

#### 4-2-8 Basic Design Drawing

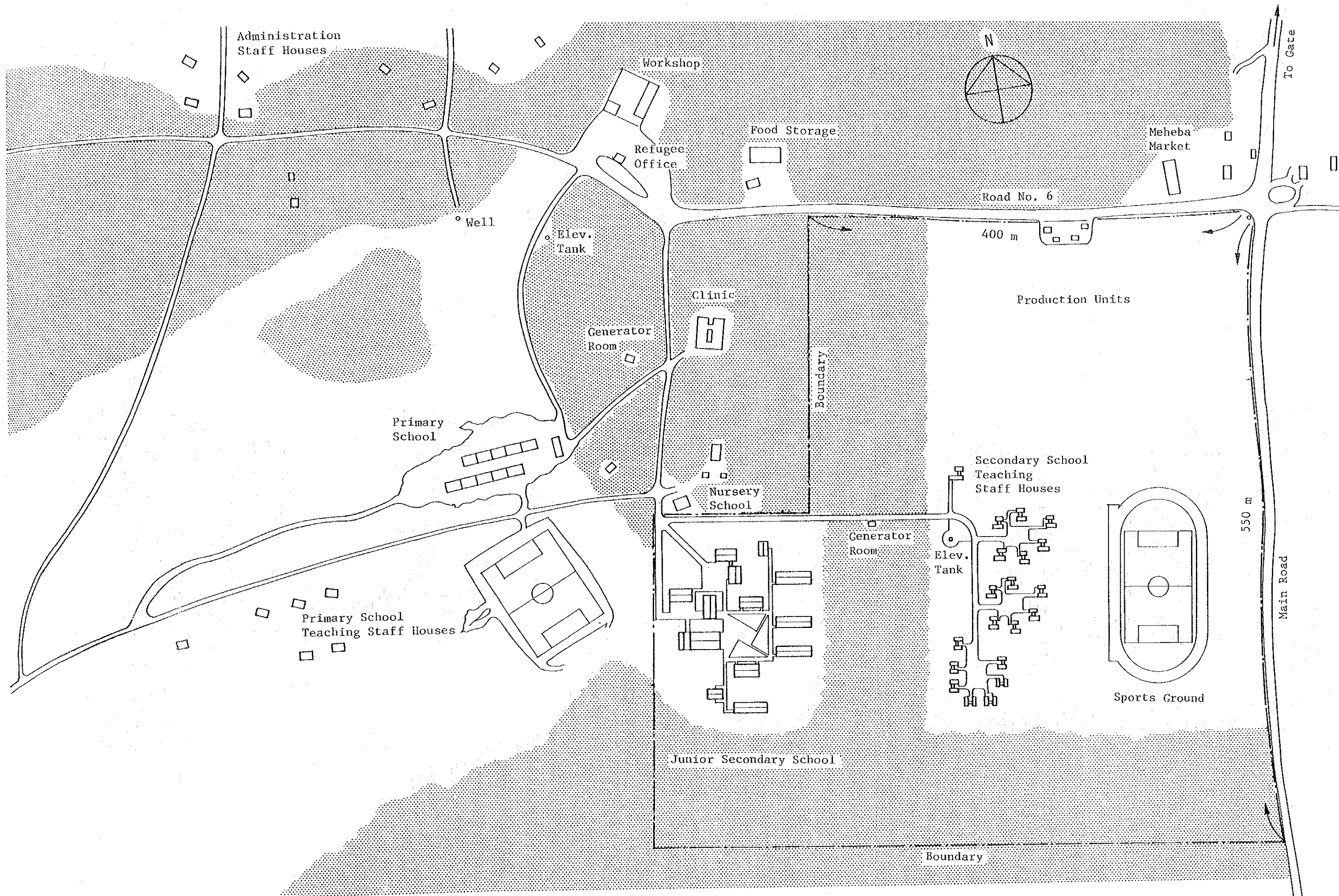
Floor area of the facilities is as follows;

**Table 4-2 Building Floor Area**

Building Name	Bldg No	Building Area (sqm)	Floor Area (sqm)	Covered Area (sqm)
Administration	1	334.8	278.5	9.9
Classroom	2	504.0	420.0	84.4
Laboratory	1	205.8	176.4	29.4
Homecraft	1	176.4	147.0	29.4
Workshop	1	205.8	176.4	29.4
Kitchen and Canteen	1	439.6	378.0	38.1
Dormitory	2	504.0	420.0	84.0
Ablution	2	223.4	223.4	-
Headmaster's House	1	114.0	112.2	-
Teaching Staff's House	12	901.2	889.2	-
Staff House	7	417.9	417.9	-
Generator Room	1	28.0	28.0	-
Garage and Store	1	159.6	147.0	27.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4,214.5</b>	<b>3,814.0</b>	<b>331.50</b>

