

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990

Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/A 312/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	Warig River Basin of Bohol Islands Irrigation area 5,300ha, Drainage area 12,700ha			1.PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled <input type="checkbox"/> Processing
2.NAME OF STUDY Bohol Irrigation Development Project (Phase II)		2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost 36,556	Local Cost 14,333	
3.SECTOR Agriculture/General		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)			(Description) The implementation of the proposed project was delayed. Part of the project area (Capayas 750ha) is being developed by the Japanese grant. Jul.1990 E/N signed (1,433 milion yen) for the construction of a diversion weir, irrigation and drainage canals and on-farm facilities. Aug.1991 E/N signed (234 milion yen) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The project scale was reduced for implementation. The delayed construction of Bohol (II) is affecting the implementation of this Bohol (II) which will utilize the excess water from Bohol (I). (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The construction works of reservoirs and irrigation facilities for Capayas Area (with a beneficial area of 750ha), a part of this Project, adopted by the Japanese Government as for a Grant Aid Project under the name of "Capayas Irrigation Project" during fiscal year of 1990/91, and completed in march, 1992. At present, NIA plans to promote to arrange various on-farm facilities of the Project. Dams and Irrigation facilities constructed by the Project are administrated by teh Provincial Irrigation Office (PIO) and Irrigators Association (IA), respectively. The number of beneficial peasants will be 375. Except Capayas, developmt works for the other beneficial are (4,550ha) is planned on the period from 1995 to 2001 in CORPLAN of NIA. After the completion of construction works of Bohor Irrigation Project(I), the irrigating area is expected to expand by means of the usage of surplus water produced by the Project(I) and the water from the basins of our own. Therefore, the construction works of the Project(I) is carrying out prior to this project. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) Construction of the Phase-I is planned to complete on Dec. 1995	
4.REFERENCE NO.		1) Water Resources Development of Warig River and other rivers in the area.				
5.TYPE OF STUDY		2) Arrangement of irrigation, drainage, farm roads and other on-farm facilities.				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		Concretely, - Water resources development by Boyongan reservoir and Capayas reservoir - Irrigated areas of 5,300 ha and 3,540 ha in rainy season and dry season, respectively - Drinking water supply				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Imp. Period: Jan.1987~Dec.1991				
8.DATE OF S/W		Feb.1984				
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS				
Sanyu Consultants Inc. Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd. Naigai Engineering Co., Ltd. Aero Asahi Cor.		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)	15.40 FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)		
10.STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: 1) Improvement of Living Standard of Regional Farmers. 2) Supply of Drinking Water (3.9 l/s or 366 m3/day). 3) Production Increase of Rice, Beans, Groundnuts, Maize, Fruit to 29,900 ton, 420 ton, 710 ton, 1,130 ton, and 3,740 ton, respectively.				
No.of Members 12 Period Dec.1984~Feb.1985 (20 months)		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER				
Total M/M 51.13		To the counterpart in the process of implementation.				
Japan 19.10		12.EXPENDITURE				
Field 32.03		Total 197,006 (¥'000) Contracted 189,602				
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION				
		①, ②, ③				
12.EXPENDITURE		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS				



# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE PHL/S 108/87

Compiled Mar. 1990  
Revised Mar. 1995

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS											
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA	Cagayan River Basin in Luzon Island, 27,300 sq. km			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued									
2. NAME OF STUDY	Cagayan River Basin Water Resources Development	2. PROJECT COST				Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) A feasibility study had been planned by the DPWH immediately after the completion of this master plan study. However, the F/S was delayed due to the revolution in February 1987. The Government of the Philippines is requesting a feasibility study by JICA.  (FY1991 Overseas Survey) Preparations for feasibility studies are being undertaken.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Cagayan River Basin Water Resources Development:  Minor flood control works undertaken by the local fund conducted after completion of the master plan study. These include the construction of bank protection along the selected sections of Cagayan river and its tributaries.  DPWH conducted the following preparatory works for F/S 1) Core drilling survey completed in 1988 2) Hydrographic surveys completed 90% 3) Flood damage survey, occurred in 1989  Feasibility study for this project tentatively scheduled in 1998 but it deferred due to unfavorable peace and order and political instability.  The DPWH had continuously endorsed the feasibility study as one of its priorities for JICA technical assistance.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) DPWH highly expects that the F/S of this Project will be undertaken by the Gov't of Japan. Due to the security problem in the Study area, although the security issue is in fact improved in a high degree, the commitment has not been made yet for carrying out the F/S of the Project.							
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development		(US\$1,000)	1)	1,608,927											
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	(US\$1=20.5p)	2)												
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	Master Plan : Target year 2005 (1) Multi purpose dam scheme Alimit : Storage volume 156 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , dam height 89 m Matuno : " " 97 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , " " 147 m Siffu : " " 93 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , " " 58 m Mallig : " " 545 x 10 <sup>6</sup> m <sup>3</sup> , " " 84 m (2) Flood control scheme Tuguegarao dike scheme, Magapit narrow improvement cabagan dike scheme and bank erosion control scheme. (3) Agricultural development scheme Irrigation scheme 14 projects - Permanent crop land : 30,000 ha - Pasture land : 83,000 ha (4) Hydropower scheme Primary : Ibulao, Tanudam, and Diduyon Secondary (integrated with agricultural development) : Dumnon, Paraman, Zinundungan														
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Public Works and Highways	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS														
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Master Plan of Water Resources	[Conditions] (1) Flood control projects were selected in order to yield flood control benefit of 10% of estimated total flood damage. (2) Agricultural development scheme was formulated to implement all irrigation projects upto year 2005. Development of permanent crop production, livestock farming and hiland cropping was included in the Master Plan. (3) Hydropower projects proposed by the Luzon Hydropotential Study (by JICA) were involved in the formulation of hydropower scheme. [Development Impacts] (1) Effects on regional water supply and demand balance Realization of stable water supply and flood control project will increase productivity of agriculture, industry and service industry. Eventually it is expected that livelihood standard of inhabitants becomes better. (2) Effects on regional socio-economy Implementation of projects will create numerous opportunity of employment and is expected to improve social security condition in the project area.														
8. DATE OF S/W	Aug. 1985	10. STUDY TEAM				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	Worsening security problems.									
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Nikken Consultants., Inc.					No. of Members 15 Period Oct. 1985-Aug. 1987 (23 months)										
		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">140.97</td> <td style="text-align: center;">72.29</td> <td style="text-align: center;">68.68</td> </tr> </table>				Total M/M	Japan	Field		140.97	72.29	68.68	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
Total M/M	Japan	Field														
140.97	72.29	68.68														
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				①, ②, ③										
12. EXPENDITURE		(1) 4 special OJT (2) 2 OJT in Japan (3) To finalize report with counterpart														
		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">446,671 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">344,969</td> </tr> </table>				Total	446,671 (¥'000)	Contracted	344,969							
Total	446,671 (¥'000)															
Contracted	344,969															

和名 カガヤン河流域水資源開発基本計画

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/A 102/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	Region II (Isabela, Quirino, Ifugao) 102,000 ha		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2.NAME OF STUDY	Improvement Project of the O & M of Magat River Integrated Irrigation	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	(Description) NIA wanted to implement this project as a model for many other ineffective irrigation systems which suffer from inadequate management and lack of proper maintenance in the Philippines, and requested unsuccessfully for a Japanese grant to implement part of the proposals.  (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The project will be revived in the near future.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) This Project is planned to implement during the period from 1997 to 1999. Since this Project is considered as a typical example to put to an effective use of available water, NIA wishes to make it one of the model case and has requested to JICA's technical cooperation. Similar to the other irrigation projects, the Turn-over program is applied for its maintenance and/or administration. As existing facilities were established about 20 years ago and getting very old, and due to the variety of equipments brought from various countries, it is very hard to supply their spareparts. Additionally, as a matter of fact, the maintenance and the administration of the facilities seem to be insufficient because of the strict budgetary situations of the Government of the Philippines. Therefore, it is necessary to rehabilitate these facilities and improve present circumstances as quick as possible.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The World Bank has conducted IOSP(Irrigation Operations Support Project)-1(1987-91) and is conducting IOSP-2(1993-97) for the strengthening the institutional capability of NIA and Irrigator's Associations, and also financial support to O&M costs. The Study area is also part of the target of this Project, but its financial support is enough only to cover the routine O&M cost, and the irrigation facilities in this area are left unrehabilitated.	
3.SECTOR	Agriculture/General	(US\$1,000)	1) 51,707	17,317		
4.REFERENCE NO.		US\$1=20.5 Pesos	2)			
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	National Irrigation Administration	The Study proposed various improvements to realize more effective utilization of water resources, efficient and equal distribution of irrigation water, and better organizations for maintenance and operation (e.g. preparation of an O&M manual).				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Improvement in the central-method of water by repairing existing irrigation facilities	Costs ('000 pesos)				
8.DATE OF S/W	Nov.1985	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improvement of water control : 143,330</li> <li>- Improvement of machinery and facilities : 36,610</li> <li>- Procurement of construction machinery : 134,550</li> <li>- Improvement of canals : 349,820</li> <li>- Rehabilitation major structures : 63,196</li> <li>- Improvement of agricultural dev. facilities: 47,700</li> <li>- Engineering services : 156,050</li> <li>- Contingency : 123,750</li> <li style="text-align: right;">Total : 1,060,000</li> </ul>				
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Naigai Engineering Co., Ltd. Nihon Suiko Consultant Co., Ltd.	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 18 Period Feb.1986-Mar.1987(14 months)	<p>The proposed project will strengthen O &amp; M activities of Magat Dam and irrigation facilities, which were constructed by NIA with funds from ADB and IBRD.</p> <p>Development impacts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The irrigated area will reach 97,400ha</li> <li>2) The average paddy yield will rise to 4.1 tons/ha, with the total production reaching 760,000 tons.</li> <li>3) The quality of rice will improve.</li> <li>4) The paddy production cost will drop by 640 pesos/ha, which will raise the net profit.</li> <li>5) Estimated FIRR 10%, and estimated EIRR 14%</li> </ol>				
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS Implementation of the project is being postponed due to the increase of local crime rate.	
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 361,520 (¥'000) Contracted 330,294	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) OJT</li> <li>2) Acceptance of Trainee (Maintenance &amp; Operation Soft Ware)</li> </ol>				
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION				
		①, ②, ③				

和名 マガットかんがいシステム維持管理強化計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1990  
Revised Mar. 1995

ASE PHL/S 319/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT			
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Road Improvement Project on the Pan-Philippine Highway (Philippines-Japan Friendship Highway)	North Study Section    200km (Sta. Rita-Aritao) South Study Section    181km (Calamba-Calaauag)		2. PROJECT COST					
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Road			Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost			
4. REFERENCE NO.				(US\$1,000)	1)	55,000			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S			(US\$1=160Yen)	2)	23,000			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)				3)				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Road Rehabilitation	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) After the construction of the Pan-Philippine Highway started in 1969, the pavement has deteriorated and numerous bridges also have shown signs of wear and tear. Disaster spots are found especially along mountainous sections of the Highway. The progress of the construction to rectify the deficiencies is as follows: 1. Santa Rita - Aritao Section May 1988 OECF loan (Ph-P93) L/A signed (special Rehabilitation 14,003 million yen) Project: Rehabilitation of Laoag - Allacapan, Allacapan - Aritao - Sta. Rita, and Calamba - Calaauag Sections. Feb. 1990 - May 1991 Detailed design (Pavement, Bridges, drainage & disaster prevention) on the Aritao - Santa Rita Section (200km) completed (Katahira & Engineers) Total investment 1,017.3 million pesos (OECF 835.5 million, GOP 181.8 million) Jun. 1991 Construction commenced (scheduled to be completed in Jan. 1996) 2. Calamba - Calaauag Section Mar. 1990 - Jan 1991 Detailed design (Pavement, Bridges, drainage & disaster prevention) on the Calamba - Calaauag Section (181km) completed (Toko Consultants) Total investment 461.7 million pesos (OECF 379.2 million, GOP 82.5 million) Jun. 1991 Construction commenced (scheduled to be completed in Jun. 1996) (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The proposed road improvement has been under implementation as show below. 1) Sta. Rosa-Aritao Road Construction began in April 1991 to be completed in Jan. 1996. Total investment cost: 1,822.7 million pesos (foreign currency 1,093.6 million pesos equivalent; local currency 789 million pesos) 2) Calamba-Calaauag Road Construction began in July 1991 to be completed in June 1995. Total investment cost: 1,343.2 million pesos (foreign currency 825.7 million pesos equivalent; local currency 517.5 million pesos) (FY1994 Domestic Survey) (Please turn over)			
8. DATE OF S/W	Nov. 1985	Imp. Period: Apr. 1989-Dec. 1992		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS				Feasibility:    EIRR1)    57.20    FIRR1) Yes            EIRR2)                    FIRR2) EIRR3)                    FIRR3)	
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Katahira & Engineers International	Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: (1) Future traffic demand is estimated for the years of 2000 and 2010. (2) For improvement of traffic function, widening of road width, construction of By-pass, etc were suggested. (3) Rehabilitation of pavement for each section was also suggested. Development Impacts: The improvement of road function in the cities are expected.							
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members    7 Period Jun. 1986-Sep. 1987 (16 months)							2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
Total M/M            Japan            Field 48.13                2.10            46.03								High priority has been given to this project as the road is one of important trunk roads in Philippines. The project was evaluated to be the most suitable one as Social Rehabilitation Fund by OECF	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Topographic Survey and Geotechnical Investigation	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
		(1) Technical Transfer through Seminar (2) OJT on highway planning and pavement						①, ②, ③, ④	
12. EXPENDITURE	Total            168,225 (¥'000) Contracted        161,111								

和名 日比友好道路・道路改善計画

[F/S,D/D]

### III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

#### (DESCRIPTION)

(FY 1992 Overseas Survey)

After the construction of the Pan-Philippine Highway started in 1969, the pavement has deteriorated and numerous bridges also have shown signs of wear and tear. Disaster spots are found especially along mountainous sections of the Highway. The progress of the construction to rectify the deficiencies is as follows.

