

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/S 306/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA		Cairo, Aswan, Abu Simbel		I. 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	Cairo - Aswan - Abu Simbel Microwave Network Construction Project	2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
3. SECTOR	Communications & B/Telecommunication			1) 49,087	5,078	44,009	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		(US\$1,000) US\$1=0.82EP=230yen 1) 2) 3) -Cairo - Aswan - Abu Simbel FDM Microwave Communication Network construction plan -Radio Equipment 6GHz 1800CH 23hops 6GHz 960CH 7hops 15GHz 2700CH 2hops			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S						
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Arab Republic of Egypt National Telecommunications Organization (ARENTO)			(Description) The project was completed with finance from Italy (US\$1,815,522: 80% government and 20% suppliers' credit) and local fund (2,112,620 E.pounds). (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The project has been completed in 1985. The implementation was done by international tender in which Japanese companies also participated. The successful bidder was an Italian company. The detailed design was made by the Italian company. The project finance was as follows. Italy US\$ 18 million Local fund 2 million E.pounds (FY1994 Overseas Survey) The project is completed by financial aid from Italy. A new relevant project, information networking of El Faiyum - El Minya - Asyut - Qena - Luxor - Aswan, D/D is in progress by local finance. ATT is the Turn Key Contractor of the project. Completion of the network is scheduled in 1995.			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To check and determine the technical and economic feasibility of Cairo - Aswan - Abu Simbel FDM Microwave Communication Network construction plan.						
8. DATE OF S/W	1982/7	Imp. Period:		1984. -1988.			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 8.00	FIRR1) 10.40	
				EIRR2)	FIRR2)		
				EIRR3)	FIRR3)		
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Sep.1982-Feb.1983 (5 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: Objective of this study - The existing terrestrial communication system between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Sudan cannot be fully catered for the ever-growing communication demand. - Construction of FDM Microwave Communication Network between Cairo - Aswan - Abu Simbel is essential.		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS High priority			
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">32.22</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18.90</td> <td style="text-align: center;">13.32</td> </tr> </table>						Total M/M
Total M/M	Japan	Field					
32.22	18.90	13.32					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	none			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③			
12. EXPENDITURE	85,297 (¥'000)	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
Total	70,646			1) Trainee acceptance: invited 2 engineers to Japan 2) On the job training (ARENTO counterparts)			
Contracted							

和名 カイローアスワン-アブシムベル・マイクロウェーブ通信網建設

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA EGY/A 303/83

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	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		Alexandria : 1 site, Portsaid : 2 sites, Suez : 1 site, Cairo : 1 site					
Cold Storage Chain Development Project		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
		(US\$1,000)	1) 66,420	25,414	41,006	(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The new policy which was adopted after the completion of the Study was not compatible with its proposals. Part of the reason was that the cost estimate of the Project was considered disproportionately higher than the prevailing standards in Egypt. Long time has passed since the completion of the Study and what was proposed in the report is not viable any more. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) The possibility of the project disappeared due to very high capital cost.	
		US\$1=245yen in 1982	2)				
			3)				
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
Aniaml Husbandry/Livestock Processing		Cold stores, with capacity 6,000t in Cairo and Alexandria, 5,000t in Portsaid, 3,000t in Suez will be established. Meat processing factories with capacity 25t/shift will be built with cold stores in Cairo and Alexandria. In Alexandria, a nicle plant with capacity 100t/day will be constructed.					
4. REFERENCE NO.							
5. TYPE OF STUDY		F/S					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY							
GERCO (General Authority for Supply Commodities)							
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY							
Feasibility study of the construction of livestock processing facility							
8. DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period: 1983.9-1984.2					
1982/6		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 14.00 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Conditions and Development Impacts:					
Sanyu Consultants Inc.		Conditions: Egypt imports frozen meat of about 300,000t because domestic production is not sufficient for the increasing demand. Existing cold stores do not have enough capacity for those frozen meat. To deal with this situation, 5 cold stores with capacity of 20,000t in total will be built. Development Impacts: -Decreased loss of frozen meat in quality and quantity -Stable supply of frozen meat -Reduction of ship fee -Import of frozen meat in large quantity when international price is low					
10. STUDY TEAM							
No. of Members 12							
Period Aug. 1982-Feb. 1984 (19 months)							
Total M/M	Japan	Field					
31.29	15.83	15.46					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY							
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
		Technique related to survey method, analysis method, etc. was transferred during the field survey with counterparts in GERCO.					
12. EXPENDITURE		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
Total 97,201 (¥'000)		①, ②, ③					
Contracted 95,209							

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/A 306/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Egypt	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	Fayoum Agricultural Development Project	Com Osheem District, Wahby downstream District, Lake Qarun Shore District, North Wahby, Faiyum Governorate					
3.SECTOR	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General	2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
4.REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1)	128,588	58,194	70,394	
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	US\$1=240Yen in 1984		2)			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Fayoum Governorate			3)			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Feasibility study of integrated agricultural development including counter-measures against desertification, shortage of water in arable land and flooding area	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description)	
8.DATE OF SAV	1983/8	The Fayoum basin is the important farming area for Egypt which has only 34 of the cultivable area out of the national area. The project is aiming at developing desert areas which are located edge of the Fayoum basin by water source of Wahby Canal, including improvement of irrigation and drainage conditions in the farm land which is already cultivated. Therefore, the project area is composed of 4 areas, that is Com Osheem (1260ha), North Wahby (1760ha), Downstream of Wahby (7220ha), South of Quarn Lake (2830ha). Two area of the former are desert land which will be reclaimed in the project.					
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 12.10 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	
10.STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Jan.1984-Mar.1985(15 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: [Premises] Increase of farm products by desert reclamation (3,690ha), supplementary irrigation for water lacking districts(7,220ha), and drainage improvement for districts with insufficient drainage(2,830ha) Immigration following desert reclamation village building - Exchange rate 1 Egyptian Pound = 11 290 Japanese Yen - Project life 50 years - Price escalation FC 5% year, LC 12%/year [Development Impacts] - Cultivable area will be increased by reclamation of desert land - About 5000 people can be settled in the area - Increase of employment opportunity - Increase of agricultural production - Life up of living standard of farm households - Alleviation of population concentration oto city areas (FY 1993 Domestic Survey)				(FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Project was not included in the five-year plan of 1987 - 1992, but is now included in the present five-year plan of 1992 - 1997. Some lots of the Project area have been under development by private cooperatives and individuals. The Project is considered as one of the major development projects for Fayoum Governorate. The Pats Drain Project which is one of the main water sources for this Project is scheduled to be completed by Sept. 1992. This will give the Project more justification. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) Pats drainage facilities, the main water-supply source of this project, was completed in June, 1994. D/D request was submitted to GARFAD in 1993. Negotiation with the National Investment Bank for fund-raising continues. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) It is partially implementing by their own fund.	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Soil Analysis	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 289,251 (Y'000) Contracted 265,322	On-the-job-training				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③	

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MEA EGY/A 305/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA				I. 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		Southern Hussinia Valley, a part of Sharqiya Governorate, left shore of lower Suez Canal					
South Hussinia Valley Agricultural Development Project: Phase II		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
		(US\$1,000)	1)	1,305,610	725,000	310,610	
		US\$1=0.82LE.		2)			
				3)			
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) 1986.06 financed by the National Investment Bank and the Ministry of Finance. Total Cost 87.2 million E.pounds Local currency 72.2 million E.pounds Foreign currency 15 million E.pounds 1987-1988 detailed designed by GARPAD 1987.07 began of construction 1992.06 ended of construction Most of the infrastructure projects have been implemented. Concerning the on-farm works, only about 10,000 feddan has been developed. Some areas are planted with crops, and others are developed as fish farms which utilize drainage water. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) Farmland reclamation, house construction and public facilities construction are steadily in progress. The number of immigration applicants is above the capacity. The drainage facilities to the Manzara Lake were completed and salt leaching is now in progress. Technical support, such as dispatch of specialists (agronomist, plantation instructor, farm manager, self-management farm consultant, etc.) is requested. Farm products processing factory such as milk treatment is planned to be constructed after finishing immigration. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General		Reclamation and cultivation of back area of Manzara Lake facing the Mediterranean.					
4. REFERENCE NO.		1) Reclamation: farmland of 23,400 ha (salt leaching and land consolidation) - irrigation facilities to take water from El Salamun Lake - drainage facilities to discharge to Manzara Lake.					
5. TYPE OF STUDY		2) Houses and public facilities: - 9,359 houses - water supply and sewerage facilities - electricity transmission and distribution facilities					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		3) Process of farm products: - Tomato process factories - milk treatment - process factories.					
GARPAD (General Authority for Rehabilitation Project and Agricultural Development)							
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Imp. Period: 1986. -1996.					
Feasibility study for development of desert area and its settlement plans		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 13.00 FIRR1) EIRR2) 7.30 FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)		
8. DATE OF SAV		1983/8					
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Conditions and Development Impacts: Development Impacts of Farm land reclamation of 31,400 ha: 1. Increase of farm products (rice, sorgham, berseem, sugarbeet, tomatoes, etc.) by building water supply and sewerage facilities 2. Creation of employment opportunities (small scale farm family 80%, large scale farm family 20%) 3. Promotion of agriculture-related industry (sugar refinery tomato processing, oil extracting, milk processing plants, slaughter house)					
Sanyu Consultants Inc. Naigai Engineering Co., Ltd. Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.							
10. STUDY TEAM							
No. of Members 8							
Period Sep. 1983-Jun. 1984 (10 months)							
		Total M/M	Japan	Field			
		21.65	7.00	14.65			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY							
Core Boring at 10 sites							
12. EXPENDITURE		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
		1. Technical transfer by conducting soil survey 2. Instrument provision and training on leaching experiments					
Total 84,793 (¥'000)							
Contracted 75,391							
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
		This was an important project for GARPAD					
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
		①, ②, ③					

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Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/A 304/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA		The area in the south of the Lake Manzara which is located in the northeastern part of the Nile Delta and close to the Mediterranean Sea.		I. 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	North Hussinia Valley & South Port Said Agricultural Development Project	2. PROJECT COST					
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General			1) 602,300	418,500	183,800	
4. REFERENCE NO.				(US\$1,000) US\$1=0.8EP in 1983			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Irrigation; General Authority for Rehabilitation Projects and Agricultural Development (GARPAD)	1. Agricultural land reclamation 36,000 ha					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To drain off the lake of Manzala neighboring Suez Canal in order to expand the area of farmland.	2. Drainage pump station 2 units					
8. DATE OF SAW	1982/9	3. Drainage facilities 328 km					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd. Sanyu Consultants Inc. Naigai Engineering Co., Ltd.	4. Irrigation facilities 371 km		(Description) This project was proposed as a new project to be implemented during the five year plan (1982/83 - 1986/87). However, the implementation was delayed due to the financial difficulties related to the drop of the petroleum prices. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The area of North Hussenia Valley has been reduced to 20,000 feddan during the Five-Year Plan (1987 - 1992). The Detailed Design was conducted by GARPAD, and the construction was completed during 1987 - 1992. Total Cost : 153 million E.pounds Local currency : 123 million E.pounds Foreign currency: 30 million E.pounds It is proposed to add about 10,000 feddan in the Five-Year Plan (1992 - 1997). About 36,000 feddan is proposed for South Port Said Area. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) All, such as agricultural land reclamation, drainage facilities construction or irrigation facilities construction, are steadily in progress. A siphon from the Jerusalem Canal will be completed in June, 1995. Immigration afterward is planned. The number of applicants is more than the capacity of the immigration land at present. In some areas (2,000 feddan), the project delays due to excavation of historic sites. Technical support, such as dispatch of farm reclamation specialists or establishment of a training center, is requested in order to carry out the project efficiently. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 17 Period Mar.1983-Mar.1984(13 months)	5. Embankment for sea reclamation 80 km					2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The Egyptian Government can not invest in new projects of large scale due to its financial difficulties. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) The absence of local funds.
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Geological survey Analysis of samples	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 368,146 (¥'000) Contracted 338,910	Feasibility: Yes/No					5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER -Acceptance of two trainees in Japan for in-service training -Sending experts
		EIRR1) 14.80 FIRR1) EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)					

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988

Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/S 307/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA		El-Arish City, North Sinai Governorate		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
El-Arish Sewerage and Drainage System in the North Sinai Province				1) 60,454	45,011	15,443	
		(US\$1,000)		2) 35,920	24,657	11,263	
		EPI=US\$1.43					
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) This project was included in the 5th five-year plan, but subsequently suspended. The preparation to apply to the 12th OECF loan was made at some point, but the attempt was discontinued. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The project is currently under implementation by the Sinai Development Authority, Ministry of Development, New Communities, Housing and Public Utilities. The design is basically taken from the JICA study. Total investment 25,388 million E.pounds Local currency 17,650 million E.pounds Foreign currency 8,737 million E.pounds (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) Diameter of sewers were changed to 200-1,200 mm. Of total 132km length, 126 km was finished. Force main's diameter was changed to 900 mm, and all 11 km construction was completed. Thirteen out of nineteen pump stations (0.05 - 5.88 cu. m/sec.) were completed up to 70%. Remaining six stations are untouched because of the difficulty of land purchase. Plant (20,000 cu. m/day) was commenced in 1992 at phase I (40% finished). Phase II construction is untouched. Test farm (2,000 fedan) is untouched. Overall construction delay is due to poor soil condition. D/D was conducted by NQFASD (1987-1990). All the fund for the construction was financed by the National Investment Bank (17 million E.P.; completion schedule is December 1995). (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
Public Utilities/Sewerage		Sewers :200-900mm dia. 173,635 m length					
4. REFERENCE NO.		Force Main :100-500mm dia. 26,970 m length					
5. TYPE OF STUDY		Pumping Station:0.06-5.88cu.m min 22 pumps					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		Plant :20,000m ³ /day					
North Sinai Governorate, Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt		Test Farm :8 feddan farm					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Note: Cost 1)is total cost. Cost 2)is for the first stage of development.					
Planning of Sewerage System and reuse of treated water for target years; 2005 for long-term plan and 1992 for first phase program.							
8. DATE OF S/W	1984/2	Imp. Period: 1985. -1992.					
9. CONSULTANT(S)		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 9.52 EIRR2) EIRR3)		EIRR1) 8.81 EIRR2) EIRR3)
Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.		Conditions and Development Impacts:					
10. STUDY TEAM		Precondition for feasibility study is that the benefit of this project resulted from decrease in diseases, etc. is low compare with other similar projects, because profit cannot be estimated due to a special condition of this area, the resort area returned from Israel. Development impacts are: no direct discharge of sewage, increase in quality as a resort city and reuse of treated water to agricultural purpose.					
No.of Members 10							
Period Jul.1984-Mar.1985(9 months)							
Total M/M							
48.10		Japan 18.60		Field 29.50			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
none		Carried out the one and half months JICA training program from January 1985.					
12. EXPENDITURE				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
Total 139,966 (¥'000)				①, ②, ③			
Contracted 147,419							
				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
				(FY1991 Overseas Survey) Incorporated into the National Development Plan.			

