation Period: Apr.1983 - Dec.1985

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
14.9%	5.6%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Full container ships were to begin to use the port from '85. The second-stage plan was to be completed by '86. Port facilities capable of handling 20,000 TEU containers are planned for '90, adopting the straddle carrier container terminal system. It is necessary that the actual tariff structure be improved or that the government take responsibility in giving back the loans for the project. Modernized container cargo handling system would reduce both cargo handling time and berth waiting time for ships and improve port transportation efficiency.

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)

IDB financed the stage II construction of Caldera Port.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)

There is no IDB financing as long as we observed. StageII was suspended because of the economic problems. Instead of this project, Maintenance Pfoject of the Port of Caldera is planned.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:
Econimical problems

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
①, ②

和名 カルデラ港建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA CRI/S 302/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Costa Rica

2. NAME OF STUDY: Maintenance Project of the Port of Caldera

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Port

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MOPT)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Countermeasures for sedimentation, and a short-term development plan for 1992

8. DATE OF S/W: Feb.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S): Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan and Central Consultant, Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Sep.1985 - Jul.1986 (10 months)
Total M/M	43.88
Japan	24.80
Field	19.08

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	159,960 (¥'000)
Contracted	141,935

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Caldera Port on the northwest Pacific coast

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=53.15Colones)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	24,000	5,000	19,000
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Purchase of a dredging ship
and other construction machines related : 1 set

Breakwater (construction and transfer) : 362m
Dredging : 72,000cu.m

Implementation Period: Jun.1988 - Feb.1990

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
23.7%	8.26%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
In the EIRR calculation, the reduced cost of dredging work is considered to be one of the merits of the project. The cost of constructing a basin for small ships (a non-profit facility) and quaywalls is excluded. The grain cargoes of Puntarenas Port would be handled at Caldera Port in the near future. The function of the Cardera port would be greatly improved by the implementation of this project.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

- OJT on tidal current observation
- Seminar on Ports and Harbours held in Japan
- Current Meter was given to Costa Rica after the study.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)

1988 Aug: Loan was requested.
1987-89: specialists were sent to analize the collected datum.
As the result of the increase of trade, Stage II is paid attention again.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Worsening of national financial condition

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名 カルデラ港維持整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA CRI/A 201A /88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Costa Rica

2. NAME OF STUDY
Limon Integrated Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Servicio Nacional de Aguas Sabterraneas, Riego y Avenamiento

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of agriculture and rural development plan

8. DATE OF S/W Aug.1986

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Feb.1987 - Oct.1988 (21 months)
Total M/M	67.99
Japan	23.35
Field	44.64

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Survey for river course

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	269,718 (¥'000)
Contracted	208,710

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Limon area located in eastern coastal zone of the Atlantic

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

		by 1987 price		
		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	89,309	27,321	61,988
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
Object areas are divided into four(4) blocks, namely A to D. Out of the object area,44,240ha is selected as the beneficial area and implementation program for each block including the project components listed below is proposed for the target year 2,000.
- Improvement of drainage network
- Heightening of levee
- Improvement of road network
- Improvement of settlement land

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
With the implementation of the project, 1) to remove all factors hampering the area's agricultural development, increase of agricultural production, 2) the augmented agricultural production resulting from the project implementation will push up the income level of the area's farming population, 3) by the utilization of hitherto unexploited land and establishment processing and marketing facilities, increase of employment opportunities.
Simultaneously, activation of rural economy and acceleration of development in coastal area of the Atlantic around 250 million ha where natural conditions are similar to the projected area are also expected.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1. Training of counterparts (2 persons) in Japan
2. Furnishing of the equipment and guidance of its use
3. OJT

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

B block (object area of 19,500ha) is selected as the priority project area based on the M/P study. F/S study for the B block has been carried out from January to October in 1988.
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)

No additional information

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①, ②

和名 リモン地区農業総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA CRI/A 201B /88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Costa Rica

2. NAME OF STUDY: Limon Integrated Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Servicio Nacional de Aguas Sabterraneas, Riego y Avenamiento (SENARA)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Formulation of agricultural and rural development plan

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Naigai Engineering Co.,Ltd.
Pacific Consultants International
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Feb.1987 - Oct.1988 (21 months)
Total M/M	67.99
Japan	23.35
Field	44.64

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	269,718 (¥'000)
Contracted	208,710

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Limon area located in eastern coastal zone of the Atlantic

2. PROJECT COSTS (by 1987 price)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	53,915	11,203	42,712
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Development object area : 11,150 ha
Drain (main and tributaries) : 58 km/67 km
River dike : 56 km
Road (construction/ improvement) : 72 km/66km
Land improvement
Agricultural processing facilities: 6 places
Agricultural machinery center : 2 places

Implementation Period: 4,25 years

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS: EIRR 23.0% FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions:
63% of the project benefits is borne by banana production and entire part of the products will be exported to the USA.
Impacts:
Increase of agricultural production (97,000 ton)
Increase of employment opportunity(240 person/year)
Increase of agricultural income (US$2,600-2,900/year)

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
- Training of counterparts in Japan
- Furnishing of the equipment and guidance of its use
- OJT

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

After completion of the F/S study, SENARA which is the counterpart agency requested the loan assistance to the Japanese government through MIDEPLAN to implement the project (Feb.1990)
E/N has not been concluded yet as of Nov. 1990.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)

The project is delayed because of financial problem.
The land owner of the target area provides loans to the project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

The object area located in coastal zone of the Atlantic is left behind the agricultural development though suitable area for agricultural development still remains in and around the object area.
Qualitative improvement and quantitative enlargement of the agricultural production are the urgent subjects in the nation, accordingly, implementation of the project is strongly anticipated.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①,②

和名 リモン地区農業総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

CSA CRI/A 501/88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Costa Rica

2. NAME OF STUDY
Fisheries Resources Survey of the Pacific Coast

3. SECTOR
Fisheries/ Fisheries

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
CIMAR (Work-1)
MAG (Work-2)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Work-I: Estimation of the biomass and distribution of the principal demersal species.
Work II: Settlement of the fishery development plan.

8. DATE OF S/W Jul.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Nichiro Corporation

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	7
Period	Feb.1987 - Mar.1989 (26 months)
Total M/M	83.43
Japan	44.70
Field	38.73

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
The team had the third study: Jun.1988 - Mar.1989 (10 months)

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	475,097 (¥'000)
Contracted	440,565

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
North shore of the Pacific Ocean in Costa Rica (area: 10,118 sq.m, population:192,000, water basin:2,229n·m2)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

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

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
Master Plans for development were proposed, the Project cost was not estimated.
Work-I: Short-term planning:
a. Project of development of unexploited fishery resources in the Project of creation of a model fishing village.
b. Investigation for development of unexploited fishery resources.
c. Project of processing for marine products.
Work-II: Short-term planning:
a. Project of creation of a model fishing village.
b. Project of training for fishermen by INA, who has experiences to execute the education and training for them.
c. Promotion of Fishery Cooperation.
Mid and long-term planning:
a. Project of training of fishermen, into the planning of education and training for fishermen.
b. Project of improvement of distribution of the marine products.
c. Project of creation of fishing villages.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Work-I :
Development of unitilized resources is important for fishery promotion. It contributes to stable maintenance of resources
Work-II :
Improvement of model fishing village makes it possible to solve problems related to facilities, sales, finance, education, training, etc. necessary for fishing village.
It contributes to promotion of regional fisheries, income increase of fishermen, creation of employment opportunities, etc.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
-Technical training of trawling method to the crew, fishing method fo fishing people
-Training of method to use equipments
-Cooperation on writing a report

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
The projects have been put on the shelf because of some reason.
JICA experts in Costa Rica got no response as of Dec.27.1990.
When our staff members visited Costa Rica at March of this year, the matter was discussed with Mr. Bravo, Director of MAG and Dr. Murillo, director of CIMAR.
The explanation to the matter was that the application has already been submitted to the Japanese Embassy in Costa Rica, with the following contents.
(1) Construction of pier, a processing plant and the related facilities including trading center at Coco beach.
(2) Building of an Oceangraphic Research Vessel.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)

CIMAR sees this survey as scholartic study, not a survey for development. In this way the datum of the survey is utilized.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
In case of executing the Project above, Japanese Embassy's officer in Costa Rica considered the following points:
As regards (1), can Costa Rica side bear the expenses to create facilities of the marine products distribution, necessary for the execution of the Project?
As regards (2), CIMAR use only to study for themselves the results of survey, and does CIMAR not notice its data to fishermen?

