MEA SDN/S 301/77

Compiled Mar.1986 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY 2.NAME OF STUDY Road Project el Obeio	Sudan i-Um Ruaba	1.SITE OR AREA Trans-African Continental Road (El Obeid - Um Ruaba about 230 km) 2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	1.PRESENT Completed or in Progress Promoting Completed Delayed or Suspended
		(US\$1,000) 1) 40,000 12,500 2)	O Processing Discontinued or Cancelled
3.SECTOR		3)	(Description)
Transportation/Road		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) Contents: Construction of new DBST pavement road Scale: 133 km	The section examined by the study (130km between El Obeid and Um Ruaba) was changed as "Western Agricultural Marketing Road" as shown
4.REFERENCE NO.		Designed speed: 80 km as average Width: 6 meter	below, and construction was completed in 1991. 1) Kosti-Temedeli (116km) was studied with Norwegian assistance,
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	width: 6 meter	and construction was financed by AfDB (US\$ 15
6.COUNTERPART AGENC	Y		million; June 1987-March 1991).
RBPC:Roads and Bridges	Public Corporation		2) Temedeli-(Um Ruaba)-El Obeid (133km) was constructed by USAID finance (October 1987 - September 1991).
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY			(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
Road Study, Traffic Stu			No additional information.
8.DATE OF S/W	Mar.1977	Imp. Period: .19761977	
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility: EIRR1) 19.10 FIRR1)	
Mitsui Consultants Co.,	Itd.	ITS ASSUMPTIONS Yes EIRR2) 16.00 FIRR2) EIRR3)	
		Conditions and Development Impacts:	
		Case 1: Traffic growth is 7% up to 1992, and 5% up to 2002	
10.STUDY TEAM		Case 2: 5% up to 2002 Benefit: Saving of transport expenses	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No. of Members 12	2		yang kang kang mang yang kang pangkan kang pang mang kang bang pang bang bang bang bang bang bang bang b
Period Apr.1977-Ma	ar.1978(12 months)		
Total M/M	Japan Field		·
22.10	4.30 17.80		
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUD	v		
CONCONTRACTEDOTOD	å l		
	1	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
12.EXPENDITURE Total	222, 832 (¥ '000)	Trainees: These persons were trained in methodology, highway engineering, etc.	①②
Contracted	65,487		

和名 道路建設計画

MEA SDN/A 301/79

Compiled Mar.1990 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY	II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY Sudan 2.NAME OF STUDY Rice Development Project in Abu Gasaba Basi	2.PROJECT COST	1.PRESENT Completed or in Progress Promoting Completed Delayed or Suspended Processing Discontinued or Cancelled
3.SECTOR Agriculture/General 4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S 6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources 7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	US\$1=0.39SP. 3) 3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) 1.Irrigation Area: 15,600 ha 2.Irrigation Canal: Main canal 52km, Feeder canal 121km 3.Drainage Canal: Main canal 73km, Feeder canal 103km 4.Road: Main road 206km, Farm road 260km 5.Embankment: height 2.5-4.5m, length 155km 6.Pump station: 14 caliber 1,000-1,100mm total discharge 2,100 cu. m/min. 7.Rice processing facilities: 3, 20t/hr	(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The pilot farm was completed by Japanese grant aid. Aug. 1978 E/N 500 million yen (farm land development and provision of farm machinery 1978 Basic design completed Mar. 1979 Construction completed Jul. 1979 E/N 1,000 million yen (pilot farm expansion) 1979 Basic design completed Mar. 1981 Construction completed Apr. 1982 E/N 150 million yen (pilot farm expansion)
8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1977 9.CONSULTANT(S) Nihon Koei Co., Ltd.	Imp. Period: May.1978-Jun.1986 4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility: EIRR1) 17.60 FIRR1) FIS ASSUMPTIONS Yes EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3) Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: Benefit is calculated as the difference of net profit of farm production between with and wihout project conditions	
10.STUDY TEAM No.of Members 11 Period May.1977-Oct.1979 (30 months) Total M/M Japan Field	Development Impacts: -Increase of rice production -Rise of farmers' income and living standards -Reduction of flood damage	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Total M/M Japan Field 11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	
12.EXPENDITURE		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②

和名 アプ・ガサバ地区農業開発計画

MEA SDN/S 302/89

Compiled Mar.1991 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE	E OF STUDY	II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY	Sudan	1.SITE OR AREA	1.PRESENT Completed or Promoting in Progress
2.NAME OF STUDY Construction of the 1] New White Nile Bridge	2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost (US\$1,000) 1) 74,551 28,911 45,640 2)	 ○ Completed ○ Implementing □ Delayed or Suspended ○ Processing □ Discontinued or Cancelled
3.SECTOR		3)	(Description)
Transportation/Road		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) Bridge : A 757.2 m long 4-lane concrete type bridge with sidewalks;	The costs of the D/D and construction are expected to be financed by Japanese Grant Aid. Disbursements have been postponed due to
4.REFERENCE NO.		consisting of 80 m span PC box girders, 36.2 m span PC I-girders and RC hollow slab.	political destabilization.
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	Approach : Omdurman side = 2,285 m	(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
6.COUNTERPART AGENC	Υ	Khartoum side ← 1,357 m	The JICA Office decided not to make an inquiry on this project.
Commissionerate of Engineering Affairs, National Capital Khartoum (NCK)		Intersection : 2 at-grade intersections (Ondurman and Khartoum)	(FY1992 Overseas Survey) Waiting for the answer
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY			
To examine technical an constructing a new brid	nd economic feasibility of ige		
8.DATE OF S/W	Aug.1988	Imp. Period: Aug, 1991-Mar. 1995	
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility: EIRR1) 17.70 FIRR1)	
Nihon Koel Co., Ltd.	•	ITS ASSUMPTIONS Yes/No EIRR2) FIRR2) FIRR3)	
Central Consultant, Inc		Conditions and Development Impacts: Development Impacts: 1. To releave traffic conquestion in Greater Khartoum 2. To allow heavy vehicles to pass over the White Nile 3. To enlarge the traffic capacity over the White Nile	
10.STUDY TEAM		 To enable rehabilitation works of the existing bridge, by distributing traffic between the existing bridge and the new bridge 	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 1: Period Dec.1988-Ma	1 ar.1990(15.25 months)	 To facilitate the urban development in Omdurman An appropriate town plan should be prepared before the completion of the bridge. 	1) Although the highest priority has been given to this project among NCK's projects, implementation is postponed due to political destabilization.
Total M/M	Japan Field		·
59,96	16.13 43.83		
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUD Topographic Survey - Subsurvey	Y soil Investigation - Traffic	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	
12.EXPENDITURE Total	247, 869 (¥'000)	Seven engineers were involved as Sudanese counterparts and technical transfer was fulfilled by on-the-job-training. Two counterparts were participated in JICA training program in F/Y 1989.	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①2
Contracted	217, 440	Two confections were barererbased in order cratified brodens the tit 1303.	