#### 1. Santa Rita - Aritao Section

May 1988 OECF loan (Ph-P93) L/A signed (special Rehabilitation 14,003 million yen)

Project: Rehabilitation of Laoag - Allacapan, Allacapan - Aritao - Sta. Rita, and Calamba - Calauag Sections.

Feb. 1990 - May 1991

Detailed design (Pavement, Bridges, drainage & disaster prevention) on the Aritao - Santa Rita Section (200km)

completed

(Katahira & Engineers)

Total investment 1,017.3 million pesos (OECF 835.5 million, GOP 181.8 million)

Jun. 1991 Construction commenced (scheduled to be completed in Jan. 1996)

#### 2. Calamba - Calauag Section

Mar. 1990 - Jan 1991 Detailed design (Pavement, Bridges, drainage & disaster prevention) on the Calamba - Calauag Section (181km) completed (Toko-Consultants)

Total investment 461.7 million pesos (OECF 379.2 million, GOP 82.5 million)

Jun. 1991 Construction commenced (scheduled to be completed in Jun. 1996)

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)

The proposed road improvement has been under implementation as show below.

#### (1) Sta. Roasa-Aritao Road

Construction began in April 1991 to be completed in Jan. 1996. Total investment cost: 1,822.7 million pesos (foreign currency 1,093.6 million pesos equivalent; local currency 789 million pesos)

#### (2) Calamba-Calauag Road

Construction began in July 1991 to be completed in June 1995. Total investment cost: 1,343.2 million pesos (foreign currency 825.7 million pesos equivalent; local currency 517.5 million pesos)

(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)

Jul. 1994 : OECF Yen Loan was pledged (9,620mil. Yen, Road Improvement Project on the Philippines - Japan Friendship Highway).

#### (1) Sta. Rita-Aritao Section

Construction under OECF loan (PH-P93) is scheduled to be completed by June 1996. Detailed design for Alternative Route of Dalton Pass Section is proposed for financing under the 20th OECF Loan Package.

#### (2) Calamba-Calauag Section

Of five contract packages, two (P-1&P-5) have been completed. Another two (P-3&P-4) are scheduled to be completed in January 1996. As for Package 2, Contract with a construction period of one year will be signed in January 1996.

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990

Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/S 320/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA				I.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
2.NAME OF STUDY	Manila South Port Rehabilitation Project	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost			Foreign Cost
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Port			(US\$1,000)	1)	35,366	10,315	25,051
4.REFERENCE NO.				(US\$1=20.5P)	2)			
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S			3)				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Philippine Port Authority	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		The Port of Manila consists of South Port, North Port and the International Container Terminal. Most of the facilities of South Port were constructed immediately after the 2nd World War, and are now largely obsolete. In addition, spaces and facilities for cargo handling and storage are insufficient. The study proposed the following rehabilitation and expansion of the port facilities.  1) Pier 3 : Floor boards, protecting boards, land levelling 2) Pier 5 : Protecting boards, land levelling, removal of storage sheds 3) Pier 9 : Protecting boards, land levelling, extension 4) Pier 13 : Floor and protecting boards 5) Pier 15 : Floor and protecting boards, land levelling, removal of sheds 6) Open Storage Area : paving and clearing 7) Dredging : 1.02 million cu.m 8) Grain Terminal : 2 floating unloaders				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Review of Master Plan (year 2000) and establishing Short Term Development Plan for South Harbour.							
8.DATE OF S/W	Dec.1985	Imp. Period:		.1989-.1992				
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Nikken Sekkei Ltd.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)	18.46	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	7.69
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 11 Period Mar.1986-Jun.1987 (16 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts:		Demand projections are made for the years 1995 and 2005.  The implementation of the project will rehabilitate and expand the superannuated facilities of South Port and thereby improve the efficiency of the port operation and maintenance, reduce cargo handling costs and port charges and waiting time of the calling ships. The social internal rate of return is calculated 18.61%.				
	Total M/M	Japan	Field					
	65.06	30.22	34.84					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Traffic Survey, Soil Survey, Topographic Survey, Structure Inspection	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER						
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 228,100 (¥'000) Contracted 214,956	1) A seminar held in Manila; 2) A lecture on F/S methodology; 3) OJT through joint work		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION				
				①, ②				
				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS				

和名 マニラ南港改修計画

(F/S,D/D)

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/A 103/88

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS		
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued	
2.NAME OF STUDY		Western Samar Province in Samar Island (excluding small islands)			(Description)		
Integrated Agricultural/Rural Development Project in Western Samar							
3.SECTOR		2.PROJECT COST			Regarding the Agricultural Development Promotion Project (ADPP) formulated for the top priority area (San Jorge / Ganadara), the FY1989 Japanese grant was approved.  Jan.- Mar. 1990 Basic design study undertaken Jul.1990 E/N signed (Phase I: 712 million yen) Aug.1991 E/N signed (Phase II: 12 million yen) Mar.1993 The completed project formally transferred to the Samar Provincial Government  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) (1) Since the impleted project design was turned over to the Provincial Government of Western Samar, there has been no further development of the project. Under the new Local Government Code, the implementation of the projects (including financing) became the responsibility of the LGU. (2) It is being used by the local government unit of Western Samar as an economic development blueprint, particularly with respect to planning and agricultural/rural development programs / projects / activities.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No information.		
Agriculture/General		Total Cost    Local Cost    Foreign Cost (US\$1,000)    1)    422,500 US\$1=20 Pesos    2)					
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5.TYPE OF STUDY		Agricultural Development Promotion Project (ADPP) was proposed for 4 priority areas, i.e., San Jorge/Gandara, Jamonini, Calbiga and Basey. The components are as follows: (1) Agricultural development (2) Rural infrastructure development (3) Post-harvest and marketing facility development (4) Farmers Organization (5) ADPP Office Estimated investment costs are as follows: First 5 years of the first decade    114,600 (US\$1,000) Second 5 years of the first decade    91,450 Second decade    216,450 (The cost above is the total for 20 years)					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS					
Provincial Government of Samar		In Western Samar Province, the plans are for: 1) irrigation 2) drainage 3) agricultural development 4) farm road 5) rural electrification 6) rural water supply 7) social infrastructure 8) farm organization  The objectives are: 1) increase in farmers' income, and 2) promotion of employment opportunity.  Short-term, Medium-term, and Long-term strategies were proposed.					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		
M/P for the integrated agricultural development in order to vitalize economy in the Province of Samar		1) Acceptance of trainees 2) Direction of measuring equipment (flow meter, etc.) 3) Co-working during report preparation					
8.DATE OF S/W					Samar Island is poorest region in the Philippines. The World Bank studied the whole island. Australia and the World Bank studied the Northern Samar and Eastern Samar but not Western Samar. Therefore, integrated rural development in Western Samar is very important.		
Dec. 1986							
9.CONSULTANT(S)					3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
Sanyu Consultants Inc. Pacific Consultants International Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.							
10.STUDY TEAM					①, ②		
No. of Members    13 Period    Mar.1987-Dec.1988 (15 months)  <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">95.86</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40.17</td> <td style="text-align: center;">55.69</td> </tr> </table>							Total M/M
Total M/M	Japan	Field					
95.86	40.17	55.69					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY							
Discharge Observation							
12.EXPENDITURE							
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">320,574 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">268,403</td> </tr> </table>							Total
Total	320,574 (¥'000)						
Contracted	268,403						

和名 西サマル農業総合開発計画

[M/P,Basic Study,Other]



# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE PHL/S 321/88

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1995

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																																																																													
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled																																																																												
2.NAME OF STUDY	Rural Road Network Development Project	73 provinces (F/S on four selected provinces: Cavite, Masbate, Bohol and Agusan del Norte)																																																																																	
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Road	2.PROJECT COST				(Description)																																																																													
4.REFERENCE NO.		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Foreign Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(US\$1,000)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">28,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>								Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		(US\$1,000)	1)	45,000	17,000	28,000			2)						3)																																																								
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	3)																																																																																		
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				The Government of the Philippines requested JICA to undertake a similar study on the other provinces. The requested study on eleven provinces(Rural Road Network Development Project II) was implemented during Oct. 1989 - Oct.1990. Based on the findings of the two RRNDP studies and another (SAPROF), GOP requested OECF finance for rural roads improvement in 20 provinces(6 provinces from the two JICA studies and 13 provinces from the SAPROF). Yen credit was subsequently approved for four provinces(Agusan del Norte was replaced by Tarlac). Jul.1991 OECF loan(PH-P118) signed(Rural Road Network Development 5,266 million yen) Project: Rural roads in Cavite, Masbate, Bohol and Tarlac Provinces. Jul.1992 - May 1993 Detailed design to be completed( Katahira & Engineers) Sep.1993 Construction is scheduled to begin(to be completed in 1996). Total Investment 1,009.6 million pesos(OECF848.2 million, GOP161.4 million) Tarlac Province was affected by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, and three of the four subprojects in the province were damaged. However, the proposed improvement can be implemented. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) After substantial improvement achieved of the arterial road network, the thrust of the GOP development objective has somewhat shifted to regional roads, in accordance with the updated National Development Plan which aims at poverty alleviation, generation of ore productive employment, promotion of social justice and sustainable growth in rural areas. The proposed projects are under implementation with OECF finance as follows: Aug.1992 - Sep.1993 D/D undertaken Apr.1994 Construction scheduled to begin Oct.1996 Construction to be completed Total investment cost: 841 million pesos (foreign currency 758 million pesos equivalent; local currency 83 million pesos) (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The construction work will be started in Dec.1994, several months behind schedule due to delay in pre-construction activities caused by imperfect pre-qualification documents submitted by bidders, detained approval of short list, change in design of pavement type, etc. July 1992 - Sep.1993 : Detailed Design Sep.1993 - Nov.1994 : Pre-construction Activities Dec.1994 - Feb.1997 : Construction Total project cost : ¥5,737,000																																																																													
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Dept. of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	The road improvement with IRR more than 15 % was proposed to implement Phase I and between 7.5 to 15% for Phase II. -Road Length Proposed for Improvement (km)- <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Cavite</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Masbate</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Bohol</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Agusan del Norte</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{Phase I}</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Major Roads</td> <td style="text-align: center;">148.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">134.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">52.6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">350.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor Roads</td> <td style="text-align: center;">157.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">73.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">107.3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">350.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">306.4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">208.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">122.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">64.8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">701.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{Phase II}</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Major Roads</td> <td style="text-align: center;">-</td> <td style="text-align: center;">152.8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">46.5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">49.3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">248.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor Roads</td> <td style="text-align: center;">113.6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">28.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">83.4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">48.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">273.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">113.6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">181.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">129.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">97.3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">521.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{Total(Phase I+II)}</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Major Roads</td> <td style="text-align: center;">148.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">287.6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">61.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">101.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">599.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minor Roads</td> <td style="text-align: center;">271.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">101.7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">190.7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60.2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">623.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">420.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">389.0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">251.9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">162.1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,223.0</td> </tr> </table>							Cavite	Masbate	Bohol	Agusan del Norte	Total	{Phase I}						Major Roads	148.9	134.5	14.7	52.6	350.7	Minor Roads	157.5	73.5	107.3	12.2	350.5	Total	306.4	208.0	122.0	64.8	701.2	{Phase II}						Major Roads	-	152.8	46.5	49.3	248.6	Minor Roads	113.6	28.2	83.4	48.0	273.2	Total	113.6	181.0	129.9	97.3	521.8	{Total(Phase I+II)}						Major Roads	148.9	287.6	61.2	101.9	599.3	Minor Roads	271.1	101.7	190.7	60.2	623.7	Total	420.0	389.0	251.9
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7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Development of regional roads (secondary trunk road and lower road classes)	Imp. Period: .1991--1995				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The extent of primary road network might be considered adequate especially in built up areas and major municipalities. Rural roads improvement is given high priority in line with the government policy of promoting equity in economic development and social welfare.																																																																													
8.DATE OF S/W	Jul.1987	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS																																																																																	
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Katahira & Engineers International Nippon Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Feasibility:</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">EIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">FIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes</td> <td style="text-align: center;">EIRR2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">FIRR2)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">EIRR3)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">FIRR3)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Feasibility:	EIRR1)	FIRR1)			Yes	EIRR2)	FIRR2)				EIRR3)	FIRR3)		Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: The project life is 25 years (from 1992 to 2016). The benefits taken into account were: Saving of transportation cost, benefit from the agricultural development, road maintenance cost savings. Impacts: The regional road development (roads with EIRR of over 15 % ) will extend the network of all-weather roads in the country and stimulate socio-economic growth and employment creation.																																																														
	Feasibility:	EIRR1)	FIRR1)																																																																																
	Yes	EIRR2)	FIRR2)																																																																																
		EIRR3)	FIRR3)																																																																																
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 10 Period Nov.1987-Feb.1989(16 months)	5.technical transfer																																																																																	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Road inventory Traffic survey	12.EXPENDITURE				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																																																																													
		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">191,294 (¥'000)</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">178,598</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>								Total	191,294 (¥'000)				Contracted	178,598		①, ②, ③, ④																																																																	
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# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE PHL/A 314/88