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①、②

和名 太平洋沿岸水産資源調査

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA DOM/A 301/81

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Dominican Republic

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Proyecto del desarrollo agricola del area Aglipo(El Pozo)

3. SECTOR:
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Dominican Agrarian Institute
National Institute of Hydraulic Resources

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8. DATE OF S/W: Jul.1980

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	14
Period	Jul.1980 - Jan.1982 (19 months)
Total M/M	59.61
Japan	27.59
Field	24.02

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Aerial survey,
Geological survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	196,652 (¥'000)
Contracted	152,412

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
El Pozo, Maria Trinidad Sanchez
(180 km from capital, 50,000 people, 10,000ha)

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	36,657	15,408	21,247
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Irrigation area: 7,500 ha
Pumping station : Q=5.5cu.m/s diameter 900 X 3
Tide gate : 2 places 3.5m X 15m X 2 gates
3.5m X 10m X 1
2.5m X 8m X 2
Arterial drainage : 23.5 km

Implementation Period: Jun.1983 - Dec.1988

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
	15.5%	12.2%
	17.2%	13.7%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions:
By improving drainage through cannals and tide gates and through water from the Yuna pumping station, a double crop of rice will be attempted.
An evaluation "with" and "without" Project will be made.
Development Impacts:
Increase in rice yield, self-sufficiency of food, improved land use (development of swampy areas),improved agricultural income, increase in employment and social stability.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1.Acceptance of trainees (4)
2.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)

L/A May 11, 1983 OECF 8.825 bil. Yen
L/A Ratification by Dominican Republic congress
Detailed Design: Jan.1984 - Nov.1984
Commencement of project Aug. 1985
Completion Aug. 1989

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
No additional information

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

As the project was of utmost priority in achieving the country's self-sufficiency of food, it was quickly put into execution.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①,②

和名 アグリポ（エルポソ）地域農業開発計画

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

CSA DOM/S 301/85

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled March 1988
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Dominican Republic

2. NAME OF STUDY
Radio and Television Development Project

3. SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/ Broadcasting

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Radio Television Commission

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Expansion and improvement of educational radio and TV broadcasting

8. DATE OF S/W: Apr.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Integrated Technology Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	17
Period	Aug.1984 - Jul.1985 (11 months)
Total M/M	34.47
Japan	22.04
Field	12.43

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Topographic cross-section mapping

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	112,659 (¥'000)
Contracted	98,721

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=245yen=3.23pesos)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	12,338	730	11,608
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1) Broadcasting antennas
   radio(FM) 1 set
   TV(2DP) 1 set
2) Transmission equipment
   radio(FM) 2 sets
   TV 2 sets
3) STL(RTVD Santo Domingo - Aldela Bandela)
   radio(FM) 2 sets of 960MHz transmitting and receiving equipment
   TV - SHF 2 sets of transmitting and receiving equipment
4) Local TV relay stations
   replacement of receiving equipment at 8 TV relay stations

Implementation Period: 1989 - 2000

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS: EIRR 13.8% FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions:
1) Projection of school enrollments based on the population forecast(2000) and the improved rate of enrollment
2) Elimination of adult illiterate population (1985, 0.54 million) by 2000
3) Reduction of unenrolled children in primary school(from 0.25 million in 1985 to 70,000)
Development impacts:
-Elimination of illiteracy among school children and adult population
-Contribution to advanced manpower training in various fields

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Acceptance of trainees (JICA counterpart 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)

The project is implemented by FY 1990 Japanese grant.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
1991-1992 D/C
1992-1993 Scheduled to be constructed.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①, ②

和名 ラジオ・テレビ放送網拡充計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA DOM/A 302/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Dominican Republic

2. NAME OF STUDY

Aguacate-Guayabo Agricultural Development Project

3. SECTOR

Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Dominican Agrarian Institute
National Institute of Hydraulic Resources

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

The purpose of the study is to formulate an optimum agricultural development plan to evaluate its technial and economic feasibility.

8. DATE OF S/W Nov.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Pacific Consultants International
Naigai Engineering Co.,Ltd.
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members 11
Period Jun.1985 - Aug.1986 (15 months)

Total M/M	56.12
Japan	20.52
Field	35.60

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Geological survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	206,853 (¥'000)
Contracted	175,677

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Maria, Trinidad Sanchez, Duarte, Samana, Aguacate, Guayabo (200km from capital, 17,000 people,24,000ha)

2. PROJECT COSTS US$1=3.12RD$ in 1986

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	42,839	20,648	22,191
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Arterial drainage : 56km
Training wall : 1
Drainage gate : 1
Drainage : 44 km
Road : 180 km

Implementation Period: Jun.1986 - Dec.1992

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS EIRR 13.5% FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Condition:
By improving drainage and obtaining irrigation water from the Yuna River, rice yield will be increased through double cropping.
Impact:
Increase in rice production, self-sufficiency, improved land use (development of swampy areas), increase in agricultural income and employment, social stabilization.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1.Acceptance of trainees(2)
2.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)

This project is part of the AGLIPO 3 Areas Agricultural Development Plan. F/S has been conducted following the Elposo area('80/'82 F/S, '85/'90 completed).
The project was to be started following Elposo, however due to the delay in paying interest on Yen credit, further loans will not be made until consultation with the IMF or the Paris Club is completed.
The Dominican government realizes the effectiveness of the Elposo project and has ranked this as the most important project.
From the latest information, the Dominican Government will comply the request of the Paris Club and promote the reconstruction of economic condition. Therefore, it can be said there is high possibility of implementation of this Project.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
OECF loan was requested in 1987,1989 and 1990.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Due to financial difficulties of the Dominican government

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①,②

和名 アグアカテ・グァジャボ地域農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA DOM/S 201A/87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Dominican Republic

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Development Project of the Port of San Pedro de Macoris

3. SECTOR:
Transportation/ Port

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Ministry of Public Works and Communications

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Formulation of Master Plan in the target year of 2000
Formulation of short-term development plan in 1995 and execution of feasibility study

8. DATE OF S/W: Feb.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan
Nippon Tetrapod Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	7
Period	Sep.1986 - Nov.1987 (15 months)
Total M/M	45.20
Japan	25.20
Field	20.00

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Application of the local consultant for the soil investigation and measurement in the site survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	145,122 (¥'000)
Contracted	138,053

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
San Pedro de Macoris, 60km east of Saint Domingo

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=3.08Pesos)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	65,000	21,000	42,000
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED:
The study formulated a master plan (until 2005) and a short-term development plan (until 1995).