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I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	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 Sharqiya Water Supply System		Whole Sharqiya Governorate					
		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost		
				1) 103,000	59,000		
				2) US\$1=EGP0.82	44,000		
				3)			
3. SECTOR Public Utilities/Water Supply		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) 1) Construction has started for two water treatment plants with local fund. Fagus 50,000 cu.m/day as a first stage Kafr Saqr 50,000 cu.m/day as a first stage 2) Increasing the capacity of Zagazig Water Treatment Plant dein 200 liter/sec to 600 liter/sec with local fund. 3) Increasing the capacity of El Abbasah Water Treatment Plant from 650 liter-sec to 1,050 liter/sec with local fund. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) D/D was conducted by NOPWASD (1990-1991). Although constructions of Zagazig WTP, Fagus WTP and Kafr Saqr were commenced, completion could not be scheduled without fixation of local fund-raising. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) NOPWASD carried out the improvement of the water supply systems by means of underground water at some cities of the region by its own financing.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		Emergency Works : Improvement of existing facilities and purchase of materials for Zagazig Water Treatment Plant					
5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S		Northeast Service Area: 90,000m ³ /day capacity (incl. Distribution Facility)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY National Organization for Potable Water and Sanitary Drainage		Kafr Saqr Service Area: 60,000m ³ /day capacity (incl. Distribution Facility)					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Long-term planning of water supply system in whole Sharqiya Governorate and feasibility study on emergency portion							
8. DATE OF S/W 1983/3		Imp. Period: 1986. -1988.					
9. CONSULTANT(S) Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 5.00 EIRR2) EIRR3)		
10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members 10 Period Aug. 1983-Dec. 1984 (15 months)		Conditions and Development Impacts: Assumptions for IRR calculation: The foreign currency (F/C) portion of the project cost (approx. 50%) is from overseas funds, and the local portion (L/C) is from national government. Interest rate of 6%, payment period of 24 years (grace period of 6 years) and price escalation of 7% for F/C portion and 12% for L/C portion. Development impacts: 1) improvement of water supply services (increase in per capita consumption, service area and water pressure), 2) improvement in social environment (decrease in fire and labor loads for women and children) and 3) regional development (contribution to Sharqiya Governorate development and increase in local public works).					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY none		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER Carried out training program on the study procedure of M/P and F/S to 4 counterparts.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS (FY1991 Overseas Survey) High priority was assigned to the development of water supply facilities	
12. EXPENDITURE						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③	
				Total 261,488 (Y'000)			
				Contracted 150,030			

[F/S,D/D]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/S 201B/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																										
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled																									
2. NAME OF STUDY Refuse Collection Treatment and Disposal in Alexandria		<M/P> Whole region of Alexandria City (394 sq.km) <F/S> The Middle District (6.3ha), Abis for compost and Moharam Bey for disposal																														
3. SECTOR Public Utilities/Urban Sanitation		2. PROJECT COST				(Description) The project is suspended after F/S. An application for yen credit was tried but not successful. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) 1) 48 Refuse Collection Vehicles have been received through USAID. 2) 130 feddan has been landfilled with refuse as an International Park 3) Private companies have been introduced for refuse collection and their area of operation covers about 10% of the residential areas of Alexandria. 4) A request for Yen Credit was made, but it was not successful. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) In Mar.1994, the Grant Aid on this Project was determined and in July, the Basic Design Study Team was dispatched. The Basic Design Study has been undertaken. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) Minutes of basic design was concluded on August 13, 1994 and the studies will finish in March, 1995. The studies are for (1) "Compost Plant" construction and donation of relevant instruments, (2) donation of vehicles for refuse collection and transportation, and (3) of instruments for housing preparation at the site of terminal refuse disposal. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) Mar., 1995 Basic designing works are completed. 15th Mar., 1995 The minutes concerning to the procurement of equipment and materials are signed on the occasion of the President of Egypt visited to Japan. Jul., 1995 Bidding At present, the procurement is carrying on. The project is expected to complete on Mar., 1996.																										
4. REFERENCE NO.		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">M/P 1)</td> <td style="width: 15%;">34,805 Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 15%;">12,180 Foreign Cost</td> <td style="width: 15%;">22,625</td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>US\$1=1.3EP</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F/S 1)</td> <td>19,680</td> <td>5,270</td> <td>14,410</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)	34,805 Local Cost	12,180 Foreign Cost	22,625		US\$1=1.3EP					F/S 1)	19,680	5,270	14,410		2)					3)				
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2)																																
3)																																
5. TYPE OF STUDY M/P+F/S		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																														
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY General Follow-up Dept. of Alexandria Governorate		<M/P> 1) New Abis Compost Plant Construction Project. Considering both of the financial scale for the s.w.m. in Alexandria and expected contribution to development of farmland in adjacent areas. Composting would be the only system for Alexandria. However, for the moment, the compost plant capacity should not be the whole amount of waste collected but only a part of the amount from financial viewpoint. 2) Moharam Bey Square Disposal Site (MBSDS) construction Project. 3) Collection, Haulage and Street sweeping in Middle District. <F/S> 1) Waste collection plan: Stationary collection with combined solid waste is applied. 2) Street sweeping plan: Street sweeping shall be carried out by manual operation and shall be separated from general waste collection. 3) Intermediate treatment plan: The intermediate treatment facility shall be confined to the existing Abis Compost Plant (with a treatment capacity of 10 t/hr), where 48,000 tons of waste is to be treated annually. As composting will lead to the waste amount reduction to be disposed of, resource recovery and the possibility to contribute to deserts greening around. Alexandria, the composting project shall be evaluated economically, to confirm the feasibility and shall be promoted as much as the financial conditions permit. 4) Final disposal: The existing disposal sites are continuously used for the time being, while in the mid-and long-range aspect, sanitary landfill sites shall be secured in the neighborhood area, including the Green Belt.																														
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Formulation of refuse treatment system in a particular region		Imp. Period: 1988.6-1991.3																														
8. DATE OF SAW 1984/3		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS																														
9. CONSULTANT(S) Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Feasibility:</td> <td style="width: 15%;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 15%;">EIRR1) 11.90</td> <td style="width: 15%;">FIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>EIRR2)</td> <td>FIRR2)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>EIRR3)</td> <td>FIRR3)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				Feasibility:	Yes	EIRR1) 11.90	FIRR1)				EIRR2)	FIRR2)				EIRR3)	FIRR3)													
Feasibility:	Yes	EIRR1) 11.90	FIRR1)																													
		EIRR2)	FIRR2)																													
		EIRR3)	FIRR3)																													
10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members 13 Period Aug.1984-Mar.1986 (20 months)		Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P> Waste amount reduction has been offered a one possible solution. In this project, composting, which is seen to be advantageous in terms of waste treatment, has been selected as the target project of the Feasibility Study. The sanitary landfill, by cell method with cover earth will make it possible to store the waste without baneful influence to environment with subsequent volume reduction, decomposition and stabilization utilizing the metabolic function of the nature. <F/S> (Preconditions) Using of compost: Reduction in construction costs for irrigation water channel, Volume-reduction through making compost. (Effects) Effects were expected that the urban waste collection for the Middle District, Alexandria, would be improved and the urban environment in the district be preserved, and that this system would be developed into the whole city, etc.				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> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>92.95</td> <td>34.47</td> <td>58.48</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field			92.95	34.47	58.48			11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Topographic and geological survey, and analysis of refuse components																				
Total M/M	Japan	Field																														
92.95	34.47	58.48																														
12. EXPENDITURE		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																										
<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 15%;">261,162 (¥'000)</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>246,436</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> </table>		Total	261,162 (¥'000)				Contracted	246,436				Acceptance of Trainees: Training was held for 2 trainees (2 weeks) for actual refuse disposal.				①, ②, ③																
Total	261,162 (¥'000)																															
Contracted	246,436																															

和名 アレキサンドリア市都市廃棄物処理計画

(M/P+F/S)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/S 309/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT			
1.COUNTRY	Egypt	1.SITE OR AREA				I.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled		
2.NAME OF STUDY New Alexandria International Airport Construction Project		Alexandria and its environs							
3.SECTOR Transportation/Air Transportaion & Airport		2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost			
4.REFERENCE NO.				1) 1,253,000	437,000	816,000			
5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S		3) 1,253,000							
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Egyptian Civil Aviation Authority (ECAA) Ministry of Civil Aviation		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) Most of the components of the redevelopment plan for the Nozha Airport have been implemented using local governmental finance. The Ministry of International Cooperation has requested the OECF loan, but it has not been realized. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) Since the number of flights from Alexandria to foreign countries (mainly Europe) is 20 a week at present and demand of more airport capacity is supposed to increase in the near future, revision of JICA F/S in 1985 is requested. A request for OECF loans was once rejected in the past. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Forecast of demand Airport facilities		1. Construction of new international airport (45km southwest of Alexandria City): - runway - induction way, apron - terminal building - air security facilities - air fuel facilities							
8.DATE OF S/W 1984/3		Imp. Period: 1988.7-1991.6							
9.CONSULTANT(S) Pacific Consultants International		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 14.20 EIRR2) EIRR3)			FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	
10.STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: 1. Project life is set at 25 years. 2. Salvage value is calculated taking into account the service period of the facilities. 3. Prime rate is 13%. (FIRR) Development Impacts: 1. Stimulation of tourism development 2. Contribution to the safety of air transport 3. Convenience for both Alexandria and New Ameriyah City 4. Alleviation of the congestion at the Cairo Airport 5. Provision of better alternate to the Cairo Airport 6. Contribution to the airlines' profitability							
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Geological Survey Topographic Survey		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER						2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
12.EXPENDITURE		Technical advice on demand forecasting technique						Lack of finance. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) 1. Suspension of the OECF loan 2. Priority was reduced due to difficulty of financial arrangement	
Total 180,944 (¥'000) Contracted 185,701									

和名 アレキサンドリア新国際空港建設計画

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1986
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA EGY/S 310/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA				I. 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	Safety Improvement of the Suez Canal	Suez Canal					
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Marine Transportation & Ships	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
4. REFERENCE NO.		1)	2)	165,900	83,400	82,500	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	3)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	The Suez Canal Authority	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description)	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Study on accidental prevention measures and management measures related with the present condition of Suez Canal, under widen construction on second stage of it and completion of it.	Safety improvement plan of the Suez canal was studied through review of present conditions and analyses of past accidents. 1) Widening the canal for safety 2) Installation of navigational aids (ex. establishment of route beacon, etc.) 3) Procurement of materials for prevention of accident 4) To establish canal communication system 5) Emergency information network 6) Promotion of training from pilots					
8. DATE OF SAW	1982/12	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		EIRR1)	11.40	FIRR1)	(FY1991 Overseas Survey) Project equipment was procured by Denmark, Sweden, U.K. and U.S.A. after 1985. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) As to navigational aids, a lighthouse equipped with navigation-supporting systems (hectometer 80) were completed. And powerful rescue boats (2 traction boats) were built. Regarding navigation control systems, three steering simulators were ordered and will be implemented in 1995. Thus action plan items have been consecutively realized.
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute The Japan Association for Preventing Marine Accid	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR2)	EIRR3)	FIRR2)	FIRR3)	
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 14 Period Aug. 1983-Aug. 1985 (24 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: Suez Canal is important for international marine transportation. Safe navigation at Suez Canal will have large development effects not only in Egypt but also in other countries involved in international marine transportation. The decrease of risk level brings the decrease of accident ratio. This leads the decrease of the accident damage. The total amount of this decrease is compared with the cost (dredging in the canal, improvement of navigation aid facilities, accident management control).				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
	Total M/M Japan Field 78.50 73.00 0.50						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Material analysis cost 2,052,000 yen (1,650,000 + 402,000)	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 330,207 (¥'000) Contracted 189,093	1) Acceptance of trainees: A study on safety measures, inspection of Japanese present condition and lecture, etc., for 2 counterparts. 2) Making up of united report					

[F/S,D/D]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA EGY/S 203B/86

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT						
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	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 Development Plan of Suez Canal Area		Suez Bay Area of 2000 sq. km										
3. SECTOR Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		M/P 1) 2,360,600 Local Cost 1,400,150 Foreign Cost 960,450 2) F/S 1) 277,780 10,480 2) 3)		(Description) A follow-up survey was implemented by JICA in Oct. 1988. 'Refer to 'Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (follow up)'. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) - Rehabilitation and development of Ataquia Fishing Port is under implementation by JICA Grant Aid. - The expansion of Adabia Port is under implementation by the Ministry of Maritime Transport. - MOD has commissioned an Egyptian Consulting Firm to prepare the Tourism Development Plan of the Western Area of the Suez Bay between South of Adabia and North of Ain Sukhna on the basis of newly surveyed maps. - MOD has commissioned an Egyptian Contractor to construct the Suez Ring Road between Cairo/Suez Road and Adabia using local finance. (FY1992 Domestic Survey) Mar. 1992 - Sept. 1993 JICA is conducting the detailed design study on the proposals other than the Ataquia Fishing Port. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Relocation of the Adabiya Free Zone and Ataga Industrial Estate by JICA Study Team due to land availability problems. Followings are implemented/or going to be implemented: Adabiya Port, loop Road for Tourism with L. E. 31 million, 1989-1994. Ataga Fishing Port with Yen 1,877 million and L. E. 4 million, 1991-1993. Infrastructure for the Industrial and Free Zones with L. E. 100 million, 1994, and First Stage of the Water Treatment Plant with US\$ 65 million, 1994 to 1996. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) D/D was conducted in March 1992 through November 1993 for all main projects presented in F/S, except Ataquia Fishery Port (see project 'The Urgent Development Plan of the Suez Bay Coastal Area Development (S401/93)'. Repair and development of the Ataquia Port was done by grant aid (58 million E.P., January 1993). Following-up research was conducted in October through November 1988 (see project 'Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (Follow-up) (S601/88)'). After this F/S, the Sinai Development Corporation that was in charge of 'Northern Suez Gulf Investment Project' administration was established. The corporation handles with all the relating projects to this F/S.						
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)										
5. TYPE OF STUDY		<M/P> The establishment of export processing zone will contribute to gain foreign currency. Basic material industries such as cement and grass will be promoted. The port area will be completely equipped. All these will solve the overcrowding in Cairo and Alexandria. <F/S> - Adabia Commercial Port, Multi-purpose berth. (420m) - Ataquia Commercial Port, Grain terminal. 1 Berth, Bulk Cargo 2 Berthes - Ataquia Fishery Port. - Ataquia Industrial Estate, Reclamation. (82ha) etc. - Adabia Industrial Estate, Reclamation of FTZ (400ha) etc.										
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		Imp. Period: 1986. -1994.										
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes EIRR1) 13.60 FIRR1) 3.30 EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)								
8. DATE OF S/W		Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P> Training on the present situation of the Japanese development <F/S> - EIRR - 80% of the saving of ship waiting cost accrues to Egypt, estimated the value added increase of Industrial Estate and FTZ. - FIRR - Calculation only for the industrial sector of the port excluding the urban development. Estate price 35 ponds/sq.m, 2 cases of loan interest 8.5% and 4%. - Development of the Industrial Estate and FTZ for foreign and indigenous capitals, and expansion of the Suez port to cope with traffic demand by 1995.										
9. CONSULTANT(S)		10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members 17 Period Feb. 1985-Jul. 1986 (17 months) <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">12.33</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7.39</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.94</td> </tr> </table>					Total M/M	Japan	Field	12.33	7.39	4.94
Total M/M	Japan	Field										
12.33	7.39	4.94										
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER F/S for short term plan has been implemented by JICA <FY1991 Overseas Survey> The M/P and the Main Report of the Study have been translated into Arabic to make maximum use of their contents. Booklet for investors has been prepared and distributed to attract investment for development.										
12. EXPENDITURE		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS Negotiation of financial source was interrupted by the Gulf War. Egypt is trying to develop new communities outside of the limited fertile land of the Nile Valley and Delta. This is given the highest priority in the national policy. And the region has a high potential due to its location near the Southern end of the Suez Canal.										
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ③, ⑥ Egyptian Steering Committee										
Total 402,660 (¥000) Contracted 332,627												

