PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Mar.1996

ASO NPL/S 203B/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Nepal

2.NAME OF STUDY: Kathmandu Valley Urban Road Development

3.SECTOR: Transportation/Air Transportaion & Airport

4.REFERENCE NO.:

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY: Ministry of Works, Department of Road

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY: Urban Transport Study

8.DATE OF S/W: 1991/3

9.CONSULTANT(S):
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8

Period Jul.1992-Mar.1993(9 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
27.30	13.40	13.90

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
- Traffic Survey
- Hydrological Survey

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	201,065 (¥'000)
Contracted	187,876

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA: Kathmandu Valley

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

M/P	1)	71,600 Local	25,000 Foreign	88,600
	2)	196,500 Cost	46,600 Cost	107,900
F/S	1)	39,720	3,250	480
	2)	2,500	36,470	2,070
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

<H/P>
1) Short-term Plan
- Shuttle bus service of New Bus Terminal
- Construction of Inner Ring Road (Bagmati, Bishnumoiti Corridors)
- Bus access road improvement
- Construction of new Bagmati Bridge

2) Long-term Plan
- Inner Ring Road (North & South Sections)
- Outer Ring Road

<F/S>
1] Construction of Bagmati corridor road including New Bagmati bridge
2] Improvement of bus terminal access road

Imp. Period: 1993. -1997. 1993. -1997.

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS — Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	11.50	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	18.80	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

<H/P>
- Reduction of the number of through-traffic in the Central Area of Kathmandu
- Improvement of bottleneck points in urban traffic
- Relief of transportation-poor
- Planned development of urban area

<F/S>
- Reduction of the number of through-traffic in the central Area of Kathmandu
- Accommodatin of Kathmandu-Patan traffic
- Better access service to new bus terminal

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
<H/P> Method of Person Trip Survey in middle-sized capital city.
<F/S> Road/Bridge designing

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
- B/D of New Bagmati Bridge was done by JICA in 1993. Construction works will begin in Aug. 1994.

(FY1994 Domestic Survey)
The Detail Design Work for 'Bagmati Bridge Reconstruction Project', which was one of the high-priority projects proposed in this 'Urban Transport Master Plan Study' was completed. The reconstruction work has just begun in October,1994. The Bagmati Corridor Road, which is one of the sections of the proposed Middle Ring Road and road which links to the bridge, needs to be implemented by the Government of Japan as soon as possible, hopefully as a grant aid project. However, some adjustment of domestic budget should be done beforehand in conjunction with the envisioned Sindhuli Road Construction Project, which is the greatest grand aid project ever undertaten by the Japanese Government.

(FY1995 Domestic Survey)
The construction works of the new Bagmati Bridge has been commenced 1994, and at present, it is still under construction.

(FY1995 Overseas Survey) No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

The number of the daily traffic on the Bagmati Bridge is now 48,000 vehicles. It is projected that any further increase of traffic will not be accomodated.

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①、②

和名 カトマンズ都市交通計画

{M/P+F/S}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Mar.1996

ASO NPL/S 105/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Nepal

2.NAME OF STUDY
National Hydro-meteorological Data Management Project

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructu/River & Erosion Control

4.REFERENCE NO.:

5.TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Ministry of Water Resources

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To foumulate improvement plans for nationwide hydro-meteorological data management system

8.DATE OF S/W: 1991/3

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9

Period Jun.1991-Jul.1993(26 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
71.63	28.90	42.73

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Installation of rain and stream gauges

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	326,250 (¥'000)
Contracted	259,475

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
The entire area of Nepal territory

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	7,867	1,951	5,916
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The Immediate Programme intends to strengthen the meteo-hydrological observation system by improving the quality of data gained from the existing meteo-hydrological stations.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
It is highly expected that the implementation of the Immediate Programme will contribute to the improvement of quality of water resource development planning such as hydropower generation, irrigation development and so on.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) Two Nepali counterparts visited Japan as a JICA trainee through the course of the study. 2) Instruction for equipment or materials donated upon the completion of the stydy.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
The Nepali Government intends to implement the Immediate Programme by applying the Japanese grant aid programme and in fact has already submitted the application to the Government of Japan.

(FY1995 Domestic Survey)
No additional information.