和名 新白ナイル橋建設計画

MEA SDN/A 302/91

Compiled Mar. 1993 Revised

I. OUTLINE	OF STUDY	II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY 2.NAME OF STUDY Hurga and Nur El Din	=	1.SITE OR AREA The study area is located about 220km south east of Khartoum and extends over the east bank of the Blue Nile between the Rahad and the Dinder rivers. 2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	1.PRESENT STATUS Completed or in Progress Completed Implementing Delayed or Suspended
Rehabilitation Projec		(US\$1,000) 1) 29,268 7,398 21,951 2) 3)	Processing Discontinued or Cancelled
3.SECTOR Agriculture/Irrigation, Dra	ainage & Reclamation	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) 1. Fumping Station: Rated discharge 148sq.m/min./unit X 4sets Design head 24m	(Description) Basic design study was conducted from October 1991 to March 1992.
4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	2. Power Supply System: 33kv distribution line 9.5km 3. Link Canal: 450m	(FY1992 Overseas Survey) Waiting for the answer
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Irrigation	.	4. Canal System: New 12.75km Rehabilitation 89.51km Drain 57.35km	
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY To Conduct a feasibility of the Hurga and Nur El Schemes centered on rehaland Nur El Din pumping	Din Pump Irrigation abilitation of the Hurga	5. O&M Facilities: 7nos.	
8.DATE OF S/W	Oct.1989	Imp. Period:	
9.CONSULTANT(S) Nihon Koei Co., Ltd. Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.		4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility: EIRR1) 13.80 FIRR1) TIS ASSUMPTIONS Yes EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)	
		Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: 1. The economic useful life of the Project is assumed at 50 years. 2. Economic conversion factor (ECF) of 0.41 was employed.	
10.STUDY TEAM		 Shadow wage rate (SWR) of 0.35 was employed. All costs are expressed as constant prices at 1990 level. 	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 10 Period Nov.1990-Au		Development Impacts: 1. The benefits are expected to increase and reach the full benefit level of \$53,221,000 in the forth year after the completion of the project. 2. Improvement of farmers' income. 3. Vitalizing regional economic activities.	
Total M/M	Japan Field	4. Increase in employment opportunity 5. Increase in women's chance of attending social activities.	
39.26 11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	13.93 25.33		
		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	
12.EXPENDITURE Total	137,484 (¥'000)	C/P trainee: 1 Person	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Contracted	126,107		

和名 フルガ・ヌルエルディンポンプ灌漑計画

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

MEA TUN/S 501/87

Compiled Mar.1990 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS
1.COUNTRY	Tunisia	1.SITE OR AREA	1.PRESENT In Progress or In Use
2.NAME OF STUDY		Entire country	STATUS 🗆 Delayed
Project de cartograp	hie topographique		☐ Discontinued
		2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	(Description)
		(US\$1,000) 1) 2,937 2,472 465	
3.SECTOR		2)	(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
Social Infrastructures/Sur	§ ∵vey & Mapping	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1) The maps prepared by this study have been extensively
4.REFERENCE NO.		1) National maps (scale: 1/200,000) covering 83,000 sq. km 2) Aerophotos covering 165,000 sq. km	used for development planning and implementation. 2) Technical transfer is considered effective, and the
5.TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	2) Aerophotos covering 165, 500 sq. xm	counterparts, after their training in Japan, are active
6.COUNTERPART AGENC			in their respective capacities.
Ministry of Housing and			3) This study was followed by another JICA study which is currently preparing maps of scale 1:50,000.
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY			
			i
8.DATE OF S/W	Nov.1984		
9.CONSULTANT(S)	1001110	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	
	ing Consultants Association	The maps will provide the basis for national development planning.	
	·		
10.STUDY TEAM			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 3	፤ 3		
•	eb.1988(33 months)		
Total M/M	Japan Field		
109.92	21.49 88.43		
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR			
SUBCONTRACTED STUD	Y		
	·		
		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
12.EXPENDITURE Total	497, 253 (¥'000)	WILLIAM TOTAL TAKE THE TOTAL STREET	02
Contracted	331,233 (\$ 000)		·
Contracted			

和名 地図作成事業

MEA TUN/S 301/90

Compiled Mar. 1992 Revised Mar. 1993

I. OUTLINE	OF STUDY	II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY 2.NAME OF STUDY Construction of the I Connection Facility	Tunisia Radest - La Goulette	1.SITE OR AREA Western part of Rades port, Tunisia 2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000) 1) 71,734 49,712 22,022 2)	1.PRESENT STATUS Completed or in Progress Completed Simplementing Delayed or Suspended Processing Discontinued or Cancelled
3.SECTOR Transportation/Road 4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY 6.COUNTERPART AGENC Ministry of Equipment a		3) 3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) Construction of the highway deviation around the town of La Coulette and its extension towards Carthage. Cable stayed concrete bridge 75+150+75= 300m Access viaducts - 1,300m Approach road - 2,100m Access road for Voie Express - 2,000m Total length 5,700m	(Description) Formal request of loan from Tunisian Government was submitted to Japanese Government. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Tunisian Government is reconsidering of the priority projects in the 8th Five-Year Plan. The project was not modified. It depends on Tunisian economic circumstances.
7.ORJECTIVES OF STUDY Conduct a F/S on the co	onstruction of a fixed		(FY1992 Overseas Surbey) The D/D will be done by the contractor who undertakes construction works. Preparation of obtaining funds and construction are not yet started.
8.DATE OF S/W	Mar.1989	Imp. Period: .19911996	
9.CONSULTANT(S) Pacific Consultants Int Nihon Koei Co., Ltd.	ernational	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Yes Feasibility: EIRR1) 15.00 FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)	
Wholi Rock co., Ecc.		Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: - Construction of the highway deviation around the town of La Goulette and its extension towards Carthage Supplementary borings.	
No.of Members 1: Period Aug. 1989-De	2 ec.1990(17 months)	Development Impacts: - Balanced development of Tunis agglomeration Relief of traffic congestion in the city center.	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Total M/M 46.56	Japan Field 17.96 28.60		
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUD - Traffic Survey - Boring Survey		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	
12.EXPENDITURE Total Contracted	179, 909 (¥'000) 160, 000	1. Accepting of counterpart trainees. 2. Utilization of local consultants.	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②

