

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

ASO KOR/A 301/78

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Korea	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 Southwest Coast Agricultural Land Reclamation Project		Kimpo, Sihwa, Hongbo, Puchang, Haenam					
3. SECTOR Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
4. REFERENCE NO.				1) 898,347			
5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S				2) 720,661			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY ADC				3)			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The present statuses of the five reclamation sites examined by the JICA study are as follows. 1. Kimpo : Completed in June 1989 by private investment 2. Sihwa : To be completed in Dec. 1994 mostly by public investment 3. Haenam : To be completed in Dec. 1994 mostly by public investment 4. Hongbo : To be completed in Dec. 2001 mostly by public investment 5. Puchang: Compared with the other sites, the urgency is low. The project is temporarily on hold, but if it should be implemented, funding would come mainly from the public sector. At the time of the JICA study, the primary objective of the proposed reclamation schemes was in the increased production of paddy. Due to the subsequent socio-economic changes, the objective was diversified to include animal husbandry, cash crops, and industrial development. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (Data are not available, as the staffs in charge had been shifted.) (FY1995 Overseas Survey) 1. Kimpo : Completed in June 1989. The farm-land was reduced from 3,730ha to 1,648ha and the other area will be used as trash dumping ground. 2. Hongbo : To be completed in Dec.2004. This project is expected to increase income and to improve the living standard in rural area in order to dissolve the differences between city and rural community. 3. Haenam : To be completed in Dec. 1997. Reduction of the plan has been made. 4. Sihwa : To be completed in Dec.1996. The project was carried out preferentially for the purpose to supply industrial land and to revitalize local economy. 5. Puchang: The project is temporarily hold because the urgency is low.	
8. DATE OF SAV 1976/3		Imp. Period:					
9. CONSULTANT(S)		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	
10. STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: This study is to investigate the results of related main projects (by Korean agency) among reclamation development projects in southwest seashore which are to be implemented, to conduct field investigation, and to exchange the view with the persons in charge in related agencies. As a result of the study, those projects in the specific five districts are effective and appropriate as a means to facilitate the gigantic master plan in southwest seashore belt.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
No. of Members 6 Period Mar.1978-							
Total M/M Japan Field						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY							
12. EXPENDITURE		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
Total 11,556 (¥'000)							
Contracted							

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1986
Revised Mar. 1996

ASO KOR/S 101/79

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS																																																																																							
1. COUNTRY	Korea	1. SITE OR AREA				I. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued																																																																																						
2. NAME OF STUDY	Long-Term Multipurpose Dam Schemes	10 damsites: Bamseonggol, Inje, Hongcheon, Ganhyeon, Gujeol, Dalucheon, Bonghwa, Imha, Hamyang, Juam				(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The current statuses of the ten dam sites examined in the 2nd stage of the JICA study are as follows.																																																																																							
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development	2. PROJECT COST																																																																																											
4. REFERENCE NO.		Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost (US\$1,000) 1) 2)				1) Six sites considered feasible a) Bamseonggol: Implementation is difficult because of possible flooding and other negative consequences in North Korea. b) Dalucheon: Time of implementation is not specified. c) Hongcheon: A construction plan with expected completion in the year 2000 was prepared. d) Ganhyeon: Time of implementation is not specified. e) Juam: Completed in Dec. 1991 with OECF funding of 11,100 million yen (L/A in Aug. 1984). f) Imha: Completed in Dec. 1991 with OECF funding of 6,975 million yen (L/A in Aug. 1987). 2) Four sites which were considered not feasible at the time of the study, but might be justified at some future date. a) Gujeol: Completed in 1991 by the Korean Electric Power Corporation (the power plant located in Manrin). b) Inje: Time of implementation is not specified. c) Bonghwa: Time of implementation is not specified. d) Hamyang: F/S and D/D were completed, but the construction schedule is yet undecided.																																																																																							
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																																																																																											
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Water Resources Bureau, Ministry of Construction	Resume of conceived dam project <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: small;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dam</th> <th>River</th> <th>Reservoir operation</th> <th>Storage capacity (10⁶m³)</th> <th>Water supply (m³/s)</th> <th>Installed capacity (MW)</th> <th>Cost (US\$ x 10⁶)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bamseonggol</td> <td>North Han</td> <td>Const. flow for power</td> <td>368</td> <td>10</td> <td>50</td> <td>125</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hongcheon</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>954</td> <td>93.0</td> <td>-</td> <td>136</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dalucheon</td> <td>South Han</td> <td>Demand-oriented flow</td> <td>540</td> <td>81.3</td> <td>-</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ganhyeon</td> <td>"</td> <td>"</td> <td>540</td> <td>79.7</td> <td>-</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Imha</td> <td>Nakdong</td> <td>Const. flow for power</td> <td>920</td> <td>15.6</td> <td>48</td> <td>155</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juam</td> <td>Seoumjin</td> <td>"</td> <td>780</td> <td>17.7</td> <td>8</td> <td>169</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Dam	River	Reservoir operation	Storage capacity (10 ⁶ m ³)	Water supply (m ³ /s)	Installed capacity (MW)	Cost (US\$ x 10 ⁶)	Bamseonggol	North Han	Const. flow for power	368	10	50	125	Hongcheon	"	"	954	93.0	-	136	Dalucheon	South Han	Demand-oriented flow	540	81.3	-	150	Ganhyeon	"	"	540	79.7	-	95	Imha	Nakdong	Const. flow for power	920	15.6	48	155	Juam	Seoumjin	"	780	17.7	8	169	(FY1994 Domestic Survey) As a project to supply domestic water to the Chong Ju area, the construction has started which includes the construction of the Yon Dan Dam and installation of waterway tunnel with 40km in length.																																						
Dam	River	Reservoir operation	Storage capacity (10 ⁶ m ³)	Water supply (m ³ /s)	Installed capacity (MW)	Cost (US\$ x 10 ⁶)																																																																																							
Bamseonggol	North Han	Const. flow for power	368	10	50	125																																																																																							
Hongcheon	"	"	954	93.0	-	136																																																																																							
Dalucheon	South Han	Demand-oriented flow	540	81.3	-	150																																																																																							
Ganhyeon	"	"	540	79.7	-	95																																																																																							
Imha	Nakdong	Const. flow for power	920	15.6	48	155																																																																																							
Juam	Seoumjin	"	780	17.7	8	169																																																																																							
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Water resource development	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS																																																																																											
8. DATE OF SAV	1977/6	The dam schemes have positive impacts on water supply, irrigation, flood control and power generation. [Conditions] 1. Forecast of growth in Agricultural structure improvement (10 ³ ha) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Year</th> <th colspan="2">Han river</th> <th colspan="2">Nakdong river</th> <th colspan="2">Seoum Tin River</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1976</th> <th>2001</th> <th>1976</th> <th>2001</th> <th>1976</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross cultivated land area</td> <td>344</td> <td>342</td> <td>479</td> <td>473</td> <td>98</td> <td>100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross Daddy field area</td> <td>159</td> <td>162</td> <td>285</td> <td>287</td> <td>64</td> <td>65</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gross upland area</td> <td>185</td> <td>180</td> <td>175</td> <td>186</td> <td>33</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 2. Demand forecast of city and industrial water Annual demand for (Year) <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1976</th> <th>2001</th> <th>1976</th> <th>2001</th> <th>1976</th> <th>2001</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>annual city/industrial water</td> <td>77</td> <td>2,238</td> <td>333</td> <td>1,429</td> <td>18</td> <td>86</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 3. Forecast of growth in death of water of peak <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>1986</th> <th>71</th> <th>143</th> <th>13</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2001</td> <td>132</td> <td>179</td> <td>22</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 4. Economy of conceived dam project <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: x-small;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Dam</th> <th>River</th> <th>B/C</th> <th>EIRR (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Bamseonggol</td> <td>North Han</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hongcheon</td> <td>"</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>14.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dalucheon</td> <td>South Han</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>15.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ganhyeon</td> <td>"</td> <td>5.2</td> <td>20.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Imha</td> <td>Nakdong</td> <td>1.1</td> <td>8.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juam</td> <td>Seoumjin</td> <td>1.0</td> <td>10.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Year	Han river		Nakdong river		Seoum Tin River		1976	2001	1976	2001	1976	2001	Gross cultivated land area	344	342	479	473	98	100	Gross Daddy field area	159	162	285	287	64	65	Gross upland area	185	180	175	186	33	35		1976	2001	1976	2001	1976	2001	annual city/industrial water	77	2,238	333	1,429	18	86	Year	1986	71	143	13	2001	132	179	22		Dam	River	B/C	EIRR (%)	Bamseonggol	North Han	1.1	8.5	Hongcheon	"	2.8	14.8	Dalucheon	South Han	3.0	15.3	Ganhyeon	"	5.2	20.3	Imha	Nakdong	1.1	8.8	Juam	Seoumjin	1.0	10.8	(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
Year	Han river		Nakdong river		Seoum Tin River																																																																																								
	1976	2001	1976	2001	1976	2001																																																																																							
Gross cultivated land area	344	342	479	473	98	100																																																																																							
Gross Daddy field area	159	162	285	287	64	65																																																																																							
Gross upland area	185	180	175	186	33	35																																																																																							
	1976	2001	1976	2001	1976	2001																																																																																							
annual city/industrial water	77	2,238	333	1,429	18	86																																																																																							
Year	1986	71	143	13																																																																																									
2001	132	179	22																																																																																										
Dam	River	B/C	EIRR (%)																																																																																										
Bamseonggol	North Han	1.1	8.5																																																																																										
Hongcheon	"	2.8	14.8																																																																																										
Dalucheon	South Han	3.0	15.3																																																																																										
Ganhyeon	"	5.2	20.3																																																																																										
Imha	Nakdong	1.1	8.8																																																																																										
Juam	Seoumjin	1.0	10.8																																																																																										
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	10. STUDY TEAM																																																																																											
No. of Members 25 Period Oct. 1977-Sep. 1979 (23 months)		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; font-size: small;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Total M/M</th> <th>Japan</th> <th>Field</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>80.20</td> <td>59.30</td> <td>20.90</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Total M/M	Japan	Field	80.20	59.30	20.90	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																																																																																	
Total M/M	Japan	Field																																																																																											
80.20	59.30	20.90																																																																																											
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER																																																																																											
12. EXPENDITURE		Transfer of knowledge to Korean engineers.				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																																																																																							
Total 227,221 (¥'000) Contracted 451,087		①, ③																																																																																											

和名 長期多目的ダム開発計画

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988

Revised Mar.1996

ASO KOR/S 201B/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Korea	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	Seoul Municipal Solid Waste Management System	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	M/P 1) 2)	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities/Urban Sanitation	(US\$1=890 won)	F/S 1) 2) 3)	13,258	13,258	(Description) After the completion of the study, subsequent steps were suspended because of the budgetary reallocation necessitated by the Olympic Games. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) In October 1991, the municipal government of Seoul announced its long-term development plan of solid waste management, which envisages to establish 11 incinerators with a total capacity of 16,500 tons/day by the end of 1999. The total cost was estimated to amount to 2 trillion won. One incinerator (150 ton/day) was already constructed in Mokudon, and the construction of tow others is expected to start during 1992. The finding of the JICA study would be partly consulted for the implementation. The JICA study proposed the land reclamation in Jinsen to establish a final disposal site. The current policy is to utilize the existing disposal site in Nanjido until Nov.1992, and then to transfer to the Jinsen site (Jinsen City is already using about 4 million square meters out of the total available area of 20 million). (FY1994 Domestic Survey) (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	(1) Collection and Transportation: <M/P> Three component separation of combustibles, non-combustibles, briquet ash is required for incineration, material recovery and preparing covering material for landfill. Vehicle collection system should introduced to whole Seoul by 1995. Transfer stations are recommended for the effective transportation of waste to the disposal site. <F/S> Improved collection and transportation system will be established in whole Gangdong Gu in 1988. Transfer station with its capacity of 1,150 t/d, compactor trucks collect combustible waste and dump trucks, collect briquet ash and non combustible waste, container trucks and tow tons and four tons of trucks should be introduced. (2) Intermediate Processing: <M/P> Construction of 13 units of incineration plants and Material recovery plants are proposed. The amount of incinerated waste would amount to 2,574 thousand tons in 2005, which is 48% of estimated combustible waste. Daily processing rate will be 300 tons in 2005, which means 99 thousand tons are treated annually by the plants. <F/S> Construction of 600 t/d incineration plant was proposed for Gangdong Gu. The plant is expected to be in operation in Autumn 1988. In 1988, 100 days of operations is planned and 330 days after 1989. (3) Final Disposal: <M/P> Final disposal is proposed as Nanjido mounding for initial stage, Incheon coastal landfilling for advanced stage and use of subsidiary landfills. <F/S> Construction and Operation of new landfill sites in Nanjido, Incheon.					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)	Imp. Period: 1987.5-1988.8					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Solid Waste Management Plan	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) HRR1) EIRR2) HRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)		
8. DATE OF S/W	1983/11	Conditions and Development Impacts: [Conditions] <M/P> 1) Collection method: Container boxes for briquet ashes and station or curbside for the others 2) Collection Vehicles: Compactor trucks for combustibles and dump trucks for the others 3) Transportation: 10t container truck 4) Incineration: Stoker type incinerator with power recovery (capacity 600 t/d) 5) Material recovery: Simple sortine at transfer station 6) Final disposal: All the residues of incineration and material recovery is landfilled with briquet ash as cover material <F/S> 1) Inflation: Not considered 2) Exchange rate: US\$1=890 won 3) Appraisal period: until 2008 (20 years) 4) Appraisal method: Least Cost Method [Development Impacts] <M/P> The projects ensure more effective and sanitary management than present condition with respect to: 1) Volume reduction of waste disposal 2) Collection efficiency 3) Working condition for waste management operation 4) Recovery of usable material 5) Environmental conservation					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.						10. STUDY TEAM
No. of Members 13 Period Jun.1984-Sep.1985 (16 months)		Total M/M 109.00 Japan 45.50 Field 63.50		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		12. EXPENDITURE		①, ③			
None		Total 254,159 (¥'000) Contracted 309,821					
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
		OST: Seminar by specialized field					

和名 ソウル特別市都市固形廃棄物整備計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1993
Revised Mar. 1996

ASO KOR/S 102/91

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Korea	1. SITE OR AREA	Seoul Metropolitan Area of four rivers (the Anyang Chong, the Yangjae Chong, the Ui Chong and the Chungroung Chong Rivers)		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Environmental Management Project on Small-and-midium-sized Rivers of the Han River System	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure/River & Erosion Control		1)	10,800,000	10,800,000	
4. REFERENCE NO.			2)	40,760,000	40,760,000	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1. Water Quality Improvement Facilities The Anyang Chong River: four facilities dredging piled mud on lower streams The Yangjae Chong River: one facility The Ui Chong River: arrangement of lower streams The Chungroung Chong River: one facility 2. Flow Regime Improvement Facilities The Ui Chong River: one movable barrage three environmental streams 3. River Space Improvement Facility The Anyang Chong River: three points 28.2km The Yangjae Chong River: two points 13.2km The Ui Chong River: one point 14.0km The Chungroung Chong River: one point 7.8km			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	River Maintenance Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government	7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY				
8. DATE OF S/W	1989/10	8. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Target Year: 2010 (The First Phase Target Year: 2002) Water Quality Improvement (Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) in mg/l) The Anyang Chong River: Station (St.) 2 44.7-->10.0 St. 4 39.8-->10.0 St. 5 41.2-->10.0 St. 6 23.7-->10.0 The Yangjae Chong River: St. 2 13.4-->10.0 15.3-->6.0 The Chungroung Chong River: St. 3 34.0-->6.0 44.5-->6.0 [Other general benefits] 1. Subsistence aspect (disaster and pollution reduction) 2. Life aspect (spectacle improvement, air purification, amenity improvement and recreation opportunity increase) 3. Social and cultural aspect (community activation and preservation of historic relics and cultural properties) 4. Natural preservation aspect (protection of animals and plants and flow preservation) 5. Educational aspect (opportunity increase of environment and nature education) 6. Economic aspect (cost reduction of park maintenance, land price rise, medical cost reduction, production and employment increase in related industries)			
9. CONSULTANT(S)		10. STUDY TEAM				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		11. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS 3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 399,015 (¥'000) Contracted 220,009	12. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				
		13. PLANNING AND DESIGNING METHOD ON DIRECT PURIFICATION FACILITY OF RIVER WATER AND WATER-CONTACT FACILITIES.				

