7.4 Distribution and Agricultural Produce Processing

7.4.1 Distribution

(1) Development Target

One of the problems in the distribution structure in Oman is the fact that the price regulation system does not function well enough to reflect the balance of supply and demand.

Wholesale markets would allow the system to work in a more balanced fashion. Thus the establishment of properly-functioning wholesale markets is essential for the distribution policy in Oman.

Secondly, farmer-level organization for collection and delivery has not been adequately developed in Oman. Farmer-level shippers deliver one product after another without considering the demand, which results in low profitability. Systematic collection and shipment is required.

Thirdly, statistical information for adjusting the relationship between demand and consumption has not been satisfactorily collected and collated; although some data are available such as the statistics on production of agricultural produce from MAF and trade statistics on agricultural produce from ROP.

Accordingly, statistical information which will clarify the present situation with regard to production, distribution and consumption is urgently required. Based on this information, the future demand for agricultural produce would be forecast. It is imperative to produce a stable supply of agricultural produce by referring to the planted crops and their areas.

(2) Development Strategy

(a) Establishment of the wholesale market

The wholesale market should be established gradually, through

the expansion and/or, reorganization of the existing system and its functions, without affecting the present distribution structure.

- (i) 1st Stage: To conduct a feasibility study and expand the distribution volume of PAMAP.
- (ii) 2nd Stage: To establish a pilot wholesale market through PAMAP.
- (iii) 3rd Stage: To construct and operate central wholesale markets and to construct local wholesale markets on a step by step basis.
- (b) Measures for adjustment of the supply and demand relationship

There are two ways to adjust farmers' shipments so that they correspond to fluctuations in demand. One way is to have farmers adjust shipment by themselves. The other is to have the government appoint specific agricultural produce which should be supplied in a stable manner, and impose shipping obligations on farmers.

A program for stabilizing shipments of agricultural produce in cases of marked price drops and increases is urgently required. However, measures mentioned above require adequate basic data regarding agricultural production, distribution and consumption before they can be implemented.

A survey for basic data such as agricultural production distribution and consumption is thus essential for the formulation of both of the projects mentioned above.

(c) Promotion of distribution efficiency

The promotion of distribution efficiency refers to timely delivery of agricultural produce from the farm to consumers through such activities as storage, transportation and distribution, paying particular attention to time, place, quality and cost of agricultural produce. Specifically:

(i) Storage:

Refrigerated storage

(ii) Transportation:

Refrigerator cars,

Cold-chain system

(iii) Distribution techniques:

Grading, Packing

(iv) Facilities development:

Efficient arrangement of

collection centers

7.4.2 Agricultural Produce Processing

At present, MAF is studying several plans for a complex processing factory for dates, limes and tomatoes, factories for pickled vegetables and fruits, and dry dates, and processing factories for coconuts. The following points ought to be taken into consideration while carrying out the study:

- (1) Stable and economical supply of agricultural produce for the necessary raw materials.
- (2) Maintenance of high operation efficiency of the factory by the introduction of a combined processing system for multiple products.
- (3) Training of technicians and workers in the agro-processing industry, which requires the introduction of new technology and facilities.
- (4) Government financial, institutional and human support during the initial operation period.

The development of agricultural produce processing should be considered from the view point that the sector will contribute to rural development through diversifying rural industries and creating job opportunities.

7.5 Subsidy Institution

7.5.1 Price policy

A price support policy is not in place at present in Oman. PAMAP determines the buying and selling prices by observing trends in market prices. There is a negative margin between PAMAP's buying and selling prices. This negative margin is subsidized by the government.

According to data from 1988, the selling prices of agricultural produce at the farmgate are higher than production costs, except for some crops. Therefore, it is probably not necessary to institute a price support policy at this stage. However, it is difficult to draw final conclusions concerning its necessity due to the lack of adequate data.

A study on price support policy will be required after collecting the necessary data.

7.5.2 Trade policy

PAMAP has issued import licenses for agricultural produce since 1987. However, this is not a strict protective trade measure at the border so much as a restriction of imported volume, based on the supply-demand balance determined by the analysis of trends of domestic production and consumption of the agricultural produce.

Provided that agricultural production increases and the distribution volume increases accordingly, the adjustment of the supply-demand ratio for agricultural produce, including imported products, is essential for the promotion of well balanced agricultural development.

The present import license system and tariff policies should be maintained for the time being. Reviews of trade policies by which both agricultural production and farmer income increases are evaluated should be conducted whenever necessary.

7.5.3 Financial and Subsidization Policy

The subsidy for agricultural inputs for small-scale farmers will be continued to reduce production costs. This could also be used as an incentive for farmers in order to improve production of specific crops which the government intends to promote in response to the changes in demand for agricultural produce. However it is necessary to decrease the subsidy rate gradually to zero within a specified period, except for agricultural machinery, in order to promote self-reliance of farmers.

In the mean time, it is desirable to conduct a study on a subsidy method for agricultural output, which should reflect the present conditions of agriculture in Oman, while collecting accurate basic data.

Subsidy rates are considered as follows:

- (1) Introduction of new farm technology: 100%
 Strong demonstration impact and promotion of extension; however, risks are large.
- (2) Urgent programs with high government policy priority: 100%.
- (3) Subsidy to lowest income farmers: 100%.
- (4) National plant protection: 100%.

 Particularly in the case of locust, whitefly, etc. which need to be controlled on a nation-wide scale.
- (5) Programs leading to development of farmer private assets: average 50% (25-75%).

OBAF loans are to be extended as follows:

(1) To fund the balance not covered by subsidy for programs leading to development of farmer private assets

(2) To fund the balance not covered by government outlay in the case of projects to develop the private sector (processing of agricultural products, etc.).

CHAPTER 8

10-YEAR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 8 10-Year Agricultural Development Plan

8.1 Development Investment in Agriculture

(1) Current Government Investment in the Agricultural Sector

Investment by the government in agriculture in 1988 was 1.8 % of the total government investment. Although roughly the same as that targeted at the manufacturing sector (1.7 %), it is low in comparison to that invested in petroleum (21.0 %) and natural gas (6.2 %).

In terms of infrastructure as well, less emphasis was placed on the agricultural sector. Outlay for irrigation and water resources facilities was only 1.3 % of the total government investment, as compared with 6.0 % for municipal services, 5.7 % for roads and 4.7 % for various educational infrastructures.

Nevertheless, priority of outlay for the agricultural sector has remained low. In the Third Five-year Development Plan beginning in 1986, the government budget allocated to the sector is R.O. 76.4 million, only 3.6 % of the total. Given the fact that almost half the labor force of Omani nationality is engaged in agriculture, and that more than half of the total population resides in rural areas, it will be necessary in the future to accord increased priority on investment to this important sector.

(2) Investment Efficiency in the Agricultural Sector

An indicator of capital efficiency is the cost output ratio (COR) expressed as K/Y (K: capital, Y: output). However, the incremental cost output ratio (ICOR) is more conventionally applied due to the difficulty in evaluating K.

The JICA team estimates the 3-year moving average in Oman for ICOR for the period 1979-1985 to be 5.0-2.6 for the economy as a whole, and specifically 15.8-1.5 for the mining sector, 2.7-0.9 for the manufacturing sector, and 7.8-2.5 for the agricultural sector.

Although unavailability of complete data places a limit on the reliability of calculations, ICORs for all sectors appear to exhibit high values at the start of the 1980's, with a subsequent drop. This evidences an increase in investment efficiency with the passage of time.

However, in the case of the agricultural sector alone, it is possible that ICOR in the estimated period is the result of lesser investment in the sector, and the biased investment to relatively profitable areas of the sector. Consequently, the comparatively low ICOR for the agricultural sector is regarded here as strictly for reference.

Also, investment in physical infrastructure in the agricultural sector has commenced only recently, and as future investment in the sector increases with outlay directed at less efficient sub-sectors as well, the depressed ICOR value can be expected to rise.

(3) Investment Efficiency in the 10-year Agricultural Development Plan

In formulating the 10-year Agricultural Development Plan, it will be necessary to propose the scale of development investment to be allocated by the government. To achieve this, the ICOR for the agricultural sector is assumed and the GDP increment forecast. On this basis, the necessary total investment is estimated.

Necessary public investment during the two 5-year periods based on ICOR and GDP increments for 1990-1995 and 1995-2000 are calculated as shown in Table 8.1.1. For comparative purposes, investment amounts applying ICOR of 4, 6 and 10 are also computed.

It can be seen that R.O. 350 million is the appropriate value for government investment to achieve implementation of the 10-year Agricultural Development Plan where ICOR is 8 in the first five years. This is to decrease by 20 % in the subsequent 5-year period (a note of caution is recommended, however, regarding the above, as calculations are out of necessity based on certain hypothetical conditions, the fluctuations of any of which will subsequently raise or lower to some

degree the suspect figures).

In addition to cost effectiveness, the following criteria must also be considered in establishing the amount of agricultural investment:

- (a) Agricultural investment is by nature investment in rural society, and serves to rectify disparities in income distribution and social infrastructure development between urban and rural areas.
- (b) Linkage effects or intangible benefits beyond the strictly agricultural sector can be anticipated as almost half the labor force of Omani nationality is engaged in farming.
- (c) Investment in large-scale agricultural production infrastructure such as recharge dams, etc. due to their multipurpose nature can be anticipated to have a strong impact on stimulating economic activity outside the agricultural sector as well.

In addition to determining the ICOR as per above, it will also be necessary to establish the criteria for calculating the appropriate share that the agricultural sector should receive from total national investment. From the viewpoint of optimum allocation of resources it is recommended that at least 10 % of total government investment be directed at the agricultural sector (in 1988, outlay for agriculture by the government including production and infrastructure was only 3.0 % of the total investment). Although investment in the agricultural sector is less cost-effective due to its relatively low productivity, from the long-term viewpoint it is warranted in order to diversify the pillars supporting the Omani economy, which is currently overly dependent on the petroleum industry, as well as to improve the welfare of the farmers who comprise nearly half of the Omani labor force.

In this regard, the JICA team herein recommends that the minimum investment be R.O. 350 million for the coming 10-year Agricultural Development Plan. This macro-economic view provides a base for alternative 1 of the 10-year Master Plan as described in section 8.4.

Table 8.1.1 Required Government Investment in Agriculture Sector Calculated through ICOR

		1988	11998	1998-	1995-	Total
item		1 300	1,000	1995		Investment
000 /P 0	. 1.888)	77,828.1	85.789.7	118.763.8		
GDP Incr				32,974,2	39,116.6	
GDP (IICI	0450			는 노백기를	4 5 7 5 2 3	
Case 1	Assumed ICOR			4.8	3.2	
C430 1	Necessary Investment			131,896.6	125,173,2	3.75
	Gov. Contribution to Total Investment (%)			78.0	65.0	
	Gov. Investment			92.327.6	81.362.6	173,598.2
	Private Investment		I	39,569.8	43.810.6	83,379,6
Case 2	Assumed ICOR			6.0	4.8	
****	Necessary Investment			197,844.9	187.759.8	144 a 1 a 1 a 1
	Gov. Contribution to Total Investment			78.8	65.8	
	Gov. Investment		1.7		122.043.8	
	Private Investment			59,353.5	65.715.9	125.869.4
			<u> </u>			
Case 3	Assumed ICOR			8.0	6.4	
1 4.5	Necessary investment			263.793.2		
	Gov. Contribution to Total Investment		<u> </u>	70.8		4
	Gov. Investment		<u> </u>	184.655.3	162,725.1	347.388.4
	Private Investment			79,138.0	87.621.2	166.759.2
					100	
Case 4	Assumed ICOR		·	18,0		
	Necessary Investment		l	329.741.5		
	Gov. Contribution to Total Investment			78.8		
	Gov. Investment				283,486,4	
	Private Investment		<u> </u>	98,922.5	109,526.5	288,449.8

At a national policy-making level, a strong awareness of the importance of agriculture has emerged, and increased investment in the sector can be expected.

8.2 General Description of the 10-Year Agricultural Development Plan

In line with the development objectives formulated, the JICA team selected priority projects to achieve the targeted agricultural development over the period 1991 to 2000 and integrated these into a 10-year Agricultural Development Plan.

In selecting such projects, the team based its criteria not only on development potential elicited through its own field survey, but also on the findings of various project studies implemented to date by the Omani government as well as information obtained in discussions with concerned government officials of the Sultanate including H.E. the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The budget total of the 10-year Master Plan includes investment directly affecting the agricultural GDP (referred to hereinafter as "agricultural investment") as well as indirect investment in such related sectors as service (PAMAP projects) and industry (agricultural produce processing projects). However an additional recurrent budget to be incurred in relation to the projects has been tabulated separately. Also, in cases where government investment is joined by private sector investment or financing by OBAF, these are grouped by funding source.

Priority projects total R.O. 589 million, and encompass the sectors of irrigation and dams (18 projects), agriculture (including research, extension and general agricultural activities: 46 projects), livestock (28 projects), distribution (26 projects), agro-industry (4 projects) and inter-sectoral projects (5 projects). Projects include both regional and nation-wide programs, and are coordinated for integrated development to maximize impact.

8.3 Investment Frame for 10-Year Agricultural Development Plan

The required public budget for agricultural development under the full Master Plan is R.O. 589 million. Of this, outlay from MAF budget is R.O. 557 million, and that from PAMAP is R.O. 31 million. Expected private sector investment in the projects included under the 10-year Master Plan totals R.O. 30 million.

Funding participation by OBAF under the 10-year Master Plan is anticipated at R.O. 41 million.

The budget total represents the most rational project implementation possible which conforms to the above-discussed agricultural development targets and strategy under the Master Plan. ICOR for the target period 1991 - 2000 is 11.

Total budget for the first 5-year period is R.O. 324 million. Total budget for the second 5-year period is R.O.265 million. ICOR for the first 5-year period is 12.4, and that for the second 5-year period is 9.8. (Table 8.3.1-8.3.12, Figure 8.3.1, 8.3.2)

The foregoing is characterized by a relatively heavy outlay for the irrigation and dam sector, to include construction of modern irrigation facilities and recharge dams, due to the general backward state of the agricultural production infrastructure. This outlay is 61 % of the total at R.O. 357 million.

The 10-year Master Plan places emphasis on the vertical development of agricultural productivity. In order to achieve this, special weight in terms of budget outlay is given to strengthening and expanding extension and research activities at the core of the transfer of new technology to farmers. Total budget for extension, research and general farm related activities is 11 % of the total at R.O. 67 million.

Livestock has much potential for development. Small farms in Oman are generally engaged in a combination of both crop cultivation and animal

husbandry. In order to promote permanent settlement in rural areas and stem influx into urban centers, it is important to upgrade the productivity of this traditional form of farm management.

Towards this objective, a subsidy for poultry farmers is to be implemented during the first 5-year period.

Given the urgency of measures to combat serious livestock infectious diseases such as FMD, rinderpest, PPR and CCPP, the animal health and disease control project is to be implemented during the first five years. Livestock-related research is to be stressed throughout the 10-year period. The livestock-related budget is 13 % of the total at R.O. 79 million.

In the distribution sector, wholesale markets and collecting and shipping stations are to be implemented in a step by step manner over the entire 10-year period. Projects related to distribution of crop and livestock products are 5 % of the total at R.O. 31 million.

The agricultural produce processing projects aim at nurturing private sector participation through government subsidies. Construction of a coconut-processing plant in the Southern Region and other projects under the program will be commenced as the results of the feasibility studies in this regard become available. Total cost for this is R.O. 24 million, of which outlay by MAF would be 11 million.

Inter-sectoral projects include the integrated agricultural development project in Nejd, the project for improvement and maintenance of MAF facilities and on-going projects. The Nejd project is considered particularly promising, and will entail integrated implementation of research, extension and irrigation facilities with a view to increased agricultural investment efficiency. Budget for these inter-sectoral projects is R.O. 44 million or 7 % of the total.