和名 ラデス・グーレット橋建設計画

MEA TUN/A 101/91

Compiled Mar. 1993 Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS
1.COUNTRY 2.NAME OF STUDY Forest Management in	Tunisia the Mejerdanet Basin	1.SITE OR AREA An area of 5,000sq. km extended over Jendoube and other 4 province in the north westen part of the Tunisia. 2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost (US\$1,000) 1)	1.PRESENT In Progress or In Use STATUS Delayed Discontinued (Description)
in the northwestern reg formulated. The aim of t to adequate and proper n	M/P restry n and a forest he Mejerdanet river basin	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) (1) The forest management plan was proposed for the Intensive Area by means of: - Demarcation of national forests - Compilation of forest register 4 volume table - Development of technology of reforestation and natural regeneration - Formulation of a management plan for the whole area based on the model plan (2) The forest conservation plan was formulated for the dam's water-catchment area (30,000ha) within the Intensive Area. Accodingly, the model designs of those works were prepared. 4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	(1) Tunisia's Dept. of Forestry is preparing the forest management plan pased on the basic plan and the model plan proposed by this study. (2) The forest conservation plan is not being implemented because of the budget limitation. The Tunisian government hopes to obtain financing from Japan for the implementation of the model plan. The proposed forest conservation plan covering an entire watershed was the first of its kind in Tunisia. The Department wants to learn Japanese watershed management methods through direct application of the model plan proposed by the JICA study.
Japan Forest Technical	Association	 (1) Conservation of the last remaining forest in Tunisia. (2) Sustainable forest production. (3) Effective use of the forest by the landuse plan. (4) Water resources conservation for drinking and irrigation in the low and middle areas of the watershed. (5) Optimization of the use of irrigation dams by sedimentation control. (6) Increase of agricultural land productivity based on soil conservation. 	
10.STUDY TEAM No.of Members Period Dec. 1988-Ma			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Total M/M 94.86 11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Japan Field 52.33 42.53		
12.EXPENDITURE Total Contracted	443,892 (¥'000) 410,475	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER (1) To conduct the training of the C/P. (2) To conduct the aerial photo interpretation and transfering of its results upon to the topographical maps with the C/P.	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①

和名 メジュルダ川流域森林管理計画

MEA TUR/S 101/85

Compiled Mar.1988 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE	E OF STUDY	II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS
1.COUNTRY	Turkey	1.SITE OR AREA	1.PRESENT
2.NAME OF STUDY	E DESTRUCTION OF THE STATE OF T	Ankara	STATUS Delayed
Ankara Air Pollution	J Control Project		Discontinued
		2.PROJECT COST	(Description)
		(US\$1,000) Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	The application for yen credit for the rentan plant was approved at
		1) 2)	the OECF's internal meeting attended by representatives of four
3.SECTOR]		Ministries. Subsequently the Government of Turkey decided to use
Administration/Environment	al Problems	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	natural gas and withdrew the application.
4.REFERENCE NO.		The project is to construct plants to produce biocoal and rentan. 1) Biocoal plant 100,000t/yr 6plants	
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	2) Rentan plant 80,000t/yr 4plants	
6.COUNTERPART AGENC	Y		
General Directorate of			
Ministry, Republic of T	Turkey		
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY			
Air pollution control			
All pollucion conclui		·	
			·
8.DATE OF S/W	Jul.1983		
9.CONSULTANT(S)	00111903	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	
Pacific Consultants Int	ornational	To ease air pollution by well-organized fuel management	
ractife consultants in	eingcional		
•			
	•		
10.STUDY TEAM			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
	1		1) The project cost is too large.
No.of Members 1			2) The alternative of increasing the import of natural
Period Nov.1984-D	ec.1985(12.5 months)		gas from USSR was chosen.
00 . 43.60.6	- P4: 4.4		
Total M/M	Japan Field		·
25.84	25.84		
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR			·
SUBCONTRACTED STUD	X		
12.EXPENDITURE	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Total	212,875 (¥'000)	1)On the job training for counterpart staffs at JICA/Environmental Agency	\square
Contracted	204, 320	2)Overseas training for 3 counterpart staffs for 1 month 3)Employment of local consultants for boring work 4)Provition and assistance in installation	

和名 アンカラ市大気汚染対策計画

MEA TUR/A 301/89

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	and the state of t	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY	Turkey	1.SITE OR AREA		1.PRESENT Completed or Promoting
2.NAME OF STUDY Adatepe Irrigation P	roject	(US\$1,000) 1) 153,270 46,940 US\$1=1,220,7TL in 1988 2)	oreign Cost 106,330	STATUS in Progress Completed Implementing Delayed or Suspended Processing Discontinued or Cancelled
State Hydraulic Works 7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Agricultural developme objectives of the Stud	or General Directorate of Int in Adatepe area. The ly are to formulate an elect in Adatepe Area and economic and financial	3) 3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) Irrigation area: 44,000 ha Dam: Adatepe dam(89.0m height, 651.0m crest length) Main canal: 76km (concrete lined, open canal) Pump station: 8 sites (0.18-3.98cu.m/s discharge)		(Description) This project has been given attention as an important step to develop the economically lagging southern Anatolia region. However, the project is for the time being suspended due to priority of central government with 3 main national programs of (1) structural adjustment (2) development of eastern region, and (3) countermeasures to Ankara air pollution. Properly timed, further effort to promote project is required. As of Dec. 1991, the situation described above has remained essentially unchanged. However, there has been inquiring from the Turkish Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries regarding the neighboring Karakus irrigation project (similar in nature to the Adatepe Irrigation Project). The F/S for the Karakus project was carried out by the Turkish government, and subsequently revised at the time of the Adatepe F/S. According to Mr.M.Kusat, Director for DSI No.20 Kahramanmaras office, DSI plans to construct the Adatepe irrigation dam within
8.DATE OF S/W 9.CONSULTANT(S) Chuo Kaihatsu Internat Naigai Engineering Co.	Jun.1988 ional Corp.	Imp. Period: Jan.1991-Dec.1998 EIRR1 15.00 FIRR1 FIRR2 EIRR2 FIRR2 FIRR3 FIR	12.40	1993.
10.STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: New dam and canal construction will secure stable water supply allowing introduction of new cropping pattern. On this basis, yields for with and without Project were calculated. Benefit from river improvement was computed in terms of prevention of saline intrusion and reduction of inundation by flooding.		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 9	Dec.1989(6 months) Japan Field	Impacts of the project are as follows: 1.Increased yields 2.Increased farmer income 3.More efficient land use 4.Prevention of saline intrusion and flooding 5.Rectification of difference of development degree among regions 6.Improved standards of living		Described as above.
58.00 11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUI Topo-mapping Test drilling(2 sites)				
12.EXPENDITURE Total Contracted	183, 836 (¥'000) 166, 184	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1)Training in Japan (3 persons); 2)OJT; and 3)Attendance at International Conference on Irrigation and Drainage in Tol	kyo.	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①