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1995

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT			
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA		Existing National Pump Irrigation Systems (Excluding groundwater irrigation systems)		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled		
2.NAME OF STUDY		2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost			Foreign Cost	
Improvement of Operation and Maintenance in Pumping Irrigation Systems				(US\$1,000)	1)	16,715	5,516	11,199	
				US\$1=21 Peso		2)			
						3)			
3.SECTOR		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		(Description)  The project was not favorably considered during the annual bilateral consultation between Japan and the Philippines owing to the peace and order problems in the project area.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) On 1990, the Project was not favorably considered as for a grant aid project during annual bilateral consultation between Japan and Philippines due to the security problems at the Project area. After that, the security situations were gradually improved, however, an another problem has been closed up sa for a new snag that the price of electricity necessary to drive pumps raised up. Most of the farmers may not be able to afford for electricity unless they get some governmental subsidy or new system to supply electricity especially for farmers just as in case of Japan. But, it has been implemented good irrigation by pumps at the some part of area in where diesel pumps applied and is under the good IA (Irrigation Administration). Therefore, this Project is under the study to convert into the irrigation Project utilizing pumps with diesel engine. And also small-scaled hydrogenerators using the head of water level of the irrigation dams are considering. This Project is included in CORPLAN of NIA for the year of 1996/1997.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) By a structural reform of NIA, the new National Irrigation System including pumping is studying for all over the country.					
Agriculture/Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation		The project consists of the rehabilitation and improvement of the following pump irrigation systems:							
4.REFERENCE NO.		1) Bonga #1 (1,204.2) (US\$000)							
5.TYPE OF STUDY		2) Bonga #2 (1,470.2)							
F/S		3) Bonga #3 ( 684.5)							
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		4) Alcala - Amulung (1,433.3)							
NIA (National Irrigation Administration)		5) Solana (3,648.9)							
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		6) Likman - Cabusao (3,028.4)							
To formulate of operation and maintenance for government managed irrigation pumping system		7) Ini-hydropower stations (5,246.0)							
8.DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period:							
Feb.1987		.1990-.1992							
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility:	EIRR1	19.40	FIRR1		
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		Yes			EIRR2	22.40	FIRR2		
Construction Project Consultants					EIRR3	15.60	FIRR3		
10.STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts:							
No.of Members 9		Conditions:							
Period Aug.1987-Dec.1988(7 months)		Benefits of irrigation are the difference in terms of primary profits from crop production between "with project" and "without project" conditions. Benefits of mini-hydropower stations are calculated on the basis of the operational costs of diesel power generation.							
Total M/M		Japan		Field					
69.17		24.24		44.93					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		Development Impacts:							
		1. Increase of crop production							
		2. Supply of electricity at lower costs							
		3. Increase of employmnt							
		4. Improvement of farm roads and reduction of transportation costs							
		* EIRRs 1) to 3) above correspond to the numbers of the projects shown above. EIRRs for the projects 4) to 7) are 33.7%, 27.4%, 39.5%, and 14.0% respectively.							
12.EXPENDITURE		5.technical transfer							
Total		Technology transfer to counterparts in the course of the study.							
199,448 (¥'000)									
Contracted									
197,131									
		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS							
		Peace and order problems in the project areas.							
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION							
		①、②、③							

# PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1991  
Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/S 502/88

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS						
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	Approx. 1,500 sq.km of Metro Manila Region		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
2.NAME OF STUDY	Establishment of Graphic Information Base Project of National Capital Region	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) The four kinds of maps are now sold to the public in the Philippines. The maps are widely used for the formulation of various development plans and studies in Metro Manila.  The maps are also utilized by JICA studies and popular among users.  (FY1991 Overseas Survey) No additional information.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Establishment of Graphic Information Base Project of National Capital Region Completed and updating information by the local fund.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) It is said to add some maps which have been sold out from a few years ago, but its detail is unknown.					
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/Survey & Mapping	(US\$1,000)	1)		2)						
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)									
5.TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	Preparation of : 1.Contoured(Topographic) Mapping (scale 1:10,000) 1500sq.km 2.Planimetric Mapping (scale 1:10,000) 1500sq.km 3.Land Use Mapping (scale 1:10,000) 823sq.km 4.Land Condition Mapping (scale 1:10,000) 476sq.km									
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority(Manila)	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS									
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Preparation of base maps for urban development planning	By the preparation of the urban base maps, the formulation of urban re-development plans, land use plans, flood control measures, etc. are greatly facilitated to contribute to the regional economic development.									
8.DATE OF S/W	.1985	10.STUDY TEAM									
9.CONSULTANT(S)	International Engineering Consultants Association	No. of Members 62 Period Jun.1985-Mar.1989 (46 months)									
		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">200.67</td> <td style="text-align: center;">81.48</td> <td style="text-align: center;">119.19</td> </tr> </table>			Total M/M		Japan	Field	200.67	81.48	119.19
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
200.67	81.48	119.19									
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER									
12.EXPENDITURE		Technical transfer has been made to the counterparts through the field work in the Philippines and office work in Japan.									
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION									
		①, ②, ③									
		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS									
		The urban base maps of scale 1:10,000 are prepared for the first time in the Philippines.									

和名 マニラ都市基本図作成

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

ASE PHL/A 602/88

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1995

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	An Area 28,000 sq.km in the Cagayan River Basin in Northern Luzon		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2.NAME OF STUDY	Preparation of Forest Information in Wide Area and Forest Management Planning	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) The results of the study were used as the most comprehensive example of the land evaluation procedure which combines the techniques of Remote Sensing, Geographic Information System (GIS) and ground validation. The project is the first ever large-scale example of a completed GIS application in Southeast Asia. The project used the most sophisticated GIS software available (ARC-INFO) at that time and even up to the present. Results of the study were also widely used as a model for the different thematic maps for the Forestry Master Plan Project, for the ADB-financed Reforestation Project, and for the Survey Mapping and Planning (SMP) of all proposed reforestation projects.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
3.SECTOR		(US\$1,000)	1)	2)		
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
5.TYPE OF STUDY	Other	1. The forest management plan for wide area was formulated on the above mentioned area.  2. A 50,000 ha of Model area was established in the above mentioned area and the forest management plan for Model area was formulated.				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Bureau of Forest Development Ministry of Natural Resources	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	The objective of this study is preparation of Forest Management Plan to conserve the natural environment and stable the socio-economic condition in the study area.	It is necessary to examine the social demands, economic effects and financing when the forest management plans are implemented. It will bring good results for reduction of the forest devastation and natural environment conservation by setting up the basic forest management plan for the whole country using the above mentioned plans. The basic forest management is to manage the unplanned forest exploitation and forest utilization.				
8.DATE OF S/W	May.1985	10.STUDY TEAM			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Forest Technical Association Pasco International Inc.					
		12.EXPENDITURE			3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER			①, ②	
		To accept trainees/To guide the way of collecting and arranging the forest information in wide area and to conduct these joint works/To conduct the joint works for formulation of the forest management plans/To conduct the				
		Total 401,069 (¥'000) Contracted 375,054				

和名 広域森林情報分析管理計画

[M/P,Basic Study,Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1991

Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/A 105/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS							
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	The whole of Philippines		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued						
2.NAME OF STUDY	Small Water Impounding Management Project	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) OF the proposed 230 projects, 39 were selected and approved for an OECF loan.  Jan.1988 OECF L/A signed (Small Reservoirs Development 3,193 million yen, of which 958 million yen for local cost component)  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) (1) Out of the 39 selected projects, 11 were not implemented due to various reasons: 1) security problem (project located in Muslim area) 2) overlapping of irrigable service areas with existing NIA projects 3) unresolved right-of-way problems 4) economic non-viability due to high cost of foundation and access road required. (2) Presently, out of the 25 projects, 10 are under construction, 2 are awaiting concurrence of contract documents by OECF, 2 are for tendering, 10 are under Tender evaluation by the DPWH-PBAC and 1 for approval of bid drawings by the BOD,DPWH. Selection criteria developed in Master Plan Study were used and will be used by the DPWH in the formulation of the program for SWIM projects.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) In Nov. 1994, out of 25 projects, 22 are under construction and 3 are awaiting Concurrence of contract documents by OECF.						
3.SECTOR	Agriculture/Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation		(US\$1,000)	1) 265,000	2)							
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)										
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	The implementation program of the Small Water Impounding Management (SWIM) Projects was prepared for the next ten years period from 1991 to 2000, according to the following procedure: (1) Total candidate projects has been 501 of which 230 projects were qualified for implementation in light with the selection criteria, i.e. those projects should be of multi-purpose, have impoundment, with dam height of not more than 30 meters, with reservoir capacity of not more than 50 MCM, etc.) and with the availability of existing studies. (2) The 230 qualified projects were prioritized in accordance with the criteria in which the technical, economic and social/environmental aspects were included, and with other factors. Considering the other factors such as economic rate of return, even distribution over the country, etc., an implementation schedule for SWIM projects was prepared. The 118 projects will be implemented within the first five years. (3) The total costs for the SWIM projects are estimated at 6.1 billion pesos, consisting of the implementation of the 230 projects (4.0 billion pesos), identification of new projects (0.1 billion pesos) and price contingency (2.0 billion pesos). Costs for the first five years are estimated at 2.4 billion pesos.										
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)											
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	- Formulation of the M/P for smooth implementation of the project - Preparation of criteria and guidelines for implementation of SWIM project											
8.DATE OF S/W	.0											
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Nippon Giken Inc.				4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS							
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 11 Period Aug.1988-Feb.1990(20 months)  <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">82.41</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25.50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">56.91</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	82.41		25.50	56.91	The project benefits will be born from irrigation, hidro-power generation, inland fishely and/or water supply. Total annual benefit amount to be born from the 230 projects is estimated at 0.6 billion pesos, of which 0.5 billion is expected to come from irrigation. Overall economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of the 230 projects is calculated at 17.5%, when the irrigation benefit only is considered. The EIRR for first five year is 20.0% while that for second five years is 12.8%. Other socio-economic impacts to be expected are as follows: (1) Flood protection (peak cut of 4,900 m3/sec, which is 30% of design flood discharge) (2) Increase in irrigation area (new irrigation area of 28,000 ha which is expected to produce 200,000 tons of paddy) (3) Income increase of beneficiaries (annual incremental income of 14,000 pesos per household) (4) Generation of employment opportunity (3.5 illion man-days) (5) Watershed management effect (45,000 ha will be conserved by constructing check-dams and reforestation)			
Total M/M	Japan	Field										
82.41	25.50	56.91										
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	none	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS							
12.EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">255,674 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">182,150</td> </tr> </table>	Total	255,674 (¥000)	Contracted	182,150	Technology transfer to counterparts in the course of the study. Full-time (15 persons), part-time (8 persons).			3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
Total	255,674 (¥000)											
Contracted	182,150											
					①, ②							

和名 農業用小規模ため池整備計画

[M/P,Basic Study,Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1991  
Revised Mar.1994