Table 8.3.1 Budget Total - 10-Year Plan

SECTOR	PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	TOTAL BUDGET
SECTOR	NUMBER	HABE OF PRODUCTION	(1000RO)
	1.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	[Hander - 1975년] 남자 - 1974년 - 1일본 - 1974년 - 1	357,397
Irrigation and Dam	NW-1	Improvement of Irrigation System and Centrally-	60,990
		Controlled Water-Distribution System	27 500
	NW-2	Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project	37,500 250
	NW-3	Legal Framework for Agricultural Water Use	86,633
	NW-4	Recharge Dams Sub-surface (Underground) Dams	5,000
	NW-5 NW-6	PRO-RALINGS (Ander&Londer) Dam2	113,420
	NW-7	Aflaj Wells	30,240
and the second second	NH-8	Springs	5,914
	NW-9	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land	11,510
	4.7 4.7	against Floods	
	NW-10	Survey and Monitoring	5,940
			18,200
Agricultural	NAR-1	Support for Agricultural Research Stations	5,300
Research	NAR-2	Establishment of New Research Units and	5,600
•	1717	Laboratories	2,000
	NAR-3	Development and Establishment of Experimental Farms	2,000
	NAD 4	and Nurseries	2,000
	NAR-4	Forestry-Improvement Program Establishment of Locust Survey and Central Unit	2,000
	NAR-5 NAR-6	Soil Surveys	1,300
	0-444	DOIT OBLACES TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	24,000
Agricultural	NAE-1	Improvement and Development of Extension Centers and	4,470
Extension	NAD 1	Facilities	
PY (CH210H	NAE-2	Establishment of Development Support Communication	1,190
	""" "	Center(DSCC)	4. Tut 1
•	NAE-3	Training of Researchers, Extension Staff and Statistics	2,520
·		Staff	
	NAE-4	Intensive Extension Guidance Program	15,820
			25,060
Agricultural	NAA-1	Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	2,560
Production	NAA-2	Agricultural Exhibitions and Festivals	1,400
	NAA-3	National Project for Plant Protection and Aerial Spraying	10,000 10,000
:	NAA-4	Agricultural Technology Transfer to Farmers Project Development and Improvement of Plant Quarantine	1,100
	NAQ-1	nevelobment and improvement of Flant Anglantine	79,320
Livestock	NLL-1	Rangeland Revegetation Project in Southern Region	3,552
Livestock	NLL-2	Animal Bealth and Disease Control Project	31,423
	NLE-1	Livestock Extension Development Project	632
•	NLR-1	Livestock Research Development Project	6,550
	NLH-1	Livestock Marketing Improvement Project	7,604
	NLL-3	Livestock Input Company Project	1,359
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NLL-4	Small Farm Development Support Project	25,899
	NLL-5	Livestock Specialized Services Program	2,301
		<u>tage base has se pitelije i Villa i be tote i Villa i i e</u>	30,067
Distribution	ND-1	Establishment of Wholesale Market	18,326
	ND-2	Supply and Demand Forecast of Agricultural Produce	1 220
	ND-3	Establishment of Shipping Organization for Farmers	1,220 10,077
	ND-4	Fortification of PAMAP	10,077
1 m 1 1 . 5 1	ND 4	Darkley Land of Dalucka Company for Agno. Industry and	5,100
Agricultural Produce	NP-1	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services	0,100
Processing	NP-2	Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing	1,410
	11. 6	of Dates, Limes and Tomatoes	
•	NP-3	Establishment of Pickling and Vinegar-Processing Plant	1,782
	NP-4	Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	2,626
		마이가 불렀다 전시 아는 눈물 경험이 가면하고 있는 이 생생님 하는 것이 하셔서 하지만 하지 않는 것이다. 그는 것은	43,644
Inter-Sectoral	NI-1	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	16,553
	NI-2	Improvement and Maintenance of MAF Facilities	20,991
	N I - 3	Artificial Rainfall Project	2,500
	01-1	Citizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis	3,000
	0 I - 2	Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	600
			E00 000
Total			588,606

Table 8.3.2 Annual Budget Total - 10-Year Plan

Number N	An and Centrally- System Costrally- Cas Project			1				2 h	1997	1998 1 36,885 33	·	96		2888
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NAR-10 NAR-2 NAR-3	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land	11.516		_						5.48	_			7.648
Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z	egainst Floods	,					4					1		3
NAR-2	Survey and nonitoring	5.946	181	1.260	1.283	333	4	317	388	398	306		1	80
N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		18.200	2,438	2.200	7.00	1.780	282	101	1.835	1.786	1.475	329	9.625	56.5
NA N	ort for Moricultural Research Stations	2.300	635	540	395	325	4	828	493	423	423	_	╛	B S S
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+		24.000	3.877	9.6	2.882	2.572	2.516	1.838	836	1.836	836	1.	L	9.177
Agricultural NAE-1 Impro	Improvement and Dovelopment of Extension Centers and	4.470	804	934	884	774	724	99	20	203	28	50	4.220	253
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C. C. HUGZ	Training of Newbords Extended Staff and Staffing	9.528	689	284	204	204	204	284	284	284	284	284	1.503	1.817
	•		;	,		:			,	,		_		
NAE-4 Inten	Intensive Extension Guidance Program	15.820	1.582	1.582		1.582	1.582	582		L	1.582	1.582	Ш	7,918
-		25.060	2.859	3,080	~	2,583	2.058							1.902
-	oction and Organization of Agricullural Statistics	2.569	384	638		121			\Box			_1		1.283
N9A-2		- 1	275	28		262	20	_	_	_	4	┙		8
NAB-3 Natio	National Project for Plant Protection and Aerial Spraying	- 1	600	. 808	1.008	1.968	088	000	1,006	1.008	1, 366	1.988	5.983	5.968
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Т	stock Research Development Project	6.558	887	8 42		842	Ŀ	L	458	450	ļ	458	L	2.250
П	Livestock Harketing Improvement Project	7,604	575	1,661		1,734	Ш	1.867	136	38			Ц	1,233
NIL-3 Lives	stock Input Company Project	1,359	_	376	686			_		_		_		
	Sasil Farm Development Support Project	25.899	3,489	3.452	3,470	3,582	3,482	1.658	1,699	1,699	669	1.699	17.405	8.494
NLL-5 Lives	stock Specialized Services Program	2,301	778	Ξ	Ξ	=		4		111				.079
		30.067	573	602	3,694	4,102	6.428	4	4.698	4.578	926	3,861		14.678
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T	(figstion of Panap	10.977	186	288	3.203	3.203	3 283						18.877	Γ
T		18,918	1,770	4.584	3.318	622	283	6	275	1.8	150	-	B. 474	444
Agricultural Produce NP-1 Estab	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and	5,100	198	2.500	2,580			-	<u>. </u>				5.188	
	600					1	+						_	
e) 0. 2.	Establishment of Agre-Industrial Complex for Processing	9.1	148	430	907	 6.0.		80	120	80	128		1.134	276
+	Of Detoby, Limous and lomeroom	1 789	139	489	\dagger	1			155	-		-	614	94
0 10 2 1 0 2	Parablishment of Docourt-Oroceasing Disc.	6.808	196	3,23	412	47.9	280		-				636	3
t	a I	43.644	8.458	7.851	5,555		┸	Ł.	2.350	1.100	1.106	1,160	Γ	Ī
Set C.	Develop Project Development Project in Neid	16,553	655	1,855	1,655	3.311	4.966	L.	L	Ļ	Ļ	╀		1.
2-1x	n	166'82	5.885	5.896	3.600	898	L	888	800	808	986	836	16.331	4.883
-	Artificial Rainfall Project	2.500			_		-	1.253	1,250	-	-	١		2.500
21112 1-10	Citizen's Compensation egainst Natural Crisis	3.000	386	386	366	306	386	306	300	300	386	300		1.500
1	ar Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	908	999		1		\dagger	+	+	1	1	-	909	T
	-	200	58.927	200	000	9	7. 780	2000	2006	4,0	٠		5	٩
1048	-			2	4				0	_	20.04	25.3	2	204.016

Table 8.3.3 Regional Budget Total of 10-Year Plan

กษรคพอคภ	3.184	375	9	2.406		202			118	180			100				852			88		488	51			200	672 1		988	6	6		668	69					102					1.482	1.418		69	3	8,873
JANUBIYA	15,386	2,258	8	1.456	0	307	5.914	525	197	2.885	1.000	275	358	568	99	769	1.277			334		518	154		Ц	_ ,	33 861	ļ.,	11.692	273	6 988		7,621	906	2.783			2,779					2 626	16.951	1.798	2,588	88	0	83.078
DHAHIRA	53,487	3.375	25	13.122	21.858	7.824		e : e :	758	1.488	666		558	986	588	158	3.428			285		2,488	258	1.2	988	826	2 35.1		4.575	36	198		3.858	3 307	2.468		165	5.18	513					2.418	2.858		388	00	74.901
REGION DAKHLIYA	9,300	5.258	35	13 373	49.818	5.434		5.788	1.242	2.185	959	75	550	288	280	150	4.523			328		3.268	358	7.1	1,188	1.188	9.388		2,549	38	63	376	4.831	236	1.682		165	.293	714		4 0	84		2.874	2.370		750	70	168.912
SHARGIYA	3.868	4.875	38	9,401	19.838	7.638		656.	659	2,050	858		380	300	380	388	611			265		3,886	384	1,1	1.488	1,488	7.580		3.227	36	881		3,933	2 8 43	1.582		165	765	7.65					2.898	2.450		450	2	89.746
BATINAH	36,960	20.625	128	43,137	26.138	9.427		3.185	2.749	9.240	2,000	5.258	450	588	1.048		1.285			1.146		12 151	1.289	1.1	5,489	5.498	17.845		7.499	241	136	3 3	6,988	575	2.468		397	4.889	2,652		007	188	330	7,282	5,418		1.560	210	208.353
низсят	11,534	758	13	4.750	5.608	285			219	158				68	86		1,959		1.198	1.2		520	77	971	386	306	2.455		193	6	١	983	518	69 272	7.243	444	165	1,469	204		D 4	208	200	2.652	5,511		120	5	35,543
10TAL 8UDGET (1888RQ)	357.397	37,580	258	86.633	113.420	30.240	5,914	11.518	5,948	18,208	5.300	5, 668	2.000	000	2.000	1,388	24,090		1.190	2.528		15.820	2.568			10.938	79.328	3,552	31.423	632	7.684	1.359	25.899	39 367	18.326	777	1.228	816.81	5,100		7	1,782	2.626	16.553	20.991	2.589	3,800	2	588,696
CT NAME OF PROJECT / PROGRAM	improvement of Irrigation S	20 Z	Legal Francuork for Apricultural Mater Use.	7	PITE STORY	1-1		Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural tend	Survey and		Support for	Establishment of Net Research Caits and		Spreating Monocont	Establishme	Soil Surveys	improvement and Development of Extension Centers and	Facilities	Establishment of Development Support Communication	+	Staff of the staff	Intensive Extension Guidence Progrem	Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	Agricultural Exhibitions and Festivals	National Pr	Detricultural Technology Transfer to Faraers Project	100000	Rangeland	Animal Mealth and Dimease Control Project.	Livestock	Livestock	Livestock	Small Farm Dovelopment	- 1	Establishment of Wholesale Harket	Demand Forecast of Agricultural	Establishment of Shipping Organization for Farsers		Establishment of Private	or recitures inputs and Service	Limes and Tomatoes	10	Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	Integrated Portcultural Dovelopment Profect in Naid	Improvement and Maintenance of MAR Facilities	Artificial Reinfall Project	Massar Olas for Development of Date Oals College		
SECTOR PROJECT NUMBER	Irrigation and Dam NW-1	S-EN	C-3Z	4112	9-72	7-3X	8-37	9-32	NU-19	\ - 		NING NING NING NING NING NING NING NING	Nex-3	41868	NAR-5	NAR-6	Agriculture! NAE-1		NAG-22	NAM 13		NAELA	Agricultural NAM-1		C106X	SI COX		Livestock NLL-1	NIL-2	ALE-1		NIT-3	NUL-4	מרכים	Distribution ND-1	2-0N	9 1 1 CZ		al Produce NP-1	00 988000		NP-3	A-qv.	10101-80010101		E-IN	1100	1	Total

Annual Budget of Irrigation and Dam Sector - 10-Year Plan Table 8.3.4

1000	CI ACCOCCA FOIL COURT OF DECK	0100	PATAL			ľ	io ioniu	2000	OR JULIA				-	100	9003
NUMBER	Daren Carlo		BUDGET	1881	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996 19	1937	8681	1989	2080	1995	- 2868
		Н	(1000R0)		-				i.	П	Н	₩			
NU-1	Syst	Ą	66.99	240	. 180 5	5.810 8	8.820	9.840	8.940-8	8.580	8.463	5,480	3.300	26,310	34, 580
	Controlled Water-Diatribution System	-													
	Study Phase (P/S.F/S)	1	2,420	-	900	-1	300		240			-+	1		490
	Pilot Project	+	58,570	308	-	5,450		9 699 4	_	8.400	8 408	5.400	3.300	24.370	34.200
		1		J	_	-4-	7				-		-)-		
21.12	Superiary for New Introduction System Project for 36, 666ha	2	37.588	062	2.500	3. (38	3.750		94, 5	3. (36	200	200	ann.c	2, 60,6	26. 300
6-12	September Con Configuration Date	+	25.0	1	Ų	+		00	\dagger		+	5	107	12.	68
		+	3			t		+	\dagger		-			T	
N-A-	Recharge Dams	α	86.633	18.288	18.386 10	10.525 11	1.088	1.075	9.750	8,050 (6.550	4,975	4.128	53.188	33.445
NK-4-1	Groundwater-Recharge Scheme	-	_	├	-										1
	Study Phase			_		906	906		Ŀ		Н		-	4.586	1.928
			_	8.200	8.380	Н				-	-	_	\vdash	42.430	22.800
NE-4-2	Maintenance and Improvement of Existing and Newly	-		-	259	475	638	828	1,000	1,198	1.290	1 325	1.358	2.438	5 375
					1							~	1		1
NU-4-3	re Use Pilot Project		208	200	28	28	200	200	85	9	3	00	2	952	200
A-A-W	Ldent called of New Groundater-Xecharge Scheded	\dagger	900				30	200	ng.	3	a a	200		3.500	200
6-72	Sub-Surface (Underground) Deas		5.000	1.5	193	881	180	965	1,215	1.248	2	-2	15	2.588	2.500
	1.	1	75	7.			₽	-	-			İ		15	
	Don's processing	+	150		183	20					-			150	
	Feasibility Stock	+	389			190	158	ŝ		-				300	
	Pilot Project (Construction)	+	4.325					╁~	1.208	1.225			-	1, 980	2.425
			25.			30	30	١	₽	15	5	- 2	15	75	75
		t											1		
N.N - 6	A()&)	α	-			-	-		319 1	11.310 1	-	-			59.558
NU-6-1		-	90.00				\vdash		-		-				45.080
NU-6-2	Distribution System Improvement Pilot Project in		1,580	158	158	158	158	150	150	150	159	150	150	750	150
		+				1		1			1	1			
NU-6-3	ומטרסיסמפטו פחם ומפיםוסחפחכם כן הפיסר הוים	1			I			-	-				1	-	000
	study	1	926	872	240	2 2	000	9 0		900	200	2 6	200	+	000
	Construction	†	29.962						+	4		- ļ -		-	
NE - 4	(4.1)	9	20.048		2 00 0		٠,	3 024	3.024	3.024	3.654	3 624	3.824	15, 120	15.120
NU-7-1	Subside for Repair of Evistics Cosp to la		870.01	_	+	760	824	1		.	4-		1.824	5.126	5, 129
N#-7-2	,	t	20.000	2.000	+	4-	-	4	1.4	-		000	2.000	16.600	10.000
			-					-							
8-MN	Springs	٩	5.914	545	550	553	169	589	590	- 589	538	637	658	2.844	3.978
2 1 0 1 3 Z		-	5,250	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	525	2,625	2. 925
NE-8-2	Annual Haintenence of Open Channel for Spring	1	664	28	52	82	99	98	9	8.	2	7 7	2	513	445
8-1X	Ecosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land	a	11.510	18	760	1.849	. 830	978	1.550	1.550	1.548	1.500	1.580	3.873	7.645
					1-	1		╌┥		-	-				
	Study Phese		410	7.9	50	58	5.0		\vdash	28	-	-		276	143
	Construction Phase		11,189		710	986	986	929	1.588	4	1.586	1.583	1.500	3.600	7.58B
		+	61.6	1,00		1	000	1.0	1	1000	886	886	888	240	450
2	Survey and heartering	-	5,960	200	1.260	283	333	, ,	210	22.5	200	216	916	8 .	1 882
-01-30	\perp	†	2,200	Pezz		112	-	,	, ,		0	013	-	-	100
1 1 1 1 2	1	t	3.748	7.9.6	1.043	1.866	6	100	169	85	32	92	92	3.272	468
	Monitoring Network for Recharge Den		,		1			-							
								-	+	-+	1		1		
;	**************************************	1						000	- 6	007	200				101 05
T019L	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		357,397	26.491 3	31.829 37	37,609 40	40.208 4	42.936 40, 446	3, 446 3,	38,468 39,865 33,263	3,845		30.20	702.81	18,135
		1			1	-	1		-	1					