和名 漢江水系中小河川環境整備計画

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1991
Revised Mar. 1996

ASO LAO/S 201B/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT								
1. COUNTRY	Laos	1. SITE OR AREA	City of Vientiane(52 sq.km)<M/P> Hong Ke System, Nam Pasak System etc<F/S>			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	Improvement of Drainage System in Vientiane	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	M/P 1) 75,452 2) Local Cost	Foreign Cost	7,969									
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure/River & Erosion Control	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	<M/P> - A Master Plan of storm water drainage for the entire study area - Selection of Priority Project <F/S> (1) Hong Ke System a. Nong Chanh retarding basin: storage volume 120,000 cu.m. b. Hong Thong storage canal: storage volume 16,000 cu.m. c. Khoa Khao storage canal: storage volume 32,000 cu.m. d. Hong Ke Canal: maximum design discharge 58.1 cu.m/sec. (2) Nam Pasak System Improvement of Nam Pasak canal and construction of short-cut canal (1,140m) (3) Hong Kai Keo System a. Hong Kai Keo canal: maximum design discharge (downstream) 23.5 cu.m/sec. b. Nong Bon retarding basin: storage volume 50,000 cu.m. In addition to the above, the construction of canal (total length 1,800m) is recommended.											
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS					Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) 7.30 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	8. DATE OF S/W					1988/12							
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Municipality of Vientiane	9. CONSULTANT(S)					Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Mitsui Consultants Co., Ltd.							
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To prepare a Master Plan of storm water drainage To prepare F/S on Priority project	10. STUDY TEAM					No. of Members 11 Period Mar. 1989-Mar. 1990 (13 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;">57.40</td> <td style="text-align: center;">33.70</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23.70</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	57.40	33.70	23.70
Total M/M	Japan	Field												
57.40	33.70	23.70												
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;">173,375 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">159,196</td> </tr> </table>		Total	173,375 (¥'000)	Contracted	159,196		
Total	173,375 (¥'000)													
Contracted	159,196													
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Counterpart officers participated in the study for technical transfer.											
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS												
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①, ②											
		(Description) The Government of Lao PDR applied for Japanese grant aid in Feb. 1991, but did not get the approval. Municipality of Vientiane places high priority on this project among the on-going projects. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) No additional information. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) May, 1992. Counterpart requested Japan's grant aid for the Project of Improvement of Environment and Drainage System in Vientiane. Total Cost : 10.4 billion yen Main Components : Hong Ke canal Nong Chanh retarding basin. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) June, 1995, the mayor of the Municipality of Vientiane has submitted the request for the implementation of this project to the office in charge of the Government of Lao PDR. The Government of Lao PDR gives the top priority to solve the flood problem at the capital city and expects the grant aid from the Government of Japan.												

和名 ヱィエンチャン排水網整備計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1992

Revised Mar. 1996

ASO LAO/A 301/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT					
1. COUNTRY	Laos	1. SITE OR AREA				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input 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 Agricultural and Rural Development Project in the Suburbs of Vientiane		Saythany and Saysetha Districts of Vientiane Municipality									
3. SECTOR Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost					
4. REFERENCE NO.				1) 29,077	2,998	26,529					
5. TYPE OF STUDY		F/S									
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) -Aug. 2, 1990 E/N for Phase I (1,074 million yen) signed -Jul. 3, 1991 E/N for Phase II (698 million yen) signed -Jul. 1, 1992 E/N for Phase III (450 million yen) signed (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Waiting for the answer. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The project will complete in March 1994. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The construction work was completed in Mar. 1994 and the facilities are operated smoothly under the guidance of JICA experts.					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Formation of a plan for the irrigation and drainage and infrastructure development project		1. Irrigation and drainage a. Main pump station: Discharge 4.86 cu.m./sec. b. Regulation pond: Storage capacity 110,000 cu.m. c. Handreach: 11.4km d. Main irrigation canal: 19.3km e. Secondary irrigation canals: 20.8km f. Drainage canals: 39.4km g. On-farm works: 880ha 2. Rural infrastructures a. Road: 6.7km b. Deep well and water supply facilities									
8. DATE OF SAV		1988/3		Imp. Period:							
9. CONSULTANT(S) Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Construction Project Consultants		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 11.06 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)					
10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members Period Aug. 1988-Jun. 1989 (11 months)		Conditions and Development Impacts: (i) To increase rice production to ease the chronic shortage of rice in Vientiane Municipality and its neighbouring area. (ii) To produce upland crops to meet the increasing demand resulting from promotion of agro-industrial development and export-crop cultivation. (iii) To provide rural infrastructures for betterment of social and agricultural activities of villagers. (iv) To improve living standards of farmers through increase in their farm production and incomes, and provision of rural infrastructures, and (v) To earn or save foreign currency for the Government of Lao PDR by reduction of rice imports and production of export crops. water; stimulate the rural economy.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">33.41</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.37</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24.04</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	33.41			9.37	24.04	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER Technology transfer of the methodology of F/S to the counterpart personnel	
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
33.41	9.37	24.04									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
12. EXPENDITURE						①. ②					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 15%;">101,591 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Contracted</td> <td style="width: 15%;">96,727</td> </tr> </table>		Total	101,591 (¥'000)	Contracted	96,727						
Total	101,591 (¥'000)										
Contracted	96,727										

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1992

Revised Mar. 1996

ASO LAO/S 301/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT					
1. COUNTRY	Laos	1. SITE OR AREA				1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input 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 Tha Ngon Bridge Construction Project		Vientiane Municipality, Xaythani district (1200 sq.km, habitant 79000)									
3. SECTOR Transportation/Road		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost					
4. REFERENCE NO.				1)	15,353	4,943					
5. TYPE OF STUDY		F/S		2)							
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Department of Communication, Transport, and Construction				3)							
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Feasibility Study of Tha Ngon Bridge		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) Since the study was completed, Lao PDR submitted the request of Japanese Grant Aid for the Project in February 1991, but did not get the approval. The ferry operation has been experiencing difficulties because of the breakdown of the boats. The operating rate of the ferry is 50% or even less, and the Government of Lao PDR and Vientiane Municipality are hoping the early implementation of this project. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) At the site suggested for the bridge construction, a pump station is now under construction by Japanese grant (Agricultural and Rural Development Project in the Suburbs of Vientiane). The alternative location of the bridge must be identified before its implementation. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Lao PDR gave up Japan's grant aid and requested Australian Government for grant aid. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The steel-truss-type bridge was completed on April, 1994 using the BOT by the Australian firm (Transfield).					
8. DATE OF S/W		1989/0		Imp. Period:							
9. CONSULTANT(S) Construction Project Consultants		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)			FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)			
10. STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: Traffic growth rate: 1990-2000 11.1%, 2001-2010 9.4%, after 2010 6.4% Capacity of Existing Ferry Boat: 600/ADT (exclude motorcycle) Estimated ADT: M. cycle 224, P. car 60, L. truck 66, H. bus 18, Total 479 units VOC and Time Cost (time saving cost) with and without project is compared as economic benefit. Development Impacts: -Save vehicle operation cost -Increase agricultural production and decrease its transportation cost and time -Improve tourism and its route -Accelerate implementation of planned regional development project on left side bank of Nam Ngum River									
No. of Members 7 Period 1990-Jan. 1991 (13 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;">34.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15.00</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	34.00			19.00	15.00	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
34.00	19.00	15.00									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY						2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
12. EXPENDITURE						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">116,958 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">103,935</td> </tr> </table>		Total	116,958 (¥000)	Contracted	103,935	-On the job training -Technical presentation -Distribution of Bridge Design Manual				①, ②	
Total	116,958 (¥000)										
Contracted	103,935										

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Mar.1996

ASO LAO/A 101/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Laos	1. SITE OR AREA	Western part of lower XeChamphone plain, northern part of phammachedy plain and B.lak 35		I. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Integrated Agricultural Rural Development Project in Savannakhet Province	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	(Description) B/D was carried out from May to September, 1993. The project cost was estimated as 2.3 billion yen. The first phase of the Project was decided for 498 million yen in Cabinet Meeting on November 11, 1993. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd is providing consultancy service. Bid evaluation, contract negotiation and signing with the successful contractor will take place in March 1994. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) 1994 Aug. The contract of consultant firm on Phase II Project was concluded. Dec. The contract of construction is going to be concluded. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) Phase-I: Dec., 1993 The agreement with the consultant (Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.) had been signed. Mar., 1994 The agreement with contractor for the construction works had been signed. Apr., 1994 The construction works started. May., 1995 The construction works were completed. Phase-II: Aug., 1994 The agreement with the consultant (Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd.) had been signed. Dec., 1994 the agreement with contractor for the construction works had been signed. Jan., 1995 The construction works started. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) At present, the project is under implementation and expected to complete on 1996. It is very useful to introduce the irrigation, organizing the farmers as for the farmers' association for organization of the new agricultural system in PDR. As it is the first experience to apply irrigation and plant the cash crops for rural farmers, the technical cooperation from Japan is indispensable. It is planned to construct finally 7 Agricultural supporting centers.	
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General		1) 15,038	2) 2,621 12,417		
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	1. Nhyod H. Bak Irrigation Project Irrigable area : 95ha Dam : Homogeneous earth dam 1=965m h=21m Main canal : 10.7km, secondary canal : 15.0 km 2. Namphou Irrigation Project Irrigable area : 705 ha Main dam : Homogeneous earth dam, 1=730m, h=10.5m 2 other dams and 3 gate weirs 3. Road improvement 29.6km, 9 bridges 4. Agriculture supporting center 5. Water supply : 10 wells				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	1. To formulate master plan for plain area in savannakhet Province and lower Xe banglai plain in Khammouane Province 2. To conduct feasibility study for the top priority project	The most important problem is marketing. Lack of marketing system and bad road conditions impede marketing development. Rice of good and peanuts of 1200b will be increased by the implementation of the Project, but it is necessary to establish marketing system. The Center will play an effective role for extension of modern agricultural technology and establishment of a marketing system. The Center will much contribute to strong theming farmers association and extension and diversification of agricultural activities by accumulation of farmers' funds. The disposable income of the farmers will increase to 20-1000 times. The rural development will improve the communication ties among farmers, farming, women's status, information treatment.				
8. DATE OF S/W	1990/8	10. STUDY TEAM			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The Government of Lao eagerly requested, the implementation of the Project by Japanese Grant Aid Program.	
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Construction Project Consultants					
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②	
		Technology on formulation of agricultural development projects and irrigated agriculture was transferred through the study. Lao staff eagerly request training in Japanese agricultural cooperation.				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY						
Associated: Mapping Subcontracted: Analysis of soils, Boring investigation, soil mechanic test, Route						
12. EXPENDITURE						
		Total 253,153 (¥000)				
		Contracted 196,523				

和名 サバナケート県農業開発計画実施調査

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1994
Revised Mar. 1996

ASO LAO/S 202B/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Laos	1. SITE OR AREA		Project Area: Vientiane Municipality Urban Area in 2000 (approximately 30km ²) / Population : Vientiane municipality 424.7 thousands, Urban Area 142.7 thousands		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	Solid Waste Management System Improvement Project in Vientiane	2. PROJECT COST	M/P 1) Local Cost				
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities/Urban Sanitation	(US\$1,000)	F/S 1) 2,450,900	293,300	2,157,600	(Description) Lao Government is positively examining on request of the project. The matter, however, is under arrangement in Lao Government, the request is not yet proposed to Japanese Government. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The Gov't of Laos requested the Basic Design Study to the Gov't of Japan. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) Sep., 1995 The basic design study started. Contents: Equipment to collect the waste, construction of the work shop and improvement of the final disposal. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) Lao Government gives the top priority for this project, and requested to JICA to implement as early as possible. Jan., 1996 JICA's basic design study team is going to submit the draft final report. On 1997, when this project implementation is completed, the local government of Vientiane Municipality plans to establish a new department for the wasted materials treatment.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	*project costs are shown in "1,000kip" instead of US\$ 1,000. 1. Collection (1995) (2000) 1) Collection Ratio 50% 100% 2) Collection System Curb and Bell System (Residence, shop) Container System (Large Amount Producer)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Communication, Transport and Construction, The Vientiane Municipality	2. Road Sweeping, Drain Crossing, Grass Cutting 1) The Length of Road Sweeping by DCTC 15km 15km 2) The Area of Cleansing Activity through Public Cooperation 50% 100% 3) Sprinkling Road 65% 100% 3. Final Disposal 1) Disposal Site KM18-DS KM18-D3 2) Sanitary Landfill 100% 100% 3) Landfill Structure Level 2 Level1 4. Operation and Maintenance 1) Vehicle Dept DCTC DCTC 2) Maintenance Facility FM 7 Maintenance Facility urban Service 5. Organization 6. Source of Revenue (million kips) 532 1,375					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	1) To improve sanitary condition 2) To improve solid waste management system	Imp. Period: 1995. -1997.					
8. DATE OF SAW	1990/10	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) FIRR1) 9.20 EIRR2) FIRR2) 4.50 EIRR3) FIRR3)		
9. CONSULTANT(S)		10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members 6 Period Sep. 1991-Aug. 1992 (16 months)					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY 1. Land Surveying, Geological Survey and Water Quality, 2. Waste Amount and Composition Survey, 3. Community Consciousness Survey		Conditions and Development Impacts: <Conditions of FIRR> (1995-2010) 1) Initial Investment by Grant, Without Inflation 2) Initial Investment by Grant, With 3% Inflation and 50% of Renewal Investment covered by Municipal Budget <Effect> 1) Improvement of sanitary condition 2) Improvement of solid waste management system					
12. EXPENDITURE Total 122,100 (¥'000) Contracted 104,950		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1. Contract system for waste collection and management system of contractors 2. Accounting system 3. Management system for amount of waste collected and disposed 4. Maintenance and management system of collection vehicle and equipment 5. Management system of final disposal site					
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS Delay of arrangement in Lao Government					
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②					

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Mar.1996

ASO LAO/A 221/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																										
1.COUNTRY	Laos	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 Agricultural Development Project to Control Slash and Burn Cultivation in Oudomxay Province		M/P : 3 districts in Oudomxay Province (558,000ha) F/S : Xai, Beng and Hun areas (773ha in total)																													
3.SECTOR Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General		2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)			(Description) Request on Japan's Grant Aid has been made after F/S. However, the implementation has not yet been decided. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) The Government of Laos plans to submit an official request of the grant aid for this project to the Embassy of Japan on Sep., 1995. (FY1995 Overseas survey) The Government of Lao already requested to the Government of Japan to make this project as for a grant aid project. And the Government wishes and requested to JICA to commence the implementation of this project as early as possible.																										
4.REFERENCE NO.		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">M/P 1)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Foreign Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>F/S 1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15,536</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5,268</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10,268</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						M/P 1)	Local Cost	Foreign Cost			2)					F/S 1)	15,536	5,268	10,268		2)					3)			
	M/P 1)	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																												
	2)																														
	F/S 1)	15,536	5,268	10,268																											
	2)																														
	3)																														
5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P+F/S		3.CONTENT(S) OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																													
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry		1.Irrigation system rehabilitation : 3 locations, Replacement of 4 Diversion Weirs, 21.9km of main irrigation canal, etc 2.Social infrastructures : 9.4km of district roads, 3 rural water supply, 12 primary schools. 3.Agricultural station : 1,050m ² of main office, 885m ² of research and training house, 1,825m ² of staff quarters, etc. 4.Extension office : 2 offices (416m ²), 280m of quarters. 5.Rice bank : 3 locations, 104m ² of each office, etc. 6.Equipment : rice mills, rainfall recorders, water level gauges, office equipment, etc.																													
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		1.To formulate a master plan of the agricultural development to control slash and burn cultivation in the Oudomxay province. 2.To conduct a feasibility study on the selected model area identified in the master plan.																													
8.DATE OF S/W 1991/10		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS																													
9.CONSULTANT(S) Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Construction Project Consultants		Imp. Period: 1995.10-1998.10 <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">Feasibility:</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">FIRR1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>No</td> <td>EIRR2)</td> <td>FIRR2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>EIRR3)</td> <td>FIRR3)</td> </tr> </table>				Feasibility:	EIRR1)	FIRR1)		No	EIRR2)	FIRR2)			EIRR3)	FIRR3)															
	Feasibility:	EIRR1)	FIRR1)																												
	No	EIRR2)	FIRR2)																												
		EIRR3)	FIRR3)																												
10.STUDY TEAM		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER																													
No.of Members 9 Period Feb.1991-Aug.1993 (31 months)		Conditions and Development Impacts: The evaluation of the scheme was limited to financial evaluation and the expected effects from the implementation, and no economic evaluation was made.																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">61.72</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20.61</td> <td style="text-align: center;">41.11</td> </tr> </table>			Total M/M	Japan	Field		61.72	20.61	41.11	2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS There are too many project components.																					
	Total M/M	Japan	Field																												
	61.72	20.61	41.11																												
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																													
12.EXPENDITURE		①, ⑤																													
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 10%;">237,709 (Y'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">213,132</td> </tr> </table>			Total	237,709 (Y'000)		Contracted	213,132	1)The technology transfer to the counterpart personnel was carried out through course of the study. 2)Training in Japan for some of the counterparts was carried out.																							
	Total	237,709 (Y'000)																													
	Contracted	213,132																													