## List of Drawings

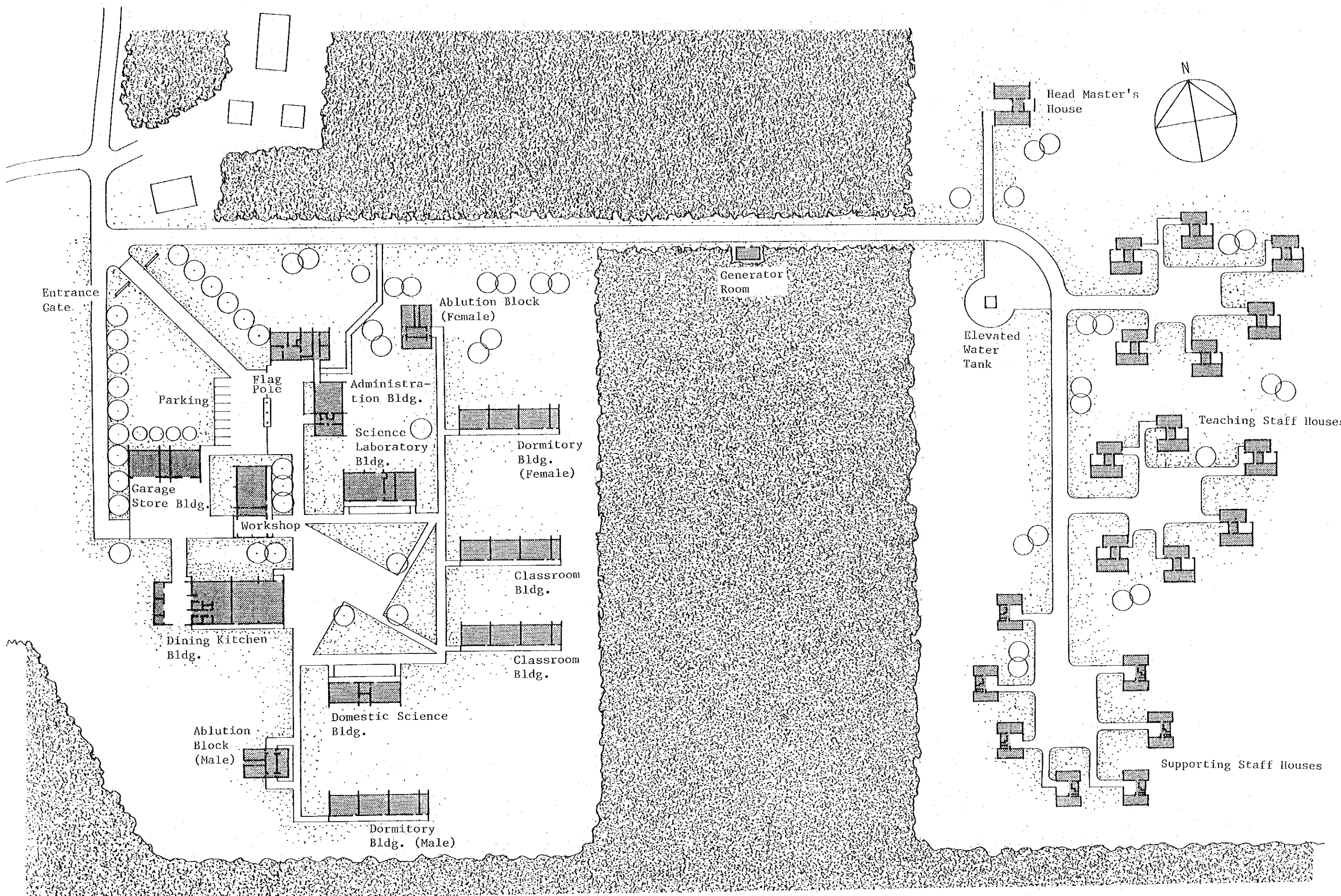
1.	Site Plan	1:3000
2.	Layout Plan	1:1000
3.	Administration	1:200
4.	Classrooms and workshop	1:200
5.	Laboratory and homecraft	1:200
6.	Kitchen and canteen	1:200
7.	Dormitory and ablution	1:200
8.	Staff housing A. B. C	1:200
9.	Garage and Storage	1:200



SITE PLAN

S1:3000

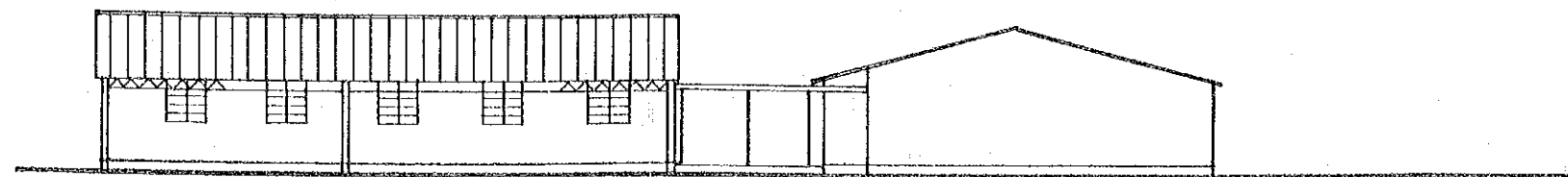
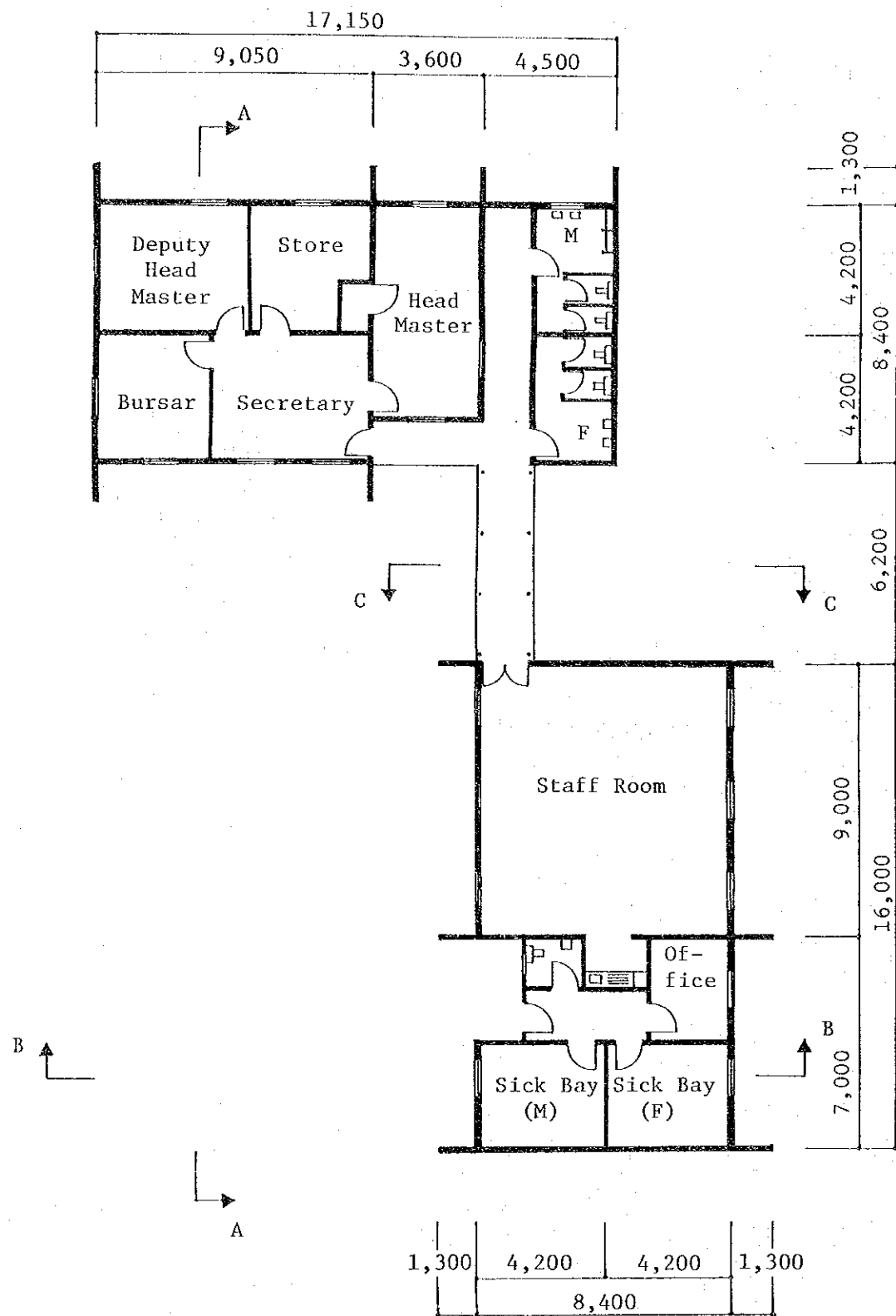
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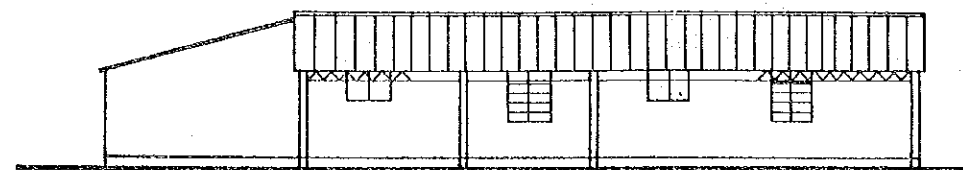
LAYOUT PLAN