Annual Budget of Agricultural Research Sector - 10-Year Plan Table 8.3.5

							1						-		
PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PR 10.	TOTAL			Ť		80008	- }	-	ŀ	ŀ	_		1986
NUMBER			BUDGET	1991	1992	1993	1994	1935	986	1997	856	1939 26	2888 -1	-1995 -2	-2060
)	(188880)						-				_	-	
NAR-1	SUPPORT FOR P		5,388 1	. 835	648	395	325	315	828	483	423	_	C)	718 2.	
NAR-1-1	AGR1CULTURAL	ď	1,186	200	189	100	180	189	9.0	199	106	138	100	669	588
NAR-1-2	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT JEMMAH	α	858	358	7.0	70	60	58	58	29	5.8			688	250
NAR-1-3	NAR-1-3 AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT SALALAH	ď	1.969	350	130	85	92	65	65	65	65			675	325
NAR-1-4	MGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	a	998	89	388	120	88	88	68	89	69		69	688	388
NAR-1-5	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT SHARBIYA	α	858	75	40	4 6	40	4.0	383	18	78		18	235	615
NAR-1-6	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT DHAHIRA	□	888						256	148	7.8		18	9	688
		i i													
NAR-2	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RESEARCH UNITS AND LABORATORIES		5.680	875	698	410	580	520	485	570	648		415 3.	875 2,	
NAR-2-1	MAR-2-1 AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY RESEARCH UNIT AT RUMAIS	a	808	215	9	65	65	92	65	69	65	65	65	475	325
NAR-2-2	MAR-2-2 TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (RUMRIS)	α	398	7.5	108	39	15	15	13	13	13	13	13	235	65
NAR-2-3	SEED AND TUBER PRODUCTION RESEARCH UNIT (RUMAIS)	σ	650		20	20	20	1.6	255		125	100	188	7.0	288
NAR-2-4	CENTRAL SOIL, PLANT AND WATER ANALYSIS LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	a	889	388	75	7.5	7.5	75	48	4.6	40	46	48	889	288
NAR-2-5		a	250		168	88	25	52	8	~	2	2	2	240	6
NAR-2-6	PLANT WATER REQUIREMENT DETERMINATION UNIT (SALALAH)	α	188		188						1 14			198	Ø
NAR-2-7	NAR-2-7 MEDICAL AND PERFUME PLANT RESEARCH UNIT (SALALAH)	α	75						15	15	15	15	15	9	75
NAR-2-8	DISEASE AND PEST FORECASTING UNIT (RUMAIS)	α	188			58	58			1	100			180	8
NAR-2-9	NAR-2-9 SALT TOLERANT PLANTS AND HALOPHYTES RESEARCH UNITS (RUMAIS)	α	858				100	188		150	1981	100	188	200	458
MAR-2-1.	MAR-2-10HONEY BEE LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	α	280	5.0	25	25	28	28	28	1.0	1.0	1.9	. 1.8	148	69
NAR-2-1	NAR-2-1 (HONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (SALALAH)	α	199	20	15	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	10	. 2	5	5	65	32
NAR-2-1;	ZHONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (JEMMAH)	α	75	3	15	63	ις	5	S	5	ß	9	5	50	52
NAR-2-1.	NAR-2-ISDATE PALM RESEARCH UNIT (RUNAIS)	Œ	1.588.	200	115	95	195	195	- 69	268	268	68	. 68	883	788
				-										1	
NAR-3	NAR-3 DEVELOPMENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND NURSERIES		2.008	120	278	295	195	168	288	273	143	138	1.18 1.	048	896
NAR-3-1	NAR-3-1 DEUELOPMENT OF ARABIC COFFEE EXPERIMENTAL FARM IN SALALAH	α	200		-	58	45	48	18	19	-6	6	6	135	9
NAR-3-2	NAR-3-2 DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES AT RUMAIS AND BARKA	α	300	128	49	38	28	1.0	38	29	10	18	91	220	83
NAR-3-3	DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES AT SOHAR	α	150		48	50	2.0	20	9	16	91	8	9	183	-86-
NAR-3-4	NRR-3-4 DEUELOPHENT OF NURSERIES IN INTERIOR	α	486		951	88	48	3.6	28	28	28	- 28	28	398	198
NAR-3-5	NAR-3-5 DEUELOPMENT OF NURSERIES IN SOUTHERN REGION	α	150		48	28	28	28	18	16	9	9	9	100	58
NAR-3-6	NAR-3-6 DEUELOPHENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT WADI OURIYAT	ъ	158	N 1 100		85	52	25	4	4	Ø	1.4	ų	115	35
NAR-3-7	NAR-3-7 DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT MUSANDAM	α	188			38	25	1.5	m	9	8	13	6	70	36
NAR-3-8		α	380	1000					190	88	38	52	52	0	388
NAR-3-9	DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT DHAHIRA	α	250							145	32	32	35	6	258
												_	-	4	
NAR-4	FORESTRY-IMPROUEMENT PROGRAM	٦	2.000	260	200	208	288	200	298	200	298	200	200	000	1.898
										1	-	4	-4	{	
NRR-5	ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCUST SURVEY AND CENTRAL UNIT (RUMAIS, ALL REGION)	α	2,000	280	200	200	200	288	286	288	280	200	200 1.	1.868	1.000
									1				-		
N98-6	SOIL SURVEYS	۵	1.300		200	200	200	288	190	138	163	198	188	986	206
										1		+	1	1	
						-+	1	L	- (1	- 1	:	1	1	1
1010	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		18,290	2.438	2,200	700	700	282	1 63 1	. 836	1.785	476 11.	455	8 929	575
		1	Ţ				1		1				-	.]	

Table 8.3.6 Annual Budget of Agricultural Extension Sector - 10-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECTYPROGRAM	PR10.	TOTAL			α	ANNUAL	BUDGET						1861	9661
NUMBER			BUDGET	1881	1992	1993	1994	3881	1996	1997	1998	1999	2880	-1995	-5800
		ř	(189880)					į.							-
NAE-1	INPROUGHENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS AND FACILITIES		4,470	984	934	884	P12	724	50	20	50	33	20	4.220	258
NAE-1-1	NAE-1-1 ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS IN REMOTE AREA	α	658	189	150	188	88		50	58	28	26	50	400	550
NAE-1-2	NAE-1-2 IMPROVEMENT OF EXTENSION CENTER FACILITIES	α	1.620	364	344	344	284	284						1.628	0
NAE-1-3	NAE-1-3 DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION UNITS (ATIU)	a	2,200	446	440	440	440	4.40						2.200	0
						-	-	-					7		
NAE-2	ESTABLISHMENT OF DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT COMMUNICATION CENTER (DSCC)	α	1.198	162	258	212	12	9		-				1.198	8
							7	-	-		-				
NAE-3	TRAINING OF RESEARCHERS. EXTENSION STAFF AND STATISTICS STAFF	α	2.520	883	204	284	204	204	204	204	204	204	204	1.533	1.817
-		_			-			-	-						
N48-4	INTENSIVE EXTENSION GUIDANCE PROGRAM		15,820	1,582 1	.582	582	582 1	.582	1 285	. 582 1	. 582 1	. 582	582	7.910	7.910
NAE-4-1	NAE-4-1 SUPPORTING KEY FARMER EXTENSION PROGRAM	6	3.000	380	300	300	308	300	300	300	300	300	300	1.500	1.500
NAE-4-2	NAE-4-2 DATE PALM REHABILITATION & IMPROVEMENT PRORGRAM	α	11.828 1	1 182 1	.182	182 1	1 182 1	182	182 1	182 1	182	.182	1, 182	5.919	5.310
NAE-4-3	NAE-4-3 PROUISION OF INPUTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES	α	1.800	100	100	103	100	100	100	100	180	100	100	500	526
					7						-			_	
											· · ·				
TOTAL	DEUELOPHENT BUDGET TOTAL		24.008	3.877	2,978 2	2.882	2.572 2	2.516 1	1.838 1	.838	1,836 1	1.835	1.836 1	14.823	9.177
							_								

Table 8.3.7 Annual Budget of Agricultural Production Sector - 10-Year Plan

1996	-2868		1 200	1.208			738	458	258		5, 999	1	5,888		[-	11.306						11,988	ĺ
1991	-1995		1 269	760	668		786	450	250		5.000		5 998			12.868			1.100			13,160	
	2988						262	212	50		1,000		1,000			2 262						2,262	ĺ
	1999						63	13	59		000		000'		-	2,863						2,063	
	1998		98	100			29		50		000		, 000		_	2,156						2,150	
	1997		698	689			267	212	59		200		000		_	2,862						2,862	ľ
	1986		588	569			63	13	20		000		, 608			263						2,563	
BUDGE	5661			İ			50		20		020		. 999			050				 		, 050 2	
BNNURL	1994		1.2.1		121		262	212	20		686		000		-	2,383 2		1	288			2,583 2	
4	1993		225	50	175		63	13	50		1.000	İ	,000 1	1		2,288 2		_	300			2,588 2	
	1992	-	630	350	280		20		20		1 388		,000		-	2.680 2			460			3,080 2	
	1991		384	369	84		275	225	20		000		999	1		659 2			200			859 3	
TOTAL [BUDGET	(166680)	2,560	1,900	660		1,400	9 ଜ 6	500	-1	10,000		10,000 11			23,960 2,659			1,106			25,860 2,859	
PRIO.		2		α	æ		_	α	Œ	+	Œ		Œ	+	_	``			æ			•	
NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM			CULLECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS		NHH-1-2 HUNDRI UPONIE OF IMPORTANT AGRICULIURAL STATISTICS	Stall Tubor Coursettion and Coursella.	- 0	NOTICE TANEERING OF THE TRUE LORE HAD FOUN EXHIBITION	יבסיור שפאורטר ופאר דרטוויאר	SOURCE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY ON THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	- (DICOLLICENTIAL INCIDENTIAL PROJECT OF THE TO			אוא וניוא.	والمراقعة والمرا	•	DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT QUARRNTINE		THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O	JEVEL UPMEN! BUUGEL 101HL	
7 X C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	NUMBER	1	72	NEW THE	NHH-1-2 HAN	0 000	2-112	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	NAR-2-2 DO	0 T U U	ľ	V - 00 K	1	-	1	ž.	-	١	N-00-1			J	

Table 8.3.8 Annual Budget of Livestock Sector - 10-Year Plan

Number of	Name of the Project	Project				٦	Annual Bu	Budget					0	61-65	96-2888
Project		Period	1991	1992	1983	1994	10	1996	1997	1988	1989	2888	Total Pl	9	2 2
N-1-1	Rangeland Revenetation Project in														-"
- 1	Southern Region		578	878	466	400	406	248	240	248	240	248	3,552	2,352	1.208
	 €Stablishment of Rangeland Management 	CI	176	178				- 1					352	352	S
NLL-1-2	🖨 Grazing Control	13	400	400	205	400	400	248	240	248	248	240	3.202	2,000	1.288
									ı		-1				
	Animal Health & Disease Control Project		3.837	2.371	3,237	3,650	3.530	2.911	2.958	5.899	3.644	3.889	31,423	16.425	14.998
	(j) Development of New Quanantines	ڻ د	395	388	398		392						1.975	1,975	
NCL-2-1.	Animal Clinics Improvements	9	238	238	238		236						1.188	1.188	-
NLL-2-2-	③ Laboratory Development	-	388	30	ଓ	<u> </u>	30	30	36	38	38	30	618	689	158
NLL-2-3-1	@ CCRP Usecine Development	67			33	38	38						38	36	82
NLL-2-4	S Mational Vaccination	1.8	1.369	1,535	1.831	1.971	2,116	2,158		2,248	2,291	2,336	28,115	8.882	11,233
N11-2-5	Supplies of Veterinary Equipment	1.0	688	289	683	۱	209	989	-	980		ଓଡ଼େ	8.898	3.888	3.008
NLL-2-6	NLL-2-6 @ Brucellosis Control in South	1.6	129	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	1,236	621	615
979 3 3 3						-	-	-						-	
Ģ.	Livestock Extension Development		196	38	38	196	38	98	88	30	33	38	632	482	158
NLE-1-1	O Extension Method Improvement	1.8	38	38	38	38	36	38	36	38	83	38	368	150	158
	Demonstration of Using Equipment					-			-	-		-		-	
	·Visual Extension				-					 					
	Establishment of Demonstration Unit										-				
NLE-1-2	@ Training Center Development		166			166	<u> </u>				-		332	332	
1											-				
1-8-1	Livestock Research Development		387	842	842	842	283	458	456	450	456	450	6.558	4.366	2.258
-	1 Development of Livestock Research Center	1.0	458	458	458	458	458	458	458	459	458	458	4.588	2,258	2,258
177	@ Research Centers Nanagement Consultanou		437	392	392	392	137						2.056	2.050	
Г					-								-		
N_M-1	Livestock Marketing Improvement Project		575	1,861	872	1.734	1,529	1.867	136	36			7.884	6.371	1,233
-	O Company for Livestock Products	2	50	866	200	. 1	280	200	100				1 716	1,516	298
ि	(2) Cattle Fattening	15				28	138	739	3.6	38			978	188	799
1	@ Cut Meat Processing	6				121	316	50					537	487	25
N-1-1-0	3 Milk Collecting and Processing	9	25	211	88	729	881	3.1					1.192	1.161	31
П	S Hides and Skins Davelopment	e,					192	6.4	9				282	192	22
	@ Cattle Destocking Subsidy	ß	588	588	599	588	588						2.588	2,588	60
J - 7	O Marketing Promotion	2		84	84	37	83	83					418	336	83
N.L3	Livestock Input Company Project	3		376	933								1 359	1,359	
	1997年 - 1997						_			`.I					
- 1	Small Farm Development Support Project		3.489	3,452			-+	1,698	1.689	1,639	1.689	1.699	25.899	17.485	8.494
7	(Smallholder Poultry Production	ß	1.761	1,754			1	<u></u> }					8.855	- 41	
_	Intensive Livestock Production	. 10	1.698	1,698	1.698	: 688	1.698	1,698	1.693	1.639	1.698	1,699	16.984	8.430	8.494
NLL-4-3	3 A.1. Services for Dairy Com		38			38							69	89	
					100									1.00	
NLL-5	Livestock Specialized Services	4.4	778	111	111	111	111	635	111.	111	111	111	2,301	1.222	1.079
1-1-AAN	(i) Livestock Census	2	524					524					1,848	524	524
W11-8-11W	🕲 National Disease Survey	10	1.1	11		. 11	11	1.1	11	=		11	118	55	55
NLM-2	3 Marketing Survey.	1	143										143	143	63
N-1-5-2	⊕ Consultancy Services(Study)	1.0	100	166	166	188	168	188	106	180	103	201	1.838	500	583
	A SECTION OF THE POST AND A SECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO		9.538	10.019	9,945	18.435	9,979	7. 831	5,621	5,559	5.574	5.619	79,328	49.816	29.484
	Secution Percentings										- !			65.9	37.1

