PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 304/80

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

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

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Port

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
The Suez Canal Authority

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

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1979

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 11
Period Nov.1979-Oct.1980(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
31.37	27.40	3.97

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
none

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Suez Canal

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

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

Imp. Period: Mar.1981-Apr.1994

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	23.80	FIRR1)	17.30
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions:
The passing vessels are projected as 85/day for 1985, 103/day for 1990 and 140/day for 2000. Freight projection is done for ten commodity groups such as crude oil, petroleum products, LNG, iron ores and so on. Cargo movement is projected for four types such as tankers, bulk carriers, general cargo carriers and so on.
Development Impacts:
-Reduction of losses due to waiting.
-Increase canal revenues by attracting back those vessels which are now taking the route around Cape Town.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
Contrary to the double tracking of the canal proposed by the study, SCA decided to carry out the widening and deepening of the present canal.
NEDECO implemented the F/S on this proposal.

(FY1991 Øverseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 スエズ運河第2期拡張計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

MEA EGY/S 102/81

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
Technical Cooperation Program to the Suez Canal Authority

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Marine Transportation & Ships

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

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

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Study, proposal and practice of some investigation for technical cooperation with EU established in SCA

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1978

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 3
Period Jul.1978-Mar.1981(33 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
72.54	48.80	23.74

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
North-eastern Suez Canal

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
Study of organization and 2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Study of organization and service for Economic Unit of Planning and Institute Div., SCA functioning, and system analysis of prediction for canal passage. The study service is the core of this project.
First year: Site survey, acceptance of study in Japan (6persons x 13weeks)
Second year: Study in Egypt (the total number 290persons/days)
Study in Japan (7persons x 2month)
Study on system analysis (Actual number of canal passage, prediction for canal passage number of Tanker or non-tanker/etc.)
Third year: Study in Egypt (the total number 690 persons/days)
Study in Japan (7persons x 8weeks)
Offer in drawing up of service manual

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

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

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

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

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 スエズ運河庁に対する技術協力計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 305/81

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Dec.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Egypt

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

3.SECTOR:
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W: Mar.1981

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 7

Period Mar.1981-Jul.1981(4 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
17.00	11.70	5.30

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
none

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	53,785 (¥'000)
Contracted	43,796

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA:
Alexandria

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000) US$1=220yen

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	29,072	2,545	26,527
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

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

Imp. Period: .1981-.1984

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	10.05	FIRR1)	14.40
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Condition:
To examine the technical aspects of introducing a PCM microwave system network in Alexandria

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The Project has been completed in 1984 with a loan from USAID amounting to US$ 12 million and local fund of 800,000 E.pounds. Detailed design was completed in 1983 with USAID assistance.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
High priority and urgency

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 アレキサンドリアPCMマイクロウェーブ回線網建設

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/A 301/81

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
South Hussinia Valley Agricultural Development Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

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

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12
Period Jul.1980-Mar.1981(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
51.70	15.83	35.87

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

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

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

Imp. Period: .1983-.1988

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	16.30	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
28,900ha excluding existing cultivated area 2,500ha is not cultivated at all.

Development Impact:

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
1986.06 financed by the National Investment Bank and the Ministry of Finance.
Total Cost 87.2 million E.pounds
Local currency 72.2 million E.pounds
Foreign currency 15 million E.pounds
1987-1988 detailed designed by GARPAD
1987.07 began construction
1992.06 ended construction

Most of the infrastructure projects have been implemented. Concerning the on-farm works, only about 10,000 feddan has been developed. Some areas are planted with crops, and others are developed as fish farms which utilize drainage water.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
high priority project

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 南部ホサイニア・バレイ農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Dec.1992

MEA EGY/S 306/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

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

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1982

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12
Period Sep.1982-Feb.1983(5 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
32.22	18.90	13.32

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
none

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
CairoÂ·AswanÂ·Abu Simbel

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=0.82EP=230yen

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	49,087	5,078	44,009
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
-Cairo - Aswan - Abu Simbel FDM Microwave Communication Network construction plan
-Radio Equipment

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

Imp. Period: .1984-.1988

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	8.00	FIRR1)	10.40
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Objective of this study
- The existing terrestrial communication system between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan cannot be fully catered for the ever-growing communication demand.
- Construction of FDM Microwave Communication Network between Cairo - Aswan - Abu Simbel is essential.

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

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

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The Project has been completed in 1985. The implementation was done by international tender in which Japanese companies also participated. The successful bidder was an Italian company. The detailed design was made by the Italian company.
The project finance was as follows.
Italy US$ 18 million
Local fund 2 million E.pounds

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
High priority

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 カイロ―アスワン―アブシンベル・マイクロウェーブ通信網建設

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

MEA EGY/A 302/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Egypt

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

3.SECTOR: Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ismailia state government

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8.DATE OF S/W: Apr.1981

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12

Period Jan.1982-Oct.1982 (10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
41.41	18.92	22.49

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:
Topographic survey Analysis of water quality and soil samples.

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA:
Tenth of Ramadan district, Ismailia State

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) by 1982 price		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	84,582	21,716	62,866
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Agricultural development in the desert:

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

Imp. Period: Jan.1982-Oct.1982

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	14.60	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Prior conditions:
The Irrigation Ministry of the Egyptian Government is to be responsible for preservation of irrigation water as well as construction and maintenance of the irrigation facilities for watering the project area.
Benefits from the project:
Through development of the desert, irrigation water will be reserved throughout a year enough to secure 200 percent of cropping in the project area, which will be managed under the mechanized farming system of middle scale. By this, the project is expected to contribute to obtaining foreign currencies, area development and increasing employment opportunities.

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The OECF Loan (for E/S) Agreement was signed in Aug. 1984. The E/N was signed in April 1985 for an OECF loan (7.26 billion yen) for the project implementation. The detailed design study was undertaken from July 1984 to Aug. 1985. After the completion of the study, a construction firm was selected in Sept. 1986 after international bidding (IDC untied).

Immediately after the selection, however, Egypt was classified as one of the countries for debt rescheduling, and the Egyptian Government withdrew from the approved loan.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)

The General Authority for Reclamation and Agricultural Development restudied and changed some components of the project as follows.

- Booster pump stations 28 units
- Main pipeline 31km and branch line 210km
- 970 households to be settled

The management of the project has been completely transferred to the 10th of Ramadan Cooperative Society. The request for a loan of 26.5 million E. pounds has been made to the Main Bank for Development and Agriculture Credit. The Society has spent about 10 million E.pounds for the construction of roads and branch irrigation canals.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 テンスオブラマダン地区農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/A 303/83

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Dec.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
Cold Storage Chain Development Project

3.SECTOR
Aniaml Husbandry/Livestock Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W: Jun.1982

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12
Period Aug.1982-Feb.1984(20 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
31.29	15.83	15.46

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=245yen in 1982

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	66,420	25,414	41,006
2)			
3)			

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

Imp. Period: Sep.1983-Feb.1984

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	14.00	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The new policy which was adopted after the completion of the Study was not compatible with its proposals. Part of the reason was that the cost estimate of the Project was considered disproportionately higher than the prevailing standards in Egypt.
Long time has passed since the completion of the Study and what was proposed in the report is not viable any more.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 食肉冷蔵供給開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 308/84

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Dec.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
Sharqiya Water Supply System

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Water Supply

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1983

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 10

Period Aug.1983-Dec.1984(15 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
52.50	24.50	28.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
none

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Whole Sharqiya Governorate

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)
US$1=EP0.82

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

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

Imp. Period: .1986-.1988

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)		FIRR1)	5.00
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
1) Construction has started for two water treatment plants with local fund.
Faqus 50,000 cu.m/day as a first stage
Kafr Saqr 50,000 cu.m/day as a first stage
2) Increasing the capacity of Zagazig Water Treatment Plant dein 200 liter/sec to 600 liter/sec with local fund
3) Increasing the capacity of El Abbasah Water Treatment Plant from 650 liter-sec to 1,050 liter/sec with local fund.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
High priority was assigned to the development of water supply facilities