和名 アダテベ灌漑開発計画

MEA TUR/S 201A/90

Compiled Mar. 1992 Revised Mar. 1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESEN	IT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS
1.COUNTRY 2.NAME OF STUDY Development Project	Turkey of Filyos Port	1.SITE OR AREA Filyos	1.PRESENT STATUS	In Progress or In Use Delayed Discontinued
3.SECTOR Transportation/Port 4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY 6.COUNTERPART AGENCE	M/P+(F/S) Y te of Railways, Ports and	2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000) 1) 1,470,000 2) 3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) The Study prepared a port development strategy to improve cargo transport efficiency to and from the Ankara Metropolitan Area (AMA) and its adjacent areas, formulated a two-stage master plan with the target year of 2010, and analyzed the feasibility of the short-term plan (up to 2000) of developing a possible new port (Filyos Port). Development Plan (through 2010):	expansion of Iskend increasing cargo vo Concerning expansi Turkey has already	on project of Iskendern Port, the Government of submitted the official request to the Embassy of not received it yet.)
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY 1) To prepare a port de the Ankara Metropolitatareas;	Ministry of Transport evelopment strategy for n Area and its adjacent er plan and to examine the	1) Container terminal: depth -12m, 4 berths, 1,000m (for 270,000TEUs) 2) General cargo berths: depth from -10 to -12m, 5 berths, 1,150m (for 1.21 million tons) 3) Coal & ores berth: depth -20m, 400m (for 5 million tons) 4) Grain berth: depth -12m, 1,000m (for 150,000 tons) 5) Steel berth: depth from -10 to -12m, 1,000m 6) Other facililities: Breakwater 2,550m, and Cargo handling machinery (container cranes, unloaders, transfer cranes, fork lifts, etc.)		
8.DATE OF S/W	Dec.1989			
9.CONSULTANT(S) Overseas Coastal Area I Japan Port Consultants	Development Institute of Ja Co., Ltd.	Cargo Demand in 2010: Container cargo 270,000TEUs; Others 15,730,000 tons Development Impacts: 1. The Filyos site is the most suitable for port cargo transportation to and from the AMA and its adjacent areas. It will greatly contribute to the rationalization		
	2 Peb.1991(15 months) Japan Field 40.39 45.89	of cargo movement in Turkey. 2. The new port project will offer an advantageous location for industries in the vicinity of the port as well as in the hinterland of the port. The port project will stimulated industrial investment, and thus this will expedite the development of the regions. Possible industries locatable in the first stage: (1) food processing, (2) wood processing, and (3) shipbuilding & repairing Possible industries locatable in the second stage: (1) iron & steel, (2) processing of local resources depending on thermal electric power, and (3) petroleum industry	Expansion of exi increasing cargo	s FOR PRESENT STATUS sting port was chosen for handling o volume. ect requires a large amount of cost and
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STULT - Wave observation				
- Sounding - Boxing 12.EXPENDITURE Total Contracted	329, 380 (¥'000) 326, 800	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER OUT of counterparts during the study Seminars on port planning, economic & financial analysis, etc.	3.PRINCIPAL SOUR	RCE OF INFORMATION

和名 フィリオス港建設計画

MEA TUR/S 201B/90

Compiled Mar.1992 Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY	Turkey	1.SITE OR AREA	1.PRESENT Completed or Promoting
2.NAME OF STUDY		Filyos	SIAIUS in Progress
Development Project o	of Filyos Port	A DECISION COOK	O Completed
1	•	2.PROJECT COST	O Implementing Delayed or Suspended
	•	(US\$1,000) 1) 410,000 140,000 270,000 2)	O Processing
3.SECTOR	angelege bester in the State Color of the State Col	3)	(Description)
Transportation/Port	: :	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Implementation of Filiyos Port project was postponed while expansion of Iskendern Port will be done in order to handle expected
4.REFERENCE NO.		The Study formulated a two-stage master plan with the target year of 2010, and analyzed the feasibility of the short-term plan (1st Stage up to 2000) of developing a new port (Filyos Port).	increasing cargo volume.
5.TYPE OF STUDY	(M/P)+F/S	1) Multi-purpose terminal (depth -12m, 600m)	Concerning expansion project of Iskendern Port, the Government of
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		Cargo handling capacity: container cargo 97,000TEUs others 6.32 million tons, of which 5.5 million tons	turkey has already submitted the official request to the Embassy of Japan. (JICA has not received it yet.)
	e of Railways, Ports and	connected to the Steel Mill 2) Breakwater (500m)	
Airports Construction,		3) Cargo handling machinery	(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
			Waiting for the answer
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	!		
 To prepare a port de the Ankara Metropolitan 			
areas;			
	r plan and to examine the		
feasibility of a possib	Dec.1989	Imp. Period: .19912000	
	Dec.1989		
9.CONSULTANT(S)	and annual Trackiture of Ta	FIND A GOLD COVERNICAL IS CONSTRUCTED TO A GOLD COVERNICAL INC. EIDD 2)	
Japan Port Consultants	evelopment Institute of Ja Co., Ltd.	EIRR3) FIRR3)	
		Conditions and Development Impacts:	
		Conditions: Economic growth rate: 5 - 7%	
10.STUDY TEAM		Cargo Demand in 2000: Container cargo 97,000TEUs; Others 6,320,000 tons	
		Development Impacts: 1. The Filyos site is the most suitable for port cargo transportation to and from the AMA and its adjacent areas. It will greatly contribute to the rationalization	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 12	1.5	of cargo movement in Turkey. 2. The new port project will offer an advantageous location for industries in the	1) Expansion of existing port was chosen for handling
Period Nov. 1989-Fe	eb.1991(15 months)	vicinity of the nort as well as in the hinterland of the nort. The nort project	increasing cargo volume. 2) A New Port Project requires a large amount of cost and
Total MAA	v TV-13	of the regions. Possible industries locatable in the first stage:	time.
Total M/M	Japan Field	(1) food processing, (2) wood processing, and (3) shipbuilding & repairing	
86.28	40.39 45.89		
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUD			
- Wave observation	<u> </u>		
- Sounding - Boring		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	
12.EXPENDITURE	<u> Parkati ang ang ito panting ting an ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang an</u>	OJT of counterparts during the study	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Total	329, 380 (¥'000)	Seminars on port planning, economic & financial analysis, etc.	0
Contracted	326,800		
	steet.		$\{F/S,(M/P)+F/S,D/D\}$
和名 フィリオス港建設	計画		(1/0,(11/1)/1/0,12/0)
和名 フィリオス港建設	計画	- 569	
和名 フィリオス港建設	計画	-563-	(1/03/111/11/10312/10)
和名 フィリオス港建設	計画	-563 -	