S1:1000

02



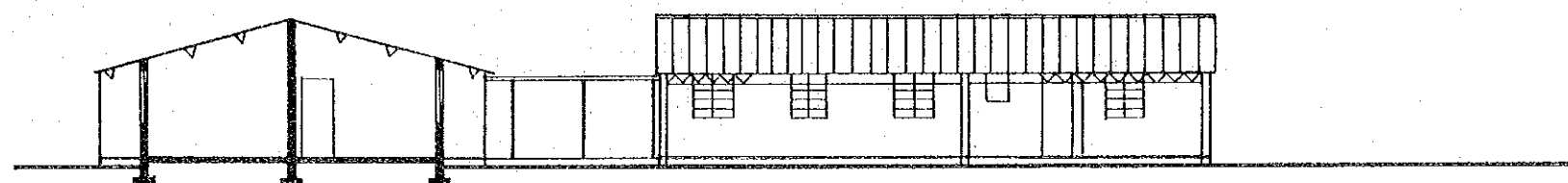
East Elevation



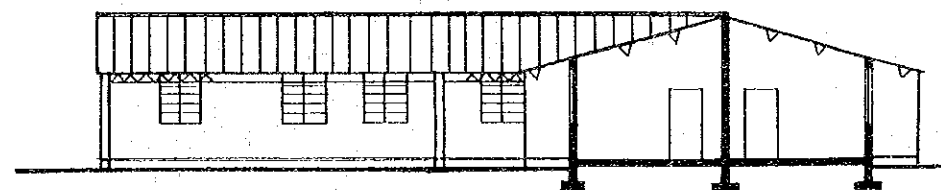
North Elevation



West Elevation



A-A Section



B-B Section

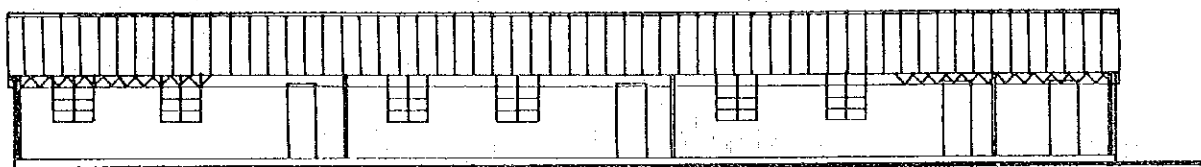
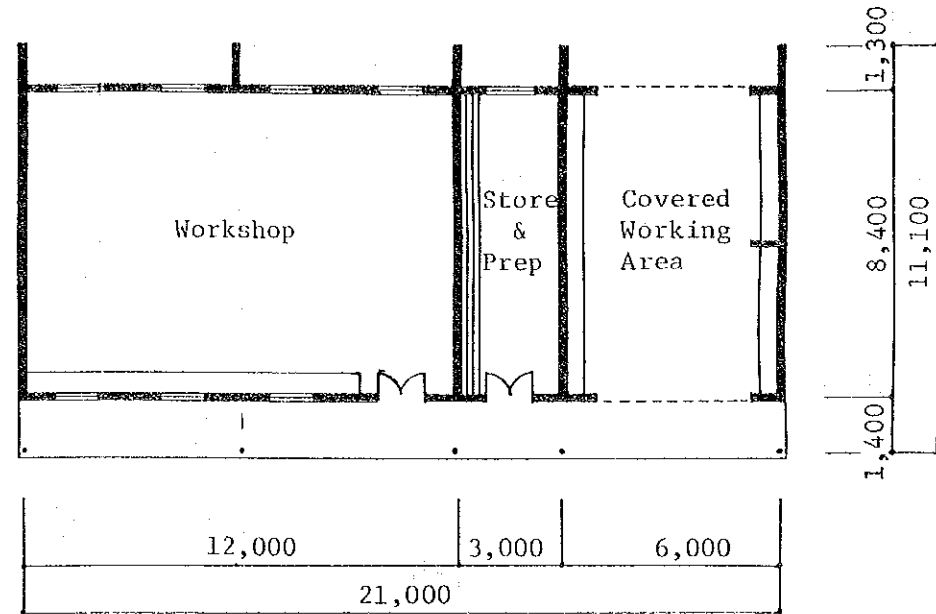
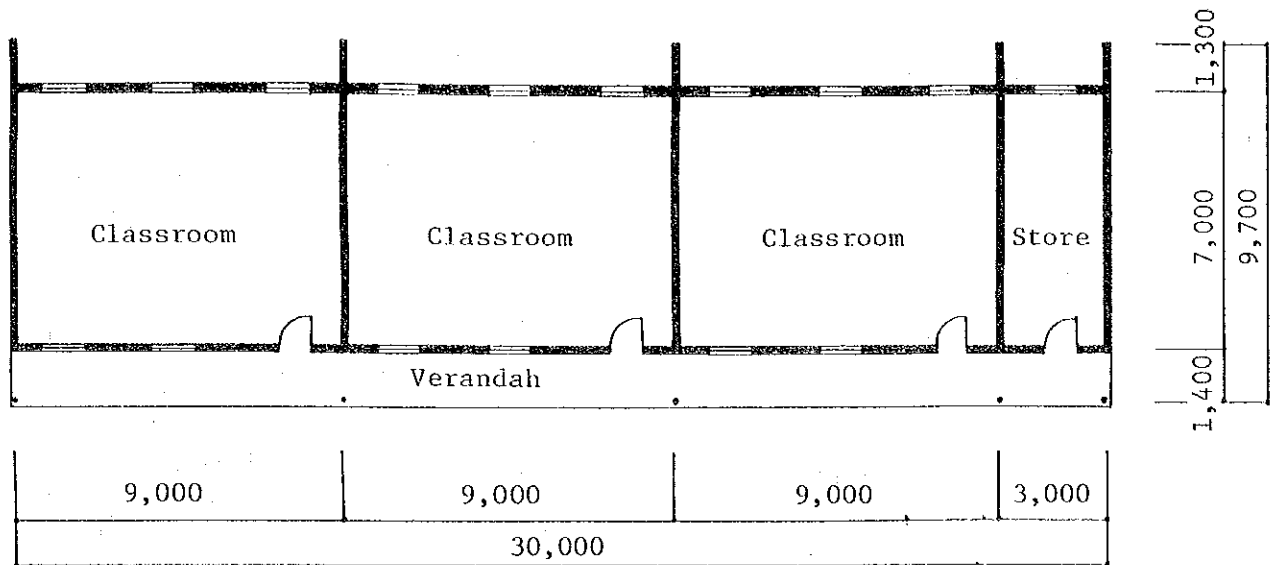


