

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1986  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR NGA/S 101/81

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS									
1. COUNTRY	Nigeria	1. SITE OR AREA	Coast of Cross River Province and Lagos			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued							
2. NAME OF STUDY	New Ocean Terminal Project	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) No information is available. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information.							
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Port		1)	1,093,800										
4. REFERENCE NO.			2)	882,800										
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	2 alternative locations for the New Ocean Terminal were identified, viz. 1) Lagos and 2) Eastern Coast (Cross River). The proposed port at Lagos is an excavated type of 1 entry 3 divergent channels, with commercial and industrial function, equipped with industrial and urban facilities. Target year is 2000. Excavated Port : 1900ha (land 973ha, water 927ha) Facilities : 64 berths for commerce, 26 berths for industry Industrial estate : 2340ha, urban estate : 2900ha Planned population : 20,000 Breakwater, rail, roads											
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Nigerian Ports Authority	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	[Development Impacts] -alleviates present congestion at Lagos port -meets increasing demand in the future -streamlines freight distribution											
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Locating of the new port and study on the optional scale of port development	10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 16 Period Jan. 1978-Jan. 1982 (48 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;">148.15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">87.73</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60.42</td> </tr> </table>					Total M/M	Japan	Field	148.15	87.73	60.42	
Total M/M	Japan	Field												
148.15	87.73	60.42												
8. DATE OF S/W	1977/10	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY												
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute  Pacific Consultants International	12. EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">544,370 (¥'000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">413,697</td> </tr> </table>					Total	544,370 (¥'000)	Contracted	413,697			
Total	544,370 (¥'000)													
Contracted	413,697													
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Training counterpart on the methodologies of natural conditions survey and port planning etc.			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS								
		6. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION								



# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Oct. 1995  
Revised Mar. 1996

A/R NGA/S 102/94

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS							
<b>1. COUNTRY</b> Nigeria <b>2. NAME OF STUDY</b> National Water Resources Master Plan		<b>1. SITE OR AREA</b> Whole area of Nigeria		<b>1. PRESENT STATUS</b> <input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued							
		<b>2. PROJECT COST</b> (US\$1,000) <table style="margin-left: 20px; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">1) Total Cost</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Local Cost</td> <td>Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">2)</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">18,151,200</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		1) Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	2)	18,151,200		<b>(Description)</b> During the period of survey works, there were many interrupting events such as Jun. 1993 Cancellation of the result of the election of the President. Jul. 1994 General strike. Nov. 1993 A bloodless coup d'état, and Because of these politically unstable situation, the survey works have been forced to postpone. Even after the completion of the survey works, the country is still ruled by state power of military government. Therefore, it becomes hard to commence (on 1996) the implementation of the Master Plan to develop the water resources settled by this survey works. At present, new foreign aids including Japan has been suspended, in principle.	
1) Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost									
2)	18,151,200										
<b>3. SECTOR</b> Social Infrastructure/River & Erosion Control		<b>3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)</b> (1) Programing to observe water resources : Settle 63 observation points such as base points along the rivers for continuous observation of surface water flow. (2) Actions for the water resources : Rehabilitation of 50 existing dams and survey works for multi-purpose dam with small/medium scale. (3) Public irrigation and drainage : Rehabilitation of water-supply facilities for 70,000ha, and construct water-supply facilities which are not completed yet and for 150,000ha. (4) Running water supplement : Rehabilitation and expansion of existing facilities, development of 70,000 of new deep wells. (5) Dodin Xewa hydro-power station : Install the power plant and connect to the network of transmission line of whole country. (6) Repairment of the erosion at Gali.									
<b>4. REFERENCE NO.</b> <b>5. TYPE OF STUDY</b> M/P <b>6. COUNTERPART AGENCY</b> Ministry of Water Resources and Rural Development											
<b>7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY</b> Draw up the Master Plan to develop and administrate water resources in the whole area of Nigeria (long range plan up to 2020, and short range plan up to 2000)											
<b>8. DATE OF S/W</b> 1991/11 <b>9. CONSULTANT(S)</b> Sanyu Consultants Inc. Sumiko Consultants Co., Ltd		<b>4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS</b> (1) Improvement of the ratio of self-supply of the foodstuff by means of the expansion of irrigated farmland. (2) Improvement of the ratio and the quantity of water supplement by means of rearrangement of the facilities. (3) 10% in the field of agricultural development will be 10 to 14 percent. (4) Price of the running water (10M price) Surface water US\$10/1,000cu.m Underground water US\$150/1,000cu.m									
<b>10. STUDY TEAM</b> No. of Members 14 Period Mar. 1992-Mar. 1995 (36 months)  <table style="margin-left: 20px; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Total M/M</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Japan</td> <td>Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">119.80</td> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">33.30</td> <td>86.50</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	119.80	33.30	86.50			<b>2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS</b> As mentioned above.	
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
119.80	33.30	86.50									
<b>11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY</b> Inventory survey of water resources in whole of the country, Survey of surface water, Satellite constraint analysis											
<b>12. EXPENDITURE</b> <table style="margin-left: 20px; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Total</td> <td>781,723 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Contracted</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Total	781,723 (¥000)	Contracted		<b>5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER</b> 1) On the job training of method of survey, draw up the development plan in each field has been carried out. 2) Counterpart has been trained in Japan.		<b>3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION</b> ①			
Total	781,723 (¥000)										
Contracted											

和名 全国水資源総合開発計画調査

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1988  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR RWA/S 101/85

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Rwanda	1. SITE OR AREA	Kibungo Prefecture in the eastern part of Rwanda(2,666sq.km) Kibungo Prefecture in the eastern part of Rwanda(2,666sq.km, population of 433,000 in 1988)			1. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rural Water Supply Project in the Eastern Region	2. PROJECT COST				
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities/Water Supply		(US\$1,000)	5,902	2,631	3,271
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)			(Description) This was the first project of groundwater development in the country. Seismic prospecting technology was appreciated by the local personnel. Based on the study, a Japanese grant was approved for project implementation. Dec. 1986 E/N (400 million yen) Jul. 1987 E/N (176 million yen)	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	1) Deep wells 186 sites 2) Rainwater storage facilities 12 sites Repair shop for well excavation and maintenance equipment				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Directorate General of Water, Ministry of Public Works and Energy (MINITRAPER)	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS			(FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Domestic water supply	Prevention of water borne disease through supply of safe, clean water to villages in eastern Rwanda( Kibungu), and elimination of severe labor burden required in transporting domestic water from distant sources. It is also anticipated that the project will promote other groundwater development throughout the country.				
8. DATE OF SAV	1984/1	10. STUDY TEAM			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②	
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Chuo Kaihatsu Cor.	No. of Members 11 Period Oct.1984-Jul.1986(22 months)				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUB-CONTRACTED STUDY	None	12. EXPENDITURE			3. TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1) OJT training of local personnel in seismic prospecting; 2) Training course( 2 persons) in operation of drilling equipment; 3) Supply and instruction in operation of well excavation ( 1 unit ) and manual pump	
12. EXPENDITURE		Total 278,112 (¥'000) Contracted 209,968				

和名 東部生活用水開発計画

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1993  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR RWA/S 301/91

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1. COUNTRY	Rwanda	1. SITE OR AREA	Kikungo Prefecture in the eastern part of Rwanda (2,666sq.km, population of 433,000 in 1988)			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rural Water Supply Project in the Eastern Region (Phase 3)	2. PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) The Project was divided into three phases. The Phase I projects (71 hand pump well and 1 small scale water supply system without treatment facilities) were implemented by the Japanese grant Aid. The Phase II was scheduled to be realized by the Japanese Grant Aid, however, it was postponed due to the political instability. The Phase III will be implemented after execution of phase II.  (FY1993 Domestic Survey) The realization of the Project is still anxious due to continuation of political instability. Recently political condition has been more worse suffered from refugee from Burundi caused by the tribe struggle.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) New Government has been established in 1994 after the civil war, however, this Project has not been resumed because of many refugee and instable political situation.  (FY1995 Domestic Survey) It is mainly implemented by the aid from JDO. And it seems to be hard to reopen as an ODA project until security problems are solved.		
		(US\$1,000)	1) 40,750	24,450	16,300			
		US\$1=128Fr	2) 22,120	13,272	8,846			
		3)						
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure/Water Resource Development	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1. Basic Plan System 1: Piped water supply system with treatment facilities and public standpipes(2 sites) System 2: Small-scale piped water supply system with pump facilities and public standpipes (8 sites) System 3: Shallow wells with manual pumps(477 wells) System 4: Rainwater harvesting (for 8,351 families)  2. Priority Scheme System 1: Muhazi and Sake System 2: Kayanza-1, Kayanza-2 and Kabando System 3: 75 Priority-A shallow wells and 153 Priority-B shallow wells System 4: In addition to the above, the following institutional development measures are recommended: 1) Technical management and essential maintenance of Systems 1 and 2 to be done by ELECTROGAZ, 2) Strengthening of MINITRAPEE's Kibungo Office, 3) Measures for environmental conservation, and 4) Strengthening of the education program for residents.					
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility:	EIRR1)	FIRR1)			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S		Yes/No	EIRR2)	FIRR2)			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Directorate General of Water, Ministry of Public Works, Energy and Water (MINITRAPEE)			EIRR3)	FIRR3)			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To establish a master plan for water supply and analyze the optimum water supply system.	Imp. Period: 1993 - 2000.						
8. DATE OF SAV	1988/12							
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International							
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 11 Period Dec. 1988 - Jan. 1992 (37 months)  Total M/M Japan Field 65.50 22.50 43.00	Conditions and Development Impacts: Conditions: From financial, economic and social points of view, it would be rather difficult to implement the entire Basic Plan by the year 2000. However, the implementation of the projects included in the Priority Plan are judged possible, and the early implementation is recommended.  Development Impacts: 1) Increase of service population: The ratio of service population will increase from 24.2% of the total population in 1988 to 69.9% in 2000 if the priority scheme is implemented (the implementation of the entire Basic Plan would raise the ratio to 100%); 2) Improvement of public health and environmental sanitation(decreased morbidity and mortality rates of water-borne diseases like malaria and diarrheal); 3) Decreased labor for drawing water from marshes and rivers; 4) Economic benefits accruing from utilizing the labor released from water drawing for agriculture and other productive activities; 5) Increased awareness of the local population in community development and 6) Establishment of a self-supporting system for groundwater development.						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Electric Computing, Geological Survey and Analysis of Water Quality	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	Test borings were conducted as O/R.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 370,797 (¥000) Contracted 266,000					From the invasion of refugees from Uganda in October 1990, the political situation is unstable. In January 1993, civil war between tribes killed 300 persons.		
						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
						①		

和名 東部生活用水開発計画 (Phase 3)

[F/S,D/D]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1986  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR SEN/S 501/78

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS							
1. COUNTRY	Senegal	1. SITE OR AREA	Tanbaccounda - Koudekourou			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued					
2. NAME OF STUDY	L'operation de dressage de la carte photographique au moyen de la projection orthographique pour le projet de construction de la ligne de chemin de Faleme	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description)					
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Railway	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1)				(FY1991 Overseas Survey) The aeronautical maps were provided to "Societe des mines de fer du senegal oriental(MIFERSO)". It is reported that the French team working on the mining development used the aerephoto maps during their feasibility study. By utilizing the map, a report was being prepared during Jan.-March of 1992 in order to obtain financing from the Trade and Development programme of the United States Government. When the feasibility is confirmed by the study, the Government of Senegal will request a loan from the World Bank. * In 1975, SOCIETE DES MINES DE FER DU SENEGAL ORIENTAL(MIFERSO) was established by four, which were the Govt. of Senegal(the rate of investment, 28%), the consultant firms of France and Germany and the Japanese Company(the rate of investment, 24% each). (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.					
4. REFERENCE NO.		The study prepared topographic aerephoto maps (scale:1/10,000) over the area of 250 sq.km, which will be used to plan the construction of a new railway line between Tanbaccounda and Faleme) to transport iron ores from the iron mine in Faleme now under development.										
5. TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS										
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministere des Travaux Publics de L'urbanisme des Transports	The purpose of this project is to prepare aeronautical maps. This map will be utilized when F/S is practiced.										
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		10. STUDY TEAM										
8. DATE OF SAV	1977/7	No. of Members 14 Period Jan.1978-Mar.1978(3 months)										
9. CONSULTANT(S)		<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;">39.80</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14.60</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25.20</td> </tr> </table>					Total M/M	Japan	Field	39.80	14.60	25.20
Total M/M	Japan	Field										
39.80	14.60	25.20										
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		11. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS										
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 175,302 (¥000) Contracted 96,411	12. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION										
		①, ②										
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER										
		1)On-the-job training for counterparts 2)Participation of the counterparts in the JICA training program										



# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR SENA 301/86

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Senegal	1.SITE OR AREA		On the River Basin of Senegal which is in the northern part of the country. In the suburb of the city Richaro-Toll which is 450km far from Dakar.		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
2.NAME OF STUDY		2.PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost		
Projet de developpement rural de petite envergure et de l'etude experimentale du developpement agricole(Thiago-Guiers)		(US\$1,000)	1) 3,360	900	2,460	(Description) Progress: The project was submitted for the Japanese Grant Program, immediately after the completion of F/S. The basic design survey was carried out by JICA in February 1988, and the project was implemented in two phases. 1988.9-16 Phase I E/N 649million yen 1989.7.3 Phase II E/N 406million yen  (FV1991 Overseas Survey) After the study, the project was included in the National Development Plan. Because of the budgetary constraints, the Government requested the Japanese grant for the project implementation.  (FV1994 Domestic Survey) This Project has been completed in Mar.1991.	
3.SECTOR		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
Agriculture/Agriculture    in/General		Agricultural land reclamation-----200ha Facilities for irrigation and drainage -----200ha Construction of a bridge-----1 unit on 800m Rice mill, Public hall, and warehouse-----1 unit each					
4.REFERENCE NO.		5.TYPE OF STUDY					
		F/S					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY		7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY					
Ministry of Plan and Cooperation Ministry of Rural Development		To plan the small scale rural development targetting the area of 200ha.					
8.DATE OF S/W		9.CONSULTANT(S)		Imp. Period: 1988. -1989.			
1985/11		Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd. Chuo Kaihatsu International Corp.  Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS			
				Feasibility: EIRR1) EIRR2) EIRR3)	Yes/No    FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)		
10.STUDY TEAM		11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER			
No. of Members 9 Period Jan.1986-Jan.1987(12 months)		Geological survey Analysis of soil samples		- Acceptance of one trainee on in-service training in Japan.			
Total M/M		Japan		Field			
63.22		12.60		50.62			
12.EXPENDITURE		Total		247,995 (Y'000)			
		Contracted		227,661			
		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		①, ②			
		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		The project was accepted as a good one to help alleviate the hunger in Africa and to introduce the advanced Agriculture with irrigation by using water reservoirs which was constructed recently.			

