PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 204B/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Urban/Suburban Railway Transportation in"Jabotabek"Area

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Railway

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Comprehensive modernization planning of the conventional railway network in and around Jakarta City

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1980

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Railway Technical Service

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period May.1980-Mar.1982(27 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
105.68	59.16	46.52

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	264,645 (¥'000)
Contracted	250,672

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
JABOTABEK area and Serpong<M/P>
JABOTABEK Area and Serpong. Between Jakarta and Manggarai on the Central Line of the Indonesian State Railways <F/S>

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=230Yen=630Rp

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
M/P	1) 540,727,272	138,981,818	401,745,454	
	2)			
F/S	1) 131,304	66,087	65,217	
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
<M/P> - Long-term master plan with a target year 2000
- This is a big project consisting of 26 sub-projects.
(1) Double tracking for about 160 km of conventional line
(2) Track elevation (3) Signal automation,
(4) Rolling stock base construction.
(5) Construction of the Chengkareng Airport line.
<F/S>
1) Track Facilities and Structures
embankment, reinforced concrete, grade separated girder
2) Station Plan:
Construction of Kota Intan station in Route A
Construction of signal stations: Route A(3 points), Route C(4 points)
Effective track length of stations and signal stations: 210m
Station facilities: station main building,platform,etc.
3) Electrification Plan
Railway length around 20km for Route A, around 15 km for Route C
DC 1500V electric traction system
Substations: 3 for Route A, 2 for Route C
High-voltage power distribution lines, Traction power feeding lines.
4) Signalling and Telecommunication Plan
signalling color light signals, electric switch machine,etc.

Imp. Period: .1986~.1992

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes
EIRR1) 14.30 FIRR1)
EIRR2) FIRR2)
EIRR3) FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
<M/P> Preconditions :Sub-projects were roughly classified into three groups in terms of implementation period up to the year 2000.
(1) 1st-stage group(1987) Constructing urgently needed basic facilities and strengthening transport capacity that requires an early start.
(2) 2nd-stage group(1991) Displaying an urban mode of transport and to meet the sharp increase in transport demand in the future.
(3) 3rd-stage group(2000) Constructing new stations to induce railway passengers and new lines to develop the conventional railway network to cope with the new transport demand.
<F/S>[Preconditions] - Removal of houses on railway land, - Future measures for land - use control, - Acquisition of roads for construction work etc
[Development impacts] - Alleviation of road traffic congestion in the future
- Creation of secondary city centers and alleviation

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Site investigations were conducted with the cooperation of counterparts.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)
After the completion of the F/S, the D/D was undertaken with the OECF loan in 1986, and the construction has been carried out stage by stage. Funds have been entirely supplied by OECF loans. Trial opening was targeted in April 1992, partial opening in August 1992, and full opening in the same year.

May 1982 OECF loan agreement signed (5,524 million yen)
Sep.1983 OECF loan agreement signed (6,631 million yen)
Jun.1984 OECf loan agreement signed (5,203 million yen)
Dec.1985 OECF loan agreement signed (9,331 million yen)
Mar.1987 OECF loan agreement signed (27,661 million yen)
Dec.1987 OECF loan agreement signed (13,565 million yen)
Dec.1989 OECF loan agreement signed (10,381 million yen)
Sep.1991 OECF loan agreement signed (7,400 million yen)
Sep.1992 OECF loan agreement signed (15,347 million yen)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) The Indonesian government is putting the top priority on this project.
(2) JARTS is supporting its implementation as an in-house consultant, and a Japanese consultant is also providing services as E/S consultant.
(3) Most of the contractors of the construction work are Japanese companies.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 ジャカルタ大都市圏鉄道輸送計画（中央線高架化） (M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 205B/82

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Telecommunications Network Development in the Eastern Part

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
POSTEL/PERUMTEL

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulating the master plan for terrestrial transmission network improvement and expansion covering the eastern region.The master plan is a long term plan taking into consideration all foreseeable development up to the year 2005.

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1981

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period Jan.1982-Nov.1982(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
55.83	32.33	23.50

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	139,628 (¥'000)
Contracted	110,627

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
The Eastern Part of the Republic of Indonesia<M/P>
Sulawesi<F/S>

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=270Yen)

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
M/P	1)	415,297	111,080	304,217
	2)			
F/S	1)	128,355	57,577	70,778
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P> The digital terrestrial radio transmission network,and submarine cable network by optical communication system are to be introduced in the eastern region.
Digital terrestrial radio transmission network:
6GHZ 1440 channel method 1,486km
6GHZ 480 channel method 1,946km
2GHZ 240 channel method 719km
Submarine Cable:
trunk route/2,980km
branch route/540km
substitute route for transmission/320km terre strial
<F/S> Construction period for Microwave Network(2,371 L.U.) is divided into three stages: 1984~1989(Repelita IV), 1990~1994(Repelita V) 1995~1999(Repelita VI)

	Year	Installation objective	Number of Telephones installation
Telephone Service	1989	1,181,500 line units	1,000,000
	1994	1,889,100 line units	1,600,000
	1999	3,017,300 line units	2,560,000
	2000	3,295,200 line units	2,800,000

	Year	Installation objective
Telegraph Service	1989	28,100 line units
	1994	41,300 line units
	1999/2000	62,900 line units

Imp. Period: Apr.1984-Mar.1999

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	12.29	FIRR1)	14.62
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<Impacts> In the eastern region of Indonesia, the domestic satellite communication system is already in operation.
In addition to this existing system,a new terrestrial transmission network including of the submarine cable network was installed.
By these two systems, an advanced and stable telecommunication service network is to be realized throughout the region. This constitutes the basic philosophy of the investigation.
1) The 4th Five-Year Development Plan (REPELITA IV, 4/1984-3/1989) improves telephone service both qualitatively and quantitatively to meet increasing demand.
(2) Construct terrestrial transmission network in Sulawesi area and,through interdependence with existing satellite communication network.
(3) Realize subscriber Long Distance Dialling (hereinafter to be called SLDD) service in the area.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Trainee Acceptance; 2 counterparts invited the Japan,and training the contents of project.
(2) OJT put on counterparts.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
June 1984 OECF E/S loan agreement (442 million yen)
July 1988 E/S completed
French Government decided to implement the part of this project

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
High priority ; Indonesian Government recognizes the need for this project.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 スラウェシ電気通信網整備計画（東部地域電気通信網整備計画のF／S）

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 320/82

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Bali International Airport Development

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Air Transportaion & Airport

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Air Communication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Airport planning

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1981

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 10
Period Dec.1981-Jul.1982(8 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
	9.12	8.87

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	57,690 (¥'000)
Contracted	52,384

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Bali Island

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=220.1Yen)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	159,000	54,000	
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

	Short-Term(1990)	Mid-Term(2000)	Long-Term(2010)
Runway	Extension:300m	-	-
Runway Strip:	Extension:300m/Widening:100m	-	-
Taxiway:	New Construction 2050m	E:950m	-
Apron	Expansion:44,000sq.m	Expansion:26,000sq.m Improvement:35,000sq.m	
Internationl Terminal Bld.	New Construction & Renovation 12,500sq.m	Expansion 7,000sq.m	Expansion 10,500sq.m
Domestic Terminal Bld.	Renovation & Expansion 10,000sq.m	New Construction 15,000sq.m	Expansion 13,000sq.m
Cargo Terminal Bld.	New Construction 2,800sq.m	Expansion 1,500sq.m	Expansion 3,500sq.m
Administration Build.	Construction of Control Tower	New Construction 3,500sq.m	-

Note: Numbers in ( )are the targetted years.

Imp. Period: .1984-.2001

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	20.80	FIRR1)	7.95
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Total length of runway is not long enough as an international airport.
A weight limit has been imposed between Tokyo and Bali.
Space between runway and taxiway will be altered to meet ICAO Standards.
The buildings in terminal area will be moved.
The scale of the airport and its facilities has been planned on the basis of air traffic demand for targetted year 2010.
The development of the airport would contribute to internal transportation, economic development, international trade, regional development in eastern part of the country.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Held several seminars for counterpart staff on the content of reports
(2) Overseas training for JICA trainees

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The project was completed by the OECF financing.

Oct.1983	OECF loan agreement (E/S, 565 million yen)
Jan.1987	OECF loan agreement (18,990 million yen, of which 4,077 million for local cost portion) for the civil engineering works, construction of terminal buildings, and installation of navigational aids
Jul.1988	Construction tender closed
Apr.1989	Construction contract signed
Oct.1989	Construction started
Sep.1992	Construction completed

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
M/S review and BIA Phase II basic design has been implemented in Oct. 1993 - Jan. 1994. OECF loan IP315

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Effectiveness: Great contribution is expected to the development of islands east of Bali. In particular, foreign exchange earning from tourism industries.
(2) Priority: Capacity of the Bali Airport, one of a few international airports in Indonesia, is getting too small. Therefore,this is a very urgent project.
(3) Rapid Grouth of Passenger, Forecast in Phase-I is 1,450 thousand in 1991, but 3,333 thousand in 1992.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 バリ国際空港整備拡充計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 319/82

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Lower Jeneberang River Flood Control Project/Jeneberang River Flood Control Project (Phase II)

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Study of possibility of water resources development. Formation of urgent plan of flood control and drainege improvement
Preliminary design of flood control and drainage improvement under urgent plan

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1979

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 11
Period Jun.1979-Feb.1980(22 months)
Jan.1981-Mar.1982

Total M/M	Japan	Field
84.64	52.50	32.14

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Survey

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	306,901 (¥'000)
Contracted	139,603

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Ujung Pandang City/Sulawesi

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=250Yen=2.3Rp

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	603,560	305,550	298,010
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1) Dam and Reservoir

	Crest length	Crest width	Crest elevation
Main	670m	10m	EL105m
Left wing	752m	10m	EL105m
Right wing	440m	10m	EL105m

2) River Improvement
- Diversion Channel of S. Garassi(800m), Road Raising(3,000m), Drainage Ditch (12,000m)

3) Water Supply
- Intake construction; Pipeline Conveyance Facilities

4) Irrigation System Improvement: Bili-Bili & Kampili systems
5) Construction of Hydro Power Station Power Station
(floor 38m x 22m, 32m high)
Generating Equipment(Installed capacity 5,600KW x 2)

Imp. Period: Apr.1981-Oct.1985

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

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

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions: The Evaluation was undertaken based on the total cost and benefit resulting from the urgent flood control plan, the irrigation system improvement, and the Hydro power station. The cost & benefit of the water supply was exempted. The project life is 50 years from 1982, when the engineering service begins.

Development Impacts:
The IRR can be classified by sector as follows:

Purpose	IRR(%)
Flood Control	14.9
Irrigation	15.2
Power	13.3
Total	14.8

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Arranged for the two counterparts the study of D/D and S/V execution besides F/S.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The project is under implementation by the OECF financing.