和名 ウドムサイ県焼畑地域農業開発計画

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 301/77

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT			
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA		Ocean Area Between Kuantan, Pahang in Peninsula Malaysia & Kuching, Sarawak		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input 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	Kuantan-Kuching Submarine Cable Project	2. PROJECT COST						Total Cost	Local Cost
3. SECTOR	Communications & B/Telecommunication	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		1) 33,301			(Description) The project was completed by the OECF finance. Jun.1979 OECF Loan Agreement signed (5,558 million yen) For the submarine cables (855.3km and 1,200 voice grade circuits) The east-west Malaysia submarine cable system was constructed by Japanese companies by using Japanese coaxial submarine cable system in 1980. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information.		
4. REFERENCE NO.		Construction of Submarine Cable System between the Peninsula Malaysia and Kuching, Sarawak in East Malaysia. Contents: Construction of Submarine Cable System between Cherating, Kuantan and Sematan, Kuching Distance: 855.3km No. of Capacity: 1,000 voice grade circuits		2) US\$1=2.36M\$					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S			3)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Jabatan Telekom Malaysia			7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY					
Increase of telecommunication channels between the Malaysian Peninsula and Sabah/Sarawak States		8. DATE OF SAV		Imp. Period:		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
8. DATE OF SAV	1977/7	9. CONSULTANT(S)		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS					
Kokusai Denshin Denwa Co., Ltd. Sanyo Hydrographic Survey Co., Ltd.		Feasibility: Yes		EIRR1) 13.80	EIRR2)			EIRR3)	
10. STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts:		FIRR1)	FIRR2)			FIRR3)	
No. of Members 7 Period Aug.1977-Mar.1978 (7 months)		Development Impacts: It is fully expected to have effects on economic growth of Malaysia and regional development in Sabah, Sarawak states.		(1) Construction work should be completed by 1979. (2) Exemption of import Tax of Malaysia (3) Calculated at the exchange rate of 1M\$=120Yen (4) Evaluated over a period of 20 years after construction		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
Total M/M Japan Field		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		OUT: 3 trainee on how to carry out the submarine survey		①, ④			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		12. EXPENDITURE							
		Total 107,229 (¥'000)							
		Contracted 50,666							

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1986

Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 201B/78

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																															
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Northwest shore area of Malay Peninsula and Province Wellesley including industrial area facing to Penang island <M/P> Butterworth & Bukit Mertajam Metropolitan Area <F/S>		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	Sewerage and Drainage System Project: Butterworth/Bukit Mertajam Metropolitan Area	2. PROJECT COST	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">M/P 1)</td> <td style="width: 20%;">495,012 Local</td> <td style="width: 20%;">404,784 Foreign</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2)</td> <td>Cost</td> <td>Cost</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(US\$1,000)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>F/S 1)</td> <td>14,200</td> <td>11,800</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			M/P 1)	495,012 Local	404,784 Foreign			2)	Cost	Cost			(US\$1,000)					F/S 1)	14,200	11,800			2)					3)				(Description) 1. A feasibility study was subsequently undertaken on the priority area (Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam) by the JICA team. 2. The Federal Government has launched a national study on sewerage system. Other less costly alternatives may be proposed by the on-going study. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. Detailed design of the priority areas of Phase I (i.e., built-up areas of 3,480 ha in Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam) was completed in May 1981 by Nihon Suido Consultants Co. Ltd. and a local engineering firm (Ooi Jeik Boon). 2. Phase I construction works were implemented by the local government (Seberang Perai Municipal Council) during the 3rd and 4th Malaysia Plan periods (1976-1985) with the fund of the Federal Government. The Council now has a good sewerage system consisting of 50 km of sewers, 3 treatment plants and 8 pumping stations, which were completed in 1985. 3. The local government had to suspend the remaining Phases 2 through 5 because of the huge financial costs involved. The remaining phases are set aside under 'keep in view' status. 4. The local government is unable to repay the Federal government loans for the completed Phase 1, because its operation runs into deficit every year. The Seberang Perai Municipal Council has asked the Federal Government for conversion of the loans to grants. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) Sewerage: D/D for phase 1 1980, construction 1981-85. The contents are construction of Sewage and three oxidation ponds. Cost M\$97 million (Penang municipality borrowed from Federal Government). Construction of branch sewages started in 1985 and stopped in 1993 because of the government policy of privatization. Drainage: D/D for Butterworth was done in 1991, however, implementation has not started because of budget constraints. In 1995 the municipality decided an obligation towards land developers which makes developers pay M\$10,000 per acre and offer lands within developed-to-be land for drainage construction.
	M/P 1)	495,012 Local	404,784 Foreign																																
	2)	Cost	Cost																																
	(US\$1,000)																																		
	F/S 1)	14,200	11,800																																
	2)																																		
	3)																																		
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities/Sewerage	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	<M/P> To improve sewerage and drainage control facilities in the area facing Penang island - Sewerage facilities: Separate type (including industrial wastewater), main sewers, branch sewers, pumping stations, treatment plants (lagoon) - Drainage facilities: for storm water control by open channels and control pond, design channels with the 2- or 5-year storm return period in Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam urban area, 2 control ponds in Butterworth area, and design control ponds in undeveloped area with the 10-year storm return period. <F/S> Establishments of sewerage system plan and drainage control plan are based on the M/P the target year of 2000. Contents - Study Area Size 1,100ha (sewerage) 3,500ha (drainage) Ø225mm-Ø900mm, L=55,100m 8 stations (Q=1-23cu.m/min) 3 plants (Q=10,000-14,000cu.m/d) - Sewer pipes - Pumping station - Treatment plant (stabilization pond) - Drainage facilities																																
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">EIRRI)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">FIRRI)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EIRR2)</td> <td>FIRR2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EIRR3)</td> <td>FIRR3)</td> </tr> </table>	EIRRI)	FIRRI)	EIRR2)	FIRR2)	EIRR3)	FIRR3)																									
EIRRI)	FIRRI)																																		
EIRR2)	FIRR2)																																		
EIRR3)	FIRR3)																																		
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	10. STUDY TEAM	Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P> Although it is difficult to scale the economic merits of the project, decrease in epidemic diseases of digestive organs will result in the increase in workload, and decrease in medical expenses. Also water pollution control and flood control are expected. Combined systems is adopted in some areas using existing drains while most of areas are by separate system. The most simplified system, minimum number of pumping station and lagoon system as a treatment plant, is considered for economical and simple operation/maintenance. For drainage system, existing drains are used, and storage/control ponds and reclamations are recommended for flood control. <F/S> The reductions of flood damages during the storm season and control of water pollution by wastewaters from the proposed area, especially from industrial district, can be expected. Decrease of expenses for present night soil treatment systems will also be the essential merits.																																
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Health Engineering Dept., Seberang Perai Municipal Council	12. EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 20%;">334,901 (¥000)</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Contracted</td> <td>315,997</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Total	334,901 (¥000)				Contracted	315,997																							
	Total	334,901 (¥000)																																	
	Contracted	315,997																																	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	F/S on sewerage and drainage system for proposed area to prepare preliminary engineering design	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY																																	
8. DATE OF S/W	1976/6	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1) Training in Japan (project report preparation and site inspection, 3 months, 3 persons) 2) Report writing 3) Use of local consultants for sited surveys 4) Equipment granted and instructed on data/information collection at site, reconnaissance survey, water quality survey, etc.																																
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	(FY1992 Overseas Survey) Part of the reason for the rise in cost was the increase of land prices especially during the late 1970s and the early 1980s. From the demand side, local people are not prepared to pay for the cost of sewer connection (20% of annual cost to connect, or RM 1200 on average, which is lower than the actual cost of connection). The proposed centralized sewerage system was too expensive and too advanced for the local government to implement and operate.																																
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①, ②, ③																																

和名 ペナン州下水道・排水計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

Compiled Mar. 1986

Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 601/79

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS							
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Bintulu/Sarawak			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
2. NAME OF STUDY	Bintulu Deepwater Port Project	2. PROJECT COST						Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Port		(US\$1,000)	1)	2)	(Description) Based upon the recommendation of this report, the project was implemented and completed in 1985 with the OECF financing. May 1980 OECF loan agreement signed (7,800 million yen) For dredging and construction of breakwaters (including LNG Pier) Dec. 1982 Construction completed The Deepwater Port of Bintulu was developed at the total cost of 34.5 billion yen and opened in 1985. Three Japanese experts cooperated on the port development during 1982-1985. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.						
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)										
5. TYPE OF STUDY	Other	The port of Bintulu in Sarawak was planned to become a loading port which handle LNG exported to Japan (total of 600 thousand tons since 1983) and fertilizer produced by the ASEAN-project. Because LNG is an important source of foreign exchange, the Malaysian government has completed D/D and invited tenders in order to complete the development of the port by the end of 1982. Because of the pressing schedule and technical difficulty of construction, the Malaysian government requested the assistance from Japan to expedite the project implementation. This study advised on site construction and engineering, and supervision and evaluation of tender documents.										
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Bintulu Port Management Body, Ministry of Transport	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS										
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Implementation of this project is expected to accelerate the development of related industries of LNG, promote regional economic development, and to improve the standard of living in the region.										
8. DATE OF S/W	/	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER										
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute											
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 4 Period Jan. 1980-Feb. 1980 (2 months)											
	<table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">5.60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.60</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	5.60			2.00	3.60			
Total M/M	Japan	Field										
5.60	2.00	3.60										
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY												
12. EXPENDITURE												
	Total	14,481 (¥'000)										
	Contracted	10,389										
					2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS							
					3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ④							

和名 ビンツル港建設計画

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/A 201B/79

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	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		Trengganu swamp Area on the eastern part of Peninsula Malaysia (about 600sq.km) <M/P>. A part of the Trengganu swamp area (about 3,000ha) on the eastern Peninsula Malaysia <F/S>					
3. SECTOR		2. PROJECT COST				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. In the current State Development Plan, the development of swamp areas is considered low priority. Because KETENGAH swamps are largely swamp forests, they would be more costly to develop than the plain swamps. There are many other areas which are not developed and can be developed at lower costs. 2. Owing to the change in policy under the 6th Malaysia Plan, the development options have been increasingly left to the private sector. At present, both the State Government and private investors are more interested in oil palm plantations, for which some 400,000 acres have been developed. 3. A few studies were conducted by the KETENGAH, but they were not implemented because of the shortage of funds from the government. 4. Of the districts covered by the JICA master plan, individual farmers have been undertaking small-scale developments with their own fund in more easily accessible districts. Most of the projects implemented were related to the plantation of fruit trees, such as salak, rambutan, durian, etc., because KETENGAH now placed priority on diversification. A major problem for the farmers in the KETENGAH area (the average landholding ranging from 0.25 to 0.5 acres) is the marketing of fruits they produce. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) KETENGAH changed their major emphasis from fruits plantation to the development program for very poor farmers including poultry, fisheries and providing housing facilities. The development of swamp areas is considered too expensive and of low priority. The proposed project/program may be implemented if the private sector expresses interest to develop the Swamp Areas. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) [M/P] 1. The proposed area of the M/P is out of KETENGAH area and remains underdeveloped. 2. The project is currently of low priority to the state as there are another available agriculture land that is easily accessible. 3. There is a low possibility to implement this project because of the decreasing demand of settlement and the change in the policy priority. The proposed area is out of the area where the national agricultural priority is placed. [F/S]	
Agriculture/ (Agriculture in) General		M/P 1) 219,500 Local 87,800 Foreign 131,700 2) Cost Cost (US\$1,000) US\$1=2M\$ as of 1979 F/S 1) 20,200 7,900 12,300 2) 3)					
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				1. In the current State Development Plan, the development of swamp areas is considered low priority. Because KETENGAH swamps are largely swamp forests, they would be more costly to develop than the plain swamps. There are many other areas which are not developed and can be developed at lower costs. 2. Owing to the change in policy under the 6th Malaysia Plan, the development options have been increasingly left to the private sector. At present, both the State Government and private investors are more interested in oil palm plantations, for which some 400,000 acres have been developed. 3. A few studies were conducted by the KETENGAH, but they were not implemented because of the shortage of funds from the government. 4. Of the districts covered by the JICA master plan, individual farmers have been undertaking small-scale developments with their own fund in more easily accessible districts. Most of the projects implemented were related to the plantation of fruit trees, such as salak, rambutan, durian, etc., because KETENGAH now placed priority on diversification. A major problem for the farmers in the KETENGAH area (the average landholding ranging from 0.25 to 0.5 acres) is the marketing of fruits they produce. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) KETENGAH changed their major emphasis from fruits plantation to the development program for very poor farmers including poultry, fisheries and providing housing facilities. The development of swamp areas is considered too expensive and of low priority. The proposed project/program may be implemented if the private sector expresses interest to develop the Swamp Areas. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) [M/P] 1. The proposed area of the M/P is out of KETENGAH area and remains underdeveloped. 2. The project is currently of low priority to the state as there are another available agriculture land that is easily accessible. 3. There is a low possibility to implement this project because of the decreasing demand of settlement and the change in the policy priority. The proposed area is out of the area where the national agricultural priority is placed. [F/S]	
5. TYPE OF STUDY		<M/P> Twenty-four district, which are expected to be highly efficient for the proposed integrated agricultural development, were selected out of 47 swampy districts in the area. The proposed development area: 32,210 ha (the total of 24 districts). The development includes irrigation, fisheries, sericulture, livestock industry and reclamation/immigration. <F/S> Land reclamation 2,100 ha Irrigation canal 16.48 km Drainage canal 29.14 km Road 31.6 km Facilities for settlement 705 houses					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS 1. Changes in priority in the State Development Plan 2. Changes in development policy under the 6th Malaysia Plan	
Land Development Authority Central Trengganu Development Authority (KETENGAH)		Feasibility: EIRR1) 13.80 FIRR1) Yes/No EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ② KETENGAH, ③	
-To formulate the integrated development plan. -Feasibility Study of the selected priority projects.		(1) Admittance of two trainees for in-service training in Japan. (2) Transfer of the techniques on soil surveys and chemical/physical analysis of the soil samples through the joint surveys.					
8. DATE OF SAV		10. STUDY TEAM				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ② KETENGAH, ③	
1978/2		Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P> The Trengganu state has a population of 500 thousand, a half of which is engaged in agriculture. Most of those agricultural population manage their small farms and 80 percent of them are poor. Reclamation of the swamp area is expected to expand agricultural lands and develop livestock industry, sericulture and fisheries, as well as to create employment opportunities. <F/S> Benefits from development: Raising income of small-scale farmers. Creation of employment opportunities. Alleviation of damages by flooding.					
9. CONSULTANT(S)		11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SURCONTRACTED STUDY				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ② KETENGAH, ③	
Talyo Consultants Co., Ltd.							
12. EXPENDITURE		12. EXPENDITURE				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ② KETENGAH, ③	
Total 226,358 (¥'000) Contracted 209,427		Total 226,358 (¥'000) Contracted 209,427					

和名 トレンガス沼沢地農業総合開発計画

狀況 (要約表添付文書)