ASE PHL/A 104/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS						
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	Nationwide		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
2.NAME OF STUDY	Fish Transport System	2.PROJECT COST			Total Cost    Local Cost    Foreign Cost (US\$1,000)            1)    67,817,000    20,673,000    47,145,000 US\$1=21Peso            2)		(Description) This project was combined with the Nationwide Ice Plants and Cold Storage (NIPS) Network Project, which was proposed by the JICA M/P study during 1983 - 1985. The OECF-financed E/S of the combined project was completed in 1989 by the Pacific Consultants International. The E/S selected 4 zones (Camarines Norte, Iloilo, South Cotabato and Zamboanga del Sul) and one prototype (Camarines Sul) out of 11 zones and 52 prototypes in the master plan study and conducted the follow-up study and detailed design and prepared tender documents. Based on the E/S, the Government of the Philippines included this combined project to the application list for the 17th Yen Credit Package. The project was not approved. The PFDA formulated a pilot project, the Intergrated Fish Trading Complex, on the basis of the project and submitted its proposal for grant aid to the Japanese Government. The request was not successful.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) P/S was updated by PFDA in 1993 and Submitted to NEDA-ICC for consideration and possible funding under the 19th Yen Credit Package. Based on the updated P/S, the ICC found the proposal lacking of the basic information to enable the ICC to assess the economic and financial viability of each component of the project. PFDA temporarily with drew the proposal but plans to re-submit the some in the form as required by the ICC.				
3.SECTOR	Fisheries/Fisheries	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	The Project components are: 1) Off-shore facilities of fish transport vessel, training vessel, fish carrier vessels and payao. 2) On-land facilities/building of office building, insulated fish box manufacturing plant, several processing plants, ice making plant, work shop, electrical sub-station, auction hall. 3) On-land facilities of antenna tower, tank water treatment facilities. 4) On-land equipment of mobiles, workshop equipment, information/communication equipment, cooking facilities and demonstration facilities etc. 5) Infrastructure of rehabilitation for existing NFP, access road, extension for city water taking, wiring electrical power primary line and reclamation.								
4.REFERENCE NO.		4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				Conditions: Social life of the project was assumed to be 30 years. Physical life was assumed as 5 years to 25 years by the components. Prices on 1988. Completion of construction in 5 years after commencement of construction.  Development Impacts: Direct Benefits- the value in saving cost/time through the PTS project. Indirect Benefits- 1. Increase in international competitiveness and with it, the acquisition of foreign exchange 2. Greater employment opportunities 3. Promotion of regional development. 4. Increase in the production of fish products 5. Redistribution of income among fishermen, fish pond operators, traders, and transporters 6. Setting of appropriate fish prices for consumers as well as for fish producers					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS							Conditions: Social life of the project was assumed to be 30 years. Physical life was assumed as 5 years to 25 years by the components. Prices on 1988. Completion of construction in 5 years after commencement of construction.  Development Impacts: Direct Benefits- the value in saving cost/time through the PTS project. Indirect Benefits- 1. Increase in international competitiveness and with it, the acquisition of foreign exchange 2. Greater employment opportunities 3. Promotion of regional development. 4. Increase in the production of fish products 5. Redistribution of income among fishermen, fish pond operators, traders, and transporters 6. Setting of appropriate fish prices for consumers as well as for fish producers		
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Agriculture PFDA	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				Conditions: Social life of the project was assumed to be 30 years. Physical life was assumed as 5 years to 25 years by the components. Prices on 1988. Completion of construction in 5 years after commencement of construction.  Development Impacts: Direct Benefits- the value in saving cost/time through the PTS project. Indirect Benefits- 1. Increase in international competitiveness and with it, the acquisition of foreign exchange 2. Greater employment opportunities 3. Promotion of regional development. 4. Increase in the production of fish products 5. Redistribution of income among fishermen, fish pond operators, traders, and transporters 6. Setting of appropriate fish prices for consumers as well as for fish producers					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To formulate M/P on Fish Transport System in the Philippines to improve the seafood treatment	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS							Conditions: Social life of the project was assumed to be 30 years. Physical life was assumed as 5 years to 25 years by the components. Prices on 1988. Completion of construction in 5 years after commencement of construction.  Development Impacts: Direct Benefits- the value in saving cost/time through the PTS project. Indirect Benefits- 1. Increase in international competitiveness and with it, the acquisition of foreign exchange 2. Greater employment opportunities 3. Promotion of regional development. 4. Increase in the production of fish products 5. Redistribution of income among fishermen, fish pond operators, traders, and transporters 6. Setting of appropriate fish prices for consumers as well as for fish producers		
8.DATE OF S/W	Feb.1988	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				Conditions: Social life of the project was assumed to be 30 years. Physical life was assumed as 5 years to 25 years by the components. Prices on 1988. Completion of construction in 5 years after commencement of construction.  Development Impacts: Direct Benefits- the value in saving cost/time through the PTS project. Indirect Benefits- 1. Increase in international competitiveness and with it, the acquisition of foreign exchange 2. Greater employment opportunities 3. Promotion of regional development. 4. Increase in the production of fish products 5. Redistribution of income among fishermen, fish pond operators, traders, and transporters 6. Setting of appropriate fish prices for consumers as well as for fish producers					
9.CONSULTANT(S)	System Science Consultants	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS							Conditions: Social life of the project was assumed to be 30 years. Physical life was assumed as 5 years to 25 years by the components. Prices on 1988. Completion of construction in 5 years after commencement of construction.  Development Impacts: Direct Benefits- the value in saving cost/time through the PTS project. Indirect Benefits- 1. Increase in international competitiveness and with it, the acquisition of foreign exchange 2. Greater employment opportunities 3. Promotion of regional development. 4. Increase in the production of fish products 5. Redistribution of income among fishermen, fish pond operators, traders, and transporters 6. Setting of appropriate fish prices for consumers as well as for fish producers		
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members    11 Period Mar.1988-Aug.1989(17 months)  <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">49.05</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19.19</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29.86</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M				Japan		Field			
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
49.05	19.19	29.86									
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Nil	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②③④								
12.EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">149,277 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">140,635</td> </tr> </table>	Total			149,277 (¥'000)	Contracted	140,635	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②③④		
Total	149,277 (¥'000)										
Contracted	140,635										
		1) Acceptance of trainees 2) Joint work for creation of report 3) Fish Quality Testing System	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②③④								

和名 水産物輸送システム総合計画

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]





# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

ASE PHL/S 205B/89

Compiled Mar. 1991  
Revised Mar. 1994

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT					
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled				
2. NAME OF STUDY	Groundwater Development in Panay Island	13 towns in Panay Island (Malay, Ibadjay, Bonga, Kalibo, Ivisan, Potevedra, Pilar, Sara, Lambunao, Leon, Miagao, Jordan, New Washington)								
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development	2. PROJECT COST			(Description) Part of the proposals are being implemented by the Japanese Grant Aid Program.					
4. REFERENCE NO.		M/P 1) Local Cost	Foreign Cost							
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	(US\$1,000)      2)      4,960 P/S 1)      2) 3)			Jul. 1990    E/N signed (Regional Environmental Public Health, 1 billion yen) Aug. 1991    E/N signed (Regional Environmental Public Health, 0.65 billion yen)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Local Water Utilities Administration	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)								
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Assessment of Dependable Yield of Groundwater for Water Supply	M/P and F/S (13 selected municipalities) 1) Analysis of water resource potentials 2) Estimate on water requirements 3) Water resource development plans 4) Conceptual facility designs 5) Malay: Repair of water pipes & rehabilitation of the water supply system 6) Ibadjay: More detailed electric investigation necessary 7) New Washington: Diversion from Kalibo needed to supply water 8) Kalibo: Existing deep well to be used as a pilot well and a new deep well to be bored near Aquan River 9) Bonga: Immediate rehabilitation of existing facilities 10) Ivisan: Detailed surface investigation & horizontal boring needed 11) Potevedra: Organization of water users' associations and formulation of a development plan 12) Pilar: Detailed surface investigation & horizontal boring needed 13) Sara: Horizontal boring needed to increase water supply 14) Lambunao: Infiltrated water of Urian River to be developed as a water source 15) Leon: Shibarón River to be developed as a water source 16) Miagao: A deep well to be bored near Tomaguboku River 17) Jordan: More detailed investigation necessary			(FY 1993 Overseas Survey) Ground water Development in Panay Island  Some detailed design completed by LWUA. Out of 13 selected municipalities, Potevedra has completed in 1991, Ibadjay, Leon, Miagao, Jordan will have been completed in the mid 1994, New Washington in corporation with Kalibo will have been requested to the OECF finance for construction, Malay has under the re-study on water resource.  Other municipalities have shown no communication with LWUA. Because neither the areas have satisfied at present nor do wish to establish a water district.					
8. DATE OF S/W	Dec. 1987	Imp. Period:								
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members    6 Period    Mar. 1988-Nov. 1989 (20 months)  <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">47.51</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17.05</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30.46</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field			47.51	17.05	30.46	Conditions and Development Impacts: Planning Conditions: 1) Primary water source should be groundwater, Springs and infiltrated river water are second best options. 2) A new water supply system is built for municipalities without any; only improvement and proposed for others 3) Target year is 1995 (as agreed upon by LWUA) 4) Water Districts will be formed in accordance with the Provincial Water Act. 5) Central government subsidies or soft loans are available 6) More detailed F/S is needed for implementation. Development Impacts: Stable and low-cost supply of safe drinking water will contribute to the social stability, improvement of health and reduction of housework related to water supply, and thereby to the increase of productivity.
Total M/M	Japan	Field								
47.51	17.05	30.46								
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①③					
12. EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">269,387 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">142,350</td> </tr> </table>	Total	269,387 (¥'000)	Contracted			142,350	Training (including OJT) was provided regarding groundwater resource survey with data analysis and water well construction management.		
Total	269,387 (¥'000)									
Contracted	142,350									

和名 パナイ島地下水開発計画

(M/P+F/S)



# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE PHL/S 322/89

Compiled Mar.1991  
Revised Mar.1995

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT				
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA		Lozon Samar and Leyte islands (Pan-Philippine HWY, Manila North Road)		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled			
2.NAME OF STUDY		2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost			Foreign Cost		
Rehabilitation and Maintenance of Bridges along Arterial Roads		(US\$1,000)		1)	43,101	13,982	29,119			
				2)						
3.SECTOR		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) At the OECF Appraisal Mission in June 1989, it was decided to avoid overlapping with another OECF-financed project(Pan-Philippine Highway Improvement), and the number of bridges was reduced from 52 to 41. Feb.1990 16th OECF Loan(PH-P104)L/A signed(Rehab. of Bridges along Arterial Roads (I) 2,079 million yen) Project: Reconstruction of 7 bridges, replacement of 13 bridges, and repair of 17 bridges. Nov.1990 - Apr.1992 Detailed design completed(Nippon Koei, Katahira & Engineers, TCGI) Total investment 694.7 million pesos(foreign currency 306.8 million, local currency 387.9 million) Apr.1992 Construction of six bridges commenced(scheduled to be completed in July 1994) Jul.1991 17th OECF Loan (PH-P115)L/A signed(Rehab. of Bridges along Arterial Roads (II)2,065 million yen) Project: Reconstruction and widening of 4 bridges located between northern Metro Manila and La Union Province. Apr.1992 - Jun.1992 Detailed design completed(Nippon Koei, Katahira & Engineers, TCGI) Total investment 699.3 million pesos(foreign currency 340.0 million, local currency 359.3 million) Jun.1992 Construction commenced (scheduled to be completed in June 1994) (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The proposed projects have been under implementation with OECF finance. 1) Phase 1:36 bridges, including rehabilitation/reconstruction of 10 bridges and repair of 17 bridges. D/D conducted during Nov.1990 - Apr.1992, and construction began in Apr.1992 to be completed in July 1994. Total investment cost: 731.4 million pesos (foreign currency 272.4 million pesos equivl; loca currency 459 million pesos) 2) Phase 2: Reconstruction of 3 bridges D/D conducted during Apr. - July 1992, and construction began in July 1992 to be completed in Feb.1995. Total investment cost: 612.3 million pesos (foreign currency 183.9 million pesos equiv.; local currency 428.4 million pesos) 3) Phase 3: Construction of 9 bridges out of 20 candidates Now under consideration for the 19th Yen Credit application. Construction to start in May 1994 and to be completed in May 1996. Total investment cost: 1,478.87 million pesos (foreign currency 1,203.65 million pesos equiv.; local currency 275.22 millin pesos) (FY1994 Domestic Survey) For Phase-1,ten bridges were accepted for implementation,eight				
Transportation/Road		52 bridges are selected among 99 bridges, taking the technical conditions and socio-economic circumstances into consideration.								
4.REFERENCE NO.		1. Reconstruction		12						
5.TYPE OF STUDY		2. Replacement of Superstructure		15						
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		3. Repair		25						
Department of Public Works and Highways(DPWH)		total		52 Brs.						
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		- The bridge type and length are as follows:								
Bridge Rehabilitation program		Bridge Type		Unit	length(m)					
Bridge Data Base		Steel Bridge		Truss	10			3,220		
Bridge Inspection and Maintenance		Concrete Bridge		SIB	13			1,088		
		Steel box		1	177					
		PCDG		13	300					
		Concrete Slab		4	77					
		Total		52	6,153					
8.DATE OF S/W		Apr.1987		Imp. Period: Dec.1990-Dec.1995						
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 55.69	FIRR1)				
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.				EIRR2)	FIRR2)					
ALMEC Corporation				EIRR3)	FIRR3)					
10.STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts:								
No.of Members 9		[Conditions]								
Period Nov.1987-Jun.1989(19.5 months)		- Traffic forecast is based on review of the survey results carried out by DPWH in 1986.								
Total M/M		- Design criteria such as design line loads and structural specification are in accordance with NSCP.								
Japan		[Development Impacts]								
Field		- Prevent the existing bridge from river flood damage								
68.08		- Improve junctioning and durability of bridge, then prevent bridge collapse								
20.62		- Maintain traffic network								
47.46		- Establish systematic organization								
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER								
1.Topographic Survey,1988		1.Trainee, Mr.Matanguihan Edwin Cueras, Bureau of Design, DPWH, Participated in the training course of bridge engineering in Japan. (1988.8.17 - 1988.11.4)								
2.Geotechnical Survey,1988 3.Scaffolding, 1988		2.Lecture concerning bridge data base and its operation was carried out								
12.EXPENDITURE										
Total		214,117 (¥'000)								
Contracted		208,344								
						2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS A number of major bridge have been obsolete and structurally weak for increasing traffic volume and heavier loads. GOP has given high priority to their rehabilitation to ensure transport efficiency and protect the investments already made.				
						3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③, ④				