C-C Section

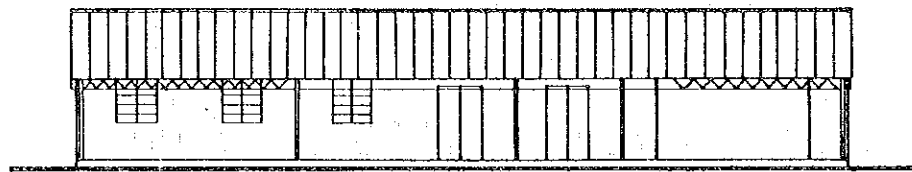
ADMINISTRATION BLDG.

S1:200

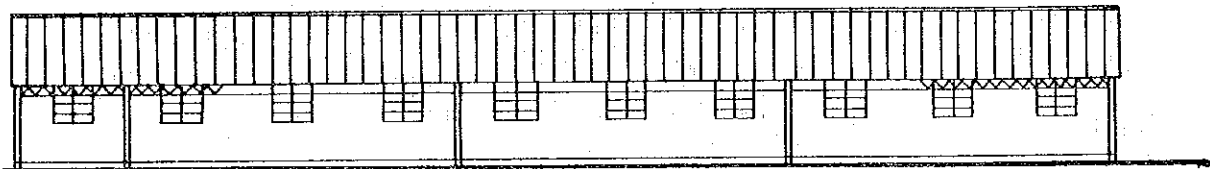
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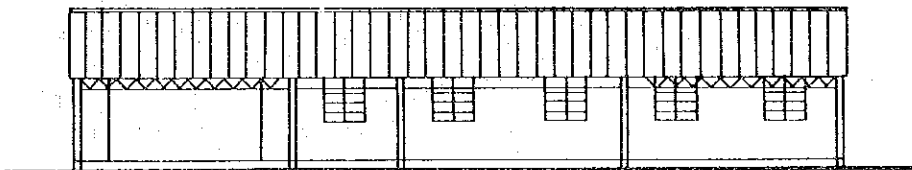
South Elevation



West Elevation



North Elevation



East Elevation

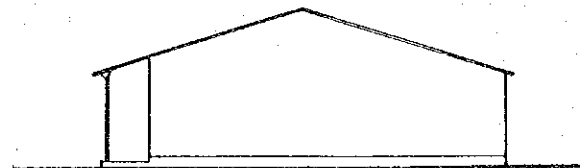


East Elevation



Typical Section

Classroom Bldg.



