STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Apr.2010
Revised Sep.2010

EAS HKG/S 103/08

1. COUNTRY	Hong Kong		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Capacity Development for AR-CDM Promotion in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam		
3. SECTOR	Forestry / Forestry & Forest Conservation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Forestry (DOF), Vietnam Forestry University (VFU) , Forest Science Institute of Vietnam (FSIV),Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To support government agencies (MARD/DOF, Vietnam Forestry University [VFU], and the Forest Science Institute of Vietnam [FSIV]) to develop their abilities to promote AR-CDM. 2) To recommend a vision and action plans for promotion of AR-CDM in Vietnam		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.2006 ～ Mar.2009 29month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	The whole area of Vietnam		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Support for Establishment of AR-CDM Promotion System :
1) To establish an interactive AR-CDM promotion system such as a helpdesk, website etc. via the cooperation of MARD/DOF as the AR-CDM focal point in Vietnam and relevant agencies in order to provide necessary information and/or services to AR-CDM developers/ investors inside/outside Vietnam.
2) To clarify and define tasks and responsibilities of each agency for provision of information and services necessary for AR-CDM

2. Outputs of the Study
(1) A Visions for AR-CDM promotion and Action Plans in Vietnam. (2) A Guidebook for AR-CDM developers and/or investors. (3) A website containing information and services necessary for the development of AR-CDM projects in Vietnam. (4) A PDD for a small scale AR-CDM pilot project.

3. VALIDATION OF THE PROPOSED SMALL-SCALE AR-CDM PILOT PROJECT
(1) Selection of and Contracting with DOE/AE
(2) Desk Review of PDD by DOE
(3) Preparation for On-site Validation
(4) On-site Validation
(5) Corrective Actions and Clarifications Requested by DOE
1) Corrective actions requested
2) Clarifications requested (a) On PDD Chapter A: General description of the proposed small-scale AR-CDM project activity, b) On PDD Chapter B: Application of a baseline and monitoring methodology, c) On PDD Chapter C: Estimation of the net anthropogenic GHG removals by sinks, d) On PDD Chapter D: Environmental impacts of the proposed small-scale AR-CDM project activity, e) On PDD Chapter F: Stakeholders' comments)
(6) Approval of the Project by DNA
(7) Request for Project Registration

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey)
The pilot project that was drawn up as part of the capacity development activity has been headed by the Vietnamese NPO, and is currently being carried out with the donation funds of Honda Vietnam.

Related operations that are being carried out are as follows:
Implementation Study: Development study 'Study on Potential Forests and Land related to "Climate Change and Forests" in Vietnam'
Purpose of the Project: To cover a large arena of climate change countermeasures in the field of forestry from the perspective of R-CDM, REDD and other methods that promotes carbon accumulation operation. In addition, accumulate information of potential affects of the project to the land through analyzing the satellite image and creating a map that relates to its distribution, and share the information.
Implementation Period: 2009.9-2011.5
Implementation Agency: Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Supporting Agency: JICA

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey) No information.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

EAS **KOR/S 301/77**

1. COUNTRY	Korea			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rapid Transit Line No.2 Construction Project in Seoul			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Economic Planning Agency Seoul Subway Authority			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Technical and economic evaluation of constructing a new 24-km line of the Subway No.2 and related facilities.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Transportaion Consultants, Inc. Pacific Consultants International The Japan Electrical Consulting Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Apr.1977 ～ Dec.1977 8month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Seoul			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

- New subway line (double track, 1,435 mm gauge, 24 km, 20 stops)
- Marshalling yard (capacity of 410 cars)
- Operation (fleet of 240 cars, daily service frequency of 430 cars)
- Electric equipment (direct current 1,500V, transformers at 6 sub-stations, overhead transmission)
- Signals and telecommunication (automatic signals, telephones, wireless)

地下鉄2号線建設計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
D/D
Imp.Agency/ Seoul Metropolitan Government

Finance:
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
Total cost of contruction : W887.1 billion
Local currency component : W805.7 billion
Foreign currency component: W 71.4 billion
of which, Yen Loan W 15.8 billion
Others W 55.6 billion

Construction:
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
1. New Station-Sport Stadium (14.3km)
Opened in Oct. 1980
2. Sp. Stadium-Univ. of Education (5.5km)
Opened in Dec. 1982
3. Univ. of Ed.-Seoul Univ.(6.7km)
Opened in Dec. 1983
4. Seoul Univ.-New Station (22.3km)
Opened in May 1984

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The extention of Line No.2 was managed by SMSC (Seoul Metropolitan Subway Corporation) and the remnant by SMG. At present, SMSC is in charge of operation of Line No.1~4.

Detail:
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
After the completion of the JICA study, the Korean authorities decided to reroute the proposed Subway No.2 in accordance with the urban development plan for Seoul. Specifically, the subway was to be constructed in line with the policy objective of alleviating the population concentration in the Gangpae Area by encouraging the population growth of the Gangnam Area. Accordingly, the subway No.2 was divided into four sections, and the construction was completed in four stages, as shown above.
The route proposed by the JICA study was different from the one actually constructed, but coincided over some parts of the Sections 1) and 4) shown above. On these parts, the findings of the JICA study were utilized for detailed designing with some techinical modifications.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

EAS KOR/A 301/78

1. COUNTRY	Korea		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Southwest Coast Agricultural Land Reclamation Project		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	ADC		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY			
7. CONSULTANT(S)			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1978 ～ Jun.1978 3month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Kimpo, Sihwa, Hongbo, Puchang, Haenam		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

	Kimpo	SihwaA	SihwaB	Puchang	Hongbo	Haenam
1. Reclamtion(ha)	4,910	21,100	-	7,910	1,907	5,935
2. Tide	8 places	7 places	4 places	4 places	4 places	7 places
Crest	12km	21.3km	2.6km	9.8km	2.6km	12.4km
3. Pumping Stations	1	10	10	9	9	12
4. Drainage	-	4	3	-	-	-
5. Irrig.	9 canals	15 canals	15 canals	62 canals		
6. Cost (billion wons)	23.4	217.1	131.7	94.3	35	64.4
7. Implemen-tation	3 yrs	5 yrs	5 yrs	4 yrs	4 yrs	4 yrs
8. IRR(%)	12.75	8.75	9.26	12.1	12.0	11.2

Note: the cost 1) includes the alternative A of Sihwa, and cost 2) the alternative B of Sihwa.

西南海岸干拓農地開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Kimpo
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent Study:
Jun.1979~1980 D/D on Sea dike
Dec.1986~Oct.1987 D/D on farm land construction
Consulting Firm / Donga Construction Company
Finance:
Mar.1980 Private investment 82,672 mil.wons
Construction:
Jun.1980~Jun.1989
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
The farm-land was reduced from3,730ha to 1,648ha and the other area will be used as trash damping ground.

(2)Sihwa
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent Study:
1985~Dec.1986 D/D
Consulting Firm / Korea Water Resources Corporation
JICA proposal was modified.
Finance:
Public investment 528,000 mil.wons
Construction:
Jun.1987~Dec.1998
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
The project was carried out preferencially for the purpose to supply industrial land and to revitalize local economy.

(3)Hongbo
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent Study:
Mar.1993~Jun.1991 D/D
Consulting Firm / R.D.C
Finance:
Jun.1991 Public investment 222,355 mil.wons
Construction:
1991~2004
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
This project is expected to increase income and to improve the living standard in rural area in order to dissolve the differences between city and rural community.

(4)Puchang
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
Compared with the other sites, the urgency is low. The project is temporarity on hold, but if it should be implemented, funding would come mainly from the public sector.
(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
The project is temporarily hold because the urgency is low.

(5) Haenam
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent Study:
1983~Apr.1984 D/D on sea dike and auxiliary facilities
1987~1990 D/D on farm land construction
The project was down scaled.
Finance:
Jan.1985 Public investment 153,922 mil.wons
Construction:
1985~1988 Sea dike and auxiliary facilities
1985~1998 Farm land construction

Detail
(FY 1991 Overseas Studies)
At the time of the JICA study, the primary objective of the proposed reclamation schemes was in the increased production of paddy. Due to the subsequent socio-economic changes, the objective was diversified to include animal husbandry, cash crops, and industrial development.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

EAS KOR/S 101/79

1. COUNTRY	Korea		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Long-Term Multipurpose Dam Schemes		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Water Resources Development	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Water Resources Bureau, Ministry of Construction		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Water resource development		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Electric Power Development Co.,Ltd		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.1977 ～ Sep.1979 23month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	10 damsites: Bamseonggol, Inje, Hongcheon, Ganhyeon, Gujeol, Dalucheon, Bonghwa, Imha, Hamyang, Juam		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

In the 1st stage study, 24 damsites were investigated, out of which 10 sites were selected as high in priority.
In the 2nd stage study, 6 dam schemes (Bamseonggol, Mongcheon, Dalucheon,Ganhyeon, Imha and Juam) were concluded as feasible.

Resume of conceived dam project

Dam	River	Reservoir operation	Storage capacity (10*6m3)	Water supply (m3/s)	Installed capacity (MW)	Cost (US$x10*6)
Banseonggol	North Han	Const.flow for pawer	368	10	50	125
Hongcheon	North Han	Const.flow for pawer	954	93.0	-	136
Dalucheon	South Han	Demand-oriented flow	540	81.3	-	150
Gonhyeon	South Han	Demand-oriented flow	540	79.7	-	95
Imha	Nakdong	Const flow for pawer	920	15.6	48	155
Juam	Seoumjin	Const flow for pawer	780	17.7	8	169

長期多目的ダム開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

*Juam Dam
Aug.8.1984 L/A 11.1 billion yen
(Juam Multi-purpose Dam Construction Project)
Dec.1991 Completed

*Imha Dam
Aug.18.1987 L/A 6,975 million yen
(Inha Multi-purpose Dam Construction Plan)
Dec.1991 Completed

*Gujeol Dam
Finance: Korean Electric Power Corporation
Construction: 1991 completed (the power plant located in Kanrin)
*Bamseonggol: Implementation is difficult because of possible flooding and other negative conseqences in North Korea.
*Dalucheon:Time of implementation is not specified.
*Hongcheon:A construction plan with expected completion in the year 2000 was prepared.
*Ganhyeon:Time of implementation is not specified.

*The Water Resources Bureau has had the Korean engineers undertake designing and the implementation of the Inje, Bonghwa and Hamyang Dam Projects. (FY 1996 Domestic Survey)

Situation:
(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
As a project to supply domestic water to the Chong Ju area, the construction has started with which includes the construction of the Yon Tan Dam and installation of waterway tunnel with 40km in length.

Maintenance & Operation:
The Korean Electricity Corporation has been in charge of the operation of both Juam Dam and Imha Dam.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Sep.2010

EAS KOR/S 201B/85

1. COUNTRY	Korea			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Seoul Municipal Solid Waste Management System			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Urban Sanitation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Science and Technology (MOST)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Solid Waste Management Plan			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1984 ～ Sep.1985 15month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA				

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

(1) Collection and Transportation:
<M/P> Three component separation of combustibles, non-combustibles, briquet ash is required for incineration, material recovery and preparing covering material for landfill. Vehicle collection system should be introduced to whole Seoul by 1995 . Transfer stations are recommended for the effective transportation of waste to the disposal site.
<F/S> Improved collection and transportation system will be established in whole Gangdong Gu in 1988. Transfer station with its capacity of 1,150 t/d, compactor trucks collect combustible waste and dump trucks collect briquet ash and non combustible waste, container trucks and two tons and four tons of trucks should be introduced.
(2) Intermediate Processing:
<M/P> Construction of 13 units of incine-ration plants and Material recovery plants are proposed. The amount of incinerated waste would be 2,574 thousand tons in 2005, which is 48% of estimated combustible waste. Daily processing rate will be 300 tons in 2005, which means 99 thousand tons are treated annually by the plants.
<F/S>Construction of 600 t/d incineration plant was proposed for Gangdong Gu. The plant is expected to be in operation in Autumn 1988. In 1988, 100 days of operations is planned and 330 days after 1989.
(3) Final Disposal:
<M/P> Final disposal is proposed as Nanjido mounding for initial stage, Incheon coastal landfilling for advanced stage and use of subsidiary landfills.
<F/S> Construction and Operation of new landfill sites in Nanjido, Incheon.

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
The total cost was estimated to amount to 2 trillion won by the municipal budget.

Construction:
(FY 1991 overseas Survey)
One incinerator (150 ton/day) was already constructed in Mokudon, and the construction of two others is expected to start during 1992.

Detail:
After the completion of the study, subsequent steps were suspended because of the budgetary reallocation necessitated by the Olympic Games.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
In October 1991, the municipal government of Seoul announced its long-term development plan of solid waste management, which envisages to establish 11 incinerators with a total capacity of 16,500 tons/day by the end of 1999. The finding of the JICA study would be partly consulted for the implementation.
The JICA study proposed the land reclamation in Jinsen to establish a final disposal site. The current policy is to utilize the existing disposal site in Nanjido until Nov.1992, and then to transfer to the Jinsen site (Jinsen City is already using about 4 million square meters out of the total available area of 20 million).

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Ministry of Science and Technology has not carried out follow up of the study after its completion.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1993
Revised Sep.2010

EAS KOR/S 102/91

1. COUNTRY	Korea		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Study on River Environment for the Tributaries of Han River System		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	River Maintenance Division, Seoul Metropolitan Government		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate basic ideas and project plans for river environment improvement on the four small-to-medium-sized rivers, consisting of water purification plans, flow improvement plans for recovery and utilization of hydrophile functions, utilization of river space for river improvement.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.1989 ～ Jan.1992 27month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Seoul Metropolitan Area of four rivers (the Anyang Chong, the Yangjae Chong, the Ui Chong and the Chungroung Chong Rivers)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Water Quality Improvement Facilities
   The Anyang Chong River: four facilities dredging piled mud on lower streams
   The Yangjae Chong River:one facility
   The Ui Chong River: arrangement of lower streams
   The Chongroung Chong River:one facility
2. Flow Regime Improvement Facilities
   The Ui Chong River: one movable barrage three environmental streams
3. River Space Improvement Facility
   The Anyang Chong River: three points 28.2km
   The Yangjae Chong River:two points 13.2km
   The Ui Chong River: one point 14.0km
   The Chongroung Chong River: one point 7.8km

漢江水系中小河川環境整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1992 Overseas Survey)
Waiting for the answer.

(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)
No Progress.

(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
No additional information.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
A part of proposed projects was completed with own fund.

Subsequent Study:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Apr.1993~Oct.1994 B/D and D/D for Ui-Chon environment improvement
Consulting Company / Dongbu Engineering Co
Components of the study / river channel improvement, river space utilization planning, water quality improvement

Construction:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
1996~2001 The improvement of channel, construction of the citizen's park on water side.

Others:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
SGM carried out supplementary studies and has implemented the result of them.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 301/92

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Improvement Plan for Transshipment Facilities at Zamin-Uud Station			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mongolia, and Mongolian Railway			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulation of a F/S on the construction of cargo transshipment facilities in order to convert the dependence of transshipment to China and facilitate commodities transportation in Mogolia.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1992 ～ Mar.1993 7month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Zamin-Uud Station			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

* Project costs are shown in " million yen" instead of US$1,000.

Since the track gauge of Mongolia is different from that of China, Mongolia necessitates cargo transshipment facilities at its border station of Zamin-Uud. Thus, the following structures, facilities and equipment are to be constructed or introduced at the station.

Embankments, tracks, platforms, equipment of signal, telecommunication, lighting and powering, access road main office buildings, site office buildings, signal equipment room, signal cabin, cargo storage houses, garages antitheft fences, residential houses and cargo handling equipment(reach stacker, forklift and conveyor).

ザミンウード駅貨物積替施設整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Study:
Jan.1993 B/D (Consultant:Pacific Consultant International)

Finance:
Jun.10.1993 E/N 1,121 mil.Yen (Improvement Plan for Transshipment Facilities at Zamin-Uud Station, Phase 1/2)
Aug.5.1994 E/N 1,007 mil.Yen (Improvement Plan for Transshipment Facilities at Zamin-Uud Station, Phase 2/2)

Construction:
Contractor - Kohnoike Gumi

1st Stage - construction of facilities for transshipment of freight carried by wagons
Oct.21.1993 commenced (well boring transport of earth and sand for embankments, and construction of temporary offices and houses for workers)
Mar.1995 scheduled to be completed

2nd stage - construction of facilities for container cars
Nov.1994 - construction started
Oct.1995 - construction completed

Managing Institution:
Mongolian Railway

Effects:
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
The transport capacity of the country has been increased and technical/Technological renewal carried out.

Related Project:
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
In March 1993, Petroleum Products Logistics Study was conducted by World Bank which submitted the study report to the Mongolian Government.
However, due to shortage of the budget to be allocated in the near future for the implementation of this project, the World Bank suggested to approach other institution or bilateral donor for possible financing of this project in soft terms. In order to stabilize Mongolia's petroleum products import requirements the Government of Mongolia wishes to implement the project with assistance of Japanese grant aid.
Cost (planned) : 2,200mil.yen
Contents: Plant, unloading and loading facilities, truck loading facilities, platform, electric power diesel generators, laboratory equipment, buildings, shelters and structures.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Jul.1996
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/A 101/95

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Integrated Agricultural and Rural Development in Central Region		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	MOFA		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Elaboration of M/P on Integrated Agricultural and Animal Husbandry development in 6 provinces and 1 city, Central Mongolia.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Agricultural Land Development Agency		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1994 ～ Mar.1995 7month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Central Mongolia (6 provinces and 1 city, 235,000km2)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Seven Projects with urgency were presented.
1.Seed Multiplication Project
2.Irrigation Agriculture Technology Development Project
3.Animal Husbandry Laboratory Technology Development Project
4.Nomad Area Water Supply System Servicing Project
5.Milk Production Improvement Project
6.Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Information Transmission System Servicing Project
7.Veterinary Laboratory Technology Development Project

中部地域農牧業農村総合開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

The Development Study related to the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Cooperative Sociery Systematization Project, proposed by M/P, was undertaken.

*For detail, please refer to "Strengthening of Agricultural Cooperatives (A110/97)".

Veterinary Laboratory Technology Development Project is being implemented as Project-type Technology Cooperation.

Japanese technical cooperation:

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

1 July 1997~30 June 2002 Project-type technical cooperation (Technical improvement project of diagnosis skill on infectious disease of livestock).

- Acceptance of 5 trainees annually.
- Dispatch of long-term experts (5 experts) to Agriculture University of Mongolia.
- Provision of materials for examination.

Finance:

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)

Request for Japan's grant aid was submitted for implementing "Seed Multiplication Project" in July 1999 (amount: US8,035,000; components: equipment supply and facilities construction).

Backgrounds:

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

On 26th of December, 1996, request for assistance for the proposed project was submitted by Ministry of External Relations.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

As a result of election in July 1996, the political power has changed and administrative reform was carried out drastically.

New counterpart of the project is Ministry of Agriculture and Industry.

Mongolian side desires early implementation of seed multiplication among the proposed projects.

Decline in seed quality is main factor which has caused a reduction of agricultural production.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)

The Government of Mongolia was made re-organized by following IMF order. Mongolian side has limited money to develop the projects.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)

The priority project proposed in this Study, The Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Information Transmission System Servicing Project, made the start of the implementation of the Basic Design Study on the Information Assistance for Rural Nomads.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)

JICA development study, the improvement of rural livestock farming institution against Zodo, has been conducted (February 2003 to February 2006). Maintenance of water facilities (well) in nomadic area, and proper maintenance in nomadic land is conducted.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)

Mongolian Ministry of Agriculture requested Japanese Government for a funding on technical cooperation project in improving statistical information network of Agriculture. However, JICA and the Ministry has reached to an agreement to integrate 3 individual projects, namely Strengthening Agricultural cooperatives, Extension service and Agricultural information system. In accordance with the agreed concept, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture requested a technical cooperation project to increase agricultural production through integrated service and cooperative activities, as well as statistical information network in 2004.

Project preparation study is going to be carried out. This study will be followed by project implementation on Intensifies Livestock and Corp farming starting from April 2006. On behalf of the Government of Mongolia, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has submitted its request to Japanese Government to carry out development study on "Possibility of Growing Wheat under Irrigated condition" for fiscal year of 2006-2007, which has been reviewed by the Japanese side.

Subsequent Project: Milk Production Improvement Project

Beneficiaries: Dairy farmers, milk producers, herders and consumers

Implementing period: June 2004

Funding:

Funding party rocurement: Japanese Trust Fund

Amount: 1.9 million USD

Beneficiaries: airy farmers, milk producers, herders and consumers

Content: The project has been implemented with a technical cooperation from Japan. Trust Fund and the technical support from FAO of the UN since June 2004. The project sites cover Saikhan and Mandal soum of Selenge aimag, Mungun morit soum of Tuv aimag, Darkhan-khuns shareholding company of Darkhan-Uul aimag, Jargalent village, "Suu" and "Mon-Suu" shareholding companies in UB. Project has several components such as supply of dairy equipment, spareparts, establishment National Dairy training center for conducting trainings transferring know-how on up-to-date technology in dairy field. Total funding of the project is 1.9 million USD for 3 years duration.

Subsequent Study: Improvement Plan of Livestock Farming System in Rural Area

Beneficiaries: Rural population and herders

Implementation period:

Phase I March 2003 to June 2003

Phase II: August 2003 to December 2003.

Phase III: in progress

Contents: The third phase or pilot study based on the first two phases outcomes is now being implementing in Dornogobi aimag aimed at mitigation measure of Dzud damage.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jul.1996
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 201/95

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Water Supply System in Ulaanbaatar and Surroundings			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Urban Planning Bureau of Ulaanbaatar City			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Elaboration of a M/P on Ulaanbaatar City Water Supply and formulation of a F/S on priority project utilizing the ground water.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International MITSUI MINERAL DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING CO., LTD.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1993 ～ ～ May.1995 22month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Ulaanbaatar City			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Water intake expansion of existing upper resource
(24,000m3/day -> 72,000m3/day)
2. Water intake expansion of existing central resource
(97,000m3/day -> 114,300m3/day)
3. Exploitation of upper Naraiha, new resource 41,400m3/day

1.---More establishment of pump and pipe.
2.---Rehabilitation of pump and well.
3.---Installation of well, pump and pipe.

ウランバートル市水供給計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

1. No person in charge during the study period is remaining due to extinguish of the responsible department of Mongolia (1995).
2. Change of regime occurred by election in 1996 and the structure reform is under process still.
3. New loan is difficult to receive because of a large sum of loan on road, railway, power generation plant projects.

Subsequent Study:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Sep.1995~Jan.1996 B/D
Consulting Company / Nippon Jogesuido Consultants
Finance:
17 Jun.1996 E/N 171mil.yen (Rehabilitation of Water Supply Facilities in Ulaanbaatar) (Urgent Rehabilitation Project)
19 May 1997 E/N 2,083mil.yen (Rehabilitation of Water Supply Facilities in Ulaanbaatar)

Construction:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
1996~1999 (completed)
Consulting company / Nippon Jogesuido Consultants

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
1995 Digging of 21 wells using digger.
1996 Study of 100m depth for digging work.

Japan's technical cooperation:
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Acceptance of trainees: Oct. 1997 1 trainee (water works in the cold region), Oct. 1998 1 trainee (leakage detection in water supply system).
Dispatch of an expert: 1 Apr. 1998 - 1 Apr.2000, an urban planning and water supply engineer.

Impact:
(FY2001 Oversea Survey)
First Stage:
1) Chlorine is used 2.5 times a day and reduced from 24-26t to 10t in annual base.
2) Because the automatic recovering module was installed in the new chlorine stelizing system, stelized water is supplied to residents without stopping.
3) Due to the installation of diesel generator, now the electricity is stably supplies.
4) Due to the installation of flow meter, daily water consumption has decreased.
Second Stage:
1) 60% of Central Water Source is renovated and capacity increased by 20%.
2) 2.4million kW power is saved annually
3) As the result of installing reservoir, pump and pipe, flow meter for CTP, water gauge, it is now able to monitor water supply, distribution and consumption.

The facilities were installed for over 2 years but there was no claim except communication system. There were a several problems on communication system between 1999 and 2001. In order to find out the reasons, a construction company visited the site. It should be solved soon.
(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Infrastructural improvement of the remote measuring system has been made by USUG.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 204/96

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Telecommunications Network in Ulaanbaatar City			
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadca / Telecommunication		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Infrastructure Development			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Formulation of a M/P on development of telecommunication network in capital city of Ulaanbaatar. 2) F/S for priority projects.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Telecom. Eng. and Consulting Service Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.1995 ～ ～ Aug.1996 11month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Ulaanbaatar city			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>
Telecommunications demand fulfillment plan in 2010.

<F/S>
1.Installation of telecommunication equipment at ATC-6.
2.Radio-subscriber system in Ger Area.

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress		□	Promoting
		● Completed		
		○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
		○ Implementing		
		○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1) Telecommunication facilities development in Ger Area
Finance:
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Since private companies were allowed to participate in the development project of telecommunication facilities in Ger Area, WILL project was started. Mobicom is conducting the project (installation of base station and subscriber stations, connection to PSTN and cellular network) by BOO scheme.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The project is not fulfilling of the targets due to limited coverage area of the service, low household income and affordability to the service tariff.
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Some private company provides the communication services by wireless system (WILL) to the Newly Developed Area include the Ger Area. It would seem that the government gave the license for operation.
Service Charge:
This service charge is higher than the one of present fixed telephone charge provided by the Mongolian TELECOM, and lower than the one of the cellular phone.

(2) Telecommunication equipment improvement at ATC-6
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
No action has been taken for realizing the project.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
No action has been taken for realizing the project due to financing problems.
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Although is had asked the Japanese Government for a loan for two years since the completion of M/P, it has not been accepted. However, it was implemented by the French Grant Aid (200 million FF).
(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
Implemented in 1998-1999: Breakdown of funding is French grant aid (25%, 835,000 FF), Mongolian government's investment (50%) and Mongolia Telecom (25%). Limit of switchboards in Ulaanbaatar was expanded to 16,000 lines. Mongolia Telecom is planning to expand the limit of ATC-6 to 3000 lines in 2002.

(3) Others
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Regarding "Project of Conversion to N7 Signal at International Telecommunication Station" and the purchase of the parts, a Japanese grant aid assistance is being requested.
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Financial Procurement:
It was realized from the Japanese Non-Project Grant Aid in JFY 1999 and 2001.
Phase 1 : 200 million Yen, Phase 2 : 200 million Yen (Total : 400 million Yen)
Supplier : NEC Corporation
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Construct:
Aug.2002 Completed

Background:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The government of Mongolia submitted a request of yen loan with amount of 5 billion yen and SAPROF in February 1997. OECF dispatched an evaluation mission to the country in Jun.-Jul. 1997, but no pledge was executed at the 6th Mongolia Assistance Group Meeting in October 1997, because the privatization of telecommunications in Mongolia is supposed to be unclear so far.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 502/96

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Topographic Mapping of Ulaan-Tsav Area		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Survey & Mapping	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To make 1/25,000 topographic maps covering an area of 10,800km2 in Ulaan-Tsav, Dronod Prefecture.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	International Engineering Consultants Association Pasco International Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1993 ～ Jul.1996 41month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Ulaan-Tsav Area in Dronod Prefecture		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

None

ドルノド県ウランツアブ地域国土基本図作成調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

The objective of the Study is to make 1/50,000 aerial photographs and prepare 1/25,000 topographic maps covering an area of approximately 10,800km2/from the Long. 114.00' E to Long. 115.30' E and from the south of Lat. 49.40' N to Lat. 48.40' N in Ulaan-Tsav area in Mongolia. The area is a steppe in the peneplain extending to the north of Choibarsan, the central city in the north-eastern part of Mongolia.

This area is mostly used for grazing . The next predominant usage is mowing place for feed. A few barley field scatters in the flat area. The population of this area is small. Most of the inhabitants are nomadic.

The matters of the Study are as follows.

1. 1/50,000 aerial photography approximately 10,800km2
2. 1/25,000 topographic mappings approximately 10,800km2 (128 sheet)

The Study started in February 1993. Through the field operation of setting of aerial signals, aerial photography, ground control point survey, field identification of aerial photographs, field completion and laboratory study of aerial triangulation, stereo plotting, compilation, drafting and printing, it was accomplished in July 1996 after period of four years and five months.

The existence of abundant underground resources in the study area is expected. Their development and utilization will depend on the studies (aerial photographs, topographic maps, etc.) from now on. Utilization of the results of the Study for this purpose is expected.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)

The outputs of this study are topographic maps with 1:2,500 scale in East part of Mongolia. Those maps will be used for the "Tumen-gon" and "Tumen-ekh" international project for developing infrastructure.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)

1/25,000 map has been well utilized by the Dornod local government for soil quality surveys and analysis.
In addition, GPS was used for the first time during this Study. Actualization of GPS network in Mongolia was assisted.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/A 110/97

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Strengthening of Agricultural Cooperatives		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperative (NAMAC), Mongolian Association of Private Herders (MAPH) Ministry of Food and Agriculture, National Association of Mongolian Agricultural Cooperatives (NAMAC)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Make M/P which proposes a plan of activities for agricultural and livestock cooperatives with the aim of establishing necessary distribution systems, to contribute to the commercialization of economies for farmers and herders when Mongolian economy is in a transition to market economy system.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. System Science Consultants Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1996 ～ Dec.1997 21month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	A training center in Ulan Bator and 10 model agricultural cooperatives which consist of 8 cooperatives for NAMAC and 2 cooperatives for MAPH. Studies were implemented in Dornod, Dornogovi, Zavkhan, Dundgovi, Uvs, Bulgan, Khentii, Govi-Altai and Uvurkhangai provinces (Aimags).		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Plan to strengthen model agricultural and livestock cooperatives
- Bayanberkh cooperative (khorshoo) for wheat production and sales
- Yalalt cooperative (khorshoo) for meat processing
- Galuut cooperative (khorshoo) for meat processing
- Buyant-orgil cooperative (khorshoo) for meat processing
- Bat Buren cooperative (khorshoo) for cashmere production and sales
- Durvuljin-Tavan-Erdene cooperative (khorshoo) for cashmere production and sales
- Dalain Khugjil cooperative (khorshoo)
- Shine-Urnult cooperative (khorshoo) for wool production and sales
- Altan Tevt cooperative (khorshoo) for cashmere production and sales
- Khar Huden cooperative (khorshoo)

2. Plan for a training and information center in Ulan Bator

Total estimated cost for the strengthening of all of the 10 model agricultural cooperatives was: US$32.9 million
Total estimated cost for the establishment of the training and information center in Ulan Bator was US$8.5 million

農牧業協同組合改善計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ In Progress or In Use □ Delayed □ Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
There is a movement toward Grant Aid.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
The Ministry of Food and Agriculture and NAMAC examine the strengthening of agricultural cooperatives and their activities with the support of Japanese technical cooperation. The project includes educating staffs of agricultural cooperatives, exchanging information about marketing of agricultural products, and securing financial resources for businesses of agricultural cooperatives etc. Moreover, the government of Mongolia notified that 2003 is the "Year to Promote Cooperative Activities"

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
Implemented project : Support to Structure Combined Management Model of Agriculture and Livestock
Implementing period : from June, 2006 to June, 2009
Objective : The objective is to establish combined management model of agriculture and livestock in field level by producers, by utilizing public agency services such as Ministry of Food and Agriculture and Agriculture and Livestock Diffusion Center.
Implementing body : Ministry of Food and Agriculture, NAMAC establish inside of Ministry of Food and Agriculture by departments that conduct guidance, supporting, and supervise agricultural cooperatives
Contents : strengthen operational capacity of selected management body, increase the income, strengthen operational capacity of agriculture and livestock producer, enable for selected management body to access against agriculture and livestock information and market information, increase the income of cooperative union member, improve the living environment, and affect to agricultural and livestock cooperative in targeted area and sumu around
Funding :
Funding party : the Government of Japan(Grant Aid)
Funding amount : 200million JPY
Benefit :
1) benefit to residents(income increase in the selected management body, agricultural technology transfer, procurement of equipment, and technical training against selected management body)
2) benefit to regions(activation of regional economy, introduce the experience of selected management body to regions)
3) JICA would support structuring combined management model of agriculture and livestock in 24 management body of 8 sumu in Bulgan province, Darhan-Uul province, and Selenge province, through the project.(9 agricultural cooperative of NAMAC out of 24 management body have been participating to the project)
Technical cooperation :
Training program : training in Japan(2), training in Vietnam(1) much technical training at Khukh Khot
Dispatch of experts : 2 personnel(Expert of dairy cattle gave advice about increasing milk yield and feed formulation. Expert of beef cattle gave advice about feeding procedure, breeding management, and selection, of breeding cattle)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 207/97

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rehabilitation Project of the Mongolian Railway			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Mongolia Railway			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Make M/P for improving bridges and track infrastructure for trains which becomes too old and conduct F/S.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1996 ～ Feb.1998 19month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Sukhbaatar-Bayan (about 450 km)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:
- Measure for embankment erosion (11 places)
- Measure for falling rocks (22 places)
- Measure for track flooding (1 place)
- Measure for bridges (12 places)
- Plan for improving measures for drainage crossing tracks (138 places)

Total: 184 places

F/S:

We selected places with high importance and urgency from M/P. The total of the following is 72 places.
- Measure for embankment erosion (7 places)
- Measure for falling rocks (12 places)
- Measure for bridges (11 places)
- Plan for improving measures for drainage crossing tracks (42 places)

[Project Period Planned]
M/P:1999-2019
F/S: 1999-2004

鉄道線路基盤改修計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	●	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Mongolia Railway Infrastructure Improvement Plan Phase I
Finance:
(FY 2001 Domestic Study)
November 9, 2000 E/N 530 million yen "Mongolia Railway Infrastructure Improvement Plan 1st Period"
June 4, 2001 E/N 870 million yen "Mongolia Railway Infrastructure Improvement Plan 2nd Period"
*Content of a Project Financed Measure for natural disasters
(FY 1999 Overseas Study)
They plan to request for grant aid for the Railway Improvement Project (US$16,000,000) and the construction of facilities for the transshipment and storage of oil products in ZamynUud station (US$13,000,000).
They plan to request for yen loan for the Railway Transportation Improvement Project (Stage II) (US$40,190,120).
Situation of construction:
(FY 2001 Domestic Study)
Period of construction:
1st period April 2001-November 2001
2nd period August 2001-March 2003
Content of construction: Bank protection works, Measure for falling rocks, Works for drainage crossing tracks, Bridge improvement
Contractor: Konoike Construction Co., Ltd.
Progress situation of construction:
Construction in 1st period Completion in November 8, 2001
Construction in 2nd period Stage of preparation
(FY 2002 Domestic Study)
Construction was completed in October 2002.
Mongolia Railway Infrastructure Improvement Plan Phase II
Finance:
June 23, 2003 E/N 668 million yen "Mongolia Railway Infrastructure Improvement Plan Phase II"
Japanese technical cooperation:
(FY 1999 Overseas Study)
October 1998-2 years: JICA expert 1 person (maintenance and management of railway system)
1999: 2 engineering staffs participated in JICA training (maintenance and management of vehicles, maintenance and management of railway communication and signals)
They plan to request for technical cooperation for projects proposed in M/P.
(FY 2002 Overseas Study)
Acceptance of trainees: 2 persons from the Mongolia Railway (maintenance of vehicles, management of freight transportation)
(FY 2003 Domestic Study)
Dispatch of experts (3 persons) October-December 2003 "Support for Making a Master Plan for the Mongolia Railway Improvement Project"
(FY 2003 Overseas Study)
Acceptance of trainees: 2 engineering staffs in the Mongolia Railway (FY 2002), 2 engineering staffs in the Mongolia Railway (FY 2003)
Background:
(FY 1998 Domestic Study)
A main line of the Mongolia Railway between Sukhbaatar and ZamynUud is an important means of transportation in Mongolia. In particular, concerning long-distance transportation and international transportation, the railway plays an important role in life as the main artery of physical distribution which has strong relationship with people's lives due to the delay of an improvement in roads.
In the study, we proposed to the Mongolia Railway about measures for disasters and concrete bridges getting too old in the section of about 450 km between Sukhbaatar and Bayan.
In the implementation of the project, the Mongolian side expects grant aid from the Japanese side, taking into consideration the nature of the track and the financial problem of the Mongolia Railway.
(FY 2001 Domestic Study)
Yen loan has not been decided about the Railway Transportation Improvement Project (StageII).
(FY2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/A 502/97

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Forest Resources Management Study in Selenge		
3. SECTOR	Forestry / Forestry & Forest Conservation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Nature and Environment		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	In Selenge Province (4.28 million ha), conduct a study on the situation of land use by analyzing data of the Landsat program, make a guideline for a forest management plan in an intensive area (160 thousand ha) and make the plan in a model area (30,000 ha)		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Forest Technical Association Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1994 ～ Mar.1998 48month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Selenge Province (Aimag) (4.28 million ha)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

In the study, aerial photographs (160,000 ha, 1:25,000 scale) were taken, data of the Landsat program was analyzed, maps in forest types (1:25,000 scale) were made, soil maps (1:25,000 scale) were made, maps for forest management plans were made, and land use maps and vegetation maps (1:50,000 scale) were made.

Forest management plan
- Tree-felling plan
- Regeneration plan
- Forest road
- Forest preservation
- Forest protection

セレンゲ県森林管理計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ In Progress or In Use ☐ Delayed ☐ Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1998 Domestic Study)
System for implementation is not prepared, and thus they have not submitted a request for fund yet. Members of JOCV (Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers) prepare for the implementation of the project.

(FY 2003 Domestic Study)
There is no concrete movement after that.

(FY2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Oct.2002
Revised Sep.2010

EAS **MNG/S 211/98**

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Study on Groundwater Development for Altai City			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Water Resources Development		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Gobi-Altai Governor's office			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Infrastructure			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	(1) to formulate the M/P on water resources development for Alti city for the target year of 2015; (2) to conduct F/S for priority projects identified in the M/P for the target year of 2005; and, (3) to pursue the technology transfer to the C/P personnel in the course of the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International MITSUI MINERAL DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING CO., LTD.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.1996 ～ Mar.1999 30month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	600km2 around Altai city including area " Kharzat", "Sukhyn Hooly"			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Improvement of existing facilities:
1. reconstruction of 4 wells, and
2. replacement of submersible motor pump with control system (0.42m2/min X 65m X 4unites).

additional new facilities:
1. water level indicator system for reservoir: 2 sets,
2. procurement of water wagon: 3 cars,
3. procurement of water cart: 2,792 (households) sets,
4. installation of main distribution pipe for Ger area G-1, G-2, G-3: dia. 150-250mm X 11.0km,
5. construction of water kiosk in Ger district: G-1; 6 places, G-2; 3 places, G-3; 5 places,
6. construction of one production well: keeping 10m from existing wells;
7. installation of transmission pipe: dia.200mm X 3.5km X 2lines;
8. construction of new reservoir: 500m3 X 2 ponds;
and,
9. construction of new pump station: 1.5m3/min X 65m X 2units.

アルタイ市地下水開発計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	●	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2002 Domestic Survey)
There is no information available after the completion of the study.

(FY2002 Overseas Survey)
Altai city requested to implement the projects proposed in this study, but the central government could not cope with the request due to the shortage of budget and manpower. The shortage and low quality of water impedes the development of western Mongolia."Provincial towns basic urban services project" funded by ADB was implemented in 5 western provincial centers from 1998 to 2000; however Altai city was not included in the project area, since the groundwater development study was being implemented in Altai city when the project was started.

In recent years, water supply is often cut off in Altai city because of the old water supply facilities. It also causes the immigration from Altai city to the other districts since local people believe that the low water quality is the cause of high morbidity rate (the study team showed that the levels of most of the chemicals included in water of Altai were within the normal ranges of Mongolian standard (except for Magnesium)). Mongolian government has requested for the grant aid assistance to implement the significant projects proposed in the study.

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
Target of Request for Fund: Yen loan, Grant Aid
-Time of request: 2000-2002
-Condition of request realization: Not responded

Mongolian government installed water conveyance pipes (200mm x 1.6km x 2) (total amount 100 tugrik) with its own fund from FY2003 budget. In addition, the government is expected to implement the following programs among the recommendations in the study, by using the budget for FY2004.
-Installation of Mongol-made water purifier
-Installation of chlorination equipment
-Repair work of chlorination equipment
-Installation of Russia-made pumps and repair of boreholes
-Installation of a water pipe (2 km)

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 102/99

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on the Support for the Economic Transition and Development in Mongolia		
3. SECTOR	Development Plan / (Development Plan in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Finance		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate economic development strategies, public investment plans, and concrete implementation plans for economic reform programs.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Daiwa Institute of Research Ltd. Nomura Research Institute		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.1998 ～ Mar.2000 18month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Agriculture/livestock farming: Infrastracture development.
2. Mining industry: Improvement of economic environment to attract foreign investments.
3. The third industry: Tourism infrastructure development. Tourism campaign.
4. Leadership training.
5. Effective implementation of midium term public investment plans.

市場経済化支援調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐	In Progress or In Use
	■	Delayed
	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2000 Domestic Survey)
There is no information after this project.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
The project report has been utilised in planning phase in preparing public investment program, though implementation of the proposed projects has not been planned due to alteration made in the National development plan after the study.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

EAS **MNG/S 204/99**

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Improvement and Rehabilitation of Urban Road Network in Uraanbaatar			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Road Department, Ulaanbaatar City Government			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	The objectives of the Study are to established a long-term road development plan for year 2020, and to conduct a F/S for high priority projects in order to implement the most appropriate long term road network plan.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1998 ～ Apr.1999 15month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: Greater Ulaanbaatar area F/S: Urban Roadss in Ulaanbaatar city			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:
Improvement of Rout 7: Increase the traffic lanes to 4 lanes. Rehabilitation of 2 lane roads. Construction of new bridges.

F/S:
Central Rout: Improvement including new bridges construction (construction period: 2 years)
North Rout: Improvement including new bridges construction (construction period: 4 years)
South Rout: Improvement including new bridges construction (construction period: 6 years)
Ring Rout: Improvement including new bridges construction (construction period: 3 years)

ウランバートル市道路整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
The state financial resources of the Government as well as of Ulaanbaatar city is still limited and severe, the Mongolian side recognized the importance of good maintenance of city roads and allocated 1.1 million US dollars from State Road Fund in 1999 as proposed by the Mater Plan Study.
However, the Mongolian Government still can not develop or improve the high priority projects due to the shortage of required budget.
In May 1999, the Government of Mongolia made a request for grant aid assistance to the Government of Japan, for the Project for Improvement of Road in Ulaanbaatar which comprised the improvement of roads and intersections and the procurement of equipment.
JICA decided to conduct a Basic Design Study and dispatched the Study Team to Mongolia in May 2000.

Finance:
(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
9 NoV. 2000 E/N 305 mil. Yen (Improvement and Rehabilitation of Urban Road Network in Uraanbaatar)
4 Jun. 2001 E/N 1,643 mil. Yen (Improvement and Rehabilitation of Urban Road Network in Uraanbaatar)

Construction:
(FY 2003 omestic Survey)
1 Oct. 2001~30 Nov. 2004

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
Request for the grant aid has been submitted in relation to the construction of an overhead crossing road between Ulan Bator City Bus Terminal and Eagles Street and is under examination of the Japanese government at present.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
Completed in Oct. 2003 using Grant Aid.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent project: Improvement of ring road (flyover of railways)
Funding:
Requested party: Yen Loan
Requested amount: 23 million USD
Situation: Requesting Grant Aid study

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey)
Grant Aid "Project on Building an Elevated Bridge in Ulaanbaatar"
(Objective)Ensuring safe and smooth north-south traffic in Ulaanbaatar Municipality
(Project Overview)
Building an elevated bridge (length of bridge: 262m, length of mounting road to be installed: 633m) crossing over the railroad which connects Street and Engels Street.
1) Building a bridge across railroad and north-south mounting road
2) Enhancing traffic management on Street
3) Making the Engels Street four-lane street
4) Practicing proper operational and maintenance management
(Funding)Grant aid (January, 2009 and May, 2009)
(Current Situation)Basic and detailed design has been completed and currently it is being building.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

EAS **MNG/S 205/99**

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Master Plan Study on the National Tourism Development			
3. SECTOR	Tourism	/ (Tourism in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Tourism, Ministry of Infrastructure Development			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of road, transport, tourism policy & coordination, Ministry of Infrastructure; Government implementing agency, Mongolian tourism board			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Establishment of the National Tourism Development Plan 2) Establishment of the tourism development plan for priority areas 3) Recommendations for tourism sector; 4) Technology transfer to Mongolian C/P			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	PADECO Co,. Ltd. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1998 ～ Jul.1999 16month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Nationwide			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:

1) Tourism Product Development Plan
2) Organization and Institutional Development Plan
3) Human Resource Development Plan
4) Environmental Management Plan
5) Facilities and Infrastructure Development Plan
6) Marketing and Promotion Development Plan

F/S:

Priority projects/programs include 3 government administration strengthening programs including strengthening of tourism administration as well as Aimag government and also two human resource development programs including upgrade tourism education. Other projects/programs include culture tourism enhancement such as Improvement of Bogd Khan Museum, and nature tourism development such as Terelji Visitor Center and so forth.

観光開発計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
Mongolian economy has been stagnated since its economic transition. Mongolia has suffered from the sharp cut of economic aid from the former Soviet Union as well as the loss of markets in the Soviet block. It, however, has not been able to develop new markets and needed foreign currency for sustainable development. In this sense, tourism is an industry with great potentialities. After the study, National Tourism Center (later Tourism Board: TB) was established as planned and the proposal of JBIC tourism project was submitted to the Japanese Embassy in Ulaanbaatar as the fourth prioritized project.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
The government of Mongolia submitted the request again as the second priority project to the government of Japan in Aug.2001. Moreover, the interpreter who was employed by the Study team was appointed to the Deputy Director of the Tourism Board and has been promoting the suggestion by the Study vigorously.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
The Tourism Law of Mongolia was enacted in May, 2000 and was then amended in November, 2000. The law outlines definition for tourism, responsibilities and obligations of the state, tourism organizations and the classifications and grading of tour guides and hotels. In connection with this law, several regulations were adopted as follows;
- State Monitoring Regulation for Tourism
- Regulation of Classification and Grading of Tour Guides
- Regulation of Classification and Grading of Hotels and Tourist Camps
- Temporary Regulation of Classification of Tour Operators

"The hotel standard" and "The tourist ger camp standard" were adopted in 2000 and improved in 2002. In 2001, 116 hotels in Ulaanbaatar and 108 tourist ger camps were star-rated.
The Government of Mongolia has proclaimed 2003 as the " Visit Mongolia Year", and for the purpose, set up a National Committee responsible for organizing arrangements for this event. In Ulaanbaatar , the design drawing draft of "Mongolian Culture Park" and "Tourist Street" completed and locations are determined. The overseas tourism representative offices in Tokyo and Seoul were opened in 2002.
"Development of tourism human resource" (US$ 6.662 million) and "Development of tourism infrastructure" (US$ 18 million) projects are on the list of proposed projects to Japanese Government for 2002-2003 that was approved by Mongolian Government.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
Although a request for yen loan has been submitted every year from the department in charge to the contact person for foreign aid of the Mongolian government, the request has not yet reached a formal request because the priority within the government is not high enough to be adopted.

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
1. The government made the following efforts in order to put into practice the tourism development program (master plan).
1) Tourism was positioned as an especially high importance in the economic sector, a series of policies intended for promotion of tourism and enforcement of the Tourist Law were incorporated into the government activity plan (2000-2004) and the Socioeconomic Development Basic Guideline.
2) The Mongol Tourist Bureau (MTB), which is the implementation agency of the government, was established in January 1999 under the name of "National Tourist Center (NTC) and was reorganized into MTB on September 9, 2000. MTB will take charge of enforcement of policies and promotion of tourism promotion.
3) The Mongol Tourist Law was established on May 5, 2000 and revised on November 30, 2001. This law defines tourism and specifies liabilities and obligations of the government and organizations involved in tourism, organizational structures of administrative organs , rights, responsibilities, classifications and grades in association with tour guides, operators, hotels and supervisory authorities over the tourist industry, placement (planning) of infrastructure, penalties against infringements of the law. In association with this law, regulations were established including the following.
-National regulation on supervision of the tourist industry
-Regulation on classification and gradation of tour guides
-Regulation on classification and gradation of hotels and tourist camps
-Regulation on classification of tour operators (provisiona
2. DThe Mongolian government declared 2003 as the "Mongol Tourism Year" and established a national committee to generalize the event held in commemoration of the year.
3. First draft design drawings of the Mongolian Culture Park and the Tourist Street in Ulan Bator were completed with the construction sites determined.
4. Standards for hotels and tourist camps were adopted in 2000 and were revised in 2002. In 2001, 116 hotels and 108 camps were rated.
5. Training courses for tour guide, first aid, traveling "tracelessly", etc. were planned under the cooperation of aid agencies for the purpose of diversification and quality improvement of products and services for the tourist industry, execution of employee training, assessment of companies and enhancement of competitiveness.
6. The Mongolian Airline will operate regular flights (26 planes) (international flights, destinations: Moscow, Peking, Berlin, Frankfurt, Alma-Ata, Irkutsk, Hohhot, Seoul, Tokyo and Singapore)
7. In September 2002, Investment Forum 2002 was held in Ulan Bator.
8. Overseas offices of the Tourist Bureau were established in Tokyo and Seoul in 2002.
9. At the 9th Conference of Donor Countries, the Mongolian government was recommended from donors and international organizations to implement the 22.2 million dollars' worth of tourist education enhancement project under the aid from Japan, yen loan for FY2003 and FY2004.
In addition, the "Human Resources Development Project for Tourist Industry (6.662 million US dollars' worth)" and "Kharkhorin Region Tourist Development Project (35 million US dollars' worth)" were added to the application project list to the Japanese government as well.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
Lack of coordination within the Gov. led the proposal to be partially proposed as a JBIC item, though it was not selected.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Funding requests has been made after year 2000, though the projects not been implemented. C/P is considering to continue requesting for a financial assistance and to examine other funding sources at the same time..
Financial request is to be continued and another way of funding is to be considered.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 115/00

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Postal Service Improvement Plan in Mongolia		
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadca / Post	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Mongol Post Company, Ministry of Infrastructure Development Mongolia		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Mongolia Post Company		
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	(1) To formulate a master plan for the improvement of postal services. (2) To pursue technology transfer to counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nomura Research Institute PADECO Co,. Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2000 ～ Mar.2001 12month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Mongolia		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Six programs are proposed. In the short term, investment for training, equipment, conveying machines, etc. are the main items and the amount will be relatively small. In the long term, after the year 2005, investment will be expanded for vehicles, facilities,
PCs, etc.

(1) Program for improvement in collection, delivery, and sorting work (US$74,000)
This investment is for conveyers, etc. which increase the reputation of MPC services by removing problems of lost, damage, etc. (2) Program for investment in improvement of postal delivery (US$75,000/year)
15 vehicles will be replaced each year out of total 102 vehicles in operation.
(3) Program for investment in management support system (US$400,000)
About 200 PCs will be introduced after 2005 for the purpose of providing tools for the management support and new services such as remittance and payment services, etc.
(4) Program for training (US$8,290/year)
Investment for training executives, managers and staffs will be made each year.
(5) Program for investment in mail handling facilities (US$360,000)
In order to cope with future increased mail volume by introduction of Pigeon Mail services, it will be necessary to build mail handling facilities in UB city.
(6) Program for investment in vehicles for Pigeon Mail services (US$30,000)
In order to improve Pigeon Mail services, it will be necessary for MPC to operate 3 to 4 vehicles additionally.

Local Cost
1) Approx. Tg980 million Foreign Cost1) Approx. US$947 thousands
(Note) Total amount of costs for six programs described . Items (2) and (4) are the amount of annual budget.

郵便事業改善計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2001 Domestic Survey)

In the course of the study including discussions about the master plan as well as technical transfer, MPC has already taken the initiative in improving reliability of services and expanding demands for postal services. MPC officers, many managers and employees joined technical transfer seminars run by the JICA Study Team, and understood the detailed contents of the master plan. MPC, then, has already started implementing the master plan in many levels of organizations. Mr. Hideki Bando, the head of the advisory committee, attended the above-mentioned seminars and key meetings with counterpart agencies in Mongolia, and actively provided useful know-how from experiences in Japan's postal services. The Study Team was informed that MPC had been sharing and utilizing some documents and presentation materials distributed in the seminars. MPC always have those materials ready in the post offices so that service people can actually use them.

It was confirmed that MPC would be starting various improvement initiatives for mainly short term while ensuring all necessary supports from the government of Mongolia, and future requests to Japan will be made through official routes. This will be also applicable to such cases as applications for trainees to or receiving experts from Japan.

The Study Team has finalized and submitted the final report to JICA under the supervision of JICA, and finished the entire mission as originally planned.

(FY2002 Overseas Survey)

The field survey was carried out in Mongolia from April to September 2000, with cooperation by counterparts such as MPC and MOI in Mongolia. The Study team examined the postal service business (including the postal service system, transportation network, market, needs for new services and management and finances).

After the study MPC was provided about 12 vehicles 2000, 2001 and 2002.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)

No information to be specifically mentioned

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)

No Information to be specified.

(FY2005 Overseas Survey)

Progress of the proposed project are as follows:

- Program for improvement in collection, delivery, and sorting work: investment has not yet been made.
- Program for investment in improvement of postal delivery: Annually replacing 10 to 15 vehicles.
- Program for investment in management support system: Planned to implement in 2005, though delays due to lack of financial resources.
- Program for training:

  Budget for MRC staff education:

  2001-3.9971 mil
  2002- 9.418 mil
  2003- 17.9635 mil
  2004-13.5885 mil
- Program for investment in mail handling facilities: No progress
- Program for investment in vehicles for Pigeon Mail services: No progress

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 213/02

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Economic Transition and Development Support in Mongolia (Tax Collection Enhancement 2)			
3. SECTOR	Administration / (Administration in) General		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	National Tax Agency			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Objective of the study is to maintain financial basis of Mongolia by reducing financial deficit through strengthening of administrative functions and execution function of the Mongolian national Tax Agency. Especially, to increae supplementation rate of marginal taxes, information management of tax payers will be the main focus. In addition, customs improvement plan will be presented. Furthermore, staff education and training system in National Taxation Agency will be reviewed to achieve comprehensive marginal taxation system improvement.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)				
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.2002 ～ Mar.2003 4month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Nationwide			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:

1) Taxpayer Information Management System Creation (Third Party Information System)

To identify the existence of information regarding taxpayers in the National Tax Agency and other administrative agencies and specify useful information and examine data to be entered into the Taxpayer Information Database. After determining the data to be entered, proposal for the system structure and methods in which to use the system was made. To construct effective information system, customs information and inspection information were incorporated. Support has been given in order to construct Third Party Information System from structural/organisational and software engineering aspects

2) Tazation Staff Education

Proposed improvement plans for custom, which is an important information source.

F/S:

1) Taxation Staff Education

A review was made of the Mongolian taxation staff education and prepared a draft plan for the establishment of a staff education system

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
The Third Party Information System is being used by the inspectors and has realized real results in tax collection. The information to be incorporated is planned to be expanded from customs and inspection information to include real estate related information and bank transactions.
Further, with respect to the review of taxation staff education, based on the results of the study it is being implemented within the development study as the Mongolian National Taxation Education System Preparation Study.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
1. Subsequent studies: "Study for the Establishment of a Tax Education System"
1) Content of the study: textbook development for the Mongolian tax authority officials, cultivation of trainer, and follow-up of existing tax collection project
2) Study period: November 2003 - July 2005
2. Technical cooperation
1) Acceptance of trainee: 2 personnel, revenue official training system, licensed tax accountant system, from November 28, 2004 to December 3,2004
2) Dispatch of experts: 11 personnel from November 2003
3. Request for subsequent studies: taxation education system (project-type technical cooperation)
1) Content of the study: revenue officials education system establishment, improvement of tax collection system
2) Possibility of implementation: Considered in JICA and Ministries.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent study: Mongolia economic transition / development study
Implementing period: November 2002 - March 2003
Implementing body: General Department of National Taxation of Mongolia
Progress : 100%
Implemented project: Third party information system
Implementing period: November 2002 - March 2003
Implementing body: General Department of National Taxation (GDNT) of Mongolia
Objectives: To develop tax payment information management system to increase payment rate by conducting inspection and revenue management through utilization of information.
Funding:
Requested party: Yen Grant Aid
Requested date: November 2002
Technical cooperation:
Training: Training on Trainers for GDNT to conduct training service 10 personnel 3 to 4 weeks
Dispatch of experts: Practical and concrete technical cooperation for tax management system 7 personnel from December, 2001 to February, 2003
Status:
From Volume 1 Main Report, project has been conducted based on the plan. Revision of NTA training system has been conducted. Project will focus on GDNT human capacity development and support for tax management system in Mongolia as well as tax education system.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
Technical cooperation:
Training: Special Training, 8 personnel, 9/Mar/2006 - 24/Mar/2006
Dispatch of experts: Short-term experts: 6 personnel, from January, 2006 : taxation education progress management, improvement of taxation administration, and service improvement

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
Reinforcement project of taxation administration has been conducted from January, 2006, has been improving the Third Party Information System, and has been formulating the VAT invoice process as a system.
Implemented project : Reinforcement Project of Taxation Administration in Mongolia
Implementing period : from early August, 2005 to late July, 2008
Implementing body : General Department of National Taxation (GDNT) of Mongolia
Objective : conduction of short-term action plan of education against tax administration staff, revision of curriculum, development of education tools, improvement of tax administration service, introduction of tax accountant certification system
Fund procurement : the Government of Japan(technical support project)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 214/02

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Master Plan Study for Development of Rural Telecommunication System in Mongolia			
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadca / Telecommunication	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	(1) Ministry of Infrastructure of Mongolia (MOI) (2) Post and Telecommunication Authority of Mongolia(PTA)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Information & Communications Technology Authority(ICTA)			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	(1) To formulate a Master Plan(M/P) up to the year 2020 for the development of the rural telecommunication system covering the whole Mongolian territory. (2) To conduct a feasibility study on the priority projects identified urgent through the Master Plan Study (3) To pursue technology transfer to the counterparts of Mongolian side(the implementing agencies are MOI/PTA) in the course of the Study			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Telecom. Eng. and Consulting Service Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2002 ～ Feb.2003 11month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: 339 sites of districts or towns in the whole Mongolian territory. F/S: 22 sites of districts or towns in three (3) Aimags(Uvurkhangai, Selenge, Dalkhan-Uul)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

In the Master Plan Study, three(3) Facility Plans were developed to cover the period through year 2020, all 339 being prioritized in terms of investment time frame to overcome financial constraints that would impede the facility investment to be made all at once. They are Short-Term Facility Plan, Medium-Term Facility Plan and Long-Term Facility Plan that cover year 2003 through 2008, 2009 through 2013, and 2014 through 2020, respectively.

Major Scope of Facility Plans in Master Plan

Item	Short-Term Plan	Medium-Term Plan	Long-Term Plan	Total
Switching System(lines)	42,480	14,580	5,040	62,100
Transmission System				
Optical Fibre Cable(km)	63km	69km	74km	206km
	13SDHSections	13SDH Sections	7SDH Sections	9SDH Sections	29SDH Sections
Microwave(Terminal station)	130	76	42	248
VSAT(Earth Station)	3	22	2	55
Access System				
Wired(Cable pairs)	52,573	12,712	3,377	68,662
Wireless(Cell Station)	33	4	5	42
Power Plant		-	-	-
IT Services				
IT Spots(Site)	182	103	54	339

F/S

Major Scopes of Facility Plans developed in the Feasibility Study for three (3) Aimags is listed in Table 3.2:

Major Scopes of Facility Plans of Feasibility Study

Switching System: Number of Exchanges(22), Line Unit(6,580)

Transmission System

1) Optical Fibre Transmission System: Cable Length(9.4km), Multiplexer(8)

2) Microwave Transmission System: Links(44)

Access Network

1)Wired: Number of exchange(18), Cable Pairs(6,500)

2)Wireless: No. of Exchange(4), Terminal Stations(20)

IT Facilities: IT Spots(22)

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
(1) The Final Reports of M/P and F/S were submitted by the Consultant to JICA headquarter in February 2003.
(2) The Final Reports were forwarded to the related organizations of Mongolian Government in March, 2003.
(3) After the implementing bodies (Mongolian Ministry of Infrastructure (MOI) and Post and Telecommunication Authority (PTA)) reviewed the contents, final reports were submitted to the cabinet office to gain approval.
(4) In August, 2003, the final report was approved by the Mongolian Cabinet Office and then submitted to the parliament for the final approval.
(5) In September, 2003, rehabilitation of rural telecommunication system master plan had final approval as a national project by parliament.
(6) In October 2003, the request for Grant Aid for "Rehabilitation of rural telecommunications system in Khangai and Central regions of Mongolia" was submitted to Japanese Government. The project includes the rehabilitation plan for 22 sites in three Mongolian states (Uvurhangay, Selenge and Darhanuul).

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
1. Grant aid projects: Rehabilitation of Rural Telecommunications System in Khangai and Central Regions of Mongolia
1) March 2003: Submitted for a project to be implemented in fiscal year 2004.
2) October 2004: Reapplied for a project to be implemented in fiscal year 2005 with a new format.
3) Realization status: For the project requested to be implemented in fiscal year 2004, reconsideration was given by the Mongolian government after June 2004, corresponding to the notification given by overseas agencies of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Japanese Embassy and JICA). As a result, request reflecting indicated issues were prepared and has been submitted on 25th October 2004.
2. Other progress:
In Mongolia, organizational reform was conducted for MOI and PTA, which were the government agencies for telecommunications and information technology, in September 2004 and Mongolia Information and Telecommunication Technology Department directly under the President. It is considered that project actualization will be commenced by the new agency.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
August 2005: Plan was resubmitted as an FY2006 implementing project.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
Considering the progress of privatization of telecommunication service provider of Mongolia, the development of local communication network by Mongolia on their own efforts, and the change of applicable communication technology after the master plan survey, the review of master plan is needed and it is unlikely to be implemented as planned.

(FY2007 Domestic survey)
No application was submitted from the Mongolian government in FY2006.
After five years survey of the master plan, there is an improvement in the condition of the communication in Mongolia such as establishing optical fiber cable in a part of the project coverage area with the support of other countries. In addition, with the development of communications technology, the old digital multiplex transmission method, which was recommended in the master plan, is now becoming obsolete and IP packet transmission is becoming the mainstream. Therefore, implementing the project on the basis of the master plan as it exists is unlikely, and a fundamental review is necessary.
As a part of Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications Asia broadband plan, the pilot experiment used long-distance wireless LAN with IP packet transmission using Japanese technology was implemented in FY2005 and FY2006 in Mongolia, value of the diffusion of ICT and Internet use is recognized.
Therefor, including a long-distance wireless LAN as a technical element is preferable if a rural communications network development master plan continues to be reviewed in future.

(FY2007 Overseas Survey)
Due to progress and the high-rate of development, progress in the ICT sector and economic growth, the effect of the project which will be carried out based on the master plan is unconvincing. A review of the master plan considered with the current state of the ICT market and economic demand will be necessary.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 307/02

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Feasibility Study on Construction of Eastern Arterial Road in Mongolia			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY				
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To carry out feasibility study on construction of Eastern Arterial Road and transfer technology to Mongolian counterparts.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Japan Overseas Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2001 ～ Jul.2002 16month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	The study area of the Eastern Arterial Road is the road section from Erdene to Undurkhaan on State Highway No. A0501, approximately 250 km in length. The area, influenced by the study road, consists of 4 eastern provinces of Tuv, Khentii, Dornod and Sukbhatoru as well as the Kherlen river basin.			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Selection of route alternatives
SectionA:Erdene-KherlenPRiver East, SectionB:KherlenPRiver East-Jargaltkhaan, SectionC:Jargaltkhaan-Murun West
2) Section of optimum pavement structure
3) Section of type of Kherlen bridge
4) Other bridge and culverts
5) Environmental impact assessment
6) Road maintenance system
7) Road improvement plan

東部幹線道路建設整備調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)

The application for Japan grant aid for construction of bridges and box culverts along Eastern Arterial Road between Baganuur and Undurkhaan has been submitted to the Government of Japan in Dec. 2001. Then, the application for Japan Grant aid for construction of roads and facilities along Eastern Arterial Road between Baganuur and Kherlen river East and Murun river West and the application for Japan Grant aid for procurement of equipment/ maintenance center on Eastern Arterial Road have been submitted to the Government of Japan in Apr. 2002.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)

Grant Aid funded B/D in progress.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)

Subsequent study: B/D on Eastern Arterial Road Construction and Equipment procurement

Implementing period: June 2004-March 2005 (9 months)

Implementing body: JICA

Objective: To conduct basic design and estimate project cost of Section II and Section IV among all six sections of the Eastern arterial road.

Relation with the report: To realize issues decided in the F/S and to prepare a framework of Grant Aid in B/D

Funding:

Funding party: Own funding and Yen Grant Aid (E/N concluded June 27, 2005)

Amount: Own fund: 1,227 million JPY, Yen Grant Aid: (Total) 544 million JPY (As of 1/2 period, undecided for 2/2 period)

Equipment procurement: 501 million JPY

Services : 43 million JPY

Content:

1/2 period: Plant-related equipment procurement and 5.2 km road construction

2/2 period: Other equipment procurement and approximately 55 km road construction

Progress:

After the F/S, the B/D of the project to construct Eastern arterial road and improvement of equipment has been carried out by the consultant.

March 2005: Final report of the B/D has been submitted.

October 2005: Tender evaluation on contractor and equipment supply has completed.

1/2 period: Contract concluded for equipment supply. Undecided for construction.

Other sections is under development with own funding.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)

Next phase project: Project for Construction of the Eastern Arterial Road and Improvement of the Related Equipment in Mongolia

Implementing period: From July 2007 to March 2010 (3 years and 9 months)

Implementing body: Ministry of Road, Transport and Tourism of Mongolia

Goal/Objective: Detailed design and construction of Section II and Section VI among the whole 6 sections (from Section I to VI) of the Eastern Arterial Road.

Relation to the subject procurement: After formulating the outlines of Grant Aid concerning items decided by the F/S in the basic design, detailed design and construction are to be conducted.

Funding:

Requested time: Year 2002

Financing source: Yen grant E/N agreement date: Jun 27, 2005 544 million yen (1/2 Phase single fiscal year), May 30, 2006 2.4 billion yen (2/2 Phase government bonds)

Contents:

1/2 Phase: detailed design, procurement of plant equipment and road construction 5.2 km

2/2 Phase: procurement of other equipment and road construction approximately 55 km

Operation and management body after the completion of construction

Section II : Tuv AZZAN Road Operation and Maintenance Cooperation under direct control of Ministry of Road, Transport and Tourism of Mongolia

Section VI : Harugui Road Operation and Maintenance Cooperation under direct control of Ministry of Road, Transport and Tourism of Mongolia

Progress:

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)

1/2 Phase: completed

2/2 Phase: in progress

Sections other than the Section II and VI among the subject of F/S have been implemented or in progress by own funds of counterpart country.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)

2/2 Phase(from July, 2007) : 32.3% completed.

This project is a combined term of civil engineering and equipment. The progress of construction only mention about civil engineering. Equipment term has been 100% completed. Remaining section among 250km of F/S has been all completed by the own funding of Mongolia. By the completion of this construction, the target of F/S would be accomplished.

Technical cooperation:

Training program : 2personnel, from February 5, 2006 to February 25, 2006, about operation and maintenance of roads and operation and maintenance of equipment

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)

No information to be specially mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Feb.2007
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/A 101/05

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Mongolia, the study for improvement plan of livestock farming system in rural area		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Food and Agriculture		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1. Tactical utilization framework for grazing land, installation and restoration of well and formulation of managerial condition improvement plan which aim at solving overcrowded grazing and reducing snow disaster. 2. Technical transfer with the C/P and governmental affiliates.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International MITSUI MINERAL DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING CO., LTD.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2003 ～ Mar.2006 37month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Three provinces of Dundgovi province, Dornogovi province and Omnogovi province in Govi steppe region of south Mongolia		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Proposed project budget: (USD 1,000)
1) Dundgovi: 5,569(Internal currency)
2) Dornogovi: 4,518(Internal currency)
3) Omnogovi: 5,409(Internal currency)

Proposed project:
1. New construction and rehabilitation of mechanical well and digging well
2. Facility development for digging wells: Facilities development for supporting digging well constructions.
3. Local grazing and livestock farming related small scale project: Projects as follows which were implemented at the demonstration survey.
(1) Critter fund project.
(2) Milk and milk products sales project
(3) Wool processing, products sales etc.

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)

Although this study is considered to be highly prioritized, it appears that the Mongolian government is examining how to deal with an issue where the initial request for Yen Grant is not ensured. It seems that the most appropriate response to this study which includes lots of soft components is to implement skill profession. This, however, conflicts with the budget issue. It would be important to have international institutions involve in the project and to respond it systematically if the small scaled projects taken place in this study were to be implemented widely. It is also possible for NGO to lead the project. It enables local administrations to improve their ability.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)

No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Feb.2007
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 102/05

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Establishment of tax education system in Mongolia		
3. SECTOR	Administration / (Administration in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Mongolian Tax Administration		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Establishing fundamental teaching materials for staffs of the tax administration on a conjoint basis in order to enable gradual human resource cultivation.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.2003 ～ Jul.2005 19month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Establishment of tax education system in Mongolia		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

* Formulation of a short term action plan for staffs of the tax administration.
* Revision of curriculums
* Development of basic teaching materials.
*Improvement of public relation service for taxpayers.
* Implementation of tax accountant system.

モンゴル国税務教育システム構築調査 (無償資金協力部)

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2006 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
Implemented project : Reinforcement Project of Tax Administration in Mongolia
Implementing period : from early August, 2005 to late July, 2008
Implementing body : General Department of National Taxation (GDNT), JICA
Objective : conduction of short-term action plan of education against tax administration staff, revision of curriculum, development of education tools, improvement of tax administration service, introduction of tax accountant certification system
Funding : the government of Japan(technical support project)
Technical cooperation :
Training program : country-by-country special training at FY 2004 January to February by 10 persons about staff training system, country-by-country special training at FY 2005 January to February by 10 persons about service against tax payer
Dispatch of experts : 7 personnel from January, 2006
Beneficiaries : staffs of Mongolian Taxation Authority, and all citizens
Benefit : Almost all(90% over) staffs of General Department of National Taxation(about 1,000 persons) had the chance of training. The tax revenue of 2007 year was more than 170 billion yen and became budget surplus.

Utilization of suggested project : Checking manual and case manual had been made up, but the full utilization is from next year.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Dec.2007
Revised Sep.2010

EAS MNG/S 201/06

1. COUNTRY	Mongolia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Soild Waste Management Plan for Uraanbaatar Municipality in Mongolia			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Urban Sanitation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5.	**COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ulaanbaatar City Government		
	PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Establish Master Plan of waste management in Ulaanbaatar city targeted to complete in 2020, and conduct feasibility survey about prior project made up in the M/P. 2) Support capacity development of private, organization, system/society level concerning to waste management in Ulaanbaatar city.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.2004 ～ ～ Mar.2007 27month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	7 district of Ulaanbaatar city(Sukhbaatar District, Chingeltei District, Bayanzurkh District, Songinokhairkhan District, Bayangol District, Khan-Uul District, and Nalaikh District) total 3,944km2, total population 866,591(AD2005)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P :

The basic target of Master Plan is to "establish waste management system in Ulaanbaatar city that would match to environment conservation until targeted year of 2020". Specifically, promote 3Rs(Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle), and 1) restrain outbreak of waste as thoroughly as possible by promoting outbreak restrain in houses and offices which is the source of the outbreaks 2) reuse and recycle the broken-out waste 3) wastes that broken-out after restraining and reuse/recycle should be collected appropriately and should be disposed appropriately to restrain from making negative impact to the environment 4) establish these waste management structure by dividing the responsibility of government, private company, and resident in fair and clear rules. The specific numerical targets are as follows.

1) waste collecting rate in ratio of population : AD2006(apartment area : 100%, yurt area : 42%), AD2010(apartment area : 100%, yurt area : 100%), AD2015(apartment area : 100%, yurt area : 100%), AD2020(apartment area : 100%, yurt area : 100%) 2) ratio of self disposal and inappropriate disposal against amount of outbreak : AD2006(winter : 54.2% summer : 20.2%), AD2010(winter : 1.2% summer : 2.6%), AD2015(winter : 1.0% summer : 1.9%), AD2020(winter : 0.7% summer : 1.2%) 3) separated collection in apartment area : AD2006(ratio of separated collection : 0%, population of separated collection : 0persons), AD2010(ratio of separated collection : 15%, population of separated collection : 83,587persons), AD2015(ratio of separated collection : 40%, population of separated collection : 289,809persons), AD2020(ratio of separated collection : 70%, population of separated collection : 634,432persons) 4) ratio of separated collection against amount of outbreak : AD2006(winter : 0% summer 0%), AD2010(winter : 4.9% summer 8.5%), AD2015(winter : 17.7% summer 25.4%), AD2020(winter : 40.4% summer 48.9%) 5) ratio of intermediate disposal against amount of outbreak : AD2006(winter : 0% summer 0%), AD2010(winter : 2.2% summer 3.6%), AD2015(winter : 8.0% summer 11.1%), AD2020(winter : 18.5% summer 21.8%) 6) ratio of recycle against amount of outbreak : AD2006(winter : 3.0% summer : 6.6%), AD2010(winter : 4.8(1.0)% summer : 8.4(1.7)%), AD2015(winter : 9.3(3.8)% summer : 13.6(5.3)%), AD2020(winter : 16.9(8.9)% summer : 20.5(10.5)%) 7) method of final disposal : AD2006(Narangiin Enger disposal site : Open Dumping, three other disposal site : Open Dumping), AD2010,2015,2020(Narangiin Enger disposal site : Sanitary Landfill Level4, three other disposal site : Sanitary landfill level2)

F/S :

1) improvement of collecting system(improvement in efficiency of collecting in apartment area, provision of collecting service to all residents in the city, introduction of separated collection in apartment area, and construction and operation of central maintenance workshop), 2) development of Narangiin Enger city-waste disposal site(construction of sanitary landfill disposal site and conduction of sanitary landfill disposal), 3) development of Narangiin Enger recycle estate(construction and operation of sorting facility, construction and operation of RDF producing factory, and development of factory construction site for private recycle vendors and enticement of company)

Suggestions :

1) diffusion of the improvement achievement in Ulaanbaatar city to main cities in Mongolia, 2) strengthen the coordination between Ministry of Environment and Ulaanbaatar city, 3) conduction of technical support project to solve the problems that comes up against Ulaanbaatar city and Mongolia

ウランバートル市廃棄物管理計画調査（モンゴル事務所）

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	●	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Financial assistance procurement has been done and has been conducted in about the suggested project as follows.
Implemented Project : Improvement Plan of Waste Management in Ulaanbaatar city(grant)
Implementing Period : from August, 2006 to May, 2007
Implementing Body : Ulaanbaatar city, JICA
Objective : support against waste administration in Ulaanbaatar city
Contents : construction of new disposal site, procurement of waste collecting vehicle
Progress :
(FY2007 Domestic Survey)
B/D has been already conducted
Fund Procurement : grant assistance : E/N concluding day June 26, 2007 Procurement Amount : 1 billion and 14 million Japanese yen
The construction work would be started from March, 2008.