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
-Provision of the industrial infrastructure and development of the industrial free zone through port construction
-Stimulation of regional development in the five eastern provinces, and alleviation of population pressures in the national capital (Saint Domingo)

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1) OJT on soil investigation, and measurement
2) Training on methods and technology concerning port development planning

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Followed by F/S.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
No additional Information.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①, ②

和名 サンペドロデマコリス港開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA DOM/S 201B /87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Dominican Republic

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Development Project of the San Pedro de Macoris

3. SECTOR:
Transportation/ Port

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Ministry of Public Works and Communications

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Formulation of Master Plan in the target year of 2000
Formulation of short-term development plan in 1995 and execution of feasibility study

8. DATE OF S/W: Feb.1986

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Japan
Nippon Tetrapod Co., Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	7
Period	Sep.1986 - Nov.1987 (15 months)
Total M/M	45.20
Japan	25.20
Field	20.00

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Application of the local consultant for the soil investigation and measurement in the site survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	145,122 (¥'000)
Contracted	138,053

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=3.08pesos)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	47,000	15,000	32,000
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- Quaywall 900 m (-5~11 m deep)
  Pavement 98,000 sq.m
  (yard and road area)
  Breakwater repaired 51 m
  others

Implementation Period: Jan.1992 - Dec.1994

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
20.0%	7.0%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Savings of ships' waiting costs and land transport costs are considered as benefits in order to calculate EIRR.
Construction cost for the mooring facilities and repair cost for the breakwater are excluded when calculating FIRR.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1) OJT on soil investigation, and measurement
2) Training on methods and technology concerning port development planning

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 Government of the Dominican Republic could not reach an agreement with IMF, and therefore has been unable to receive foreign finance.

1991 May The government resumed negotiation with I.M.F.
1991 Nov. At the Paris club, it was settled with the total sum of 1.8 billion U.S.dollars.

This project is included in the list of projects which the office of national economic planning consides to implement with OECF fund. (see an attached list)

Vice-president of Dominican Republic is scheduled to visit Japan nest April and to make requests for economic cooperations for this project as well as for other projects.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
The Government of the Dominican Republic requested review of this study and the technical advise about port development policy.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Worsened economic circumstancies necessitated the delay.

It is said that Japanese embassy at Dominia is now active to provide various assistance after the settlement with the Paris Club by the dominican goverment.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名 サンペドロデマコリス港開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA DOM/A 303/90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Dominican Republic

2. NAME OF STUDY: Constanza Valley Irrigation Project

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: National hydraulic resources institute

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Feasibility study on the agricultural development in Constanza area

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov. 1988

9. CONSULTANT(S): Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Jul. 1989 - Mar. 1990 (9 months)
Total M/M	37.57
Japan	15.20
Field	22.37

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY: Geological survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	154,454 (¥'000)
Contracted	125,169

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Constanza Valley area situated about 140km north-west of the capital

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	16,657	7,268	9,389
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1. Dam - central core type rockfill dam
   Height of dam: 30m, Length of crest: 162m, Dam volume: 214,000 cub.m, Total storage capacity: 1,050,000 cub.m

2. Head works and head race
   Construction of Mountain stream diversion works and Head race. Discharge: 1.0 cub.m/S

3. Canal
   New construction and rehabilitation: 67.35km
   Related facilities: Diversion works/Confluence works, Chute, Small intake gate, Farm pond, Siphon, Aqueduct

Implementation Period: Oct. 1990 - Apr. 1993

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
15.17%	13.24%

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:

1. Crop production benefit
   Crop benefit at economical price: US$4,400,000/year

2. Socio-economic effects
   (1) . Contribution to national development plan
   (2) . Stable supply of vegetables
   (3) . Expansion of exportation
   (4) . Increase of employment opportunity
   (5) . Improvement of living standard
   (6) . Economic stimulation

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1. On the job training

2. Counterpart's training of Japan

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

It may be restricted to urgent Canal Works of which construction cost is estimated about 1,000 million Yen.

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>
The Dominican Republic requested grant aid to the Japanese Government in 1990.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

As the grant aid of Television Project executing there was expanded, it was automatically postponed to that.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名　コンスタンサ畑地灌漑計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA ECU/A 301/82

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Ecuador

2. NAME OF STUDY
Proyecto Catarama de desarrollo agricola

3. SECTOR
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock
Guayas River Basin Development Study Committee (CEDEGE)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of agricultural development in Catarama River Basin

8. DATE OF S/W Nov.1980

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd.
Kyowa Engineering Consultants Co.,Ltd.
Crown Engineering

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Sep.1981 - Jul.1982 (11 months)
Total M/M	46.59
Japan	26.56
Field	20.03

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	195,483 (¥'000)
Contracted	171,422

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Catarama of Los. Rios Province
(19,860ha, Population 7,880 persons)

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	43,900	22,872	21,028
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

	Sibimbe Scheme	Catarama Scheme	Los Piedras Scheme	Northwestern Drainage Scheme
Irrigation area(ha)	3,470	2,330	290	1,950
Diversion weir(place)	1	-	1	-
Pumping station(place)	-	1	-	-
Main/branch canal(km)	18/27	3/24	6/-	-
Main/branch drain(km)	17/34	-/25	-	47/-
Costs (US$000)	23,600	11,700	1,000	7,600

Implementation Period: May.1982 - Nov.1988

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
	12.3%	
	16.1%	

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Condition:
Benefit was estimated on the basis of area planned for each crop and its net return per hectare.
Development Impacts:
To stabilize the agricultural production
To increase income of farmers
To increase the opportunity of employment

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Technology transfer to counterparts in the course of the study.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

OECF L/A was concluded on Feb. 12, 1988 for 8.594 billion Yen.
Detailed Design was started from August 1990 and is on-going now.
Sibimbe and Catarama areas, 5,800 ha, have been selected as project areas.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 コスタ地区カタラマ川流域農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA ECU/S 201A/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Ecuador

2. NAME OF STUDY
Guayaquil City Urban Transportation Plan

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Urban Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Traffic Commission of the Province of Guayas

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Establishment of the total transportation system

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.1981

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Tonichi Engineering Consultants, Inc.
Central Consultant, Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	15
Period	Mar.1982 - Aug.1983 (18 months)
	Oct.1985 - Dec.1986 (14 months)
Total M/M	149.70
Japan	68.80
Field	80.90

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Soil Investigation, Boring 12 locations

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	467,044 (¥'000)
Contracted	430,000

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Area of 41,200ha including Guayaquil City and its suburbs

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=50Suc.)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	162,000	58,000	104,000
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

1) Road Network Plan
- Extension of proposed Road Network 71.8km long
- Improvement of Intersections at 17 locations

2) Extension of MRT Plan
- Construction of a railway urban transportation system
- Extension of 51km, and 51 stations

Total cost above pertains to the elevated railroad project (15 km) (1982 prices)

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Conditions:
Proposed projects and their implementation schedule are based on the share of the budget in the last few years and in addition, another monetary resources. Therefore, these funds should be alloted to the projedcts as planned in the study.

Development effect:
-Solution of traffic bottlenecks in the central area
-Improvement and activation of the public transportaion system
-Improvement of mono-centralization of the center
-Development of commercial subcenters

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Urban transport Training in Japan for 2 staffs in Counterparts

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

1. The long-term transportation plan recommended the following projects;
1) Elevated railroad project with 15 km long through the city from north to south
2) Ring road project in the city and improvement of related roads

2. The short-term improvement plan recommended solution of road intersections causing heavey conjestion. Some of them were implemented with loans from UNDP that evaluated the study report.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

This M/P study was led to F/S of the elevated railroad project. However, after completion of the study, the project was interrupted because of the economic stagnation (price decreases of crude oil and agri-products).

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 グアヤキル市都市交通計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA ECU/S 201B/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Ecuador

2. NAME OF STUDY
Guayaquil City Urban Transportation Plan

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Urban Transportation

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Traffic Commission of the Province of Guayas

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of comprehensive transport plan (M/P) and F/S on an elevated urban railroad project.

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.1981

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Tonichi Engineering Consultants, Inc.
Central Consultant, Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	15
Period	Mar.1982 ~ Aug.1983 (18 months)
	Oct.1985 ~ Dec.1986 (14 months)
Total M/M	149.70
Japan	68.80
Field	80.90

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	467,044 (¥'000)
Contracted	430,000

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Guayaguil urban area /Total study area 41,200 ha, F/S Study area 13,200 ha /population 1.52 Million ('85)

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1-120Suc.)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	139,000	50,000	89,000
2)	218,000	89,000	143,000
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
An elevated urban railroad project, starting from the big bus terminal in the northern part of the city, through the central area, and till the southern residential area where is highly populated.