(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
Hydrometeorological stations established under the study program are nov in operation and undertake data collection. However, hydrological stations strengthening program expected to be supported by JICA has not been materialized yet.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①、②

和名 国内水文資料整備計画調査

[M/P,Basic Study,Other]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Mar.1996

ASO NPL/S 104/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY: Nepal

2.NAME OF STUDY
Water Resources Development of the Upper Karnali and Mahakali River

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY: M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Ministry of Water Resources

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To formulate a master plan for water resources development of the said study area

8.DATE OF S/W: 1990/8

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Chuo Kaihatsu Cor.

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members 14
Period Nov.1991-Oct.1993(24 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
80.54	45.07	35.47

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Boring work

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 528,462 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Upper Karnali and Mahakali River Basins in the Nepal Territory

2.PROJECT COST
(US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	174,000		
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
The Bheri-Babai,which is a hydropower project to generate a power of 82.9MW by diverting the Bheri River water to the Babai River, has another merit of irrigation development by supplying diverted water to a command area of 74,270 ha extending in the lower area.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The Mid-Western and Far Western Regions,where the project lies, are left behind in terms of development compared with the Central and Eastern Regions. Realization of the project will trigger the development of the Mid-Western and Far Western Regions.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Well performed through working together and training in Japan. Actually four Nepali counterparts visited Japan as a JICA trainee.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
A request to carry out the feasibility study of the Bheri-Babai project, which is one of the top priority projects of the study, has been conveyed to the Government of Japan from the Nepali Government.

(FY1995 Domestic Survey)
After the stoppage of Arun III project, this project becomes hopeful one to be developed next to the Gandaki-A project.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①

和名 カルナリ川上流及びマハカリ川流域水資源開発計画調査

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Mar.1996

ASO NPL/S 501/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Nepal

2.NAME OF STUDY
Topographic Mapping of Lumbini Zone

3.SECTOR
Social Infrastructu/Survey & Mapping

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY Basic Study

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Survey Dept.,Ministry of Land Reform and Management

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To prepare the Lumbini Zone topographic map on a scale of 1:25,000, and to transfer technology on aerial photogrammetry.

8.DATE OF S/W 1990/2

9.CONSULTANT(S)
International Engineering Consultants Association

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 22
Period Oct.1990-Nov.1993(38 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
126.24	17.31	108.93

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
None

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	1,040,174 (¥'000)
Contracted	1,007,776

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Southern and Central area of Nepal bordering with India

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	10,000	10,000	
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
1. Aerial photography 1:50,000, 9,000 km2
2. Topographic mapping 1:25,000, 9,000 km2, 81 sheets
3. Printing 1,000 copies for each 81 sheets

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS
The completion of the topographic map will enable the Government of Nepal to carry out various development plans such as:

1.Irrigation plans
2.Groundwater development
3.Development of rural infrastructures (transportation, communication, drinking water, education, etc.)
4.Construction of roads and bridges
5.Major urban development plans

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
The counterpart staff,32 in Nepal and 6 in Japan, were trained in the field of photogrammetric techniques.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
Printed topographic maps are used for the promotion of various government policies and rural development plans.

(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.

(FY1995 Overseas Survey) No additional information.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①、②

和名 ルンビニ県地形図作成調査

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Mar.1996

ASO NPI/A 308/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Nepal

2.NAME OF STUDY
Rajkudwa Irrigation Project

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Department of Irrigation,
Ministry of Water Resources

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
(1)to formulate an agricultural development plan for irrigation of the project area, selected from the study area.
(2)to transfer technical and engineering knowledge to the Nepalese counterpart personnel

8.DATE OF S/W 1992/2

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8
Period Jun.1992-Oct.1993(17 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
45.20	14.30	30.90

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
-Farm Survey
-Geological and Soil Mechanical Survey

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	239,962 (¥'000)
Contracted	186,361

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Existing farm land of 1,800ha lying between Gudurnng and Kondre river, Kapilvastu district, Lumbini Zone

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	13,637	7,388	6,249
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Headworks : 1 no.
Headrace : 0.45km
Feeder canal : 26.9km
Irrigation canal : 88.3km
Drainage canal : 69.2km
Irrigation pond : 5 nos.
Major village and farm road : 49.5km
Agricultural support facilities : 6 nos.

Imp. Period: 1993. -1996.