South Elevation



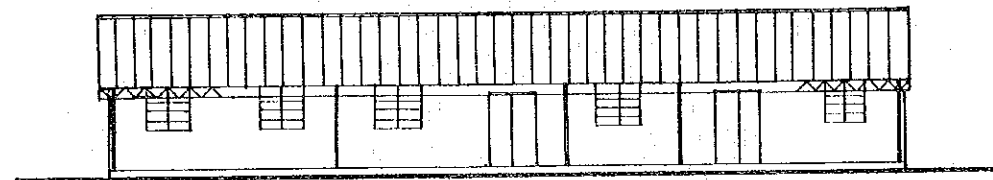
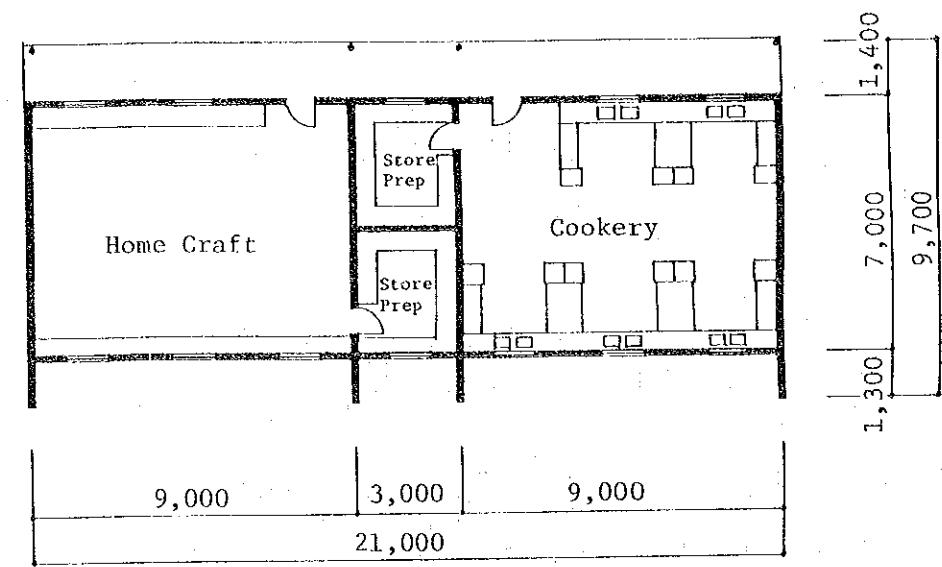
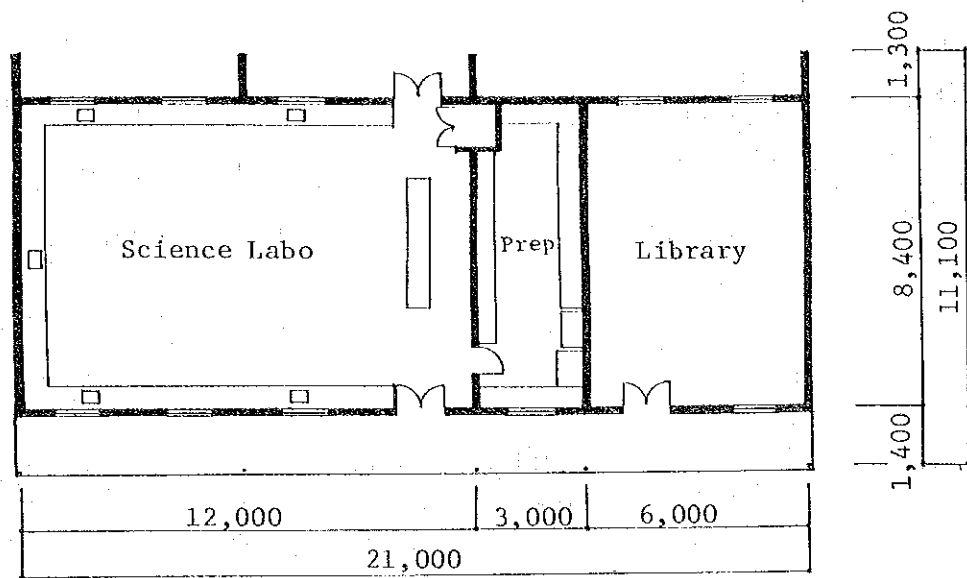
Typical Section

Workshop

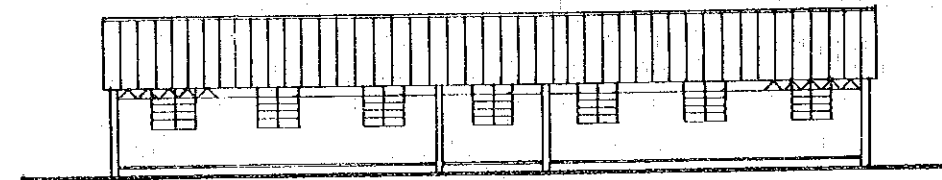
CLASSROOM BLDG. & WORKSHOP

S1:200

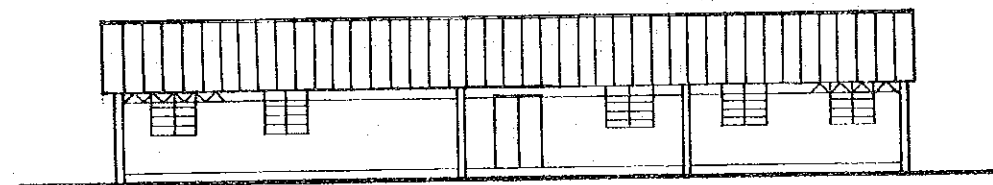
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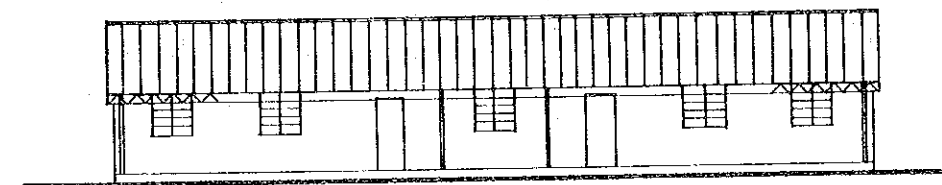
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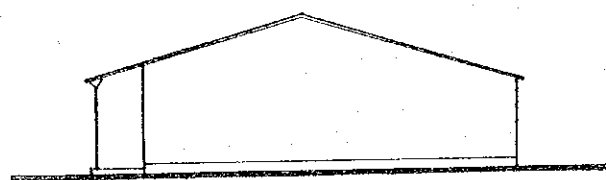
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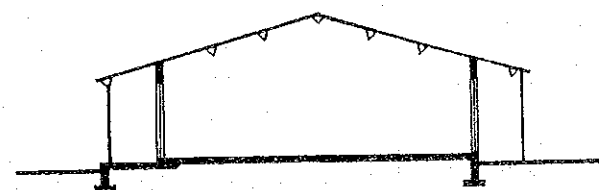
North Elevation



North Elevation



East Elevation

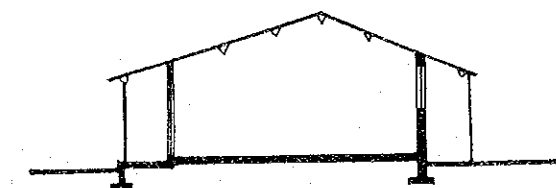


Typical Section

Science Laboratory Bldg.