Route length 15km
No. of stations 12
No. of demand 401,000/day

The total cost pertains 1) to the Phase I of the eleveated railroad project (9.1 km), and 2) to the total railroad project (15 km) (1985 prices).

Implementation Period: Jan.1988 - Dec.1992

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
17.8%	12.8%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions:
Since the railroad demand is diverted mainluy from the existing bus trips and the railroad is much more predominant than buses, it is necessary to make them coexist effcclentry and restructure the bus network.

Development Impacts:
Decrease of travel time, relief of traffic congestion on streets, improvement of public transport system, promotion of urban development on the wayside.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Acceptance of trainee: 4 staffs (2 for M/P, 2 for F/S)
Teaching of technique from traffic survey to economic analysis, etc.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

-This railroad project was adopted as one of national projects in the 5 years development plan (86-90) in Ecuador and the Gov. applied for the Yen Credit to the Japanese Embassy in 1986.
-The application was done before completion of the Final Report of the study, then the credit to the project was postponed to the next year, 1987.
-The year 1987 was very hard to the Ecuadorian economy; prices of the crude oil and agricultural products badly decreased.
The Gov. was forced to cut down the budget severely and could not get prospect to prepare the domestic portion of the project cost.
-In 1988, an Italian consultants group tried to push the project forward.
However, the project is still jung up after that.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Because of prices of crude oil and agricultural products decreasing, the government cut down the budget and the new president reviewed the economic policy and national projects.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 グアヤキル市都市交通計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

CSA ECU/A 501/88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Ecuador

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Estudio forestal de la region noreste

3. SECTOR:
Forestry/ Forestry & Forest Conservation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
Guideline of forest managment and development plan will be prepared.
This aims at the contribution to development of socio-economic condition of northeastern region in Ecuador.

8. DATE OF S/W: Oct.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Japan Forest Technical Association
Kokusai Kougyo Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	17
Period	Jun.1985 - Dec.1988 (42 months)
Total M/M	152.00
Japan	77.00
Field	75.00

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Aerial photography

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	421,774 (¥'000)
Contracted	412,493

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
An area of 10,000 sq.km Napo Province of Northeastern 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:
Guideline of forest management and development plan was prepared and following proposals were prepared based on this guideline.
1.Arrangement of forest and forestry policy
2.Arrangement of basic related information to forest operations
3.Promotion of re-afforestation and agro-forestry
4.Promotion of study, development and diffusion of re-afforestation technology.
5.Promotion of development policy of forestry related industry
6.Concentration of land use and advanced utilization of land.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS:
There will be effective impacts by forest development as follows:
1.Increase of timber supply
2.Contribution to national finance
3.Development of regional socio-economy
4.Extension to other regions

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER:
1.Acceptance of trainee
2.Mapping
3.Aerial photography interpretation and trace it to the map
4.Equipment donation and guidance of how to use it
5.Seminar for development survey was held

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
The government of Ecuador has taken up a certain project prepared based on the forest development plan in this study and has requested technical cooperations to Japan for the project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:
1.There are unsolved problems of land use and land ownership, so first of all, it is necessary to demarcate the boundary of national forest in the study area.
2 The authorities concerned in the Government of Ecuador are adjusting projects in order to request a Japanese technical cooperations officially.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
(1)

和名 北東部林業資源調査

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA GTM/S 201A/84

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Guatemala

2. NAME OF STUDY: Flood Control Project (Archiguate and Pantaleon Rivers)

3. SECTOR: Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control

4. REFERENCE NO.:

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministerio de Comunicaciones, Transporte y Obras Publicas

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Formulation of a long-term flood control plan and identification of a short-term plan

8. DATE OF S/W: Apr.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S): CTI Engineering Co.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Jul.1983 - Feb.1985 (20 months)
Total M/M	99.28
Japan	16.01
Field	82.77

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY: Measurement

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	266,215 (¥'000)
Contracted	239,058

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Archiguate and Pantaleon Rivers

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	63,200	27,000	36,200
	2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

Long-term Plan:
1) Sabo plan (8 sabo dams)
2) Flood control measures (river improvement 14.4km, extension of polder embankment 5km)

The cost above is estimated in 1984 prices.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The estimated flood areas of two rivers total 16,000 ha. The project will protect an area of 3,271 ha (2,045 households) with a 30-year probable rate of flood. The annual benefit is estimated to be about US$3.48 million.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

-OJT of counterparts

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Followed by F/S.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Because the arterial road and railway cross the two rivers, it is crucial to ensure the safety of the bridges through effective flood control measures.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 治水計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P + F/S)

CSA GTM/S 201B /84

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Guatemala

2. NAME OF STUDY
Flood Control Project (Archiguate and Pantaleon Rivers)

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ River & Erosion Control

4. REFERENCE NO.

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

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministerio de Comunicaciones, Transporte y Obras Publicos

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of a long-term flood control plan and identification of a short-term plan

8. DATE OF S/W: Apr.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S)
CTI Engineering Co.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Jul.1983 - Feb.1985 (20 months)
Total M/M	99.28
Japan	16.01
Field	82.77

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Measurement

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	266,215 (¥'000)
Contracted	239,058

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Archiguate and Pantaleon Rivers

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	20,500	9,000	11,500
2)	21,800		
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Urgent Plan:

	1)Plan A(optimal)	2)Plan B(Alternative)
-Sabo plan	2 dams	4 dams
	1 dams	5 dams
-River Improvement	5 km	5 km
	3.4 km	3.4 km

Implementation Period: 1986 - 1990

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

	EIRR	FIRR
1)	7.3%	
2)	4.4%	

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The project will protect an area of 291 ha with a 10-year probable rate of flood. The estimated benefit is US$1.46 million for both Plans A and B.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Periodical lecture meeting on the rivet engineering for the 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)

Because of the low EIRR, the Government of Guatemala assigned lower priority to the proposed project. The Government reviewed the study and applied to Japanese grant aid in March 1991, but was not successful.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The Ministry considers that the proposed project is high in urgency and hopes to obtain financial assistance from Japan. The Ministry expects that the project be implemented in conjunction with the conservation of the upper basin of Archiguate River.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Due to the budgetary constraints, it is difficult to allocate government funds to the proposed project which would not have an immediate impact on the productive sectors.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 治水計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

CSA GTM/S 501/86

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Guatemala

2. NAME OF STUDY
Ground Water Development Project

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
EMPAGUA (Empresa Municipal de Agua de la Ciudad de Guatemala)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To obtain water source for portable water supply for Guatemala City

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.1984

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Jul.1985 - Sep.1986 (15 months)
Total M/M	50.11
Japan	17.44
Field	32.67

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Geological survey and boring

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	311,081 (¥'000)
Contracted	241,154

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Guatemala City, surrounding Guatemala City valley and adjacent northeastern area

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

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	38,688	12,495	
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

- Deep well excavation	38wells
- Water distribution facilities	34.2km
- Distribution tank	1,260cu.m-2,835cu.m
- Power distribution facilities	23,000m
- Existing well rehabilitation	
- Work shop	

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
- Direct benefit is the qualitative and quantitative improvement of EMPAGUA's service.
- Indirect effects include (i)improved sanitation through clean water supply; (ii)reduced labor burden for women and children heretofore forced to carry water over long distances; and (iii) expanded employment opportunities through project related construction.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1) Counterpart OJT on the analysis of aerophotos, etc.
2) Training in Japan in F/S methodology

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
- E/N was signed in December 1990 for an OECF loan of 4,711 million yen.
- The OECF mission was sent to Guatemala for the discussion on the loan agreement..
- The L/A has not been brought up to the National Congress for its approval, and the signing remains postponed as of December 1991.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The approval of the National Congress is prerequisite for the signing of the L/A.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 グァテマラ市地下水開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA GTM/S 301/88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Guatemala

