

II . Cooperation Between Egypt & Japan

JICA Egypt Office

The history of technical cooperation by the government of Japan with Egypt dates back to the period before the establishment of JICA in 1974. Just three years after its inauguration, JICA opened a resident office in Cairo in 1977. In the 27 years since that time, we have implemented a number of technical cooperation programs between Egypt and Japan. We have no space to detail all of those achievements, however this brochure illustrates some of the typical projects including current activities.



**Resident Representative
of JICA Egypt Office
Mr. Shigeru Okamoto**

In October 2003, JICA changed its legal status into an Independent Administrative Institution and continues to reform both its organization and operations, in order to implement projects even more effectively and efficiently.

In April 2004, five new Issue-based departments were established at our Headquarters in Tokyo replacing eight former departments, in order to enhance the approach to the Millennium Development Goals and other global issues. JICA's implementational readiness is being changed from a scheme/sector-specific approach, to an issue-oriented approach. Each new department combines functions for technical cooperation projects, development studies, dispatch of experts, and the like. This will lower coordinating costs, as well as create a more flexible implementation management, with clear ownership or results.

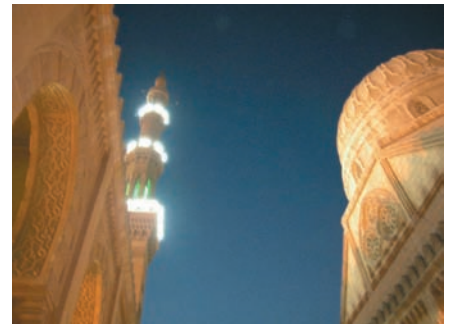
In this brochure, our activities are categorized corresponding to the following five issues; Social development, Human development, Global environment, Rural development and Economic development.

I hope the information herein will be of help toward your recognition and understanding of what JICA is doing in Egypt, which will support and propel our activities to become more effective and efficient and consequently to be of valuable assistance to both the Egyptian and Japanese public.



History

- Aug 1974 Establishment of JICA under Japanese Law No.62/1974
- May 1977 Dispatch of JICA Resident Representative to Egypt
- Jun 1983 Signature of Japan-Egypt Technical Cooperation Agreement
- Jan 1984 Japan-Egypt Technical Cooperation Agreement becomes effective
- Jun 1984 Japan-Egypt Technical Cooperation Agreement published under Egyptian Law No.490/1983
- Mar 1995 Exchange of Notes on Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Agreement
- Jun 1996 Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV) Agreement becomes effective
- Jul 1996 Exchange of Notes on Establishment of Legal Status of JICA Egypt Office
- Nov 1996 Legal Status of JICA Egypt Office published under Presidential Decree No.169/1996
- Apr 2001 Exchange of Notes on Senior Volunteers (SV) Agreement
- Oct 2003 Transformation of JICA to Independent Administrative Institution



1. Social Development

(1) Project for Construction of the Suez Canal Bridge

The Sinai Peninsula plays an important role in connecting Africa and Asia. However, development of the region has been hampered by the conflict between Arab countries and Israel, in addition to the fact that it is divided from the mainland by the Suez Canal. The Government of Egypt launched a National Project for the Development of the Sinai in 1994, which aimed at making use of its natural resources, promoting agriculture, the mining and tourism industries in the Sinai, and settling three million people by the year 2017. To implement this plan, the efficiency of transportation between the mainland and Sinai had to be improved urgently. The government of Egypt constructed the Ahmed Hamdy Tunnel and was running ferries, which however ran the risk of accidents as they went among tankers and freighters. In view of this situation, the Government of Egypt requested Japan for grant aid to build a bridge over the canal. After the necessary survey, Japan agreed to cover approximately 60% of the cost of the construction. The cable-stayed, four km-long bridge was completed in October 2001. The bridge, ever since, has been known as a symbol of the friendship between Egypt and Japan, and of peace and prosperity in the Middle East.

Project Site



(2) Cairo Regional Area Transportation Study (CREATS)

The population of Cairo is estimated to reach 20 million in 2012. Such an increase in population places significant stress on the infrastructure system. The increasingly difficult urban transport situation, characterized by a high degree of traffic congestion, constrained resources for public transport services and deteriorating air quality, lies in the forefront of such concerns. In response to a request from the Government of Egypt, JICA implemented a development study on the transportation in Greater Cairo in November 2000. The first phase of the study, which was carried out so as to formulate a master plan for the mitigation of urban transport problems, was submitted to the Government of Egypt in February 2003. Then the second phase was commenced to conduct feasibility studies for selected priority projects identified in the master plan.