和名 小規模農村開発計画

(F/S,D/D)



# PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar. 1992  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR SEN/A 501/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS		
1. COUNTRY	Senegal	1. SITE OR AREA	The outskirts of Richard-Toll city located in Senegal River Basin, 450km north from Dakar			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2. NAME OF STUDY	Agricultural Verification Study	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) (1) The farm was transferred to the SAED in May 1990, and is now functioning as one of the SAED Demonstration Farms. Activities are jointly managed by SARD, ISRA and INRA. ISRA: Comparison of 8 rice varieties and seed multiplication; study of red rice and trials of 8 varieties INRA: Trials of Vietnamese varieties; variety comparison of maize, sorghum, millet, cowpea, cotton, groundnut, etc. SAED: Demonstration of agricultural machines and farming methods; training of extension workers and key farmers (2) Based on the findings of this project, a Japanese grant financed the small-scale rural development project. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The following projects have been implemented. 1. Increase of agricultural productivity (1) Application of an early germinative variety (rice) (2) Test culture of a rainy season variety (vegetable) (3) 1.5 tons of ground nuts cultivation as an advance cultivation in the tomato farm 2. The control of the cultivated farm (1) The control of the adequate water circulation achieved due to the training of waterway administrators (2) The cultivation operation plan is conducted and applied (3) The efficient operation of equipment 3. Problems: Lack of Japanese spare parts 4. Notes: 2 JOWC volunteers are working in the SAED (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) Audit accounts have been carried out for FY1995, however, there were no problem at all.
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/Agriculture in/General	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	Execution of verification study on agricultural production techniques and irrigated farm-land managing techniques at the verification farm of 5.8ha located on semi-arid area in the West Africa. The agricultural production techniques consist of cultivation system, rice cultivation by irrigation, cultivation of legumes and vegetables, tuber crops and forage crops. The irrigated farm-land managing techniques consist of water management and irrigation, mechanization, protection of agriculture and cooperative group.				
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	The agriculture in Senegal River Basin has transferred from flood irrigation to pump irrigation due to completion of Mansantall Dam and Diana Dam. Extension of irrigated agriculture and rural development, and acceleration of employment is expected due to execution of agricultural development project at sandy area in Senegal River Basin. The project will be a model of agriculture in semi-arid area.				
5. TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 11 Period Jun. 1986-Feb. 1991 (57 months)				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Plan and Cooperation Ministry of Rural Development	Total M/M		Japan	Field		
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Collection & Analysis of data offered through the study at the agricultural verification farm on semi-arid agriculture	217.36		25.83	191.53		
8. DATE OF S/W	1985/10	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		Soil Analysis			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd. Chuo Kaihatsu Co. Hokkaido Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Nippon Giken Inc.	12. EXPENDITURE		Total 867,289 (¥000) Contracted 823,574			
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
		1) Trainee: 4 persons; and 2) The result of four years' execution of the project especially agricultural production techniques at sandy area, has been extended to the target area			①, ②		

和名 農業実証調査

# PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1993  
Revised Mar.1995

AFR SEN/S 502/91

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS					
1.COUNTRY	Senegal	1.SITE OR AREA	Western Senegal			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued				
2.NAME OF STUDY	Mapping Project in Western Senegal	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) The maps were published and are being used in development projects as shown below. 1)Basic study for the Irrigation Improvement Plan of Northeast Tébé, St.Louis City. (JICA - OCEAN Consultant Agency) 2)The Metalliferous Vein Study of the phosphate minerals in the western area of TRAVAGNE. (TRADING FIRM) 3)Prevention of Salt Damages in the Southwestern area of FAOLAK (Study on Field Development) (TRADING FIRM) (FVI1992 Overseas Survey) The maps of scale 1:50,000 were in use for the following studies in the national development plan. 1.different phases of the Cayor Canal Project 2.reafforestation and forestation 3.studies for tourism development, development studies 4.military maneuvers for the National Force All of the maps and other information provided by the project are stocked in "The Document Bank". (FVI1994 Domestic Survey)(FVI1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.					
3.SECTOR	Social Infrastructure/Survey & Mapping	(US\$1,000)	1) 2)								
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				1) 1:60,000 aerial photography covering 25,500 sq.km 2) 1:50,000 national base maps covering 25,500 sq.km					
5.TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study										
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Direction des Travaux Géographiques et Cartographiques (DTGC)					4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS The Western parts of Senegal located along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean have high potential for development and therefore the region is designated as a priority area in the Seventh National Development Plan. In order to pursue their efforts most efficiency, the National base maps are urgently needed.					
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To prepare the 1:50,000 base maps covering an area of approximately 25,500 sq.km in Western Senegal.										
8.DATE OF S/W	1988/8					2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The national base maps of scale 1:50,000 are prepared for the first time in the Western Senegal.					
9.CONSULTANT(S)	International Engineering Consultants Association										
10.STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 16 Period Feb.1989-Dec.1991(22 months)					3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②					
	<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;">156.33</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20.39</td> <td style="text-align: center;">135.94</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	156.33			20.39	135.94		
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
156.33	20.39	135.94									
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Aerial photography IGN France International					5.technical transfer Through the execution of the study, transfer of technology has been realized to the DTGC counterparts in the whole aspect of the study.					
12.EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 33%;">843,376 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: center;">793,708</td> </tr> </table>	Total	843,376 (¥000)	Contracted	793,708						
Total	843,376 (¥000)										
Contracted	793,708										

和名 西部地域地形図作成

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

Compiled Oct. 1995  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR SEN/S 201/94

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																																	
1. COUNTRY	Senegal	1. SITE OR AREA		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="4">Pikin Area, Dakar</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)</td> <td style="width: 15%;">M/P 1)</td> <td style="width: 15%;">204,557 Local</td> <td style="width: 15%;">59,656 Foreign</td> <td style="width: 15%;">144,902</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2)</td> <td>48,267 Cost</td> <td>27,746 Cost</td> <td>20,541</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>F/S 1)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Pikin Area, Dakar				2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	M/P 1)	204,557 Local	59,656 Foreign	144,902		2)	48,267 Cost	27,746 Cost	20,541		F/S 1)					2)					3)				<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">1. PRESENT STATUS</td> <td style="width: 15%;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress  <input type="checkbox"/> Completed  <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed  <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing  <input type="checkbox"/> Processing                 </td> <td style="width: 15%;"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting  <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended  <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled                 </td> </tr> </table>		1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled
Pikin Area, Dakar																																							
2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	M/P 1)	204,557 Local	59,656 Foreign	144,902																																			
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	F/S 1)																																						
	2)																																						
	3)																																						
1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled																																					
2. NAME OF STUDY		3. PROJECT COST		(Description) The Government of Senegal has been submitted the official request for the Japanese grant aid on two(2) preference projects regarding to sewage and drainage of rain water.																																			
Urban Drainage and Wastewater Systems in Dakar City and Its Surroundings		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																																					
3. SECTOR		1) Sewage Master Plan 1995-2010		:For 3,480ha and the population of 1,041,322 filthy water collecting network(1,302ha), pipeline for filthy water(34.4km), expand the treatment facility :For 810ha and the population of 167,000 12 pump stations, secondary trunk lines, expand the treatment facility. :For 160.4 sq.km Drainage channels, pump stations and reservoirs to store and permeate will be constructed. Promote the usage of ground in order to make it possible to store and permeate the rain water. :For 11.3 sq.km Pipeline(7km), channel(3.3km) for rain water, pumpstations and reservoirs.																																			
Social Infrastructu/Water Resource Development		2) Sewage Preference Proj. 1995-2000																																					
4. REFERENCE NO.		3) Drainage of Rainwater (M/P) 1995-2010																																					
5. TYPE OF STUDY		4) Reference Proj. of above 3) 1995-2000																																					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		Imp. Period: 1995. -2010. 1995. -2000. 1995. -2010.		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																																			
Bureau of Water Transport and Sanitary, Ministry of Water Transportation		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS																																					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		Feasibility: EIRR1) 8.70 EIRR2) 10.80 EIRR3) 6.80 Yes/No		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①																																			
Draw up the basic plan for treatment systems of rain water drainage and filthy water with implementation programmes; and F/S for the project with priority among the planned projects.		Conditions and Development Impacts:																																					
8. DATE OF S/W		1992/12		10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members 10 Period May. 1993-Nov. 1994 (19 months)  <table border="1" 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>70.30</td> <td>31.30</td> <td>39.00</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	70.30	31.30	39.00																												
Total M/M	Japan	Field																																					
70.30	31.30	39.00																																					
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Pacific Consultants International Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.		11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Survey Works Analysis of Water Quality Analysis of Soil Quality																																			
10. STUDY TEAM		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER																																					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		A counterpart has been trained in Japan during the surbey period.		12. EXPENDITURE Total 338,408 (¥000) Contracted																																			
12. EXPENDITURE		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																																					

和名 ダカール市周辺地域下水・排水施設整備計画調査



# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1990  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR SLE/A 301/83

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																
1. COUNTRY	Sierra Leone	1. SITE OR AREA	Northern Gbenti, Western Sierra Leone (60km from capital, population 7,000, Area 24,000ha)			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled															
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rhombé Swamp Agricultural Development Project	2. PROJECT COST	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">1)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(US\$1,000)</td> <td>2)</td> <td>11,731</td> <td>1,997</td> <td>9,734</td> </tr> <tr> <td>US\$1=2.4Lc. in 1983</td> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				1)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(US\$1,000)	2)	11,731	1,997	9,734	US\$1=2.4Lc. in 1983	3)				(Description) The Government applied to an Afdb loan, but the Bank did not approve the application because of the debt arrears.  [FY1991 Overseas Survey] The study report led to the technical cooperation from 1985 to 1991, although the cooperation was not exactly along the lines suggested by the report. As of 1992, the Government still hopes to request for Japan's aid on a D/D study and its implementation.  [FY1994 Domestic Survey]/[FY1995 Domestic Survey] No additional information.	
	1)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																		
(US\$1,000)	2)	11,731	1,997	9,734																		
US\$1=2.4Lc. in 1983	3)																					
3. SECTOR	Agriculture/agriculture in/General	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	The Gbenti North Area (approx. 1,300 ha) was formulated as a first phase development project within 3,300 ha of the swampy area of Rhanbé Agricultural Development Project covering 24,000 ha of total area.  Irrigation area : 1,300 ha Water gates : 2 Irrigation pumps : 16 Canal : 33.3 km Synchons : 5 Road : 13km																			
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) 11.40 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) 11.50 FIRR2) FIRR3)	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS																
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	Conditions and Development Impacts: This development project is a pilot project for development project of the whole region. It will also help in keeping the residents from leaving the area. The proposed facilities for the pilot project would be one of a component for future full scale agricultural development plan.																				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To formulate agriculture development plan with introduction of double cropping of paddy.				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ③															
8. DATE OF SAV	1982/7	8. DATE OF SAV	Imp. Period: 1985. -1989.																			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Taiseho Consultant Co., Ltd.	10. STUDY TEAM	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">No. of Members</td> <td colspan="2" style="width: 15%;">51</td> <td colspan="2" style="width: 15%;">Period Aug. 1982-Oct. 1983 (23 months)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total M/M</td> <td>Japan</td> <td>Field</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>39.57</td> <td>12.13</td> <td>27.44</td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>				No. of Members	51		Period Aug. 1982-Oct. 1983 (23 months)		Total M/M	Japan	Field			39.57	12.13	27.44			
No. of Members	51		Period Aug. 1982-Oct. 1983 (23 months)																			
Total M/M	Japan	Field																				
39.57	12.13	27.44																				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	- Accept trainees (2) - Provide machinery and instruction on its use, observation of water volume and weather - ODT (survey on water supply, irrigation, drainage, soil, topography)																			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 205,225 (¥000) Contracted 159,812																					