ASE MYS/A 201B/79	(M/P+F/S)
Name of Trengganu Swamp Area Integrated Agricultural Development Study	
Country	Malaysia
Type of Study	M/P+F/S
Sector	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General
Present Status: Partially Completed	
(Description)	
<p>(FY1992 Overseas Survey)</p> <p>1. In the current State Development Plan, the development of swamp areas is considered low priority. Because KETENGAH swamps are largely swamp forests, they would be more costly to develop than the plain swamps. There are many other areas which are not developed and can be developed at lower costs.</p> <p>2. Owing to the change in policy under the 6th Malaysia Plan, the development options have been increasingly left to the private sector. At present, both the State Government and private investors are more interested in oil palm plantations, for which some 400,000 acres have been developed.</p> <p>3. A few studies were conducted by the KETENGAH, but they were not implemented because of the shortage of funds from the government.</p> <p>4. Of the districts covered by the JICA master plan, individual farmers have been undertaking small-scale developments with their own fund in more easily accessible districts. Most of the projects implemented were related to the plantation of fruit trees such as saluk, rambutan, durian, etc., because KETENGAH now placed priority on diversification. A major problem for the farmers in the KETENGAH area (the average landholding ranging from 0.25 to 0.5 acres) is the marketing of fruits they produce.</p> <p>(FY1993 Overseas Survey)</p> <p>KETENGAH changed their major emphasis from fruits plantation to the development program for very poor farmers including poultry, fisheries and providing housing facilities.</p> <p>The development of swamp areas is considered too expensive and of low priority.</p> <p>The proposed project/program may be implemented if the private sector expresses interest to develop the Swamp Areas.</p> <p>(FY1994 Domestic Survey) (FY1995 Domestic Survey)</p> <p>No additional information.</p> <p>(FY1995 Overseas Survey)</p> <p>[M/P]</p> <p>1. The proposed area of the M/P is out of KETENGAH area and remains underdeveloped.</p> <p>2. The project is currently of low priority to the state as there are another available agriculture land that is easily accessible.</p> <p>3. There is a low possibility to implement this project because of the decreasing demand of settlement and the change in the policy priority. The proposed area is out of the area where the national agricultural priority is placed.</p> <p>[F/S]</p> <p>1. The proposed pilot project known as the Bukit Barck pilot project was approved by EPU. However, the selected project area subsequently gazetted as a permanent forest reserve for the best available "Kapur" trees of the "Shrea" species which is found in the area.</p> <p>2. Some of the recommendations of the study such as the embankments, drainage channels and roads were implemented outside of the forest reserve area.</p>	

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1986
Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 202B/80

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY Kelantan Port Development Project		Kelantan, east coast of Peninsular Malaysia					
3. SECTOR Transportation/Port		2. PROJECT COST		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) The project was suspended after the completion of F/S due to the changes in port operation in Malaysia. Cargo was increasingly handled in Singapore, and the capacity expansion of Kelantan Port on the east coast became unnecessary for the time being. Although the provincial government hopes its early implementation, the Federal Government postponed the project indefinitely. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		M/P 1) 2) (US\$1,000)	F/S 1) 2) (US\$1=MS2.2)	40,113	20,254		
5. TYPE OF STUDY M/P+F/S		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				<M/P>East coast area of Kelantan is economically the least developed and the only port is useless because of the deposition of silt and sand discharge. The basic objective of the project is the construction of a commercial and fishery port in the area. Recommended new facilities are: Commercial port area: Breakwater(970m,840m), Breakwater(570m), Channel(-7.5m,-5.0m), Quay 2 Berths(-7.5m, 260m), Dolphin 1 Berth, Palm Oil Storage Tanks 4, Petroleum Product Storage Tanks 15. Fishery port area: Mooring facility(-3.0m, 290m, -2.0m, 175m), Wholesale facility 1, Cold Storage Freezing, Ice factory facility each 1 unit. <F/S>The project develops the port as a distribution center and a base for coastal and offshore fishing boats. -Breakwater, channel and basin: depth -5.0--7.5m -Quay: depth -7.5m x 260m -Berths for fishing boats: depth -2.0m--3.0m -Fishing facilities (Open storage, cold storage) -Access road	
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department (EPU)		Imp. Period: 1983.3-1987.12 4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes EIRR1) 9.40 FIRR1) 4.60 EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Master plan, covering the period up to the year 2000, the First Phase Development Plan up to the year 1987, and the feasibility of the plan		Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P>Target years of future cargo handling volume were the years 1987, 2000. The estimation of cargo volume by commodity is based on GDP of the Kelantan including other development plans. This project is expected to promote industrialization in Kelantan, and to improve the standard of living of local population, especially fishermen. <F/S>This project is expected to promote industrialization in Kelantan, and to improve the standard of living of Kelantan's people, especially fishermen by constructing a port as a physical distribution center for fishery and forestry products, and a coastal and pelagic fishery base.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS Changes in cargo flows.	
8. DATE OF SAV 1979/5		10. STUDY TEAM					
9. CONSULTANT(S) Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute		No. of Members 12 Period Sep. 1979-Feb. 1981 (17 months)				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Core Boring		Total M/M	Japan	Field			
12. EXPENDITURE		85.63	57.17	28.46			
		Total		190,122 (¥'000)			
		Contracted		180,720			

和名 ケランタン州港湾建設計画

{M/P+F/S}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1986
Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 302/80

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	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		Northern Sarawak Miri/Bintulu-Limbang segment					
Beluru/Long Lama/Limbank Trunk Road Construction Project in Sarawak		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
		(US\$1,000)	1) 84,383	84,383			
		2)					
		3)					
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The Federal Government allocated RM 50 million under the 6th Malaysia Plan for the project, but the State Government readjusted its priority and allocated only RM 12 million. Detailed designs have been undertaken in stages by the State Public Works Dept. since 1980. The project design was changed regarding the trunk road from Beluru to Limbang. The development will be primarily focused on the stretch from Batang Tinjar to Long Lama. A pilot track is being designed in-house by the Dept. and is expected to be completed by the end of the 6th Malaysia Plan (1991-1995). 2. The present status of the road sections are as follows. Main road Beluru 19km (Status: sealed road) Beluru - Batang Tinjar 36.5 km (Status: gravel road) Batang Tinjar - Long Lama 25 km (Status: 5 km surveyed) Long Lama - Nganga Medamit (Status: sealed road, upgrading) Nganga Medamit - Limbang (Status: to be connected) 3. A new study on the development of a first class trunk road linking Sarawak and Sabah is being considered. The draft final report of another JICA study (Highway Network Development Plan) has been recently submitted, and its finalized version will be shortly considered by the Sarawak State Government for adoption. The report's new network development proposals may replace the earlier studies on road development in the State. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The D/D from Beluru to Long Lama was carried out. Construction is by JKR (Jabatan Kerjaraya) direct work force. The section from 2 km to 12 km has been completed. The construction funding is by Federal grant from Kuala Lumpur. It is the long term policy of the Government to link all Divisional centers by road. This project is a part of the policy. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
Transportation/Road		The project is to connect with road between Miri district and Limbang district in where is mostly connected with the river networks.					
4. REFERENCE NO.		Road	Length	Carriage way			
5. TYPE OF STUDY		Route improvement		69.5km	7.32m		
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		New route construction		141.1km	7.32m		
Sarawak Economic Planning Unit Sarawak Public Works Dept.		Feeder roads		49.8km(5 routes)	4.27m		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY							
Road Plan							
8. DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period: 1980. -1985.					
1978/2		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 10.10		
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Pacific Consultants International		EIRR2)	FIRR2)		
				EIRR3)	FIRR3)		
10. STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: (1) Project life : 20 years (2) Construction in 3 stages (3) At first, roads will remain unpaved. As the traffic volume increases, they will be paved.					
No. of Members 13		Benefits include : (1) Agricultural development along both sides of roads (2) Promotion of forestry and manufacturing (3) Tourism development at and around G.Mulu National Park.					
Period Mar. 1978-Mar. 1980(24 months)							
Total M/M		Japan		Field			
61.13		42.90		19.23			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
Geological Survey		Transportation economics (mass transit).					
12. EXPENDITURE		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
Total 186,171 (¥'000)		①, ② Sarawak Economic Planning Unit					
Contracted 141,135							

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1986
Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 303/80

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input 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 Flood Forecasting and Warning System in Sabah and Sarawak		Kinabatangan River in Sabah State and Sadong River in Sarawak State					
3. SECTOR Social Infrastructure/River & Erosion Control		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
4. REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1)	2,516	611	1,905	
5. TYPE OF STUDY		(US\$1=220Yen)	2)				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID)		3)	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Establishment of flood forecasting and warning systems over the basins of Kinabatangan and Sadong river basins of Sabah and Sarawak Provinces				K River	S River	Total	
8. DATE OF S/W				1	1	2	
9. CONSULTANT(S) CTI Engineering Co., Ltd.		8. DATE OF S/W		2	1	3	
10. STUDY TEAM		9. CONSULTANT(S)		1	1	2	
No. of Members 9		Feasibility: Yes		7	7	14	
Period Oct. 1979-Jul. 1980 (9 months)		EIRR1) FIRR1)		1	1	2	
Total M/M		EIRR2) FIRR2)		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS			
Japan		EIRR3) FIRR3)		Conditions and Development Impacts: The purpose of the project is to establish systems and organizations to give flood forecasting and warning by analyzing hydrologic data obtained at the basins of Kinabatangan and Sadong Rivers.			
19.16		10.56		Desired results of the development are to foster harmonious growth of social and economic environment by mitigating direct and indirect flood damage and by resulting stability of livelihood of the people.			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Radio Wave Propagation Test		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS Drive forward setup of the other party country: The project cost is comparatively higher than the budget worked out by the department in charge, so that drive forward setup were slackened off.			
12. EXPENDITURE		1. OJT: Out of the survey items, both counterparts and Japanese engineers were worked together in radio wave propagation test, etc.		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
Total		2. Transfer of Equipment and Instruction: After through OJT		①			
Contracted							
57,134 (¥000)							
42,009							

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986

Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 203B/81

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																													
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	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		Alor Setar and Kuala Kedah areas of State, bounded on Thailand in Northwest coast of the Malaysia Peninsula<M/P> Priority area of Alor Setar (187ha)<F/S>																																	
3.SECTOR		2.PROJECT COST				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1.Drainage Component (Drainage and Irrigation Dept.) Detailed design study was conducted with Federal Government fund for the priority areas (357 ha) of Phase 1 proposed by the JICA Study. RM 30.2 million was allocated in 1989 for the drainage component covering 187 ha (the Sungai Raja catchment area). The construction fell behind the schedule, and the Government cancelled the contract. The contractor was reported to be appealing against the cancellation (New Straits Times, March 12,1993). 2.Sewerage Component (Municipal Council of Kota Setar; MPKS) A detailed design study was funded (RM 1 million) by the Federal government and carried out by a local engineering firm (SMRB) during Sept.1990 and Feb.1993. The JICA recommendations were modified. The study area was enlarged to include new growth areas (e.g. the Jasin, Syed Putra area). Owing to the increased land acquisition costs in the past few years, the stabilization pond method proposed by the JICA Study was judged not cost-effective, and the aerated lagoon system was proposed for adoption. The Federal Government is now keen to attract private investments in infrastructural development. Although RM 40 million was allocated for the Alor Setar sewerage project under the 6th Malaysia Plan, the allocation was subsequently frozen pending the government's final decision on the proposals submitted by a private investor. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) It is an urgent necessity to solve the flood migration problem at Alor Setar Area. However, there has been no attempt to examine the benefits aspects of the Project. So, there are no significant progress of implementation except some of smaller parts. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) Sewerage: IWK regional office for Kedah and Perlis provinces were set up in June 1995. It will review D/D and proposed the implementation since 1997. Drainage: D/D for phase 1 was done and construction is on-going since 1991 and will finish in Dec.1995. The total cost is M\$30 million and financed by the Federal Government as a flood control project. In the seventh plan(1996-2000), the construction for five regions covering 800ha is planned, and budget of \$15 million out of M\$100 million has been approved.																													
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																																	
5.TYPE OF STUDY		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">M/P 1)</td> <td style="width: 15%;">47,673 Local</td> <td style="width: 15%;">38,421 Foreign</td> <td style="width: 15%;">9,252</td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Cost</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Cost</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">(US\$1,000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F/S 1)</td> <td>8,700</td> <td>7,100</td> <td>1,600</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				M/P 1)	47,673 Local	38,421 Foreign	9,252		2)	Cost	Cost			(US\$1,000)					F/S 1)	8,700	7,100	1,600		2)					3)				
M/P 1)	47,673 Local	38,421 Foreign	9,252																																
2)	Cost	Cost																																	
(US\$1,000)																																			
F/S 1)	8,700	7,100	1,600																																
2)																																			
3)																																			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		<M/P>There is no sewerage facilities in the project areas(Project area : 3,300ha . Population: 140,000). Main problem in this area is the treatment of night soil. There are some drainage facilities, but flow capability is low, and thus inundation disaster frequently occurs. Contents of the projects are as follows: Sewerage system: Sewers : d225-1,050mm for 21,970m length Pumping Station: 2 stations Plant : 11,850cu.m/day (5strains, 88ha site) Others : Trucks, cleaning machines, experiment equipment Drainage system: main drainage channel, embankment, gate <F/S> Project area : 187ha Sewers : d225-1,050mm for Length= 22,000m P/S : 2 stations(Q = 13-17cu.m/min) Plant : 1 Stabilization pond Drainage facilities: construction and improvement of existing main channels																																	
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY																																			
8.DATE OF SAW		Imp. Period: 1981. -1985.																																	
9.CONSULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS																																	
10.STUDY TEAM		Feasibility: Yes EIRRI) FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)																																	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SURCONTRACTED STUDY		Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P>Economic impacts of the project are prevention of inundation damages and water pollution control, decrease in infectious diseases, and increase in productivity, which, however, are difficult to be quantitatively scaled. The project, target year of 2000, is divided into 4 phases. Separate sewerage system with 5 sewage treatment plants (oxidation pond system) is selected. The inundation counter-plan, consisting of improvement of existing channels and reclamation, covered Kuala Kedah area(125ha). <F/S>This study is to plan the wastewater treatment system and drainage system at the target year of 2000, based on the M/P together with the comments of Malaysian Government. As development impacts, especially economic impacts, water contamination control (agricultural water and seaside water) and decrease of inundation damages in rainy season are expected, although those are not quantitatively scaled. Management cost of planned facilities is lower than that of existing system of night soil treatment and community septic tanks, thus economical merit can be expected.																																	
12.EXPENDITURE		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER																																	
Total		1)Short term training program (including site inspections) for two technical counterparts are under taken.2) Reporting with counterparts (part of reports have been prepared during the training.)3)Employment of local consultants for land survey and water quality test.4)Equipment																																	
Contracted		236,999 (Y'000)																																	
		232,245																																	
		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																																	
		There have been significant changes in the development of Alor Setar and the Federal Government policy on infrastructural development (i.e., privatization). Considering the considerable time lapse after the completion of the JICA Study, much of the study area and the proposals have to be redefined and restudied.																																	
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																																	
		①, ② Alor Setar Municipal Council, ③																																	

和名 アロースター下水道及び排水計画

[M/P+F/S]