Table 8.3.9 Annual Budget of Distribution Sector - 10-Year Plan

DESCRIPTOROJEC	MUNAECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	T 01 8 9	TOTAL BIRDGET	1881	1000	600	9 . 1001	ANNUAL BUDGE	UDGET	1001	000	000	2000	1981	1888
			~	(08880)			ш		,						1	
1-0%	Z-12	ESTABLISHMENT OF WHOLESALE HARKET (STUDY)	٩	325	243	97	38								322	
		MILION ON EXPANTION OF DISTORATE THREE IN DOUGH	\dagger	212	200	1		1	1	1	+	+		1	9 5	T
	¥4-1-3	INDICATED ON EXPONSION OF DESTRUCTION	ŀ	1	1		1)	1	1			1	$\frac{1}{1}$;	
	NM-1-4	ITRAINING STAFFS OF PANAP FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PIL		-79		48	39					-		-	18	
	2	PILOT WHOLESALE HARKET	ď	984	-	\dagger	72	386	22	388	1	+	1		524	380
	0-0-E	DENNELLON OF THE PARTY DENNELLON CONVELLENT.	\dagger			\dagger	1	388	3	200		+	-		298	3 8
				<u> </u>			_	2						-	+-	
	24-0	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF WHOLESPLE MARKET	α	17.180				7.9	2, 731	229	4,688	4,578	826 3	3,861 2	2.818 14	4.298
	- N- L	CONSTRUCTION OF UNDLESSIE MARKET	1	8.348	7		1	1	2,526		3,822		1	~	4	3,822
		PAGSE-1 TUTTRAK	†	2,528	1	1	1	†	2,528	†	1		1	1	4	
		THESE CO. DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO DO	†	1.844		+	+		1	1	1.846			1		844
	N7-3-2	CONSTRUCTION OF WHOLESALE MARKET (SUPERVISION BY CONSULTANT)	-	316				T	126		138		ľ		128	198
		ı		128		_	-		126						128	Γ
				92			1				92					82
				98		1					86			1		88
	N1-3-3	e E		1 875				1	1	158	558	825	375	575		975
		THE STATE OF CAME	1	200		\dagger	1	†	1			900	1			908
•			T	900		+		\dagger	1	+		200	000	0 00	+	300
	Z		+	820			1	1	1	1	25.7	0.79	272	Bac	t	629
	*H-3-5	CONSTRUCTION OF LOCAL WHOLESALE MARKET		8.438					T	-	╁╴	3.888	┰	2,798		8.486
		PHOSE-1 SOMOR		1.844			L					1.844		-		844
				1.844				-				1.844		-		8.4
		PHASE-2 SUR		1.389								-	ì	1.399		1.399
				1,399								-	-	1,399	-	1.399
	81-3-6	1CT 101	1	322								184		138		322
		РНАЅЕ-1 SOHAR	†	28		+	+		1			28	+	+	1	85
			\dagger	28	t	\dagger	1	1	1	ł	1	85	1	6		85
		17855-7 50X	T	8	†	\dagger		+	†		-	+	-	88	1	8
	Z-1	ISUBSTOY FOR REMINERATION OF OPERATION IN LOCAL PHOLESALE MARKET		550	-						-		288	358		558
				275									: 96	175		275
				275									196	175		275
	N1-3-8	TRAINING STAFFS FOR OPERATION OF WHOLESALE MARKETS (SUPPORT)	1	474	1	-	\dagger	7.9	62	7.8	78	78	62	+	158	316
	KINTOTO		T	18.326	543	40	=	459	2.883	689	4.698	4.578	926	861 3	856 1	4.878
2-0N	NH-A	BASIC DATA COLLECTING PROGRAM	σ		158	88	1.2	! -		╌			╀		1	
!		BASIC DATA COLLECTING PROGRAM (STUDY)	1	88	88							1			88	
		1	İ	43	1	7	1		1	1	1			+	e !	I
	6-6-13		Ť	200	30	2	2	2	1	1	1	+		\dagger	90	Ī
	X1-4-5	INTRODUCTION FOR PRICING POLICY (STUDY)		582	26										26	
			1		†	+	†	-	1			1	1	1		
	S E E	PREPARATION & PUBLICATION OF SUPPLY AND DEHAND FORCAST (SUPPORT)	a a	68		84	2	8.0	\dagger	T		-	+	-	88	T
		ייני איני איני איני איני איני איני איני														
	8U81918		1	444	158	4	9.6	128					+	+	444	
E-0M	7 L	ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZOTION FOR FARMERS (STUDY)	a	200	\dagger	90	+	1	1	\dagger	1	1	\dagger	╬	169	
	E L	ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARHERS	α	1,869			328	328	428	-		-		-	1,868	
	NH-8-1	ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS (SUPPORT)		89			28	28	28					- 	89	
	8 2	ESTABLISHMENT OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR F	1	1.889	1	1	386	388	489	1		1	+	7	1, 398	
	91018			1.228		168	320	328	429						1,228	
ND-4	8-1X	STRENGTH PROGRAM FOR MAIN DISTRBUTION CHANNELS IN PANAP (STUDY)	α	468	180	-	- 6	- 1	4			-	-		468	
	E9	v.)	4	2 2 8 2					3,003					7	6.00	T
	SUBTOTA			19.877	188		3,283		3,283		├ 		╌		╌	
TOTAL		DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	1	38,867	573	982		4.182	8.428	883	4.698	1,576	926	3,861 15	15,397 1,	4.878
									ļ							

Table 8.3.10 Annual Budget of Agricultural Produce Processing Sector - 10-Year Plan

Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and a 5.186 1.89 2.5 Supply of Agricultural inputs and Services Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing of A 1.416 148 Establishment of Pickiing and Uinegar-Processing Plant A 1.782 132 1.7 Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant A 1.782 132 1.7 Coconut-Processing Plant S288 1.390 Coconut-Processing Plant S288	0	1019		,		σ.	ANNUAL B	BUDGET				_	1881	306
Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and 6.5.186 186 2.5 Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing of 7.1.416 148 Establishment of Pickiling and Unneger-Processing Plant A 1.782 132 1.7 Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant A 2.888 1.380 Coconut Fare Coconut Fare			1881	1992	1893	1994	1995	1996	1981	1998	1999	2808 -1	-1385 -	-2088
Establishment of Private Company for Rero-Industry and A 5,198 198 2.5 Supply of Agricultural inputs and Services Establishment of Raro-Industrial Complex for Processing of A 1,416 148 Dates, Libes and Tematoes Establishment of Dickling and Unneger-Processing Plant A 1,782 132 1, Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant Coconut-Processing Plant 2,828 1,398 Coconut-Processing Plant 2,888 1,398		KIBBBRO				1			-				_	
Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services Establishment of Reco-Industrial Complex for Processing of A 1,416 148 Dates, Libes and Tomators Establishment of Pickling and Ulnegar-Processing Plant A 1,782 132 1, Establishment of Coconut-Processing-Plant A 1,782 1390 Coconut-Farm Coconut-Frocessing-Plant SE8 1,390		5, 198	188	2,500	2.500							2	5.138	
Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing of A 1.410 148 Establishment of Pickling and Ulnegar-Processing Plant A 1.782 132 1.2 Establishment of Cocount-Processing Plant A 2.886 1.390 Cocount Fara Cocount-Processing Plant S28														
Establishment of Rero-industrial Complex for Processing of 1,416 148 Dates, Lines and Tomatoes Establishment of Pickiling and Unineger-Processing Plant A 1,782 132 1 Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant A 2,886 1,380 Coconut Fare Coconut Fare								-				,		
Datos, Lines and Tonatoes Establishment of Pickling and Uineger-Processing Plant Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant Coconut-Processing Plant Coconut-Processing Plant Coconut-Processing Plant		ı	L	438	486	150	_	18	128	18	120	1	.134	276
Establishment of Pickling and Uineger-Processing Plant A 1,782 132 1., Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant Coconut-Farm Coconut-Processing Plant Coconut-Processing Plant								-		1. 1.				
Establishment of Pickling and Uinegar-Processing Plant A 1.782 132 11. Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant Coconut Fara Coconut Fara Coconut Fara Coconut Fara								-	-			4		
Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant 2.828 1.390 Coconut Farm 2.182 1.390 Coconut Farm 2.182 1.390		1.782	132	1.482				21	155		100	1	1.614	89
Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant Coconut Farm Coconut Processing Plant 52.86 528														
Coconut Farm 2.186 1.398 1.0conut-Processing Plant	α	2.526	ľ	152	412	472	200					2	2.626	
Coconut-Processing Plant		2.188	ľ	96.	160	228	288					3	2,198	
		528		22	252	252							526	
									ا ب	1.			1	
1 778		10.918	1 778	4.564	3,318	622	280	31	275	18	120	16	10.474	444
												-	-	

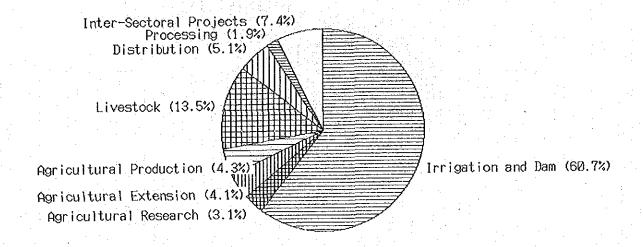
Table 8.3.11 Annual Budget of Inter-Sectoral Project

- 10-Year Plan

9661	-2000		3,311		3.311		4.000				4.099		2.580		1.588				11.311	
1881	-1995		13.242	1.655	11.587		18.931	5,191	7.886	_	4.809	-		7	1.500		690		32,333	
	2005						888				800				388				1.109	
	1999						868				868				388				1.100	
	1998						890				688				380		100		1,108	
ļ	1997						800				900	**************************************	1.258		303				2,358	
UDGET	1996		3.311		3.311		800				888		1.250		380				5.661	
ANNUAL BUDGE	1995		4.966		4.966		908				800				380				6.866	-
	1984		3.311		3.311		808				890				388				4.411	
	1993		1.855		1.655	-	3.598	1. 1.	2.880		800				308				5 555	
	1992		1.655.		1.855		5.898	2.596	2,588		880	-			300				7.851	
	1881		1.655	1.655			5.895	2,595	2.548		888				300		689		8.450	_
rotal	BUDGET	(180080)	16,553	1,655	14.898		20.991	5,191	7.809		8.003		2.500		3.008		600		43,644	1.00
10189			α	-		-	a		-		H	-	В	1.7	α	-	a		-	-
<u>a</u>	-			-			H	-	<u> </u>	₽-		-		-	σ.			Н		
		3			ı						. 26							. '		
PROJECT NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	NUMBER		Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	1) Pilot Farm (Süha)	2) Main Development Project (450ha)		Improvement and daintenance of MAF Facilities	1) Binistry Suilding	2) Office Building for Birectorate Coneral of Agriculture.	in 6 Regions: Programme and the second secon	3) Separate Consolidated Allocation for All Consultancies		Artificial Rainfall Project	the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of	Chtizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis		Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	and the second of the second o	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	W. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.

Table 8.3.12 Budget Total by Finance Source - 10-Year Plan

REHARKS		-																													UNDP (FAO)																					
OTHERS																								Ì						118	118																					118
SELF FINANCE																																						5.925	200.0													5,925
PRIVATE																		1												6.717				4 678	2.039							5,154	2,988	2,114	251	789						11.871
SHARED UITH PRIUATE																					ľ	-						-		3,398					3 398							8.258	3.096	3.524	419	1.315						11.658
900																																																				
(188880 089F	37 588		37.589						Ī	-																				3,251	2.646					505						1										18.751
PAMAP																				-										1,286				200				30,067	10,320	1,220	18.077										-	31.273
STATE GENERAL BUDGE	357.397	69.890	37.580	258	86,633	5.808	070 00	5 914	11.510		5.948	18.200	2000		2.300		2.000	2000	24,000	4.470	1,198		2 520	15 890	25.868	2,560	1 400	10.000	1.00	78.114	3,552	31, 423	632	955.9	359	25.659	2,301				•	18.918	5.198	1.410	1 782	2.626	16,553	20,991	2,589	999		557,333
TOTAL	394,897		75.980	250	86,633	800'5	4	4-	4-		5.948	18.200	0000		2.000		2,000	300	24.908	4.478	100		2.520	15, 820	25.868	2,560	1.400	10,000	000	82.571	6,198	31,423	832	6,556	359	26,504	2.381	30.087	020	1.220	10.077	16.918	5.189	0.4.0	1.782	2,626	16,553	20.991	2.500	9,000		629,357
		066.09	75.300	-		-+-	-	-	11.510		5.948	18,280	2000	3	2,800		2.000	330	24,890	4.478	901		2.520	15 820	25.060	2.560	1,400	000	160	92,993	6,316	31.423	632	366.6	6.795	26.564	2.301	36,982	162,75	1.226	16,077	24,338	 	7.048	2,452	4,730	16.553	20.991	2,580	989	ł	858.928
NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM		Controlled Dater-Distribution System and Contrality-	Subsidy for New Incigation System Project	اءا	Recharge Dams	Storing (Underground) Deme	101-1X	Springs	Erosion Control and Protection of Apriculture? Land		Survey and Monitoring				Development and Establishment of Experimental Farms		TOTAL TATALON OF THE STATE OF T	Spiroton and and and and and and and and and an	┺~	Improvement and Development of Extension Centers and	Facilities Calabiation Dave common Support Communication		Training of Researchers. Extension Staff and Statistics	Staff Stage of Extension Cultures Departure		Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	tivals	Netions Project for Plant Protection and Berla! Spraying	Development and improvement of Plant Quarantine			Animal Health and Disease Control Project	Livestock Extension Development Project	The one of the state of the sta	1	Sasil Farm Development Support Project			Angell standard of and doubt of boring broduce	Establishment of Shipping Ordenization for Fermers	Fortification of PAMAP		Retablisheds of Private Cospeny for Agresionoustry and		Establishment of Pickling and Vinegar-Processing Plant	Cated isagent of Coconer-Processing Plant	integrated portion tural Development Project in Neid	NAF Facilities	Artificial Reinfall Project	Cit 200 Componsation against Natural Crists		
PROJECT		7-3-X	N N	NC-3	Z	2 2	2 - 1	8-13	0-3×		NU-18	2	0.003	í Í	NAR-3		A 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	NOR		NAE	NDE	•	NAE-3	NOF		Nun-	Nag-2	SPA-3	N O O		- J	N. L-2	בי שלא בי	Y Z	N -	אוריק	N-1-5	-	Z Z	, o	NO-A		e e	ζ- dN	S-GX	₽-dz	2	۷- ۲	ကု - ည			
SECTOR		Intigation and Dem				-	-					, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- S - D - D -							Apricultural	extension					Agricultural	Production				Livestock								001100111610	-			Agricultural Produce				1410100011001					Total



Share by Region

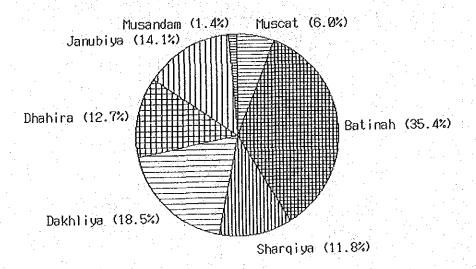
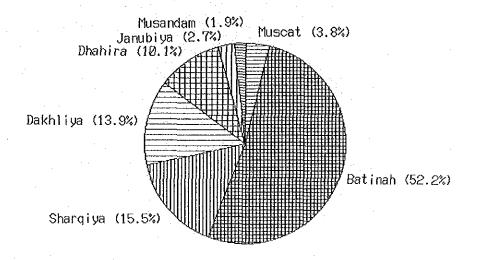


Figure 8.3.1 Sectoral and Regional Breakdown of the Budget
Outlay for the 10-Year Agricultural Development Plan

Cultivation Area by Region



Population by Region (1988/1989)

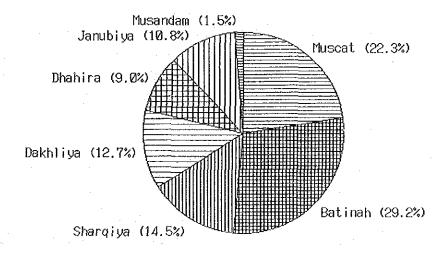


Figure 8.3.2 Share of Cultivation Area and Population

8.4 Development Alternatives

A rational project load was formulated for the full Master Plan on the basis of development goals and strategy. The long-list of projects so derived is considered the upper ceiling for the 10-year agricultural development budget.