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR SWZ/S 301/80

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Swaziland	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 New International Airport Construction Project		Sikupe 75 km north of national capital					
3. SECTOR Transportation/Air    Transportation    &    Airport		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)		Total Cost    Local Cost    Foreign Cost 1)    44,531    10,397    34,134 2) 3)		(Description) 10 years of blank after the suspension of the project seems to have decreased the value of the study findings.  (FV1994 Domestic Survey) The Government of Swaziland has decided to develop the air port at Matsapa Area where the old airport located, abandoning the new site plan. British consultants reviewed the Japan-sided F/S report, and has been awarded a contract to prepare the F/S report for its phase 2 project. The scope of the Phase 2 consists of construction of runway and procurement of communications, air nav aids and airport ground service equipment.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S		Contents    Facility size/quantity Runway    2,450 m x 45 m Apron    24,000 sq.m Terminal Bldg.    6,700 sq.m Nav aids and communications    CAT I total system Utilities (power, water, sewer)    Total system Access road    6.5 km long (7.4 m wide)				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Civil Aviation Branch, Ministry of Works, Power and Communications		7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY To examine technical, economic and financial feasibility of airport development					
8. DATE OF S/W 1979/7		Imp. Period: 1981.1-1995.12				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①	
9. CONSULTANT(S) Japan Airport Consultants, Inc.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility:    EIRR1) 17.40    EIRR1) 1.40 Yes/No    EIRR2)    EIRR2) EIRR3)    EIRR3)			
10. STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts: Premises: 1) Ultimately targeted for the year 2065; 2) Forecast demand of 303,000/895,000 passengers and 821/1,643 cargo tonnage in the year 1998/2009 for Phase 1/2/1; 3) Due to difficulty in expanding existing airport, new airport is to be constructed at a new site.  Effects: 1) Enhance aircraft operation; 2) Increase in foreign exchange earning; 3) Increase in employment opportunities.				11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	
No. of Members    11 Period Oct.1979-Mar.1980 (5 months)		Total M/M    Japan    Field 26.24    20.17    6.07					
12. EXPENDITURE		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
Total    76,637 (¥000) Contracted    64,343		O/S : Familiarized counterpart officials with economic analysis procedures.					

和名 新国際空港建設計画

[F/S,D/D]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1986

Revised Mar.1996

AFR TZA/S 101/76

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS		
1.COUNTRY	Tanzania	1.SITE OR AREA	The distance between Lake Natron (150km northwest of Arusha) and Port Tanga		1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Discontinued
2.NAME OF STUDY	Natural Soda Development in Lake Natron and Related Transportation Facilities	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description)  The study was submitted as a pre-feasibility study, with given uncertainty over market prospects, the production target and price setting. The annual world demand for natural soda at the time of the study was about 25 million tons, of which approximately 2.5 million tons were internationally traded. It was considered difficult for Tanzania to develop marketing outlets for its originally planned output of 1 million tons. Subsequently, the Government of Tanzania decided to scale down the natural soda development project on the basis of the F/S undertaken by UNIDO, and established a factory (annual output of 1,000 - 1,500 tons for domestic use) with their fund (50 million shillings).  (FY1991 Overseas Survey) State Mining Corporation (STAMICO) had planned to start a small-scale plant to produce about 30,000 t/year of soda ash, but the plan has failed owing to the lack of funds. African Development Bank is financing a new techno-economic study of the project of soda ash production and construction of a caustic soda plant. A French company has been contracted to carry out the study.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No information.  (FY1995 Overseas Survey) Due to the economic factors such as high cost to extract the unwanted soda ashes mined around Lake Natron and its low international market price as well as such environmental factor that the implementation of the project is likely to have an adverse impact on surroundings of Lake Natron, this project has not been commenced and is unlikely to be implemented in future.
3.SECTOR	Transportation/(Transportation in)General	(US\$1,000)	1) 318,600		2)	
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENTIS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				
5.TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	Major projects proposed for the development of natural soda around Lake Natron				
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Water Resources and Energy	- Construction of a soda refinery(capacity 1 mill. ton/year) - Development of Tanga Port - Construction of silos - Improvement of existing railway lines - Construction of a new road between a refinery and Arusha - Purchase of locomotives, wagons and 30-ton semi-trailer trucks				
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Reexamination of natural soda development and identification of transportation alternatives	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS				
8.DATE OF S/W	/	Development of natural soda around Lake Natron will enable the export of refined natural soda, improving the balance of payment situations. The development of a transport corridor connecting Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Tanga will stimulate regional development. [Conditions] 1) In order to secure the feasibility of the project, to keep the productive level around a million ton/year, and to secure an export market 2) To make full use of existing harbor and railway facilities, and to make a new road link between Lake Natron and Arusha. 3) To provide low interest rate capital (less than 8 - 9% per year) [Impacts] 1) Export of refined natural soda of a million ton/year will enable to get gross foreign currency revenue US\$ 80 million Net revenue is estimated US\$ 14 million per year, taking into account the foreign currency expenses. 2) The trade structure could be diversified from full dependence on agricultural products, which will expand and stabilize the export. 3) Contribute to the development of regional economy along Arusha-Kilimanjaro-Tanga routes. 4) New technologies would be introduced and diffused through the implementation of projects.				
9.CONSULTANT(S)	International Development Center of Japan	10.STUDY TEAM		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		
		No. of Members : 22 Period Jul.1976-Aug.1976(1 months)				
		Total M/M Japan Field 45.00 45.00				
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③		
12.EXPENDITURE		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER				
		Total 88,439 (¥000) Contracted 53,634				
		On-the-job training for counterparts				

和名 ナトロン湖天然ソーダ灰開発計画及び関連輸送施設調査

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1992  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR TZA/S 102/77

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS																	
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	1. SITE OR AREA	Kibole Kilimanjaro region (13,203 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	Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan	2. PROJECT COST	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(US\$1,000)</td> <td>1)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">81,805</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">129,163</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(US\$1,000)	1)	81,805				2)	129,163			(Description) (FY1995 Overseas Survey) 45 projects were proposed on the basis of the study results. The following projects have been assisted by the Japanese government. 1) Agriculture - Kilimanjaro Agriculture Development Center (1978-86, 2bil. yen. grant aid) * dispatch of experts * establishment of a trial farm (1982, 23 mil. yen. grant aid) * training of manpower - Kilimanjaro Agricultural Development Project * Lower Moshi Agricultural Development Project (1987, L/A, 1.3 bil. yen) * Kilimanjaro Post Harvest Facility (1988, 5.5 mil. yen. grant aid) * Mkomazi Irrigation Development Project (1990, 1.8 bil. yen. grant aid) * F/S on Lower Hasi and Lower Pombo Irrigation Development projects (1990, 100 mil. yen. grant aid) - Kilimanjaro Regional Tractor Hire Service (1978, 600 mil. yen. grant aid) - Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Center (1994) 2) Industry - Kilimanjaro Small-and-Middle Scale Industry Development Project (grant aid) Phase I (1981-88) Basic Industry Technology Transfer Phase II (1988-93) Applied Industry Technology Transfer 3) Utilities - F/S on Electricity Distribution Network Project (1979) Phase I (1980, 1.6 bil. yen. grant aid) Phase II (1995) 4) Natural Resources - F/S on Semi-Arid Forest Management Plan (1987) - Kilimanjaro Village Forestry project 1991 Technical cooperation started (five years) 1995 project commenced (five years) (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																		
(US\$1,000)	1)	81,805																				
	2)	129,163																				
3. SECTOR	Development Plan/Integrated Regional Development Plan	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Agriculture (irrigation, extension of cultivated land)</li> <li>2. Water Resources (mapping)</li> <li>3. Manufacturing (Kilimanjaro industrial development center)</li> <li>4. Forestry (production forest)</li> <li>5. Game conservation (wildlife survey)</li> <li>6. Tourism (Kilimanjaro airport tourism center complex)</li> <li>7. Transportation (road improvement)</li> <li>8. Communication (telephone exchange)</li> <li>9. Town (housing supply)</li> <li>10. Village (habilitation of pilot village)</li> </ol> <p>* The total cost 1) is the development budget for the period of 1977/78 - 1990/81, and the total cost 2) for the period of 1981/82 - 1995/86.</p>																			
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	This plan will contribute to the provision of those functions that will be initially necessary in order to proceed industrialization step by step. (development impacts) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Provision of a basis for comprehensive rural development of Kilimanjaro region.</li> <li>2) More efficient use of limited water resources</li> <li>3) Boosting industrial activities in the region</li> <li>4) Increased earning of foreign exchange</li> <li>5) Provision of production infrastructure</li> <li>6) Improvement of community life</li> </ol>																			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Formulation of the Kilimanjaro Region Integrated Development Plan as a part of the country's third-5 Year Plan (1976-80)																			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Kilimanjaro Regional Development Directorate	8. DATE OF S/W	/																			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.	9. CONSULTANT(S)																				
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 32 Period Nov. 1976-Oct. 1977 (11 months)  <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="width: 20%; text-align: center;">Field</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS															
Total M/M	Japan	Field																				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None	12. EXPENDITURE	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ③, ④																			
			<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">92,705 (¥000)</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						Total	92,705 (¥000)					Contracted							
		Total	92,705 (¥000)																			
		Contracted																				



# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR TZ/AS 301/77

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																							
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	1. SITE OR AREA		Road with 330km long from Kibiti adjacent to Dar es Salaam to Lindi in the Southern area of Tanzania		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	Southern Coastal Link Road Project	2. PROJECT COST		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">Total Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Local Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;">Foreign Cost</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(US\$1,000)</td> <td>1) 26,324</td> <td>13,288</td> <td>13,036</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2) 24,897</td> <td>12,450</td> <td>12,447</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>US\$1=22.8sh</td> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost			(US\$1,000)	1) 26,324	13,288	13,036				2) 24,897	12,450	12,447			US\$1=22.8sh	3)		
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																										
(US\$1,000)	1) 26,324	13,288	13,036																										
	2) 24,897	12,450	12,447																										
US\$1=22.8sh	3)																												
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Road	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		<p>The study examined the road between Kibiti and Lindi (excluding the length covered by the Rufiji Bridge Construction Project) and its feeder road from Nangurukuru to Kilwa Masoko. The road was divided into the following five sections.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;">Road(km)</td> <td style="width: 30%;">Budget(ml)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.1 Kibiti - Nyanwage</td> <td>36</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.2 Nyanwage - Nangurukuru</td> <td>100</td> <td>1,167</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.3 Nangurukuru - Kicanjerange</td> <td>96</td> <td>61</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.4 Kicanjerange - Lindi</td> <td>75</td> <td>697</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No.5 Nangurukuru - Kilwa Masoko</td> <td>30</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td>2,429</td> </tr> </table>			Road(km)	Budget(ml)	No.1 Kibiti - Nyanwage	36	34	No.2 Nyanwage - Nangurukuru	100	1,167	No.3 Nangurukuru - Kicanjerange	96	61	No.4 Kicanjerange - Lindi	75	697	No.5 Nangurukuru - Kilwa Masoko	30	29		Total	2,429	(Description)	<p>1980 May OECF loan for the purchase of construction equipment and vehicles (2,963 million yen)</p> <p>1981 Construction commenced</p> <p>Cut of 330km, about 80km was completed by early 1990. The section from Nangurukuru to Kibiti (150km) was completed with assistance of two Japanese experts and seven Japanese Volunteers.</p> <p>Saudi Arabia provided finance (US\$1.18 million) for the section from Somaga to Kibiti, but additional 590 million is necessary to complete it. Finland offered to finance the section between Nangurukuru and Lindi (150km), but withdrew the offer when the feasibility study by the World Bank found it not feasible.</p>	
	Road(km)	Budget(ml)																											
No.1 Kibiti - Nyanwage	36	34																											
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No.5 Nangurukuru - Kilwa Masoko	30	29																											
	Total	2,429																											
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">Feasibility:</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 10%;">6.99</td> <td style="width: 10%;">EIRR1)</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>EIRR2)</td> <td>9.55</td> <td>EIRR2)</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>EIRR3)</td> <td>6.32</td> <td>EIRR3)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Feasibility:	EIRR1)	6.99	EIRR1)			Yes	EIRR2)	9.55	EIRR2)				EIRR3)	6.32	EIRR3)		(FY1991 Overseas Survey)	<p>The project is being implemented in phases: 70km being constructed to Bitumen Standards, and 91km completed up to Gravel Standards. The detailed designs were prepared by Japanese and German engineers.</p> <p>Construction costs were provided by OECF (1980, 2,963 million yen), Saudi Arabia (1988, US\$11.7 million) and own fund (1,220 million T.sh). The remaining 166km is still awaiting finance.</p>				
	Feasibility:	EIRR1)	6.99	EIRR1)																									
	Yes	EIRR2)	9.55	EIRR2)																									
		EIRR3)	6.32	EIRR3)																									
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	8. DATE OF SA/		1975/9		(FY1992 Overseas Survey)	<p>1992 Finance was approved (US\$0.15 mill)</p> <p>Sources: Governments of Japan, Saudi Arabia and Tanzania</p> <p>1992 Construction commenced</p> <p>1998 Scheduled to be completed</p>																						
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Works, Communications and Transport	9. CONSULTANT(S)		Japan Overseas Consultants Co., Ltd. Pukyama Consultants International, Inc.		(FY1993 Overseas Survey)	<p>The construction works is being implemented.</p> <p>JICA to make a follow-up and whenever possible assist much in providing funds for successive development of JICA's initiated development studies. Follow-up after project implementation for sustainability advises are also recommended.</p>																						
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	To examine both economic and technical feasibility of the project for constructing the existing Southern Coastal Link Road into an all-weather road	10. STUDY TEAM		<p>No. of Members 26</p> <p>Period Aug.1975-Sep.1977(25 months)</p> <p>Total M/M Japan Field</p>		(FY1994 Domestic Survey)/(FY1995 Domestic Survey)	<p>No additional information.</p>																						
		11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		<p>[Development impacts]</p> <p>1) ease of mobility, 2) reduction of travel cost, 3) reduction of travel time, 4) closer integration of the southern region with Dar es Salaam, 5) stimulation of regional development, agriculture and forestry, and 6) stability of socio-cultural life.</p> <p>The development of the hitherto relatively isolated southern region will give a spurt to the national economic development of Tanzania.</p>		(FY1995 Overseas Survey)	<p>Due to the shortage of fund, this project has been only partially implemented and the Rufiji river bridge has not been constructed yet. It can be hardly said that the overall project has been effectively promoted.</p>																						
		12. EXPENDITURE		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">Total</td> <td style="width: 10%;">310,652 (¥000)</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Contracted</td> <td>284,722</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			Total	310,652 (¥000)				Contracted	284,722					2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	<p>The importance of road link between southern region and Dar es Salaam and other cities.</p> <p>The importance of transportation link for good and passengers among the north, central and south, where agriculture will be potentially developed.</p>										
	Total	310,652 (¥000)																											
Contracted	284,722																												
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;">1) 632</td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2) Counter Part training</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>			1) 632						2) Counter Part training					3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①, ③, ⑤, ⑥										
	1) 632																												
	2) Counter Part training																												