May 1981	OECF 1/A signed (E/S, 198 million yen)
Feb.1984	D/D completed
Feb.1985	OECF L/A signed (5,381 million yen) for emergency flood control measures
Feb.1988	Construction started
Dec.1993	Construction to be completed

Realized project:
River improvement: 9.6km
New drainage channel: 7.83km
Improvement of existing drainage channel: 4.92km & 2.35km
Total cost: US$48 million

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
1. Division of Operation and Maintenance were established in Jenebe rang River Basin Development Project Office.
2. D/D OF Pampang RIver Improvement Project is being conducted by CTI Engineering Co., Ltd. in 1993.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1)Uninterrupted Factors,close relations to other projects: Bili Bili dam construction project on the same Jeneberang river is simultaneously in progress
(2)Degree of Priority: Ujung Pandang City is the center of developing cities in Sulawesi Province.
(3)Magnitude of Effect:Immediate effects can be expected
(4)Advantage in Impulse Structure: The structure is organized in good shape.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③④

和名 ジェネベラン河下流域治水計画／ジェネベラン河治水計画 (Phase II) (F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 304/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Komering-1 Irrigation Development Project in the Upper Komering River Basin

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
F/S for Upper komering Basin Aguiulture Study including water balance suvey

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1978

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Japan Irrigation and Reclamation Consultants Co,

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Sep.1979-Mar.1982(31 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
90.04	43.22	46.82

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	483,029 (¥'000)
Contracted	443,096

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
South-west part of South Sumatra Province and northern part of Lampung Province
50,600ha (Population 114,000)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) US$1=625Rp.	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	321,000	122,000	199,000
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1) Irrigation Area : 68,300 ha
   Muncak Kabau area (10,700ha)
   Lampung area (13,100ha)
   Tulangbawang area (44,500ha)

2) Ranau Dam : Concrete gravity dam,
   Designed discharge 50cu.m/sec
3) Main/Secondary,Tertiary Canal : 134/1,117 km
4) Main/Secondary,Tertiary Drain : 180/1,264 km
5) Main Road : 135 km

Imp. Period: Apr.1983-Sep.1991

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	16.20	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

[Conditions] Benefits are estimated as the difference of net income between with-project and without-project conditions. After the project is implemented, the following amount of product increase are estimated.

Amount (unit:1,000ton)

Farm Products	Amount per 1 ha.(ton/ha)	Muncak Kabau	Lempuing	Tulangbawang West	East
Rice(Wet/dry season)	4.0/4.5	42.8/32.1	52.4/39.3	125.2/93.9	28.8/21.6
Peanuts	1.3	2.3	2.9	6.8	7.8
Soybeans	1.3	2.3	2.9	6.8	-

[Development Impacts] Increase of crop yields,Saving of foreign currency, Increase of employment opportunity; Introduction of divesification cropping pattern, Improvement of living standard and more equitable distribution of income and welfare of the people; Settlement of transmigrants.

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Sep.1983 OECF L/A signed (E/S 1,180 million yen)
Mar.1985 - Sep.1989 D/D undertaken
Dec.1989 OECF L/A signed (21.518 billion yen)
11 billion yen is used for the Komering project
Oct.1990 Construction started
Dec.1995 Construction to be completed

Subprojects of the OECF Loan (21.518 billion yen):
- Ural River improvement and irrigation
- Upper Komering irrigation development
- Flood control in East Jakarta
- Brantas River improvement

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
none

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 コメリン川上流域農業開発計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 305/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Rice Pest Forecasting and Control Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Food Crop Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of an overall development plan model for the Food Crop Protection System including a delineation of the pest forecasting control system and a staff education /training programme.

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1982

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Chuo Kaihatsu Cor.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 7
Period Jan.1982-Mar.1982(3 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
29.98	18.02	9.96

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	78,924 (¥'000)
Contracted	68,220

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
8 states including Aceh, Southern Sumatra, Lampung, Southern Kalimantan, Southern Sulawesi, Eastern Java, Central Java, and Western Java

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=251.85Yen in 1982

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	48,000	29,585	18,415
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

(1)In the capital the facilities of Directorate of Food Crop Protection should be rationalized. For carrying out local projects the following items should be established.

Food crop protection centers:	7 locations
Pest forecasting laboratories:	20 locations
Pest monitoring stations:	100 locations
Agro-chemical test stations:	3 locations

(2)In addition a plan for education and training was formulated to raise capabilities and technique of officials of the corresponding institutions.

Imp. Period: Feb.1982-Oct.1983

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	22.82	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Project will reduce damage by pests to crops. Project life is estimated at 50 years, with a 5 year construction period.
Impacts:
- To release farmers from unnecessary application of pesticides and expenditure thereby incurred, and the income increase of crop yields.
- A rise in rural socio-economic levels and a rectification of the deteriorating inter-regional economic balance.
- To reduce the nation's continuing import of staple foods and production materials, and to promote a more favorable balance of international payments.
- To stimulate the infrastructure development of other sector of trade, finance, education, transportation,etc., thereby widely apportioning the benefits of the Project througout the national economy.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Training in Japan (2) OJT

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The project was implemented by the Japanese grant aid and partly by the OECF loan.

Mar.1984	L/A signed for OECF loan (5,800 million yen) Provision of agricultural machines (threshers, dryers rice millers) for 7 provinces
Apr.1985	E/N signed for Japanese grant (445 million yen)
Aug.1985 - Jan.1986	Basic design study undertaken
Feb.1986	E/N signed for Japanese grant (2,061 million yen)
Aug.1986	E/N signed for Japanese grant (1,230 million yen)
Jul.1987	E/N signed for Japanese grant (1,978 million yen)
Apr.1987 - Mar.1992	JICA technical cooperation project "Plant Protection Project Phase II" implemented

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 稲病害虫発生予察防除計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 306/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Rice Seed Production and Distribution Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorates General of Food Crops Agriculture.

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Improvement of quality of seed production and promotion of seed distribution and clarify their technological and economical justification, at the same time transfer of the technology and know-how to the officials of the government to

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1981

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co., Ltd.
Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 11
Period Jan.1982-Dec.1982(12 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
43.70	21.29	22.41

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	116,698 (¥'000)
Contracted	98,636

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
D.I. Aceh, South Sumatra, Lampung

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=654Rp. in Feb.1982

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	47,702	22,260	25,442
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1) Consolidation and Establishment of Seed Farm

	Aceh	South Sumatra	Lampung	(ha)
C.S.F.	19.0	12.6	16.0	
M.S.F.	8.3	42.3	33.3	

2) Construction of Seed Processing centers

Area Size(ha)	6.5	5.7	4.6
The required amt. of E.S.	3,139	2,885	3,137

3) Construction of Central Seed Storage.
4) Establishment of seed distribution system.
5) Establishment of S.C.C.S.(Seed Control and Certification Service)

Imp. Period: .1983-.1988

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	36.50	FIRR1)
EIRR2)		FIRR2)
EIRR3)		FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
- The direct benefits are the increase of rice production and the income increase of farmers.
- The increase of rice production is expected to be 549,000 tons, the income increase of farmers to be $56,260,000 per year. ($1=Rp.654).

Development Impacts:
Release from food shortage.
Conservation of scarce foreign currency by reducing import of rice.
Contribution to the stabilization of consumer's price and producer's price of rice.
Increase of farmers' income.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Apr.1984 OECF appraisal mission
Feb.1985 OECF L/A signed (3 billion yen)
Construction of 11 seed processing centers in three provinces in Sumatra
Aug. - Nov.1987 Because the implementation was delayed partly owing to the budget allocation of the Indonesian Government, a re-study had to be undertaken. As a result of the restudy, eleven seed processing centers in five provinces (Aceh, Lampung, South Sumatra, West Java and South Sulawesi) were selected for financing.
Feb.1992 Construction completed

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

The following are the parts of a long term plan for food self sufficiency.
1) Increase of production per unit area.
2) Adaptation of paddy kinds to the change in production system.
3) Distribution of economical and sound seeds.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 稲種子生産・配布計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 308/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Sanrego Irrigation Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
F/S - to verify the thechnical and economic feasibility of the project -tounder take on-the-job training and transfer of knowledge of the Indonesian counterparts in the course of the survey and study

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1982

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

Nippon Giken Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 12
Period Jun.1982-Mar.1983(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
50.37	1.50	48.87

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	201,611 (¥'000)
Contracted	189,003

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Sanrego Area of South Sulawesi Province (Investigated Area 17,500ha, Population 38,400 as of 1981.)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
US$1=670Rp.	1)	54,192	30,468	23,724
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1. Irrigation Area: 8,000 ha
2. Diversion Weir: Wet Stone Masonry, Crest 40m long, Weir 10m high
3. Small Intake Weir: 3 places
4. Irrigation Canal: Main 11.6 km, Branch 97.5 km
5. Head Reach : 4.9 km
6. Farm Road : 13.2 km
7. Reclamation Works
   - Upland 500ha
   - Grassland 600ha
   - Orchard 100ha

Imp. Period: Oct.1983-Mar.1989

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	15.10	FIRR1)
EIRR2)		FIRR2)
EIRR3)		FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Condition:
Irrigation benefit was estimated as the difference of net annual production between with-project and without project conditions.
Attainment of the target production is after 5 years in existing paddy areas, eight years in new areas after project completion.

Development Impact:
- Saving of foreign exchange for inport of rice
- Demonstration effects of modern irrigation practices
- Increase of employment opportunity
- Improvement of quality of farm products and increase of marketable value
- Improvement of rural development

(FY 1993 Demestic Survey)

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
Since around 1985, the implementation of the project has been started by the World Bank finance.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
none

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 サンレゴかんがい開発計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 307/82

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Bila Irrigation Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works,Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
F/S for south Sulawsi province Agriculture Development Technology transfer to Indonesian staff

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1981

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Jun.1981-Jun.1982(13 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
55.02	6.02	49.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	143,154 (¥'000)
Contracted	130,650

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Bila of South Sulawesi Province (Investigated Area 20,000ha,Population 83,700 in 1980)

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=625Rp.

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	108,517	52,682	55,835
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Irrigation Area: 9,800 ha

1) Bila intake weir: 70m long, 12.7m high.
2) Kalola dam: Rockfill type, Crest 230m long. Dam 30.5m high
3) Irrigation Canals: Main canal 46.1km
Secondary canal 98.3m.
4) Drainage canal: 86.5km
5) Farm roads: 172.5km
6) Teritary system: 9,800ha.

Imp. Period: Mar.1983-Feb.1990

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	15.30	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

[Condition] Economic benefit of the project was estimated by only the direct benefit derived from the crop production with the irrigation development. The economic evaluation was made based on 50 years of project life starting from 1983 which would be the starting year of the construction, assuming that Realization of target benefit is primarily 5 years after start of the cropping.

[Development Impacts]
1) The increase of the net reserve or capacity to pay of the average size farmers from Rp.1,190 to Rp.302,810 per annum.
2) Saving of foreigh currency for import of rice.
3) Demonstration effects of modern irrigation practices.
4) Increase of employment opportunity.
5) Improvement of quality of farm products and increase of marketability.
6) Improvement of rural environment.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Technology transfer to counterparts in the couse of the study

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Jun.1984 OECF L/A signed (E/S 550 million yen)
Feb.1987 - Dec.1988 D/D undertaken (Nippon Koei Co.)
Dec.1990 OECF L/A signed (Phase I, 6,460 million yen)
Feb.1992 Construction started
Oct.1992 OECF L/A signed (Phase II, 3,788 million yen)
Jul.1995 Construction to be completed

OECF Loans:
- Irrigation development of 9,524 ha
- Bila intake weir (height 13m)
- Kalola Dam (height 31m)
- Irrigation canals (main 46km, secondary 98km)
- Drainage canals (87km)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
none

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 ビラかんがい開発計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 111/83

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Electrification Project of Main Railway Lineds in Java

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Railway

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Land Transport and Inland Waterways

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Drawing up of a M/P on electrification for trunk railway lines in Java

8.DATE OF S/W Apr.1982

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Railway Technical Service

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 15

Period May.1982-Mar.1983(10 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
68.63	42.33	26.30

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	177,075 (¥'000)
Contracted	168,810

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Java island trunk railway lines: Northern route Merak-Jakarta-Banyuwangi, Southern route Cikampek-Surabaya,Connecting route Cirebon-Kroya,etc

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	2,217,000	554,000	1,663,000
(US$1=260Yen=660Rp)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The main purpose of this study were as follows;
1) Calculating investment benefit and energy saving.
- The whole investment is estimated Rp.1,463 billion (Rp 49 billion/year) and IRR is caluculated more than 20% . Oil saving amount is expected about 84 million gallon per year. So this project of electrification (more than 2,500 km) is totally evaluated "feasible".
2) Selecting a section with highest priority
- Jakarta - Cirebon (195km) and Cikaupek - Bundung (90km) are selected.
Formulating long-term plan
- Above priority section would be completed at 1989. Work period is about 25 years. The pace of electrification is considered 100 km per year.
3) Studing a type of electrification suitable for Java island.
- Comparing several types, alternating electrification with 25kV commercial frequency is selected at the most suitably.
Various investments relating this electrification are considered in this study.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

1.Precondition
Practically feasible(IRR 20%-)
1) Exchange rate : US$1 = 260Yen = Rp.660
2) Inflation : not considered.
The project life is assumed 30 years. So if the expectation of inflation rate is not proper, the economic analysis of this study would be no meaning.