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes/No

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

Conditions and Development Impacts:
[Conditions]
(1)Benefitiary irrigated area = 1,800ha
(2)Implementation period : Aug.1993-Jul.1996
(3)Economic effective life of the profect : 50 years
(4)Price level : 1993
(5)Exchange rate : US$1.0=NRs.50.0=115Yen

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
The technology transfer to the counterpart personnel was carried out through course of the site study.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
The project was short-listed at the time of Annual Meeting held in May,1993.
Basic design study team was dispatched at the end of March, 1993. Now it is under the study.

(FY1995 Domestic Survey)
End of Oct.,1994 An additional survey team was despatched for three(3) weeks.
Jan.,1995 The works have been completed by the submission of the draft final report.

(FY1995 Oversess Survey)
Although the government of Nepal had requested the government of Japan for financing the implementation of this project, the Japanese government expressed her inability to finance the project in September, 1995 through the Embassy of Japan. This was because ,first, the project expense would be considerably high while the number of beneficiaries would be small and, second, higher priority was given to another project. However, the population growth has outweighed the growth of agriculture production. Therefore, the Nepalese Government has given high priority for development activties which can increase agriculture production.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①、②

和名 ラジクドゥワ灌漑計画

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Mar.1996

ASO NPL/S 302/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Nepal

2.NAME OF STUDY
Aftercare Study for Sindhuli Road Construction Project

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Road

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Department of Roads, Ministry of Works and Transport

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To formulate practical and realistic development schemes as well as implementation program of the Project based on the review of the previous F/S Study.

8.DATE OF S/W 1992/9

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

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 9
Period Dec.1992-Jul.1993(8 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
23.14	13.35	9.79

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Traffic Count 1,680(Yen 1,000)

12.EXPENDITURE

Total	95,572 (¥'000)
Contracted	84,733

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Nepal, Central Development Region from Bardibas to Dhalikhel

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	106,408	23,091	83,317
2)			
3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Construction of Sindhuli Road having a length of 158km, and connecting Bardibas on East-West Highway with Dhulikel on Kodari Road.
Stage wise construction of minimal development scheme was proposed.

Single lane with gravel surface and minimal slope protection, and minimal one lane bridge and causeway in the first stage. Widening to double lane with installation of bituminous pavement and full slope protection, and adding one lane bridge and replacement of causeway by bridges in the second stage after 10 years of the completion of first stage construction.

Imp. Period: 1993. -2001.

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS

Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	8.08	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Evaluation was carried out including second stage road construction and with 25 years of project life after opening.
1)providing an alternative trunk road connecting East Terai Plain and Kathmandu.
2)Promotion of integrated regional development plan.
3)Promotion of agricultural development.
4)Satisfaction of Basic Human Need(easy access to hospital, education, etc.) to the villagers.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
C/P training, 1 person(Planning of Mountainous Road)

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)

HMG has given high priority to Sindhuli Road Construction Project as stressed in the Eighth Plan(1992-1997).

After submission of Final Report on A/C Study on July 1993, exceptional heavy rainfall hit the southern part of the Central and Eastern Regions including the Project area on 20th July 1993. This heavy rainfall has caused many disasters/damages to various infrastructures including trunk roads linking Kathmandu and Terai. Resulting from those damages, Kathmandu was totally isolated over about 20 consecutive days.
Under the above situation, it was recognized that the necessity to assess the disaster/damages along the proposed alignment before proceeding the Project into the further stage. DOR organized a reconnaissance team and carried out the field reconnaissance.
By the reconnaissance, it was confirmed that the damages along the alignment is not serious.
The Basic Design Study for Section I(Bardibas to Sindhuli Bazar) of the Road is scheduled on August, 1994.

(FY1995 Domestic Survey)
Aug. 1994 Started the basic designing works for construction of bridges between Baridibas and Sindhuli Bazar.
Oct. 1994 The draft report of above was submitted.
Jan. 1995 The basic design was completed.
Aug. 1995 E/N for the detailed designing works was signed.

(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
Sep. 1995 - Mar. 1996 The detail design for construction of Section It is being implemented.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①、②

和名 シンズリ道路建設計画アフターケア調査

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

ASO NPL/A 106/94

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Mar.1996

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Nepal

2.NAME OF STUDY
Terai Groundwater Resources Evaluation and Development Project for Irrgation

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation

4.REFERENCE NO.