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey)
1. In grant aid, "The Study on Improvement of Solid Waste Management Plan for Ulaanbaatar Municipality in Mongolia," projects below were implemented.
1) Improvement of Waste Collecting System
(Objective)Improvement of waste collection efficiency in apartment area and providing the waste collection service to all the citizens
(Overview)Obtaining 30 compactors and 113 dump trucks, and building the central maintenance workshop
2) Development of municipal waste disposal plant
(Objective)Minimizing the negative effect of municipal wastes collected in the city of Ulaanbaatar to surrounding environment and discarding in a landfill in a sanitary manner.
(Overview)Building a sanitary landfill

2. Technical Cooperation Project "Enhancing Solid Waste Management Plan for Ulaanbaatar Municipality in Mongolia"
(Project Objective)Enhancing the waste management capability of Ulaanbaatar municipality by human recourse development
(Cooperation Period)2009.10-2012.10

3. Development of Recycle Complex
It is expected to be implemented with assistance of KOICA.
It is scheduled that Record of Discussion will be concluded between KOICA and Ulaanbaatar municipality in April, 2010 and that grant assistance of USD 3.5 million will be implemented for 20 months.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(D/D)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA **BGD/S 401/77**

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Television Studio Construction Project		
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadcast / Broadcasting	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	D/D
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Detailed design of an auditorium for the television studio.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1977 ～ Mar.1978 8month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Dhaka City		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Detailed Design for a four-story auditorium (total flour area:3,926 sq.m) located at Dhaka City is to be carried out for the purpose of spreading education as well as advancing culture of Bangladesh. Main facilities are mentioned as follows;

I. Architecture (Main Rooms)
1)Audience seats area 530m2
2)Stage 660m2
3)Sub-Control Room 64m2
4)Projector Room 19m2
5)Offices 39m2
6)Canteen 76m2
7)Air-conditioning Room 384m2

II. Building Equipment Work
1)Plumbing & Sanitary Installation
2)Electrical Installation
3)Air-conditioning Installation

III. Broadcasting Facilities
1)Program Production Facilities
2)Stage & Lighting Facilities
3)Public Addressing Facilities & Others

IV. Structure
Reinforced concrete (Proscenium Arch: Combination structure)

テレビジョンスタジオ建設計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Construction:
(FY 1993 Domestic Survey)
As of March 1982, the construction of the auditorium was completed and educational programmes have been produced there.

Background:
Basic design survey to list up broadcasting equipment was carried out from 24 Mar.1977 till 13 Apr. 1977. After that, this study was conducted.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/A 301/79

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Narayanganj-Narsingdi Irrigation Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Rice product increase through the improvement of irrigation, drainage and flood control			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1977 ～ Jul.1978 12month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Project area: 24km east from Dacca covering a gross area of 59,600ha			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Flood Protection Embankment
New Dike 35.0 km
Additional Embankment 24.1 km

2) NO.1 Pumping Station Area (13,100ha)
Pumping Station diameter 1,650 mm X 6 NOS.
Irrigation Canal 168.7 km
Drainage Canal 10.0 km

3) NO.2 Pumping Station Area (13,400ha)
Pumping Station diameter 1,650 mm X 6 NOS.
Irrigation Canal 186.8 km Drainage Canal 13.7 km

N-N地区かんがい計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Project area-45,000ha
(1)Demonstration Unit (1,300ha)
Subsequent Studies: Jul.1981 B/D
Finance: Oct.20.1981 E/N 840 mil.Yen (Project for the Improvement of the N-N Irrigation Facilities)
Contents: Construction of the demonstration facility with irrigation function and flood protection function in Narshinghi.
Construction: 1981~Mar.1984 implemented (Consultant/Chuo Kaihatsu Co.)

(2)Block A-1 (3,000ha)
Implementation cost is 11,390.22 Taka (including F.E.8,201.78 Taka)
Subsequent Studies:
Feb.12.1989 E/N 76 mil.Yen (Project for the Construction of the N-N Irrigation Facilities D/D)
Jan.11.1988 E/N 105 mil.Yen (Project for the Rehabilitation of N-N Irrigation Facilities D/D)
Finance:
*Sep.7.1988 E/N 536 mil.Yen (Project for the Rehabilitation of the N/N Irrigation Facilities)
Contents: Construction of the irrigation facility in Narshinghi.
*Aug.24.1989 E/N 570 mil.Yen (Project for the Constrution of the N-N Irrigation Facilities)
Contents: Construction of the ring dike (18km) at N-N irrigation area, irrigation of farmland (2,230ha), construction of bank.
*Jun.6.1990 E/N 1,796 mil.Yen (Project for the Construction of the N-N Irrigation Facilities)
Contents: Construction of the irrigation facility in Narshinghi.
*Aug.29.1991 E/N 977 mil.Yen (Project for the Construction of the N-N Irrigation Facilities)
Contents: Construction of the irrigation facility in Narshinghi.
Construction: Sep.1990~Mar.1993 implemented (Consultant/Japan Engineering
Consultants: Co.,Ltd, Contractor/Shimizu Kensetsu)

Management/Administration:
Project management is being carried out by 14 machinery technicians, 9 civil engineers and 8 reserve staff under the responsibility of BWDB. Administration at pump site and operation diary are comparatively in good condition. Water management at pump side is rigid and some farmers complain. Due to the financial shortage, the number of staff is not enough and procurement of materials and parts tends to delay. Establishment of a farmers' organization and charge for water are being considered but are not acheived yet.

Effect:
(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
Communication of Project area is much developed, and the peoples in the locality is now cultivating three crops in a year. Although before the Project implementation, only one crop was cultivated in a year. The technology transfer is appreciated as it is very useful and appropriate.
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
Agricultural production has increased drastically owing to introduction of high yield variery and rise of planted rate (130%~230%). Also farm production has diversified. For example planting of cash crops to sell at Dhaka has increased, big consumption area. Stabilization of public welfare by flood protection. Revitalization of social and economic activities by utilizing bank road. Increase of fish-raising industry by utilizing Borrow Pit and new excavation.

(3)Remaining Works (Block A-2, A-3 and B)
Subsequent Studies:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey) Sep.~Dec.1995 SAPROF (OECF)
Difference with JICA's proposal: The project includes improvement of irrigation / drainage facility in Block A-2. Bank will be constructed in outer spaces including Block A-2.A-3, Area B, because to construct a bank along with D-N road would be difficult.
Complementary Study was conducted by OECF contacting with local consultant after SAPROF had been finished. Some measures for social aspects were proposed.

Jul.1997 L/A 339mil.yen (N-N Drainage, Irrigation Project E/S)
Contents of project: EIA, additional design survey, D/D on bank and irrigation / drainage facilities, establishment of supporting programs for land acquisition, training, participatory development, agricultural management, and so on.

Construction:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) Not yet started.

Operation & Management:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) BWDB will be in charge of O&M.

Dispatch of Expert:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) Dispatch of JICA experts and JOCV for guiding agricultural and water management after the project completion is proposed.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 301/84

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Meghna-Gumti Bridges Construction Project			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Roads and Highway Dept., MOC			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Construction of bridges			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1984 ～ Mar.1985 13month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Road between Dhaka and Chittagon			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The Meghna River (about 830m wide) and the Meghna-Gumti River (about 1,360m wide) cross the Dhaka-Chittagong Highway about 25km and 40km east of Dhaka, respectively, where the Roads and Highways Department(RHD) provides mechanised ferry services. As the waiting time of vehicles for the ferries has increased, RHD has expanded the ferry arrangements to accommodate the increased traffic demand. However the necessity of ferry improvements will arrise with the continuously increasing traffic. It is urgent to construct two bridges across these rivers which will complete the 380km long Aricha-Dhaka-Chittagong Highway,and the Dhaka-Chittagong Highway will be connected with the land transportation. The bridges are Meghna Bridge 930mMeghna Gumti Bridge 1,480m respectively.

メグナ･メグナグムティ橋建設計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

This project is ranked as top priority in the 5th National Five Year Plan.

(1)Meghna Bridge
Subsequent Studies:
Apr.1985 E/N 191 mil.Yen
(Project for the Construction of Meghna Bridge D/D)

Finance:
Oct.1986 E/N 1,195 mil.Yen
(Project for the Construction of Meghna Bridge (national loan-1/5))
Aug.1987 E/N 1,986 mil.Yen (as above (national loan-2/5))
Sep.1988 E/N 1,999 mil.Yen (as above (national loan-3/5))
Jul.1989 E/N 1,936 mil.Yen (as above (national loan-4/5))
Jun.1990 E/N 841 mil.Yen (as above (national loan-5/5))

Construction:
Mar.1987 started (48 months)
Feb.1991 completed
May.1991 Opening Ceremony was held (FY 1991 Overseas Survey)

(2)Meghna-Gumti Bridge
Subsequent Studies:
Jan.1991 E/N 140 mil.Yen
(Project for the Construction of the Meghna Gumti Bridge D/D)

Finance:
Aug.1991 E/N 1,168 mil.Yen (Project for the Construction of the Meghna Gumti Bridge (national loan-1/5))
FY 1992 E/N 2,093 mil.Yen (as above (national loan-2/5))
FY 1993 E/N 2,236 mil.Yen (as above (national loan-3/5))
FY 1994 E/N 1,947 mil.Yen (as above (national loan-4/5))
FY 1995 E/N 759 mil.Yen (as above (national loan-5/5))

Construction:
Nov.1994 Opening Ceremony was held (FY 1994 Domestic Survey)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 302/85

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Establishment of Railway Carriage and Wagon Manufacturing Plant		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Bangladesh Railway		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	F/S for a passanger and freight car manufacturing workshop for Bangladesh Railway		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1984 ～ ～ Nov.1985 12month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Parbatipur in Town, Dinajpur District		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Manufacturing workshop for passenger and freight cars (annual production):
Total area---239,000 sq.m
Passenger cars---120
Freight cars---900
2.Administrative offices and other necessary facilities:
Houses for personnel---1,300

鉄道車輌工事建設計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	■	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Reasons of Stoppage:
Due to damages of cyclone and financial problem.

Detail:
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
From July through September 1987, Bangladesh was hit by a flood, the severest one in 40 years. As a result, railway routes were disrupted in many places and cut at more than 300 sections. Although efforts were made for the restoration, damages were caused again in 1991 by a cyclone. Under such circumstances, this project is now in suspension.
No aid is given to this sector by the World Bank and the other donor agencies, because this sector holds problems in management.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
Suspended/Discontinued due to the changes of development policy in terms of the priority and the problems of financing.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA **BGD/S 201B/87**

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Project of Dhaka and Narayanganj Ports			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulation of a development plan including expansion and re-allocation of the present facilities			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1986 ～ Oct.1987 21month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Ports at Dhaka and Narayanganj			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P> The study identified the long-term development plan ending 2005 with the following proposals.
- 12 wharves for general cargo
- 5 wharves for containerized cargo
- Passenger terminal for medium to long-distance travels to alleviate the congestion of the existing terminal

<F/S> The short-term development plan:
- 4 floating wharfs for general cargo
- 2 warehouses
- open yard, and access roads
- new handling equipment

ダッカ･ナラヤンガンジ港整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
Sep.1993 L/A 179 mil.Yen (Dhaka Port Development Project E/S)
Oct.1994~Jun.1996 Implemented (container wharf)
Consulting Firm / PCI
Content/
F/S review, Field investigation, D/D Cost estimate, preparation of tender document and technology transfer.
Difference between JICA Proposal:
1)JICA proposed two separate places for container terminal & general cargo jetty but proposal has been made for side by side at one place for same.
2)JIA proposed straddle carrier but consultant designed RTG cranes.

Finance:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
GOB already applied for OECF loan amounting Taka 526.7mil.

Construction:
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Jul.1997~Jun.2000 Scheduled to be implemented

Detail:
The Planning Commission of the Government of Bangladesh instructed BIWTA to prepare a project paper for the combination of Cargo Handling Facilities and Container Terminal Projects in April 1991.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
Bangladesh government considers this project as same as "Development Project of Container Ternimal at Dhaka-Narayanganj Port (F/S,1991)"
Top priority is given by Government to the project, following the world trend to the containerization. The transferred technology was appropriate and useful with the good timing.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
GOB acquired 36.3 hectors land for the project.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA **BGD/S 303/87**

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Flood control and storm water drainage improvement of Dhaka city			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1986 ～ Nov.1987 12month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Dhaka City			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

- Dike: H=6m, total length=4,800m
- Pump Station: Rehabilitation 9.6 cu.m/sec(1site)
  New Construction 9.2 cu.m/sec(1site)
- Gates: W=6m, H=6m (2 sites)
- Khals: Improvement: total length 13.1km
- Drainage Pipes: Construction 12.5km

ダッカ市雨水排水施設整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

The Aftercare Study of this study was conducted in 1989 based on the record maximum floods of 1988 floods (70 year frequency).
(FY1991 Overseas Survey)
The study on the nationwide flood policy was conducted by the international organizations and each donors. The east part of Dhaka City was assigned to ADB, and the western part was assigned to Japan.
(1)West Side (FAP8B)
Rehabilitation of dike, improvement of drainage channel and construction of pumping station.
Subsequent Studies:
Mar.1990 E/N 66 mil.Yen
(Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City)
Mar.~Jun.1990 D/D
Finance:
Sep.1990 E/N 626 mil.Yen (Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City)
Aug.1991 E/N 1,158 mil.Yen (Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City)
May.1992 E/N 397 mil.Yen (Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City)
Construction:
Construction trader: Obayashi construction
Mar.1991~Mar.1993 Completed
Situation:
(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
This project was taken over by the DWASA, which carried out an updating study of this project.

(2)East Side (FAP8A)
Subsequent Studies:
May.1992 F/S completed (ADB)
Finance:
ADB loan 915 mil.US$
Construction:
1996~1997 (schedule)

*Refer to "Storm Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City (Updating Study) (1989)"

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA **BGD/A 302/88**

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	North Rajshahi Irrigation Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Feasibility study on the improvement of invigation and drainage systems including agricultural plan.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1987 ～ ～ Jun.1988 11month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Whole area: 72,270ha in northwest of Rajshahi City Irrigable area: 51,200 ha out of the whole area			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

	Barindo District		Paba District	
	Vertical	Mixed	Vertical	Mixed
Type of Pump				
Intake Capacity (m3/sec)	44.24		9.44	
Diameter (mm)	1,650	1,350	1,350	1,000
Unit	4	4	1	2
Pumping (m3/sec)	6.65	4.00	4.12	2.07
Motor Output (Kw/Unit)	2,390	1,460	720	370
Main Canal(Km)	49		14	
Branch Canal (Km)	445		82	

ラジシャヒ北部潅漑計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
1990 The Government of Bangladesh requested for OECF loan to implement the irrigation over 9,000ha, but the OECF survey mission concluded that the project was premature for financing.

Detail:
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
The economic viability of large-scale pump irrigation schemes are increasingly considered doubtful vis-a-vis the country's vulnerability to frequent floods these years. Other agricultural projects under implementation elsewhere are encountering the difficulty of purchasing land for irrigation development. The Government of Bangladesh thus withdrew the OECF application for the proposed project.

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
This project is planned based on the river water of Ganges as the water resource. However, after expiry of the memorandum of understanding with India in 1988, it became hard to get enough amount of water. At present, the negotiation with India is carrying out to this water supplement issue.
The drainage systems are being investigated under FAP (Flood Action Plan) and recommended to implement as for a medium-term project.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
The Government of Bangladesh is not in a position to implement the project with her own resources. OECF loan is requested for the project implementation.
Implementation of the project will be assigned to BWDB.
Recovery of the project may be possible by imposing water tax to the beneficiaries.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The project was included in the Three Year Rolling Programme (1996~98) and also in ADP (1997~98).
Recently signed Ganges Water Treaty, has a provision for 35,000 cubic of water flow which is favorable to this project.
Financial problem is delaying implementation.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/A 101/89

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Model Rural Development Project for Homna and Dandkandi Upazila Comilla District		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	LGEB BRDB		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate a M/P on the model rural development for Comilla District in order to expand production in agriculture, inland fisheries and rural industries.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.1988 ～ Sep.1989 11month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Homna Sub-district and Daudkandi Sub-district		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The Model Rural Development Project for Homna and Daudkandi Upazilas is aimed to increase employment opportunities and incomes of rural poors through expanded production in agriculture, inland fisheries and rural industries. For this end, the Project constructs the following infrastructures and undertakes measures for strengthening and modernization of cooperatives.

(1) UCCA related works
- UCCA building 2 nos
- Agriculture Modernization Center 2 nos
- Inland Fish Center 2 nos
- Godown cum Community Center 143 nos

(2) Infrastructure development
- Re-excavation of irrigation canal 143 km
- Low lift pump 341 nos
- Floating pump 5 nos
- Feeder road A 18 km
- Feeder road B 140 km
- Rural road 83 km
- Bridge 144 nos
- Growth center 8 nos
- Hat market 34 nos
- Fish pond improvement 4500 nos
- School improvement 31 nos
- Drinking water supply 676 nos

The Project will be implemented in three stages. The total cost is estimated at 6,253 million Taka, of which 1,630 million Taka is appropriated for the first stage priority project.

モデル農村開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Study:
1991.1.7~2.28 B/D
Finance:
Dec.11.1991 E/N 723 mil.Yen(Model Rural Development Project-Phase 1/3)
Aug.16.1992 E/N 849 mil.Yen(Model Rural Development Project-Phase 2/3)
Jul.11.1993 E/N 895 mil.Yen(Model Rural Development Project-Phase 3/3)
Contents:
Elaboration of plan for rural infrastructure service and strengthening of rural organization at Homna and Daud Kandi.

Construction:
Phase I Dec.1991~Mar.1995 Completed
(Consulting firm:Taiyo Consultants Co.,Ltd./
Construction Trader: Nishimatsu Construction)
The construction work includes two Training Centers, two Workshops and two Godowns.

Mini Project-type Technical Corporation
Jan.6.1992~Jan.5.1996 Rural Development project
This technical cooperation was implemented by JOCV and Japanese irrigation experts. With their assistance, the facilities constructed under this cooperation have been in operation.

Effect:
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
RBDB and TCCA (Thana Central Cooperative Association) conduct training courses of agricultural production and upgrading life for people in the villages. JOCV volunteers are involved in these training. The project was very effective specially in improving the living standard of rural inhabitants. About 70% of them are benefited.
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The improvement of industrial facilities in rural area has provided approximately 80,000 people with the opportunity for long-term employment.
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
The construction of workshops and godowns has resulted in the increase of agricultural production and the ensuring of fare prices through adequate marketing facilities.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 304/89

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of Chittagong Airport		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Air Transportation & Airport	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate a F/S on the improvement of existing Chittagong Airport in order to respond to the increase of demand, deterioration, request as an international airport.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1988 ～ Sep.1989 10month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Chittagong Airport		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The following projects are proposed in order to 1) rehabilitate the existing airport; 2) ensure functions as the substitute airport of the Dhaka Airport which is often damaged by flood; and 3) ensure the conditions (safety, punctuality, and capacity of facilities) as the international airport.

- Overlay of runway and rearrangement of runway strip in compliance of ICAO standards;
- Construction of new terminal area (parking apron (B747:1, DC10:1, B737:2), taxiway, passenger terminal building (5,400 sq.m), cargo building (2,000 sq.m), control tower, car park (280 cars), access road and public utilities);
- Installation of air navigation facilities (lighting, radio, communications and meteorological facilities); and
- Storm Water Drainage.

チッタゴン国際空港開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
Sep.1993 L/A 333 mil.Yen
(Development Project of Cittagong Airport E/S)
consultant CAAB (Civil Avaiation Authority of Bangladesh)
Mar.1994~Jun.1995 implementation
Jul.1994~Jun.1995 D/D
Consulting Firm / PCI

Finance:
Aug.1996 L/A 10,943 mil.Yen
(Development Project of Cittagong Airport)
*Contents
Overlay of runway, construction of taxiway and apron, construction of passenger's and cargo terminals, construction of operation complex, etc., construction of navigation aid facilities and construction of facilities for supply and treatment.

Construction:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
March 1998 commenced
Dec.2000 scheduled to be completed
Dec.2000~Dec.2001 defect liability period

Detail:
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
The investment interest of Japanese enterprises in the export processing zone in Chittagong is increasing, so the construction of International Airport is needed.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
As for the second international airport of the country, as an alternative airport of Zia international airport and as a disaster relief center, the plan seems to be very appropriate.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
E/S for Stage 2 is under process for approval.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Approval of the selected contractor by the government is on process.

Related Project:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
"Chittagon Airport Up-grade"
BCAA signed an agreement with Japanese companies to upgrade the airport into a full fledged international airport.

Finance:
The GOB has approved 5,410mil. Taka involving 4,448mil. Taka from OECF.
*Components
3,060m runway, 18,850km2 passenger terminal building, 2,870km2 cargo terminal building.

Construction:
Mar.1998 to be started (for 33 weeks)

Impacts:
Saudi Air, Qatar Air, Oman Air, Emirate, Gulf air and Thai air shows their intention to CAAB to fly into the Cittagong Airport. CAAB has been preparing for opening the Airport.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 305/89

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Optimization of Capacity Utilization and Improvement of Performance of Chittagong Dry Dock			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Marine Transportation & Ships		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Bangladesh Steel & Engineering Corporation (BSEC)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Study for the optimization of capacity utilization and improvement of performance of Chittagong Dry Dock Ltd.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Ship-building Cooperation Centre Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1989 ～ ～ Feb.1990 11month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Chittagong			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

(1) Slipway for small ship repair 18.30m X 145.00m

(2) Establishment of galvanizing industry

(3) Supplement of machinery and equipment

(4) Increase of repair service capacity
1989/90 21 ships per year
2002/03 39 ships per year
2012/13 49 ships per year

チッタゴン造船所整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Reasons for Delay or Suspension:
(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
According to the feasibility study of JICA, Taka 28 crore is required to implement the Project.
The main factor which delayed the implementation of the Project is the financial problems. The project may be implemented only when the fund becomes available from Governmental grant assistance from Japan or any other donor country.

(FY1996 Overseas Survey)
For the future grant aid project, it is required to reconsider over the F/S.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
F/S review is not carried out yet, preparation of request for grant aid neither.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Negotiations were carried out with foreign companies such as Jurong Shipyard of Singapore, Komatsu Japan for joint venture but finally not succeeded. GOB is still looking for joint venture collaboration with some Japanese companies.
To implement other recommendations, Chittagong Dry Dock needs technical assistance.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Although grant aid assistance can be thought as the only way to realize the project, request for grant aid has so far not been prepared.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The project is not cancelled at all. No progress could be made yet due to the lack of fund of the Bangladesh Government as well as the absence of any collaborating partner from overseas. However, negotiations are being carried out from time to time with foreign companies/agencies which indicate some interest in the project. During the recent days, BSEC (Bangladesh Steel & Engineering Corporation) considers that from the business point of view a second Dry Dock will be more beneficial than a Slipway. To justify this new idea and also to reconsider the viability of the entire project after the lapse of a long period of ten years, a further study to review the original F/S has become necessary. As a result, this issue will be taken up for discussion in the Board Meeting of March 2000 with the aim of requesting JICA through Bangladesh Government for a review study of the project.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 306/89

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Storm Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City (Updating Study)			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority(DWASA)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To update JICA's previous study (1987) which was conducted to improve the drainage condition of Dhaka city located in the estuary delta area, and to propose the urgent program.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1989 ～ Jan.1990 6month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Total project area is 134.9 sq.km including 45.9 sq.km of urgent area of Dhaka City			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The purpose of this project is to improve the drainage condition of Dhaka city which is located in the estuary delta area surrounded by the Gangas, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers.

The proposed storm water drainage facilities are categorized into two (2) phases, i.e 1) Phase I program and 2) Urgent Project taking into account the priority sequency of the drainage system.

The facilities of the Urgent Project are selected from the Phase I program which include On-going Project by the Bangladesh government and other low priority facilities. The urgent project facilities are shown below:

Facility	Phase I Program	Urgent Project
1) Pump Station	1 Place 10 m3/s	1 Place 10 m3/s
2) Gate	1 Place	1 Place
3) Khal Improvement	7,200m	7,200m
4) Brick Revetment	1,000m	1,000m
5) Box Culvert	5,800m	2,200m
6) Bridges	5 Place	5 Place

A part of Urgent Project was implemented in Feb. 1993 by the Japanese Grant Aid Program.

ダッカ市雨水排水施設整備計画（アフターケア）

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)West Side (FAP8B)
Rehabilitation of a pumping station and drainage channel (4.1km)
Subsequent Studies:
Mar.1990 E/N 66 mil.Yen (Storm Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City)
Mar.~Jun.1990 D/D
Finance:
Sep.1990 E/N 626 mil.Yen (Storm Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City)
Aug.1992 E/N 1,158 mil.Yen (Storm Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City)
May.1992 E/N 397 mil. Yen (Storm Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka Ciry)
Construction:
Mar.1991~Mar.1993 Completed
Construction Trader:Obayashi Construction
Operation & Maintenance:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Programmes for skill development of Bangladesh personnel for O&M of pump station are necessary.
Situation:
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
Pumping station completed by Japanese Grant Aid, has been smoothly operated since 1993, there has been no trouble so far and stock of spare parts are sufficient.
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Bangladesh engineers constructed 6km of Box Culvert through their own effort.

(2)East Side (FAP8A)
Subsequent Studies:
May.1992 F/S by ADB completed
Finance:
ADB fund 915 mil.Yen
Construction:
1996~97 Construction to be completed
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The works have been delayed and are now expected to be completed in December 2000.
(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
No progress until now.

Effects/Impacts:
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
As a result of implementation of this project, a lot of improvement in the drainage system of Dhaka City (especially in those areas covered by this project) has been achieved.

Remained Project:
Box culvert 3,600m has not been implemented at the end of 2000. No progress has been observed for this part.

*Refer to "Water Drainage System Improvement Project in Dhaka City (1987)"

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised Sep.2010

SWA **BGD/A 303/90**

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Kurigram Irrigation and Flood Control Project: North Unit			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate plans for irrigation and drainage development as well as flood control in order to increase and improve agricultural products.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd. Sanyu Consultants Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1989 ～ Oct.1990 15month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	The study area (A=35,100ha) is located in 4 Upazilas ; Kurigram, Bhurumgamari, Fulbari and Nageswari in the Kurigram District, adjoining of the West Bengal of India.			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

To measure plans for irrigation, river flood embankment, drainage facilities improvement and agricultural supporting systems.

. Communal area = 32,800ha
. Pump station for irrigation A=29,500ha,Q=42.8cub.m/sec.
. Reversible pump station for irrigation / drainage A=3,300ha, Q=4.9cub.m/sec.
. Improvement of embankment and regulators
. Canals and relationship structures

クリグラム北部灌漑排水計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:

During the annual meeting of 1992, The government of Bangladesh requested an OECF loan.

Although OECF sent a preliminary mission in Jun.1992, it decided to turn down the request because the electricity supply plan to the main pumping station had not been confirmed.

Financial cooperation is being requested to the Government of Japan.

Detail:

Further study and reconsideration are needed to adjust to the standard flood control policy of Bangladesh.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)

After completion of additional survey and detailed design studies, the preparation to secure finance will be started.

To involve more number of local consultants and personnels of the Government of Bangladesh to the Project activities will be requested to JICA.

(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)

Although further study is needed to modify the project, it is suspended due to the lack of fund.

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)

As the result of the fact-finding survey done by OECF in 1990, it was found that there was no idea to supply electric power for the pump stations. Therefore, the implementation of this project had been once suspended.

However, since this project covers the area used to suffer the flood disasters every year, the construction of the drainage facilities, 22km of embankment and about 3km of power distribution line to the pump stations are planned and promoting with a high priority.

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)

Due to financial constraints, no progress has been made to revise the electric supply plan, which the OECF preliminary study team found unsatisfactory. Therefore, no action has been taken for the implementation of the proposed project.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

The electricity plan is completed.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

It is possible that request for grant aid will be submitted after FY 1999.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)

The project is getting delayed due to the lack of interested donor to support the project financially.

IDB has given indication that it may consider to send an appraisal mission which is not yet confirmed.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

Higher priority is put on the development project of infrastructure in the capital area which was damaged by flood this year. Therefore, lower priority is put on this project in Kurigram located in the periphery.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)

The project is delayed due to the lack of fund. ERD (Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance) is being requested every year to look for a donor, but it seems that the priority is not very high yet. However, Bangladesh Government allocated Tk.10.15mil. for the project out of their very limited FY1999-2000 budget and some work is already in progress.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 307/90

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Project of Container Terminal at Dhaka-Narayanganj Port			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Bangladesh Inland-Waterway Transport Authority (BIWTA)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prepare a M/P for the development of a container terminal with a target year of 2005 and to formulate a Short-term Plan and F/S with a target year of 1995.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1989 ～ Mar.1991 16month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Pangaon site on the south bank of the Buriganga River in Dhaka Port			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

*Construction of a new container terminal
1.Terminal area : 8ha
2.Berth length : 180m
3.Container gantry crane : 2
4.Straddle Carriers : 5
5.CFS : 1 shed
6.Terminal office
7.Access road : 3.6km

ダッカ港コンテナ･ターミナル整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
Sep.1993 L/A 179 mil.Yen (Development Project of Dhaka Port E/S)
Oct.1994~Jun.1996 Implemented
Consulting Firm / PCI
Content/
F/S review, Field investigation, D/D, Cost estimate, Preparation of tender document and Technology transfer.

Difference with JICA Proposal/
JICA proposed two separate places for container terminal & general cargo jetty but proposal has been made for side by side at one place for same.
JICA proposed straddle carrier but consultant designed RTG cranes.

Finance:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
GOB already applied for OECF loan that amount of Taka 526.7mil.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The application for ODA loan was not materialized finally.
Some steps were initiated to go ahead with the project by self-finance of the Bangladesh Government, but this was not also materialized due to fund constraint.
About two years ago, the Ministry of Shipping, without consulting the other relevant ministries/agencies, succeeded to sign a contract with an American company to implement the project on BOO basis. However, this contract could not be implemented yet due to strong opposition form the Labor Union of BIWTA and other inter-agency problems on the Bangladesh side. There is a possibility that during the forthcoming visit of President Clinton to Bangladesh in the last week of March, the existing contract might be amended to suitable terms and conditions for both the parties. However, the insiders of BIWTA still feel that it will be better to try for the JBIC loan again to safeguard the interest of Bagladesh.

Detail:
Planning Commission of GOB instructed BIWTA to prepare a project paper for the combination of Cargo Handling Facilities and Container Terminal Projects in Apr. 1991.
The Feasibility Study was approved officially by GOB in Sept. 1991.
The request for Yen Loan of FY1992 has been submitted by GOB at the end of Oct. 1991.
As of Mar.1994 The Government of Bangladesh has decided to implement the Development Project of Dhaka Port, combining this project and the Development project of Dhaka and Narayanganj Port.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
This Project is treated as the same Project namingly "Development project of Dhaka and Narayanganj Ports" (M/P, F/S project completed in FY 1987) by the Government of Bangladesh.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
GOB acquired 36.3 hectors land for the project.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1993
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/A 102/91

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Model Rural Development Project Phase II for Kachua, Nabinagar, Bancharampur and Debidwar Upazilas		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Bangladesh Rural Development Board (BRDB) Local Gorvenment Engineering Bureau (LGEB)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate the M/ P of Model Rural Development Project Program and the priority projects intended for old Comilla District.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Taiyo Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.1990 ～ Aug.1991 11month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Old Comilla District (Kachua, Nabinagar, Bancharampur and Defidwar Upazilas)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Master Plan
(1) LLP Irrigation Development and Drainage Improvement Programme
(2) Fractional Pump Promotion Programme
(3) Crop Intensification and Diversification Programme
(4) Farm Input Supply Programme
(5) Model Farm Credit Programme
(6) Semi-Intensive Fish Pond Culture Development Programme
(7) Post Harvest Plants Expansion programme
(8) Upagila Food Frains Marketing Programme
(9) Joint Marketing Promotion Programme
(10) Feeder and Rural Roads Improvement Programme
(11) Growth Center Improvement Programme.

Priority Project
(1) Irrigation Development 34km ; (2) Fractional Pump 200nos.
(3) Road Improve. 14.1km ; (4) UCCA 4nos.
(5) Growth Center 4nos.

モデル農村開発計画 II

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)

The Government of Bangladesh has requested grant aid to the Government of Japan. The project design was reviewed to meet the proper scale of the Japanese grant aid.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

The projects are included in the long list of request for FY 1996 grant aid assistance.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)

BRDB's application for Japan's grant aid could not climb up yet in the ERD's priority list, therefore, no result has come through. However, it seems that some positive actions are now being taken by the LGEB side toward the implementation of a portion of the project.

Detail:

Considering the situation of Stage I, which was implemented with the Japanese grant aid assistance, and the effect of Mini-Project Technical Cooperation, the implementation of Stage II will be decided.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)

GOB sent a request to Japanese Embassy in May.1997, to support the basic design mission. A proposal was sent scaled down.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

The situation has not changed.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 202B/92

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Greater Dhaka Protection Project (FAP8A)			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control. Flood Plan Coordination Organization.			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate a M/P on a comprehensive flood control and rainwater drainage for Dhaka Metropolitan Area and to conduct a F/S on the priority area identified in the M/P.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.1990 ～ Jun.1992 20month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Greater Dhaka East of Greater Dhaka Area, DND and West part of Narayanganj Area (A=194,04km2)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

*(R) is Rehabilitation

<M/P>(1991-2010):Total Project Cost TK 61,208 Mil.

1)Structural Measures

1 Embankment (R) / 16.7km 6 Pump Station / 16 pls
2 Embankment / 108.3km 7 Khal Improvement / 241.4km
3 Flood Wall(R) / 24.9km 8 Drainage Pipe / 17.0km
4 Flood Wall / 55.4km 9 Retarding Pond / 4192 ha
5 Sluice Gate/ 57 pls

2)Non-Structural Measures

1 Reinforcement and Improvement of Flood Forecasting and Warning System
2 Construction (or Improve) of evacuation road networks and flood shelters
: 4 Flood Prone Area

<F/S>

	Greater Dhaka Area	DND of Narayanganji	Narayanganji West
Embankment	27.52km	-----	11.89km
Sub-Embankment	17.42km	-----	-----
Road-Cum-Embankment	-----	-----	4.10km
Flood Wall	21.27km	3.38km	11.48km
Flood Wall(R)	-----	25.20km	-----
Sluice Gate	7 pls	1 pls	14 pls
Pump Station	180.5m3/s(4)	64.7m3/s(2)	12.2m3/s( )
Stop Log	-----	58 pls	17 pls
Retarding Basin	18.95x1,000,000m3	6.81x1,000,000m3	1.28x1,000,000m3
Khal Improvement	73.2km	51.2km	17.2km
Bridge	13 No.	40 No.	14 No.

ダッカ首都圏洪水防御･雨水排水計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	●	Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies(Situation of request):
(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
In relation to the Dhaka Eastern Bypass Project, the Dhaka Central Eastern Component was requested. However, no progress can be observed due to the unsuccessful negotiation about the demarcation of the project between the World Bank and the Japan side.

Finance:
(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
Donor meeting is planned to be held at Dhaka city on Dec.1994. On this meeting policy of each donor country or international organization will be discussed.
(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
Planned Donor meeting on Dec. 1994 had been cancelled. However, it will be held on around Sep. 1995 in Dhaka.
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
In 1994 FPCO (Flood Plan Coordination Organization) compiled the report for the implementation of respective FAP and distributed it to donors. Although a donor meeting was held in 1995, no concrete action has been taken for the project implementation.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The project is again included in the Priority List of FY1999-2000 having the following components: a)Dhaka East Northern Compartment (3,000ha, Tk.4,645mil.); b)Dhaka East Central Compartment (3,000ha, Tk.4,074mil.); c)Dhaka East Southern Compartment (2,000ha, Tk.4,074mil.). Bangladesh Government is now looking for donors for this project.
In the ADP for FY1999-2000, Bangladesh Government allocated Tk.300mil.for this project, but no work has started yet.

Detail:
(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
No commitment from Donors for conducting the detail design and implementation has yet been received.
Eastern part of the Greater Dhaka Flood Protection Project (FAP-8A) is under preparation by Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB).

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
It may take some time to decide priority among six(6) blocks of the project, because the construction cost will be as large as $74M. There is another alternative to consider the east embankment as a part of the N-S Trans Bangladesh Trunk Highway (Chittagon - Dhaka - N.W.) which passes the Jamna Bridge which is under construction.

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
ADB implemented F/S on the western region of Dakka, following M/P. Later, as a part of measures for flood mitigation and for environment protection, ADB has undertaken the rehabilitation of drainage canals, the rehabilitation of the bank and the embankment.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Ministry of Water Resources had been requested to arrange fund through ERD for the implementation of the sub-projects namely Greater Dhaka East, Narayangonj DND & Narayangonj West. No commitment from Donors for conducting detailed design & implementation has yet been received. PCP for FAP-8A has been prepared by BWDB and is in the process of approval.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
BWDB prepared a PCP scaled down to Taka 2,300million and sent to MOWR. It is included in the priority list for donor support.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 203B/92

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	River & Erosion Control/ Drainage Improvement in North West Region			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Flood Plan Coordination Organization, Ministry of Irrigation			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulating a M/P for flood control and drainage improvement.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. NIKKEN Consultants, Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1991 ～ Jan.1993 24month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	North West Region (34,600 sq.km)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P> Stagewize Development Plan established
1) Short-term plan (1993-1997: Investment Cost US$580 million)
Gaibandha Improvement, Lower Atrai (Polder C&D), L.Jamuna Right Bank, Other FAP projects and On-going projects (Bogra Polder 2 and Gazaria Ichamati)
2) Mid-term plan (1998-2007: Investment Cost US$285 million)
Lower Atrai (polder A&B), Teesta Left Bank, Bogra Polder 3 and On-going projects
3) Long-term plan after 2007
Hurasagar, Mohananda Right Bnak and Upper Karatoya/Bangali Floodway

<F/S> The following measures were planned to be provided to mitigate the flood damage from the neighboring rivers in and around the project area:
1) Teesta Right Embankment
2) Ghagot River flood control
3) Drainage improvement in the project area
4) Flood proofing and associated development/improvement works for fisheries, health and navigation

北西地域洪水防御排水計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress		■	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

This Study (FAP2) was undertaken as one of 26 Flood Action Projects (FAP). FAP2 targeted the area surrounding by the River of Pramaputra and the border with India. This Study was undertaken by the study team participated by the Japanese and the British experts. Respective FAP study was commenced around the same time with the fund provided by various donors. However, because the completion dates of respective study were varied, no integral plan to cover a whole FAP has been made, yet.

FAP-2
(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
ADB seems to have keen interest of the "Gaibandha Improvement Project" which is a priority project of FAP-2.
(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
EPCO considers "Gaihandha Improvement Project" as a high priority project. However, it seems to take considerable time before its implementation since no step has been taken to coordinate respective FAP.
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Implementation Plan for the projects proposed by this study and prioritized in FAP has not yet been formulated.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The project is included in the Priority List of Bangladesh Government for FY 1999-2000 and is waiting for donors.

Environment Impact on the Surrounding Area:
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
ADB has just approved a technical assistance amounting to more than B1 million for assessing economic, social and environmental impact to the N-W region by the construction of the Jamna Bridge in December, 1995.

Problems to be solved:
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
Relative feasibility and priorities of the project will be affected by the reevaluation of the project from the viewpoint of poverty, environment and people's participation.

Situation:
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Final recommendations of FAP studies have been given in the report on Bangladesh Water and Flood Management Strategy, Sept.1995 approved by the GOB.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The project is delayed due to lack of financial support.

Related Projects:
(1)FAP-1
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
Construction:
Being implemented by IBRD.

(2)FAP-13
(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent Studies:
Oct.1993~Dec.1996 Phase II Study
Finance:
Both Japan and U.K. show their interests to finance FAP-13.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/A 304/92

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Kurigram Irrigation and Flood Control Project: South Unit			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Bangladesh Water Development Board			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	The objective is to increase the agricultural productions by improvement of drainage system and flood control, and provision of irrigation.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1991 ～ Mar.1993 15month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Nothwest Region adjacent to Indea, 59,400ha bounded by the existing embankment			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Irrigation: Existing farm land of 35,500ha will be irrigated the rough conjunctive use of both groundwater and surface water, and percentage of planting will be higher from 190% to 224%
2. Drainage Improvement: Draining network will be improved through rehabilitation works of exitsting drainage channels
3. Flood control: Rehabilitation of the existing flood embankment.
4. Rural infrastructure: 52 reconstruction bridges, 30 new bridge, and 9 culverts.

クリグラム南部灌漑排水計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)

The grant aid for this project has already been requested.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

OECF is requested for financing.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

The project is included in the long list of request for FY 1996 grant aid assistance.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)

The project is delayed due to the lack of fund. It seems that it is very difficult for ERD to get a donor for this project. However, Bangladesh Government allocated Tk.28.5mil. for the project out of their very limited FY1999-2000 budget and some work is already in progress.

Detail:

Government of Bangladesh will implement the plan depending on the Flood Action Plan conducted by World Bank and other organizations.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)

Hoping to involve more local consultants and the staff of the government of recipient country.

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)

GOB plans to implement the embankment by themselves. This project has been given high priority as it covers the area where floods occur frequently every year. It is planned to construct the drainage facilities and extend the embankment for flood protection.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)

This project is given priority by the GOB and has been included in the Annual Development Plan. The implementation of the project needs donors' financial support for which GOB is waiting.

BWDB completed some protection works and embankment.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

This project is excluded from the projects that will be provided loan, due to the deteriorating financial situation of Bangladesh government.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 501/94

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Geodetic Survey in the People's Republic of Bangladesh		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Survey & Mapping	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Survey of Bangladesh (SOB)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To rearrange the network of the datum lines/points for survey of the country. Technological transfer to SOB.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	International Engineering Consultants Association		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Apr.1992 ～ Mar.1995 35month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Approximately 70% of the whole area of Bangladesh		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1)To design a plan to protect flood disasters.
2)To draw up topographic maps of Dhaka metropolitan zone.
3)To rearrange the network of secondary datum lines.

国土測地基準点網整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Utilization of Outputs:
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Outputs are supplied in different development authorities such as Chittagong Port Authority, SPARRSO, Water Development Board, etc. SOB is preparing for topographic maps.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Outputs of datum lines are being utilized for measurement and regional development plan.

Necessity to Update Outputs:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
There is no necessity to update outputs at present. Datum lines were rearranged in the area covering 70% of whole country. It is necessary to establish nationwide datum line system by rearranging remaining 30%.

Related Project:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
SOB is now implementing a 3 year project (1996~99) on topographic mapping and procurement of equipment with the assistance from the Government of France. (Taka 160mil.)

Detail:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Assistance on construction of new datum lines, provision of machinery and dispatch of expert was requested to JICA's study team in October 1997. Official request will be submitted in the near future.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Survey of Bangladesh received 10 JICA experts in 1996 and 97 to modernize the organization. A Project Performa has been prepared to establish a cartographic center. The organization is planning to complete remaining 30% of land area through own personnel trained under the project.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
There is no information.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
1.Survey of the remaining 30% land area: The measuring ewuipment needed for this purpose have already been obtained through JICA (28 Dec.1998 E/N 341mil.yen). Government of Bangladesh has already allocated a nominal fund of Tk.12 lakh for the work. Therefore, the work will start this year with a plan to complete within the next two years. A short-term JICA expert is expected to arrive soon to help in the necessary preparations for the work. JICA is further requested to provide at least two geodesy experts to guide in the actual work during the Dec.2000 ~ Jan.2001.
2.Cartography equipment: The cartography equipment provided by JICA are already in operation, but having some small problems in operating the printing press. JICA will accept three trainees at the grassroot level to eliminate the problems.
3.Digitization of maps: The French Government's assistance during the last two years for digitization of maps will expire at the end of June.2000. By this time, only 17 maps out of 267 in total have been digitized and as many as 250 maps are left behind. In order to complete the work, a grant aid of US$3mil and the services of 3 experts for at least 3 years will be necessary.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Dec.1999
Revised Sep.2010

SWA **BGD/S 201/98**

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of Sewerage System in North Dhaka			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Sewerage	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Dhaka Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (DWASA)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To develop a master plan and feasibility study on the sewerage system for the North Dhaka area wherein rapid growth of economic activity and urban population has been observed.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	May.1997 ～ Jun.1998 13month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	<M/P> North Dhaka Area <F/S> North Dhaka Area			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>

Tongi Municipality was included in the study area, but it was outside of the administration of DWASA (implementing agency). In this regard, the sewerage system of Tongi was prepared separately from Dhaka City. Stabilization pond method was taken up for the sewage treatment method and separate sewer system was planned in view of locality and the maximum utilization of the existing sewer line. Sewage treatment was planned at the sewage treatment plant from the viewpoint of environmental conservation until the sewerage service is extended throughout the study area.

<F/S>

Out of four (4) sub-areas in North Dhaka, the North Dhaka East area was selected as the target area for the priority project. In addition to the feasibility study, an emergency project was formulated in view of urgency, since the realization of the study result will take considerable time in securing project finance and land acquisition. The emergency project was likewise aimed at introduction of the grant aid assistance.

FIRR 1)4% of interest rate, 2)6% of interest rate.

ダッカ北部下水道整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
As regards the conclusion of the feasibility study, it is considered that the provision of JBIC loan is not appropriate in light of budget scale and the aid policy of Japanese government. On the other hand, an urgent project proposed in the feasibility study has been adopted for the grant aid assistance at the bilateral annual consultation meeting between Bangladesh and Japan. The Bangladesh government waits for an immediate implementation of the grant aid cooperation.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
WASA has already requested the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (LGRD) to take up the matter with ERD (Economic Relations Division, Ministry of Finance) for finding out a donor as soon as possible. WASA has also requested the Ministry of LGRD to acquire land for the project. Meanwhile, WASA is eagerly waiting for fund (about Tk.1,000mil.) from JICA to implement the urgent project proposed in the study. WASA is also requesting the Japan's grant aid for procurement of the sewer cleaning equipment which will cost more than Tk.500mil.

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent Study: October - November 2000 B/D "Development of Sewerage System in North Dhaka".

(FY 2000 Overseas Survey)
The application forms for Japan's grant aid for "Development of Sewerage System in North Dhaka" and "Procurement of the sewer cleaning equipment in South Dhaka" had been submitted. In order to cope with these requests, JICA implemented a preliminary survey for the grant application in May, 2000 and a basic design study (phase I) from October to November, 2000. As the result of these studies, it was found that the improvement of sewage system in Central/South Dhaka required immediate actions. At present, JICA is confirming with the Bangladesh government regarding the contents of the requests. Taking into account reactions by Bangladesh government, JICA will examine the feasibility of projects.

(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)
As a result of the discussion between JICA and ERD, the government of Bangladesh decided to make a new application for Japan's grant aid concerning "Development of Sewage System in Dhaka," including components to care broken parts in power supply for sewer culverts. The application form has been submitted to Japanese Embassy in Bangladesh and project concept paper (PCP) was approved by ECNEC (Executive Committee of the National Economic Council) on June 19, 2001 (Requested amount: 3,378 million yen).

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
An agreement memorandum was made between the Chinese government and the Bangladeshi government on November 1, 2002 on the construction of a sewage treatment plant and the improvement of related sewerage on the eastern side of Northern Dhaka; however, concrete movement has not been seen yet.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Following the recommendation made in the Feasibility Study, the basic design study for 1) the rehabilitation of the existing main sewer culvert from the norther part of Dhaka to the Pagla sewage plant and 2) the maintenance of the sewer culvert cleaning equipment in the southern part of Dhaka had been launched. During the study, however, policy environment has changed. At present, therefore, the study has been abandoned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 301/99

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Construction of the Bridge over the River Rupsa in Khulna (Phase II)			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Roads and Highways Department, Ministry of Communication			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Following the Phase I in 1999, the Phase II study should prepare bridge plan, basic design, environmental impact assessment, project cost estimate, maintenance plan, economical/financial analysis, implementation plan and tender documents.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Japan Overseas Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1999 ～ Mar.2000 9month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Southern section of Khulna Bypas Road, 3km down stream from existing ferry			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Route: Route 1 was selected, 10.04 km in total length
2) Approach Road: West Bank 5,880m and east bank 2,799m
 i) Cross section: Total width 21.5m, carriage way dual (lane 3.5m and slow lane 2.5m)
 ii) Canal Bridge: Hatia Bridge: 3*30mm length and 2*9m in width
 Molonghata Bridge: 1*30m in length and 2*9m in width
 iii) Calvert: 9 lotions
3) Rupsa Bridge: 1,360m in length and 16.0m in width
 i) Main Spans: Superstructure: 7 spans continuous PC box girder 70+5*100+70=640m
 Substructure: RC bored piles (2.5m in diameter) with pilecaps on water.
 ii) Apporach Spans: Superstructure PC girders 2*12*30m=720m
 Substructure: RC bored piles (0.9m in diameter)
 iii) Bank protection: 50*150m on east bank
 iv) Scour Protection: on piers in water

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
18th Aug. 2000 L/A 8,300 mil.US$
Construction:
(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
RHD (Road and Highway Department) of Bangladesh made contract with a consultant June 2000 to start design review and tender preparation. In November 2000, RHD had completed prequalification and is enforcing tendering. The project will be financed by JBIC loan.
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
16 May 2001 ~ 11 Nov.2004
66.6% of construction completed on 31 Oct. 2003.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
The construction has been completed in mid-April, 2005, which an opening ceremony was held in late May. Construction has been able to develop high quality bridge within revised schedule even though critical problems, such as lack of bearing capacity with a long-range concrete pile, have occurred.
Currently, final adjustment, final design change and claim approval are in progress.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent project: Khulna bypass road under Rupsa bridge construction project
Objective: To connect Khulna-Satkhira and Khulna-Tessore, and bypass traffic jam in Kulna city
Implementing body: Road and Highway Department, Ministry of Communication
Funding:
Funding party: own fund
Contents: Construction of a new motorway whose total length is 16. 54km and number of traffic lane is 2 but will be expanded to 4 in the future.

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey)
Rupsa Bridge Construction Project
(Project Effect)
Since the traffic situation in Kulna which was obstructed by rivers has been improved, it is expected that development in the eastern part of Kulna which was delayed by the rivers separating one area from another will be further promoted.
(Others)
The project on construction of Padma Bridge is in operation currently. When is it completed, the capital Dhaka and Kulna will be connected directly by the Rupsa Bridge.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 301/00

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Feasibility Study on the Extension and Expansion of Mohara Water Treatment Plant in the People's Republic of Bangladesh			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To formulate a Basic Plan for extension and expansion of Mohora Water Treatment Plant(MTP) and for improvement of trunk and distribution mains for the target year 2010 2)To conduct a Feasibility Study on the priority projects selected from the Basic Plan 3)To transfer technology on planning methods and skills to the counterpart personnel in the course of the Study			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.2000 ～ Dec.2000 11month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Chittagong City and surrounding area			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Mohora Water Treatment Plant expansion - 90,000m3/day capacity
2) Khulshi Distribusion Reservoir
  a) Ground - 19,600m3
  b) Elevated - 1,780m3
3) Transmission Pipe line - 15,045m
4) Distribusion Pipe Line - 48,290m
5) Rehabilitation of existing Mohara Treatment Plant, Kalurghat Iren Removal Plant, Booster Station and Patenga Booster Station

モハラ上水場拡張計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	● Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)

1. After receiving JICA's final report, CWASA submitted PCP (project concept paper) to the government of Bangladesh and is awaiting approval.
2. A request for Japan's grant aid to implement the proposed project has been submitted to the government of Japan.
3. JBIC's Sector Strategic Mission visited CWASA from May 21 to 22, 2001 and discussed fund procurement for the project implementation.
4. CWASA is making efforts to collect delinquent charge from users.
5. Two tasks were organized to crackdown illigal connections, defective meters and bills.
6. Various efforts are made for management and financial improvemnent.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey) (FY 2005 Overseas Survey)

Subsequent Study: Extension of Mohara Water Treatment Plant in the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Relation with the study: A project which is based on F/S survey reports

Implementing Period: 2005

Implementing body: Chittagong Water Supply and Sewerage Authority (CWASA)

Funding:

Funding party: Own finance

Amount: No details known (approximately 35 million USD)

Objective: To extend Mohara Water Treatment Plant, according to the proposal made in the study, to secure 90,000 square meters drinking water per day to solve water shortage and to supply safe drinking water to Chittagong city and its surroundings.

Status: Implementation with own fund were decided, since request for the Grant Aid made to the Japanese government in 2001 was not accepted.

September 2005 - Tender

October 2005 - Tender evaluation in progress

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 215/02

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Ground Water Development of Deep Aquifers for Safe Drinking Water Supply to Arsenic Affected Areas in Western Bangladesh			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Water Resources Development		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Department of Public Health Engineering, Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1. To formulate a master plan for the development of deep aquifers in three arsenic-affected districts in Bangladesh. 2. To conduct pre-feasibility studies of priority projects. 3. To transfer technology to counterpart personnel.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2000 ～ Dec.2002 33month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: Jessore, Jhenaidah, and Chuadanga Districts F/S: Jessore, Jhenaidah, and Chuadanga Districts			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

F/S:

Based on the results of the study, four priority projects and a regional rural water works plan were proposed.

1) Rural Water Supply for Keshabpur by Groundwater from Deep Aquifers: Provision of safe drinking water for 61mouzas (population of 8,400) in urgent areas in Keshapur by developing groundwater from deep aquifers.

2) Improvement and Expansion of Urban Water Supply Facilities in 3 Pourashavas: Provision of arsenic-free water through improvement and expansion of urban water supply facilities for Chuadanga, Jhenaidah, and Moheshpur

3) Provision of Arsenic Free Water to Socially Vulnerable Sectors by Rainwater Harvesting and Solar Distillation System

4) Establishment of Thana Arsenic Mitigation Promotion Center

5) Regional Rural Water Works Plan: Distribution of arsenic safe drinking water to rural areas through pipes, where deep qualifiers are not suitable for development, where deep aquifers are not suitable for development through a pipeline.

Project Cost:

Foreign Cost 1)624 million BDT, 2)388 million BDT, 3)358 million BDT, 4)208 million BDT

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
The supplementary survey on deep groundwater use in the Keshabpur area, conducted as a pilot project, revealed that deep ground water not contaminated with arsenic is continually produced. However, regarding the arsenic contamination mechanism, a single source cannot be determined and the fact that the contamination will spread by groundwater flow cannot be denied. It is characterized by constantly changing contamination conditions.
Therefore, the use of deep groundwater cannot be considered an absolute measure and the provision of a safe water supply investigated through the development study under the grant aid program has not been achieved.
Although the use of deep ground water is thought to be a major alternative plan based on the present situation of groundwater use, it is just one scheme.
(FY 2003Overseas Survey)
The Department of Public Health Engineering approved implementation of sewerage development and the water supply improvement project in Keshobpur Thana County, Jessore Province, which is a priority project in the projects proposed in these studies. This project will introduce 30 manual pumps and 3 electric pumps to construct supply water systems in 16 places of Keshobpur Thana County.
(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent studies: Rehabilitation of the laboratory is in progress.
Implementing period: February - August 2004
Submission of final report: July 2005
Funding party: Grant Aid (waiting for an approval)
Other progress: B/D on "Strengthening Water Examination System in Bangladesh" conducted in 2004.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent study: Laboratory improvement
Implementing period: February - August 20004
Submission of final report: July 2005
Funding party: Yen Grant Aid (Currently waiting for an approval)
Other progress: B/D for water quality examination system strengthening plan was conducted.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE) has submitted a proposal on waste water development and water supply project implementation for Keshobpur Thhana district in Jessore prefecture. The project has not been implemented though DPHE is expecting for an immediate realisation.
Subsequent study: Database improvement for deep ground water development
Implementing period: 6 months
Implementing body: Department of Public Health Engineering
Relation with the project: To identify potential and vulnerability of deep groundwater to arsenics.
Funding:
Funding party: DFID and JICA
Amount: 3,105 million BDT
Content: software development
Objective: 1) To manage data and develop map of aquifer throughout Bangladesh to identify vulnerability and potential 2) to recognise the actions and data gaps based on the aquifer map 3) to prepare an output to utilise in comprehensive aquifer survey.

(FY 2006 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
Preliminary survey of the technical cooperation project was implemented.

Implementing project: Project for strengthening the capacity for water quality analysis and monitoring system (Dispatch of short-term experts)
Implementing period: November, 2007 - February, 2008
Implementing body: Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE), JICA
Objectives: 1) Establishing water quality analysis and monitoring system, and 2) Introduction of quality assurance/quality control and formulation of training plan.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 216/02

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study Rural Development Focusing on Flood Proofing in the People's Republic of Bangladesh			
3. SECTOR	Social Welfare / Disaster Relief		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Bangladesh suffers from flood every year caused by the surface runoff out of the extensive river basins and the retard of drainage of rainfall over the land during the wet season. To cope with this chronic flood damage, Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) has implemented small scale structural measures against flood as well as non-structural measures. The mentioned Study aims to accomplish technical assistance on flood measures in flood vulnerable areas of Char and Haor by formulating a master plan of flood-proofing in the study area, conducting a feasibility study on the priority project(s), and transfering technology to counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. RECS International Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.2000 ～ Sep.2002 21month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/S: Char Area (Gaibandha, Jamalpur, Kurigram, Sirajganj: total of 2,665km2) and Haor Area(Habiganj, Kishoreganj, Netrokuna, Sunamganj: total of 6,502km2) with the areia total:9,167km2 F/S: Algar Char Gram, Gaibandha District of Char Area(713ha), Gurai Gram, Kishoreganj District of Haor Area(569ha)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Master Plan:
1. To protect human lives and household properties: 1) Flood-proofing program, 2) Sheltering system establishment program
2. To facilitate the improvement of living environment: 1) Primary health care promotion program, 2) Rural electrification expansion program
3. To support the livelihood development: 1) Communication action program, 2) Appropriate farming technologies introduction program, 3) Community based fishery development and management program, 4) Growth center construction program, 5) Skill training program, 6) Primary education strengthening program
4. To contribute to the enhancement of people's capacity: 1) Social mobilization and institutional building program

Feasibility Study:
A. Char Area
1. Flood-proofing and improvement of living environment: 1) Homestead raising, 2) Sheltering place by raising school ground, 3) Approach road to sheltering place, 4) Raised hand tubewell, 5) Flood warning and evacuation system
2. Livelihood development: 1) Home gardening promotion with nutrition, 2)Poultry promotion, 3)Skill training on hand weaving (embroidery), 4)Mulberry plantation and cocoon production

B. Haor Area
1. Flood-proofing and improvement of living environment: 1) Wave protection plan, 2) Raised hand tubewell, 3) Flood warning and evacuation system
2. Livelihood development: 1)Home gardening promotion with nutrition education, 2)Poultry promotion (Duck rearing), 3)Nursery development for social forestry, 4)Technical training on fish culture utilizing borrow pits, 5)Training on entrepreneurship and business management for a parboiling plant operation

洪水適応型生計向上計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
LGED set up Project Implementation Unit (PIU) which was recommended during the Study on March, 2003. And 50m of mound protection works and two numbers of hand tubewell were constructed as an examination at Gurai union in Haor Area with an amount of 1.9 million JPY which raised from fund of Japanese expert assisted by JICA Bangladesh office. As for second stage, LGED is now preparing to start training on vocational skill education (September, 2003).
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
These studies proposed implementation of two pilot projects in two villages - Char Area and Haor Area. A project will be formulated with the whole area as a target based on the analysis of the result obtained from implementation of these pilot projects.
Some of the projects have been completed in the aforementioned areas under the financing of JICA, Bangladesh government and interested parties. Another project is expected to be completed in Char Area in near future.
LGED submitted a request for a grant aid to the Japanese government in July 2002 in order to pursue all the projects in the aforementioned two areas (210,000 USD, 117.75 BDT).
Assistance from Japan (Grant Aid) is indispensable to complete the model project.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
1. The LGED requested the grant aid with following components to the Government of Japan
1) Char area (budget: 1,010 million JPY): Homestead raising of flood shelter; Homestead raising of evacuation route; Rehabilitation and improvement farm road connecting villages; Public market establishment
2) Haor area (budget 1,210 million JPY): Construction of encroachment protection wall in residential area; Early flood prevention banks for harvest seasons; Construction of underwater farm road connecting villages; Construction of post-harvest facilities (paddy rice drier); Low lift pump (LLP) procurement; Rehabilitation of farm roads in villages; Establishment of public market
2. Other funding request
By using the debt relief, in addition to the above Grant Aid project, request for soft components using a counter-fund was made (August 2004).
1) Vocational education program, 2) Literacy and sanitation education to the illiterate, 3) Microcredit, 4) Free offer of medicine.
3. Other progress
LGED has, based on the D/S output, established PMO within LGED and has established Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in Grai village in Kishoreganj district, Hanor area. With the help of a NGO, developing an understanding for community share, although small, construction of encroachment protection wall and vocational training program was implemented with a participation of the community. In addition, construction is experimentally conducted in Algar char gram in Faibandha district, Char area.
(May 2004) LGED has developed its confidence on the outcome of developing community consent, which intends to continue other project proposed for the model project and commence construction of flood-adoptive structure building, and are willing to implement in other areas by combining soft components.
(FY 2005 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Two model projects were prepared in the Master Plan. The progress of the pilot project implemented by LEAD financed by JICA and the Bangladesh government is as follows;
Implementing period: January 2003-30 June 2006
Implementing body: LGED
Progress: 85%
1)Char region (Algar char gram):
(1)School road (total length 445m) construction: 2004/Jul completed
(2)Preparation of grass planted school ground: 2005/Apr completed
(3)Rehabilitation of school road: 2005/Jun completed
(4)Ditch along school road (total length 548m): 30%
(5)Ditch along school road (total length 979m): 30%
2)Haor region (Grai village)
(1)Purbabara breakwater (total length 38.42m): June 2003 completed
(2)Construction of deep well with hand pump (7): June 2003 completed
(3)Implementation of vocational training program (25 residents from low-income households): completed
(4)Microcredit (24 residents from low-income households, 500BD each): in progress

After receiving the grant aid request, JICA has sent a study team to Bangladesh from 25 August 2005 to 23 September 2005 to conduct research on necessity, validity and promptness. The Minutes of Discussion was signed between JICA and ERD, which JICA confirmed for a grant aid to construct erosion protection walls in Haor excluding Char from the target area. JICA has not yet given a final decision on the amount of grant aid to the Char-Haor project, which LGED will prepare Development Project Plan to submit the Bangladesh government in order to secure matching fund after decided.

(FY 2006 Domestic and Overseas Survey)(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent project: Project for improving living standard of vulnerable people of he Haor areas in the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Implementing period:
Preliminary study: August 2006 - September 2006
B/D: Feb/2007 - June 2007
Construction: September 2007 - March 2009 (planned)
Implementing institution: LGED, JICA
Objective: Constructing embankment for preventing wave encroachment of residential areas (model sites) in each of four districts in Haor area; Technical transfer to LGED for constructing and maintaining embankment. As a overall objective, LGED is expected to maintain effective embankment other than the model site in Haor area.
Progress:
(FY 2006 Domestic and Overseas Survey) In the process of analyzing the basic design study. Since JICA's constructing cost is higher than other donors', JICA has been considering proceeding the project.
(FY 2007 Domestic Survey) The implementation was shelved on the ground that the constructing cost by the Grant Aid had been estimated higher than other donors, and the project would not be the model project.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.2005
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 301/03

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Feasibility Study for Up-gradarion and Expansion of Data Communication / Transsmission Network of Flood Forecasting and Warning Service			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Ministry of Water Resources			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To conduct a F/S for improvement of flood forecasting and warning services, focusing on data communication and effective use of flood use of flood warning information in the People's Republic of Bangladesh. To transfer technology to counterpart personnel in course of the study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.2002 ～ Dec.2003 14month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Nation-wide			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Parallel use of local government system and manual observation telemeter:
1.Meteorological and hydrological measurement system: 1) Building telemeter observatories (23); 2)Choosing tipping bucket method for rain gauges, and water level sensing pole and ultrasonic sensors for water level gauge
2. Data transmission system: Employing VHF and HF communication for telemeter communication system.
3.Analysis system: 1)Implementing hydrological and hydraulic calculation (super model) for focusing on Dhaka, by using MIKE 11; 2)Introducing a local flood analysis model at five of each local government office; 3) Using a hydrological and telemeter data for super model; 4) Updating flood information by a regional model using super model as the time of sectional flood forecasting using telemeter data; 5)directly transmitting telemeter measurement area to flash flood occurring areas
4.Forecasting and warning system:1)Reflecting forecasting and warning issues to the Comprehensive Disaster Management Program (CDMP); 2)Suggesting people in charge of flash flood occurring areas providing actual water level and actual rainfall data gathered by special methods; 3)Meeting various needs towards local residents about flood forecasting and warning system; 4) Meeting various needs towards river structures during flood forecasting and warning
5.Evacuating system :1)Dividing responsibility the project relating to evacuation system for between local government and Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB) ; 2)Considering various issues relating to evacuation of local residents; 3) Meeting various needs towards river structures during flood forecasting and warning

Conclusion, Recommendation
1. Improving annual operation and maintenance activities for implementing alarm control and operation and maintenance.
2. 1)Securing sufficient budget for operation and maintenance; 2) Constructing organization framework for the system management; 3)Establishing water law or river law and improving river ledger and river structure ledger for maintenance rivers
3. Implementing the project promptly
4. 1)Implementing pilot projects; 2)Choosing Sylhet for the target of the first pilot project; 3)Introducing local government system;4)Introducing maintenance system and nation-wide flood warning system to to Sylhet as the first pilot project

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.
(FY 2004 Overseas Surveys)
In order to implement the proposed project "The Pilot Project for Improvement of Flood Forecasting and Warning Services", the formal request for Japanese Grant Aid has been sent to the Embassy of Japan in Bangladesh, through the Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) and ERD aiming to implement from May 2005.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Request for a pilot project on flood forecasting and warning service improvement has not been selected, which existing atmospheric radar system facilities improvement has been selected. The pilot project has been requested again in July 2005, which is currently under discussion in MOFA (as of 4th November, 2005).

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Final discussion has been held with ERD for the implementation in September, 2005. MOWR and ERD is continuously working to promote implementation.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
Planning project finding of Infrastructure Development Institute-Japan for evaluating feasibility for improving flood forecasting and warning system.

(FY 2006 Overseas Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
Promotion of the project is continued by the Infrastructure Development Institute-Japan.
There is an unconfirmed report that formal request have been made to implant "The Pilot Project for Flood Forecasting and Warning service" conducted by the Infrastructure Development Institute-Japan.

Subsequent Study: The Study of Flood Forecasting System, Bangladesh
Implementing Body: Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.
Implementing Period: October, 2006 - March, 2007
Objectives: Recently, rainfall data all over the world is available using satellite remote sensing data. Satellite Observation Rainfall Data (available online) is created through data obtained by tropical rainfall measuring mission (TRMM), military satellite observation data of the US and data obtained by Visible and Infrared Scanner (VIRS) of geostationary satellite. The rainfall data is widely available as the data covering all basin of international river in Bangladesh, which is updated every three hours. The project for improving existing flood forecasting and warning system recommended in the mentioned development study aims to mitigate the flood damage by improving the accuracy of flood forecasting and warning information by following methods: automating observation and gathering moisture and meteorological information by utilizing telemeter and meteorological Doppler data; expanding the lead time of flood forecasting and warning information by used of Satellite Observation Rainfall Data.
Content:
The following contents have been formulated as basic principles of the improvement project:
1) Improving and enhancing a flood forecasting and warning system targeting monsoon flood which is expected to be highly effective.
2) Introducing an upgrading plan of the local management system (development study results) in phases with the view to promote local disaster-prevention activity and river management, as a second step.
3) Utilizing Integrated Flood Analysis System (IFAS) promoted by The International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM), and introducing a inflow forecasting system from India or other countries in order to extend flood forecast lead-time.
4) Effectively utilise the Flood Forecasting and Warning Centre(FFWC) by expanding the system.
5) Prioritizing establishment of operational system of “Flood Forecasting and Warning system + IFAS" under centralised management of FFWC.
6) Reconsidering the scale and capability of the telemeter system and related functions recommended in the development study, based on the importance of maintenance and management of flood forecasting and warning system.
7) Considering operational structure of comprehensive observation data such as meteorological Doppler data, and telemeter data.

The followings were recommended as the improvement of the existing flood forecasting and warning system under the FFWC.
a) Formulating the system collecting satellite observation rainfall data automatically.
b) Formulating the runoff model from implementing runoff analysis for conversing runoff from satellite observation rainfall data.
c) Formulating the information processing system relating to flood forecasting and warning information incorporating the b) model
d) Formulating the actual flood forecasting and warning information by inputting the satellite observation rainfall data collected through the a) system to the c) system

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
The application form for Grant Aid was submitted by Bangladeshi government; however it was not adopted due to the following reasons:
* A higher priority is given to another project (a radar maintenance project); and
* It is necessary to carefully examine the government's operarion and maintenance system about which Japan is concerned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jan.2006
Revised Sep.2010

SWA **BGD/S 301/04**

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Feasibility Study of Padma Bridge in the People's Republic of Bangladesh			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Jamuna Multi-purpose Bridge Authority			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Implementing F/S on Padma river bridge formation project			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Construction Project Consultants			
8. STUDY PERIOD	May.2003 ～ Mar.2005 22month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Munshiganj, Shariatpur, and Madaripur districts.			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Padoma bridge: length 5,580m, enabling establishment of railway.
Main bridge: length 5,400m, width 25m (2-ways, 2 lanes each way, railway construction possible) PC extradosed girder, groundwork with 3 m iron post
Overhead bridge: width 10m, 2-wayseparated PC box girder. Extension to Mawa direction 60m, extension to Janjira direction 120m, groundwork 1.2m iron post.
2) Attachment road: total length 12,163m
Mawa side: length 213m, width 25m (with median strip, 2 lanes each way) ground raised road
Janjira side: length 11,950m, width 25m (with median strip, 2 lanes each way), 6 small-medium sized bridges across inland river, 13 box calbart crossing community roads, fee collection points, service areas etc.
3) River works: riverbank reinforcement, length 16,300m
Shore protection on Mawa side: length 6,000m
Shore protection on Janjira side: length 10,3000m
Amount of dredge: 9,500,000 sq. m (of which 2,500,000 sq. m used to raise road, 7,000,000 sq. m used for landfill)

パドマ橋建設計画 〔社会開発部〕

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	● Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
The project has been given the priority in Bangladesh. Subsequently, JICA's coordinated detailed design (D/D) is prospected to be implemented, though some financial problems has existed due to the huge cost of implementing of the D/D.
The ADB is also in the process of appointing a consultant as technical assistant (TA) focusing on the feasibility of Public Private Partnership (PPP).

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Request has been made for Padma multipurpose bridge construction to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the World Bank, and the Government of Bangladesh. The request for yen loans has been made to the Government of Japan in May 2005. Within all cost, 880.92 million USD has been requested to the Government of Japan and 474.00 million USD were requested to the Government of Bangladesh.
Construction is planned to commence on October 2008, after procurement of fund and preparation. Duration of the construction is planned for 54 months.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
- Funding request of 25 million USD has been made to the ADB for the D/D on Padma bridge construction project.
- Revision of the F/S study has completed in November, 2006.
- Implementation of the D/D by the ADB is meant to start in October, 2007.

(FY 2007 Domestic and Overseas Study)
The Department of Environment of Bangladesh (DOE) has given the clearance to implement the project. In addition "Construction of the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project" was approved on 20 August, 2007 by the Executive Committee of National Economic Council (ECNEC), the highest approving authority. Furthermore, in order to prevent illegal construction in the project site, "Special Land Acquisition Ordinance for the Padma Multipurpose Bridge Project" has been formed and circulated through the Bangladesh Gazette on 7 July, 2007. Land acquisitions are implemented under the concerned Deputy Commissioners with the assistance of Executive Agency Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA, formerly Jamuna Multipurpose Bridge Authority, JMBA).
TA loan agreement for D/D has been signed on 12 December, 2007. 5 consulting, which submitted EoI have been short-listed. ToR/RFP with comments from BBA have been sent to the ADB to incorporate in the final RFP. Selection of consultants will be finalized before May, 2008.

Subsequent Study: Preparation of the Land Acquisition Plan (LAP), the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the Environment Management Plan (EMP) of Padma Bridge at Mawa-Janjira corridor
Implementing Period: December 2005 - May 2006
Implementing Body: Bangladesh Bridge Authority (BBA), Bangladesh Consultant Ltd
Objective: To review environment protection measures, resettlement framework and land acquisition, and carrying out the study to prepare LAP, RAP and EMP referring the mentioned F/S. Land will be acquired for each LAP, the affected people living in the area will be resettled according to the RAP, and the environment mitigation measures will be taken according to the EMP. Financial security will also be considered.
Content: Measures from the view of land acquisition, resettlement of residents and environmental and social standpoints.

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey)
In order to implement 'The Construction of Multipurpose Padma Bridge Project', yen credit, ADB, WB, and a funding request has been made to the Islam Development Bank. In addition, the following study, ' The Construction of Multipurpose Padma Bridge
Project Minute Plan' is in progress. The details are as follows:
1. The prospect study was conducted by DB for JICAF/S, and currently D/D is being carried out by a consultant agency from New Zealand with the funding of DB.
2. Review the minute plan while in progress and inspect the necessity, validity and the urgency of this project. In addition, through this process, the validity of this operation will be inspected on the basis of a total unifying viewpoint which includes the most updated economical and financial information.

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey) No information.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Jan.2006
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 501/04

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Urban Information Management for Greater Dhaka City		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Survey & Mapping	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Survey of Bangladesh		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulating a development plan of Dacca metro area which various development projects are planned from here on. 2) Developing GIS basic data/ large scale hypsographic map immediately as a necessary basic resource for planning and management of waste processing, water supply and sewerage systems etc. 3) Establishing capacity of the C/P so that the C/P can create large scale hypsographic map by themselves ultimately following implementation of technical transfer with the C/P		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd. Aero Asahi Corporation		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.2002 ～ Aug.2004 21month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Greater Dhaka City		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Proposals listed below were made to SOB, the C/P
1) Preparation of SOB mid and long-term project plan
2) Improvement of relations between related agencies
3) Preparation of training plan for the officials
4) Preparation of inventory maintenance plan
5) Development of digital geographic map
6) Development of 1:50:000 scale maps not prepared in the study

ダッカ首都圏地域地図情報整備計画 （社会開発部）

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
The Japanese government has supported the Survey of Bangladesh (SOB) in the national standard point network maintenance plan, procurement of printing equipment, and Dhaka metropolitan geographical information development plan.
With the output of the above activities and self effort, the SOB has completed the maintenance of GPS network and first level standard point network throughout Bangladesh, which are preconditions to renew time varying aged (approximately 50 to 70 years ago) 1:50,000 scale map. In addition, request has been made to the Bangladesh government in utilizing matching fund for Yen Grant Aid to prepare 1:50,000 scale maps of Dhaka and the surrounding areas, planned by introducing digital mapping techniques.
(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY2006 Domestic and Overseas Survey)(FY2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Mapping information collected by the mentioned development survey attracted various organizations interest highly. Four-sets of soft copy and 2,316-sets of hard copy of digital data have been distributed to the users. RAJUK used the mapping data as basic information of for the preparation of Greater Dhaka master plan.