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 シアルキア上水道整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 307/84

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Dec.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
El-Arish Sewerage and Drainage System in the North Sinai Province

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Sewerage

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
North Sinai Governorate, Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt

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

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 10
Period Jul.1984-Mar.1985(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
48.10	18.60	29.50

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
none

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
El-Arish City, North Sinai Governorate

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
EP1=US$1.43

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Sewers	200-900mm dia.	173,635 m length
Force Main	100-500mm dia.	26,970 m length
Pumping Station	0.06-5.98cu.m min	22 pumps
Plant	20,000m3/day	
Test Farm	8 feddan farm	

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

Imp. Period: .1985-.1992

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	9.52	FIRR1)	8.81
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
This project was included in the 5th five-year plan, but subsequently suspended.
The preparation to apply to the 12th OECF loan was made at some point, but the attempt was discontinued.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The project is currently under implementation by the Sinai Development Authority, Ministry of Development, New Communities, Housing and Public Utilities. The design is basically taken from the JICA study.
Total investment 25,388 million E.pounds
Local currency 17,650 million E.pounds
Foreign currency 8,737 million E.pounds

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
Incorporated into the National Development Plan

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 エル・アリッシュ市下水道整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/A 304/84

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

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

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

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

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W Sep.1982

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members	Total M/M	Japan	Field
17	93.03	40.35	52.68

Period Mar.1983-Mar.1984(13 months)

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

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) US$1=0.8EP in 1983		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	602,300	418,500	183,800
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

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

Imp. Period: .1985-.1994

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	14.80	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

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

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

This project was proposed as a new project to be implemented during the five year plan (1982/83 - 1986/87). However, the implementation was delayed due to the financial difficulties related to the drop of the petroleum prices.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The area of North Hussenia Valley has been reduced to 20,000 feddan during the Five-Year Plan (1987 - 1992).
The Detailed Design was conducted by GARPAD, and the construction was completed during 1987 - 1992.

Total Cost : 153 million E.pounds
Local currency : 123 million E.pounds
Foreign currency: 30 million E.pounds

It is proposed to add about 10,000 feddan in the Five-Year Plan (1992 - 1997). About 36,000 feddan is proposed for South Port Said Area.

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

The Egyptian Government can not invest in new projects of large scale due to its financial difficulties.

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
The absence of local funds

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 北部ホサイニア及びポートサイド南部農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/A 305/84

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

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

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W Aug.1983

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8
Period Sep.1983-Jun.1984(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
21.65	7.00	14.65

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=0.82LE.

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	1,305,610	725,000	310,610
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Reclamation and cultivation of back area of Manzala Lake facing the Mediterranean.

1)Reclamation: farmland of 23,400 ha (salt leaching and land consolidation)
- irrigation facilities to take water from El Salamun Lake
- drainage facilities to discharge to Manzala Lake.

2)Houses and public facilities:
- 9,359 houses
- water supply and sewerage facilities
- electricity transmission and distribution facilities

3)Process of farm products:
- Tomato process factories
- milk treatment
- process factories.

Imp. Period: .1986-.1996

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	13.00	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	7.30	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
1986.06 financed by the National Investment Bank and the Ministry of Finance.
Total Cost 87.2 million E.pounds
Local currency 72.2 million E.pounds
Foreign currency 15 million E.pounds
1987-1988 detailed desigend by GARPAD
1987.07 began of construction
1992.06 ended of construction

Most of the infrastructure projects have been implemented. Concerning the on-farm works, only about 10,000 feddan has been developed. Some areas are planted with crops, and others are developed as fish farms which utilize drainage water.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
This was an important project for GARPAD.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 南部ホサイニア・バレイ農業開発計画 Phase II

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Dec.1992

MEA EGY/A 306/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY: Fayoum Agricultural Development Project

3.SECTOR: Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY: Fayoum Governorate

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

8.DATE OF S/W: Aug.1983

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12
Period Jan.1984-Mar.1985(15 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
66.43	28.81	37.62

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

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

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S): Soil improvement, irriqation facilities, drainaqe facilities, terminal field facilities, irriqation aqriculture, husbandry, rural manufacturinq, social infrastructure, community establishment.

Imp. Period: Feb.1984-Mar.1985

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	12.10	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Premises:
Increase of farm products by desert reclamation (3,690ha), supplementary irriqation for water lackinq districts(7,220ha), and drainaqe improvement for districts with insufficient drainaqe(2,830ha)
Immiqration followinq desert reclamation villaqe buildinq
Development Impacts:
New desert reclamation, increase of farm products in existinq fields, and improvement of farm families' economy

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The Project was not included in the five-year plan of 1987 - 1992, but is now included in the present five-year plan of 1992 - 1997. Some lots of the Project area have been under development by private cooperatives and individuals. The Project is considered as one of the major development projects for Fayoum Governorate.
The Pats Drain Project which is one of the main water sources for this Project is scheduled to be completed by Sept. 1992. This will give the Project more justification.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS:

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION: ①②

和名 ファユーム農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Dec.1992

MEA EGY/S 201A/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

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

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Urban Sanitation

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Aug.1984-Mar.1986(20 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
92.95	34.47	58.48

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

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	34,805	12,180	
US$1=1.3EP	2)			

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

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

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

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
See the summary table of (M/P)+F/S.

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

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 アレキサンドリア市都市廃棄物処理計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

MEA EGY/S 201B/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Dec.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

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

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Urban Sanitation

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Aug.1984-Mar.1986(20 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
92.95	34.47	58.48

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

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
The Middle District (6.3ha), Abis for compost and Moharam Bey for disposal

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000) US$1=1.3EP

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	19,680	5,270	
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

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

Imp. Period: Jun.1988-Mar.1991

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	11.90	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

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

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Acceptance of Trainees: Trainina was held for 2 trainees (2 weeks) for actual refuse disposal.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
The project is suspended after F/S. An application for yen credit was tried but not successful.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
1) 48 Refuse Collection Vehicles have been received through USAID.
2) 130 feddan has been landfilled with refuse as an International Park
3) Private companies have been introduced for refuse collection and their area of operation covers about 10% of the residential areas of Alexandria.
4) A request for Yen Credit was made, but it was not successful.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 アレキサンドリア市都市廃棄物処理計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 310/85

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
Safety Improvement of the Suez Canal

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Marine Transportation & Ships

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
The Suez Canal Authority

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

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1982

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period Aug.1983-Aug.1985(24 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
78.50	73.00	0.50

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

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Suez Canal

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	165,900	83,400	
2)			
3)			

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

Imp. Period: .1986-.1990

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	11.40	FIRR1)	9.00
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Suez Canal is important for international marine transportation. Safe navigation at Suez Canal will have large development effects not only in Egypt but also in other countries involved in international marine transportation.
The decrease of risk level brings the decrease of accident ratio. This leads the decrease of the accident damage. The total amount of this decrease is compared with the cost (dredging in the canal, improvement of navigation aid facilities, accident management control).