状況 (要約表添付文書)

MEA EGY/S 203B/86	(M/P+F/S)
Name of Development Plan of Suez Canal Area	
Study	
Country	Egypt
Type of Study	M/P+F/S
Sector	Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan
Present Status: Partially Completed	
(Description)	
A follow-up survey was implemented by JICA in Oct. 1988. *Refer to "Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (follow up)"	
(FY1991 Overseas Survey) - Rehabilitation and development of Ataquia Fishing Port is under implementation by JICA Grant Aid. - The expansion of Adabia Port is under implementation by the Ministry of Maritime Transport. - MOD has commissioned an Egyptian Consulting Firm to prepare the Tourism Development Plan of the Western Area of the Suez Bay between South of Adabia and North of Ain Sukhna on the basis of newly surveyed maps. - MOD has commissioned an Egyptian Contractor to construct the Suez Ring Road between Cairo/Suez Road and Adabia using local finance.	
(FY1992 Domestic Survey) Mar. 1992 - Sept. 1993 JICA is conducting the detailed design study on the proposals other than the Ataquia Fishing Port.	
(FY1993 Overseas Survey) Relocation of the Adabiya Free Zone and Ataga Industrial Estate by JICA Study Team due to land availability problems. Followings are implemented/or going to be implemented: Adabiya Port, loop Road for Tourism with L. E. 31 million, 1989-1994. Ataga Fishing Port with Yen 1,877 million and L. E. 4 million, 1991-1993. Infrastructure for the Industrial and Free Zones with L. E. 100 million, 1994, and First Stage of the Water Treatment Plant with US\$ 65 million, 1994 to 1996.	
(FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
(FY1994 Overseas Survey) D/D was conducted in March 1992 through November 1993 for all main projects presented in F/S, except Ataquia Fishery Port (see project "The Urgent Development Plan of the Suez Bay Coastal Area Development (S401/93)"). Repair and development of the Ataquia Port was done by grant aid (58 million E.P., January 1993). Following-up research was conducted in October through November 1988 (see project "Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (Follow-up) (S601/88)"). After this F/S, the Sinai Development Corporation that was in charge of "Northern Suez Gulf Investment Project" administration was established. The corporation handles with all the relating projects to this F/S.	
(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA EGY/S 311/86

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																																																							
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA				1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled																																																						
2. NAME OF STUDY	New TV Center at 6th October City	Six October City (27 km west of Cairo)																																																											
3. SECTOR	Communications & S/Broadcasting	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost 1) 182,500 52,000 130,000 2) 3)		(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) 1) Land has been allocated to the Project and the construction of the in-site infrastructure is under implementation (fences, internal roads, waterpipe network, electricity supply and distribution) with local fund. 2) The Project is included in the Five Year Plan (1992 - 1997) 3) Application has been made to the Japanese Grant Aid for undertaking a detailed design of the Project (April 1992). (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The ETRU is trying to promote the Project in cooperation with France including a review of its contents. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) A tender for D/D was held in December 1993. Though Japanese companies participated in the tender, finally Sofre Tave, a French corporation, made a successful bid and is planned to complete the construction in March, 1995. An international tender for construction will be held after February 1995. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) The technical qualification to participate the international tender has been carried out on May, 1995, and many firms from European countries, U.S. and Japan were subscribed. The results of evaluation will be announced in near future.																																																							
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																																																											
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	Construction of a new TV station (2 sq. km) 13 TV studios with related facilities and equipment The Government of Arab Republic of Egypt had a plan to construct a new TV production center of which site area is 200 hectare, in Six October City, a new industrial and cultural city which the Government is going to develop as the national project with top priority to take a countermeasure against the more and more increase of population in the capital, Cairo.																																																											
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Egyptian Radio and Television Union (ERTU)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Building</td> <td style="width: 10%;">(Total floor space)</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Equipment for Programme Production</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Studio block</td> <td>24,100m²</td> <td>TV large-sized studio (900m²)</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scenery material block</td> <td>33,100m²</td> <td>TV middle-sized studio (600m²)</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Centralized equipment rooms</td> <td>6,500m²</td> <td>TV small-sized studio (300m²)</td> <td>7</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Producer offices</td> <td>4,200m²</td> <td>Utility studio</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Programme production offices</td> <td>5,300m²</td> <td>Continuity studio</td> <td>1</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Artist rooms</td> <td>10,900m²</td> <td>Sound dubbing equipment</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Electric machine rooms</td> <td>4,100m²</td> <td>Sound recording studio</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration offices</td> <td>6,600m²</td> <td>Centralized VFRs and telecines</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>94,800m²</td> <td>Master control equipment</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Electronic Field Production equipment</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Building	(Total floor space)	Equipment for Programme Production			Studio block	24,100m ²	TV large-sized studio (900m ²)	1		Scenery material block	33,100m ²	TV middle-sized studio (600m ²)	5		Centralized equipment rooms	6,500m ²	TV small-sized studio (300m ²)	7		Producer offices	4,200m ²	Utility studio	3		Programme production offices	5,300m ²	Continuity studio	1		Artist rooms	10,900m ²	Sound dubbing equipment	5		Electric machine rooms	4,100m ²	Sound recording studio	3		Administration offices	6,600m ²	Centralized VFRs and telecines			Total	94,800m²	Master control equipment					Electronic Field Production equipment		
Building	(Total floor space)	Equipment for Programme Production																																																											
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Programme production offices	5,300m ²	Continuity studio	1																																																										
Artist rooms	10,900m ²	Sound dubbing equipment	5																																																										
Electric machine rooms	4,100m ²	Sound recording studio	3																																																										
Administration offices	6,600m ²	Centralized VFRs and telecines																																																											
Total	94,800m²	Master control equipment																																																											
		Electronic Field Production equipment																																																											
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	A feasibility study on the construction of a TV station	Imp. Period: 1987. -1995. 4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes EIRR1) FIRR1) 7.72 EIRR2) FIRR2) 11.09 EIRR3) FIRR3)																																																											
8. DATE OF SAW	1985/2	Conditions and Development Impacts: Calculation of IRR: Disregarding the proportion of loans in the investment and the interest payment and amortization, IRR of the project is calculated to be 7.72%. On the assumption that the initial investment be borne by the public sector, IRR would be 11.09%. Development impacts: - Production of educational programs addressing the Egyptian population of which more than 70% is illiterate. - Expansion of the ERTU operation by providing Islamic programs for other Arab countries.																																																											
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Integrated Technology Inc.	10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members 22 Period Aug. 1985 - Jun. 1986 (10 months)																																																											
10. STUDY TEAM		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td>49.21</td> <td>29.25</td> <td>19.96</td> </tr> </table>				Total M/M	Japan	Field	49.21	29.25	19.96																																																		
Total M/M	Japan	Field																																																											
49.21	29.25	19.96																																																											
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS 1) The problem of repayment of the outstanding yen loans 2) Delayed construction of six October City (FY1991 Overseas Survey) Although the Project is considered necessary, implementation has been delayed mainly due to financial reasons.																																																											
12. EXPENDITURE		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③																																																											
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER - OJT on advance TV technology and programming - Acceptance of trainees																																																											
		Total 156,961 (¥000) Contracted 141,226																																																											

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA EGY/S 601/88

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS				
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA	Ataqua and Adabya areas			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (follow-up)	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) 1) During the study on the Development Plan of Suez Canal Area (1983-86), the rehabilitation of the port front in the Adabya area (the proposed site of an Industrial Free Zone) was being implemented and the general cargo wharf of Berth No. 7 was scheduled to be completed by 1986/87. The schedule was subsequently changed, and part of the construction has been recently started started under the current five-year development plan. 2) The fishing port proposed for the Ataqua area was implemented by the Japanese grant aid. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) No additional information. (FY1992 Domestic Survey) Mar. 1992 - Sept. 1993 JICA is conducting the detailed design study on the proposals other than the Ataqua Fishing Port. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) After this follow-up research, D/D (except for the Ataqua Port, that was funded by grant aid) were done from March through September 1993. (See the Project "The Urgent Development Plan of the Suez Bay Coastal Area Development (S401/93)"). (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.		
3. SECTOR	Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan		1) 278,000	172,360	105,640				
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	2)						
5. TYPE OF STUDY	Other	The Study examined the change of the implementation schedule concerning the port and industrial development proposed for the Adabya and Ataqua areas, and coordinated with the Suez Canal Authority and the Ministry of Marine Transport.							
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Development, New Communities, Housing and Public Utilities								
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Development of port facilities and industries	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS							
8. DATE OF SAW	1984/11								
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute				- Alleviation of population pressures in Cairo and Alexandria - Revitalization of the Sinai Peninsula same as "Development Plan of Suez Canal Area"				
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 3 Period Oct. 1988-Nov. 1988 (02 months)								
	Total M/M Japan Field	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None				OJT on development planning			Same as "Development Plan of Suez Canal Area"	
12. EXPENDITURE								3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
	Total 5,166 (¥'000) Contracted 5,166							①, ②, ③	

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/S 202B/88

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																			
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA				I. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled																		
2. NAME OF STUDY Sharqiya Sewerage System		Sharqiya Governorate(4,200 sq.km, population 3.25million) F/S for 4 cities in Sharqiya Governorate (Zagazig, Bilbeis, Faqus, Minya el Qamh)																							
3. SECTOR Public Utilities/Sewerage		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)				(Description) The Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC) requested Japanese grant aid on three cities excluding Zagazig, but was not successful mainly because the amount requested was too large. - The Egyptian side clarified the priority order among three cities and intends to apply again. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Treatment Plant of Zagazig City has been completed with local finance. Some minor projects (gravity pumping, pump stations, etc.) have been implemented in the other cities with local finance. Concerning three cities of Bilbeis, Faqus and Minya el Qamh, a request was made for the Japanese grand aid, but it has not been successful. The priority of sewerage improvement is ranked high by the Government of Egypt, and thus there is a possibility to revive this project. However, the financial constraints are impeding the implementation. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) Request for Japanese grant aid for sewerage plant installation at Bilbeis, Faqus and Minya el Quam was rejected. Loans for the purchase of electric instruments/machinery necessary for 50 pump stations at 18 sewerage plants were requested to the Japanese government (January and March 1994), but any response has not come yet. D/D for following sewerage treatment plants (STP) was conducted by NOPSWAD: (1) Zagazig STP (20,000 cu. m/day), (3) Bilbeis STP (40,000 cu. m/day), and (4) Minya el Quam STP (20,000 cu. m/day). As far as progress status is concerned, Zagazig STP was temporarily completed but more amendment construction is needed. Although constructions for other STP's started, finance is not fixed yet. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.																			
4. REFERENCE NO.		M/P (target year:2005, 13 cities with 1.18 million population, total service area:6,639ha)																							
5. TYPE OF STUDY		F/S (Stage I for 4 cities)				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The difficulty of obtaining finance has been slowing down the implementation, but sewerage improvement is considered top priority by the Government of Egypt.																			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		M/P+F/S																							
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③																			
To formulate a long-term plan through the year 2005 and to examine the feasibility of the 1st phase plan in four selected cities		1) 12 treatment plants(total sewage volume: 230,637 cu.m/day) 2) 34 pumping stations 3) Ditches 125.11km trunks, 2,656km branches 4) Treated water to be reused for irrigation; sludge to be dried for agricultural use 1) Zagazig City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of branch ditch (333km) and trunk ditch (11km), construction of two pumping stations 2) Faqus City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of branch ditch (170km) and trunk ditch (14km), construction of three pumping stations, construction of treatment plants (10,200m ³ /d) 3) Bilbeis City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of branch ditch (52km) and trunk ditch (6km), construction of treatment plant (22,300 m ³ /d) 4) Minya el Qamh City: Rehabilitation of the existing ditches and pumping station, construction of branch ditch (40km) and trunk ditch (7km), construction of treatment plant (9,600m ³ /d)																							
8. DATE OF SAV		1987/3				4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS																			
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.																							
10. STUDY TEAM		Imp. Period: 1991. -1995. 1991. -2005.				Feasibility: Yes EIRR1) FIRR1) 2.40 EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)																			
No. of Members 9 Period Jun.1987-Sep.1988 (15 months)		Conditions and Development Impacts: Planning Conditions: 1) In M/P, Governorate's population in 2005 is estimated at 5.15 million. Urban population of the 13 cities is 1.18 million, which is covered by the service. 2) In F/S, population estimates for the 4 cities are: <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>City</th> <th>Total area(tha)</th> <th>Service area(tha)</th> <th>population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Zagazig</td> <td>1,626</td> <td>832</td> <td>297,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Faqus</td> <td>424</td> <td>424</td> <td>61,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bilbeis</td> <td>356</td> <td>129</td> <td>133,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minya el Qamh</td> <td>250</td> <td>100</td> <td>61,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 3) Sewage charge is 30% of water usage charge and will be doubled in 10 years. 4) Foreign component of construction costs is financed with grant aid (FIRR is 2.4%) Development Impacts: Alleviation of pollution caused by untreated sewage disposed into irrigation drainage channels.						City	Total area(tha)	Service area(tha)	population	Zagazig	1,626	832	297,000	Faqus	424	424	61,000	Bilbeis	356	129	133,000	Minya el Qamh	250
City	Total area(tha)	Service area(tha)	population																						
Zagazig	1,626	832	297,000																						
Faqus	424	424	61,000																						
Bilbeis	356	129	133,000																						
Minya el Qamh	250	100	61,000																						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		None				5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER OJT and acceptance of trainees in Japan																			
12. EXPENDITURE		Total (¥000) Contracted 191,535																							