Implemented project: Improvement of Digital Mapping System of Survey of Bangladesh
Implementing: period: July, 2007 to July, 2013
Implementing body: Survey of Bangladesh (SOB)
Funding:
Funding body: Japanese Debt Relief Grant Aid (DRGA) Counterpart Fund (Japanese government approval date: 21 July, 2006, Bangladesh government approval date: August, 2007)
Amount: 1207.68 million BGT (1 JPY = 0.68 BGT)
Target:
1) Create 1/5,000 geographic map of five major cities of Bangladesh (Chittagong, Khulna, Sylhet, Rajshahi, Barisal) with digital mapping system.
2) Create 1/25,000 geographic map of whole Bangladesh with digital mapping system.
3) Improvement of geographic map creation ability of SOB.
4) Consultation work of mid and long-term project plan of SOB.
5) Installation of needed materials and equipment.
Progress: (FY2007 Domestic Survey) Japanese government are considering dispatching experts for short-term to support this project.

Implemented project: Reinforcement of digital mapping system project
Implementing body: Geographical Survey Institute in Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism
Long-term dispatching expert: One expert, August, 2005 - August, 2006

The following surveys are suggested in the document, No. P-2052/11-G DRGA, dated on 17 July, 2007, which was submitted to JICA from the Bangladesh government: 1) Geographic survey of electromagnetic and gravity needed for the creation of declination magnetism chart and gravitational correction, 2) Preparation of concept paper for establishing National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Feb.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/S 101/05

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The study on the solid waste management in Dhaka City		
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Urban Sanitation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Dhaka City government		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Formulating solid waste management master plan in Dhaka city by 2015 2) Intending capacity development and managerial capacity improvement of DCC staffs through technical transfer during study period.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.2003 ～ Mar.2007 41month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Entire area of Dhaka City.		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

(1) Primary collection and inhabitants participation :
1) Institutionalization of ward waste management system. 2) Permit approval of primary collectors and establishment of supervision system. 3) Support for primary collectors. 4) Initial implementation of ward waste management system. 5) City-wide expansion of ward waste management system. 6) Slum waste management. 7) Promotion of the IEC program for awareness rising of inhabitants. 8) Reinforcement of school education regarding waste. 9) Constant holding of the Clean Dhaka ward waste contests. 10) Holding Bangladeshi waste management meeting.
(2) Secondary collection. Transport and roads. Channel cleaning. :
1) Reinforcement of collection and transport capacities. 2) Establishment of waste management system. 3) Formulation of management plan. 4) Training for sanitation persons and drivers. 5) Health risk reduction for sanitation persons and drivers. 6) Promoting privatization of waste collection and transport. 7) Cooperation with recycling industries.
(3) Ultimate disposal :
1) Improvement of existing Matuail disposal field. 2) Ensuring future landfill. 3) Closure of Berri Band disposal field. 4) Establishment of managerial organization for ultimate disposal field. 5) Capacity development of ultimate disposal field department.
(4) Legal affair :
1) Clarification of burden sharing between DCC and waste producers. 2) Compliance with conservation laws and environmental protection laws/regulations. 3) Regulatory reinforcement against unauthorized dumping by Dhaka municipal bylaw No150. 4) Court related training for DCC staffs.
(5) Organizational affair :
1) Formulating annual implementation plan based on the master plan. 2) Improving maintenance of wheeled heavy machineries and expanding zone offices. 3) Reorganizing waste management organization. 4) Training for waste management related staffs.
(6) Financial affairs :
1) Improving accounts systems which clearly specify initial cost of waste management. 2) Fundraising for implementation of the master plan.
(7) Privatization : 1) Continuing privatized pilot project and implementing detail assessment.

PRESENT STATUS	■ In Progress or In Use □ Delayed □ Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2006 Domestic Survey) (FY2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Implemented project: Improvement and expansion project of Matuail landfill site.
Implementing body: Dhaka city
Implementing period: July, 2005 - July, 2007
Funding:
Funding body: Dhaka city (Utilisation of the debt cancellation fund)
Amount: 790 million JPY (1 JPY=0.57 BDT), (237,500 USD for consultation fee, 6,684,000 USD for construction fee)
Management body after completion: Dhaka city
Relation with the study: Improvement of the existing method of waste disposal to a hygienic landfill system is the most prioritized project in proposed projects.
Objectives: Improvement and expansion of existing Matuail landfill (open dumping method) to hygienic landfill system.
Content:
Improvement of Matuail final disposal site: Soil cover work, rainwater drainage system work, leachate collection system work, management facility work, gas-vent line system work, road work, street lamp work.
Expansion of Matuail disposal site: Dam work, leachate collection system work, leachate reservoir work, leachate treatment system work, road work, street lamp work.
Progress:
(FY2006 Domestic Survey) Half of the construction has been done although it appears that its process has been delayed as compared to the construction manual. BUET has implemented environmental impact analysis and detail design in order to improve the Matuail final disposal site and its construction has been in process. Currently, BUET is implementing construction supervision.
(FY2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
85% of construction is completed. Operation have started from 3 October, 2007. Construction schedule was extended from July 2007 to June 2008, due to funding issues. Condition of the disposal site have improved dramatically. Installed trucks is expected to be utilized in improving efficiency of solid waste collection and transportation. Transformation to landfill system was completed. Future issues are to conduct efficient management and operation.
Technical cooperation:
Dispatch of expert: Technical cooperation for improvement of construction of the disposal site and cover soil work were conducted by four experts for a short period.

Other:
Dispatch of JOCV: Environmental education: 2 personnels, From July 2006 to July 2008: To improve awareness of waste management by implementing environmental education program at school.
JICA TCP: TCP is expected to be launched in 2007.

(FY2006 Overseas Survey)
Request for funding (9.3 million JPY) for Aminbazar disposal plant improvement has been made to own government.

(FY2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Implemented project: Strengthen waste management ability project in Dhaka
Implementing period: February 2007 - March 2011
Implementing body: Dhaka city, JICA
Funding:
Funding body: Own fund, JICA (Technical cooperation project)
Objectives: Improving waste management system project in Dhaka city
Outcome:
1) Conduct appropriate coordination between operational management of the project and the stakeholders involved.
2) Encouragement of community-based waste management program.
3) Improving ability of waste collection and transportation.
4) Efficient operation and maintenance of the final disposal site.
5) Improving accounting system for waste management.
Relation with the mentioned study: 4 proposed prioritized programs in the mentioned study are the main component of the technical cooperation project.
Technical cooperation:
Training: Training on community-based waste management (Japan), On-site training (Third country)
Progress:
(FY2007 Overseas Survey)
1) Operation management: Collection and transportation system are improving at the pilot waste management area.
2) Encouragement of community-based waste management program: Education on environment is continuing. Dhaka city earmarked 500 million BDT for the purpose of community-based waste management and improving awareness of the people.
3) Improving ability of waste collection and transportation: NGO and other organizations are working in the management area or at a local level, for the first stage of the collection improvement. There are 10 sites to be exploited for the secondary collection system improvement, where procurement of two sites have already being completed and procurement of two sites are in progress.
4) Efficient operation and maintenance of the landfill: Independent management area will be designated in Aminbazar landfill.
5) Improving accounting system for waste management: Good progress has been made on collection of financial data for waste management and overall improvement of finance affairs.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Feb.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BGD/A 201/05

1. COUNTRY	Bangladesh			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The master plan study on small scale water resources development for poverty alleviation through effective use of surface water in Greater Mymensingh of Bangladesh			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5.	**COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives Local Government Engineering Department		
	PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Formulating a micro- water development master plan including efficient use of surface water in Greater Mymensingh. 2) Implementing technical transfer regarding capacity development of the C/P for planning and survey through master plan establishment process.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2004 ～ Dec.2006 34month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: Greater Mymensingh area (Mymensingh district, Tangail district, Sherpur district, Jamalpur district, Netrokona district, Kishoregani district)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:
The micro-water development plan is comprised of implementation plans which include micro-water development strategy, prioritized subprojects, prioritized programs and activities for efficient use of surface water. Prioritized subprojects and programs of the subjected plan proposed water development which reflects NWP0 and NWMP, flood management of micro water development, beneficiaries participation into the development process, weak care through the project implementation, organizational reinforcement, comprehensive agricultural community development including agriculture, fishery and livestock industry etc.
Proposed project budget
MP: Micro-water development plan
Domestic currency: USD 88,539 thousands
Operation period:
2006 - 2015

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2006 Domestic Survey)
Asian Development Bank (ADB) is committed to phase 3 after completing phase 2 SSWRDSP-2 for small scale water supply development. This was carried out in 61 provinces excluding Chittagon highland, where there is a poor public safety, during implementation period between 2002 and 2009.

After completing the survey of the master plan in March 2006, SAPROF is being implemented by JBIC with the cooperation of SSWRDSP of ADB. Now, the proposed project in the aforementioned research, FY2007 yen loan project, is expected to be implemented. The target area is not only within the Mymensingh district, but widened to Sylhet and Faridpur.

(FY2006 Overseas Survey)
After implementing SAPROF, a small scale water supply development was created to make a contribution for the efficient usage of water resource for agriculture and fisheries by providing a small scale water supply management plant in the north of Bangladesh. This project is implemented by LGED and O&M under the supervision of WMCA and LGED.
JIBIC was requested to raise a fund for the project for small scale water supply development in Mymensingh, Sylhet and Faridpur.

(FY2007 Domestic Survey)
Implementing project: Small scale water supply development project.
Implementing body: Bangladesh local government technology agency.
Funding:
Funding body: Yen Loan (L/A concluded 11 December, 2007)
Amount: 5.313 million JPY
Objective: Water resource management is an urgent task for a country, which is frequently damaged by floods. The purpose of the project is to reduce poverty by improving efficiency of agriculture and fisheries, and increase production by improving infrastructure such as sewage, reservoir, and irrigation in north east and central area of Bangladesh.
Relation with the mentioned study: In M/P, only Mymensingh was the only target area. However, Sylhet and Faridpur were included in the target area of the project when SAPROF was implemented.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BTN/A 301/88

1. COUNTRY	Bhutan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Luntch-Mongar Integrated Agricultural Development Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate an Integrated Agricultural Development plan for the object area and to assess its technical soundness and economic viability.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Nippon Giken Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1987 ～ ～ Nov.1988 11month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Lhuntsi and Mongar Districts(Area:560,000ha, Population-Lhuntsi District: 42,100, Mongar District:77,200)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Following two projects were proposed as model development:

Main components	Tangmachhu area	Masandagaza area
Project area	478ha	125ha
Intake(new)	3 sites	2 sites
Main canal(rehabilitation)	12.6km	9.5km
Main canal(new construction)	0	0
Secondary canal(new const.)	0.4km	0.4km
Feeder road	5.4km	2.4km
Agro-processing factory	1 site/90m2	-
Agriculture machanization	proposed	proposed
Agri. mechanization centre	Establish one branch in Mogar prefecture for both areas.	
Agri. extension office	One office will be established in Lingmethang.	
Trial cum demonstration farm	5 places	3 places
Agri. machinery for the farm	one-set	one-set

ルンチ･モンガル農業総合開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY1994 Domestic Survey)
The Bhutan government puts high priority on the implementation of another project and has not made any official request to finance this project.

(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
There is no possibility to implement this project because of the change of development policy and the convert of the donating country.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Request for a grant aid assistance has been submitted to Japanese Government in 1997.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
It seems difficult that this project will be provided a grant aid assistance since higher priority is put on other projects.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jul.1996
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BTN/S 301/95

1. COUNTRY	Bhutan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Groundwater Development Project in Wangduephodrang District			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Water Resources Development	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Agriculture			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Basic plan on water resources development, F/S on irrigation water and living water resources development.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1994 ～ ～ Jan.1996 24month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Wangduephodrang province, Wangduephodrang Area (70km2)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Wangdu Phodrang City Water Supply Project
Water Distributing Facility Expansion: 8 l/s -> 20 l/s
Filtration Plant: 1,700m3/d (Filtration Capacity), Drain Tank Capacity (850m3)
2) Village Water Supply Project
Target Village: 31 villages
Beneficiary: 651 persons
3) Irrigation Water Resources Development Project
Total length of canal: 60.8km
Total area: 758ha
Total benefit farmhouse: 558

ウォンディフォドラン県地下水開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

Village Water Supply and Irrigation Water Resources Exploitation Project will be materialized by government's own fund and not by Japanese aid because of the contents and scale.

Wanduephodrang Water Supply Project will be requested as Grant Aid Project. However, coordination among the related ministries is necessary because there is another project that needs larger amount of grant aid.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)

No action has been taken to materialize the project after the completion of the study, because project scale is not appropriate and the irrigation project is less feasible.
The quantity of ground water available is not suitable for an irrigation project.
Moreover Domestic water supply is under the purview of another ministry.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

Irrigation water resources development project and village water supply project have not been implemented since the government budget was not allocated for those projects. The request for a grant aid assistance regarding Wangdu Phodrang City water supply project has not been submitted since there was a large-scale grant aid assistance project (road, power generation, etc.).

(FY2005 Domestic survey) (FY2005 Overseas Survey)

There are difficulties considering an implementation of the project, due to political issues such as lowered priority within the development plan.
In addition, according to the FS conducted, ground water for the irrigation has been revealed to be insufficient, which is only enough for a local use. Therefore, implementation of the project is difficult.
The result of the study has been reported to the Ministry of Health, which controls drinking water in rural areas.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Dec.1999
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BTN/S 301/98

1. COUNTRY	Bhutan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	National Highway Bridge Construction			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Public Work Division (PWD) in Ministry of Communications.			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Roads, Ministry of Communications			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Preliminary survey of 22 candidate bridges; 2)Identification of bridges which need replacement, selection of priority projects among these bridges and implementation of F/S for the priority project; and 3)Technology transfer on bridge construction planning through the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Hokkaido Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1997 ～ Jul.1998 11month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	National Highway Route 1 (546km), Route 4 (244km), Route 5 (187km) and others.			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

As a result of the evaluation, the following bridges have been selected as priority project.
1.Bridge No.1 Kurizampa (W=5.5m, L=54m).
2.Bridge No.2 Chakar Zam (W=7.5m, L=43m).
3.Bridge No.3 Bjee (W=5.5m, L=50m).
4. Bridge No.4 Wachy Zam (W=5.5m, L=4.3m).
5. Bridge No.5 Mangdichu (W=5.5m, L=100m).

Project Cost (US$ 1,000)
1)~4) see above. 5)91,381,500 (Local cost 11,394,000; Foreign cost 79,987,500).
EIRR
1)~4) see below. 5)6.2%.

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
On 8 May, 2001, E/N for 171.3 million JPY, "Project for Reconstruction of Bridges"
* Contents of the Project: Reconstruction of five decrepitude bridges which are impeditive on the major roads.

Construction:
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
8 October, 2001 - 15 October, 2003

Benefits:
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
By reconstructing five decrepit bridges, living conditions are improved: they include improvement of public transport and postal services, safe and assured access to the public facilities (especially schools and medical institution), which will benefit 100 thousand local citizens and eventually affect the economic and social development of Bhutan.

Process:
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
It will be requested as a Grant Aid project.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
1. Project for Reconstruction of Bridges (phase 2)
Wakeytar Bridge (on National Route No.5) and Sunkosh Bridge between Tsirang and Dagana, Wangduephodrang, Tsirang, Sarpang and Dagana Dzongkhag could enjoy direct benefits from the reconstruction of the bridges.
Reconstruction of Tangmachu Bridge bring positive benefits to Mongar and Lhuntse Dzongkhag and indirectly to the nation as a whole.
Department of Roads was in MoC, but now under MoWHS.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
"Project for Reconstruction of Bridges (five bridges)", "Project for Reconstruction of Bridges Phase 2 (three bridges)" and "Project for Reconstruction of Bridges Phase 3 (six bridges)" were implemented in accordance with their urgency and priority.

Descriptions in the Study Summary Sheet are based on the answers of the questionnaire, which a fact-finding have only been conducted when sources were available. Therefore, not all of the facts are up-to date. In addition, some may not describe the fact. Questionnaire conducted for the present year (FY 2009) have been conducted for studies completed in FY2008,FY 2006, FY2004 and FY1999. Data which where not known, such as months of the study period, are described as ZERO.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

SWA BTN/A 104/02

1. COUNTRY	Bhutan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Agriculture and Farm Road Development in the Lhuntse and Mongar District		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	The Ministry of Agriculture, the Royal Government of Bhutan		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Improve self-sufficiency of food crops and upgrade the living standards of farmers in the Lhuntse and Mongar Districts. In order to achieve the long-term objectives, the Study consisted of the following components: -Formulation of the Master Plan on development of rural agriculture and farm road, which is based on due consideration for improvement of accessibility to markets and for enhancement of farm productivity. -Formulation of the Action Plan in the priority areas selected in the Master Plan. -Implementation of technology transfer to Bhutanese counterparts through on-the-job training in the course of the study.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Docon Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Apr.2002 ～ Mar.2003 11month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Lhuntse and Mongar Disitrict		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Regional Agricultural Development Plan, Lhuntse and Mongar
* Program for Food Crop Production Increase
* Program for Cash Crop Production Strengthening
* Market Development Program
* Extension Strengthening Program

2) Farm Road Development Plan, Lhuntse and Mongar
* Farm Road Construction Program
* Farm Mule Track Construction Program
* Light-loaded Bridge Construction Program
* Construction Machinery Center Program

地域農業･農道開発計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ In Progress or In Use □ Delayed □ Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
Implemented project: Koma Bridge Construction Plan
Funding amount: 9.5 million JPY
Funding party: JICA (Japan's Grant Assistance for Grassroots Project, G/C concluded: 28 February. 2003)
Content: Construction of a bridge for motorless vehicles

Implemented project: Gortrang Bridge Construction Plan
Funding amount: 9.98 million JPY
Funding party: JICA (Japan's Grant Assistance for Grassroots Project, G/C concluded: 28 February. 2003)
Content: Construction of a bridge for motorless vehicles

The Subsequent Study: The Preliminary Study for the Technical Capacity Development Project for Sustainable Agriculture
Implementing body: JICA (Japan's Grant Assistance for Grassroots Project, G/C concluded: 28 February. 2003)
Implementing period: February 2003 - March 2002
Content: Construction of a bridge for motorless vehicles
Objective: Reviewing appropriate support and scale of the project aiming to improve technical skill of Renewable Natural Resource Research Center-East (RNRRC-east), and enhancing research and diffusing system

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey) (FY 2006 Domestic Survey) (FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
Implemented project: the Project for Improvement of Machinery and Equipment for Construction of Rural Agricultural Road
Funding amount: 521 million JPY
Funding party: JICA (Grant Aid: E/N concluded 15 February 15, 2005)
Content: Procuring equipment for road constructions in six eastern prefectures (bulldozers, oil pressure shovels, wheel loaders etc.)
Status:
(FY 2006 Domestic Survey) Training planned to be conducted in FY 2006.
(FY 2007 Overseas Survey) Country focused training course "Maintenance Construction equipment": Trainees (2), Period (16 November, 2006 - 15 January, 2007)

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
District Rural Access Master Plan (DRAP) study was conducted by Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (SNV) and Second Eastern Zone Agriculture Programme (SEZAP) from FY 2004 in order to identify measures for accessing, rank villages in terms of access, and screen and rank the proposals. However, it is estimated to be difficult to implement the project due to lack of irrigation water.

(FY 2006 Overseas Survey) (FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
Implemented project: Agricultural production technology development and diffusion support plan in 2 East provinces.
Target area: Lhuntse and Mongar Disitrict
Implementing body: JICA Renewable Natural Resource Research Center-East (RNRRC-east),
Implementing period: June 2004 - June 2009
Funding party: JICA (technical cooperation project, E/N concluded: 14 June, 2006)
Objectives:
1. Developing appropriate options of agricultural technology aiming diffusion 2. Enhancing diffusion system for better technology at two provinces 3. Through coordination with farming households, implementing pilot activities relating to research and test and diffusion. Improving technological capacity of farming households in four model districts.
Technical cooperation:
Dispatch of experts:
long-term experts: 3 personnel (chief advisor, garden crop technology, rice cropping technology, coordination/diffusion),
short-term experts: approximately 3/year
Training:
Training in Japan: 39 (fruit cultivation and pruning tree technology, tree management technology, harvesting management and shipping technology, diffusion system, PCM, agricultural skill practice, etc.)
Training in each country: 2 (construction equipment maintenance)
Benefits:
Beneficiary: Roads for Power Tiller Track (PTT): Phosorong, Pongchela, Bargongpa, Songthurpa, Jamcholing, Barpang, Yagang, Pirmani, Traling, Redaza and Wangling (approximately 125)
Benefit: Five metric of fresh vegetables are monthly sold at local markets generating income.
Status: Road for PTTs have been constructed in areas mentioned below
1. Kadam-Phosorong: length 5.0km, beneficiaries 65 hhs
2. Pirmanl-Jamcholing: length 3.7km beneficiaries 60 hhs

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
Technical cooperation:
Training: Construction equipment maintenance (Country focused training course : 2 personnel, 29 November 2006 - 15 January 2007)

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
The following farm roads and power tiller roads construction have been proposed to be conducted through JICA support, other than the project mentioned above Research and Extension Support Project in Lhuntse and Mongar:
Farm roads: 1) Tinkarbi - Silambi, 2) Tsamang - Banjar-Ganglapong, 3) Drametse - Ballam
PTT: 1) Palangphu - Tormashong, 2) Gangola - Chali, 3) Sherzong - Khabra, 4) Tormzhong - Chubar,
Others: 1) Tingkarbi ? Tsenzabi, 2) Zandari - Taumbar, 3) Jabgang - Muhung

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 301/87

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Railway Improvement Plan of Transport Capacity and Train Speed on the Delhi-Kampur Section			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Indian Railway Board			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	F/S for facility planning for transport capacity strengthening and train speed increses on a conventional trunk line, and a basic study on constructing a new high-speed line			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service Tonichi Engineering Consultants, Inc. Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1987 ～ Jan.1988 11month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Between Delhi and Kampur, northwestern India			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

I. Conventional line improvement by 1991: max. speed 160km/h, Ghaziabad-Kanpur
1. Track & structures:1) Imprv. of transition curves;2) Imprv. of 333 turnouts on main tracks; 3) Construction of passing tracks that do not border on platforms (Aligarh & Etawah stations); 4) Construction of one platform and two departure-arrival tracks, in Kanpur station; 5) Imprv. of 187 turnouts and track layout(Ghaziabad, Tundla & Juhi marshalling yards); 6) Remodeling of No. 304 bridge and Hathras overbridge
2. Rolling stock: Imprv. of high-speed running performance and brake performance of electric locomotives, passenger cars, and freight cars
3. Signals and telecommunications: Signal automation, electronic interlocking, auto- matic control of level crossing facilities, and introduction of ATS (automatic train stop) and CTC (centralized train control) systems
4. Electrification: Partial modification of the contact-wire structure
II. High-speed railway construction by 2000: max. speed 250km/h, Delhi-Agra-Kanpur
1. Terminals: New Delhi, New Agra, and New Kanpur
2. Track and structures: Embankment section 412km; viaduct section 17km; sections jointly used by the conventional railway 21km.
3. Rolling Stock: A super express train of 6 motored cars and 10 trailers
4. Signals and telecommunications: Automatic train control(ATC) system, electronic interlocking system, centralized train control(CTC) system, AF non-insulated track circuit, Optical cable, train radio, telephone equipment, etc.
5. Electrification: 1) AT feeding system, 6 new substations; 2) Contact wire system

デリー～カンプール間幹線鉄道改良計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Convention line improvement
The study recommended that the conventional line improvement should be carried out including the section between Kampur and Calcutta.

Subsequent Study:
Based on the recommendations, the Ministry of Railway requested a JICA feasibility study on the improvement around the New Delhi Station* ("Development Plan for the New Delhi Station," completed in 1990). The Indian Railway Board is studying the improvement of Kampur - Calcutta Section, utilizing the method employed by this study.
*Refer to "Development Plan for the New Delhi Railway Station (1989)"

Finance:
Own fund(Ministry of railway)

Construction:
(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
Improvement of the whole section is being implemented. Since preparation of electric locomotives and arrangement of tracks or singals are almost completed with few exceptions, the new railway service will be started in June 1995. The frequency of service is scheduled as once a day in the beginning.

(2)High-speed railway construction
(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
Plan will be necessary for the Indian Ministry of Transportation in the future, it is not planned at present.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 302/87

1. COUNTRY	India		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Modernization of Rolling Stock Workshop		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Indian Railway Board		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	F/S for modernization of two conventional workshops for rolling stock as part of the modernization of the Indian Railways		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service Pacific Consultants International		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1987 ～ Jan.1988 11month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Jamalpur Workshop (Eastern Railway), Perambur Workshop (Southern Railway)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Workshop modernization
1)Shortening of period of POH(periodical overhaul) of rolling stock, and strengthening of inspection/repair capacities; 2)Improvement of operation efficiency of rolling stock, and reduction of POH costs; 3)Introduction of new technology for rolling stock inspection and repair; 4)Development of skills of personnel by training and education; 5)Introduction of testing equipment for improving quality and reliability of rolling stock
2.Plan of strengthening inspection/repair capacities, and scale of investment.
1)Jamalpur Workshop: Project cost,481 million Rs.
Building construction---Engine test room, car maintenance room, training center
Building reconstruction---Steam-locomotive part shop, casting shop
Machine installation---Testing equipment for engine and generator; commutator grooving equipment; bogie washer; brake-shoe casting equipment; others
Machine replacement---Wheel lathe, etc.
Others---Maintenance of passage, floor surface, track, etc.
2)Perambur Workshop: Project cost,639 million Rs.
Building construction---Passenger-car body shop, freight-car painting shop, others
Building reconstruction---Freight-car inspection/repair shop, etc.
Machine installation---Large crane, car-body washing and painting equipment, supersonic flaw detector, car-body traverser, etc.
Machine replacement---Wheel lathe, etc.
Others---Maintenance of passage, floor surface, track, etc.

鉄道車両工場近代化計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	■	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Reasons for Stoppage:
(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
L/A of OECF loan* was concluded in March 1990, but abrogated in June 1994. The reason was that, though consulting concerning detailed design (JARTS), proposals of the Ministry of Railways and negotiation for contracts started in October 1990, no conclusion was made even spending a long time. It have been difficult for the ministry to make a conclusion because they had been seeking for possibility to privatize train production and railway management, keeping accordance with the Indian Government's grand policy of privatization since 1991.

(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
The Ministry of Finance of Indian Government has sent official letter to New Delhi office of OECF on Aug.1994 saying that the loan amount for the project has remained unutilized because of non-conclusion of consultancy agreement between the Indian project executing agency and the Japanese consulting firm for various reasons. Indian Government, therefore, decided to terminate the loan agreement, and asked for the agreement of OECF for the termination.
Following the above request, OECF HDQ is taking contact with concerned Ministries of Japanese Government to terminate the loan.

Mar.1990 L/A 1,256 mil.Yen
(Rolling Stock Workshop Modernization Project)
*Contents
Provision of equipment for Jamalpur and Perambur Workshops

Descriptions in the Study Summary Sheet are based on the answers of the questionnaire, which a fact-finding have only been conducted when sources were available. Therefore, not all of the facts are up-to date. In addition, some may not describe the fact. Questionnaire conducted for the present year (FY 2009) have been conducted for studies completed in FY2008,FY 2006, FY2004 and FY1999. Data which where not known, such as months of the study period, are described as ZERO.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 201B/89

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of Calcutta and Haldia Dock Systems of Calcutta Port Trust			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	The coordination committee Government of India (Ministry of Surface Transport, Port Department)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prepare a M/ P of Calcutta and Haldia Dock up to the year 2005. To prepare a Short-Term Development plan and F/S of Calcutta and Haldia Dock up to the year 1995.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute			
8. STUDY PERIOD	May.1988 ～ Oct.1989 17month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Calcutta and Haldia			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>
Master Plan with the target year of 2005.
1.Functional Allocation
The container traffic allocation between Calcutta and Haldia
2.Effective land use of Calcutta Port Trust
3.Improvement of Transportation Facilities
1) Construction of Bridge
2) Construction of handling place for railway cargo
4.Improvement of Navigation Aid System

<F/S>
Short-Term Plan with the target year to 1995

(1) Calcutta	(2) Haldia
- Port road	- Container berth
- Railway	- Multi-Purpose berth
- Rehabilitation of port facilities	- Yard
- CFS	- Railway
- Dredging	- Cargo handling equipment
- Cargo handling equipment	- Port Service vessels
- Port Service vessels	

カルカッタ･ハルディア港開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	●	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Calcutta Port

Subsequent Studies:

D/D undertaken	Modernization of KPD water gate	Apr.~Aug.1991
	Replacement of Tug Cuameli	Apr.~Jun.1990
F/S undertaken	Development of 4 lane bridge	Feb.1990~Aug.1991
	Channel navigation / VTMS project	Jan.1990~Aug.1991
	Replacement of Floating Crane	Feb.1990~Agu.1991

Finance:

Almost all the fund was domestically financed (by governmental budget, internal reserve, or loans). Foreign fund, that was allocated to the container park at Calcutta, was financed by the ADB loan.

Construction:

Modernization of KPD water gate	Nov.1991~1993	scheduled
Replacement of Tug Cuameli	Sep.1990~Jan.1992	scheduled
Replacement of mobile crane	Jul.1990~1992	scheduled

Port road, Improvement of port facilities, Loading/discharging machines, Replacement of port service vessels have been partly completed. Container cargo operation is controlled by computers.

*Projects completed (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

VTMS, Replacement of railway track and associated, Rehabilitation of yard space(Phase II), Modernization of container freight station, Replacement of pilot vessel, Replace of survey vessel, Replacement of viaduct bridge, Refurbishment of roads.

*Projects in progress

Replacement of bascule bridge

*Projects deferred (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

Replacement of swing bridge, Replacement of C.V.Atlas, Augmentation of equipment / maintenance system

(2)Haldia Port

Subsequent Studies:

Techno-Economic FS by RITES for rail facilities upto 2005

Study by GSI for construction of off-shore facilities at Digha High / Saugor Island.(own fund)

Finance:

Almost all the fund was domestically financed (by governmental budget, internal reserve, or loans)

Construction:

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)

Replacement of Dredger	Mar.1990~Aug.1991	
Procurement of Grab Dredger	Mar.1990~Aug.1991	

Due to the decrease of the cargo destined for former USSR countries, and the little need to invest in the new port (Haldia) by port users, implementation of the project is not expected a this moment.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

*Projects completed

Replacement of Tug Kunti, Procurement of high-powered locomotive in replacement, Construction of roads inside and outside Docks, Construction of Quarter, Augmentation of railway and yard facilities, Construction of 3rd oil jetty, Night vavigation, Procurement of bull dozers.

*Projects in progress

Infrastructure improvement and rehabilitation work, Replacement of Tug, Development of Dock Basin, Construction of Barge Terminal, Replacement of stacker-cum-reclaimer, Procurement of Grab Dredger, Reconstruction of Tippler, Construction of ship loaders, Improvement of signaling and telecommunication system.

*Projects deferred

Replacement of dredger Churni, Augumentation of existing container handling facilities/Terminal, Extension of second arm of Dock and development of additional berth, Development of Quay face before berth no.3, Development of shore facilities at Saugor Island/Digha High.

Situation:

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

JICA F/S re-categorized the improvement of pilot systems into short-term action items (previously long-term objectives). It is for the purpose of cost reduction and improving CPT's financial status by raising working ratio of pilots and maintaining working circumstances.

Effect according to implementation of the project is satisfactory.Assessment of effects is now being undertaken.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)

F/S on shore based station for Pilotage was conducted from Sep.1997 to Jan.1998. Proposals of this study have been modified according to the changing needs.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 303/89

1. COUNTRY	India		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Plan for the New Delhi Railway Station		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Northern Railway		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate a M/ P for the modernization of railway terminal in Delhi area; and to conduct a F/S for the modernization plan on New Delhi Railway Station.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service Tonichi Engineering Consultants, Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1988 ～ ～ Jan.1990 14month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	200 kilometers around New Delhi		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

- Target year: 2010, 1st half period (from present to 2000), latter half period (from 2000 to 2010)
- Track improvement plans: 1st half period --- track addition, electrification, and signal modernization for 6 lines(718.6km) and improvement of bottlenecks in Delhi (grade separation); Latter half period --- track addition, electrification, and signal modernization for 8 lines(730.6km) and improvement of bottlenecks in Delhi (grade separation)
- Improvement of New Delhi station

1. Station improvement 1)Track layout 2)Reconstruction of main structures
3)Related facilities (water supply and drainage, car cleaning, and electric facilities)
2. Passenger facilities (facilities that serve for smooth passenger flow; passenger service facilities; station offices; others) 1) Station office improvement (construction of station offices in the eastern entrance, reconstruction in the western entrance)
2) Auxiliary facilities -Mechanical facilities: escalators, baggage lifts, air-conditioning facilities; -electric facilities: substations, power lines and related facilities, lighting facilities) 3)Station plaza development
3) Passenger information and guidance systems.
4) Telecommunications facilities.

ニューデリー駅近代化計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
own fund (Ministry of Railway)
Phase I 50.1 mil.Rp
Phase II 165.5 mil.Rp
Phase III 134.2 mil.Rp

Finance:
own fund (Ministry of Railway)
Phase I 50.1 mil.Rp
Phase II 165.5 mil.Rp
Phase III 134.2 mil.Rp

Construction:
(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
Phase I 1993~1994
extension of pedestrian bridges (2),
construction of platforms (2) with transfer of lines for train wash and repair, constructions of lines for train wash (2), repair (5) and strage (2), maintenance of parking for buses and taxies at the east entrance of the station

Phase II 1995~1996
platforms(2), building of station, waiting room, crossing point, junction, extension of strage (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

Phase III 1996~1997
platforms(2),removal of two lines for train wash and strage, line for train wash(1),lines for strage, switch (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

Constructor: Northern Railway

Difference with JICA proposals:
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Facilities as follows are required to enable the transportation of passengers as planed.
Delhi Station Platform(14),wash lines(3),strage lines(3)
New Delhi Station Platform(16),wash lines(13),strage lines(13)
Nizamaddium Station Platform(7),wash lines(6),strage lines(6)
Delhi Sarai Station Platform(3),wash lines(7),strage lines(6)

Detail:
It is uncertain whether the request will be made for further Japanese cooperation in the course of the project implementation in the future.

(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
Neither building of a new line (bypass) nor automation of signal systems is planned.

Construction:
(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
Phase I 1993~1994
extension of pedestrian bridges (2),
construction of platforms (2) with transfer of lines for train wash and repair, constuctions of lines for train wash (2), repair (5) and strage (2), maintenance of parking for buses and taxies at the east entrance of the station

Phase II 1995~1996
platforms(2), building of station, waiting room, crossing point, junction, extention of strage (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

Phase III 1996~1997
platforms(2),removal of two lines for train wash and strage, line for train wash(1),lines for strage, switch (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

Constructor: Northern Railway

Difference with JICA proposals:
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Facilities as follows are required to enanble the transportation of passengers as planed.
Delhi Sation Platform(14),wash lines(3),strage lines(3)
New Delhi Station Platform(16),wash lines(13),strage lines(13)
Nizamaddium Station Platform(7),wash lines(6),strage lines(6)
Delhi Sarai Station Platform(3),wash lines(7),strage lines(6)

Detail:
It is uncertain whether the request will be made for further Japanese cooperation in the course of the project implementation in the future.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 304/90

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Plan for Improvement of New Mangalore Port			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	The Coordination Committee Government of India (Ministry of Surface Transport), Joint Secretary(Ports)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prepare a M/P up to the year 2004/2005 To prepare a Short-term Plan up to the year 1994/1995			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1989 ～ Aug.1990 12month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	New Mangalore Port			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Review of Master Plan
1)Iron Ore Berth, Oil Berth,
2)Oil Product Berth, Coal Berth,
3)Breakwaters
4)Dredging

2.Short-term plan with the target year of 1995
1)Improvement of the existing Iron Ore Bereh to 100,000 DWT class.
2)Reconstruction of the existing 0:7 Product Jetty to a Crude 0:7 Jetty of 100,000 DWT class
3)Construction of an 0:7 Product Jetty of 85,000 DWT class
4)Extension of the Southern and Northern Breakwaters up to 1,500m
5)Deepening and widening of the channel
6)Deepening and widening of the Basin

ニュー・マンガロール港改良計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Oil Facility
Subsequent Studies:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
1993~1994 D/D
Consulting Company / Consulting Eng. Services (I) Ltd.
cost / Rs.3.00 lakhs

Finance:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Jun.23.1994 SCICI L/A Rs.238.14 Crores
*Contents of the project
One crude jetty for MRPL with all infrastructural facilities.

Construction:
Jun.1994~Dec.1996
- construction of crude oil jetty
- upgradation of existing oil jetty
- extension of southern and northern breakwaters
(contractor:Asian Foundation & Construction Ltd,Bombay)
- capital dredging
(contractor:HAM Dredging & Marine Constructions Neterland)
- Procurement of two tugs (contractor:Cochin Shipyard)
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
The end of 1997 to be completed

Administration & Maintenance:
A Grass root refinery of 3 MTPA has been commenced ahead of the target date. (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Perspectives on Remained Works:
Expansion of refinery from 3 to 9 MTPA will be taken on hand shortly. The fund were arranged by the user MRPL as a loan from a consortium led by SCICI Ltd with MRPL's promotion contribution.

(2)Iron Ore Facility
Subsequent Studies:
D/D undertaken (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
KIOCL has decided to construct the iron ore berth. The M/P by JICA is reviewed periodically. (FY 1991 Overseas Survey)

Improvement of iron ore processing facility has been delayed after the detailed design due to a financial problem. Kudremukh Iron Ore Co. Ltd. (KIOCL), which determined to build iron ore handling berths, suspended the construction owing to expansion cost for development. (FY 1994 Overseas Survey)

(3)Other Projects:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Coal berth (2 Nos), Product berth, Multi-user oil jetty will be taken up shortly. Two coal berths will be developed as a BOT project by user agencies to handle coal required for the Power projects being set up near Mangalore.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1993
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/A 301/91

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Irrigation and Drainage Development of Sharda Canal CAD Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Water Resources. Department of Area Development of Uttar Pradesh State Government.			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate an optimum agricultural development plan for the selected areas in the command area of Sharda canal CAD Project.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Hokkaido Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.1990 ～ Jul.1991 10month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Command area Hardoi Branch Canal within Sharda Canal CAD Project			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Irrigation Plan
 1.1 Improvement of Existing Irrigation System: 53,161ha
 1.2 Sai River Pump Lift Irrigation Scheme: 4,989ha
 1.3 Ground Water Development: 1,180nos
 1.4 Establishment of Wireless Communication System
2. Drainage Plan
3. On-farm Development Plan
4. Improvement Plan of Water logging and Salt Affected Areas: 17,950ha
5. Crop Production Plan
6. Plan to Actualize Osrafandi

シャルダ灌漑･排水事業整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	■	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Detail:
(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
To implement the Project, the request from the government of Uttar Pradesh State, where the project will be implemented, to the Central Government must be required in the first place. Up to date, the State government has taken no actiona. The government of India requires a large proportion of grant aid in the financial assistance. She considers that unit cost per ha is rather high for extension of the proposed development concept to surrounding areas.

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The state government has not approved the implementation of the project.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
There is no perspective for realization of the proposed project.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
State government has not submitted the request for fund. There is little possibility to submit the request in the near future.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 305/92

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Transport Infrastructure Development Project in Calcutta			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Urban Transportation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Transport Department Ministry of Transport			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To conduct a F/S on the transport infrastructure for the alleviation of traffic congestion in the study area.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd. Fukuyama Consultants International, Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.1991 ～ Feb.1992 5month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Calcutta Metropolitan Area			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Flyover - 6 flyover
At Grade Improvements - 4 Intersections
Pedestrian Plaza - 1.5 kilometer

カルカッタ都市交通施設整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
Feb.25.1997 L/A 10,679 mil Yen (Transport Infrastructure Development Project in Calcutta)
*Contents of OECF loan
Supply of equipment for construction of 6 flyovers and improvement of 3 grade crossings, civil work, CS.

Difference with JICA's proposal:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
- Gariahat crossing
  Grade crossing ---> flyover
- Pedestrian Plaza was eliminated

Situation before the procurement of fund:
(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
The Government of West Bengal has made an application for the OECF assistance through the Government of India. However, no further progress is made.
This Project is included in the Eighth 5-year plan of the Government of West Bengal.
This Project aims at following points and to be expected very effective.
1)To increase extremely limited road capacity in the central area of Calcutta,
2)To arrange more efficient public transportation systems with bus service networks,
3)To improve the accessibility of the central area of Calcutta and its linkages with surrounding areas of the metropolis including newly built second Hooghly bridge.

Construction:
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Nov.1999~Aug.2002 implementing

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
The construction has been conducting divided into three packages;
Package 1: Part street F/O, Long gate F/O (Nov. 2000~|)
Package 2: Gariahat crossing F/O, 3 Grade crossings (Nov. 1999~)
Package 3: AJC Bose Road F/O (Nov. 2000~)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 203/97

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of the Port of Mumbai			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Surface Transport (MOST)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Based on a request of the government of India Cmake M/P for the development of Bombay Port (target year: 2017) and conduct F/S (target year: 2007) on a short-term development plan.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Japan Port Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1997 ～ Mar.1998 13month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Mumbai, Maharashtra State			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P: (Project period planned -2017)
Improvement of main channels: Increase the present depth of water to 12.0 m below the basic surface of water. Wide a narrow part of channels to 500 m wide.

F/S: Project period planned -2007
1. Construction of a new container terminal
 - Construction of infrastructure: Off-shore wharf-type berth (Depth: 13.5 m, Length: 900 m), Connection bridge (Length: 1,180 m, 4 lanes) etc.
 - Construction of super-structures: 2 CFS (area of floor: 19,200 m2) etc.
 - Improvement of water facilities
 - Procurement of container loading machinery (6 container gantry cranes) etc.
 - Construction of overhead-type roads for containers
2. Improvement of methods for handling cargos
3. Improvement of managerial, operational, and institutional matters

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
In India, Jawaharlal Nehru Port (JNP), which was newly established at the location of the other side of Mumbai Harbor, started its operation in 1989. JNP is a port which specialized in handling transport of containers and bulk cargos. Mumbai Port (MBP), which shares the hinterland of containers with JNP, has stopped its extensive development for more than 10 years. However, about 10 years have passed, and JNP has increased the amount of containers handled, and has developed steadily.
In India, the amount of cargos transported on the sea is expected to increase rapidly in the future due to the population of a little over 900 million. The rate of containers is still not high enough, and it is expected that the amount of containers will increase synergistically in the future.
Thus, a new container terminal construction project was proposed and F/S was conducted at MBP since the present MBP can not smoothly handle the amount of containers which should be handled in the both ports in the future, given the future development plan of JNP.
It seemed that the Indian side, including the Ministry of Surface Transport (MOST) and Mumbai Port Trust (MBPT), expected to receive yen loan for the project. But, since India conducted nuclear tests twice in May 1998, it became difficult to think for a while that there will be a progress in the project.

(FY 1999 Overseas Study)
Consultants are under bidding for the study. Also, a proposal to increase the depth of the main channels is under examination.

(FY 2003 Overseas Study)
2 container berths (3 container berths in the future) are constructed and a container terminal is developed by BOT. Bidders are invited by January 15, 2004 in addition to 5 candidate firms for selection.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

Descriptions in the Study Summary Sheet are based on the answers of the questionnaire, which a fact-finding have only been conducted when sources were available. Therefore, not all of the facts are up-to date. In addition, some may not describe the fact. Questionnaire conducted for the present year (FY 2009) have been conducted for studies completed in FY2008,FY 2006, FY2004 and FY1999. Data which where not known, such as months of the study period, are described as ZERO.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/A 308/97

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rehabilitation of Minor Irrigation Tanks for Rural Development in Tamil Nadu			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Public Works in Tamil Nadu province			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Based on a request of the government of India, make M/P for the rehabilitation of irrigation facilities for reservoirs and conduct F/S for priority districts to improve lives for farmers who form a low income class in Tamil Nadu province (area: about 130,000 km2, population: about 56,000,000) located in southern India.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Sanyu Consultants Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1996 ～ Feb.1998 14month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Former Chengalpattu-MGR and 5 districts in Ramanathapuram in Tamil Nadu province			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P

Project Component:

1)Improvement of the aqueducts 2)Improvement of the embankments of reservoirs 3)To improve or create the sluice gates 4)Improvement of the extra water exits 5)Improvement of the drainage systems including lining of the irrigation channels and preparation for local agricultural fields 6)Development of ground water based on public irrigation wells as the urgent, supplementary water sources against a drought in the important period for survival of farm products 7)Building up infrastructures such as Management Road Community Hall 8)To build construction work offices

F/S

Selected reservoirs

Kanchihpuram District:

1)Echur(Cost of Project:1,717,000INR, EIRR:22.8%), 2)Polambakkam(Cost of Project:2,493,000INR, EIRR:29.6%), 3)Vadakupattu(Cost of Project:12.023,000INR, EIRR:7.4%), 4)Enadur Big(Cost of Project:11,449,000INR, 11.7%)

Tiruvallur District:

1)Cherukkanur Big(Cost of Project:2,848,000INR, EIRR:15.9%)

Virdunagar District:

1)A. Ramalingapuram(Cost of Project:3,759,000INR, EIRR:14.7%)

Ramanathapuram District:

1)Pandikanmoi(Cost of Project:1,797,000INR, EIRR:12.3%)

Sivaganga District:

1)Siruvalai(Cost of Project:1,857,000INR, EIRR:8.7%), 2)Kurumbi(Cost of Project:1,466,000INR, EIRR:40.1%), 3)Sengangulam(Cost of Project:2,156,000INR, EIRR:19.7%)

タミルナドゥ州溜め池改修計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1998 Domestic Study)
1. The government of India proposed as an OECF project for FY 1997/1998, and the OECF Fact Finding mission was dispatched to Tamil Nadu in December 1997.
2. The project was postponed to fiscal years after the next fiscal year by the governmental mission of March 1998.

(FY 1999 Domestic Study) (FY 1999 Overseas Study)
There is no concrete movement for the implementation of this fiscal year.

(FY 2001 Domestic Study)
The project was postponed to years after the next fiscal year by the governmental mission for yen loan of March 1993. Since India conducted an underground nuclear test in May 1993, Japan has taken measures to stop new yen loan as well as demanding India to stop nuclear tests and the development of nuclear weapons promptly and to join NPT and CTBT early. We can expect progress in the future because the measures were lifted recently.

(FY 2007 Domestic Study)
Implementation Project:Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water-bodies Restoration and Management Project
Implementation Term: From Dec. 2006
Study of Environmental Influence: Terminated in Mar. 2007
Financing Settlement: Jan. 2007
Procurement Plan: Dec. 2007
Funding:
Funding by: World Bank, The government funds
Funding Amount: USD 566 million
Implementing Body: MDPU/Water Resources Organization
Objective: To improve productivity in irrigation-based agriculture by selecting basins of the higher priority and keeping continuance of water sources control system. The following matters are required.
1) To plan modernization of the irrigation system by keeping surface water as well as 64 reservoirs in the selected basin(Cost of Project: USD 282.8 million) 2) To plan intensive and diverse agriculture(Cost of Project: USD 166.2 million) 3) To establish irrigation-based agriculture system(Cost of Project: USD 52.7 million) 4) To plan improvement of water management(Cost of Project: USD 5.9 million) 5) To manage and coordinate the whole project(Cost of Project: USD 8.3 million)

Relation with the heading Study: It was an important item to improve (modernize) reservoirs in F/S of the heading Study, however, it was decided to improve agricultural productivity as arranging the System Tank (Connected Reservoirs) , etc. in each basin. Tamil Nadu Government decided to implement the Reservoirs Improvement Project from their general point of view through the consultation with the World Bank.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Dec.1999
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 202/98

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	National Highway Bypasses			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Surface Transport			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	The objectives of the Study were to conduct a pre-feasibility study on proposed highway bypasses projects, and to conduct a F/S on high priority projects selected through the previous phase of the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1997 ～ Aug.1998 17month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	<M/P> 10 cities(Bareilly, Patna, Keonjhar, Balugaon, Vijayawada, Kannur, Nandura, Khamgaon, Bhopal, Gwalior) <F/S> 2 cities selected from M/P(Bareilly, Gwalior)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>

Bypass Name	Length(km)	Length(Km) of bridge	No. of bridges	Estimated Project Cost(1,000$)
Bareilly	31.1	248	5	52,248
Patna	49.9	1,381	5	136,884
Keonjhar	8.5	56	2	12,601
Balugaon	15.4	71	2	15,362
Vijayawada	28.1	61	2	57,115
Kannur	11.1	405	4	40,715
Nandura	6.4	75	2	9,994
Khamgaon	10.9	109	4	19,791
Bhopal	40.3	137	5	60,491
Gwalior	26.0	61	4	58,977

<F/S>

Bareilly	29.976	353	13	40,434
Gwalior	26.479	137	5	29,124

*Project costs were all estimated in local currency.

国道バイパス建設計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐ Promoting
	○ Completed	
	○ Partially Completed	☐ Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing	
	○ Processing	■ Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)

Ministry of Surface Transport is planning to implement the project under BOT scheme. However, no progress has been made. Due to the Indonesia's nuclear bomb tests, Japan's financial assitance toward Bareilly Bypass and Gwalior Bypass was freezed at the termination phase of this Study. Therefore, implementation under BOT scheme was recommended as a conclusion.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)

The enforcement body in the case of the materialization of the proposed projects is NHAI (National Highway Authority of India). Although NHAI appealed to the government to carry out all the bypasses of the proposed projects by Grant Aid of Japan after this Study, but the government did not correspond at all. There is no project which was materialized until Nov. 2001 substantially, although NHAI has been preparing the bypass construction to be carried out by BOT or BOOT mothod.

Although national highway maintenance is already performed by the BOT method and it is thought in India that the government side subject of the enforcement by the BOT method is NHAI, there are some from which MoST becomes a enforcement body, and there seems to fight for the leadership by NHAI and MoST about the enforcement. It is judged that the project does not progress due to various factors, such as discord with MoST, lack of capability of the NHAI itself, and immaturity of the financial market in India.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)

Personnel who know the details of this study have decreased as a result of retirement and transfer in the New Delhi Ministry of Surface Transport, which is the organization in charge of this study. On the other hand, JBIC is not positive in adoption of road construction/ improvement projects requested by India. Because India is so keen on introduction of the ITS technology with the objective of improving the traffic condition that a significant review is required even in the case where introduction of ITS facilities is incorporated into the contents of project in order to implement the studies in future.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 303/99

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Feasibility Study on the Construction of Expressway in the National Capital Region			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Committee of the Metropolitan Development			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Implementation of the Feasibility Study on the Toll Highway with the length of 80km between Kundli-Ghaziabad/ Ghaziabad and Meerut.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1998 ～ Mar.2000 16month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Deli and the surrounding metropolitan area			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Implementation of the Feasibility Study on the Tool Highway with the length of 80km between Kundli- Ghaziabad/ Ghaziabad and Meerut.

首都圏高速道路整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
No progress has been seen because request can not be submitted owing to sanctions posed over atomic bomb experiment.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Although maintenance of the road, targeted in the project, was decided to be implemented using the BOT scheme, there is no progress where none of private entity has responded to the term.

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
As for activities toward implementation of the project, a coordination committee was established with the objective of implementing EPE under the Indian Government and the Minister of Urban Development, and is reviewing progress at a regularly held meeting. In addition, a working group was established under the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB).
The project is under preparation for implementation. Of the proposed expressways, the project for the expressway between KUNNDORI and KAJIABIRD will be implemented in conjunction with the project for the expressway between FARIDABIRD and NOIDARKAJABIRD for the purpose of improvement of the "Eastern Peripheral Expressway"(EPE). The National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has adopted financial planning models prepared by two consultants - SBI Caps and IFCI - as final selections out of the 11 consultants it commissioned for consultation. Those plans propose implementation of projects under the SPV method.
The project can enter the implementation phase as soon as approvals are obtained from organizations concerned.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
This project is part of the toll road highway network plan. Initially, BOT scheme using a private sector fund was considered for realisation, although this has not been implemented. Positive action from central and local authority in adopting PPP scheme, especially government initiatives in finance and risk sharing, was not made.

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey)
Instead of Kundli-Ghaziabad Expressway (41km), entire Eastern peripheral Expressway(134km) is under implementation.

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) No information.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Oct.2002
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 115/01

1. COUNTRY	India		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Development Study on Reproductive Health in the State of Madhya Pradesh		
3. SECTOR	Public Health and Medicine / Public Health and Medicine	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	5 districts in Sagar Division, Madhya Pradesh		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Targeting women in Sagar Division, Madhya Pradesh province as a main beneficiary, and implementing present analysis regarding healthcare, nutrition, education and working environment of women in order to establish a 2010 target year district level master plan for Damoh district and Tikamgarh district from within target area		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	System Science Consultants Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.2000 ～ ～ Mar.2002 16month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Madhya Pradesh province		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Project for improvement access and quality of RCH services
2.Project for improvement through strengthening BCC/IEC linked with gender awareness campaign program
3. Project for improvement through community based activities
4.Project of social marketing such as medical supplies and contraceptives marketing, and family life education for youth
5.Life improvement project for rural women

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2002 Domestic Survey)
There is no information available on the current situations of this project.

(FY2003 Domestic Survey)
Project delayed due to change in structure of the organization in charge or similar cause.
Feasibility of the prospects: the project aims at carried forward operation within 3-5years.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
A major reason of the delay is due to replacement made in Madyha Pradesh of DHFW, the major counterpart. Following the completion of M/P, JICA term had conducted a presentation of the detail and held a meeting with senior officers of Madyha Pradesh government in January 2003. In this meeting, Madha Pradesh government has submitted a request to dispatch 2 JICA experts and to improve maternity healthcare facilities in Damoh and Tikamgarh, among the target area of the study, and had agreed for a technical cooperation.
Formal request for the dispatch of a JICA expert and the facility is applied to Indian government on 21st October 2003. The second form for a dispatch of JICA expert was submitted on 8th March 2004. All of these documents have been received by JICA and at present, the project is to commence from 2005.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 118/02

1. COUNTRY	India		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Reconstruction Support for the Gujarat-Earthquake Disaster in Devasted Area in India		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / (Social Infrastructure in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Government of Gujarat (GSDMA, DOHFW, DPEP)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	In response to a request from the Government of India, the Project for the Reconstruction Support for the Gujarat-Earthquake Disaster in Devastated Areas in India was carried out. The Project includes conducting a field survey for investigating the situation and forming a Rebuilding Plan and implementing the Quick Reconstruction Support project under which five primary schools and two community health centres were constructed.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nihon Sekkei, Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.2001 ～ Jun.2002 12month(s) Jul.2002 ～ Apr.2003 9month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	1) Urgent rehabilitation project (Construction of facilities and Supply of medical equipment): (1)Primary Schools,, (2)CHCs, (3)Supply of Medical Equipment to Anjar CHC 2) Short term reconstruction project: (1)Primary Education, (2)Technical Education, (3) Community training - Gujarat		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Short-term rehabilitation plan
1)Primary Education Sector:
Supply of educational equipment for the five schools constructed under QRS project. Construction of additional classrooms (Qty. undetermined)
2)Technical Education Sector:
- Institute of Seismology in Bhuj / Engineering College in Bhuj / Vocational Training Centre in Bhuj / Pharmacy College in Lakhtar
3)Regional Healthcare Facilities:
One package project consists of the following five items.
- Mental Care and Rehabilitation Centre at Bhuj (Former Bhuj Mental Hospital):Halfway Home (20 occupants), Shelter Rehabilitation Workshop (40 patients)
- Expansion of Anjar CHC:15 bedded Orthopaedic Ward, 10 bedded Rehabilitation & Physiotherapy Centre with equipments, Staff Quarters for Class III (12 units) and Class IV (20 units), an Ambulance
- Regional Logistic Medical Store Centre at Bhuj
- 6 PHCs including Staff Quarters (7 units) in each PHC
- 5 Allopathic Dispensaries with Staff Quarters (5 units) in each Dispensary and 3 Sub Centres

Project Cost (USD 1,000)
(Foreign Cost)
1)Primary Education Sector: 235 USD. 2)Technical Education Sector: 12,226 USD. 3)Regional Healthcare Facilities:3,888 USD. 4)Community Training: Unknown

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)

Quick Reconstruction Support project was implemented through this study.

It was confirmed that the request made by the Government of Gujarat had been conveyed to the Government of India, however, the Embassy of Japan has not been informed of the request.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)

No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)

Status of the proposed project:

1. Primary education facilities: No funds from JICA, which was offered from DPEP
2. Rural sanitation medical facilities:
   * Bjuj mental care rehabilitation centre: With a funding cooperation from the EC, establishment of the centre was approved with 9.6 million INR. Blind People's Association is the implementation body. Paraplegia hospital, ahmedabad is striving for the same goal. EC has approved 33.2 million INR for paraplegia hospital improvement. Investment in equipment has almost completed. Pension system for a rehabilitation of paraplegia patient is conducted by Gularat government.
   * Expansion of Anjar CHC: staff accommodation with the capacity of 25 persons is included in a new construction conducted in Phase 1 of the Grant Aid from EC.
   * Bjuj medical equipment supply centre: district level logistics management plan is conducted in the Sector Investment Program of EC funding cooperation. National level research has been completed, which the plan includes securing supply in national and regional level. Preparation for the design of the building is now in progress by technical experts.
   * Primary health centre in 6 district of Bhuj: project has been handed over to Indian Red Cross. All of the reconstruction for health facilities has been completed and been transferred.
   * Allopathic dispensary which 5 staff accommodation and 3 sub-centre are built in parallel:project has been handed over to Indian Red Cross. All of the reconstruction for health facilities has been completed and been transferred.
3. Technical education:
   * Institute of Seismology Bhuj: established by funding (300 million INR) from the World Bank. The Institute has been conceptualised by a cooperation from the Columbian University and is in progress to secure architect. Construction will be started in June 2005, planned with 12 months of project period. If JICA is to seek funding, it will reduce loan from the World Bank to a certain point.
   * Engineering College at Bhuj: Currently constructed with a funding assistance from the World Bank (300 million INR). Construction has started in November 2004, planned with 14 months of project period.
4. Training for long-term disaster measures participation capability improvement of the community in collaboration with GSDMA

Capacity building of the community for long-term disaster measures is an indefinite program. GSDMA is prepared to accept any funding assistance from JICA.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)

No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)

By ascertaining from the satellite image, accommodation for class 4 staffs has been constructed, which is included as "3)Regional Health Facility, 4)Expansion of Anjar CHC".

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Feb.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 201/05

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The study on water quality management plan for Ganga River in the Republic of India			
3. SECTOR	Administration / Environmental Problems		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5.	**COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	National River Conservation Directorate(NRCD), Central Pollution control board(CPCB), Uttar Pradesh state government, Uttar Pradesh Pradesh Pollution Control Board(UPPCB), U.P Jal Nigam, Nagar Nigam in 4 cities, Jal Santhan, NGOs		
	PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulating 2030 target year M/P on water quality improvement of Ganga river which emphasize a focus on 4 major cities Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi in middle stream of Ganga river as well as implementing F/S for prioritized projects and technical transfer during process of the study implementation.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2003 ～ Jan.2005 22month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Uttar Pradesh state : 1) Lucknow、2) Kanpur、3) Allahabad、4) Varanasi			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P : Lucknow: Improvement of existing lines, Improvement of existing pump sites, Expansion of sewage farm and water supply capacity, Branch pipe line construction, On-site hygiene disposing facilities.
Kanpur: Improvement of existing lines, Improvement of existing pump sites, Expansion of intercepting sewage to existing Jajmau sewage farm, Separation of factory wastage from Jajimau industrial district, Establishment of aeration facilities as a post-processing for Jajimau UASB disposal station, New establishment of sewage farm and sewage network in western district, On-site hygienic disposing facility.
Allahabad: Improvement of existing network, Improvement of existing pump station, Expansion of Naini sewage farm, New establishment of sewage farm and sewage network, On-site hygienic disposing facility.
Varanasi: Improvement of existing network, Improvement of existing pump station, sewage farm and sewage intercepting sewer facilities for catchment water which go into Varuna river, Establishment of disinfection facilities in existing sewage farms, Development of semi-sewer routs, On-site hygienic disposing facility.
F/S : Lucknow: Establishment and renewal of sewage routs, sewage farm construction, Improvement of Gis Gomti rout, Improvement of existing pumping stations.
Kanpur: Establishment and renewal of sewage routs, sewage farm construction, Expansion of sewage farms, Improvement and reinforcement of existing routs, Improvement of existing pumping stations, Reinforcement of existing pumping stations, Improvement of existing sewage farms.
Allahabad: Establishment and improvement of sewage routs, sewage farm construction, Cleaning of existing routs, Improvement and reinforcement of existing routs, Improvement of existing pumping station, Reinforcement of existing sewage farms.
Varanasi: Varuna river intercepting facilities, Pumping station construction and rout expansion to the Sathwa sewage farm, Maintenance and construction of the Sathwa sewage farm, Improvement of aging routs, Improvement of Ghat pump, Improvement of renewal of existing sewage farms.

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
Request for Racknow, Kanbul, and Alhabard has been made.

Descriptions in the Study Summary Sheet are based on the answers of the questionnaire, which a fact-finding have only been conducted when sources were available. Therefore, not all of the facts are up-to date. In addition, some may not describe the fact. Questionnaire conducted for the present year (FY 2009) have been conducted for studies completed in FY2008,FY 2006, FY2004 and FY1999. Data which where not known, such as months of the study period, are described as ZERO.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Dec.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 201/06

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Augmentation of Water Supply and Sanitation for Goa State			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities	/ (Public Utilities in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Human Settlement and Regional Infrastructure MAMMINASATA Metropolitan Development Cooperation Board			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) formulate a master plan for augmentation of water supply and sanitation in Goa State. The target year of the master plan is 2025; 2) conduct a feasibility study for priority project(s) which will be selected from the master plan; and 3) pursue technology transfer to the counterpart personnel in the course of the study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd. NJS CONSULTANTS CO.,LTD			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2005 ～ Nov.2006 21month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA				

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Outline of the Waterworks Master Plan:
1.Each Facilities(New Facilities, Improved Existing Facilities)
Salaulim: Filtration Plant(200,000m3/Day, 160,000m3/Day), Water Pipe(108km, 83km), Water Supply Pond(7, 18), Pumping Station(7, 16), Conduit(965km, 540km), Hydrant(68,000, 229,000)
Opa: Filtration Plant(-, 114,000m3/Day), Water Pipe(14km, 50km), Water Supply Pond(-, 19), Pumping Stations(-, 4), Conduit(436km, 268km), Hydrant(30,600, 129,000)
Chandel: Filtration Plant(15,000m3/Day, 15,000m3/Day), Water Pipe(36km, -), Water Supply Pond(14, 7), Pumping Station(1, -), Conduit(67km, 125km), Hydrant(4,680, 25,900)
Assonora: Filtration Plant(50,000m3/Day, 30,000m3/Day), Water Pipe(41km, 6km), Water Supply Pond(16, 14), Pumping Station(1, 2), Conduit(377km, 275km), Hydrant(26,500, 116,500)
Sanquelim: Filtration Plant(-, 52,000m3/Day), Water Pipe(7km, 4km), Water Supply Pond(-, 5), Pumping Station(2, 3), Conduit(99km, 61km), Hydrant(7,000, 18,000)
Dabose: Filtration Plant(10,000m3/Day, 5,000m3/Day), Water Pipe(48km, 11km), Water Supply Pond(4, 5), Pumping Station(1, 10), Conduit(88km, 70km), Hydrant(6,200, 16,500)
Canacona: Filtration Plant(10,000m3/Day, 5,000m3/Day), Water Pipe(35km, 2km), Water Supply Pond(7, 3), Pumping Station(3, 3), Conduit(75km, 18km), Hydrant(5,300, 12,800)

2.Outline of the Sewerage Plan:(Treatment Method:Biological Treatment)
Panaji: New Facilities(8,900m3/Day), Improved Existing Facilities(12,500m3/Day)
Santa Cruz: New Facilities(2,600m3/Day), Improved Existing Facilities(-)
Porvorim: New Facilities(7,700m3/Day), Improved Existing Facilities(-)
Margao: New Facilities(13,400m3/Day), Improved Existing Facilities(7,500m3/Day)
Ponda: New Facilities(3,500m3/Day), Improved Existing Facilities(-)
Mapusa: New Facilities(10,800m3/Day), Improved Existing Facilities(-)
Colva,: New Facilities(2,200m3/Day), Improved Existing Facilities(-)
North Cost Area: New Facilities(11,200m3/Day), Improved Existing Facilities(-)

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2007 Domestic Study)
Implemented Project: Goa Water Supply and Sewerage Project
Implementing Body: JBIC
Funding:
Funding by: Yen Loan(E/N Date of Conclusion: Sep. 14, 2007)
Funding Amount: JPY 22,806 million
Objective: In this Project, it is expected that the effect is spreading to other states by carrying out the 24-hour Water Supply prior to other states. To fulfill this purpose, aiming to improve the management of the responsible agency, various matters are required to be implemented: such as Leakage Reduction by setting a team for leakage, Improvement of Water Supply Volume Management System to grasp and control Water Pressure and Volume in each area, etc. Especially about measures for leakage, the progressive Japanese knowledge of Water Supply and Sewerage Management is to be shared with the related agencies in India, as using a scheme of dispatching specialists by JICA.
In addition, other activities are also required: such as Improvement of Periodical Users Feedback System, Improvement of Service by Public Works Department and Education for residents about saving water and sewerage connection to each house in cooperation with their local NGOs.
Loan Funds is appropriated to Construction of Water Supply and Sewerage, Procurement of Machinery and Materials, Consulting Service, etc.

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey) (FY 2009 Domestic Survey)
'GOA Water Supply and Sewerage Project' is currently underway and is expected to complete by the year 2014. Moreover, an expert of ‘Non Revenue Water Reduction' has been dispatched.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jun.2009
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/S 301/07

1. COUNTRY	India			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Feasibility Study on the Development of Dedicated Freight Corridor for Delhi-mumbai and Ludhiana-Sonnagar in India			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To examine the feasibility of Dedicated Multimodal High-axle Load Freight Corridors with Computerised Train Control System on Mumbai-Delhi and Delhi-Howrah routes utilizing STEP Scheme and with the inputs of Japanese technology and expertise. 1) Base-Line survey of the subject railway line and grasping the issues 2) Justification of the construction of the new freight corridor by comparison of alternatives 3) Feasibility Study on the Dedicated Freight Corridor Project, and 4) to share Japanese experience in railway development and management			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Japan Railway Technical Service Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.2006 ～ Mar.2007 9month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA				

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Project at a Glance (Entire Project)

1) Western Corridor
Alignment : JNPT - Vasai Rd . Vadodara . Ahmedabad . Ajmer . Rewari - Dadri, Route length : 1,468 km
Project Cost (mil. Rs) 287,420, Construction Cost 164,655, Commencement /Completion2008-09 / 2015-16, EIRR 14.09%, FIRR 9.08%

2) Eastern Corridor
Alignment : Sonnagar - Mughal Sarai . Kanpur . Khurja - Dadri, and Khurja . Kalanaur - Dhandari Kalan, Route length1,309 km
Project Cost (mil. Rs)212,437, Construction Cost (mil. Rs)110,540, Commencement /Completion2008-09 / 2015-16, EIRR15.26%, FIRR15.59%

2. Project at a Glance (Phase I-a)

1) Western Corridor
Alignment : Vadodara . Ahmedabad . Ajmer - Rewari, Route length : 918 km
Project Cost (mil. Rs)186,136, Construction Cost (mil. Rs)93,464, Commencement /Completion2008-09 / 2015-16

2) Eastern Corridor
Alignment : Mughal Sarai - Kanpur -Khurja, Route length 710 km
Project Cost (mil. Rs)137,526, Construction Cost (mil. Rs)61,355, Commencement /Completion2008-09 / 2015-16

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent study: Dedicated freight corridor trunk route project (western corridor)
Contents: To develop/improve rail line infrastructures in terms of civil engineering, rail track, railway vehicle, and systems in the Phase-1 route (Rewari-Vadodara 920km) of the dedicated freight corridor project (western corridor)
Condition: Government of Japan expressed its intention to provide economic cooperation for western corridor development to the government of India just prior to the completion of the development study. E/S for yen loan was pledged in 2008. Currently, the SAPROF study is being implemented.

Subsequent study: Dedicated freight corridor trunk route project (eastern corridor)
Contents: To develop/improve rail line infrastructures in terms of civil engineering, rail track, railway vehicle, and systems in the trunk route between Dadri and Sonnagar (880km) targeted by the dedicated freight corridor project (eastern corridor); and to introduce the methodology for transportation system method which uses Single Stack Container (SSC) train in electrical system.
Condition: Eastern corridor development is financed with the government own fund and the funds of international agencies such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

Subsequent study: Proof examination for running stability of dedicated freight corridor transportation (technical cooperation project)
Cooperation period: February, 2008 - February, 2009
Cooperation body:
Objective:
In November 2007, at the meeting of ministers in charge of economy, it was approved to construct trunk freight corridors; however there was no conclusive discussion on the method of rail traction for the western corridor.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Apr.2010
Revised Sep.2010

SWA IND/A 101/08

1. COUNTRY	India		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Diversified Agriculture for Enhanced Farm Income in the State of Himachal Pradesh		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	(i) To formulate a M/P on rural development through diversified agriculture for enhanced farm income in the State of Himachal Pradesh; (ii) To formulate an Action Plan (A/P); and (iii) To transfer relevant skills and technologies to the Indian counterpart personnel through on-the-job training in the course of the Study.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.2007 ～ Mar.2009 26month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	The entire area of the State of Himachal Pradesh		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Target: Agriculture Diversification through Conversion from Food Grains to Diversified Crops, especially to Vegetables for Enhanced Farm Income of Small and Marginal Farmers.
2. Basic Strategy:1) To maximize special agro-climatic advantage of the State for the diversification of food grains to value-added produce, particularly off-season vegetables, to the growing domestic market in large cities in India, 2) Improvement of food grain productivity to sustain food security of small & marginal farmers and infrastructure development to support the diversification, 3) To increase farm income based on the production of food grains and vegetables with post-harvest and market system improvement, integrating horticulture, animal husbandry and fishery, and 4) Institutional strengthening of organizations and stakeholders
3. Basic Approach for Diversification of Enhanced Farm Income:1) To increase production area by crop diversification from traditional food grains, 2) To increase productivity of diversified produces, 3) To improve quality of the produces,and 4) To sell the produces at higher prices
e) To improve support services and infrastructure for the stable diversified production
4. Programs and Components
1) Institutional Development Program (1. Strengthening of DOA, 2. Strengthening of Extension Service)
2) Farmers' Support Program (3. Vegetable Promotion, 4. Food Grain Productivity Improvement, 5. Integrated Farm Management, 6. Post-Harvesting Processing Promotion, 7. Marketing System Improvement)
3) Infrastructure Development Program (8. Infrastructure Development / improvement, 9. Infrastructure Development Support)
5. The implementation schedule prepared for the M/P：a 15-year period, i.e., from 2008/09 to 2022/23
6. Outline of Target Scale of Action Plan (in 2017)
Vegetable Cultivation Production1,642,100t, Vegetable Cultivation Area 103,200ha, Irrigation Development Area14,000ha, Access Farm Road Development3,070km
7. Estimated Project Cost Total215,756thou.USD (Institutional Development12,710thou.USD, Farmers' Support19,712thou.USD, Infrastructure Development Program89,915thou.USD)

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) (FY 2009 Overseas Survey)
The following ODA requests have been made to Japan:

1. Yen credit 'State of Himachale buradishu, Crop Diversification Project' (2008.8)
Summary: Applicable to 5 prefectures out of 12 prefectures: (1) Maintenance of small scale irrigation facilities (2)Maintenance of farm roads (3)Enforcement of the structure of the project (4)Strengthening the training of dissemination personnel and of dissemination activities (5) Marketing support (6) Consulting service
Period (Scheduled): 2011-2018
*SAOROF has been implemented.
2. Technical Cooperation Project, 'Capacity Development of Agricultural Dissemination Personnel, Transfer of Agricultural Skills due to the Installation of Model Crop Field' (2008.8)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Sep.2010

SWA MDV/S 201B/92

1. COUNTRY	Maldives			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Seawall Construction Project for Male Island			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Ministry of Public Works and Labor			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate the construction plan of the seawall for the prevention of high-tyde and high-wave at Male' Island. To pursue technology transfer for counterpart personnel.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International INA Corporation			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1991 ～ Dec.1992 16month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	The coast arround Male 'Island (about 4,700m)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Maldives has experienced inundation disasters by waves since the 1980s. For protection of disasters, the project will be conducted by the construction of seawall. The order of construction plan of seawall is made according to urgency. The length of seawalls and project cost each coasts is as follows;

West - Coast 774.00 m US$.10,328,156.
East - Coast 1,009.22 m US$.13,632,487.
South - Coast 1,508.83 m US$.17,057,963.
North - Coast 1,441.00 m US$.10,403,567.

マレ島海岸防災計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress		□	Promoting
		● Completed		
		○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
		○ Implementing		
		○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Because Male' is the capital of Maldive and bears 25% of the total population, the coastal protection project in Male is given high priority.

(1)West Coast
Subsequent Studies:
The Government of Republic of Maldives has requested in February 1993 for the construction of seawalls along the West Coast of Male 'Island where the utmost urgency of the construction was indicated in the development study. The Government of Japan decided to carry out a basic design study in connection with the coastal disaster prevention plan for the Island of Male', and JICA dispatched a basic design study team between August and September, 1993 to investigate the necessity of the plan. After that the construction procedure and roughly cost estimation were carried out.
Feb.1994 E/N 32 mil.Yen (Project for the Seawall Construction in Male Island (D/D))
Finance:
Jul.1994 E/N 856 mil.Yen (Project for the Seawall Construction in Male Island 1/2)
Jul.1994 E/N 480 mil.Yen (Project for the Seawall Construction in Male Island 2/2) (provision of grant aid / FY 1995)
Content:87mil.Yen (for Supervision by the consultants firm)
1,249mil.Yen (for Construction)
Construction:
Construction Trader:Taisei Construction
Nov.1994~Mar.1996 Completed (FY 1998 Overseas Survey)

(2)East Coast
Subsequent Studies:
The Government of Republic of Maldives had requested the implementation for the East Coast, which was given 2nd priority, to the Government of Japan on Aug.1994. The Government of Japan accepted the request and planned to dispatch the basic design study team to the site on Aug.1995 in order to discuss with the Maldive's authority concerns and to investigate the circumstances by topographic survey and so on.
Jan.1996 E/N 30 mil.Yen (Project for the Seawall Construction in Male Island (II)(D/D))
Finance:
2 Jun.1996 E/N 1,148 mil.Yen
(Project for the Seawall Construction in Male Island (II))
Construction:
Construction Trader:Taisei Construction(17 Oct.1996~15 Mar.1998)

Operation and management:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) Facilities are well managed and maintained. Sand is supplied for the artificial beach and the surrounding area is also well maintained.

Effects:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) Since the damage by high tide has been alleviated and sand erosion from the reclaimed area has been protected, there have been positive effects on protection of human life and social improvement. Improvement of the view of the artificial beach has increased the number of tourists.

(3)South Coast
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent Study: Jan.1998 E/N for D/D to be singed
Finance:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) (FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
8 May 1998 E/N 1,380 mil.yen (Project for the Seawall Construction in Male Island (II))
*Contents of the project
Construction of the Southern Sea wall (1,546m)
Construction:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) (FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
22 Oct.1998~15 March 2000
Taisei Construction Co., Ltd.
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
2000 Completed
Progress situation:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Length of 100m (12% of the total) had been completed by Dec. 1998.
Prospects for the remaining works:
Term1: planned to be completed in March 1999; Term 2: planned to be completed in March 2000.