5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Water Resources

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of the Master Plan on the irrigation by means of deep wells in three counties located at the eastern, middle and western parts of the Terai Plain, the granary of the country.

8.DATE OF S/W 1991/3

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Sanyu Consultants Inc.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 8
Period Oct.1991-Jul.1994(36 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
85.17	24.32	60.85

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Trial Boring of Wells (total 20 wells, max.depth 300m)

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 428,430 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Three counties located at the eastern, middle and western parts of the Terai Plain: Jhapa, Mahothari and Banke

2.PROJECT COST

(US$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1)	57,800	57,800	
2)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

1)Water resources plan: The unit number which is determined by average quantity of well-water from the standard deep well (depth: 130-150m, diameter: 250mm, water level: 20m below the ground surface) and necessary water quantity for a unit in each county are as shown below:-

County	Jhapa	Mahothari(N)	Mahothari(S)	Banke
Qty of well-water(l/s)	120	97	66	110
Average area to cover(ha)	150	97	66	157
No.of irrigated unit	113	61	31	51

2)Planned facilities: Followings will be provided for each deep well:- Well pump station, power distributing lines at the unit area, water pipelines and valve, ending water distributing lines, drainage canals and rural roads.

4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS

[Conditions]
1)Period for evaluation: 50 years.
2)Durable (renewal) periods: Deep well 20 years, Pump 5 years and Equipment 10 years respectively.
3)Ration of planting in each county is expected as follows:-

County	Jhapa	Mahothari	Banke
At present(%)	126	140	140
Planned(%)	200	200	200

[Development Impacts]
EIRRs(%) are expected as follows:-

County	Jhapa	Mahothari	Banke
EIRR(%)	21.0	13.5	14.3

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
Transfer of the technologies of exploration of the underground water and method of various survey works for development plan
Training for Counterparts by JICA

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS

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

(Description)
This survey work has been conducted for formulation of a Master Plan. Intensive and close investigations have been made in the particularly selected county of Jhapa. This survey work was almost same as the Feasibility study. The survey works targetting 30 units of this county is decided to be implemented in advance to provide a sample case to the further project implementation. It will be better to conduct the Feasibility study on Mahothari and Banke counties based on the results of this survey work in future.

(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
The government of Nepal prefers to receive the Japanese grant aid including necessary equipment or materials to promote the project. The study findings are in use to access several other irrigation development schemes in Jhapa district.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①、②

和名 テライ平野農業水資源開発計画

{M/P,Basic Study,Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Mar.1996

ASO NPL/S 204/94

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Nepal

2.NAME OF STUDY
Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Plan in Nepal

3.SECTOR
Transportation/Air Transportaion & Airport

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
To draw up the Master Plan for improvement of the Tribuvan International Airport, Feasibility Study for short range plan of improvement and to implement technological survey for urgent project to promote the security.

8.DATE OF S/W 1992/2

9.CONSULTANT(S)
Pacific Consultants International

10.STUDY TEAM
No.of Members 10
Period Jun.1993-Jul.1994(14 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
53.71	33.44	20.27

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Soil Test

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 193,967 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
Tribuvan International Airport, Kathmandu

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
M/P	1)			
	2)			
F/S	1)	151,000	20,000	131,000
	2)	34,000		34,000
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)
Improvement plan for ground facilities:
1) Improve the existing airport's facilities, which are now getting old and narrow, in order to meet with the future demand, to promote the security and the level of services following the standard level in the world.
2) Construcion of the apron for big planes and new terminal for the international flights. Existing terminal building for the international flights will be converted for the domestic flights.

Urgent Project:
1) In order to protect the recurrence of plane accident such as the accidents which had occurred consecutively on 1992, a plan to promote the security will be drawn up, and urgent items in the plan especially installation of radars and the training facilities are proposed as for the urgent project.

Imp. Period: 1993. -1997. 1993. -1997.

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	17.10	FIRR1)	6.20
EIRR2)		FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:
Caused by geographical and topographical conditions, the aviation is very important way of transportation in Nepal. Therefore, activities to secure safe and smooth services by means of improvement of ground facilities are very importatnt. Development impacts of this project will give good effect for all fields in the country.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) OJT
2) Training in Japan
3) One through the preparation for the Study report

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

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

(Description)
Improvement of the ground facilities at the airport is partially implemented with the Asian Development Bank Loan referring to this Master Plan. The urgent project is also implemented by the grant aid of JICA. For the implementation of the project, 2 Japanese long-term experts have been despatched, and the staff trainings have also been commenced in Japan.

