

(4) Water Supply and Sewage Systems Improvement

As regular access to clean water is part of the vital infrastructure, Japan has placed much emphasis on the improvement of the water supply and sewage system network in Egypt. Starting from grant aid in 1988, Japan has contributed to several projects as follows;

1. Omrania West Water Supply and Sewerage Upgrading in Giza City (1988-1989)
2. Improvement of Water Supply and Sewer System in Monib, Giza (1992-1996)
3. The Project for Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Amiryia Water Treatment Plant (1994-1997)
4. Improvement of Water Supply System of Southern Pyramids Area (1997, 1999)
5. Improvement of Water Supply System of the Northern Pyramids Area in Giza City (2002-)
6. Water Supply Development in the Northwestern Part of Sharqiya Governorate (2004-)

For the implementation of those six projects, total grant aid amounted to 25.74 billion yen.

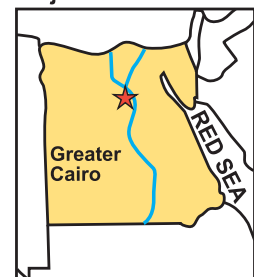
Project Site



In addition, JICA implemented a technical cooperation project, the Water Supply Technology Training Improvement Project for the period of June 1997 through May 2002. It had become an urgent task for General Organization for Greater Cairo Water Supply (GOGCWS) to improve the water supply system due to rapid population growth in the Greater Cairo area. However, a chronic current-account deficit and the lack of infrastructure maintenance prevented it from becoming financially self-sufficient, which the Government of Egypt was hoping for.

To solve these problems the Government of Egypt requested the Government of Japan to assist in providing technical cooperation to expand and develop technical training courses for GOGCWS personnel in order to improve their performance so that sufficient potable water could be supplied in sustainable conditions to residents of the Greater Cairo area.

Project Site



4. Rural Development

(1) Water Management Improvement Project (WMIP)

Egypt mainly depends on the Nile River for its water. Water demands have multiplied due to industrial development, and an increase in population, plus an expansion of arable areas. Therefore, an improvement of the water resources and water-saving irrigation has become an urgent issue. In rural areas, however, farmers upstream of the canals have a tendency to over-irrigate by installing highly efficient pumps and, consequently, farmers downstream face chronic water shortages.

To cope with this situation, the Government of Egypt launched an Irrigation Improvement Project (IIP) in 1988 to rationalize the irrigation water usage and to achieve fair water distribution among the farmers. Despite its enormous efforts, the IIP met several difficulties in implementing these changes, including insufficient consensus-building among the farmers in the planning and designing phases. In addition it caused trouble in the construction of canals and resulted in difficulties in the collection of fees for the operation and maintenance of the canals from the member farmers.

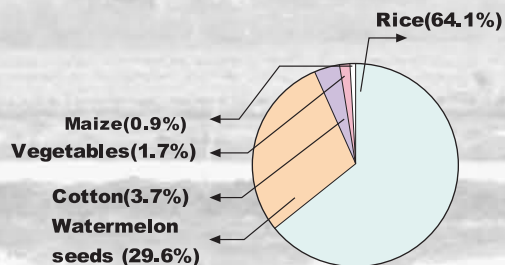
To solve these problems, the Government of Egypt requested the Government of Japan for Technical Cooperation. Responding to the request, JICA decided to proceed with a Water Management Improvement Project in the Nile Delta, setting its duration from March 2000 to February 2005. JICA's method is to place the importance on encouraging full scale farmer participation, building up a consensus and emphasizing the preparatory stage.

Project Site



Share of planted area in Bahr EL Nour 2001/ 2002

"Summer Season"



"Winter Season"