(4) North Coast
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) (FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
The request for a grant aid assistance has been submitted.
Subsequent Study:
(FY 2000 Domestic Survey) Jun.2000 B/D
Finance:
(FY 2000 Domestic Survey) Aug.2000 E/N 8,200 mil.Yen (Project for the Seawall Construction in Male Island IV 1/2)
(FY 2000 Domestic Survey) Jun.2001 E/N 6,540 mil.Yen (Project for the Seawall Construction in Male Island IV 2/2)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

SWA **MDV/S 221/99**

1. COUNTRY	Maldives			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Solid Waste Management for Male' City			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Urban Sanitation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Construction and Public Works (MCPW), Male Municipality			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To recommend national policy for solid waste management 2) To formulate a solid waste management plan(Master Plan) for Male' City 3) To conduct the Feasibility Study for priority projects selected from the Master Plan 4) To pursue technology transfer to counterpart personnel in the course of the study			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Environmental Technology Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	May.1998 ～ Jun.1999 13month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: Male' City (Male' Island, Villingiri Island, Thailafushi Island, airport island and resort islands) F/S: Male' City (Male' Island, Villingiri Island, Thailafushi Island, airport island and resort island)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P: Target year 2010
1) Collection: Vehicle station collection and Bell collection by compactor trucks
2) Transport: Transportation by dump trucks, large compactpr trucks and ferries, Improvement and construction of transfer stations (Male' city:1, Villingiri Island:1)
3) Port area cleaning: Procurement of small motor boat and dump truck
4) Final Disposal: Construction of new landfill site (Thilafushi-2: 434,000m3. Thilafushi-2: 729,000m3), Construction of seawall of the existing landfill site(Thilafushi-1)

F/S: Target year 2003
1) Collection: Procurement of compactor trucks
2) Transport: Procurement dump trucks, large compactor trucks and ferries, Improvement and construction of transfer stations(Male' Island: 1, Villingiri Island:1)
3) Port area cleaning: Procurement of small motor boat and dump truck
4)Construction of new landfill site (Thilafushi-2: 434,000m3), Construction of seawall of the existing landfill site(Thilafushi-1)
5) Recycle: Construction of stock yards at the transfer stations and the landfill site, Installation of small compost plant

マレ市廃棄物処理計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress		■	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
Minister of Construction and Public Works and steering committee expressed their request of early implementation of priority projects. However, the project hasn't yet come to the implementation.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
No progress was seen due to unavailability in acquiring guidelines and lack of related regulations. Financial difficulty can be the greatest obstacle. Possibility of the implementation is totally dependent on the Gov. or the national interest. Therefore, there is a possibility if the situation turns around in this mean. However, due to apparent impossibility factors for implementation and other impediment factors, request for the funding has not been submitted.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
A reef with final disposal has been utilised as an industrial site after reclamation. In addition, industrial sites are constantly being created by reclaiming the site with high quality soil in other areas. Sites has been utilised as gas tank, cement silo, block factory, shipyard, repairing factory, and warehouse, which has become a unique industrial complex in Maldives. Although, JICA study has proposed for adequate expansion (construction) plan, C/P is propelling their original plans, which prioritise utilisation of the reclamation sites. Although, initially the project was planned as a Yen Grant project, it has not been realised due to policy changes. However, final disposal sites has been utilised without any coast protection facilities, which risks of tidal waves to spread the wastes exists. Therefore, immediate measures are required.
As a result of the above mentioned reasons, realisation of waste disposal facility with Yen Grant Aid is considered to be difficult. However, there needs to improve fragile coast to protect disposal sites from tidal waves. This is eligible for a Grant Aid and a request has been submitted from the C/P.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Feb.2009
Revised Sep.2010

SWA MDV/S 101/05

1. COUNTRY	Maldives			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Tsunami Recovery, Rehabilitation and Development of Islands in Maldives			
3. SECTOR	Others / Others	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Foreign Affairs			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY				
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2005 ～ Feb.2006 11month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA				

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Short-Term Recovery Project : NPGA Assistance
1.Rehabilitation of Power Distribution System
2.Recovery and Development of Causeway
3.Redevelopment of Administrative Facilities
4.Upgrading of Sewerage System

Medium-Term Rehabilitation and Development Project : Yen Loan Assistance
1.Island Harbours, Jetties and Coastal Protection
2.Alternative Communication System

Demonstration Project - Community-Base dEnvironment Recovery and Disaster Risk Management Project
1.Debris Recycling and Improvement of Living Environment
2.Construction of a Tsunami Evacuation platform
3.Disaster Prevention Education

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Implemented project: Support for Tsunami Recovery in Maldives (Non-project grant aid assistance)
Amount: Approximately USD 16 mills
Contents: Projects that have been proposed in the study (including D/D, cost-estimates, and preparation of tender documents) such as "Reconstruction of Power Distribution System," "Rehabilitation of Causeway," "Redevelopment of Administrative Facilities," and "Improvement of Sewerage System."

Implemented project: Maldives Tsunami Reconstruction Project (Yen loan)
Amount: JPY 273.3 bills
E/N concluded: August 2006
Contents: The project is aimed at reconstructing various small-scale infrastructures (such as harbor and sewerages) that have been damaged by Sumatra Earthquake occurring in December 2004, thereby restoring the efficient system for material/service distribution and the stable system for sewerage service. It is thus expected to contribute to the improvement of victims' livelihoods and economic recovery of Maldives (the activities include "the construction of island harbor facilities and shore-protection facilities", which have been proposed in the study).

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 301/83

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rural Telecommunications Network Project			
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadcast / Telecommunication	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Nepal Telecommunicating Corporation(NTC)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To determine the technical and economic feasibilities of the project to improve the Rural Telecouunications.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1982 ～ ～ Oct.1983 11month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Whole country			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Contents

-Construction of the National Radio Telecommunications Network with 53 Radio Stations.

Nepal Telecommunications Corporation(NIT) had established the basic plan for telephone network as for the indicators and standards in order to settle the domestic telecommunication network plan in 1978.

The basic plan is consisted of:

1.Switching Plan,
2.Numbering Plan,
3.Charging Plan, and
4.Transmission Plan.

These plans should be the foundation to settle the telecommunication network paln.

Based on above mentioned matters, this Project has been planned.

地方電気通信網整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

The reasons for realizing the project are as follows:
- large impacts
- high priority

Subsequent Studies:
Jun.1984 E/N (Rural Telecommunication Network Improvement (D/D), 154 mil.Yen)
Mar.1985 D/D undertaken

Finance:
May 1986 E/N 1,226 mil.Yen (Rural Telecommunication Network Improvement I 1/3)
Oct.1986 E/N 2,245 mil.Yen (Rural Telecommunication Network Improvement I 2/3)
Sep.1987 E/N 905 mil.Yen (Rural Telecommunication Network Improvement I 3/3)
Aug.1991 E/N 904 mil.Yen (Expansion of the Rural Telecommunication Network II)
Jul.1992 E/N 781 mil.Yen (Expansion of the Rural Telecommunication Network III)
Jun.1996 E/N 1,864 mil.Yen (Expansion of the Rural Telecommunication Network IV)
Upon the completion of the construction financed by grant aid assistance planned to be signed in Jun. 1996, all of the proposed projects will be completed, except for that of 2 areas. (FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

Construction:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey) (FY 1998 Domestic Survey) (FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
Phase IV Feb.1997~March.1999 (completed).
Contractor / Phase IV Kanematsu, Nippon Musen

Operation and Management:
NTC is in charge of O&M. Materials and facilities provided by a grant aid assistance are well maintained and smoothly operated.

Impacts:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
In Phase I~III, 42 public phones were installed and service is being provided to resident and public organizations.

Perspective for Remaining Projects:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Regarding the "expansion of rural telecommunication" including the remaining two sites, a grant aid assistance will be requested in 1999.

*Related Project
Presently, the World Bank finances the project to equip all VDCs with Multi-Access Radio System, taking into account the progress of this proposed project. The completion of this World Bank financed project is expected to increase the number of subscribers which NTC can accommodate.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 101/84

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Kosi River Water Resources Development		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Water Resources Development	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Electricity Ministry of Water Resources		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Hydropower;irrigation		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation TOKYO ELECTRIC POWER SERVICES CO.,LTD. KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1983 ～ Mar.1985 21month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	42,000 sq.km in eastern Nepal		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Arun III Hydropower Development Project

This project (240 MW) is projected the most economically feasible in all 53 hydropower sites (total of 11,000MW) located within the Kosi river system. Under the project as set out in the master plan study, catchment area is 32,332 km2, maximum discharge is 156 m3/s, total head is 194m, facility output is 240 MW, and annual generated energy is 1,965 GWh.

Subsequent to this master plan study, the project was the subject of a JICA funded feasibility study, and detailed design (402 MW output) has been completed by a German and Japanese consortium. Development of half the foregoing capacity is in progress with funding by the World Bank.

2) Sun Kosi Diversion Project

This is a multipurpose development project comprising diversion of 72 m3/s of discharge from the Kosi river by 16 km long tunnel to the Terai plain for irrigation, as well as hydropower generation utilizing the head available along the diversion route. This diverted discharge will enable perennial irrigation of farm land in the broad Terai plain (175,000ha), anticipated to raise farm productivity from the current 350,000 tons/year to 100,000 tons/year. Power would be generated utilizing head along the induction canal from the Sum Kosi (61,000kW) as well as at Kamla dam (32,000kW).

コシ河流域水資源開発基本計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

1) The Arun III hydropower project is the most economically viable project among projects surveyed in Nepal; 2) Implementation of Arun III will promote the development of other hydropower projects; and 3) Sun Kosi Diversion Project is important partly for its impact on food production and partly for environmental conservation in the Himalayas.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Funds have been procured for the project implementation since higher priory has been given to the energy development and private sector has participated in constructing the facilities.

1. Arun III Hydoropower Development Project
Subsequent Studies:
F/S undertaken by JICA (EPDC, CKC)
Oct.1988~Apr.1991 D/D undertaken jointly by West Germany (Lahmeyer /Energy Engineering) and Japan (EPDC /CKC)
Finance:
The Government of Nepal has requested external funding from ADB, Germany (KfW) and Japan (OECF).
Jan.1995 WB gave up the project because of the environmental problems.
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
No progress.
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
WB has been requested to resume the implementation of the project.
Construction:
1992 to be commenced (Althouth F/S planned 402 MW, the project is to be divided into 2 stages of 201 MW). 2001 to be implemented.

2. Sun Kosi Diversion Project
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
The Nepalese Government has repeatedly requested a JICA F/S on the Sun Kosi Diversion Project, which is the most promising project among the Kosi River M/P and its economic impact is high but has been unsuccessful, partly because the expected cost of construction could be as large as US$500 million.
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
F/S has not been realized yet but the M/P has been widely used for related works.

3. Bhote Kosi Hydropower Project
(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
NEA is going to implement a plan for Bhote Kosi Project as one of the best sites for hydropower development among many sites studied under the Basic Study.
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
The MOU has been signed with a private company to implement the Bhote Kosi Hydropower project.
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Under construction by BOT scheme.

4. Khimtikhola Hydropower Project (60 MW)
Finance:
Cooperative Finance of ADB and IFC (Appr .US$200 mil.)
Construction:
1995 Commenced (State Craft (Norway))

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 201B/87

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Plan of Television Network			
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadca / Broadcasting	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5.	**COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Nepal Television Corporation		
	PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formation of a development plan of TV broadcasting network			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	NHK Integrated Technology			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1987 ～ Mar.1988 9month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Kathmandu and east and west Terai			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P> The Nepalese government desires to achieve the followings through the television network: (1) Prompt transmission of information to the people (2) Reinforced means of effective communication to the entire nation (3) Substantial and efficient school education (4) Improvement of agricultural techniques (5) Popularization of the idea of family planning (6) Popularization of the idea of health and hygiene (7) Reinforced campaign for conservation of forests (8) Promotion of understanding among races and among communities with different regions

<F/S>

Phase 1: - TV Broadcasting Centre including 3 studios is built in the capital, Kathmandu-Main transmitting station is built on Mt. Phulchowki.- 1 transposer station is built in the east Terai region as the 1st step
towards service expansion in that region.

Phase 2:-Construction of 1transmitting station and 2 transposer stations in the east Terai region= 1 transposer station in the west Terai region - 1 studio is added to the Broadcasting Centre - Correspondent offices in the Terai region are each equipped with 3 sets of news gathering equipment.

Phase 3: - Construction of 8 transposer stations in the west Terai and 1 transposer station in the east Terai - 1 outdoor broadcasting van is introduced. - Correspondent offices in the Terai and each equipped with 2 sets of news gathering equipment

Phase 4: - 3 transposer stations and built in the west Terai - Correspondent offices are equipped with the necessary sets of new gathering equipment.

テレビジョン放送網開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance and Construction

Sep.-Oct.1990 Installation of transmission stations in Ilam, Nepalganji, Palpa, etc .with the total cost of 1.40 million NER.
Nepalese Government budgeted.

Nov.1993-Jan.1994 Installation of Namji, Sarangkot, Pokhara, Juleshor and Daunne transmission stations and transposer stations.
French Government provided grant aid assistance of the total cost of 14 million FF.

Detail:

The Government of Nepal (GON) requested a Japanese grant aid, but it was notified by the Japanese Government that the project would not be funded immediately.
The GON requested a grant aid to France, which subsequently agreed to undertake an F/S on TV broadcasting network. The GON is expecting a Japanese aid on studio equipment.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
In Jul. 1994, the Japanese Government was requested for grant aid assistance to implement the TV Studio Improvement Project.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Nepal side is preparing for requesting a grant aid assistance.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Request for a grant aid assistance has not been approved yet.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Nepal National Broadcasts has been utilized the results of this M/P when they have developed their TV network in nationwide.
Relay stations proposed by this study are no longer necessary since the technical conditions have been changed.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 302/88

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Sindhuli Road Construction Project			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Dept. of Road, Ministry of Works and Transport			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Road improvement and construction			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1986 ～ Jun.1988 19month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Between Bardibas and Dhulikhel in the Central Development Region			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

- Construction of trunk road (155 km, two-lane, paved) connecting the East-West Highway in the Terai Plains and the Kathmandu region
- The project is divided into two sections
  Section I: From Bardibas of the East-West Highway Bazar to Shindhuli
  Section II: Shindhuli Bazar - Khurkot - Nepalthok - Dhulikeli of Kodari Road
- A operation & maintenance training center

シンズリ道路建設計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:

Sep. 1992 A Japanese mission was dispatched for Sindhuli Road Aftercare Study. M/M was signed to review F/S for the reduction of construction.

Jan. 1993 "Sindhuli Road Aftercare Study" by JICA was started. In June 1993, the draft final report will be submitted. The objective of the study is to examine the alternative plan including a single track plan to reduce the cost.

Finance:

Aug.16 1995 E/N 75mil. Yen (Sindhuli Road (D/D))

Detail:

The Government of Nepal assigns top priority to this project among various trunk road projects, and is requesting Japanese grant aid. The new government considers the improvement of road and drink water facility to be important development areas for the moment.

(FY1994 Domestic Survey)

Although the torrential rain attacked Nepal in Jul.1993 just after the Aftercare Survey, the rain did not make heavy damage on the road of this Project which was surveyed by the Dept. of Road in Jan.1994. The Basic Design Study for Section I was conducted in Aug.1994. The Draft Final Report was submitted to HMG in Oct.1994.

*Refer to "Aftercare Study for Sindhuli Road Construction Project (1993)" about details thereafter.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/A 101/89

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Integrated Rural Development Project in the Lumbini Zone		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Development of Planning Local Development		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulation of the M/P for the Integrated Rural Development Project (agricultural infrastructure, human resources development, production, income increasing project, environment protection) in the Lumbini Zone.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Hokkaido Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.1988 ～ Nov.1989 14month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Kapilvatsu and Marchawar area of Rupandehi disctict		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The master plan was formulated for 15 years from 1990 to 2005, and 33 projects of central government level and 137 projects of local government level were included in the plan. The proposed high priority development projects are as follows:

Irrigation rehabilitation project : Rajikdwa:2,400 ha

Rural road rehabilitation project : Tansen to Tangas:75 km
East-west highway to Sandikharka:69 km

Rural water supply : Banganga and Gajeda:for 11,900 population
Material supply program: for two districts of hill area

Agriculture production promotion :
Improvement of agri.:3-distrit extension services offices
Ilaka service centre:22 Ilakas
Veterinary service centre:1-Regional centre
3-District centre
27-Ilaka centre

Improvement of plan implementation :
Institutional improvement: Central and caacity district government
Capacity improvement of staff:3-district,villages
Improvement of budgetary: System in situation of local government central

ルンビニ県農村総合開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

This project is regarded to help the promotion of the Development Policy of the Nepalese government.

Subsequent Studies:
Jun.1992~Sep.1993 F/S undertaken by JICA
(Rajikduwa Irrigation Project)
Jan.1994 Rajikduwa Irrigation Planning Works have been completed by the submission of the draft final report regarding to the basic disign.

Finance:
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
1.Gulmi-Arghakhanchi Rural Development Project(GARDP)
It is under progress by EU fund.
*Contents: Agriculture, Rural infrastructure-road, Community buildings, Drinking water, etc.
2.Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Program
It is under progress by FINNIDA fund.
*Site area: All 6 districts of Lumbini Zone.

Detail:
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
The Government of Nepal plans to incorporate the proposal of the present study into the forthcoming the 8th five-year plan, and hopes for a small team of JICA experts who will advise on the annual planning of the proposals.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
EC is assisting MLD in implementing one IRD project in Gulmi and Argakhanchi districts. Therefore, JICA proposed projects have not been implemented yet.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
The rural development policy proposed by this study is being utilized in the on going Ninth National Development Plan (1998-2003).
Since cost of the investment by the beneficiary farmers has been increased due to the guideline of the Nepal Irrigation Sector Project (NISP) by World Bank, the implementation of subsequent studies expect few have been postpones.

*Related Project
The World Bank has provided the Irrigation Line of Credit (ILC) for three development districts in the western part of region. 20 mil. NRs. has been already disbursed to Kapirubus district, which has been promoting the irrigation project with it.

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
No information.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 202B/89

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of Civil Aviation			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Air Transportation & Airport		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Tourism			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Elaboration of a M/P on the integrated air transport system considering Nepal's transportation situation. Formulation of the F/S on the priority plans.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1988 ～ Sep.1989 13month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	The whole area of Nepal<M/P> Kathmandu, Pokhara, Jomsom, Simikot, Lukla, and Syangboche airports <F/S>			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>1.Kathmandu International Airport Development Project:
Construction of Domestic Passenger Terminal Building (3,200 sq.m)
Expansion of Apron (B747 class x 4 spots, B757 class x 5 spots, etc.)
Installation of Air Navigation System (MLS, etc)
Construction of Cargo Terminal Building (27,000 sq.m)
Construction of Maintenance Hangar (B767 calss)
2.New Pokhara Airport Development Project:
Runway 1,900m, Apron (B757 class x 1 spot, HS748 class x 1 spot)
Terminal Building (1,000 sq.m), Air Navigation System (VOR/DME, etc.)
3. Runway extension at Jomson and Simikot Airports
Runway pavement and Apron expansion at Lukla Airport
Runway relocation at Syangboche Airport
<F/S>1. Kathmandu International Airport Project:
a. Total floor area 3,200 sq.m, One and half level concept
Annual passenger handling capacity 330 thousand
b. DCIO class x 2 spots, B767 class x 1 spot, and B757 calss x 5 spots for international flight HS748 class x 2 spots and DHC6 class x 1 spot
c. Installation of LLZ/DME, renewal of DVOR/DME, Renewal of Aeronautical ground lights.
2. New Pokhara Airport
Runway length 1,900m Apron(HS748 x 2 spots and DHC6 x 1 spot),
Terminal building 800sq.m, Air navigation system VOR/DME,NDB etc.
3. Runway extension at Jomson and Simikot Airports
Runway pavement and apron expansion at Lukla Airport, and Runway relocation at Syangboche Airport.

国内航空網整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	●	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1) Kathmandu International Airport Development Project
Subsequent Studies:
Jun.1993-Jul.1994 "Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Plan in Nepal"(M/P+F/S)
Jan.1994 E/N 106 mil.Yen (Project for Modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu (D/D))

Finance:
Jul.1994 E/N (Modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu)
Total 3,453 mil.Yen, Items, for FY 1994 876 mil.Yen, for FY 1995 2,371 mil.Yen, for FY 1996 206 mil.Yen
(FY1994 Domestic Survey)

Construction:
(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
The project has been implemented as "Kathmandu International Airport Modernization Plan in Nepal"

*Refer to "Kathmandu Airport Improvement Project Study (1994)".

Situation:
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
No request has been made to finance the proposed projects (2) and (3). This is mainly because of the financial difficulty of the Government.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
ADB has provided the loan for the construction of airports in Pokhara, Lukla and Jomson. However, as to the Simikot airport, no concrete plan has been made for the project implementation.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
DCA has been doing some improvement work at Simikot Airport with its own resources. So far DCA has not requested assistance from Japan but DCA is looking forward such cooperation from the Government of Japan.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Simikot: completed.
Pokhara: completed.
Kukla: to be completed by Jun. 2001.
Jomson: to be completed by Jun. 2001.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1992
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 501/90

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Groundwater Management Project in the Kathmandu Valley		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Water Resources Development	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To evaluate the groundwater and other water resources for domestic use and prepare optimum management of water resources.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1988 ～ Nov.1990 23month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Kathmandu valley		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Master Plan : 1994 - 2030

Stepwise implementation of systems for water supply facilities are summarized below in the order of an optimum implementation of schemes.

Optimum Implementation Order	Name of Scheme	Project Cost (million US$ in 1990)
1st	Mahankal Chaur scheme	18.3
2nd	Bansbari - Maharajganj scheme	15.4
3rd	Shaibhu scheme	4.9
4th	Balaju scheme	5.2
5th	Lambagar scheme	11.3
6th	Sundarijal scheme	15.6
7th	Manohara scheme	18.7
8th	Balkhu scheme	17.0 Total 106.5

The above schemes are classified into three categories according to the following basic concept which requires similar facilities for the schemes in the same category.

Basic Concept	Scheme
1) Water quality improvement	Mahankal Chaur scheme, Bansbari - Maharajganj scheme
2) Rehabilitation of water treatment plant	Shaibhu scheme, Balaju scheme, Lambagar scheme, Sundarijal scheme
3) New scheme	Manohara scheme, Balkhu scheme

カトマンズ盆地地下水開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Mahankal Chaur Plan and Bansbari Plan
Subsequent Studies:
Feb.- Mar.1991 B/D (Kathmandu Water Supply Plan)
Consultant/ Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.
Finance
Jul.1992 E/N 2,086 mil. Yen
(Kathmandu Water Supply Facilities Improvement Plan - 1/2)
Jun.1993 E/N 1,286 mil. Yen
(Kathmandu Water Supply Facilities Improvement Plan - 2/2)
These are for the installation of two filtration plants to improve water supply system in kathmandu.
Construction:
(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
Phase I - completed
Phase II - completed in Feb. 1995
Effects:
(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
To begin the utilization of the water filtration plant constructed by phase 1 and 2, it becomes possible to supply enough water for the demands until 1995. At the same time, the quality of water becomes safe and sanitary, since enough amount of chlorite is found at the hydrants in downtown.
Problems:
(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
The deep wells as for the water resources for the plant during the dry season (especially Feb. to May) are planned to be repaired by the World Bank, however, the repairment works are much delayed.

(2)Balaju/Sundarijal
(FY1996 Overseas Survey)
The rehabilitation work is in progress with the IBRD loan. The provided loans are US$24 mil. and US$27,000 respectively.

(3)Lambagar
(FY1996 Overseas Survey)
The priority has been lowered because the river, from which water will be taken, was polluted.
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
The priority has been lowered since the reviver, the water source, has been polluted.

(4)Shaibhu/Manohara/Balkhu:
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Grant aid assistance has been requested.
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Request for these projects has been forwarded for FY 1998 to Government of Japan for consideration.
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
The project is delayed since it is not included in the World Bank projects.

(5)Kodkhu, Roshi and Melanchi
(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
Above three projects have been proposed to JICA.
(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
The government of Nepal expects the Kodku and Melamchi Projects to be included in the next phases.
(FY1996 Overseas Survey)
As to the Melamchi River Project, local consultants completed B/D with UNDP fund. The total project costs for the improvement of a water intake tunnel, water treatment plants and water supply network and the implementation of hydraulic power project are estimated at US$138 mil.
Kodkhu Project has been delayed due to the land acquisition problem caused by the rise of land price in Kathmandu.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 203B/92

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Kathmandu Valley Urban Road Development			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Air Transportation & Airport		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5.	**COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Works, Department of Road		
	PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Elaboration of a Urban Transport Study of Kathmandu City and formulation of a F/S on short term projects which have priority.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1992 ～ Mar.1993 8month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Kathmandu Valley			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

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

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

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

カトマンズ都市交通計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

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

(1)New Bagmati Bridge
Subsequent Studies:
Jan.1994 Grant Aid E/N 51 million yen (New Bagmati Bridge Construction D/D)
Finance:
Jul.1994 Grant Aid E/N 766 million yen (New Bagmati Bridge Construction-1/2)
1995 Grant Aid E/N 475 mil.Yen (New Bagmati Bridge Construction-2/2)
Project Content:
Construction of Bagmati Bridges, improvemetn of Tapatari Crossing, reinforcement of the existing Bagmati Bridge etc.
Construction:
Oct.1994 Commenced
1995 Completed
Effect:
The connection between Kathmandu and Patan has been considerably improved.

(2)Bishnumati Link Road(A part of Bagmati Corridor Road)
Subsequent Study:
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
D/D was implemented by ADB fund.
Finance:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
ADB
Construction:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Under construction

Details:
(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
The Bagmati Corridor Road, which is one of the sections of the proposed Middle Ring Road and road which links to the bridge, needs to be implemented by the Government of Japan as soon as possible, hopefully as a grant aid project. However, some adjustment of domestic budget should be done beforehand in conjunction with the envisioned Shindhuli Road Construction Project, which is the greatest grant aid projects ever undertaken by the Japanese Government.
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The Construction of the Bagmati corridor road won't be commenced until the completion of Sindhuli Road Construction Project.

(3)Bus Terminal Access Road (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent Studies:
B/D completed
Finance:
ADB had cancelled its approval to finance the project because the land acquisition had been expected to be difficult. Presently, the Department of Road is in negotiation with ADB with respect to the fund procurement since it has already acquired the land necessary to the project implementation.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
This project has not been formalized yet.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 104/93

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Water Resources Development of the Upper Karnali and Mahakali River		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Water Resources Development	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Water Resources		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate a M/P for water resources development of the study area.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1991 ～ Oct.1993 23month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Upper Karnali and Mahakali River Basins in the Nepal Territory		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

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

カルナリ川上流及びマハカリ川流域水資源開発計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Bheri-Babai Hydroelectric Project
Subsequent Studies:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
March 1998 ~ Aug. 2000 JICA F/S study on "Bheri-Babai hydroelectric power development".
Cost: approx. 300 million yen
Difference from JICA proposal: Tunnel route was moved to the upper stream.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Phase 2 of F/S is undergoing.

Finance:
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Jul.9.1999 A request was submitted to Japanese government.
*Amount: 170 mil.US$

Detail
(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
After the stoppage of Arum III project, this project becomes hopeful one to be developed next to the Gandaki-A project.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
The problems of this project are as follows.
1. Coordination with India is necessary, because the lower Bheri runs through India.
2. Construction of facilities including a power plant needs to be cautious, because a drainage mouth is in a national park.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Higher priority has been given to the supply of electricity to the west part of the country that is under-developed. This has promoted the implementation of the proposed projects.

Related Project
Mahakali II Irrigation Project by World Bank (FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
The construction is in progress with ADB loan and is expected to complete next year.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 105/93

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	National Hydro-Meteorological Data Management Project		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Ministry of Water Resources		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate improvement plans for nationwide hydro-meteorological data management system.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1991 ～ Jul.1993 25month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	The entire area of Nepal territory		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The Immediate Programme intends to strengthen the meteo-hydrological observation system by improving the quality of data gained from the existing meteo-hydrological stations.

国内水文資料整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Detail
The Nepali government intends to implement the Immediate Program by applying the Japanese grant aid Program and in fact the Government of Nepal has already submitted the application to the Government of Japan.

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
Hydoro-meteorological stations established under the study program are now in operation and undertake data collection. However, hydrological stations strengthening program, which is expected to be supported by JICA, has not been materialized yet.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
The Government of Nepal requested for the Japanese grant aid assistance twice. But they have not been accepted. Because of the budget constraint of the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology and the negation of the Japanese Government to provide grant aid assistance, the Facility Improvement Project has not been materialized.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
The Government of Nepal is requesting a grant aid assistance but the request is not approved yet, maybe due to the low priority of the project.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
The facilities have been developed under the model project. Two observation stations, which were constructed in this study, are still being utilized.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Due to the changes that have taken place 7 years after the completion of the development study, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology is taking into consideration of reviewing and updating this project by Japanese experts.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 302/93

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Aftercare Study for Sindhuli Road Construction Project			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Roads, Ministry of Works and Transport			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate practical and realistic development schemes as well as implementation program of the Project based on the review of the previous F/S Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1992 ～ Jul.1993 7month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Central Development Region from Bardibas to Dhalikhel			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Construction of Sindhuli Road having a length of 158km, and connecting Bardibas on East-West Highway with Dhulikel on Kodari Road.
Stage wise construction of minimal development scheme was proposed.
Single lane with gravel surface and minimal slope protection, and minimal one lane bridge and causeway in the first stage.
Widening to double lane with installation of bituminous pavement and full slope protection, and adding one lane bridge and replacement of causeway by bridges in the second stage after 10 years of the completion of first stage construction.

シンズリ道路建設計画アフターケア調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Construction of Bridges between Bardibas-Sindhuli Bazar (First Segment)
Subsequent Studies:
Aug.1995 E/N 75 mil.Yen (Sindhuli Road Construction Plan (I) D/D)
Sep.1995~Mar.1996 D/D

Finance:
Jun.1996 E/N 876 mil.yen, Sep.1996 E/N 1,236mil.yen (Sindhuli Road Construction Plan (I))
Project Component:
Construction of nine bridges,17 causeqay in the Phase I section and provision of machinery

Construction:
Nov.1996~Mar.1998 Being implemented.
Construction Traders:Hazama-Gumi, Taisei Construction (J/V)

(2)Sindhuli Bazar-Dhalikhel Road Construction
(Second and Third Segments)
Subsequent Studies:
Nov.1995~Feb.1996 B/D (Consultant: Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.)
10 Jan. 2000 E/N 74mil.yen (Sindhuli Road Construction Plan (II) D/D)
Finance:
21 Jun. 2000 E/N 2,439 million yen
17 Aug. 2001 E/N 3,317 million yen

(3)Fourth Segment
Subsequent Study:
Sep. 1996 E/N 118 mil.yen D/D

Finance:
6 Jun.1997 E/N 613mil.yen
6 Jun.1997 E/N 1,052 mil.yen
6 Jun.1997 E/N 986 mil.yen
6 July 1999 E/N 611 million yen

Construction:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Jan. 1998~
Contractors/ Hazama and Taisei

Detail:
The Government of Nepal has put the top priority to this project among the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97).

*Refer to "Sindhuli Road Construction Project (NPL/S 302/88)" for detail.

Descriptions in the Study Summary Sheet are based on the answers of the questionnaire, which a fact-finding have only been conducted when sources were available. Therefore, not all of the facts are up-to date. In addition, some may not describe the fact. Questionnaire conducted for the present year (FY 2009) have been conducted for studies completed in FY2008,FY 2006, FY2004 and FY1999. Data which where not known, such as months of the study period, are described as ZERO.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/A 308/93

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rajkudwa Irrigation Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Water Resources			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1)To formulate an agricultural development plan for irrigation of the project area, selected from the study area. 2)To transfer technical and engineering knowledge to the Nepalese counterpart personnel.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Hokkaido Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1992 ～ Oct.1993 16month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Existing farm land of 1,800ha lying between Gudurnng and Kondre river, Kapilvastu district, Lumbini Zone			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Headworks : 1 no.
Headrace : 0.45km
Feeder canal : 26.9km
Irrigation canal : 88.3km
Drainage canal : 69.2km
Irrigation pond : 5 nos.
Major village and farm road : 49.5km
Agricultural support facilities : 6 nos.

ラジクドゥワ灌漑計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	■	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
End of Mar.-May 1993 Basic design study team was dispatched.

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

Detail:
The project was short-listed at the time of Annual Meeting held in May, 1993.

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

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Because the cost to be involved was found to be very expensive, the project has not been taken for implementation.
No initiative has been taken to procure the fund.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
There is little possibility to implement the project.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
It aims to enhance the share of the investment by the beneficiaries to the irrigation facilities in the Nepal Irrigation Sector Project (NISP) by World Bank that was started in 1996.
However, although the irrigation project proposed by this F/S was included in the Eighth National Development Plan (1992 - 1997), it is not mentioned in the on-going Ninth National Development Plan (1998 - 2003). The priority of the project has been lowered.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
This project has been suspended.
(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
There has been no progress after D/D Study because of the high cost.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Mar.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 501/93

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Topographic Mapping of Lumbini Zone		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Survey & Mapping	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Survey Dept.,Ministry of Land Reform and Management		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prepare the Lumbini Zone topographic map on a scale of 1:25,000, and to transfer technology on aerial photogrammetry.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	International Engineering Consultants Association KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.1990 ～ Nov.1993 37month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Southern and Central area of Nepal bordering with India		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Aerial photography 1:50,000, 9,000 km2
2. Topographic mapping 1:25,000, 9,000 km2, 81 sheets
3. Printing 1,000 copies for each 81 sheets

ルンビニ県地形図作成調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Detail

Printed topographic maps are used for the promotion of various government policies and utilized to establish rural development plans by public organizations in 5 districts of Lumbini zone.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

The Government of Nepal has been drawing up topographic maps for other 13 zones with the financial and technical assistance of FINNIDA. It will be completed by the end of 2001. As a result, the topographic maps for all 14 zones, including Lumbini where maps were prepared with the Japanese assistance, are to be completed.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/A 106/94

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Terai Groundwater Resources Evaluation and Development Project		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Water Resources		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulation of the M/P on the irrigation by means of deep wells in three counties located at the eastern, middle and western parts of the Terai Plain, the granary of the country.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.1991 ～ Jul.1994	33month(s)	
9. SITE OR AREA	Three counties located at the eastern, middle and western parts of the Terai Plain: Jhapa, Mahothari and Banke		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

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

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

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

テライ平野農業水資源開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:

(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)

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

Finance:

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

The Government of Nepal requested the Japanese grant aid including necessary equipment or materials to promote the project in September 1997.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)

1.Jhapa Groundwater Irrigation Project

Aug.1997 Japan's grant aid(10.8 mil.US$) was pledged.

*Contents: Deep tubewell irrigation system development for 4,500 ha.

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)

The not deep wells have been developed by their own fund by slow degrees. It is expected to conduct the grant aid project that has been already pledged on 1997.

Detail:

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)

The study findings are used to establish several other irrigation development schemes in Jhapa district.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)

In 1995 the cabinet made a decision that the irrigation in Terai Plain would be promoted by means of shallow wells, not deep wells proposed in this Study. The project realization has been waited. However, it should be necessary to dig deep wells at the place where shallow wells are not of use for the irrigation.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)

Since the policy of the Agricultural Prospective Plan (APP) has given higher priority to utilizing the groundwater rather than the surface water as the water source for the agricultural use, higher priority has been given to this project.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/A 201/94

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rehabilitation of Government Development Irrigation Schemes in the Kathmandu Valley			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Irrigation Bureau			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Elaboration of a M/P for irrigation area at Kathmandu Valley and a F/S in model area.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1993 ～ Dec.1994 21month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	3 provinces in Kathmandu Valley (Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitopur)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

This project aims at improvement/rehabilitation of existing irrigation facilities (irrigation area approx. 9,000ha) under the governmental irrigation scheme at Kathmandu Basin which is food supply base to the Metropolitan area. And also aims at establishment of farmer participating agriculture, placing the maintenance under the control of farmers. For the method, 13 of irrigation priority schemes as follows were selected from existing schemes and phased transfer of schemes to farmers after the rehabilitation is expected. Facility projects for targeted irrigation schemes are as follows.

1)Water intake facility:
Among 18 facilities in 13 schemes, 13 facilities need to be renewed and 4 facilities including slight one, need to be repaired.

2)Water Canal:
Out of trunk line (61km), existing stone-piled lining (32km) and soil water canal (29km) will be improved to be concrete lining, branch canal (28km) and 3rd canal will be constructed.

3)Structural facilities of canal:
Structural facility for tertiary level including water control gate and water division.

カトマンズ盆地潅漑改善計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Most of the thirty proposed rehabilitation schemes will be implemented as a part of the Second Irrigation Sector Program (SISP) which are implemented in 1996 - 2002 with financial support of Asian Development Bank.

Progress Situation:
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Out of the thirty schemes, Kothku, and Tika Bhairav-I schemes have been completed, Bashan, Dahkhsinkali, Mahadev Khola, and Katunje schemes have been partially completed, and Indrayani, Bishwambhara, and Kutudhal schemes are under implementation.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The remaining schemes are under progress.
1.Shali Nadi Irrigation Project
A detail survey is intended.
*Contents: Irrigation for 150ha of Shankhu Bajrajogini VDC, Suntol VDC, Pukulachhi VDC, and Lapse Phedi VDC.
2.Bosan Irrigation Project
The project is under survey for implementation under SISP.
*Contents: Irrigation for 30ha of Kirtipur Municipality and Machchhe VDC.
3.Lubhu Raj Kulo
An approval was submitted after completing all the necessary procedures.
*Contents: Irrigation for 150ha of Lubhu VDC.
4.Tika Bhairav II
An approval was submitted after completing all the necessary procedures.
*Contents: Irrigation for 200ha of Lalitpur district.
5.Bidol Irrigation Project
The project is under consideration for a survey.
*Contents: Irrigation for 50ha of Bhaktapur District.

(FY 2000 Demestic Survey)
Because of the high cost, there is no action to obtain finance for the remaining schemes.

Reasons for Delay:
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
SISP guideline adopts the policy that the beneficiaries should bear more costs for the irrigation facilities when they are invested. In addition, the policy that the farmers' irrigation group should operate and manage the irrigation facilities is promoted. As a result, the project will be implemented if there is the request from farmers' irrigation group. Therefore, since there has not been any request from the group, some proposed projects have not been implemented.

Detail:
(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
preparing for request on the assumption of Grant Aid.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
The early implementation of this proposed project is considered difficult because the review study points out (1) the rise of land price and (2)the higher priority is given to drinking water than irrigation water as the use of water resource.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
From the point of view of the importance of urban land in Kathmandu and the face value of the land vs cost involved in the implementation of the irrigation schemes, no effort to execute these schemes have been taken.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
The reason why there has been any progress in implementing this project is that the higher priority is given to drinking water than irrigation water as the use of groundwater.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 204/94

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Tribhuvan International Airport Modernization Plan in Nepal			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Air Transportation & Airport		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Department of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To draw up the M/P for improvement of the Tribuvan International Airport, F/S for short range plan of improvement and to implement technological survey for urgent project to promote the security.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1993 ～ Jul.1994 13month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Tribuvan International Airport, Kathmandu			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Urgent Project:

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

Improvement plan for ground facilities:

1) Improve the existing airport's facilities, which are now getting old and narrow, in order to meet with the future demand, to promote the security and the level of services following the standard level in the world.

2) Construction of the apron for big planes and new terminal for the international flights. Existing terminal building for the international flights will be converted for the domestic flights.

カトマンズ空港整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	●	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Emergency Project
Improvement of radar, etc.
Subsequnet Studies:
Jan.1994 E/N 106mil.Yen (project for Modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu (D/D))
Finance:
Jul.1994 E/N 876 mil.Yen (Project for Modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu 1/3)
1995 E/N 2,371 mil.Yen (Project for MOdrnization of Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu 2/3)
1996 E/N 206 mil.Yen (Project for Modernization of Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu 3/3)
Construction:
May 1995 Commenced (FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
Aug.1997 Completed (FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Operation & Maintenance:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
After the completion of construction, training for control officers is on-going.
After the training, control work utilizing the radar will be started.

Situation:
For the implementation of the project, 2 Japanese long-term experts have been dispatched, and the staff's training have also been commenced in Japan.
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The request has been made to implement the remaining project (construction of a training center, etc.) of the emergency project.
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Grant aid assistance is requested for remaining projects.
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Installation of SSR on the summit and development of the training center will be implemented with a grant aid assistance if airport radar which was installed in the emergency project phase I is surely used. However, the trouble of other materials gives damages to the new radar. Therefore, JICA is planning to implement the improvement project on those materials before the implementation of the phase II. Study is to be conducted in Feb. ~ Aug. 1999, then phase II is to be implemented.
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
Nippon Koei Co. conducted a study before implementing phase II.

(2)Improvement of Ground Facilities
Finance:
ADB (Tribhuvan International Airport Improvement Project)
Project Content:
Improvement of runway and parking lot, expansion of apron and improvement of terminal
Construction:
Sep.1997 started
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
ADB has been implemented the improvement project since 1990.
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
After the completion of expansion work of apron, international terminal is being expanded.

Differences from JICA's proposal:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
The plan formulated by this study requires the move of the military facilities, and gives burden to the government of Nepal, in terms of land acquisition and finance.

Japanese technical cooperation:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Acceptance of trainees: 42 trainees in total (radar control technique, and radar equipment maintenance).
6 experts (radar control technique, and radar equipment maintenance) in total were dispatched to Department of Civil Aviation, Nepal.

Situation:
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The procedure to establish a public corporation to operate the airport instead of the Department of Civil Aviation is in progress.
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
This M/P has been reviewed and modified with the ADB's Technical Assistance. The modernization plan will be implemented based on this modified M/P.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 315/96

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Disaster Prevention Plan for Severely Affected Districts by 1993 Disaster in the Middle and South Area			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY				
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To undertake a basic survey for the selected 15 areas severely affected by 1993 disaster. 2) To undertake F/S for formulation of appropriate/practical disaster prevention plan for 5 areas which need community/infrastructure disaster prevention plans.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. INA Corporation			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1996 ～ Mar.1997 14month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	5 severely affected areas by 1993 disaster in Makwanpur District			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Basic Sabo PJT + Participatory Disaster Prevention PJTs + Community Development PJTs (composed of 8 sub-project)
2. same as above
3. same as above
4.Two groundsills and River side park
5.Checkdam + Sand transportation road

Project Cost/Budget (unit: 1,000 USD)

	Total	Local Cost	Foreign Cost
1.Phedigaon CDPP	2,003	1,052	951
2.Namtar CDPP	5,265	389	4,876
3.Chisapani CDPP	1,385	614	771
4.Mahadevbesi IDPP	1,655	165	1,490
5.Kuleljani IDPP	6,319	1,093	5,226

Implementation Period
1.1997-2016(except community development)
2.1999-2004(except community development
3.1997-2008(except community development)
4.2000-2002
5.1998-2001

中南部地域激甚被災地区防災計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1) Community Disaster Prevention(Phedigaon, Namtar, Chisapani)
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
A JICA expert (rural development, two years) has been dispatched since July 1998. PEU (Community Disaster Prevention) was established in the DOSC and the advice is being given by an expert in order to implement the promotion and monitoring of the community disaster prevention project.

1. Basic Sabo Project
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
The DOSC (Department of Soil Conservation) would like to request the grant aid to Japan for the implementation.
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Although the request for a grant aid assistance was submitted, it has not been approved.

2. Participatory Disaster Prevention Projects
i) Phedigaon
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
DPTC(Disaster Prevention Technical Center) is requesting the budget to Japan as the Pilot Project.
ii)Chisapani
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Nepal Red Cross has implemented the project as a social welfare support project of Japanese government for three years from March 1998.

3. Community Development Projects
i) Wireless Telephone ar Namtar
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Village committee is requesting to Napalese government for the implementation.
ii)Eri-culture Project at Namtar
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Japanese businessmen group (people concerned with study team members) is trying to establish a private company to develop eri-silk industry at Namtar.
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
The project seemed to be implemented by local private company, however there is no precise information.
iii)Water supply at Chispani
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Grass roots grant of Japan is expected.
(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
There is no pregress on the Japanese side.

"Nippon NGO Network for Nepal(NNNN)" is interested in participating in agricultural related projects as community development.

(2) IDPP for Kulekhani Reservoir
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
NEA(Nepal Electricity Authority) is going to carry out the detailed study for implementation. They are expecting to utilize the remaining loan for Kulekhani Disaster Prevention Project II financed by OECF, if the results of the derailed study is good.
(FY2001 Domestic Survey)
It has been decided to implement the ongoing Kulekhani Disaster Prevention Project II by utilizing the remaining loan financed by OECF.
(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
Construction: Feb. 2002 Completed.
NEA will be in charge of the management and operation after completion.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/A 111/97

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Integrated Watershed Management in the Western Hills		
3. SECTOR	Forestry / Forestry & Forest Conservation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management, Ministry of Forest and Soil Conservation		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Conduct a study on a social and economic baseline for southern parts of Kaski district and Parbat district of Nepal, and make a master plan related to integrated basin management in order to contribute to an improvement in living environment for local residents and adequate land management.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Forest Technical Association KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1995 ～ Feb.1998 27month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Southern parts of Kaski district and Parbat district (about 120,000 ha)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Integrated watershed management plan
- Land use improvement program
- Erosion control program
- Living environment improvement program
- Income generation program
- Extension and education program

西部山間部総合流域管理計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
The study is used for the "Community Development and Forest/Watershed Conservation Project (CDFWCP) in Nepal" (JICA technical cooperation project) and "Greenery Promotion Cooperation Project (GPCP)" (JOCV).

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
The study is useful to solve problems between residents and projects (include GPCP) in an on-site level through the use of a map for a watershed management plan and watershed management profile.

(FY2007 Overseas & Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/A 311/97

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Trishuli Irrigation Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Irrigation (DOI), Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Conduct a feasibility study related to the making of a Trishuli irrigation development plan for river terrace areas with the area of about 1,000 ha and the population of about 10,000 people (about 2,000 households) in both sides of Trishuli River in Nuwakot district located about 70 km northwest of the capital, Kathmandu.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1996 ～ Sep.1997 10month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Area of about 750 ha in Trishuli area, Nuwakot district (located in about 70km northwest of Kathmandu)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Construction projects and programs
1. Irrigation plan
- Irrigation area: 749 ha
- Sluice gate: 2 places
- Trunk channel: 5.95 km
- Branch channel: 10.3 km

2. Program
- Project preparatory program to foster human resources
- Water management program
- Monitoring program

トリスリ灌漑計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Funding:

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

It has not been confirmed yet (October 1998), but it seems that the proposed project is included in a list of requests for grant aid of the government of Nepal as a grant aid project in FY 1999.

(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)

DOI requests for grant aid to Foreign Investment Promotion Division every year (amount of money requested: US$12,375,000).

It is a precondition to supply Nepal Electricity Authority (NEA) with dredges in the implementation of the project.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)

July 8,1998 They requested for grant aid.

*Content of a Project: Improvement in irrigation (750 ha)

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)

The priority of the project proposed by the study is high, and they request for grant aid to supply dredges and implement irrigation plans.

(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)

The project is not in a list of requests for grant aid for FY 2002.

(FY 2003 Domestic and Overseas Survey)

While an implementing institution hopes that the project is implemented by grant aid, the project is removed from a list of requests of the embassy of Nepal. However, this project is placed as a semi top priority.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)

No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)

To the implementation of the proposed project, Department of Irrigation (DOI), Ministry of Agriculture submitted the request for grant aid cooperation (Sep.2007).

Amount: US$ 11,049,186 (according to F/S) US$6,653,432 (based on revised range of business)

In 15th of Oct. 2007, Japanese Embassy and DOI visited the site together.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 206 /99

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Flood Mitigation Plan for Selected Rivers in the Terai Plain			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Irrigation, Ministry of Water Resources			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention (DWID)			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To formulate a Master Plan for flood mitigation for eight rivers in the Terai Plain 2) To conduct a Feasibility Study for the priority projects identified in the Master Plan 3) To carry out the technology transfer to the counterpart personnel of HMG/N in the course of the Study			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	NIKKEN Consultants, Inc. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1997 ～ Jun.1999 19month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: Basins of the 8 rivers that flow through the Terai plain(Ratuwa, Lohandra, Lakhandei, Narayani, West Rapti, Babai and Khutiya Rivers) F/S: The Lakhandei and Babai River basins			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:

1) Watershed Management Component

For the conservation of watershed, construction of erosion control facilities, encouragement of afforestation and land use regulation are recommended as primary measures. In order to mobilize local communities and related organizations, publicity activities are also essential to materialize the measures.

2) River Control Component

As a datum line for river course stabilization, river boundary line (RBL) should be first designated and authorized for the flood mitigation activities. The river control component includes bioengineering measures such as forest and grass belts as dike works and preventive bank protection by vegetation in addition to the conventional river control measures.

3) Community Development Component

This component consists of three sets of activities, i.e., community mobilization to build up organizational bases for implementation of the Plan, Local coping measures to enable the communities to live with flooding, and community-based sustainable flood mitigation measures to motivate the local people to maintain and sustain the flood control structures.

F/S:

1) Watershed Management Component

Gully erosion control and hill-side works, River-side eroison control by consolidation of riverbed, protection of riverbank from scoring, and planting permanent crops along the riverbanks, Afforestation and land use regulations

2) River Control Component

Forest and grass belts, spurs(groins), revetments, ring dikes, dike roads, and closing dikes

3) Community Development Component

Community Mobilization, local coping strategy, multi-purpose facility

テライ平野河川治水計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
Request for Japan's grant aid is about to be submitted.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
The Preliminary Study has been implementing since mid-Aug.2001 until mid-Dec.2001. Based on the result of this M/P, the grant aid was requested to provide the wire for the gabion wire cylinder and the excavator necessary for the river disaster protection at 13 rivers in the Terai Plain.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No action has been taken after FY 2002.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Request for Basic Study for Lakhandehi was made and approved by the Government of Japan. Request for detailed study for Narayani and Tinau was made.
Application submitted:
A) Technical Cooperation
1) Disaster Mitiigation Support Program (DMSP)
2) Lakhandehi River Control and Sabo Works
3) Water induced disaster mitigation and environmental development works along Sindhuli-Bardibas road corridor
4) Water induced disaster mitigation and environmental improvement works along Mugling-Narayanghat road
B) Development Study
1) Biring river
2) Mungling-Narayanghhat road project
3) Narayani river
4) Tinau river

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) No information.

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey)
Government of Nepal started a separate River Training Project in Terai(Sothern region of Nepal)known as Janta Ko Tatabandha. Which give priority to train river in order to :
I. Save agriculture land, settlement
II. Turn flood plain into agriculture land
III. Employment generation

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 303/00

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Feasibility Study on the Construction of Kathmandu-Naubise Road Link in the Kingdom of Nepal			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Roads, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To construct an Alternate Road (bypass road) between Kathmandu and Naubise to secure more reliable and confortable land transport.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2000 ～ Mar.2001 12month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Area between Kathmandu and Naubise (located about 20 km west of Kathmandu)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

To construct a new alternate road between Kathmandu and Naubise, where existing Tribhuvan Highway is the sole trunk-road linking Kathmandu with other areas in Nepal. The existing Tribhuvan road in this section has extremely steep terrain and poor geology, therefore a remarkable numbers of traffic interrruption have been taken place. The Project Road will be constructed aiming to provide reliable and comfortable land transport in this section, which has the most important role in national security and economical points of view.

1. Construction of New 2-lane Alternate Road: Total Lengrh 21.4km.
2. Construction of 2-lane Highway Tunnel: Total Length 705m (included in the above).
3. Other proposed issues

- F/S on the solar and wind power generation for operation of the highway tunnel.
- Construction of track terminal in the vicinity of Kathmandu Outer Ring Road.

カトマンズ･ナウビセ道路建設計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Situation

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)

Department of Road (DOR) submitted EIA report to MOPE (Ministry of Population and Environment) on May 2001 for approval. After public notice of the EIA for 30 days, an evaluation committee was held and returned its comments on the EIA to DOR, DOR prepared answers against teh comments and submitted them to MOPE. Currently final approval for the EIA is expected to be issured soon.

Regarding financial source for the Project, DOR prepared a Implementation Program (I/P) for application of JBIC loan and request a JBIC loan application for the Project through MPPW (Ministry of Physical Planning and Works). There is an argument on the expeted financial source for the Project, e.g. Loan or Grant, in the Nepal government and further discussion on this matter is still in process in the Government.

(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)

The government was examining on whether the funds will be raised on loan aid or grant aid (JICA's D/D). Later on the consensus has allegedly reached that they would submit official request for loan aid.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)

It is apparent that a request was made to JBIC.

Request amount: Over 10 billion JPY

Details: Construction of alternative road between Kathmandu and Naubise with the objective of improving the access from Mid-Western Tarai and India to Kathmandu.

Possibility of adoption: the adoption is considered to be difficult because the project is not within the scope of project scale assumed by JBIC.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)

There are no activity to progress this project due to high priority placed on arterial road construction project between Kathmandu and Tarai.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)

The government is planning to adopt BOT for the construction.

(FY2005 Domestic Survey)

Rehabilitation of Mugling to Narayangat section, extending from Prithibi road which Kathmandu and Naubise by-pass road was planned, has become a priority after been destroyed by a disaster in 2004. Concerns towards by-pass road construction between Kathmandu and Naubise are low in comparison, which realisation is less likely to be made unless rehabilitation of the section is underway.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)

Funding is yet to be made. The Government is still planning to adopt BOT for the construction, which has issued a public notice for national, international, private, and public investors on 4th March, 2004.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Oct.2002
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/A 116/01

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on the Agricultural Marketing Development Project		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Marketing Development Directorate of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperative		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Agribusiness Promotion and Marketing Development Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives		
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1. Make a master plan for a national agricultural market development plan to improve post-harvest treatment at firms and strengthen assembly and shipping system. 2. Select areas with high development potential and make an action plan for vitalizing agricultural market through improvements of marketing system and infrastructure, focusing on assembly and shipping system. 3. Technical transfer of survey methods and project planning procedures and concepts.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	System Science Consultants Inc. Sanyu Consultants Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2000 ～ ～ May.2001	14month(s)	
9. SITE OR AREA	Wholesale Markets; Lalitpur, Birantnagar, Morang Collection Centers; Makwanpur, Kavre, Chitwan, Nuwakot, Dhading, Jhapa, Dhankuta, Sunsari, Morang Livestock Markets; Morang, Kathmandu, Banke Fish Markets; Morang (Kosi Area)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) New Wholesale Market in Kathmendu (Site A)
2) New Wholesale Market in Kathmendu (Site B)
3) New Wholesale Market in Biratnagar
4) Collection Center in Central Region
5) Collection Center in Eastern Region
6) Livestock Marketing System
7) Livestock Sanitary Control System: DFTQC
8) Fish Marketing System

農産物市場開発計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2002 Domestic Survey)
There is no information available on the current situations of this project.

(FY2003 Domestic Survey)
Difficulties in funding.
Period of 3-5 years is required to be realized.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
1) Farmers, plantation owner groups, agricultural union, consumers, wholesale group, and retail groups are strongly requesting Nepalese government to establish a new wholesale market. This action is based on the request for a funding made to Japan by HNG/N for an establishment of a new market in the Kathmendu basin. HMG/N is aiming for an implementation of the proposed project within 1 or 2 years. Other project will be implemented, when enough funds have been secured.
2) The Honorable Minister for Agriculture and Cooperative will construct the basis in the project area by February 2005. Basement construction of the road at the entrance point and land generation will soon be commenced. Therefore HMG/N is enthusiastic in market development, which aims to develop the proposed market as an Export Promotion Centre. This is due to the demands from India, Bangladesh, and Arab for horticultural products. However, rating, packaging, and transportation system has not been developed yet. Improvements of above issues are also anticipated in the proposed project.
3) Secretariat level meetings had made action plan and defined the responsibility for clearance of land area and preliminary construction for market area in this fiscal year.
4) Effort from this Directorate (ABPMDD) has been continuing for the land acquisition, site plan, initial construction and enumerating interested traders along the help of stakeholder, such as Kalimati wholesale market, concerned administration, and ministries.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Grant aid was requested, though was not selected.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
1) Foundation stone has been laid in the proposed Manohara (Thimi) whole sale market site.
2) Action Plan and responsibility has been clearly defined for clearance of land.
3) Efforts has been continuing for land acquisition, site plan, initial construction, and enumerating interested traders.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
Implementing project "the construction of wholesale market, construction of the basic roads of the entrance"
Funding: Amount: RS 40,500,000
Constructing period: July.2005 to June. 2006
Progress:
Drawing design plan, construction of wholesale market, calculating the cost for the basic roads construction in the entrance, and prepare for tender documents are completed. The construction has not been started yet at present, because problems were found in cultivation construction.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Oct.2002
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 117/01

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study for Earthquake Disaster Impact and Improvement of Emergency Responce Capabilities in the Kathmandu Valley		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Meteorology & Seismology	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Dept. of Narcotics Control and Disaster Management, Ministry of Home Affairs		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Make an integrated earthquake prevention plan for Kathmandu which is a center of political, economic, and social functions and which has the population of 1.5 million. The plan should include prevention measures, emergency response, and rehabilitation and restoration measures to alleviate damages. In addition, technique is transferred to improve capacity for emergency response.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.2001 ～ Dec.2001 11month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Kathmandu Valley		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Establishment of early earthquake information system (Implementation period: 2 years)
2. Establishment of municipality disaster management institution and exercise (Implementation period: 2 years)
3. Building improvement (Implementation period: 2 years), and,
4. Establishment of comprehensive database for earthquake disaster mitigation (Implementation period: 2 years)

カトマンズ盆地地震防災計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐	In Progress or In Use
	■	Delayed
	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2002 Domestic Survey)
There is no information available on the current situation of the project.

(FY2003 Overseas Survey)
Various projects are implemented aiming at enhancement of civil consciousness especially against earthquake disasters using such means as media and seminars under the initiatives of the Ministry of Home Affairs of Nepal. The main cause for the stagnation of the project progress is shortage of funds and resources.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
Project can not been implemented due to a complexity of the situation. Priorities of the agencies are placed on security related issues.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Implementation of the project has not progressed due to the difficulties in funding. Although the future implementation of the project is still under consideration, 3 to 5 years may need for a progress.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
No information is mentioned specifically.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
The assassination of King Nepal was happened just before the completion of the study and peace and order got worsen afterwards. Therefore the Ministry of Home Affairs seemed to decide to regard the stabilization of order as the first prior issue.
As proposed in the study of this project, "protection against disaster" was treated as independent paragraph in national development plan of Nepal and strengthening information management system of protection against disaster is mentioned as prior project of disaster measures. Considering above, though it seems that the construction of inclusive database will progress, it needs 3 to 5 years to be materialized since the stabilization of order is the most prior issue.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
While there is funding problem for implementation, the activities are in progress. Several developments were found in formulation of policies such as evaluation on earthquake risk, disaster measure plan and beforehand prepare in area level, and improvement of on-the-spot measure in emergency, and etc. Furthermore, each municipality is actively attempting to the campaign for improvement in consciousness toward reducing damages by earthquakes. For instance, Lalitpur District operates towards the formulation of construction standards with support of JICA senior volunteer.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/A 301/02

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Feasibility Study on the Sunsari River Irrigation Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	the Department of Irrigation, the Ministry of Agriculture			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To conduct a feasibility study on the Sunsari River Irrigation System, basic concept of which is to formulate an efficient water use plan aiming at agriculture development and To carry out technology transfer / exchange to and with the Nepalese counterpart through on-the-job training during the course of the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Apr.2001 ～ ～ Mar.2003 23month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA				

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1)Irrigation Development (Service area 10,000ha: Headworks, main canals, secondary canals, tertiary canals, drainage, establishment of water users association etc.)
2)Rural infrastructure (rural road improvement)
3)Agriculture supporitng (vegetable extension)
4)Environmental mitigation (monitoring of water quality, compensation for fishermen)
5)Drainage development, 6)Groundwater development

Implementation. Period (if the request letter for grant aid was approved in 2003)
1) 2005/Apr-2011/Mar, 2) 2007/Apr-2009/Mar
3) 2009/Apr-2013/Mar, 4) 2006/Apr-2011/Mar
5) 2014/Apr-2015/Mar 6) 2007/Apr-2009/Mar

スンサリ川かんがい計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
The government of Nepal submitted a request letter for Japan's grant aid to realize the proposed projects in this Study in September 2003.
(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
In Nepal, irrigation project over 2,000 ha of land requires EIA clearance. The department of irrigation is in the process of acquiring EIA during 2003-4. It is intending to request the Grant Aid to Japan with the grant of EIA clearance.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
Request has been made for a funding assistance to implement the project. Project is prospected to be implemented with the funding assistance from donor countries. Government is intending to fund the project, if funding assistance from donor countries are to be delayed.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
D/D is required before implementing the project. The Nepalese government has made a request to the Japanese government for a Grant Aid of 1,412,812,000 NPR.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
Possibility of implementation of the subsequent project requires EIA clearance. If both EIA clearance and funding are available, there is a high probability of the implementation.
However, regarding the possibility of progress towards realisation, although it has been noted in FY 2005 Overseas Survey that the Nepalian government has made 1.4 billion NPR request for Yen grant, it is considered that the request has not been formally being made.
In addition, although EIA clearance requires complicated procedures, none of the procedures has been made due to transfer of staff in charge, which can be considered that the realisation of the project is difficult for the time being.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
The proposed project is the construction of Head Works in Sunsari River. It requires EIA clearance because its irrigation area is more than 800ha. Feasibility can be found if EIA clearance is done.
There is little collision between Maoist and government side in Terai district, where includes beneficial area of Sunsari River Irrigation Project. The collision is becoming to be occurred in plain of Terai, compared to the past when most of collision was occurred in mountainous region. Therefore Nepalese C/P is also waiting for the improvement of peace and order condition of the designated area. There is a possibility of moving toward grant aid cooperation with the improvement of peace and order. (informed by C/P in Nov.2007)

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
The request letter for financial cooperation was submitted to the Japanese government (July.2007). Requested amount: USD 22,249,000
On 10th of Aug. 2007, the Japanese Embassy visited DOI and had a conference on the range of the project.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Feb.2009
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 101/05

1. COUNTRY	Nepal		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on the Solid Waste Management for the Kathmandu Valley in Kingdom of Nepal		
3. SECTOR	Administration / Environmental Problems	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Local Development		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1. To formulate Action Plans (A/Ps) on SWM for five municipalities in the Kathmandu Valley, namely Kathmandu Metropolitan City (KMC), Lalitpur Sub-Metropolitan City (LSMC), Bhaktapur Municipality (BKM), Madhyapur Thimi Municipality (MTM), and Kirtipur Municipality (KRM), and 2. To pursue technology transfer regarding SWM for the Nepalese counterpart (C/P) personnel of the five municipalities and Solid Waste Management and Resource Mobilization Center (SWMRMC).		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.2004 ～ Mar.2005 14month(s) Apr.2005 ～ Sep.2005 5month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	The jurisdiction of the five municipalities in the Kathmandu Valley,namely KMC, LSMC, BKM, MTM and KRM. In addition, "Okharpauwa" where a landfill site proposed was also covered		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Pilot Projects:
-Improvement of Collection and Transportation
-Promotion of Waste Minimization
-Improvement of Final Disposal Planning and Operation
-Promotion of Public Awareness and Behavior Change Communication/Education
-Development of Operation and Management Capacities

2.Umbrella Concept on Solid Waste Management in the Kathmandu Valley
1)ZONE A - KMC, LSMC and KRM:Sisdol S/T-LF、Banchare Danda L/T Sanitary LF、West Waste Processing Facility、Teku T/S、Balaju T/S、LSMC Temporary T/S (Afadole)
2)ZONE B - BKM and MTM:Hanumante River Dumping Site (BKM)、Temporary LF (MTM)、Taikabu LF、Taikabu WPF

3.Capacity Development:
-The target group of capacity development activities of the Study was mainly TWG and T/F members

4.Action Plans on Solid Waste Management
- Improvement of Collection and Transportation
- Promotion of Waste Minimization
- Improvement of Final Disposal Manner
- Raising of Public Awareness/Community Mobilization
- Organizational and Institutional Development

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Request for B/S of the development of long-term final disposal site (Grant Aid) for "Development of final disposal site" made in summer of 2007 is now under discussion.

(FY 2008 Overseas Survey)
Capacity development of local government personnel and stakeholders, and preparation of strategic action plan for each local government are now in progress. SWMRM have prepared a proposal for capacity development of personnel in 58 local governments in Nepal and has submitted to the Ministry of Local Government. This study was requested to the Japanese government as a Technical Cooperation Project. Lalitpur municipal office and KOICA has agreed to conduct feasibility study of RDF plan development in Lalitpur District

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Apr.2010
Revised Sep.2010

SWA NPL/S 101/08

1. COUNTRY	Nepal			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Disaster Risk Management for Narayangharh - Mugling Highway			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	The Department of Water Induced Disaster Prevention, Ministry of Water Resources The Department of Roads, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To formulate basic strategy on disaster risk management considering result of risk assessment for N-M Highway 2) To formulate structural measures for Ruwa River/Marsyangdi hydro Power Plant			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.2007 ～ Feb.2009 19month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	The Study area is located in the southern-central of Nepal.			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1-1. Basic Strategy on N-M Highway

Basic strategy I: Additional Structural Measures : Among the selected 12 sites, three which is supposed to be measured by DWIDP or through this pilot project and one more site which can be excluded since deposits in the sabo dam is removed. An additional site in Ruwa Khola is however considered. Hence, total cost of preventive structural countermeasure in the nine sites is 204 mil. Rs. Cost : 222.07million Rs. Construction Schedule 2009-2011.

Basic strategy II: Regular Maintenance and Quick Response : Cost :25,205,067Rs. Cost and Benefit : Maintenance B/C5.2, Emergency Works B/C134

Basic Strategy III: Maintenance of Sabo Facilities : Major Maintenance Works of Sabo Dams : 1) Removal of deposits (cost is 1.0 mil Rs/year (280 Rs/m3)), 2) Repair of damaged sabo facilities

Basic Strategy IV: Road Early Information System : Cost 2,986,230Rs. Benefit 10,555,026Rs/year.

Basic Strategy V: Disaster Mitigation Activities in Communities (Kabilash Village) : Outline of Disaster Mitigation Activities in Kabilash Village : 1) Hazard mapping,

2) Disaster education, 3) Early Warning/ Evacuation System, 4) Simple structural measures, 5) Forestation planning and countermeasure planning. Cost : 852,460Rs. schedule 2008-2028. Benefit : 70,700 Rs/year

1-2. Evaluation for Basic Strategy

A benefit cost ratio (BCR) of 2.0 is determined for the additional structural measures for the eight sites. A BCR of 1.3 is calculated concerning the deposit removal for the prioritized six crossing streams. After structural measures to the eight sites and six crossing streams' deposit removal are completed, no other sites will be subjected to main high risks with ALp of over 1 million Rs/year. Road regular maintenance, quick response (reopening) for road closure disaster, and road early information system are efficient methods in reducing the remaining risks.

2. Countermeasures for protecting the power plant have been planned as below.

a) Removal of soils in the sabo dams; 8,500 m3

b) Concrete walls to protect the power plant; right bank: 207 m, left bank: 57 m, total: 267 m

Construction cost is 18.4 million Rs and the BCR is 2.0.

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) (FY 2009 Overseas Survey)
Narayangharh-Mugling Road Early Stage Information System
Purpose of the Project:
To provide road users with road surface disaster hazard information to avoid risks.
Provide road users with reasonable alternative option(s) to road closures that avoids losses.
Summary of the Project:
Road information of 2 locations, road traffic via web-page and FM radio, provide disaster hazard prediction, self-registering rain gauge in two locations, manual rain gauge in two locations.
Present Condition: The development study pilot project has completed.
Funding Source: Government self-fund

Descriptions in the Study Summary Sheet are based on the answers of the questionnaire, which a fact-finding have only been conducted when sources were available. Therefore, not all of the facts are up-to date. In addition, some may not describe the fact. Questionnaire conducted for the present year (FY 2009) have been conducted for studies completed in FY2008,FY 2006, FY2004 and FY1999. Data which where not known, such as months of the study period, are described as ZERO.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Other Studies)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 601/75

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Port Muhammad-Bin-Quasim Project (Follow-Up)		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Other Studies
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Quasim Port Authority		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To give the technical guidance for the D/D which had been implemented before this project.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Central Consultant, Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1976 ～ Mar.1976 1month ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Quasim Port		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

In response to the request of the Pakistani Government, the study team explained the results of the study on Quasim Port and offerred technical suggestions.

バンデルカシム港建設計画アフターケア

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies and Others:

1973-1975 M/P for Muhammad-Bin-Quasim Port
1975 D/D for the construction of a berth with the capacity of 25,000-75,000t
1976 Undertaking of this Study
1976-1980 D/D by consultants of Japan, France, Canada and U.K.
(Financed by Holland, Canada, Japan, W.Germany, Italy, Bulgaria and GOP)

Finance:

GOP and loans/grants from foreign countries.

Construction:

1974 - Undertaken by France, Belgium, Holland and GOP (The project scale was modified.)
Jun.1995 Scheduled to be completed (Construction cost: Rs. 4,700 mil. (include Foreign Currency Rs. 1,913 mil.))

Detail:

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)

This JICA study has resulted in the improvement of the second port of Pakistan, Port Muhammad Bin Quasim.

(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)

1977-79 : A French consultant company won the international bid which was conducted upon the completion of "D/D of Terminals for Iron Ores and Coal" by JICA. The company revised JICA's design and presented a new detailed design. Total construction cost of Rs.220 mil. was financed by France.

1979-83 : A Dutch consultant company got an order after the completion of D/D of "Implementation of Dredging and Navigation-support Facilities" by JICA. The project was conducted from 1978 through 1983. Total construction cost of Rs.397.06mil.(foreign fund of it was Rs.320.44mil.)was financed by the ADB.

Due to the construction delay for lacking enough domestic finance and inflation, the total cost at the time of completion came up to more than a double of original estimation (from Rs. 2,097 mil. to Rs.4,700 mil.). Constructions financed by foreign funds are completed, but the delay of constructions to be financed by domestic funds is at a critical situation and governmental support is needed.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 201B/79

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Shipping & Shipbuilding Development			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Marine Transportation & Ships		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ports and Shipping Wing, Ministry of Communication			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Development of National Shipbuilding Sector			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Shipbuilding Research Centre of Japan			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1978 ～ Oct.1979 14month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Major parts and shipbuilding yards<M/P> Karachi<F/S>			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P> The study proposed the fleet replacement for the government-owned national shipping line and the improvement of the government-owned shipbuilding yard (KSEW).

l) Shipping

22 obsolete ships (226,800 DWT) will be scrapped during 1980 - 1983 and replaced by 16 new ships (240,000 DWT).

2) Shipbuilding

The capacity and operation of KSEW was studied to propose measures for improving productivity. Out of 16 new ships, 4 will be constructed by KSEW.

<F/S>

1) Shipping

Construction of 16 multi-purpose vessels (15,000 DWT) (4 vessels to be built at KSEW).

2) Shipbuilding

Purchase of necessary equipment, overseas manpower training, technical assistance by experts.

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

1.Supply Project of 16 New Multi-purpose Vessels
Finance:

	(No.)	(built at/by)
a)Mar.1979 L/A approx.16 mil.Yen (Shipping Reinforcement Project)	6	Japan
b)1981 British grant approx.3.2 mil.Pound Bank loans approx.4 mil.Pound	3	Great Britain
c)1981 Habib Bank (N/A) credit group	3	Poland
d)Dec.1979 Danish Govt.loan 125 mil.Krone	1	Denmark

2.Building 4 ships at the Karachi National Shipyard (KSEW)
Finance:
According to the replacement project plan of the national commercial fleet at first, 4 vessels out of 16 were planned to be built domestically. The global decline of marine transportation business, and the lack of foreign currency reserve, this situation did not allow Pakistan to purchase 3 vessels domestically. One vessel was built financed by OECF loan.* Total Investment Expenses 18,88 million yen including local currency of 880 mil yen.

*Mar.1979 L/A approx.2 bil.Yen (Shipping Reinforcement Project).

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 301/80

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Construction Project of a Mini-Port in Gwadar			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Port and Shipping Wing Ministry of Communication			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Planning a mini-port capable of functioning as a fishing port			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Kiso-Jiban Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.1978 ～ Mar.1980 18month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	West side of Makran Coast/ South of Baluchistan			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Item	Quantity
Breakwater	1,030m
Quay -1.5m	200m
-3.0m	740m
Ice, freezing and refrigeration Plant	1 unit
Refrigeration vessel	1 unit
Revetment	500m

グァダール･ミニポート開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
(Main Work)
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
1984-88 D/D
Consulting Firm / Gifford & Partners(UK), Techno Consult(Pakistan)
Study Cost/8.217 mil.Rs (government budget)
Difference with JICA's proposal/Several changes concerning the pier structure, the depth of the water, the length of the canal, the operational facilities of the port, etc. were proposed.(Ancillary Work)

Finance:
(Main Work)
Nov.1987 Loan from the Belgian Government BEC 485.89 mil.
Jul.1988 Buyers Credit from Consortium Bank 841.77 mil. (A Belgian consulting firm won the international bid).
Main works were implemented with the investment costs of Rs.1,542.2 mil. including Rs.799.2 mil.of foreign currency.

(Ancillary Work)
Pakistani Government Rs.81.5 mil.

(Total Investment Cost)
Approximately Rs.1,624mil. (the Pakistani government: Rs.975 mil, the Loan from the Belgian government: Rs.221 mil., the Belgian Bank Group Loan: Rs.428 mil.).

Construction:
Oct.1988-Oct.1992 Main works were Implemented
Contractor: Besix
Nov.1993 Ancillary works were started (the construction of a service center building, a clinic, refrigeration facilities, etc.are now progressing)
Jun.1995 Ancillary works were completed.

Details:
Upon the completion of the construction of the port facilities, the trial operation started partially on December 1992. The collection of port-usage charges also started.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
This JICA study was highly appreciated and was well-utilized in the implementation of the project.

(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
Because the port has not been officially admitted yet, the port management and its operation have been handled by the persons in charge of this project.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The maintenance dredging of channel and basin of Gwadur Fish Harbor cum Mini Port was done in 1996.
Fund has not been procured yet for remaining components.

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STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 202B/81

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Introduction of Containerization			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ports and Shipping Wing, Ministry of Communication.			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Preparation of long-term project and short-term development plan of container terminal.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1980 ～ Mar.1982 16month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Karachi			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P> Select and compare two ports, Karachi port and Qasim Port, as container terminal. Set up an inland CFS in Lahore.
(Main works)
Long-term project:
Container terminal: 6 berth (new construction)
Inland CFS: 50 ha
Urgent improvement plan:
Container terminal: 2 berth (Qasim)
Inland CFS: 30 ha (Lahore), Railway transport

<F/S>Urgent Improvement Plan

	Karachi	Qasim
Container berth	600m	600m
Container Terminal	282,400sq.m	282,400sq.m
Railway	11,700m	5,500m
Roads	4,700m	2,500m

Budget 1) for Karachi Port, 2) for Qasim Port and FIRR 3) for Inland CFS.