和名 シャルキア州下水道整備計画

[M/P+F/S]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/S 103/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS		
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA	The Greater Cairo Metropolitan 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	Greater Cairo Region Transportation Masterplan	2. PROJECT COST					
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Urban Transportation		(US\$1,000)	1) 2,942,800	1,539,400	(Description) 1) In 1990, USAID sent an appraisal mission. Tender documents are being prepared for the Nile bridge of the southern Ring Road to be financed by an USAID loan. 2) At the end of Dec. 1992, the Egyptian Government requested JICA a feasibility study on the three projects (construction of Expressway No.2 and No.3, and improvement of Heliopolis Metro) proposed by this master plan. 3) The Egyptian Government requested a Japanese expert to be assigned to CTA. 4) The DRTPC of the University of Cairo is studying the subway tariff system, utilizing the demand projections of the transport network prepared by this master plan study. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) About only 20% of recommendations and proposed policies by the Master Plan has been followed up. Loop road for Greater Cairo area is near completion. Parking plans have been implemented partially. Long term traffic regulation plans have been partially implemented. Scholarships and training programmes should be offered by JICA to train and educate engineering professionals from Egypt on the latest know-how in the practice. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) Of presented projects, F/S for expressways (2 and 3) and Heliopolis Metro were requested to JICA, but not approved yet. The Egyptian government admitted to share national budget (38 million E.P.) for the metro (streetcar) between Heliopolis and Ramses in September 1994. Four hundred motors will be purchased based upon the budget. Fifty five kilometers of the Ring Road Arc was completed until present. Preliminary F/S for expressways (2 and 3) finished. JICA's cooperation for F/S will be requested. Extension and construction of Kamel Sidky St. started. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	(1) Construction of Expressway No.2 (8.0Km) (Fustat area-Bab Al Shaaria Sq.)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Cairo Governorate	(2) Construction of Expressway No.3 (7.3Km) (Bab Al Shaaria Sq. - Ismailia Desert Road)					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Preparation of M/P on a road improvement and public transportation system coping with a traffic demand in the year of 2000.	(3) Construction and Extension of Ring Road Northern Arc (13.9Km)					
8. DATE OF S/W	1987/1	(4) Extension and Construction of Kamel Sidky St. (5.1Km) (Ramses Sq. - Gueish St./ Gueish St. - Autostrade)					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd. Mitsubishi Research Institute	(5) Improvement of Heliopolis Metro (15Km) (Ramses - Nozha)					
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 15 Period Jul.1987-Jun.1989 (24 months)	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	1. The projects proposed by the Master Plan (M/P) should be started before the target year of 2000. But the evaluation was made only of those projects which could be completed by 2000, because some of the proposed projects might not be completed by the same year (The total value of the M/P projects is US\$2,942.8 million while the projects to be evaluated worth US\$1,213.8 million). 2. IRR amounts to 17.3% if the benefit is only the saving of travel costs and 53.6% in case time-evaluated value is added. 3. EIRR of the above major projects are as follows: (1) 13.6 (2) 13.9 (3) 37.1 (4) 28.2 (5) 24.1				
	Total M/M Japan Field 84.00 4.40 79.60						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Person Trip Survey, Traffic Survey	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Transferred PT master tapes, demand forecast models, OD tables, and traffic distribution models etc. to Egyptian Ministry of Transport and TFA, and personal computers to Cairo Governorate with the same contents.				
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 317,033 (Y'000) Contracted 308,914					Due to budget constraints and lack of financing.	
					①, ③, ⑥		

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/A 201B/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Egypt	1.SITE OR AREA				I.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY	North Sinai Integrated Rural Development	Area: Rabaa, Qatia 22,400 ha Population: 27,000 Household: 620					
3.SECTOR	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General	2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		M/P 1) 2) 3)	Local Cost 370,000	(Description) Loan procedure by Egyptian Government to the World Bank and OECF has been delayed due to Gulf Crisis. International tender for Detailed Design for Suez Syphon Crossing was called under the finance of Kuwait Fund. However, this has been postponed. British and French consultants and Sanyu are competing. The implementation of this project will be accelerated as middle-east multinational peace talks proceed on with hopeful results. With the end of Gulf War, Kuwait Fund will be restored. The Project seems to be conducted by Kuwait Fund. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) A British Consulting Firm undertook the design of Syphon Crossing. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Waiting for the answer. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) D/D of a siphon under the Suez Canal, a big component of the project, was conducted (1990-92), funded by Kuwait. Construction started in January 1994 and will be completed within 36 months. Total fund amounts to 188 million E.P. (shared by Kuwait fund-121 million E.P., and the National Investment Bank-67 million E.P.). The contractor is a joint venture of an Italian corporation (CNC) and Belgian (BESIX). The capacity of the siphon is 160 cu. m/sec. and the area to be covered is 400,000 fedan. Irrigation/drainage and relevant facilities are under construction (including the extension of the Jerusalem Canal) at the area for reclamation. The second phase F/S (covering 1.35 million fedan of the fifth region) is requested to JICA, targeting the commencement of the construction by the year of 1997. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	<M/P> (1993 - 2005): total Project Cost 2,923 million LE 1) Canal plan 2) Siphon under the Suez Canal: 1,350m 2) Pumping station : 4 places 3) Land reclamation: 106,680ha(gross) 4) Settlement plan : 32,500 households, 162,500 person 5) Fishery Development : 650 sq.km in the Bardawil Lake 6) Tourism Development : coastal area along the mediterranean sea 7) Social Infrastructure: road, drinking water, sewage water <F/S> 1) Construction of the El Salam Canal to El Hilba including construction of Siphon under the Suez Canal. 2) Land reclamation of 22,400 ha in Rabaa, Qatia area 3) Settlement of 7,720 households and 38,600 persons. 4) Village plan: 12 villages will be constructed. 5) Social Infrastructures: village roads, drinking water, communication 6) Agro-processing: slaughters house, meat processing factory					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Development, Sinai Development Authority, Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources, Irrigation Dept. Ministry of Agriculture, GARPAD	Imp. Period: 1990. -1995.					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Early completion of El Salaam Main Canal is expected, which is to convey water to North Sinai. Hence efficient use of land and water is studied in the nearest areas to the water source.	4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) 9.00 EIRR2) EIRR3)		
8.DATE OF SAW	1987/11	10.STUDY TEAM				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The same reason as stated in the Entire North Sinai Project is applied to.	
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Pacific Consultants International	Conditions and Development Impacts: <Conditions><M/P> 1) The El Salam shall be constructed to El Midan which is located at eastern part of North Sinai, and irrigate 85,600ha(net). 32,500 households and 162,500 persons will be settled in the area. 2) The M/P is adopted to the National Plan which is planned, 1) to construct El Salam Canal to the Sinai area, 2) to development desert area, 3) to distribute population adequately. <F/S> Early completion of detailed design of Suez Canal Syphon Crossing and El Salam Canal Extension will be required, because the F/S of Tina Plain with 30,000ha has been completed by British PPU. <Impacts><M/P,F/S> 1) Agricultural production in the desert area will be increased by extending El Salam canal. 2) People's concentration to urban area can be prevented. 3) Opportunity of employment will be increased. 4) Bedwin people will be settled.					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Soil Analysis	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER		The same technical transfer was rendered for staff of GARPAD as stated in the entire project of North Sinai.		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③	
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 249,378 (¥'000) Contracted 232,260						

和名 北シナイ農村総合開発計画

[M/P+F/S]

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/S 501/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS						
1.COUNTRY	Egypt	1.SITE OR AREA	Whole area of North Sinai		I.PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
2.NAME OF STUDY	North Sinai Groundwater Resources	2.PROJECT COST				Total Cost Local Cost Foreign Cost				
		(US\$1,000)	1) 2)		(Description) III. PRESENT STATUS OF USE OF STUDY RESULTS The hydrogeological maps as production of the '88-92 North Sinai Groundwater Development Study have been unutilized as the basis of the Suez - Red Sea area Development projection by the Government of Egypt. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) Deep wells has been under construction by the North Sinai Governorate based on the survey results. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) Implementation is in progress according to following phases: Phase I 24 wells out of 36 planned were drilled. The drilling has been done by Egyptian companies(Sinai, Regwal). Phase II A tender for 16 wells will be held this year. Reports of this research on North Sinai district is also applicable to southern district. Data of the south have also been gathered and the data will contribute to basic studies for the south. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.					
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)								
4.REFERENCE NO.		1. SOUTH SINAI GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT STUDY To establish the complete hydrogeological maps which covers the entire Sinai Peninsula, the groundwater development study of the south Sinai is proposed. The major project components are geological survey, hydrogeological survey, geo-physical prospecting, test drilling water quality survey and groundwater hydrological study.								
5.TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	2. THE WATER SUPPLY PROJECT IN THE NAQB AREA, SINAI GOVERNORATE The Naqb area is located in the middle of Sinai Peninsula, and it has been nominated by the Government of Egypt as one of the important area to develop, in particular for tourism. In accordance with the governmental policy of Egypt, the water supply project for Naqb area is proposed. The proposed water source is groundwater surrounding the Naqb area. The population served is approx. 3200, the scheduled pipe length for transmission and distribution is about 80 Km. Other facilities included in the project are submergible pumps and service reservoir.								
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Research Institute of Water Resources	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS								
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Groundwater resource evaluation	1. SOUTH SINAI GROUNDWATER DEVELOPMENT STUDY The hydrogeological maps covered fully of the North Sinai Peninsula will be completed. Since this area has been interfered by the lack of water, this hydrogeological maps will surely contribute to the establishment of The Sinai Peninsula Development Projection and to arouse industries in the area.								
8.DATE OF SAV	1988/9	2. The water supply project will contribute to the development of Naqb area which is scheduled by the governmental policy of Egypt.								
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Dowa Koei				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 14 Period Dec.1988-Oct.1992(58 months)				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ③					
	<table border="0" style="margin: auto;"> <tr> <td>Total M/M</td> <td>Japan</td> <td>Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">134.92</td> <td style="text-align: center;">36.83</td> <td style="text-align: center;">98.09</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	134.92	36.83	98.09			
Total M/M	Japan	Field								
134.92	36.83	98.09								
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Test Hole Drilling Water quality Analysis	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER								
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 697,315 (¥'000)	Formulation of the hydrogeological maps. Evaluation of groundwater								
	Contracted									

和名 シナイ半島地下水開発計画

{M/P, Basic Study, Other}

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/A 307/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	1. SITE OR AREA	Service Area (about 322,000ha and 4,366,000 peopies lived in) of the Bahr Yusef canal which covers three governorates of Faiyum, Minia, Beni Suef and Giza			I. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rehabilitation and Improvement of Delivery Water System on Bahr Yusef Canal	2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) The request letter for Japanese Grant-in-Aid project to implement the Priority Project was submitted to the Japanese Embassy in Egypt. However, due to political reasons, the implementation of the Project will be delayed. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) The basic design for Lahorn regulator, one of five barrages and regulators to be repaired, was finished. D/D will start early in the year of 1995. Construction will start in the fiscal year 1995 and be finished within two year. The Japanese Grand Aid will be requested for three locations. Local finance and American aid are expected for rehabilitation of the Bahr Yusef Canal. There is no foreign governmental aid for this. Irrigation technology transfer, by establishment of a training center or dispatch of specialists, is requested. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) Sep. 1995 Bid for construction works by the grant aid is planned. 1995-1996 Planned period for implementation.
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation		1)	257,606	101,728	155,878	
4. REFERENCE NO.			2)	83,939	47,878	36,061	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	3)				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Irrigation Department, Ministry of Public Works and Water Resources	-Project Component 1. Rehabilitation of Bahr Yusef canal of 310Km, 2. Replacement of Barrage and regulator 5 places, 3. Rehabilitation and replacement of intake facilities; small scale 28 places, medium scale 14 places and large scale 2 places, 4. Remodeling of 46 branch canals, 5. Rehabilitation of 6 Irrigation pump stations, 6. Rehabilitation of 9 drainage pump stations (for reuse of water), 7. Improvement of O/M system and training, 8. Rehabilitation of On-form facilities -Priority Project 1. Lahorn Regulator, 2. Giza intake facility, 3. Hassan Wasef Intake facility, 4. Construction materials and equipment, Total Project Cost about 11,545,000 US\$(2.44 million yen) -Disbursement Schedule(1,000US\$)					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To evaluate the feasibility of the rehabilitation and improvement of delivery water system on Bahr Yusef canal in order to improve the overall efficiency of water use thus contribution optimum crop production in the area		LC	FC			
8. DATE OF SAW	1990/10	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	PhaseI	29,909	53,272		
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc.	Feasibility: Yes/No	PhaseII	34,970	53,303	EIRR1) 13.10 FIRR1)	
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 8 Period Mar.1991-Dec.1993 (34 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: *Proposed Imp. Periods are 3 years term x 4 phases = 12 years Conditions: 1. Limited water source of 19.5 MCM/day in Max. 2. Overaged barrage, regulators and intake facilities to be replaced and rehabilitated 3. Modernization of O/M systems of facilities 4. Establishment of water users association 5. Education and training of gate operator and beneficiaries Impacts: 1. Improvement of overall irrigation efficiency (present 60.5% to proposed 69.6%) 2. Increase of yield of farm products (wheat: present 2.45t/ha to proposed 2.61t/ha, Cotton: present 0.75t/ha to proposed 0.94t/ha, Maize: present 2.26t/ha to proposed 2.80t/ha) 3. Improvement of land utilization rate (present 137% to proposed 145%) 4. Impacts: Creation of employment opportunity and easiness of water level control of Lake Karuon in Faiyum	PhaseIII	36,848	49,304	EIRR2) 12.20 FIRR2)	
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	TOTAL	101,728	155,878	EIRR3) 11.50 FIRR3)	
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 272,129 (¥'000) Contracted	On-the-Job-Training during the study period Throughout technical meeting on three times at field				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
						①, ③	

[F/S,D/D]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/S 109/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS					
1.COUNTRY	Egypt	1.SITE OR AREA				1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued				
2.NAME OF STUDY	The Transportation System and The National Road Transportation Masterplan	2.PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) 1) A masterplan study of Egyptian National Railway, where the data base of this study will be used, is scheduled. 2) Road Improvement System, which was started in this study, is in progressed. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) In Dec.1994, the M/P study on the rationalization of the Egyptian National Railways was requested as a part of the M/P on the national transportation system. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) F/S request to JICA for expressways (Cairo - Alexandria and Cairo - Damietta) is now being prepared. According to the growing importance of Sinai Peninsula, demand of the expressway from Cairo - Ismailiya - El Arish will increase. (A study group to provide a masterplan for the National Railway of Egypt targeting the year of 2010 will visit Egypt from late January through early February 1995.) (FY1995 Domestic Survey) In connection with this project, followings are implementing or planned to implement: Railway network survey project (JICA) -- planned to implement from autumn of 1995. Bridge construction and crossing tunnel project for Suez Canal (JICA) -- commenced from Apr., 1995.				
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Land Transportation			1) 1,326,300	915,200	411,100					
4.REFERENCE NO.				2) 44,880	39,050	5,830					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)									
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Transport Planning Authority (TPA) Ministry of Transport	1) Land Development Aimed Project: 35 routes, 2986.9km 2) Maintenance Level of Service Project: 60 routes, 2998.1km 3) Higher Level of Service Project (option): 2 routes, 325km 4) Bus and Taxi Terminal Improvement: 551 terminals 5) Truck Terminal Projects: 3 terminals 6) Nile Bridge Projects: 19 bridges 7) Railway Cross Improvement: 40 crosses									
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To analyze the transportation system in the country To prepare a masterplan for the improvement of the national road network and road transportation system	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS									
8.DATE OF S/W	1991/12	1) Vehicle operating cost saving by basic road network projects 2) Shift to more economic passenger transport mode 3) Rationalization at truck freight system									
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd. Pacific Consultants International										
10.STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 10 Period Mar.1992-Oct.1993 (19 months)										
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">65.03</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18.23</td> <td style="text-align: center;">46.80</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	65.03	18.23		46.80			
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
65.03	18.23	46.80									
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Survey of Supplementary Transportation										
12.EXPENDITURE		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER									
	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 33%;">282,658 (¥'000)</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Seminar (100 persons)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">260,787</td> <td>Transfer of Data to Transport Information Center</td> </tr> </table>	Total	282,658 (¥'000)	Seminar (100 persons)	Contracted	260,787	Transfer of Data to Transport Information Center				
Total	282,658 (¥'000)	Seminar (100 persons)									
Contracted	260,787	Transfer of Data to Transport Information Center									
						2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
						3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
						①, ③, ⑥ Transport Planning Authority (TPA), Road and Bridge Authority (RBA)					