West Elevation



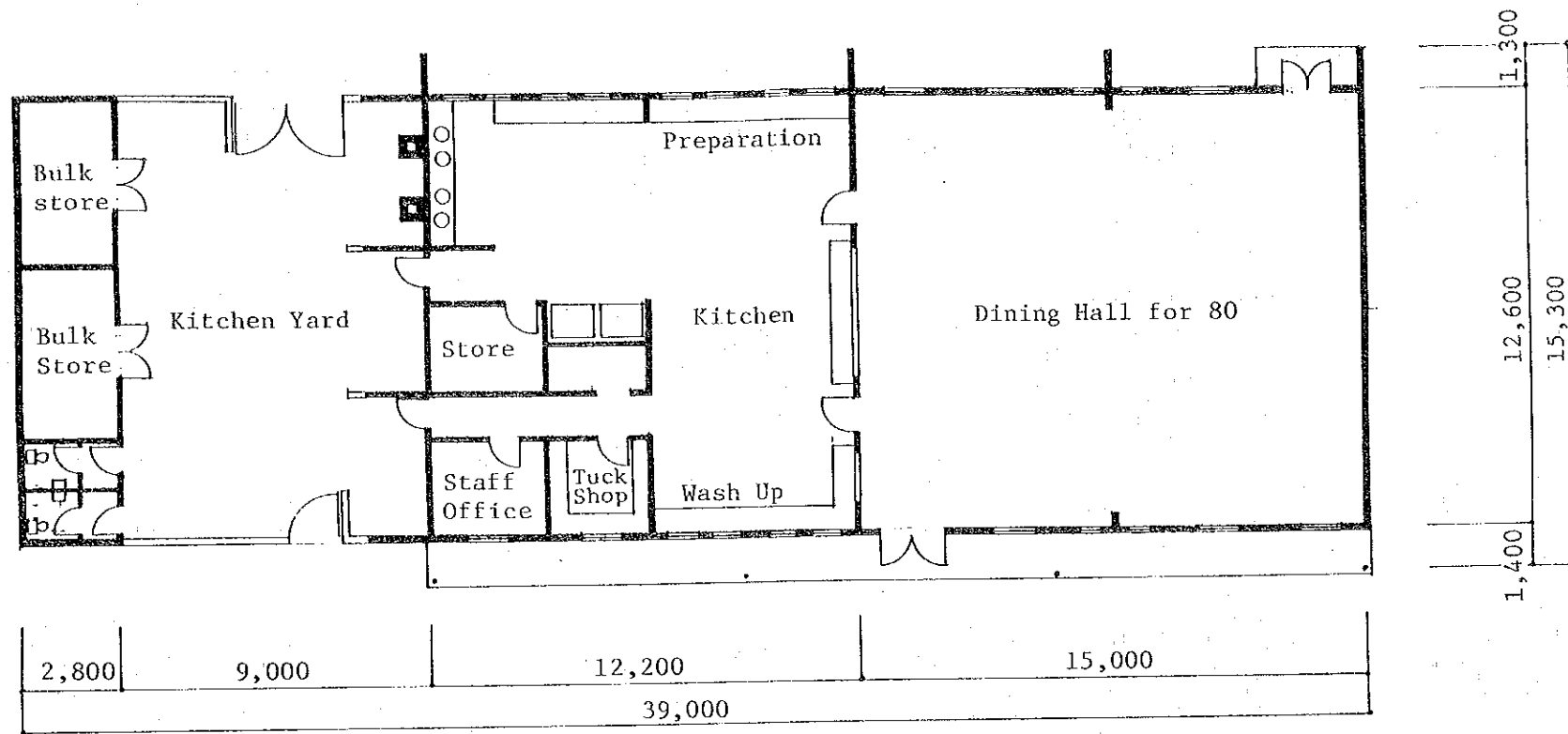
Typical Section

Domestic Science Bldg.

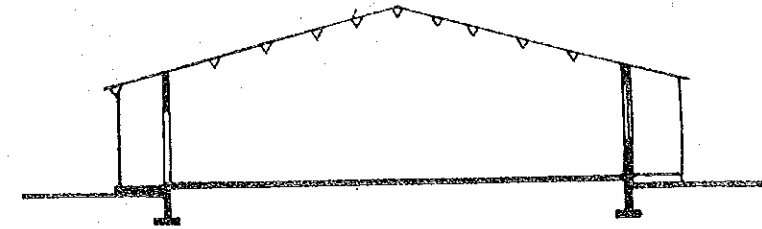
SCIENCE LABO BLDG,  
DOMESTIC BLDG.

S1:200

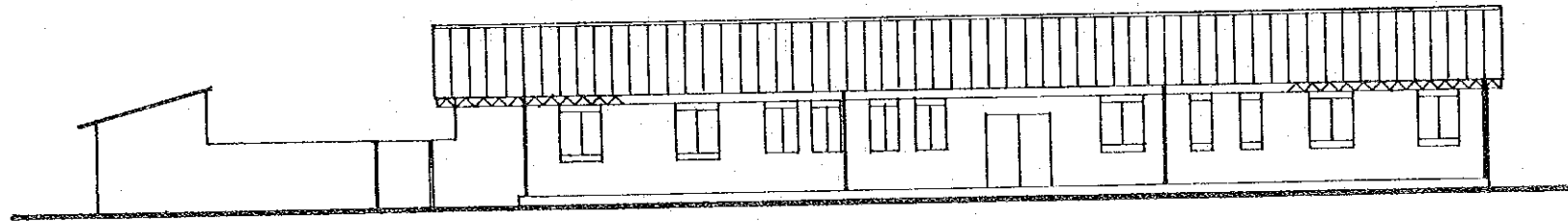
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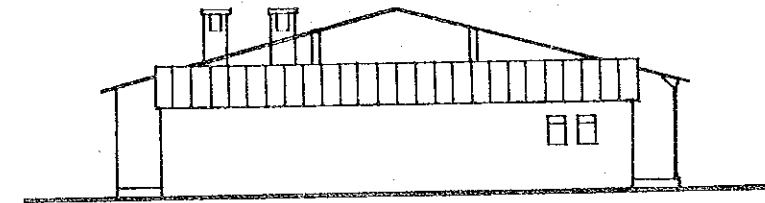
Floor Plan