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

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

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 スエズ運河航行安全計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 309/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
New Alexandria International Airport Construction Project

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Air Transportation & Airport

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

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

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Forecast of demand Airport facilities

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1984

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members	9	
Period	Jul.1984-Jul.1985(11 months)	
Total M/M	Japan	Field
58.30	31.30	27.00

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

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Alexandria and its environs

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	1,253,000	437,000	816,000
2)			
3)			

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

Imp. Period: Jul.1988-Jun.1991

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	14.20	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

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

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Technical advice on demand forecasting technique

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

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

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
No additional information

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Lack of finance.
(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
1. Suspension of the OECF loan
2. Priority was reduced due to difficulty of financial arrangement

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 アレキサンドリア新国際空港建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

MEA EGY/S 203A/86

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
Development Plan of Suez Canal Area

3.SECTOR
Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Egyptian Steering Committee

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

8.DATE OF S/W: Nov.1984

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja
Nihon Koei Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 17
Period Feb.1985-Jul.1986(17 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
12.33	7.39	4.94

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST

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

1)
- Development of a commerc 2)

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The establishment of export processing zone will contribute to gain foreign currency. Basic material industries such as cement and grass will be promoted. The port area willbe completely equipped. All these will solve the overcrowding in Cairo and Alexandria.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Training on the present situation of the Japanese development

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
F/S for short term plan has been implemented by JICA> <FY1991 Overseas Survey> The M/P and the Main Report of the Study have been translated into Arabic to make maximum use of their contents. Booklet for investors has been prepared and

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
A feasibility study was subsequently undertaken on the short-term development plan.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 スエズ湾臨海部開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

MEA EGY/S 203B/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
Development Plan of Suez Canl Area

3.SECTOR
Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Egyptian Steering Committee

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

8.DATE OF S/W Nov.1984

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja
Nihon Koei Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 17
Period Feb.1985-Jul.1986(17 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
12.33	7.39	4.94

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	277,780	10,480	
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- Adabia Commercial Port, Multi-purpose berth. (420m)
- Ataqua Commercial Port, Grain terminal. 1 Berth, Bulk Cargo 2 Berthes
- Ataqua Fishiery Port.
- Ataqua Industrial Estate, Reclamation.(82ha) etc.
- Adabia Industrial Estate, Reclamation of FTZ (400ha) etc.

Imp. Period: .1986-.1994

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	13.60	FIRR1)	3.30
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Training on the present situation of the Japandese development

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
A follow-up survey was implemented by JICA in Oct. 1988.
*Refer to "Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (follow up)"

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

(FY1992 Domestic Survey)
Mar. 1992 - Sept. 1993 JICA is conducting the detailed design study on the proposals other than the Ataqua Fishing Port.

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

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 スエズ湾臨海部開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA EGY/S 311/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Dec.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Egypt

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

3.SECTOR: Communications & Broadcasting/Broadcasting

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W: Feb.1985

9.CONSULTANT(S): Integrated Technology Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 22

Period Aug.1985-Jun.1986(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
49.21	29.25	19.96

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	182,500	52,000	130,000
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Construction of a new TV station (2 sq. km)
13 TV studios with related facilties and equipment

Imp. Period: .1987~.1995

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)		FIRR1)	7.72
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	11.09
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

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

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

- OJT on advance TV technology and programming
- Acceptance of trainees

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
1) Land has been allocated to the Project and the construction of the in-site infrastructure is under implemenation (fences, internal roads, waterpipe network, electricity supply and distribution) with local fund.
2) The Project is included in the Five Year Plan (1992 - 1997)
3) Application has been made to the Japanese Grant Aid for undertaking a detailed design of the Project (April 1992).

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1) The problem of repayment of the outstanding yen loans
2) Delayed construction of six October City
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
Although the Project is considered necessary, implementation has been delayed mainly due to financial reasons.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 シックスオクトーバシティテレビセンター建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

MEA EGY/S 202A/88

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
Sharqiya Sewerage System

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Sewerage

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Government of Sharqiya Governorate

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

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1987

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members
Period Jul.1987-Sep.1988(15 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
60.80	28.53	32.27

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 191,535 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Major components of the long-term plan
- Basin-wide sewerage system and separate sewerage facilities
- Pipe and ditches
- Pumping stations
- Treatment plants
- Disposal of treated water and sludge
- Rehabilitation and improvement

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
See next page.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Followed by F/S about Phase I in the priority cities.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 シャルキア州下水道整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

MEA EGY/S 202B/88

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
Sharqiya Sewerage System

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Sewerage

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To formulate a long-term plan through the year 2005 and to examine the feasibility of the 1st phase plan in four selected cities

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1987

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members
Period Jun.1987-Sep.1988(15 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
60.80	28.53	32.27

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 191,535 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
4 cities in Sharqiya Governorate (Zagazig, Bilbeis, Faqus and Minya el Qamh)

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	110,848	92,670	18,178
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The study proposed the required improvement for the four cities.
Zaqaziq City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of the branch ditch (333km) and trunk ditch (11km), construction of two pumping stations
Faqus City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of branch ditch (170km) and trunk ditch (14km), construction of three pumping stations, construction of treatment plants (10,200m 3/d)
Bilbeis City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of branch ditch (52km) and trunk ditch (6km), construction of treatment plant (22,300 m 3/d)
Ninya el Qamh: The rehabilitatoin of the existing ditches and pumping station construction of branch ditch (40km) and trunk ditch (7km), construction of treatment plant (9,600m 3/d)

Imp. Period: .1991-.1995 .1991-.2005

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	FIRR1)
EIRR2)	FIRR2)
EIRR3)	FIRR3)

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
OJT and acceptance of trainees

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

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

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The Treatment Plant of Zagazig City has been completed with local finance. Some minor projects (gravity pumpting, pump stations, etc.) have been implemented in the other cities with local finance.
Concerning three cities of Bilbeis, Faqus and Minya el Qamh, a request was made for the Japanese grand aid , but it has not been successful.
The priority of sewerage improvement is ranked high by the Government of Egypt, and thus there is a possibility to revive this project. However, the financial constraints are impeding the implementation.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The difficulty of obtaining finance has been slowing down the implementation, but sewerage improvement is considered top priority by the Government of Egypt.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 シャルキア州下水道整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

MEA EGY/S 601/88

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

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

3.SECTOR
Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Other

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

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Development of port facilities and industries

8.DATE OF S/W Nov.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 3
Period Oct.1988-Nov.1988(months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	5,166 (¥'000)
Contracted	5,166

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Ataqua and Adabya areas

2.PROJECT COST

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

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

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
- Alleviation of population pressures in Cairo and Alexandria
- Revitalization of the Sinai Peninsula
same as "Development Plan of Suez Canal Area"

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
OJT on development planning

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

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

2) The fishing port proposed for the Ataqua area was implemented by the Japanese grant aid.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

(FY1992 Domestic Survey)
Mar. 1992 - Sept. 1993 JICA is conducting the detailed design study on the proposals other than the Ataqua Fishing Port.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Same as "Development Plan of Suez Canal Area"

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 スエズ港臨海部開発計画アフターケア

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA EGY/S 103/89

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
Greater Cairo Region Transportation Masterplan

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Urban Transportation

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Cairo Governorate

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
The objection of study was accurately the main road system by the consolidate of the objective roads, and also planning the public traffic system shall be systematized through the bus terminals to be constructed.

8.DATE OF S/W Jan.1987

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members	15		
Period	Jul.1987-Jun.1989(24 months)		
	Total M/M	Japan	Field
	84.00	4.40	79.60

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

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	317,033 (¥'000)
Contracted	308,914

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
The Greater Cairo Metropolitan Area

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	2,942,800	1,539,400	1,403,400
	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

(1) Construction of Expressway No.2 (8.0Km)
(Fustat area-Bab Al Shaaria Sq.)

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

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

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

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

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

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

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

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

1) In 1990, USAID sent an appraisal mission. Tender documents are being prepared for the Nile bridge of the southern Ring Road to be financed by an USAID loan.

2) At the end of Dec. 1992, the Egyptian Government requested JICA a feasibility study on the three projects (construction of Expressway No.2 and No.3, and improvement of Heliopolis Metro) proposed by this master plan.

3) The Egyptian Government requested a Japanese expert to be assigned to CTA.

4) The DRTPC of the University of Cairo is studying the subway tariff system, utilizing the demand projections of the transport network prepared by this master plan study.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 カイロ大都市圏都市交通計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

MEA EGY/A 201A/89

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
North Sinai Integerated Rural Development

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Development, Sinai Development Authority. Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources, Irrigation Dept. Ministry of

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To prepare M/P for constructing EL Salam canal to the North Sinai Area, which is desert area facing the Mediterranean sea, including Tourism and Fishery Development.