In addition, two alternatives for the plan were developed. Alternative 1 proposes an agricultural investment frame of R.O. 350 million on the basis of strictly macro-economic considerations described in section 8.1.

Alternative 2 proposes the recommended floor for more appropriate investment in Omani agriculture taking into consideration a broader range of factors aiming at a firm foundation for stable agricultural growth over the long term. This alternative encompasses those projects of highest priority and envisages an agricultural investment frame of R.O. 427 million.

In formulating alternative 1 and 2, criteria for assigning priority were as follows:

- (1) Agricultural production infrastructure is seriously lacking in Oman. Accordingly, high priority is accorded to the construction and/or strengthening of such infrastructure as irrigation facilities, recharge dams, extension centers and branches, livestock sheds for small livestock holders, etc.
- (2) Vertical upgrading of agricultural productivity is essential to offset a population increase of 3.5 % per annum, as well as to move towards food self-sufficiency. Accordingly, focus is given to projects/programs which increase land and labor productivity.
- (3) It is important to promote permanent settlement in rural areas, and in this regard, projects/programs which increase farm income and otherwise serve to stimulate the rural economy are given high priority.

- (4) Projects which promote private capital participation are to be given maximum encouragement wherever feasible.
- (5) Training programs for Omani human resources development are to be given priority.
- (6) Any other programs warranting urgent implementation are to be given close attention.

8.4.1 Alternative 1

Alternative 1 proposes the budget outlay necessary strictly in terms of macro-economy. From a purely macro-economic standpoint, agricultural investment of R.O. 350 million would be necessary over the 10-year period.

This alternative cuts the full Master Plan outlay back from R.O. 589 million to R.O. 404 million. Total outlay for the first 5 years and for the second 5 years is envisaged at R.O. 245 million and R.O. 159 million, respectively. ICOR for the total 10-year period is 7. (Table 8.4.1)

The irrigation and dam sector experiences the largest cuts under alternative 1, with priority for inclusion given under this item to modern irrigation facilities and recharge dams. Under the full Master Plan, the target area for modern irrigation works is 30,000 ha, while under alternative 1 it is 25,000 ha. The pilot project for centrally-controlled irrigation shows a target area under the former of 6,300 ha and under the latter of 2,500 ha. Under alternative 1, the project load for maintenance and rehabilitation of traditional falaj irrigation works is reduced by 87% from the full Master Plan to 400 locations. Project load for well rehabilitation is likewise cut by one tenth.

The agricultural sector is given extremely high priority. To realize vertical expansion of agricultural production, linkage of the agricultural research and extension activities is considered particularly important with a view to prompt transfer of new technology to the farmer.

There are a number of urgent research issues which require attention and which are directly related to increasing agricultural production. These include identification of crop-water requirements, development of appropriate fertilizing and pest control methods, dispersion of the cropping season, selection of new varieties, etc. Demand at the farm level for a resolution of these issues remains high. Thus facilities, equipment and staff at the Rumais Agricultural Research Center will be upgraded to effectively carry out the above research. R.O. 18 million is targeted under alternative 1 for research facilities and equipment.

Establishment of a basic framework for the conduct of intensive extension activities is a major target under alternative 1. Also under this alternative, a nation-wide aerial pest-control project is to be carried out with 100 % subsidy from the government during the first 5-year period. During the second 5-year period, however, farmers would be expected to bear the cost of the pest-control agro-chemicals themselves.

Under alternative 1, instead of providing agricultural technology information units at each of the 44 extension centers as called for under he full Master Plan, a phased deployment limited to 30 key towns would be implemented.

In view of the importance of animal husbandry in the Southern Region, the Rangeland Revegetation Project and the Livestock Marketing Improvement Project have been accorded priority. The vaccination program under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Project requires urgent implication. However, under alternative 1, the target date for 100 % vaccination of livestock against infectious diseases is pushed back from 1995 under the full Master Plan, to 1998. The small farm-development support project would target 5 % of all holders for subsidy, down from 7 % under the full Master Plan.

The livestock input company project, to supply concentrated feed and breeder birds important for increasing productivity of animal husbandry, would be implemented as early as possible to encourage participation from the private sector.

Streamlining of the distribution system will provide incentive to farmers to expand production. All the projects under this sector are considered extremely important, and no change in that under the full Master Plan has been made.

The most highly feasible projects are to be implemented in the agricultural produce processing sector. As participation from the private sector is anticipated, no change has been made in the agenda called for under the full Master Plan.

In view of priority selection criteria (3), priority is accorded the Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd. The Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation would be limited to 1991. Due to the low urgency of the Artificial Rainfall Project, it is deleted from the agenda under alternative 1.

8.4.2 Alternative 2

Alternative 2 expands upon alternative 1 by adding funding to those projects where investment is considered to be critically lacking. The target of alternative 2 is to provide the minimum investment desirable in terms of the overall current condition of agriculture in Oman in the future with a view to establishing a sound foundation for development of Omani agriculture over the long-term. The total budget outlay under this alternative is R.O. 480 million, with R.O. 448 million to be provided by MAF and R.O. 31 million by PAMAP. ICOR is 8.7. Share in total budget outlay is 54 % for irrigation and dam facility construction, 13 % for agriculture, and 16 % for animal husbandry (Table 8.4.1).

Investment for the irrigation and dam, and livestock sectors has been increased under alternative 2 over that of alternative 1.

Target area for the subsidy for new irrigation system projects aimed at effective use of limited water resources is 30,000 ha. Target area under the Pilot Project for Centrally-controlled Irrigation is 65 % of

that under the full Master Plan. Project load for repair and maintenance of the traditional irrigation systems, aflaj and wells, is over half of that under the full Master Plan.

Due to the high urgency of the vaccination program under the Livestock Health and Disease Control Project, the target year for 100 % vaccination rate against infectious diseases is to remain the same as that under the full Master Plan at 1995.

8.4.3 Recommended Alternative

In order to strengthen investment efficiency in agriculture in the future, (1) upgrading of farm technology coupled with (2) establishment of modern agricultural production infrastructure will be necessary. Consequently, strengthening and expansion of research and extension activities to address (1), and construction of modern irrigation facilities, recharge dams, extension and research facilities, and animal sheds for small livestock holders to address (2), must be urgently pursued over the 10-year period.

In consideration of all factors of envisaged targets, strategies, funding environment and effectiveness of investment in agriculture over the long term, the JICA team has recommended the implementation of alternative 2 (Table 8.4.1-8.4.3, Figure 8.4.1).

Table 8.4.1 Comparative Description of 10-Year Plan
- Full, Alternative 1 and Alternative 2

				ALTERN	ATIUC
SECTOR	PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	FULL	(1)	(2)
SECTOR	NUMBER				(1000RO)
	HUMPER		1100000	1	1.000.00
Irrigation and Dam		Subtotal	357,397	186,107	259,922
	NW-1	Improvement of Irrigation System and Centrally-	60,990	26,370	42,090
		Controlled Water-Distribution System			
	NV-2	Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project	37,500	31,250	37,500
	NV-3	Legal Framework for Agricultural Water Use	250	250	250
*	NV-4	Recharge Dams	86,633	79,240	81,645
	NY-5	Sub-surface (Underground) Dams	5,000	5,000	5,000
	NW-6	Aflaj	113,420	22,520	59,020
No.	NW-7	Yells	30,240	5,100	18,000
	NY-8	Springs Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land	5,914	4.087	4,087
	8-48	against Floods	11,510	6,510	6,510
	NW-10	Survey and Monitoring	5,940	5,780	5,820
	114-10	Survey and nonitoring	0,040	3,700	J,020
Agricultural		Subtotal	18,200	18,200	18,200
Research	NAR-1	Support for Agricultural Research Stations	5,300	5,300	5,300
nescar on	NAR-2	Establishment of New Research Units and	5,600	5,600	5,600
		Laboratories		0,500	0,000
	NAR-3	Development and Establishment of Experimental Farms	2,000	2,000	2,000
	1	and Nurseries			
	NAR-4	Forestry-Improvement Program	2,000	2,000	2,000
•	NAR-5	Establishment of Locust Survey and Central Unit	2,000	2,000	2,000
	NAR-6	Soil Surveys	1,300	1,300	1,300
				00.0==	
Agricultural		Subtotal	24,000	23,050	23,050
Extension	NAE-1	Improvement and Development of Extension Centers and	4,470	3,520	3,520
	WAR O	Facilities	1 100	1,190	1 100
- -	NAE-2	Establishment of Development Support Communication	1,190	1,190	1,190
	NID 2	Center(DSCC) Training of Researchers, Extension Staff and Statistics	2,520	2,520	2,520
	NAE-3	Staff	2,320	2,520	4,040
	NAE-4	Intensive Extension Guidance Program	15,820	15,820	15,820
	NAD 4	Intensive extension adiable trogram	10,020	10,020	10,020
Agricultural		Subtotal	25,060	21,860	21,860
Production	NAA-1	Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	2,560	2,060	2,060
		Agricultural Exhibitions and Festivals	1,400	1,400	1,400
	NAA-3	National Project for Plant Protection and Aerial Spraying	10,000	7,500	7,500
	NAA-4	Agricultural Technology Transfer to Farmers Project	10,000	10,000	10,000
	NAQ-1	Development and Improvement of Plant Quarantine	1,100	900	900
			50.000	00.500	2 500
Livestock		Subtotal	79,320	72,520	74,576
		Rangeland Revegetation Project in Southern Region	3,552	3,552 29,367	3,552 31,423
÷	NLC 1	Animal Health and Disease Control Project Livestock Extension Development Project	31,423 632	632	632
to the second second		Livestock Research Development Project	6,550	6,050	6.050
		Livestock Research Development Project	7,604	7,604	7,604
		Livestock Marketing Improvement Project	1,359	1,359	1,359
e de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de La companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la co		Small Farm Development Support Project	25,899	21,655	21,655
		Livestock Specialized Services Program	2,301	2,301	2,301
Distribution	. '	Subtotal	30,067	30,067	30,067
	ND-1	Establishment of Wholesale Harket	18,326	18,326	18,326
	ND-2	Supply and Demand Forecast of Agricultural Produce	444	444	444
	ND-3	Establishment of Shipping Organization for Farmers	1,220	1,220	1,220
<u> </u>	ND-4	Fortification of PAMAP	10,077	10,077	10,077
			10.010	10 010	10 010
Agricultural Produce	VD.	Subtotal	10,918	10,918	10,918
Processing	NP-1	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and	5,100	5,100	5,100
	NP-2	Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing	1,410	1,410	1,410
	nt -T	of Dates, Limes and Tomatoes	7,710	1,710	1,310
	NP-3	Establishment of Pickling and Vinegar-Processing Plant	1,782	1,782	1,782
	NP-4	Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	2,626	2,626	2,626
Inter-Sectoral		Subtotal	43,644	41,144	41,144
	NI-1	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	16,553	16,553	16,553
	NI-2	Improvement and Maintenance of MAF Facilities	20,991	20,991	20,991
s .	NI-3	Artificial Rainfall Project	2,500	0	0
	01-1	Citizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis	3,000	3,000	3,000
	2-10	Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	600	600	600
Total			588,606	403,866	479,737
		HAF Budget	557,333	372,593	448,464
4.5		PANAP Budget	31,273	777	
		Agricultural Investment		350,784	

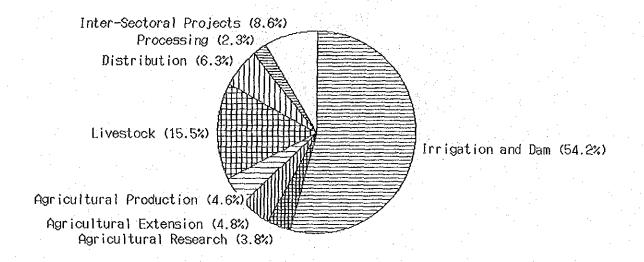
Table 8.4.2 Annual Budget Total - 10-Year Plan (Alternative 2)

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The control of the	Colored Colo	·	NAME OF PROJECT PROGRAM	BUDGET	1661	1992	1993			1996	1997	1998	-	; -		2688
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1. 1. 1. 1.			Improvement of irrigation System and Centrally-	42,099	628	,	808	┡	8,849	B6 1		4.680	4.628	999	888	22,290
	Charles Control Cont	+	Controlled Water-Discrete Systems						52.	4	_	-	-4-		61.6	
		1	Label Present for Doricultural Estar Cas	37.500	2.580	2.580	3, 758	3 758	80.0	4-	1	1	-14		170	21.258
	Control Cont		Recharge Dama	81.545	8,350	9,150	9,458		11.475	⊥_	丄	1	L	1	48.025	33,628
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STATE	State State St	- 1	apainst Floods		_			_					1	_		
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Controlled Con	Control of the Part Part			18.238	_1	2.200	1, 700	1 708	. 595	2,101	. 936	1.786	1.476	1.456	3,625	8,575
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Separation: Comparison Co	Constitution of Constitution Con			5,860		269	41.8	588	526	485	578	0.79	2 20	4)	3.67.5	2.525
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Same Farm Development Support Project 21.055 3.055 3.028 3.046 3.078 3.058 1.274 1.274 1.274 1.274 1.272 1.222 1.222 1.001 1	Substites bevilopment Support Project	NLL-3	Livestock input Company Project	1.359	١.,	376				4	2.0	•		٠	1.359	100
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Table 8.4.3 Regional Budget Total - 10-Year Plan (Alternative 2)

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Share by Sector



Share by Region

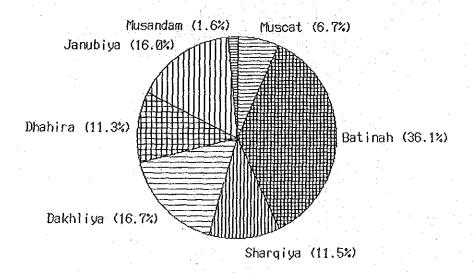


Figure 8.4.1 Sectoral and Regional Breakdown of the Budget
Outlay for the 10-Year Agricultural Development Plan
(Alternative 2)

8.5 Regional Development

8.5.1 Strategy

Regional development aims at integrated rural development, with agriculture at the center of a balanced regional economy also containing industrial and marketing components.

In formulating this type of regional development strategy, attention is given to the following:

- (1) Self-reliance of the regional community (establishment of a rural society capable of independently and vigorously pursuing agricultural activity)
- (2) Environmental conservation
- (3) Balance between population and land use
- (4) Balanced availability of goods, and improved income
- (5) Establishment of small-scale infrastructure (as opposed to large-scale conventionally emphasized)
- (6) Diversification towards a multi-culture production system and reassessment of traditional agriculture

To date, agricultural development has been pursued from a national standpoint in Oman, with the sectoral base being established in the capital region under the previous Five-year Development Plans. Consequently, it is appropriate in the future to disperse this base to the key cities in each region.

Under the 10-year Master Plan, the "upstream" agriculture and livestock production sector is to be developed through the new technology dissemination effect of agricultural research stations and extension centers in rural areas centering on the key regional towns. The services

and activities in the foregoing facilities would reach not only farmers in and around the key towns, but in remote areas as well. Distribution facilities and wholesale markets under PAMAP would also be established at the key towns to facilitate the movement of produce to the "downstream" consumer market.

At the same time, agricultural production infrastructures would be strengthened through projects to construct recharge dams, rehabilitate traditional falaj and well systems, and establish modern irrigation facilities for efficient management of limited water resources.

Regional divisions designated by the Development Council are as follows:

Muscat, Batinah, Sharqiya, Dakhliya, Dhahira, Janubiya, Musandam.

8.5.2 Region-wise Budget Allocation

Programs formulated under the Master Plan to address regional development are as follows:

- (1) Groundwater recharge through construction of recharge dams.
- (2) Economical water use through introduction of efficient irrigation systems.
- (3) Strengthening of research and extension activities pertaining to new agricultural and livestock technology to upgrade farmer technical levels.
- (4) Subsidies for inputs, equipment and machinery as an incentive for farmers to adopt new techniques.
- (5) Promotion of farm management combining both cropping and animal husbandry as a measure to increase farm income of the small farmer in particular.
- (6) Improvement of distribution system efficiency through establishment of wholesale markets under PAMAP and other distribution facilities and organizations.
- (7) Diversification of the rural economy through promotion of rural

industries.