和名 幹線道路主要橋梁改修計画

(F/S,D/D)

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1992

Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/A 106/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS		
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued	
2.NAME OF STUDY	Improvement of Communal Irrigation Systems through Physical and Institutional Development and Rural Development in Southern Tarlac Province	Southern Tarlac Province			(Description) In June 1990, when M/P and F/S were completed and priority components were being prepared for implementation, the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo buried the rivers and neighboring areas were covered by ashes to a depth of 10 - 20cm.  (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Study Area was affected by the eruption, and Bamnan River as the major source of water for irrigation was buried under the debris. The NIA is keen to construct the groundwater collection conduits, and hoping for a re-study by JICA. JICA is preparing an assistance project for the restoration of the eruption-affected areas, but with emphasis on potable water supply facilities rather than irrigation development.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) In June, 1990, when M/P and F/S were completed and the priority components were being prepared for implementation, as the effect of Lahar caused by the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo, the rivers, which will be the water sources for the Project, have been buried and almost of the surrounding areas were also covered by volcanic ashes to a depth of 10 to 20 cm. As the Bamnan River, which is the proposed water source for irrigation of this Project area, has been buried, it became an urgent necessity to find out and secure the other water source. As the result of survey works carried out at the site after Lahar, it is considered to establish underground reservoirs by means of underground dams(continuous subterranean walls) as one of the measures. At present, various assistance works are carried on in order to recover the disaster caused by the eruption of the volcano. In 1994, 1,600 sets of shallow well portable pumps have been granted as for an emergency measure. A part of these pumps will be expected to use at this Project Site. Since the water shortage at this Project Area is perpetual, during the dry season when it becomes more serious, the water distribution used to be administrated by the National Water Resources Board, and for the drinking water of the inhabitants used to be given higher priority than the water for irrigation.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) Also in this year, Lahar caused damage on Bamnan River which is the proposed water source of this project area. The Implementation of the project will not possible until such time that no danger of Lahar will be observed.		
3.SECTOR		Agriculture/General	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost		Local Cost	Foreign Cost
4.REFERENCE NO.			(US\$1,000)	1) 32,000		12,600	19,400
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	2) 19,400				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	National Irrigation Administration	1) Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement a) Irrigation Facilities Improvement Canals 37km, Diversion Dam Improvement 10 units, Groundwater Collecting Conduits 4 units, Shallow Wells 271 units b) Drainage Development 4km					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Master Plan Study on Improvement of Communal Irrigation Systems	2) Farm Road Improvement Barangay Roads 53km, Farm-to-Market Roads 58km					
8.DATE OF S/W	Feb.1989	3) Agricultural Development Farming Technology Demonstration Farm : 11 farms Seed Multiplication Station : 1 station					
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Sanya Consultants Inc. Nippon Giken Inc.	4) Institutional Development (farmers' organizations) Supports for Strengthening IAs Supports for MFIA's, FIA's and CISS					
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 10 Period Aug.1989-Aug.1990(13 months)	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS					
	Total M/M          Japan          Field	- The rivers in the Study Area have no watershed management and erosion control.					
	50.90          23.75          27.15	- Annual rainfall in the Study Area is 1,900mm and the precipitation is mostly concentrated in the wet season.					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		- Inundation occurs often in the flat areas, particularly in the Eastern-most area along Chico River.					
		- By introducing water collecting conduits and pumps for shallow wells, the cropping intensity of 172% can be realized over 9,800ha of farm land.					
		- By establishing post-harvest facilities for paddy, the prevailing loss ratio of 16.5% could be reduced to 10.5% only.					
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 156,075 (¥'000)	- The improvement of farm roads will reduce transportation costs.					
	Contracted 142,164	- IRR is calculated at 18%.					
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
		Through the field survey, transfer was achieved especially on the survey investigation and planning method for project formulation.					
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
		①, ②, ③					

和名 タルラック州南部地域小規模灌漑組織強化計画

(M/P, Basic Study, Other)

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1992  
Revised Mar. 1995

ASE PHL/S 323/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT			
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA		73 provinces in Philippines (F/S was conducted as pilot study in 4 provinces)		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rural Road Network Development Project (II)	2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost			Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Road			(US\$1,000)	1) 147,295				
4. REFERENCE NO.				2) 110,902					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S			3)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		In order to improve on the findings of the phase 1 study on rural road network, the present phase 2 study selected 11 provinces and identified the basic road network plan and analyzed the feasibility of the proposed major and minor roads. Those road sections with IRRs of more than 15% are recommended for earlier implementation, and the rest for later implementation.  Major Roads      Minor Roads 1) First Stage      714.0km      1,130.8km 2) Second Stage    533.0km      924.6km  In addition, the practices of the low-grade surfacing was surveyed, and on the basis of the findings from the experimental surfacing, the present study made a number of recommendations on appropriate design and construction requirements.					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Conduct a F/S on the development of a rural road network								
8. DATE OF S/W	Apr. 1989	Imp. Period:		1991-1995					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Katahira & Engineers International Nippon Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR (1) EIRR (2) EIRR (3)	FIRR (1) FIRR (2) FIRR (3)			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 10 Period Oct. 1989-Oct. 1990 (13 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts:		Conditions: The benefits taken into account were the traffic benefit, the agricultural development benefit, and road maintenance cost savings. Project life is 25 years, (from 1993 to 2017).  The development impacts: The all-weather road will be constructed in the rural area. This would contribute to the economic development in the rural areas and the increase of employment directly, which are the targets of development plan.					
	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>Total M/M</td> <td>Japan</td> <td>Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60.26</td> <td>58.66</td> <td>1.06</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan				Field	60.26	58.66
Total M/M	Japan	Field							
60.26	58.66	1.06							
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Socioeconomic survey Traffic counts survey Road inventory survey	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS  The Project was omitted from the OECF 19th YCP because provincial and other local roads became outside the jurisdiction of the DPWH according to the newly established Local Government Code. The Project has, therefore, been re-proposed limiting the project roads to national secondary roads.					
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 277,593 (¥'000) Contracted 289,000	1. Accepting of counterpart trainees 2. Utilization of local consultants					3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
				①, ②, ③					

和名 地方道路網整備計画 (II)

(F/S,D/D)

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE PHL/A 315/90

Compiled Mar.1992  
Revised Mar.1995

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA				I.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY Integrated Jala-Jala Rural Development Project		Jala Jala Municipality (4,930ha) of Rizal Province, located 75km southeast of Manila					
3.SECTOR Agriculture/General		2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) The project cost estimated by the JICA study exceeded the cost ceiling for the Japanese grant aid program. Subsequently, GOP prioritized project components for the grant approval.  Oct.1991-Mar.1992    Basic design study completed Oct.1992                E/N signed (39.12 illion yen) Oct.-Nov.1992        D/D completed (Final total project cost 1,137 million yen) Mar.1993-Mar.1994    Construction scheduled  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The Gov't of Japan adopted the high priority component among various activities as the Japan's Grant Aid Project and agreed the E/N in Oct. 1992. The construction works for FY1993 was commenced in Apr. 1993 and will be completed in Mar. 1994. The contents of FY1993 are constructions of irrigation drainage system, rice mills, rural water supply system and reformations of rural electrification facilities and rural development. Around 70% of such works has been completed until Dec.1993 Furthermore, in terms of the construction works for FY1994, the E/N was agreed in Jul. 1993 and the construction will be commenced in Apr. 1994. The department of Agrarian Reform has been putting emphasis on the development of rural area, therefore, has been expecting the future output from this model project.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) Jul. 1993 E/N for phase II construction signed (900 mil. yen) Jul.-Oct. 1993 D/D for phase II completed (Final total project cost 900 mil. Yen) Jan. 1994 Commencement of phase II construction The facilities, such as roads, irrigation system, rice mill center and rural water supply, have been handed-over to the local organizations and are under use. Among them, the rice mill center is under full operation since Oct. 1994. In case of the irrigation facilities, it is scheduled to commence the operation from the coming dry paddy cultivation season in Dec. 1994.
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		27,400	11,000	6,400	
5.TYPE OF STUDY		The Study prepared a development plan to support farmers who had been included in the land reform in Jala Jala Municipality. The plan objectives were early creation of self-reliant farmers, increase in labor productivity and reduction of disparities, and achievement of local food self-sufficiency.		1)		3)	
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		1. Intensive Agriculture: 11 villages, 3,800ha					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		2. Farm Mechanization: tractors, threshers, power sprayers, rice mills					
8.DATE OF S/W		3. Irrigation: 13 systems (paddy 950ha, upland crops 210ha)					
9.CONULTANT(S)		4. Drainage: main canals 11.2km, branch canals 39.3km, culverts 70 locations					
10.STUDY TEAM		5. Roads: trunk roads 18.1km, feeder roads 46km, farm roads 9.6km					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		6. Rural Electrification: power transmission line (3-phase)23km, distribution line 8.6km					
12.EXPENDITURE		7. Rural Water Supply: 16 level-I deep wells, 4 level-II deep wells, 2 springs					
Total		8. Rural Development Center: facilities for farmer training, extension services on agriculture and home economics					
Contracted		Imp. Period: Jan.1991-Oct.1994					
		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 14.40 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	
		Conditions and Development Impacts:					
		Conditions:					
		1. Diversification (upland crops 260ha, small plantations 850ha, fruits 600ha) and intensification (paddy double cropping 950ha) over the area of 2,690ha					
		2. Consolidation of communal systems and concentrated development of 8 village-wise irrigation systems (650ha) to enable year-round irrigation					
		Major Development Impacts:					
		1. Four-fold increase in paddy output (production 5,000 tons, local consumption 3,000 tons, and a surplus of 3,000 tons in the year 2000)					
		2. Fruits (citrus 3,850 tons, mango 2,100 tons) will be used as materials for local agro-industries or marketed in Manila as fresh fruits.					
		3. Production of beef and pork will be doubled partly utilizing agricultural residues as animal feeds.					
		4. Total benefits of the project after deducting the "without project" benefits come to 143.1 billion pesos (18.4 from paddy, 13.9 from upland crops, 4.1 from fruits, 4.4 from livestock and the remainder from infrastructural development).					
		5. Increases of annual farming household income will range from 6 to 33.8 million pesos (three- to ten-fold increases).					
		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
		Technology transfer counterparts in the course of the study.					
		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
				①, ②, ③			