コンテナ輸送導入計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	●	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1) Container Terminal

1.Basic Infrastructure of Qasim Port

Finance:

ADB Loan

Construction:

1986 The 1st stage completed.

2.Karachi Port and Qasim Port

Finance:

Investment from the private sector expected (Rs.160 mil.).

Construction:

June 1994 - June 1996 Scheduled to be implemented.

Although the construction is likely to be undertaken by an Australian private firm, a civil lawsuit concerning the firm's bidding have been under deliberation in the Supreme Court (in the high court the case was decided for the Australian firm). The location of some of the container terminals was changed from the west shore, which was proposed by this Study, to the south part of the port since the private sector hoped to slash the investment cost. No modification concerning the size of the port was made.

(2)Inland Container Freight Station : ICFS

Subsequent Studies:

Dec.1994 The Pakistan Railways presented a conceptual design to build ICFS in which the change of the construction site was proposed (Sheikhupura at the northwestern district was selected for the construction site instead of Kahna Kacha at the south of Lahore).

Finance:

The government is now under consideration to accept the investment from the private sector.

Detail:

(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)

Since the completion of this Study, the counterpart has been reluctant to promote the construction of both Ports, Karach and Qasim. While 12 years have been passed since then, no progress has been made. The possibility to review this M/P was discussed. However, no action has been taken. The government decided to reorient its policy and to promote the privatization. At present, the government is willing to construct the container terminal with the investment by the private sector. A private firm is now examining a plan, which proposes to alter the existing two berths to the container terminal.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)

J.V. of APL (USA) and ICT (Philippines) is implementing the project for setting up of a container terminal at Berth No.22~24 (Jan.1997 ~ Sep.1998).

Project for Berth No.6~9 is under process.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 301/82

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Agricultural Development Project with Widening of Pat Feeder Canal			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Economy, Baluchistan Provincial Bureau of Water Power Generation			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Feasibility study on the improvement planning of irrigation and drainage.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1982 ～ Jan.1983 11month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Kachhi Plain, Baluchistan Province (Head of Indus River) Area 250,000 sq.m			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

- Desert Pat Feeder canal : 11.1km
  Pat Feeder canal : 187.2 km
  Extension of Distributaries : 375 km
- Improvement and Construction of related canal structure
- Construction of minor canal: 1,224km
- Aerial survey

Note: The project cost 1) above is for case 3 and 2) is for case 4.

パットフィーダー水路拡張計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Construction of Facilities
1.Widing of Pat Feeder Canal
Finance:
Jan.17,1986 the Loan Agreement with ADB was signed (Rs.3,067 mil.)
IFAD fund was introduced.
Construction:
The construction of facilities, in which the widening of the Pat Feeder Canal was a main project, is being implemented.

2.Map drawing and Purchase of Vehicle
Finance:
Sep.18,1987 L/A 1,550 mil.Yen
Delivery:
Sep.1992 Completed

(2)Pilot Firm Project
Finance:
28 Mar.1988 E/N (396 mil.Yen)
15 Aug.1988 E/N (1,668 mil.Yen)
Construction:
Completed.
Dispatch of Experts:
Feb.1990 Five Japanese experts were sent for the management of this project.
Dec.1992 The short-term expert (irrigation and water management) was dispatched.

(3) Other project
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Finance:
28 Sep. 1994 1,142.507 million Rs. (IFAD, Government of Baluchistan, and UNICEF)
Contents: Improvement of watercourses, demonstration plots on cotton, incremental staff cost and operational cost, machinery and equipment, training, technical services, extension & research, rural credit.

Detail:
(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
Although the water courses were planned to be unlined, 10-30% lining is decided to be made as conducted in the similar project, OEWM project. This modification will be implemented as Pat Feeder Command Area Development Project from June, 1994 with the financial assistance from IFAD.

(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
ADB is implementing the construction.

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
10% lining of water courses is scheduled to be completed in June, 2020 with IFAD fund.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 101/83

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	National Transport Plan		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / (Transportation in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Planning and Development Division		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulation of a master plan for nation-wide transport development		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Mitsui Knowledge Industry		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1981 ～ May.1983 17month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Entire country		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The study covered 1) roads and road transportation, 2) railways, 3) ports, 4) shipping, 5) aviation and airports, and 6) other transportation modes. Major proposals are as follows:

- Improvement of database on transport and traffic.
- Improvement and expansion of MTRC.
- Comprehensive study on inland water ways.
- Introduction of containerization and related adjustments of transport modes.

全国総合交通計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

The master plan was incorporated into the transport sector of the 6th Five-Year Development Plan (1983-88). Feasibility studies were undertaken on major airports (Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad).

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)

1) Motor way project is denied according to the results of this survey.
2) Indus highway has been constructed by OECF loan.
3) Geometric Design has been utilized in North-West province.
4) In order to determine the method of traffic forecast, NTRC and NHA have discussed which is better, AASHTO or JICA criteria.

(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)

Comprehensive recommendations based upon data (e.g., traffic volume, etc.) analysis were presented, and the M/P contributed a lot to determination of basic transportation policies.

(FY 1994, FY 1995, FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

No additional information.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 302/83

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Pakistan Railways Locomotives Manufacturing Factory Project			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Railways, the Government of Pakistan			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Transport demand forecast and calculation of the necessary number of locomotives, and F/S and basic design for constructing a locomotive manufacturing factory.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1982 ～ ～ May.1983 14month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Bara Bandah, Nowshera, Northwest Frontier Province			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Construction of a locomotive factory for domestic production of 25 diesel electric locomotives (50 locomotives in future) per year
(1) Construction of locomotive factory
(2) Domestic production plan
1st phase (to be completed in one year after the opening of the factory) --- Domestic production ratio, 20%
2nd phase (to be completed in 2 to 5 years after the opening) --- 30-35%
3rd phase (to be completed in about 10 years after the opening --- 50%

国鉄機関車供給計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1) Construction of the Locomotive Factory
Subsequent Studies:
1985 D/D completed
Finance :
Feb.1984 L/A 9,760 mil. Yen
*Components: Construction of locomotive factory/ the provision of parts of locomotives, which are planned to be constructed in the first operating year of the factory/ etc.
Construction:
May 1985 Contract concerning the consulting service signed.
1989 Evaluation of tender completed.
Feb.1990 Construction started.
Feb.1991 Installation of machinery started.
Dec.1993 Construction completed.

(2)Locomotive Rehabilitation Project
Finance:
Aug.1993 L/A 6,011 mil.Yen (Locomotives Rehabilitation Project)
*Components: Rehabilitation of 54 locomotives/ the provision of training for the staff of National Railway company
Mar.1996 L/A 6,774 mil.Yen (Locomotives Rehabilitation Project II)
*Components: Rehabilitation of remained 48 locomotives.

(3)Manufacturing of Locomotives
Finance:
Aug.1994 L/A 6,067 mil.Yen (Diesel Electric Locomotives Production Project)
*Components
Manufacturing of 18 diesel locomotives
Mar.1996 L/A 8,578 mil.Yen (Diesel Electric Locomotives Production Project II)
*Components: Provision of 30 locomotives (10 locomotives to import and 20 locomotives to manufacture at the factory constructed with OECF loan).

Detail:
(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
The procurement of 38 diesel locomotives (30 finished and 8 knocked-down)was completed with nine-billion-yen OECF loan signed in December 1980.
(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
After the construction of the factory was completed, in August 1994, five diesel locomotives are planned to be manufactured with materials procured with the OECF loan signed in February, 1984. In addition, materials used for the manufacturing of 18 diesel locomotives will be procured with the OECF loan signed in August 1994. With the procured materials, eight of locomotives will be manufactured in the second operating year and ten will be in the third operating year.
According to the investment plan of the railway sector integrated in the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1993/94 - 1997/98), additional 53 locomotives will be procured and 101 will be rehabilitated, for which Rs.16,400 mil. will be allocated.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 303/84

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Conduction of Water from Khanpur to Islamabad/Rawalpindi			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Capital Development Authority (CDA)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Study on the establishment of stable water supply system in Capital Area			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1984 ～ Mar.1985 8month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Islamabad City ,Rawalpindi City			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Equipment & Scale

Ran Water Conveyance Facility Intake Tower: 6.74cu.m/sec
Aquaduct : 13.1km

Water Filtration Plant Max.Capacity 522,000cu.m/day

Distribution Main Line 700mm-1.5km(2 lines)
1.500mm-1.6km
1.500mm-6.5km(2 lines)

Distribution Pond 13,000cu.m,PC Type X 2
16,000cu.m,PC TYpe x 1

Note: The a/m costs are 1) for Phase I, 2) for Phase II and 3) for Phase III.

カンプールダム･イスラマバード･ラワルピンディ導水計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
Mar.1990 - Feb.1991 D/D

Finance:
Mar.1989 L/A 12,518 mil. Yen
*Components
Construction of (1) water conveyance facility (2) water filtration plant (3) pumps and electric equipment and (4) reservoir, which will be utilized to supply water from Khanpur to the urban areas.
The domestic fund (Rs.1,871 mil.) is provided by the Pakistani government and the Punjub state government.

Construction:
Feb.1995 started (scheduled to be completed by Jul.1998)
Consulting Firm/Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei,Parsons Engineering Science Inc(USA), local
Contractor/Taisei Corp,local
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
All components except transmission pipeline to Islamabad & Service Reservoir Islamabad and Housing Colony completed to the extend of 50 to 80 %.

Detail:
(FY 1992 Overseas Survey)
Although the OECF loan is made available already, the source of domestic fund has not been confirmed. Although at present the national government is examining the possible provision of the fund, the commencement of the project requires the fund from the Punjub state government as well.

(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
As the provision of fund by the national government and the state government has been confirmed, the construction will be completed by 1995 or 1996. It is said that not only OECF but also the Bank of Tokyo has provided the fund for this project.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Construction has been suspended because the land for treatment plant is not acquired yet and procurement of fund by Punjub state has some problems.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 101/85

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Integrated Rural Development Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development, Capital Development Authority (CDA)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Draw up a M/P to enforce the basic conditions to increase agricultural products, opportunities of employment and revenues for farmhouses in order to promote the integrated development of rural area included in Islamabad capital territory,			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Giken Inc. Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1985 ～ Mar.1986	13month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Islamabad capital territory (rural area: 59,500ha)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

(1) Model Integrated Rural Area Development (MIRAD) Project

The project is located in rural area of Islamabad capital district. The project components include water supply by way of groundwater, small scale irrigation, road construction (35km), construction of agricultural machinery stations (10 units) and agricultural development stations (6 units).

(2) Upper Kurang Irrigation Project (UKIP)

The project is located in rural area of Islamabad capital district. Water source will be from the surface water of the Kurang river which runs through the central part of the capital district, and from groundwater to be tapped in the southern part of the project area. The irrigation area will be approximately 6,300ha in total.

農村総合開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)MIRAD
Subsequent Studies:
1988 B/D (Consulting firm / Nippon Giken Inc.)
1989 D/D
Finance:
1989 E/N 1,858 mil. Yen (MIRAD-I)
1990 E/N 1,254 mil. Yen (MIRAD-II)
for the construction of two irrigation dams, three deep wells, 16 waterworks and drainage facilities and two rural development centers, the improvement of road (19km), and the provision of agricultural machinary and vehicles.
Implementation:
Dec.1991 Provision of agricultural machinery and vehicles completed
Nov.1992 dispatch of the long-term expert (irrigation technology)
Construction:
1991 Completed

(2)UKID
Subsequent Studies:
1988 F/S (Consulting firm-Sanyu Consultants and Nippon Giken Inc.)

*Refer to "Upper Kurang River Irrigation Project (1988)" for detail.

Detail:
(FY 1992 Overseas Survey)
The dispatch of two experts has been requested. However, the other has not been comfirmed, yet. Besides, the C/P has made a further request for the technical assistance for the maintenance and management of the facilities.

(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
The maps drawn and the basic data collected in this study has been utilized well.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 102/86

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Paddy/Rice Handling and Processing Improvement Project		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / Agricultural Processing	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Food and Agriculture		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Improvement of postharvest practice of rice		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Overseas Merchandise Inspection Co., Ltd. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. System Science Consultants Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1985 ～ Aug.1986 13month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Punjab, Sind		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Direct rental operation of harvesting machines to the farmers for the harvest of rice and wheat crops.
2. Rental operation of rubber-roll husker to the collaborating rice mills.
3. Production of edible oil from rice bran through processing facility and relevant technology from which highly sophisticated use of the rice bran is much improved. In addition, the facility can be used for other local oil seeds and will increase efficiency of oil extraction then ultimately will save oil importation and foreign currency be involved.
4. Establishment of facilities for improving and developing postharvest technology in order to meet the farmers' request as well as requirement, necessary test and adjustment shall be made for the relevant postharvest machinery. At the same time necessary training for the handling and operation of the said machinery for the farmers is also implemented for the reasonable use of the by-products of the agricultural produce concerned together with the required implementation of the facility and machinery to go with.

米穀収穫後処理法改善計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Project 1 has been carried out by the private entrepreneurs.

(2)Project 2 has been carried out by the manufacturers of the agricultural machinery. This results in the timely harvest and the loss is decreased.

(3)The implementation of Project 3 has been considered by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture as a part of the Edible Oil Production Plan included in the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

(4)Establishment of facilities for improving and developing postharvest technology (Project 4)
Finance:
Dec.1991 Grant Aid requested-Not accepted

Request for the Cooperation:
1992 Project-type technical cooperation for mechanization of rice cropping and improvement of post-harvest technology requested.
Dec.1992 Dispatch of short-term experts in the field of agricultural machinery and post-harvest technology requested.

Detail:
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
The project "the research and introduction of Modern Rice Transplanting and Harvesting Technologies" is being implemented for a period of three years (1993/94 -1995/96) with own fund of the Pakistani government. For the implementation of the Pre and Post Harvest Rice Research and Development, the request has been made to the Japanese government for funding.

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The project of edible oil and the construction of training facilities thereof have been in halt due to the following reasons:1)The oil extracted from rice bran is not competitive as much as ordinary edible oil, and 2)The present organization among private entrepreneurs doesn't fanction well for the collection of rice bran.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 302/86

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Baluchistan Irrigation Development Project through Groundwater Development			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Government of Pakistan.Government of Baluchistan			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	F/S evaluation for agricultural development basing on groundwater research for fissure water			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Nihon Norin Helicopter Co., Ltd. Sanyu Consultants Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1986 ～ Mar.1987 9month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Baluchistan, Quetta and Kalat areas (40,000 ha, 11,500 people)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Wells (18") : 18
Arterial drainage : 1 km
Farm pond : 3
Arterial farm road : 1.6 km

Above-mentioned facility elements are for 10ha model farm plot. It is required to carry out the ground water investigation to clarify the development potentiality.

バルチスタン州地下水かんがい開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
Sep.1986 - Dec.1987 D/D

The Grant Provision of Equipment by the Japanese Government
1987 three well-digging machines for Baluchistan Development Authority
1990 two well-digging machines for WAPDA
1991 two well-digging machines for PHED
1995 the request was made for the grant provision of equipment
(B/D is scheduled to be implemented from September 1995)

Finance:
Mar.1996 E/N 1,227 mil.yen
(Exploitation of Ground Water in Balochistan Province)

*Underwater Irrigation Plan (Construction of arterial drainage, farm pond and arterial farm road)
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
The shortage of the fund has caused the delay of the project.

Detail:
(FY 1992 Overseas Survey)
The water resources development program is now handled by the Public Health Department which was newly established under the state government in 1987 and the provided equipment has been utilized for its implementation.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
The primary purpose of this project was to discover crack groundwater by gamma rays investigation utilizing a helicopter. Test boring was done to confirm the water volume. But for a part of the deepest area, existance of groundwater was not confirmed because a pump for test did not have enough capacity, and the study was finished.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 102/87

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Water Resources Development Potential for the Metropolitan Area of Islamabad/Rawalpindi		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Water Resources Development	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Capital Development Authority		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Investigation into the Possibility of water resource development in capital area		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1986 ～ Feb.1988 15month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Capital Area (the Province of Punjab)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The Study proposed the improvement of the control system for 3 existing dams (Rawal, Simly & Khanpur) and the construction of 5 new dams (Haro, Dor & Soan Rivers) to realize the effective utilization of water sources.

1. Projects proposed for the target year of 2000
 1) Construction of water conveyance facilties from Khanpur (to be completed in 1991)
 2) Study and project preparation of Cherah Dam (Soan River) and the start of its construction; and study and project preparation of D------- Dam (S--- River)
 3) Implementation and completion of the improvements proposed in Islamabad and Rawalpindi
2. Projects proposed for the target year of 2010
 1) Completion of R----- Dam (to be completed in 2005)
 2) Construction of D-------- Dam (to be completed in 2009)
3. Projects proposed for the target year of 2030
 1) Study, project preparation and construction of R----- Dam, N------ Weir and Dor water conveyance facilities (to be completed in 2015)
 2) Study, project preparation and construction of P---- Dam (to be completed in 2019)
 3) Study, project preparation and construction of D------ Dam (to be completed in 2025)

首都圏水資源開発基本計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Khanpur Dam
*Please refer to "Conduction of Water From Khanpur to Islamabad/Rawalpindi(1984)."

(2)Simly Dam (Phase III)
Finance:
Mar.1989 L/A 5,750 mil. Yen for the construction of the third pipe and the extention of the water filteration plant in order to supply 76,000 tons of additional water to Islamabad from the Simly dam.

Construction:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
1991~Aug.1997
Contractor / Taisei Corp.

Detail:
(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
Rs 35.37 mil. was allocated for the implementation of F/S for the Cherah dam, but it has been suspended until the Khanpur Irrigation Project is completed. Although the budget allocation of Rs.12.87 mil. was approved in Aug.1989 to undertake the study on the groundwater resources and the request was made for the JICA assistance, the request was turned down by JICA which claimed that similar F/S had been undertaken before.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The proposed projects have been incorporated into 8th 5-year Plan (1991~1995).

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 103/87

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	National Transport Plan (Follow-Up)		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / (Transportation in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Planning Commission, Transport and Communications Section		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Integral transportation plan		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International ALMEC Corporation Japan Railway Technical Service		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1987 ～ Mar.1988 14month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Pakistan(whole country)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Railways : Improvement of signal system, Track doubling & electrification, Locomotive enforcement, Cargo terminals, Inland dry ports, etc.

Roads : Increase the capacities of trunk road network system including Indus Highway, Maintenance system improvement and work's implementation, and others

Ports : Improvement of container facilities in Karachi and Qasim, warehouses and approach roads, oil berths, etc.

Airports : Improvement of terminal facilities and runways, communication and navigation aid systems, etc.

R & D : Research and development studies in the establishment of transport date base, profitability & fare levels, urban transport planning, etc.

Budget 1) for Road and 2) for Railways

全国総合交通計画（アフターケア）

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

This M/P was utilized in the transportation/traffic sector of the seventh five-year project (FY1988/89-1992/93) conducted by the Pakistani government. The proposed projects have been implemented as follows:

(1)Indus Highway

The linear-shape adjustment and the pavement renovation of the existing 1200km-long Indus Highway, which runs from the north to the south through the west side of the Indus River basin and leads from Peshawar (near to Islamabad) to Kotri (near to Karachi), and the construction of a new 240km-long highway, which is directly connected to Karachi.

This highway construction plan is, according to the priority based upon pavement status and traffic volume at each region, divided into three phases (Phase I,II and III).

Subsequent Studies:

F/S, D/D undertaken
Consultant / local
The implementing agency/ Planning Commission
Financed by OECF (70%) and GOP (30%)

Finance:

Mar. 1989 L/A (Phase I, foreign currency 8.5bill. yen, domestic currency 3.64bill. yen)
Jan.1991 & Aug.1993 L/A (Phase II, foreign currency 45.8bill.yen, domestic currency 8.08bill. yen)
OECF financed 80% of the total construction cost. OECF loan for Phase III will be decided with the progress result of I and II.

Construction:

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
Phase I Completed
Phase II Scheduled was completed around Dec.1997
Phase III Undecided.

(2) Additional carriageway project (N-5: Karachi-Lahore-Islamabad)

(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)

Sections between i)Nowshera and Cablet, ii)Rawalpindi and Kharian will be expanded to 4-lane width. Finance for this project is negotiated with the World Bank.

(3)Construction of the Great Bridge between Sukkar and Rohri

Finance:

A loan from ADB was admitted in 1994.

(4)Creation of road traffic database

To reinforce the National transport Research Center, the creation of traffic database is under consideration. (FY1994 Overseas Survey)

(5)Comprehensive Study on Transportation System in Lahore.

Oct. 1991 M/P completed by JICA

Detail:

(FY1993 Domestic Survey)

The 7th plan period was over mid-1993. The comparison between the initial plan and results will be done in the national transport plan study of 1994.

(FY1994 Domestic Survey)

The National Transport Plan (the 8th 5-year plan) has been undertaken by JICA since Jan.1994 lasting in Mar.1995.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 303/88

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Upper Kurang River Irrigation Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Islamabad Capital Territory Administration (ICTA)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Feasibility study on the irrigated agricultural development in the metropolitan area of Islamabad			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Nippon Giken Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1987 ～ Mar.1988 7month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Irrigation development with 6,600 ha irrigable area through water resources development of upper Kurang River			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

- Water resources: K-2 dam (zone-type fill dam whose height and effective capacity is 53 m and 18.5 MCM, respectively)
- Canal: Total length of main and branch canals is 130 km
- Off-farm facilities: 6,600 ha
- Road Network: 18.6 km
- Agriculture-supporting facilities: Buildings, agricultural machinery, etc.

クラング川上流かんがい開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	■	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Reasons For Delay and Suspension:
(FY 1992 Overseas Survey)(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
As the result of social and economic changes such as a population increase and urbanization in the Metropolitan Islamabad area, the opening of nearby road that led to a decrease and higher prices of agricultural land, etc., the Government puts higher priority on the water supply for the metropolitan area where the rapid increase in population has been observed.

Background:
After the completion of F/S study, the Government of Pakistan has decided to suspend the project, because the beneficiary area of the project engulfs part of city districts (which is called park areas by the Government of Pakistan).
Sanyu Consultants Inc. was requested by the Government of Pakistan to make a conception paper for the project in order to coordinate among the concerned authorities, and it was submitted in Feb., 1990 to the Government of Pakistan.

(FY 1991 Overseas Survey)
Rs.1,359 mil. is desired to be funded by OECF.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Review of F/S including other components as water supply, waste water treatment and sanitation, and grant aid assistance are expected but not requested yet.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
The P&D Division views that cost of development per ha is very high and project might not be feasible in respect of irrigation. The concept clearance committee has therefore decided that the project may be reviewed for provision of drinking water in lieu of irrigation.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 201B/89

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Swat District Integrated Rural Development Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	NWFP, Local Government and Rural Development Department			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Draw up integrated rural development plan and carry out the F/S for the area which is given the priority.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc. Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.1988 ～ Dec.1989 14month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Shangla Par District in NWFP			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Priority Development Project
1.Agri. Infrastructure Development - Irrigation
- Small Scale Irrigation Scheme 18 pla.
- Spring Water Tank Irrigation 30 pla.
- Kabalgram Irri. Scheme 320 ha.
- Sandai-Aloch Irri. & Hydel Power Scheme 352 ha.
- Choga Irri. & Hydel Scheme 170 ha.
- Chakesar Irri. & Hydel Scheme 110 ha.

2.Agri. Supporting Service Development
3.Road Improvement 103.5km ; Road Construction 176.0km
4.Rural Electrification 26,700H
5.New Water Supply System 22,300H
6.Rural Infrastructure Development
7.Village Community Development

スワット地域農村総合開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	●	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

<M/P>

Upon the completion of M/P, F/S was conducted and priority was given to the Agricultural Infrastructure Development, Agricultural Development, Road Network Improvement and Village Water supply. (Total Project Cost:Rs. 310 mil.)

The M/P has been utilized as a guideline for the development of the mountainous area of Northwest district.

The Shangla Par Integrated Rural Development Project, the highest priority project proposed by M/P, was approved by the federal government and in 1992 the request for a grant aid was submitted to the Japanese government.

(FY1991 Overseas Survey)

This M/P was integrated into the Seventh and Eighth Five-Year Plans.

<F/S>

The first priority projects were selected among priority projects proposed in M/P, for which the Pakistani Government requested to the Japanese Government for the Grant-aid of FY 1992.

The projects given higher priority were

- Agricultural Infrastructure Improvement
- Agricultural Development
- Road Networks Improvement
- Village Water Supply

Estimated Cost: US$15.19 million

(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)

Construction of road is being implemented with the government fund.

Detail:

(FY 1992 Overseas Survey) (FY 1993 Overseas Survey)(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)

The request for a grant aid has not been approved because the MIRAD project, which is a comprehensive rural development project of similar nature to this project, is on-going and needs to be closely monitored before the implementation of this project.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)

Funds have not been procured yet for execution of the project, therefore no action has been initiated by any one of the executing agencies.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 304/89

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Establishment of the Second TV Channel for Education		
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadcast / Broadcasting	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd. (PTV)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To study the Plan on the national broadcasting network of the TV channel for education.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	NHK Integrated Technology Nippon Sogo Architects and Engineers		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1989 ～ Sep.1989 8month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Islamabad City, and around the country		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The establishment of the second TV channel for education in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
In the first 2 years project contents are:
-Construction of a TV programme production centre in Islamabad.
-Supply and installation of broadcasting equipment for the above mentioned
ETV Centre.
-TV programme transmission facilities via satellite(consist of 2 up/down link earth stations and 14 TV ROs).
-Supply and installation of ETV transmitter and antenna for each of 12 rebroadcast stations. Upon completion, 56% population coverage is achieved.
In the later 3 years:
-Construction of ETV centers in Karachi and Lahore.
-Supply and installation of ETV production equipment.
-ETV transmitter and antennas for the rest 30 rebroadcast stations. Upon completion 98% of population coverage will be achieved.

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Phase I / First Two Years
(Islamabad ETV Center, 15 Broadcasting Stations, TVRO and 2 Earth Stations)
Subsequent Studies:
The B/D report was drawn up during this F/S.
Finance:
Dec.10.1989 E/N 1,634 mil.Yen
(Project for the Establishment of the Educational TV channel)
27 Jun.1990 E/N 1,783 mil.Yen (Project for the Establishment of the Second TV channel for Education)
Construction:
Mar.1991 the first year project completed
Nov.1992 the second year project completed.
The opening ceremony was held at the presence of the President of Pakistan.Since then, it has been broadcasting seven hours a day at regular time.
Contractor / Sumitomo Corp

(2)Phase II / Last Three Years
Subsequent Studies:
Jun.1994~Dec.1994 B/D
Jul.1995 D/D has been conducted for eleven rebroadcasting stations
Finance:
Feb.1995 E/N 333 mil.Yen for 4 rebroadcasting stations.
(Project for Expansion of the Educational TV Channel)
May 1995 E/N 214 mil.Yen for 11 rebroadcasting stations. (Project for Expansion of the Educational TV Channel-National Loan Phase-1/2)
1996 E/N 578 mil.Yen (Project for Expansion of Educational TV Channel-National Loan Phase-2/2)
Construction:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey, Overseas Survey)
Feb.1995~Apr.1998
As of February 1998, TV center, 27 ETV.RBSs, 2 Earth Stations have been completed. 3 ETV.RBSs are under construction.
Contractor / Sumitomo Corp
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Construction was completed in 1998. TV centers are in operation since Mar. 1999.

(3)Phase III
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Construction will be implemented after Japan's grant aid is ensured.
*Contents: 2 TV Centers at Karachi and Lahore, 13 Nos. ETV rebroadcast stations

Management & Operation:
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The Islamabad ETV Center and 15 broadcasting stations, constructed for the first two years, have been run without any problem. The 4 broadcasting stations constructed in Phase 1 of the Last Three Years Project have been also managed smoothly.

Effect:
(FY 1993 Overseas Survey)
This project has been contributing to the improvement of the literacy rate and been highly effective in the fields of health, family planning and microindustry.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
ETV rebroadcast station network has extended the TV coverage population of the country to approx. 75%. The coverage number will enhance to approx. 98% when the development of Phase III completes.

Others:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The PC-I Form of ETV project Phase III has already been submitted to Ministry of Information and Media Development.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Aug.1996
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 304/90

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Water Resources Development Project in Malir Basin		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Government of Sindh		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To Formulate Water Resource Development Project.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1989 ～ Oct.1990 14month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Malir River Basin situated about 20km north west of Karachi city, Total area is 30,000ha		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

- Construction of Mol Dam:
  - Type of dam = Rockfill (Zone type)
  - Maximum water level = 173.0m, Normal full water level 169.6m
  - Maximum height = 48.8m
  - Gross storage = 45.7MCM, - live storage = 35.0MCM
  - Dam volume = 1,730 x 10*3m3
- Demonstration Pilot Farm
- Development of irrigation area (4,350ha) and Domestic Water Supply 33MCM

マリル川流域農業開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

*Mol Dam

Subsequent Studies:

Aug.1993 L/A 206 mil.Yen. (E/S for Water Resource Development Project in Malis Basin) for the review of the existing plan concerning the dam and the reservoir, its D/D and its tender preparation.

Jan.1994~Mar.1995 D/D implemented

Difference from JICA Proposal:

The boring revealed the weak nature of the soil at the dam site. The additional foundation work was implemented to enhance the stability of the construction site.

Finance:

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)

The State Government of Sindh plans to implement the project with an OECF loan. The necessary procedure to approve the project implementation has been in process in the Government of Sindh. Thus, the L/A signing is likely to be in 1997. The amount is to be 4,500 mil.Yen and the project contents will be the construction of Mol Dam, of a pilot demonstration farm and of roads to cross the river.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

The Pakistan government is preparing to submit the request for OECF loan after the cancellation of economic sanctions imposed on Pakistan.

Amount (planned): approx. 5 billion yen

Contents (planned): Mol dam, a pilot demonstration farm, and the road crossing the river, etc.

Construction:

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)

The Pakistani Government expects the construction to be commenced from Oct.1995.

The construction work is planned to be undertaken for four years, including the preparation for tender. After the signing of L/A, a construction trader will be determined through tender.

Situation:

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)

A pilot demonstration farm is to be constructed at the site of the present extension farm run by the Government. This extension farm mainly aims at the experiment on varieties of agricultural products. But it has not been in active operation.

D/D on a pilot demonstration farm has been completed as a part of an OECF-financed project.

Although the procedure to approve the project implementation in the Provincial Government has been delayed due to the low economical efficiency of the Project, the Government desires the early implementation of a pilot farm project to disseminate the agricultural method which requires less water.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

It is unknown if a request for OECF loan has been submitted.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

Reasons of not realizing the project:

- There is an opinion in the state government of Sindh that EIRR should be enhanced.
- Economic sanctions were imposed on Pakistan due to the test of nuclear bombs.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1993
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 203B/91

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Comprehensive Study on Transportation System in Lahore			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Urban Transportation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Lahore Development Authority			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1)Formulation of Urban Transport Plan for 2000/2010; and 2)Feasibility Study on Priority Projects.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	ALMEC Corporation Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1990 ～ Oct.1991 15month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Lahore Metropolitan Area (2,300 Sq.Km)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>Components of the Master Plan (up to 2010):
1)Short-term plan (1992-1995) (Total cost Rps 25 bil): Improvement and construction of roads; 9 intersections; traffic management; bus system ; new bridge across the Ravi River.
2)Medium-term plan (1996-2000) (Total cost Rps 65 bil): roads; 14 intersections; new bridge across the Ravi River; bus system ; Heavy Rail Transit (HRT) System (40.0km); traffic management; mode interchange facilities.
3)Long-term plan (2001-2010) (Total cost Rps 110 bil): roads; intersection improvement (92.4km); new bridge across the Ravi River; bus system ; Light Rail Transit (LRT) System; mode interchange facilities.
<F/S> 1) Intersection Improvement (construction of flyovers): Total cost Rp.302.3 million
- Qartaba Chowk
- Ferozepur Road / Canal Bridge & Wahdat Road
- Kalma Chowk

2) LRT: Total cost Rp.5,965 million
- Construction of a light rail line from the present CBD to the Model Town in the south (12.5 km)
- Related facilities and equipment (elevated stations, signaling and communication, yards and workshops, rolling stocks, acquisition of the right of way, etc.)

* Costs are estimated in the end 1990 prices.

ラホール都市圏総合交通システム開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	●	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1) Intersection Improvement
(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
In 1994 the Punjab state government allocated Rs.450 mil. for the construction of the underground crossings. Also, the widening of the existing road has been undertaken with the World Bank loan. Because ground two-level crossings are planned to be constructed over the LRT route, their construction cannot be commenced before the LRT route is determined.
<Tail underground way>
Subsequent Study: D/D
Consulting Firm/NESPAK(local)
Finance: Government budget Rp.70.mil
Construction: 1993~1994
Contractor/ M/S S.A Builders
<Ferozepur underground way>
Subsequent Study: D/D
Consulting Firm/NESPAK(local)
Finance: Aug.1997 Government budget Rp.140.mil
Construction: 1995~1997 / Contractor: M/S Fahim & Co, M/S S.A Builders
<Ravi River(Babsub)>
The road connecting Lahore~Islamabad Motorway and Lahor Bypass
Subsequent Study: D/D
Finance: Government budget
Construction: 1996~1997
<LRT System>
Subsequent Studies:
In 1992 the World Bank conducted F/S on LRT, the route of which was shortened compared with the JICA proposal. Besides, a Japanese consulting firm conducted the second financial analysis in 1994.
LDA reviewed F/S and carried out EIA with its own fund in 1995.
Finance:
(FY 1996 Domestic Sruvey)
Aug.1996 E/N 30 billion yen (Yen Loan).
*Project Content: Construction of LRT in Lahore.
(2) Ring Road surrounding Lahore
Subsequent Studies:
(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
First Section (16km):F/S and D/D completed with the World Bank loan
Other Section (30km):JICA is expected to implement F/S and D/D
Finance:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey) BOT or private fund
(3) Parking Lot
(FY 1994 Overseas Survey) A plan to construct a parking lot at the green belt area in the old town is now in progress and the construction will complete in 1997. Four or five more parking lots will be constructed with the land exchange scheme, which was utilized in the construction of the said parking lot.
(4) 12 Grade Separation Facilities
(FY 1992 Overseas Survey) D/D is in Progress
(5) Bridge across Ravi River
<Construction of Bridge(Saggian)>
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent Study: D/D
Finance: The State government of Panjab
Construction: 1994~1995
<Railway Bridge>
Subsequent Study: 1996~1997 D/D
Consulting Firm/NESPAK
Finance: 1997 Government budget Rp.200.mil
Construction: 1997 commenced

(FY 1994 Overseas Survey)
The other bridge is under construction at the place where the National Highway Authority designated (The place was changed from what the JICA study proposed).

Situation:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The World Bank is negotiating with Panjab government on infrastructure improvement in Lahor. The World Bank intends to up-date JICA's M/P to select priority projects.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Oct.1996
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 305/92

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of Irrigation Based on Flood Flows of D.G. Khan Hill Torrents			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Department of Irrigation Power, province of Punjab			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate an adequate flood control and irrigation plan in order to utilize the water of the main Hill Torrent at D.G.Khan district of South-Western Punjab. To recommend a plan to maintain the basin in order to reduce flood disasters at the lower reach.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Giken Inc. Sanyu Consultants Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1991 ～ Oct.1992 19month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Vidor in D.G. khan, Punjab province			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Dispersion Structure:2 sites
2.Distribution Facilities: improvement at 23 sites
3.Watershed Conservation Facilities:
*construction of earthen mound
*application of grass contour hedges
*construction of gully plugs
4.Road:new road-1 route
improvement -1 route

D.G.カーン地区かんがい開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Mithawan Hill Torrent Area (Pilot Project Area)
Subsequent Studies:
Aug.1993~Jan.1994 B/D
(B/D-39mil.Yen, Phase 1-60mil.Yen, Phase 2-42.8mil.Yen)
Finance:
Apr.1994 E/N 487mil.Yen (Project for Water shed Management and Irrigation Development in Mithawan)
Jul.1994 E/N 456mil.Yen (Project for Water shed Management and Irrigation Development in Mithawan)
Construction:
Contractor / Taisei Kensetsu Co.,Ltd.
Phase 1 May.1994~Mar.1995 completed
Contents of Works:sand pocket, basin conservation, road rehabilitation
Phase 2 Nov.1994~Mar.1996 completed
Contents of works:construction of flood dispersion facility, basin conservation facility.

Operation & Maintenance:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Constructed structures at Mithawan are being utilized effectively, maintained by local residents. Nursery farm exceeded the capacity of demand for young tree owing to growing consciousness for river conservation. At present a variety of trees are planted for feeding, lumber and firewood. Residents desire for small-scale dam which is impossible for them to construct by, themselves due to financial and technical problem.

Effect:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Chotinara Flood dispersion facility has contributed to enlarge Irrigation area drastically. River basin conservation project has demonstrating effect for residents and social effect for surrounding areas.

(2) Mithawan/ Bhattiwala Dispersion Structure
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent study:
Oct. 1995 ~ June 1997 B/D
*results/ provision of a grant aid assistance is not appropriate considering the scale and form of the dispersion proposed by Pakistan side.
13 ~ 29 Oct. 1997 B/D
*results/ it is proposed to provide machines and materials necessary for the construction of the facilities which control water in Mithawan Alluvial Fan.

Finance:
4 May 1998 E/N 455 million yen

Japanese technical cooperation:
4 March ~ 29 April 1998 Acceptance of a trainee (erosion control technique).

(3)Vidor Hill Torrent Area
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The implementation of project in this area has been scheduled to be after the completion of Mithawan project. But the state government of Punjab requested to World Bank to carry out the project.
Subsequent Studies:
Review Study and D/D (ADB) conducted

Finance:
World Bank approx. 1,200 mil.yen
*Contents of loan
Construction of two dispersion structures, additional works and others. (rehabilitation of road, dam, construction of bank)

Construction:
Aug.~Dec.1996
Contractor / Local contractor
Progress:
Dispersion structure No.1 was completed but other works had been cancelled because of the difficulty to finish within the loan period.

Background:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
In the beginning, local people were not willing to cooperate but through activities of FAO, explaining the impact which can be obtained from the Project, residents became to participate actively in designing and construction works.

(4) D.G. Khan Area
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
No actions have been taken.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 104/94

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	National Transport Plan		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Urban Transportation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	National Transportation Research Center (NTRC), Ministry of Transportation and Communication		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To reexamine the Master Plan of whole transportation sector for 2005-2006, and to recommend an investment programme for the eighth five-year plan.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	ALMEC Corporation Pacific Consultants International		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1994 ～ Feb.1995 13month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Whole of the country		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Proposal for the eighth five year plan:

	(million rupee)
Road (Arrangement of Automobile road; National highway and rural road)	73,226
Railway	40,700
(Improve the orbits, signal system; increase the coach, electrification and improve the information system)	
Port (Improvement of the ports of Karachi, Qashim, etc.)	14,572
Airport/Aviation (Airport renovation project, and other projects regarding to aviation)	8,560
Total	167,058

全国総合交通計画調査（第8次5ヶ年計画）

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY1995 Overseas Survey)
The study results have been circulated to all concerned agencies that would use it for their specific development.

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The JICA mission was dispatched to conduct the Study on the modernization of Karachi Port. However, due to the disturbed peace and order both in Pakistan as a whole and in Karach, no progress has been made.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Projects recommended by NTP and included in the 8th Five Year Plan are as listed below.
(1)Road
Double-tracked of N-5.
Improvement of Indus Highway.
Completion of Islamabad - Lahore Motorway.
Highway Safety Programme etc.
(2)Railways
Doubling of tracks.
Electrification of track.
Revamping of signalling and repair of bridges. Rolling stock and modernization of management information system.
(3)Ports & Shipping
improvement of Karachi & Port Qasim.
Development of other various ports.
Institutional improvement etc.
(4)Airport
Improvement of major airports.

Presently 8th Five Year Plan (1993~98) is being reviewed and 9th Five Year Plan (1998~2003) is being formulated by Planning Commission in consultation with all the concerned Ministries and executing agencies / departments.

(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
The study results were utilized in the 9th Five Year Plan(1998-2003).

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 306/94

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Chashma Right Bank 1st Lift Irrigation Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Irrigation Department, the Government of North West Frontier Province (N.W.F.P.)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulation of an irrigation agricultural development plan for the area in D.I.Khan district, NWFP, located in the right bank of the Indus River with an area of approx.110,000ha by pumping up the water from the Indus River.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Giken Inc. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1993 ～ Mar.1995 24month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	D.I. Khan district, North-Western Frontier Province (N.W.F.P.)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Waterintake works : newly established
Canal : newly established
Crossing drain works : 11 Waterway bridges, 11 Culverts, 1 Mud removal-cum-outlet work 1 and 29 Bridges
Pump station : 20cu.m/s - 72cu.m/s, actual lift head 18.3m
Pump : Vertical vortex type, Main pump 10cu.m/s X 6 unit, Sub pump 6cu.m/s X 2
Water line : 3 lines of steel pipe with a diameter of 3,200mm
Trunk canal : total extension 113.25km
Other facilities : Branch of trunk canal, Regulation reservoir, Drain facility, Communication facilities, Living water supply facilities and Rural roads

チャシュマ右岸揚水潅漑計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The establishment of "Chashma Right Bank Development Corporation" has no advance, even though it is recommended as a preparatory stage to implementation. Therefore, implementation will delay even if the request for finance was submitted. The corporation is expected to be implementing and managing organization and it is indispensable to improve an actual complicated organization system which is impediment factor to promote the project. OECF gives a careful consideration to the matter because of high cost. Follow-up study will be undertaken to approve the project.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
The local government of NWF province considers that this project should be implemented after the completion of Gravity Irrigation Development Project in the adjacent plain area financed by ADB.
The slow progress of the above project has caused the delay of realization of this project.
At present, stage I and II of ADB project have completed and Stage III (7 years for implementation) has started in 1994.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
The government of NWF province regards the project financed by ADB loan as the development project phase I and the project proposed by this study as the development project phase II, respectively. The proposed project is to be implemented after the completion of the phase I (right bank irrigation channel project). Since the major component of the proposed project is the large-scale pump, it is necessary to improve the deteriorating electric power supply. The provincial government is required to have further initiative to ensure the fund for this large-scale project.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The proposed project has been delayed because of the lack of fund for D/D.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 218/97

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Lining of Distributaries and Minors in Punjab			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Irrigation and Power Department			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Based on a request of the government of Pakistan, select priority areas from about 3,800 km (benefited area: 23,500 km2) located in Lower Chenab, Lower Jhelum, and C.B.D. 3 canal systems among branch channels in salt damage areas of Panjab Province and conduct a feasibility study (F/S).			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Nippon Giken Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1996 ～ Aug.1997 17month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Panjab Province, Length of channels: 3,800 km			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:
[Project Period Planned] Apr. 1996-Aug. 1996
Making of a master plan (rehabilitation of branch channels) for the 3 irrigation systems (length of branch channels: 6,615 km, total benefited area: 2.4 million ha) in Panjab Province
Selection of priority areas (length of branch channels: about 500 km)

F/S:
[Project Period Planned] Oct. 1996-May 1997
Feasibility study on selected priority areas (12 branch channels, total length: 540 km, irrigation area: 241,000 ha)
Examination of the establishment of Water Users' Association (WUA)

パンジャブ州支線用水路改修計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress		■	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
A former member of the study team, Mr. A. R. Mahsud (Nippon Giken Co., Ltd.).now promotes as a loan project at the local site.

(FY 2000 Overseas Survey)
Funds have not been procured, but the priority of the study project is high for the local government of Panjab Province.

(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
The project will be implemented as a loan project because it is not put on a list for grant aid projects. But, the prospect for the restart of the loan project is not certain for the time being.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
There is a possibility to request for yen loan again if it is resumed after 2004.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
The outcome of the study recommends to establish farmers organization,to implement indicated canal lining plan, and to participate to the canal management operation thereafter. However, Irrigation and Power Department of Punjab Province does not have legal framework for establishing farmers organization which is along the objective. Also, although Yen loan had been requested, it has not been realised due to the freeze of Yen loan. Furthermore, government of Punjab Province is willing to implement pilot project by grant aid cooperation than to implement the project as a loan project.
10 years has been passed from the completion of investigation by JICA. During this period, Irrigation and Power Department of Punjab Province implemented a lot of canal lining project under the provincial year development plan. Furthermore, the fund for irrigation canal (for branches) lining project in Punjab Province was funded by National Drainage Plan and Federal Government. In addition, while this project is based on JICA report, it is necessary to revision and improvement, considering current strategy and policy framework.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 312/97

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Irrigation Water Resources Development with Delay Action Dams Project in Balochistan			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY				
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Irrigation and Power Department of Balochistan Provincial Government			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Based on a request of the government of Pakistan, prioritize 13 groundwater recharge dams (about 3,800 ha) and conduct a feasibility study on priority groundwater recharge dams.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Giken Inc. Sanyu Consultants Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1996 ～ Mar.1997 12month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Around Quetta City, Balochistan State			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Group 1: Brewary, Kad Kocha II, Mangi, Jigda, Dara
Construction of the above 5 dams and Rehabilitation of irrigation facilities

Group 2: Kach, Arambi, Murgi Kotal, Sakhol
Construction of the above 4 dams and Rehabilitation of irrigation facilities

Group 3: Iskal Koo, Wali Dad, Sanzali, Samaki, Ghutai Shela
Construction of the above 5 dams and Rehabilitation of irrigation facilities

[Project Period Planned]
Group 1: 1 year (1st year)
Group 2: 1 year (2nd year)
Group 3: 1 year (3rd year)

[Advice]
Group1: It is a top priority, and the early implementation is expected.
Group 2: Economically feasible.
Group 3: Low possibility for the implementation

地下水涵養ダム計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Funding:

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

In Group 1, Nippon Giken Inc. ma(FY 2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey) Some recommended projects have been completed under the federally funded groundwater recharge project, and other dam constructing projects have been in progress. After 2005, the new development study has been going to be implemented as results of various discussion and supplementary study. However the commencing period is currently unclear due to worsening security situations.de a request as a grant aid project and submitted it to Balochistan State. Balochistan State submitted a request to the federal government,and the government examines the request.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)

A request for grant aid was submitted to the embassy of Japan in April 6, 1998. The amount of money requested is 806.602 million PKR for the cost of constructing five recharge dams, Machinery and facilities

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)

Groundwater recharge dams have been constructed in 34 places since 1999. Among the proposed projects of the plan, Dara in Group I and Ghutal Shela in Group II have already been completed. Also, they planned in 28 places in FY 2001/2002, out of which they already secured budget in 11 places. There is no progress in the future prospect of other unimplemented priority projects because of the aid suspension in the past 3 years and the present situation in Afghanistan. Also, it is difficult for a while in the future.

(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)

The request of 1.6 million JPY for constructing five recharge dams, machinery and facilities was sent in 2002.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)

A preliminary study on grant aid (Preliminary Study on Balochistan State Flood Outflow Development Plan) is conducted from September 2003 to December 2003. They examine whether a basic design (B/D) survey should be conducted in the future.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)

Implementation of "Balochistan State Water use Efficiency Improvement Project" have been decide after various discussion and supplementary study by JICA since 2005(JICA notification: 18 July 2007). However after the Expressions of Interest was invited, the implementation has been halted since security situation has been worsened. resume of the project is currently undecided.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)

Implemented project: Provincial PSDP 2005-2006 and 2006-2007, Federally Funded Ground-Water Recharge Project and Quetta Water Supply Environment Improvement Project

Implementing period: 1998-2008

Implementing body: Ministry of Water and Power, Irrigation and Power Department

Status: The Khad Kocha II dam and the Dara dam have completed in 2005-2006, construction of the Brewery dam and the Wali Dai dam are in progress under the federally funded Groundwater Recharge Project. Construction of the Jagda Ghutai Shela dam has been implemented under the provincial PSDP, and rehabilitation of Murghi Kotal dam have been carried out during 2006-2007 under the governor's special fund. Construction of the Margi dam have been proposed under the federally funded Quetta Water Supply and Environment Improvement Project. The Samaki dam has been constructed and the Sanzali dam is under construction as one of the sub-project of the Ground Water Recharge Project funded by PSDP.

Funding party: Own fund (500 million PKR)

Construction:

Period: 1997 (design), 1998-2007 (construction)

Progress: 70% (Irrigation and Power Department), basic design carried out by departmental staff though local contractors.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Dec.1999
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/A 310/98

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Taunsa Barrage Irrigation System Rehabilitation			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Irrigation and Power Department.			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1)To conduct a F/S on Taunsa Barrage Irrigation System Rehabilitation in Punjab. 2)To carry out, in the course of the Study, technology transfer to the Pakistan counterpart personnel through OJT.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Giken Inc.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1997 ～ Sep.1998 13month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	The study covers the Taunsa barrage and related facilities which are located in the southwest post of the Punjab province, 900km upstream from the mouth of the Indus.			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1)Rehabilitation of Barrage and Hydraulic Structure: Rehabilitation work should be taken-up as earlier as possible. Rehabilitation scale and method must be selected in a manner to meet with availability and capacity of implementation organization. All undersluice gate will be newly replaced with one leaf gate. Weir gate will be repaired continuously using present gate leaf. All gates except canal regulator gates will be electrified in gate operation. Hydraulic Structure shall be repaired in its damaged portion.
2) Rehabilitation of canal bed excavation and repairing canal escapes.
3) Equipment procurement, O & M and monitoring equipment.

タウンサ堰灌漑システム改修計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)

The Project has not been progressed due to freezing of development assistance caused by nuclear test and coup in the country.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)

The proposed Projects on this Plan do not have any progress because of the aid-suspension during last three years and the present situation in Afghanistan.
The huge flood at D.G.Khan area destroyed the tail distribution outlets of the main canal in D.G.Khan canal. Therefore, it is impossible to irrigate to the area of about 200 thousand ha.

(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)

Due to the fact that Japan's ODA was discontinued to impose sanctions against development of atomic weapons in Pakistan, the project was not carried forward operation. This time the Govt. of Japan decided to launch grant aid of 300 million dollars to Pakistan, and this project was listed as a prospective project of FY2003. The Govt. of Pakistan has already approved PC-I, and submitted a request to the Govt. of Japan.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)

The preliminary study in relation to a grant aid (Preliminary Study for Taunsa Barrage Partial Repair Project) was implemented from August 2003 to October 2003. The chances are high that the basic design (B/D) will be implemented in the first half of 2003.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)

Implemented project: Project for the Rehabilitation of Gates of Taunsa Barrage (Grant aid assistance)
Project Cost Estimation: 5,469 million yen (188 million yen from Pakistani side and 5,281 million yen from Japanese side)
Implementing body: Irrigation and Power Department, Government of Punjab
Contents: Following are major facilities and equipment to be served at the Taunsa Barrage with this grant aid assistance:
-Exchange of the 7 sand drain gates on the left bank;
-Rehabilitation of 22 gates for the spillway gates;
-Exchange of 29 gates with switch gears;
-Electrification of 29 gates with switch gears;
-Repair of the upper-deck;
-Supply of 5 bulkhead gates for provisional closing;
-Constructions of river bank protection for shipping and storing the bulkhead gates; and
-Supply of the equipment for the repair, maintenance and management of the gates (A 50t crane, 2 tugboats and 3 boats).
Construction period: About 50 months estimated, including the detailed design period
*Some parts of this projects are implemented with the grant aid provided by Japan and others are conducted with the loan from the World Bank.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.2005
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 101/03

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Comprehensive Flood Mitigation and Environmental improvement Plan of the Lai Nullah Basin in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Federal Flood Commission, Ministry of Water and Power			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prerare M/P of Comprehensive Flood Mitigation and Environmental improvement Plan of the Lai Nullah Basin			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd. Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	May.2002 ～ ～ Sep.2003 16month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Lai Nullah Basin			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Construction of community pond (2004-2005)
2. Construction of drain (2005-2012)
3. Additional construction of rehabilitation of Lai Nullah River (2004-2007)
4. Maintenance of flood forecast and alarm system (2004-2005)
5. Related environment improvement programs (land use control, control of waste disposal to the river, improvement of rainwater drainage and sewage systems)
6. Enhancement of organization law system

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
The study is to formulate a master plan (M/P) for comprehensive flood countermeasures. The Pakistan government has requested Japanese Grant Aid for the Maintenance of flood forecast and alarm system and the construction of a community pond suggested by the M/P. Also F/S on the construction of draub has been requested by the Pakistan government. Currently, the basic design study for the maintenance of the flood forcast and alarm system has been implemented under the grant aid.

(FY 2005 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Subsequent study: Basic Design Study on the Urgent Pproject for Lai Nullah Flood Forecasting and Warning System in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Implementing period: August 2004-March 2005 (7.5 months)
Implementing body: JICA
Objectives: The upper goal of the project is to mitigate flood disaster, particularly to reduce the number of casualities in the capital city. Specifically, the project aims to promptly evacuate the residents to secure locations. To achieve the above objectives, the study aims to procure and install equipment as well as constructing necessary facilities.

Implemented project: Lai Nullah Flood Forecasting and Warning System Project
Implementing body: JICA, Federal Food Commission
Implementing period:
Design: August 2004 to December 2004 (4 months) B/D
Construction: August 2005 to March 2007 (19 months) D/D, S/V
Funding:
Funding party: Yen Grant Aid, E/N concluded on 10 August 2005, own fund
Amount: Yen Grant Aid: 661 million JPY, Own fund: 23 million PKR

Progress:
(FY 2005 Survey)
1. Consultancy Contract has been signed between CTI Engineering International Co. Ltd., Japan and FFC, which has been verified by the Japanese government.
2. Contract for the procurement of equipment has been signed and is waiting for an approval from the Japanese government.
3. Arrangements for establishing PMU are in progress.
4. In this fiscal year (2005/Jul-2006/Jul), 115 million PKR (Yen Grant: 100 million PKR, Own fund: 15 million PKR) was allocated for the project.
5. PMD is making necessary arrangements for the Frequency Allocation through PTA.
6. Necessary arrangements for A/P are in progress.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
B/D and D/D was completed and now has been constructed.
(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
Progress status of the construction: 100%

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
Flood way proposed as a structural measures against flood damage mitigation is now preparing to conduct F/S by local consultant with local government budget (advertisement for consultant has been published in the newspaper in June this year).

(FY 2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Lai Nullah high way and drainage canal project has been implemented by Rawalpindi Development Authority (RDA) since Lai Nullah drainage canal project has been proposed as the main structure long-term measure in the study.

Technical cooperation:
Training program: 2 people 1st of Oct.2005 to 30th. Training on Flood Forecasting and Warning System and water prevention activities.
Dispatch of experts: Project for strengthening Lai Nullah River Flood Risk Management: The objectives of this project is to establish system that enables residents in case of flood in Lai Nullah River basin. This objective will be achieved by utilisation of Flood Forecasting and Warning System, which was provided by grant aid cooperation, improvement of capability of transmitting adequate warning, improvement of capability of promoting escape by making and utilization of hazard map, and improvement of flood risk management capability of related organizations by revising flood measure plans, which was formulated by Rawalpindi District. Planned period for implementation: Dec. 2007 to Nov. 2009. Number of dispatched experts: 6

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Implemented project: Project for strengthening Lai Nullah River Flood Risk Management (Technical Cooperation Project)
Counterpart: Federal Flood Commission, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Municipal government of Rawalpindi
Implemented period: from 1st of December, 2007 to 1st of November, 2009.
Objectives: To establish system that enables residents to evacuate from flood in the target area.
Background: Since there are still some issues such as improvement of accuracy of flood prediction by utilizing observation data accumulated by the flood forecast and alarm system and settlement of the plan for promoting evacuation after the issue of the alert, the Pakistan government requested a technical cooperation project to the Japanese government in 2006 in order to make it use for reduction of flood damage.

Enough progress are not seen for "Repair of Lai Nullah River Channel, Construction of Drainage Canal, Construction of reservoir storage", "Improvement of River Environment", and "preparation of law and system".

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Dec.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 101/06

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Study on Improvement of Management Information S		
3. SECTOR	Public Health and Medicine / Public Health and Medicine	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Health		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) establishment of national action plan for the development of HIS in Pakistan, in order to cope with necessary information in each step of public insurance service management 2) relevant technology transfer against persons involved		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	System Science Consultants Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.2004 ～ Feb.2007 37month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The Survey was conducted by building cooperative relations with persons involved in Pakistan and taking council with them many times. It was conducted in steps of analysis of present state, designing to improve healthcare information system, executing operation test, evaluating operation test, and establishing NAP concerning improvement of healthcare information system of Pakistan.

Healthcare information system is absolutely imperative for improvement of management in data-utilized healthcare service. From this view, this Survey established national action plan to cope with the needs of information in healthcare management which enable the healthcare information system evolve and improve continuously.

Furthermore, the Survey established the model of District Health Information System(DHIS) which match to the decentralization policy of Pakistan. The model was established by introduction of “Prism Framework” as the conceptualistic framework to develop routine information system of Pakistan, and by analyzing the present state of Healthcare Management Information System(HMIS) existing in Pakistan. In the DHIS model, in order to improve the quality of information which contribute to the healthcare management of the district, and to promote continuous use of information, new guidelines, report form, manual, and software by open-source were created.

In addition, this Survey was carried out to improve in governance of healthcare system through the healthcare information system, not just only to establish the healthcare information system.

保健管理情報システム整備計画（人間開発部）

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2007 Overseas Survey)

The Healthcare Department made request through the Economy Agency for support of JICA to good many activity in part of national development plan in next accounting year.

(FY2007 Domestic Survey)

Implemented project: plan to diffuse DHIS(District Health Information System)

Implementing period: from July, 2007 to June, 2010

Implementing body: Quetta and Punjab state government in Pakistan

Funding party: Own funds of the recipient country

Objective: The objective is to establish and diffuse DHIS throughout Pakistan through the Survey, which is developed for provision of information that is necessary to improve the performance of district healthcare system which befit the policy of decentralization.

Progress: PC-I(Planning Commission Form Number I), which is the plan to conduct the project in Government of Pakistan, was approved by Quetta and Punjab state. The training to diffuse DHIS has started in 20 states.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Other Studies)

Compiled Jun.2009
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 601/07

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Pakistan Transport Plan Study in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (Implementation)		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Urban Transportation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Other Studies
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	National Highway Agency (NHA), Ministry of Communication (MOC), Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority (ERRA)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	- Reconstruction of five bridges damaged by the earthquake on the Jhelum valley road - Technology transfer of the landslide disaster management technology under use in Japan		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Apr.2006 ～ Feb.2007 10month(s) Feb.2007 ～ Feb.2008 12month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	The Jhelum valley road in Azad Jammu and Kashmir		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Reconstruction of five bridges damaged by the earthquake
No.1 Subri Bridge 30.75m, No.2 Tundali Bridge 30.75m, No.3 Seri Bridge 9.50m, No.3 Approach Road (A) 50.00m, No.3 Approach Road (B) 125.00m, No.4 Sawan Bridge 3.00m, No.5 Kucha Bridge 9.20m

2. Landslide Disaster Management
1) Preparation stage: Creation of detailed topographical maps in scale of 1/25,000 using those basic data.
2) Topographical field inspections and recommendations of countermeasures:
3) Geological field inspections:
4) Hazard mapping on landslides (Preliminary Interpretation):
5) Examination of the method for hazard assessment on landslides (Joint Interpretation and the Analytical Hierarchy Method (hereafter AHP-Method)):
6) Organization of training courses and seminars on hazard mapping and hazard assessment in Pakistan:
7) Digitalization of the results of the topographical interpretation on landslides by GIS:
8) Preparation of a guideline of slope inspection for maintenance of roadside slope:

3. Characteristics of distribution of landslides and slope failures
1) Slope failures of 4671 sites, newly formed active landslides of 76 sites and old landslides of 838 sites were recognized through this study.
2) Slope failures are usually marked by scars without vegetation on the slopes. Old landslides are marked by horseshoe shaped main scarps and ragged terrain of sliding mass in front of the scarp.
3) Active landslides are noted by field studies.

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)

Through the study, repair works for the bridge which was heavily damaged by the Northern earthquake was implemented.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Apr.2010
Revised Sep.2010

SWA PAK/S 101/08

1. COUNTRY	Pakistan				
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Water Supply and Sewerage System in Karachi in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan				
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities	/ Water Supply	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	KARACHI WATER & SEWERAGE BOARD (KW&SB)				
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY					
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	(a) formulating a master plan for development of the water supply and sewerage systems in Karachi up to the target year of 2025, (b) conducting a feasibility study on the priority projects selected in the master plan, and (c) pursuing technical transfer to Pakistani counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.				
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd. Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.				
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2006 ～ Jun.2008 28month(s) ～				
9. SITE OR AREA	The entire administrative area of the City District Government Karachi (CDGK) and other areas administered by various agencies such as the Government of Pakistan, the Government of Sindh, 6 Cantonment Boards, Defence Housing Authority, Port Qasim Authority, Karachi Port Trust, Pakistan Railways, Sindh Industrial Trade Estate, Lyari Development Authority, Malir Development Authority and Cooperative Housing Societies.				

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Priority Projects

Priority Projects were so decided that they would make a substantial improvement to the quality of water supply and sewerage services in the three towns located in the western part of Karachi, namely, North Nazimabad, Gulberg and Liaquatabad.

(1) Water Supply : 1) Replacement of all the existing distribution network mains in the three towns (about 1,000 km in total length), 2) Rehabilitation/replacement of all the existing service pipes branched from the distribution network mains in the three towns (about 230,000 connections in total), 3) Installation of individual flow metres at all the existing service connections in the three towns (about 230,000 connections in total), 4) Replacement of about 50 km of essential existing trunk distribution mains for supplying water to the three towns, 5) Installation of about 26 km of new trunk distribution mains, 6) Installation of 17 district flow metres, 7) Expansion of the existing NEK Old Reservoir (30 mg),

(2) Sewerage : 1) Rehabilitation of the existing two sewage treatment plants i.e. TP-1 and TP-3, 2) Installation of new branch sewers to cope with the projected population increase by 2025, 3) Installation of new sub-main and trunk sewers,

(3) Project Cost : Water Supply 9,167million Rs. Sewerage 2,650million Rs. Other Costs 4,612million Rs. Total Cost 16,429million Rs.

2. Master Plan

(1) Water Supply : The long-term development plan of the Bulk Water Supply System

Bulk Water Canal/Conduit : (Proposed)780 mgd (Rehabilitation/Replacement) 620 mgd, Bulk Pumping Station : (Proposed)6 P/Ss (Rehabilitation/Replacement) 15 P/Ss, Filtration Plant : (Proposed) 5 F/Ps:835 mgd (Rehabilitation/Replacement) 6 F/Ps:435 mgd, Transmission Pumping Station : (Proposed)7 P/Ss (Rehabilitation/Replacement)2 P/Ss,Transmission Main : (Proposed)129 km (Rehabilitation/Replacement) 17 km, Distribution Reservoir : (Proposed) 8 nos.(Rehabilitation/Replacement) 6 nos., Distribution Pumping Station : (Proposed) 3 P/Ss (Rehabilitation/Replacement) - ,

(2) Sewerage

(Proposed) TP-1and TP-3District : 500,000m3/day, TP-2 District : 490,000m3/day, TP-4 District : 1,290,000m3/day

(3) Project Cost : Water Supply214,073million Rs. Sewerage105,274million Rs. Other Costs200,548million Rs. Total Cost519,895million Rs.

カラチ上下水道整備計画開発調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey) No information.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 301/77

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Outside Colombo Area Telecommunication Development Scheme: Stage II Project			
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadcast / Telecommunication	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Post and Telecommunication			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY				
7. CONSULTANT(S)				
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1977 ～ Jul.1977 6month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Colombo and six other major cities (Jaffna, Trincomalee, Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Badulla, (Ratnapura)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Subscriber trunk dialing systems: 6 cities except Colombo
2) Cross-bar systems
 - 6 local switches (total of 14,500 terminals): Colombo Central, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Kurunegala Ratnapura, Badulla, Trincomalee
 - Toll switch (400 terminals): Colombo Central
 - Toll transit switch (200 terminals): Colombo Central
3) Toll transmission paths (new and extension)
 New microwave radio systems (3 paths); Extension of microwave radio systems (2 paths); new UHF system (1 path); and Cable carrier systems (2 paths)
4) Local cables at 6 telephone offices: Aerial cable 68km and underground cable 30.5km (Badulla, Colombo Central, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Ratnapura)
5) 5 office buildings: Badulla Telephone Office and four radio repeater stations (Single Tree Hill, Namunukula, Suriyakanda, Kurunegala Rock)

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
Mar.1978 L/A (Telecommunication System Expansion Plan, 1,940 mil.Yen)

Construction:
Dec.1982 completed

Realized Projects:
Installation of automatic switch (Colombo Central, Anuradhapura, Jaffna, Durunegala, Ratnapura, Badulla, Trincomalee). Construction of toll transmission path (cable, micro-wave, UHF).

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 301/77

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Inginimitiya Reservoir Project		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Irrigation, Power and Highways		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Rural Development by the Dam Construction and Downstream Development		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1977 ～ Aug.1977 5month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Puttalum District		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Irrigation Area: 2,500 ha

2) Dam
Type: Homogeneous type
Length: 3.97 km
Top width: 6.10 m
Approximate number of cubes: 1,112,190 cu.m

3) Reservoir
Effective storage capacity: 60.2 MCM
Total drainage area: 614,685 sq.km
Maximum annual yield (for 150 sq.miles): 415,574,ooo cu.m

4) Main Canal
Type: Earth Channel
Length: LB 21.40 km
RB 26.06 km
Irrigation area: LB 1,620 ha
RB 931.5 ha

インギニミチャ灌がいダム計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
Jun.1979-Jun.1984 D/D and engineering service undertaken by Japan Engineering Consultants Co.,Ltd.

Finance:
Aug.1978 L/A (Inginimitiya Reservoir Project, 1.8 bil.Yen)

Construction:
Sep.1981 Construction started
Mar.1985 Construction completed

Realized Projects (1 and 2 by OECF loan)
1.Earth dam (length 4,648m, height 18m, Cap.60.19 million tons)
2.Irrigation facilities (existing 664 ha, new 1,887ha)
3.Land clearing & preparation and settlement (1,680 households)

Situation:
(FY1992 Overseas Survey)
The dam has already been in use. However, owing to the shortage of water, the planted area was far below the planned target (approx. 50% of the target during 1985 - 1993).
Presently a study to identify the reasons of the water shortage (SAPS) is being conducted, and the final report is due in March 1993.

(FY1993 Overseas Survey)
The Project is completed and in use. A specified F/S based on the JICA's study has not been applied.
In 1993 758 reservoir are under survey.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 302/79

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Moragahakanda Agricultural Development Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Mahaweli Development Board			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Development by dam construction and the downstream development			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.1978 ～ Sep.1979 11month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	The area which will be irrigated by Angamedilla anicut and Elahera anicut on the Amban ganga(62,200ha)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Dam and Reservoir
Effective Storage Capacity: 686 MCM
Dam Type : Rockfill (Main Dam and 2nd saddle-dam)
Concrete Gravity (1st Saddle-dam)
2.Downstream Development Irrigation area: 62,200 ha
Canal Irrigation Canal 145.2 km
Drainage Canal 91.4 km

モラガハカンダ農業開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	■	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Review Study:
Another JICA study (M/P+F/S) was conducted in two phases during 1988 - 1989 to review this feasibility study. The new study proposed the construction of dams, irrigation development (62,000ha) and a hydropower plant (25MW) in the 1st phase and proposed 3-stage development plan for the NCRB area in the 2nd phase.
The Sri Lankan Government is now considering the construction of Karuganga Dam proposed by the new study. As a result, the proposals of this F/S were greatly changed. (FY1992 Overseas Survey)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 201B/80

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Project of the Port of Colombo			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Sri Lanka Ports Authority			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulating of: Short Term Development Plan and Long Term Development Plan			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1979 ～ Mar.1980 9month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Colombo(Field investigation was also conducted at Galle and Trincomare Ports)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P> The study formulated a Master Plan with a target year of 1988.
1.Conventional berths
1)One new berth (KQ #2): -12m x 250m (to be modified to a container berth after 1988)
2)Expansion one berth to two berths: -9m x 165m & expansion 50m
3)Others (3 berths converted to ship repair berths,one berth converted to a container berth)
2.Container berths
1)Three new berths (KQ #1, #2, #3)
2)Containerization of QEQ #5 (crane foundation, etc.)
3.One oil berth: dolphines, pipelines, bunkering facilities, etc.
4.Cargo handling equipment (85 fork lifts, 8 mobile cranes & one floating crane)
5.Road 5.7km(two-lane in 1982 four-lane in 1988)
<F/S>
1)One new conventional berth (KQ #2): -12m x 250m
2)Conversion of one berth to a ship repair berth
3)Cargo handling equipment (38 3-ton fork lifts, 47 5-ton fork lifts, 30-ton mobile cranes and one floating crane)
4)One new container berth (KQ #1): -12m x 300m
5)Crane foundation and others for QEQ #5: -11m x 200m
6)Container equipment (3 container cranes, etc.)
7)Road 5.7km (two-lane)

コロンボ港整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent study:
Aug.1980~Sep.1980 "Development Project of the Port of Colombo (follow-up) (S 601/80)"

(1) Development Project of the Port of Colombo
Finance:
Oct.1980 L/A 7,600 mil.Yen for the construction of one container berth, ancillary facilities, etc.
Construction:
Aug.1985 Completed

(2) Development Project of the Port of Colombo (II)
Finance:
Apr.1984 L/A 6,362 mil.Yen for the construction of one container berth in the adjacent land to which the container berth was constructed in the Project (I) and the installation of equipment.
Construction:
Nov.1987 Completed

(3) Development Project of the Port of Colombo (III)
Finance:
Jan.1985 L/A 2,579 mil.Yen for the construction of a new container berth and the installation of equipment.
Construction:
Jan.1987 Completed

(4) Development Project of the Port of Colombo (IV)
Finance:
Aug.1987 L/A 1,955 mil.Yen for the installation of crane foundation and the improvement of road.
Construction:
Oct.1993 Completed

Detail:
(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
This study aimed to improve the Colombo port which has played a role as an international port. This project was given national priority, which contributed to the realization of the project.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Other Studies)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 601/80

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development Project of the Port of Colombo (Follow-Up)		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Other Studies
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Technical explanation to the government authorities		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1980 ～ Sep.1980 1month		
9. SITE OR AREA			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The study team explained the technical issues involved in the construction of the container berth which was proposed by the F/S conducted in FY 1979 and will be financed by OECF.

コロンボ港整備計画アフターケア

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

This study results are effectively utilized. The details should be referred to "Development Projects of the Port of Colombo (M/P+F/S)".

(FY 1995 Domestic Survey, Overseas Survey)
No additional information.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Most of the F/S projects are effectively utilized and the balance few (extension of South West Break -waters removal of south end of NW Breakwaters) to be taken up after further studies.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 303/81

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Mahaweli Ganga Agricultural Development: System C			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Mahaweli Development Board			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To improve the agriculture in the System-C Area by conveying water from Mahaweli River			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1981 ～ ～ Mar.1981 0month			
9. SITE OR AREA	Right Bank on the lower Mahaweli Ganga(68,000ha)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Main Canal 17.4 km
2.Branch Canal 54.7 km
3.Farm ditch 50.1 km
4.Main drains Kuda Oya, Hungamala Ela
5.Reclamation (Block 3.4.5)
 1) Land clearing 9,255 ha
 2) Distributor and field channels 6,960 ha
 3) Secondary and field channels 6,960 ha
 4) On-farm development 6,960 ha
 5) Roads 130 km
6.Equipment and Vehicles
 1) Maintenance equipment
 2) Management and operation vehicles
 3) Tractor hire service equipment and vehicles
 4) Social infrastructure vehicles
 5) Settlement vehicles

マハヴェリ農業開発計画システムC地区

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

This Project has been carried out with the OECF loan (10,650 mil.Yen), IDA (US$ 9,000), the Japanese grant aid and the Japanese technical cooperation.

(1) Development of Mahaweli Area
Subsequent Studies:
Finance:
Oct.1981 L/A 7,700 mil.Yen (Development of Mahaweli Area)
May.1988 L/A 2,950 mil.Yen (Development of Mahaweli Area II)
For the construction of the irrigation facilities as a part of development Project of Mahaweli in order to irrigate 24,100ha and subsequently to promote the settlement of 24,100 households in the irrigated area. With the OECF loan, IDA fund and Kuwait fund, the construction of canals, the procurement of the materials and the agricultural training to the farmers are to be implemented.
Construction:
At the end of 1992 Main and branch canals completed
1993 Tertiary irrigation and drainage canals and rural roads scheduled to be completed

(2) Construction of Pilot Farm
Subsequent Studies:
Jul.~Aug.1982 B/D
Finance:
Dec.1982 Grant Aid E/N 996 mil.Yen
Construction:
Apr.1983~Mar.1984 Completed

(3) Technical Cooperation
Feb.1985~Jan.1990 Experiments and demonstration on the pilot farm
Dec.1990~Nov.1992 Follow-up technical cooperation (an expert in upland farming)
Nov.1992~Oct.1994 After-care technical cooperation (experts in agricultural machinery and dry-field farming)
The government of Sri Lanka expects the continued technical assistance from JICA to disseminate the farming technique and the knowledge for maintenance and management of the facilities.

Situation:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Two major activities of the pilot farm are seed production and rice processing. The expected objectives were not realized due to inefficiency of local management staff.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 302/82

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Water Supply Scheme for Amparai Group of Towns			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	National Water Supply and Drainage Board			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	F/S on local water supply system for improvement on shortage of supply and environment hygiene			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1982 ～ Oct.1982 8month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Amparai district located at east coast Ceylon Island			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Service Area 1995 : 2,732 ha
2005 : 3,325 ha
Served Population 1995 : 172,300
2005 : 261,100
Daily Max. 1995 : 27,400 cu.m/day
2005 : 53,900 cu.m/day
Water Sources Amparai area : Amparai reservoir
Coastal area : Sambuveli weir
(surface water)

地方上水道整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent Studies:
IDA provided fund for designing.
D/D scheduled to be implemented with kfw loan.
JICA proposed to provide water to Amparai, Kalmunai, Naipuddimunai and Sammanthurai. However, kfw proposes only Amparai Water Supply Scheme for implementation.

Finance:
Oct.1995 DM 20 mil. (kfw)
Content:Projects including Amparai, Nawalapitiya and Koggala.

Construction:
Feb.1999~Feb.2001 Scheduled to be implemented.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
1. Stage I
1993 NWSPB implemented water supply scheme in Samanthurai
1994 funds obtained from Australia govt. for implementation
1997 work under Australia grant is in progress

Stage I activities created benefits for the people especially in castle areas.
The project has been promoted because of high priority in the development plan of the district and support from politicians.

2. Stage II
Activities are in the planning process, NWSDB has updated the plans.

Situation:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The government of Sri Lanka needs to negotiate for low interest loans.
The JICA proposals need changes.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Other Studies)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 602/82

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Colombo Airport Development (Follow-Up)		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Air Transportation & Airport	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Other Studies
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Airport and Aviation Service(S.L.) Ltd.		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Detailed investigation of construction cost		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Airport Consultants, Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1981 ～ May.1982 5month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Katunayake		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

As a result of comparative study of urgency between new runway construction and terminal complex development, new runway construction is recommended as having a higher priority.

Following improvements had been proposed for Phase I (Target year : 1990);

- Construction of a new runway (3,350m long) and conversion of the existing runway to a new paracklet taxiway.
- Construction of new exit taxiways
- Expansion of the existing passenger building (floor area : approx. 10,700 m2 - 36,000 m2, peak-hour capacity ; 2,100 passengers)
- Construction of AASL maintenance center and administration headquarter
- Construction of rescue and fire fighting facilities
- Installation of VASIS, runway lights, etc (precision approach Cat.I)
- Construction of utility facilities such as sewage treatment plant and potable water supply.