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986

Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 304/81

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	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	VHF/FM Broadcast Coverage for Peninsular Malaysia	Peninsular Malaysia					
3.SECTOR	Communications & B/Broadcasting	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The implementation of the project was divided into three phases, and Phases 1 and 2 were completed with the Federal Government funds. The last phase consists of 5 stations in Sarawak and is being implemented with the Federal Government funds under the 6th Malaysia Plan. Phase 1: Jul.1983 - Dec.1985 (4 stations at RM 3 million) Phase 2: Dec.1987 - Dec.1990 (8 stations at RM 10 million) Phase 3: Construction expected to commence in 1993/94 pending the awarding of tenders (24 stations at RM 35 million) 2. The recommendations of the JICA study have been closely adhered to where feasible. But the project design or components proposed by the JICA study were changed in certain cases. For example, the transmitter power for Ulu Kali Station in Selangor (Phase 1) was increased from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt to ensure better reception over a wider area. The transmitter power was also increased to 5 kilowatts from 500 watts for Gunung Pulai, Johor and Gunung Jerai, and Kedah Stations (Phase 2). (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Implementation/Construction works of Phase 1 and Phase 2 has been carried out. Four(4) radio stations for Phase 1 and eight(8) radio stations for Phase 2 with accompanying towers were built, respectively. Of Phase 3 is now under construction of relative civil works, and to be expected to complete until Dec.,1994. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)		39,265	1,541	37,724	
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	US\$1=M\$2.2		1)			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Dept. and Jabatan Telekom Malaysia			2)			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Examination of the possibility of establishing VHF broadcasting for the poor reception areas			3)			
8.DATE OF SA/W	1980/6	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Integrated Technology Inc. Japan Broadcasting Corporation	The proposed project will introduce the VHF FM broadcasting system for poor reception areas in Peninsular Malaysia, making maximum use of the existing TV facilities.Major contents of the project are as follows: - Transmission: 15 sites (13 existing TV sites, 1 existing microwave site and 1 new site) - Station buildings: 11 new sites and 4 joint-use sites - Towers: 11 new sites and 4 joint-use sites					
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 12 Period Jun.1980-Feb.1981(8 months)	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 27.00 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) 8.80 FIRR2) FIRR3)	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: 1) The charges for TV commercial messages will be raised by 20% every 10 years. 2) The part of the costs will be financed by the government fund (annual growth rate of 8.14%). 3) The annual user charge will be raised from M\$24 to M\$40. 4) Project life of 10 years Development impacts: 1) Improvement of reception in the formerly poor-reception areas 2) Community development through improved access to TV broadcasting 3) Cultural contribution					
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 54,324 (¥'000) Contracted 6,837	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
		1) On-the-job training 2) Participation of 2 counterparts in the JICA training program				(FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. A major reason is the Government's social obligation to ensure the radio coverage as wide as possible for dissemination of information. 2. The increased revenue from radio advertising encouraged the Government to fully implement the recommendations. 3. The demand for higher quality radio broadcast increased (especially after Phase 2) owing to the improved standard of living.	
						①, ② RE Research Bhd/Jabatan Telekom Malaysia	

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1986

Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 101/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS															
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	The entire country			1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued														
2. NAME OF STUDY	National Water Resources Study	2. PROJECT COST					<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Foreign Cost</td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(US\$1,000)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1) 16,500,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7,500,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9,000,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">(US\$1=2.5M\$)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		(US\$1,000)	1) 16,500,000	7,500,000	9,000,000		(US\$1=2.5M\$)
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																	
(US\$1,000)	1) 16,500,000	7,500,000	9,000,000																	
(US\$1=2.5M\$)	2)																			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	The study determined the goals for water resource development through the year 2000, and proposed projects/programs to realize the goals. Major proposals are as follows. - Construction of multi-purpose dams - Inter-basin and inter-province water training - Hydro-power generation - Improvement of emission treatment at rubber factories and palm oil mills - Sewerage development in 31 cities - Flood control (river channel improvement, embankment, control dams, etc.)			(Description) Based on the recommendations of the study, a number of basin-wise master plan studies and feasibility studies have been undertaken, such as (1)Perlis-Kedah-Pulau Pinang Regional Water Resources, (2)Regional Water Resources of South Johor, (3)Beris Dam Development, (4)Kelang River Flood Control, (5)Pinang Island Flood Control, and (6)Kelantang Flood Control. Parts of (1), (2) and (3) above are going into implementation stages. This National Water Resources Study produced a significant achievement in terms of having formulated a framework of the nation's water resource development plan. Since then, almost 10 years have passed. The country has attained a remarkable economic development, and accordingly, the conditions/needs of water development and the use have much changed in these years. This suggests that there is a need of updating study for renewal of the country's water development/use plans. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The Government of Malaysia has an intention to revise and update the contents of Study because it has passed more than 10 years after the Study. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) The Infrastructural Dept. of EPU and the River Dept. of DID are now investigating TOR in order to materialize "the New National Water Resources Study for the entire country" as for a JICA's development survey project. It seems to have a high possibility to be officially requested on the next fiscal year.														
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS					The study proposed a nationally consistent strategy for water resource development and management up to the year 2000. 1) To increase potable and industrial water supply by upgrading water supply facilities 2) To raise the level of rice self-sufficiency by irrigation development 3) To increase power supply by hydro-power generation 4) To conserve water quality by the development of public sewerage 5) To reduce flood damages by improved flood control In order to facilitate the implementation, the study proposed institutional and legislative measures. 1) Legislation of the integrated national water resource development law by incorporating the existing laws and acts. 2) Establishment of water resource committees and water resource bureaus on the national and provincial government levels and a water resource public corporation which will implement the water resource development.													
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	10. STUDY TEAM	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Field</td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">151.83</td> <td style="text-align: center;">251.14</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">402.97</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>							Japan	Field		Total M/M	151.83	251.14		402.97			
	Japan	Field																		
Total M/M	151.83	251.14																		
402.97																				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Drainage and Irrigation Dept., Public Works Dept., Division of Environment, etc.	9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.																	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of a long-term water resource development plan through 2000	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY				None														
8. DATE OF S/W	1979/2	12. EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">863,961 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">750,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>							863,961 (¥'000)	Total	750,000	Contracted							
	863,961 (¥'000)																			
Total	750,000																			
Contracted																				
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1) Participation of counterparts in the JICA training program, 2) OJT, and 3) In addition to the study team, two Colombo-Plan experts and one short-term expert were sent to Malaysia.																	
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①														

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 204B/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA		Metropolitan area of Penang State<M/P> 1) area around George Town 2) area around Butterworth<F/S>		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input 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	Urban Transport in Greater Metropolitan Areas of George Town, Butterworth and Bukit Mentajam	2. PROJECT COST					
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Road	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) <M/P> JICA's Masterplan Study has essentially been utilized for urban transport planning in metropolitan Penang. <F/S> 1. The Federal Government has appointed new consultants in 1992 to review the JICA Study and undertake detailed engineering studies: ESA Jurutera Perunding and Zath Perunding for the Penang Outer Ring Road (ORR), and ECC or the Butterworth Ring Road (BRR). Under the 6th Malaysia Plan (1991 - 1995), the two studies have been allocated RM 10 million (ORR) and RM 41.7 million (BRR). 2. The TOR for the studies include feasibility study (including the review of the JICA F/S concerning the proposed alignments, geotechnical study, EIA, traffic volumes), detailed engineering design, and scheduling for tender and construction. For the Penang Outer Ring Road, the consultants are expected to prepare tender documents, while for the Butterworth Ring Road, construction of certain segments are included. 3. The costs of the two ring roads are estimated to total more than RM 200 million. The Federal Government will have to fund these projects, but is also considering the possibility of privatizing certain road segments. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Based on the JICA's Masterplan, the implementation of the Penang Outer Loop Roads, 2 packages of 16km and 8km with an estimated cost of 400 million RM and the Butterworth Outer Loop Roads, 4 packages, with an estimated cost of 440 million RM have been planned and three consultants have been appointed. At present, there are no definite sources of financing. Willing to commence the implementation up to 1996, as soon as financing becomes available. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		<M/P> Long-term Plan: (1) construction of 25 sections (total 110.6km); (2) improvement of 21 sections (80.6km); (3) construction of 8 new separated interchanges; (4) improvement of 33 separated interchanges; and (5) construction of terminals High-priority projects: (1) Outer ring road from CBD to Ayer Itam (2) Outer ring road from Ayer Itam to the north coast (3) Improvement of the west coast road and Frai Bridge Bulmatampo (4) Widening of the Federal Route No. 1 <F/S> (1) Outer ring road of George Town (23.84km and 4 lanes) (2) Ring road of Butterworth (6 lanes in the section from the toll road of Route No.4 to Pulau interchange, and 4 lanes in other sections) which will serve to improve and restructure the existing transport system					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Imp. Period: 1984. -1991. 1982. -1990. Feasibility: Yes EIRR1) 18.20 FIRR1) EIRR2) 17.40 FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Highway Planning Unit, Ministry of Public Works	10. STUDY TEAM					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Highway development (M/P, F/S)	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
8. DATE OF S/W	1978/11	None		<F/S> The traffic volume increased considerably in Penang and Butterworth over the past decade and will continue to grow in the future, with the expected completion of the North-South Highway and the linking up with the East-West Highway. The implementation of the projects is essential to disperse and distribute the growing traffic. <M/P> The study was useful and necessary as Penang undergoes a more intensive pace of industrialization. The traffic study was conducted carefully and the data that was provided was quite believable.			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Central Consultant, Inc.	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
12. EXPENDITURE		Road Planning Method, Road and Superstructure design Technology.					
Total 497,100 (¥'000) Contracted 470,259		①, ② Highway Planning Unit, Ministry of Public Works					

和名 ジョージタウン・バタワース道路計画 (フェーズII・ステージ1及びフェーズII・ステージ2)

[M/P+F/S]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 205B/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	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	Sewerage and Drainage System Project in Kelang, Port Kelang and Its Environs	Kerang North, Kelang South, Port Kelang, North port, Kapar and Meru<M/P> Sewerage : Kelang North Drainage : Kelang North and Port Kelang<F/S>					
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities/Sewerage	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Foreign Cost		(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. Drainage Component (Drainage and Irrigation Dept.) The proposals in the JICA Study were accepted by DID. The Federal Government has approved some funding as shown below, but the amount has been insufficient to implement all of the JICA recommendations. - A tidal gate is being constructed at Jalan Kem in Port Kelang - A new trunk drain was constructed (part of the 107 km of trunk drains proposed by the JICA Study) 2. Sewerage Component (Kelang Town Council) The data and maps, design calculations for the recommended projects and the type of materials proposed in the JICA report were used as guides by the Town Council. The Council is currently in the process of acquiring the land required to implement some of the JICA recommendations. Because of the lack of funds, many of these projects are under "keep in view" status. The Ministry of Works and Utilities of the Federal Government engaged consultants in 1992 to conduct a major study on the existing sewerage systems in Malaysia. Local governments were instructed by the Federal Government to place on hold all major sewerage projects pending the recommendations of the on-going study. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) There has been no major changes to the situation since the last survey. Due to a lack of funding the major recommendations found in the Master Plan has been either delayed or suspended. The national sewerage system is to be privatized and as such will not be under the jurisdiction of the Town Council or DID. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The Kelang City has been negotiating to provide the expenses for this Project with the higher authorities since the completion of this development study. But the City cannot get an agreement with it. However, the City are eager to implement this project although the City implemented the intermediate measures project with own budget because the drainage system construction in the area which has been studied by the F/S was urgent matter. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) Sewerage: Kelang municipality started land purchase since 1991 but stopped since privatization of sewerage projects was decided in 1993. IWX plans construction for a part in 1998 and part in 1999.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		M/P 1) 116,800 Local 2) 204,400 Cost		6,800			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	F/S 1) 7,200 2) 22,400 3)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Kelang Town Council Drainage and Irrigation Department	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Preparation of a feasibility study for sewerage and drainage system in urban areas.	<M/P> Three-stage implementation programs up to 2,000 for drainage and sewerage systems construction. 1) Drainage facilities proposed include improvement of a total of 107km trunk drains, five retention ponds, a total of 11.5km bund, replacement of 26 tidal gates and installation of telemeter system. 2) Sewerage facilities to be constructed include 10 wastewater treatment plants, 12 pumping stations and a total of 113km trunk sewers. <F/S> 1) Drainage : Trunk drains, 7,460m Tidal gate, 4 Bunds, 1,980m Telemeter system 2) Sewerage : Trunk sewers, dia. 375 - 1,200mm, 6,660m Branch and lateral sewers, 56,985m Kg. Kuantan pumping station, peak flow 23.7cu.m/min. Connaught wastewater treatment plant, oxidation pond 11,592cu.m/d					
8. DATE OF SAV	1980/12	Imp. Period: 1983. -1990.					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Central Consultant, Inc.	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes/No EIRR1) FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 10 Period Mar.1981-Dec.1982(21 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P> Mitigation of damages caused by floods, improvement of public health condition and increase in property value will be anticipated through the implementation of the project. Intangible benefits, such as environmental improvement, are also expected. <F/S> Improvement of public health condition and flood mitigation in the project area. The project contributes to the environmental improvement in and around the project area.					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Topographic and leveling survey.	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		Training was provided for two local counterpart engineers, one from Mini. of Housing and Local Government and another from Kelang Municipality, in Japan during the course of the study.			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 240,305 (¥000) Contracted 231,199	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
		Drainage component: The delay was caused by the lack of funding and the high implementation cost (e.g. land acquisition). Improvement of the drainage system is at present not considered high priority by the Government. Sewerage component: The proposed centralized system was too costly to implement. There is a strong possibility of reviving the project but with considerable scaling-down to get the Federal Government approval.					
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
		①, ② DID, ③					

和名 クラン地域下水道・排水計画

状況 (要約表添付文書)

ASE MYS/S 205B/82

(M/P+F/S)

Name of Sewerage and Drainage System Project in Kelang, Port Kelang and Its Study Environs

Country Malaysia

Type of Study M/P+F/S

Sector Public Utilities/Sewerage

Present Status: Implementing

(Description)

(FY1992 Overseas Survey)

1. Drainage Component (Drainage and Irrigation Dept.)

The proposals in the JICA Study were accepted by DID. The Federal Government has approved some funding as shown below, but the amount has been insufficient to implement all of the JICA recommendations.

- A tidal gate is being constructed at Jalan Kem in Port Kelang
- A new trunk drain was constructed (part of the 107 km of trunk drains proposed by the JICA Study)

2. Sewerage Component (Kelang Town Council)

The data and maps, design calculations for the recommended projects and the type of materials proposed in the JICA report were used as guides by the Town Council. The Council is currently in the process of acquiring the land required to implement some of the JICA recommendations. Because of the lack of funds, many of these projects are under 'keep in view' status.

The Ministry of Works and Utilities of the Federal Government engaged consultants in 1992 to conduct a major study on the existing sewerage systems in Malaysia. Local governments were instructed by the Federal Government to place on hold all major sewerage projects pending the recommendations of the on-going study.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)

There has been no major changes to the situation since the last survey.

Due to a lack of funding the major recommendations found in the Master Plan has been either delayed or suspended.

The national sewerage system is to be privatized and as such will not be under the jurisdiction of the Town Council or DID.

(FY1994 Domestic Survey)

The Kelang City has been negotiating to provide the expenses for this Project with the higher authorities since the completion of this development study. But the City cannot get an agreement with it. However, the City are eager to implement this project although the City implemented the intermediate measures project with own budget because the drainage system construction in the area which has been studied by the F/S was urgent matter.

(FY1995 Domestic Survey)

No additional information.

(FY1995 Overseas Survey)

Sewerage: Kelang municipality started land purchase since 1991 but stopped since privatization of sewerage projects was decided in 1993. IWK plans construction for a part in 1998 and part in 1999.

Drainage: D/D and construction is going on step by step in a small scale. So far only 9km of drainage canals was completed out of 107km of JICA study. The cost is also very small, M\$16 million, compared with the JICA plan, M\$293 million. The budget for 1996 will be M\$4 million. DID constructed tidal gates and a part of drainage canals before, but now DID budget is limited and Kelang municipality finances the project step by step.