(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
Jan. 20, 1994 E/N signed(106mil.yen) for detailed design.
July 28, 1994 E/N signed(3,453mil.yen) for implementation.
May 1995 The construction is commenced.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①、②、JICA

和名 カトマンズ空港整備計画調査

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Mar.1996

ASO NPL/A 201/94

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY

1.COUNTRY Nepal

2.NAME OF STUDY
Rehabilitation of Government Developed Irrigation Schemes in the Kathmandu Valley

3.SECTOR
Agriculture/Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation

4.REFERENCE NO.

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

6.COUNTERPART AGENCY
Department of Irrigation

7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY
Formulation of the Master Plan on renovation of the irrigation facilities studded in the Kathmandu valley in order to hand over to the farmaers
Feasibility Study for the model area

8.DATE OF S/W 1992/12

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

Kokusai Kougyo Co., Ltd.

10.STUDY TEAM

No.of Members 7

Period Mar.1993-Mar.1995(25 months)

Total M/M	Japan	Field
50.72	19.40	31.32

11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY
Soil Tests, Survey of Farmhouses

12.EXPENDITURE
Total 190,982 (¥'000)
Contracted

II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS

1.SITE OR AREA
A total area of approx.9,000ha studded in three districts of Kathmandu, Bhaktapur and Lalitopur in the Kathmandu valley, under the governmental irrigation scheme

2.PROJECT COST (US$1,000)

		Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
M/P	1)	6,200		
	2)	3,100		
F/S	1)	3,697	2,026	1,671
	2)	6,002	3,377	2,625
	3)			

3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)

Development plan - Stage 1:
To develop the benefited farm area of 902ha, consisted of 6 areas including Biswambhara (AK-04) area.
1)Repair of the water-intake dams (8 places)
2)Repair and lining of waterways (27.3km of trunk line, 20.0km of branch line and 51.9km of terminal line)
3)Construction of structural facilities of the canals (bridges accross waterway, culverts, etc.)
4)Support to the District Irrigation Office (DIO) and preparation of the O&M equipment

Development plan - Stage 2 and 3:
To develop the benefited 7 farm areas of 1,258ha including Shali Nadi (AK-25) and so forth.
1)Repair of water intake dams
2)Repair and lining of waterways
3)Construction of structural facilities of canals
4)Preparation of the O&M equipment

N.B. Above mentioned Development plan-Stage 1 should be carefully implemented since another dam construction plan to supply drinking water for the capital city is now processing near by the location of water-intake dam.

Imp. Period: 1996. -1998. 1998. -1999.

4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes/No

EIRR1)	25.10	FIRR1)	
EIRR2)	22.20	FIRR2)	
EIRR3)		FIRR3)	

Conditions and Development Impacts:

[Conditions]
1)Construction period will be 2 to 3 years but depends on the scale of renovation (benefited area).
2)Profits or privilege of the project will be measured by the increase of revenues of the standard farmhouse due to increase of cultivation ratio and the crop as the performance of irrigation. Within 5 years after the completion of construction works these targets have to be realized.
3)It is recommended to organize the vegitable production groups and to establish the vegitable center. However the expenses for these matters are not allocated as yet.

[Development Impacts]
1)Increase of the revenues of farmhouses to promote their living standard.
2)Increase of the chance of employment.
3)Stable supply of fresh vegitable and agricultural products to Kathmandu City zone.

5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER
1) OJT during various survey works.
2) Training in Japan (1993-1994, 1 Counterpart each)
3) One through the preparation on the study report.

III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT

1.PRESENT STATUS

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

(Description)
An official proposal of the Development plan - Stage 1 is being prepared for Japanese grant aid as of June 1995. However, in connection with the other dam consruction project to supply drinking water for the capital city, Thika Bhairaw included in Stage 2 (AL-10) is replaced with Kotkhu (AL-10) included in Stage 1. But it has been learnt that the commencement of above mentioned dam construction is delayed due to financial snags.

(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
The government of Nepal is now reviewing the outcome of the study and thus the plans proposed by the study are not yet being realized.

2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS

3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION
①、②

和名 カトマンズ盆地灌漑改善計画

{M/P+F/S}

JICA