和名 ハラハラ農業開発計画

[F/S,D/D]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE PHL/A 316/90

Compiled Mar.1992

Revised Mar.1995

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Improvement of Seed Production and Distribution, and Establishment of Appropriate Seed Storage System	Philippines				(Description)	
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/General	2. PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(FY1991 Overseas Survey)	
4. REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1) 12,479	3,049	9,430	The scale of the projects has been reduced. Local production and distribution of seeds is inadequate for peanut, but relatively advanced for maize owing to the private sector involvement.	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	US\$1=27.5peso	2)			The preliminary survey mission of the Japanese Grant Aid Program visited the project sites to study peace and order situations. Subsequently, the basic design study (rice seeds only) was undertaken from July 1992 to Feb.1993.	
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Agriculture	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	The Study formulated model seed production and distribution projects for the selected areas of Region II (peanut), Region VI (Paddy) and Region XI (maize). In addition to the model projects, it will be necessary to establish an urgent improvement plan by examining the degrees of urgency and the impacts of individual project implementation.			(FY1993 Overseas Survey)	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Planning for improvement of seed production and distribution and establishment of appropriate seed storage system for rice, corn and other crop.	1) Region II (Project cost: 86,682,000 pesos)	- Ilagan E.S. irrigation system development			This project has been curtailed. As for a grant aid project of fiscal year 1993, it is expected to commence the implementation only for the rice seeds from March, 1995. The Project will be carried out at the Metro Manila and four (4) areas in Panay Island (Aklan, Capiz, Antique and Iloilo).	
8. DATE OF S/W	Feb.1989	2) Region VI (Project cost: 136,291,000 pesos)	- Seed processing machinery and facilities			The reasons of curtailment of the Project are as follows: -	
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. System Science Consultants	3) Region XI (Project cost: 120,195,000 pesos)	- Laboratory and storage			*Regarding to corn and groundnuts, the quantity of seeds is not sufficient since the number of producing farmers is relatively less.	
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 8 Period Nov.1989-Dec.1990 (11 months)	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 3.30 EIRR2) 32.80 EIRR3) 25.30	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	*The distribution system for corn and groundnuts is not so good compare with the case of rice.	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		Conditions and Development Impacts:				*In case of rice, more beneficiaries will be expected.	
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 140,815 (¥'000) Contracted 141,332	Development Impacts:				*There are security problems in Region 2 and 11.	
		- Period of economic evaluation is set at 20 years, based on the life period of facilities.				*Despite of above mentioned situations, BPI still intends to implement this Project for corn and groundnuts, too.	
		- Economic costs of tradable goods are converted from the financial costs, using conversion factors by sector.				(FY1994 Domestic Survey)	
		- Economic costs of non-tradable goods are obtained by the conversion factor of 0.8.				At present, the Central Seeds Inspection Laboratory at the Headquarter of BPI and the Rice Seeds Model Plan at Panay Island are implementing and expected to complete within the fiscal year of 1994. The specific provisions were ordered to three(3) Japanese Firms (Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. and etc.) by Japan's Grant Aid (1,429mil. Yen)	
		- Labor costs are obtained from consumption by the conversion factor of 0.65.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
		- The establishment of the seed production and distribution systems will ensure increased supply of certified seeds.				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
		- Surplus seeds will be supplied to outside regions, and the buffer stock of seeds could be distributed in emergencies.				①, ②, ③	
		- Increased supply of quality seeds will raise the production of crops, which in turn will stimulate the growth of agro-industrial production and employment.					
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
		2-day seminar with 45 participants 2 weeks field observation and study tour.					

和名 優良種子流通配布計画

[F/S,D/D]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1993  
Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/S 109/91

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS		
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA	Philippines, Luzon Island, 5 provinces (Cavite, Batangas, Rizol, Laguna, and Quezon)			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Calabarzon Intergrated Regional Development	2. PROJECT COST				Total Cost	Local Cost
3. SECTOR	Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan		(US\$1,000)	1)	3,126,000		
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	- 3 projects of port development including Greater Capital Region Port Study					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Trade and Industry (DTI)	- 6 projects of roads and highways including Cavite Coastal Road					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To formulate the M/P of flood control for the Ilong-Ilabangan River Basin and to identify priority projects	- 6 projects of industrial support including Cavite EFZA					
8. DATE OF S/W	.0	- 5 projects of urban development including Laguna West Urban Development					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Pacific Consultants International	- 2 projects of agriculture including Batangas East Agriculture Development					
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Mar.1990-Sep.1991(18 months)	- 5 projects of rural development including Laguna Upland IRD Projects					
	Total M/M	Japan	Field				
	126.90	39.30	87.60				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Aerophotographing River Survey, Construction of Hydrological Gauging Stations Geologic Survey and Boring Survey.	- 3 projects of social development including Southern Tagalog Manpower Training and Employment Program					
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 427,347 (¥000) Contracted 386,362	- 2 projects of environmental management including Marikina Watershed Development and Management					
		4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS					
		Development Impacts: - To enhance the income level in rural areas by creating employment opportunities in primary agriculture, agro-processing and service activities as well as by increasing productivity in agriculture. - To sustain high level of growth on the balance between agriculture and industry by promoting complementary linkages between the two major sectors, improving the industrial structure, and including related service activities. - To contribute to more equitable development, not generating the urban poor and squatters, uplifting the rural people from poverty, and realizing better spatial distribution of population and economic activities. - To create a better human environment and enhance social capacity for development by protecting/enhancing natural environment, improving the provision of physical infrastructure and social services, and incorporating socio-cultural values in project planning and implementation.					
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		
		The planning capability of the Philippine counterparts had been strengthened during this study through dissemination of information and involvement of the people of Philippines.			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
					①, ②		

和名 カラバルソン地域総合開発計画

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]





# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1993  
Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/A 107/91

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2.NAME OF STUDY	Small-scale Irrigation Development Project (SSIDP)	Entire Philippines			(Description) The 10-year Development Plan is considered one of the references for communal irrigation development and utilized by the National Irrigation Administration for annual planning and external assistance negotiations.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) (1) An F/S (SSIDP-I) consisting of 231 priority projects was undertaken in 1993. The package/project was submitted for financing under the 19th Yen Credit Package. The ICC Cabinet Level Committee on 16 Feb., 1994 required the reformulating of the Project giving emphasis to off-farm facilities including the development of the Irrigation Services Associations (ISA). The Project would have to be considered under the 20th Yen Credit Package. By that time, the jurisdictional issue must have been resolved in accordance with the New Local Gov't. Code, (giving the responsibility of implementation and upkeep of projects that are local in character to the Local Government Units (LGU). (2) Meanwhile a "Promotional Project" consisting of selected small scale irrigation project was submitted to the Japanese Government for implementation under the Grant Aid Program. However, this may also have to be considered in 1996 because the 1995 Program has already been firmed up.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) DAR Prepared the project proposal for "Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project" which contains the selected SSIDPs as the main component in Oct. 1994. This Project is going to be requested to OECF for the Loan assistance. NIA utilizes the study results as a data base for the general administration of CTSs/CIPs.	
3.SECTOR		Agriculture/General	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost		Local Cost
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1) 35,546			
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	US\$1=27.5p	2) 3,563			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	National Irrigation Administration (NIA)	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To formulate a master plan for the SSIDP, aiming at orderly utilization of nation's water and land resources.	The Study formulated a 10-year Development Plan which covers 4,037 new or rehabilitation subprojects each ranging from 50ha to 500ha (total area of 570,517ha). The Study selected 459 priority subprojects (total area of 70,813ha) as Group A subprojects.				
8.DATE OF S/W	Feb.1990	1) 10-year Development Plan : Project Cost 1) above Costs of F/S, D/D & Construction      926,290 Costs of Institutional Development      51,236 Total    977,526  2) Group A Subprojects : Project Cost 2) above Cost of F/S, D/D & Construction      74,836 Cost of Institutional Development      23,164 Total    98,000				
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				
10.STUDY TEAM	No. of Members    10 Period Jul.1990-Feb.1992(19 months)	Impacts of the 10-year Plan: 1) The implementation will increase 1.53 million tons of paddy, contributing to the achievement of 100% rice self-sufficiency. 2) The plan will create 68 million man days of employment for construction, and 97 million man days of agricultural employment after the construction. 3) Foreign exchange savings 4) The implementation will stimulate economic activities throughout the country. 5) Group A subprojects are located in the economically depressed rural areas, and their implementation will alleviate poverty problems. 6) The implementation will promote the participation of small farmers in the development process and improve their operation and maintenance capability.				
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY					2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
12.EXPENDITURE	Total                      201,013 (¥'000) Contracted                191,340	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER			3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
		1. Weekly meetings on the method of master plan formulation. 2. Seminars on database compilation and operation.			①, ②	

和名 小規模灌漑施設整備計画

[M/P,Basic Study,Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1993

Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/S 207B/91

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	Three river systems and the Pangasinan plain in the western part of Central Luzon, Total area 7,640 sq. km.		
2.NAME OF STUDY	Agno River Basin Flood Control	2.PROJECT COST			
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructures/River & Erosion Control	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	(Description) (FY 1993 Domestic Survey) 1. Detailed Engineering Design was conducted for the areas subject to urgent rehabilitation works at the end of 1992 and the first priority project area identified by JICA F/S by use of the OECF engineering package loan, in the period January 1993 - January 1994. The project was titled "Urgent Rehabilitation and Improvement Works for the Agno River Flood Control Project". 2. The Department of Public Works and Highway (DPWH) of GOP has a schedule to apply to the 20th OECF project loan.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Agno River Basin Flood Control:  Detailed engineering Design of the urgent rehabilitation and improvement works for this project carried out by OECF Engineering Service Package Loan. It conducted during January 20, 1993, to January 1994.  Addendum for additional work on Hydraulic Model Test for the Poponto Floodway approved by OECF and work is under the study by the consultant. It will complete in March 1995.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The river strches subject to construction include : 1) River improvement works of about 70km long Upper Agno river 2) Urgent Rehabilitation Works of about 54km long Lower Agno river and a part of the upper Sinocalan river. Applied loan amount will be about 20 billion yen. Environmental Impact Assessment is on going by University of Philippines sub-contracted by DPWH.		
4.REFERENCE NO.		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS			
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	10.STUDY TEAM	Conditions and Development Impacts: Planning Conditions 1) Framework Plan 1. For Agno and Tarlac Rivers, design level is set at a 100-year return period. For tributaries a 50-year return period. 2. San Roque dam is assumed to be complete. 3. In the debris control plan, it is assumed that 50% of the sediment yield in the mountainous areas is cut by afforestation / reforestation and all sediment due to mine tailings, land slide and road construction is perfectly controlled. 2) Long-Term Plan 1. For Agno River and its tributaries, design level is a 25-year return period. For others, 10 years. 2. Project life is 50 years. 3) F/S 1. Project life is 50 years. 2. Operational cost is 0.5% of construction and maintenance costs.		
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH)	11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	-To formulate a Master Plan for flood control in the Agno River Basin and to identify the priority areas. -To conduct a Feasibility Study on the flood control projects in the identified priority areas.	12.EXPENDITURE	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS   3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ③		
8.DATE OF S/W	Dec.1988	Total			
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. CTI Engineering Co., Ltd. Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.	Contracted			

和名 アグノ川流域治水計画

[M/P+F/S]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE PHL/S 325/91

Compiled Mar. 1993  
Revised Mar. 1995

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT					
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA				I. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled				
2. NAME OF STUDY		Balara Water Treatment Plant									
Balara Water Treatment Plant Rehabilitation Project		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost					
		(US\$1,000)		1) 10,576	1,997	8,579					
				2) 25,442	5,764	19,678					
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) In February 1992, MWSS submitted to National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) the request of applying for the Japanese Grant Aid Program to implement the project.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Jan. 18, 1994 Grant Aid E/N (131 mil. Yen) for D/D only Jan. 1995 Grant Aid E/N expected for construct on / rehabilitation  Total investment cost : P 1055.33 mil. Foreign currency P 822.01 mil. Domestic currency P 233.32 mil.					
Public Utilities/Water Supply		In order to recover the planned capacity (1.6 million cu.m./year) of the treatment plant, stabilize the water treatment process, and improve the maintenance and operation, the Study recommends the replacement of the malfunctioning treatment equipment including chlorination. The Study compared three alternatives shown below and judged that Alternative 2 would be technically and financially optimal. 1. Replacement and rehabilitation of only those equipments which are in need of urgent replacement or rehabilitation 2. Rehabilitation and improvement of the basic equipment, in addition to the minimum replacement and rehabilitation above. 3. Modernization of the entire equipment based on the long-term needs  Alternative 2 consists of the replacement of defective equipment, the improvement of structural defects of sedimentation basins, and other necessary improvement measures in order to ensure the 15-year durability. The project cost 1) above is for Alternative 1, and the project cost 2) for Alternative 2.									
4. REFERENCE NO.		Imp. Period: 1992-1995									
5. TYPE OF STUDY		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS									
F/S		Feasibility:    EIRR1) 63.80    FIRR1) 7.80 Yes            EIRR2) 32.40    FIRR2) 5.40 EIRR3)            FIRR3)									
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		Conditions and Development Impacts: The benefits such as health and welfare improvement and promotion of local industry will be brought approximately 6 million persons in Metro Manila.  * EIRR 1) and FIRR 1) are for the replacement of the superannuated treatment equipment including chlorination, and EIRR 2) and FIRR 2) for the entire project.									
Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System (MWSS)		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER Technical transfer in terms of confirmation method for the treated water capacity, adjustment method of intensity of coagulation and flocculation, the importances of sludge disposal of sedimentation basin, the importance of filter washing procedures and the adjustment of chemical dosage were.									
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY											
To recover the productivity of the plant and to improve the water quality.		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS This project is in line with the objectives of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (1992-1998) as embodied under the water supply, Sewerage and Sanitation sector.									
8. DATE OF S/W											
Feb. 1991		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①②									
9. CONSULTANT(S)											
Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.		10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members    6 Period Aug. 1991-Mar. 1992 (8 months)  <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">22.83</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.20</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13.63</td> </tr> </table>				Total M/M	Japan	Field	22.83	9.20	13.63
Total M/M	Japan					Field					
22.83	9.20	13.63									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		12. EXPENDITURE <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">89,337 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">77,191</td> </tr> </table>				Total	89,337 (¥000)	Contracted	77,191		
Total	89,337 (¥000)										
Contracted	77,191										
12. EXPENDITURE											