MEA ARE/S 301/81

Compiled Mar.1986 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY	II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY United Arab Emirate 2.NAME OF STUDY Wadi al Bassierah Basin Water Resources Development Project	I.SITE OR AREA Wadi Al Bassierah Basin (old name: Wadi Shimal Basin, Fvjeirah Emirate, UAE) 2.PROJECT COST Total Cost (US\$1,000) US\$1=3.6DH Total Cost 1) 13,492 13,273	1.PRESENT STATUS Completed or in Progress Completed Implementing Promoting Delayed or Suspended Processing Discontinued or Cancelled
3.SECTOR Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development 4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S 6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries 7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Storing flood water in the underground cistern for irrigation and household service	3) 13,383 3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) 1.Construction of a dam Dam height 19.5m; Crest length 900m; Reservoir Cap. 2.5 million cu.m 2.Construction of Al Fay pond Height 7.5m; Crest length 2,000m; Reservoir Cap. 1.5 million cu.m 3.Construction of an irrigation facility Plan A Vegetables 75ha Plan B Fruits 65ha Plan C Vegetables 30ha Fruits 40ha	(Description) The water resources development project of UAE initially called for a feasibility study. But at the strong request of UAE, the implementation of D/D was added and approved by JICA. Thus, the review of the F/S which had been completed in March 1981 was carried out in parallel with D/D. The name of the project was changed for D/D as the Construction Project of Al Bassierah Dam (or Wadi Shimal Dam). The implementation of the project was suspended due to budgetary constraints. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) In 1989, the UAE government requested the Japanese government to resume the project. In 1990, the UAE government began to resume the dam project with federal budgets. Sanyu consultant was contacted concerning the re-study of the project, because the JICA study was out of date.
8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1979 9.CONSULTANT(S) Sanyu Consultants Inc.	Imp. Period: Apr.1981-Jun.1983 4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility: EIRR1) FIRR1) ITS ASSUMPTIONS Yes EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3) Conditions and Development Impacts: Development Impacts: 1) Stable supply of water to the people in the area through the reservation and	
10.STUDY TEAM No.of Members 11 Period Dec.1979-Dec.1981 (24 months) Total M/M Japan Field 41.27 21.04 20.23 11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY 12.EXPENDITURE Total 240,115 (¥'000)	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER No benefit of technical transfer for UAE was found, since most of counter partners	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS 3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①③

和名 水資源開発計画

MEA ARE/S 401/81

Compiled Mar. 1990 Revised Mar. 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY C 2.NAME OF STUDY Al Bassierah Dam Projec		I.SITE OR AREA Madi Al Bassierah Basin 2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000) US\$1=3.6DH Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost 7,191 2)	1.PRESENT STATUS Ochopleted or in Progress Ochopleted Olimplementing Promoting Promoting Delayed or Suspended Oprocessing Discontinued or Cancelled
3.SECTOR Social Infrastructures/Water 4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY 6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Agriculture a	D/D	3) 3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) 1.Al Bassierah Dam Dam Height 19.5m; Crest Length 900m; Reservoir Cap. 2.5 million cu.m 2.Al Fay Pond (Ground water Recharge Facilities) Cap. 1.5 million cu.m 3.Irrigation Facility and Farm 75ha	(Description) 1. After the completion of this D/D, the Government of UAE decided to implement the project by international tender and asked JICA for additional cooperation on the guidance and evaluation of the tender and award procedures, which was duly approved and executed. After the completion of D/D, the project was suspended due to financial difficulty. 2. UAE sounded in 1989 the intent of the Japanese Government, desiring to revive the project, but received a negative response.
7.ORIECTIVES OF STUDY Recharging ground water water reflective use of water read household service			(FY1991 Overseas Survey) In 1990, the UAE government began to resume the dam project with federal budgets. Because the JICA study was undertaken ten years ago, UAE water resource engineers consider it necessary to restudy the groundwater conditions in the proposed site and to update the detailed design. The company which was successful in the tender has
8.DATE OF S/W M 9.CONSULTANT(S) Sanyu Consultants Inc.	4ar.1981	Imp. Period: Nov.1982-Jun.1983 4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility: EIRR1) FIRR1) ITS ASSUMPTIONS Yes/No EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)	inquired the UAE government whether the construction can be done in accordance with the original JICA detailed design, and requested the engineering services from Japan.
10.STUDY TEAM No.of Members 8 Period Apr.1981-Feb		Conditions and Development Impacts: Development Impacts: 1) Stable supply of water to the people in the area through the reservation and control of water resources by means of string transient flood water in a dam to penetrate into the underground recharge facilities. 2) Prevention of damages from flood and control of water quality in the existing wells (protection from sea water) 3) Improvement of living circumstances by the construction of an about 70 ha-farm and production of fresh vegetables.	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Total M/M 20.60 11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Japan Field 14.10 6.50	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	
12.EXPENDITURE Total Contracted	45,279 (¥'000) 43,241	Transfer of geological investigation method to local consultants. Supply of equipment and guidance for electrical investigation technology.	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①③

和名 アル・バセイラダム建設計画実施設計

MEA ARE/A 401/85

Compiled Mar.1990 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY	II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY United Arab Emi 2.NAME OF STUDY Mariculture Center	Umm Al Queen, located 50km north of Dubai on the Gulf of Arabia 2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	1.PRESENT Completed or Promoting in Progress Completed O Implementing Delayed or Suspended
	(US\$1,000) 1) 996 996 US\$1=203yen 2)	O Processing
3.SECTOR Fisheries/Fisheries 4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY D/D 6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries 7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	3) 3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) A mariculture center will be constructed in Umm Al Queen to conduct maricultural experiments and training, for the development of the marine industry in the U.A.E. JICA will provide technical training and the U.A.E. will provide construction costs. Pacilities will include: Aquarium Filtration Facility Laboratory Work room Bait preparation room and water tank Lodging Culture ponds(4)	(Prince (Princ
8.DATE OF S/W May.1980	Imp. Period:	
9.CONSULTANT(S) Pacific Consultants International	4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility: EIRR1) FIRR1) ITS ASSUMPTIONS Yes/No EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)	
	Conditions and Development Impacts: There is only one marine research center along the Gulf of Arabia, in Kuwait, thus the completion of this project will increase interest in the marine industry. Other neighboring countries have plans for similar facilities. By visiting the facility, interest in the marine industry has grown among	
10.STUDY TEAM No.of Members 6 Period Jul.1980-Jul.1980(0.7 months	students in the U.A.E. Japan has strong trade connections with the oil producing U.A.E., and the construction of this center based on Japanese assistance has greatly helped in furthering relationships between the two countries.	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The U.A.E. is located on the Gulf of Arabia and the marine industry is a major internal industry.
21.00 15.00 6	oo	
SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	ESTOUDIGAL TO ANGEED	
12 EXPENDITURE 202, 224 (¥'	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER - Dispatching marine specialists Accepting trainee (1) JICA	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①③
Contracted	vv/	