2.Development impacts
1) Curtailment in oil use (84 X 1,000,000 gallon/year)
2) Improvement of road traffic and a ruduction in road investment
3) Contribution towards the modernization and improvement of management of the Indonesian State Railways
4) Contribution to the economic development of Indonesia

(FY 1993 Domectic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Site investigations were jointly conducted with counterparts.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

Following the study, the F/S proposed in the M/P was carried out from 1984 to 1986.

Special Note:
At present, transport improvement in the JABOTABEK area is receiving higher priority. As the upgrading of local trunk lines is to be conducted one after another in conjunction with the progress of the above improvement in JABOTABEK, it is estimated that much time will be needed before the proposed electrification is put to implementation.
At present, no discussion is being made on promoting electrification, because the situation of electric power supply is limited throughout the country and, for instance, introduction of private power generators is required in developing industrial parks and buildings.
Considering that the speed increase on trunk lines has been taken up as a future objective, it is necessary, before electrification, to take effective measures for preventing train delay and ensuring safety by improving facilities for operation control, such as signals.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1. Worsening of the situation of electric power supply
2. Necessity of enormous funds

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 ジャワ島幹線鉄道電化計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 113/83

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
North Banten Water Resources Development

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate of Planning and Programing,
Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To increase income of North Banten Area,especialy of K-C-C Area

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1982

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Jul.1982-Jul.1983(13 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
112.15	53.17	58.98

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	324,576 (¥'000)
Contracted	303,148

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
North Banten Area. West Java Province

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	232,558	165,805	66,752
(US$1=232.2yen)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
- Karian dam, rockfill, 52m high, 218 million cu.m in effective cap.
- Cilawan dam, concrete gravity, 28m high, 54 million cu.m
  tunnel from K.dam to Cibear
- Trans-basin tunnel from Karian Dam to Cibeureum River
- Trans-basin tunnel from Cilawan Dam to Cicinta River
- River training 26km
- Irrigation facilities to K-C-C area; one intake weir, waterway, irrigation canals, drainage canals

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Upon completion, the following impacts are expected.
- Additional rice production of 120,000 tons
- Improvement of living standards among the local inhabitants
- Correction of income disparities

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
On-the-job training for counterparts

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Based on the study, the feasibility study on Karian multi-purpose dam was undertaken with JICA assistance.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1, The major purpose of this project was the irrigation of rice fields. However, Indonesia attained self-supply of rice, so the project which aimed at increasing productivity of rice was postponed.
2, Any large projects were postponed in Indonesia.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 北バンテン水資源開発基本計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 112/83

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Urban Development Planning on Gerbangketosusila Region(Surabaya Metropolitan Area)

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Urben Planning & Land Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General Cipta Karya

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Urban planning

8.DATE OF S/W Aug.1981

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period Nov.1981-Mar.1983(17 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
100.57	29.48	71.09

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	271,768 (¥'000)
Contracted	257,867

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Surabaya and its vicinity

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	2,246,000		
(US$1=680Rp)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

A master plan of Surabaya city was formulated for the target year 2000. Short term implementation program includes the following projects.

Middle Ring Road 41.5 km
New Transit System
Tandes Industrial Complex (1,200 ha)
Park Town Housing Complex (1,200 ha)

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Overseas training of counterparts staff including Manager of urban planning division,Mr Budisanto, and Project officer.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
The Government used the main point of the M/P as an essential reference for the urban development at present. However, each project component has not been embodied yet. Sector loan, as follows, realized the component partially.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)
(1) BAPDEDA of East Java adopted this M/P as a structure plan for Surabaya metropolitan area. So each secter of the development sprojects are based on the M/P.
(2) This M/P is utilized as basis of IUIDP (Integrated Urban Infrastructure Development Project) Surabaya planned by IBRD.
(3)
1) Intermediate Ringroad: The priority of this project grew up because East Java development project made rapid Mrgress. So F/S and D/D were undertaken with the OECF loan.
1999.9. OECF L/A signed (11.99 billion yen)*
*) Subprojects of the OECF loan.
a) Road improvement in South Sumatra and 5 seater in Java, with related consultant service.
b) E/S of Surabaya circle road.
2) Tandes industried complex;
SIER, Tandes and Greesik were appinted to industrial complex area. Eagecialy construction of factories made progress in Tandes.
3) Outside ring road;
Radial toll road and intermediate ring road projects will be storted soon. So it is necessary to prepare this project as soon as possible. JICA's beasibility study has been demanded with high priority.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③④

和名 スラバヤ都市圏都市計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 114/83

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Long Term Development Programs of the International Telecommunications

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/(Comma. & Broad. in)General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Post and Telecommunication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
International Telecommunications Master Plan Preparation

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1982

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co, Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Jun.1982-Jun.1983(12 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
38.61	22.21	16.40

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	89,585 (¥'000)
Contracted	79,462

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Jakarta, Medan and Surabaya

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	194,000	194,000	
(US$1=625Rp)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The study proposed the following three measures.
1) Expansion of the existing network by establishing new gateway stations in Jakarta and Medan, and later on in Surabaya
2) Digitalization of the telecommunication network to establish IDN by introducing optical fibers for submarine cables, the time division multiple access(TDMA) for satellite telecommunication and digital SPC exchanges
3) Establishment of a packet exchange data network to provide new telecommunication services

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

The project aims to establish the international telecommunication system in Indonesia toward the next century, and will facilitate the long-term growth of the Indonesian economy.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
On-the-jop training

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

Concerning the construction of a new international telecommunication center, a Japanese expert was assigned to PT. INDOSAT to give technical advice on international telecommunication in general from Feb. 1987. PT. INDOSAT has been implementing the recommended measures with technical advice from the Japanese experts.
1) Introduction of digital international telephone exchanges: installed in Mar. 1988
2) Digitalization of international transmission:
   - 1985 TDMA introduce for satellite transmission
   - 1984 Digitalization of microwave transmission between the earth statin - the central station; connection of the international telephone exchange and the domestic relay exchanges by optical fiber cables
   - Apr.1990 Introduction of IBS (Intelsat Business Service) for satellite transmission
   - Dec.1990 Introduction of IDR (Intermediate Data Rate) for satellite transmission
3) New services:
   - Mar.1989 Commencement of IODC (International Operator Direct Call) services
   - Nov.1989 Commencement of ITFC (International Toll Free Call) services
   - Fall 1989 Commencement of services of the electronic mail box and the reservation system
   - 1989 The study was conducted on the construction and the user promotion of a basket exchange network (SKDP)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 国際通信長期開発計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 206B/83

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Development Project of Dumai Port

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Port

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
M/P aiming the year 2000
Short-term development plan aiming the year 1985

8.DATE OF S/W Aug.1982

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9
Period Oct.1982-Oct.1983(12 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
49.93	30.00	19.93

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	129,134 (¥'000)
Contracted	120,609

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Sumatra,Riau Province

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=250Yen=680Rp.=

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost
M/P	1)		
	2)		
F/S	1)	125,000	72,000
	2)		
	3)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P> For the development of Dumai port, long-term plan aiming the year 2000 and short-term plan aiming the year 1990 are formulated.
Major projects in the long-term development plan are :
- Palm oil wharf(dolphin type):2berths -12m& -10m max, 35,000DWT
- Wharf for foreign trade:6berths, -10m,15,000DWT
- Wharf of passenger boats: 1berth, -8.5m,8,000GT
- Warehouse and storage
- Area for the storage and loading

Major projects in the short-term development plan are :
- Jetty berth : 500m
- Dolphin berth : 1 berth (-12m)
- New wharf : 3 berths (-10m)
- Warehouse : 2
- Development of open storage yard

<F/S> Reclamation: 2.8 million cu.m New wharf(-5, -8.5, -10m): 1910m
Dolphin(-10,-12m): 2 berth Road: 255,000sq.m
Revetment: 1,840m Pavement: 320,000sq.m Transit Shed:22,800sq.m
Building: 6,000sq.m
- Water supply, electric power, drainage
- Navigation aid construction

Imp. Period: Sep.1985-Dec.1988

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	15.00	FIRR1)	8.90
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<M/P> As a collector port under the Belawan port, this port will become the core port in the regional development of Riau province,hinterland of the port ,and also play a role as the transit port for feeder ports constructed under collector ports.
<F/S> Conditions:
- Future cargo volume is based on the demand forecast for the year 1990 and 2000.
- Main cargos are palm oil from plantation farms,sawn timber,plywood,etc.
- The function of the present crude oil export base will continue in the future.

Accrued Benefits:
(1) Reduced waiting time and starting costs of ships
(2) Reduced cargo handling costs through improved port efficiency
(3) Increased employment opportunities and higher regional income
(4) Regional development

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Counterpart training:Training on methods of natural condition investigation and methods of F/S. Site visit to Japanese port was also carried out for 3 trainees.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Mar.1984 OECF loan agreement signed (E/S 230 million yen)
During the basic design stage, the exports of palm oil did not grow as much as projected, and the plan to develop port facilities in Batam Island was announced.
1987 Detailed design completed by scaling dowm the size of the berth for palm oil from 35,000 DWT to 5,000 DWT
Dec.1989 OECF loan agreement signed (4,375 million yen)
Jan.1992 Construction started
Feb.1994 Construction to be completed

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 ドマイ港整備計画

{M/P+F/S}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 207B/83

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Padang Area Flood Control Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To formulate a flood conrtol and drainage plan to protect Padang city and its surrounding area from the expected present and future flood damages.

8.DATE OF S/W Nov.1982

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nikken Consultants., Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 11
Period Jan.1983-Oct.1983(8 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
63.92	13.68	50.24

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	186,946 (¥'000)
Contracted	177,377

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Padang, West Sumatra Province

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000) (US$1=240Yen=970Rp)

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
M/P	1)	77,000	30,000	47,600
	2)			
F/S	1)	46,654	15,346	31,307
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P>(1)Areu River Improvement Plan:1)Improvement of Main Stream(10.6km), Flood relief channel(6.7km). Jirak River(4.6km); 2)Reconstruction of Lubuk Beqalunq Diversion weir; 3)Reconstruciton of 3 bridqes, 3 drainaqe culverts and 2 syphons.
(2)Kuranji River:1)Improvement of Main stream(13.5km), Balimbinq River(9.7km),LarasRiver(4.2km); 2)Construction of Laras retardinq basin. middle & lower Laras. 4)Reconstruction of 2 bridqes.
(3)Air Dinqin River(5.2km):1)Excavation; 2)Improvement of dikinq system at lower Air Dinqin.
(4)Drainaqe:1)Improvement of main drains 43km; 2) 6 pump stations.
<F/S>(1) Araw River and Tirak River
1)excavation, dredqinq, embankment 2)wet masonry reventment
3)drain sluiceway 4)bridqe 5)qroundsill work
(2) Flood relief channel
1)excavation,dredqinq, embankment 2)wet & dry masonry reventment
3)drain sluiceway, pump station 4)drainaqe culvent, bridqe, syshon, diversion weir 5)drainaqe improvement
(3) Kuranji, Balimbinq, Laras River & Laras retardinq basin
1)excavation, dredqinq, embankment 2)wet & dry masonry reventment
3)drain sluiceway 4)bridqe 5)qroundsill work
6)drainaqe improvement
(4) Air Dinqin River
1)excavation, embankment 2)wet masonry, reventment
3)drain sluiceway 4)groundsill work

Imp. Period: .1984-.1991

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	14.70	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

[Conditions] Benefit was based on the estimated amount of flood damaqe of private property, aqricultural products, and public facilities.
The development impact of the land, which can not be used durinq wet season, is also taken into consideration. The project life is 50 years.