8.DATE OF S/W Nov.1987

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 10
Period Apr.1988-Dec.1988(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
72.12	30.16	41.96

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	249,378 (¥'000)
Contracted	232,260

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Area: 3,220sq.km in the North Sinai Area, Population: 161,400 30,100 Households
Lani Reclamation: 106,680ha

2.PROJECT COST

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
(US$1,000)	1)		
(US$1=2.325LE)	2)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Master Plan(1993 - 2005): total Project Cost 2,923 million LE

1. Canal plan
 1) Siphon under the Suez Canal: 1,350m
 2) Pumping station : 4 places
2. Land reclamation: 106,680ha(gross)
3. Settlement plan : 32,500 households, 162,500 person
4. Fishery Development : 650 sq.km in the Bardawil Lake
5. Tourism Development : coastal area alog the mediterranean sea
6. Social Infrastructure: road, drinking water, sewage water

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Conditions:
1) The El Salam shall be constructed to El Midan which is located at eastern part of North Sinai, and irriqate B5,600ha(net).
2) 32,500 households and 162,500 persons will be settled in the area.
3) The M/P is adopted to the National Plan which is planned, 1)to construct El Salam Canal to the Sinai area, 2) to development desert area, 3)to distribute population adequately.

Development Impacts:
1. Agricultural production in desert area will be increased.
2. Concentration at population to the urban area can be prevented.
3. Bedwin people will be settled.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Technology was transferred to the counterparts in GARPAD either through training course in Japan or through joint site-surveys on topography and agriculture.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Following this masterplan feasibility study was carried out by the JICA, and British Technical Assistance team has also carried out the feasibility study for a part of the area.
Egyptian government is considering the OECF and the World Bank for the finance of project implementation.

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
Waiting for the answer

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The urgent need of implementation lies in the current situation, i.e., retarded development due to dependence on underground water to maintain oasis. Further, salinity of underground water rises as its exploitation proceeds caused by population increase in the urban area of the peninsula.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 北シナイ農村総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

MEA EGY/A 201B/89

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Egypt

2.NAME OF STUDY
North Sinai Integrated Rural Development

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Development, Sinai Development Authority. Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources, Irrigation Dept. Ministry of

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Early completion of El Salaam Main Canal is expected, which is to convey water to North Sinai. Hence efficient use of land and water is studied in the nearest areas to the water source.

8.DATE OF S/W Nov.1987

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9
Period Apr.1988-Dec.1988(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
72.12	30.16	41.96

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	249,378 (¥'000)
Contracted	232,260

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Area: Rabaa, Qatia 22,400 ha
Population: 27,000
Household: 620

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	370,000	178,000	192,000
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1) Construction of the El Salam Canal to El Hilba including construction of Siphon under the Suez Canal.
2) Land reclamation of 22,400 ha in Rabaa, Qatia area
3) Settlement of 7,720 households and 38,600 persons.
4) Village plan: 12 villages will be constructed.
5) Social Infrastructures: village roads, drinking water, communication
6) Agro-processing: slaughters house, meat processing factory

Imp. Period: .1990-.1995

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	9.00	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions:
Early completion of detailed design of Suez Canal Syphon Crossing and El Salam Canal Extension will be required, because the F/S of Tina Plain with 30,000ha has been completed by British PPU.

Development Impacts:
1) Agricultural production in the desert area will be increased by extending El Salam canal.
2) People's concentration to urban area can be prevented.
3) Opportunity of employment will be increased.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
The same technical transfer was rendered for staff of GARPAD as stated in the entire project of North Sinai.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
Loan procedure by Egyptian Government to the World Bank and OECF has been delayed due to Gulf Crisis.
International tender for Detailed Design for Suez Syphon Crossing was called under the finance of Kuwait Fund. However, this has been postponed.
British and French consultants and Sanyu are competing.
The implementation of this project will be accelerated as middle-east multinational peace talks proceed on with hopeful results.
With the end of Gulf War, Kuwait Fund will be restored. The Project seems to be conducted by Kuwait Fund.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
A British Consulting Firm undertook the design of Syphon Crossing.

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
Waiting for the answer.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The same reason as stated in the Entire North Sinai Project is applied to.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 北シナイ農村総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA IRN/A 101/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Iran

2.NAME OF STUDY
Caspian Sea Coastal Area Agricultural Development Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Agriculture

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Master plan study on comprehensive agricultural development plan

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members
Period Sep.1984-Dec.1986(19 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
88.90	37.18	51.72

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	313,995 (¥'000)
Contracted	262,335

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Haraz River Basin, Amol, Mazandaran Province

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	1,106,200	1,106,200	
(US$1=72.5RIS)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1) Improvement of Terminal Irrigation System and Drainage System for 70,000ha present paddy field.
2) Improvement of Drainage Facilities in wide areas
3) Animal Husbandry Promotion
4) Improvement of Cultivation Technique and Farm Management
5) Post Harvesting Improvement
6) Modernization of Farm Village Establishment of Development Center is proposed for promoting the above plans.

*The cost above includes only projects 1)Ã`3).

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

- By the above 1) and 2) projects, effective mechanization system is introduced and by lessening the labor, rice product cost is reduced.
- By the drainage facilities, grass is cultivated as secondary crops, and then livestock farming is combined with Agriculture, resulting in the increase of farmer's income.
- Training of extension workers for land consolidation and agricultural mechanization will be requested for promotion and implementation of the above project.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

1) Acceptance of trainees (4)
2) Cooperative investigation work in the field: guidance of how to develop through the joint meeting (On the

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Present Condition
- Iranian Government requested to the Japanese Government technical cooperation for establishing a Development Center, and JICA dispatched an adviser in Oct.1988 to investigate the situation and to determine the scope of cooperation.
- In Oct.1988, a technical cooperation mission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited Iran and agreed to the implementation of the project-type technical cooperation.
- The Japanese technical cooperation project (The Haraz River Basin Agricultural Development Project) commenced in April 1990 for the duration of 5 years.
- As for the Haraz River Basin Development Project, a feasibility study was completed by JICA in 1992.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

- Iranian Government had strongly requested Japanese technical and economic cooperation for the project implementation

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①③

和名 カスピ海沿岸地域農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA IRQ/A 301/79

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Iraq

2.NAME OF STUDY: Kahla Rice Farm Project

3.SECTOR: Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

8.DATE OF S/W: .0

9.CONSULTANT(S): Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 11

Period Oct.1978-Mar.1980(18 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
51.85	19.91	31.94

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	145,114 (¥'000)
Contracted	126,392

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA: Amarah City, Maysan Province, about 400km southeast of the capital Baghdad

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	68,000	27,000	41,000
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

State operated paddy farm land : 8000ha reclamation
Farm machinery : introduction of 460 machines
Irrigation canal : 45km
Facilities of farm land management
Drainage canal : 62km
Flood protection forest : 330 ha

Imp. Period: .1980-.1987

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	6.20	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Building farm land will play a role to produce rice which is a stable food in Iraq and at the same time to increase the production of rice by state operated organization as a pilot farm.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

Transfer to the counterparts assigned during the period of the study.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

No information is available owing to the Iran-Iraq War (the project site was close to a battle field of the War). Because of the subsequent Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the Gulf War, the project should be judged as discontinued.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①

和名 カハラ稲作農場計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA IRQ/S 101/84

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Iraq

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

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Architecture & Housing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W Apr.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 11
Period Jul.1984-Feb.1985(8 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
33.65	12.61	21.04

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
none

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Baghdad, Mosul

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
ID 1=US$3.21	1)	153,200	9,319	
	2)			

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

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
The project did not develop, and technical transfer is not still complete.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
The report was appreciated but no action was subsequently taken for various political reasons.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Policy change : preference was given to other on-going projects
(2) Iran-Iraq war

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 職業訓練センター設立計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA IRQ/S 102/87

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Iraq

2.NAME OF STUDY
Bagdad City Urban Transport Improvement

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Urban Transportation

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Amanat Baghdad

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

8.DATE OF S/W: Mar.1986

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

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

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	268,478 (¥'000)
Contracted	

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Baghdad City

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	67,690		
US$1=ID0.31	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

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

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

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Suspended after the completion of M/P, and further interrupted by the invasion into Kuwait.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Owing to the Iraqi invasion to Kuwait and the subsequent Gulf War, the proposals of the study were virtually discontinued.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 バグダッド都市交通改善計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA JOR/A 301/76

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Jordan

2.NAME OF STUDY: Wadi Arab Dam and Irrigation Project

3.SECTOR: Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY: Jordan Valley Commission

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: F/S

8.DATE OF S/W: .0

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 18

Period Apr.1976-Nov.1976(8 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total 170,478 (¥'000)

Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA

Northern part of Jordan valley which is located in northwest of Jordan. Projected area of 1,600ha

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)

US$1=0.335JD.