(8) Stimulation of awareness and interest in agriculture to stem the migration of youth away from the agricultural sector.

Region-wise investment distribution (%) for the total budget under the Master Plan for projects and programs to achieve the above is as follows:

Muscat	6%
Batinah	35%
Sharqiya	12%
Dakhliya	19%
Dhahira	13%
Janubiya	14%
Musandam	1%

Regional allocation of project load budget was determined on the basis of the following criteria:

- (1) Projects with a fixed project area have been included in the allocation for the region to which that area belongs.
- (2) Projects for which total project load is known, but specific regionwise outlay will not be clear until the implementation stage, proportional outlay per region has been preliminarily estimated on the basis of most probable criteria such as proportion of cropped area to occur in a particular region, etc.
- (3) In the case of strictly nation-wide projects and programs, region-wise outlay is estimated on the basis of arbitrary criteria such as number of head of livestock affected in a particular region, etc.

8.5.3 Regional Emphasis

The largest regional outlay is that for the Batinah Region. The

reasons for this is that it is the major agriculture production area in Oman. Next largest region-wise outlay is for Dakhliya, and the next being roughly equal amounts for Dhahira, Sharqiya and Janubiya.

As projects are agriculture-related, investment proportion for Muscat is low.

In terms of sector-wise agricultural investment allocation by region, the irrigation and dam sector accounts for 61% of the investment. Next in weight is that for the livestock sector. Region-wise allocation trends are basically the same for Batinah, Sharqiya, Dakhliya, Dhahira and Musandam. However, in the case of Muscat, investment ratio for distribution is relatively higher, while that for livestock and intersectoral (including Nejd) development is higher for Janubiya.

Investment per cropped hectare is largest in Janubiya for the five regions excluding Muscat and Musandam. However, it must be noted that the cropped area for Janubiya does not include the 200,000 ha of rangeland and 70,000 ha of natural pasture in the region. Unit area investment for Sharqiya, Dakhliya, Dhahira regions are all larger than for Batinah, reflecting the need to address the particularly backward levels of agriculture in these regions.

In per capita terms, investment rate is highest for Janubiya out of the five regions excluding Muscat and Musandam. The reason for this is that numerous high priority projects are concentrated in this region. Differential rate in per capita investment among the 5 regions is a factor of 1.9, which is within acceptable limits.

Also, a comparison of per capita investment in Batinah and the other regions of Sharqiya, Dakhliya and Dhahira reveals that with the exception of Sharqiya, investment rate in this regard is higher than for Batinah, indicating that region-wise allocation of funding is directed at balancing skewed levels of development between regions.

8.6 Human Resources Development

8.6.1 Generation of Employment

Human resources development will ultimately be the determining factor in the degree to which success is achieved under the Master Plan.

In order to achieve the goals under the 10-year Agricultural Development Plan, human resources must be deployed in a variety of sectors, including agriculture, livestock, irrigation and dams, etc.

Increased agricultural production will create farm labor demand in 2000 estimated by the JICA team at 161,090 workers. Of this, 145,144 are assumed to be Omani. As a result, it can be seen that the labor market in agriculture will readily be able to absorb in 2000 the estimated agricultural labor population at the time of 138,455.

Implementation of the 10-year Master Plan will create other employment opportunities as well. In particular, specialists will be needed to strengthen research and extension, agricultural statistics survey, livestock health and disease control, plant quarantine, etc. Specialists will include various engineers, experts, veterinarians, and government technocrats. PAMAP staff will need to be reinforced to promote expansion of farm-product-distribution system and establishment of wholesale markets. Management personnel and labor will also be needed in the agricultural produce processing area.

Total increase in MAF-related professional jobs is 1,487 (excluding distribution and agro-industry sectors as well as livestock marketing and Livestock Input Company). In addition, various support staff such as experimental farm workers, drivers, secretaries, etc. will be increased.

8.6.2 Training Programs

In order to achieve the goals of the Master Plan and promote the high priority policy of Omanization, training and technology transfer to the Omani labor force is necessary. An outline of the training program envisaged under the 10-year Master Plan is as follows:

(1) Farmer training

In addition to training to be provided by the Agricultural Technology Information Units to be attached to each extension office, practical introduction of agricultural practices will be performed at the demonstration fields of the key farmers. Audio-visual teaching media to be developed at the Development Support Communication Center, will also be utilized.

3,000 key farmers are targeted for the first 5-year period, and another 3,000 in the second.

In the case of livestock holders, training aimed at 6,500 farmers will be conducted through a combination of subsidy (Small Holder Poultry Production Project and Intensive Livestock Production Project) and extension through demonstration units. Through the Grazing Control Project, 1,000 livestock holders in the Jabal region will be instructed in rangeland management techniques.

(2) Staff training

Research, extension and statistical survey staff will be trained at the training centers to be established at Rumais and in the Southern Region. Selected extension officers will also receive training outside Oman. During the 10 years of the agricultural development plan, 100 research staff, 2,000 extension staff, and 500 statistical staff would be expected to receive training through the above training centers. Also, 80 extension officers will be dispatched to overseas for study.

The 2,000 extension officers in the livestock sector will receive training in modern livestock husbandry techniques, including health and disease control, artificial insemination, rangeland management guidance, effective feeding methods, etc. This will also be performed at the centers at Rumais and in the Southern Region.

CHAPTER 9

FIRST 5-YEAR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CHAPTER 9 First 5-Year Agricultural Development Plan

9,1 General

The 5-year Agricultural Development Plan comprises the projects to be implemented in the first 5-year period of the Master Plan, alternative 2 as recommended by the JICA team.

Essential targets, priorities and sector emphasis are the same as under the 10-year Master Plan.

9.2 Investment Frame for 5-Year Agricultural Development Plan

The required budget for agricultural development over the first 5 years under the 10-year Master Plan is R.O. 278 million (Table 9.2.1, 9.2.2, 9.2.3, Figure 9.2.1). Of this, outlay from the MAF budget is R.O. 261 million, and that from PAMAP is R.O. 17 million. Agricultural investment is R.O. 240 million.

Sector-wise outlays for the 5-year Agricultural Development Plan are R.O. 136 million for irrigation and dams (49 % of total), R.O. 37 million for agriculture (13 %), R.O. 48 million for livestock (17 %), R.O. 15 million for distribution (6 %), R.O. 10 million for agro-industry (4 %) and R.O. 32 million for inter-sectoral projects (12 %).

Of note, however, under the 5-year Agricultural Development Plan is the fact that 13,000 ha out of the total 30,000 ha of the subsidy for a New Irrigation System Project under the 10-year Master Plan would be implemented during the first 5 years. Also, target area under the pilot project for centrally-controlled irrigation for the first 5 years is 47 % of that under the 10-year Master Plan.

Extension and general farm-related activities are one of the highest priority sectors under the Master Plan. Establishment of a basic framework for the conduct of intensive extension activities is thus a major target.

Establishment of extension facilities is concerned in the first 5-year period to provide the essential framework for future activities.

Agricultural technology information units at each of the extension centers in 30 key towns will be implemented over the 5 years.

The Development Support Communication Center will be constructed in an early stage of the 5-year Agricultural Development Plan as well.

Livestock has much potential for development. Subsidy for poultry farmers is to be implemented during the first 5-year period. However, to encourage independence of farmer effort no subsidies would be provided farmers during the second 5-year period.

Intensive livestock production under the Small Farm Development Support Project would target 5 % of all holders for subsidies.

Given the urgency of measures to combat serious livestock infectious diseases such as FMD, rinderpest, PPR and CCPP, the Animal Health and Disease Control Project is to be implemented during the first 5-years period.

In the distribution sector, wholesale markets and collecting and shipping stations are to be implemented in a phased manner over the entire 5-year period.

Construction of a coconut plant in the Southern Region and other projects under the agricultural produce-processing program will be commenced as the results of the feasibility studies in this regard became available.

The Nejd project is considered particularly promising, and will entail an integrated implementation of research, extension and irrigation facilities with a view to increased agricultural investment efficiency.

Table 9.2.1 Budget Total - 5-Year Plan

SECTOR	PROJECT NUMBER	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	TOTAL BUDGET (1000RO)
			135,518
Irrigation and Dam	N W - 1	Improvement of Irrigation System and Centrally-	19,800
	N. 17 D	Controlled Water-Distribution System	16,250
	NW-2 NW-3	Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project Legal Framework for Agricultural Water Use	10,430
	NW-4	Recharge Dams	48,025
	NK-5	Sub-surface (Underground) Dams	2,500
	NV-6	Aflaj	29,670
	NW-7	Wells	9,000
	NY-8	Springs	1,969
	NY-9	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land against Floods	3,870
	NW-10	Survey and Monitoring	4,264
1			9,625
Agricultural	NAR-1	Support for Agricultural Research Stations	2,710
Research	NAR-2	Establishment of New Research Units and Laboratories	3,075
	NAR-3	Development and Establishment of Experimental Farms and Nurseries	1,040
	NAR-4	Forestry-Improvement Program	1,000
•	NAR-5	Establishment of Locust Survey and Central Unit	1,000
<u></u>	NAR-6	Soil Surveys	800
			14,123
Agricultural Extension	NAE-1	Improvement and Development of Extension Centers and Facilities	3,520
	NAE-2	Establishment of Development Support Communication Center(DSCC)	1,190
	NAE-3	Training of Researchers, Extension Staff and Statistics Staff	1,503
	NAE-4	Intensive Extension Guidance Program	7,910
	HAL T	Intensive Extension daildnee frogram	12,960
Agricultural	NAA-1	Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	1,360
Production		Agricultural Exhibitions and Festivals	700
	NAA-3	National Project for Plant Protection and Aerial Spraying	5,000
	NAA-4	Agricultural Technology Transfer to Farmers Project	5,000
<u> </u>	NAQ-1	Development and Improvement of Plant Quarantine	900
	77.7	D. J. D. D. J. D. J. J. D. J. J. D. J. J. D. D. J. D. D. J. D. D. J. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D. D.	47,546 2,352
Livestock	NLL-1 NLL-2	Rangeland Revegetation Project in Southern Region Animal Health and Disease Control Project	16,425
		Livestock Extension Development Project	482
		Livestock Research Development Project	4,050
		Livestock Marketing Improvement Project	6,371
•		Livestock Input Company Project	1,359
	NLL-4	Small Farm Development Support Project	15,285
	NLL-5	Livestock Specialized Services Program	1,222
			15,397
Distribution	ND-1	Establishment of Wholesale Market	3,656
	ND-2	Supply and Demand Forecast of Agricultural Produce	1 220
	ND-3	Establishment of Shipping Organization for Farmers	1,220
	ND-4	Fortification of PANAP	10,474
Agricultural Produce	NP-1	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and	5,100
Processing	NP-2	Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Processing	1,134
•	N.D.	of Dates, Limes and Tomatoes	1,614
·	NP-3 NP-4	Establishment of Pickling and Vinegar-Processing Plant Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	2,626
			32,333
Inter-Sectoral	NI-1	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	13,242
	N1-2	Improvement and Maintenance of MAF Facilities	16,991
	NI-3	Artificial Rainfall Project	<u>0</u> 1,500
	01-1 01-2	Citizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	1,500

Table 9.2.2 Annual Budget Total - 5-Year Plan

Table 9.2.3 Regional Budget Total of 5-Year Plan

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Table 9.2.4 Annual Budget of Irrigation and Dam Sector
- 5-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	5 YEAR		ANNUAL E	UDGET RE	QUIREHEN	T
NUMBER		TOTAL	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
HOHOLIK		(100080)			Ī	7.20	
IH-1	Improvement of Irrigation System and Centrally-	19,800	629	989	3 888	6.360	8,646
in-1	Controlled Water-Distribution System		15.0	71.7		13333	
	Study Phase (P/S.F/S)	1.588	328	489	300	249	249
	Pilot Project	18,228	308	508	3.500	6,120	7.800
	bilot bioloct	101550			31,000	0,728	1,000
4H-5	Subsidy for New Irrigation System Project for 30,000ha	15,250	2.500	2.568	3,750	3,750	3,759
1N-5	20021ah tot men tittattom sastem tiglect tot sorange	10.230	21000	21,000	3,135	31130	01100
		170		45	45		88
XH-3	legal Framework for Agricultural Water Use	110	ļ	40	45		80
		40.000		9,150			11,475
NH-4	Recharge Dams	48.825	8,350	3,120	9,450	9,688	11,415
NH-4-1	Groundwater-Recharge Scheme	27.222		750	l		
<u></u>	Study Phase	3,750	750	750	750	750	750
<u> </u>	Construction Phase	38,200	6.600	7,466	7,500	7.506	9.500
NW-4-2	Maintenance and Improvement of Existing and Newly	2,325	250	258	450	600	775
:	Constructed Dams						
NW-4-3	Recharged Water Effective Use Pilot Project(Study)	258	58	58	58	50	50
NW-4-4	Identification of New Groundwater-Recharge Schemes	3.500	700	789	788	769	708
							4
NH-5	Sub-Surface (Underground) Dams	2.500	75	100	180	188	1,965
	Reconnaissance Study	75	75				
	Preliminary Study	159		198	50	4 ()	1.14
7.7.	Feasibility Study	300			100	150	59
	Pilot Project (Construction)	1,900	1757				1,900
	Observation and Monitoring	75			30	30	15
NW-6	Allaj	29,670	5.158	6.270	6,118	6.878	6.978
NH-6-1	Repair and Maintenance of Aflaj	24,900	4.800	4.88B	4.889	4.888	4,898
NV-6-2	Distribution System Improvement Pilot Project in	750	150	158	158	158	158
11 V 2	Oasis (Study)		1 1				
NU-6-3	Improvement and Maintenance of Major Allaj						
1(8-0-3	Study	928	200	328	160	128	120
	Construction	4,808		1.089	1.000	1.000	1.000
	Construction	4,000	 	11002	1	1.000	1
NW-7	Wells	9.000	1.800	1.880	1.888	1,890	1.860
NH-7-1	Subsidy for Repair of Existing Open Wells	3,888	688	600	600	600	689
NU-7-2	Assistant Wells for Aflaj	6,888	1.288	1,288	1.200	1.280	1,200
1/8-1-5	ASSISTANT AGIIS TOT KITAJ	0,000	11200	1200	1.200	11200	
1W-8	ALLEGE TO THE RESERVE	1,989	378	375	378	416	438
₩-8-1:	Springs Improvement of Springs	1.758	350	359	350	359	350
RH-8-2		219	28	25	28	66	80
44-8-5	Annual Haintenance of Open Channel for Spring	213				- 65	- 40
1W-9	Erosion Control and Protection of Agricultural Land	3,878	70	760	1.040	1.030	970
18-9		3,810	10	100	1.040	1.030	- 310
	against Floods	270	70	58	58	50	50
	Study Phase		10	710	998	980	950
	Construction Phase	3,600		710	998	986	920
₹¥-18	Survey and Monitoring	4,264	1.197	1,137	1.282	332	316
NH-19-1	Long-term Plan for Areal Photography and Ortho-photo	1,118	258	217	217	217	217
	Mapping						
NH-10-2	Establishment and Operation of hydrological	3.148	947	920	1.865	115	99
	Monitoring Network for Recharge Dams						
						<u> </u>	
			<u> </u>		F. 18 1 1 1	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTAL	DEVELOPMENT BUBGET TOTAL	135,518	28 132	23.117	27,835	29.538	34,898
					1		