[Impacts]
-Protection of land (2.64 ha) and houses (21.330) from floods.
-Enhancement of land use (840ha) from existinq unsued land to residential area.
-Creation of employment opportunity to the local people.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
- Technical meetinqs and on-the-job traininq
- Overseas traininq
- Effective utilization of local consultants

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Feb.1985 OECF E/S loan aqreement siqned (580 million yen)
Oct.1986 - Mar.1989 Detailed desiqn and extension study undertaken
Dec.1990 OECF loan aqreement siqned (8,063 million yen)
Aug.1991 - Jul.1995: Procurement/construction supervision
Nov.1991 Construction started
Aug.1995 Construction to be completed

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Due to importance of the area and urgency of project implementation.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 パダン治水計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 321/83

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Urban Renewal Housing Project in Jakarta

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Urben Planning & Land Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Housing, Building, Planning & Urban Development, Ministry of Public Works.

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Urban development plan.

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1982

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International
Nihon Sekkei Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 16
Period Jul.1982-Dec.1983(18 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
73.30	8.24	65.06

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Topcgraphic Survey

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	204,981 (¥'000)
Contracted	189,767

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Jakarta

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=1,000Rp)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	87,300	45,000	
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The objective of the project is to redevelop the site to be a city sub-centre forming the station-front plaza as a nucleus.
Each project area(Manggarai and Kebon Melati) covers 45ha,
Population is 78,000.
Since Manggarai area includes Manggarai station,the project aims at renewing urban functions including railway plan as well as relocation of factories and housing redevelopment.

Imp. Period:

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes/No		
	EIRR1)	FIRR1)
	EIRR2)	FIRR2)
	EIRR3)	FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Development Impact:
(1) Improvement of urban facilities (station front plaza,road)
(2) Renewal of urban functions
(3) Improvement of housing environments
(4) Establishment of urban development institutions/techniques
Redevelopment of kampungs (residential areas for low income people) which accounts for 60% of total area/population of the country can be a way to solve urgent city problems regarding urban facilities, housing and population.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Overseas training for counterpart staff.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The Government requested OECF for an E/S loan in 1983/84 and 1984/85, but did not get the approval.
Redevelopment is an important measure to solve the urban problems of Jakarta City, but because of the problem of relocating local population, the project was suspended.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
After the study, the project discontinued.
Increased squatters caused the land acquisition to a failure.
The Government has requested OECF for an E/S loan, but OECF did not select the project due to low priority.
Because the site is adjoining Manggarai Station, the plan, incorporating housing area, is not appropriate now. Such situation changed the original plan to a commercial zoned one. Then, the beneficiary of the plan is so limitted that it is dfficult for OECF to loan it.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 ジャカルタ住宅市街地再開発計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/A 309/83

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
K-C-C Irrigation Development Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources Development

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

8.DATE OF S/W .1982

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

Mitsui Consultants Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 22

Period Jul.1982-Jun.1983(12 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
112.15	53.17	58.98

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	110,802 (¥'000)
Contracted	115,957

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Kopo, Cikande, Carenang Districts, eastern part of North Banten (Investigated area 11,500 ha, Population 43,000)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) US$1=690Rp.	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	35,939	22,659	13,280
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1.Irrigation Area : 3,500ha
2.Gadeg Dam : Zone type Rockfilldam
3.Head Reach : 9.6km, max. discharge 6.0cu.m/sec
4.Main/Secondary & Tertiary Canal : 13.0km/96.0km
5.Main Road : 14.8km

Imp. Period: Apr.1984-Jul.1987

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	17.40	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions:
Benefit is estimated as the difference of net annual income from the agricultural production between with-project and without-project conditions
Development Impacts:
Increase of production of paddy rice and paddy second crop
Saving of foreign currency
Increase of employment opportunity

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
- This project were absorbed into Karian multipurpose dam plan.
- This project was implemented with "North Banten Water Resources Development Project" as M/P and "K-C-C Irrigation Development Project " as F/S.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 K-C-C 地区灌漑開発計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 209B/84

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Jakarta Water Supply Development Project

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Timber Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate Genaral of Human Settlement (Cipta Karya),Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Water Supply implementation plan for the target year of 2005

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1983

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9
Period Jun.1983-Mar.1984(18 months)
Jun.1984-Mar.1985

Total M/M	Japan	Field
59.00	34.00	25.00

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	314,862 (¥'000)
Contracted	159,465

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Jakarta City (emergency portion & Stage 2-Phase1)

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000) (US$1=224Yen=1,004R

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
M/P	1)	1,854,000	995,000	856,000
	2)			
F/S	1)	365,000	178,000	187,000
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P>1. Emergency Plan
1-1 Rehabilitaion & improvement construction project(1985-1990)
1) Replacement/installation of water meters
2) Rehabilitation of distribution pipelines to reduce the unaccounted-for-water 3) Leakage protection survey plan
1-2 Short term improvement plan/project(1985-1989)
1) Chlorine dosing facility improvement
2) Installation of distribution branch pipes
1-3 The Emergency plan/project
1) Construction of new water treatment plant and trunk main pipes to transmit water to existing service area
2. Expansion plan(3,000 l/s each)
2-1 West Tarum canal system 2-2 Cisadane river system
3. Project financed by the World Bank
3-1 Prompt execution of West Tarum canal expansion project
3-2 Prompt execution of transmission pipeline to convey water from new intake site to existing water treatment plant
<F/S>Intake/ Eastside West Tarum Canal 3.2cu.m/s; Westside Cisadane river 3.2cu.m/s Raw water pipe/ Westside D:1,500,16.5km
Treatment plant/ Eastside Buaran plant 3.0cu.m/s; Westside Lebadbulus plant 3.0cu.m/s Transmission main Eastside No.of pumps/ 6 pipe D:1,500-D:1,650 X 16.3km; Westside Gravity flow D:1,200 X 9.1km
Distribution/ Eastside Reservoir X 2, pump X 6, main pipe D:300-D:1,800 X 115.1km Westside Reservoir X 2, pump X 5, main pipe D:300-D:1,800 X 84.9km

Imp. Period: Jul.1987-Dec.1993

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)		FIRR1)	5.80
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<M/P>Based on the JABOTABEK Metropolitan Development Program, the Jakarta city development plan has been established. To meet the real condition of the city, M/P of water supply which was prepared in 1972 had to be revised based on the City development plan. The revised M/P proposes a water supply system for the future population of 12,000,000 at the target year of 2005,taking water not only from east side resources but also from west.
<F/S><Conditions for IRR.>
(1) 30 years starting from 1991(2) 1983's price level ; (3) Investment started in 1983 (4) Increase annually salable water rate to 75% in 2005 rate calculated
<Impacts>(1) Increased served population (2.4 - 5.4 mill persons)
(2) Water source for residents of the North-Par has been changed from groundwater/sales water to piped water; (3) Water pressure of the region has been increased; (4) Improved public health,sanitation and environmental condition; etc

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Carried out a training program in Japan for one counterpart for one month.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Feb.1985	OECF loan agreement on emergency plan (4,500 million yen), BUARAN-1
Dec.1985	OECF loan agreement (10,923 million yen), BUARAN-2
Jul.1987	D/D on emergency plan completed
Oct.1987	Construction of BUARAN Treatment Plant No.1 started
1988-89	D/D on the first phase completed
Dec.1990	Construction of Buaran Treatment Plant No.2 (phase I) started
Dec.1990	OECF loan agreement (6,446 million yen), Distribution Pipes Networks
May 1992	Construction of distribution pipes started
Jul.1992	BUARAN Plant No. 1 completed
Sep.1993	BUARAN Plant No. 2 to be completed
Jun.1996	Distribution pipes to be completed

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
The construction of Buaran II is scheduled to complete in 1996.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Continuity; The daley of implementation of First phase plan(OECF loan 1975-82)resulted in the shortage of water which require urgent implementation of next phase.
(2) Priority: necessary to implement water supply facility urgently for the capacity.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 ジャカルタ市水道整備計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 208B/84

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Five-Year Plan for the Integrated Development of Radio and Television Broadcasting

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/(Comms. & Broad. in)General

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate Gneral of Radio, Television and Film (RTF)

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of a long-term development plan through 2000 and identification and evaluation of short-term development projects

8.DATE OF S/W Apr.1983

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Integrated Technology Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 33
Period Jul.1983-Dec.1984(17 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
68.83	49.43	19.40

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	239,222 (¥'000)
Contracted	174,933

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
the entire country

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=233.6Yen=934.

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
M/P	1)	923,600		
	2)			
F/S	1)	229,400	14,900	214,500
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
<M/P>1) TV Republic Indonesia (National TV Station)
2) Radio Republic Indonesia(National Radio Station)
<F/S>- Radio transmission (medium-wave, short-wave, FM):
54 new stations; rehabilitation of 23 stations; 26 sets of alternate equipment
- TV transmission
50 new stations; 10 sets of equipment for replacement
- Radio broadcasting facilities:
26 new studios; 99 studies for rehabilitation; OB van and 42-unit studio equipment 114 sets
- TV broadcasting facilities:
9 new studios; 8 studios for rehabilitation; OB van and 16-unit studio equipment 67 sets

Imp. Period: .1985 .1988

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	32.60	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Assumptions:<M/P,F/S>
(1) annual economic growth rate of 5.0% - 6.0% after 1985 (6.0% during 1979 - 84); (2) annual population growth rate of 1.7% and the population of 200 million in 2000; (3) per capita income of US$950 in 2000; and (4) No. of radio and TV sets in use is projected as follows:

	1983	1989	2000	
Radios	250	328	462	(million sets)
TV	50	84	189	(million sets)

Development impacts:<M/P,F/S>
(1) Closer integration of the population through increased access to broadcasting media; (2) Improvement of school education, adult education and vocational training and human resource development; (3) stimulation of economic activities

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) OJT; 2) Participation of the counterparts in the JICA training program; and 3) employment of local consultants

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
1. The Government of Indonesia has formulated the Long-term Plan on broadcasting based on this M/P Study and is implementing several Projects as follows:

(1) Enhancement of Radio and Television Network (Phase-I):
Dec.1985 OECF L/A singed (6,507 million yen)
Dec.1990 construction completed
(2) Enhancement of Radio and Television Newtork (Phase-II):
Dec.1987 OECF L/A signed (8,603 million yen)
Dec.1992 Construction completed

Phase I:
Total cost US$31.5 million
of which, local cost US$4.2 million
Phase II:
Total cost US$55.5 million
foreign and local costs financed by OECF
(3) Enhancement of Radio and Television Network (Phase I):
Japanese Loan (7,478 MW), 1990 L/A, on-going
(4) Television News and Program Total Editing and Dubbing System:
Japanese Grant (502 MW), 1989 E/N, completed
(5) In addition to above Projects, three projects were completed and three projects are on-going by loans from USA, UK and Austria.

2. In 1989, further JICA M/P and F/S were carried out in order to review the existing Long-term Plan and also work out Short-term Plan of the Repelita V.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
The rehabilitation of Phase-I has been implemented in 1993-1995.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1. High priority: High priority has been given to the role of broadcasting to achieve the target of the National Development Plan.
2. Continuity: To continue the improvement of broadcasting with precedence of OECF finance in connection with previous projects in 1970s.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 ラジオ・テレビ放送総合開発５ヵ年計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 323/84

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
New Railway Line for Cengkareng Airport

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Railway

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Land Transport and Inland Waterways

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Construction project for a new railway line between Cengkareng Airport and the center of Jakarta.