コロンボ空港整備計画アフターケア

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1) Expansion of Colombo Airport (I)
Subsequent Studies:
F/S Colombo Airport Development Study Project (Consulting firm: Netherlands Airport Consultants BV (NACO))
Finance:
Apr.1983 L/A 10,200 mil.Yen for the renovation of the passenger buildings/ EXIM Loan for the construction of the runway/
UK ODA for Navaids/ France ODA for other facilities
Construction:
Jan.30.1989 Completed
Maintenance & Operation:
Due to the frequent occurrence of terrorism, the number of passengers had been less than expected initially. However, because the order, which had prohibited ordinary passengers and vehicles to enter freely the Airport premises, was lifted in August 1995 and the Government launched the tourism promotion policy, the number of passengers has been increasing. Thus the revenue has been increasing as well.
Operation and Maintenance is carried out by Airport & Aviation Services (SL) LTD. The capacity of the airport is expected to be adequate upto 2000.

(2) Expansion of Colombo Airport (II)
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent studies:
1997 F/S was conducted by own fund.
1998 SAPROF by OECF.
Finance:
Aug. 1999 L/A of yen loan (scheduled).
Planned amount of loan: 10 billion yen
Contents:
Improvement of passenger building, expansion of cargo terminal building, improvement / paving of runways, etc.
Construction: N/A
Backgrounds:
The survey conducted by the Japan Airport Consultants, Inc. in May, 1995 confirmed the following:
*Improvement Plan (II) (expected cost - nine billion Yen)
1. Construction of two two-story piers
2. Construction of seven boarding bridges for both sides of each pier
3. Construction of an additional apron baside each pier
After this plan meets the approval of the cabinet, the international tender will be called for a consulting firm to formulate F/S report for the Expansion of Colombo Airport (II) . However. because the Cabinet has been occupied with the recurrent racial dispute, it is likely to take time before the plan is materialized.
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Counterpart is Airports and Aviation Services Ltd, (AASL) at present. The stock of this private company is hold by government.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 303/83

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Colombo-Katunayake Expressway and New Port Access Road Project			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Greater Colombo Economic Commission (GCEC)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Technical and economical feasibility study for the expressway connecting the international airport and the port of Colombo with a distance of 30km.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Bridge and Structure Instituted, Inc. KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1982 ～ Jan.1984 13month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Colombo metropolitan area			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The budget 1) is for F/S and 2) for D/D.
[Project A]
1) Main Road 25.4km
K-1:Dalugama IC - Ragama IC 7.1km; K-2:Ragama IC - Ekala IC 8.4km
K-3:Ekala IC - Airport 9.9km
2) Alternatives and affiliated roads
K-4:Wewelduwa - Kiribathgoda(Access Road to Biyagama) 1.7km
K-5:Ekala IC - Negombo(A3)Road 3.1km; K-6:Dandugam - Airport 9.5km
K-7:KIPZIC - Canada Sri Lanka Friendship Road 1.6km

[Project B]
1) Main Road 5.7km
P-1:Colombo Port - Prince of Wales Avenue 1.6km
P-2:Prince of Wales Avenue - Peliyagoda 1.5km
P-3:Peliyagoda - Dalugama(Along Kandy) 2.9km
2) Alternative and affiliated roads
P-4:Peliyagoda -Dalugama (Along Kandy) 2.6km
P-5:Peliyagoda - Wattala 1.0km

コロンボ周辺道路網整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
Mar.1990 L/A 520 mil.Yen (Colombo-Katunayake Express Way E/S)
Dec.1992 D/D completed

Situation:
(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
Mar.1994 The Sri Lankan government officially announced the environment report regarding this project.

(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
The new government has been examining all proposed projects and their priority.

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
This project is suspended due to strong public protest for land acquisition surveys.

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The Sri Lankan Government has been still examining the project, including alternative plans.

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Although the government of Sri Lanka has intention to implement the project, there is no perspective to implement due to financial problem, environmental problem, problem related to the resettlement of residents and security problem.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
This project aims at construction of expressway connecting Colombo city and the airport. Although OECF loan was pledged, no schedule for implementation has been made due to the public protest. Possibility to realize the project is low at present, because the problem is becoming rather political issue as a party out of power is supporting the local residents.
Recently attempts were made to seek funds from Malaysia.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
A Malaysian private company considered the participation in BOT. However, since the funds have not been procured, the project has not been realized. As of now, there is little possibility to realize the proposed project.

*Project B Port Access Road (1.5km)
1987 E/S conducted with an OECF loan
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
Completed and it has been in use. (Refer to (4) Development Project of Port of Colombo (IV) of "Development Project of the Port of Colombo (1980)".

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1986
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 304/83

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Telecommunications Network Improvement Project in Greater Colombo			
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadcast / Telecommunication	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Sri Lankan Telecommunications Department (SLTD)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Feasibility study on "Telecommunications Network Improvement Project in Greater Colombo" as an integral part of the National Development Plan.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1983 ～ Nov.1983 10month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Colombo metropolitan area			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

(1) Junction Network
Junction cable installation: 109.1km
(The above includes optical fiber cable installation for 11.7km.)
PCM system establishment: 781 systems
PCM repeaters: 1,411 pcs
Manhole construction: 327 pcs
Duct installation: Installation length 59.7 km, Pipe length 230km

(2) Subscriber Network
Primary cable installation: 147km
Secondary cable installation: 950km
Cross-connecting cabinet establishment: 187 locations
Number of lead-in cable pairs to exchanges: 67,900 pairs
Manhole construction: 450 pcs
Duct installation: Installation length 96km, Pipe length 490km

大コロンボ電気通信網整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

High priority; This project is considered top priority by the Government of Sri Lanka.
The greater Colombo area is the center of political and economic activites in the country, and the outdated and insufficient telecommunications system had become a major bottleneck to be overcome by the early 1980s.

(1) Telecommunications Network Improvement Project in Greater Colombo
Finance:
May.1985 L/A 10,359 mil.Yen for (1) the construction of the junction network connecting 24 stations in Greater Colombo (installation of 109.1km-long junction cable, establishment of 781 new PCM system and installation of 230km-long duct) and (2) the construction of the subscriber network connecting seven stations (installation of 147km-long primary cable, 950km-long secondary cable and 490km-long duct).
Construction:
Jan.1988~Mar.1991 Completed

(2) Telocommunications Network Improvement Project in Greater Colombo (II)
Subsequent Studies:
Jun.1993 D/D Commenced
Finance:
Mar.1991 L/A 10,968 mil.Yen for (1) the construction of the subscriber network, which was not implemented in the PhaseI and (2) the improvement of the equipment.
Construction:
Nov.1991 The contract with the consulting firm signed
Jul.1993~Jul.1996 Completed

Maintenance & Operation:
The maintenance section of Sri Lanka TELECOM is in charge of M&O.

Effect:
The improved subscriber network enhances the reliability of telecommunication services. As a result, the number of subscribers has increased, which results in the increase of the revenue of Sri Lanka TELECOM. Also, the project contributes to the development of economy.

*This study will not be followed up from FY 1997. (the proposed projects have been completed)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1988
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 101/85

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Master Plan for the Domestic Telecommunication Network		
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadca / Telecommunication	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications Development.		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To study the Master Plan for telecommunications development in the year 2000.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1984 ～ ～ Oct.1985	10month(s)	
9. SITE OR AREA	Whole country		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

To propose 100% of Digitalization of Trunk Network in the year 2000 and the network development for the following towns
(1) Greater Colombo Area Telecommunications Improvement Project-2
(2) SLTD Organization Improvement project
(3) Subscriber's line expansion project and Telecommunications network expansion project for rural towns/villages

全国電気通信網整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1) Telecommunication Network Improvement Project in Greater Colombo
(II)
Finance:
Mar.1991 L/A 10,968 mil.Yen
Subsequent Studies:
May.1991 (OECF)
Construction:
Jul.1993~Jul.1996 Completed
After completed, Japanese Construction Company supports Sri Lanka TELECOM for the management and operation.
Refer to "Telecommuninations Network Improvement Project in Greater Colombo (1993)".

(2) 100% Digitalization of Junction Networks
Finance:
ADB Loan
Construction:
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Nov.1993~Dec.1996 Completed (Marubeni)

(3) SLTD Oraganization Improvement Project
Finance:
The World Bank Loan (FY 1993/1994)
Construction:
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
Sep.1992~Aug.1994 Completed (Sofrecom, France)

(4) Subscriber's Line Expansion Project
Finance:
Aug.1993 10,112mil.yen (Regional Telecommunications Development Project)
*Contents of the project
Renovation and construction of inner and outer facilities as switching machine, subscribers' cables, etc. in Kandy, Matale, Nawalapitiya, Aatton, Kalutara, Panadura.
Construction:
Dec.1997 Deadline for a tender

Detail:
(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
Because of the recent political and economical changes, both M/P and F/S have been reviewed since March 1995.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Financial assistances for project implementation were obtained from OECF, World Bank, ADB and Finland.
The suggestions of the JICA study are being implemented under different projects.
Underground cable systems is an effective mechanism.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 304/85

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rehabilitation of Tank Irrigation Project		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Lands and Land Development		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To stabilize agricultural products, increase incomes and enhance living standard.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Kyowa Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1985 ～ Mar.1986 14month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Minipe scheme 6,800ha Nagadeepa scheme 2,400ha		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

	Minipe	Nagadeepa
1.Canal System		
Main Canal	55.3km	11.6km
Branch Canal	-	6.3km
D Canal	70.3km	20.0km
F Canal	42.0km	42.9km
Heen Ganga Intake	7.4m(H) X 74m(L)	
2.Road System		
Rehabilitation of Road	18.8km	5.9km
Bridge	-	4 X 50m

農業用貯水池復旧計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	● Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1)Minipe-Nagadeepa Irrigation Rehabilitation Project
Subsequent Studies:
May.1990~Dec.1991 E/S
Finance:
Jul.15.1988 L/A 1,850 mil.Yen for the renovation of the main canals and roads (73.3km), the renovation of the branch canals and roads (90km) and the renovation of the tertiary road.
Construction:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Sep.1991~March 1998
Management & Operation:
(FY 1997 & 1998 Domestic Survey)
Department of irrigation is in charge of operation of main and branch canals and farmers organizations are in charge of small canal under the supervision of Irrigation Management Division.
Effect:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Residents were hired for construction. By the income from the work, the life of residents has been improved.

(2)Minipe-Nagadeepa Rural Development Project
Subsequent Studies:
Apr.~May.1989 B/D
Finance:
Apr.17.1989 E/N 449 mil.Yen
Jun.22.1989 E/N 709 mil.Yen for the improvement of rural road and the digging of wells.
Construction:
1989 started
Mar.1991 Completed (Konoike-Gumi)
Operation & Maintenance:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Residents are in charge of administration of wells under the supervision of provincial assembly, and Divisional Engineer's Office is in charge of road maintenance. But maintenance cost shortage has caused superannuating. Approximately 40 wells out of 181 wells and some part of road need repairs.
Effect:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Clean water is available now and the time spent by women for carrying water has been reduced drastically. Rehabilitation of road contributes to revitalization of the area.

(3)Construction of Mahaweli Road Bridge
Reinforcement of transportation of agricultural product, improvement of distribution network, rural life bases and rural transportation system in Minipe area, the left side of Mahaweli river.
Subsequent Studies:
Jan.1994 E/N 76 mil.Yen (Project for Construction of the Mahaweri Road Bridge (D/D))
Apr.~Jun.1995 D/D
Finance:
May.1995 E/N 236 mil.Yen (Project for Construction of the Mahaweri Road Bridge)
Construction:
Jan.1996~July 1998 (Kajima Corporation)

Technical Assistance from Japan:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Acceptance of trainees
Sep.1996~2 months 1 person (Bridge construction)
Sep.1997~2 months 1 person (Bridge construction)
Sep.1998~2 months 1 person (Bridge construction)
Operation & Management:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Department of irrigation is in charge. However, its responsibility is planning to be transferred to Ministry of Road Development.

Others:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The project has mainly focused on improving irrigation infrastructures in Minipe and Nagadeepa. In addition well, roads and bridge were constructed.
Under community development and local capacity building, the government line agencies were provided with variety of supplies including building, vehicles.
The projects led to increase the cropping intensity. In addition, cropping pattern has changed.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1990
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 101/87

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Integrated Rural Development Project for Gampaha District		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Rural Development Bureau, Ministry of Finance, Planning, Racial Problems and State Unification (former Ministry of Project Planning and Implementation)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	District-wide integrated rural development		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation Sanyu Consultants Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1986 ～ Mar.1987 8month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Gampaha district(1,600sq.km, 1.4 million population)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

5 long term and 20 short term objectives were set.
3 priority projects were selected from the short term projects for early development.
Short term projects:
1.Development of Agricultural Production
2.Development of Agricultural Infrastructure
3.Development of Rural Industries
4.Development of Human Resources
5.Development of Social Infrastructure
Priority projects:
1.Model Project for Improvement of Agricultural Production
2.Development of Human Resources
3.Development of Social Infrastructure
The Cost 1) above pertains to the short-term plan, and the Cost 2) to the total of priority projects.

ガンパハ県農業総合開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

In 1987, the Government of Sri Lanka selected the Model Project for Improvement of Agricultural Production, which is one of the priority projects proposed by M/P, as the first priority project to be implemented.

(1)Model Project for Improvement of Agricultural Production
Subsequent Studies:
Jan.9~Feb.20.1989 B/D
Finance:
Jun.22.1989 E/N 996 mil.Yen (Phase I)
Jun.29.1990 E/N 1,075 mil.Yen (Phase II)
Construction:
Feb. 8.1991 Phase I Completed
Oct.17.1991 Phase II Completed
Effect:
increase of paddy yield by 70% annually.

(2)Development of Social Infrastructure
The Construction of 16 Bridges and the Donation of Materials.
Subsequent Studies:
Jul.27~Aug.30.1993 B/D
Finance:
Apr. 5.1994 E/N 1,195 mil.Yen
(Integrated Rural Development Project for Gampaha District (Phase I))
Sep.12.1994 E/N 531 mil.Yen
(Integrated Rural Development Project for Gampaha District (Phase II))
Construction:
Construction Trader:Hazama-Gumi
Aug.9.1994~Feb.20.1995 Phase I
Jan.31.1995~Nov.29.1995 Phase II

(3)Project-Type Technical Cooperation
Upon the request for the project-type technical cooperation, the Japanese government dispatched the preliminary study mission in March 1993. The project-type technical cooperation has been conducted since 1994.

Detail:
(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
In August 1995, the Sri Lankan Office submitted a request for the review survey of the 1987 M/P to the Japanese Embassy.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 102/89

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Sand Drift in the Southeastern Coast		
3. SECTOR	Fishery / Fishery	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Executing Agency:Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To clarify the sand drifting system in/out of the Kirinda Fishery Harbor; and to formulate the countermeasure for siltation and the maintenance/dredging plan.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	TETRA Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1988 ～ Dec.1989 21month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Kirinda Fishery Harbour Southeastern Coast Fishery population 1,408/Fishing boats 128/Yearly haul 385t		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Extension of Main Breakwater	200m
Improvement of Existing Main Breakwater	100m
Construction of Sub-breakwater	230m
Construction of Jetty	200m

南東部沿岸漂砂調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ In Progress or In Use □ Delayed □ Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
Oct.23~Nov.12.1990 B/D
Jan.17~Jan.31.1991 B/D
Jan.23. 1992 E/N 28 mil.Yen (Rehabilitation of Kirinda Habour D/D)
*Socio-economic survey and of the fishery survey and the formulation of the renovation plan.
Components of Renovation Plan:
Phase I- Extension of the main breakwater by 60m and construction of the 80m-long sub-breakwater
Phase II- Extension of the main breakwater by 120m and construction of the 120m-long jetty and the 140m-long sub-breakwater
phase III- Extension of the main breakwater by 20m, rehabilitation of the main breakwater (120m) and construction of 90m-long sub-breakwater
Finance:
May.28.1992 E/N 737 mil yen (Rehabilitation of Kirinda Habour-1/3)
May.31.1993 E/N 1,209 mil yen (Rehabilitation of Kirinda Habour-2/3)
May.16.1994 E/N 212 mil yen (Rehabilitation of Kirinda Habour-3/3)
Feb.1.1999 E/N 5 mil yen
Construction:
Phase I- Oct.1992~Mar.1993
Phase II- Jun.1993~Mar.1994
Phase III- Jun.1994~Mar.1995
Contractor:Goyo Construction Co.
After Completion of Construction:
The dispatch of short-term experts on the maintenance of cold storge and on the coastal survey works, which was planned to be started in Nov.1995, has been suspended due to the worsening public peace and order. (FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
Maintenance and Operation:
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The kirinda Port has been well maintained by the Ceylon Fishery Harbours Corporation. Since the Port resumed its operation, the Corporation has been monitoring the Port and in May 1996 the first dredging was undertaken. The dredged earth was approximately 5,000cu.m., which was less than the figure estimated in B/D, 10,000cu.m. Therefore, it can be concluded the renovation work was successful.
Effect:
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)
The fish catch is reported to be 1,500t annually, which well exceeds 800t estimated in B/D. It results in the income increase among fishermen.
Detail:
(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
The implementation and management work conducted by the consulting firm was completed on October 12, 1994.
(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
The request has been submitted for the extension of quay wall and the installation of machinery and tools for workshop.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 201B/89

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Extension of the Moragahakanda Agricultural Development Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Mahaweli Development Board			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	<M/P>The most effective use of available water in the Mahaweli River System and priority projects. <F/S>Updating of the previous Feasibility Study made in 1979.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1988 ～ May.1988 4month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	<M/P> Amban Ganga and Mahaweli Gang Basins and NCRB area <F/S> Basin of Amban Ganga and Mahaweli Gang			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>Stage-wise agricultural land development is recommended in NCRB area.

Package 1 Joint Facilities Kalu ganga dam
NCP canal
New Irrigation Area 23,900 ha
Cashew Farm 10,000 ha
Rehabilitation 25,500 ha

Package 2 Joint Facilities NCP canal
Minipe LB canal
New Irrigation Area 26,600 ha
Rehabilitation 38,600 ha

Package 3 Joint Facilities NCP canal
Minneriya Pump Station
New Irrigation Area 27,000 ha
Cashew Farm 10,000 ha

<F/S>Agricultural Development (62,000ha) in the Amban Ganga basin and hydro-power generation (25MW) by constructing the Moragahakanda dam with a height of 72m.

Principal feature of irrigation and drainage system is as follows:

- Rehabilitation of irrigation canal 60km
- New Construction of irrigation canal 120km
- New construction of O/M roads 150km
- Downstream land development 13,900ha
- Drainage canal 90km

モラガハカンダ農業開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Type of study: Review F/S
Cost: 63 million Rp.
Period: Jan.~Dec. 1999
Consultants: Nippon Koei, Co., Ltd.
A.GIBB (U.K.)

Finance:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
It seems that the request for OECF loan will be submitted after the review of F/S.

Detail:
1. Priority decreased:
New government in 1989 placed Janasabia-Plan as significant task in policy.
The content of plan: To give Rp 2,200 per month to poverty.
2. Since 1989 structural adjustment proposed by World Bank and
IMF has been implemented.

(FY 1994 Domestic Survey)
The Mahaweli Development Board undertook the survey for the Kalu Ganga Dam Construction Project in this project area from 1992 to 1993 and examined its result with this proposed project. What was proposed to the cabinet, which was convened on July 6, 1994, was to undertake the construction of both dams simultaneously in order to avoid the operational losses which were likely to take place in case each dam was constructed separately. However, considering the availability of investment fund and their priority, the construction of the Moragahakanda dam is planned to come before the construction of the Kalu Ganga dam.

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
The construction of the Moragahakanda dam is under examination as the first stage to realize this project.

(FY 1996 Overseas Survey)
In Jun.1996 the Re-Appraisal Study was implemented and the Government of Sri Lanka is now seeking the assistance to carry out F/S based on the Re-Appraisal Report. The construction of the Moragahakanda dam is planned to be implemented based on this F/S and funds has been sought. This project requires the maximum of 2,000 families to leave their lands. Therefore, the Government is seeking for funds to provide them with irrigation facilities and public infrastructure in new lands.
The proposed project has been modified and it is decided to implement only the dam construction and civil works necessary for the resettlement.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
New large-scale irrigation development projects are put lower priority by Sri Lankan government because of their low profitability.
There is less possibility to implement this project at present.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
It seems that the request for OECF loan for constructing Moragahakanda Dam will be submitted after the review of F/S.

(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
A request for Japan's ODA Loan hasn't been submitted.
A review on F/S is under preparation by Kuwait fund.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Mar.1991
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 202B/89

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of the Port of Colombo			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Sri Lanka Ports Authority			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	M/P and F/S on development of the Port of Colombo. Plan and design of the container terminal.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Japan Port Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1988 ～ Nov.1989 12month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Colombo Port			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>		Plan A: Cost 1)	Plan B: Cost2)
1)New North Pier	: Berth No.3	-11m x 210m	-
	Berth No.4	-7.5m x 130m	-
2)Fort container terminal		o	-
3)New Queen Elizabeth Container Terminal(NQECT):	Berth No.1	-14 x 350m	-14 x 340m
	Berth No.2	-14 x 350m	-14 x 330m
	Berth No.3	-12 x 300m	-12 x 330m
4)Extension of SW breakwater (550m)		o	-
5)New SW breakwater (510m)		-	o
6)Re-alignment of main entrance channel		o	o
7)Computer communication		o	o
8)Port highway system		o	o

<F/S>

1)Jaye Container Berth (JCT): Berth No.3 (-13.5m x 330m, planned capacity 300,000TEUs, stacking yards 6,300TEUs)
Berth No.4 (-13.5m x 360m, planned capacity 300,000TEUs, stacking yards 6,150TEUs, feeder berth -9.0m x 170m)
Gantry cranes(Post Panamax):2 x 2 units, High speed transfer cranes:6 x 2 units
2)New North Pier(NNP): Berth No.1: -7.5m x 130m, Warehouse: 40m x 160m / Berth No.2: -11.0m x 210m, Warehouse: 40m x 160m 3)Pipe line for the new oil terminal: 700m 4)Rehabilitation of Queen Elizabeth Quay: Berths No.4 and No. 5, etc. 5)Supplement of transfer crane(JCT No.1&No.2) 6)channel dredging 7)Communication system improvement

コロンボ港開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress		□	Promoting
		● Completed		
		○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
		○ Implementing		
		○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies

Mar.1989 OECF appraisal mission was dispatched to examine the jaya Container Terminal (JCT) No.3.

Sep.1991 The survey mission was dispatched to propose the effective operational scheme of the Port of Colombo after the completion of the JCT No.4.

Finance

Oct.1989 OECF pledged the provision of 6,200 mil.Yen for the construction of the JCT No.3 at the Paris Conference.

Mar.1990 L/A 6,329 mil.Yen (Expansion of the Port of Colombo I)

Mar.1991 L/A 11,021 mil.Yen (Phase II)

*Components: construction of one container berth, the procurement of two container cranes and eight transfer cranes, etc. (Scheduled to be completed in June, 1995)

Mar.1992 L/A 21,055 mil.Yen (Phase III)

*Components:(1)the construction of one container berth, (2)the procurement of equipment for JCT No.1 and No.2, (3)the dredging, (4)the laying of oil pipelines, (5)the procurement of equipment for JCT No.4 and (6)the procurement of equipment for the communication system. (Scheduled to be completed in August, 1996)

Aug.1993 L/A 7,728 mil.Yen (Phse IV)

*Components: the procurement of equipment and the strengthening of the management capability of the Port Authority.

Jul.1994 L/A 5,668 mil.Yen (Improvement of the Port of Colombo)

*Components: construction of a general cargo berth at the north pier to containerize Queen Elizabeth Quay (QEQ), which is currently used as the general cargo berth.

Aug.1995 L/A 12,705 mil.Yen (Improvement of the Port of ColomboII)

*Components:(1) supply machinery and instruments to the North Pier, (2) redevelopment of QEQ.Development of the Port of Colombo will be completed by this Project.

Construction

Oct.1991-Dec.1994	JCT No.3 is completed
Dec.1995	JCT No.4 is completed
Jun.1993-Mar.1995	Improvement of communication system is completed.
Oct.1993-Mar.1994	Transfer cranes were supplemented in JCT No.1 & No.2.
Jun.1995-Aug.1996	Channel dredging was completed.
Oct.1995-Jun.1998	Construction of oil pipeline is completed.
1997	Construction of NNP1&2 were completed.

Progress

(FY 1992 Overseas Survey)

The construction of JCT No.4 and of the communication system was commenced.

The renovation of QEQ was completed.

The laying of Oil pipelines and the dredging are scheduled to be implemented.

The construction of NNP is in preparation.

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)

The laying of oil pipelines, the dredging and the improvement of the communication system are in progress.

Detail

JICA is implementing "Development of the New Port of Colombo Project". (FY 1995 Domestic Survey)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.1993
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 102/91

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of the Port of Galle		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Sri Lanka Ports Authority		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1. Formulation of a F/S with a target year of 1997. 2. Technical transfer to the counterparts.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Japan Port Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.1990 ～ Nov.1991 14month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Port of Galle		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Master Plan:
(1)Southwest Breakwater : 1,500m(protection from SW Monsoon)

(2)Container Terminal : 3 berths(-14m, 1,090m), container yard(2,200 slots) Cargo handling machinery(container cranes, transtainers, tractor trailers), other related facilities and buildings

(3)General/Bulk Cargo : 2 berths(-14m x 270m, and -12m x 240m), storage sheds, handling machinery(unloaders, belt conveyors, forklifts)

(4)Bunker Oil Berth : 1 Dolphin-type berth(-7.5m x 120m)

ゴール港整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

After the completion of this study, which was to formulate the emergency plan for the construction of 350m-long breakwater, the Sri Lankan government was seeking the possibility to implement the project with the assistance of the Japanese government.
It is said that the construction of the breakwater will urge foreign shipping companies to open up their business at the Port of Galle.

(FY 1992 Overseas Survey)
The Sri Lankan government is examining the possibility to implement the project with the BOT scheme and will appoint an implementing company on June 30. At the same time, it is under consideration to apply for an OECF loan.

(FY 1995 Domestic Survey)
An implementing company has not been appointed, yet. However, the Government has been seeking the way to realize this project. For example, it calls to foreign companies to propose a new development project of the Port of Galle.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
The importance of the Galle Port has been reconfirmed in the study of Integrated Development Plan in the Southern Area conducted in 1996. The project will be possibly implemented if fund as financial assistance is secured. Sri Lankan government was planning to apply the BOT scheme but the plan is being suspended. The government plans to review the scale of the project.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey-Counterpart)
The new offers for the development of Galle Port on BOT basis were called for by the Ministry of Plan Implementation and have been evaluated. Finally, Mott Mac.Donald/China Construction (UK-China consortium) was selected for the development of the outer harbor and LOI was issued in May 1996. The consortium was required to submit a F/S covering financial, technical and environmental aspect of the project. The JICA design was updated. In January 1998, Govt decided to cancel the LOI because of their inability to show the financial aspects to go ahead with the project.
Fresh tenders will be called very soon.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
The project is difficult to implement with BOT scheme. The government of Sri Lanka made a request for Japanese ODA loan in Aug. 1999.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Mar.1994
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 305/92

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Walawe Irrigation Upgrading and Extension Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Mahaveli Authority of Sri Lanka			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Increasing agricultural production, incomes of rural people, and employment opportunities in the identified area through upgrading and improving of irrigation facilities and developing rural infrastructure.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Naigai Engineering Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1992 ～ Nov.1992 5month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Left bank of the Walawe river 180km southeast Colombo			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

(1) Upgrading and rehabilitation of existing irrigation facilities in the MEA are of 2,900 ha, including a total of 190 km of the left bank main canal and subordinate canals and 2,200 related structures;
(2) Construction of irrigation and drainage facilities in the Edension and MEA areas of 6,380 ha including 25 km of the left bank rasis canal 313 km of subordinate irrigation canals, 47 tanks 254 km of drainage canals, about 1,000 structures, and 322 km of canal inspection roads;
(3) Land reclamation for 5,240 ha of paddy and upland fields and construction of on-farm roads for 6,380 ha;
(4) Provision of information including preparation of 1,200 ha of land for 22 villages, 28 schools, 12 health & medical care facilities, 22 drinking water supply system, 140km of roads. 22 administration offices, 6 agro-extension facilities and a development center.

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(1) Project Implemented with the Japanese Grant Aid
Subsequent Studies:
Jul.22~Aug.19.1993 B/D
Finance:
Jan.21.1994 E/N 968 mil.Yen
(Walawe Left Bank Infrastructure Service Plan)
*Components:infrastructure service of road, bridge, water supply facility at walawe left bank area.
Jul.28.1994 E/N 253 mil.Yen (provided in 1994).
(Walawe Left Bank Infrastructure Service Plan-National Loan-Phase1/2)
Jul.28.1994 E/N 765 mil.Yen (provided in 1995).
(Walawe Left Bank Infrastructure Service Plan-National Loan-Phase2/2)
*Components:increase of self-sufficiency in basic food, promotion of export products by rehabilitation of road at Walawe left bank area and construction of Walawe bridge.
Constuction:
Jun.1994 Project for Improvement of Rural Infrastructure in Walawe Left Bank commenced.
Mar.1996 Completed
Construction Trader/Kumagaya-Gumi
(FY2000 Overseas Survey)
Impact:
1. Construction of water treatment plant and providing water tankers have realised the supply of safe and hygienic water. The water has supplied to the inhabitants of Suriyawewa town and people in the suburbs. The project has contributed remarkably to the improvement of the hygienic situation in the area.
2. Construction of all-weather type road and a bridge on the Walawe rivers has improved the traffic system in the area, especially in the improvement of medical and educational services in the area.

(2) Walawe Left Bank Irrigation Upgrading and Extension Project
Subsequent Studies:
Jul.1994 L/A 379 mil.Yen for Walawe Left Bank Irrigation Upgrading and Extension Project, E/S
*Through the rehabilitation of the irrigation facilities covering 2,900ha and the rearrangement of irrigation/drainage water network in a part (1,040ha) of non-irrigated area, this project aims at the stabilization of irrigation water supply and upgrading of land use efficiency. This OECF loan is used for the consulting fee to conduct D/D and to prepare the tender documents.
Apr.1995 D/D Commenced Sep.1996 Completed (Nippon Koei)
Aug.1995 The completed review report was submitted to MASL.
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
Dec.1999 ~ Mar.2000 JBIC SAPI
Finance:
Aug.1995 L/A 2,572mil.Yen
(Walawe Left Bank Irrigation Upgrading and Extension Plan)
*Components:
1)Rehabilitation of the existing irrigation facilities (2,090ha) and construction of irrigation facilities in the area relying on the rain-fed agriculture.
2)Procurement of machinery.
3)Consulting Service (C/S)
Oct.1996 L/A 9,393 mil.Yen
(Walawe Left Bank Irrigation Upgrading and Extension Plan (II))
*Components:
1)Construction of irrigation facilities (5,340ha)
2)Rehabilitation of reservoir
3)C/S
Construction:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
D/D Nov.1997~May 1999 (scheduled)
2000~2003 (scheduled)
(FY 2000 Overseas Survey)
1. Walawe Left Bank Irrigation Upgrading and Extension Plan (JBIC Loan No. SL-P45)
Period: Nov. 1997 to Oct. 2001, Contents: Upgrading and extension of irrigation canals for the area of 4,000ha (upgrading area of 2,900ha and extension of 1,100ha and construction of rural infrastructure such as development centre and week-end market facilities) Contractor: Hanjung-SGCC Consortium, Situation of progress: 76% at the end of Oct. 2000. Upgrading and extension work for the area of 900ha is remained. The work is scheduled to be completed by the end of Oct. 2001.
2. Walawe Left Bank Irrigation Upgrading and Extension Plan (II) (JBIC Loan No. SL-P48)
Period: mid- 2001 to mid-2005, Contents: Upgrading and extension of irrigation canals for the area of 5,300ha and construction of rural infrastructure, Contractor: Under procurement

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 103/94

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Agricultural and Rural Development for Up-country Peasantry Rehabilitation Program		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Inland Farming villages' Restration		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulation of a Master Plan of rural development, mainly consisted of the development of agricultural industry and farm villages, considering the maintenance of environment.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1993 ～ Jul.1994 17month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Central Uva and Sabaragamuwa Provinces (Total area approx. 19,000 sq.km)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

	District-1	District-2
Rehabilitation of the irrigation facilities	766ha	214.2ha
Rehabilitation of the rural farm roads	128.8km	67.0km
Rehabilitation of the water supplying facilities for the farm villages	915m	2,822m
Rehabilitation of the various facilities	9places	14places
Preservation of agricultural field	100ha	50ha

内陸部農村復興計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Government budget
1994: 40 mil.Rp, 1995: 55 mil.Rp, 1996: 40 mil.Rp, 1997: 40 mil.Rp, 1998: 45 mil.Rp, 1999: 63 mil.Rp

Project components such as agricultural roads, rural electricity, minor irrigation facilities, drinking water facilities, social amenities were implemented.

<Request for Financial Assistance>
A part of the proposed project for District-I is in process in order to be implemented as a grant aid project.

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
The main report has been distributed among the relevant Ministries, Department and Institutions. Data and statistics have been used and an action has been taken to implement a proposed project. A request for grant aid has been submitted to the Japanese government.

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
The request for grant aid assistance has been submitted to the Japanese Government.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Annual mission, which visited Sri Lanka in January, recommended to implement projects utilizing the counter value of KR2.
Sri Lankan government has requested grant aid assistance for bridge construction in 1998. The project priority is in rural road.

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
It seems that the government will not request a grant aid assistance. They are examining other source of fund for the bridge construction.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
JICA's grant aid: 407.9 mil. Rs.
Government budget: 20.1 mil. Rs.
*Contents: Rural roads, Weekly market centers, Community centers, Libraries, Agricultural training centers

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
No information.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Sep.1995
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 306/94

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Kalu Ganga Water Supply Project for Greater Colombo			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	National Water Supply and Sewage Corporation (NWSDB)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To carry on a Feasibility Study on the water supply system of Kalu Ganga to find out an adequate scale in order to supply enough amount of water for greater Colombo Zone after 2000.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1993 ～ Dec.1994 12month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Greater Colombo Zone			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

To establish water supply system from the Kalu Ganga as the water resources.

(Main Facilities)

Water intake facility : 191,100cu.m/d
Water conducting pipe : 1,500mm dia., 7,670m in length
Filtration plant : 182,000cu.m/d
Clean water reservoir : 30,000cu.m
Water supplying pipe : 1,650-200mm dia., 37,130m in length
Water distribution pipeline : 700-90mm dia., 192,200m in length

大コロンボ圏給水拡張計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Studies:
(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
12 Sep.1996 OECF SAPROF
*The request for grant aid assistance was submitted to the Japanese Government upon the completion of this Study. However, it was turned down due to the worsening financial situation of counterpart agency and the proposed project size.
Thus, SAPROF was decided to be implemented to improve the financial situation of NWSDB and review of project size.

Finance:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Aug.1997 L/A 11,278 mil.Yen
(Kalu Ganga Water Resources Development and Water Supply Expansion)
*Contents: 1) Construction works for developing a new water supply system by utilizing the Kalu Ganga River as water source; 2) Procurement of equipment and materials; 3) Consulting services for construction and management; and 4) Implementation of a pilot scheme for low-income households to construct water supply and sanitation systems through community participation.

Construction:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Not yet started.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
A contract between the consultants will be concluded soon.

Situation:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Accordingly a feasibility study report was prepared by OECF and adjusted the financial proposal of JICA study. Therefore, the project is to be started as early as possible. The NWSDB has called for tenders for implementation of phase one activities.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 109/96

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Nationalwide Bridge Development		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate a M/P on bridge development at nationwide with the target year of 2010 and to make a guideline on maintenance/repair of the bridges.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Bridge and Structure Instituted, Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1995 ～ Aug.1996 17month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Whole Sri Lanka except the north and east area		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

There are about 4,430 bridges on national trunk roads. Among them, 206 bridges were judged to need urgent rehabilitation and tabulated in the list by RDA. Considering the conditions of all bridges in Sri Lanka, 100 bridges were selected.

The 100 bridges which need to be rehabilitated were divided into 3 groups based on the priority of rehabilitation which was determined considering function of roads, traffic volume and damage degree of the bridges. The Project Implementation Program was prepared in accordance with the priority.

The study results were extended to 4,430 bridges, and it was assumed that 253 nos. of bridges need rehabilitation. Rehabilitation Plan for the 253 bridges were prepared.

全国橋梁改修計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ In Progress or In Use
	□ Delayed
	□ Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

1. Reconstruction Project of Five Bridges
Subsequent Study:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) March 1998 Study on B/D
Finance:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
27 Aug. 1998 E/N 468mil.yen (Reconstruction Project of Five Bridges)
*Contents of the project: Reconstruction of Bridge No.31, 32, and 38.
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
27 May 1999 E/N 878mil.yen (Reconstruction Project of Five Bridges)
Construction:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
announcement of P/O: 17 Nov.1998 ; an explanatory meeting for bid (scheduled): 8 Dec. 1998 ; bid (scheduled): 8 Jan. 1999 ; Commenced: 31 Mar.1999 ; Completion(scheduled): 31 Mar.2000

	Location	Route	River		
Bridge No.31	South-Galle	Elpitiya-Opatha-Avittawa Road(Modaela)	Galwake	14m	RC Box Culvert
Bridge No.32	North West-Puttalalm	Bolawatta-Dankotuwa Road	Oya	14m	PC
Bridge No.38	Sabaragamuwa/Ratnapura	Gilimale-Malwala-Carney Road	Eluwamulla	25m	PC
Nartupana Bridge		Horana-Anguruwatota-Aluthgama Road			
Kospalana Bridge		Moratuwa-Piliyandala Road			

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey) Progress situation: The construction of Bridge No.31, No.32, and No.38 has completed to 78%. The construction of other bridges will start soon.
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey) Bridge No.31, No.32, and No.38 wereconstructed.

Operation & Management:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) RDA (Road Development Authority) will be in charge of operation & management after the completion.
(FY 2001 Overseas Survey) As these bridges are located on National Highways maintained by RDA, normal maintenance work of these bridges are also carried out by RDA. There is no considerable maintenance requirement at present as they are new.
Effect:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) It is expected that reconstruction of bridges will vitalize economic activities such as agriculture, commerce, industry, etc., improve traffic, improve access to public facilities such as schools, hospitals, administrative offices, etc., promote exchange activities with other local communities.

2. Rehabilitation Project of Small/medium-sized Bridges
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Rehabilitation Project of Small/medium-sized Bridges (Phase II, tentative name).
The remaining two bridges are planned to be rehabilitated by a grant aid assistance.
(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent Study: Study on B/D Rehabilitation Project of Small/medium-sized Bridges (Phase II, tentative name). (Oct. 2000)

3. Reconstruction of Gampola and Muwagama Bridge
Subsequent Study:
(FY 2001 Overseas Survey) Feb. 23, 2001 D/D 41 million yen "Reconstruction of Gampola and Muwagama Bridge (D/D)"
Fund Procurement:
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey) Jun. 15, 2001 E/N 1497 million yen (2001-430 mil. yen, 2002-765 mil. yen, 2003-302 mil. yen) "Reconstruction of Gampola and Muwagama Bridge (D/D)"
Construction Progress:
(FY 2001 Overseas Survey) Oct. 10, 2001 Construction was started.

4. Progress situation of the proposed project
(FY 2001 Overseas Survey) 30 bridges are remaining out of 100 bridges studied for the rehabilitaion/reconstruction. Design work of some of these bridges have been completed.

Background:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey) The Government of Sri Lanka requested Japan's Grant Aid for reconstruction of 13 bridges among 35 bridges which were classified under The Group one, Top Priority to be rehabilitated in the Master Plan Study on Bridge Development, in November, 1996.
In June, 1997, The Government of Sri Lanka again requested Japan's Grant Aid for reconstruction of 3 bridges which especially need urgent rehabilitation.
JICA will dispatch a preliminary study team to Sri Lanka from 12th November, 1997 (3 weeks).

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 209/96

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Domestic Telecommunication Network			
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadca / Telecommunication	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5.	**COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**			
	PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To formulate a M/P on development of domestic telecommunication network. 2) F/S for priority projects.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Telecommunication Consulting Co., Ltd. Japan Telecom. Eng. and Consulting Service			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1995 ～ Apr.1996 13month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P:Whole Country F/S:Greater Colombo Area, Central Region			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>
Telecommunications Network Improvement and Expansion
<F/S>
1. Greater Colombo Area Network Improvement and Expansion.
2. Construction of Central Ring Optical Fiber Transmission Network.
3. Construction of New ISC, TSC and Earth Station.

[Imp. Period]
<M/P>
1998~2015
<F/S>
1, 2, 3 : 1998~2000

全国電気通信網整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	●	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(M/P)

Finance:

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

M/P proposed projects are under implementation with OECF loan, French Protocol, Suppliers' Credit, their own funds.

18 Aug. 1997 L/A 3,114 million yen (Transmission and Substation Development Project (I))

*Project components: 1) Rehabilitation of the Kolonnawa Substation which provides approx. 60% of the City of Colombo's power supply, and 2) Upgrading of the 132 kV transmission line to 220kV in Western Province (South) to meet demand in that area.

(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)

28 Sep. 1998 L/A 4,030 million yen (Transmission and Substation Development Project (II))

*Project componets: 1)Construction of Ratnapura 132/33kV Grid Substation; 2)Construction of Athurugiriya 132/33kV Grid Substation; 3)Reconducting of Kelanitissa-Kolonnawa 132kV transmission line; 4)Expansion of Thulhiriya Grid Substation; 5)Installation of additional equipment at Chilaw Grid Substation; 6)Installation of static capacitors at Kelanitissa and Pannipitiya Grid Substations.

(F/S)

1. Telecommunication Network Expansion Project in Colombo Metro Area

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) (FY 1998 Overseas Survey)

Finance:

18 Aug. 1997 L/A 10,023 million yen (Telecommunication Network Expansion Project in Colombo Metro Area I)

28 Sep.1998 L/A 13,369 million yen (Telecommunication Network Expansion Project in Colombo Metro Area II)

Project Components: This project aims to respond to the demand for telephone services by installing new switching systems in the Colombo Metro Area.

Phase II includes part of the scope excluded by F/S.

Construction:

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) (FY 1998 Overseas Survey)

Period: Phase I March 1999~Aug.2000 / Phase II Aug.1999~Jan.2001

Progress situation: Phase I Bid was made in July 1998. Now is preparing for contract. / Phase II Preparing for bid.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey) Construction of Phase I: 99 % completed (Planned completion: Mar. 2003 as of Jan. 2003)

Benefitial Impacts: (FY 2001 Domestic Survey)The total increase of the telephone lines of 130 thousands are expected because of the additional lines by the project of 110 thousands and transfer of lines of 20 thousands.

2. Construction of Central Ring Optical Fiber Transmission Network

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) (FY 1998 Overseas Survey)

Finance: It is under implementation as an additional scope of "The Regional Telecommunication Development Project (12 Aug. 1993 L/A 10,112 mil. yen)". Period of L/A was extended three more years.

Construction:

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey) Period: Phase I from Sep.1998 to May 2000, Completed, Phase II from Mar.2000 to Oct.2001, Completed

Profit effects:

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)The demand on telephone was satisfied by means that the additional installation of the transmission lines connecting between central and western principal cities with the telephone exchange.

3. Construction of New ISC, TSC

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) (FY 1998 Overseas Survey)

SLTL has conducted a study and partially changed the contents of the F/S proposed project (Deleting the Earth station ISC: 2,600 circuits --> 4,200 circuits, TSC: 21,000 circuits --> 10,000 circuits).

The project is being implemented with Suppliers' Credit or their own funds.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey) The construction was completed in Dec.1999. International telephone exchange 2,000 lines, Out-of-Town telephone exchange 10,000 lines, Capacity of exchange (10,000/20,000 lines)

Profit effects:

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey) The increasing Out-of-Town and International telecommunication became possible to be exchanged smoothly because of the Telecommunication Network Expansion Project in Colombo Metro Area, the Telecommunication Network Expansion Project in Rural Cities and other projects.

Privatization of government institute:

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey) Sri Lanka Telecom (SLT) was privatized to Sri Lanka Telecom Limited (SLTL) in Aug. 1997.

Situation after privatization: The number of subscribers has increased from 20,000 to 40,000 for a year after the privatization. It is planned to shorten the period of construction of the projects which are under implementation or planning. Medium or small-scale projects are being implemented with ODA or Suppliers' Credit. NTT is participating in management and project construction by dispatching several experts to SLTL.

Background:

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

Conditions during Study Period: The implementation of the 5-Year telecommunications development plan to be completed by the end of 1994 was delayed due to budgetary constraints. To cope with this, the completion target was extended up to the end of 1997.

To speed up the development, private telecommunications investor participation was planned.

Present Conditions:

Based on the private participation policy, Sri Lanka Telecom (SLT) was changed to Sri Lanka Telecom Limited (SLTL) with corporatization recently. At the same time, NTT Japan became a partner of SLTL. SLTL is at present preparing a new corporate plan to enhance services in accordance with JICA Master Plan. OECF fund and other finance sources will implement several projects proposed by JICA Team as urgent projects.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey) 1) All investments other than ODA were suspended in OCT.1999 because the SLT project investing cost in 2000 has been substantially suppressed as a result of the telephone demand survey in 1999 and many declination of the new lines construction of the year. Furthermore, the Telecommunication Network Expansion Project in Colombo Metro Area II was also suspended because of the demand decreasing in Colombo central area. 2) The SLT gave up the additional telephone installation in the underpopulated area because the frequency allocation, which has been made application to the government in 1997, was not approved. 3) The SLT are facing the management problem because of the income reduction of 2 billion Rupee for the international telecommunications as a result of that the new other entries to the business. 4) The income of telephone charge is decreasing because the mobile phone subscribers are increasing as a result of that the mobile phone firm came into the business under the government policy.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 210/96

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of the New Port of Colombo			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Sri Lanka Ports Authority			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To formulate a M/P on development of the new port in the north side of Colombo Port. 2) F/S for selected priority projects.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Japan Port Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1995 ～ Oct.1996 15month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Colombo			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>
Expansion of the Port of Colombo (main container berths 6-10, and others)
<F/S>
South Port Development (main container berths 3, other)
Redevelopment of Bandaranaike Quay
Others

[Imp. Period]
<M/P>
1997~2005
<F/S>
1. 1997~2005
2. 1997~2001
3. 1997~2005

新コロンボ港開発計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
The study team for the development of the new port of Colombo submitted the final report in September 1996. In accordance with the proposal of the report, the Government of Sri Lanka made an official request for a yen loan for 1997, however, the Government of Japan suspended judgement due to the fact that the development of QEQ on a BOT basis was not concluded and the redevelopment plan of QEQ was not finalized.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
F/S will be undertaken for South port under ADB. The TOR for F/S has been prepared in consultation with World Bank and JBIC. F/S is scheduled from March 2000-January 2001.

(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)
F/S has been completed by ADB and final report is awaited. ADB has approved US$ 10 million Technical Assistance Loan for Colombo Port Efficiency and Expansion Project. Invitation for Expression for Interest for Consultancy sevices is in progress and closing date for submission of documents is Dec. 12, 2001.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
This Study was requested by SLPA (Sri Lanka Prot Authority) based on the viewpoint on the middle and long term development plan to study the possible developable space from whole port areas preliminary and comprehensively. As a result, it was suggested the development of the southern port and the new port at north of present port as a practical plan, and that it was the most effective and economical to develop the southern port as a short term plan.
On the other hand, the management of the QEQ (Queen Elizabeth Quay) was entrusted to the private firm (SAGT: South Asia Gateways Terminals, the firm invested by R&O) and the expansion works was started in order to operate QEQ as the container terminal in earnest. This fact has not been assumed at the time of the Study and the role of the present QEQ became different from the suggestion of the Study.
SAGT which has acquired a right of QEQ required the scale expansion of the southern port and was pressed to review the feasibility of the southern port development which became an important factor to develop QEQ area. As a result, the ADB Study as "F/S Study on the Southern Port of the Port of Colombo (Nov.2000)" based on the suggestions by this Study was implemented.
As there is a difference between the suggestions by both Studies on the development scale, shape and etc., SLPA takes time to reach the decision as an implementing agency.

Future perspective:
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Although is does not have any relation to this Study, the development project of North Pier of the Port of Colombo as "The Port of Colombo Urgent Improvement Project" has been proceeding by JBIC loan based on the Development Study of "Development of the Port of Colombo" implemented in 1989.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
1) Project director has been appointed to carry out the Project
2) Regarding selection of Consultant for Colombo Port Efficiency and Expansion Project, bids were evaluated and sent for ADB's concurrence.
3) Selection of Panel of Experts is on progress.

Related projects:
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Although not directly related, following the results of 1989 development study "Port Colombo Development Plan", "Port Colombo emergency rehabilitation project", development plan of Port Colombo's north Pier, is in progress using JBIC loan.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 302/96

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Rehabilitation of Irrigation and Drainage Systems in River Basins of Southern Sri Lanka			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY				
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To undertake a F/S on rehabilitation of irrigation and drainage systems in Hambantota, Kalutara and Matara districts with the benefited area of 20,000ha.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Chuo Kaihatsu Corporation			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1995 ～ ～ Sep.1996 20month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	3 districts of Kalutara, Matara, and Hambantota in southern Sri Lanka			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Rehabilitation plan for existing irrigation / drainage system
2. Plan to strengthen operational and maintenance capacity
   (1) Maintenance management capacity building plan
   (2) Assistance plan to strengthen farmers' organizations
   (3) Training program

Completion of preparatory works including tendering procedures is targeted for June 1998, with construction last for 3.5 years from July 1998 to 2001.

南部灌漑排水システﾑﾘﾊﾋﾘ計画

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent study:
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Internal revision (Own Fund)
*Difference from JICA's proposal: reduction of the project budget to Rs. 1,191.3 million, reduction of equipment by 50%.

Finance:
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
9 Feb. 1999 L/A 3.7 million Kuwait Dinar (Kuwait Fund)
*Contents: Rehabilitation of irrigation system, institutional development, engineering services, training in Liyangastota, Muruthawela, and Badagiriya irrigation scheme.

Construction:
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
1999 - 2004.
(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)
Progress Situation: The progress up to the end of Oct. 2001, is about 17% of the total work.
Perspective for remaining work: The remaining work will be completed on schedule.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
The target date of completion of the project is end 2004. However, as the initial stage of the project registered slow progress, the project is expected to be completed in 2006.
Total cost incurred during the period of operation of the project;

	CF (Rs.M.)	RFA (Rs.M.)
1999	0.8	--
2000	12.26	36.50
2001	30.84	77.74
2002	26.15	37.69 (as of the Oct. 2002)

Background:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Sri Lanka Government (Department of Irrigation) has been preparing for implementation of the project by World Bank loan and OECF loan, but it is not realized yet.

According to the document (Revised Cost Estimate, April 1997) of Department of Irrigation achieved (informally), construction costs for 3 projects are being reviewed. Department of Irrigation has told JICA study team of intention to request Yen Grant assistance for 1 project and OECF loan for other 2 projects (Informal meeting on 1996/May).

This project was not in the agenda during 1997 informal meeting with the Government of Sri Lanka, it is necessary to advise the country's related organization on the procedures regard to carry out the business.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Dec.1999
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 206/98

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Greater Kandy and Nuwara Eliya Water Supply and Environmental Improvement Plan			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities	/ (Public Utilities in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	National Water Supply and Drainage Board			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1)To formulate a Water Supply and Sewerage Master Plan up to the target year of 2015, to review and complement the existing Water Supply Master Plan for Greater Kandy and to formulate a Master Plan for Nuwara Eliya; 2)To conduct a F/S for the priority project(s) identified in the M/P; 3)To pursue technology transfer to counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1998 ～ Feb.1999 13month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	<M/P> <F/S> Greater Kandy and Nuwara Eliya.			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Greater Kandy Water Supply Project:
MP (US$167,569,000): (3 phases) Intake/Conveyance/Purification Facilities Capacity 115,000 m3/day, Transmission Pipeline approx.189km, Transmission Pump House 33 houses, Distribution Reservoir 59 units, Distribution Pipeline 1 l.s.
FS (US$71,705): Intake/Conveyance/Purification Facilities Capacity 38,500 m3/day, Transmission Pipeline approx.42km, Transmission Pump House 9 houses, Distribution Reservoir 20 units, Distribution Pipeline 1 l.s.
2. Kandy Sewerage Project:
MP (US$44,332): (2 phases) Sewage Treatment Plant 2 plants, Capacities 17,000 m3/day (OD or AL method), 1,700 m3/day (AL method), Sewer Pipeline approx.29km, Sewage Pump House 3 houses.
FS (US$25,439): Sewage Treatment Plant 1 plant Capacities 8,500 m3/day (OD or AL method), Sewer Pipeline approx.27km, Sewage Pump House 2 houses.
3. Nuwara Eliya Water Supply Project:
MP (US$8,450): (2 phases) Wells 5 wells Capacity 6,500 m3/day, Chlorination Facilities, Transmission Pipeline approx.9km, Transmission Pump House 5 houses, Distribution Reservoir 5 units, Distribution Pipeline approx. 9km.
FS (US$8,167): Wells 5 wells Capacity 6,000 m3/day, Chlorination Facilities, Transmission Pipeline approx.8km, Transmission Pump House 5 houses, Distribution Reservoir 5 units, Distribution Pipeline approx. 7km.
4.Nuwara Eliya Sewerage Project:
MP (US$9,863): (2 phases) Sewage Treatment Plant 1 plant Capacity 2,800 m3/day (AL method), Sewer Pipeline approx.19km, Sewage Pump House 2 houses.
FS (US$6,218): Sewage Treatment Plant 1 plant Capacity 1,400 m3/day (AL method), Sewer Pipeline approx.14km, Sewage Pump House 2 houses.

*( ) shows the project cost.

大キャンディ圏・ヌワラエリア上下水道整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	●	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

1. Greater Kandy Water Supply Project
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
The yen loan was pledged on 30 Mar. 2001. Greater Kandy Water Supply Project : About 5 billion 151 million yen.
*Contents of the Financed Projects: Water intake facilities, water purification facilities, chlorination facilities for distribution reservoir, water supply facilities, water distributing installations, machine parts procurement for operation and maintenance, and consulting services.
(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
Design: May 2001 - completion in Jun. 2002
Construction: Dec. 2003 - Aug. 2006
Management section: NWS&DB/National Water Supply & Drainage Board, Kandy Municipal Council
Tender etc. : The construction is commissioned to M/s Taisei/Hitachi consortium (the contract was concluded on 9 Dec. 2003)
Consulting service is commissioned to Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.
The overall progress of the project is 33% (As of Oct. 2004).
Technical transfer etc.. : Acceptance of two trainees, and dispatch of experts (for the designing period).
(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
The first stage of the construction was completed, and the second stage is being prepared with the balance of the yen loan.

2. Kandy Sewerage Project
(FY 2000 Overseas Survey)
Application has made for JBIC funding.
(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)
Requested amout: 2,386 million yen
Contents: Sewage pump house (Capacity: 8,500m3/day), Sewer pipeline approx. 22km, 2 Sewage pump houses.
(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
The JBIC Fact Finding Mission visited the site in Apr. 2004. The SARPROF/Special Assistance for Project Formation mission is waiting for the completion of EIA/Environmental Impact Assessment in the specific region where the sewerage plant is located.
Management section: Candy city council
(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

3. Nuwara Eliya Water Supply Project
(FY 2000 Overseas Survey)
Implementation is funded by JICA under Grant Aid Assistance.
(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)
Fund Procurement: To be implemented by Japan's Grant Aid. (481 million yen)
Contents: 7 Wells (Intake capacity: 6,000m3/day), Chlorination facilities, Transmission pipeline approx. 8km, 5 Transmission pump houses, 5 Distribution reserviors, Distribution pipeline approx. 9km. (Stage I, II included.)
(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
28 Nov. 2001 E/N 481 mil.Yen (The Project for Improvement of Nuwara Eliya Water Supply 1/2)
3 Jul. 2002 E/N 555 mil.Yen (The Project for Improvement of Nuwara Eliya Water Supply2/2)
Bidder: Taisei Corp.
Date and period of the planned start of construction: Jun.2002 (10 months), Oct.2002 (12 months)
(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
Design: from May, 2001 to Jun. 2002
Construction: Stage 1: from 1 Jan. 2002 to 15 Mar. 2003
Stage 2: from 24 Jul. 2002 to 31 Mar.2003
Management section: Nuwara Eliya Council
Technical transfer etc.: Regular monitoring by an engineer from NSDB/National Science Development Board, an assistant engineer from Nuwara Eliya Council, a JICA expert and an inspector.
(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Completed on schedule.

4. Nuwara Eliya Sewrage Project
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Together with above water supply project, applied for Japanese Grant Aid in the year 2000.
(FY 2000 Overseas Survey)
Application has made for JICA Grant Aid Assistance.
(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)
Request for JICA's Grant Aid has been submitted.
Contents: Sewage treatment plant (Capacitiy: 1,400m3/day), Sewer pipeline approx.14km, 2 Sewer pump houses.
(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
The Grant Aid was requested to JICA through the ERD/Economic Relations Division in Aug. 2002.
Management section: Nuwara Eliya Council
Other progress: The investigation for the upper and lower water service project is in progress in the southern part of Candy city. The fund is to be supported by the Danish government (DANIDA/ Danish International Development Assistance).
(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 305/99

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Feasibility Study on Outer Circular Highway to the City of Colombo			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Road Development Authority(RDA), Ministry of Transport and Highways			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	The study was executed to disperse traffic congestion and encourage development away from the highly densely populated urban areas in the Western Province.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Oriental Consultants Co., LTD.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1998 ～ Jan.2000 14month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	The route of 40km from Panadura crossing the Bologola River to Katunayake			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Initial construction is proposed for a 4 lane dual carriageway with grade separated interchanges, with provision for subsequent widening which should be executed when traffic volumes reach critical thresholds. It is anticipated that traffic volumes of the OCH(Outer Circular Highway) on some sections will reach about 55,000 PCUs by about 2020.

Optional staging of the project should be considered as follows;
(except the Bandaragama-Kottawa, which is under construction)
1) Kottawa-Kadawata
2) Kadawata-CKE(Colombo-Katunayake Expressway)
3) Bandaragama-Panadura
The study area consists of the Colombo Metropolitan Region(CMR), which is representative of the Western Province and is made up of the three administrative districts of Gampaha, Colombo, and Kalutara. In respect to the Outer Circular Highway itself, road trace alternatives has been confined to a belt 10km in width and 50km in length.

大コロンボ圏外郭環状道路整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
As the result of the Feasibility Study, the Sri Lanka Government has the strong intention to embody the materialization of the project. Therefore, the Sri Lanka government submitted the request letter for JICA BD/DD study in August 2000, and has a plan to implement the project soon.
For the construction, the Sri Lanka government will request for the Japan's ODA loan.

Subsequent Study:
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
21 Jun.2000~ 29 Mar. 2002 Detailed Design Study on the Outer Circular Highway to City of Colombo in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka.

(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
JICA's D/D for the roads between Wattala and Aottawa (28km) was launched on Sep, 2001, but residents' opposition group hindered its progress. The Govt. is carrying out campaign for generating understanding on projects among local people. Moreover, the Govt. made a public announcement on the area as commercial land, instead of enforcing coercive legal methods. The Govt. shows desire to launch the project through Yen Loan after D/D.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
The consultant contract was concluded between JICA and consultants (Oriental Consultants, Pacific Consultants International) on study of detailed design (D/D) on June 21, 2001 and put into effect, but it was suspended on January 30, 2002 because relocation of residents was not facilitated on the side of Sri Lanka. The Road Devleopment Authority, which is the Implementation Agency of the government of the party nation, has made explanation to the local residents at site and efforts to obtain agreement from them since the suspension at the end of January 2002. In addition, the government of the party nation has been performing a survey at its cost. As of November 2003, RDA is requesting JICA to resume a part of study of the Southern section of 12km with less problematic impacts on opposing local residents, out of the total study target length of 28 km.
Although it has not reached concretization, the Japanese government is expected to provide a yen loan in response to the request of the party nation government.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
As for the Phase 2 of the D/D of Outer Circular Highway to the City of Colombo, D/D of Southern 12km section and B/D of Northern 26km section is in progress during June 2004 - May 2005. This aims to conduct detail design of the southern section, which is already surveyed by counterpart Gov., and to prepare documents to progress explanation to Northern section residents, provide technical assistance, and to clarify conditions of basic designs with the preparation of an order documents.
There is a possibility of D/D implementation for Northern section if it is possible to conduct survey by gaining agreement from the residents.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent study: Detailed Design Study on the Outer Circular Highway to City of Colombo
Implementing period: June 2001-March 2002, May 2004-July 2005
Implementing body: JICA
Objective: To conduct B/D and D/D study on the Outer Circular Highway to City of Colombo, and to transfer output to a planned Yen Loan project.
Relationship with the report: B/D and D/D was conducted as subsequent study, based upon the selected route in the F/S in the report.
Status: Requesting for Yen Loan as of 2005. Subsequent study initially aimed to conduct D/D on the whole section of the planned project sites (29km). However, opposition campaign by a residential group have let the project to suspend. Only D/D of Southern 12km section was completed after resumption. However, the Northern 16km section is unable to resume the study due to residential campaigns. Although result of the study shows feasibility for the southern section alone, realisation of the project is considered to be difficult without northern section to be feasible.
F/S study is being conducted for a possibility of road reallocation for unsolved sections by University of Moratuwa. Future progress is uncertain , where activities by the Sri Lankan government, such as consultation services to residents, have been discontinued due to implementation of the above mentioned study.

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey)
Implementation Study: The Study on Urban Transport Development of the Colombo Metropolitan Region (Phase II)
Summary: The construction of a section of the expressway to connect the southern highway and the central national highway located in the suburb of Colombo. (STEP applicable project)
Funding Source: Yen credit 57.18 billion yen
E/N Exchange: 2008.6.24

Next Phase of Study: GREATER COLOMBO URBAN TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT: OUTER CIRCULAR HIGHWAY TO THE CITY OF COLOMBO (OCH)
Purpose of the Project: To reduce traffic congestion near the city of Colombo and to build an outer circular expressway to foster development within the range of grand Colombo.
Summary: Construction of the Colombo-Katunayaka Expressway which will connect Colombo and the airport, and the construction of a 29 km highway (tentatively 4 lanes) in Kottawa which will connect with the southern expressway (STDP) that stretches from Colombo. The southern section (Kottawa-Kaduwela) is currently under construction, and the continuing northern section (Kuduwela-Kadawatha) is under tender assessment. Requesting detailed design and construction funds (yen credit) from our country (2005) for the remaining two northern sections. Kottawa-Kaduwela have been tendered in April 2009, and Kaduwela-Kadawatha, in March of 2010.
Study Type: D/D
Period: 2008.3 - 2013.6
Implemention Agency: Road Development Authority, Ministry of Highways
Supporting Agency: JICA

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey)
The Study on Greater Colombo Urban Transport Maintenance consists of the following stages:
Stage 1- Kottawa (southern expressway starting point) to Kaduwela 11km (currently under construction)
Stage 2- Kaduwela to Kadawatha 8.9km (construction expected to begin)
Stage 3- Kadawatha to Kerawalapitiya 9.2km (base construction completed)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jul.2001
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 204/00

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study for potential of irrigated agriculture in the dry and intermediate zones of Sri Lanka			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Irrigation Management Division of the Ministry of Water, Irrigation and Water Management			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Irrigation Management Division of the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prepare a M/P for the potential realization of irrigated agriculture in the dry and intermediate zones, achieving more profitable agriculture and higher standards of living for rural farm households through facility rehabilitaion, efficient use of water with participatory management, improvement of support services for farmers including credit and marketing, and to conduct a F/S on priority projects.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1999 ～ Oct.2000 19month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: Approximately 6,500km2 extending over the four districts of Anuradhapura, Kurunegala, Puttalam, and Matale (100 Irrigation Schemes) F/S: 2 Mjor (Nadchaduwa, Palkadawela), 2 Medium (Periyakulama, Nahananneriya), 6 Minor (Mahananneriya Cascade) =Total: 10 Irrigation Schemes (approximately 4,000ha)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:
1) Training / Awareness Programs (Project Cost: Local Cost: 2,688 mil. Rs.)(Impremention Period: 8 years)
2) Strengthening FOs/Rural Development
3) Stable Crop Production / Crop Dversification
4) Income Generation Program.
5) Rehabilitation of Irrigation Facilities
6) Farm Road Improvement
7) Improvement of Water Management
8) Improvement of Marketing
9) Improvemetn of Rural Credit
10) Strengthening Agricultural Support Services
11) Research and Development Program of Cascade System and Subsurface Water
12) Monitoring and Evaluation.

F/S Local Cost: 1) 1,397 mil. Rs.

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	●	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2001 Domestc Survey)
There is no concrete information since this study was completed short time ago.

(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)
F/S and M/P: Completed.
The Ministry of Lands, Irrigation and Power has requested ERD to find a donor.
ERD has informed that the project will be included in the next yen loan package of JBIC.

(FY 2002 Domestc Survey)
The government submitted request as the 35th loan aid project. Consequently, JBIC is planning to dispatch experts in Dec 2002, and will have reached L/A around by Mar. 2003.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
Nov. 2002: JBIC fact finding mission was dispatched.
Dec. 2002: JBIC Review Mission was expected to dispatch.

Fund raising:
(FY 2003 Domestc Survey)
March 26, 2003 L/A 6.01 billion yen "Pro-poor Economic Advancement and Community Enhancement"
*Details of loan project: Promotion of reduction of poverty, life enhancement of farmers, and sustainable agricultural development aiming for development and rehabilitation of agricultural communities through implementation of rehabilitation of irrigation facilities and income improvement program in pilot regions of Northwestern part, central provinces, Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka.

Construction:
(FY 2003 Domestc Survey)
October 2003 implementation of bidding for consultant service is under evaluation at present.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
1. Finance:
1) Funding Party: Yen Loan (L/A concluded on 26th March, 2003)
2) Amount: 8 million YEN
3) Content: Economic development and empowerment of people under poverty to increase income of rural agrarian communities.
2. Tender
1) Tenderer: Irrigation Management Section
2) Construction Start: September, 2003 (planned)
3. Other Status: New project is planned by JBIC from similar perspectives.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Phase 1: Although tender for the construction was completed, construction has been suspended, due to political factors such as change of regime.
Phase 2: SAPROF was implemented by JBIC in 2004

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 304/00

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Urgent Development of Port of Galle as a Regional Port		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Port	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Sri Lank Ports Authority		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Sri Lanka Government attaches importance to Southern to Area Development and regards the Galle Port Development project as one of the leading objects for the development. The purpose of the study is to formulate the urgent development plan of Galle Port at the target year of 2005.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	The Overseas Coastal Area Development Institute Japan Port Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2000 ～ Oct.2000 8month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Galle Port		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

New multi-purpose berths (240m x 12m, depth 12m)
Multi-purpose crane 1, Top lifter 3, Shed and Open yard
Breakwater, Entrance channel, Turning basin , Access road

ゴール港緊急改善計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	● Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Requested detail design of the project under JICA scheme in the year 2001 but not accepted.
Requests detail design of the project again in the year 2002.

(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)
JICA study was completed and prepared report was dated Oct. 2000.
The Government of Indonesia has given 2nd pritority for Galle Project in their list in requesting funds 34th Yen Loan Package.
At the stage, Sri Lanka Port Authrity was given the deadline to complete the EIA report and obtain environmental clearance by Dec. 2000. However, environmental clearance was received in Feb. 2001, and therefore JBIC did not undertaken project apprisal. Thereafter, no further progress.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
JBIC fact finding mission visited Port Galle and conducted meetings with relevant officials in Colombo and Galle in Nov. 2000. In mid of year 2002, another JBIC mission visited Colombo and Galle.
EIA clearance was granted and subsequent meetings were held to made awareness of the project to public. In addition to public, presentation was done to Parliamentarians in Galle District and Galle District Development Council at Galle.

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
Emphasizing the importance of the project in all forums including the one held in Tokyo in June 2003, the Sri Lanka Ports Authority is making every possible effort to obtain the STEP loan.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
Finance:
1) Request to: planned for Yen Loan
2) Requested date: July, 2004 Discussion held with JBIC Fact Finding Mission and Sri Lankan Prot Authority about this project
3) Status: April, 2005 JBIC Appraisal Mission planned for dispatch

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
1. Subsequent Studies:
1) Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has completed. Department of Coast Conservation has approved the implementation of the project with conditions.
2) Port sector M/P preparation to identify the priority of Sri Lankan port development project was conducted on February, 2004, with the funding from ADB. The objective is to examine the effect of project implementation to the coral leafs inhabiting in the Port of Galle. This report was approved by the Cabinet of Ministeries.
3) Review of carriage estimation of the Port of Galle has completed in accordance with the development program proposed in port sector M/P (July, 2004).
4) Numerical modelling study, taking into account the balance of hovering and concentration of the Port (July, 2004). This will be an extremely useful reference for JBIC to give decision of the loan.
2. Funding Request:
1) Requested Party: JBIC loan based on Special Terms for Economic Partnership (STEP) loan scheme.
2) Requested Period: November, 2002 - May 2004 JBIC will dispatch Appraisal Mission in December, 2004 to settle YEN loan contract.
3. Other Progress: The Cabinet Appointed Tender Board and the Technical Evaluation Committee has been appointed by the Ministry of Finance to commence procurement activities for the selection of consultants. The Sri Lanka Port Authority has requested JBIC for a list of consultants, whom are capable of conducting detailed design of the project within STEP scheme.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent Study: Commissioned Study on Development of Port of Galle
Implementing period: September 8th 2005 - November 30th 2005
Implementing body: JBIC
Objective: 5 years have passed since the completion of the study. During the period, several issues relating to cost increase (approximately 10,000 million JPY) has occurred, such as price hike of steel materials, attention to Tsunami prevention measures, increase in number of remuneration to fishing industry, and extended construction period. The study is to revise project proposed in the mentioned study taking into account the necessity to reduce the amount of Yen loan and to curtail project expenses.
Phase I: Construction of breakwater, construction of a quay, purchasing of packing equipment.
Phase II: Construction of additional quay.
Funding:
Requested party: Yen loan. Coordination between JBIC and the Sri Lankan government aiming to conclude in FY 2005.
Possibility of realisation: Loan contract to be made during 2005 for phase I.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(D/D)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 406/00

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Detailed Design Study on the Project for Reduction of Non-Revenue Water in the Greater Colombo area in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka		
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	D/D
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Ministry of Urban Development, Housing and Construction		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	National Water Supply and Drainage Board, Ministry of Urban Development, Construction and Public Utilities		
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prepare detailed design and tender documents necessary for the implementation of a JBIC financed "The Project for Reduction of Non-Revenue Water in the Greater Colombo Area".		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1999 ～ Mar.2001 15month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Colombo Municipal Council Area and Kotikawatte & Mulleriyawa Districts		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Civil Work Contract
   1-1Reduction of Maligakanda and Elli House Reservoirs
   1-2Water Supply Enhancement in Kotikawatte and Mulleriyawa Area
   1-3Rehabilitation/Reinforcement of Medium and Large Diameter Pipe Networks
   1-4Rehabilitation/Reinforcement of Small Diameter Pipe Networks
2. Leak Repair Contract : Repair of 2,340 leaks in distribution mains and 9,000 leaks in service mains
3. Low-Income Settlement Environmental Improvement Contract : Water Supply improvement in 30 low-income settlements

コロンボ市上水道改修事業実施設計調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
(FY2001 Domestic Survey)
Aug. 1999 L/A 4,217 mil.yen (Project for Reduction of Non-Revenue Wate)

Construction:
(FY2001 Domestic Survey)
1. Selection of S/V Consultant
1-1. Received Invitation to submit proposal from NWSDB on May 2001
1-2. Participated in proposal /briefing in Colombo on 19 June 2001
1-3. Submitted proposal on 10 July 2001
2. Selection of Contractor
2-1.NWSDB announced Pre-qualification in local newspapers in August 2001
2-2.Applicants purchased Pre-qualification documents from NWSDB on 15 September 2001
2-3. Applicants submitted applications for Pre-qualification on 23 October 2001

Situation
(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)
D/D was completed.
Appointing consultants for construction supervision stage: Financial negotiations completed. CATB meeting on this to be held.
Pre Qualification (PQ) for civil works contract I: Tenders closed on Oct. 23, 2001. Evaluation in progerss.
Pre Qualification for reservoir rehabilitaion contract: Awaiting JBIC concurrence for the tender document.
(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
The contract with the consulting firm signed on Nov. 2002.
(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
Bidder: Nihon Suido Consultants Co. Ltd.
Date and Period of the planned start of construction: Nov.2003 (50 months)
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
Bid evaluation of construction-related vendors is in progress
Construction commencement schedule: Undecided
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
Date and Period of the planned of construction: Jan.2004 ~ Dec.2007

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
Tenderer: 1 Chinese entity, 1 Japanese JV, and 1 England entity
Under negotiation, start date is unknown

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
1. Subsequent Studies: Documents for tender has been prepared based on a review of design completed by a consultant (construction supervisor). Agreement has been reached with a contractor of the lowest price tendered and construction of NRW-1 is planned to start soon.
2. Tenderer: M/S Joint company between Kashima Construction Co. and Kubota Co. for NRW-1, successful tenderer of NWI-2 is not determined. Construction period is from January 2004 to December, 2007.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent project: NRW-1, NRW-2
Tender contractor:
NRW-1 - Kashima Construction, and Kubota Joint enterprise
NRW-2 - China CEO in China
Construction period: The Sri Lankan government has not yet issued an approval for the contract, thus construction period has not been specified.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(D/D)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 407/00

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Detailed Design Study on Bandaranaike International Airport Development Project in Sri Lanka			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Air Transportation & Airport		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	D/D
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Limited.			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	The Study objective is to cover the preliminary and detailed design on the Project and preparation of draft tender documents, in order to achieve the Project objective, which is to enhance the capacity of facilities to cope with demand and to improve the safety, efficiency and conveniences of Bandaranaike International Airport (BIA).			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Airport Consultants, Inc. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1999 ～ Nov.2000 11month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Bandaranaike International Airport			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The major components of the project are:
1)Rehabilitation of southern section of the parallel taxiway pavement.
2) Strengthening of a part of the existing apron pavement.
3) Expansion of paved apron.
4) Improvement of passenger terminal building
5) Construction of new pier
6) Construction a new cargo terminal building
7) Installation a ASR, SSR
8) Modernization of aeronautical telecommunications system
9) Modernization of meteorological observation system
10) Improvement of public utilities system

コロンボ空港改善事業連携実施設計調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey) 4 Aug. 1999 L/A 12,384 mil. Yen (JBIC loan) Bandaranaike International Airport Development Project

Construction:

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey) After subscription of the contract for consulting services for the Project between AASL and Joint Venture Japan Airport Consultants, Inc, - Nippon Koei, Co., Ltd. on 28 of August 2001, currently is ongoing the prequalification process for the tendering of construction works.

(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)

1) After conclusion of the D/D, the Executing Agency, AASL had conducted the selection of the consultants for post design consultancy services for the Project in November 2000.