Table 9.2.5 Annual Budget of Agricultural Research Sector - 5-Year Plan

7031089	SCOUCOCTEST COO DE CRON	10101		O NAMA	100010		
NUMBER		BUDGET	1861	1992		1994	1885
		(1888RO)				1	
NAR-1	SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH STATIONS	2,718	1,835	648	395	325	315
NAR-1-1	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT RUMAIS	880	288	1.88	188	138	188
NAR-1-2	MORICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT JEMMAH	689	358	7.8	78	68	83
NAR-1-3	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT SALALAM	675	356	138	9	85	ဗိုင္ပ
NAR-1-4	RESEARCH FACILITIES AT	888	89	388	128	88	6.9
NAR-1-5	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AT SHARDIYA	235	7.5	48	10	4.6	49
NAR-1-6							
			7.7				٠
NAR-2	ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RESEARCH UNITS AND LABORATORIES	3,875	875	669	416	580	520
NAR-2-1	AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY RESEARCH UNIT AT RUMAIS	475	215	65	65	65	85
NAR-2-2	TOXICOLOGY LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	235	75	188	38	. 15	13
NAR-2-3		7.8		28	28	28	13
NAR-2-4		688	389	- 75	75	75	75
NAR-2-5	LIBRARY AND	240		168	38	25	25
NAR-2-8	AR-2-8 PLANT WATER REQUIREMENT DETERMINATION UNIT (SALALAH)	189		198			
NAR-2-7	MEDICAL AND						
NAR-2-8	a	188		.:	58	50	
NAR-2-9	SALT	200				100	188
NAR-2-10HONEY	AHONEY BEE LABORATORY (RUMAIS)	140	28	25	25	20	20
NAR-2-1 1HONEY	HONEY BEE RESEARCH UNIT (SALALAH)	85	28	1.5	1.0	1.0	18
NAR-2-1:	BEE RESEARCH UNIT	58	15	3.	82	Ċ	ស
NAR-2-13DATE	SDATE PALM RESEARCH UNIT (RUMAIS)	880	208	115	88	195	135
	1						
NAR-3	A P	1.848	128	818	295	195	160
NBR-3-1	DEUELOPMENT OF ARABIC COFFEE EXPERIMENT	135			20	45	40
NAR-3-2	DEUELOPHENT OF NURSERIES AT	226	120	48	38	28	9
NAR-3-3	DEVELOPMENT	188		49	28	28	28
NAR-3-4	DEVELOPMENT OF	368		150	89	40	30
NAR-3-5	DEUELOPMENT OF	190		9.7	28	28	28
NAR-3-8	DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL	115			99	52	25
NAR-3-7	DEUELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT	7.0			38	52	15
NAR-3-8	DEUELOPHENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT						
NAR-3-9	DECELOPMENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT DHAHIRA					1	
					1		
N P K - A	FORESTRY-IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	1,888	200	289	200	200	283
NAR-5	ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCUST, SURVEY AND CENTRAL UNIT (RUMAIS, ALL REGION)	1,888	208	288	288	203	288
,							
92818	SOIL SURVEYS	868		288	200	200	200
							T
TOTAL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	9,625	2.438	2.288	1.700 1.700	1.788	1.595

Table 9.2.6 Annual Budget of Agricultural Extension Sector - 5-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	0186	TOTAL		ANNUAL BUDGET	BUDGE	j	
NUMBER			BUDGET	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
			(1BBBRD)					
NAE-1	IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS AND FACILITIES		3.528	784	794	744	634	584
NAE-1-1	ESTABLISHMENT OF EXTENSION CENTERS IN REMOTE AREA	Œ	400	188	158	100	58	
NAE-1-2	IMPROUGHENT OF EXTENSION CENTER FACILITIES	α	1.628	364.	344	344	284	284
NAE~1-3	AE-1-3 DEVELOPHENT OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY INFORMATION UNITS (ATIU)	α	1.508	388	388	380.	389	380
NAFI	ESTABLISHMENT OF DEUELOPMENT SUPPORT COMMUNICATION CENTER (DSCC)	σ	1.198	702	258	212	12	9
			1 2					
NAE+3	TRAINING OF RESEARCHERS. EXTENSION STAFF AND STATISTICS STAFF	α	1.583	683	284	284	204	204
NAE-4	INTENSIVE EXTENSION GUIDANCE PROGRAM		7.918	1.582	1,582 1,582	1,582	1,582	1,582
NAE-4-1	SUPPORTING KEY FARMER EXTENSION PROGRAM	α	1.508	389	388	300	390	388
NAE-4-2	AE-4-2 DATE PALM REMABILITATION & IMPROVEMENT PRORGRAM	α	5.918	1,182	1.182	1.182	1.182	1.182
RAE-4-3	PROUISION OF INPUTS FOR EXPERIMENTAL PURPOSES	Œ	508	188	199	188	199	196
			0.117.11					
TOTAL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		14,125 3,737 2,838 2,742 2,432	3.737	2.838	2.742	2.432	2.376

Table 9.2.7 Annual Budget of Agricultural Production Sector - 5-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	10101		GUNNA	ALIDOR	7.47	
NUMBER		BUDGET	1991	1992	IA.	1994	1995
		(100080)					
NAR-1	프	1,360	384	630	225	121	
NBR-1-1	RGRICULTURAL CENSUS	700	300	350	50		
NHH-1-2	ANNUAL UPDRIE OF IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS	099	84	280	175	121	
			-				
NAR-2	35	700	275	50	63	262	50
NHH-Z-1	AGRICULT	458	225		13	212	
NHH-2-2	NAH-2-2 DOMESIIC AGRICULTURAL FESTIVAL	250	5.0	50	50	50	50
NHH-3	NATIONAL PROJECT FOR PLANT PROTECTION AND AERIAL SPRAY	5,690	1,000 1	1.006 1	1,000	1,888	000
NAR-4	MGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROJECT TO FARMERS	5,000	1,000 1	1,000	1,000 11,000	1.000	1,000
	NAR TOTAL	12,060 2,659 2,680	2,629 2	630	2,288	2,383	2,050
						4.1	

-012	DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENT OF PLANT QUARRNTINE	906	200	400	100	200	
	-1						
10 87	DEVELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL	12,960 2,859	2,859 3	3,080 2	2,388	2,583 2,050	, 050

Table 9.2.8 Annual Budget of Livestock Sector

- 5-Year Plan

PROJECT NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	98:0.	TOTAL		ᆲ	BUDGET		-
8		BUDGET	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
NLL-! Rangeland Revesatation Project in		(100080)					
uthern Region		2.352	578	576	400	403	400
ı	α	352	176	176			
NL1-1-2 🕲 Grazing Control	8	2,000	486	486	488	406	486
NLL-2 Animal Health & Disease Control Project		16,425	3,037	2.971	3,237	3.650	3,530
Θ	, А	1,975	388	385	385	395	385
MtL-2-i∰ Animal Clinics Improvements	а	881 1	238	238	238	238	236
⊕ Labor	α	699	306	20	58	293	30
CCPP Usec	3	86			Be	38	38
NLL-2-46 National Vaccination	α	8.882	1,369	1.595	1,831	1.871	2,116
	æ	3.088	888	ଅଧିତ	688	692	888
NLL-2-80 Brucellosis Control in South	æ	621	128	123	123	123	123
NLE-1 Livestock Extension Development		482	196	38	3.0	196	38
NLE-1-1 © Extension Method Improvement	Œ	150	38	38	36	36	38
1-							
Uisual Extension							
ш							
er Development	8	332	166			166	
	ļ						
Livestock Research Development		4,650	837	792	792	792	837
 Development of Livestock Res 	α	2.689	439	468	488	403	468
NLR-1-20 Research Centers Hanagement Consultancy	α	2.050	437	392	382	392	437
		1 4 6 9	11 11	1 661	070	1 726	004
C Control Control	·	2 0	2	3 0	- 6		300
COMPANY OF	٠,				200	2 0	200
Cattle Pa	» .	381				200	ag 1
tut neat Processing	١	- 1];	-	0 1 5
Milk Collecting	20	1.161	52	211	88	729	901
-UD Hides a	ب						192
(D)	Œ	2.590	568	ନ ଜଣ ଜଣ	582	588	596
NLM-1-7(© Marketing Promotion	O	335		84	77 00	3.6	83
NLL-3 Livestock Input Company Project	ന	1,353		376	89 69		
		000	0.0	000	9	040	0.00
100 E 0 E 0 E 0 E 0 E 0 E 0 E 0 E 0 E 0		00000	000	30.0	0 10 1	0 0	000
Smallholder Poultry	π,	8 . 855	1911	40.0	73	1.1.4	40.
(d) intensive Livestock	1	0.0	1.614	. n	1	1.2.4	1.614
NLL-4-3(3) A. I. Services for Deiry Cox	æ	9	36			98	
240; C140; C10; C40; C10; C40; C10; C10; C10; C10; C10; C10; C10; C1		000	778	2.1.1	-	,	E
115	α	766	504				
South Control of the	٥	י ט ט	111	-]:	-	T
National	0	000	142		-	-	-
O Harketing of	r	7 6	0 6	00.	e c	00,	007
9	ı	3 0	200	201	3 6	3 6	
1920		47.550	700	200.20	7 1	108.8	600.0
			0.	2.80	9.0	6	80
0800100							2

Table 9.2.9 Annual Budget of Distribution Sector - 5-Year Plan

DESCRIPTUROJECT	PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PR10	5 YEAR		ANNIA	L BUDGET		
NUMBER	NUMBER			TOTAL	1991	1992	1833	1994	1995
202	1-12	O.E	α	322	243	48	38		
	NA-1-1	***		218	218				
	NH-1-2	~		33	33				
	NA-1-8	ATION ON EXPANS		-		1	ı	-	١
	NM-1-4	TRAINING STAFFS OF PANAP FOR INPLEMENTATION OF THE PILOT	,	79		40	38		
							1		
	ND-2	RKET	a	524			72	388	72
	NR-2-1	a		218			122	22	72
	NR-2-2	HOLESALE HARKET		388				388	
								-	
	N.M.B	CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MACLESALE MARKET	α	2.818				1.6	2.731
	NM-3-1	HOLESALE MARK		2.526					
		рноѕЕ-1 питткан							
	NH-3-2	CONSTRUCTION OF WHOLESALE MARKET (SUPERVISION BY CONSULTANT)		126					126
		PHASE-1 HULIRAH	2.0						
	NH-3-8	TRAINING STAFFS FOR OPERATION OF WHOLESALE MARKETS (SUPPORT)		158				18	79
	SUBTOTAL			3,656	243	46	111	459	2,883
ND-2	7-UN	BASIC DATA COLLECTING PROGRAM	α	240	158	66	12	12	
	NH-4-1	BASIC DATA COLLECTING PROGRAM (STUDY)		38	38				
	NN-4-2	BASIC DATA COLLECTING PROGRAM (EQUIPMENT)		43		43			
	NA-4-3	BASIC DATA COLLECTING PROGRAM (SUPPORT BY CONSULTANT)		47		23	12	12	
		V OF S		26	26				
	NN-4-5	INTRODUCTION FOR PRICING POLICY (STUDY)		26	26				
	NH-5	8 PUBLICATION OF SUPPLY AND DEMAN	ď	144		48	48	78	
	NM-6	REASURES FOR ADJUSTHENT OF SUPPLY AND DEHAND (STUDY)	а	69				99	
	SUBTOTAL			444	150	114	88	128	
8-02 20-3	7-EN	OF SHIPPING ORGENIZATION FOR	α	168		168			
-:-	81.8	OF SHIPPING ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS	α	1.068			328	328	428
	NR-8-1	OF SHIPPING ORGENIZATION FOR FARMERS		68			28	20	28
	NH-8-2	Ы		1.688			386	388	499
	SUBTOTAL			1,220		163	328	328	428
A-ON	8-MN	STRENGTH PROGRAM FOR MAIN DISTRBUTION CHANNELS IN PAMAP (STUDY)	α	468	186	288			
. ·	NH-10	STRENGTH PROGRAM FOR MAIN DISTRBUTION CHANNELS IN PAMAP	ď	9.689			3.283	3,203	3.283
						-			
	SUBTOTAL			10.077	180	288	3,283	3,283	\$ 283
TOTAL		DEUELOPMENT SUBGET TOTAL		15,397	573	682	3,694	4,182	6.426
				-					

Table 9.2.10 Annual Budget of Agricultural Produce Processing Sector - 5-Year Plan

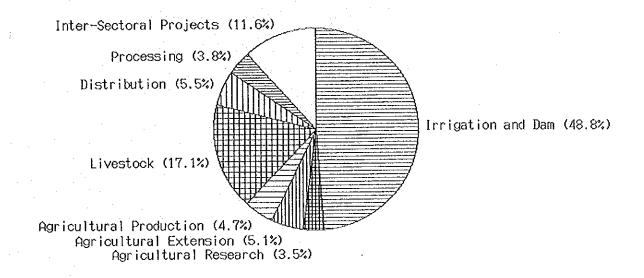
PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	TOTAL		ANNUA	ANNUAL BUDGE		
NUMBER		SUDGET	1881	1992	1983	1994	1995
		(1000RO)					
I-dN	Establishment of Private Company for Agro-Industry and	5.198	100	2,500	2.588		
	Supply of Agricultural Inputs and Services	4					
NP-2	Establishment of Agro-Industrial Complex for Procossing of	1.134	148	438	196	150	
	Dates, Limes and Tomatoes						
NP-3	Establishment of Pickling and Vinegar-Processing Plant	1.614	132	1,482			
NP-4	Establishment of Coconut-Processing Plant	2.626	1.390	152	412	472	208
	Coconut Farm	2,100	1.398	136	168	228	200
	Coconut-Processing Plant	526		22	252	252	
TOTAL	DEUELOPHENT BUDGET TOTAL	18.474	1.778	4,564	3.318	622	288
		_					

Table 9.2.11 Annual Budget of Inter-Sectoral Project - 5-Year Plan

PROJECT	NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM	PR10.	PRIO. TOTAL		ANNUAL BUDGET	BUDGET		
LUMBER	-		BUDGET	1661	1992	1993	1994	1995
			(188880)					
1-11	Integrated Agricultural Development Project in Nejd	α	13.242	3.242 1,655	1.655	1,655	3,311	4.965
	() Pilot Farm (5@ha)		1,855	1,855 1,655				:
	2) Main Development Project (450ha)		11.587		1,655	1.855	3:311	4,966
11-2	improvement and Maintenance of MAF Facilities	α	16,991	5.895	5,896	3.688	888	808
	1) Ministry Suilding		5,191	2.595	2.596			
	2) Office Building for Directorate General of Agriculture		7.808	2.580	2.508	2.800		
	in 6 Regions							
	3) Separate Consolidated Allocation for All Consultancies		4.608	899	800	ଚତଃ	988	888
 - -	Citizen's Compensation against Natural Crisis	a	1.588	390	300	388	388	368
1-2	Master Plan for Development of Date Palm Cultivation	ď	600	688				
OTAL	DEUELOPMENT BUDGET TOTAL		32,333	8.450	7,851	5,555	4.411	6,966