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1986  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR TZA/S 302/78

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	1. SITE OR AREA	Southern coast from Dar es Salaam to Mtwara			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		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) In June 1979, the OECF loan (1,760 million yen) was pledged for the proposed project. Subsequently, the Government of Tanzania changed its policy, and decided to buy a freighter and a tanker plying between Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar with the loan. Therefore, the project was judged discontinued.  (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The project was never implemented owing to the lack of finance.
Purchasing of an Additional Passenger - Cum - Cargo Vessel for Tanzania Coastal Shipping Line		1) US\$1,000 US\$1=194.6yen 2) 3)		4,959	4,959		
				3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		Construction of one freight carrier	
3. SECTOR		4. REFERENCE NO.		5. TYPE OF STUDY			
Transportation/Marine    Transportation & Ships				F/S			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		8. DATE OF SAV			
National Transport Corporation, Ministry of Communication and Transportation		Improvement of domestic transportation		/			
9. CONSULTANT(S)		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: EIRR1) 12.33    FIRR1) 3.09 Yes/No    EIRR2)    FIRR2) EIRR3)    FIRR3)			
The Shipbuilding Research Centre of Japan		Conditions and Development Impacts:		Imp. Period:			
10. STUDY TEAM		Development Impacts:		Improvement of the transportation capacity along the southern coast			
No. of Members    9		Period May. 1978-Feb. 1979 (9 months)					
Total M/M    Japan    Field							
5.36    4.63    0.73							
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
		OST		①, ②			
12. EXPENDITURE							
Total    25,830 (Y'000)							
Contracted    7,372							



# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR TZ/AJA 301/80

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																																								
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	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	Lower-Moshi Agricultural Development Project	Moshi Area of Kilimanjaro Region (Investigated Area 42,000ha, population 44,000 as of 1979)		Total Cost	Local Cost			Foreign Cost																																						
3. SECTOR	Agriculture (Agriculture in) General	2. PROJECT COST					(Description)																																							
4. REFERENCE NO.		(US\$1,000)	1)	77,346	31,436	45,910																																								
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	US\$1=8.187 Shs.	2)				1. The first priority project of Pau Scheme was completed as 'Lower Moshi Agricultural Development Project'. Jun.1982 L/A OECF Loan (3.3 billion yen) Jul.1982 - Apr.1983 Detailed Design by Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd. Jul.1984 - Apr.1987 Construction(Contractor:Kounoikegumi Consultant:Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd. 2. The second priority project of Mivaleni Scheme was requested in 1989 for a Japanese grant, but was not approved. (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The first priority project of Pau Scheme was implemented. Japanese finance is being awaited for other schemes. Mivaleni Irrigation Project is considered high priority because its implementation could supplement acute water shortage for Lower Moshi Irrigation Project. * Contents of OECF Loan (1) Contents: To facilitate the irrigation system in the areas of 2,300ha in rainy season and 950ha in dry season by constructing the irrigation facilities, drainage facilities, floodway embankment and arranging the footpath between plantation fields along the River Pau. (2) Loan target: the foreign Currencies for the construction works above. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No progress. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) As the local farmers developed new farmland by themselves at the upper reach of the planned area to be developed with irrigation, water shortage is being performed at the planned area. In order to solve this problem by the new water resource to keep River Kikuletwa, a survey team have been dispatched by ADCP/PF and the survey works were carried out on May, 1995. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) The implementation of this project and the introduction of HYV in the Pau River System have brought about the remarkable increase of rice production, the income increase of farmers and the improvement of their living standard as well as the activation of the local economy. However, the success of the project has caused the severe conflict among farmers over the water rights. It is required to settle down this conflict. Mivaleni Springs has expanded by 110ha and in 500ha paddy is now																																							
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Regional Development Directorate, Kilimanjaro	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Scheme</td> <td>Rau</td> <td>Mivaleni</td> <td>Himo</td> <td>Groundwater</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Irrig. area</td> <td>2,300ha</td> <td>2,000ha</td> <td>1,000ha</td> <td>1,000ha</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intake</td> <td>4 weirs</td> <td>1 pump st.</td> <td>2 weirs</td> <td>20 tubewells</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Main canals</td> <td>11.03km</td> <td>11.9km</td> <td>9.27km</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Second. canals</td> <td>19.13km</td> <td>19.2km</td> <td>12.6km</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drainage canals</td> <td>43.15km</td> <td>18.2km</td> <td>8.8km</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roads</td> <td>39.9km</td> <td>33.5km</td> <td>20.0km</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Floodway embankment</td> <td>win x 2.7km</td> <td>5.7km</td> <td>-</td> <td>7.1km (floodway)</td> </tr> </table>				Scheme	Rau	Mivaleni	Himo	Groundwater	Irrig. area	2,300ha	2,000ha	1,000ha	1,000ha	Intake	4 weirs	1 pump st.	2 weirs	20 tubewells	Main canals	11.03km	11.9km	9.27km	-	Second. canals	19.13km	19.2km	12.6km	-	Drainage canals	43.15km	18.2km	8.8km	-	Roads	39.9km	33.5km	20.0km	-	Floodway embankment	win x 2.7km	5.7km	-
Scheme	Rau	Mivaleni	Himo	Groundwater																																										
Irrig. area	2,300ha	2,000ha	1,000ha	1,000ha																																										
Intake	4 weirs	1 pump st.	2 weirs	20 tubewells																																										
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Drainage canals	43.15km	18.2km	8.8km	-																																										
Roads	39.9km	33.5km	20.0km	-																																										
Floodway embankment	win x 2.7km	5.7km	-	7.1km (floodway)																																										
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	F/S	8. DATE OF S/W		1979/12		9. CONSULTANT(S)																																								
		Imp. Period:		1981.7-1988.2		Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.																																								
		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: Yes	EIRR1) 12.10 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)																																								
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 18 Period Dec.1979-Oct.1980 (11 months)	Conditions and Development Impacts: (Conditions) Economic benefits consist of direct benefits from increased crop production by irrigation development and flood control. Although the project will help improve livestock production, its benefit is excluded from economic evaluation. Flood control facilities are designed with a 20-year flood probability. Expected production of major crop(ton): <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Maize</td> <td>Paddy</td> <td>Beans</td> <td>Oil seeds</td> <td>Cotton</td> <td>Vegetables</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Without project</td> <td>20,740</td> <td>980</td> <td>490</td> <td>Little</td> <td>610</td> <td>1,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>With project</td> <td>16,340</td> <td>19,170</td> <td>850</td> <td>3,430</td> <td>900</td> <td>1,650</td> </tr> </table> (Development impacts) Increased crop production, improved farmers' income and living standards, activation and stabilization of rural economy, creation of employment, etc. * EIRR 11above is for the entire schemes, EIRRs for the individual schemes are as follows. Rau 15.3%, Mivaleni 12.4%, Himo 9.8%, Groundwater 8.1%.							Maize	Paddy	Beans	Oil seeds	Cotton	Vegetables	Without project	20,740	980	490	Little	610	1,000	With project	16,340	19,170	850	3,430	900	1,650																		
	Maize	Paddy	Beans	Oil seeds	Cotton	Vegetables																																								
Without project	20,740	980	490	Little	610	1,000																																								
With project	16,340	19,170	850	3,430	900	1,650																																								
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Total M/M 36.33 Japan Field 36.33	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		-Training of two counterparts as trainees																																										
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 231,639 (¥000) Contracted 209,993	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION																																										
				①, ②, ③, ④																																										

和名 ローアモシ農業開発計画

Continued on [F/S,D/D]

## 状況 (要約表添付文書)

AFR TZA/A 301/80	(F/S)
Name of Lower-Moshi Agricultural Development Project Study	
Country	Tanzania
Type of Study	F/S
Sector	Agriculture/(Agriculture in)General
Present Status: Partially Completed	
(Description)	
1.The first priority project of Rau Scheme was completed as "Lower Moshi Agricultural Development Project". Jun.1982 L/A OECF Loan (3.3 billion yen) Jul.1982 - Apr.1983 Detailed Design (Contractor:Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd. Jul.1984 - Apr.1987 Construction(Contractor:Kounoikegumi Consultant:Nippon Koei Co.,Ltd.	
2.The second priority project of Mwaleni Scheme was requested in 1989 for a Japanese grant, but was not approved.	
(FY1991 Overseas Survey) The first priority project of Rau Scheme was implemented. Japanese finance is being awaited for other schemes. Mwaleni Irrigation Project is considered high priority because its implementation could supplement acute water shortage for Lower Moshi Irrigation Project.	
* Contents of OECF Loan (1) Contents: To facilitate the irrigation system in the areas of 2,300ha in rainy season and 950ha in dry season by constructing the irrigation facilities, drainage facilities, floodway embankment and arranging the footpath between plantation fields along the River Rau. (2) Loan target: the foreign currencies for the construction works above.	
(FY1994 Domestic Survey) No progress.	
(FY1995 Domestic Survey) As the local farmers developed new farmland by themselves at the upper reach of the planned area to be developed with irrigation, water shortage is performed at the planned area. In order to solve this problem by the new water resource to keep River Kikuletwa, a survey team have been dispatched by ADCP/FF and the survey works were carried out on May, 1995.	
(FY1995 Overseas Survey) The implementation of this project and the introduction of HYV in the Rau River System have brought about the remarkable increase of rice production, the income increase of farmers and the improvement of their living standard as well as the activation of the local economy. However, the success of the project has caused the severe conflict among farmers over the water rights. It is required to settle down this conflict. Mwaleni Springs has expanded by 110ha and in 500ha paddy is now planted. At the Hizo River System only 180ha of land is irrigated. No progress has been made concerning the Groundwater System.	