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	40,000	13,000	27,000
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1)Irrigation area
Net irrigation area: 1,250 ha
Pipe line: total length of 3,260 m
Irrigation Practice: semi-portable sprinkler system
Main drainage canal: 3.5 km
Farm road: Rehabilitation of 35.0 km
Construction of 12.4 km
2)Reservoir
Catchment area: 262 sq.m
Storage capacity: 12.1 MCM
3)Dam
Type: Homogenious rolled earthfill type
Height of dam: 54 m
Crest length: 424 m

Imp. Period: Apr.1977-Mar.1981

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	13.50	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
1. Time required for the implementation of the project is estimated at 48 months.
2. The project benefit is estimated as a difference of the benefits between with and without project conditions.
3. Net production values of the projects are extimated as follows:
(unit:1,000 JD)

	With Project	Without Project	The benefit
Gross Production Value	1,575	533	1,032
Net Production Value	965	135	830

Development Impacts:
1. Increase of agricultural production
2. Promotion of export, Contribution to acquire foreign currency
3. Raising of living standard of farmers
4. Increase of employment opportunity

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

1977.6.20 OECF L/A signed (7.5 billion yen)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
1979 - 1981 D/D (Jordan government 56,296 JD
Japanese government 2,380,000 JD)
1981 - 1988 Construction (Jordan government 1 million JD,
Japanese government 7 million JD)

The height of the dam was changed from 65.5m to 82.5m, because the capacity of impoundment was increased.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

This project is incorporated in the National Development Plan.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①②④

和名 ワディアラブダムかんがい計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA JOR/S 101/79

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Jordan

2.NAME OF STUDY
Integrated Region Development of Northern Jordan

3.SECTOR
Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs Irbid Urban Regional Planning Group

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

8.DATE OF S/W May.1978

9.CONSULTANT(S)
International Development Center of Japan

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 24

Period May.1978-Mar.1980(23 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
89.80	17.70	72.10

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	222,492 (¥'000)
Contracted	221,802

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Northern Area (pop. of Greater Irbid 140,000 in 1975)

2.PROJECT COST

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

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

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

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

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

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
OJT and acceptance of trainees (JICA counterpart training program)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

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

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
No additional Information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
-The economic feasibility of Industrial Estate of Irbid Project
-The big development impacts

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 北部地域総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA JOR/S 301/82

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Jordan

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

3.SECTOR: Transportation/Road

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY: Municipality of Irbit

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Traffic survey

8.DATE OF S/W: Dec.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S): Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9

Period Mar.1981-Mar.1982 (12 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
48.63	11.20	37.43

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

Geological Survey
Topographic Survey
Analysis of Samples

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA: Irbid City

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	22,243	13,658	8,585
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S): Construction of road, 24 km

Imp. Period:

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1) 18.10 FIRR1)
EIRR2) FIRR2)
EIRR3) FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
- Target years are 1985 and 2000
- Use 1981's data for traffic demand forecast
- Carry out owner interview within the area of Irbid City and cordon line census between inside and outside of Irbid City
- Selection of the routes is based on the land readjustment plan Development Impacts:
- Mitigation of traffic congestion in the center of city by transferring transit traffic to the ring road
- Make a contribution to develop undeveloped area by furnishing transportation facilities

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
Parts of the project were implemented. Other parts were postponed due to the problem of land acquisition.
Priority is not ranked high, but the project is integrated into the National Plan. There is a possibility of reviving the remaining project.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 イルビット市環状道路計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA JOR/S 102/87

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Jordan

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

3.SECTOR
Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY:

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

8.DATE OF S/W: Dec.1985

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

Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 15

Period Jul.1986-Mar.1988(20 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
74.41	10.42	63.99

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	260,210 (¥'000)
Contracted	248,508

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Karak and Tafila area

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	577,000		
2)			

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

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The project will contribute to the decentralization of economic and social activities away from Amman.
Development impacts:
- Increase of agricultural production and farmers' income, and improvement of food self-sufficiency
- Activation of Karak by the promotion of tourism and small and medium industries
- Mitigation of desertification

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) On-the-job training for counterparts and workshops
2) Training in Japan for two principal counterparts

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

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

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 カラク地域総合開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

MEA JOR/S 501/87

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Jordan

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

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Basic Study

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Water Authority of Jordan

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

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1985

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period Oct.1985-Jun.1987(20 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
99.80	46.80	53.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Greater Amman

2.PROJECT COST

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Ground water development for water supply including "Sultani-Siwaqa-Qastal" and "Rumeil-Madaba" water conveyor scheme.

Surface water development including qround water recharqe dams, including "Wale" "Oatrana" and "Siwaqa" which aim to enhauce the potential of qround water aquifer in and around the dams.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

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

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Saudi-Arabian fund will be used for the water conveyor scheme.
The first priority projects of "Wala" and "Nukheila" ground water recharge dams have been committed by European Community (EC) in 1988 including both the feasibility study and detailed design.
The second priority project of "Siwaqa" and "Khabra" dams have been committed by Canadian government (CIDA) in 1988, to perform the feasibility study.
Since 1989 UNDP has been reviewing the national water resource M/P, in which the priority ranking will be determined at the national level. However, foreign technical aid was suspended due to the following reasons.

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
(1) Sultani-Siwaqa and Rumeil-Madaba pipeline in use
(2) Qatrana dam in use
(3) Siwaqa dam in progress
(4) Sultani dam cleaned
(5) Wala/Nukheila dams have been investigated, and the final design is prepared.
(6) Geen Belt (Jiza-Qatrana-Kerak) was postponed.
(7) Khabra dam location was cancelled because the dam site is located within the oil shale area.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

Jordan supported Iraq during the Gulf War. This mistake suspended all foreign aid and made the national economy worse. It depends on the development of the Near East Peace Conference.

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
For (5) and (6), lack of budget

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 ムジブ水系水利用計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA JOR/S 103/89

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Jordan

2.NAME OF STUDY
Water Resources of the Jafr Basin

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

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

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Basin Wide Water Resources Potential Assessment

8.DATE OF S/W: Mar.1988

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 6

Period Jul.1988-Mar.1990(21 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
54.00	24.00	30.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Test well Drillings

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	264,651 (¥'000)
Contracted	265,758

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)			
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- Efficient use of ground water and of flood water by ground water recharge dams (6 potential sites) in Western Highland in Jafr Basin
- Potential wellfields of South Hasa & East Ma'an
- Deep sandstone aquifer development

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
12 productive wells were drilled for the phosphate Co. to the east of Ma'an according to the study recommendation.
The National Water Master Plan was updated with EC assistance during 1991 - 1992.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 エル・ジャファル水系地下水開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA JOR/A 302/90

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Jordan

2.NAME OF STUDY
Agricultural Development for the Karak-Tafila Development Region

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Regional Planning Department, Ministry of Planning (MOP)

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To formulate an agricultural development project for the Karak-Tafila development region.