2. NAME OF STUDY
Development Project of the Port of Santo Tomas de Castilla

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Port

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Port of Santo Tomas Authority

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of Stage III development plan

8. DATE OF S/W

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	May 1987 - Jul.1988 (9.5 months)
Total M/M	47.85
Japan	24.33
Field	23.52

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	158,211 (¥'000)
Contracted	150,278

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Santo Tomas on the Caribbean coast

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	97,031	30,348	66,683
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1) A container terminal
- Length: 500 m (-11m)
- Area: 25 ha
- Handling equipment: 3 gantry cranes, 6 strand carriers, 1 forklift

2) A petroleum terminal
- Length: 270 m (-11m)

Implementation Period: 1992 - 1994

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
23.4%	7.3%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
1) Saving of the cost of waiting
2) Reduction of transport costs by the use of larger vessels
3) Reduction of transport costs by eliminating the need to use other ports

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
Participation of 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)

The Government of Guatemala (GOG) requested OECF finance in 1988 and the OECF mission visited the country in the same year. Subsequent steps have not been taken by the GOG toward loan actualization.
The president of EMPORNAC, Puerto Santo Tomas de Castilla, paid a visit to the Embassy of Japan in May 1991, and expressed his wish to have the prot developed by OECF funding.
The Latin American Economic Cooperation Mission of the Japanese Government visited Guatemala in June 1991, and the new President and the Minister of Finance expressed their intention to expand the port with Japanese financial asssitance.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The report of the study was utilized by the Planning Unit and the Engineering Dept. of EMPORNAC. The project is considered high priority, and will be revived in the future.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

The negotiation on the project funding has been stalled because two other projects on which the E/Ns were already signed have not been processed due to the delay of the congressional approval.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 サント・トーマス港開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA GTM/A 301/88

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Guatemala

2. NAME OF STUDY: Monjas Irrigation Project

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Formulation of a water resource development and utilization plan to promote agricultural development in Monjas

8. DATE OF S/W: Feb.1987

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	11
Period	Jul.1987 - Jul.1988 (13 months)
Total M/M	61.01
Japan	21.50
Field	39.51

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY: Survey, geological survey, sample analysis, Installation of hydrography, testing of embankment material

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	201,930 (¥'000)
Contracted	171,719

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Jalapa, Monjas (Area 7,100ha, population 14,130, 150km from the capital)

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=2.5Q)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	46,850	18,464	28,386
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Irrigation area : 4,800 ha
Reservoir :Main dam: Height 49m Length 1,072m, capacity 2.63MCM
Sub dam : Height 31m
Head work : Water Intake 4.3cu.m/s
Head race : 9.5km
Regulating pond : 3 units

The cost is estimated in Oct. 1987 prices.

Implementation Period: April 1989 - Sep.1995

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
18.5%	6.2%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
Pasture land will be transformed to farms with irrigation facilities and mostly vegetables will be grown. The cultivated area will be doubled to 11,250ha and the increase in crop will be 234%.

Impact:
The visible benefit of this project is the increase in agricultural production. The annual profits will be 20,000,000Q when the planned output is realized.
The following social economic effects may also be expected: Contribution to national development plan, acquisition of foreign currency, stable supply of food, increase in employment opportunities, improved living standards, improved distribution and processing of agricultural products, correcting regional differences, tourism and economic stimulus.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

1.Acceptance of trainees(2)
2.Instruction on geological soil and farm studies.
Input of numerical data using computers.

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 view of the high priority of the proposed project, the Government of Guatemala applied for Japanese grant aid in March 1989, but was not successful.

(FY1991 Overses Survey)
The ministry assigns high priority to the proposed project, and plans to revive the request for Japanese grant aid in 1992.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 モンハスかんがい計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA GTM/S 302/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Guatemala

2. NAME OF STUDY
Development Project of La Aurora and Santa Elena Airports

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Air Transportation & Airport

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Dirección General de Aeronáutica Civil (AGDC)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Improvement and expansion of La Aurora and Santa Elena airports

8. DATE OF S/W Aug.1988

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Jan.1989 - Feb.1990 (14 months)
Total M/M	46.72
Japan	27.65
Field	19.07

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	180,576 (Y'000)
Contracted	169,031

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
La Aurora airport in Guatemala city and St.Elena airport in Peten City

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	60,261	37,124	23,137
	2)	18,815	6,688	12,127
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1.Improvement of runway, taxiway and apron
2.Improvement of drainage and other infrastructures
3.Improvement and expansion of terminal buildings
4.Improvement of aviation support facilities, including visual navaids
5.Improvement of electrical power supply and other airport supporting facilities

Note: Cost 1) is for La Aurora Airport and Cost 2) for Santa Elena Airport

Implementation Period: 1991 - 1993

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
50%	16%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
1.To improve safety and operational capacity by improvement of runway, taxiway and apron
2.To improve safety and operational efficiency by drainage and other infrastructures improvement
3.To provide better services and meet traffic demand by improvement of terminal buildings
4.To prevent a near-miss by the improvement of navigation aid facilities (especially rader)
5.To improve safety and operational efficiency by improvement of electric supply and other airport supporting facilities

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
OJT during field survey periods, and training of 2 counterpart engineers invited by JICA and JTCA

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 definite schedule of implementation is not yet decided due to political and financial reasons. However, in view of the urgent need of improving radar systems to ensure the safe operation of La Aurora airport, the request for Japanese grant aid was forwarded through the Embassy in May, 1990.

The Ministry of Transportation, Communication and Public Works divided the proposed short-term plan into two phases and made preparations to apply to OECF finance for the Phase I improvement.

The urgent need for improving the operation of La Aurora Airport was unfortunately substantiated by an airplane crash in May 1990.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)

The DGAC restudied the proposed project, and formulated a new project of reduced scale and cost, but has not yet decided on the schedule of its implementation due to political and economic reasons.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
As described above.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 国際空港整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA HND/A 301 /'8

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Honduras

2. NAME OF STUDY: Agricultural Development in the Choluteca River Basin

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Natural Resources

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: F/S

8. DATE OF S/W: Mar.1977

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members 10
Period Jul.1977 - May.1978 (11 months)

Total M/M
Japan
Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total 139,496 (¥'000)
Contracted 122,985

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: CHOLUTECA plan, southern part of Honduras

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	88,020	31,580	56,440
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1.San Fernando Dam : concrete gravity dam, Height of dam 93.5m
2.Irrigation Area : 16,000 ha
3.Irrigation Facilities : Intake weir 1 place
Irrigation Canal 158km
Drainage Canal 144km
Farm Road 122km

Implementation Period: Jun.1978 - Dec.1983

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS: EIRR 12.2% FIRR

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Condition:
Economic benefit consists of agricultural benefit and electric power benefit.
Agricultural benefit was estimated as the difference of net income from crop production between with-project and without-project condition.
Electric power benefit was counted by cost of thermal power plant.
Development Impacts:
To increase crop production, To promote village electrification, To reduce flood damage, etc.