(M/P, Basic Study, Other)

PROJECT SUMMARY (D/D)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Mar.1996

MEA EGY/S 401/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1. COUNTRY	Egypt	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		Suez City, Ataga and Adabiya						
The Urgent Development Plan of the Suez Bay Coastal Area Development		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
		(US\$1,000)	1) 333,200	144,800	188,400			
			2) 28,900	1,500	27,400			
			3) 362,100	146,300	215,800			
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) MODANC is seeking project loan and their local budget for realization, however, commencement period is still unsettled. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) All documents prepared under the study were submitted to the Gov't of Egypt. The Project will be executed in 1) packages of civil work and 2) packages of mechanical work. The Project will be completed in 7 years from the commencement. It is reported that the Gov't of Egypt has started the tendering according to the execution schedule. The detailed information on the progress is still to be collected. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) The Sinai Development Corporation (SDC) conducted maintenance of Ataga-sea-front line, El Shatt Ferry, El Khore bridge, reclamation of El Khore and Suez Cornice by self fund. Followings are under construction: (1) a ring road to be connected to the Suez - Cairo expressway (90% completed), (2) a fisherman service area at the Ataga Port (80% completed), and (3) fence installation at the free zone (6% completed). Tenders for the infrastructure constructions of the industrial estate and free zone are now held (water treatment, drainage, green belt, electricity, telephone lines, maintenance buildings, private roads, etc.). Projects to be started after the settlement of domestic and foreign financial aid are as follows: (1) Ataga water purification station (10,000 cu. m/day, 275 million E.P.), (2) industrial waste water treatment station, and (3) New Ataga Commercial Port. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) The Egyptian Government allocated 100 million E.P. of its budget for the costs of infrastructural work of Ataga I.E. and I.F.Z. This work is consisted of the following items and will be implemented by domestic contractors: Road, Water service network, Power service network and Fence for the Free Trade Zone. At present, 3 firms are constructing the Ataga I.E. and additional 5 firms are preparing to join with. The Egyptian Government has already proclaimed the law for establishment of the Ataga I.E.		
Transportation/Port		[Construction] 1) Ataga I.E. and Adabiya I.F.Z. 2) Water Treatment Works 3) Waste Water Treatment Works 4) Dredging and Reclamation/Quaywall 5) Grain Silo Terminal 6) Bulk Cargo Terminal 7) Railway 8) Buildings in Center Areas 9) Ataga I.E. Coastal 10) Coastal Road 11) Storm Water Drainage (Procurement) 1) Grainage Unloaders 2) Tugboats 3) Radar System						
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS						
5. TYPE OF STUDY		Feasibility: Yes/No		EIRR1)	EIRR2)			EIRR3)
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY				EIRR1)	EIRR2)			EIRR3)
Ministry of Development, New Communities, Housing and Public Utilities (MODANC)				EIRR1)	EIRR2)			EIRR3)
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Conditions and Development Impacts:						
Review of Master Plan made on 1986, and Preparing of Detailed Design Report, International Tendering Document for the Infrastructures.		Conditions 1) raising the local expenses 2) provision of the domestic water Development Impacts 1) transfer the population to the coastal area of Suez so as to reduce the congestion in Cairo. 2) income increasing of the people in the coastal area of Suez. 3) stabilization of the people's livelihood accompanied by maintaining the importation of grain.						
8. DATE OF SAW		Imp. Period: 1994. -2001.						
1991/9								
9. CONSULTANT(S)		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER						
Pacific Consultants International Ocean Consultant Japan Co., Ltd.		Transfer the survey methods of the natural condition survey including environmental matter and the big scaled development works to the local consultants.						
10. STUDY TEAM		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION						
No. of Members 75		①, ③, ⑥						
Period Mar.1992-Nov.1993 (21 months)								
Total M/M		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS						
Japan								
Field								
166.26								
134.29								
31.97								
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY								
Topo, Hydrographic survey, Soil-Investigation, Environmental Study								
12. EXPENDITURE								
Total		691,270 (¥'000)						
Contracted		671,209						

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA IRN/A 101/86

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS							
1. COUNTRY	Iran	1. SITE OR AREA	Haraz River Basin, Amol, Mazandaran Province		I. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued						
2. NAME OF STUDY	Caspian Sea Coastal Area Agricultural Development Project	2. PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	(Description) Present Condition - Iranian Government requested to the Japanese Government technical cooperation for establishing a Development Center, and JICA dispatched an adviser in Oct. 1988 to investigate the situation and to determine the scope of cooperation. - In Oct. 1988, a technical cooperation mission of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs visited Iran and agreed to the implementation of the project-type technical cooperation. - The Japanese technical cooperation project (The Haraz River Basin Agricultural Development Project) commenced in April 1990 for the duration of 5 years. - As for the Haraz River Basin Development Project, a feasibility study was completed by JICA in 1992. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.							
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General	(US\$1,000)	1) 1,106,200	1,106,200								
4. REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1=72.5RIS)	2)		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS - Iranian Government had strongly requested Japanese technical and economic cooperation for the project implementation							
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)										
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture	1) Improvement of Terminal Irrigation System and Drainage System for 70,000ha present paddy field. 2) Improvement of Drainage Facilities in wide areas 3) Animal Husbandry Promotion 4) Improvement of Cultivation Technique and Farm Management 5) Post Harvesting Improvement 6) Modernization of Farm Village Establishment of Development Center is proposed for promoting the above plans. *The cost above includes only projects 1) & 3).			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ③							
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Master plan study on comprehensive agricultural development plan	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS										
8. DATE OF S/W	1984/7	- By the above 1) and 2) projects, effective mechanization system is introduced and by lessening the labor, rice product cost is reduced. - By the drainage facilities, grass is cultivated as secondary crops, and then livestock farming is combined with Agriculture, resulting in the increase of farmer's income. - Training of extension workers for land consolidation and agricultural mechanization will be requested for promotion and implementation of the above project.			12. EXPENDITURE Total 313,995 (¥'000) Contracted 262,335							
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER										
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 9 Period Sep. 1984-Dec. 1986 (19 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;">88.90</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37.18</td> <td style="text-align: center;">51.72</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	88.90	37.18	51.72					
Total M/M	Japan	Field										
88.90	37.18	51.72										
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Soil Analysis											

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1995
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA IRN/A 222/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																													
1. COUNTRY	Iran	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	Irrigation and Drainage Development Project in Haraz River Basin	Haraz River Basin Project Area : 100,000ha Population : 425,000																																	
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																													
4. REFERENCE NO.		1)	2)	2,555,471	1,383,158	1,172,313																													
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	3)																																	
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) -The project type technical cooperations (CAPIC) has been undertaking by JICA. -The promotion of project implementation is undertaken by the Government of Iran. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) The performances of this project are very useful. It is waited for the financial resources and the chance to train the staffs concerned. AS for the financial resource, the OECF loan, fund financed by the Islamic Development Bank or the World Bank are expected. This project has been given the superior priority among the projects of second five-year plan.																													
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	The main objectives of the Study is to establish a comprehensive agricultural development plan to increase paddy and winter crop productions.	(1) Diversion Dam : 20 units (2) Canal and River : 6 <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">New Coast</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Rehabilitations</td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Canal</td> <td style="text-align: center;">302</td> <td style="text-align: center;">662</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">964</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Irrigation C.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">407</td> <td style="text-align: center;">507</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">914</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drainage C.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>River</td> <td style="text-align: center;">710</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,166</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1,896</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> (3) Land Consolidation : 76,000ha							New Coast	Rehabilitations		Total	Canal	302	662		964	Irrigation C.	407	507		914	Drainage C.	1	17		18	River	710	1,166		1,896	Total		
	New Coast	Rehabilitations		Total																															
Canal	302	662		964																															
Irrigation C.	407	507		914																															
Drainage C.	1	17		18																															
River	710	1,166		1,896																															
Total																																			
8. DATE OF SAV	1990/9	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		EIRR1) 13.50	FIRR1) 10.10	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																													
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Nippon Giken Inc.	Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR2) FIRR3)	Due to lack of financial sources for project implementations																														
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Nov. 1990-Jul. 1993 (33 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: The proposed project is justified from the evaluation process by EIRR FIRR of both economic and financial terms and sensitivity analysis. The internal rate of return in terms of economic price, cost and benefit ratio lie within reasonable ranges for the project as total and for most of sub-districts.					3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																												
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	-Topographic Mapping -Topographic Survey -Bench Mark Survey	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				①, ②																													
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 518,948 (¥'000) Contracted 514,048	During project implementations technical transfer has been given through fortnight meeting and on the job works.																																	

和名 ハラズ川流域農業開発計画

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

MEA IRQ/A 301/79

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT					
1. COUNTRY	Iraq	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 Kahla Rice Farm Project		Anarah City, Maysan Province, about 400km southeast of the capital Baghdad									
3. SECTOR Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost					
4. REFERENCE NO.				1) 68,000	27,000	41,000					
5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S				2)							
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform				3)							
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Feasibility study of state rice farm development.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) Construction of state Rice Farm: construction of state rich farm of 8,160 ha Water Resource Development: Provision of pumping station at Kahalla river (branch of Tigris river) Farm Management Plan: Production of rice (main crop), wheat and barley Project facility plan: Pump : Irrigation pump Q = 27 m ³ /sec (dia. 1,000mm x 11 units) Drainage pump Q = 4.4 m ³ /sec (dia. 900mm x 3 units) Irrigation/drainage canal : Main canal 30km, Lateral canal 77km Farm road : Main and Lateral 198km Green Belt : 330 ha Buildings : L.S				(Description) No information is available owing to the Iran-Iraq War (the project site was close to a battle field of the War). Because of the subsequent Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and the Gulf War, the project should be judged as discontinued. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No information.					
8. DATE OF S/W /		Imp. Period: 1980. -1987.									
9. CONSULTANT(S) Sanyu Consultants Inc.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes/No		EIRR1) 6.20	FIRR1)						
				EIRR2)	FIRR2)						
				EIRR3)	FIRR3)						
10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members 11 Period Oct.1978-Mar.1980 (18 months)		Conditions and Development Impacts: (Conditions) Construction of state rice farm equipment with irrigation and drainage facilities, and undertaking of appropriate desalinization at field. (Development Impacts) Constructio of state rice farm will play a role to produce rice, which is a stable food in Iraq, and at the same time to increase the production of rice by the state farm operated by state organization as a pilot farm.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
<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;">51.85</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19.91</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.94</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	51.85			19.91	31.94		
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
51.85	19.91	31.94									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER Transfer to the counterparts assigned during the period of the study.				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①					
12. EXPENDITURE											
Total 145,114 (¥'000)											
Contracted 126,392											

{F/S,D/D}

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1996

MEA IRQ/S 101/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Iraq	1. SITE OR AREA	Baghdad, Mosul		I. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY Vocational Training Center Project Study in Bagdad and Mosul		2. PROJECT COST			(Description) The report was appreciated but no action was subsequently taken for various political reasons. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No information	
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
4. REFERENCE NO.		1. Training courses of Baghdad Centre 1) TV/video, tape recorder, radio repair course 2) automobile repair course 3) air conditioner and electric appliances repair course 4) elevator repair and maintenance course 2. Training courses of Mosul Centre 1) TV/video, tape recorder, radio repair course 2) automobile repair course 3) air conditioner and electric appliances repair course				
5. TYPE OF STUDY						
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS (1) Policy change : preference was given to other on-going projects (2) Iran-Iraq war				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY						
8. DATE OF S/W		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER The project did not develop, and technical transfer is not still complete.				
9. CONSULTANT(S)						
10. STUDY TEAM		Total 102,492 (¥'000) Contracted 114,946				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY						
12. EXPENDITURE		none				
Total					102,492 (¥'000)	
Contracted		114,946				

和名 職業訓練センター設立計画

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA IRQ/S 102/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS																
1. COUNTRY	Iraq	1. SITE OR AREA	Baghdad City		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued															
2. NAME OF STUDY	Bagdad City Urban Transport Improvement	2. PROJECT COST	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Foreign Cost</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(US\$1,000)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">67,690</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>US\$1=ID0.31</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)	67,690			US\$1=ID0.31	2)				(Description) Owing to the Iraqi invasion to Kuwait and the subsequent Gulf War, the proposals of the study were virtually discontinued. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																		
(US\$1,000)	1)	67,690																			
US\$1=ID0.31	2)																				
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Urban Transportaion	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																			
4. REFERENCE NO.		Phase 1: O/D and person trip surveys and basic transportation planning																			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	Phase 2: Formulation of the urgent program																			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ananat Baghdad	1) Improvement of road transportation 2) Improvement of traffic signals 3) Improvement of pedestrian facilities 4) Improvement of parking facilities 5) Improvement of the public transportation system 6) Improvement of traffic safety measures																			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of basic policies for transport management and of the urgent program																				
8. DATE OF S/W	1986/3	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS																			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International	[Impacts] 1) To reduce the traffic accidents. 2) To save the cost and the time of transportation.																			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 11 Period Aug. 1986-Mar. 1988 (20 months) <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Field</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field																	
Total M/M	Japan	Field																			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY																					
12. EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 40%;">268,478 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Total	268,478 (¥'000)	Contracted		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION													
Total	268,478 (¥'000)																				
Contracted																					
		Suspended after the completion of M/P, and further interrupted by the invasion into Kuwait.		①																	
					2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																

和名 バグダッド都市交通改善計画

(M/P, Basic Study, Other)