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1982

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Railway Technical Service

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 18
Period Jul.1982-Aug.1984(24 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
80.38	45.63	34.75

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	802,886 (¥'000)
Contracted	803,484

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Section between the center of Jakarta and Cengkareng Airport

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	205,620	88,393	117,227
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

New Railway Line for the airport (Route A: 19.8km):
It will be constructed between Cenkareng Airport and Jakarta station.
(Detailed route; the airport -through the northwest Jakarta City - Kotaintan station - Pass over the being line around Kata Station - connect the central line at Jakarta station.)
Construction cost : 35,503 million yen. Rolliy stock cost ... 12,242 million yen.
1) Engeneering/Truck construction : Base, elevated bridge, truck
2) Electrification: substation, distribution wire, lighting and electrie facilities.
3) Signally and telecommunication construction: railroad crossing, lighting instrument, lighting line, truck circuit, telecommunication instrument, telecommunication line.
4) Station facilities: station, signal station
5) Airport station: Engeneering, bridge, platform, building, truck
6) Compensation for removals.

Imp. Period: .1987-.1991 .1987-.2006

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	14.30	FIRR1)
EIRR2)		FIRR2)
EIRR3)		FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:

(1) Preconditions
-The foreign - currency portion is financed with overseas loans at 6% (with payments to begin after a 7-year deferral over a 20-year period in equal amounts).
-The local-currency portion is financed with the national budget or loans in terms of rupees at 13.5% (with payments to begin after a 4-year deferral over a 6-year period in equal annual amounts).
(2) Development impacts -Reduction in travel time to the airport via the new railway line.
-Alleviation of road traffic congestion, resulting in time and fuel savings for road users.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Site investigations were conducted with the cooperation of counterparts.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
This project is included in the JABOTABEK Project which is steadily in progress under the guidance of JARTS. Since the immediate objective of the JABOTABEK Project is the completion of a commuter railway, the implementation of this project including new line construction is behind the schedule. However, since this project is related to future plans of the Jakarta Kota area, it is necessary to ensure harmony with these plans hereafter.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Implementation of this project is behind schedule, because the immediate objective of the JABOTABEK Railway Project is extremely limited.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 ジャカルタ大都市圏鉄道輸送計画（チェンカレン空港鉄道新線計画）

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 324/84

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Grade Separated Crossing in Manggarai Station, Improvements on Merak Line and Track Addition and Other Improvements on Tangerang Line

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Railway

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY.
Directorate General of Land Transport and Inland Waterways

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Grade separation of Manggarai station
Track addition of the Merak line
Track addition of the Tangerang line

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1982

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Railway Technical Service

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 17
Period Jul.1983-Jun.1984(11 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
58.75	32.28	26.47

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	166,572 (¥'000)
Contracted	165,140

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
JABOTABEK area (Around Manggarai station,regious along the Merak and Tangerang lines)

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
US$1=980Rp.

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	435,714	97,337	338,377
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
(1)Grade separation of Manggarai station:
1)Station Facilities: station building, passageway, platform, platform shed; 2)Railway Structure: reinforced concrete(RC) viaduct, RC box culvert, new bridge, embankment and RC retaining wall; 3)Drainage Facilities; 4)Electric, Signalling and Telecommunication facilities.
Track addition on (2) the Merak Line and (3) the Tangerang Line
1st Stage: Rehabilitation
- Rehabilitation of the track and road level crossings.
- Replacement of the R3 rail to R14A rail(Merak Line)
- Replacement of 25kg/m rail to UIC54 rail (Tangerang Line)
2nd Stage: Expansion
- Improvement of electric, signalling and telecommunication.
3rd Stage:Track Doubling
- Track addition and completion of rehabilitation work.
- Improvement of access roads to the stations and station front plazas.

Imp. Period: .1987-.1989

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	37.20	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	24.80	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)	23.20	FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
[Preconditions]
In accordance with the master plan for JABOTABEK railway improvement, the level crossings of the Central line and the Eastern and the Western lines are to be removed. The demand forecast for the years up to 2000 and the train planning are based on the M/P.
[Development impacts]
(1)An increase in the number of trains and promotion of railway improvement.
(2)The track addition of the Merak and Tangerang lines can become a main power for promoting the development of the regions along the routes.
(3)Reduction of travel time.
(4)Alleviation of road traffic congestion due to frequent services of the railway system.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) OJT: Investigations were conducted together with counterparts.
(2) Two trainees were received.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)
1) Grade separation of Manggarai station
After the completion of the F/S, the D/D was carried out in 1988 using OECF funds. Although efforts are being made to procure funds for starting the construction, the final decision has not yet been made concerning the financing. This project is an important element of the JABOTABEK Project. However, because the objective of the entire project has been scaled down, implementation of this project has been delayed.

2) Track addition of the Merak line
After the completion of the F/S, D/D was carried out in 1987 by using the fund from France. Line reinforcement (signalling, electrification, etc.) under the single-track system is now in progress, while track improvement was completed.

3) Track addition of the Tangerang line
Like the case of 2) above, D/D was carried out in 1987 by using the fund from France. As for the construction, track improvement alone was completed by using internal funds.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
The construction is schedule to complete in 1991.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Size of project impact
(2) Continuous factors over time and relationship with other projects: This is an essential project for increasing the number of trains.
(3) As described above, although this project is an important element of the JABOTABEK Project, its implementation is a little behind schedule due to the scale down of the objective of the JABOTABEK Project.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 ジャカルタ大都市圏鉄道輸送計画（マンガライ駅立体交差化、メラク線改良及びタンゲラ

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 325/84

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Volcanic Debris Control and Water Conservation Project in the Southeastern Slope of Mt.Semeru

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resources Development,Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
F/S for the project to prevent the volcanic debris flow in the southeastern slope of Mt.Semer.

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1981

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 18
Period Mar.1982-Dec.1984(34 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
173.53	93.87	79.66

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Preparation of Topographic Maps

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	528,821 (¥'000)
Contracted	512,040

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Lumajan, East Java

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=240Yen)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	44,990	24,400	
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

(1)The First Priority Project
(A)Sediment Control Facility Project
Check Dam (3), Diversion channels(length of 1.3km)
Sand Pocket(1),Intake and channel(1)
(B)Debris Flow Warning System Project
- Information Collection System: 1 small radar raingauge station, 8 telemeter rainfall stations, 6 telemeter water level stations, 4 debris flow sensing stations, 2 debris flow visual measuring stations, 1 repeater station.
- Information Processing System: information processing center.
- Public Information System: 11 speaker station
(2)The Second Priority Project: Check Dam(6), Sand Pocket(2)
(3) Water conservation plan: Intake facilities, Groundwater Exploitation Facility, 2 Water Conveyance Facilities, Hydro-electric Power Station, Cultivated Paddy Field.

Imp. Period: Apr.1987-Mar.1992

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	8.90	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	5.30	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions:
Assumed damaged areas were classified into five phases and that the damage ratio was decided for the deposited sediment of each probability year. And agricultural production,living assets, production activities,public facilities,cost for removing sediment were counted as direct damage,and cost for urgent relief of sufferers as indirect damage.

Development impacts: The area of 25.29 sq.km would be mitigated from damage with the mitigated amount of 19,824 X 10 Rp.(price as of 1982) was expected. As far as lives of people concerned, 15,000 at project(1)A, 40,700 at project (1)B, and 19,000 at project(2) can be saved by these projects.

*EIRR 3) 8.7~16.2%

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Accepted six trainees

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The project is under implementation with the OECF financing.

Oct.1983 OECF loan agreement signed (2,808 million yen)
For emergency measures (river channel deepening 0.7 km, embankment 111 km, 2 check dams)
Apr.1990 Construction completed
Aug.1991 Additional construction completed

Total cost: US$21.18 million (US$1=230yen)
Local cost: US$ 8.97 million (US$1=Ro,650)

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

(1) Scale of effect: Debris flow disaster occurred in May 1981 in the project site
(2) Priority : Priority was paticularly high as a urgent measure against disaster
(3) Strength of propelling agency : Backed up by River Bureau,Ministry of Public Works

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 スメル火山砂防・水資源保全計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 322/84

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Nusa Tenggara Area Terrestrial Transmission Network Project

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ditjen Postel

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To formulate the Nusa Tenggara Area Terrestrial Transmission Network Construction plan and evaluate its feasibility

8.DATE OF S/W Apr.1983

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 13
Period Aug.1983-Feb.1984(6 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
	21.90	14.99

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	91,955 (¥'000)
Contracted	83,601

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Nusa Tenggara Area

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=235Yen)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	26,154	3,345	22,809
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

(1) Main microwave system Transmission system (1) 6GHz: 960ch-60Mbit/s (2) 2GHz: 60ch/120ch-4/8Mbit/s
(2) Spur microwave system Transmission system construction (1) 800MHz,120ch analog (2) 400MHz,analog

Imp. Period: .1986-.1995

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)		FIRR1)	17.70
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Conditions: exchange rate 985R=235Yen=1US$
Construction works: Turn key system
Development Impacts:For the system to satisfy circuit requirement expected in the year 2010

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

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
Suspended after the completion of F/S.
In view of the delayed implementation of the transmission system between Java and Bali which has the higher priority than this project, the Indonesian government put off its request for OECF financing.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Delay of related project; concrete project- Jawa-Bali terrestrial transmission project,Trans-Sumatra terrestrial project,Trans Sulawesi terrestrial project-relation of this project.
High Priority than this project.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 ヌサテンガラ電気通信網整備計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 115/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Master Plan on the Development of Aids to Navigation System

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Marine Transportation & Ships

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communications

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of a long-term development plan through 2000 and identification of short-term projects through 1989

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1983

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Association for Aids to Navigation

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 14
Period Feb.1984~Mar.1985(14 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
77.44	62.50	14.94

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	233,087 (¥'000)
Contracted	177,574

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
the entire country

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	464,741	106,283	358,458
(US$1=230Yen)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

	Long-term	Short-term
Light-wave signals		
Lighthouses(land)	190	69 (35)
Floating lighthouses(sea)	11	2
light signals	335	131 (81)
Floating-type light signals	18	8
Floats	350	249 (222)
Radio-wave signals		
Medium-wave beacon stations	39	17
Radar beacon stations	67	28 (8)

Note: Figures in parentheses indicate the units which were being installed during the study.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The project will ensure the safe passage of vessels, raise the efficiency of ship operations, reduce marine accidents and thereby contribute to the growth of shipping industry and fisheries.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Participation of the counterparts in the JICA training program

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)

1) Several of lighthouses and floating signals were installed by the fund provided by the British Government

2) Radio-wave signals were installed by the fund provided by the United States(35 beacon stations in addition to the on-going installations)

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
The plan has been implemented as follows:

- Completed The Maritime Telecommunication System Project Phase I in 1985.
- Completed The Maritime Telecommunication System Project Phase II in 1989.
- Completed The Maritime SAR-Communication System Project Phase I in 1991.
- The Maritime Telecommunication System Development Project Phase III under construction and expected to be completed in 1996.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
1)The 4th national development plan gave high priority on the development of sea communication and related infrastructure.
2)The Government of Indonesia applied for OECF finance on light-wave and radio-wave signal facilities, but the application was not successful due to the limit on project loans.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 航行援助施設整備基本計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 116/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Lower Asahan River Basin Development

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
IPU

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Flood Control

8.DATE OF S/W Jun.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 15
Period Oct.1984-Sep.1985(12 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
61.42	10.03	51.39

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	287,881 (¥'000)
Contracted	187,300

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
North Sumatra

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	33,200	8,450	24,750
(US$1=250Yen)	2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

In Land and water resources is the lower Asahan river basin, master plan for flood control sector was firelty formulated. Secondly irrigation development plan were formulated under the condition of completion of flood control works.
(1) Master plans of flood control sector
Bunut project : 34km of channel improvement, Rp 12,600 M of Const cost Asaham/Silau project : 64km of channel improvement, 18km of new dyke Rp 63,500M const cost.
Kualuh project: 46km of channel improvement, Rp 20,500M
(2) Urgent flood control project (for 10 year design flood)
Asahan / Silau project : 57km of channel improvement, Rp 36,500M of const cost.
(3) Sila-Bunut rehabilitation irrigation project
Net irrigation area : 10,300 ha
Const cost : RP.157,310M
(const. cost was estimated at 1985 price)

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Flood control of lower reaches of the Asahan river
Expected benefit and internal rate of return for the projects are as shown below:
(1) Master plans of flood control sector

	floud cont benefit (Million Rp.)	IRR (%)
Bunut Flood cont. project	12,600	11.3
Asahan / Silau Flood cont project	63,500	14.3
Kualuh flood cont. project	20,500	12.3

(2) Urgent flood control project

	flood cont beenefit (Million Rp)	IRR (%)
asahan / Silau Flood cont. project	5,100	12.4

(3) Silan-Bunut rehabilitation irrigation project
Irrigation benefit (Rp.M) : 15,600
Flood control benefit (Rp.M) : 7,970
Negatire benefit (Rp.M) : 665
IRR(%) : 13.2
(Benefit was estimated at 1985 price)

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
The report was proposed by both Japanese consultants and Indonesian consultants

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Jan.1987 OECF loan agreement signed (E/S, 628 million yen)
Mar.1988-Feb.1990 E/S completed.