和4 水産増基硝ヤンター建設計画

MEA YEM/A 101/80

Compiled Mar.1990 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESEN	T STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS
1.COUNTRY 2.NAME OF STUDY Hajjah Province Integ	Yemen rated Rural Development	1.SITE OR AREA Hajjah Province is located at north-west part of Yemen. Its capital, Hajjah city, is 70km away by a straight distance from state capital, Sanaa.	1.PRESENT STATUS	In Progress or In Use ☐ Delayed ☐ Discontinued
		2.PROJECT COST	(Description)	rvey)
3.SECTOR Agriculture/General		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		tion of the country, the project was sdiction of the ARDA in the Ministry of
4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY 6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Central Planning Organiz Agriculture, Ministry of	zation, Ministry of	1)Simple waterworks: 4 towns and villages 2) Improvement of road network: main road 80km and branch roads 3)Agricultural development: establishment of water observatory network, comprehensive laboratory, and training center of mechanization. 4) Improvement of irrigation: implementation of pilot projects of four districts 5) Improvement of afforestation field 6) Improvement of agricultural social infrastructure: establishment of health and hygiene facilities, and simple medical facilities, improvement of communication and electric	- The findings of t formulation of a Agriculutural Dev	-
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		power. 7)Others: improvement of organization, training of staffs, etc. * The cost is in 1979 prices.	Irrigation im (Pilot Proje Agri. Mechani Water resourc	ct) zation Center Financed by IDA
8.DATE OF S/W	Aug.1978	A GOL TOWNOVO A LAT DONATE I ODNATE II AD A CATO		
9.CONSULTANT(S) Agricultural Development	Consultants Association	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS Yemen is considered as one of LLDC and MSAC and its GDP per capita is \$220. The effect of these projects is very large to develop those areas which are almost undeveloped and make a living by the income of emigrant laborers in neighboring oil producing countires, and to stabilize social infrastructure.	·	
10.STUDY TEAM			2.MAJOR REASONS	S FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 22 Period Dec. 1978-Ma	•			
Total M/M 83.20	Japan Field 57.33 25.87			
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	4			
		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	3.PRINCIPAL SOUR	CE OF INFORMATION
12.EXPENDITURE Total Contracted	256,701 (¥'000) 177,514		03	And a South page of the state o

和名 ハッジャ州農業総合開発計画

MEA YEM/S 303/80

Compiled Mar.1986 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY	OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
		, A	1.SITE OR AREA		1 DDCCCNT Completed or
1.COUNTRY	Yemen			na'a(4sites), Hodeidah(3sites), Taiz(10sites)	STATUS Completed or Promoting in Progress
2.NAME OF STUDY Rural Water Supply F		+ 2	inagga (soccess, in hamoe (soccess, see	······································	• Completed
Kotal water subbit t	rioject rai	C Z	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	O Implementing Delayed or Suspended
			(US\$1,000)	18,140	O Processing
			2)		(Description)
3.SECTOR			3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT((9)	The project was implemented by Japanese grant as follows.
Public Utilities/Water Su	pply		Deep well construction	60m-300m 26 sites Submersible pumps	2.00 p20 0.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2
4.REFERENCE NO.				948ton-10ton 26 sites	1981 Nov. E/N signed (500 million yen)
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S		Pipeline Total: 1	75.2km for 26 sites	1982 Jun. E/N (500million yen) 1983 Jul. E/N (600 million yen)
6.COUNTERPART AGENO	CY		7		1985 Mar. D/D completed
Rural Water Supply Dep	partment, Mi	nistry of			1986 Oct1987 Mar. A basic design study on rural water
Public Works	•			-	supply development implemented. 1987 May -1988 Feb. D/D and S/V implemented
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	v I				1987 Apr. Grant E/N (319 million yen)
Hydrology	1				1987 Jul. E/N (915 million yen) 1988 Sep. E/N (916 million yen)
Hydrzulics Geology					1500 Sep. E/N (510 million yen)
					(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
·				•	Of 26 locations proposed by the present study, the Japanese grant helped implement the project at 14 locations with some reduction in
8.DATE OF S/W	Dec.1978		Imp. Period: Jan. 1982		scale at the time of the basic design.
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Dec.1970		1	, EIRR1) FIRR1)	
Pacific Consultants In			4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility ITS ASSUMPTIONS Yes	EIRR2) FIRR2)	
Pacific Consultants in	Remacional		165	EIRR3) FIRR3)	
			Conditions and Development Im	pacts:	
	e.		where construction of rural water s	r was formulated for 26 areas (in North Yemen) upply facilities was urgent. Design standards	
10.STUDY TEAM			Works.	401/cap/day as provided by the Ministry of Public price of water. Clean water for domestic	
			consumption costs 0.32-0.12YR per c	apita per day on the basis of 401 per capita per th the project would be 0.03-0.87YR per capita	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 8		per day, depending on site condition	ns.	1) Great appreciation from residents where water was supplied, 2) The	
Period Sep.1979-N	May 1980 (8	months)			3rd rural water supply project is expected, 3) Rural water supply has a high priority in desert areas., and 4) Counterpart agency is
T 1 1/0/		FC: -1.4			perticularly strong within the Ministry of Public Works.
Total M/M	Japan	Field			
39.60	19.00	20.60			
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR					
SUBCONTRACTED STUI	DYI				
			5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER		
12.EXPENDITURE				ction is needed, 2)Training in Japan should be	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
Total		109, 604 (¥'000)	short-term due to quite different 1	iving conditions, 3) They are poorly prepared to 4) Use of local consultants, and 5) Donation of	03
Contracted		98,313		will require long-term provision of parts and	

和名 地方水道計画 (パート2)