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)

Updating of Feasibility Study was conducted by JICA in 1984.
Detailed Design was finished by OECF loan.(L/A Aug.2nd 1985).
Request letter for Construction Works was submitted by the Honduras Government to Japanese Government in Mar.1987.
(Loan Amount : 1.651 billion Yen)

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
Official and unofficial requests for practicing the project were done many times.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名 チョルテーカ川流域農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA HND/S 301/79

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Honduras

2. NAME OF STUDY: New Tegucigalpa Airport Development

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Air Transportation & Airport

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Directorate General of Civil Works, Min. of Communications, Public Works & Transport

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: To select suitable site for new airport to replace the existing airport seriously handicapped by aircraft operation problems

8. DATE OF S/W: Oct.1977

9. CONSULTANT(S): Japan Airport Consultants, Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Dec.1977 - Jul.1979 (20 months)
Total M/M	70.50
Japan	48.83
Field	21.67

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	169,696 (¥'000)
Contracted	135,354

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Valle de Talanga, 60km north of Capital City

2. PROJECT COSTS (US$1=200Yen)

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	66,002	29,042	
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Facilities to be developed	Size/quantity
- Runway	2,700m x 45m
- Apron	69,100sq.m
- Passenger Terminal Bldg.	12,000sq.m
- Airport lighting and radio navaids	CAT-I total system
- Utilities (power, telephones water supply/sewerage)	Total system
- Access road	45km x 75m

Implementation Period: Jul.1981 - Dec.1995

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR: 13.8%
FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions: 1) Ultimate Target Year 2005; 2) Two-phase construction with Phase I designed to accommodate 1995 traffic demand of 1.324 M passengers and 30,050 tons of cargo, and Phase II for 2.50 M passengers and 62,020 tons of cargo for year 2005; 3) To construct an airport at a new site because it is difficult to expand the existing airport.

Expected Effects: 1) Increased capacity to service overflowing passenger traffic; 2) Increase in tourism income; 3) Increase in airport tariff revenue from foreign aircrafts; 4) Saving in aviation fuel; 5) Improved runway usability; 6) Improved aircraft operation safety; 7) Increase in employment opportunities.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Trainee invited to Japan : One official participated in JICA's Aerodrome Seminar.

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 Government of Honduras applied for yen credit, but subsequently decided to discontinue the project.

<FY 1991 Overseas Survey>
The government still has a strong disire for the new airport, however, no official request for the project is made.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

After filing the application for Yen Credit, the president and the Minister of Transport involved with the Project were replaced, and the priority of the Project was lowered reflecting the political unrest of the neighboring countries.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名 テグシガルパ新空港建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

CSA HND/A 501/83

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Honduras

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Inventario forestal del distrito forestal de La Mosquitia

3. SECTOR:
Forestry/ Forestry & Forest Conservation

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Forest Development Corporation of the Republic of Honduras

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8. DATE OF S/W: Sep.1990

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Japan Forest Technical Association
Pasco International Inc.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	21
Period	Dec.1980 - Mar.1983 (28 months)
Total M/M	97.00
Japan	46.00
Field	51.00

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Aerial photography

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	296,353 (¥'000)
Contracted	264,673

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
An area of 2,000 sq.km in Mosquitia District, Gracias A Dios Province

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

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

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED:
In order to utilize Caribbean pines in the subject area, a forest management plan was proposed containing following components:
-Countermeasures against forest fires
-Improvement of forest road network
-To enlarge natural regeneration and re-afforestation
-To increase the timber production

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS:
In this area, there is not any road leading to any other areas, therefore the transportation is limited to sea transport.
On the other hand, this area has been developed by the capitals from Nicaragua since 1950's and from Honduras since 1975.
The implementation of this forest management plan would result in the forest protection and sustainable yield management so that local society and economy in this area would be improved in spite of the transport constraints.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER:
To accept trainees
To conduct on the job training on the forest inventory survey

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
The results of this study such as the aerial photographs, the topographic maps, forest type maps, etc. are used by the authorities concerned.
In recent years the government of the Germany implemented a technical cooperation project using this forest management plan.

(1991 Overseas Survey)
No additional information

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:
A refugee center has been constructed to accept refugees from the border region close to Nicaragua because political unrest has happened in Nicaragua.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION:
①, ②

和名 ラ・モスキチア地区林業資源調査

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

CSA HND/A 502/83

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Honduras

2. NAME OF STUDY: (Fisheries Resources Survey)

3. SECTOR: Fisheries/ Fisheries

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Basic Study

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Bureau of Rehabilitation, Ministry of Natural Resources; Fishery Section, Economic Planning Agency

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8. DATE OF S/W: Sep.1980

9. CONSULTANT(S):

10. STUDY TEAM
No. of Members
Period: Jun.1981 - Mar.1983 (20 months)
Total M/M
Japan
Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE
Total: 166,926 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
From Torujillo to Puerto Cortes, North sea-shore of Honduras

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

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

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
- Fishing port is necessary between Tela and La Ceiba.
- It is necessary to improve the distribution system.
- Under the proper condition of distribution, fishing base, etc., bottom gillnet, shark long line, trawl fishing are useful for marine resource development.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The amount of fish consumption is extremely small, therefore it is important to expand the demand of marine products.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
The basic study contributed to the research done by FAO and to the new project of this area such as biological survey or demographic survey. Ministry of National Resources is requesting aid for the further fishery survey.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①, ②

和名 水産資源調査

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA HND/A 302/84

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Honduras

2. NAME OF STUDY: Choluteca River Basin Agricultural Development Project (Updating Study)

3. SECTOR: Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Natural Resources

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Update of feasibility study made in 1977 in Choluteca Area

8. DATE OF S/W: Jun.1984

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	15
Period	Aug.1984 - Mar.1985 (8 months)
Total M/M	14.80
Japan	8.60
Field	6.20

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	51,164 (¥'000)
Contracted	44,855

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: CHOLUTECA plain, southern part of Honduras (Investigated Area 36,000ha,population 22,600person)

2. PROJECT COSTS — US$1=2Lempiras

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	184,810	53,031	131,779
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1.San Fernando Dam : concrete gravity dam, Height of dam 100m
crest length 320m
2.Irrigation Area : 20,600 ha(Stage 1 16,000ha,Stage 2 4,600ha)
3.Irrigation Facilities : Intake weir 1 place (concrete type, weir height 4.8m, crest length 140m)
Main Canal 30.6km
Branch Canal 75.5km
Main Drain 113.0km

Implementation Period: Mar.1985 - Apr.1991

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
14.2%	13.1%

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Condition:
Economic benefit consists of agricultural benefit and electric power benefit.
Agricultural benefit was estimated as the difference of net income from crop production between with-project and without-project condition.
Electric power benefit was counted as the average generating capacity in dry season.
Development Impacts:
To increase crop production
To promote village electrification
To reduce flood damage

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Technology transfer to counterpart in the course of the study.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Detailed Design was completed by OECF loan
L/A : August 2nd,1985, 1.651 billion yen
Period : Dec.1985 - May 1988
Consultant : Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey) Many official and unofficial request for carrying out the project have been made.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

OECF are discusses whether this project which requires a large amount of loans should be practiced, since Honduras is practicing Structural Adjustment Program.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①,②

和名 チョテルカ川流域農業開発計画補完調査

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA HND/A 303/85

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Honduras

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Aguan Valley Agricultural Development Project (Saba-Olanchito Area)

3. SECTOR:
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
National Agrarian Institute

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
The objective of the Feasibility Study is to evlauate the technical and economic feasibility of the development plans which include: introduction of new irrigation, drainage and road systems, improvement and consolidation of existing farm land and, development of uncultivated farm land.