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR TZA/A 302/83

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	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		Mkomazi Valley of Kilimanjaro Region (Investigated Area 190,000ha, population 90,000 as of 1982)					
Mkomazi Valley Area Irrigation Development Project		2. PROJECT COST		Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	
		(US\$1,000)		61,200	23,500	37,700	
		US\$1=12T.Shs					
3. SECTOR		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
Agriculture/Agriculture		Irrig. Area Dam Diversion Irrigation Drain					
iniGeneral		(ha) weir canal(km) canal(km)					
4. REFERENCE NO.		Kisiwani 360 - 2 8.7 9.4					
		Gonja 600 - 1 20.9 17.7					
5. TYPE OF STUDY		Mdungu 680 - 1 17.6 15.4					
F/S		Kihurio 1,670 1 1 29.7 23.1					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY		Iqona 720 1 1 15.8 3.4					
Regional Development Directorate, Kilimanjaro		Total 4,760					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY		* Implementation period is 69 months.					
To study and analyse the technical and economical feasibility for the development of irrigation in Mkomazi Valley Area.							
8. DATE OF SAV		Imp. Period: 1988.1-1990.1					
1982/2		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: FIRR1) 19.00 FIRR2) FIRR3)			
9. CONSULTANT(S)		Yes		FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)			
Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.							
Naigai Engineering Co., Ltd.							
10. STUDY TEAM		Conditions and Development Impacts:					
No. of Members 13		[Development Impacts]					
Period Jun.1982-Mar.1983(26 months)		To increase crop production. To increase employment opportunity. To improve transportation system. To improve sanitary condition. To promote migration from densely populated high lands.					
Oct.1982-Jan.1984		* EIRR for project components range from 21.6 - 12.1%, and EIRR for the entire project is 19.0% as shown above.					
Total M/M		Japan		Field			
74.51		29.58		44.93			
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
		1) Training of counterpart 2) Investigation in cooperation - Reporting					
12. EXPENDITURE		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
Total 346,470 (¥000)		①, ②, ③					
Contracted 299,761							

# PROJECT SUMMARY (Other)

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR TZA/A 601/88

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	1. SITE OR AREA	Moshi area in Same District, Kilimanjaro Region (200,000ha)		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Expanded Afforestation Work in the Same District of Kilimanjaro Region	2. PROJECT COST			
		(US\$1,000)	1)	Total Cost	Local Cost Foreign Cost
			2)		
3. SECTOR	Forestry/Forestry & Forest Conservation	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		<p><b>I. PRESENT STATUS</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued</p> <p><b>(Description)</b></p> <p>In order to implement the semi-arid forest management plan, a project-type technical cooperation program or a grant was proposed. Subsequently, "Social Forestry Project in Kilimanjaro Region", a project-type technical cooperation, was approved. The project consists of the Preliminary Phase (2 years) from Jan.1991 and the Implementation Phase (5 years).</p> <p>(FY1991 Overseas Survey) The proposals of the study were incorporated to the Tanzania Forest Action Plan. The proposals and two types of maps produced by the Study are being used during the 1st phase of the technical cooperation project.</p> <p>(FY1994 Domestic Survey) The project is under way.</p> <p>(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.</p> <p>(FY1995 Overseas Survey) The project 1) was commenced as "Social Forestry Project in Kilimanjaro Region" and the project 2) was incorporated into "Tanzanian Forest Action Plan". However, due to the shortage of fund, they have not been efficiently utilized. To have this study results utilized efficiently and to have them disseminated, the Tanzanian government hopes JICA to provide it with further support.</p>	
4. REFERENCE NO.		1)A 200,000 ha of the Study Area was set up in the above mentioned area and suitable sites were classified for social forestry development plans in the Study area.			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	Other	2)A 20,000 ha of the Model Area was set up around Moshi in the study area. Semi-arid Forest Management Plan was formulated for the Model Area.			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	* Costs are not estimated.			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	This study was implemented to prepare the semi-arid forest management plan by Social Forestry to contribute to the promotion of forestry policy and economic development of local community in Tanzania.	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS			
8. DATE OF S/W	1986/8	In recent years excessive felling of fuelwood and overgrazing as well as irregular climatic changes have drastically reduced the forest area and deteriorated forest productivity and environment conservation functions. These situations will be checked effectively when social forestry development plans and semi-arid forest management plan will be put forward.			
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Forest Technical Association	And the promotion of these plans will contribute to the regional socio-economic development such as enlarged employments.			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 16 Period Dec.1986-Aug.1988 (21 months)				
	Total M/M          Japan          Field				
	76.00          38.00          38.00				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Aerial Photography	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER			
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 345,192 (¥000) Contracted 311,037	1) Training of the counterparts; 2) OJT through field surveys; 3) OJT on aerial photo interpretation and transfer of its results onto the topographic maps; 4) Joint formulation of the plans			
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
		①, ②, ③			
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
		This social forestry project was realized in response to the strong request from the Tanzanian Government.			

和名 キリマンジャロ林業開発計画

[M/P,Basic Study,Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1992  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR TZA/A 303/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY Tanzania		1. SITE OR AREA Kilimanjaro Region				1. PRESENT STATUS <input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
2. NAME OF STUDY Lower Hai and Lower Development Project Rombo Agricultural		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)					
3. SECTOR Agriculture/Agriculture   in/General		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) -Development area: 1,500ha. -Irrigation & Drainage Facilities: Boloti Dam, Lwazi Weir, Sawa Chini Weir, Taba Well. -Procurement of O/M Equipment. -Institution & Organization.				(Description) (FY1991 Overseas Survey) The grant aid request was submitted to the Japanese Embassy in March 1991, but so far not approved. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Waiting for the answer. (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Still trying to find the financial resources for the project implementation. However, likewise externally it is very difficult to get foreign donors because mostly donors prefer to finance for the project which originally feasibility studies have been done by themselves. Development studies should be given enough time, especially for the engineering concerning water resources development. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) No progress. (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) Due to the lack of fund, this project has not been commenced. JICA has made a judgement that the irrigation project in Rombo district is not feasible from both economical and technical point of view.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		1) Total Cost      15,100 2) Local Cost      3,000 3) Foreign Cost    12,100					
5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S							
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Regional Development Director, Kilimanjaro Region							
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY 1)To assess the availability of groundwater and surface water resources for agricultural development. 2)To identify subareas with high agricultural development potential. 3)To formulate agricultural development plan for selected priority subarea.							
8. DATE OF S/W 1988/2		Imp. Period:					
9. CONSULTANT(S) Rippon Kooi Co., Ltd.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS Feasibility: Yes		EIRR1    15.10    FIRR1 EIRR2            FIRR2 EIRR3            FIRR3			
10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members    8 Period Oct. 1988-Nov. 1990 (26 months)  Total M/M            Japan            Field 50.25                14.94            35.31		Conditions and Development Impacts: (Development impacts) 1)Increase in employment opportunities by the construction and the intensive farming, 2)Increase in production of agricultural crops, 3)Increase in farmers' income, 4)Improvement of local transportation by the construction of roads, 5)Secondarily direct benefits to millers, merchants, and transporters, 6)Mitigation of floods by the construction of the Boloti dam, 7)Improvement of domestic water supply by tube wells and water supply tanks, 8)Improvement of water supply to cattle by irrigation water supply throughout the year, 9)Introduction of fish farming in the Boloti reservoir, and 10)Demonstration effects of the project to other projects.					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY 157,000 (installation of water level gauge)		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The total estimated cost is very large (2,951 million T.sh). Thus, it is not possible to materialize the project without external funding.					
12. EXPENDITURE Total                    299,911 (¥'000) Contracted            174,416		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ③					
		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1)Technology transfer to counterparts in the course of the Study. 2)JICA training course.					

和名 ハイロンボ農業開発計画



# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1992  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR TZ/S 303/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	1. SITE OR AREA	Dar es Salaam City 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	Road Improvement and Maintenance in Dar es Salaam	2. PROJECT COST	1) (US\$1,000)	Total Cost 31,700	Local Cost 11,300	Foreign Cost 20,400	(Description) The implementation of the priority project recommended in the short-term plan of the Master Plan was authorized by the Tanzanian Government and requested to the Japanese Government. - 870 Study was completed in March, 1991. - A grant up to 896 million Yen was mutually agreed with the Tanzanian and Japanese Governments for the implementation of Phase I Project in July 1991. - Consultant Services for Phase I started in July 1991 and Construction Work started in December 1991. All the Work and Services for Phase I were completed in December 1992 successfully. - A Japanese grant aid for Phase II up to 587 million Yen was agreed in June 1992. - Consultant Services and Construction Work started in June 1992 and December 1992 respectively and those are now in progress.  (FY1991 Overseas Survey) Phase I of the planned 4 phases is being implemented with Japanese grant aid (769.5 million yen) and own fund (395.95 million Tsh).  (FY1993 Overseas Survey) Implementation of Phase I and II have been completed. At present, Phase III is implementing to complete within the year of 1994.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) Phase II construction work were completed in Feb. 1994. Japanese grant aid for Phase III of 1,333 Mil Yen was agreed in Jun. 1993. Consultant services and construction work were commenced in Jun. 1993 and Dec. 1994, respectively and they have been in progress. The final grant aid for phase IV of 686 Mil. Yen was agreed in Jul. 1994, and the Consultant Services are now in progress. The main purpose of the Project (DRIMP) is coping with Rehabilitation and strengthening of deteriorated city roads. The Final phase of DRIMP, phase IV, is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1995 successfully. During the F/S on DRIMP, the JICA Survey Team recommended further Development of Trunk Road Network in order to face the future increase of traffic demand as well as urban development. Following the recommendation made by the Team, the Government of Tanzania requested Japanese Government to conduct the M/P and F/S on the Road Development. The JICA Survey Team is working to study this purpose.  (FY1995 Domestic Survey) Construction of Phase III was completed and of Phase IV is now underway and will be completed during FY1995.
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Road	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1) Category A (Road Improvement)    Cost (mil. US\$) A-1: Widening of Bagamoyo Road (9.8km)    6.2 A-2: Widening of Morogoro Road (5.9km)    5.6 A-3: Change/De Area Roads (19.2km)    3.5 A-4: Variakoo Area Roads (31.0km)    6.3 A-5: Mainjuna Area Roads (16.9km)    3.1 A-6: Central Area Roads (20.0km)    3.1 2) Category B (Urgent Repairs of Potholes)    1.9 3) Category C (Establishment of New Main Depot and Procurement of Equipment)    1.9 4) Detailed Design/Tendering    0.7 total 31.7				
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes/No	ERR1) 25.10 ERR2) ERR3)	ERR1) ERR2) ERR3)	Conditions and Development Impacts: 1. Conditional: 1% of annual population growth rate, 4% of GDP growth rate and 4.3% of annual traffic growth rate were adopted. 2. 15 years of project life was assumed. 3. The Direct Benefit consisted with Vehicle Operation Cost saving and Time Cost saving was estimated with desirable indicator of 25.1% of EIRR.	
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	- Master Plan Study of Road Improvement - Possibility Study for High Priority Projects - Establishment of Maintenance System				
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Works, Communications and Transport	8. DATE OF SAV	1988/10	Imp. Period: 1990. -1994.		(FY1995 Domestic Survey) Construction of Phase III was completed and of Phase IV is now underway and will be completed during FY1995.	
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members    11 Period    Mar. 1989-Jul. 1990 (13 months)				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		12. EXPENDITURE		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	
		Total    214,868 (¥000) Contracted    195,893		On-the-job training was done to five counterpart engineers of ECC and NOW.			

和名 ダルエスサラーム市道路整備計画

Continued on

(F/S, D/D)

## 状況 (要約表添付文書)

AFR TZA/S 303/90

(F/S)

Name of Road Improvement and Maintenance in Dar es Salaam Study

Country Tanzania

Type of Study F/S

Sector Transportation/Road

Present Status: Partially Completed

### (Description)

The Implementation of the priority project recommended in the short-term plan of the Master Plan was authorized by the Tanzanian Government and requested to the Japanese Government.

- B/D Study was completed in March, 1991.
- A grant up to 896 million Yen was mutually agreed with the Tanzanian and Japanese Governments for the implementation of Phase I Project in July 1991.
- Consultant Services for Phase I started in July 1991 and Construction Work started in December 1991. All the Work and Services for Phase I were completed in December 1992 successively.
- A Japanese grant aid for Phase II up to 587 million yen was agreed in June 1992.
- Consultant Services and Construction Work started in June 1992 and December 1992 respectively and those are now in process.

#### (FY1991 Overseas Survey)

Phase I of the planned 4 phases is being implemented with Japanese grant aid (769.5 million Yen) and own fund (395.95 million Tsh).

#### (FY1993 Overseas Survey)

Implementation of Phase I and II have been completed. At present, Phase III is implementing to complete within the year of 1994.

#### (FY1994 Domestic Survey)

Phase II construction work were completed in Feb.1994. Japanese Grant Aid for Phase III of 1,333 Mil Yen was agreed in Jun.1993. Consultant services and construction work were commenced in Jun.1993, and Dec.1994, respectively and they have been in progress.

The final Grant Aid for Phase IV of 886 Mil. Yen was agreed in Jul.1994. and the Consultant Services are now in progress.

The main purpose of the Project (DRIMP) is composing with Rehabilitation and strengthen of deteriorated city roads.

The Final phase of DRIMP, Phase IV, is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1995 successfully.

During the F/S on DRIMP, the JICA Survey Team recommended further Development of Trunk Road Network in order to face the future increase of Traffic demand as well as urban development.

Following the recommendation made by the Team, the Government of Tanzania requested Japanese Government to conduct the M/P and F/S on the Road Development. The JICA Survey Team is working to study this purpose.

#### (FY1995 Domestic Survey)

Construction of Phase III was completed and of Phase IV is now underway and will be completed during FY1995.

#### (FY1995 Overseas Survey)

Phase IV is scheduled to be completed in January 1996. Because it is now required to replace aging maintenance materials, the Tanzanian government hopes the JICA's assistance in purchasing new ones.



# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Sep.1995  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR TZA/S 104/94

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	1. SITE OR AREA	Ruve River Basin in Tanzania			1. 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 Development in the Ruve River	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) At present the Government of Tanzania is arranging the TOR of environmental survey in connection with the construction plan of Kitunda Dam. It will be expected to implement the preliminary Feasibility Study regarding to this project in next future.  (FY1995 Overseas Survey) The Tanzanian government has decided to conduct the geological survey of the concerned area as well as EIA of the Selous Game Reserve and its surrounding before implementing D/D of this study. At present, the government is searching for a donor to fund the survey and EIA.
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure/Water Resource Development		1)	101,000	23,000	78,000	
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	In order to supply the water for the requirement of the city of Dar es Salaam until the year of 2020, following two(2) scenarios to develop each dam in the basin of Ruve River have been made : Scenario-1 : Kitunda Dam Scenario-2 : Rugeta Dam and Mgerengere Dam It becomes clear that Scenario-1 shows higher economical effect than Scenario-2, and makes it possible to irrigate the lower reaches of the basin in the big scale. Therefore, the promotion to construct the Kitunda Dam is recommended by this M/P.					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Water, Energy and Minerals (MWE/M)	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	The main target is to supply water to the city of Dar es Salaam, capital of Tanzania. Draw up the Master Plan of general water resource development in the Ruve River basin.	1) EIRR of this project, which will supply water to Dar es Salaam by means of the development of Kitunda Dam, is calculated as 14.3%. 2) Additionally, this project will make possible to materialize following irrigation projects : Kitunda Irrigation, Egegonyo Irrigation, Low-lift Pump Irrigation, Ruve National Youth and Makueungu Irrigation. 3) As the reservoir of Kitunda Dam is adjoining the world famous Selous Game Reserve, it is necessary to make it clear the effects for animals' ecology in this animal preserves. Therefore, before the implementation of actual Feasibility Study, the preliminary studies including environmental and geological survey are recommended.					
8. DATE OF SAW	/	11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Settlement the water level observation meter, Preliminary environment survey, Analysis of water quality, Survey of the river sections and river					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Pacific Consultants International						
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 14 Period Feb.1993-Jul.1994 (17 months)	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
	Total M/M      Japan      Field	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
	72.00      24.00      48.00						
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 315,579 (¥000) Contracted	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1) Transfer the technology to draw up water resources development plan for the counterparts 2) Training in Japan (1 person)					
		①, ③					

和名 ルブ川水資源開発計画調査

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Sep. 1995  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR TZA/S 501/94

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS						
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	1. SITE OR AREA	Mwanza-Geita block (25,500sq.km) (long. 31°45' - 34°00'E, lat. 2°15' - 3°15'S)			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 of Mwanza-Geita Block	2. PROJECT COST				Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) There are many plans such as 1. Rural administration, 2. Improvement of roads, 3. Development of agriculture land, and 4. Improvement of forest and environment However, not so much progressed due to the lack of budget allocation to the ministry concerned. (FY1995 Overseas Survey) This study was successfully completed and it is expected to contribute to the development of Mwanza area. However, due to the lack of fund, the maps have not been shipped to Mwanza from the capital city, Dar es Salaam.		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure/Survey & Mapping	(US\$1,000)	1)	991,000,000							
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1) Settlement of the anti-air landmark 10 points 2) Taking aerial photograph 1/60,000 25,500sq.km 3) Survey of the control point 50 points (including existing 3 points)								
5. TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	4) Settlement of the stone marker 20									
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Survey and Mapping Division, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	5) Secondary levelling 130km									
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Draw up the topographic maps with a scale of 1/50,000 printed with five(5) colors.	6) Simple levelling 950km									
8. DATE OF SAV	1991/3	7) Aerial triangulation 594 models									
9. CONSULTANT(S)	International Engineering Consultants Association Pasco International Inc.	8) Mapping 34 (15'x15') with 5 colors 1,000 copies each									
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 51 Period Oct. 1991-Jan. 1995 (40 months)	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	This block, including Mwanza as the center, is very important agricultural and livestock district of the country from the socio-economical viewpoint. Since existing topographic maps of this block had been made more than 20 years ago and are getting too old, it is necessary to draw up the new maps in order to grasp present situations and to make new various development plans.								
	<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;">139.76</td> <td style="text-align: center;">31.88</td> <td style="text-align: center;">107.88</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M				Japan	Field	139.76			31.88
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
139.76	31.88	107.88									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Taking aerial photographs	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1) 637 (132 persons) 2) Training in Japan			2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
12. EXPENDITURE	(¥'000)	3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION				Lacking of vehicles, equipment and consumable materials.					
	Contracted										

地名 ムワンザ・ゲイタ 地域国土基本図作成調査

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

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

Compiled Sep.1995  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR TZA/S 201/94

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT										
1. COUNTRY	Tanzania	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="checkbox"/> Partially Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled <input type="radio"/> Processing											
2. NAME OF STUDY	Dar es Salaam Road Development Plan	2. PROJECT COST				State of Dar es Salaam 704 Local Cost 1,697 Foreign Cost (US\$1,000)								
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Road	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	(Description) Based on the interim report of this project, JACT had requested the grant aid for Package A to Japanese Government on Oct. 1994. The Embassy of Japan for Tanzania recognized the necessity of the matter and conveyed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.  (FY1995 Overseas Survey) The implementation of this project is believed to contribute to the development of economy and infrastructure in Tanzania. After the submission of the request for a grant aid to the Japanese government, the Tanzanian government reviewed this study results, which led it to give highest priority to the rehabilitation of local roads in the low-income residential area and the continuation of ring roads.											
4. REFERENCE NO.		4. FEASIBILITY AND RIS ASSUMPTIONS				1) Package A : To make 4 lanes at the central circulation road and the New Bagamoyo road. (In order to solve the traffic jams at the center of city, enforce the detour and radiant roads.) A-1. To make 4 lanes of the central circulation road (9.2km, 13.8 billion Tsh.) A-2. To make 4 lanes of the New Bagamoyo road (4.2km, 6.2 billion Tsh.) 2) Package B : To plan to make 4 lanes at the main roads of downtown and two(2) radiate trunk roads. (Expansion the width of the surrounding road and the two(2) radiate trunk roads.) B-1. To make 4 lanes of the surrounding road (6.0km, 6.86 billion Tsh.) B-2. To make 4 lanes of the Ufui and the Kilwa roads (7.9km, 7.84 billion Tsh.) 3) Both package A and B include the settlement of the signals at the main crosspoints, bus terminals, sidewalks and passages for bicycles and pedestrian bridges.								
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P+F/S	7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Imp. Period: 1995. -1997. 1998. -1999. 4. FEASIBILITY AND RIS ASSUMPTIONS <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Feasibility:</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EIRR1) 28.60</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EIRR1)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">Yes/No</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EIRR2) 35.60</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EIRR2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EIRR3)</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">EIRR3)</td> </tr> </table>			Feasibility:	EIRR1) 28.60	EIRR1)	Yes/No	EIRR2) 35.60	EIRR2)		EIRR3)	EIRR3)
Feasibility:	EIRR1) 28.60	EIRR1)												
Yes/No	EIRR2) 35.60	EIRR2)												
	EIRR3)	EIRR3)												
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Works, Communications and Transport (MACT)	8. DATE OF SAW	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS This project has been given the top priority among the road construction plans for whole country (IRR2). And taking into consideration that the performance of the existing Japanese grant aid project is very good and highly appreciated.											
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.	9. CONSULTANT(S)												
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 12 Period Oct.1993-Mar.1995(15 months)  <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">68.07</td> <td style="text-align: center;">30.64</td> <td style="text-align: center;">37.43</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	68.07	30.64	37.43	Conditions and Development Impacts: (Conditions) As for the basic conditions, population, revenue, utilization of the land and the demand of traffic in the future should be estimated accurately.  (Development Impacts) 1) To solve the traffic jams and traffic bottlenecks at downtown. 2) Scatter the urban facilities and convert the style of the city from one point concentrated type to multi core city type. 3) Complete the construction works of trunk roads network with circulation roads and radiate roads. 4) Complete the traffic networks for the bus, walkers and bicycles.						
Total M/M	Japan	Field												
68.07	30.64	37.43												
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Traffic survey, Preliminary environmental survey, Environmental survey, Boring to check the quality of soil, Sampling of the road bed, and Soil tests	12. EXPENDITURE	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER OUT for eight(8) counterparts.											
	Total 156,220 (¥000) Contracted	13. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①, ②											

和名 ダルエスサラーム市道路開発計画調査

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Oct.1995  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR UGA/A 101/94

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS		
1.COUNTRY	Uganda	1.SITE OR AREA	4 areas in Central Uganda (Mukono, Lusero, Mpigi and Masaka) with a total area of approx.36,700sq.km located at the range of Lat.1°41'N to 0°43'S and Long.31°01' E to 33°32'E		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 Agricultural and Rural Development Project in Central Uganda		2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	Total Cost 912,098	Local Cost 356,214	Foreign Cost 555,884	(Description) Among six major projects, the Drinking Water Development Project is now being implemented under the "Cooperation to keep well-qualified drinking water in Africa". For the other five projects, the technical transfer concerning with TOR method in order to request the Feasibility Study for the staff in charge of the Ministry concerned was made.  (FY1995 Overseas Survey) The following four projects were identified as priority projects and the request forms for the first three projects were submitted to JICA: 1) Agricultural Extension Institute Improvement project 2) Agricultural Transportation and Market Activation project 3) Livestock Improvement Project 4) Paddy Field Development Pilot Project The maps which were produced will be used in determining land use pattern in the study area. The Ugandan government hopes to receive more technical assistance for the project implementation.	
3.SECTOR Agriculture/Agriculture in General		3.CONTENT(S) OF MAJOR PROJECT(S) 1)Improvement of the facilities for agricultural diffusion: Repair of the required facilities of Bukalasa Agricultural College Research Center and repair of its access roads. 2)Improvement of the facilities of cargo collection/ forwarding and the training systems; Improvement of 25 cargo collection/ forwarding centers for agricultural products and the networks of rural roads. 3)Improvement of the facilities concerning With livestock sanitation and improvement: Repair of the Livestocks' Improvement Center, 10 artificial fertilization sub-centers and construction of 11 new artificial fertilization sub-centers, repair of 8 Livestocks' Sanitation Centers and construction of 10 new Centers, and establishment of Vaccin Production Research Center. 4)Pilot farms of paddy field: Establishment of five pilot farms and related facilities. 5)Drinking water development at the rural area: To keep 1,576 fountains and to dig 1,175 wells. 6)Integrated agricultural development: 2,240ha of grassland, 100 groups of new meadows, one dam construction, introduction of 6 set of the agricultural equipment, improvement of rural roads 240km, newly establishment of three collection/ forwarding centers, etc.					
4.REFERENCE NO.		5.TYPE OF STUDY M/P					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries		7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Formulation of the Master Plan on the integrated Agricultural development at Mukono, Lusero, Mpigi and Masaka areas in Central Uganda with a total area of approx.36,700sq.km					
8.DATE OF SAV 1992/4		9.CONSULTANT(S) Japan Agricultural Land Development Agency					
10.STUDY TEAM No.of Members 12 Period Jan.1993-Mar.1994(14 months)  Total M/M Japan Field 109.04 51.91 57.13		4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS [Conditions] 1)This project should be included in the national plan and the necessary measures for the preparation and the financing should be taken quickly. 2)The farmers should be promoted to participate and join various organizations such as agricultural cooperative society. 3)To promote the quality improvement and the standardization of agricultural products for export. 4)On the development of farm land, the maintenance of the quality of soil should be taken into the consideration.  [Development Impacts] 1)The increase of the products by this project will be expected during the period of 1991 to 2001 as follows:- Banana 1.66 times, Potatoes 2.49 times, Sugar Cane 1.66 times and Livestock productions 2.0 times. 2)Total revenue and the net profit will become 640mil US\$ and 404mil US\$ respectively. About 35% of the total revenue will contribute to the improvement of the international trading balance of the country. 3)Improvement of living standard of the peasants, national economic situations and rural economy are expected.				2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY		5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1)Cooperation to formulate the report 2)Seminar at the site 3)Training in Japan				3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②	
12.EXPENDITURE Total (V000) Contracted 343,967							





# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1986  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR ZAR/S 301/78