MEA YEM/S 301/81

Compiled Mar.1986 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY	Yemen	1.SITE OR AREA	1.PRESENT Completed or Fromoting
2.NAME OF STUDY 7th Berth Construction	on Project of the Port	Port of Hodeldah	STATUS in Progress Completed
of Hodeidah		2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost 1) 42,695 11,977 30,718	O Implementing Delayed or Suspended
		(US\$1,000) 2) 131 015 51 076 80 839	O Processing Discontinued or Cancelled
3.SECTOR		US\$1=YR4.5 2) 131,913 31,000 60,003 31 121,854 53,603 68,251	(Description)
J.SECIOR Transportation/Port		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
		- Short-term Plan Phase 1(urgent plan): container berth(7th Berth) 1 berth (depth -10m, extension 250m)	Nov. 1988 OECF loan (L/A 8.2 billion yen)
4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	reclamation 271,000 cu.m. pavement 31,000 sq.m dredging 85,000cu.m. road 850m, container crane 1 unit building 1 unit, Total number of container handled 75,000TEU	The OECF loan funded the short-term development plan, but with
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		building 1 unit, Total number of container handled 75,000TEU - Middle-term Plan by 1993 1) General Cargo Berth (-10m,200m) 2) Container wharf (~12m,250m)	substantial changes in project components, as shown below.
Ministry of Public Work		3) Channel (-12m, 200m wide) - Long-term Plan by 2000	F/S Construction
		Additionally 1) General Cargo Berth (ditto) 2 2) Container wharf (ditto),	Container berth 250m Dredging channels 4.72 milion cu.m RO/RO berth lunit Reclamation 389,000cu.m
		3) Channel (ditto) The project cost 1),2) and 3) above are for the short-term plan, the middle-term plan	Reclamation 271,000cu.m Wharf (Berth 7) 295m
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		and for the Long-term plan.	Dredging 85,000cu.m Paving (apron, yard) 89,000m
Formulation of M/P and	urgent implement Plan		Paving 31,000m Shed, Substation 2,526cu.m Road 850m Service facilities 1set
			Container Crane lunit (electricity, lighting,
•			water supply & drainage) Building lunit Cargo handling equip. lset
8.DATE OF S/W	Oct.1981	Imp. Period: .19821986	
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility: EIRR1) 15.60 FIRR1) 7.70	The Government of Yemen is currently deliberating whether the implementation proceeds to the middle-term development plan of
	Development Institute of Ja	ITS ASSUMPTIONS Yes EIRR2) FIRR2)	Hodeidah Port as envisaged by the study, or the construction of a
Kiso-Jiban Consultants Co., Ltd.		EIRR3) FIRR3)	new port at Sarif should be given precedence.
		Conditions and Development Impacts: [conditions]	
	!	Cargo volume is estimated at 2.57 million tons (1986) and 5.82 million tons (2000). The project life of 25 years is assumed. In terms of economic benefits, an	
10.STUDY TEAM		evaluation was made concerning reduction of ship waiting costs. [Development Impacts]	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 6		1) Alleviation of the port congestion expected in the future. 2) Modernization of shipping sector through containerization on the Red	The details of the project was changed because of the earthquake in
Period Nov.1981-Mar.1982(3 months)		Sea Coast. 3) Encouragement of regional development in the vicinity of the port. 4) Increase demand for related industries. 5) An increase in employment through continuation of port construction.	Dec. 1982 and the stagnation of petroleum industries in the neighboring oil-exporting countries.
Total M/M	Japan Field		
60.73	41.51 19.22		
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUD	Y		
	1	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	2 DEINCIDAL COLIDCE OF INTEGRATION
12.EXPENDITURE Total	164,390 (¥'000)	- Counterpart training in Japan - Seminar and CUT	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION 030
Contracted	151,107		

和名 ホデイダ港第7パース建設計画

MEA YEM/S 302/84

Compiled Mar. 1988 Revised Mar. 1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY 2.NAME OF STUDY Rural Telecommunicati	Yemen lons Network	1.SITE OR AREA Sana'a, Dhamar, Ibb, Taizz, Rudaydah, Hajjah 2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	1.PRESENT Completed or in Progress Promoting Completed Delayed or Suspended
		(US\$1,000) 1) 32,964 7,848 25,116 2)	O Processing
3.SECTOR Communications & Broadcast	ing/Telecommunication	3) 3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) 1)Contents	(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey)
4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	a) Composed of 6 sub-rural networks b) Digital Radio Concentrator System (DRCS) to each sub-rural network c) Provision of subscriber lines of each sub-rural network in the existing switch or line concentrator	At the stage of the basic design, the project components were changed as follows.
6.COUNTERPART AGENCE Ministry of Communicati Public Telecommunicatio Headquarters (PTC)	on and Transport (MOC),	of sub-rural network 2)Facilities - Base station; 6 sites (23 base units) - Repeater station; 38 sites (55 repeater units) - Subscriber station; 436 sites	F/S Basic Design Base stations 6 5 Repeater Sts. 38 32 Subscriber Sts. 436
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Feasibility study on ru network			Phase 1 100 (Sana'a) 18 (Dhamar) 20 Phase 2 20 (Ibb) 20 (Taizz) 20 (Hudaydah) 2 (Sana'a)
8.DATE OF S/W	Jun.1984	Imp. Period: .19851989	The construction was completed as shown below.
9.CONSULTANT(S) Nippon Telecommunicatio	n Consulting Co., Ltd.	4.FEASIBILITY AND Feasibility: EIRR1) 11.91 FIRR1) 7.4 ITS ASSUMPTIONS Yes EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) Conditions and Development Impacts: The proposed study will facilitate smooth communication between urban and rural areas, and benefit administration, medical and educational facilities and agricultural producers.	Phase 1 phase 2 E/N signing June '89 June'90 Contract Feb.'90 Dec.'90 Completion Mar.'91 Mar.'92
10.STUDY TEAM			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 12 Period Aug. 1984-Ma			1)Effectiveness 2)High priority
Total M/M 39.94	Japan Field 18.34 21.60		
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUD	Y		
12.EXPENDITURE Total	115, 983 (¥'000)	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1) Acceptance of a trainee; one counterpart staff was invited to Japan, and training was conducted for the project concerned.	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①③
Contracted	103, 482	2)On the Job Training for counterparts	