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1983

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Pacific Consultants International
Crown Engineering Co.,Ltd.
Aero Asahi Corp.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	19
Period	Feb.1984 - Jun.1985 (17 months)
Total M/M	76.30
Japan	21.48
Field	54.82

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Geological Survey

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	271,812 (¥'000)
Contracted	241,257

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Yoco, Aguan Central Valley (Saba-Oranchito)
188,000 people, 200km from capital, 23,000ha

2. PROJECT COSTS — US$1=2Lps. in 1984

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	64,425	22,733	41,692
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Irrigation area: 9,100ha
Headworks : 4
Syphon : 2
Pumping Station : 3
Arterial drainage : 73,650 m

Implementation Period:

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — EIRR: 13.0% FIRR:

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
80% of the study area in the 23,000ha central valley of the Aguan is arable, however the actual amount of presently arable land is 20%.
The rest is pasture or unused land.
Water will be obtained from the Aguan and its tributary and distributed naturally downstream (or partly by small pump) for the cultivation of oranges, cocoa, rice, and vegetables.
By increasing settlements in this poorly populated area, rather than the heavily populated southern area, land will be put to more effective use.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
1.Acceptance of trainees
2.Provision of machinery (boring machine) and instruction on its use. 3.Cooperation in field studies and reports

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 F/S, the economic situation worsened, foreign debts accumulated, the previous project (general development plan of the Chorteca river basin) was suspended at the D/D stage, and there has been no progress in this plan, either.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
No further information.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Considering economic condition of this country, it will be economically difficult to continuously conduct large projects such as the Elcahon power station project (completed) or the Chorteca project (suspended at D/D stage). There are another high priority project such as road construction and it is necessary to take a time for implementation of this project.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①, ②

和名 アグアン川流域農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

CSA HND/S 101/89

Compiled March 1991
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Honduras

2. NAME OF STUDY
Groundwater Development Project in Comayagua

3. SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/ Water Resource Development

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Health

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Groundwater Potential Evaluation & Master Plan of Rural Water Supply

8. DATE OF S/W: Nov.1987

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	8
Period	Feb.1988 ~ Oct.1989 (21 months)
Total M/M	44.76
Japan	17.59
Field	27.17

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Test Well Drilling & Pumptest

12. EXPENDITURE
Total Contracted: 206,708 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Comayagua Basin (Municipality Comayagua & La Paz)

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	14,939	4,359	10,580
	2)	12,047	4,506	7,541

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED
The Final Report recommended that the project should be implemented in stages, and by the end of the second stages, of which the target year is 1996, 60 units of the type 1 and 22 units of the type 3 should be constructd as the rural water supply system.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The project has a character of "Basic Human Needs" and is feasible economically, and it is expected that the project would make a significant contribution to socio-economic development and the improvement of health and sanitary conditions in the study area.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
OJT for counterparts during the site study (1988-89) about routine site study, management of well-boring and analytical works.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

The Government of Honduras requested Japanese grant aid in Nov.1989, and the basic design study was conducted in Mar.1990.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
Phase I: 1,108 million yen
Well-making (53 units)
Placement of water supply system
June 1990: E/N
1990: D/D
Dec. 1990: Contracts with the constructors
Mar. 1993: Scheduled to be completed

Phase II: 394 million yen
Well-making (36 units)
Placement of water supply system
July 1991: E/N
Nov. 1991: contracts with the constructors
Nov. 1994: Scheduled to be completed

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 コマヤグア県地下水開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA HND/A 304/90

Compiled March 1992
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Honduras

2. NAME OF STUDY
Rehabilitation of Coyolar Dam and Irrigation Improvement Project in Comayagua Valley

3. SECTOR
Agriculture/ Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Natural Resources, General Directorate of Water Resources

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Establishment of Coyolar Dam Rehabilitation Plan and Improvement Plan of Flores Irrigation System

8. DATE OF S/W Apr. 1989

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	9
Period	Dec. 1989 - Mar. 1991 (15.5
Total M/M	50.22
Japan	21.30
Field	28.92

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
- Boring
- Cross and Level Survey of Canal
- Echo Sounding of Reservoir
- Others

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	209,325 (¥'000)
Contracted	35,420

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Flores Irrigation District and its adjacent area of about 3600 ha

2. PROJECT COSTS

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	51,617	29,878	21,739
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- Rehabilitation Plan of Coyolar Dam
- Improvement of Flores Irrigation System
  Diversion Weir
  Irrigation Canal Main 12.55 Km
  Secondary 27.70 Km
  Inspection Road 40.2 Km

Implementation Period: 1991 - 1998

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
15.71%	15.0%

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Condition
- The storage capacity recovers from 9 million qubic-meters to 12.6 million qubic-meters.
- Irrigation efficiency is improved by the reform of irrigation facilities on the flowless area.
- A part of pasture land 790ha is changed over to cultivated land.
- Irrigation areas are to icrease from 830ha to 1,260 ha.

Development Impacts
- Increase of agricultural productions
- Increase of agricultural productivity
- Expansion of exports range of Agricultural Products
- Evasion from assumed collapse of the Dam

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
JICA 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)

- The Government of Hondurus requested strongly Japanese Grant Aid for rehabilitation of Coyolar Dam.

  The possibility of implementation of the Project is being studied in the Ministry of Foreign Affair in Japan

<FY1991 Overseas Survey>
No additional information.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Ministry of Foreign Affairs is under consideration, because this project is too big to be a grant aid.
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①, ②

和名 コヨラルダム灌漑復旧計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA JAM/A 301/85

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Jamaica

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Agricultural Development Project on the Black River Lower Morass

3. SECTOR:
Agriculture/ General

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY:
Planning Institute of Jamaica

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
F/S
- to formulate the project and verify its technical and economic feasibility

8. DATE OF S/W: Dec.1983

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

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	10
Period	Feb.1984 - Jun.1985 (17 months)
Total M/M	11.14
Japan	1.55
Field	9.59

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	236,697 (¥'000)
Contracted	217,840

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
Black River Lower Morass Area(situated in the western part of Jamaica near the southern cost in the Parish of St.Elizabeth)

2. PROJECT COSTS

		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)	71,620	24,310	47,310
	2)			
	3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1.Irrigation Area : 3,080 ha
2.Diversion Weir : 1 place
3.Pump for Irrigation : diameter 700 X 14 nos.
4.Pump for Drain : diameter 800 X 15 nos.
5.Irrigation Canal : Main canal 17.2km, Secondary canal 31.6km
6.Drainage canal : Main canal 41.2km
7.Road : Main road 34.5km

Implementation Period: 6 years

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
13.3%	

Feasibility: Yes

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Condition:
Agricultural benefit was estimated as the difference of net crop production between with-project and without-project condition
Development Impacts:
To increase agricultural production, To raise inhabitants' living standard

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
To undertake on-the-job training and transfer the technology to the Jamaican counterpart personnel in the course of the study.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)
Unknown

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 ブラックリバーローアモラス農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

CSA JAM/A 302/87

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Jamaica

2. NAME OF STUDY:
Modernization and Expansion of the Rio Cobre Irrigation Scheme

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: Dec.1985

9. CONSULTANT(S):
Taiyo consultants Co.,Ltd.
Nippon koei Co.,Ltd.
Kokusai kogyo Co.,Ltd.

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	13
Period	Jan.1986 - Jun.1987 (18 months)
Total M/M	88.32
Japan	32.33
Field	55.99

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

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	276,497 (¥'000)
Contracted	251,952

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA:
22km far from Kingstone in the west (the surveyed area: 274 sq.km, population 130,000)

2. PROJECT COSTS — US$1=5.5J$ in 1986

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	64,290	30,190	34,100
2)			
3)			

3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- Improvement of the existing head work facilities
- Improvement of networks of irrigation and drainage canals
- Construction of water reservoirs and pump stations
- Land consolidation
- Road construction

Implementation Period: 1988 - 1991

4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

EIRR	FIRR
24.0%	15.8%

Feasibility:

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The proposed project area has high potential of agricultural production but the productivity of the ongoing agriculture is low due to deterioration of the existing irrigation facilities and shortage of their capacities. Therefore, rehabilitation of those facilities accompanied by land consolidation will very much contribute to raising agricultural productivities, saving foreign currencies as well as promoting employment opportunities.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER
(1) Acceptance of one trainee on in-service training in Japan.
(2) OJT

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

Progress

This project is given a high priority in the "Food and agriculture Policies/Production Five-Year-Plan(1983/84～1987/88)" of the government. Based on the F/S report, the project has been carried out partly sparing local funds and partly with financial support of USAID.
However, those funds are quite limited and cover only the small portion of the project.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Shortage of the funds due to deterioration of the economic circumstances.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①