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1986
Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 306/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT													
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1) 1,050,300</td> <td style="text-align: center;">428,600</td> <td style="text-align: center;">621,700</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	1) 1,050,300	428,600	621,700	2)			3)			1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																	
1) 1,050,300	428,600	621,700																	
2)																			
3)																			
2. NAME OF STUDY Kinabatangan River Basin Development Project		Kinabatangan River Basin/Eastern Saba																	
3. SECTOR Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		(Description) Indefinitely suspended after the completion of F/S, mainly owing to the lack of funds. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No Progress.															
4. REFERENCE NO.		For orderly development of the flood prone area of the Basin the proper control of the flooding water is indispensable. To attain this purpose, it is essential to construct dam in the upper or the middle reaches of the Kinabatangan River, as a result of which the benefitted area which is relieved from the flooding can be expected to develop for agricultural purpose and likewise hydro power generation can be developed to support the incremental demand in the East Division. In connection to this, the dam whose construction is proposed at Balat, middle reaches of the Kinabatangan, will be designed as a multi-purpose dam to support the development plans in the project area which consist of flood control, agricultural development and hydro power generation. The storage capacity of about 5 billion cu.m to be developed has been allocated for the purpose of flood control and irrigation. A hydro power generation which is generated by utilizing the water head to be created by the proposed dam, will support the power demand in the future.																	
5. TYPE OF STUDY						F/S													
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY						Sabah Economic Planning Unit													
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY						Water resource development (flood control, irrigation and power generation)													
8. DATE OF S/W						1979/10													
9. CONSULTANT(S)						Imp. Period: 1983.7-1992.12 <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Feasibility: No</td> <td style="width: 15%;">EIRR1) 7.10</td> <td style="width: 15%;">EIRR2)</td> <td style="width: 15%;">EIRR3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: No	EIRR1) 7.10	EIRR2)	EIRR3)							
4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: No					EIRR1) 7.10	EIRR2)	EIRR3)											
10. STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: Flood Control: The magnitude of flood control in the Kinabatangan River has been determined to be a 20-year return period. The flooding water of the river will be controlled by means of the proposed dam and reservoir. The discharge flowing to the downstream can be confined in the existing river channel without any river improvement works. After completion of the proposed Balat dam construction, the area of 107,000ha will be relieved from flood damage of a 20-year return period or less, as a result of which the productivity of the project area will be remarkably enhanced. Agricultural Development: Out of area of 107,000ha which be relieved from the flood damage by completion of the proposed dam and reservoir, the agricultural development area of 55,000ha is delineated, 48,700 of which will be reclaimed through the proposed works of jungle clearing, root removing and liveling and eventually, the net cultivation area will be 44,000ha excluding 4,700ha for acquired land for facilities. Full mechanized farming has been proposed for the paddy cultivation of double crop, one is off season paddy and the other main season paddy. Hydro Power: The generation output by the hydro power station is 31,500kw in power capacity, and the annual energy output is 168,000 MWH. A transmission line from Balat power station to Sandakan will be constructed for a distance of about 100km along the proposed access road of Balat dam and the existing main road between Sandakan and Kota Kianbalu. Generated																	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">68.70</td> <td style="text-align: center;">35.15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">33.55</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	68.70	35.15	33.55										
Total M/M	Japan	Field																	
68.70	35.15	33.55																	
12. EXPENDITURE		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1. Acceptance of Trainees: Visiting Asst. Director Chief engineer taken up study of basin development project for 3 weeks in Japan. 2. The Japanese engineers and C/P completed the report mainly on the Plan of Power Generation & Agr. Development.																	
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 15%;">148,759 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Contracted</td> <td style="width: 15%;">138,406</td> </tr> </table>		Total	148,759 (¥'000)	Contracted	138,406												
Total	148,759 (¥'000)																		
Contracted	138,406																		
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS 1. Difficulty of raising \$600 million in foreign currency. 2. It is identified that the project is technically feasible but not so high in its economic viability with a 7.1% of Internal Rate of Return. Besides, a vast initial investment for jungle clearance, establishment of infrastructure, immigration of workers as well as flood control will be required to orderly develop the area which is now covered with unexploited forest having a small population, and thus, it may be difficult to obtain the fund of US\$ 600 million.																	
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①																	

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 305/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT										
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Kuala Lumpur metropolitan area			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled									
2. NAME OF STUDY Reclamation Project of Ex-Mining Land for Housing Development and Other Purposes		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost			Foreign Cost								
				(US\$1,000)	1)											
				US\$1-M\$2.2	2)											
					3)											
3. SECTOR Social Infrastructure/Architecture & Housing		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Owing to the changes in development policy, the project implementation was postponed indefinitely. The Ministry of Federal Territory, which had been the counterpart agency for the JICA study, was dissolved in 1985. Some ex-mining areas have been and are being developed as housing projects by the private sector. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No information.										
4. REFERENCE NO.		The project aims to utilize the ex-mining area for developing low-cost housing projects in metropolitan Kuala Lumpur. During the first stage, it will be necessary to provide housing for 233,000 squatters (25% of the population of the Federal Territory), at a cost of US\$4,900 - 8,320 per unit. The following actions will be necessary before implementation. 1) To conduct the subsurface exploration in the ex-mining area to prepare a land classification map. 2) To formulate land use and housing development plans and thereby to improve the soft ground.														
5. TYPE OF STUDY								Imp. Period:								
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY												4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY												Conditions and Development Impacts: The ex-mining area occupies 14% of the land area of the Federal Territory. It is relatively easy to develop not only housing but also sewerage, green areas and parks, roads and other infrastructural facilities. The housing development for sale and rent at commercial prices will be feasible. At subsidized prices, low-story houses built on the firm ground will be feasible.				
8. DATE OF SAV																9. CONSULTANT(S)
1979/3		Kiso-Jiban Consultants Co., Ltd.		No. of Members 7 Period Dec. 1979-Mar. 1981 (16 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;">17.99</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8.87</td> </tr> </table>				Total M/M	Japan	Field	17.99	9.12	8.87			
Total M/M	Japan	Field														
17.99	9.12	8.87														
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The development policy has been changed to privatize the development of the ex-mining areas.										
12. EXPENDITURE		1) Participation of the counterparts in the JICA training program 2) OJT														
				Total		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②										
				135,700 (Y'000)												
				Contracted												
				85,954												

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986

Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 307/83

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	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	VHF/FM Broadcast Coverage for the States of Sabah and Sarawak	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
3.SECTOR	Communications & B/Broadcasting		1) 57,500	36,500	21,000	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The implementation of the VHF/FM broadcast project was divided into three phases, and Phases 1 and 2 were completed with the Federal Government funds. Regarding East Malaysia, one station (Bukit Nyabau) was established during Phase 2. Of the total of 24 stations proposed for Phase 3, 8 stations are in Sabah and 11 stations in Sarawak and they are being implemented with the Federal Government funds under the 6th Malaysia Plan. Phase 1: Jul.1983 - Dec.1985 (4 stations at RM 3 million) Phase 2: Dec.1987 - Dec.1990 (8 stations at RM 10 million) Phase 3: Construction expected to commence in 1993/94 pending the awarding of tenders (24 stations at RM 35 million) 2. The recommendations of the JICA study have been closely adhered to where feasible. But the project design or components proposed by the JICA study were changed in certain cases. Regarding East Malaysia, three stations of Bukit Setiam (Bintulu), Nukit Tiong (Lawas) and Bukit Lima (Sibu) have been added to the original eight proposed by the JICA study. One more station (Sigapon near Keningau) has been added in Sabah. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) New transmitting stations under the 3rd phase are progressing at each planned locations, including regarding civil construction works, and scheduled for completion by December,1994. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
4.REFERENCE NO.			2) (US\$1,000)				
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	3) (US\$1=250Yen)				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Department Jabatan Telekom Malaysia	The Malaysian Government planned to establish the broadcasting networks by FM in VHF band, which not only is strong against interference but also enables regional broadcasting services of high sound quality, on the basis of its high assessment of the role the broadcasting plays, as a method of spreading the know ledge and skills concerning various industrial fields, in enhancing the educational levels of the people that constitute the foundation of national and social developments. The executing agency for broadcasting is Radio Television Malaysia. The enhancement of VHF / FM broadcast coverage by means of the total 24 stations (6 transmitters per each station), based on the programme expansion plan with 6 channels of FM broadcasting, is divided into 2 phases. 1st Phase : 15 FM transmitting stations co-sited in the existing transmitting stations or TELEXOM relay stations (Output power of a transmitter 5 KW x 1 station, 1 KW x 9, 500 w x 5) <implementation period : 3 years> < implementation period : 4 years> 2nd Phase : 9 FM transmitting stations newly constructed This results in a population coverage of 96% and a land coverage of 66%. The implementation period is 7 years in total, in consideration of land acquisition and leveling, especially for the newly constructed stations, construction of access roads and the tracing period on the staff engaging in operation.					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Imp. Period: 1984. -1991.					
8.DATE OF SAW	1982/3	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)		
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Integrated Technology Inc.	Conditions and Development Impacts: Development impact by means of regional services of FM broadcasting with multi-channels is expected as follows: (1) Enhancement of the educational and cultural levels of the people. (2) Expansion of the know ledge and skills concerning various industrial fields. While such measures as raising the output power or building more stations in the existing medium wave broadcasting service can be considered as one way of expanding the service area, the realization of such measures has been made extremely difficult by the international condition of frequency availability. Moreover, because of its innate characteristics, the medium-wave broadcasting has a number of shortcomings in its being used to provide adequate local service and, in view of the Malaysian Government's plan being to reinforce regional and local sound broadcasting services, it is quite difficult to place expectations on medium-wave. Furthermore, from the listener's side, hopes are raised increasingly for higher quality in sound broadcasting service, the expansion of FM broadcasting network, by introducing the latest technologies, especially at the present stage in the world where the technological developments in various aspects of FM broadcasting have already reached a level high enough to be able to meet the expectations of the radio listeners in this country, has been featured.					
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 14 Period Jun.1982-Mar.1983(10 months)	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1) OJT during the study 2) Participation of 2 counterparts in the JICA training program					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. A Major reason is the Government's social obligation to ensure the radio coverage as wide as possible for dissemination of information. 2. The increased revenue from radio advertising encouraged the Government to fully implement the recommendations. 3. The demand for higher quality radio broadcast increased (especially after Phase 2) owing to the improved standard of living.					
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 55,208 (¥000) Contracted 32,256	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ② Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister's Dept.					

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988

Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 308/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA	Perlis			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	Perlis Port Development Project	2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	MVP 1) 29,536 2) 22,290	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Oct.1985 OECF loan pledged Nov.1985 E/S was signed, but the loan agreement fell through. Malaysian Government financed a detailed design study. (the project estimated to cost RM 31 million) 1987 The implementation was delayed, but the project was included in the National Port Plan announced in 1988. 1988-1989 A detailed design study was conducted but on a reduced scale. The lowest tender was considerably higher than the budgeted amount and the project implementation stalled. 1990 Owing to the shortage of funds, the Government took a temporary measure of implementing a detailed design study of only the extension of the existing passenger jetty. Mar.1993 The passenger jetty extension is under implementation by the Public Works Dept. at a cost of RM 23.39 million and is expected to be completed by Dec.1993, in time for the Langkawi International Maritime and Air Exhibition. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) As the entire port development was considered to be too costly, and due to a lack of funding, the scale of the project based on the proposal of a port to that of a jetty has been scaled down. The expansion works of the jetty for passengers are being undertaken and progressing. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Port	(US\$1=2.3M\$)	FS 1) 22,290 2) 11,227 3) 11,063				
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	Perlis Port is planned to be a base port for coastal fishing, car ferry terminal and base port for cargo handling. In the Short-Term Plan, the following items are planned.					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit Public Works Dept., Ministry of Transport	-Quay(-4.0m) 410m - " (-3.5m) 550m -Dredging 1,412 thousand cu.m -Reclamation 1,086 -Revetment 1,000m -Road 51,950m					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Master plan, covering the period up to the year 2000. Short Term Development Plan up to the year 1990.	Imp. Period: 1985.1-1989.12					
8.DATE OF SAV	1983/3	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 9.90 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) 4.10 FIRR2) FIRR3)		
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute	10.STUDY TEAM					
No.of Members 9 Period Jun.1983-Mar.1984(9 months)		Conditions and Development Impacts: As premises, target years of demand forecast are the year 1990, 2000, and cargo handling volume was assumed to be 500 thousand ton, 835 thousand ton. The area surrounding the port have mining and manufacturing industries such as cement and sugar refining, and development of industrial tracts in these areas is now in progress. It's expected that expansion of the port's commercial function will result in accelerated local and regional development. Expansion of the fishing port and ferry function should also have positive effects.					
Total M/M 46.83 Japan 29.00 Field 17.83		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
Natural Condition Survey 36,461 thousand yen		The project cost was too large, and the Government was financially constrained.					
12.EXPENDITURE		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
Total 145,809 (¥'000) Contracted 142,594		One counterpart was accepted for training, especially on F/S theory					
		①, ② Economic Planning Unit, Public Works Dept.					

和名 ペルリス港開発計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988

Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 206B/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA	Johor Bahru and its adjacent areas			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	JB-Transplan:Road Construction and Improvement Project in Johor Bahru and its Conurbation	2.PROJECT COST					
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Road	(US\$1,000)	F/S 1) 2) 3)	155,457	100,652	54,804	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) <M/P> The Masterplan was adopted as part of the Johor Bahru Structure Plan. <F/S> 1.The Public Works Department appointed consultants to undertake a detailed design study of the Inner Ring Road and Trolley Route Project during the period of 1992-1993.The implementation is scheduled to begin in Aug.1993 and to end in 1999. 2.Two other projects,i.e.,the Johor Bahru-Pasir Gudang Southern Link which was listed in the 6th Malaysia Plan and the New Access Road to Johor Bahru Toll Road,have been held in abeyance owing to the shortage of funds. 3.In relation to the proposed traffic separation on the causeway (i.e., improvement of the existing causeway),the detailed design was completed. Moreover,the Government has announced a proposal to build a second causeway. 4.Some short-term JICA recommendations to improve the traffic situation in Johor Bahru have been implemented. For instance, Jalan Wong Ah Fook and Jalan Tun Razak major roads in the CBD were turned into one-way streets. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) There has not been any major changes to the status of the project recommended under the M/P and F/S. Public transportation plans and transportation terminal plans are being studied by Johor Bahru City Council again. The improvement of the Johor Bahru Causeway is to be handled by the Malaysian Highway Authority. The extended exit point to Singapore is under the final stages of construction. For traffic control, some major roads are to be converted to one-way streets to ease traffic flow. The inner loop road proposed under the F/S is being implemented in three (3) stages: 1st stage : from Mar.1994 to Jul.1996 with a budget of 200 million RM 2nd stage : to call for tender in early 1995. 3rd stage : expected to begin in 1996/97 under the 7th Malaysian Plan. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) (F/S) 1.Inner Ring Road and Lorry Route Project The eastern section of the proposed Inner Ring Road including the Lorry Route have been implemented by the Malaysian Government in 1994 using its OWN funding.The project will be completed by 1996.
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	<M/P>	1) Road development plan 2) Public transportation plan 3) Transportation terminals 4) Traffic control 5) Improvement of Johor Bahru causeway				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit Public Works Dept., Johor	<F/S>	1) Construction of new road Johor Bahru - South Pasir Gudang (20km) 2) Traffic separation on the causeway improvement of the existing road (310ha in CBD) 3) Construction of new access road to Johor Bahru Toll Road (4km) 4) Inner ring road and trolley routes New construction and improvement (8km)				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of the integrated transport system through the year 2000. Feasibility analysis of priority projects proposed by the master plan.	Imp. Period:	1985. -2000.				
8.DATE OF SAW	1982/6	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 28.20 EIRR2) 43.50 EIRR3) 10.60	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)		
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Fukuyama Consultants International, Inc. Chodai Co., Ltd.	Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P> The study proposed the integrated transportation system (JB-Transplan) toward the target year of 2000. <F/S> Conditions: The calculation of IRR is based on the O/D motorized traffic projections made during the master plan study on the basis of the interview survey of owner drivers. The projections were made for the years 1990 and 2000. Road classes were determined according to the standards of the Ministry of Public Works. Development impacts: The projects will contribute to the development of new industries and port operations, the alleviation of traffic congestions in the CBD, and shortening of travel time, reduction of transportation costs and decrease of traffic accidents.			2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS (FY1992 Overseas Survey) As Johor Bahru develops, it is imperative that a comprehensive transport plan be developed to ease the traffic congestion in the town area and its urban environs. As such, many M/P proposals will eventually be implemented.		
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 11 Period May.1981-Dec.1983 (19 months)						
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	geological survey topographic survey	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 443,511 (¥000) Contracted 290,469						

状況 (要約表添付文書)