2) As a result, Joint Venture, Japan Airport Consultants / Nippon Koei Co. Ltd. was selected as the Consultants for the Project, and the contract was signed in August 2001 between AASL and JV.

3) Prequalification for works of the Project has been made dividing into the following four packages.

Package-A: Civil & Utility Works, Package-B1: Passenger Building works, Package-B2: Cargo Building works, Package-C: Air Navigation Systems

4) Prequalification documents for Package-A, B1, and C had been distributed and on Sep. 17, 2001, the applications from the applicants had been received by the Cabinet Appointed Tender Board that was organized by teh Cabinet undre the tender regulations of Sri Lanka.

5) Number of applicants is 11 applicants for Package A. 10 for Package-B1, and 6 for Package C. Evaluation for these applicants has been made by the consultants and AASL.

6) Tender for the above three Packages are expecgted to be conducted as soon as possible after the approval of the relevant authority and JBIC.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)

Package A, Package B1: tenders closed in May 2002 and are being processed. Package B2: tenders invited and close on 2nd Dec. 2002. Package C: tenders invited and close 20 Jan. 2003.

1) Package A: Civil engineering/urban development construction

-Bidding date: May 31, 2002 -Bidders: four groups, viz. Pihl/MT Hojgaard JV (Denmark), Taisei/Mitsubishi JV, Hanjin (Korea), Kajima/Daewoo JV bid for it. -Construction commencement schedule: the construction contract was concluded with Taisei/Mitsubishi JV on March 25, 2003 and the construction started on May 8, 2003.

(2) Package B1: construction of the passenger building

-Bidding date: May 31, 2002 -Bidders: six groups, viz. Pihl/MT Hojgaard JV (Denmark), Laing (UK)/Marubeni, Taisei/Mitsubishi JV, Ohbayashi/Sumitomo JV, Takenaka/Mitsui Construction/Mitsui & Co.JV, Hanjin (Korea) bid for it. -Construction commencement schedule: the contract was concluded with Taisei/Mitsubishi JV on July 24, 2003 and the construction started on September 8, 2003.

(3)Package B2: construction of the cargo building

-Bidding date: December 2, 2002 -Bidders: a prequalification procedure was implemented on July 7, 2002 to which 14 groups applied. Of the 11 groups that passed the prequalification, eight groups, viz. Maga Engineering Ltd. (Sri Lanka), Larsen & Tourbro JV (India), YMC BIA Consortium (China)Pihl/MT(China) ,Tudawe/Walkers JV (Sri Lanka), Kumagai (Japan), Sirra (Sri Lanka) ,ICC (Sri Lanka), and K-Tech/Santarili (Thailand) bid. -Construction commencement schedule: the contract was concluded with Maga Engineering Ltd.(Sri Lanka) on April 30, 2003 and the construction started on August 21, 2003.

(4)Package C: construction of the air navigation aids

-Bidding date: February 20, 2003 -Bidders: as a result of rebidding, Alenia Marconi System (Italy) and Park Air Systems Ltd. (UK) bid. -Construction commencement schedule: the construction contract scheduled to be signed with Alenia on October 6, 2003 was postponed due to reasons of the Sri Lanka government. The schedules for the signing of the contract and the construction commencement have not been decided yet.

(FY2003 Overseas survey)

1)Post Design Consultancy

Bidder: Japan Airport Consultants/ Nippon Koei Co. Ltd. / Date of the planned start of construction: Sept. 2001

(1)Package A: Civil & Utility Works

Bidder: Taisei & Mitsubishi JV / Date of Planned start of construction: 8th May, 2003Period of construction: 24 months

(2)Package B1: Passenger Building Works

Bidder: Taisei & Mitsubishi JV / Date of Planned start of construction: 8th Sept., 2003Period of construction: 24 months

(3)Package B2: Cargo Building Works

Bidder: Maga Engineering(Pte) Ltd. / Date of Planned start of construction: 12th Aug., 2003Period of construction: 18 months

(4)Package C: air Navigation System

Bidder: Alenia Marconi P.p.A. / Date of planned construction:JBIC concurrence received for signed contract: 4th Nov. 2003. Contractor to submit Performance Bond for Engineering to issue Notice to Proceed

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)

1. Design/Construction: Design completed 100 percent

1) Package A: Civil engineering and construction March, 2003 - July 2005 2) Package B 1: Terminal building construction September 2003 - October 2005 3) Package B 2: freight building construction August 2003 - February 2005 4) Package C: Aviation navigation system March 2004 - September 2005

Management/ operational body after the completion will be the Airport and Aviation Services (Sri Lanka) Ltd.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)

1. Completion dates of the construction have changed. In addition, new package has been included.

1) Pacakge A: October 15th 2005 2) Package B1: October 31st 2005 3) Package B 2: July 16th 2005

4) Package D: January 25th 2005

Contents: Re-expansion of apron

Implementing body: KDAW, a local entity

Construction ceremony schedule on 15th November, 2005

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 119/02

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on the Comprehensive Groundwater Resources Development for Hampantota and Monaragala Districts in Sri Lanka		
3. SECTOR	Social Welfare / Disaster Relief	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Water Resouces Board		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	On the request of Government of Sri Lanka, M/P for the groundwater resources development will be formulated with a survey on groundwater reserves in Hambantota and Monaragala districts in Sri Lanka.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2001 ～ Dec.2002 21month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.Well-drilling plan in Hambantota and Monaragala.
1) Upper aquifer
To supply two excavators which currently are under control of WRB or NWSDB. It will take around 7.8 years to complete constructions of proposed 468 wells. The other nominated areas for groundwater development would be Bibile-Madulla districts, Monaragala-Siyambalanduwa districts, Thanamalwila sub- districts, Katuwana-Weerakeiya sub-districts.

Hambantota districts: 193 wells
Monaragala districts: 275 wells
The total: 468 wells

2) Lower aquifer
To supply an excavator of eight-inch caliber (with capability of digging 200m depth). It will take around 7.5 years to complete constructions of proposed 193 wells. The other nominated areas for groundwater development would be Badalkumbura-Wellawaya districts and Wellawaya-Lunugawehera districts.

2. Pilot plans
To formulate groundwater development plans for 15 pilot GND.

南部2県地下水資源開発調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ In Progress or In Use □ Delayed □ Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
Under the mentioned study, 661 deep tube wells have been proposed to be introduced in order to meet the total water demand of 154,166m3/day.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
Although Water Resource Board of the Ministry of Irrigation, the C/P, requested Grant Aid to Japan Embassy to implement the proposed project in mentioned study by Japanese grant aid cooperation, as a project in fiscal year 2003, it had not been adopted.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
The proposal of the proposed project in mentioned study was submitted to the Department of External Resources on 16th October 2003, reply had not been made.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 217/02

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Urban Drainage improvement Plan for the Colombo Metropolitan Region in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka			
3. SECTOR	Social Welfare / Disaster Relief		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Sri Lanka Land Reclamation and Development Corporation			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1)To formulate a master plan for storm water drainage in the Colombo Metropolitan Region, 2)To conduct a feasibility study on priority projects identified in the master plan, and 3)To carry out technology transfer to counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.2001 ～ Mar.2003 19month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: Colombo Metropolitan Region (Western Province, 830 km2) F/S: Weras Ganga Basin (55.5 km2), a part of Bolgoda Basin			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:

1) Structural Measures : Ja Ela Basin Storm Water Drainage Plan, Kalu Oya Basin Storm Water Drainage Plan, Greater Colombo Basin Storm Water Drainage Plan, Bolgoda Basin Storm Water Drainage Plan

2) Non-structural Measures : Storm water retention area management, Development control in urban development areas, Land use regulation in lowland areas, Dissemination of flood information to the public, Flood-proofing of buildings in flood-prone areas, (6) Flood fighting

3) Institutional Development Plan: Demarcation of responsibilities within the storm water drainage sector among related agencies , Lowland management by SLLRDC

4) Operation and Maintenance Plan : Demarcation of O&M works among SLLRDC and local authorities: a) SLLRDC, Organization strengthening of SLLRDC, Organization set-up of local authorities

5) Human Resources Development Plan: (1) Short-term objectives: a) Enhancement of the capability of SLLRDC staff for the O&M activities, b) Execution of the on-the-job trainings and lectures for the staff of local authorities under the leadership of SLLRDC, (2) Long-term objectives: a) Development of human resources specialized in the storm water drainage sector, b) Execution of overall training program consisting of four categories of managerial and administrative, technological and technical, social development and O&M

F/S:

1) Structural Measures : Weras Ganga Scheme, Nugegoda-Rattanapitiya Scheme, Bolgoda Canal Scheme, Ratmalana-Moratuwa Scheme

2) Non-structural Measures : Storm water retention area management, Development control in urban development areas, Land use regulations in lowland areas, Dissemination of flood information to the public, Flood-proofing of buildings in flood-prone areas

3) Operation and Maintenance Plan: Sharing responsibility of management and maintenance, management and maintenance.planning

コロンボ首都圏洪水対策計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
In 2003, the government of Sri Lanka requested to conduct a JICA Development Study in FY2004 for Preparation of Detailed Design and Implementation of Weras Ganga StormWater Drainage and Environmental Improvement Project.
The government of Sri Lanka intends to request a financial assisstance for this project within 37th Loan by JBIC.
The Weras Ganga Scheme (Dredging of Weras Ganga) will be implemented under the Additional Work (2) of the Greater Colombo Environment Improvement Project Phase III (approved by JBIC in October 2003).

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
Although a request was made to JBIC, it was not selected.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
F/S has been submitted to the project pipeline of the Department of National Planning. Currently, waiting for a fund to be secured to conduct detailed planning and implementation of Weras Ganga Storm Water Drainage & Environment Improvement Project. Suggestion was made to the Department of External Resources to secure an agreement for assistance from JICA and JBIC.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
Because there is no agency of funding, the projects suggested in the Survey have not been proceeded.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(D/D)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 402/02

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Detailed Design Study on Greater Kandy Water Supply Augmentation Project in the Democratic Social Republic of Sri Lanka			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	D/D
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Concerned with "The Study on Greater Kandy and Nuwara Eriya Water Supply and Environmental Improvement Plan" completed in February 1999, (1) to review the Kandy City sewerage plan due to change in location of a sewage treatment plant site, and (2) to conduct a detailed design study on the Greater Kandy water supply system.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	NJS CONSULTANTS CO.,LTD Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.2001 ～ Jun.2002 17month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Sewerage: Kandy City Water Supply: Greater Kandy			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Sewage (Phase I)
- Planned area: 719 ha
- Design served population: More than 55,000 residents of Kandy City
- Design flow: 8,500 m3/day
- Sewage treatment method: Oxidation ditch process
- Sludge handling method: Filter-press

Water Supply (Phase I)
- Design served population: 615,800 people per day
- Design treatment capacity: 36,700 m3/day
- Facilities to be constructed:
  - Intake (including a raw water transmission pump station)
  - Raw water transmission pipe (800-1000 mm x 1.5 km)
  - Water treatment plant (including a clear water transmission pump station)
  - Clear water transmission pipe (110-800 mm x 29.9 km)
  - Service reservoir (19 locations)
  - Water distribution pump station (5 locations, out of which four locations are attached to service reservoirs)
  - Water distribution pipe (90-350 mm x 39.4 km)
  - Water quality analysis instruments and kids

キャンディ上水道整備事業実施設計調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

1)Sewerage (Phase I)
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey) JBIC expects to conduct the SAPROF for Phase I project of sewerage system.
(FY 2004 Overseas Survey) For the sewerage (phase-In), selection of the consultant has been completed in September 2004 for JBIC to conduct F/S, due to difficulties faced in acquiring an agreement of the local community in planned sewerage treatment site, as of December, it has not been commenced yet.
(FY 2005 Domestic Survey) Due to difficulty of acquiring an agreement from the local community in planned site, recommencement of the project has not been planned.

2)Water Supply (Phase I)
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
Implemented Project: Kandy Water Supply Project
Implementing period:
Stage 1: Jan. 2002 to Jan. 2007
Stage 2: Mar. 2007 to Aug.2012
Implementing body: National Water Supply and Drainage Board (NWSDB)
Funding:
Funding Party:
Stage 1 : Self fund, Yen loan (L/A concluded: 18th Jan. 2001), 5,151mil. JPY
Stage 2 : Self fund, Yen loan (L/A concluded: 28th Mar.2007)
Content:
Amount of water supply: 115,500m3/day Sewage works: 36,670m3/day Aqueduct: 1.6km Service reservoir: Kahalla (600m3),Kahawatta (600m3), Kurugoda(600m3), and Asgiriya(4100m3) Water pipe: 28km Water pipe(conduit): 15km
Tender: Implemented in Nov.2003. Consultant contract: M/s Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd. Constructor contract: M/s Taisei Corporation, Hitachi Plant and Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.
Conditions:
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey) The tender was already done as the object of special Yen loan by JBIC. Negotiating to reduce the work scope due to excess of a bidding price.
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey) Requested additional investment to JBIC. The curtailed project range is Stage 1, deleted project range is Stage 2.
(FY 2004 Domestic Survey) Contracted with curtailing the range of construction of service reservoir, water pipe, conduit and water quality analysis instruments.
(FY 2006 Domestic Survey) Progress: 98%. Construction for site maintenance was implemented in Oct.2006.
(FY 2007 Overseas Survey) Supplying water was started in Jan.2007. The term of a guarantee for cracking ended in Jan.2008.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.2005
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 101/03

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Improvement of Solid Waste Management in Secondary Cities of Sri ranka		
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Urban Sanitation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prepare Solid Waste management plan in 7 cities To prepare the guidelines for Solid Waste management plan in the local cities		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2002 ～ Dec.2003 21month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	7 cities in Sri ranka		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Industrial Waste Management Office Project:
1) Industrial waste management assistance/operation
2) Human resource building in industrial waste field
3) establishment of industrial waste management technician courses
4) industrial waste management public administration training,
5) industrial waste management practitioner training,
6) industrial waste training for NGOs and private sector
7) study on project planning for local governments/implementation assistance
8) data collection and information provision
9) compost quality management system maintenance

地方都市環境衛生改善計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
Requested project-type technical cooperation.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
Conducting preliminary survey for technical cooperation project.

(FY 2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Implemented Project: Capability of National Solid Waste Management Support Center improvement project
Implementing Organization: National Solid Waste Management Support Center (SWMSC), JICA
Implemented Period: 15th Mar.2007 to 14th Mar. 2011
Funding:
Funding Party: Own fund, JICA (Technical Cooperation Project)
Relation to mentioned study: Counterpart government requested government of Japan to implement the project.
Objective: In order to make local government capable of implementing solid waste management following National Waste Management Strategy, NSWMSC is to acquire the capacity to support solid waste management movement of local government through cooperation with related communities (such as government offices concerned and local assembly)
Contents: 1) strengthening of organizational management capacity of NSWMSC 2)NSWMSC acquires capacity to encourage local government to make solid waste management action plan 3)NSWMSC acquires capacity to encourage local government to implement solid waste management action plan.
Technical Cooperation:
Dispatch of Experts : Long-term experts (5 people)

(FY 2008 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.2005
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 102/03

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Master Plan Study for Strengthenning Health System in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka		
3. SECTOR	Public Health and Medicine / Public Health and Medicine	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Management, Development, and Planning Unit, Ministry of Health, Nutition and Welfare		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministy of Healthcare, Nutition, and Uva Wellassa Development		
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	to formulate a Master Plan for strenghening and improving the health system in Sri Lanka by 2015		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2002 ～ Nov.2003 20month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Whole nation including the North East Province which was included into the study area during the process of planning due to the political climate change		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Top goals aiming to improving people's health status and to decrease inequality will be achieved by following 5 strategies.

1. To decrease burdens caused by illness, and secure supply of comprehensive medical and health services.
2. To assist/promote citizens to enthusiastically participate in health service.
3. To educate personnel who has the potential to improve medical and health service and its operational system.
4. To promote effective use of health and medical finances by improving procurement, resource allocation.
5. To enhance operational stewardship by adequately managing total health and medical service system.

保健医療制度改善計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)

The status of the HMP is unfortunately offcially not yet finalized due to the internal conflict between the MoH and the government medical officials union called GMOA as of today. However, the work of Japanese consultants was officially recognized as completed at November, 2003 by the MoH officials. The finalization of the HMP has been progressing and could end in a month time, however, due to other political issue between the MoH and the GMOA, the finalization of MPH also suspended in the last several weeks. This is very unfortunate situation for the MPH, however there is no other way to overcome the issue than just for two party to solve other issue first At the end of master plan project, the MoH had requested to continue the support of the implementation of the HMP. Answering the request of the MoH, the Japanese government has decided to implement other Study under the scheme of Development Study and has already sent a SW team in September this year to decide the scope to the Study, the Study (HMP phase 2) is expected to start early 2005 for 2 years period.

Though the finalization of HMP is still taking place, the implementation of the HMP has been supported by several development partners. The World Bank has decided to give a support in a grant from in amount of US$ 60 million from June 2004 as a five year project to implement the HMP planned projects. JBIC has also started budget support loan called SIRUP 2 in the health sector in the amount of US$ 50 million for the next 5 years. JICA has been giving a technical support to these on-going donor funded projects to a successful implementation and the efforts are highly recognized and appreciated by the development partners and the MoH.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)

Actions has been taken to gain political approval from the MoH for the M/P prepared has continued even after the regime change in April 2005, which is prospected to be approved as a white paper in 2005.

Subsequent study: Sri Lanka Health System Management Development Plan

Implementing period: November, 2005 - September 2007

Implementing body: MoH, JICA

Funding:

Funding Party : JICA(Development Survey)

Objective: 1) To promote the implementation of Master Plan proposed in Phase I (Study on Medical Health System Improvement Plan) and to develop management skills of the MoH. 2) To propose action plans and implement the plan in the following 3 fields;

Field I: To expand 5S-TQM movement and to improve hospital management.

Field II: To reconsider information system by clarifying cost structure of health service and to propose action plans for rational and efficient hospital management.

Field III: To propose national risk action plan regarding NCD prevention, social marketing activity strategy, and operation plan for NCD prevention at local level, in coordination with the World Bank.

Technical cooperation: (Dispatch of experts) To promote the implementation of Master Plan proposed in Phase I (Study on Medical Health System Improvement Plan) and to support toward the conduction of projects in coordination with the World Bank

Period: From early 2004

Implemented project: Sri Lanka Health Sector Development Project (SLHDP)

Funding:

Funding party : the World Bank

Amount: 6 million USD (2004-5 years)

Contents: Implementation of 8 components, including local medical system development, budget system improvement, and medical information system, based on the Master Plan proposed in the Study on Medical Health System Improvement Plan. Cooperative implementation with Japanese government is agreed, especially in improving the quality of hospital service and NCD (Non-Contagious Disease) components.

Implemented project: Small Scale Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Upgrading Project (SIRUP) Phase II

Funding:

Funding party : JBIC(Yen Loan, L/A concluded : December 7, 2004)

Amount: 11,776 million JPY

Contents: 1) Education: rehabilitation of school buildings/maintenances conducted by Ministry of Education, Ministry of Technology/Vocational Training, State Governments, 2) Health: Rehabilitation of medical facilities that was going to be implemented by the State, procurement of machineries, 3) Rural development: Maintenance of supply chain distribution facilities etc., to increase rural residents' income

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)

The necessity of the countermeasure against NCD implemented in one field of the subsequent survey, "Sri Lanka Health System Management Development Plan(Development Survey Phase Ⅱ)" was recognized through this Survey and Development Survey Phase Ⅱ. Therefore, technical support project called as "Program of Health Promotion in Community and Improvement of Preventive Medical Care" was planned to be conducted, and now preliminary survey has been conducted.

The objective is to support the conduction of Action Plan established in the Development Survey, to support in expanding to other region, and to support in system and politic measure field.

(FY 2008 Domestic and Overseas Survey)

Implemented project: Program of Health Promotion in Community and Improvement of Preventive Medical Care

Aid agency: JICA

Counterpart: MoH

Implementing period: May, 2008 - March, 2013

Objective: Effective and efficient implementation strategies targeting lifestyle diseases and cardiovascular disease caused by lifestyle will be formulated on a social medicine basis.

Input from Japan: Experts from six different fields (general overview, lifestyle diseases measures, clinical epidemiology, health promotion, medical information system management, cost analysis), implementing health checks, provision of equipment (diacrisis equipment, computers, health education equipment, vehicles etc), training and workshops.

* The master plan created in the development study was officially approved as the Health Master Plan 2007 - 2016 in the Ministry of Health in Sri Lanka, in February 2007.

Sri Lanka "Master Plan Study for Strengthening Health System" and "The Study for Evidence-based Management for the Health System"

:Through an individual expert dispatch program "Healthcare Civil Services" (Mr. Kanamori, an expert) (from March 1, 2008 to March 31, 2010), JICA pushes ahead with implementation of the healthcare master plan and also makes efforts to improve the monitoring programs.

:As for improving hospital operations through 5S-TQM, JICA intends to diffuse and further advance improvement in hospital operations through the technical cooperation project "Enhancement of Total Quality Management in Hospitals through the 5S-TQM Approach," which is scheduled to start in October 2009.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Feb.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 101/05

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The master plan study for the development of science and mathematics in the primary and secondary levels in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka		
3. SECTOR	Human Resources Developn / Education	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Education (MOE)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Formulation of primary/secondary science and mathematics education master plan for 2005-2012 target years. 2) Implementation of technical transfer with the Sri-Lankan C/P.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	KRI International Corporation		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.2002 ～ Jan.2005 26month(s) Jan.2005 ～ May.2005 4month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	State-wide primary and secondary schools.		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The study team formulated the operation plan as a master plan for improvement based on results of comprehended and extracted actual conditions of science and mathematics education, summarized countermeasures for the extracted problems and implementation of experimental survey for parts of those extracted countermeasure.
The content of the proposal are as follows:
1) Preparation toward approval and implementation of the master plan. 2) Establishment of new department in the national education institute and the ministry of education. 3) Enlightenment for educational improvement movement in the national education institute and the ministry of education. 4) Efficient utilization of model facilities and experimental instruments which are provided by the JICA study team. 5) Teachers allocation depending on necessity and policies for fare allocation of teachers.
6) Reinforcement of follow-up training with teachers and schoolmasters. 7) Reinforcement of coordination among stakeholders.

Necessity of urgent support for education sectors was increased due to Asian tsunami impact in Dec. 2004. In order to deal with that urgent situation, the action plan for afflicted area was formulated following implementation of additional survey for schools in sea frontier of Ampara district/eastern province which was resulted in immense harm by the tsunami. Experimental survey implements demonstration experiment in afflicted areas which implemented school improvement at the subjected study. The contents includes operations as follows:
1) Rehabilitation of school facilities 2) Development and rehabilitation of teaching implement 3) Class restart in schools which are used as shelters. 4) Hygienic environment of schools 5) Hygiene control for students 6) mental care for students

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Implemented Project: School management improvement project
Implemented Period: Oct.2005 to Dec.2008
Implementing Body: Ministry of Education (MOE), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Relation to mentioned study: Sri Lanka requested Japan to provide technical aid referring to the proposal in mentioned study. As a result , Technical Cooperation Project was adopted and has been implemented.
Funding:
Funding Party: Own fund, JICA (Technical Cooperation Project, R/D Signature Date: 12th Aug. 2005)
Objective: To system to establish of sustainable implement school management improvement in 5 target areas; Jaffna, Trincomalee, Kurunegala,Badarawela, and Wellawaya.
Contents: 1) implementation of educational improvement in activity Zonal Education Office 2) implementation of educational improvement activity at the school supported by of ZEO, 3) implementation of science and mathematics educational improvement activity in schools.
Benefit:
Beneficiaries: Regional education office, Zonal Education Office, 150 primary schools and junior high schools.
Technical Cooperation:
Dispatch of Experts: 4 Long-tem experts
Training:10 trainees in Japan
Progress:
(FY 2007 Domestic Survey) 50 schools for 1st batch and 100 schools for 2nd-batch (150 schools in sum) were planned, however the number of schools selected are 130 as of 31th of Jan. 2008 due to security reasons.
(FY 2008 Domestic and Overseas Survey) The project hascompleted in December, 2008. After the completion of the project, budget has been distributed from the provintial government to the schools targeted in the project to conduct improvement activities. In addition, technical cooperation has been conducted by the local consultant for project activity, which is currently carrying out nation wide promotion. Furthermore, primary school teacher and science and mathematics teacher is currently dispatched to the target area of the project, which are planned to be dispatched contiuously.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey) School infrustructure and equiptment improvement, proposed in the above mentioned development study, has been partially implemented through Yen Loan's "Small-scale Infrastructure Rehabilitatioon and Upgrading Project".

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Feb.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 201/05

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Recovery, rehabilitation and development project for tsunami affected area of southern region in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka			
3. SECTOR	Others / Others		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Development, Ministry of Urban Development and Sacred Area Development, Ministry of Water Supply and Drainage, Ministry of Local Government and Provincial Councils, Ministry of Finance and Planning			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Formulating rehabilitation and recovery plan for tsunami devastated region in south Sri Lanka, 2) Monitoring and implementing technical support fir rehabilitation projects with non-project grant aid. 3) Sharing experiences of disaster management in Japan through the project implementation.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	PADECO Co,. Ltd. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Overseas Agro-Fisheries Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2005 ～ Mar.2006 12month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Target area: Galle district, Mathara district, Hambanthota district Main target: Galle fishery harbor, Tangalle fishery harbor, Mathara district			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Presenting summarized approaches and policies for disaster rehabilitation support as well as proposing middle term rehabilitation plan based on lessons from pilot projects etc.

Pilot project:

1) Mathara water pipe bridge rehabilitation : Constructing water pipe bridge along the rout No2 crossing a river which comes from Tangalle pond to sea. The content of the implementation is technical support regarding design, tendering and construction management. The construction is implemented with the non-project grant aid.

2) Rehabilitation of Galle fishery harbor and Tangalle fishery harbor. Limited rehabilitation of Kirinda. : Rehabilitation of various facilities. The content of the implementation is technical support regarding design, tendering and construction management. The construction is implemented with the non-project grant aid.

3) Support for displaced people camp union : (1) Improvement of commodities, running water, hygienic environment and housing condition. (2) Formulating victims' organizations. (3) Institutionalization of unions for co-learning about activities.

4) Support for fisherman's cooperative society : (1) Improvement of implementation capacities and knowledge collection of information regarding fishery guild. (2) Implementation of seminars.

5) Support for small business unions : (1) Supporting business union establishment in order to promote mutual assistance. (2) Providing necessary equipments. (3) Proposals for technical and managerial improvement.

Contents of the proposal : 1) List establishment for checkpoints and lessons of disaster rehabilitations. 2) Strengthening of resident mutual assistance. 3) Promotion of regional disaster management. 4) Promotion of the subjected projects outcomes.

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)(FY 2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Subsequent study: Disaster Management Development Study
Implementing body: Disaster Management Center in the Ministry of Disaster Management and Human Rights, Irrigation Department, Meteorology Department, JICA
Implementing period :October 2006 - March 2009
Objective: 1) Revise each flood countermeasure master plan of 4 rivers (Kelani Ganga, Kalu Ganga, Nilwala Ganga, Gin Ganga) in the southwestern region, where often occur flood, 2) Consider the priority of projects in Structural Object Countermeasure Project, suggested by the Master Plan, in consideration of possibility of disaster, scale of disaster in case of outbreak, and validity of conduction, and make up Action Plan of prior project, 3) Concept designing of observation, early warning, and evacuation system in view of meteorology and hydrology, and conduction of pilot project in Kelani Ganga and Kalu Ganga basin, 4) Conduction of community disaster management project in pilot communities (flood, landslide, and tsunami), centering on municipality, DMC, and Irrigation Department, and make up manual for disaster management in communities, 5) Improve the capacity of DMC, Irrigation Department, Meteorology Department, and NBRO staffs
Relation with the mentioned study: The preliminary survey has been conducted in parallel with the Development Survey, and the reinforcement of disaster management organization and disaster management in communities in this Survey are taken over from the rehabilitation support project.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
Implemented Project: Grant Aid Assistance against Disaster Caused by the Major Earthquake Off the Coast of Sumatra and Tsunami in the Indian Ocean (Grant Aid Non-project)
Implementing Period: from January 2005
Implementing Body: National Water Supply and Drainage Board
Funding:
Funding Party: the Government of Japan (Grant Aid Non-project, L/A concluded: January 17, 2005)
Amount: 8,000million JPY
Objective: Supply goods and services that is urgently necessary on site due to the disaster.
Contents: 1) Continuous supply of drinking water and public sanitary facilities to refugees, 2) Transfer drinking water supply facilities, 3) Resource of disaster management measure, 4) Improve the living quality of refugees, 5) Transfer water supply facilities in case the affected city has been transferred.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2008 Overseas Survey)
Implemented project: Non-Project Grant Aid for the disaster caused by the major earthquake off the coast of Sumatra and Tsunami in the Indian Ocean has been ended.
Subsequent study: A development study for disaster management (F/S regarding flood management) is planned to be implemented.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Dec.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/A 101/06

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Increasing Integrated Management Capacity on Irrigation Sector		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / Irrigation, Drainage & Reclamation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, and Mahaweli Development		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	(1) to formulate a plan to increase the capacity for integrated management of the officials belonging to the Irrigation Management Division (IMD), the Department of Irrigation (ID) and other relevant officials engaged in the irrigation sector (hereinafter referred to as "the Officials"), (2) to formulate a plan to increase the capacity of Farmers' Organizations (FOs) for integrated management, and (3) to strengthen the planning capacity of counterpart personnel engaged in the management of the irrigation sector in the process of the implementation of the Study.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.2005 ～ Jul.2006 9month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Nachchaduwa large-scale irrigation area, Rajangana large-scale irrigation area, and Thuruwilawewa mid-scale irrigation area in Anuradhapura District		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Basic development approach:

Points to pay attention :

1) regard repair work activities by participation of the community as an "entry point" 2) improve the profitability of rice producing 3) shift to more profitable irrigation farming 4) promote cooperative movement in production and distribution 5) place importance on Facilitation Follow-up by government agency, in order to conduct those activities by farmers

Activities:

1) enhancement of farmer organization 2) promotion of community participated meeting and shift of operation, maintenance, and management 3) develop in management of water 4) improvement of rice cultivation productivity and promotion of diversifying products 5) improvement and activation of distribution and processing

Plan to develop comprehensive ability of government agencies:

1) lead the stance of the government agents from "supervisor" to "facilitator" 2) enhance the understanding of legal background, in addition to technical knowledge 3) establish appropriate monitoring/evaluating system

Plan to develop ability of farmer organization:

1) conduct participatory approach by appropriate facilitation 2) cultivate social capital 3) conduct awareness-raising program appropriately 4) organize training contents that suits farmers` needs

The mechanism of ability development:

1) attach importance to making adjustment with relevant ministries and agencies 2) conduct appropriate monitoring and evaluation in each steps, and give feedback about lessons from the activities to each step of cycle 3) the feedback process is conducted by trial-and-error method approach 4) in order to conduct and adjust the plan in each level, set up Technology Advisory Committee (central level), Project Management Committee (scheme level), and working group organized by farmer level(field level) 5) Galgamuwa irrigation training institute play the role of adjustment of the training in practical level, and accumulate the lessons obtained from the process to develop the contents of training and training material 6) make the training root in the activities, for example, conducting community participated improvement activity as a tool of organizational development

PRESENT STATUS	■ In Progress or In Use □ Delayed □ Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Implemented project: plan to develop comprehensive management ability of irrigated agriculture in arid area
Implementing period: from June, 2007 to May, 2011
Implementing body: Department of Irrigation and Water Management, JICA
Funding:
Funding party: Own fund, JICA(Technical Cooperation Project)
Objective: The object of this project is to establish comprehensive training system, which is for improving ability of government agent and farmer organization, in order to raise agriculture productivity.
Contents: establish system to develop ability of government agency and farmer organization in four fields(1. operation and management of farmer organization 2. management of irrigation facilities and water 3. agricultural production 4. distribution and processing), and develop ability of other government agency through the training by counterpart
Technical Cooperation:
Dispatch of experts : two long term-experts, two short-term experts
Training : training in Japan
Others : equipments were provided(three vehicles and training materials)

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) No information to be specifically mentioned.
(FY 2009 Overseas Survey) No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Dec.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 101/06

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The study on urban transport development of the colombo metropolitan region		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Urban Transportation	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Highways, Road Development Authority		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1. Identify CMR's urbanization and urban transport issues and formulate a strategic urban transport framework for CMR; 2. Clarify the high priority urban transport issues in order to formulate a high priority improvement measures/projects for CMR; and 3. Propose implementation methodologies to ensure realization of the proposed high priority measures, including institutional, financial, regulatory, and legal aspects.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	PADECO Co,. Ltd. Oriental Consultants Co., LTD.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.2005 ～ Aug.2006 11month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Inside of outer ward beltway		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Priorities :

1. Improvement of politic adjustment ability : 1) Inst-1 institution of Political Cooperation of Urban Transportation(PCUT) centered on Executive Office of the President 2. Improvement of system and organization : 1) Bus-1 provide route commission system and conduct pilot project 2) Bus-3 improve ability of route planning by National Transport Commission(NTC) 3) Bus-4 improve ability of project operating by Sri Lanka Transportation Board(SLTB) 4) Bus-5 improve ability of route planning by The Western Province Road Passengers Transport Authority(WPRPTA) 5) Rail-3 improve ability of project operating by Sri Lanka Railway(SLR) 6) 3W-1 conducting consulting service about innovating regulation of cyclo and improve ability of operating it, by The Western Province Road Passengers Transport Authority(WPRPTA) 3. Enhancement of cooperation between different transportation modes : 1)Bus-2 promote connection and cooperation between different transportation modes, and develop the time table 2) Bus-8 establish bus stops in the main line 3) Road-49 establish connecting facilities (suburb) 4) Road-50 establish connecting facilities (inner city) 4. Improvement of service level : 1) Rail-1 rehabilitation of railway track(Coastal, Main, KV, and Puttlam Lines) 2) Rail-2 rehabilitation of railway communication and signal system(Coastal, Main, KV, and Puttlam Lines) 3) BRT-1 improvement of Bus Rapid Transit(BRT) 5. Improvement of central highway and flyover : 1) Road-1 improvement of Outer Circular Highway(OCH) 2) Road-6 improvement of Baseline Road(PhaseⅢ refinement of Baseline Road in addition) 3) Road-7 improvement of Marine Drive Extension(including interchange) 4) Road-15 improvement of Colombo-Horana Road(including Kohuwala Flyover) 5) Road-16 improvement of Kirulapone-Kottawa Road (A4 Road) 6) Road-17 improvement of Kandy Road(Phase Ⅰ including 1 flyover and 1 interchange) 7) Road-18 improvement of Kandy Road .Phase Ⅱ 8) Road-43 convert Road-43 Rajagiriya Intersection to interchange 9) Road-54 Capacity building of RDA - improvement in ability of land acquisition and transfer 6. Correspondence to increased demand of transportation : 1) Road-14 expansion of B152/B425 2) Road-20 improvement of Rajagiriya-Ratmalana Road 3) Road-21 improvement of Road from Pannipitiya to Battaramulla 4) Road-WP2 widening of ittakotte-Thalawathugoda-Hokandara-Kokadawila zone 5) Road-WP4 widening of Pannipitiya-Moralatiya-Tumbowila zone 7. Improvement in ability of management and maintenance : 1) Road-48 improvement in ability of stormwater management and improvement in ability of road management and maintenance 2) Road-55 improvement in design basis of road and improvement in adjustment of management and maintenance 8. Improvement of ATC/transportation control : 1) TM-1 refinement of the shape of intersection 2)TM-2 establishment of wide-area transportation control system in city 3) TM-17 enhance ability of intersection control and designing 4)TM-6 improvement of central highway 5) TM-17 enhance ability of intersection control and designing 9. Improvement of school transportation : 1) TM-11 expansion of staggered work-hours program 2) PT-1 improvement of school transportation 3) TM-19 improvement in ability of intersection control by Capacity Building of Traffic Police 10. Improvement of traffic safety and vehicle checkup : 1) TM-13 education of road users 2) TM-14 develop traffic safety statistics and strengthen the countermeasures of traffic accident 3) TM-19 improvement in ability of intersection control by Capacity Building of Traffic Police 4) Env-1 cross-sectional improvement in ability of vehicle checkup

大コロンボ圏都市交通開発計画調査（スリランカ事務所）

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2007 Domestic Survey)
The establishment of PCUT, which was suggested by the Survey to adjust urban transportation planners(government agencies) and to promote the project, was approved by the Diet at July, 2007. RDA is asking for yen loan to introduce flyover and ATC.
MOT is also asking for yen loan to develop bus project. The suggestion of this Survey was referred in the comparative investigation of urban transportation plan in five-country-five-city of Regional Technical Assistance(RETA), by ADB(Asian Development Bank).

(FY2007 Overseas Survey)
The Supreme Court appointed to build committee concerning sustainable planning of urban transportation in Colombo city. The committee is organized by all stake holders involved in urban transportation. Until PCUT will be perfectly operated, the committee would be operated provisionally as PCUT.
The strategic action plan of urban transportation in Colombo area was formulated by the committee. The Survey was referred for the formulation of the action plan.

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey)
A request has been made to External Recourses Department through ministry of Highways for development assistance for the design of area traffic control system as proposed by the study. However the request has not gone to JICA through ERD. This is very important project to reduce the traffic congestion taking place. One road improvement project identified by the study in in implementation at present with local fund.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Dec.2007
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 301/06

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Recovery, Rehabilitation and Development Project for Tsunami Affected Trunk Road			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Road Development Authority (RDA) of the Ministry of Highways			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1)To prepare draft tender documents and preliminary designs for the reconstruction of the four causeways damaged by the tsunami of 26th December 2004 as part of an Emergency Recovery Project. 2)To carry out a feasibility study on trunk roads on the East Coast damaged by the tsunami as part of a Rehabilitation Project (including the New Kallady Bridge).			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Oriental Consultants Co., LTD. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Japan Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2005 ～ ～ May.2006 14month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Project components for the Project road AA004 and AA015 are as follows: (1)Four Causeways: Komari (Km 334/2 on AA004), Periya Kallar (Km 396/3 on AA004), Koddaia Kallar (Km 398/1 on AA004), Panichchaankeni (Km59/1 on A0015) (2)The 100 km section of road on the East Coast from Akkaraipattu to Trikkandimadu on AA004 and AA015(including the Kallady Bridge).			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Urgent recovery project : make up detail plan and bidding document scheme of the Causeways(four places)
Design and construction work : design-and-construction style
Schedule : construction work starting from August, 2005 and completing at October, 2006
Expenses : total construction cost 812million Japanese yen
Bidding document scheme : Stipulated to secure job opportunities to residents of disaster-affected area.

Reconstruction plan project : road repair work F/S(Akkaraipattu - Trikkandimadu), detail design of New Kallady Bridge
Line shape of the roads : Retain the existing line shape of the roads that would make minimum impact to the environmental society.
Design of pavement : Within conference of RDA, suggested that the design life would be 10 years, and overlay should be used in urban area, and overlay+aggregate road bed should be used in other area in view of economic efficiency.
EIRR : 7.76%(10 years evaluation), 9.40%(15 years evaluation), 10.10%(20 years evaluation)
To surpass 10% in Equity Internal Rate of Return(EIRR), which is considered to be reasonable economically, evaluation term should be 20 years.
IEE : The influence is small, and EIA is not necessary.
Plan to support the residents : Planed two types, employment through the redevelopment of Kalmunai urban area, and employment through the construction work of this project.
Design and construction work : design-and-construction style
Schedule : construction work starting from April, 2007 and completing at September, 2009(30months)

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Implemented Project : Recovery, Rehabilitation and Development Project for Tsunami Affected Roads on the East Cost in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka
Implementing Period : from August, 2005 to June, 2007
Implementing Body : Ministry of Highways and Road Development, Road Development Authority(RDA)、JICS
Funding : 841million Japanese yen
Fund Party : Government of Japan{free financial aid in non-project, E/N conclusion day: January 17, 2005(Plan to Recover the Economical Infrastructure in Eastern Provinces)}
Amount :
Objective : Recovery and Rehabilitation of 4 Causeways that sustained damage from Tsunami caused at December, 2004. The 4 Causeways are in eastern area of Sri Lanka, which are Komari, Periya Kallar, Koddaia Kallar along National Route 4 and Panichankeni along National Route 15.
Progress :
(FY2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey) Recovery of Panichankeni Causeway has been canceled due to public security problem, and 3 Causeways are to be recovered. The bid was made at July 8, 2005 and Hazama Corporation won the bid. The recovery and rehabilitation of the 3 Causeways is completed.

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) (FY 2009 Overseas Survey)
Recovery, Rehabilitation and Development Project for Tsunami Affected Trunk Roads on the East Coast.
General Condition: Of the 4 Causeways, restoration of highway 15, Panichchankeni has been cancelled due to public disorder. For that reason, only 3 causeways have been restored that were completed in June of 2007.

Pro-Poor Eastern Infrastructure Development Project
Purpose of the Project: Development and maintenance of road infrastructure; highway 4 and 15, of Sri Lanka's Eastern region that were affected by the December, 2004 Tsunami.
Summary:
1) Road maintenance and improvement: Expansion of road width and asphalt paving.
Highway A004, Akkaraipattu - Batticaloa 64km
Highway A105, Batticaloa - Tirikandiadimadu 36km
2) Construction of a new Kallady bridge
This railway bridge was constructed 100 years ago. A two-lane highway bridge will be constructed (approximately 290km in length) next to the railway bridge which is currently being used as a one-lane highway bridge.
Implementation Period: 2007.12- 2010.6
Funding Source: Yen credit (2006.3)

Eastern Province 5 Bridge Reconstruction Project in Sri Lanka (Project Formulation)
Purpose of the Project: Foster the economical development of the eastern and southwestern regions by restoring the main highways; 5 and 15 of the eastern states that are falling behind on reconstruction work in comparison to the southwestern states.
Summary:
The scale of 5 bridges that are to be constructed are as follows:
Bridge No.1 L=26m (diameter between the 2: 13mx2), W=10.4m, roadway: 3.7mx2 lanes, sidewalk: 1.5mx2(Both sides)
Bridge No.2 L=85m (diameter between the 5: 17mx5), W=10.4m, roadway: 3.7mx2 lanes,sidewalk: 1.5mx2 (both sides) + a box culvert, L=7.0m, W=10.4m (roadway: 3.7mx2 lanes, sidewalk:1.5mx2(both sides)
Bridge No.3 L=16m(diameter of 1), W=10.4m, roadway: 3.7mx2 lanes, sidewalk: 1.5mx2(both sides)
Bridge No.4 L=36m (Diameter between the 2: 18mx2), W=10.4m, roadway: 3.7mx2 lanes, Sidewalk:1.5mx2(both sides)
Bridge No.5 L=133m(Diameter between the 7: 19mx7), W=10.4m, roadway: 3.7mx2 lanes, sidewalk:1.5mx2(both side) + a causeway (on the left bank 82m, on the right bank 85m)
Implementation Period: 2010. 1 - 2010. 8
Funding Source: Grant aid

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey) No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Jun.2009
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 501/07

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Development Study on Evidence-Based Management for the Health System in Sri Lanka		
3. SECTOR	Public Health and Medicine / Public Health and Medicine	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Healthcare and Nurtrition Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (MOH)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To set in motion of change that would act as a catalyst for future developments in the key programme areas identified by the Health Master Plan by initiating a first step in implementing some core aspects of the HMP on a pilot basis.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.2005 ～ Mar.2006 5month(s) May.2006 ～ Oct.2007 17month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	The whole area of Sri Lanka.		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1.COSTING FOR HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT

1) Project Title: Strengthening the Health Financing System of the North Western Province through Cost Accounting

Project Duration: 3 years, starting from September 2007, Focal Point: PDHS, North Western Province, Implementing Agencies: RDHS Offices in Kurunegala/Puttalam, Target Areas and Beneficiaries: Provincial/district hospitals, policy makers, PDHS office, RDHS office in the Puttalam and Kurunegala districts in the North Western Province, and their patients, their families and communities.

2.HOSPITAL QUALITY & SAFETY

2) Project Title: Organizational Development for the Quality Management Program

Project Duration: To be decided, Focal Point: DDG/MS, Implementing Agencies: Quality Secretariat, Target Areas & Beneficiaries : Main beneficiaries of this project include public hospitals at the tertiary, secondary, primary and peripheral levels. Outcomes of this project will benefit the health care receivers as well as the providers of the public hospitals in Sri Lanka.

3.CHRONIC NCD

3) Project Title:‐ Promoting Healthy Lifestyle in Kurunegala District, ‐ NCD Surveillance and Prevention in Polonnaruwa District

Project Duration: 5 years, Focal Point: Regional Directors of Health Services (RDHS), Implementing Agencies: RDHS Offices in Kurunegala and Polonnaruwa, Target Areas and Beneficiaries: Entire population in Kurunegala and Polonnaruwa districts

4.TRAUMA

4) Project Title: Improving Trauma Care in Sri Lanka

Project Duration: 2 years (from 2008), Focal Point: Head ‐ Trauma Secretariat of the MoH, Implementing Agencies: Trauma Secretariat, Trauma System Development Committee and other participating health institutions, Target Areas and Beneficiaries: Patients, staff and residents of service areas of selected health institutions will directly benefit from activities related to safety promotion, establishment of emergency medical services and improvement of the quality of hospital care; stakeholders who are outside the selected health institutions will also gain from the national guidelines, protocols and other policy instruments

保健システム管理強化計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	☐	Delayed
	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2008 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Hospital business improvement: Organizational Development for the Quality Management Program.
1) 5S-TQM activity introduced during development study has been continued in the target hospital, which is contributing in improving the service level of the hospitals.
2) Activities are continuously monitored by the JICA expert dispatched to the Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition.

Hospital financial management improvement: Strengthening the Health Financing System of the North Western Province through Cost Accounting
1) Activity is continuously monitored by JICA Sri Lanka office and an expert dispatched by JICA. In addition, a computer was installed to the target hospitals for cost accounting in FY 2008.
2) Concerned parties are in consideration to introduce cost accounting.

NCD prevention and control: Promoting Healthy Lifestyle in Kurunegala District, · NCD Surveillance and Prevention in Polonnaruwa District
1) A Technical Cooperation Project, integrating two projects proposed in the study, has been planned and is now implemented with a project duration of 5 years.
Implemented project: Project on Health Promotion and Prevention and Preventive Care Measures of Chronic NCDs
Implementing period: May/1/2008 . March/31/2013
Project Site: Colombo, Kurunegala district, Polonnaruwa district, Ragama, Gampaha district
Implementing party: Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition
Supporting Agency: JICA
Objectives: To prepare a effective and efficient strategic plan for chronic NCDs and its outcome Cardiovascular Disease based on sociomedical point of view.
Background: JICA has prepared a Master Plan, which provides policy and strategy for health sector reform by conducting the "Master Plan Study for Strengthening Health System in the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Phase I development study)" from 2002 to 2003. In the plan, change of disease structure and necessity for strengthening measures for NCDs in the future were pointed out. Subsequently, according to the proposal of the master plan, JICA has implemented "The Development Study on Evidence-Based Management for the Health System in Sri Lanka" from October 2005 to September 2007 for the fields which requires a more concrete proposals. During the study, output of the mentioned master plan has been adopted as, "Healthcare Master Plan 2007-2016", a formal 10 years master plan of the Ministry of Healthcare and Nutrition, which is expected to be implemented. Under the circumstances, the Sri Lanka government has acknowledged NCD measures as a prioritized issue within the healthcare sector, and has requested implementation of the Technical Cooperation Project for NCDs, especially for life-style related diseases.

Improving Trauma Care in Sri Lanka
1) Continuing the pilot activity started during the above mentioned development study, with an support from NGO.

Sri Lanka "Master Plan Study for Strengthening Health System" and "The Study for Evidence-based Management for the Health System"
:Through an individual expert dispatch program "Healthcare Civil Services" (Mr. Kanamori, an expert) (from March 1, 2008 to March 31, 2010), JICA pushes ahead with implementation of the healthcare master plan and also makes efforts to improve the monitoring programs.
:As for improving hospital operations through 5S-TQM, JICA intends to diffuse and further advance improvement in hospital operations through the technical cooperation project "Enhancement of Total Quality Management in Hospitals through the 5S-TQM Approach," which is scheduled to start in October 2009.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Apr.2010
Revised Sep.2010

SWA LKA/S 101/08

1. COUNTRY	Sri Lanka		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Comprehensive Study on Disaster Management in Sri Lanka		
3. SECTOR	Administration / (Administration in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	MINISTRY OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER MANAGEMENT		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To enhance the capacity of concerned organizations through conducting flood management planning, early warning and evacuation system planning, community-based disaster management activity, and capacity development activity.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Oriental Consultants Co., LTD.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Sep.2006 ～ Mar.2009 30month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	The south-western region of Sri Lanka		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Priority Project in Kalu River Basin : Flood bund system, (1) Early warning monitoring system, (2) Restriction of further development in urban area, (3) Promotion of water-resistant architecture, (4) Promotion of flood fighting activities. Project Cost Estimate : 70,354,000USD (FC30,067,000USD, LC40,287,000USD), Operation and maintenance cost : 289,000 USD.Implementation Schedule : 2009-16. Project Evaluation : B-C (Rs. mil.) 7,617, B/C 2.89, EIRR 23.5%

2. Recommendations for Flood Management

(Common) 1) Implementation of integrated of water resources management; integration of water resources development and flood management, 2) Strengthening of capability development for project management, 3) Enhancement of technical capability (e.g. hydrological simulation, design of facility) for flood management, 4) Improvement of accuracy in hydrological and hydraulic analyses including consolidating basic data such as topographic data and observed hydrological data, etc. 5) Improvement of data Management system of DOI, 6) Updating the hydrological models established in the Study, 7) Key Issues on Environmental and Social Consideration, 8) Institutional Strengthening of Irrigation Department (setting-up of Flood Management Sections), 9) Setting-up of River Basin Forum, 10) Strengthening of Engagement in Climate Change

(Kelani River Basin) 1) Early implementation of urgent works, 2) Hydrological and topographical analysis for available volume of the proposed flood retention retarding basin and institutional strengthening for protection of low-lying areas, 3) Early implementation of Non-structural measures, 4) Urgent rehabilitation works of existing structures, 5) Study on New Pumping Station

(Kalu River Basin)1) Early implementation of the Priority Project, 2) Forming Organization of Implementing Agency and Setting-up of River Basin Forum, 3) Further consideration for possibility of Malwala Multipurpose Dam scheme for integrated water resources management, 4) Incorporating the flood management concept to Ratnapura Urban Development Project, 5) Dredging for prevention of river mouth closure in Kalutara, 6) Monitoring of adverse affect on drainage system caused by the South Expressway Project Gin River Basin, 7) Early implementation of urgent works, 8) Further consideration on hydrological/hydraulic and social aspects to address the people who are living in unprotected area, 9) Modernization/Rehabilitation of existing pumping stations, 10) Monitoring of adverse affect on drainage system caused by the South Expressway Project

(Nilwala River Basin) 1) Early implementation of urgent works, 2) Study on gaps that is existing in the downstream reaches, 3) Detailed study on technical, environmental and social aspects for theTrans-basin Project at upstream area

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) (FY 2009 Overseas Survey)
1. Preparatory Study for Flood Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation in South Western Sri Lanka
(Overview)Feasibility Study on a priority project proposed by the development study
(Implementing Period)2010.1-2011.8
(Implementing Agency)Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Disaster Preparedness Center and Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management, Department of Irrigation
(Cooperating Agency)JICA
(Current Situation)in operation
2. Technical Cooperation Project "The Disaster Management Capacity Enhancement Project Adaptable to Climate Change"
(Objective)Capacity building of disaster-related organizations(project objective:to establish a disaster prevention model for the disaster-prevention activities and evacuation of the pilot area's residents based on disaster monitoring and forecasting activities)
(Challenges of Project)
1) To strengthen the Leadership and coordination capacity of Disaster management Centre (DMC)
2) To enhance the monitoring capacity of Department of Meteorology (DoM)
3) To enhance the analysis and monitoring capacity of National Building Research organization (NBRO)
4) To regularly transfer the disaster management information
5) To improve the management capacities of districts, divisions and communities
(Implementing Period)2010.2-2013.1
(Implementing Agency)Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Disaster Preparedness Center and Ministry of Irrigation and Water Management, Department of Irrigation
(Cooperating Agency)JICA
(Current Situation)in operation

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Feb.2007
Revised Sep.2010

CAS ARM/S 201/05

1. COUNTRY	Armenia			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Landslide Disaster Management in the Republic of Armenia			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / (Social Infrastructure in) General		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Scientific Technical Policy Department of Ministry of Urban Development			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	The objectives of the study are: 1) To formulate a Master Plan (M/P) for landslide management based on landslide location maps and their inventory tables; 2) To implement priority Pilot Projects (P/P) including the study of practical landslide countermeasures in RA, and to reflect the experience in the M/P; and 3) To transfer skills and technologies on landslide management to counterpart staff, communities,and relevant organizations.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.2003 ～ Feb.2006 30month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Nationwide			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P

1) Based on the concept, plan and execute "landslide countermeasures which contributes to community infrastructure development" and "community development (income improvement)".
2) Prepare countermeasures and management plan for landslides concerned to have wide infrastructural damage by wide area infrastructure management institutions. Administrative institution in charge providing financial and technical assistance.
3) Crisis management plan
- Measures against landslides affecting community
- Measures against landslides affecting large area of infrastructure
- Technical assistance by MoUD and ARS

4) Disseminate landslide related techniques

F/S:

"Landslide countermeasures which contributes to community infrastructure development" planned for Gosh and Martuni village has been analyzed to be economically feasible having larger benefits than cost. In addition, The Pilot Project in Kapan involving hazard recovery works (opening of 2-lanes of Harutyunyan Street) was economically beneficial in keeping regional traffic safe, including the flow of bulky international cargo, which is the major means of trade across the Iranian border. The project is highly recommended for implementation.

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
Implemented project: Development of Landslide Region
Implementing:
Construction period: October - November, 2006
Funding:
Funding party: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Grant Assistance Grass-root Human Security Project)
Content: Continuation of the pilot project of landslide prevention construction project in Gosh and Martuni village.
Cause of implementation: (FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Excellent cooperative structure of the villages, expectations of the improvement of living conditions by landslide prevention measures in deprived villages, appropriate scale of landslide.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Conservation of landslide sites by the community: Projects except the grass-roots project listed above are in preparation for the implementation.
Landslide prevention construction: The construction has not been implemented due to the lack of budget of MOUD and capability for handling the project.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Apr.2010
Revised Sep.2010

CAS ARM/S 101/08

1. COUNTRY	Armenia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study for Improvement of Rural Water Supply and Sewage Systems in the Republic of Armenia		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Water Resources Development	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	State Committee on Water Systems		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	(1) To formulate an improvement plan for the water supply systems; the plan mainly consists of rehabilitation of the existing facilities and improvement of the operation and maintenance mechanisms (2) To transfer knowledge of the plan formulation to the Armenian counterparts through participation in the Study process		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2007 ～ Mar.2009 25month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	The Study area consists of 153 rural communities and a target population of 190 thousand in four marzes: (1) Aragatsotn Marz, (2) Shirak Marz, (3) Tavush Marz, and (4) Gegharkunik Marz.		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Preconditions
(1) The water supply plan is for the rehabilitation and improvement of the existing water supply facilities. New water supply facilities are not designed in principle.
(2) The water supply plan does not consider the population growth and 2007 population is applied as baseline number of population served.
2. Contents of the Project for Improvement of Rural Water Supply
Phase1(Tavush Marz and Gegharkunik Marz)
1) Intake76Place, 2)Transmission pipe259.6Km, 3)Reservoir76Place, 4)Distribution pipe455.8Km, 5) House connection14,306Place, 6) Water meter installation 30,874Place, 7)Public tap332Place, 8)Chlorine equipment86Place, 9)Pump2Place, 10)Drainage182.3Km
Phase 2(Aragatsotn Marz and Shirak Marz)
1) Intake172Place, 2) Transmission pipe307.1Km, 3) Reservoir95Place, 4) Distribution pipe390.0Km, 5)House connection7,591Place, 6) Water meter installation 20,993Place, 7) Public tap253Place, 8) Chlorine equipment105Place, 9) Pump3Place, 10) Drainage156.0Km
3.Construction costs (direct cost)
Phase1(Tavush Marz and Gegharkunik Marz)
1) Tavush Marz6,831,000USD, 2) Gegharkunik Marz35,479,000USD
Phase 2(Aragatsotn Marz and Shirak Marz)
1) Aragatsotn Marz28,289,000USD, 2) Shirak Marz10,006,000USD
4. FIRR Phase1:0.93%, Phase 2:0.48%
5. EIRR Phase1:15.71%, Phase 2:11.60%
6. Implementation Schedule
The total estimated project duration is 114 months after the Loan Agreement for the 1st Phase. Both Phases will take 54 months respectively with an assumed interval of six months.

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey)

In regards to the materialization of 'Project' which was proposed at the MP, National Water Commission is under the assumption that the project will be funded with Japanese loans. They are to begin the loan procedure on the basis of the final report. There is no Japanese embassy in Armenia, hence Japan's loan operation which is under the jurisdiction of the Russian embassy, is currently taking place equally in three Kaukakos nations (Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia). As a result, lending to Armenia will be affected by the loan records of the other two nations.

(Since this will be the first time that the National Water Commission will be receiving a loan from Japan, through the development studies, IP (plan) has been created and knowledge transfer has been performed.)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

CAS AZE/S 116/00

1. COUNTRY	Azerbaidjan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Master Plan Study on Integrated Environmental Management in Baku city in Azerbaijan Republic		
3. SECTOR	Administration / Environmental Problems	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	State Committee for Ecology and Control for Nature Use (SCE), Baku Committee for Ecology and Control for Nature Use (BCE)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	Ministry of Environment(?)		
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Formulate a M/P on integrated environmental management for Baku city for the target year 2010 and implementation programmes for the selected priority projects. 2) Pursue technology transfer on developing the M/P by means of joint work between the counterpart personnel and the Japanese study team.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	KOKUSAI KOGYO CO., LTD.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2000 ～ Mar.2001 13month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	The area under control of the BCE		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Institutional Capacity Building for the BCE.(M/P: Inventment 7,242,000 US$, O&M 367,000 US$)
2. Development of Environmental Data Management (Priority Project: Invenstment 3,894,000 US$, O&M 164,000 US$)
3. Development of Environmental Monitoring System
4. Development of Nature Conservation System
5. Development of Illegal Dump Control System.
6. Development of Supervision and Support System for M/P Formulation of Municipal of Solid Waste Management and Waste Recycling.

バクー市環境管理計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Situation

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)

It is said that Ministry of Environment was established recently and the SCE played an important role for it. However, it is not definite how the BCE will be involved. It is said that the discussion is being held wheter the request letter for Japan's Grant Aid should be submitted from the BCE (C/P of study team) or from Ministry of Environment. Since their movement is complicated politically in the government of Azarbaijan, it seems to be difficult to forecast the result of discussion in the government.

(FY 2001 Overseas Survey)

BCE's function and structure for environmental/natural resource conservation have been changed since the establishment of Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. The name of BCE has been changed to Absheron-Baku Regional Ecology and Natural Resources Department and its funtion has become limited to enviromental conservation and audit. Concerining the proposed project, Ministry of Enviroment and Natural Resources has submitted a request for Japan's grant aid in order to purchase technological equipment and machinary for expansion of natural environment conservation organizations in Azerbaijan.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)

1) Institutional Capacity Building for the BCE
TACIS provided 131,083 Euro for laboratory equipment project.
The proposal of the project sent for consideration to Japan for Grant 4.3 mil yen.
2) Development of Environmental Data Management (Priority project)
An Archive Fund has been established in the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources. The Ministry finances the Fund by its own resources (3,894,000mil US$, O&M 164,000US$).
3) Development of Environmental Monitoring System
National Monitoring Service has been established in the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources by their own means.
4) Development of Nature Conservation System
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources manages the System by their own means.
5) Development of Illegal Dump Control System
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources manages System by their own means.
6) Development of Supervision and Support System for M/P Formulation of Municipal of Solid Waste Management and Waste Recycling.
The Municipal of Solid Waste Management and Waste Recycling has been established in the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)

No information.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Oct.2002
Revised Sep.2010

CAS AZE/S 212/01

1. COUNTRY	Azerbaidjan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Urban Transportation Improvement in the City of Baku			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Urban Transportation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5.	**COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Municipality of Baku, Azerbaijan		
	PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Vehicle ownership rate is expected to rise rapidly in Baku city and it is thought that high car dependency will cause an adverse effect on urban environment and activities. Thus, objective of the study is to prepare a M/P for the improvement of Baku city transportation targeting 2020, to conduct F/S for the prioritised project, and to transfer technology during the mentioned studies.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Central Consultant, Inc. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.2000 ～ Mar.2002 19month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: Central Baku (6 areas) and the surrounding, 285.4km2 in total with a population of 1,450 millions. F/S: Same as above.			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:
1) Public Transport Improvement Plan
2) Road Sector Improvement Plan
3) Traffic Management Plan

F/S:
1) Large Bus installment (60 coaches, Bus stop set up)
2) Bottleneck Improvement (5 places)
3) Tram Rehabilitation
4) Central Traffic Control System Installment
5) Improvement of 20 January Intersection
6) Improvement of Azizbekov Intersection

バクー市都市交通改善計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY2002 Domestic Survey)
There is no information available on the current situations of this project.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
Ii seems difficult to realize the proposed projects due to the hard financial economic situation without the financial sources of international finance organization.
Present time, the activities of acquisition of large buses are conducted for long-term credit conditions. Baku City has got different offers from about 30 urban bus producers.
The Executive Power of Baku City negotiates with the Baku Branch of the Mitsubishi Corporation in order to improve the condition of the city streets. Japanese Grant is expected for the realization of these activities.
Transport Department has also raised the question before the Executive Power of Baku city about the Grant for acquisition of large buses.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
Concerns arise for the difficulty in management and operation of the bus due to a tight financial condition. Economic recovery is anticipated.

(FY2007 Domestic Survey)
Projects and research for realisation of the projects proposed in the mentioned study have not been implemented and there have been no specific activities for implementation.
There is a possibility to implement the proposed projects in the mentioned study if Azerbaidjan's economic recovery progresses by oil development, causing considerable rise in motor traffic demand and a significant city traffic problem occurs. In addition, financial support will be required from the government, where healthy financial status of the city council would be a necessary requirement.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Sep.2003
Revised Sep.2010

CAS AZE/S 505/02

1. COUNTRY	Azerbaidjan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	National Digital Mapping Project in the Republic of Azerbaijan		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Survey & Mapping	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	State Committee for Geodesy and Cartography		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY	State Committee for Land and Cartography		
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To revise chronological changes of existing map at scale of 1/50,000 and digitization of topographic map 2) To organise topographical map utilising digitalised data and to prepare positive film for printed map.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pasco International Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2000 ～ Dec.2002 33month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

There are no proposed projects as toporogical information development being the output of the project.

デジタル地図作成調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
The counterpart of the Azerbaijan took up the topographic map digitizing at scale of 1:10,000 using the most advanced instruments based on digital topographical mapping technologies obtained from JICA Study Team. The counterpart has already completed the preparation of work specifications and digital map symbols. The Azerbaijan has the plan of creating the digital data of land use classification for improving the function of the metropolitan area in the future.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No information.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Jun.2009
Revised Sep.2010

CAS GRG/S 501/07

1. COUNTRY	Georgia		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study for Establishment of Digital Topographic Maps in Georgia		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Survey & Mapping	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Environment Protection & Natural Resources, Geology-Cartography and Geodesy Service		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	The study was implemented to prepare the latest topographic data, which contributes to planning of medium-long term national development strategy of Georgia, and to create GIS model systems for promoting the effective use of geographic information. The study also aimed the establishment systems for dissemination of data and sharing the geographic information.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	PASCO Corporation		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Apr.2005 ～ Mar.2008 35month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	The targeted area is 24,000km2 ,where the areas are densely populated and major economic activities are operated.		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Items of the work in the Study
-Aerial photography Covering : 30,000 km2
- Acquiring digital image : 1,447 images
-Ground control point survey : 33 GCP
- Levelling : 920km
-Digital changes mapping : Updating 15,000 km2, Plotting newly 9,000 km2
-Map symbolization : 39 map sheets
-Creation of GIS database : 24,000 km2

Overall Policy
-Support the body that acts as a coordinator in cooperation with related organizations.
-Pay a careful attention to transfer the technologies in view of promotion for disseminating topographic data and of construction of data sharing.
-Make an effort to promote the wider use of geographic information.

Basic Policy in Technical Aspects
-Adopt a new survey standard and coordinate system
-Bring a innovated methods in conducting the field verification
-Attach great importance to efficient creation of digital data in mapping
-Attach importance to the technical transfer in creating GIS database
-Construct GIS model systems for encouraging positive use of geographic information

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)

Service of Geodesy and Cartography (SGC), a counterpart organization in the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources, currently supervises the map and geographic(al) information. However, SGC has no experience of creating 1:10,000 topographic maps although the technical transfer of 1:50,000 topographic maps was conducted by the Study Team during the development study.

For this reason, SGC asked cooperation on the preparation and submission of a request for technical cooperation of Japan,

The Ministry of Finance, which is a contact point of foreign assistance, has submitted the official request to the Japanese Embassy in Georgia.

The main points of this request are; reconstruction of the national territory ravaged by disputes between Russia, recovery and maintenance of living conditions, national land redevelopment to promote upgrading industrial and economical infrastructure which have been forced into suspension, maintenance of geographic information needed to support the reconstruction plan.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Aug.1995
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KYR/S 101/94

1. COUNTRY	Kyrgyz		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Improvement of Payment System		
3. SECTOR	Administration / Public Finance & Banking	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	National Bank of Kyrgyzstan		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1)To establish the development strategy in order to build up the system of financing. 2)To establish the development/improvement plan for the settlement system of bank accounts by means of computers.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	UNICO International Corporation		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1993 ～ Jan.1995 14month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Whole of the country		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Construction of the settlement system of bank accounts by means of computer network which will be established at Bishkek, the capital city, as for the center, and will serve for whole of the country. The intruduction plan of the equipment is as follows :

1)Medium size computer 19 (Bishkek 9, Local 10)
2)Medium/small size computer 11 (Bishkek 6, Local 5)
3)Small size computer 62 (Bishkek 44, Local 18)
4)Peripherals 19 (Bishkek 14, Local 5)
5)Terminal system 300 (whole area of the county)

銀行決済システム改善開発調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)
After reconstruction of the present banking systems, the project will be implemented in 1997.

(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
A part of the proposed projects has been realized. Remaining projects are to be realized gradually.
Outputs of the study have been utilized for elaboration of a plan for establishment of Real Time Gross Settlement System.

Subsequent Study:
(FY 1997 Overseas Survey)
Jun.1994~Sep.1994 Review study (fund from World Bank)
A part of JICA's recommendations was re-studied in detail.
Consulting Firm / Sakura Research Center

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Aug.1995
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KYR/S 102/94

1. COUNTRY	Kyrgyz		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Development of Radio and TV Broadcasting		
3. SECTOR	Communications & Broadca / Broadcasting	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	State National Broadcasting Company (SNBC)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To make a Master Plan to improve the broadcasting activities in both soft and hard field in order to develop broadcasting service to the demands of democratization and market economy by the year of 2000.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	NHK Integrated Technology		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Dec.1993 ～ Feb.1995 14month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Bishkek and many points in the country		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1)Facilities to produce programmes for radio broadcasting
- Renewal of old facilities at the Radio Center
- Modernization of facilities at the Radio Center

2)Facilities to produce programmes for TV broadcasting
- Renewal of old facilities at the old TV Center
- Renewal of old facilities at Osh Broadcasting Association
- Renovation of TV cameras to CCD type

3)Facilities for transmitting
- Renewal of old facilities of radio transmitting
  (long, medium and short wave, FM)
- Renewal of old facilities of TV transmitting

4)Facilities for program transmission
- Renewal of facilities for program transmission
- Prepare new program transmission circuit for newly established Kyrgyz TV No.2 channel.

全国ラジオ･テレビ放送網整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:

The Government is said to be preparing for a proposal for Japanese grant aid on the renewal of old facilities to produce TV programs which is given the top priority among various projects proposed by this survey work.

(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)

Request for a grant aid assistance was submitted to Japanese government for the renewal of the facilities/equipment for producing the programs. There is no financial source in the Kyrgyz Republic for implementing this project.

Situation:

(FY 1995 Overseas Survey)

Based on the study results, SNBC has started its daily morning programs package and has been working on improving the quality of its programs. It has been requested to hold several seminars for improving broadcasting services to the Japanese Government.

(FY 1996 Domestic Survey)

B/D will be implemented for the provision of studio equipment, which is considered the most urgent. The Japanese grant aid assistance is likely to be provided after the completion of B/D.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Feb.2007
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KYR/S 101/05

1. COUNTRY	Kyrgyz	
2. NAME OF STUDY	The study on integrated development plan of Issyk-Kul zone in the Kyrgyz Republic	
3. SECTOR	Development Plan / Integrated Regional Development Plan	**4. TYPE OF STUDY** M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Research Institute on Architecture and Town Building, RIATB	
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY		
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Formulating comprehensive regional development plan aiming at tourism promotion of Issyk Kul province and conservation of good landscape and eco-system as well as making the plan as regional development model of Kyrgyzstan.	
7. CONSULTANT(S)	KRI International Corporation Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Aero Asahi Corporation	
8. STUDY PERIOD	Oct.2003 ～ Feb.2006 28month(s) ～	
9. SITE OR AREA	Issyk Kul province which is comprised of 3 cities (Karakol, Balykch and Cholpon-Ata), 58 communities (Ail-Okumotu) and 4 towns (SUT).	

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Proposed project budget:
USD 330 mil

The selected program which is aiming at healthy and harmonized Issyk Kul development needs 78 public supports. Major proposed contents are as follows.

1) Regional arterial roads construction
(1) Arterial road which comes from Issyk Kul including highway between Almaty and Cholpon-Ata, Karakol to Aksu in China through the Bader mountain path. (2) Arterial road which comes from Almaty- Kemin-Naryn- Torugart to Kaxgar in China.

2) Spatial exploitation plan: The plan recommended North Coast, South Coast and East Submountaneous regions as tourism base, Karakol, Balykch and Tamchi as industrial development base, and Balykch as a logistics base.

Also, 49 prioritized projects are selected through discussion with affiliates. Moreover, preliminary F/S was implemented regarding prioritized project programs as follows:

1) Community enforcement program through community development.
2) Agriculture development program based on diversification of agricultural products and capacity reinforcement.
3) Improvement of Cholpon-Ata sewage disposal
4) Improvement of power distribution network
5) Special economic zone development in Balykch
6) Expansion of Issyk Kul international airport in Tamchi

キルギス共和国イシククリ地域総合開発計画調査 (社会開発部)

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
Concerning "Improvement of Cholpon-Ata sewage disposal", which was proposed in the mentioned study, Preliminary Study was implemented from July to Aug.2005 in order to implement Grant Aid Cooperation.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
Implemented Project: Community Activation Project in Issyk-Kul State
Implementing period:
Preliminary Study: Feb.2006 to Mar.2006
Project:Nov.2006 to Oct.2010
Implementing body: Issyk-Kul Oblast State Administration, Ministry of Economy and Finance
Funding:
Funding party: JICA (Technical Cooperation Project, R/D concluded: Aug 2006)
Objective: Objective of the project is to establish a system to conduct self-reliant and sustainable community empowerment activity through implementation of pilot project (One Village One Product Movement), concerning community activation. The principal aim of the project is to transfer techniques to Kyrgyz Counterpart in order to conduct community empowerment activities.
Benefit:
Beneficiary: About 12,000 people (in 8 villages, 1500 people in each village)
Relation to the mentioned study: The project was designed based on the project proposed in the mentioned study.

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Implemented project: Support of Participatory Management of Forest Resources in the Kyrgyz Republic (JICA Technical Cooperation Project)
Implementing period: January 19, 2009 - January 18, 2014
Implementing body: State Agency for Environment Protection and Forestry
Project site: Chui province, Issyk-Kul province
Objective: Reforestation and forest management/maintenance are undertaken with the participation of local residents in pilot site and the methodologies developed through the implementation of the pilot projects are disseminated to other areas.
Background: There has been a challenge for the government to implement policies for reforestation and conservation effectively. So far, the government could manage it with cooperation from foreign aid agencies; there is no successful case, in which the government conduct reforestation and conservation activities by itself. Against this backdrop, it is of critical importance to tackle issues with the understandings and actions not only of the government but also of the local residents.

Implemented project: Expansion of Tamchi Issyk Kul International airport
Construction of expansion of Tamchi Issyk Kul international airport in Tamchi was undertaken with the capital of Russia and the airport has been operated since 2008.

Rehabilitation of Cholpon-Ata sewage treatment plant: This project receives the highest priority and urgency for implementation, as it deals with the conservation of water quality of Lake Issyk Kul, which is the greatest tourism resource of Kyrgyzstan. The government of Kyrgyzstan substantially recognize this importance and thus has made the request to Japan for cooperation. Against the request of Kyrgyzstan government, JICA is planning to provide grant aid assistance.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Dec.2007
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KYR/A 501/06

1. COUNTRY	Kyrgyz		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Study on Effective Management of Agriculture and Processing Industry in Kyrgyz Republic		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Processing Industry of the Kyrgyz Republic		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Establishment of action plan(A/P) to develop farming for increasing income of farmers and to clarify the measure for promotion of agricultural product processing 2) Select the plan and region which the feasibility is in high level, and conduct the plan as pilot project(P/P), and develop the farming skill of farmers, and improve the quality of agricultural product, and increase the sale and income, and improve the management capacity of agricultural product processing company		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.2004 ～ Mar.2007 38month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Priority areas targeted in the Survey : Kara-Buura(Talas), Suzak(Jalal-Abad), Kara-Suu Osh (Osh), Naryn(Naryn), Tyrup(Yssyk-kul)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Suggested action plan(A/P) and action plan component

1. Osh province

A/P-1. promotion of cotton growing : 1) policy of promoting cotton growing industry 2) Institution Build-up and role restructuring

2. Naryn province

A/P 2-1. establishment of provincial animal industry testing site : 1) establishment of provincial animal industry testing site

A/P 2-2. plan of appropriate utilization of meadow : 1) plan of appropriate utilization of meadow

A/P 2-3. promotion of sheep fattening and plan of elite nurturing : 1) promotion of sheep fattening and plan of elite nurturing

3. Yssyk-kul province

A/P 3-1. alteration in role of provincial government : 1) establishment of mission and role of provincial government 2) restructuring and reinforcement of provincial agriculture relating department . establishment of Farming Improvement Center of Yssyk-kul Province 3) training against farmers and enlightenment campaign

A/P 3-2. secure safety and quality of agricultural product, live stock, meat, and processed goods : 1) scour operation of harmfulness weed 2) technical support against apple cultivating farmers 3) support against important processing company

A/P 3-3. promotion of processing, and supporting against processing company : 1) support against important processing company

A/P 3-4. reinforcement of marketing and cultivation of private sector about sale and distribution : 1) conduction of marketing in service of whole area of province by utilizing MSC 2) support of cultivating commercial firm 3) organization of outlet store of Yssyk-kul agricultural product in Bishkek 4) support to establish transit and warehouse company 5) hold seminar to cultivate top executive and entrepreneur

4. Jalal-Abad province

A/P 4-1. improvement of farming : 1) effluent treatment facility maintenance project 2) rice cropping improvement project

A/P 4-2. support to small-scale processing of local products : 1) project of milling and refining vegetable oil

5. Talas province

A/P 5-1. cultivate elite plant of wheat and field pea : 1) project of elite plant of wheat and field pea cultivating farm

A/P 5-2. reinforcement of breeding stock farm : national breeding stock farm service reinforcement project

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey)

The leader of the investigation team took over the management of marketing NPO which was conducted as pilot project of the Survey.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)

Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Processing requested for technical support to equipment procurement in order to expand the scale of operation about “Bio-lab”, which is producing chemical fertilizer.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KZK/S 221/96

1. COUNTRY	Kazakhstan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Air Transportation Development			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Air Transportation & Airport		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5.	**COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**			
	PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate the comprehensive air transportation development plan. To conduct the F/S for the higher priority projects in the plan.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.1995 ～ Mar.1996 12month(s) Aug.1996 ～ Mar.1997 7month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Republic of Kazakhstan, Central Asia			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<F/S>

Project : Contents : Cost (US$1,000)

1. Akmola Airport Development Project : Runway Extension, Terminal Area Arrangement, Navaids Modernization, others : 201,262
2. Almaty Airport Development Project : Terminal Reconstruction, Runway Improvement, Navaids Modernization, others : 203,493
3. Aktau Airport Development Project : Runway widening, Terminal Arrangement, Navaids Modernization, others : 94,758
4. Aktyubinsk Airport Development Project : Runway Improvement, Apron Improvement, Terminal Arrangement, others : 84,398
5. Atyrau Airport Development Project : Runway Shoulder Improvement, Apron Expansion, Terminal Arrangement, others : 103,657
6. Pavlodar Airport Development Project : Runway Improvement, Apron Expansion, Terminal Arrangement, others : 101,383

[Imp. Period]
Target Year 2005

航空輸送事業総合開発計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	●	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

1.Astana (Akmola) Airport
Finance:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
The Government of Kazakhstan requested yen credit for Akmola Airport Development Project after the JICA feasibility study completed.
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
June 1997 Request for yen loan was submitted to Japanese government.
29 June 1998 E/N (22,122 mil. yen)
*Contents: Development of Astana Airport.
Situation: There has been little progress due to the change of the implementing agency and the lack of coordination regarding the consultant contract.
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
24 Dec. 1998 L/A 22,122 million yen "Astana Airport Reconstruction Project".
Construction:
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
The required procedure for concluding consultant contract is been taken.
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
1998 ~ 2004.
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Jan.2002 ~ Mar.2004 (Runway extension and arrangement have been completed)
Contents: New Passenger terminal building construction, New construction of apron and taxiway (partially improvement), New construction of the other buildings (Cargo building, control tower and etc.), others

Others:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Name of the capital was changed from Akmola to Astana.