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT						
1. COUNTRY	Zaire	1. SITE OR AREA	Matadi			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <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	Project de la construction du pont sur le fleuve Zaire a Matadi	2. PROJECT COST	1) (US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) November 1977 L/A signed (34,496 mil. yen) August 1978 L/A revised February to April 1978 : contract prepared August 1978 Bids invited November 1978 Bidding December 1978 Contract approved by OCEP February 1979 Construction started May 1983 Construction Completed  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) Since 1988, Short-term experts have been dispatched by JICA for the guidance of bridge maintenance and administration. Since the commencement of use in May 1983, this bridge has been utilized as a road bridge. However, the present situation is not clear because the source of information which was the short term experts dispatched have returned to Japan due to the disturbance of public security and order in Zaire in Sep.1991.					
3. SECTOR	Transportation (Transportation in) General		2) US\$1=0.5Zaire=300Yen	75,667								
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	This study was carried out while based on the integrated study including collected dates made up by the investigation committee sent by GOJ from Oct.19, through Nov.8 1977. It was also based on the technical matters and the alliance recognized between the above committee and the gov. of Zaire. This basic study made details of the project very clear. (Volume, method, period, expenditure of expected construction including upper- and lower-structure of Matadi bridge and detached facilities.)									
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S	1. Length of the bridge	700 m	2. Length of the center part of bridge	520 m	3. Length of the access road	7.2 km					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	O.E.B.k. Department des Transports	4. Length of the access railway road	18.11 km	5. Capacity of the bridge	1,800 t	6. Width of the lane	12 m x 2 lanes					
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	basic designing having an accuracy that allows for the immediate preparation of executing construction work	8. DATE OF S/W	1977/11	Imp. Period:	1980. -1985.	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: EIRR1) 4.10 FIRR1) No EIRR2) FIRR2) EIRR3) FIRR3)					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service	Conditions and Development Impacts: (Development Impact) Matadi port, the only international port in Zaire, plays an important role in the economy of Zaire in that copper is exported from there via a domestic transport route. The port is 150km away from the Atlantic Ocean up the Zaire River, and it is in the river where many problems occur. To cope with this situation, there is a plan to construct at Banana a new port facing the Atlantic Ocean and to extend the railway between Kinshasa and Matadi to the Atlantic coast. As part of this plan, this project (the Matadi Bridge Project) is to construct a road-rail bridge. Completion of this bridge would greatly contribute to the economic development of Zaire.										
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 33 Period Feb. 1978-Jun. 1978 (4 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;">71.24</td> <td style="text-align: center;">71.24</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	71.24	71.24		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS				
Total M/M	Japan	Field										
71.24	71.24											
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER										
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 150,804 (¥'000) Contracted 93,516	Until 1988, there was a continuous transfer of technology by Japanese experts stationed in Zaire.										
3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION						①						

和名 マタダイ橋梁建設計画

(F/S,D/D)

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR ZAR/S 101/86

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS								
1. COUNTRY	Zaire	1. SITE OR AREA	Kinshasa city and Bas Zaire			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued						
2. NAME OF STUDY	Plan - directeur relatif a l'aménagement du système de transport allant de la ville de Kinshasa a Banana	2. PROJECT COST	(US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) Based on the study, a feasibility study was undertaken by JICA on the railway construction between Kisenso and Kinshanseke, but the project implementation was cancelled. The government of Zaire has strong interest in road development, and JICA agreed to undertake a feasibility study on the east-west arterial road in Kinshasa City in 1989.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey)/(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.						
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Transportation in/General		1)	1,185									
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	2)										
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	Route planning for west-east traffic bypass 1) to construct the railway line between Kisenso in East Kinshasa and Kinbanseke through Unjira River for 5 km 2) to construct East-West Arterial Road between Matadi Road and Rumbunba Road for 13 km long, and related access road.											
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Foreign affairs and International Cooperation												
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Preparation of master plan for the transport system between Kinshasa-Banana Preparation of master plan for the urban transport system in Kinshasa city.	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	To provide an orientation to improve the facilities of traffic infrastructures at the targetted area in order to make it clear the role of each projects by means of the inclusive examination on every individual settling plans of the traffic facilities in between Kinshasa and Banana.										
8. DATE OF SAV	1984/6												
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.												
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 13 Period Nov.1984-Aug.1986 (22 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;">76.48</td> <td style="text-align: center;">41.02</td> <td style="text-align: center;">35.46</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	76.48	41.02		35.46					
Total M/M	Japan	Field											
76.48	41.02	35.46											
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Traffic Survey					2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	Difficulty in procuring funds due to increased foreign debts. Total investment volume must be reduced.						
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 274,974 (¥000) Contracted 242,680	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1) Acceptance of trainees: Training was held in Japan for formulation of traffic plan and countermeasures. 2) Local consultants were used for traffic survey and appregation.			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①						

和名 キンシャサ-バナナ間交通体系総合調査

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1990  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR ZAR/S 302/87

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT		
1. COUNTRY	Zaire	1. SITE OR AREA	The districts of Mlili and Kimbanseke in southwestern Kinshasa			1. PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <input type="radio"/> Completed <input type="radio"/> Partially Completed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
2. NAME OF STUDY	Railway Construction Project between Kisenso and Kimbanseke	2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost	(Description) The new railway line is expected to serve as additional means of urban transport within Kinshasa City, on condition that the section within the city of the existing Kinshasa-Matadi railway line be developed to the urban transport standard. West Germany is now assisting the development of the section (double tracking, introduction of CTC etc.), but implementation is expected to take long time. Accordingly, the implementation of the proposed new railway line will be delayed. In September 1993, the long-term JICA export from Japan Railway Construction Public Corporation returned to Japan owing to the worsening of public peace and order in Zaire. At present, situation of this project is unclear.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) With the dispatch of the Japanese Self-Defense Force to Zaire in 1994 for the Peace Keeping Operations, the situation has come to allow the resumption of daily activities of the Japanese Embassy which has been temporarily closed. However, the actual situation of this project is not known.  (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.		
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Railway	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	1)	33,000	7,000			26,000
4. REFERENCE NO.			2)					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S		3)					
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department des Transports et communications	Main structures : Bridges totalling 565m Block system : Single-track automatic block system Signal equipment : Color-light signal system Train detection equipment : Track circuit system Level crossing equipment : Crossing alarm, crossing gate Telecommunication facilities : Telephones for train control, stations, maintenance, etc.						
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	F/S for constructing a new commuter railway line (5km) in Kinshasa							
8. DATE OF S/W	1986/6	Imp. Period:	1989.1-1990.12					
9. CONSULTANTS	Japan Railway Technical Service Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) 16.40 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) 5.70 FIRR2) FIRR3)			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 11 Period Nov. 1986-Dec. 1987 (14 months)  Total M/M Japan Field 51.70 27.56 24.14	Conditions and Development Impacts: (Precondition for calculating IRR) Passenger traffic was estimated based on a forecast for the years 1990, 2000, and 2010. It is necessary to confirm that reinforcement of the urban railway in Kinshasa has been completed and that it is able to offer suitable services as an urban railway.  (Development impacts) Expected development impacts consist of improvement of connections between Mlili-Kimbanseke and the center of Kinshasa, resulting in sound urban development of the district of Kimbanseke.						
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	None	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER						2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 218,868 (¥000) Contracted 201,167	(1) Study on methods for demand forecast, transport planning, facility planning and economic and financial analysis. (2) Acceptance of trainees				The ongoing reinforcement of the conventional railway line in Kinshasa has not yet been completed.		
						3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION		
						①		

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1991  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR ZAR/S 303/89

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1. COUNTRY	Zaire	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delayed or Suspended <input type="radio"/> Implementing <input type="radio"/> Processing <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued or Cancelled	
2. NAME OF STUDY	Construction Project of the East-West Road in Kinshasa City	Kinshasa City 2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000) Total Cost: 62,598    Local Cost: 15,356    Foreign Cost: 47,242 1) ) 2) ) 3) )					
3. SECTOR	Transportation/Road	3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)				(Description) Suspended after the completion of F/S. (FY1994 Domestic Survey)(FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		Construction of the East-South Road between Matadi Road and Lumumba Road in Kinshasa City: Urgent Projects : 2-lane Road(like) The South-North Road is relatively in good condition. As a next step, by 2005, two-lane road will be widened into 4-lane, furthermore, by 2013, widened into 6-lane with the flyover type system.					
5. TYPE OF STUDY	F/S						
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	The Bureau d'Etudes D'aménagement de l'Urbanisme of the Department of Public Works and Regional Development						
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	Arterial Road Construction						
8. DATE OF S/W	1988/11	Imp. Period: 1992. -1995.					
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Mitsui Consultants Co., Ltd.	4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS		Feasibility: EIRR1) 18.29    FIRR1) Yes/No    EIRR2)    FIRR2) EIRR3)    FIRR3)			
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members 10 Period Mar. 1989-Mar. 1990 (12 months)  Total M/M    Japan    Field 40.03    15.00    25.03	Conditions and Development Impacts: (Conditions) Smoothed execution of: 1. Land Expropriation by the Zaire Government 2. Scheduled Road Improvement Plan by JBRD/OVO (Development Impacts) 1) Induced Land Use along the Project Road 2) Improvement of Road congestion and savings of VOC 3) Road Transport Services for the poor 4) Employment effect during construction period; 150,000 skilled workers, and 215,000 unskilled workers are expected to be hired.					
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Traffic Survey; Topographic Survey; and Soil/Drilling survey and Test	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER					
12. EXPENDITURE	Total 180,531 (¥000) Contracted 159,093	1) On the job Training; 2) Counterparts training in Japan in the field of the road construction engineering; 3) Employment of Local Consultants; and 4) Donation of computer and photocopy Machine					
		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION					
		2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS					
		Alteration of priority from the side of the government of Zaire.					

# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar. 1986  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR ZMB/S 301/81

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT																					
1. COUNTRY Zambia		1. SITE OR AREA Whole countries				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 Microwave Radio Relay Project		2. PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)																									
3. SECTOR Communications & B/Telecommunication		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total Cost</td> <td>Local Cost</td> <td colspan="2">Foreign Cost</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1)</td> <td>38,566</td> <td>8,901</td> <td colspan="2">29,665</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2)</td> <td>10,218</td> <td>2,578</td> <td colspan="2">7,640</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> </table>					Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost		1)	38,566	8,901	29,665		2)	10,218	2,578	7,640		3)					(Description) Dec. 1983 OSCP loan agreement (7,049 million yen) Nov. 1984 D/P completed 1986 Construction completed by own funds (FY1991 Overseas Survey) No additional information.	
	Total Cost	Local Cost	Foreign Cost																								
1)	38,566	8,901	29,665																								
2)	10,218	2,578	7,640																								
3)																											
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)																									
5. TYPE OF STUDY F/S		1. Mass Media TV Link: A bothway working TV radio bearer and a bothway protection bearer between the existing and the new TV studios; Addition of remote control and switchover functions for TV signal transmission, etc. 2. Lusaka - Copperbelt Route: 1,800-channel system by 6 GHz upper band between Lusaka & Chingola, and between Ndola & Kaloko Hill; a bothway route between Lusaka & Kitwe and a one-way route between Kitwe & Chingola for TV transmission, etc. 3. Kasasa - Mansa Route: 960-channel system by 2GHz band between Kasasa & Mansa; 120-channel systems for Mansa - Maense - Kawambwa - Nchelenge; and for Mansa - Samiya 4. Chingola - Solwezi route: 960-channel system by 6GHz upper band between Chingola & Solwezi; a one-way TV transmission route 5. Kasasa - Mbala and Kasasa - Mpocokoso routes: 120-channel system each by 2GHz band 6. Chipata - Lundazi Route: 120-channel system by 2GHz band, including the Lundazi - Chama and Chipata - Mfuwe Airport Links Phase I Plans: Lusaka - Copperbelt, Kasasa - Mansa, Kasasa - Mbala, Kasasa - Mpocokoso and Chipata - Lundazi Routes: Cost 1) shown above, implementation period 12 months																									
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Posts and Telecommunications Corporation		Imp. Period: 1982. -1984.				4. FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Feasibility:</td> <td>FIRR1)</td> <td>10.38</td> <td>HRR1)</td> <td>8.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FIRR2)</td> <td></td> <td>FIRR2)</td> <td>11.28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>FIRR3)</td> <td></td> <td>FIRR3)</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Feasibility:	FIRR1)	10.38	HRR1)	8.78	FIRR2)		FIRR2)	11.28	Yes	FIRR3)		FIRR3)							
Feasibility:	FIRR1)	10.38	HRR1)	8.78																							
	FIRR2)		FIRR2)	11.28																							
Yes	FIRR3)		FIRR3)																								
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY The improvement and expansion of the existing system and the establishment of the rural telecommunication systems in Zambian national telecommunication networks		Conditions and Development Impacts: (Conditions) 1. Phase I construction cost includes the cost of channel units to meet the circuit requirement for 1989. Basic facilities are designed to be capable of traffic transmission projected for 2000. 2. The construction of the Mass Media TV Link will be financed by the government budget (approx. 1 million Kwacha). 3. Operation to begin in mid-1984; project life of 20 years 4. System expansions are assumed in 1989 and 1994. 5. The call charge is assumed to be raised in mid-1982 from the current rate of K0.080 per call to K0.10.				2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS High priority																					
8. DATE OF SAV 1980/12		[Development impacts] The main objective of the 3rd Development Plan is to promote regional development and to overcome the excessive dependence on copper industry. The improvement of the Lusaka and Copperbelt trunk network will contribute to the consolidation and development of copper industry. Expansion of communication routes to the northern region will help improve the capability of Tanzania Railways; while the proposed routes for the eastern territory will serve to activate the development potentials of the most fertile land in Zambia. FIRR 1) and FIRR 1) are for the entire plan, and FIRR 2) for the Phase I.																									
9. CONSULTANT(S) Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER 1) Trainee acceptance; 3) counterparts were invited to Japan, and studied technical system; 2) Preparation of report; and 3) On job training (FTC counterparts)				3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②, ④																					
10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members 12 Period Jan. 1981-Apr. 1981 (3 months)																											
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Total M/M</td> <td>Japan</td> <td>Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13.57</td> <td>9.00</td> <td>4.57</td> </tr> </table>		Total M/M	Japan	Field	13.57	9.00	4.57																				
Total M/M	Japan	Field																									
13.57	9.00	4.57																									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY None																											
12. EXPENDITURE Total 43,141 (¥000) Contracted 31,263																											