Note: This study is the Phase I of the lower Asahan River basin development. The study on Phase II (irrigation development) was already completed by JICA (Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Development Programme). The Phase I project was included in the application list for the FY1991 OECF Yen Credit, but not approved.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
1. Physical implementation of the project has not been conducted yet. Japanese Government would like to see promnlgation of land use and spatial planning first before proceed to finance the prject.

2. Signiticat decveasing of Toba Lake water level about 10.0 meters in 1986 due to lesser inflow with larger out flow are importune. A review study should be cacucted to identify. The extent the water level devreasing. The plan may probably charge.

3. Bapperhas (National Planning Board) suggested to re-evaluate and postpone this project.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
Early implementation has been not realized owing to the financial condition.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③④

和名 アサハン河下流域開発計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 117/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Rural Telecommunications Network

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
POSTEL, PERUMTEL

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To establish long term plan for the Rural Telecommunication Network

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 17

Period Jun.1984-Aug.1985(14 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
	42.34	30.30

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	191,396 (¥'000)
Contracted	175,738

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Whole country

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	5,200,000		
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

The study proposed a network expansion in two work phases. The 1st phase will install telephones in Kabupaten capitals and Kecamatan capitals and the 2nd phase will extend the network to villages (desa).
Total new telephone Installations will be 1,127,000.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

(1) The telephone demand in the year 2000 is estimated to be 1,364,000 L.U. in Kabupatens, and 3,534,000 L.U. in urban areas (Kotamadya).
(2) The network improvement and expansion in Phase 2 (Repelita V: 1989-1993)will be in some 140 Kabupatens covering IKK and Kecamatans.
(3) During Repelitas VI and VII, the network improvement and expansion will be carried out in the remaining 246 Kabupatens covering IKK and Kecamatans and also villages.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

(1) 2 counterparts were invited to Japan for the training in general telecommunication and radio systems.
(2) On the job training (PERUMTEL counterparts)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Based on the master plan, a JICA study on the 6th five-year plan for telecommunication development was undertaken in 1992.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
- This M/P is reffered for Replita V through VI. It was also used as basic data of demand foreseeing.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 地方電気通信網整備計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 210B/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Ujung Pandang Water Supply Development Project

3.SECTOR
Public Utilities/Timber Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Human Settlement (Cipta Karya), Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
M/P with target year of 2005,and F/S for one phase of two phases

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8
Period Jul.1984-Oct.1985(15 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
137.50	47.50	89.50

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	224,197 (¥'000)
Contracted	387,627

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Ujung Pandang

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=250.6Yen=1,11

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost
M/P	1)	233,000	120,000
	2)		
F/S	1)	72,000	35,000
	2)		
	3)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P>First phase plan: two 500 l/s water treatment plants takinq raw water from Jeneberanq river, transmission/distribution pipes,and rehabilitation.
Second phase plan: two 1,000 l/s water treatment plants takinq raw water from Bili Bili Dam to be constructed in the future, as well as transmission/distribution pipes.

<F/S>Contents	Size
Intake facility (intake,qrit chamber, raw-trans-pipe)	1.1cu.m/s,pipe-dl,100X20.5km
Treatment facility (new water treatment plant,receivinq well,sedimentation tank, filtration basin,water reservoir)	1cu.m/s,
Distribution facility (distribution pump, main/branch pipes)	No,of pump:6 Pipe D300-D1,000X51km D150-D250X82km D50-D100X255km Total 338km,public tap 1,600
Rehabilitation	Transmission canal,treatment plant, distribution pipes

Imp. Period: Oct.1987-Dec.1992

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)		FIRR1)	6.00
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	12.30
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<Conditions>
<M/P>

[Year]	1983	1990	1995	2000	2005
Population (x1,000)	768	927	1,050	1,171	1,286
Served population (x1,000)	262	695	840	995	1,157
Water Requirements (1,000 cu.m/day)	17	70	107	146	188

<F/S>IRR was calculated considering:
(1) 30 years of operation period of plant starting from 1992(1st phase)
(2) Use the present water tariff (3) Salable water rate of 80% in 1990 increased from 50% in 1985 (4) Investment for rehabilitation started in 1986
<Impact><M/P,F/S>(1) Most of people can rely on water system(will increase the served population to 800,000 from the present of 300,000)
(2) Enhance the development of industries,harbors and others
(3) Improvement of health/sanitation/environmental condition
(4) Increase of employment opportunity

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Carried out a trainiqq program for two counterparts for the subjects of water intake, treatment and leakage detection

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Feb.1987 OECF E/S loan aqreement (701 million yen)
Jun.1987-May 1988 D/D of the first phase completed
Jul.1988 OECF loan aqreement on rehabilitaion (1,364 million yen)
Jul.1990 Rehabilitation started
Sep.1992 Rehabilitation completed

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
- Design capacity was changed from 500 l/s to 1000 l/s. In order to meet the water demand repidlyincreaseed.
- Location of treatment plant was changed from Manqqasa to Somba Opu due to the soil condition.
- Implementaton of raw water transmission pipeline was shifted to the Bili-Bili Multipurpose dam project under the Dir.Gen. of Raw Water Resources to avoid the heavy burden for PDAM Ujung Pandang.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

<M/P>1. Priority was high as the city has been developing as center of industry and commerce in the Sulawesi region.
2. Water supply is a basic human needs for improvement of sanitary and environmental condition.
<F/S>High priority: Promotion of industrial location through sufficient supply of industrial water.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 ウジュンパンダン市水道整備計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 211B/85

Compiled .1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Widas Flood Control and Drainage Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Water Resources Development, Directorate of Rivers

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Water supply
Flood control
Water management

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 16
Period Jul.1984-Mar.1986(21 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
123.97	25.58	98.39

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	337,764 (¥'000)
Contracted	323,985

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Brantas River Basin in East Java Province<M/P>
Nganjuk District, East Java Province<F/S>

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000) (US$1=1,100Rp)

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
M/P	1)	2,493,929		
	2)			
F/S	1)	22,700	10,100	12,600
	2)	56,900	29,900	27,000
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P>
(1) Irrigated agriculture development
(2) Water supply
(3) Flood control
(4) Dam and hydropower
(5) Water shed conservation
(6) Water management
16 projects are recommended
<F/S>
Irrigation

Net irrigation area	2,599ha
Main canal/2nd and 3rd canal	8km/98km
Storage dam	/place
Flood Control	
Catchment area	1,538 sq.km
Design Flood	25year flood
Stretches to be improved	81.8km in total
Retarding basin	3 places(23.5MCM)
Short-cut	1 place (2.9 km)

Cost 1) pertains to irrigation and Cost 2) to flood control

Imp. Period: Jul.1988-Jun.1994

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	10.60	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	12.00	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<M/P>
The Brantas river basin is one of the highly developed river basins in Indonesia,as a result of continuous technical and financial aid from Japan.
The development, however, has brought increasing complexity of the needs and problems in the region.
It is desired that technical and financial assistance be continued in the future as a model of river basin development in developing countries.
<F/S>
Irrigation development will increase crop production and improve farmers' living condition.
Flood control by river channel improvement will decrease flood damage,stabilize the social condition and enhance the land use.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) OJT and seminars

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
<M/P> A feasibility study was subsequently undertaken.

The Wonorejo multi-purpose dam proposed in the master plan study is under implementation with OECF financing.

Sep.1991 OECF L/A (E/S 241 million yen)
Jul.1992 D/D started (to be completed in May 1993)

<F/S>After F/S, the project was suspended.
Note:
The project will be taken up following the middle Reaches River Improvement Project and Surabaya River Improvement Project are completed.
A part of flood control works (Kedungsoko river and Lower Widas) was completed in 1991 by the ADB loan for Waru-Tori Irrigation Rehabilitation Project.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
D/D stage has been done by Sinotech Consultant Limited of Taiwan, funded by the Asian Development Bank.
The construction stage has not be implemented.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
The project was decided by OECF, Japan.
Shortage of fund

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 ウィダス川流域開発計画

{M/P+F/S}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 329/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Local Road Development

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Fish Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works, Directorate General of Highways

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Road plan Formulation

8.DATE OF S/W Jun.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8
Period Oct.1984-Mar.1986(18 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
75.34	5.51	69.83

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	230,874 (¥'000)
Contracted	258,430

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
38 Provinces in 10 states(19,000km in road length)

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=1,110Rp)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	140,000	80,000	
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

- Road Works
(1) Earthwork, Site clearing, Common excavation, Embankment, Fill in swampy area and Subgrade preparation
(2) Sub-base and Base courses, Cement stabilized base course
(3) Surface course, Shoulder, Drainage.

The road links proposed to be improved: 606 Links,
Total length: 6,977km

The road links finally to be maintained: 1,111 Links,
Total length: 8,683km

- Construction of bridges and other structures

Imp. Period: .1988-.1993

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	10.00	FIRR1)
EIRR2)		FIRR2)
EIRR3)		FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Feasible road projects should,in principle yield over 10% IRR, and the priority order is to be determined by the size of NPV.
Economic evaluation was conducted for the 1988-1993 five year period and for the 1988-1998 ten-year period.
Road improvement is an important component of the Fourth Development plan. This project is expected to increase regional production and marketing, and to increase the proportion of regional paved roads from the present 12% to 26%.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Donation of two microcomputers and training on computer operation and data management

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The proposals of the study are being implemented as follows.