8.DATE OF S/W: Apr.1989

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 7

Period Sep.1989-Aug.1990(11 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
39.19	11.00	28.19

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	143,044 (¥'000)
Contracted	143,301

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Karak-Tafila Development Region

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
US$1=0.68JD	1)	4,400		
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The project area is one of the least developed areas in Jordan with no other industries than agriculture and government services industries. The area is under arid conditions with an annual average rainfall of about 200 mm. The rainfall has been very variale and unreliable causing frequent droughts to the agriculture. The present project is to develop and apply traditional rainwater utilization methods in large scale to agriculture to get stable crop production in three areas (Dhiban, Abyad ant Tafila).

Main project commponents:
1. Crop production scheme by water harvesting measures, checking dam and winter irrigation.
   Fodder shrub production scheme.
   - Water harvesting 8,510ha
   - Winter irrigation 33.9ha
   - Check Dam 93ha
   - Rainfed Wheat 270ha
2. Fodder shrub production scheme 4,480ha

Imp. Period:

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	20.20	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
1. Additional Group production
   Wheat : 605ton/year
   Olive : 546ton
   Grapes : 1084ton
   Apricot : 667ton
   Fodder shrub : 2,912ton
2. Environmental conservation in arid area
   - solid conservation
   - grandwater conservation
   - greening
   - recreation

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Technology transfer in the course of the study

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)
Nippon Koei Co. Ltd. conducted "Karak Agricultural Development Plan"(F/S) on consignment of JICA from Sept.1988 to Aug.1990.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The project is still awaiting finance. The priority is ranked high, and if external finance is made available, the project will be implemented.

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
The technical committee is preparing the detailed action plan to implement the project in three stages within 10 years.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The priority is high in the National Development Plan, but they have technical and financial difficulties.
(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
The project is listed as a high priority in the investment plan 1993-1997 which is now under preparation.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 カラク地域農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA MAR/S 301/84

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Morocco

2.NAME OF STUDY: Nador Airport Construction Project

3.SECTOR: Transportation/Air Transportation & Airport

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

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

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Airport Construction Project

8.DATE OF S/W: Apr.1983

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 7

Period Nov.1983-Jun.1984(6 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
31.44	16.08	15.36

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA: Nador Province

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	27,513	9,209	
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

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

Imp. Period: .1986-.1991

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	22.20	FIRR1)	2.10
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

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

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

After the completion of F/S, the project implementation was suspended owing to the financing difficulty.

Note:
There is Melilla Airport in the adjacent Spanish territory. Morocco insists on its territorial claim over the area, and if the claim should be respected by Spain, the proposed project would be redundant.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The project is listed in the national development plan, and the Government of Morocco intends to implement in when the political and economic conditions of the country improve in the future.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

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

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 ナドール新空港建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA MAR/A 301/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Morocco

2.NAME OF STUDY
Projet d'exploitation des eaux souterraines en vue de developpement rural dans la province d'Oujda

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Minestere de l'Agriculture et de la Reforme Agraire

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Integrated rural development based on groundwater in Oujda province

8.DATE OF S/W .0

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Chuo Kaihatsu International Corp.
Nippon Giken Inc.
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9
Period Jan.1986-Sep.1986(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
32.99	17.28	15.71

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Topo-mapping
Test drilling (2 sites)

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	99,426 (¥'000)
Contracted	89,396

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Oujda province (northeast Morocco near Algerian border;120,000ha)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) US$1=184Yen	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	18,478		
2)	9,239		
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

	Entire Plan	Priority Projects
Well construction	52 locations	23 locations
Pump Stations	52 locations	23 locations
Storage tanks	25 locations	18 locations
Communal spigots for domestic water and livestock watering	28 locations	21 locations
Irrigated area	1,070 ha	65 ha

*The Cost 1) pertains to the total plan and the Cost 2) pertains only to the urgent action plan.

Imp. Period: Feb.1987-Dec.1991

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	8.47	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	10.58	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)	13.86	FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Rate of return for each district:
Anqad 8.47%
Ain Tboudu 10.58%
Ain Beni Mathar 13.86%

Impacts of the project are as follows:
1.Stabilized living standard
2.Increased youth education opportunities
3.Water supply for livestock
4.Improved rural living environment
5.Groundwater development

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Basic design and detailed design were undertaken by Nihon Giken Consultants.
1987 grant aid E/N 677 million yen

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
D/D was undertaken during 1988 - 1989. With the Japanese grant, pumps were installed at seven locations, and boring operations were conducted at 6 locations.
Some 13,000 villagers in the Province of Oujda are benefiting from the installed pumps. The equipment is being utilized to conduct boring operations in the other regions.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 ウジュダ州地下水／農村開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA MAR/S 302/87

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Morocco

2.NAME OF STUDY
Project d'un system de transport urbain de type metro-aerien a Casabranca

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Railway

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Department of the Interior

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

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1985

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period Oct.1985-Jul.1987(22 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
126.73	53.62	73.11

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

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Casablanca

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=130yen / 1DH=20.5yen

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

This project aims to alleviate traffic congestion in Casablanca and promote urban development of the city in future. A F/S was then conducted on a plan of constructing an urban high-speed railway that uses viaduct structure for its major portions. In the study, passenger transport demand (target year, 2005) was estimated for the railway between the city center and Sidi Moumne, taking into consideration the actual situation of transport and the Master Plan on urban development. Alternative plans were drawn up in terms of transport systems, type of construction(underground semi-underground, ground level, elevated railway), and routes. In view of the local situation and based on the results of the demand forecast, approximate costs of construction for the alternatives were estimated, and these alternatives were compared from technical and economic standpoints, resulting in the selection of optimum transport systems and routes.

New railway construction(Double track) 15.2km
Track and structures: underground section 7.0km, ground levelsection 2.2km, elevated section 6.0km
Stations: 17 stations (including station plazas and connection facilities)
Electric facilities: substations contact wires, power distribution, signalling, and telecommunications facilities,etc.
Rolling stock and rolling stock workshop: 64 electric railcars, building of rolling stock bases, and mechanical facilities

Imp. Period: .1989-.1993

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	9.20	FIRR1)	4.30
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Preconditions:
1) Exchange rate: 100yen=4.87DH (1DH = 20.5)
2) Project life : 30 years(1988~2017)
3) Economic growth rate: 3%
4) Fare: 3DH (for entire sections)
5) Service life and reinvestment:
In calculating the service life, actual results in the Japanese National Railways and subways in Japan were taken into consideration.
As for the assets to be depreciated, reinvestment is made at the time when the service life expires.
6) Inflation: Inflation is not considered.
7) Future traffic volume: Traffic volume was estimated for the years 1990, 1995,2000, and 2005.

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
After completion of the F/S, the project was suspended and its future prospects are not clear. According to recent information, the government of Morocco seems to have a strong desire to implement this project with the financial cooperation of both Japan and France.
The mass railway transit proposed by the study was included in the master plan of urban transport in Casablanca. Before the implemention of this project, the government gives first priority to the increase of the bus fleet and the second priority to the improvement of the existing railway. The new MRT will be implemented after these priorities are completed.
The Government of Morocco is considering a F/S on the improvement of the existing conventional railway in Casablanca (2nd priority).
Additional information is unavailable. (as of Mar.1993)

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
Waiting for the answer.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
As described above, Morocco is planning to introduce the new MRT in the 3rd Stage. Therefore, request for loans from Japan will not be made for the time being.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 カサブランカ新高架交通システム建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

MEA MAR/S 201A/89

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Morocco

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

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W Aug.1988

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Dec.1988-Mar.1990(16 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
80.61	17.30	63.31

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

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

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

2.PROJECT COST

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The study area has little precipitation of 250-100 mm/year, and flood water is not fully utilized due to poor water conservation capacity of the area and less water regulating facilities.
Out of 32 studied dams, three dams were selected for further study. Those dams will have functions to store flood water and to recharge groundwater of downstream reaches.