和名 バララ浄水場修復計画

{F/S,D/D}

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

ASE PHL/S 324/91

Compiled Mar.1993  
Revised Mar.1995

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																					
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA		1) Disaster restoration projects in the pilot provinces: Sixty-two disaster spots in the three provinces of Benguet, Batangas and Leyte (twenty-one spots in the Benguet Province, eighteen in Batangas and 2. PROJECT COST <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-top: 5px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Foreign Cost</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(US\$1,000)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,400</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,184</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,216</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		(US\$1,000)	1)	2,400	1,184	1,216		2)					3)				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																								
(US\$1,000)	1)	2,400	1,184	1,216																							
	2)																										
	3)																										
2. NAME OF STUDY Rural Road Disaster Prevention Project		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		(Description) The annual budgets of the DPWH have been, and are being, chiefly used for the restoration of those areas which were damaged by the earthquake in Luzon (July 1990) and the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo (Nov.1991). This Study aimed to establish the restoration and preventive measures for the regional roads in disaster-prone areas. Therefore, the implementation will be repackaged with other road improvement projects.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The JICA study was undertaken primarily to determine countermeasures to different types of disasters and failures. Benguet, Batangas and Leyte were selected as pilot provinces which are prone to most of the disaster types. The findings of the JICA study are meant for other provinces as well as 3 pilot provinces. Before the GOP was able to implement the recommendations of the JICA study, two major disasters (the 1990 earthquake in Luzon and the eruption of Mt. Pinatubo) hit the country and the annual budgets for rehabilitation and restoration had been primarily used for the restoration and preventive measures for the damaged facilities. The future road improvement projects packaged for implementation will incorporate the countermeasures as proposed by the JICA study.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) Main objectives of the Study are to develop techniques of restoring rural roads damaged by disasters and to prepare a manual based on the findings of the Study. The Study output is put to practical use, the manual being used when roads are restored by DPWH in the occurrence of disaster, and the countermeasures proposed in the Study being incorporated in the implementation of road improvement projects.																							
3. SECTOR Transportation/Road		4. REFERENCE NO.																									
4. TYPE OF STUDY F/S		5. COUNTERPART AGENCY Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) Project Management Office (PMO)																									
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		8. DATE OF S/W 0																									
1. To find disaster spots on rural roads in pilot provinces and to propose restoration policies. 2. To make enforcement plans for restoration policies proposed. 3. To settle general restoration methods of rural roads. 4. To transfer technology to the Philippine		9. CONSULTANT(S) Katahira & Engineers International																									
10. STUDY TEAM		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS																									
No. of Members    9 Period    Sep. 1989-Jan. 1992 (27 months)		Feasibility:    Yes EIRR1)    FIRR1) EIRR2)    FIRR2) EIRR3)    FIRR3)																									
Total M/M    Japan    Field 53.00    3.00    50.00		Conditions and Development Impacts: 1. All of the proposed restoration methods are technically feasible. - Remedies of the condition that gabions, H-piles, Bailey bridge materials and vegetation seeds are not easily procured. - Understanding cautions about executing methods of gabions and horizontal drain holes, which are scarcely used. - Appropriate maintenance on the drain facilities, vegetation and rock fall catches. 2. All of the projects except two upgrading projects are economically feasible. - Analysis period is twenty years from 1992 to 2011. - Discount rate is 15% per annum. - Evaluation is quantitative analysis of cost and benefit by comparing between two cases. - Without case - add with case are defined according to five disaster occurrence patterns (disaster patterns, Magnitude, frequency and restoration timing). - Costs are defined as those for urgent or permanent measures according to projects and are assumed to be disbursed at the first year of analysis.																									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Topographic survey Geological survey		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER Holding a seminar counterpart training																									
12. EXPENDITURE		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																									
Total    214,000 (¥'000) Contracted    200,365		①, ②																									

和名 地方道路防災計画

[F/S,D/D]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1994  
Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/S 111/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS								
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	All waters and related facilities on land under the jurisdiction of Philippines Total Cost    Local Cost    Foreign Cost (US\$1,000)    1)    699,320    309,360    389,960 2)			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued						
2.NAME OF STUDY	Master Plan on Maritime Safety	2.PROJECT COST				(Description) Among the 10 Projects listed in the "Major Project Proposed", the following 3 projects were selected for Pre-Feasibility Study. 1. Cebu Regional Maritime Transportation Safety Project. 2. Vessel Safety Standard and Vessel Inspection System Upgrading Reliability. 3. Aids to Navigation Upgrading Reliability Project.  In connection with this Study, Maritime Industry Authority (MARINA) is conducting the Consulting Service for the Maritime Safety Improvement Project (MSIP) by OECF Loan PH-P121 from April 1992. MSIP is composed of 2 subprojects, namely, the Urgent Rehabilitation of Aids to Navigation of Aids to Navigation and the Intensive Engineering Study.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) 1. Project #3 : MARINA is undertaking preparatory stages to improve their technical capacity. 2. Project #4 : Approved by NEDA-ICC and pipelined for financing under the 19th Yen Credit Program. 3. Project #8 : Funding under the 19th Yen was deferred for certain institutional issues, but by now has been approved by NEDA-ICC. 4. Of the three project selected for Pre F/S, the Cebu Regional Maritime Transportation Safety project has been dropped. Other two are addressed under other projects.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No information.							
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Marine    Transportation &    Ships	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1. Implementation Study of Seafarer School Education Improvement Project 2. Implementation Study for Retraining Teaching Staff and Seafarers 3. Study for Vessel Safety Standard and Vessel Inspection System 4. Study for Interisland Shipping and Shipbuilding Development Plan 5. Safe Navigation Study 6. Study for Implementation Program of Upgrading of MCP/ TELOP to Reinforce Functionality of Maritime Safety Telecommunication 7. Feasibility Study for HF Network Linking PCG and Regional Headquarters and 133 Bases 8. Implementation Study of SAR Vessel Improvement 9. Implementation Study for Aids to Navigation Improvement Project 10. Regional Marine Transportation Safety Project Plan Study		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS								
4.REFERENCE NO.		4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS					The following economic benefits can be expected with reduction in maritime accidents. 1. The preservation of human life and cargo. 2. Preventing loss and damage to vessels. 3. Reduction of transport costs. 4. Efficient use of the maritime infrastructure. 5. Increase in the reliability of domestic shipping.						
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	1.To formulate the M/P Maritime Safety in Philippines 2.To conduct the Pre-F/S on the selected priority project		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②								
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Maritime Industry Authority	8.DATE OF S/W					Jan.1990						
9.CONSULTANT(S)	The Japan Association for Preventing Marine Accid Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.	10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members    11 Period Mar.1991-Jul.1992(17 months)		11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY 1.Locational measuring of Aids to Navigation 2.Preliminary Design of Safety facilities								
12.EXPENDITURE		11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%;">Japan</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Field</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total M/M</td> <td>26.54</td> <td>34.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>61.05</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Japan	Field	Total M/M	26.54	34.51	61.05
	Japan	Field											
Total M/M	26.54	34.51											
61.05													
		12.EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 15%;">209,329 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>201,285</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Total	209,329 (¥'000)	Contracted	201,285	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1. Seminar was held in Manila and Cebu in July '92 towards Master Plan on Maritime Safety, with the attendance of about 100 people. 2. Acceptance of trainees : 2 trainees				
Total	209,329 (¥'000)												
Contracted	201,285												
		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER											



# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994  
Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/S 208B/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	Through the Republic(M/P) Iloilo city, Bacolod City(F/S)		
2.NAME OF STUDY	Nationwide Roll-on Roll-off Transport System Development	2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)			
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Port	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled		
4.REFERENCE NO.		Project cost 1)is of whole M/P, 2)is of Iloilo, 3)is of Bacolod. Project costs are shown in Peso 1,000 instead of US\$1,000. <M/P> 1.Master plan of Ro/Ro Routes. Contents are as follows: (1)1st priority 12 routes which are the most suitable for the Ro/Ro operation with the characteristic of completion of N. S trunk routes and Visaya corridor. (2)2nd priority 14 routes which have moderate suitability with Visaya/ Mindanao Trunk and Western Mindanao Islands. (3)Center routes are not suitable for Ro/Ro. 2.Policies to attain the MP (1)Maritime Policy- limited government intervention, streamlining government organization and clearance procedure. (2)Others - Road improve, traffic monitor <F/S> prerequisite: to conduct six voyage (each direction) by four vessles of 23,000 grt.type. Port of Iloilo: 1997 one berth with 115m length and -5.5m depth should be constructed with ancillary facilities. By 2010 one more berth be added.	(Description) <M/P> In the Study, F/S of Iloilo / Bacolod route are conducted by the team. After the Study, the Philippine Government conducted F/S by themselves on Toledo / San Carlos utilizing the technology transferred by the team. It is told some other routes may be placed under F/S. Consideration is given by the government to the maritime safety aspects along with the team's recommendation in this aspect. <F/S> It is said that relevant Philippine agencies (NEDA, DOTC, DPWH, PAA and MARINA) consisting IATCTP ( Inter agencies technical Committee for Transport Planning) are studing the implementation of the project. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Subsequent feasibility study of the Cebu/Leyte route was conducted by the local Gopteam between June 1993 and February 1994. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information.		
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	DOTC	10.STUDY TEAM	Conditions and Development Impacts: EIRR2)is under the worst condition, FIRR1) is of Iloilo, 2) is of Bacolod. <M/P> 1.In the Philippines, the sea transport plays a prevailing role both in terms of passenger and Project. 2.Ro/Ro transport will make the nation's sustainable growth possible through quicker transit of people and goods. Especially, in Vusaya region, its importance is remarkable. 3.Study route are categorized into 3, and when 1st and 2nd category route is completed N-S axis and Visaya network become formulated. <F/S> 1.This route is on of the first priority route, and indispensable for development of route between Cebu Is. and Panay Is. Paticularly after opening of Escalante(Negros)/ Tuburan(Cebu). 2.The project generates benefits with reduced cargo handling cost, reduction of pilferage/damage, reduced truck operating cost and waiting time and passenger time saving.		
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	2. F/S of " Iloilo/ Bacolod Ro/Ro Route"	11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY			
8.DATE OF S/W	Jan.1990	12.EXPENDITURE	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②		
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Pacific Consultants International	Total	274,638 (¥000)		
		Contracted	268,492		
			5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER C/P Training Seminar two times / Workshop in Manila three times		



# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994  
Revised Mar.1995

ASE PHL/S 209B/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA		Davao International Airport		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	The Development Plan of Davao International Airport	2.PROJECT COST		M/P 1) Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Air Transportaion & Airport	(US\$1,000)		F/S 1) 133,000	2) 108,000	(Description) 1. In November 1992, Davao Municipal Government amended the existing land use plan based on the airport master plan proposed tentatively at the time by the Study Team and issued the amendment as a city ordinance, so that the land use surrounding the airport could be controlled legally in accordance with the airport master plan.  2. DOTC has an intention to include this project under the forthcoming 19th OECF Loan discussion.  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The conduct of the detailed engineering (D/E) was proposed by DOTC for financing under the OECF 19th YCP but was subsequently withdrawn, also by DOTC. DOTC is exploring the possibility of sourcing ADB funding for the project. ADB is preparing to extend a T/A grant for the conduct of study to re-evaluate the study conducted by JICA to focus only on the existing facilities to determine whether their expansion instead of new construction will be adequate to meet projected traffic demand in light of budgetary constraints.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) Requested ADB Loan (60mil. US\$).	
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of master plan and feasibility study on the medium-term development plan	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
8.DATE OF S/W	Dec.1991	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Aero Asahi Cor.	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 8 Period Mar.1992-Mar.1993 (0 months)	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	- Soil investigation - Topographic survey	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 150,986 (¥'000) Contracted 144,435	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
		Imp. Period: 1995-1998		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS			
		Feasibility: Yes/No		EIRR1) 17.70	FIRR1)		
				EIRR2)	FIRR2)		
				EIRR3)	FIRR3)		
		Conditions and Development Impacts:				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
		[Conditions]				(FY 1993 Overseas Survey) The development of airport facilities, the Davao International Airport included, to provide efficient and reliable air transport operations is a major objective of the MTFDP. The development of the airport directly addresses the concerns and thrusts of the Southern Mindanao(Region XI) development plan to improve the air transport subsector, as a component of the East Asian Growth Triangle(EAGLE).	
		[Development Impacts]					
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
		1. Seminar, Feb. 1, 1993 at Davao				①, ②	
		2. Invitation of Trainee Mr. Raphael S. Lavidas Oct. 1992 - Nov. 1992 Mr. Angel S.Rongcal Mar. 1993 - Apr. 1993					