ASE MYS/S 206B/84	(M/P+F/S)
Name of Study and its Conurbation JB-Transplan: Road Construction and Improvement Project in Johor Bahru and its Conurbation	
Country	Malaysia
Type of Study	M/P+F/S
Sector	Transportation/Road
Present Status: Partially Completed	
(Description)	
<p>(FY1992 Overseas Survey) <M/P> The Masterplan was adopted as part of the Johor Bahru Structure Plan.</p> <p><F/S> 1. The Public Works Department appointed consultants to undertake a detailed design study of the Inner Ring Road and Trolley Route Project during the period of 1992-1993. The implementation is scheduled to begin in Aug. 1993 and to end in 1999. 2. Two other projects, i.e., the Johor Bahru-Pasir Gudang Southern Link which was listed in the 6th Malaysia Plan and the New Access Road to Johor Bahru Toll Road, have been held in abeyance owing to the shortage of funds. 3. In relation to the proposed traffic separation on the causeway (i.e., improvement of the existing causeway), the detailed design was completed. Moreover, the Government has announced a proposal to build a second causeway. 4. Some short-term JICA recommendations to improve the traffic situation in Johor Bahru have been implemented. For instance, Jalan Wong Ah Fook and Jalan Tun Razak major roads in the CBD were turned into one-way streets.</p> <p>(FY1993 Overseas Survey) There has not been any major changes to the status of the project recommended under the M/P and F/S. Public transportation plans and transportation terminal plans are being studied by Johor Bahru City Council again. The improvement of the Johor Bahru Causeway is to be handled by the Malaysian Highway Authority. The extended exit point to Singapore is under the final stages of construction. For traffic control, some major roads are to be converted to one-way streets to ease traffic flow. The inner loop road proposed under the F/S is being implemented in three (3) stages; 1st stage : from Mar. 1994 to Jul. 1996 with a budget of 200 million RM 2nd stage : to call for tender in early 1995. 3rd stage : expected to begin in 1996/97 under the 7th Malaysian Plan.</p> <p>(FY1994 Domestic Survey) (F/S) 1. Inner Ring Road and Lorry Route Project The eastern section of the proposed Inner Ring Road including the Lorry Route have been implemented by the Malaysian Government in 1994 using its own funding. The project will be completed by 1996. 2. Johor Bahru-Pasir Gudang Southern Link The Johor State Government has basically decided to implement this proposed highway using a BOT Scheme. Several private companies have submitted their proposals to the State Government. These proposals are now being evaluated by the Johor State Government. 3. Causeway Traffic Dispersal Scheme This proposed traffic dispersal scheme has already been implemented. 4. Short Term Traffic Improvement Measures The Short Term Traffic Improvement Measures proposed by the Masterplan Study for the CBD of Johor Bahru have already been implemented.</p> <p>(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.</p>	

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/A 301/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																					
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	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		Bengkoka Area of the state of Sabah(36,000ha)																									
Afforestation and Settlement Project in Division V of the Bengkoka Area of the State of Sabah.		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																					
		(US\$1,000)		90,783	76,087	14,696																					
				1)	2)	3)																					
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The Bengkoka Afforestation and Settlement Project (BASP) was started in 1979 with the objective to reforest 36,000 ha in the Bengkoka area and resettle 2,000 families. To date, divisions I - III with over 10,000 ha, including a nursery in Division IV, have been developed by the government funds and a World Bank loan. 2. Sabah Forestry Development Authority (SAFODA) was keen to obtain a loan to develop Division V, and prepared an implementation program (sometime after Nov. 1984). But the project implementation was held off because of yen appreciation. 3. Another master plan study was commissioned and completed in 1989, and it estimated a cost of about US\$ 50 million (including the cost of a chip board mill) to reforest an area of 50,000 ha. 4. SAFODA is currently negotiating with a Japanese consortium to develop Bengkoka into a commercial reforestation project for pulp wood. SAFODA is also undertaking research on acacia mangium. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Joint studies by SAFODA and Japanese companies are to be completed. However, economic recession in Japan caused Japanese companies to be reluctant. At this stage, there is no development and progress as yet. Due to the economic downturn in Japan and high JP-Yen, it becomes much hard to get funding from Japan. The Project is still waiting for the outcome of possible Joint venture project with interested investors and/or exploring the possibility of obtaining funds from the Government. SAFODA's efforts are mainly concentrated in the development of the pilot plant. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) JICA's M/P study (Afforestation Project in the Northern State of Sabah) was implemented in 1992-1994. But the Bengkoka area was excluded in this M/P study because of the F/S study area. The result of the F/S study, however, is planned to reflect the M/P study. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) 1. In 1994, the government started privatization and corporatization policies in which she gave incentives to private companies. According to this policy, SAFODA is still seeking for private companies who want to conduct J/V with SAFODA as well as keeping contact with the Japanese companies ever involved.																					
4. REFERENCE NO.		Tree species : Acacia monagium(9,000ha) Infrastructure arrangement : Trunk road 46km Branch road 135km Power distribution Water supply facilities Settlement 3,000 immigrants for 400 households at project site *The cost above pertains to the entire period of 50 years.																									
5. TYPE OF STUDY								F/S																			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY								Sabah Forest Department Sabah Forestry Development Authority (SAFODA)																			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS																									
To promote tree plantation and settlement of people on degraded forest land caused by shifting cultivation and so forth.																											
8. DATE OF S/W		1983/9		Imp. Period: 1984. -2034.				<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; border: none;">Feasibility:</td> <td style="width: 15%; border: none;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 15%; border: none;">EIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 15%; border: none;">16.10</td> <td style="width: 15%; border: none;">FIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 15%; border: none;">11.50</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;">EIRR2)</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;">FIRR2)</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;">EIRR3)</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> <td style="border: none;">FIRR3)</td> <td style="border: none;"></td> </tr> </table>		Feasibility:	Yes	EIRR1)	16.10	FIRR1)	11.50			EIRR2)		FIRR2)				EIRR3)		FIRR3)	
Feasibility:	Yes	EIRR1)	16.10	FIRR1)	11.50																						
		EIRR2)		FIRR2)																							
		EIRR3)		FIRR3)																							
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Japan Overseas Forestry Consultants Association		Conditions and Development Impacts: -Settlement of shifting cultivator, improvement of local people's income and improvement of forest resources -FIRR is calculated only for the afforestational phase -Annual cash income will be in the black 17 years after cutting starts and cumulated deficit will solve after 22 years																							
10. STUDY TEAM		No. of Members 9 Period Feb.1984-Sep.1984(8 months)																									
		Total M/M	Japan					Field																			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		None				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. Inability to obtain an appropriate type of financing 2. The IRR was low and the project area was small in the original proposal (Division V), and hence, the economy of scale was difficult to achieve.																					
12. EXPENDITURE		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 15%;">122,966 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>111,470</td> </tr> </table>						Total	122,966 (¥'000)	Contracted	111,470																
Total	122,966 (¥'000)																										
Contracted	111,470																										
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ② SAFODA, ③																					
		Acceptance of one C/P participant																									

状況 (要約表添付文書)

ASE MYS/A 301/84	(F/S)
Name of Afforestation and Settlement Project in Division V of the Bengkoka Study Area of the State of Sabah	
Country	Malaysia
Type of Study	F/S
Sector	Forestry/Forestry & Forest Conservation
Present Status: Implementing	
(Description)	
(FY1992 Overseas Survey)	
1. The Bengkoka Afforestation and Settlement Project (BASP) was started in 1979 with the objective to reforest 36,000 ha in the Bengkoka area and resettle 2,000 families. To date, divisions I - III with over 10,000 ha, including a nursery in Division IV, have been developed by the government funds and a World Bank loan.	
2. Sabah Forestry Development Authority (SAFODA) was keen to obtain a loan to develop Division V, and prepared an implementation program (sometime after Nov. 1984). But the project implementation was held off because of yen appreciation.	
3. Another master plan study was commissioned and completed in 1989, and it estimated a cost of about US\$ 50 million (including the cost of a chip board mill) to reforest an area of 50,000 ha.	
4. SAFODA is currently negotiating with a Japanese consortium to develop Bengkoka into a commercial reforestation project for pulp wood. SAFODA is also undertaking research on acacia mangium.	
(FY1993 Overseas Survey)	
Joint studies by SAFODA and Japanese companies are to be completed. However, economic recession in Japan caused Japanese companies to be reluctant.	
At this stage, there is no development and progress as yet. Due to the economic downturn in Japan and high JP-Yen, it becomes much hard to get funding from Japan.	
The Project is still waiting for the outcome of possible Joint venture project with interested investors and/or exploring the possibility of obtaining funds from the Government.	
SAFODA's efforts are mainly concentrated in the development of the pilot plant.	
(FY1994 Domestic Survey)	
JICA's M/P study (Afforestation Project in the Northern State of Sabah) was implemented in 1992-1994. But the Bengkoka area was excluded in this M/P study because of the F/S study area. The result of the F/S study, however, is planned to reflect the M/P study.	
(FY1995 Overseas Survey)	
1. In 1994, the government started privatization and corporatization policies in which she gave incentives to private companies. According to this policy, SAFODA is still seeking for private companies who want to conduct J/V with SAFODA as well as keeping contact with the Japanese companies ever involved.	
2. Other than the division V, SAFODA has implemented afforestation and settlement programs by its own and external panel (World Bank), which have completed 13,000 ha in the I-V divisions.	
3. The result and recommendations of the study have been well utilized for the implementation of their own projects.	

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1988
Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 309/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY Perlis-Kedah-Pulau Pinang Regional Water Resources (National Water Resources Study)		Belis River, Muda River basin, the state at koda					
3. SECTOR Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
4. REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1)	41,800	32,950	8,850	
5. TYPE OF STUDY				2)			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Economic Planning Unit				3)			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Water resources development		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) Indefinitely suspended after the completion of F/S, owing to the budgetary constraints. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The Review Work including this Study is underway by JICA with a title of the Muda River Management Study.	
8. DATE OF S/W		Structure					
9. CONSULTANT(S) Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Ohba Co., Ltd.		Gravity dam Reservoir		Scale Height 41m Effective storage 102MCM Firm yield 66MCM/year			
10. STUDY TEAM		Discharge capacity of outline facilities		0.2-15cu.m/s			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Topographic Mapping, Boring, Materials Examination, and Survey by Elastic Wave		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 14.80 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	
12. EXPENDITURE		Conditions and Development Impacts: Baris dam was designed as a part of water supply system in P.K.P areas. Firm yield is mainly divided into irrigation water, industrial water and river maintenance flow on the basis of the overall water distribution plan of P.K.P.area. The project benefit was estimated as the sum of the benefit per unit yield for the respective purposes. Firm yield of 66MCM/year is supplied to the water deficit in the P.K.P. area.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
Total	471,245 (¥'000)	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				1) Austerity policy necessitated by fiscal deficits. 2) Inter-provincial adjustments are not settled between Penang and Kedah.	
Contracted	166,915	1) training in Japan 2) Survey by local consultant: soil and geological investigations					
						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
						①	

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 104/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS							
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA	Sayong Dam(Kota Tinggi district)			I.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
2.NAME OF STUDY	Regional Water Resources of South Johor (National Water Resources Study)	2.PROJECT COST				Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) The State Government had seriously considered building the Sayong Dam following the recommendations of the JICA Study. However, a subsequent study commissioned by the Federal and Singapore governments recommended instead the construction of the Linggiu Dam because of its larger water retention capacity. The Linggiu Dam was considered as the next best alternative after the Sayong Dam in the JICA Study. Therefore, the Sayong Dam appears unlikely to be built to the scale proposed by the JICA Study. The water resources available at Sayong will nonetheless still be tapped pending the Federal Government's decision to build a weir at the site. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No information.			
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development		(US\$1,000)	1)	168,000							
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	(US\$1=2.41M\$)	2)								
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	Master Plan : Target year 2005 (1) Water development plan Sayong Dam Gross storage volume : 176 x 10 ⁶ m ³ Effective storage volume : 128 x 10 ⁶ m ³ Dam height : 31 m Crest elevation : El 25.5 m Dam length : 1,140 m Embankment volume : 808,000 m ³ (2) Flood control plan River improvement of Johor river near Kota Tinggi (planning scale : 30 year, river stretch for improvement; 6.7km) and river improvement of Skudai river (planning scale : 20 year, river stretch for improvement; 15.0 km) (3) Pollutant load adatement plan Construction of public sewerage system at Pontian Kecil (Pontian Kecil river) and Kota Tinggi / Bandar Tenggara (Johor river)										
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Drainage and Irrigation Department (DID), and Public Works Dept. (PWD)	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS										
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To formulate a Master plan for development of water resources in South Johor	[Conditions] - Since Singapore has exclusive rights for development of Skudai and Tehrau rivers, these two rivers are excluded from the potential water resources. - The projected reliability of water supply is set to ensure stable water supply during the period of 22 years from 1963 and 1984. - Available abstraction volume was estimated considering the Deed on water utilization of the Johor river which has been exchanged between the Johor State and Singapore. [Development Impacts] (1) To formulate a water supply plan up to the year 2005 for Johor Bahru and Singapore. (2) To improve human living conditions by the development of domestic and industrial water. (3) To ensure stable economic and social activities by implementing flood control measures. (4) To improve water quality of the Johor and Pontian Kecil rivers by implementing pollutant load adatement plan.										
8.DATE OF S/W	1984/3	10.STUDY TEAM				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS						
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. CTI Engineering Co., Ltd. System Science Consultants					The Federal and the State Governments' policy decision on the other alternative.						
No.of Members 20 Period Jul.1984-Dec.1985 (18 months)		11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY								3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
<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;">107.31</td> <td style="text-align: center;">65.22</td> <td style="text-align: center;">42.09</td> </tr> </table>						Total M/M	Japan	Field		107.31	65.22	42.09
Total M/M	Japan	Field										
107.31	65.22	42.09										
12.EXPENDITURE		5.technical transfer										
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">294,504 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">235,835</td> </tr> </table>						Total	294,504 (¥'000)	Contracted	235,835	1) One trainee from Malaysia took JICA training course. 2) Instruction on the production of report and analysis of boring log (geological study)		
Total	294,504 (¥'000)											
Contracted	235,835											

和名 南ジョホール地域水資源開発計画

{M/P, Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1990

Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 103/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS		
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Southern part of Trengganu State (5,370 sq. km, approx. one third of the state total land 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	Integrated Development of South Trengganu	2. PROJECT COST				Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	
3. SECTOR	Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan		(US\$1,000)	1)	2)	(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. When the study was being undertaken, decentralization of industries was one of the most important policies in Malaysia. Around 1986, the policy emphasis shifted to industrial concentration in urban areas. Trengganu State is well endowed with petroleum and natural gas, and the government emphasis in regional development was placed on more underdeveloped states. 2. The recommendations of the Study are utilized as guidelines for planning in the State of Trengganu. So far, the following two studies have been conducted following the recommendations. (i) Dungun Structural Plan (ii) Upgrading the Management of South Trengganu 3. In Trengganu State, there are three high level committees which have been formed in relation to the said development plan. (i) Petroleum Industry and Manpower Committee (ii) Agriculture and Fishing Committee (iii) State Planning Committee (FY1994 Domestic Survey) (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	1) Industry: industries utilizing petroleum and natural gas 2) Agriculture: development of the inland area (Ketangah) 3) Transportation: roads, airports, ports, etc. 4) Flood control: major rivers and the coastline 5) Tourism: coastal and inland areas 6) Urban development: development in association with coastal industrial location 7) Human resource development: politechnics, R & D organization and vocational training centers					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Trengganu State Economic Planning Unit	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of an integrated regional development plan and pre-feasibility analysis of priority projects	Development impacts: 1) Maximum utilization of local resources 2) Urban and rural development for stable labor supply and settlement					
8. DATE OF SAW	1982/4	10. STUDY TEAM					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Mitsubishi Research Institute	No. of Members 22 Period Jan. 1984-Aug. 1985 (19 months)					
		Total M/M Japan Field					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY					
12. EXPENDITURE		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
		1) Participation of counterparts in the JICA training program 2) OJT for the counterparts through joint undertaking of the study					
		12. EXPENDITURE					
		Total 295,164 (¥'000) Contracted					
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
		The Federal and the State Governments' policy.					
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
		①, ②					