Table 9.2.12 Budget Total by Finance Source - 5-Year Plan

1S REMARKS																															8 .	1.8																						
OTHERS												1					-			_			_							-	_					_	-	-			4			-	-	_	-	+	-	-				
SELF FINANCE																																																						
PRIUATE																									=						675 5				,	3.5.8	200						4 489	2.000		1,700		760	â					
SHARED WITH PRIUATE							-															•									3 308					000 6	2000						571 2	3,000		2.834		916						
900																					7													ar.																				
(1808RO) 08AF	16,250		16.250								1		1	:					: .			٠.							1		200	165					200																	
PAMAP				1	+								+					1													441	2				1.168			15.397	3.655	444	1.220	2											
STATE GENERAL BUDGET	135,518	9.6.6	16.258	178	2.500	29,678	9.000	696.	3.870		4.264	9.625	2.(10)	6,0,0	1.040		1,809	000	883	3.520		1,198	600	0	7.918	12,968	1,360	780	5.000	5.668	300	2.352	16,425	482	4,050	5.206	15.00	222				1	18 474	5.100		1,134	1	2000	32 223	13,242	16,991			1,500
101AL	╁┼	2000	32,506	_ :	2,500	L	1		Ŀ		4.264	9,625	0 5 7	0.0	1.048		_1	_1	Ŀ	3,520		1.190	. 6663	2	Ļ.	Ŀ	L.	_	_1	_	1	2.517	Ļ	Ш	4.050	1	523	L	15.397	3,656	444	1 220	27.0	5,100		1.134	,	1	32 333	L	Ŀ		+	1.588
11	151.769		32,506		2.500	L		Ŀ				9.625		2	1,040		1,000	808	368	3,520		361.	700	9	L	L	1,360	789	5.000	808	1	2.635	Ŀ	Ŀ		1	_	L	15.397	Ŀ		_	+	-		5,568			32.333	1_	L	Ļ		1.590
NAME OF PROJECT/PROGRAM		משט נפתנימונט-	o ject	water Use	Underground) Dams				rotection of Apriculture Land			Appropriate Designation Designation	Sugitar	Due co	and Establishment of Experimental Farms			Contral Unit	6000000	int, and Development of Extension Conters and		Establishment of Development Support Communication	Transfer of Researchers, Friends on Start and Charles and	0.0	isive Extension Gurdance Program		Collection and Organization of Agricultural Statistics	i < a a	tion and Aerial Spraying	Project		Southern Region	roject	ject	act.		100	En				ation for rangers		for Agro-Industry and	d Services	Complex for Processing	Of Dates, Limes and longloss	THOUSE TANDONNING PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF	no Flanc		F Facilities		- 1	Strifting Reinfall Project Citizen's Componention against Natural Crisis Control of Componention against Natural Crisis
PROJECT	1		NE-2	N-12	NU-S	9-AN	2-48	8-2V	0-NN	61.00	24.	1 - agr	07007		NAR-3	- 1	ı	4 - 000	2	NAE-1		N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	NOF-3	1	NAE-4		1+0AN	N99-2	0-4a2	2 - Q Q N		ארויי	N.L-2	1-37N	NLR-1	L Z	N N	N11-5		2-0×	2 -02	2 2		NP-1	<u>.</u>	KP-2	6 T G N	2 2	27.2	N	N -2		? 	€ 6
SECTOR		Men bee Holley III	-																	Agricultural	Extension	-					Agricultural	Production				Livestock								Distribution				Agricultural Produce	Processing					Inter-Sectoral	-			



Share by Region

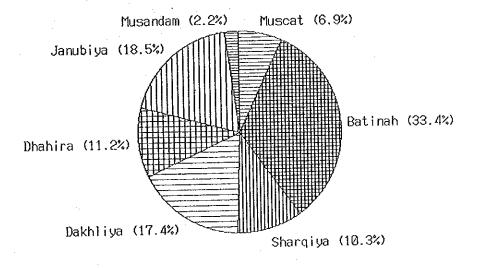


Figure 9.2.1 Sectoral and Regional Breakdown of the Budget
Outlay for the 5-Year Development Plan



CHAPTER 10

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 10 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10.1 Conclusion

(1) Constraints on Omani Agriculture

Principal constraints on Omani agriculture are as follows:

- (a) Natural constraints consisting of limited water resources and high summer temperatures
- (b) Low level of farmer technical expertise
- (c) Lack of agricultural production infrastructure
- (d) Lack of marketing entities
- (e) Agriculture-related industries including farm-product processing, etc. are undeveloped.

These constraints must be comprehensively addressed in the formulation of the 10-year Agricultural Development Plan.

(2) Agricultural Development Targets

Taking into account the above, the basic objectives of the 10-year Agricultural Development Plan are as follows:

- (a) Improvement of food production self-sufficiency from 44 % to 55 %
- (b) Upgrading of agricultural productivity
- (c) Development and efficient use of water resources
- (d) Structural improvement of the agricultural sector
- (e) Stimulation of the rural socio-economy through promotion of agriculture
- (f) Human resources development
- (g) Achievement of annual GDP growth rate in the agricultural sector of 6.3 %.

The role of each sector in achieving the above is elaborated in terms of sector-wise targets and strategies to be pursued.

(3) Omani Diet and Caloric Demand Forecast

Caloric supply per capita in Oman is 2,800 kcal per day, and PFC balance is satisfactory. Per capita caloric supply per day is increasing, and is expected to rise to 3,000 kcal per day by 2000.

The 10-year Agricultural Development Plan proposes to maintain the current balanced Omani diet, and to expand food production to meet the forecast increase in food consumption. Under the plan, self-sufficiency in food production would be increased from 44 % (1988) to 55 % by 2000. The food production increase plan is carefully tailored to suit Omani resources of land and available water.

(4) Setting of Growth Rate in the Agricultural Sector under the 10-year Master Plan

According to data supplied by the Development Council, the GDP growth rate was 9.7 % for the agriculture and fisheries sector in the 3-year period 1985 - 1988 (the Third Five-year Development Plan). However, this was due in large part to a 20.5 % growth contribution from the fisheries sector. Growth in the agriculture/livestock sector alone was only 4.9 %.

Nevertheless, an agricultural sector growth rate of 4.9 % is considered satisfactory, given the current conditions and constraints affecting Omani agriculture. Applying real prices from 1989, the 10-year Agricultural Development Plan accordingly sets GDP growth targets for agriculture of 6.7 % during the first five years of the Master Plan (1990-1995) and 5.9 % during the second five years (1995-2000), which are considered to be realistic. The average for the entire 10-year period is 6.3 %. Within this figure, growth in the agricultural sector is targeted at a modest 4.5 %. Growth rate for animal husbandry, however, is set at 11.7% due to the considerable development potential seen in this sector.

Furthermore, setting the above GDP growth rate for the agricultural sector takes into account the following premises:

(a) Agricultural Sector

- (i) Ample availability of water resources for agriculture through groudwater recharge (recharge dam construction) and efficient water use (irrigation projects)
- (ii) Upgrading of farmer technical expertise through agricultural research and extension activities.
- (iii) Stable supply of agricultural inputs
 - (iv) Strengthening of the distribution system for farm products, and trading of farm products at appropriate prices.

(b) Livestock Sector

- (i) Effective implementation of livestock disease prevention
- (ii) Improvement in livestock breeds
- (iii) Stable supply of feed
- (iv) Strengthening of the distribution system for livestock products, and trading of livestock products at appropriate prices.

(5) Agricultural Development Plan

The JICA team selected priority projects for agricultural development by applying criteria of agricultural-development goals and strategies, and formulated a full plan with an implementation cost of R.O. 589 million.

Subsequently, a macro-economic oriented analysis was done and alternative plans proposed. Finally, it was proposed that a R.O. 480 million, 10-year Agricultural Development Plan serve as the basis for formulating the Fourth Five-year Development Plan. To this end, the first half of the 10-year Master Plan was arranged into the 5-year Agricultural Development Plan.

10.2 Recommendations

(1) Human resources development

Human resources development, i.e. education, training and technology

transfer to Omani personnel, is perhaps the single most important factor that will determine the degree of success of the agricultural development plan. Programs to develop human resources have been formulated under the Master Plan, and it is recommended that these be vigorously pursued.

(2) Strengthening of MAF

In conjunction with human resources development it is necessary to strengthen the organization and activities of MAF. This includes the regional structure of the agency which will deploy the extension personnel. The units to be established under the Master Plan will play a particularly important role in promoting crucial projects such as new irrigation schemes, etc.

(3) Farm organizations

Farm organizations will be essential to effective implementation of the agricultural development plan. Autonomous farm-level organizations will be expected to contribute in the areas of collecting and shipping of farm produce, implementation and operation of irrigation projects and creating an environment for effective extension activities.

(4) Integrated strengthening of both agricultural production and the rural living environment

In principle, the Master Plan is primarily an agenda to stimulate agricultural production. However, to promote permanent settlement in rural areas, improved farmer income and the enhancement of health and disease control, nutritional and educational aspects of the rural living environment must be addressed.

In this regard, appropriate integrated rural development projects to integrate essential social infrastructure with the agricultural production infrastructures would be considered necessary in the future.

At present, women in rural areas play an important part in agricultural production. In the future, it is anticipated that their

participation in the areas of health, nutrition and other aspects of improved day to day living will increase as well. Participation by women in these vital activities should be vigorously promoted.

(5) Natural environment

With the population increase, threats to the natural environment have intensified. Future development projects must give the most serious attention to their environmental impact.

In particular, it is essential that measures be considered to prevent groundwater contamination. This would include, among others, the study of toxicity and residual behavior of agro-chemicals, the formulation of standards for agro-chemical application, and the prohibition of specific substances.

(6) Coordinated effort among agencies

The Master Plan includes programs which would be difficult for MAF to implement alone. In such cases, coordinated efforts in planning and implementation must be maintained with all concerned agencies to effectively carry out the development plan.

In executing programs, thorough dialogue and liaisons between MAF, PAMAP (distribution), MWR (water resources), MRM (slaughterhouses), MH (land distribution) and MCI, for example will be extremely important.



ANNEX

1. STUDY TEAM MEMBERS

Assignment of Each Member

Name

Assignment

Hitoshi NAKAJIMA

Leader/Agricultural Development Economy

Koji HATTORI

Regional Development (Sub-Leader)

Takashi KOBAYASHI

Farming/Cultivation

Tomozo TAKASHIMA

Soil/Land Use

Yoshiya TAKASHIMA

Farmers' Organizations/Supporting Systems

Kazuhiko MARUYAMA

Water-Resources Development (Coordinator)

Yasuyuki NAKANISHI

Irrigation Plan/Operation and Maintenance, and

Rehabilitation

Masaya OKAMOTO

Geology/Groundwater

Naoya SHIMIZU

Livestock Development

Kazuo OKANO

Livestock Reproduction, Sanitation, and Management

Masayuki TSUJI

Marketing and Finance

Eiji MATSUBARA

Socio-Economic and Financial Evaluation

SCOPE OF WORK

FOR

THE STUDY

MO

MASTER PLAN

FOR

THE AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

IN

THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

AGREED UPON BETWEEN

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

AND

THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

MUSCAT , JULY 20th, 1929

H.E. SHEIKH MOHAMED BIN ABDULLA BIN ZAHIR AL-HINAI

M inister

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

AND FISHERIES

HE. KAORU MOTOHASHI
LEADER OF THE PRELIMINARY
SURVEY TEAM,
THE JAPAN INTERNATIONAL

COOPERATION AGENCY

I . INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman, the Government of Japan decided to conduct the Study on Master Plan for Agriculture Development in the Sultanate of Oman (here—inafter referred to as "the Study"), in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan.

Accordingly, the Japan International Coopertation Agency (herein after referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of technical cooperation programmes of the Government of Japan, will undertake the Study in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of the Sultanate of Oman.

The present document sets forth the scope of work for the Study.

II . OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the Study are:

- to formulate master plan of the agriculture development for the purpose of achieving harmonious socio-economic and physical development in consideration of the past and on-going National Development Plans.
- to formulate appropriate programmes and to identify priority projects within the context of the above mentioned.

III . OUTLINE OF THE STUDY

- Study area
 The Study area covers the whole country.
- 2. Scope of the Study The activities to be undertaken by the Japanese study team will be divided into the two phases as follows:
 - (1) Phase I study: to analyze the present situation and to establish the development targets on the basis of the analysis.
 - (2) Phase II study:

to formulate the ten-year development plan and to identify priority programmes and projects.

- 2-1 Work plan for the phase I study

 The study covers the following items categoarized by three stages:
 - 1) Stage 1: Analysis of the present situation
 - (1) to analyze the present natural-physical conditions and socio-economic situations.
 - (2) to review the past and on-going studies and plans.
 - (3) to identify the current constraints for development.
 - (4) The study includes the following items:
 - a. Meteorology and hydrology
 - b. Geology and soil
 - c. Land use
 - d. Vegetation
 - e. Agriculture
 - f. Irrigation
 - g. Animal production
 - h. Support system
 - i. Agro-economy including marketing
 - j. Agro-industry
 - k. Others
 - 2) Stage 2: Idenfification of development potentials
 - (1) to identify development potentials on the basis of the study conducted in the stage 1.
 - 3) Stage 3: Establishment of development targets
 - (1) to establish development targets considering the folloing items and in consistent with the national policies and development potentials identified in stage 2.
 - a. Water use and management
 - b. Land use
 - c. Farming system
 - d. Cropping pattern
 - e. Animal production
 - f. Irrigation system
 - g. Marketing
 - h. Agro-economy
 - i. Agro-industry
 - j. Support system
 - k. Others

2-2 Work plan for the phase II study

The Study, based on the results of the phase I study, covers the following items categorized by the two stages:

- 1) Stage 4: Establishment of development strategies
- (1) to establish development strategies in accordance with the development targets set up in stage 3.
- 2) Stage 5: Formulation of ten-year development plan and identification of priority programmes and projects
- (1) to formulate ten-year development plan.
- (2) to identify priority programmes and projects for the selected areas.
- (3) Preparation of the implementation schedule
- (4) Estimation of the project costs and benefits
- (5) Evaluation of the project
- (7) Recommendation

IV . WORK SCHEDULE

The Study will be executed in accordance with the tentative work schedule. (See APPENDIX)

V . REPORTS

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports in English to the Government of the Sultanate of Oman:

- Inception Report
 Twenty (20) copies at the commencement of the Phase I Study.
- 2. Progress Report I Twenty (20) copies at the end of the field works of the Phase I Study.
- 3. Interim Report Twenty (20) copies at the commencement of the Phase II Study.
- 4. Progress Report II

 Twenty (20)copies at the end of the field works of the Phase

 II Study.
- 5. Draft Final Report

Twenty (20) copies within one (1) month after the end of the PhaseI Study.

The Government of the Sultanate of Oman is requested to comment on the Draft Final Report to JICA through Embassy of Japan within one (1) month after the submission of the Draft Final Report.

6. Final Report

Fifty (50) copies within two (2) months after receiving the comments of the Government of the Sultanate of Oman on the Draft Final Report.

VI. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE SULTANATE OF OMAN

- 1. To facilitate smooth conduct of the Study, the Government of the Sultanate of Oman will take necessary measures:
 - (1) to secure the safty of the Japanese study team.
 - (2) to permit the members of the Japasese study team to enter, leave and sojourn in the Sultanae of Oman for the duration of their assignment therein, and exempt them from alien registration requirements and consular fees.
 - (3) to exempt the members of the Japanese study team from taxes, duties, fees and any other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into the Sultanate of Oman for the conduct of the Study.
 - (4) to exempt the members of the Japanese study team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowance paid to the members of the Japanese study team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study.
 - (5) to provide necessary facilities to the Japanese study team for the remittance as well as the utilization of funds introduced into the Sultanate of Oman from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study.
 - (6) to secure permission for entry into private properties or restricted areas for the conduct of the Study.
 - (7) to secure permission for the Japanese study team to take all data and documents (including photographs) related to the Study out of the Sultanate of Oman to Japan.

- (8) to prepare medical services as needed. Its expense will be chargeable on the members of the Japanese study team.
- 2. The Government of the Sultanate of Oman shall bear claims, if any arises against members of the Japanese study team, resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the members of the Japanese study team.
- 3. Ministry of Agriculure and Fishery (hereinafter referred to as "MAF"), shall act as the counterpart agency to the Japanese study team and also as the coordinating body in relation with other government and non-government organizations concerned for the smooth implementation of the Study.
- 4. MAF shall, at its own expense, provide the Japanese study team with the following, in cooperation with other relevant organizations:
 - (1) available data and information related to the Study,
 - (2) aerial photographs of the Study area,
 - (3) counterpart personnel,
 - (4) suitable office space with necessary equipment in Muscat,
 - (5) appropriate number of vehicles with driver in the Study area with their running cost, and
 - (6) credentials or idenfification cards.

YII. UNDERTAKING OF JICA

For the implementation of the Study, JICA shall take the following measures;

- to dispatch, at its own expense, the Study Team to the Sultanate of Oman, and
- 2. to perform technology transfer to the Omani counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

VII. CONSULTATION

JICA and MAF shall consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from, or in connection with the Study.

TENTATIVE SCHEDULE

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WORK IN	
JAPAN	
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PHASE	PHASE I PHASE II

(Remarks) Inc. I

Inc.R.: Inception Report

P.R. I, II: Progress Report

Int.R.: Interim Report

D.F.R.: Draft Final Report

F.R. : Final Report

O Comments on D.F.R. by Omani side

: Field Work

: Home Office Work

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