Phase I: Improvement of 2,727km (89 kabupatens in 10 provinces)
Dec.1987 OECF L/A signed (12,882 million yen)
Aug.1991 Construction completed

Phase II: Improvement (1,190km) and rehabilitation (3,760km)
Dec.1990 OECF L/A signed (16,772 million yen)
9,000 million yen is used for the Phase II construction
Sep.1991 Construction started
Dec.1992 Construction completed

Phase III:
The location of the construction financed by OECF may be adjusted in coordination with ADB and IBRD loans.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Promotion of regional production and non-oil exports
(2) ADB,IBRD funding in addition to OECF
(3) Priority component of Development Plan
(4) Powerful counterpart agency

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 地方道路整備計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 327/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Railway Improvement in Kampung Bandan Station Area

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Railway

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Land Transport and Inland Waterways

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Railway improvement in the Kampung Bandan station area

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1982

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Railway Technical Service

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 11
Period Oct.1984-Jan.1986(15 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
44.19	16.60	27.59

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	125,819 (¥'000)
Contracted	124,527

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
JABOTABEK area(In and around the Kampung Bandan station area)

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=1,088Rp)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	6,600	1,900	4,700
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

(1) Shortcut line construction between the Eastern and the Western lines -- about 400m
(2) Station construction --- about 650sq.m
(3) Rearrangement of track alignment
(4) Track raising in the project area: 50cm
(5) Construction of station facilities, including a station building station plaza, platforms, and passageways
(6) Related civil work, including drainage installation, and embankment reshaping.
(7) Signalling:automatic block devices, color light signal system, relay interlocking devices.
(8) Telecommunication:automatic exchange telephones, block telephones, public address equipment.
(9) Electrification
(10)Warehouse Removal

Imp. Period: .1986-.1989

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	17.80	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Preconditions:
Traffic was estimated for the years 1990,1995 and 2005 with the construction planned for 1988 & 1989. The start of the service was fixed for 1990.

Development Impacts:
(1) Reduce the number of rolling stock required.

(2) Distribute radial line passengers to their ultimate destinations. (i.e. densely populated city centers, of which many are located along the Eastern and the Western Lines).

(3) Contribute to balanced city growth by encouraging development of the western and the eastern parts of the JABOTABEK area.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

(1) OJT: Guidance was rendered for each relevant technical field at site investigations.
(2) Four counterparts received training in Japan.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

After the completion of the F/S, the D/D was carried out in 1988 by using OECF fund. Construction started in January 1991 by OECF financing. Because this project aims at creating a commuter transport route and is indispensable to the loop operation, the organizations concerned are promoting its implementation by recognizing its importance.

Mar. 1987 OECF loan agreement (27,661 million yen)
For the central line elevation (B Section) and the electrification of the Bekasi line, the improvement of theKampung Pandang Station, and the purchase of two rolling stock

Dec. 1987 OECF loan agreement (13,565 million yen)
For the construction of the elevated bridge (A section)

Dec. 1989 OECF loan agreement (10,381 million yen)
For the construction of the elevated bridge (C Section) and the tracking & electrification of the entire elevated line

Sep. 1991 OECF loan agreement (7,400 million yen)
For the improvement of four stations and the procurement of training equipment

Sep. 1992 OECF loan agreement (15,347 million yen)
For signalling improvement of the East-West line, and the purchase of 24 cars

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
This project are under construction.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

(1) Significance of effects
(2) Solid arrangements to promote the project:
The indonesian government established the PMG(an organization similar to the Japanese JRCPC),and JARTS is supporting the project.
(3) Special service consultants are also supporting the executing authorities.
(4) This is one of indispendable subprojcts in the JABOTABEK Railway Project

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①②④

和名 ジャカルタ大都市圏鉄道輸送計画（カンポンパンダン駅地区改良計画）

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 328/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Electrification Project of Main Line in Java

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Railway

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Land Transport and Inland Waterways

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
AC electrification project betweeen Jakarta and Cirebon and Between Cikampek and Bandung

8.DATE OF S/W Jul.1984

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Japan Railway Technical Service

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 15
Period Dec.1984-Feb.1986(13 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
53.88	31.61	22.27

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 165,264 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Sections between Jakarta and Cirebon and between Jakarta and Bandung, western Java island

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=259Yen)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	189,500	44,500	145,000
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Railway electrification
Bekasi - Cirebon 195km
Cikampek - Bandung 90km
Electric locomotives, passenger cars, freight cars --- 58,107,478 (respectively)
Substations --- 3 places
Signalling
Bekasi - Cirebon --- Signal automation
Cikampek - Bandung --- Introduction of a token-less system

Imp. Period: Apr.1988-Mar.1997

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	21.00	FIRR1)	18.50
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
(1) Preconditions
Future traffic was estimated for the years 1992,1997,2000, and 2007, considering increase in speed from railway electrification.
Increase in speed in road transport via expressway construction was also considered; however,the travel speed of ships was assumed to be the same as the present level.
Fares were assumed to remain at their present level for the train,road,and shipping transport modes.
(2) Development impacts
Railway electrification will greatly increase train speed and the number of passenger and freight traffic, resulting in an improvement of the financial condition of the Indonesian State Railways and greatly contributing to the economic development of Indonesia.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Two counterparts received training from JICA.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)
The project was suspended after completion of the F/S.
At present,transport improvement in the JABOTABEK area is receiving high priority, because the upgrading of local trunk lines is to be conducted with the progress of the JABOTABEK project, it will take some time before the project implementation.
At present, no discusison is being made on promoting electrification, becuase the situation of electric poewr supply is limited throughout the country and, for instance, introduction of private power generators is required in developing industrial parks and buildings.
Considering that the speed increase on trunk lines has been taken up as a future objective, it is necessary, before electrification, to take effective measures for preventing train delay and ensuring safety by improving facilities for operation control, such as signals.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
The number of passengers of these trunk lines has rapidly increased in recent year.
Moreover, Indonesia welcomes the fifieth anniversary of independence in the 1995. So, Indonesian Government has decided to increase transport capability without electrification facilities between Jakarta and Surabaya by 1995 to serve to Indonesian nation.
At present we have a plan to change the track gage from narrow gage-1076mm to standard gage-1435mm in same section. Consequently, we would consider to revive the proposed project (electrification) at the same time when the plan of the gage widening would be concretely realized.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Worsening of the situation of electric power supply
(2) Necessity of enormous funds

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 ジャワ島幹線鉄道電化計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 326/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Karian Multipurpose Dam Construction Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate Planning & Programming, Directorate General of Water Resources Development, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Optimum use of limited water resources

8.DATE OF S/W Mar.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 17
Period Jul.1984-Jul.1985(0 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
79.35	26.04	53.31

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Analysis of water samples 404,000 Yen

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	200,442 (¥'000)
Contracted	200,692

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Banten area,West Java Province

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=1,050Rp)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	282,000	169,470	112,530
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Karian dam,60.5m high,rockfill 219 X 1000000 cu.m in off cap.
Cilawan dam 36m high, rockfill 62 X 1000000 cu.m in off cap.
Trans-basin tunnel,Karian-Cibeureum 1.5km long, 8cu.m/s in cap
Trans-basin tunnel,Cilawan-Cicinta 1.9km long, 2.7cu.m/s in cap
K-C-C irrigation facilities 10,300 ha
River training 26km

Imp. Period: Jul.1988-Mar.1993

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS
Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	14.30	FIRR1)
EIRR2)		FIRR2)
EIRR3)		FIRR3)

Conditions and Development Impacts:

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) OJT
(2) Use of local consultants

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

The Indonesian government requested the OECF financing but did not get the approval.

Special Note:
Cisadane River Basin Development Project, which is located to the east of the proposed Karian Multipurpose Dam, was implemented by the World Bank finance. Owing to the growing need to supply water to Jakarta, the possibility of sending raw water from Karian to Jakarta via Cisadane is now being reconsidered. JICA has agreed to undertake a feasibility study (Integrated Water Resource Development Project in Ciujung and Cidolian), starting from June 1993. The construction of the Karian Dam is being planned after the completion of the study.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
- The main object of this project is irrigation of target area 35,000ha, but about 10,000ha within it were developed as industrial and housing area. So drastic review of landuer policy should be considered.
- The above JICA's study (Ciujing - Cidurian Integrated Water Resources Development Study) is in progress. But a main object of the project is to supply water for industrial use to west Jakarta, Bugor and Tangerang (Jabatabeck)/

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①③

和名 カリアン多目的ダム建設計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 330/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Improvement Project of Telephone Network in Medan, Semarang and Solo

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
POSTEL, PERUMTEL

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To formulate long-term telephone network plans for three cities of Medan, Semarang and Solo with 2005 as final year.

8.DATE OF S/W Jun.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 18
Period Nov.1984-Oct.1985(13 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
81.21	34.67	46.54

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	192,347 (¥'000)
Contracted	193,672

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Medan, Semarang and Solo

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000) (US$1=250Yen)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)	156,211	139,803	16,408
	2)			
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Number of Telephone to be installed (for the year 2000)
(1) Medan 219,200 L.U.
(2) Semarang 149,500 L.U.
(3) Solo 49,100 L.U.

Imp. Period: .1985-.1990

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)		FIRR1)	20.93
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Preconditions
(1) Installation work be executed on a turn key bases.
(2) Consultant be employed to expedite smooth progress of project implementation including detail design examination, bid evaluation, work supervision and acceptance inspection.
(3) Cost of training for operation and maintenance of the facilities installed by this project be included in project cost
(4) Rate of exchange to be used in cost calculation be US$1=1,100 Rp.= 250 Yen

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

(1) Trainee acceptance; 2 counterparts invited to Japan, and Training for a month.
(2) On the job training (PERUMTEL counterparts)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Following the proposals of the study, 2 or 3 new exchanges were established.
OECF Loan was not approved, but based on the study, "Local Cable Network Expansion Project in Seven Cities" was identified with World Bank assistance during 1987-1989.
This project includes Medan and Semarang.
Medan: ADB finance
Semarang: IBRD and own finance
Solo: IBRD finance for the project to be scheduled.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

1, Effectiveness
2, High priority of this project progressed the project.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION

①②

和名 メダン・スマラン・ソロ電話網整備計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

ASE IDN/S 502/85

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Topographic Mapping Project for Upper Stream Area of Negara Basin, South Kalimantan

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructures/Survey & Mapping

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Basic Study

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate of Planning and Programming, Directorate General of Water Resource Development, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To prepare the 1:50,000 topographic maps covering an area of 6,500 sq.km in upper stream of Negara river basin

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1983

9.CONSULTANT(S)
International Engineering Consultants Association

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 23
Period Feb.1983-Jan.1986(30 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
29.00	10.50	18.50

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	336,955 (¥'000)
Contracted	169,795

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
The upstream basin of River Negara in South Kalimantan (6,500 sq.km for mapping)

2.PROJECT COST

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Preparation of national base maps (scale: 1/50,000 9 plates)

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The prepared maps are indispensable to water resource development planning in the basin area. The maps will be useful to a feasibility study on agricultural development scheduled soon to begin in the downstream area.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) Participation of the counterparts in the JICA training program
2) Employment of local consultants
3) OJT for the counterparts on aerophotography

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
The Negara River basin has large development potentials such as water resource development in the upstream and agricultural development in the midstream and downstream. The maps will be basic to such development planning.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 カリマンタン州ネガラ河上流域地図作成事業

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

ASE IDN/A 502/85

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Mosaic Photomap Project of the Downstream Area of the Negara River Basin in South Kalimantan

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Basic Study

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Water Resources Development, Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Preparation of master plan for agricultual development

8.DATE OF S/W Apr.1983

9.CONSULTANT(S)

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 21
Period Jul.1983-Jul.1986(33 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
72.87	14.76	58.11

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	376,764 (¥'000)
Contracted	373,813

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Kalimantan Island, downstream area of the Negara River Basin in South Kalimantan

2.PROJECT COST

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

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Following works were done as basic data for establishing Agricultural Development Plan in downstream area of the Negara River Basin.
1.Taking air photos of those area 6.300 sq.m (1/20,000)
2.Mosaic photomap of Amuntai area (about 1,200 sq.km (1/10,000)

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
Negara River, the tributary of Barito River where development works have been done on the small scale, remains undeveloped. Indonasian Government recognizes that establishing agricultural development plan is indispensable to facilities development of those areas. This study is basic data for it.