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1988

Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 310/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																		
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">643</td> <td style="text-align: center;">381</td> <td style="text-align: center;">262</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	1)	643	381	262	2)				3)				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																					
1)	643	381	262																					
2)																								
3)																								
2. NAME OF STUDY Tatau-Kapit Trunk Road Project in Sarawak		Tatau-Kapit, Sarawak		(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) In the 6th Malaysia Plan, RM 2 million is allocated for the project, but the amount is not adequate to implement the entire project (138.8 km). No attempt has been made to undertake a detailed design study and the State Government has requested that the allocated budget be used elsewhere. The project is deemed discontinued.																				
3. SECTOR Transportation/Road		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000) (US\$1=M\$2,376)																						
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		This is road improvement project of section Miri/Binturu - Limbang (237.3 km) for realizing the all-weather road with surface pavement, including construction of steel bridge (240 m), located north of Sarawak state. Existing roads in this area are mainly performing as a transportation roads of timber produced in this area. For effective improving of the road, it is recommended that the implementation programme of the project will be divided into three sections as follows. (1) Miri/Binturu Rd. - Long Lama 80.9 km, Open for use 1985 (2) Long Lama - G. Mula Junc. 56.7 k, Would be finished in 1990 (3) G. Mulu Junc. - Limbang 99.7 km, Would be finished in 1995 When the implementation programme is executed the surface treatment would be carried out prior to the enforcement of the asphalt pavement on the road surface based on the 31 road note. The asphalt pavement will be executed in accordance with the degree of the traffic demand in future. And the period will be expected from 1985 to 2003.																				
5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S		6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Economic Planning Unit, Sarawak State Government of Malaysian Federal Government																						
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY (1) Analysis of economic and technological merit (2) Technical transfer		8. DATE OF S/W 1982/2		Imp. Period: 1982. -1984. 4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes EIRR1) 5.89 FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)																				
9. CONSULTANT(S) Mitsui Consultants Co., Ltd. Pasco International Inc.		10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members 16 Period Jul. 1982-Dec. 1982 (10 months) May. 1984-Aug. 1984 Total M/M Japan Field 26.38 15.50 10.88																						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		12. EXPENDITURE Total 241,601 (¥'000) Contracted 134,850		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The Sarawak State government has accorded low priority to the project.																				
5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER (1) Reception of trainees (2) Hiring of local consultants in the sectors of designing and survey.		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②																						

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 311/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT															
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	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	New East-West Railway Project and the West Coast Railway Project	Between the eastern and western regions of the country and regions along the western coast																			
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Railway	2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <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>1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,231,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">355,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">876,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4,010,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2,039,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,971,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	1)	1,231,000	355,000	876,000	2)	4,010,000	2,039,000	1,971,000	3)			
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																		
1)	1,231,000	355,000	876,000																		
2)	4,010,000	2,039,000	1,971,000																		
3)																					
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) Although part of double tracking for the western line is under way, this project was cancelled because of the implementation of the south-north line: (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Only the double tracking component study for the western line is being implemented because of lack of funding and change of government policies. For the western line, the double tracking project is only being implemented in the Klang Valley area first, because of its heavy congestion. Planning to convert present meter gauge to the standard gauge. At present, New East-West Line Project is suspended due to lack of funding and change of government policies. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.															
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	The purpose of this project is to build up a modern express railway network in order to develop industries and a national life. Especially two main purposes are considered. 1. Enabling people to come and go between Kuala Lumpur and major cities located on Malay peninsula. 2. Distributing industrial development in the eastcoast region, including rapidly developed south area of the state of Trengganu. For their purpose, technical, economical and financial analyses were carried out about 'case A-A'. Case A-A is mentioned to need more detailed study in the master plan (1982.9-1983.10. MYS/S102/83). The contents are following: 1) Improvement of being eastcoast line between Butter-worth - Kuala Lumpur - Singapore (about 750km, meter gauge) 2) Construction of north-south line (between Kelang - Kuala Lumpur - Kuantan - Kota Bharu (about 550km, double trucks, standard gauge, electrified) The following stages were assumed for the analyses. First stage: Construction of east-west line (340km, Port Kelang - Kuala Lumpur - Kuantan - Paka) Second stage: Improvement of eastcoast line (380km, Kuala Lumpur - Singapore) Third stage : The rest of 'Case A-A'																			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Malaysian Railway Administration	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS																			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	F/S for constructing on east-west line that connects the eastern coast and the capital Kuala Lumpur and a western line that runs in parallel with a conventional line along the western coast	Imp. Period: 1986. -2009. Feasibility: Yes		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">EIRR1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13.30</td> <td style="text-align: center;">FIRR1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">EIRR2)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">FIRR2)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">EIRR3)</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">FIRR3)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				EIRR1)	13.30	FIRR1)	5.90	EIRR2)		FIRR2)		EIRR3)		FIRR3)			
EIRR1)	13.30	FIRR1)	5.90																		
EIRR2)		FIRR2)																			
EIRR3)		FIRR3)																			
8.DATE OF S/W	1984/2	Conditions and Development Impacts: 1. Preconditions Transport demand was estimated for the years 1991, 1996, 2001, and 2005. Passenger traffic was estimated based on data from an interview survey having 2700 samples, while freight traffic estimates were determined via freight items (9 in all), taking into consideration modal characteristics and development plans. 2. Development effects Expected effects from development are transport time savings, reduction in costs, increase in employment opportunities, promotion of structural change in industry, inducement of travel, regional development, technological spin-offs, alleviation of public nuisances, etc.																			
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service																				
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 16 Period Jun.1984-Dec.1985(18 months)	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The Government changed its policy.															
<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;">72.73</td> <td style="text-align: center;">49.59</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23.14</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	72.73			49.59	23.14	One counterpart received training on F/S methodology.											
Total M/M	Japan	Field																			
72.73	49.59	23.14																			
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION				①, ② KTM Bhd															
12.EXPENDITURE																					
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">241,488 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">235,765</td> </tr> </table>		Total	241,488 (¥'000)	Contracted	235,765																
Total	241,488 (¥'000)																				
Contracted	235,765																				

和名 鉄道整備計画 (東西線・西線)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

ASE MYS/S 105/86

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS									
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Klang Valley Area (2,842 sq.km) in the central part of Peninsular Malaysia		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued								
2. NAME OF STUDY	Klang Valley Transportation Study	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost	(Description) Based on the recommendations of this study, the following JICA feasibility studies were undertaken. 1. Transportation Facilities Projects in Klang Valley (1987-July 1989) The Malaysian Highway Authority undertook a detailed design study on Shah Alam Expressway, and a private company (PLUS) is expected to implement the project. The Klang Port Authority undertook a detailed design study on Klang Freight Terminal, and a private company (KCT Berhad) was awarded the contract to implement. 2. Rail-based Commuter Services in Klang Valley (Jan. 1990-Feb. 1991) This study was conducted simultaneously with another study (the Double Tracking Project) by the Malaysian Government. The proposals and projection of the JICA study which were deemed suitable were intergrated into the Double Tracking Project (DTP), and is now under implementation as part of the DTP. Financing was obtained from OECF of Japan and UK's ODA in addition to the Govt. funds, and the DTP is expected to be completed in mid-1995. * The OECF loan (19,444 million yen) covers the following components: (1) double tracking from KL to Klang Port (43km), from KL to Sentul (2km) and the branch lin to Subang Airport (7km) (2) double tracking from Rawang to Seremban (105km) (3) signalling and telecommunication systems of the above (4) 18 sets of diesel railcars. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The Shah Alam Highway and the North-South Link Expressway are now at the construction stage. Traffic control Plan is not realized yet due to lack of fund and facilities. Construction of Traffic Terminals is also not commenced as yet. In order to mitigate the congestion of the Klang Freight Terminal, development of Port Dickson has been proposed by the government of Negri Sembilan state. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The following projects recommended by the M/P and subsequently examined by separate feasibility studies have been implemented or being implemented since the FY1992 Survey. 1. Shah Alam Expressway Project The Malaysian Highway Authority (MHA) has decided to implement the proposed Shah Alam Expressway under a BOT scheme. The concession under this scheme was awarded to the private company named GAMUDA. Implementation of this expressway has started and is expected to be completed by 1996. 2. Railway Improvement Project in the Klang Valley The railway improvement project in the Klang Valley is being implemented in conjunction with the Malaysian Railway Authority Double Tracking Project (DTP). This DTP is being financed by a soft loan from the OECF of Japan, UK's ODA in addition to the Government's own available fund. This DTP is expected to be completed in mid 1995.									
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Urban Transportaion		1) 316,000	2) 757,000										
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	- Introduction of mass transit railway (five lines, 137km) - Construction and improvement of roads - Traffic control plan - Construction of transport terminals											
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	The study formulated a transportation master plan for the Klang Valley Area centering in Kuala Lumpur, and proposed a short-term plan for incorporation into the 5th five-year national development plan (1986 - 1990).											
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Klang Valley Planning Secretariat, Prime Minister's Department	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1) Acceptance of 3 counterparts by the JICA training program (on physical planning of urban transportation) 2) OJT and a seminar											
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of a transportation system for Klang Valley Area	10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Nov. 1984-Mar. 1987 (29 months)											
8. DATE OF SA/	1984/8	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None											
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Fukuyama Consultants International, Inc. Pacific Consultants International	12. EXPENDITURE	Total 356,832 (¥'000) Contracted 360,840											
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">101.79</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.10</td> <td style="text-align: center;">98.69</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field			101.79	3.10	98.69	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			Malaysia is pursuing economic development to become a developed country by the year 2020. As part of their efforts, the Government aims to establish and operate an effective urban transport system in and around Kuala Lumpur. The double tracking of national railways and the strengthening of urban and intra-city transport systems are being implemented to alleviate growing road traffic congestions and environmental hazards.	
Total M/M	Japan	Field												
101.79	3.10	98.69												
3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		①, ②, ④ Klang Valley Planning Secretariat, Prime Minister's Dept.												

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/S 312/86

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Malaysia	1. SITE OR AREA	Ocean Area between Kuantan in Peninsular Malaysia and Kota Kinabaru, Sabah in East Malaysia, and both cable landing areas.			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input 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	Kuantan-Kota Kinabalu Submarine Cable Project	2. PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
3. SECTOR	Communications & B/Telecommunication		1) 85,000			(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. The Letter of Intent was issued by Syarikat Telekom Malaysia Berhad (formerly Jabatan Telekom Malaysia) on 7 April 1989. 2. The negotiation started in 21 April 1989, and the contract was signed in June 1989 with the Japanese Consortium (NEC Corporation and Mitsui & Co. Ltd.) 3. The project was financed by the supplier's credit supported by the Export-Import Bank of Japan. The project design was changed regarding (i) the system capacity and (ii) a minor route diversion in the Indonesian EEZ, owing to the increased traffic forecast and the request from Indonesian authorities. The total investment cost was about 6.85 billion yen, or RM 145 million. 4. The System has been in service since 31 Dec.1990. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The system has been operated in a good condition since its commencement of operation.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	2) 85,000				
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S		3) 85,000				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Syarikat Telekom Malaysia Berhad (Ex. Jabatan Telekom Malaysia)	In order to cover the trend of increasing demand for the telecommunication service between Peninsular Malaysia and East Malaysia, the Malaysian government intended to provide a wideband optical fiber submarine telecommunication cable system between East Malaysia and West Malaysia. Phase 1 Study : - Investigations on the costs of Cherating near Kuantan and Tanjung Aru near Kota Kinabalu landing points. - Demand forecast and traffic estimate. Phase 2 study: - Ocean Survey (sounding, sub-bottom profiling, bottom sampling, etc.) - Inshore Survey and Landing Sites Survey. - Basic System Design for Optical Fiber Submarine Cable System based on the results of demand forecast traffic estimated and ocean survey. The Financial Analysis (estimation of EIRR/PIRR, etc.) was exempt from the Scope of Work.					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Selection of the most suitable Submarine cable route, and system design						
8. DATE OF S/W	1986/2	Imp. Period:	1986.5-1987.3				
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyo Techno Marine, Inc.	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 20 Period Jun.1986-Jan.1987 (7 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: [Conditions] 1) In order to construct on optical fiber submarine cable system between Kuantan in the Peninsular Malaysia and Kota Kinabaru, Sabah in the east Malaysia, the landing sites survey and ocean survey shall be implemented. 2) The traffic forecast and estimation of trunk circuits between east and west Malaysia up to the year 2015 shall be executed. 3) The basic design for submarine cable system based on the ocean survey results and study results of traffic and trunk circuits shall be made. [Development Impacts] It is fully expected that traffic conditions in the east Malaysia will be much improved by means of the connection between east and west Malaysia through optical fiber submarine cable system, and the political equilibrium will be fostered by means of integration between east and west Malaysia.					
	Total M/M Japan Field 27.00 7.00 20.00						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY							
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 284,940 (Y'000) Contracted 277,347	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1) OJT (6 counterparts): Participation and/or observation in the shipboard activities. 2) Lectures & Observations (2 counterparts) : Optical Fiber Submarine Cable System, Cables, Repeaters and Terminal Equipment. Observations of			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
						The increase in system capacity and better communications service were necessary to meet the growing traffic demands between Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/Sarawak in east Malaysia.	
						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
						①, ②	

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

ASE MYS/A 302/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Malaysia	1.SITE OR AREA		Coastal area in northwest of Selangor (Area: 20,000ha, Farm household 19,500)		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input 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	Tanjong Karang Irrigation Development Management Project	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
3.SECTOR	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General			1) 10,384	10,384		
4.REFERENCE NO.				2)			
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S			3)			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) Ministry of Agriculture	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) The detailed design study was undertaken by the Drainage and Irrigation Dept. (DID) during 1986-1992. The recommendations of the JICA study was utilized except for some minor modifications. The Malaysian Government allocated RM 4,848 million, and the construction began in Oct 1986 and is scheduled to end in Jan 1995. Notes: 1. The two automatic upstream water level control structures had been constructed in the main canal at Sungai Leman and Sungai Haji Deraini as recommended by the JICA study, but they do not function as designed, either owing to the design itself or to insufficient water supply. At the moment, they are operated manually. 2. To date, 60 - 70% of the water supply problems in Kuala Selangor have been solved. Water shortfalls only occur during the drought, affecting farmers whose lands are located at the far end of the main canal. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) There were no changes in the present status of the study since last year except that there was a tender being called for the water sources study. DID is proposing to upgrade the farmroad loading capacity from 3 ton to 7 ton by the government fund for the seventh Malaysian Plan. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The Gov't of Malaysia has been implementing this Project by themselves. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) The construction works were completed as planned and scheduled. A problem had occurred on the operation of water level adjusting gate settled on the main canal, however, the adequate measures had been taken by a French manufactures. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) 1. The construction works completed in 1995. 2. 100% of the project area was irrigated. Accordingly, the farmers in the area got higher income due to the increase of crop intensity to 170-200%, the increase of the average yield from 3.2t/ha to 4.5t/ha, and mechanization. 3. After the completion of the construction works done by the federal DID, the state DID became in charge of the operation and maintenance of the irrigation system. Now, sales manager takes care of the system which covers two areas according to the recommendation.	
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	The objectives of the study are to identify waterrelated problems faced in Tnjong Karang Irrigator Scheme, and to recommend solutions to these problems to stabilize and sustain rice production	(1) Berunam head race: Heightening of regulation gate, electrical operation of gate, etc. (2) Main canal: Widening of canal section, construction of water control facilities, etc. (3) Secondary canal: Construction and heightening works. (4) Distribution Canal: Concrete lining of canal, rehabilitation of check gates and weir (5) Farm road: Extension of farm road network (457 km) 3. Procurement of O/M Apparatus					
8.DATE OF SAW	1986/3	Imp. Period:		1987. -1990.			
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Kyowa Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)	IIRR1) IIRR2) IIRR3)	
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 11 Period May.1986-Jun.1987(14 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: The following recommendations need be implemented to ensure full benefits from the project. 1) Improvement of facilities 2) Procurement of maintenance equipment 3) Institutional development 4) Establishment of a monitoring system 5) Water management pilot project 6) Training program and follow-up program Development Impacts: 1) Double cropping of paddy 2) Cropping intensity will rise from 1.77 to 2.0. 3) Increase of the average yield from 6.3 tons/ha to 9.1 tons/ha 4) Annual paddy production will increase from 99,600 tons to 167,000 tons. * IRRs are not calculated.					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY						2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
						1) Socio-economic impact (reduction of rural poverty) 2) The National Agricultural Policy emphasizes the use of suitable land for intensive paddy production.	
12.EXPENDITURE				5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
Total 221,818 (¥'000)				1.Invite 2 C/P 2.OJT		①, ② DID, ③	
Contracted 142,972							

和名 タンジョンカラシ灌溉計画