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

MEA JOR/A 301/76

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1. COUNTRY	Jordan	1. SITE OR AREA				I. 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		Northern part of Jordan valley which is located in northwest of Jordan. Projected area of 1,600ha						
Wadi Arab Dam and Irrigation Project		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
		(US\$1,000)	1)	40,000	13,000	27,000		
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) 1977.6.20 OECF L/A signed (7.5 billion yen) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) 1979 - 1981 D/D (Jordan government 56,296 JD Japanese government 2,380,000 JD) 1981 - 1988 Construction (Jordan government 1 million JD, Japanese government 7 million JD) The height of the dam was changed from 65.5m to 82.5m, because the capacity of impoundment was increased. * Contents of OECF Loan Contents of the Project: Construction of rockfill dam and installation of the irrigation facilities with a sprinkler system. Loan target: Costs of material and equipment for civil work, construction work and consulting fee. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) The dam officially completed to construct in 1987, but actually started to operate in 1986. The water volume of 20mcm is stored in the dam which has total capacity of 21.1mcm. Water delivery structure is the same as the initial plan, but additional one is pumping station at King Abdular canal, which has four electric turbine consuming 750kw/h each and has the pumping power of 400l/sec, delivery height of 120m from the canal to the reservoir. Necessary expense is mainly running cost to operate the pump. The irrigation area is 10, 200ha. The efficiency of the hydro-pressure network is 85% or more. Changes from the initial design are as follows: - Digging wells in the upstream of the dam to supply water to Irbid city. - Cancellation of Arwada Dam construction proposed in the upstream of Yarumuka river along the international boundary between Jordan and Syria. - Execution to deliver water from the canal to Amman.		
Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General		1) Irrigation area Net irrigation area: 1,250 ha Pipe line: total length of 3,260 m Irrigation Practice: semi-portable sprinkler system Main drainage canal: 3.5 km Farm road: Rehabilitation of 35.0 km Construction of 12.4 km						
4. REFERENCE NO.		2) Reservoir Catchment area: 262 sq.km Storage capacity: 12.1 MCM						
5. TYPE OF STUDY		3) Dam Type: Homogenous rolled earthfill type Height of dam: 54 m Crest length: 424 m						
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		Imp. Period: 1977.4-1981.3						
Jordan Valley Commission		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 13.50 EIRR2) EIRR3)			FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: 1. Time required for the implementation of the project is estimated at 48 months. 2. The project benefit is estimated as a difference of the benefits between with and without project conditions. 3. Net production values of the projects are estimated as follows: (unit:1,000 JD)						
F/S				With Project	Without Project			The benefit
8. DATE OF S/W				1,575	533			1,575
9. CONSULTANT(S)				965	135			830
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		Development Impacts: 1. Increase of agricultural production 2. Promotion of export, Contribution to acquire foreign currency 3. Raising of living standard of farmers 4. Increase of employment opportunity						
10. STUDY TEAM		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS This project is incorporated in the National Development Plan.		
No. of Members 18								
Period Apr.1976-Nov.1976(8 months)						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ④		
Total M/M Japan Field								
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY								
12. EXPENDITURE								
Total 170,478 (¥'000)								
Contracted								

和名 ワディアラバダムかんがい計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1996

MEA JOR/S 101/79

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Jordan	1. SITE OR AREA	Northern Area (pop. of Greater Irbid 140,000 in 1975)		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 Region Development of Northern Jordan	2. PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) It took six years to conclude the loan by Saudi Arabia and the contents of this M/P was modified during the term of delay. (Main Modification) The sight of industrial estate planned by M/P (About 36.6ha Northeast of Irbid) was changed to the cheaper area (42.6ha, new place of 40-50ha under construction) due to the sharp rise of land price. Based on the recommendations of the study, two feasibility studies ("Ring Roads of Irbid" and "Industrial Estate of Irbid") were undertaken by JICA. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) M/P of Irbid Municipality included the proposed projects. Irbid Municipality acquired land for the R.O.W. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) The construction works have been started before the conclusion of loan by Saudi Arabia in 1989. Presently, only the Industrial Estate of Irbid is completed, the ring roads of Irbid are partially completed and the tourism development is not progress well. In Jan. 1994, all of the Industrial Estates are full of use and the 60% of new place are under contract. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.
3. SECTOR	Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan		(US\$1,000)	1)	2)	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Phase 1 study (FY 1978) - Formulation of a basic framework of regional development Phase 2 study (FY 1979) - Selection and preliminary evaluation of priority projects (1) Industrial Estate of Irbid (2) Ring Roads of Irbid (3) Ajlun-Dibbin-Jerash Tourism Plan			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Phase I Study: - Of the two priority areas, the Yarmouk Area is to be developed as a center of higher education and industrial growth, while the Irbid Area is to be developed as a center of administration, commerce and industries. - Agriculture and agricultural processing will be developed in the remaining seven areas. Phase II Study: The Industrial Estate of Irbid will create about 2000 employment and produce value added of some 3.3 million dinars.			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Irbid Urban Regional Planning Group	10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 24 Period May.1978-Mar.1980 (23 months)			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of a regional development plan and preliminary evaluation of priority projects		Total M/M	Japan	Field	
8. DATE OF SAW	1978/5		89.80	17.70	72.10	
9. CONSULTANT(S)	International Development Center of Japan	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None			
		12. EXPENDITURE	Total 222,492 (¥'000) Contracted 221,802			
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	OJT and acceptance of trainees (JICA counterpart training program)			
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	-The economic feasibility of Industrial Estate of Irbid Project -The big development impacts			
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①, ②			

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Mar.1996

MEA JOR/S 301/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Jordan	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		Irbid City					
Ring Roads Construction Project in Irbid City		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
				1) 22,243	13,658	8,585	
				2)			
				3)			
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) Parts of the project were implemented. Other parts were postponed due to the problem of land acquisition. Priority is not ranked high, but the project is integrated into the National Plan. There is a possibility of reviving the remaining project. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) 1986 - Present Irbid Municipality has been constructing the project by its own budget. Total cost will be JD 30,000. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) 1986-1988: The construction works were implemented with the local budget of Irbid city (14.6 mil. JD, 46% of total budget). 1944: The authority of Irbid City requested 200 thousands JD to the Central Gov't for the cost of this Project (total budget 350 thousands JD). Until present: The construction works of 15.1km of the roads were completed. This project could not follow the planned schedule due to various unexpected factors, the difficulty of loan procurement, the Gulf War, the inflow of refugees, the devaluation of JD, the high land price and etc., although the Gov't of Jordan has been positive to follow the M/P. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
Transportation/Road		The construction of partial missing ring road in Irbid city which will form the backbone for planning the future city of Irbid, and serve as an arterial street for intra-city and inter-regional traffic and as a by-pass for through traffic.					
4. REFERENCE NO.		Boundary ring road 11.8 km 4 lane 2 way					
5. TYPE OF STUDY		Outer ring road 8.4 km 2 lane 2 way					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		Connecting road 1.8 km 2 lane 2 way					
Municipality of Irbid		total 24.0 km					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY							
Traffic survey							
8. DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period:					
1980/12		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) 18.10 FIRR1)		
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Pacific Consultants International		EIRR2)	FIRR2)		
				EIRR3)	FIRR3)		
10. STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts:					
No. of Members 9		Conditions:					
Period Mar.1981-Mar.1982(12 months)		- Target years are 1985 and 2000					
		- Use 1981's data for traffic demand forecast					
		- Carry out owner interview within the area of Irbid City and cordon line census between inside and outside of Irbid City					
		- Selection of the routes is based on the land readjustment plan					
		Development Impacts:					
		- Mitigation of traffic congestion in the center of city by transferring transit traffic to the ring road					
		- Make a contribution to develop undeveloped area by furnishing transportation facilities					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
Geological Survey Topographic Survey Analysis of Samples		- Method of traffic demand forecast - Method of mitigation of traffic congestion					
12. EXPENDITURE						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
Total 157,644 (¥000)							
Contracted 147,981						①, ②	

[F/S,D/D]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Mar.1996

MEA JOR/S 102/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Jordan	1. SITE OR AREA	Karak and Tafila 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 Regional Development Master Plan for the Karak-Tafila Development Region	2. PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) Based on the study, JICA implemented a feasibility study on Karak agricultural development (Sept. 1989 - Aug. 1990). (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Some of the maps and basic data have been utilized in the preparation of Mazar - Muta land use plan. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) (Reading Numbers mean the ones at 3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)) 1) The small project is underway at the different northern area from the area planned by the M/P. The Rain-fed Agriculture seems to have positive future. 2) Recently, the expense for F/S, 40,000JD, were provided. The total development cost will be six mil. JD. 3) The Karak urban development does not have any charge. USAID promised to construct the museum and guest house at the castle. The Private investor has been developig the large part of old city. 4) The F/S on the Muta Industrial Estates is underway by JICA. The urban development department of the Ministry of Urban and Local Environment drew Plan on the New Land Use for this area (Summarize of F/S by JICA). 5) Although U.K. has been planning this Project as Badia Development Project, the supplier of loan has not been decided. 6) This Project has been implementing putting emphasis on the education on environment, the sustainable development and the support of the traditional way of agriculture, largely apart from the contents of this M/P. The loan was concluded by the Global Environmental Facility through the World Bank. There is no plan on the Hotel construction. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) The survey works for the development of southern district including Muta Industrial Estates is going to be commenced on Sep., 1995.
3. SECTOR	Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan	(US\$1,000)	1) 577,000		2)	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	1) Rain-fed intensive agriculture 2) Multi-purpose pilot project of hot springs 3) Karak urban development 4) Muta-Mazar urban development 5) Green Badia project 6) Tourism development of Dana Valley				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of a master plan through 2005 and preliminary evaluation of priority projects	The project will contribute to the decentralization of economic and social activities away from Amman. Development impacts: - Increase of agricultural production and farmers' income, and improvement of food self-sufficiency - Activation of Karak by the promotion of tourism and small and medium industries - Mitigation of desertification				
8. DATE OF SAW	1985/12	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.	1) On-the-job training for counterparts and workshops 2) Training in Japan for two principal counterparts				
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 15 Period Jul.1986-Mar.1988 (20 months)	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS				
None						
12. EXPENDITURE		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②				
Total 260,210 (Y'000) Contracted 248,508						

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA JOR/S 501/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS																									
1. COUNTRY	Jordan	1. SITE OR AREA	Greater Amman		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued																								
2. NAME OF STUDY	Hydrogeological and Water Use Study of the Mujib Watershed	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost 1) 99,000 2)	(Description) Saudi-Arabian fund will be used for the water conveyor scheme. The first priority projects of "Wala" and "Nukheila" ground water recharge dams have been committed by European Community (EC) in 1988, including both the feasibility study and detailed design. The second priority project of "Siwaga" and "Khabra" dams have been committed by Canadian government (CIDA) in 1988, to perform the feasibility study. Since 1989 UNDP has been reviewing the national water resource M/P, in which the priority ranking will be determined at the national level. However, foreign technical aid was suspended due to the following reasons. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) (1) Sultani-Siwaga and Rumeil-Madaba pipeline in use (2) Qatrana dam in use (3) Siwaga dam in progress (4) Sultani dam cleaned (5) Wala/Nukheila dams have been investigated, and the final design is prepared. (6) Geen Belt (Jiza-Qatrana-Keraki) was postponed. (7) Khabra dam location was cancelled because the dam site is located within the oil shale area. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Wala & Mujib Dams have been restudied by British consultant company. Geen Belt was postponed by Ministry of Agriculture due to lack of budget. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The Gov't of Jordan is quite eager to develop water resources of the Mujib River, which is the last water resource available in Jordan, and express the desire to review and up-date the plan of the expeance of construction and planned dams by F/S. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) Eleven projects was proposed in the basic study. Four of them ((1),(2),(3),(4)) have already implemtened, two of them ((5),(6)) are executing detail design, and five of them((7),(8),(9),(10),(11)) have not yet been executed mainly because of fainancial shortage and low priority in the government. (1)Sultani-Siwaga pipeline project Construction has completed in 1990, and it is operating fully(100%) at present. The volume of water supply is 15.9mcm per annum. (2)Rumeil-Madala pipeline project It has started to operate in 1992, and is working 80% at present. The volume of water supply is 12mcm per annum. (3)Wala dam project																									
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Ground water development for water supply including "Sultani-Siwaga-Qastal" and "Rumeil-Madaba" water conveyor scheme. Surface water development including ground water recharge dams, including "Wala" "Qatrana" and "Siwaga" which aim to enhance the potential of ground water aquifer in and around the dams.																											
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	Pre-feasibility level study on the water conveyor scheme assumes this cost of US\$9,900,000 in total. The southern Gher. irrigation project (4,000 ha) will be carried out by constructing two recharge dams such as "Wala" and "Nukheila".		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS Jordan supported Iraq during the Gulf War. This mistake suspended all foreign aid and made the national economy worse. It depends on the development of the Near East Peace Conference. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) For (5) and (6), lack of budget																									
5. TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Ground water model simulation method using FEM has been transferred. Micro-computer and hydro-hydrogeological survey equipments have been used with counterparts, and then after donated to WAJ.				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②																							
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Water Authority of Jordan	10. STUDY TEAM	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">No. of Members</td> <td style="width: 30%;">14</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Period</td> <td>Oct. 1985-Jun. 1987 (20 months)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">99.80</td> <td style="text-align: center;">53.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">46.80</td> <td style="text-align: center;">53.00</td> </tr> </table>		No. of Members	14					Period	Oct. 1985-Jun. 1987 (20 months)					Total M/M	Field			99.80	53.00			Japan	Field			46.80	53.00
No. of Members	14																													
Period	Oct. 1985-Jun. 1987 (20 months)																													
		Total M/M	Field																											
		99.80	53.00																											
		Japan	Field																											
		46.80	53.00																											
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Water resources development and water supply pipeline	8. DATE OF S/W	1985/7		12. EXPENDITURE <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 30%;">357,921 (¥'000)</td> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>387,989</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Total	357,921 (¥'000)			Contracted	387,989																		
Total	357,921 (¥'000)																													
Contracted	387,989																													
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.																													