(FY 1993 Demestic Survey)

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Transfer of technology in aerial photogrammetric mapping

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
A master plan study on Negara River basin overall irrigation development was undertaken by JICA during 1987-1989.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
This study started for the purpose of establishing agricultural development plan, however, Indonesian Government was reluctant to hand over topographical maps abroad. Therefore this study concluded as photo map project

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 南カリマンタン州ネガラ河下流域写真図作成調査

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 118/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1992

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Long Term Planning for Development of Telecommunications System

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/(Comms. & Broad. in)General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
POSTEL, PERUMTEL

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Development of the telecommunication network and services up to the year 2004.

8.DATE OF S/W Nov.1985

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 17
Period Jan.1986-Feb.1987(14 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
	38.27	49.04

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	227,029 (¥'000)
Contracted	221,931

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
The entire country

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	346,283	314,623	31,660
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
(1) Formulation of development goals up to the year 2004 (the ending year of the 7th national development plan) and identification of development strategies
(2) Formulation of the basic plan on the scale of development
(3) Financial and economic evaluation of the plan and project formation

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The proposed plan and projects will support the national economic and social development of the country by improving telecommunication services and the profitability of the telecommunication operations.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) 2 counterparts were invited to Japan for the training on long-term telecommunication development planning
(2) On the job training (PERUMTEL counterparts)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Based on the recommendations of the study, the master plan study was undertaken by the JICA team on the long-term and medium-term plan for telecommunications network in Jabotabek area of Jakarta during 1988 - 1989.
OECF approved in 1991 a loan for the priority project, namely, the junction cable network expansion project in Jabotabek area.
Sep. 1991 OECF loan agreement signed (3,556 million yen)

Based on the master plan study, a JICA study on the 6th five-year plan for telcommunication development was undertakn in 1992.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) High priority
(2) Effectiveness

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①④

和名 電気通信システム長期開発計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 212B/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Development Plan of the Port of Semarang (Phase-2)

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Port

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Sea Communication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
F/S on the long-term and short-term development plan of Semarang Port

8.DATE OF S/W Dec.1984

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9
Period May.1985-Aug.1986(16 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
61.15	35.60	25.55

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Investigation for natural conditions 12,918,000 Yen

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	176,495 (¥'000)
Contracted	172,629

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Semarang, and its environs, Java Province

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

M/P	1)	76,775	Local Cost	28,782	Foreign Cost 47,993
	2)				
F/S	1)	94,938			
	2)				
	3)				

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P>The target year of this master plan for the following plans is 2005.
1. Land use plan
1) For Cargo Movement; International Terminal: 57.2 ha, Domestic Public Wharf: 64.8 ha, Distribution Area: 55.4 ha
2) For Industrial Activities
Littoral Industry: 73.2 ha, Manufacturing Industry: 169.1 ha
3) For Business and Government Area
Government Area:26.6 ha, Business Area: 13.6 ha
4) Others; Railway road area; 13.6 ha
2. Plan for improvement of facilities; General cargo berth 3,000 m, Container berth 280 m, Berth for iron & steel and scrap 400 m
Widening and deepening of west channel. New center and east channel
<F/S>Urgent Development Plan toward 1990.
(1) Required Berths
- wharf for foreign trade
-10m wharf: 345m
-7.5m wharf: 100m
- Passenger terminal: 150m (multi-purpose)
- coal wharf: 150m
- Fertilizer wharf: 150m
- Wharf for steel materials: 100m
(2) total required area; 199 ha (including new reclaimed land area 120ha)
* the above cost is as of May 1991. A yen credit of about 8.9 billion yen(=US$6.4 million) has been granted by OECF.

Imp. Period: Mar.1988-Oct.1990

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	28.10	FIRR1)	3.80
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<M/P>Semarang Port will be developed as a development center in the middle Java province, and industrial and economic development of the area will be promoted.

<F/S>Conditions:
1) the project life is for 30 years from 1985 to 2014.
2) future cost includes port management and operation cost for phase I project.
Development Impacts:
1) Reduction in Transportation Cost:
a) Saving Vessel's Waiting cost
b) Saving Transshipment cost from Offshore Anchorage
c) Saving Landhaul Cost from the Neighbouring Provinces
2) Saving Energy Cost by Changing from Petroleum to Cool
3) Development of regional economy of hinterland.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Counterpart training:
Counterpart training on the methods of F/S, and visits to similar ports was conducted for three counterparts.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
The project is under implementation with OECF loans.

Mar.1987 OECF E/S loan agreement (545 million yen)
1987 Part of the western breakwater (part of the Phase I project) was destroyed by high waves.
Dec.1987 OECF loan agreement for emergency fortification of the western breakwater(726 million yen)
Nov.1989 E/S of the Phase II completed.
Sep.1991 OECF loan agreement Package 1, Phase II (7,530 million yen, excluding handling equipment)
Oct.1992 OECF loan agreement Package 2, Phase II (3,590 million yen)
Oct.1993 Package 1 (Phase II) construction to be started
To be completed in Dec. 1995
Sep.1994 Package 2 (Phase II) construction to be started
To be completed in Feb. 1996

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 スマラン港整備計画（フェーズII）

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE IDN/S 213B/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1993

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Airport Development Project in Central Java and Jogyakarta

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Air Transportaion & Airport

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Directorate General of Air communication

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Airport facilities

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1985

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 11
Period Aug.1985-Nov.1986(16 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
77.12	41.42	35.70

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	233,054 (¥'000)
Contracted	221,324

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
1) Yogyakarta, 2) Surakarta

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=200Yen)

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost
M/P	1)		
	2)		
F/S	1)	92,000	3,600
	2)	47,000	1,300
	3)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<M/P,F/S>	1) Jogyakarta	2) Surakarta
Runway	2,500m X 45m (New construction)	390 X 45m(Extension)
Apron	41,000sq.m	20,000sq.m
Passenger Terminal	12,000sq.m	7,700sq.m

Air Navigation(ILS CAT-1),Supply Management facilities Systems

Imp. Period: .1991-.1994 .1990-.1993

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	13.90	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	14.00	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<M/P>Impacts:
Trunk line network which connects several regions will be developed by improving Yogyakarta and Surakarta airports as one of transportation facilities improvement plan in Central Java region especially in the Southern area, where transport network requires improvement.
<F/S>IRR Calculation: Future traffic volume was forecast for the target year 2000 and 2010.
Project life is estimated for 15 years after commencement of the construction up to 2010
Impact: Trunk line network which connects several regions will be developed by improving Yogyakarta and Surakarta airports as one of transportation facilities improvement plan in Central Java region especially in the southern area,where transport network requires improvement.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Demand forecast techinique,seminar on using computer
(2) Training on excecution method of air passenger flow survey
(3) Overseas training on airport planning
(4) Employment of local Consultants for soil/topo survey work

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
Suspended after the completion of F/S, and future prospects uncertain.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
Because land acquisition of proposed site for Jogyakarta Airport is difficult, Surakarta Airport will be developed as an international airport.
Surakarta and Jogyakarta will be connected by a toll road.
Surakarta Airport will be developed as Central Java Airport.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 中部ジャワ・ジョグジャカルタ空港整備計画

{M/P+F/S}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE IDN/S 331/86

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Surabaya-Banjarmasin Submarine Cable Project

3.SECTOR
Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
POSTEL,PERUMTEL

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To examine technical and economical/financial Feasibilities of Surabaya-Banjarmasin submarine cable project

8.DATE OF S/W Feb.1985

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co, Ltd.
Sanyo Hydrographic Survey Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 30
Period Dec.1985-Aug.1986(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
48.42	21.13	27.29

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	247,184 (¥'000)
Contracted	236,165

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Surabaya and Banjarmasin

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)
(US$1=125Yen)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	57,000	2,000	55,000
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

(1) Optical Fiber Submarine Cable System(280M bit/s)
Optical fiber submarine cable(390 km), submersible repeaters, Terminal equipment, power supply equipment
(2) Digital Microwave Radio System
(3) Power Supply Equipment
Engine generator for large capacity, three disel engine generators
(4) Buildings and Site Land

	[Station Buid.]	[Site Land]	[Access Road]
Bumi Anyar	104sq.m	1,200sq.m	not necessary
Murbulangan	15sq.m	300sq.m	Ground leveling for about 50m is necessary.
Takisung	104sq.m	1200sq.m	not necessary

(5) Ocean Earthing
(6) Stacking

Imp. Period: Apr.1984-Dec.1996

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes

EIRR1)	18.90	FIRR1)	17.10
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

Conditions: IRR calculated based on:
(1) 3,960 ch(280 Mbps) Submarine cable system
(2) System life time; 25 years

Development Impacts:
(1) Improvement in toll traffic between Kalimantan and Jawa Island.
(2) Expansion of ground transmission system.
(3) Introduction of new technology.
(4) Improvement and expansion of telecommunication system.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
(1) Trainee acceptance; 2 counterparts studied marine cable system
(2) On the job training (PERUMTEL counterparts)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Jan.1987	OECF loan agreement (7,946 million yen) Detailed design undertaken by KDD.
Dec.1989	Construction contract signed
May 1990	Construction started
Feb.1992	Construction completed

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
Completed.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
(1) Alternative route for Kalimantan-Java
(2) Digitalization and expansion of 2nd Java-Bali Route

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②④

和名 スラバヤーバンジャルマシン海底ケーブル建設計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE IDN/S 119/87

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Indonesia

2.NAME OF STUDY
Arterial Road System Development Study in Jakarta Metropolitan Area

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Fish Processing

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Public Works

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Arterial Road Sustem Development Study in Jakarta Metropolitan Area.

8.DATE OF S/W Jun.1984

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 15

Period Nov.1984-Sep.1987(35 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
265.66	95.19	170.47

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Person Trip Survey

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	798,675 (¥'000)
Contracted	791,363

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Jakarta metropolitan area

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
	1)		
US$1=1,648Rp.	2)		

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

7 types of arterial road development programs were recommended from the viewpoint of future urban formulation and transportation development strategies.

1) Medium/Mass Transportation Corridor Development Program
   6 routes (595,560 million)
2) Major Arterial Street Development Program:
   7 routes (240,957 million)
3) Arterial Street Development Program in the Newly Urbanized Area
   22 routes (18,424 million)
4) Present Traffic Problem Oriented Program: 12 routes (354,454 million)
5) East-West Connection Improvement Program: 2 routes (38,363 million)
6) North-South Axis Strengthening Program: 2 routes (40,685 million)
7) Freeway Development Program: 5 routes (1,865,089 million)

Total Cost: 3,253.5 billion Rupiah

Note: Investment costs are in 1987 price.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

Development Impacts:
1) The east-west corridor including medium/mass transit would establish the desirable urban structure.
2) Increasing transportation capacity of the north-south axis, which is congested with excessive traffic demand, would increase transportation efficiency.
3) Giving higher accessibility between C.B.D. and activity centers would enchance center development.
4) Proper arrangement of arterial streets/collector streets/local streets would form desirable urban units.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER

(1) JICA's training for counterpart staff on urban traffic planning; (2) Ministry of Public Works employed most of the graduate students who worked for the survey

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

Japanese Government mission visited Indonesia in 1988 and agreed to carry out a feasibility study.

The JICA contact mission was to be sent in Feb.1989, but the formal request from the Indonesian Government had been held up awaiting the adjustment between the Ministry of Public Works and the municipal government of Jakarta City and the clearance on the project's relationship with the on-going mass transit system development.

The Indonesian Government requested JICA for the feasibility study in 1992, and the F/S on the East-West corridor and the North-South corridor began in March, 1993.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
(1) The local government refers the study to prepare the detailed plan.
(2) Arterial Road proposals were putinto the feesibility study level.
(3) Related agencies have intergrated mass transportation syste proposals into total proposal.
(4) IBRD and other government agencies utilized data and development concepts for other transportation project.
(5) Private sector utilized the study result for its MRT proposals.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①②

和名 ジャカルタ首都圏幹線道路網整備計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}