和名 ダバオ国際空港整備計画

[M/P+F/S]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1994  
Revised

ASE PHL/S 503/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS								
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	Metro Manila and a part of Rizal Province, 5 cities and 32 municipalities, in an area of 2,126 km <sup>2</sup> (MWSS Service Area : MSA)		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued							
2.NAME OF STUDY Groundwater Development in Metro Manila		2.PROJECT COST			(Description)								
		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total Cost</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Local Cost</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(US\$1,000)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,935</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,935</td> </tr> </table>					Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(US\$1,000)	1)	7,935	
Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost											
(US\$1,000)	1)	7,935											
	2)	7,935											
3.SECTOR Social Infrastructures/Water Resource Development		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)			(1) Rehabilitation of MWSS wells Five to six wells are being rehabilitated annually by MWSS's own budget. (2) Groundwater Development Plan in Antipolo Two wells are planned to be constructed in 1992 by MWSS's own budget. (3) Groundwater Monitoring in Metro Manila Not implemented. Database is in operation. (4) Groundwater Investigation in Rizal Province Not implemented;  (FY 1993 Overseas Survey) Groundwater Development in Metro Manila: The implementation phase of this project expected to carry out with the assistance of the JICA through its Grant-Aid program. All the requirements need by NEDA for the early disposition of the JICA grant for the project's foreign component already submitted. Meanwhile, about 20% of its first two components, i.e. well rehabilitation in Metro Manila and deep well construction in Antipolo, Rizal currently being undertaken with the use of the local counterpart funds.								
4.REFERENCE NO.		The study clarified groundwater use and a mechanism of saline water intrusion. For better development and conservation of groundwater in Metro Manila, following projects were proposed. (1) Rehabilitation of MWSS wells (100 wells) (2) Groundwater development in Antipolo (7 wells) (3) Groundwater Monitoring Facilities & Wells 20 wells depth:150m 30 wells depth :300m (4) Detailed Hydrogeologic survey in Rizal Province											
5.TYPE OF STUDY													
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY													
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY													
8.DATE OF S/W		4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS											
9.CONULTANT(S)		(1) Rehabilitation of MWSS wells 27,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day of groundwater can be augmented by rehabilitation of 100 existing wells (2) Groundwater development in Antipolo An amount of 6,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day of groundwater can be developed. It will serve for a population of 24,000 in Antipolo area (250 lpcd) (3) Groundwater Monitoring in Metro Manila It is effective for conservation of groundwater and prevention of saline water intrusion in the area, where 900,000 m <sup>3</sup> /day of groundwater is presently being withdrawn. (4) Groundwater Investigation in Rizal Province : Preparation for future demand											
10.STUDY TEAM													
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY													
12.EXPENDITURE		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER					2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS						
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">412,770 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">403,912</td> </tr> </table>		Total	412,770 (¥'000)	Contracted	403,912	(1) Well rehabilitation procedure and techniques Manual of maintenance and rehabilitation, (2) Database and groundwater simulation, (3) Experimental Well Rehabilitation			Most of MWSS's budget is being used for extension of waterworks (Central Distribution System). Due to shortage of budget, MWSS can not afford to implement proposed projects, thereby requesting foreign assistance.				
Total	412,770 (¥'000)												
Contracted	403,912												
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION											
					①③								

和名 マニラ首都圏地下水開発計画

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE PHL/S 106/93

Compiled Mar.1995  
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA	The entire area of Luzon Island		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2.NAME OF STUDY	Luzon Island Strategic Road Network Development Project	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	(Description)  For some of the projects proposed in the Study to be implemented in early stage, the following actions have been taken : In order to provide a typical/standard design applicable to similar future projects, the Government of the Philippines requested the Government of Japan to conduct, as technical assistance, the detailed engineering design study on Cabanatuan-Baler Road Improvement Project in Nov. 1993. The Government of the Philippines intends to implement the Dalton Pass Substitutive Route Construction Project by applying to OECF Yen Loan(20th and 21st).	
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Road	(US\$1,000)	1) 4,824,000	1,689,000		
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1=27.2PESO)	2) 2,246.9km	3) 2,218.5km		
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Public Works and Highways	1)First Six-Year Program(1993-1998) : 2,600.8km 2)Second Six-Year Program(1999-2004) : 2,246.9km 3)Third Six-Year Program(2005-2010) : 2,218.5km				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of a master plan for Luzon Island Strategic Road Network Development	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				
8.DATE OF S/W	Dec.1991	Direct Impacts : 1.Savings in vehicle operating cost, accumulating to 348.2 billion pesos. 2.Regional development benefit(increase in GRDP as a result of improvement in labor productivity due to road development), accumulating to 221.0 billion pesos. 3.Disaster prevention benefit(savings in extra traffic cost due to detouring and road disaster restoration cost), accumulating to 33.8 billion pesos.				
9.CONCONSULTANT(S)	Katahira & Engineers International Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	Indirect Impacts : 1.Activation of socio-economic activities due to reduction of time-distance. 2.Reduction of regional price differentials. 3.Human settlement in rural areas.				
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 8 Period Mar.1992-May.1993(15 months)	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER				
	Total M/M          Japan          Field	1.Participation of a counterpart in the JICA training program. 2.Collaboration with counterparts.				
	69.80          3.90          59.90					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Traffic Survey					
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 245,564 (¥'000) Contracted 237,946				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①

和名 ルソン島広域道路網計画調査

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1995  
Revised

ASE PHL/S 107/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS						
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA	Whole area of the Philippines		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
2. NAME OF STUDY	Telecommunication Network Project	2. PROJECT COST			Total Cost		Local Cost	Foreign Cost			
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadcasting/Telecommunication		(US\$1,000)	1)	23,451,000	(Description) (1) Telecommunications will be developed in an orderly fashion, subject to competitive and regulated entry into the market. The seven of new Cellular or International service operators have been ordered to supply local network within five years in a poor service areas including Metro Manila. It will accelerate the telephone supply to meet the demand nationwide. This study report was used to assign the areas for new local operators, and will be used as a database for new operators. (2) DOTC is referring the study recommended by the study as an administrative guidance.					
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)									
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	The planned period encompassed by this study is from 1993 to 2010. To meet the demand, main telephone density is planned to be increased from 1.4 per 100 inhabitants in 1992 to 10.0 by 2010. By the end of 2010, all the demand in all the municipalities should be met. The plan was made by dividing the planning period into 3 phases as follow ; Phase A(1993-1998) Switching System : install 2,077 thousand telephone lines, replace 403 thousand lines Telephone density : 3.8 at the end of Phase A Phase B(1999-2004) Switching System : install 2,557 thousand telephone lines, replace 256 thousand lines Telephone density : 6.3 at the end of Phase B Phase C(2005-2010) Switching System : install 4,116 thousand telephone lines, replace 321 thousand lines Telephone density : 10.0 at the end of Phase C									
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC)	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS									
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To Formulate a long term development plan of the telecommunication network for the period from FY 1993 to FY 2010 in Philippines.	Conditions : (1) The concerned government organization should recognize the importance of telecommunications to the development of the country, and give a higher priority to the development of telecommunications ever than before. (2) Main telephone density is planned to be increased from 1.4 per 100 inhabitants in 1992 to 10.0 by 2010. By the end of 2010, all the demand of all the municipalities should be met. (3) To make existing network fully digitized to provide enhanced telecommunications. (4) Fulfillment of telephone demand and provision of versatile services such as cellular mobile, ISDN, IN services. Development Impacts : 1. Fulfillment of telephone demand and provision of versatile services to realize an information society and more dynamic and innovative business operation. 2. Universal services on telephone.									
8. DATE OF S/W	Jan. 1993	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS									
9. CONSULTANT(S)	NPT International Corporation	The private company is responsible for serving the telecommunication needs and achieving and maintaining quality-of-service standards in competitive environments and the Government will only provide policies and general guideline to promote orderly development of telecommunications.									
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 9 Period Jun. 1993-Mar. 1994 (10 months)  <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">50.09</td> <td style="text-align: center;">29.62</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20.47</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	50.09		29.62	20.47	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
50.09	29.62	20.47									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		①, ②									
12. EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">176,724 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">164,855</td> </tr> </table>	Total	176,724 (¥'000)	Contracted	164,855	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
Total	176,724 (¥'000)										
Contracted	164,855										
		A counterpart of DOTC took training in Japan. (36 days) OJT on planning method and demand projection and seminars were done.									

和名 電気通信網整備計画調査

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASE PHL/A 113/93

Compiled Mar. 1995  
Revised

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS													
1. COUNTRY	Philippines	1. SITE OR AREA	The whole of the Philippines		1. PRESENT STATUS												
2. NAME OF STUDY	Study for Strengthening the Agricultural Cooperatives System	2. PROJECT COST	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(US\$1,000)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(US\$1,000)	1)				2)		
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost														
(US\$1,000)	1)																
	2)																
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/General	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	(Description) The recommendations of the report have been adopted in the CDA's policy on agricultural cooperative development.  The CDA, the counterpart agency, is submitting proposals of "Human Resource Development Project for Strengthening Agricultural Cooperative Organization, Management, and Business" for technical cooperation and "Establishment of National Training Center for Cooperative Development" for Grand-fund aid to NEDA. In addition, dispatch of a Short-Term Expert will be requested.														
4. REFERENCE NO.		(Current Tasks)															
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	1. Strengthening of Education and Training with an Emphasis on Leadership Training															
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Cooperative Development Authority (CDA)	2. Increasing the Rate of Use of Primary Cooperative's Services and Promoting the Reduction of Non-Members															
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To formulate a master plan for strengthening national and local level agricultural cooperatives by implementing a fact-finding study and evaluation on present situation of organizational structure and activities.	3. Promoting Mergers of Cooperatives															
8. DATE OF S/W	Dec. 1991	4. Strengthening Marketing Activities of Primary Agricultural Cooperatives															
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives (JA-ZEN)	5. Establishment of a National Cooperative Union and Strengthening of the Agricultural Cooperative Bureau															
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 7 Period Mar. 1992-Dec. 1993 (21 months)	6. Establishment of a National Cooperative Bank and Structuring Savings															
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">64.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">38.00</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M				Japan	Field	64.00	26.00	38.00	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS						
Total M/M	Japan	Field															
64.00	26.00	38.00															
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		Promotion of agricultural cooperatives, which are organized mainly by small scale farmers, contributes to the improvement of income and living standards of farmers and rural women, as well as agricultural and rural development in the Philippines. In order to foster it, the human resource development of agricultural cooperative concerns is needed urgently.	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS														
12. EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: right;">167,915 (¥'000)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">158,493</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		167,915 (¥'000)		Total			Contracted	158,493		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
	167,915 (¥'000)																
Total																	
Contracted	158,493																
		OJT for Counter Part by Cooperative Work Implementation of Seminar on Technology Transfer	①, ⑥ Hearing from Administrator of CDA (Visit to Japan)														

和名 農業共同組合組織強化計画

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1995  
Revised

ASE PHIL/S 206/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Philippines	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY		Whole area of Metro Manila					
Metoro Manila Urban Expressway System Study		2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		M/P 1) 2) F/S 1) 2) 3)	Local Cost 256,900 238,500	Foreign Cost 267,400 258,400	
3.SECTOR		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) The Philippine Government is seriously considering to implement this project by BOT or similar scheme.  Private developers/contractors in Indonesia, Japan, and Philippines expressed their interest. Private developer of Indonesia submitted a BOT proposal.  Detailed engineering of Expressway Route R-7 is proposed to be funded under OECF Yen Loan Package.	
Transportation/Road		First Stage : Construction of 58.6km of expressways 1) Phase 1 : 27.4km 2) Phase 2 : 31.2km					
4.REFERENCE NO.		Second Stage : Construction of 66.1km of expressways					
5.TYPE OF STUDY		Third Stage : Construction of 23.4km of expressways					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		Department of Public Works and Highways					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		To formulate urban expressway master plan. To undertake a feasibility study of high priority routes.					
8.DATE OF S/W		Oct.1991					
9.CONSULTANT(S)		Katahira & Engineers International					
10.STUDY TEAM		Imp. Period: 1995-2001 1998-2005					
No.of Members 9 Period Mar.1992-Sep.1993 (19 months)		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes/No			
Total M/M 50.00    Japan 11.70    Field 38.30		Conditions and Development Impacts: Vehicle operation cost reduction Time cost reduction - Toll rate : 20 pesos(flat rate) as base case. 10 pesos and 30 pesos were also studied. - F/S was studied for the first stage.				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
Traffic Survey Aero photo and photo mosaic Survey, Geotechnical survey		Training of counterpart in Japan under JICA training program. One-day seminar was held.				①	
12.EXPENDITURE							
Total 234,306 (¥000)							
Contracted 226,979							

和名 マニラ都市圏高速道路整備計画調査

(M/P+F/S)