和名 マイクロウェーブ回線網建設計画



# PROJECT SUMMARY (F/S)

Compiled Mar.1992  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR ZMB/S 303/90

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS				III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDIED PROJECT	
1.COUNTRY	Zambia	1.SITE OR AREA	South 60km Lusaka City			1.PRESENT STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed or in Progress <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed <input type="checkbox"/> Promoting <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 Kafue Road Bridge Reconstruction Project		2.PROJECT COST (US\$1,000)	1) 13,750	Total Cost	Local Cost 3,160	Foreign Cost 10,590	(Description) Feb 1991 E/N signed (D/D, 52 Million Yen) June 1991 E/N signed (912 Million Yen) (FY 1991 Overseas Survey) In Jan. 1992, the construction contract is concluded between Ministry of Works and Supply and Shimizu Kenesetsu. By the end of 1992, construction of the substructure was finished. By the end of April 1993, the construction of the superstructure will be finished. (FY1992 Overseas Survey) No additional information. (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The bridge is being used as the major traffic facility connecting the southern part of the country with the capital city of Lusaka after its opening in July 1993. The bridge has no trouble in its structure. However, it happened the floating weed to grow on an extensive scale and crowd around the piers like a weed inland. The Government took a measure to remove such weed island for the sake of the bridge stability with their own budget.
3.SECTOR Transportation/Road		3.CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)					
4.REFERENCE NO.		Features of New Bridge: - Bridge length : 162m (38.0+2 x 43.0+38.0m) - Bridge width : 7.30 + 2.0 = 9.30m - Approach road : 750m - Superstructure : 4 span continuous steel girder - Substructure : Abutment 2, direct foundation pier, 3, steel pile foundation					
5.TYPE OF STUDY F/S		Construction Cost The aggregate cost of construction was worked out as approx. 13.2 million US\$. Construction Implementation Program : (1)The existing bridge removal : by a bent pile method (2)The new bridge construction : by a bent pile method (3)A temporary bridge pile-driving : by a water jet and vibro method (4)The new bridge pier driving : by a pre-boring and vibro method					
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY Ministry of Works and Supply							
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY F/S of reconstruction of the Kafue road bridge							
8.DATE OF SAW 1989/3		Imp. Period: 1991.2-1993.8					
9.CONSULTANTS(S) Chodai Co., Ltd. Pacific Consultants International		4.FEASIBILITY AND ITS ASSUMPTIONS	Feasibility: Yes/No	EIRR1) 51.90 EIRR2) EIRR3)	FIRR1) FIRR2) FIRR3)		
10.STUDY TEAM No. of Members 10 Period Oct.1989-Sep.1990 (12 months)		Conditions and Development Impacts: (Conditions of Economic Analysis) (1) Elimination of Risk of Bridge Unserviceability Increase of vehicle operating cost by diversion to detour routes is regarded as an economic benefit. (2) EIRR Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) which is an indicator of economic analysis is estimated for the assumed detour routes as follows: - Case of Iteshi Terhi Route : 60.14 - Case of Chilwa Pontoon Route : 51.91 (Development Impacts) The road passing through the Kafue Road Bridge is a trunk line which joins Lusaka City and Southern Province in Zambia, and furthermore other southern African countries (i.e. Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Mozambique).					
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY Topographic; Geological; and Traffic Volume Survey.		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS The bridge is on a regional trunk road and its reconstruction is crucial.					
12.EXPENDITURE Total 211,467 (¥'000) Contracted 179,330		3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②					
5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER Technical transfer to counterpart							

和名 カフエ川道路橋改築計画

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar. 1993  
Revised Mar. 1996

AFR ZMB/S 101/91

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS			III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS						
1. COUNTRY	Zambia	1. SITE OR AREA	Catchment area of Zamezi main stream and left tributary. Kase river (340,000 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	Hydrologic Observation Systems of the Major River Basins	2. PROJECT COST	Total Cost    Local Cost    Foreign Cost			(Description) As the rough estimation of potential water resources was carried out in this study, the Government of Zambia, for the next stage, has taken the procedure to repeat the technical cooperation to the Government of Japan for formulating nation wide, comprehensive and long-term water master plan, including developments of urban water, irrigation water, hydroelectric power, etc.  (FY1992 Overseas Survey) Development of Water Affairs has increased its budget allocation towards an improved system of hydrological data collection and analysis. Furthermore the Ministry of Energy and Water Development has engaged a consultant to help redefining and clarifying the duties and responsibilities of the department. Financial and technical assistance is being sought to improve status of water resource management and capacity building.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The water resources total development M/P targetting the completion in 2015 has been implementing nationwide.  (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.					
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure/Water Resource Development	(US\$1,000)	1)								
4. REFERENCE NO.		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)	The study surveyed the outline of the water resource endowments (surface water and groundwater) and recommended a number of measures for strengthening the hydrological observation system. The formulation of a water resource development plan was not included in the scope of work.  Main Recommendations: 1. Recognition of and enlightenment on the importance of hydrological observation 2. Improvement of the hydrological observation system  1) Clarification of duties and responsibilities; 2) Reinforcement of the observation team; 3) Adoption of annual plans and annual reports; 4) Improvement of the system for hydrological analysis; 5) Periodic observation of water quality; 6) Establishment of a planning section; 7) Reciprocalization of hydrological information with international agencies; 8) Sufficient staffing and introduction of a systematic training program; and 9) Increased budget allocation  3. Formulation of a Comprehensive Water Resource Development Plan								
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	6. COUNTERPART AGENCY	Dept. of Water Affairs, Ministry of Energy and Water Development								
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	- To strengthen the hydrologic observation systems - To make rough estimation of water resources potential	8. DATE OF S/W	1988/11								
9. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.	4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS	The Study ascertained large potentials of water resources available for utilization. In view of the rapid population increase projected for the next decade, it will be necessary, among others, to take steps to develop urban water supply systems, to stimulate agriculture by irrigation development, and to increase power supply.  Water resource development will bring direct and indirect economic benefits from increased water supply, irrigation and power generation, and during the period of project implementation, will also create sizable effective demands for goods and services, which in turn will contribute to the promotion of income redistribution and the increase of employment opportunity, increased tax revenues for the government, and so forth. The development of water resources will also meet the basic human needs of the growing population in Zambia.								
10. STUDY TEAM	No. of Members    7 Period    Nov. 1989-Mar. 1992 (29 months)  <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total M/M</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Japan</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Field</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">54.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">44.00</td> </tr> </table>	Total M/M	Japan	Field	54.00	10.00	44.00	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS	1) To establish the nation wide water master plan is one of the important targets in the Fourth National Development Plan (1989-1993) 2) The Government of Zambia has to take a quick action for water development policy due to the expected severe drought in the South Africa region in 1992.		
Total M/M	Japan	Field									
54.00	10.00	44.00									
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Installation of Hydrologic Observation; and Levelling Survey and Cross Sectional Survey of rivers	5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER	1) Field work of hydrologic observation 2) Field work of levelling survey and cross sectional survey 3) Hydrologic analysis 4) Preparation of computer data base.			3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION	①, ②				
12. EXPENDITURE	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">323,278 (¥000)</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Contracted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">220,000</td> </tr> </table>	Total	323,278 (¥000)	Contracted	220,000						
Total	323,278 (¥000)										
Contracted	220,000										

和名 主要河川水資源開発計画



# PROJECT SUMMARY (Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1994  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR ZMB/A 501/92

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1.COUNTRY	Zambia	1.SITE OR AREA	The Zambezi river flood plain, Mongu District, Western Project		1.PRESENT STATUS
2.NAME OF STUDY	The Agricultural Verification Study	2.PROJECT COST	Total Cost    Local Cost    Foreign Cost	(Description) At the end of the study, the verification fields, equipments, and apparatuses of the study were transferred to the Zambian side which is using them to conduct works following the study. F/S will be started from next January.  (FY1994 Domestic Survey) The F/S on Mongu Rural Development Project in Zambezi River Flood Plain Area has been carried out since Feb.1994.  (FY1995 Domestic Survey) F/S has been completed on Aug., 1995.  (FY1995 Overseas Survey) The study output resulted in the Mongu Rural Development Project proposal.	
3.SECTOR	Agriculture/InAgriculture    inGeneral	(US\$1,000)	1) 2)		
4.REFERENCE NO.		3.CONTENT(S) OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)			
5.TYPE OF STUDY	Basic Study	1)Establishment of single cropping systems of rice and double cropping systems of rice and upland crops under irrigation condition mainly for small farmers. 2)Establishment of land consolidation technologies including irrigation and water management technologies applicable to actual field for the above mentioned cropping systems. 3)Determination of guidelines for crop production technologies and land consolidation technologies.			
6.COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries	4.CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS			
7.OBJECTIVES OF STUDY	The study will be conducted to verify the technologies applicable to actual fields and combining with the collection of surveying data, stable agriculture of the study area will be established.	1)An increasing in rice yield from 1-2 t/ha to 4-6 t/ha was verified. 2)The establishment of land consolidation technologies including irrigation and water management applicable to actual field could be prospected. 3)Various upland crops suitable to cropping systems with rice and their cultivation techniques were identified and high incomes could be prospected from double cropping systems under irrigated condition.			
8.DATE OF S/W	1987/10	10.STUDY TEAM			
9.CONSULTANT(S)	Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.	No. of Members    14 Period    Feb.1988-Dec.1992 (23 months)			
Total M/M                      Japan                      Field 173.27                              30.38                              142.89		2.MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS			
11.ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY	Landstat Analysis and Topographic Survey.	3.PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION			
12.EXPENDITURE	Total                      712,277 (¥000) Contracted                      643,224	5.TECHNICAL TRANSFER			
		Through the experiments of the verification field and the surveys, counterpart persons were trained. Through conferences the results were explained for well understanding of the study.		To allow the Zambian side to utilize the results of the study.  ①, ②	

和名 農業実証調査

(M/P, Basic Study, Other)

# PROJECT SUMMARY (M/P)

Compiled Mar.1995  
Revised Mar.1996

AFR ZMB/S 110/93

I. OUTLINE OF STUDY		II. SUMMARY OF STUDY RESULTS		III. PRESENT STATUS OF STUDY RESULTS	
1. COUNTRY	Zambia	1. SITE OR AREA			
2. NAME OF STUDY Long Term Plan for Development of Telecommunications Network		Whole country			
		2. PROJECT COST			
		(US\$1,000)	1)	Total Cost	Local Cost
		(US\$ million)	2)	78,110	15,220
				62,890	
3. SECTOR Communications & B/Telecommunication		3. CONTENTS OF MAJOR PROJECT(S)		I. PRESENT STATUS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> In Progress or In Use <input type="checkbox"/> Delayed <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinued  (Description) Request letter for dispatching Specialist and JOCV staff to execute Urgent Program 1 is under process.  (FY1995 Domestic Survey) No additional information.  (FY1995 Overseas Survey) 1) Urgent program The Tariffing policy has been reviewed. Tariffs are now reviewed quarterly against the fluctuation of the Zambian currency. Also the computer has been introduced to improve the efficiency of ZAMTEL. 2) Urban Telecom Network Expansion (Lusaka, Kitwe, etc.) The project in Lusaka is completed with the fund from the Japanese government. The projects in the other areas have been also made a good progress. 3) Rural Telephone Expansion Due to the lack of fund, the project has not been implemented.	
4. REFERENCE NO.		1. Urgent Program			
5. TYPE OF STUDY	M/P	2) Program 1 : Reinforcement of maintenance for subscriber's external plant and elimination of waiting applicants			
6. COUNTERPART AGENCY Posts and Telecommunications Corporation LTD.		2) Program 2 : Improvement of the billing work and reviewing the tariffing policy			
7. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY Long Term Plan for Development of the Telecommunications Network in Zambia for the period of 20 years(1993-2012)		3) Vehicle survival operation			
8. DATE OF S/W	1992/4	2. Urban Telecom Network Expansion(Lusaka, Kitwe)			
9. CONSULTANT(S) Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.		3. Rural Telephone Expansion			
10. STUDY TEAM No. of Members : 9 Period Sep.1992-Aug.1993 (12 months)		4. CONDITIONS AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACTS			
Total M/M	Japan	If the priority projects are not implemented, the supply capacity will decline as existing facilities become obsolete. As a result, the financial situation of PTC will be extremely worsened. It is however difficult to justify the investments for the projects with loans as they require too great investments for small revenues, thus placing great pressure on PTC's operation. On the other hand, if these projects are launched with grant basis, the improvement of PTC's operation will be promising.			
41.51	16.42				
	Field	2. MAJOR REASONS FOR PRESENT STATUS This study report is important to improve the quality of country's public telecommunication services.			
	25.09				
11. ASSOCIATED AND/OR SUBCONTRACTED STUDY None		5. TECHNICAL TRANSFER		3. PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF INFORMATION ①, ②	
12. EXPENDITURE		One through the preparation of the study report.			
		Total	177,444 (¥000)		
		Contracted	159,422		

和名 全国通信整備計画調査

[M/P, Basic Study, Other]