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
The study on basic plan formulation was conducted in the interim report submitted on August in 1989. Then, the feasibility study for priority projects as the urgent plan has been carried out and concluded in the final report submitted on March in 1990.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 レリス盆地ダム建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

MEA MAR/S 201B/89

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Morocco

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

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

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

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

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1988

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Dec.1988-Mar.1990(16 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
80.61	17.30	63.31

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

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	330,431 (¥'000)
Contracted	297,735

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Rheris Valley in Errachidia province

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	2,600	1,690	910
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
As a result of the study on present water use, potential of water resources to be developed, and on future water demand, etc., sixteen areas were finally selected as promising damsites.
Of the above sixteen, three sites of Timkit, Oukhit and Oulhou were selected for feasibility study in view of urgency.

Imp. Period:

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)		FIRR1)
EIRR2)	0.34	FIRR2)
EIRR3)	1.78	FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Three dam projects were evaluated in consideration of such benefit as increase in agriculture products and livestock, and supply of drinking water.
Each EIRR was as follows:
- Timkit dam (Tinejdad region 4.7-3.8%)
  (Timkit region 7.3-6.2%)
- Oukhit dam 0.34%
- Oulhou dam 1.78%

Of the three propoed sites, Timkit alone was found feasible.

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
Moroccan Government is considering the possibility of applying for the Japanese financial assistance.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The Moroccan Government is hoping for further JICA assistance on detailed design studies of all damsites (12) identified as promising by the present study.

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
The D/D for the medium size dam (Timkit) is under way. This D/D was commissioned to the Couseil Lngenievie et Developpement.
- The D/Ds for the small size dams (Oukhit and Oulhou) were completed.
- There is no negotiation for obtaining funds.
- 1993 The construction of the Oukhit dam is scheduled to end.

The cost of construction is covered by the local finance.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Three dam sites are assigned as high priority due to poor water conservation capacity of the area. These dam projects are expected to meet the water demand. The project, therefore, is highly recognized in the development plan of water resources.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 レリス盆地ダム建設計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

MEA MAR/S 501/90

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Morocco

2.NAME OF STUDY
Topographic Mapping

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Survey & Mapping

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Basic Study

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
DCFTT

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
National base mapping

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1988

9.CONSULTANT(S)
International Engineering Consultants Association
Aero Asahi Cor.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 51
Period Oct.1988-Mar.1991(22 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
168.00	31.00	137.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Aerial Photography Carried by CABINET OBER.

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	984,782 (¥'000)
Contracted	917,436

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
The coastal area of Atlantic Ocean (8500 sq.km)

2.PROJECT COST

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1. Aerial Photography :
   Scale: 1/40000 ; Area : 8500 sq.km
2. National Base Mapping:
   Scale: 1/25000 ; Area : 8500 sq.km ; No. of Sheet : 57 sheets
The base maps of scale 1:25,000 are the first of this scale in Morocco.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The project area which is the biggest rural district in Morocco, is required the design for the agricultural development planning to improve the irrigation facilities and farmland readjustment.
The national base map in the scale of 1:25000 is the important basic data for the agricultural development planning.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Japan side carried out the technology transfer of the national base mapping in the scale of 1:25000 to Morocco side.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
In oct. 1991, DCFTT held a JICA-sponsored seminar on the national base maps prepared by the present study. DCFTT sells the maps to be used for regional development planning.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
DCFTT considers that the maps prepared by the present study constitute basic and indispensable assets for planning any type of physical development efforts in the country.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 国土基本図作成

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA OMN/A 301/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Oman

2.NAME OF STUDY: Wadi Jizzi Agricultural Development Project

3.SECTOR: Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Feasibility study on the water resources facility for agricultural development

8.DATE OF S/W: Nov.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S): Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 21

Period Mar.1981-Jan.1983(24 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
76.31	39.02	37.29

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY:

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	416,436 (¥'000)
Contracted	385,124

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA: Batinah District (180km north of the capital Muscat)

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	3,420	510	2,910
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Wadi Jizzi impounding dam : Capacity V=5.4MCM, length 1,000m
Distribution facilities : length 110m, height 2m,
New farm land : area 100ha, immigrant farm families 20

Imp. Period: Nov.1981-Dec.1982

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	13.60	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Development Impacts:
1.Increase of farm products by newly developed farm land (area 85ha)
2.Reduction of flood damage
3.Prevention of salinization
4.Supply of drinking water and industrial use water to copper refining field

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

Transfer to governmental officials in Oman and Japan was made.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
1. Based on the proposals of the JICA study, the Government of Oman requested the Japanese Government for a detailed design study, which was duly undertaken by JICA from Jan. 1985 to June 1986. At the time of the detailed design, it was agreed that the construction would be financed by a loan of the Export Import Bank of Japan. However, the project implementation was delayed because of the Iran-Iraq War.
2. The project was included in the 3rd Five-Year Development Plan (1986-1990), and subsequently implemented by the Government with commercial financing. The construction of the dam was completed in Aug. 1989, and performed effectively against subsequent floods. Regarding the agricultural development components (development of new farm land, establishment of modern farms, training of farmers, etc.) proposed by the JICA study, the observation of groundwater is currently being carried out to facilitate its implementation.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①③ -

和名 ワジ・ジジ農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

MEA OMN/S 501/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Oman

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

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Basic Study

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Hydrologic and meteorological observation

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1981

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 17
Period Mar.1982-Mar.1986(48 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
86.00	23.00	63.00

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

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Batinah Coast

2.PROJECT COST

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1)Continuation of hydrologic observation network
previously conducted by JICA study
-To increase staff and to strengthen the organization
-To follow the ovservation and maintenance manual and training for staff.
-To raise the level of observation networks
2)Promotion of water resources development plan
-To prepare basic data such as hydrological data and topographic map
-To analyze flood outflow and sediment discharge
3)Grround water preservation and water utilizaion
-To carry out intensive water use survey and water use rationalization scheme
-Facility plan, project evaluation and implementation program

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The continuation of the current progress rate of water use will cause the development of salinity problems.
It is respected to make effective use of folld water, using dam-type structure whichi will recharge the flood water into the wadi alluvium and increase the groundwater resources.
And, it indispensable to economize water use for irrigation.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

1) OJT on preparation hydrological year table and observation manual
2) 8 counterparts accepted by JICA training programs

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
Experts from JICA continued the observation of the project. At present this project is placed under the purview of the Ministry of Water Resourses. No problem has been observed from this transfer. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries remains in charge of the dam. The dam is under construction.
The facilities and observation equipment are still in good condition, and utilized effectively. At present, 42 dams are planned to be constructed. Among them, 20 dams are scheduled to be constructed during the 4th Five-Year Plan of Oman.

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

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 バチナコスト地区水文観測計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (D/D)

MEA OMN/A 401/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Oman

2.NAME OF STUDY: Wadi Jizzi Agricultural Development Project

3.SECTOR: Agriculture/Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: D/D

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Agriculture

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W: Jul.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13

Period Jan.1985-Jun.1986(18 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
39.86	14.58	25.28

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	287,929 (¥'000)
Contracted	265,710

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
North Batina coast in the outskirts of Sohal city

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1= 215yen in 1985)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	27,870	27,870	
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1) Detention Dam
- Dam Height: 21 m
- Dam Length: 820 m
- Embankment Volume: 600 thousand m3
- Dam Capacity: 5.4 MCM
- Flood Discharge: Max 7,800 m3/sec
- Outlet Discharge: Max 13 m3/sec

2) Diffusion Facilities
3) Groundwater Observation Well (5 points)

Imp. Period: Mar.1985-Mar.1986

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	FIRR1)
EIRR2)	FIRR2)
EIRR3)	FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
The main function of the dam is to temporarily reserve flood and utilize qroundwater by making flood penetratinq in the lower stream.