2.Almaty Airport
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Reconstruction of landing strip has been made.
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
New terminal building are under construction and will be operated partially through the year of 2001.

3. Atyrau Airport
(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
The Atyrau Reconstruction Project has been resumed.
Project Cost: US$37.3 million (state external loan)
Implementing agency: Ministry of Transportation, Communication and Tourism
Components: repairs of landing strip, renew of energetic system, engineering networks, accident-rescue works' equipment, reconstruction of storage, transportation and communication sites.
Implementing period: 1999 ~ 2001.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KZK/S 222/96

1. COUNTRY	Kazakhstan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Road Network in Western Kazakhstan			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Road	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**				
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1)To formulate the strategy for the road network development in West Kazakhstan Area. 2)To conduct the F/S for the higher priority roads.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1995 ～ Feb.1997 18month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Aktyubinskaya, West Kazakhstan, Atyrauskaya and Mangistauskaya states in Western Kazakhstan			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>
1. Road Improvement: Hahambet - Atyrau
2. Road Improvement: Kzyl Orda Border - Irgiz

<F/S>
1. Road Improvement: Kzyl Orda Border - Irgiz
2. Road Improvement: Irgiz - Karabutak
3. Road Improvement: Atyrau - Mahambet

[Imp. Period]
<F/S>
1,2,3: 51 months

西カザフスタン道路網整備計画

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○	Implementing		
	●	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Study:
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Jun. ~ Sep. 1999 SAPROF
*Difference from JICA's proposal: SAPROF covered the areas which were not covered by this Study, in particular, the area Karabulak - Kustanai Oblast.

Finance:
(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)
Department of Road is planning to commence the project with next year's OECF Loan.
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)(FY 1998 Overseas Survey)
Request for OECF loan was submitted in Dec. 1998. OECF Appraisal Mission will be sent within FY 1998.
Project cost: US$ 170 million (OECF loan US$ 127.5 million, Own fund US$ 42.5 million)
- Rehabilitation of priority sections(total: 578.5km)
  Karabutak - Aktubinsk 77.5km(priority section out of 213km)
  Karabutak - Kustanay border 249km
  Atyrau - Uralsk 252km(priority section out of 492km)

Kzyl - Orda Oblast border - Irgiz - Karabutak - Khromtau - Aktubinsk and Atyrau - Makhambet Sections (total length 580km) US$ 128 million
- Consulting services US$ 12 million
- Equipment US$ 13.4 million
- Maintenance of Kzyl - Orda Oblast border - Karabutak - Aktubinsk - Uralsk road (1,028km) US$ 11.6 million

*Contents of the project requested: Rehabilitation works of JICA Link No.1, 2, 3, 4, 18 and provision of the maintenance materials.
(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)
ODA loan was pledged in Dec., 1999.

Others:
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Since the capital city was transferred from Almati to Astana, the request for overseas assistance for strengthening the road to Astana is under consideration.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KZK/A 223/97

1. COUNTRY	Kazakhstan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Kzyl-Orda Irrigation/Drainage and Water Management Improvement Project			
3. SECTOR	Agriculture	/ (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Agriculture			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Conduct a feasibility study (F/S) to raise productivity by improvements in facilities for irrigation and drainage, water management system, and agricultural management in the region due to the irrigation of left bank water channels (capacity to take water: 220 m3/s) where water is taken from Kzyl-Orda head works in Syr Darya River. F/S is conducted to secure the amount of water running into Aral Sea and to contribute to improvements in environment in the long run.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Sanyu Consultants Inc. Aero Asahi Corporation			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jul.1996 ～ Mar.1998 20month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Left bank areas of Kzyl-Orda in southwestern parts of Kazakhstan 80,000 ha			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:
Rehabilitation of facilities for irrigation and drainage
Improvement of rural infrastructure

F/S:
Rehabilitation of basic facilities for irrigation and drainage
Rehabilitation of on-farm facilities for irrigation and drainage
Rehabilitation of rural infrastructure
Introduction of post-harvest facilities

[Project Period Planned]
(F/S) 8 years in total

クジルオルダ地区灌漑施設水管理改善計画

CAS **KZK/A 223/97** **M/P+F/S**

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	☐	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	■	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1998 Domestic Study) (FY 1999 Overseas Study)
The government of Kazakhstan submitted a request for grant aid in FY 1999 for the present Kzyl-Orda Head Works Rehabilitation Plan (USD 9 million) to the government of Japan. Also, a plan including the rehabilitation of not only head works but also facilities for irrigation and drainage and rural infrastructure etc. (USD 122 million) is included in a medium- and long-term national plan of Kazakhstan as "Kzyl-Orda Area Irrigation Facilities Water Pipes Rehabilitation Plan"

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
A request for grant aid for the Kzyl-Orda Head Works Rehabilitation Plan has not been approved yet. Other projects are also not approved officially although they are put on a list for request since the priority of an agricultural sector is low in the country. Follow-up continues to be conducted for the request, including head works.

(FY 2003 Overseas Study)
A request for loan has not been submitted to the government of Japan. The Ministry of Agriculture submitted a request for the budget of USD 15 million for studies in 2003, but the request was rejected by a budget commission and revised budget was accepted in 2004.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent studies of the project recommended in the mentioned study is in progress.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

CAS **KZK/S 219/99**

1. COUNTRY	Kazakhstan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Solid Waste Management for Almaty City			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Urban Sanitation		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Natural Resource and Environmental Protection, Almaty City Department of Environment Protection, Almaty City Office			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To formulate a Master Plan up to the year 2010 to upgrade SWM in Almaty City 2) To conduct a Feasibility Study for the priority project identified in the M/P. 3) To pursue technology transfer to counter part personnel in the course of the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd. CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.1999 ～ Feb.2000 12month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	M/P: Almaty city and Karasai disposal site F/S: Almaty city and Karasai disposal site			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P:
1. Phase I (2000-2005)
1) Establishment of Waste Authority
2) Introduction of new collection system
3) Construction of transfer stations
4) Improvement of Karasai disposal site
5) Rehabilitation of illegal disposal site
2. Phase II (2006-2010)
1) Expansion of new collection system
2) Introduction of separate collection
3) Capacity expansion of transfer stations and disposal site
4) Rehabilitation of illegal dump sites
5) Others (revise of tariff)

F/S:
1. Urgent improvement project (2000-2002)
1) Establishment of Waste Authority
2) Procurement of collection equipment for urgent area
3) Construction of West transfer station
4) Procurement of disposal equipment

2. Second priority project (2002-2005)
1) Procurement of collection equipment
2) Construction of Spasskaya transfer station
3) Improvement of Karasai disposal site
4) Model rehabilitation of illegal dump site

アルマティ市廃棄物管理計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	●	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:
(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
Project name:Almaty Solid Waste Management Rehabilitation Project
Finance:EBRD
Fund procurement situation: to be implemented within the approved budget.
Amount: 27.8million EUR
Date of pledge or approval: Dec.2002
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
Details of the financed project: rehabilitation of the garbage disposal service, establishment of garbage disposal system and finance, improvement of garbage collection equipment, improvement of relay stations and equipment, improvement of final disposal sites.

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
1) Application for Japanese grant aid for urgent improvement project was submitted to Japanese Embassy in 1999.
2) EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) is discussing financing for part of priority projects(Urgent improvement project and second priority project) in 2000.
3) Almaty City has established the Waste Authority in Jan. 2000 to improve solid waste management.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Almaty City has established the Waste Authority in early 2000 based on the result of the Study. However, the remaining projects were not materialized as the grant aid due to the low priority in the central government. After that, Almaty City had been discussing with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), has signed on the Loan Agreement amounted US$ 22 million on this project and commenced the procedure for bidding. However, the Loan Agreement has not been issued yet because the central government had not approved this project as an investment project. Almaty has been trying to negotiate with the central government to settle it, therefore, the newly procurement like garbage carts and others has not been made. Meanwhile, the present management system was improved because the Waste Authority was operated by the self-finances like a collected charge.
The relationship between Almaty City and the central government (especially the Ministry of Treasury or the Ministry of Planning and Development) seems to be instable because its priority was low among the grant aid project at the central government and the approval as an investment project by the central government was delayed and etc..

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
Due to an amendment made to the regulation (2001), which prohibited local authority to acquire a loan from foreign countries, project has not been completed.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Project has already being implemented with a fund from EBRD.

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KZK/S 501/99

1. COUNTRY	Kazakhstan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Urgent Establishment of National Basic Geographic Data in Southern Area of the Republic of Kazakhstan		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Survey & Mapping	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Agency of Republic of Kazakhstan on Land Resource Management (ALRM)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Develop digital geographic data and printed maps (1/100,000. approx. 22,500km2) 2) Develop digital geographic framework data (1/200,000. approx. 150,000km2 including the above 1) area). 3) Develop chronological land cover data (approx. 150,000km2).		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Aero Asahi Corporation		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.1998 ～ Mar.2000 26month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Syrdarya River Basin (Kzylorda Oblast and a part of South Kazakhstan Oblast) in the southern area of Republic of Kazakhstan (150,000km2)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

As the study results, the digital geographic data were provided to the concerned organizations. There are no proposed projects.

南部地域国家基本地理情報データ緊急整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
The agency on Land Resources Management of the Republic of Kazakhstan has already distributed CD-ROMs, which store Geographic Information as the final results of this study, to international organizations in Kazakhstan such as the institute of Space research of RK, Kazgiprovodkhoz, and the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea. The final results have been used in higher steps in national/regional planning as source for analysis and basic data in those organizations.

(FY 2001 Domestic Sruvey)
The final results of the study is utilized for the Kzylorda Oblast inventory work in the Kazakhstan Forest Authority that is affiliated with the Commitee of Forestry, Fishery and Hunting. Also, the Agency on Land Resources Management has a plan to utilize the results as basic spatial data for developing environmental database such as water quality database.

(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
The output of the study has been used by Oil and Gas Authority as a basis material in the summary research of hte route in the pre-F/S of the study on oil and gas transportation facility management in Kzylorda Oblast and Kazakhstan.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)
From April 2003, Kaz Geo Cosmos, a private entity, has began to sell remote sencing data manipulation, new geographical map development, and update service for existing geographical maps. The entity has adapted geographical map development methods transfered by JiCA, which were then transfered domestically by the country.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
The output of the study has been used as a dataset in various GIS software within maintenance/management system of oil and gas transportation facilities of Oil and Gas Authority in Kzylorda Oblast and South Kazakhstan Oblast.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) No information.

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey)
Since the cartographic data was developed in 2000, it does not correspond to the present-day state of the region and has no widespread application.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Oct.2002
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KZK/S 213/01

1. COUNTRY	Kazakhstan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on the Master Plan for the Development of the City of Astana			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Urban Planning & Land Development	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Capital Development Corporation (CDC) in Astana City			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	In response to the request from Kazakhstan government, the survey is conducted on general development and planning of the new capital, Astana City, in pursuit of facilitating Astana City's function as a new capital and contributing to the improvement of urban infrastructure and service quality related to the citizen's life in the city.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Kisho Kurokawa Architect & Associates Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. International Development Center of Japan			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.2000 ～ May.2001 16month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Astana City			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

M/P (F/S: Preferential 69 projects):
1. Urban development
-Land development/construction: 29 (17 projects for residential site development, 4 for industrial site and 8 for planning site development)
-Transportation system: 12 (roads, trolley buses, bridges, LRT, terminals and traffic control)
-Greening: 1 (city parks, 24 projects of greening)
2. Infrastructure development
-Water resources: 1 (Irtysh-Karaganda pipelining)
-Waterworks: 4 (the first term of urgent maintenance project of the 3rd water pipes)
-Sewage system: 2 (improvement of sewage-treatment plant, improvement and expansion of sewer collection system)
-Electric power supply: 3 (110/10kV electric power cable and substation facilities, conventional electric power and heat supply system)
-Heat supply: 4 (improvement and expansion of heat supply piping network, construction of the 6th heat supply pumping site)
-Natural gas: 1 supply (gas supply network)
-Communication: 3 (laying of telephone cables on the left side of the Ishm river, new telephone cables and administrative data cable network)
-Waste disposal: 2 (1 landfill site, 1 incineration facility for medical wastes)
3. Disaster prevention
-Rain water/ discharged water: 3 (improvement of rain and discharged water facility)
-Flood prevention: 4 (Ishm river restoration and embankment)

アスタナ新首都総合開発計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
It is necessary to promote the proposed projects in compliance with the legislation.

(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent Study:
D/D: The Detailed Design Study of the Water Supply and Sewerage System for Astana City in the Republic of Kazakhstan
Study period: Mar. 2003 -
Consultant: NJS (Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei. Co., Ltd.)

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
Procurement of Financing: There is no decision yet.

(F Y 2004 Domestic Survey)
Follow-up study was conducted by JICA in FY 2002 ("The Study on the Master Plan for the Development of the City of Astana"). This study was conducted with the objective to determine detailed condition of the plan for major sections, which will be the centre of the city.

(F Y 2004 Overseas Survey)
At present, study has not been conducted by Japanese groups, therefore foreign fund is not needed. Master plan for the Astana city is in the process for implementation.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
The survey for the following stages has not been conducted. Kazakhstan estimated the future increase in the population of the country and the master plan for the future is likely to be reviewed. Waterworks and sewage system project has been under operation based on the master plan through the JBIC loan.

(FY2007 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(D/D)

Compiled Mar.2005
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KZK/S 401/03

1. COUNTRY	Kazakhstan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Detailed design study of the project "Water Supply and Sewerage systems of Astana city", Republic of Kazakhstan			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	D/D
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY				
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) Stable water supply and sewerage services shall be provided in capital city of Astana n provision of rehabilitation and expansion of existing deteriorated water supply and sewerage facilities 2) Water supply environment with adequate water consumption by the people shall be promoted in provision of water meter and other countermeasures.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	NJS CONSULTANTS CO.,LTD Nihon Suido Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	～ ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Astana City			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Water intake facility
2. Water distributing pump and filtering station
3. distributive networks
4. raw water intake facility
5. collector network
6. installation of wateer meters
7. Sewerage treatment plant

アスタナ上下水道整備計画詳細設計調査

CAS KZK/S 401/03 D/D

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
The basic source of economic drinking and industrial water supply of Astana city is Vyacheslavskoe water basin with water-feedback (95% of security) in volume 89.2 million m3/ the year, constructed in 1970, taking place to south-east from city in 51 kilometers.
The updated and added project "Water Supply and Sewerage systems of Astana city" corresponds to specifications working Republic Kazakhstan on designing and can be recommended to the statement.

(FY 2005 and FY 2006 Domestic Survey)
Implemented project: Water Supply and Sewerage system project in Astana city
Implementing period: 8 July 2003- (9 years)
Implementing body: AKIMAT
Objective: To establish water and sewage treatment network throughout Astana city, the new capital, by constructing water treatment facilities, introducing metering fee system, and rehabilitating existing sewage treatment facilities.
Water treatment capacity: 100,000 m3/day
Sewage treatment capacity: 136,000 m3/day
Funding:
Funding party: own fund, JBIC(yen loan, L/A concluded: July 8, 2002)
Funding amount: 21,361 million JPY(yen loan)
Progress:
(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)Bidding was implemented at April 19, 2005. Although evaluation of the tender has been completed, negotiation of the contract is delayed due to adjustment of bid prices.
(FY 2006 Domestic Survey) Construction commencement: Jun/2006 (planned)
(FY 2008 Domestic Survey) Summary of project: 1. Construction of water withdrawal facility(210,000m3/day), 2. Construction of water purification facility(100,000m3/day), 3.Dexpansion and update of water distributing pipe network(100km), 4. Dinstallation of water meter(153,900), 5. Dupdate of sewage relay pumping station(17site), 6. Dupdate of sewage pipe line(21km), 7. update of sewage treatment facility(136,000m3/day), 8. Dprocurement of maintenance management equipment(vehicle, water quality testing equipment, and other)

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
It seems that Astana Water and Sewerage Public Corporation (to be confirmed) has made a request for the implementation of the basic study, the purpose of which is to make recommendations for dissemination of knowledge on water supply and sewerage facility operation throughout the Republic of Kazakhstan.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Apr.2010
Revised Sep.2010

CAS KZK/S 101/08

1. COUNTRY	Kazakhstan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Master Plan Study on Integrated Regional Development for Mangistau Oblast in the Republic of Kazakhstan		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / (Social Infrastructure in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Local Government of Mangistau Oblates		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To conduct the Master Plan Study on Integrated Regional Development for Mangistau Oblast		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	RECS International Inc. Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	May.2007 ～ Aug.2008 15month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	MANGISTAU OBLAST		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Regional development objectives
(1) (Economic): To generate more lucrative employment opportunities for the expanding labor force through converting the regional economic structure away from the fossil fuel-dominant one to more diversified one
(2) (Social): To reduce the disparities between urban and rural areas, and between different segments of the society and improve the living conditions for all
(3) (Environmental): To improve the living environment and reduce health risks of people through managing various environmental problems for better human security and improved human resource base for regional development
2. Basic strategy for regional development
(1) Increasing the capacity of local administrations for more effective management of various environmental problems, better planning, maintenance and management of transport infrastructure and utilities and more adequate social services delivery
(2) Promoting the urban development and strengthening urban functions to improve linkages between the regional and the global economy, and improve social services delivery to rural areas
(3) Developing industrial clusters through organizing people and small and medium firms and providing integrated supports to them to link their livelihood activities to viable economic activities that are competitive in the global economy
3. Indicative Investment Plan(Total 4955.5milion USD)
I. Regional Spatial Structure Strengthening Initiative 3251.5milion USD(1. Artery roads improvement projects 285.0milion USD, 2. Railway network development projects 761.0milion USD,3. Ports and airports development 2205.5milion USD, 4. Aktau city development project)
II. Industrial Cluster Development Initiative1032.0milion USD(1. Logistics cluster support program153.1milion USD, 2. Linkage industries cluster support program 2.9milion USD, 3. Derivative industries cluster support program, 4. Tourism industries cluster support program 876.0milion USD)
III. Living Environment Improvement Initiative 618.7milion USD(1. Rural livelihood development program 246.2milion USD, 2. Social services improvement projects 304.7milion USD, 3. Urban and rural water supply expansion projects 38.8milion USD, 4. Wastewater treatment improvement projects 29.0milion USD)
IV. Mangistau Environmental Initiative 53.3milion USD

マンギスタウ州地域振興マスタープラン策定調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2009 Domestic Survey) No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2009 Overseas Survey) No information.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.2009
Revised Sep.2010

CAS **TJK/S 201/07**

1. COUNTRY	Tadzhikistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Natural Disaster Prevention in Pyanj River			
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / River & Erosion Control	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S	
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**				
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To formulate the Master Plan of Hamadoni District Flood Management as the comprehensive flood disaster management plan in the Study Area. 2) To carry out technical transfer to CoES and other relevant agencies through seminars and on-the-job-training during the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2006 ～ Dec.2007 21month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	The Study Area includes the Tajikistan side of the alluvial fan of Pyanj River in Hamadoni District of the Khatlon Region. For deeper understanding of the basin characteristics, the study shall also include the upstream basin.			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Contents of the Master Plan and the Supporting Plan
a) Master Plan of Flood Prevention in Hamadoni District
1) Structural Measures
- 10-Year Program Plan : Dike restoration works in Hamadoni District (100-year return-period design scale)
- 5-Year Program Plan : Urgent dike restoration works in Hamadoni District (30-year-return period design scale)
2) Non-Structural Measures
- 10-Year Program Plan : Enhancement of Capacity for Flood Fighting in Hamadoni District)
- 5-Year Program Plan : Enhancement of Capacity for Communal Disaster Management in Hamadoni District
b) Supporting Plan of Natural Disaster Prevention : 1) Rescue Activities : Enhancement of Capacity for Rescue Center of CoES, 2) Observation, Analysis and Forecasting of Natural Phenomena : Enhancement of Hydro-meteorological observation and communication systems, 3) Disaster Management : Enhancement of Capacity for Disaster Management of CoES with the following components;Enhancement of organizational capacity of disaster management of CoES, Enhancement of capacity for disaster engineering and management of CoES, Establishment of Advisory Commission on Natural Disaster Management
4) Coordination mechanism between Tajikistan and Afghanistan : Establishment of Pyanj River Management Committee
* Economic Evaluation : The EIRR are 11.59% and 18.41% for the 10-year-program, which includes a 5-year-program portion, and the 5-year-program, respectively.
2. Prioritized ProjectsRECOMMENDATIONS
(1) Structural Measures for Flood Prevention : Urgent Dike Restoration Works in Hamadoni District
(2) Non-Structural Measures for Flood Prevention : Enhancement of the Capacity for Flood Fighting in Hamadoni District
(3) Supporting Plan of Natural Disaster Prevention :
1) Rescue Activities : Enhancement of Capacity for Rescue Center of CoES, Disaster Management Capacity Improvement for CoES
2) Disaster Management : Enhancement of Capacity for Disaster Management of CoES with the following components; Enhancement of implementation core of disaster management in CoES, Enhancement of capacity for disaster engineering and management of CoES, Establishment of Advisory Commission on Disaster Management.

ピャンジ河自然災害予防計画調査（地球環境部）

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2008 Domestic and Overseas Survey)

Disaster prevention activities in Tajikistan has been administered by the REACT, which UNDP has taken the lead to establish the organization coordinating with International organization, NGO, and government agencies, and the Emergency Commission as a secretariat. This organization has been working on active operations as a corrdinating agency for establishing disaster prevention systems, and disaster relief activities. Hereon forth, REACT will lead disaster prevention activities, especially focusing on disaster preparation and rescue operation.

Therefore, Japanese assistance related to disaster prevention should be discussed under REACT scheme or by coordinating with other country, international organization, and NGOs.

Implemented project: Khatlon Province Flood Risk Management Project of Tajikistan
Implementing body: ADB
implementing period: 2008
Funding:
Funding party: ADB
Amount: 22 million USD
Relation to the development study: The project took over the priority project "Urgent Dike Restoration Works in Hamadoni District" and "disaster prevention capacity enhancement plan" proposed in the development study.
Objective: To mitigate flood risk in Kulob, Vose, Farkhor, and Hamadoni districts.
Contents: 1) Dike construction as a structural measure, 2) preparation for flood, forecast and warning, and disaster prevention management capacity development as a non-structural measure.

Implemented project: Participatory flood management project
Implementing body: ADB
Implementing period: 2009
Fund:
Funding party: ADB
Amount: 3 million USD
Relation to the development study: The project took over the priority project "Urgent Dike Restoration Works in Hamadoni District" proposed in the development study.
Objective: To contribute in poverty alleviation through natural disaster mitigation incuding flood in Farkhor, Hamadoni, Vose, Panji, and Shuro-obod districts.
Contents: Targeting 130 villages in 5 districts of Khatlon province. To establish a system to prepare a flood preparation plan participated by villagers, NGO, and concerned parties, and to have approved by CES through inspection of the proposal.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Jun.1997
Revised Sep.2010

CAS UZB/S 223/96

1. COUNTRY	Uzbekistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Water Supply Systems in Six Cities of the Aral Sea Region			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. **COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY**	Ministry of Public Works			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate the basic water supply plan and conduct a F/S to improve the operation of the water supply system and the quality of drinking water in the 6 cities of the Aral Sea Region.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Kyowa Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Aug.1994 ～ Dec.1996 28month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Khorezm Province and Republic of Karakalpakstan			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

<M/P>
Rehabilitation and expansion of Tuyamuyun-Nukus and Urgench water supply system (Total capacity 1,000,00 cu.m./day)
- Rehabilitation and expansion of water treatment plant (Total capacity 316,200 cu.m./day, 7 water treatment plants) and improvement of distribution network in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan.

<F/S>
1. Rehabilitation and expansion of Tuyamuyun-Nukus and Urgench water supply system (Total capacity 750,000 cu.m./day) Rehabilitation of water treatment plant (Total capacity 142,200 cu.m./day, 7 water treatment plants) and improvement of distribution network in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan.
2. Rehabilitation and expansion of Tuyamuyun-Nukus and Urgench water supply system (Total capacity 600,000 cu.m./day) Improvement of distribution network in Khorezm and Karakalpakstan.

アラル海沿岸6都市給水計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○	Completed		
	○	Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	●	Implementing		
	○	Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Finance:

(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)

Ministry of Public Works is implementing the construction works of the Kaparas water intake facility (new construction), an aqueduct (new construction), water treatment plants (expansion) of Tuyamuyun-Nukus and Urgench.

This project requires a large amount of funds. However, since IMF pointed out the problem of double exchange rate, new financial assistance from aid agencies are now suspended.

(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)

The Ministry of Communal Services of Uzbekistan has accomplished the construction works in the region of Aral sea to develop the water supply pipeline network.

1.Water pipe from Tuyamuyun to Urgench: to supply water to households and industrial consumers of Khorezm region, total cost 144,544,000sums, length 377.6km, capacity 577,000m3/day, construction of water purifying facilities, filter station, a reservoir of clean water and a pump station.

2.Water pipe from Tuyamuyun to Nukus: total cost 215,532,000sums, length 380km, capacity 340,000m3/day

3.Construction of pumping station on the Kaparas reservoir: total cost 11,233,000sums, capacity 690m3/day

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)

The above mentioned construction has been accomplished.

3. Construction of pumping station on the Kaparas reservoir: For the period 1999, 795,000 sums of budget (at the level of prices of 1991) was utilized.

Background:

(FY 1997 Domestic Survey)

a) Results of Water Quality Analysis

According to own analysis, evaporated residue, total hardness values are exceed the standard.

b) Kaparas Intake Pumping Station (water source relocation)

To utilize the clean water from Kaparas Reservoir, the facilities are under construction. However the progress of the construction is not so high due to the budgetary difficulties. Currently, the water source is the canal diverted from thte Amdariya river.

c) Tuyamuyun-Nukus and Tuyamuyun-Urgench Water Supply System

The same reason as Kaparas Intake Pumping Station, the construction progress is slow. Especially, the transmission pipe to Muynak, where the water quality is expected to be the worst in the system, have not be installed.

d) Water Supply System I Khorezm Province and Republic of Karakal Pakstan

Water Treatment Plant is too old for work. There is not enough stock of spare parts and the chemicals such as coagulants on disinfectant due to financial difficulties, therefore, operation and maintenance is insufficient. JFW ratio is high and water meters are seldom installed.

e) Water Usage

The area belong to semi-arid and ground water is saline, therefore, the purified water seem to be used for livestocks on gardening purpose.

f) Technology Level

Technology level is relatively high due to the transfer from the former Soviet Union.

g) Organization and Institution matters

There still exist organization or institution under the structure of the former Soviet Union. Organization, Institution, Laws, which are suitable for market economy, are not developed fully.

h) Management / Financial Affairs

The effect of the former Soviet Union planned economy still remains. Water tariff is under low price policy and UFW ratio is high, therefore, income is insufficient for the organization. The financial situation is tend to be deficit, which causes insufficient operation & maintenance and delay of planned construction schedule.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled Jul.1998
Revised Sep.2010

CAS UZB/S 305/97

1. COUNTRY	Uzbekistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	Construction of Electric Locomotive Repair Workshop			
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Railway	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S	
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	State Railroad Company of Uzbekistan "Uzbekiston Temir Yollari".			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	Based on a request of the government of Uzbekistan, conduct a feasibility study on the construction of a repair plant for electric locomotives for a future increase in repair of electric locomotives.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Railway Technical Service Japan Transportaion Consultants, Inc. Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.1996 ～ Aug.1997 9month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	Tashkent			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Estimated yearly number of overhauled rolling stock, as 55ELs, 128DLs and 40ECs, in case that electrification scale in 2010 is the same as in 2005.

The construction of the repair plant for electric locomotives will be completed in 2001.

2. 4 alternative cases are proposed.
 Case 1: The overhaul of EL is conducted in Uzbekistan Depot and that of EC is conducted in Tashkent Train Plant.
 Case 2: The overhaul of both El and EC is conducted in a plant.
 Case 3: The overhaul of EL is conducted in a plant and that of EC is conducted in the Depot.
 Case 4: The overhaul of both EL and EC is conducted in the Depot.

The project is promoted by the best plan, Case 2.

3. Outline of plant design: Building 9,972 m2, Equipments and machinery 394 sets, Overhead wire 1,790 m

電気機関車修理工場建設計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	☐ Completed or In Progress	■	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	☐	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	☐	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

Subsequent Study:
(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
Aug. 1999 F/S review (UTJ fund of UZS 3,000,000)
Financial and technical analysis, The purchase of 4 trains was considered.
(FY 1998 Domestic Survey)
Uzbekistan Railways (UTJ) is regarded as a main means of transportation in the country, because it is the railways in an inland country as well as other central Asian countries.
However, UTJ has no specialized repair plant which can overhaul electric locomotives and trains in Uzbekistan at present. Uzbekistan has depended on other countries such as Ukraine to repair electric locomotives and trains.. However, there are problems such as the lack of foreign currency and schedule. In order to cope with an increase in repair works caused by an increase in electric locomotives and trains owned due to an increase in transportation and the extension of routes electrified etc. which can happen in the future, repair plants for them are necessary.
In this study, based on the above mentioned background, a JICA study team proposed to construct a repair plant for electric locomotives and trains which can cope with an increase in repair for them in the future (2010)..

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Although the construction of a repair plant for electric locomotives and trains is requested as a yen loan project, it has not been approved since IMF has a negative opinion about the currency policy of the country.

(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
Though the priority of the project is very high in Uzbekistan, there is no progress in the procurement of funds. The country has a policy to request financial assistance once a year (1 project), and the electric sector was a target in 2002. In the railway sector, this project comes as the second while the construction project of the new railway line from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan ranks first.
But, according to the presidential decree No. 285 on August 8, 2002 "Measure on future cooperation with Japan"this project is to be launched in FY 2006.

Related project:
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
The Tashkent Train Repair Plant Construction Project (including the procurement of 25 trains) was implemented with yen loan (Project for Strengthening the Capacity to Transport Passengers for Trains) from Apr. 1998 to Aug. 2001.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
The State Railroad Company of Uzbekistan examines revising the result of F/S reviewed because it has finished the Train Plant Construction Project and a repair project for electric locomotives is implemented in a part of the plant..

(FY 2003 Domestic and Overseas Survey)
Although the priority of this project is very high in Uzbekistan, the request for funds has not been approved.
Uzbekistan has a policy to request for funds once (1 project) a year, and in the past 3 years the target was the educational sector in 2000 and the,electric sector in 2001 and 2002. The top priority in the railway sector is the construction of railway from Uzbekistan to Afghanistan, and this project (Electric Locomotive Repair Plant Construction Plan) ranks second.

(FY 2007 Domestic Survey) There is no possibility for progressing the project.

(FY 2007 Overseas Survey) The grant aid has been requested for implementing following projects proposed in the mentioned study.
Subsequent study: The Detailed Design Study for Development of the Repair Base for Rolling-stock and Industrial Engineering of Car-building in Uzbekistan
Funding body (request): Yen Loan (6528 million JPY), Own fund (17,096,100 USD)
In the feasibility study, cost was estimated to be 71,496,100 USD. Of them 56,346,100 USD are in foreign currency, and 15,150,000 USD (equivalent) or 19.695 billion UZS . costs are in national currency, UZS. 76.1%, or 54,400,000 USD of all costs are planned to be covered by JBIC loan. 23.9%, or 17,096,100 USD (equivalent) of the costs are planned to be covered by own fund.
Possibility of implementing the activity: Considering for reconstructing Foundry-Mechanical Plant according to Project with import substitution production support with 750 new freight wagons, as well as expansion of overhauling capacity of the railcars (mineral carriages, cement wagons, containers and etc.) from 350 units up to 1300 unit per year. Project realization allows make up a deficiency in freight rolling stock of Uzbekistan Temir Yullari taking into account the depreciation and forecasted growth of freight transportation in the coming years, as well as creation of additional job places.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Dec.1999
Revised Sep.2010

CAS UZB/S 110/98

1. COUNTRY	Uzbekistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	Air Transportation Development		
3. SECTOR	Transportation / Air Transportation & Airport	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	National Air Company "Uzbekistan Havo Yullari" (NAC).		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To prepare long-term M/P plan on air transportation development including priority airports and aero navigation facilities in NAC (target year: 2020); 2)To conduct a pre-F/S on high priority project(s) in M/P (target year: 2005); and 3)To make recommendations for the organization, operation and management of air transportation development.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Japan Airport Consultants, Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Apr.1997 ～ Jun.1998 14month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Airports and air navigation facilities in Uzbekistan.		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Scope of development plan for the selected High Priority Projects were summarized as follows:
1) Existing Tashkent Airport: Expansion of domestic passenger and cargo building, fire-fighting and rescue station installation of ASDE.
2) New Tashkent Airport: Runway 4,300m, international passenger building, tower, ATC and aero navigation facilities, utilities.
3) Namangan Airport: Runway extension, overlay of pavement, expansion of passenger building, tower, ATC and aero navigation facilities.
4) Termez Airport: Runway expansion, overlay of pavement, expansion of passenger building, tower, ATC and aero navigation facilities.
5) Nukus Airport: Runway extension, overlay of pavement, expansion of passenger building, tower, ATC and aero navigation facilities.
6) Nationwide Aero Navigation Facilities: Replacement of NDB with VOR/DME at 8 sites.

航空輸送改善総合開発計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 1999 Domestic Survey)(FY 1999 Overseas Survey)
1) The Government of Uzbekistan requested to the Japanese Government to finance for the development project of New Tashkent Airport in 1998. However, the Japanese side gave no positive reply.
2) The Government of Uzbekistan has given priority to the New Tashkent Airport Development in order to encourage reform to market-oriented economy and national economic and social development.
3) National Air Company "Uzbekistan Havo Yullari" (NAC) has conducted the further detailed feasibility study from April I 999, and intends to request financial assistance for the New Tashkent Airport Development to the Japanese Government next year.
4) At present, three local airports (Samarkand, Bukhara, Urgench) modernization projects is ongoing under the Japanese Yen Credit. Subsequently, NAC intends to implement the modernization project of Nukus Airport, which was selected as high priority airport in JIAC Master Plan Study with appropriate soft loan.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
Although the Yen loan was requested regarding the New Tashkent Airport Development in FY 1999, it is not requested again from that time. The Yen loan is not requested regarding the Nukus Airport Modernization. The other priority projects proposed on this Development Study do not have any progress to realize them. The present Tashkent Airport development works (Passenger Terminal, Taxiway, Apron for domestic lines) have been implementing although they had not proposed by the Study.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
Uzbekistan Airways received joint loan of EBRD and German bank KfW in the amount of 48 million US$ for restruction of international terminal of Tashkent airport, namely modernization of ATC, taxi track and pyrone.
1) First stage: Upgrading of international terminal
2) Second stage: Modernization of cargo terminal
KfW bank contracted one German consulting/ engineering company to prepare F/S of Tashkent airport Cargo terminal.
Preparation of the above-mentioned F/S was started in April 2002. It was scheduled to accomplish it by the end of 2002, however it is still under preparation.

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
From 2002 to 2003, a feasibility study was implemented in relation to the improvement of the airport and the Toshkent Airport Cargo Terminal in Nukus City and Termez City.
From 2002 to 2003, improvement of the Nukus Airport Passenger Terminal was implemented on the private fund of "Uzbekistan Airways", with subsidization by the government of Karakalpk Republic.
"Uzbekistan Airways" and the airport cargo terminal will be improved under the financing of the KFW Bank of Germany.
The budget planning for the airport improvement project by Nukus City and Termez City is supposed to be determined within FY2004 and implemented in 2005 - 2006.

(FY 2008 Overseas Survey)
The International flights increased from 370 in 1996 to 460 in 2002. The number of the international tourists increased from 30,000 in 1996 to more than 150,000 in 2003, however there is no data available on exact number of increase of the tourists using the concerned three airports. The modernized three airports were put on the list of the international airport of the ICAO/International Civil Aviation Organization, and began to accept the international flights.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Jun.2000
Revised Sep.2010

CAS UZB/S 117/99

1. COUNTRY	Uzbekistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study for Improvement of Management and Tariff Policy in the Water Supply Services		
3. SECTOR	Administration / Public Finance & Banking	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Macroeconomic and Statistics, Ministry of Communal Services		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To formulate an improvement plan for management as well as a tariff policy for drinking water supply services 2) To transfer technology related to planning methods and other skills to the counterpart personnel during the course of the study		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Shin Nihon & Co. Nippon Jogesuido Sekkei Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jun.1999 ～ Mar.2000 9month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Technical Advice by experts
 1) Improvement of the Tariff Policy & Tables and Business operating activity (2000-2002)
 2) Study of How to install meters and establish the guideline (2000-2001)
 3) Improvement of Maintenance for the Building and Prevention of Water leakage (2001)
 4) Improvement of Tariff Collection system by Using EDP (2001)
 5) Introduction of the Public Relation Program for Enlightenment and Education to save water and to establish good relationship with users (2001)
2. Improvement and replacement of facilities
 1) Replacement of Pipelines (Study: 2001-2002, Implementation: 2003-2005)
 2) Construction of Reservoirs (Study: 2001-2002, Implementation: 2003-2004)
 3) Improvement and replacement of Water Treatment Plants and Pump Station (Study: 2001-2002, Implementation: 2003-2004)

水道事業経営･料金政策改善計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2000 Domestic Survey)
The Tashkent Vodokanal has changed the water policy effective as of February, 2000 as follows;
Tashkent Vodokanal is to employ the revised tariff table effective in March 2000 and will uniformly charge 6.75 sum/m3 to the users. With this policy, the proposed solutions regarding the method of collecting installation costs are included. Also, Vodokanal examines the possibility of setting up a Department of Publicity and having employees wear uniforms. The data in our main report is referred to in their future investment plan on facility and equipment.

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Having regard to the result of M/P, the proposal on the installation cost collection system of meters was accepted for the revised tariff table adopted in the Tashkent Vodokanal. Although the Uzbekistan side had fixed idea to set up the tariff, the survey team showed various options and proposed the most reasonable method. This enabled to implement the technical transfer on how to set up the tariff for the continuous discussion, not as a transient matter.
Furthermore, regarding the facility, the study team analyzed the cause of problem on the necessary renewal and improvement of facility for the future from the different point of view with the Uzbekistan side, and proposed the point of the optimum improvement. As a result, the Uzbekistan side agreed this improvement plan and adjusted the future measures to be taken.
As a result above all, the long and short term policy on the future water project management and tariff control were made clear.

(FY 2002 Overseas Survey)
A partial re-organization of sales department of Vodokanal has been implemented.

Japanese Technical Cooperation :
(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
Although it was planned from Oct.2001, it is postponed because of the terrorist acts in the USA.
(FY 2002 Domestic Survey)
Dispatch of the Short-term Expert of experts : Feb.~ Mar. 2001, Acceptance of trainees: two trainees ,Apr.~Mar.2002

Benefit effects:
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
1)The potable water tariff revision issue was solved. 2)Adoption of nonmetal piping in water plumbing was significantly increased. 3)Use of Japan-made valves for detection of leakage parts extremely eased repair works of damaged piping, and the expense required for the works was reduced.

Situation to implement the Project:
It would seem that the other aid agency or international organization commenced to realize the project based on the result of this Development Study.
(FY 2002 Oversea Survey)
Vodolanal had contacts with EBRD and ADB. They were intersted in the situation with urban water supply.
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)(FY 2003 Oversea Survey)
Of the proposed details, revision of tariff and improvement points in the method for bearing installation cost of water meters have been already put into action and improvement of management has been encouraged. On the other hand, as for facilities, a loan from EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) for urgent rehabilitation of facilities amounting to 13.5 million dollars is has been applied for.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
Based on the result of this study, subsequent F/S is in progress as a next step for priority projects within the master plan prepared with the focus to improve the management of water service entity and to maintain water supply facilities (JICA Development Studies: in progress from July, 2003).
Project Name: JICA project "The Study on Water Supply System Improvement in Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan", (1) Funding Party: JICA, (2) Amount: FY 2003: 1 million YEN. Under contract negotiation for FY 2004, (3) Content: Development Study, (4) Japanese Technical Corporation: Accepting trainee from several countries, such as Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, (5) Benefit: Because the project is in progress, benefits have not been evaluated.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
No inforamtion to be specically mentioned.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent Studies "Tashkent Water Supply Service Facilities Improvement Project"
On April, 2004, Khokimiyat in Tashkent and EBRD concluded a contract of this project. Implementation period is scheduled from 2004 to 2007, which EBRD will allot a budget for equipment purchase, replacement of low market rate pumps in three water supply facilities, and construction of new pump-facilities and water supply management facilities. The project will implement design and reconstruction of the sluice facilities, which will establish a new pumps and water pipes at 3-d above water level.
Funding party: 10 million USD
Implementing body: SUVSOZ
Technical Corporation
Training: 4 experts from SUVSOZ has taken part in JICA hosted training courses from 2001 to date.
Dispatch of Experts: Study conducted on pricing mechanism by a JICA consultant in SUVSOZ from December 2001 - March 2002
Other Technical Corporation: (1) In 2002, JICA Uzbekistan Office alienated 4 computers (Pentium 3) to SUVSOZ, which is not used in other department of the Trust. (2) In November, 2004, JICA study team has purchased 2 ultrasonic flow metre, "Vzlyot", to measure the consumption volume of SUVSOZ pipelines.
Benefits: (1) Proposed improvements in management system and tariffs, which JICA consultant had prepared, are referred in the essential activities of SUVSOZ. Adjustment of drinking water, which was lowered to net cost, has made a settlement of internal public subsidy. (2) Non-metal pipes, especially polyethylene pipes, are widely used. (3) Gradually introducing uniforms for the Trust staffs, uniforms with a Trust's logo are introduced for emergency service and sewage staffs. (4) Reorganisation of "Water Sale" department was partly conducted establishing department for each district for marketing, which water charges are collected by locals taking an opportunity and saving of water is recommended through media. (5) Positively introducing local water management equipment to allowing self-report. (6) Using Japanese equipment to check water leakage, which accomplished sharp decline in manpower and costs for damaged water-pipe eradication. (7) Ultrasonic flow meter made possible to analyse amount of water supply and amount of water utilisation facility.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.2005
Revised Sep.2010

CAS UZB/S 101/03

1. COUNTRY	Uzbekistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The study on the Restructuring of Health and Medical System in Republic of Uzbekistan		
3. SECTOR	Public Health and Medicine / Public Health and Medicine	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Health		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prepare a Mater Plan for nationwide improvement of health care and medical services in Uzbekistan, aiming at a framework for the effective implementation of the "National Program of Health Care Reform (1998-2005). This study is to prove a substantial basis for the next national health plan in accordance with results of co-evaluation with Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan on the above-mentioned program.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	System Science Consultants Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Nov.2002 ～ Oct.2003 11month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Nation wide (6 regional baseline survey areas)		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1. Strengthening of medical services in rural district level medical services system: To develop an improvement program for nationwide medical services, to establish a legitimate model where CRH plays a major role, and to disseminate results and know-how of the program across the nation.
2. Strengthening of Oblast level medical services system.: To establish an enhanced and efficient medical service program at Oblast level through general hospital facility by examining local facilities to improve medical condition within the Oblast.
3. Strengthening of health financing: To strengthen financial foundation of health system through reformation of budget allocation in the area of health including free medical services. To promote the establishment of the market for health services while establishing specific mechanism to protect the poor and vulnerable segment. As for health system, it is planned to introduce risk pooling and purchasing element through third party organizations or health insurance system, and to enhance capabilities of development, support, operation and monitoring of the healthcare expenditure system.
4. Establishment of health insurance system: Active purchasing related to health service and introduction of health insurance function into the system, specification of policy outlines supported by specific incentives concerning the accessibility of to the insurance system by the poor segment, adjustment of all financial sources based on general policy framework, provision of services covering all the citizens, prevention of overlapping responsibilities in service provision.
5. Improvement of blood transfusion system: Enhancement of blood testing function, establishment of safety in blood supply, establishment of a balance between supply and demand of blood transfusion, establishment of cost-effective blood transfusion system by introducing nationwide nonfamilial blood donation system
6. Establishment of health information system: Nationwide rationalization of HMIS including quality improvement and sharing of information which contribute to decision making by medical staff at all levels and interactions among institutions concerned for comprehensive health program.

保健医療システム改善計画調査

CAS UZB/S 101/03 M/P

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)

Ministry of Health send second application for conducting study at the regional level, the purpose of study is to create the comprehensive reginal model of improving health services at district and regional level including all priority directions proposed at M/P. There is expectation that study will be conducted in Navoi region of Uzbekistan. Navoi has many problems at district and regional level in terms of structure and efficiency of health care services. The region has already received some Grant aid equipment in the past, there is a hope that a new study will help to consolidate structures and services for building a new model of regional health care, which is also provide better quality services.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)(FY 2006 Domestic Survey)(FY 2007 Domestic and Overseas Survey)

Subsequent study: Navoi medical service improvement plan (Development study)

Implementing period: February 2007- March 2008

Implementing body: JICA

Objectives: To investigate the status-quo of medical facilities from the 1st level to the 3rd level, to collect and analyze data of hospital management, and to clarify the role/function of the 3rd medical services based on its geographical characteristics with large-scale soil and the disease structure in planning medical services focusing on the purpose of 3rd medical services. In addition, the most adequate plan will be selected to prepare a detailed plan.In addition, the objectives include the technical transfer to the counterpart in the process of the study. The plan of restructuring is made on the assumption of ten years from 2008 to 2017.

Situation:

S/W was signed on July 2005. Study is in preparation. The Government of Uzbekistan has undertaken health care reform since 1990s. Public announcement has been made by JICA in October 2006 and is planned to implement local survey from January 2007.Executive Order No.3923 indicating the main policy of the execution and the further reform of the National Health Service Plan, was promulgated on 27 Sep. 2007. The Executive Order evaluated the following: result of the current National Health Service Plan, disease prevention, and a further improvement of the medical service supply at state and a county level.

Improvement program for health care services system of Navoi oblast proposes series of activities to meet the changing demands of health issues. It includes six components as following:

1. Disease prevention
2. Diagnosis and treatment for non-contaminated diseases
3. Medical facility
4. Medical equipment
5. Sanitary condition of health facilities
6. Efficiency of Drug supply

"Component 3" proposed have been realized as establishment of Oblast general medical center and Oblast diagnostic center.

(FY 2008 Overseas Survey)

The results of the study were used in preparation of the national policy in health care sector reforming process. All orders of the Ministry of Health of Uzbekistan have been using materials received during conducted survey inside of study project. All the material of the master plan was used for orders of the regions and to preparation of the health management reform by Uzbekistan Department of Health.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P+F/S)

Compiled Feb.2009
Revised Sep.2010

CAS UZB/S 201/05

1. COUNTRY	Uzbekistan			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Restructuring of Water Supply System of Tashkent City in the Republic of Uzbekistan			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P+F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	THE REGIONAL COMMUNAL SERVICE ASSOCIATIONS (TKEO),TASHKENT VODOKANAL (SUVSOZ)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	(1) To formulate a Long-Term Development Plan for the water supply system towards 2015 for the improvement of water supply facilities, inclusive of a tariff system and organizational structure; (2) To conduct F/S on projects prioritized in the LTDP to evaluate their appropriateness and effectiveness. Action plans will be formulated for organizational, institutional and management improvement; and (3) To share expertise and provide technology transfers in planning methods and skills for facility rehabilitation and management improvement with C/P during the course of the Study.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Shin Nihon & Co. NJS CONSULTANTS CO.,LTD			
8. STUDY PERIOD	May.2004 ～ Mar.2005 10month(s) Nov.2005 ～ Mar.2006 4month(s)			
9. SITE OR AREA	Tashkent City			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Long-Term Development Plan:
-Replacement for Deteriorated Facilities and Improvement of Inefficient Distribution Systems-1)Establishment of Water Distribution by Gravity Flow, 2)Management Organization for the Implementation of the LTDP
-Improvement of the Financial Situation
-Improvement Plan for the Tariff System
-Improvements in Management and Organization
-Information Development and Sharing
-Promotion of Customer Participation

F/S
1)Kibray WTP
-Distribution PS - Construction (capacity 1000m3/hr)
-Distribution pipes - Improvement to change for gravity system

2)Distribution facilities
-Reinforcement of pipeline 16.8km
-Pressure/flow regulation Valve, 22units
-Refurbishing Booster PSs
-Monitoring stations

3)Pipeline Replacement (420km)

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	○ Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	● Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2008 Overseas Survey)

The "Suvsoz" (in Russian "Vodokanal"), Public Water Supply Service Company has requested financing of 29 million USD for the project from the Islamic Development Bank, through the Government of Uzbekistan, for changes to outdated pipelines (of less than 200km). However, the Suvsoz has not yet submitted the F/S to activate the financing process by the IsDB.

Moreover, there was 10 million USD invested by the EBRD (http://www.ebrd.com/projects/psd/psd2003/29167.htm) in the form of a Sovereign Guaranteed Loan for rehabilitation of 3 Pumping stations as well as 160 booster pumps.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Jun.2009
Revised Sep.2010

CAS UZB/S 101/07

1. COUNTRY	Uzbekistan		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on the Reform of Health Care Service in Navoi Region in the Republic of Uzbekistan		
3. SECTOR	Public Health and Medicine / Public Health and Medicine	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of health of the Republic of Uzbekistan		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	(1)To formulate a concrete program for the improvement and reform of health care services in Navoi Region with special emphasis on the reform of tertiary level services, and (2)To pursue technology transfer to the counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	International Techno Center Co., Ltd. KRI International Corporation		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Jan.2007 ～ Mar.2007 2month(s) May.2007 ～ Mar.2008 10month(s)		
9. SITE OR AREA	Navoi Oblast		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Basic Strategy :
Strategy 1: To organize an effective and efficient health care service system at oblast level
Strategy 2: To mitigate difficulties of health care services in remote areas
Strategy 3: To enhance secondary care services in suburban rayons
Strategy 4: To improve diagnostic skills in accordance with level of facilities
Strategy 5: To optimize prevention activities

Diseases to Be Prioritized : (1) Acute respiratory infections (ARI), (2) Cardiovascular diseases, (3) Diabetes mellitus, (4) Hepatic and renal diseases, (5) Cancers

Improvement Program Components and Activities :
1: Disease Prevention and Health Promotion : 1.1 Enhancement of Prevention Activities against NCDs and Health Promotion, 1.2 Upgrading of Patronage Activity
2: Diagnosis and Treatment Process for NCDs : 2.1 Standardization of Diagnostic and Treatment Processes for NCDs, 2.2 Coordination among Different Subspecialties, 2.3 Personnel Plans and Regular Implementation of In-service Training Courses
3: Health Facility : 3.1 Establishment of Oblast General Medical Center and Oblast Diagnostic Center, 3.2 Optimization of Oblast Emergency Center
4: Medical Equipment : 4.1 Improvement of Maintenance of Medical Equipment, 4.2 Procurement of Medical Equipment for RCHs
5: Efficiency of Drug Supply : 5.1 Centralizing of Medicine Preparation, 5.2 Improvement of Access to Drugs at Remote Areas
6: Sanitary Conditions of Health Facilities : 1 Introduction of “Self-filling and Self-flushing” Toilet

Total Cost of the Program and Financial Requirements :
The total cost of initial investments and preparation for the activities will be 32,996.8 million soums and that 172,872.2 million soums will be needed for regular operation of these activities in the years 2008-2017.

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2008 Domestic and Overseas Survey)

1. Development of Integrated Practical Medical Care Manual for Non-communicable Diseases

After few months after the implementation of the development study, a Technical Cooperation Project (doctors' training at hospitals in Japan - revision of the manuals for individual conditions - implementation of seminar programme lasting two to three years on site) was requested to support elaborating a practical medical manual, improving medical care systems and setting up in-service training courses for doctors. Request is under review in JICA.

The idea of Integrated Practical Medical Care is supported by MoH, Health Care Services in Navoi and the doctors in the Navoi region so that the Integrated Practical Medical Care for non-communicable diseases is expected to be applied in the Navoi region.

2. Improvement and enhancing medical care facilities (Setting up regional medical care and diagnostic center)

The construction budget had been reviewed by the counterpart government by the time the development study was implemented. The Government of Uzbekistan is expecting to receive funding from several donors for the medical equipment. The Government of Japan has not yet received the request.

3. Maintenance of medical equipment - the maintenance of basic medical equipment at the regional central hospital

The regional government of Navoi will procure the medical equipment with small-scale funding including the grass-rootsgrant aid scheme from Japan.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

ASO ETM/S 305/00

1. COUNTRY	East Timor			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Urgent Rehabilitation Plan in the East Timor			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / (Public Utilities in) General		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor(UNTAET)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To formulate 3 years Urgent Rehabilitation Plan To plan and implement Quick Projects To contribute to UTNTAET's infrastructure rehabilitation plan			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Pacific Consultants International Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. Yachiyo Engineering Co., Ltd.			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2000 ～ Aug.2000 6month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	10 out of 13 districts in East Timor, except Ambeno, Bobanaro, and Covalima			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

1) Implementation Plan of 3 Years Urgent Rehabilitation for Road Sector
2) Implementation Plan of 3 Years Urgent Rehabilitation Port Sector
3) Implementation Plan of 3 Years Urgent Rehabilitation Power Sector
4) Implementation Plan of 3 Years Urgent Rehabilitation Irrigation Sector

東チモール緊急復興社会基盤整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
1) The Transitional Government appreciates each donor institution/country in that the infrastructure projects have been implemented successfully and efficiently executed for the last two years. 2) Tax revenue of 16 million USD is iinsufficient, which needs to rely on each donors. 3) Since "Timorization," or the development of East Timor is very difficult, promotion of recruitment and training of local staff are necessary to implement the plan. 4) More bilateral assistance is needed to support maintenance training and institutional management. 5) Reconstruction of infrastructure should be implemented to sustainabile and economically reational extent. 6) To encourage economic development, it is necessary to develop infrastructure particularly to promote commercialization of agricultural products. 7) As for electricity and water, education of Use and Pay is needed for wider local residents.

1. Road sector
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
1)UNDP: 4,913,000 USD Repair work of the road between the Dili-Aileu-Aitoto-Ainaro-Cassa sections were implemented by UNDP and UNOPS under the urgent rehabilitation grant aid. In addition, the Study on Road and Bridge Repair Work Plan between the Dili-Cassa-Suai sections are currently in progress under a grant aid for general projects.
2) JICA : B/D The "Study on Road and Bridge Repair Work Plan" effective in FY2004
2. Harbor sector
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
Fender beam and navigational aids for Dili Harbor UNDP 2,760,000 USD, Dili Harbor Container Yard UNDP 2,563,000 USD
Under an urgent rehabilitation grant aid project, rehabilitation of lighthouses and navigation lamps and repair works of pier fenders were implemented by UNDP and UNOPS by FY2002. Rehabilitation of the East Side Container Yard has been already improved by ARB in 2002 under the TFET funds. In addition, rehabilitation of the West Side Container Yard will be completed within FY2003 under the urgent grant aid.
3. Electric power sector
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
1) 13 power stations in rural areas UNDP 2,483,000 USD, Dili Comoro Power Station 4,317,000 USD, Recovery of 13 power stations in local cities and rehabilitation of the Comoro Power Station in Capital Dili were implemented by UNDP and UNOPS under an emergency fund assistance project. In addition, the Distribution Network Rehabilitation Project in Dili City and the Electric Power Rehabilitation Project for Power Plants are currently in progress under the general grant aid.
2) Next stage study: B/D Effective 2003, Fund raising: November 13, 2003 E/N
4. Agricultural sector
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)
RAKURO irrigation (1) 3,341,000 USD, RAKURO irrigation (2) 5,762,000 USD, The repair works for the RAKURO Irrigation System has completed as of December 2003 under the emergency grant aid. Since the RAKURO Irrigation (1) aims for temporary securing and supply of agricultural water to the RAKURO Irrigation District, the repair works were focused on the temporary inlet channel and the temporary driving channel. However, since water for the RAKURO Irrigation (1) is taken from the RAKURO River (seasonal river) and is therefore unstable, the RAKURO irrigation (2) repair works was intended for intake from the RAKURO River (ever-flowing river) and the head works, the inlet channels and the siphons were repaired and the bank protection was improved.

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
No information to be specifically mentioned.
(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
1. Road Sector: Dili-Ainaro/Cassa road reconstruction Phase 2: Project in progress conducted with a Grant Aid (E/N 2003, B/D August 2003). Construction planned to start from October, 2004. Completion planned to be March, 2006. Supervisor: Division of Road, Bridge, and Public Work (MTCPW)
2. Port Sector: Reconstruction of carriage delivery bridge in southern side of the Port Dili. Under supervision of UNDP/UNOPS..
3. Electricity Sector: Electricity supply networks reconstruction, which is now in progress. E/N approval on in November, 2003 (Grant Aid)

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)
Subsequent Study: The Basic Design of Rehabilitation of Roads and Bridges Plan
Implementation period:
Designing period: from March 2003, Construction period: October 2004 - March 2006
Implementing body: JICA
Objectives: To improve roads between Dili and Cassa (including 1 bridge)
Funding party: Yen Grant Aid E/N concluded May 17th 2004, Amount: 1,500 million JPY
Progress: 60 %

Subsequent Study: Construction of Mora Bridge
Funding: Yen Grant Aid
Construction Period: 2006/Jun

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
The project for improvement of roads between Dili and Cassa
Implementation period: 2004/Oct
Status: 95% completed

The project for rehabilitation of power supply in Dili
Implementation period: 2005/May -
Status: 90% completed

Technical cooperation project:
Construction Equipment Training Program (CETRAP)
The project for the capacity building for road maintenance

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(F/S)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

ASO ETM/S 306/00

1. COUNTRY	East Timor			
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Urgent Improvement Project for Water Supply System in East Timor			
3. SECTOR	Public Utilities / Water Supply		**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	F/S
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	United Nation Transitional Administration East Timor(UNTAET)			
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY				
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	1) To plan and undertake "Quick Project" , 2)to set up a comprehensive GIS 3)to make an assessment of the water resources 4)to formulate a rehabilitation/improvement plan of Water Supply System.			
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Tokyo Engineering Consultants Co., Ltd. Pacific Consultants International			
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2000 ～ Mar.2001 13month(s) ～			
9. SITE OR AREA	15 towns (the capital of Dili, all district capitals oecussi and three sub-district towns)			

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

The rehabilitation plan was formulated based the general idea of rehabilitation with minimal cost even though big capital investment is incurred. Accordingly, 5 general concepts were proposed such as follows; 1)Reliable transmission pipelines. 2)Adequate water treatment facilities. 3)Efficient water distribution management. 4)Reduction of disaccounted-for-water though leakage control. 5)Maximize service coverage.
The priority schedule for the project was prepared based on the parameters such as, unserved population, condition of the water supply, contribution to socio-economic aspect, health risk to water borne-diseases, cost effectives and the status on non-JICA rehabilitation projects.

東チモール水供給システム緊急整備計画調査

PRESENT STATUS	■ Completed or In Progress	□	Promoting
	○ Completed		
	● Partially Completed	□	Delayed or Suspended
	○ Implementing		
	○ Processing	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)
The water supply sector, as well as other sector of public infrastructure, have various problems. To overcome these problems and to structure sustainable water supply system, recommendation suggested such as follows: 1) Establishment of organization; water supply in district towns are to be operated by government. Because of difficult to operate small water supply systems in other local communities, it was confirmed that they would be entrusted to the self-help endeavor of the concerned residents. 2) Development of human resources; all engineers and officers who were at the management of former supply authority have left. It is required to train staff for the administrative and engineering posts. 3) Development of Laws, regulations and standards; it is required to develop laws and regulations that define the under supply services during the transition to establishment of the East Timorese National Government. 4) Financial Planning; it is necessary to make the water supply service be operated without depending the government's subsidy. It is therefor, proposed initiate the tariff collection in the early stage. 5) Sustainable Water Supply Facilities; water distribution control system must be adapted into the rehabilitation plan in terms of sound management of water supply services.
Finance:
(FY 2002 Domestic Survey) UNOPS
Construction:
(FY 2002 Domestic Survey) Dili 2001-2003, 3 cities (Liquica, Manatuto, Los Palos) 2002-2003
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey) Construction progress: water supply system for Dili - completed in July 2003, water supply system for three local cities - completed in November 2002, water supply system and drainage networks in Dili - scheduled to be completed in March 2004
Technical cooperation of Japan: Acceptance of Technical Training Participants
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey) May 2004 One person (technical field: leakage prevention)

Future perspective:
(FY 2002 Domestic Survey) Grant Aid will be offered to local 5 cities.
(FY 2003 Overseas Survey) As for the Project for the Improvement Water Supply in DILI and Rural Districts, the B/D is supposed to be completed in March 2003 to July 2003 and the E/N is supposed to be signed in the next fiscal year.
(FY 2003 Domestic Survey) Five local cities Grant aids are supposed to be providedGrant aids are expected to be requested for the following two projects of water distribution pipes improvement
1) Water supply facilities improvement projects in Same City and Ainaro City: Request period: FY2006, Amount: 1,107 million yen
2) Water supply facilities improvement projects in Ermera City and Maubisse City: Requested period: FY2008, Amount:859 million yen

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
1 Water supply system and drainage networks in Dili
1) Design: Started in September 2004. Completed in December 2004. Tender in January 2005, 2) Construction: Planned to start in February 2005. Planned to be completed in December 2006, 3) Management/Operational body after completion of design/construction: Water andn Sanitation Services (WSS)
2 Subsequent Studies
"Water Supply System Improvement Plan in 2 Cities: Same and Ainaro", planned to be conducted in FT 2005

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
1 The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply in Dili and Rural Districts
1) Target site: 5 districts/cities, 2) Progress: Design has completed in August, 2003
2 The Project for the Improvement of Water Supply in Dili
1) Funding Request: Grant Aid, E/N approved on 17th May, 2004, 2) Contents: 3 water treatment facilities, including restoration works for an aqueduct, carriage pipe, and distribution pipe, 3) Construction start date: March, 2005 (completion in December 2006)

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)
Subsequent study: The study on urgent improvement of water supply system in East Timor
Implementation period: February 2000 - August 2000
Implementation body: JICA
Objectives:
To plan and implement urgent projects
To contribute to UNTAET's infrastructure rehabilitation programs

Technical cooperation:
Dispatch of experts:
Adviser for the Directorate of Water and Sanitation Service (September 2004 - September 2005)
Training program:
Operation and Maintenance of Urban Water Supply Systems: (May 19 - August 10, 2003)
Non-profitable waste management: (13 October - December 08, 2003)
Seminar on comprehensive solid waster management: (11 May - 17 July, 2004)
Operation and management of urban water supply systems (31 May - 08 August, 2004)
Engineering of solid waste: (08 June - 28 August, 2004)
Seminar on comprehensive solid waste management: (17 May - 9 Jul, 2005)

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(Basic Study)

Compiled May.2001
Revised Sep.2010

ASO ETM/S 502/00

1. COUNTRY	East Timor		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Urgent Establishment of Topographic Mapping in the East Timor		
3. SECTOR	Social Infrastructure / Survey & Mapping	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	Basic Study
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Agriculture Affairs Section of the United Nation Transitional Administration in East Timor		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	In response to the request of the United Nation Transitional Administration in East Timor (the UNTAET), the Government of Japan decided to conduct this study to provide the results would be of use for re-construction of the infrastructures that was destroyed by the violence following the independence vote in September 1999 in East Timor. The study area covered Dili City and its surrounding area in East Timor and the total study area was 107km2 for 1:2,000 scale digital topographic mapping and GIS data preparation. The study also includes 1:8,000 scale areial photography in Manatutu City, Baucau City and Liquicia City.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Asia Air Survey Co., Ltd.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Feb.2000 ～ Aug.2000 6month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Dili City107km2、Manatutu City 50km2, Baucau City 72 km2, Liquicia City 28 km2, East Timor		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Non

東チモール緊急復興地理情報データベース作成調査

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2001 Domestic Survey)

The usable topographic maps for Dili City in East Timor had basically been only the1:25,000 scale topographic maps that were made up by BAKOSURTANAL, Indonesia in 1990's (two types of aerial photos taken in the 1980's and the 1990's). In addition, other topographic maps of larger scale had also been partly available, but those maps had been expanded and compiled from the1:25,000 scale topographic maps.

Therefore, the accuracy of these topographic maps was the same as that of the 1:25,000 scale maps, and the information contained in those maps was that obtained in the middle of the 1980's and early in the 1990's. The topographic maps available for the Dili City and its environs have already been inadequate at present because of large changes in the land use and road conditions.

One of the important objectives for creation of the 1:2,000 scale topographic maps and GIS data in this Study was that those maps should be prepared as soon as possible for use as basic materials to promote the reconstruction of urban facilities in Dili City which is about start and to solve the problems that the Dili City, the largest city in East Timor has.

However, the existing materials necessary for creation of digital topographic maps, especially GIS data had mostly been lost since the dispute in September 1999 and usable existing materials were not available. Thus, the Study Team had to collect various types of information necessary for creation of digital topographic maps and GIS data through field verification.

As Described above, there were many difficulties in this Study for creation of digital topographic maps and GIS data in terms of the required time and its contents compared with the works for other ordinary areas. It is also anticipated that those topographic maps and GIS data will readily be subject to secular changes as the reconstruction of Dili City is making progress.

However, it was expected that the created digital topographic maps and GIS data would be effectively used as the basic materials for the reconstruction of the urban facilities and solution of various problems in Dili City and its environs.

(FY 2003 Overseas Survey)

The geographic information provided in February 2003 had been taken over from UNTAET to the Ministry of Agriculture (Cadastre). However, the provided geographic information had not been used in the Ministry of Agriculture at all due to shortage of manpower and lack of ability. With transfer of the geographic information from the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Land and Property accompanying the ministry reform enforced in August, the geographic information came to be utilized by staff in the Ministry of Land and Property effectively for various purposes at present including compilation of database of land registration information.

(FY 2003 Domestic Survey)

We have been receiving inquiries since the completion of the study from various quarters such as the United States, NGOs and Japan Self-Defense Forces on how to obtain the topographical map, which is a deliverable of this study. The fact proved that the map has been effectively utilized.

(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)

No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2005 Domestic Survey)

No information to be specifically mentioned.

(FY 2005 Overseas Survey)

Technical Cooperation:

Training: Planning and management of national mapping and surveying, October 2005 to July 2006 1 personnel.

STUDY SUMMARY SHEET
(M/P)

Compiled Mar.2005
Revised Sep.2010

ASO ETM/A 101/03

1. COUNTRY	East Timor		
2. NAME OF STUDY	The Study on Integrated Agricultural Development of East Timor		
3. SECTOR	Agriculture / (Agriculture in) General	**4. TYPE OF STUDY**	M/P
5. COUNTERPART AGENCY AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT STUDY	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF)		
PRESENT COUNTERPART AGENCY			
6. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY	To prepare a mid-term Integrated Agricultural Development Plan up to year 2007 for the agriculture forestry and fishery sectors in East Timor. To prepare a program that shall include pilot projects for the development of human resources and transfer to technology that is most suitable for the current situation of the agriculture forestry and fisheries sector in East Timor Coordination with other donor agencies, culture, tradition, customs, historical background, capacity and intention of the community for the project implementation should be considered when areas and components of the pilot project are selected.		
7. CONSULTANT(S)	Sanyu Consultants Inc.		
8. STUDY PERIOD	Mar.2000 ～ Jul.2003 40month(s) ～		
9. SITE OR AREA	Development Plan: Cover 13 districts in East Timor Pilot Project: Laclo irrigation area located in Manatuto district		

10. MAJOR PROPOSED PROJECT(S)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery Development Project was studied and formulated based several perspectives, such as proposed agricultural development systems as well as current issues surrounding agricultural, forestry, and fishery industries; average investment to such industries by the Timor-leste government; and food security measures proposed by the World Bank and other donor institutions (such as reducing dependency on government finance, promoting participations of donors and NGOs, introducing open market economy system, and all cost burden by beneficiaries). There are several major components of each sector are itemized below and flow of plan formulation of integrated agricultural development plan.

1. Agricultural Development Project
 1) Agricultural Production (Rice Promotion), 2) Consolidation of Agricultural infrastructures, 3) Establishment of Farm Machinery Training and Hiring Station, 4) micro-Finance Plan, 5) Marketing Plan, 6) Farmers Organization and Capacity Building
2. Livestock Development
 1) District -level Development Plan, 2) Collaborative Program Implementation, 3) Micro-Finance Plan, 4) Marketing Plan, 5) Capacity Building, 6) Research and Development
3. Forest Development
 1) Forest Rehabilitation and Production Plan, 2) Production of Fuel Food, 3) Production of Timber wood, 4) Production of Candle-nut oil, 5) Preparation of Forest Law, regulation , Rule and Required Data, 6) Institutional Development and Capacity Building
4. Fishery Development
 1) Development Demand Analysis, 2) Boat Building Project Phase 3, 3) Fishing Gears Improvement Project, 4) Fishing Landing Survey, 5) Project for Small-Scale Fishery Enterprise, 6) Baseline Survey for Commercial Based Fishery management

PRESENT STATUS	■	In Progress or In Use
	□	Delayed
	□	Discontinued or Cancelled

Description :

(FY 2004 Domestic Survey)
The development plan prepared in the study has been utilized as a basement data for the National Development Plan, prepared at the time of the independence in May 2003. In Timor-Leste, almost all of government publication and statistics data have been scattered. Thus the development plan, a comprehensive report in agriculture, forestry, and fishery prepared in this study, has been utilized not only by government authorities but by related donors and NGOs as well.
Along with the study, Lacro irrigation area has completed its repair works in December 2003, which all of 660 ha area has been irrigated in rainy season. The pilot project has completed its mission along with the study. Irrigation association established by the study team has continued to lend cultivation equipment and loan for a rent.
(FY 2004 Overseas Survey)
Based on the study, sustainable development of agricultural production, poverty reduction, community development, environment, agriculture, and capacity building have been considered to be a priority issue. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery, and Forestry and JICA East Timor office are considering to jointly implementing 2 of the project from the above priorities.
1. Agriculture Rice Promotion Project in Manatuto: The objective of the project is to improve the productivity to ease irrigation fee. This project is planned to be conducted for 3 years with a participation from the community.
2. Community-Based Watershed Management Project: The objective of the project is to develop a new community based approach using traditional local management and operational methods.
(FY 2005 Overseas Survey) (FY 2007 Domestic Survey)
Implementing period: 2005/Jun - 2008/Jun
Objective: To increase rice productivity in target area.
Funding:
Funding party: Yen Loan E/N concluded 2005/Jun
Benefit:
Beneficiary: Rice farmers and water users in the Manatuto District
Benefit:
1) Income increase
2) Adoption of rice production and O/M irrigation scheme in other areas of Timor-Leste.
3) Improvement in rice productivity by efficient operation of the Laclo irrigation plan.
4) Laclo irrigation plan has been operated by WUA.
Progress: In progress (FY 2007 Domestic Survey)

(FY 2006 Overseas Study)
Technical cooperation:
Trainings (5-10 personnel/year, April 2005 - April 2006):
- Course on agricultural statistics for senior personnel in charge of statistics
- Forest and watershed environment and technologies of land and water quality conservation
- Local development for small-scale farmers through the Agricultural Cooperatives Law
- Personnel on the counterpart side involved in the irrigation and water discharge
- Third country training program (TCTP)

Dispatch of specialists: Dispatching senior policy advisors and irrigation WUA advisors to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (5 personnel for 1-2 years).
Others: Manatuto Irrigation and Rice Cultivation Project (IRCP)
Others: Projects on going are as follows.
Projects related to agricultural production (promotion of rice cultivation).
Beneficiary: Rice producers and residents in the community in Manatuto Prefecture
Beneficial effects:
- Farmers benefited from the maintenance and improvement of irrigation facilities and cultivation technology: 420 people
- Targeted farm areas of the Laclo irrigation plan: 650ha
- Improvement of knowledge on rice cultivation and an increase in the production
- Income generation by an increase in the production and the quality improvement of rice cultivation in the community

(FY 2008 Domestic Survey)
Grant Aid.
-Name of study: The Project for Rehabilitation and Improvement of Maliana Ⅰ Irrigation System.
-Contents: Grant the fund for the Irrigation and Water Management Division of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste to conduct the followings restorations and improvements for the irrigation channel in Mariana Ⅰ Irrigation District in order to improve the farm production in the Bobonaro District, Mariana region;
(a)Improvement construction of water intake gate facilities from Bulobo River which is the source of water,
(b)Repair of the main canal in irrigation channel (1.5 kilometers in total),
(c)Repair and installation of the secondary canal in irrigation channel (4.46 kilometers and 4.73 kilometers in total, respectively),
(d)Construction of administration buildings for sluice,
and so on.

-Exchange of Notes: Aug. 2007.
-Amount of the Grant: 737 million yen (maximum)
-Counterpart: Irrigation and Water Management Division of MAFF/Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

(FY 2008 Overseas Survey)
-The planning and designs on irrigation development and water resource, and two studies and mapping are in preparation
-Protection, River Normalization and Land Consolidation, WUA/Water Users Associations are in preparation.