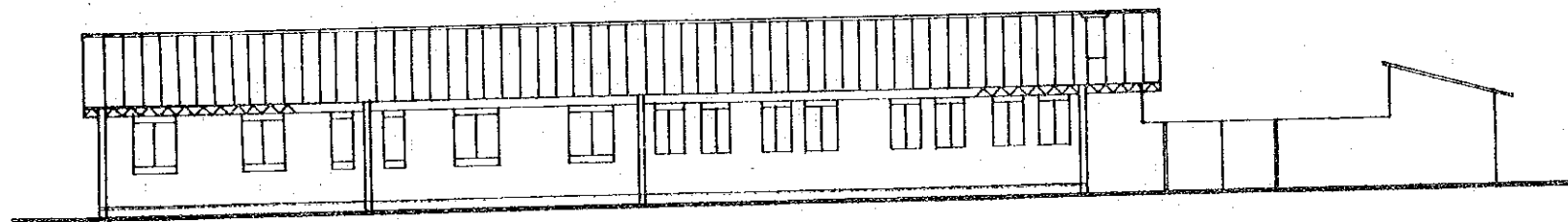
Typical Section



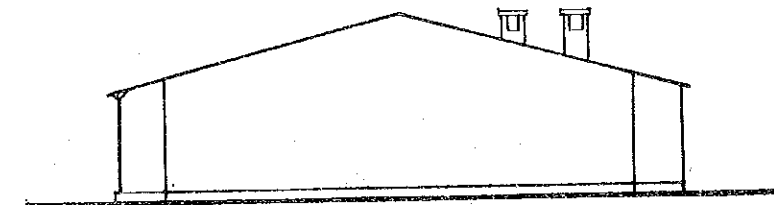
South Elevation



West Elevation



North Elevation



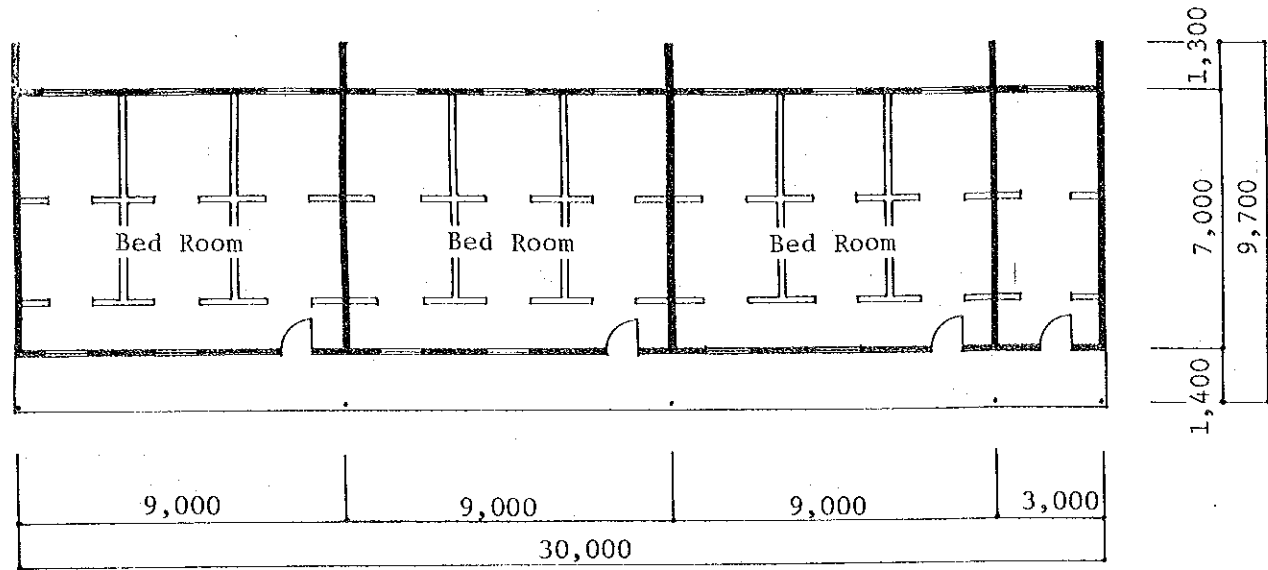
East Elevation

DINING-KITCHEN

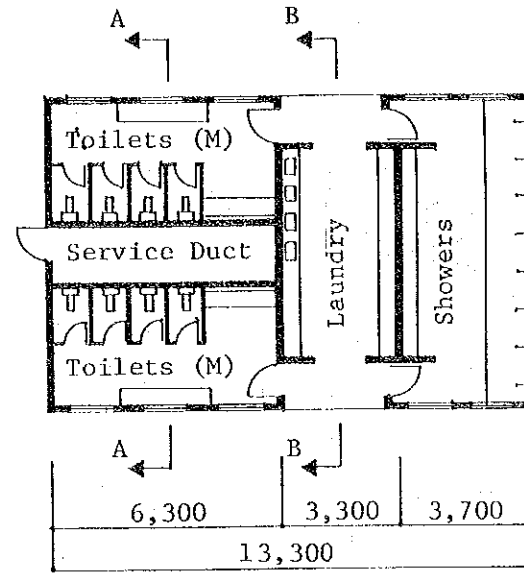
S1:200

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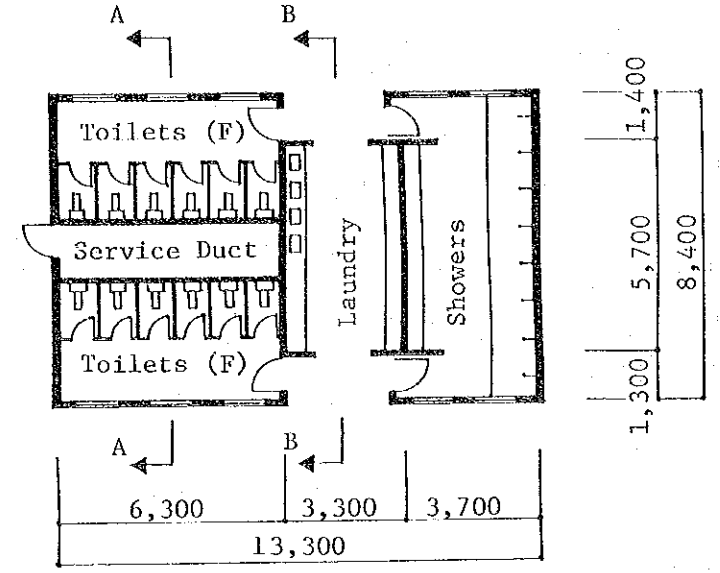