Project Site



(3) Electricity Training for Palestinians (TCTP)

In Palestine, the conflicts for decades have brought about serious damage to the social infrastructure. It is necessary to develop human resource in the field of electricity, which is regarded as the most vital infrastructure, especially restoration of the power distribution system and the power plant which was built in the Gaza Strip. The Government of Egypt and the Government of Japan therefore decided to cooperate in holding electricity training courses for Palestinians as part of JICA's Third Country Training Program (TCTP).

Experienced Palestinian technicians receive training in both managerial and technical aspects so that they can help themselves with the electrical supply and maintenance of the electricity system in Palestine. This training course consists of the following items which were requested by the Palestinian Power Authority.

- (1) Operation and maintenance of high voltage transmission lines
- (2) Substation and transformer maintenance
- (3) Power system planning, control and protection
- (4) Distribution network
- (5) Monitoring and supervision of combined cycle power plant
- (6) Feasibility Study and Project Implementation

It is planned to allocate three years to this course with completion of items (2) & (3) in the year 2004. This was carried out with the participation of ten Palestinians.

Project Site



I was dispatched to Egypt as a short-term expert for the Third Country Training Program, "Electricity Training for Palestinians". During the one week stay, I mainly gave lectures on the maintenance of substations and planning of power grids.

At first, I was worried about dealing with trainees who have a completely different cultural background from the Japanese. However, with the warm hospitality of my Egyptian counterparts and friendly Palestinian trainees who were willing to have active discussions throughout my lectures, I felt that I could achieve the goal of developing the technical capabilities of the trainees.

Although it was a very short period, it was a pleasure to stay in Egypt and it is an unforgettable memory that I had the opportunity to communicate with many people in the Middle East.



Japanese Expert,
Eng. Yoshimitsu
Umahashi

2. Human Development

(1) Cairo University Specialized Pediatric Hospital

The Cairo University Pediatric Hospital, which is well-known as "The Japanese Hospital", was built by Japan's grant aid and opened in March 1983. It has served a large number of people ever since.

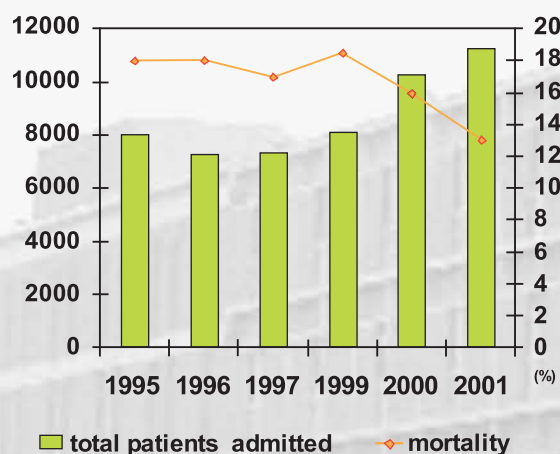
As the hospital building had of necessity to be extended as a result of the increased number of in & outpatients and the need for pediatric congenital disease care, especially circulatory system disorders, an expansion project was planned. The building was enlarged to six floors and facilities for the diagnosis, treatment and training for congenital diseases were installed, the construction of which was carried out from 1986 to 1988. From 1995 to 1996 "The Rehabilitation project of Cairo University Pediatric Hospital" was undertaken. It included refurbishing the ICU, operation rooms, bathrooms, extension work for emergency outpatients department, NICU, waiting room etc. Following this rehabilitation, CUPH was renamed Cairo University Specialized Pediatric Hospital (CUSPH) in October 1998.

Project Site



In addition to the construction and improvement of the institution itself, JICA has held three technical cooperation projects, which were designed to improve the skills of the medical personnel and services of CUSPH. The first phase of technical cooperation which was held from July 1983 to June 1989 was intended to firmly establish it as the primary pediatric hospital in Cairo. The project had a variety of aspects and built up the foundation of a management system and updated its equipment. The second phase was held from July 1989 to June 1996, which focused on the improvement of heart disease care. The most recent project was from April 1999 to March 2002, which was designed to improve the standard of medical personnel for pediatric emergency care in CUSPH.

Admission & Mortality in CUSPH as a whole



*No data for 1998



The Amount of Grant Aid