和名 地方電気通信網整備計画

MEA YEM/S 101/88

Compiled Mar.1990 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS
1.COUNTRY	Yemen	1.SITE OR AREA	1.PRESENT In Progress or In Use
2.NAME OF STUDY		Sana'a, Taizz, Hudayda	STATUS 🗆 Delayed
Urban Transport Study	y	Transference and the second se	☐ Discontinued
		2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	(Description)
		(US\$1,000) 1) 22,047 4,659 17,388	(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
2 CECTOB		2)	- The Govenment of Yemen (GOY) requested funding from the
3.SECTOR Transportation/Urban Trans	portation	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	World Bank and Japan (grant aid) - The Japanese grant was not approved because of the low
		1) Improvement of interchanges	priority of the project.
4.REFERENCE NO.		2) Expansion and replacement of the signal system 3) Construction of fences, sign boards, etc.	
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P		(FY1991 Overseas Survey) - A JICA expert was assigned from March 1990 to March 1992.
6.COUNTERPART AGENC	لبعد		- The following projects were implemented in Sana'a City.
Dept. of Planning, Mini Housing	istry of Citles and		Interchange improvement IDA fund (1990)
nousing	•		Fences, sign boards, etc. Own fund Maintenance of signals Germany
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY			(purchase of maintenance vehicles)
Formulation of a short-			- No action has been taken in Taizz and Hudayda.
transport development	•		
8.DATE OF S/W	Jun.1987		
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	
Pacific Consultants Int	ernational	1) Smooth ordering of urban traffic 2) Efficient use of urban roads	
Yachiyo Engineering Co.		3) Reduction of traffic accidents	
		Signals and lane marking will smoothen traffic flows. Parking sites will give much road surface to traffic movement. Pedestrian bridges and crossing marks will also reduce traffic accidents and increase flows of traffic on roads.	
10.STUDY TEAM			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
No.of Members 9	J		
	ov.1988(13 months)		
Total M/M	Japan Field		
51.20	7.90 34.20		
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR			
SUBCONTRACTED STUD			
		P PURCHASING A LIPIN A MONTH	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
12.EXPENDITURE		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	03
Total		Acceptance of a trainee (JICA counterpart training program)	
Contracted	160,783		

和名 都市交通計画

MEA YEM/S 201A/89

Compiled Mar.1991 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS
1.COUNTRY 2.NAME OF STUDY Improvement of Ma'all System in Aden	Yemen a and Tawahi Sewerage	1.SITE OR AREA Ma'alla, Tawahi, Crater and Khormaksar Districts in Aden. Area: 2,132 ha, Population: 151,602 (1988) 2.PROJECT COST Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost (US\$1,000) 1) 70,287 9,805 60,482	1.PRESENT In Progress or In Use STATUS Delayed Discontinued (Description) A feasibility study on Ma'alla and Tawahi sewerage system was
3.SECTOR Public Utilities/Sewarage 4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY 6.COUNTERPART AGENCY General Directorate for Aden Municipality)	M/P+(F/S) Local Government (0 & M	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) Construction of 4 major pumping stations (Ma'alla, Tawahi, Crater and Khormaksar). Construction of force mains (dia. 400/700mm, total length 23km) connecting these pumping stations to the treatment plant. Construction of a treatment plant (oxidation pond process, capacity 48,800 cu.m./d). Construction of sewer pipes, total length 3km. Rehabilitation of 20 existing pumping stations. Improvement of sweeper-passages (open channel sewerage) into ordinary sewerage at 131 locations.	subsequently undertaken. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Government is strongly requesting Japanese aid for the improvement of the sewer system in Sanaa City rather than for the remaining two districts (Crater and Khormaksar).
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Improvement of the existing sewerage system and provision of sewerage treatment			
8.DATE OF S/W 9.CONSULTANT(S) Tokyo Engineering Consu	Jul.1988 ltants Co., Ltd.	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS Elimination of water pollution in the Inner Harbor, which is the main port of the national capital of Aden. Improvement of living condition in the four districts. Creation of green belts by reuse of treated sewerage. Improvement of public health and environment conditions in the whole Greater Aden.	
10.STUDY TEAM No.of Members 10 Period Nov.1988-Ja) an.1990(15 months)		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Total M/M 67.56 11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUD	Japan Field 22.97 44.59		
12 EXPENDITURE Total Contracted	227, 703 (¥'000)	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER Advice to water quality analysts about the existing sewage treatment plant in Aden. Provision of training in Japan to two counterpart persons from the General Directorate for Local Government and the Aden Municipality.	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①3

和名 アデン市マーラ地区・タワヒ地区下水道施設改義計画

MEA YEM/S 201B/89

Compiled Mar.1991 Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS	III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT
1.COUNTRY 2.NAME OF STUDY Improvement of Ma'all System in Aden	Yemen la and Tawahi Sewerage	1.SITE OR AREA Ha'alla and Tawahi Districts in Aden. Area: 485 ha, Population: 72,219 (1988) 2.PROJECT COST Total Cost 1) 39,808 4,648 35,160 2)	1.PRESENT Completed or in Progress Promoting Completed Or Delayed or Suspended Processing Discontinued or Cancelled
3.SECTOR Public Utilities/Sewerage 4.REFERENCE NO. 5.TYPE OF STUDY 6.COUNTERPART AGENCY General Directorate for Aden Municipality)	(M/P)+F/S Y Local Government (0 & M	3) 3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) Construction of gravity sewers, dia. 200-600 mm, length 2,534m, rehabilitation of the four small pumping stations and improvement of sweeper passages, length 5,215 m in the two districts. Construction of a sewage treatment plant, stabilization pond, capacity 16,300 cu.m/d, two pumping stations and force mains, dia. 400-700 mm, length 13,090 m.	(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The PDRY Government requested in March 1991 Japanese grant aid for the implementation of the project (US\$24 million or 3.1 billion yen). The Japanese Government notified the PDRY Government that it would be difficult to fund the project from the grant aid program.
provision of sewerage t	ting sewerage system and reatment		
8.DATE OF S/W 9.CONSULTANT(S) Tokyo Engineering Consu	Jul.1988 ltants Co., Ltd.	Imp. Period: .19901994 4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes/No EIRR2) FIRR2) FIRR3)	
		Conditions and Development Impacts: Elimination of water pollution in the Inner Harbor, which is the main port of the national capital of Aden. Improvement of living condition in the two districts. Creation of green belts by use of treated effluent. Improvement of public health and environment conditions in the whole Greater Aden.	
10.STUDY TEAM No.of Members 10 Period Nov.1988-Ja	o an.1990(15 months)		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Total M/M 67.56 11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUD	Japan Field 22.97 44.59		
12.EXPENDITURE Total Contracted	227 , 703 (¥'000)	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER Advice to water quality analysts about the existing sewage treatment plant in Aden. Provision of training in Japan to two counterpart persons from the General Directorate for Local Government and the Aden Municipality.	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①③

和名 アデン市マーラ地区・タワヒ地区下水道施設改善計画