和名 リオ・コブレ農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

CSA MEX/S 601 /77

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Mexico

2. NAME OF STUDY: Mexico City Suburban Railways Construction Project

3. SECTOR: Transportation/ Railway

4. REFERENCE NO.:

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Other

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY: Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Review of the Mexican Government's basic plan for new railway lines, and technical advice on construction works

8. DATE OF S/W: Aug.1977

9. CONSULTANT(S): Japan Railway Technical Service (JARTS)

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	12
Period	Sep.1977 - Mar.1978 (7 months)
Total M/M	20.70
Japan	10.70
Field	10.00

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY: None

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	50,856 (¥'000)
Contracted	38,688

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA: Suburban railways of Mexico City; 5 lines with total extension of 77km

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS (US$1=23pesos)

(US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	960,800	502,000	458,200
2)			

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

Alternatives:	A	B
Civil engineering Works(stations)	9,022	7,821
Electric engineering Works (power transmission)	2,221	1,395
Signal and telecommunication equipment (including interference countermeasures)	1,731	1,416
Rolling stock (318 - 369 cars)	6,107	4,952
Rolling Stock bases	1,327	1,296

(in million pesos)

Note: The costs of Alternative A correspond to the figures for 1) and Alternative B for 2) above.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

It is assumed that the construction cost for grade separation be paid by the government fund, and moreover, that the cost be excluded from the construction costs to be covered by fare revenues.

Railways will contribute to the amelioration of air pollution caused by the exhaust from motorized traffic in the metropolitan area.

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

Some counterparts participated in the JICA training program.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

This study was to review, from the technical and economic standpoints, the basic plan for new suburban railway lines which was being prepared by the Mexican Government as part of the overall urban transport improvement policy for Mexico City, and to undertake a pre-feasibility study of the construction plan.

Based on the results of this study, Mexican Government came to the conclusion that the estimated costs of construction would be too large for the already financially-strapped National Railways to bear, and decided on the alternative of subway construction which was being promoted by the Federal District Government.

In other words, the proposals of this study were not adopted for implementation, but served as one of the bases for the important policy decision by the Mexican Government.

However, this project was substituted by Subway & Suburb New Railway Construction Project.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
No Additional Information

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Because of the huge construction costs necessary for new suburban railway lines, the Mexican Government chose the alternative of subways.

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 メキシコ市内通勤鉄道建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

CSA MEX/S 602 /19

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Mexico

2. NAME OF STUDY
*Suburban Railway Project (follow-up)

3. SECTOR
Transportation/ Railway

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Other

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY
Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Technical advice and guidance on the physical planning and the operation and management for the trunk line electrification plan of the Mexican National Railway

8. DATE OF S/W

9. CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Railway Technical Service (JARTS)

10. STUDY TEAM
No. of Members 4
Period Jun.1979 - Aug.1979 (2 months)
Total M/M
Japan
Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
None

12. EXPENDITURE
Total 7,326 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA
Suburbs of Mexico City

2. COSTS OF PROPOSED PLAN OR MAJOR PROJECTS

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

3. MAJOR PROJECT(S) PROPOSED

As part of the railway modernization policy, the Mexican Government is planning the electrification of the entire railway system. The Government requested Japanese technical cooperation concerning feasibility studies on two of the high priority sections selected for electrification: Namely, the section between Mexico City and Queretaro (244km) and the section between Mexico City and Irapuato (95km).

In response to the request, the Japanese Government sent a team of experts to assist the undertaking of the feasibility studies.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

1) Section between Mexico City and Queretaro (244km)

1981 Construction works started.
1982 - 86 Due to the decline of oil prices, construction works were virtually suspended.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
Feb. 1992 About 80% of the construction works is completed.
1993 Scheduled to be operated on commercial base.

2) Section between Mexico City and Irapuato (95km)

Suspended until the section between Mexico City and Queretaro will operate.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Financial problems

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 近郊鉄道計画(アフターケア)

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

CSA MEX/S 603/81

Compiled March 1986
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY Mexico

2. NAME OF STUDY

Proyecto de electrificacion de la linea troncal de Mexico a Irapuato

3. SECTOR

Transportation/ Railway

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY Other

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Technical advice and guidance on technical standards and specification for detailed study on electrification of the section between Mexican City and Irapuato, as part of the trunk line electrification plan of

8. DATE OF S/W Mar.1980

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Japan Railway Technical Service (JARTS)

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members	23
Period	May.1980 - Mar.1981 (10 months)
Total M/M	32.87
Japan	18.50
Field	14.37

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total	111,252 (¥'000)
Contracted	87,967

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR AREA

Section between Mexican city and Irapuato(351.2km)

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 Japanese team provided technical advice and guidance on technical standards, specifications and bidding documents for detailed design, covering the following major areas.

1) Preparation of train operation plans
2) Introduction of locomotives
3) Track design
4) Upgrading of signal facilities
   a) Signal automation (double-track type)
   b) CTC for all sections
   c) Introductin of ATC on all sections
6) Upgrading of telecommunication systems
7) Upgrading of systems for rolling stock inspection and repair

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

On-the-job training for Mexican counterparts through joint work.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The recommendations of this study was used by the Mexican Government for preparing tender documents and evaluating the bids. The progress of construction works is as follows:

1) Section between Mexico City and Queretaro (244km)

1981	Construction works started.
1982 - 86	Due to the decline of oil prices, construction works were virtually suspended.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)

Feb.1992	About 80%k of the construction works is completed.
1993	Scheduled to be operated on commercial base.

2) Section between Mexico City and Irapuato (95km)

Suspended until the section between Mexico City and Queretaro will operate.

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Financial problems

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 幹線鉄道電化計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

CSA MEX/S 604/82

Compiled March 1990
Revised March 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1. COUNTRY: Mexico

2. NAME OF STUDY

Development Plan of Industrial Ports

3. SECTOR

Development Plan/ Integrated Regional Development Plan

4. REFERENCE NO.

5. TYPE OF STUDY: Other

6. COUNTERPART AGENCY

Comision Nacional Coordinadora del Disarollo, Secretaria de Presidente, (SCT)

7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

Technical advice on all aspects of port development for coastal industrial growth

8. DATE OF S/W

9. CONSULTANT(S)

Overseas Coastal Development Institute of Japan (OCDI)

10. STUDY TEAM

No. of Members
Period: Jul.1980 - Mar.1982 (20 months)

Total M/M
Japan
Field

11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12. EXPENDITURE

Total
Contracted: 50,192 (¥'000)

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1. SITE OR 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 Japanese expert team provided technical advice and guidance on the port development necessary for coastal industrial growth, covering such areas as planning of physical facilities (including cargo facilities at multi-purpose wharves), cargo handling operations, and alternatives of physical development.

4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5. TECHINCAL TRANSFER

On-the-job training was provided to Mexican counterparts concerning planning, design, investigation, management, man-power training and other areas necessary for port development. This technical transfer contributed to the formlation of master plans and action plans for the selected ports.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS

1. PRSENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The progress of development in the selected ports has been as follows:

1) Altamira Port
- 1985 Multi-purpose berth (No.1 Berth) completed for use
- 1990 Feb. No.2 Berth completed for use
- 1990 May Construction of No.3 Berth to started and to be completed in 1992. (Infrastructural development to be financed by own funds, and necessary equipment by World Bank.)

2) Lazaro Cardenas Port
- 1985 General cargo berth completed for use

No.3 Berth (muti-purpose) will be constructed dependent on the future increase of cargo throughput.

3) Oschon Port

Development is suspended.

4) Salina Cruz Port

The construction of the breakwater was completed, but the development of the port is suspended. However, the development of oil-exporting port facilities have been under way.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
No additional information

2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Reasons for 3) problems in land acquisition

3. PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF INFORMATION

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和名 臨海工業地帯建設にかかる技術協力計画

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