The project area has only about 130 mm annual rainfall, and therefore, the water resources are quite precious. Available qroundwater shall be lifted in the plain fields by wells and shall be utilized for drinking and irrigation water.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) Local guidance for soil and rock experiment methods
2) Local guidance for electrical exploration methods

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
1. At the time of the detailed design, it was agreed that the construction would be financed by loan of the Export Import Bank of Japan. However, the loan fell through because of the Iran-Iraq War, and the project implementation was put off.
2. The project was included in the 3rd Five-Year Development Plan (1986-1990), and subsequently implemented by the Government with commercial financing. The construction of the dam was completed by a British engineering firm (Sir M. MacDanald & Partners Ltd.) in Aug. 1989, and performed effectively against subsequent floods.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
In Oman, water resources are quite precious, and it promotes desaltfication of sea water. So, the project is urgent and well-suited.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 ワジ・ジジ農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA OMN/A 101/89

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Oman

2.NAME OF STUDY
Agriculture Development Project in the Nejd Region

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1986

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9

Period Sep.1987-Sep.1989(25 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
58.40	18.30	40.10

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Topographical and geological survey

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	286,182 (¥'000)
Contracted	240,752

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Southern Oman, 8,000 sq.km from Nejd region

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	4,300		
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

A phased agriculture development plan is proposed in this study, based on the actual conditions and limitations of the Nejd.

1. Phase 1
   - Establishment of pilot farm; experimentation at pilot farm and collection data.
2. Phase 2
   - Development of up to 500ha area based on the result of Phase 1.
3. Phase 3
   - Further development based on the result of Phase 2.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The pilot farm project which will be carried out as the first phase is the most important phase to confirm the development potential of the Nejd. In this regard, early execution of this project is strongly recommended.

By this project, lack data such as groundwater potential, type of crops suitable, appropriate cultivation technology, etc., will be clarified systematically.

As project impacts, the infractructures for living will be provided by accumulation of techniques and experience in desert agriculture.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
-Acceptance of trainee(1)
-OJT
-Regular seminars

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The study for the detailed design of a pilot farm and the 2nd phase of the study (the geological survey) are being implemented by JICA from Mar. 1991 to 1995.

The aim of Phase II survey
* Designing of a pilot farm
* Continued observation of underground water (until Jan.1992)
* Monitoring of agricultural production
* Formulation of guidelines for the next agrucultural development plan

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 ネジド地方農業開発計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA OMN/S 101/90

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Oman

2.NAME OF STUDY
Port Development for Northern Oman

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Port

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Communication Port Service Corporation

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Feasibility study of the port development for northern Oman

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1989

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute of Ja
Nihon Koei Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12
Period Oct.1989-Oct.1990(13 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
73.27	43.35	29.92

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
36623000yen (1 O.M.= 374yen)

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	281,838 (¥'000)
Contracted	270,491

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Port of Qaboos & Sohar (Northern Oman)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	250,597	105,443	145,154
	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1. Short-term Development Plan of the Port of Qaboos up to the year 1995.
2. Short-term Development Plan of the new port in northern Oman (Sohar) up to the year 2000.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
This project is important for the view point of socioeconomic development in Oman. The effect of the project is as follows; EIRR = 5.6%, FIRR = 4.62%.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Technology transport about the port development. (Feasibility Study)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The proposed port improvement plan was included, under the project title of Port Development Strategy in Northern Oman, in the 4th Five-year Plan.
1) A feasibility study of the Port of Qaboos was undertaken during 1990-1991 by an Indian consultant with government funds. A detailed design was completed on the expansion of the port, and a tender for the construction has been called. A tender has been recently called on the deepening of the harbor. The construction is scheduled during 1991-1993.
2) The expansion of the Port of Sohar will be considered in the annual plans of the 4th Five-year Plan. No financing is secured.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
This study proposes the appropriate port development program of Qaboos. An expansion of the port of Qaboos is needed because of increase of cargo.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 北部地域港湾整備計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

MEA OMN/A 102/90

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Oman

2.NAME OF STUDY
A Master Plan for Agricultural Development

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To provide assistance in preparing a 10-year agricultural development plan for 2000

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1989

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Agricultural Land Development Agency

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12

Period Oct.1989-Nov.1990(14 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
64.00	14.00	50.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Data analysis of LANDSAT imagery

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	177,347 (¥'000)
Contracted	170,775

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Whole country area (Area 300,000 sq.km, Population 1.5 mil, latitude 16 to 27 degrees North, longitude 53 to 60 degrees East)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
US$1=0.384R.O	1)	1,249,235	1,249,235	
	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1.Irriqation and Dam sector
Improveent of irriqation system and centrally-controlled water distribution system / Recharqe dams / Sub-surface dams / Aflaj / Wells / Sprinqs
2.Aqricultural research / extension sector
Support for aqricultural research stations / Establishment of new research units and laboratories / Forestry-improvement proqramme / Improvement and development of extension centers and facilities / Aqricultural technology transfer to farmers
3.Livestock sector
Animal health and disease control / Small farm development support
4.Distribution sector
Establishment of whole sale market / Fortification of PAMAP Inteqrated aqricultural development project in Nejd

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

(1) Increase in food self-sufficiency 44%(1988)-55%(2000)
(2) Promotion of aqricultural productivity
(3) Development and efficient use of water resources
(4) Improvement of the aqricultural structure
(5) Stimulation of rural Socio-economy throuqh promotion of aqriculture
(6) Human resources development
(7) Achievement of 1 6.3% annual averaqe qrowth rate in the GDP

Conditions:
* Maintain consistency with the current, on-qoinq third 5-year plan
* Respect Omani society, culture, customs ad lifestyle
* Focus on farmer self-reliance

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
- Cooperative work to make reports
- Acceptance of a trainee for training programme

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The alternative judged as optimal in the JICA study was adopted by the Government of Oman as the basic agricultural plan. Based on the hydrological findings, the location of dams is slightly changed, but most of the proposals of the study were adopted.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 農業開発基本計画

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

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

MEA QAT/S 301/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Qatar

2.NAME OF STUDY
Drainage Improvement Plan : Doha City

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Sewerage

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Water Dept., Ministry of Electricity and Water
Since 1989, Ministry of Industry and Public Works and the Municipal Government of Doha

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

8.DATE OF S/W Oct.1985

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8

Period Dec.1985-Apr.1987(17 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
54.10	17.42	36.68

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
(1) Test construction observation of ground water level) (pumping test, periodic

12.EXPENDITURE

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

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Musherib and Rayyan, Doha City

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	16		16
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Collecting conduit at Musherib District - 12.9 km
Collecting conduit and water-conveyance at Rayyan District - 5.9 km (collecting) + 14.4 km (conveyance)
Mangrove park

Imp. Period:

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	FIRR1)
EIRR2)	FIRR2)
EIRR3)	FIRR3)

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

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
As of July 1989, the executing agencies of the project have been changed to the Ministry of Industry and Public Works and the Municipal Government of Doha City. At the time, the Ministry of Industry and Public Works already had its own drainage improvement plan, and the plan proposed by the JICA study was partly utilized for revising the guidelines for drainage improvement. It was decided that the implementation be carried out by consulting both of the plans.
1) PENCOL, England, conducted the detailed designs and engineering services. The construction was done by seven national companies.
2) Construction in Musherib and Rayyan Districts was completed in 1991, and the two systems have been connected. For the remaining areas of Doha City, updating of the Master Plan is considered necessary, involving the integration of the existing small facilities apace with the growth of the City.
3) The project implementation was delayed in 1988 when the oil prices declined. It is expected that the entire pian area will be provided with drainage facilities by the end of 1993.
4) The JICA study suggested the construction of canals from Rayyan District through a mangrove park proposed on the west coast, but due to the problem of public finance, the mangrove park project was not adopted. The west coast area is now being developed as residential areas.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1) Ground water drainage projects, which contribute to the improvement of urban infrastructure and functions, are given high priorities.
2) Financial difficulty due to the fall of oil price
3)Financial and social difficulties entirely caused by the crisis of Gulf War.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 ドーハ市地下水排水対策

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