状況 (要約表添付文書)

MEA JOR/S 501/87	(基礎調査)
Name of Hydrogeological and Water Use Study of the Mujib Watershed Study	
Country	Jordan
Type of Study	Basic Study
Sector	Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development
Present Status: In progress or In use	
(Description)	
<p>Saudi-Arabian fund will be used for the water conveyor scheme. The first priority projects of "Wala" and "Nukheila" ground water recharge dams have been committed by European Community (EC) in 1988 including both the feasibility study and detailed design.</p> <p>The second priority project of "Siwaga" and "Khabra" dams have been committed by Canadian government(CIDA) in 1988, to perform the feasibility study.</p> <p>Since 1989 UNDP has been reviewing the national water resource M/P, in which the priority ranking will be determined at the national level. However, foreign technical aid was suspended due to the following reasons.</p> <p>(FY1992 Overseas Survey)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Sultani-Siwaga and Rumail-Madaba pipeline in use (2) Qatrana dam in use (3) Siwaga dam in progress (4) Sultani dam cleaned (5) Wala/Nukheila dams have been investigated, and the final design is prepared. (6) Geen Belt (Jiza-Qatrana-Kerak) was postponed. (7) Khabra dam location was cancelled because the dam site is located within the oil shale area. <p>(FY1993 Overseas Survey)</p> <p>Wala & Mujib Dams have been restudied by British consultant company, Green Belt was postponed by Ministry of Agriculture due to lack of budget.</p> <p>(FY1994 Domestic Survey)</p> <p>The Gov't of Jordan is quite eager to develop water resources of the Mujib River, which is the last water resource available in Jordan, and express the desire to review and up -date the plan of the expence of construction and planned dams by F/S.</p> <p>(FY1994 Overseas Survey)</p> <p>Eleven projects was proposed in the basic study.</p> <p>Four of them ((1), (2), (3), (4)) have already iplemented, two of them ((5), (6)) are executing detail design, and five of them((7), (8), (9), (10), (11)) have not yet been executed mainly because of fainancial shortage and low priority in the government.</p> <p>(1)Sultani-Siwaga pipeline project Construction has completed in 1990, and it is operating fully(100%) at present. The volume of water supply is 15.9mcm per annum.</p> <p>(2)Rumail-Madala pipeline project It has started to operate in 1992, and is working 80% at present. The volume of water supply is 12mcm per annum.</p> <p>(3)Wala dam project Detail design is under way using loan from EC. A consultant of England is considering about the plan of dams to construct at the small site upstream. The cost to develop the site is estimated 23 million JD.</p> <p>(4)Qatrama dam project The dam is operating now. The capacity of water is 7 mcm.</p> <p>(5)Sultani dam project The capacity of the dam is only 1.1mcm. Accumulated soil of the dam was removed several times since 1992. The dam keeps water for 3 or 4 months per year.</p>	

<p>(6)Siwaga dam project The dam was studies using loan from CIDA in 1992. It has completed to construct in 1992.</p> <p>(7)Hamam irrigation project The dam is not yet implemented.</p> <p>(8)Qatrana irrigation project. Badwin of the area cultivate the land of 1 ha each.</p> <p>(9)Nukheila dam project Water usuage fo the dam was stopped 18mcm out of 19mcm (total capacity). This is because it is required to develop the big site downstream of the river.</p> <p>(10)Khabra dam project It was studied using loan from CIDA.</p> <p>(11)Green belt It is not implemented yet because of financial shortage.</p> <p>(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.</p>

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1996

MEA JOR/S 502/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS						
1.COUNTRY	Jordan	1.SITE OR AREA	Western Highland in Jafr Basin Upper Hasa Basin, Middle to West Jafr Basin		I.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
2.NAME OF STUDY	Water Resources of the Jafr Basin	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) 12 productive wells were drilled for the phosphate Co. to the east of Ma'an according to the study recommendation. The National Water Master Plan was updated with EC assistance during 1991 - 1992. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) This Project became the EC Project. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) The basic study has not yet been linked with any development project of this area. This is mainly because loan had not been received to construct deep aquifer and concrete dams. But a private company is digging 11 wells (10 wells for production purpose and one for observation purpose). These wells have water potentiality of 21.9 million cubic meter per year. 3 wells out of 5 experimental ones was digged by JICA, and being monitored by WAJ. The detail design of Jordana dam was implemented by Canadian consultant using loan from CIDA. Jordan authorities concerned put emphasis on water resources development, but the Jafr basin encountered several problems such as deep well digging, relatively low production and non-uniform water quality. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.					
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development	(US\$1,000)	1)								
4.REFERENCE NO.			2)								
5.TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	3.CONTENTES OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)									
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of planning (MOP) in association with Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)	- Efficient use of ground water and of flood water by ground water recharge dams (6 potential sites) in Western Highland in Jafr Basin - Potential wellfields of South Hasa & East Ma'an - Deep sandstone aquifer development									
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Basin Wide Water Resources Potential Assessment	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS									
8.DATE OF SAV	1988/3	- Groundwater recharge dams will contribute to enhancement of potential of groundwater in the Western Highlands. Three potential dams of A2, B1 and B3 are worthy of performing the F/S study, while other three dams need further studies to solve environmental problems such as compensation. - South Hasa potential wellfield, which is estimated to yield 10 MCM/y with excellent quality, will be developed for the water supply. - East Ma'an potential wellfield, which is evaluated to produce 10 MCM/y, will be developed for the Shidiya phosphate mining project. - Deep sandstone aquifer in the A1-6 formation is preliminarily estimated to yield 10 MCM/y, needs to be confirmed by F/S level investigation.									
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS						
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 6 Period Jul.1988-Mar.1990 (21 months)										
	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 33%;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">54.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30.00</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	54.00		24.00	30.00			
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
54.00	24.00	30.00									
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Test well Drillings				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION						
12.EXPENDITURE		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER			①, ②						
	Total 265,758 (Y'000) Contracted 264,651	Groundwater simulation computer program (UNISSF) and plotter (CALCOMP) were transferred to WAJ. Three steps of the training programs to transfer the model simulation techniques, were made including computer									

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1992

Revised Mar.1996

MEA JOR/A 302/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Jordan	1.SITE OR AREA				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 Agricultural Development for the Karak-Tafila Development Region		Karak-Tafila Development Region					
3.SECTOR Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General		2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) Nippon Koei Co. Ltd. conducted "Karak Agricultural Development Plan" (F/S) on consignment of JICA from Sept.1988 to Aug.1990. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The project is still awaiting finance. The priority is ranked high, and if external finance is made available, the project will be implemented. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) The technical committee is preparing the detailed action plan to implement the project in three stages within 10 years. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) No preparation for further study is conducted. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) A new hospital which was proposed by the Integrated Regional Development M/P for the Karak-Tafila Development Region was constructed. The Development Study for the industrial estate development by JICA will be implemented in FY1994. (FY1994 Overseas Survey) The priority of the project is ranked low comparing to the sightseeing development which is high value of IRR. But it is required to improve employment and income of the agricultural area, and is urgently needed to adopt rainwater agriculture as a method to utilize water more efficiently. The project needs to get loan to implement more widely than present. (Note) The following pilot project is under way using loan from Germany and its area is 140ha of Waji-Karak in the northern part of Karak; 1)Construction of gabion in the Waji area, 2)Forestation to stabilize the bank and reduce the soil erosion, 3)Installation of small scale water ponds to reduce soil erosion and increase crop productivity by promoting water seepage. 4)Construction of farm road 5)Rehabilitation and Construction of irrigation canals At present, a contractor is constructing gabion in the distance of 2km at least and installing new irrigation system. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		4,400			
5.TYPE OF STUDY		The project area is one of the least developed areas in Jordan with no other industries than agriculture and government services industries. The area is under arid conditions with an annual average rainfall of about 200 mm. The rainfall has been very variable and unreliable causing frequent droughts to the agriculture. The present project is to develop and apply traditional rainwater utilization methods in large scale to agriculture to get stable crop production in three areas(Dhiban, Abyad ant Tafila).		1) 4,400			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		Main project components:		2)			
Regional Planning Department, Ministry of Planning (MOP)		1.Crop production scheme by water harvesting measures, checking dam and winter irrigation.		3)			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Fodder shrub production scheme.					
To formulate an agricultural development project for the Karak-Tafila development region.		- Water harvesting 8,510ha					
8.DATE OF SAV		- Winter irrigation 33.9ha					
1989/4		- Check Dam 93ha					
9.CONSULTANT(S)		- Rainfed Wheat 270ha					
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		2.Fodder shrub production scheme 4,480ha					
10.STUDY TEAM		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 20.20	FIRR1)	
No.of Members 7		Conditions and Development Impacts:		EIRR2)	FIRR2)		
Period Sep.1989-Aug.1990(11 months)		1.Additional Group production		EIRR3)	FIRR3)		
Total M/M		Wheat : 605ton/year					
Japan		Olive : 546ton		Apricot : 667ton			
Field		Grapes : 1084ton		Fodder shrub : 2,912ton			
39.19		2.Environmental conservation in arid area					
11.00		- solid conservation					
28.19		- groundwater conservation					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		- greening					
Problems Sensus (For 38 farmhouses), Topographic Survey (3 places, 1/500)		- recreation					
12.EXPENDITURE		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER		Technology transfer in the course of the study			
Total							
143,044 (¥000)							
Contracted							
143,301							
						2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
						The priority is high in the National Development Plan, but they have technical and financial difficulties. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) The project is listed as a high priority in the investment plan 1993-1997 which is now under preparation.	
						3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
						①, ②	

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1988
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA MAR/S 301/84

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Morocco	1. SITE OR AREA		Nador Province		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		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
Nador Airport Construction Project		(US\$1,000)	1) 27,513	9,209	18,304	(Description) After the completion of F/S, the project implementation was suspended owing to the financing difficulty. Note: There is Melilla Airport in the adjacent Spanish territory. Morocco insists on its territorial claim over the area, and if the claim should be respected by Spain, the proposed project would be redundant. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The project is listed in the national development plan, and the Government of Morocco intends to implement in when the political and economic conditions of the country improve in the future. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) The government of Morocco has been negotiating with some banking facilities for raising funds and expropriating lands for airport construction. If higher priority is given to this project in the whole nation's development plan, it is very hopeful to carry out. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No progress. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
Transportation/Air Transportation & Airport		Project		Scale			
4. REFERENCE NO.		Runway		60m x 2,820m			
5. TYPE OF STUDY		Terminal Building		250m x 20m = 5,000sq.m			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		Apron		210m x 180m			
Steering Committee of Administration of Air Bureau		Aerodrome Lighting System		Airport Management Facilities			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Supply/Disposal Facilities etc.					
Airport Construction Project							
8. DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period:		1986. -1991.			
1983/4		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 22.20 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) 2.10 FIRR2) FIRR3)	
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Conditions and Development Impacts:					
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		Assumptions: EIRR - Economic Benefits were assessed up to the year of 2000 on the conditions of with and without the project.					
10. STUDY TEAM		FIRR - Construction and maintenance costs were estimated by taking into account the anticipated rate of inflation based on the 1984 market prices.					
No. of Members 7		The proposed new airport, situated 700 km to the north of Casablanca, will promote the development of Nador Province, where improvement in transportation and communication systems are badly needed. The ever increasing air traffic demand will be satisfied by the projected airport.					
Period Nov. 1983--Jun. 1984 (6 months)							
Total M/M		Japan		Field			
31.44		16.08		15.36			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
None		1) OJT: A documentary film of airport construction in Japan was shown at the time of F/S.					
12. EXPENDITURE		2) Reception of Trainees: Three trainees participated in a course on					
Total		113,677 (¥'000)		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
Contracted		86,973		①, ②, ③			
				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
				The Minister of Transportation at the time of F/S was removed from office six months later.			

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA MAR/A 301/86

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT			
1. COUNTRY	Morocco	1. SITE OR AREA		Oujda province (northeast Morocco near Algerian border; 120,000ha)		I. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled		
2. NAME OF STUDY		2. PROJECT COST						Total Cost	Local Cost
Projet d'exploitation des eaux souterraines en vue de developpement rural dans la province d'Oujda		(US\$1,000)	1)	18,478					
		US\$1=184Yen	2)	9,239					
			3)						
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) Basic design and detailed design were undertaken by Nihon Giken Consultants. 1987 grant aid E/N 677 million yen (FY1991 Overseas Survey) D/D was undertaken during 1988 - 1989. With the Japanese grant, pumps were installed at seven locations, and boring operations were conducted at 6 locations. Some 13,000 villagers in the Province of Oujda are benefiting from the installed pumps. The equipment is being utilized to conduct boring operations in the other regions. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Boring operations have been suspended since June 1993 because the equipment provided by the Japanese grant aid was out of order. So additional aid for purchasing repair parts was requested. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No information. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.			
Agriculture/ (Agriculture in) General		Well construction		Entire Plan 52 locations	Priority Projects 23 locations				
4. REFERENCE NO.		Pump Stations		52 locations	23 locations				
5. TYPE OF STUDY		Storage tanks		25 locations	18 locations				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		Communal spigots for domestic water and livestock watering		28 locations	21 locations				
Ministere de l'Agriculture et de la Reforme Agraire		Irrigated area		1,070 ha	65 ha				
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		*The Cost 1) pertains to the total plan and the Cost 2) pertains only to the urgent action plan.							
Integrated rural development based on groundwater in Oujda province									
8. DATE OF S/W		Imp. Period: 1987.2-1991.12							
9. CONSULTANT(S)		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) 8.47 EIRR2) 10.58 EIRR3) 13.86			FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	
Chuo Kaihatsu International Corp. Nippon Giken Inc. Sanyu Consultants Inc.		Conditions and Development Impacts: Rate of return for each district: Angad 8.47% Ain Tbouda 10.58% Ain Beni Mathar 13.86%							
10. STUDY TEAM		Impacts of the project are as follows: 1. Stabilized living standard 2. Increased youth education opportunities 3. Water supply for livestock 4. Improved rural living environment 5. Groundwater development				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
No. of Members 9 Period Jan. 1986-Sep. 1986 (9 months)									
		Total M/M	Japan	Field					
		32.99	17.28	15.71					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
Topo-mapping Test drilling (2 sites)		The methods of analyzing the geological structures by means of electric exploration, etc.							
12. EXPENDITURE						①, ②, ③			
Total		99,426 (Y'000)							
Contracted		89,396							

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990

Revised Mar.1996

MEA MAR/S 302/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1.COUNTRY	Morocco	1.SITE OR AREA		Casablanca		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	Project d'un system de transport urbain de type metro-aerien a Casabranca	2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost			Foreign Cost
3.SECTOR	Transportation/Railway	3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		1) 630,000	430,000	200,000	(Description) After completion of the F/S, the project was suspended and its future prospects are not clear. According to recent information, the government of Morocco seems to have a strong desire to implement this project with the financial cooperation of both Japan and France. The mass railway transit proposed by the study was included in the master plan of urban transport in Casablanca. Before the implementation of this project, the government gives first priority to the increase of the bus fleet and the second priority to the improvement of the existing railway. The new MRT will be implemented after these priorities are completed. The Government of Morocco is considering a F/S on the improvement of the existing conventional railway in Casablanca (2nd priority). Additional information is unavailable. (as of Mar.1993) (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Waiting for the answer. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Compared the time when this F/S was carried out, the situation of Casablanca was greatly changed. So a total study on the transportation sector should be done and a french consultant will be appointed. So this feasibility study done by JICA should be renewed on the basis of it. Totally saying, difficulties on financial resources must be settled. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
4.REFERENCE NO.		US\$1=130yen / 1DH=20.5yen		2) 2.2km	2.2km	6.0km		
5.TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Conditions and Development Impacts: Preconditions: 1)Exchange rate: 100yen=4.87DH (1DH = 20.5) 2)Project life : 30 years(1988-2017) 3)Economic growth rate: 3% 4)Fare: 3DH (for entire sections) 5)Service life and reinvestment: In calculating the service life, actual results in the Japanese National Railways and subways in Japan were taken into consideration. As for the assets to be depreciated, reinvestment is made at the time when the service life expires. 6)Inflation: Inflation is not considered. 7)Future traffic volume: Traffic volume was estimated for the years 1990, 1995,2000, and 2005.				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of the Interior	F/S for constructing an elevated transport system to solve urban transport problems in Casablanca						New railway construction(Double track) 15.2km Track and structures: underground section 7.0km, ground levelsection 2.2km, elevated section 6.0km, Stations: 17 stations(including station plazas and connection facilities), Electric facilities: substations contact wires, power distribution, signalling, and telecommunications facilities,etc. Rolling stock and rolling stock workshop: 64 electric railcars, building of rolling stock bases, and mechanical facilities.
8.DATE OF SAV	1985/3	9.CONULTANT(S)		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes/No EIRR1) 9.20 FIRR1) 4.30 EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)		
9.CONULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service Tonichi Engineering Consultants, Inc. Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd. The Japan Electrical Consulting Co., Ltd.	10.STUDY TEAM		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER				
10.STUDY TEAM	No.of Members 14 Period Oct.1985-Jul.1987(22 months)	11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		1)OJT: Two counterparts received training for 17 days. 2)Geological surveys and measurements were entrusted to a local consultant.				
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Geological surveys and measurements were entrusted to a local consultant	12.EXPENDITURE		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION				
12.EXPENDITURE	Total 394,270 (¥'000) Contracted 374,228			①, ③				
				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		As described above, Morocco is planning to introduce the new MRT in the 3rd Stage. Therefore, request for loans from Japan will not be made for the time being.		

和名 カサブランカ新高架交通システム建設計画

(F/S,D/D)

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Mar.1996

MEA MAR/S 201B/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Morocco	1. SITE OR AREA	Rheris River Basin (C.A. 14,500 sq.m)<M/P> Rheris Valley in Errachidia province<F/S>			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	Rheris River Basin Small and Medium Scale Dam Construction Project	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	M/P 1) 31,150 Local Cost 2) F/S 1) 2,600 2) 3) 1,690	11,050 Foreign Cost	20,100	910	(Description) Moroccan Government is considering the possibility of applying for the Japanese financial assistance. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The Moroccan Government is hoping for further JICA assistance on detailed design studies of all damsites (12) identified as promising by the present study. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) The D/D for the medium size dam (Timkit) is under way. This D/D was commissioned to the Conseil Ingenieur et Developpement. - The D/Ds for the small size dams (Oukhit and Oulhou) were completed. - There is no negotiation for obtaining funds. - 1993 The construction of the Oukhit dam is scheduled to end. The cost of construction is covered by the local finance. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No progress on this Project. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) There is no practical progress on the implementation of the project.
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure/River & Erosion Control	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		<M/P>The study area has little precipitation of 250-100 mm/year, and flood water is not fully utilized due to poor water conservation capacity of the area and less water regulating facilities. Out of 32 studied dams, three dams were selected for further study. Those dams will have functions to store flood water and to recharge groundwater of downstream reaches. <F/S>As a result of the study on present water use, potential of water resources to be developed, and on future water demand, etc., sixteen areas were finally selected as promising damsites. Of the above sixteen, three sites of Timkit, Oukhit and Oulhou were selected for feasibility study in view of urgency.			
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	Feasibility: Yes/No EIRR1) 0.34 EIRR2) 1.78 EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Direction Generale de L'administration de L'hydraulique	Imp. Period:					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Planning of dams to store flood and recharge groundwater. Stable water supply for agricultures drinking and livestock.	10. STUDY TEAM		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
8. DATE OF S/W	1988/7	No. of Members 13 Period Dec.1988-Mar.1990 (16 months)					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Sanyu Consultants Inc.	Total M/M Japan Field 80.61 17.30 63.31		Three dam sites are assigned as high priority due to poor water conservation capacity of the area. These dam projects are expected to meet the water demand. The project, therefore, is highly recognized in the development plan of water resources.			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	- Geological Investigation (boring) - Geophysical Exploration - Topographic Survey	Conditions and Development Impacts: <M/P>Following the result of master plan study, three dam sites were selected as promising projects from the viewpoint of water supply to Tinejdad area. Basic design was made for those three dams. For the future implementation, more detailed site studies, especially a geological survey and a detailed design study, will be required. <F/S>Three dam projects were evaluated in consideration of such benefit as increase in agriculture products and livestock, and supply of drinking water. Each EIRR was as follows: Timkit dam [Tinejdad region 4.7-3.8%] [Timkit region 7.3-6.2%] Oukhit dam 0.34% Oulhou dam 1.78% Of the three preped sites, Timkit alone was found feasible.					
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 330,431 (¥'000) Contracted 297,735	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
		Technical transfer was mainly done on dam planning on the study, and on LANDSAT Data Analysis.					
				①, ②, ③			

和名 レリス盆地ダム建設計画

[M/P+F/S]

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised Mar.1996

MEA MAR/S 501/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS		
1. COUNTRY	Morocco	1. SITE OR AREA	The coastal area of Atlantic Ocean(8500 sq.km)			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Topographic Mapping	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	<p>(Description)</p> <p>In oct. 1991, DCFTT held a JICA-sponsored seminar on the national base maps prepared by the present study. DCFTT sells the maps to be used for regional development planning.</p> <p>(FY1991 Overseas Survey) DCFTT considers that the maps prepared by the present study constitute basic and indispensable assets for planning any type of physical development efforts in the country.</p> <p>(FY1993 Overseas Survey) The government of Morocco intends to use a maps in the scale of 1/25,000 as a new standard instead of the existing one in the scale of 1/50,000. Now maps of Tanjier, and Mekne's are in process of drawing.</p> <p>(FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.</p>
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructu/Survey & Mapping	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
4. REFERENCE NO.		1. Aerial Photography : Scale: 1/40000 ; Area : 8500 sq.km					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	2. National Base Mapping: Scale: 1/25000 ; Area : 8500 sq.km ; No. of Sheet : 57 sheets					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	DCFTT	The base maps of scale 1:25,000 are the first of this scale in Morocco.					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	National base mapping	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS					
8. DATE OF SAW	1988/3	The project area which is the biggest rural district in Morocco, is required the design for the agricultural development planning to improve the irrigation facilities and farmland readjustment. The national base map in the scale of 1:25000 is the important basic data for the agricultural development planning.					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	International Engineering Consultants Association Aero Asahi Cor.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 51 Period Oct.1988-Mar.1991(22 months)						
	Total M/M Japan Field						
	168.00 31.00 137.00						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Aerial Photography	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
12. EXPENDITURE		Japan side carried out the technology transfer of the national base mapping in the scale of 1:25000 to Morocco side.			①, ②, ③		
	Total 984,782 (¥'000)						
	Contracted 917,436						

和名 国土基本図作成

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Mar.1996

MEA MAR/A 101/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS																																												
1. COUNTRY	Morocco	1. SITE OR AREA	Ouergha river basin in central Morocco			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued																																										
2. NAME OF STUDY	Project de developpement hydro-agricole du bassin versant de l'Ouergha	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) Request for grant aid to be implemented 2 dams among the master plan was submitted by Morocco Government to Japanese Government. Commencement of Basic design Study in response to the request will be recently expected. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) As of Oct.1994, basic design study which has subjects of implementation of one small dam project and procurement of construction machineries, has been started. This study will be completed and the final report will be submitted by Mar.1995. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) Aforementioned construction schedule of the small-scaled dams at Tourate Province are settled as follows ; Sep.,1995 to Mar.,1996 -- Designing phase ; Procurement of equipment and materials, detail designing for the construction works, and May,1996 to Sep.,1997 -- Construction phase ; Construction works. It is expected to sign an E/N for implementation of this project in the near future.																																										
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation			1) 147,507	76,704	70,803																																											
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		2) 245,439	127,628	117,811																																											
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	The Study Area is Ouergha river basin at 6,153 sqkm upstream of Sebu river which is a major steam of Garub plain as the largest irrigated area in Morocco. The Master plan for agricultural development through constructing medium dams, small dams and mini dams was formulated. Components of the Master plan are divided into 2 stages of urgent development plan and medium term development plan in consideration with urgency and benefit of implementation as follows:																																															
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Agriculture and Agriculture Reforme, Ministy of Public Works	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Components</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Scale</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Urgent Development Plan</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Medium term Development plan</th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;"></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Major Irrigation Development</td> <td>medium dam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Electrification</td> <td>medium dam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rural Development</td> <td>medium dam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>small dam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">24</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>mini dam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">53</td> <td style="text-align: center;">118</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Improvement of Road network</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">149.0 km</td> <td style="text-align: center;">224.6 km</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Components	Scale	Urgent Development Plan	Medium term Development plan			Major Irrigation Development	medium dam	4	0			Rural Electrification	medium dam	0	2			Rural Development	medium dam	0	2				small dam	12	24				mini dam	53	118			Improvement of Road network		149.0 km	224.6 km			
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7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of Agricultural Development Plan for the Ouergha River Basin	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS Adequate financing for implementation and urgent preparation for establishment of executing aranges is required. As to the project benefit, situation for water supply of irrigation, domestic and Livestock will be remarkably improved, besides benefiting on power generation and flood control. During construction, employment will be encouraged extremely.																																															
8. DATE OF SA/W	1990/11	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																																															
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Giken Inc. Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.																																																
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 26 Period Feb.1991-Nov.1992 (22 months)	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①																																															
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11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Topographic Survey, Geological Survey, Soil Survey	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER Knowledge regarding all procedures on reasonable dam planning had been transferred. Among these, technique for deciding optimum dam scale in view point of economy is seemed to be especially important.																																															
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 364,216 (¥000) Contracted 307,304																																																

PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P+F/S)

Compiled Aug.1995

Revised Mar.1996

MEA MAR/A 201/94

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Morocco	1. SITE OR AREA	Study Area : 3 provinces of Marrakesh, Beni Mellal and Khourib'ga (total 2.7 million ha) Intensive Area : About 30,000ha under the control of Local Forestry Office of Marrakesh		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	Planification Regional des Reboisements a Objectif Principal de Production de Bois de Feu	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	M/P 1) 2) F/S 1) 2) 3)	Local Cost 3,300 Foreign Cost		
3. SECTOR	Forestry/Forestry & Forest Conservation	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Project Area is settled in the Intensive Area, 1) Cutting Plan : Mali 96.3ha, chene vert 554.7ha 2) forestation Plan : 1,746.5ha 3) Seedling Plan : 2,091,056pcs 4) Forestry road const. Plan : 28.5km (Total planned period to carry out the project is expected 40 years.)		(Description) The Government of Morocco is investigating how to materialize the project, and requesting the despatch of experts in the field of improvement of charcoal kiln relating to the project.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 13.30 FIRR1) 9.30 EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)		
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	10. STUDY TEAM	Conditions and Development Impacts: [Conditions] Big equipment is not included in the calculation as major jobs will be done by the contractors. [Development Impacts] 1) To promote the forestry and the forest industry at the area. 2) To increase the revenue of the local inhabitants. 3) To improve the living standard of local inhabitants by means of stable suppliment of firewood and charcoal.			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Direction des Eaux et Forets et de la conservation des solos	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Survey for the resources of firewood and charcoal, Planning of the rural development plan for the forestation to produce firewood and charcoal.	12. EXPENDITURE	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1) Training in Japan (3 trainees) 2) OJT 3) Seminar to transfer the technologies			
8. DATE OF S/W	1992/4			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Forest Technical Association			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
				①		

和名 薪炭林計画調査

PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1990
Revised Mar. 1996

MEA OMN/A 301/82

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1. COUNTRY	Oman	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	Wadi Jizzi Agricultural Development Project	Eatinah District (180km north of the capital Muscat)						
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		
4. REFERENCE NO.		1)	3,420	510	2,910	(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) 1. Based on the proposals of the JICA study, the Government of Oman requested the Japanese Government for a detailed design study, which was duly undertaken by JICA from Jan. 1985 to June 1986. At the time of the detailed design, it was agreed that the construction would be financed by a loan of the Export Import Bank of Japan. However, the project implementation was delayed because of the Iran-Iraq War. 2. The project was included in the 3rd Five-Year Development Plan (1986-1990), and subsequently implemented by the Government with commercial financing. The construction of the dam was completed in Aug. 1989, and performed effectively against subsequent floods. Regarding the agricultural development components (development of new farm land, establishment of modern farms, training of farmers, etc.) proposed by the JICA study, the observation of groundwater is currently being carried out to facilitate its implementation. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.		
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	2)						
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	3)						
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Feasibility study on the water resources facility for agricultural development	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)						
8. DATE OF S/W	1980/11	Water Resource Development: Water resources development by detention dam and dispersion facilities. Agricultural Development: Construction of 100 ha of farm land and introduction of irrigated farming for fruit-wop (dates, limes), vegetable (cabbages watermelons eggplants) and fedder wops (alfalfa)						
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc.	Farm Management Plan: Extension of farm land by settlement of 20 farm households Project facilities Plan: Detention Dam : Dam capacity 5.4 MCM Full water surface area 1.3 MCM Design flood discharge 1,890 m ³ /s Dispersion Facilities: Crest length 112 m Dam height 2.0 m(max)						
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 21 Period Mar. 1981-Jan. 1983 (23 months)	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None	Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 13.60 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 416,436 (¥000) Contracted 385,124	Conditions and Development Impacts: [Conditions] Water resources development, appropriate irrigation water supply, water management, and wop selection [Development Impacts] - Increase of farm products by newly developed farm land - Reduction of flood damage - Prevention of salinization - Supply of drinking water and industrial use water is copper refined field.					3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ③	
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER						
		Transfer to governmental officials in Oman and Japan was made.						

PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Mar.1996

MEA OMN/S 501/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS									
1.COUNTRY	Oman	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	Hydrologic Observation Project in the Batinah Coast	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) Experts from JICA continued the observation of the project. At present this project is placed under the purview of the Ministry of Water Resources. No problem has been observed from this transfer. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries remains in charge of the dam. The dam is under construction. The facilities and observation equipment are still in good condition, and utilized effectively. At present, 42 dams are planned to be constructed. Among them, 20 dams are scheduled to be constructed during the 4th Five-Year Plan of Oman. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) The data provided by the observation network has been fully utilized and published as hydrologic or hydrometeorologic data reports. In this study area three dams have been constructed and one is planned to be constructed.								
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructure/Water Resource Development	(US\$1,000)	1)											
4.REFERENCE NO.			2)											
5.TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	3.CONTENT'S OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)												
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	1) Continuation of hydrologic observation network previously conducted by JICA study -To increase staff and to strengthen the organization -To follow the observation and maintenance manual and training for staff. -To raise the level of observation networks 2) Promotion of water resources development plan -To prepare basic data such as hydrological data and topographic map -To analyze flood outflow and sediment discharge 3) Ground water preservation and water utilization -To carry out intensive water use survey and water use rationalization scheme -Facility plan, project evaluation and implementation program												
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Hydrologic and meteorological observation	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS												
8.DATE OF SAV	1981/12	The continuation of the current progress rate of water use will cause the development of salinity problems. It is respected to make effective use of flood water, using dam-type structure which will recharge the flood water into the wadi alluvium and increase the groundwater resources. And, it indispensable to economize water use for irrigation.												
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Sanyu Consultants Inc.	10.STUDY TEAM												
		No.of Members 17 Period Mar.1982-Mar.1986(48 months)												
		<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> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">86.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">23.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">63.00</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>			Total M/M		Japan	Field			86.00	23.00	63.00	
Total M/M	Japan	Field												
86.00	23.00	63.00												
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Facilities for hydrologic and meteorological observation, Core Boring	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER												
		1) OJT on preparation hydrological year table and observation manual 2) 8 counterparts accepted by JICA training programs												
12.EXPENDITURE	1,110,739 (¥'000)	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION												
Total	318,581	①, ②, ③												
Contracted		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS												
		Requires some time to collect basic data on Oman's side. At Batinah Coast Area, underground water is converted to salty water and the human life and various industries including agriculture face on very critical situations.												