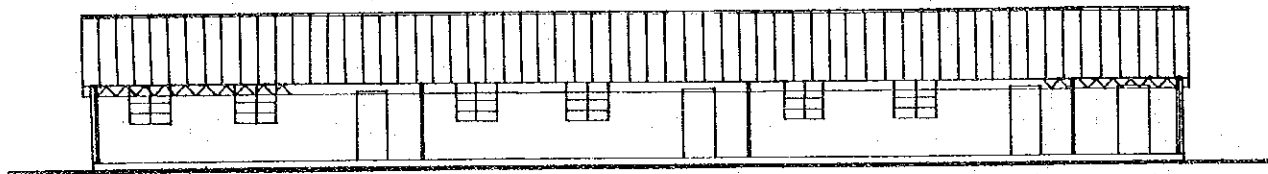
Floor Plan



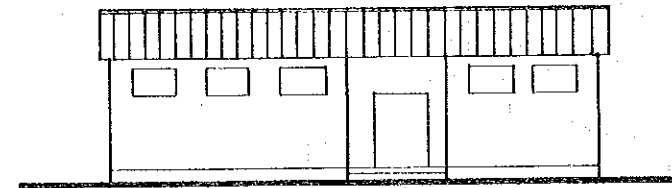
Male



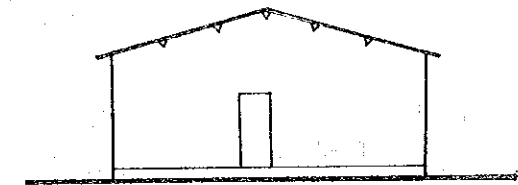
Female



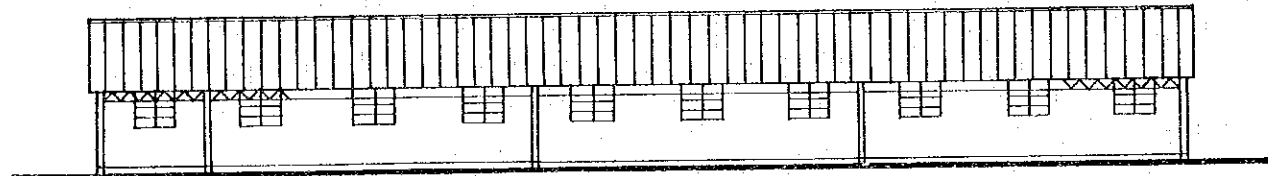
South Elevation



South Elevation



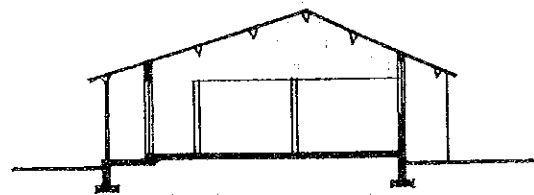
West Elevation



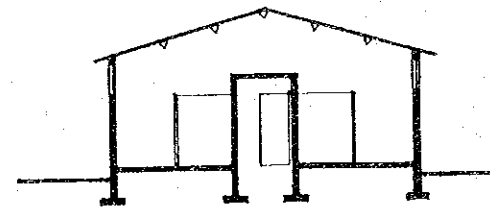
North Elvation



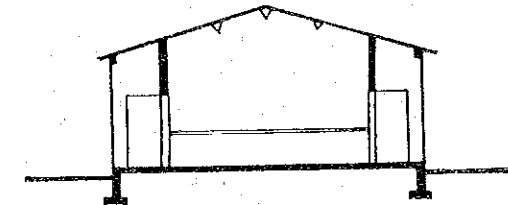
East Elevation



Typical Section



A-A Section



B-B Section

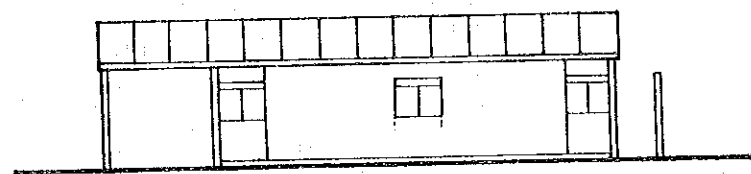
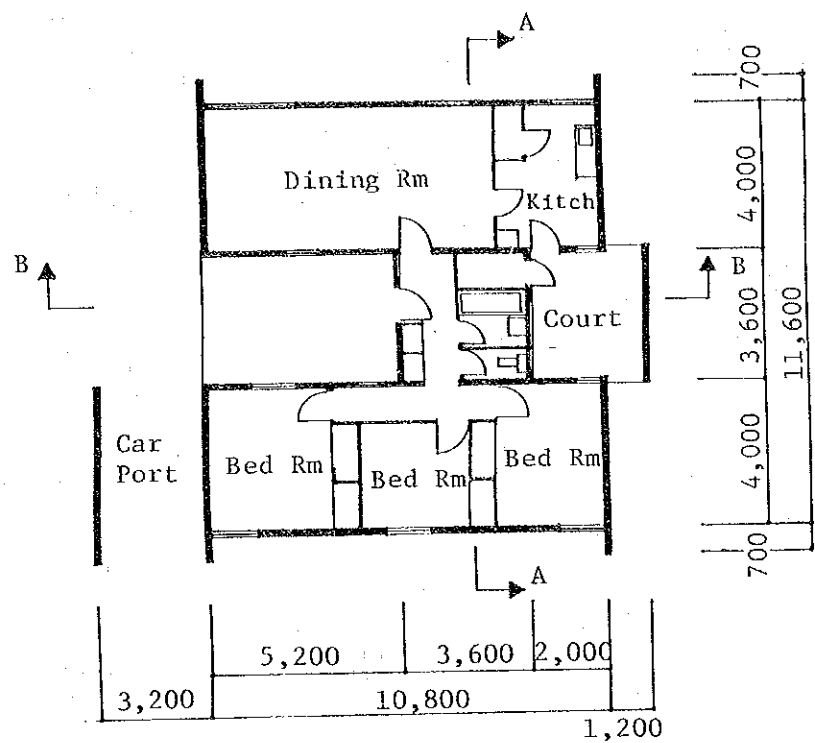
Dormitory Bldg.

Ablution Blocks

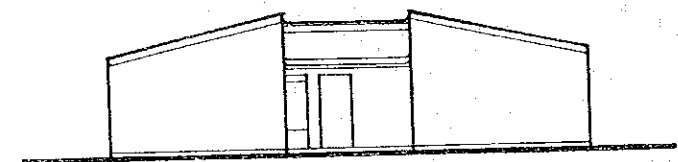
**DORMITORY BLDG  
& ABLUTION BLOCK**

S1:200

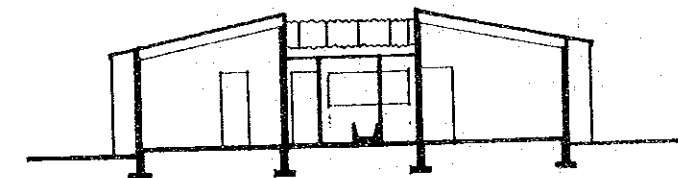
**07**



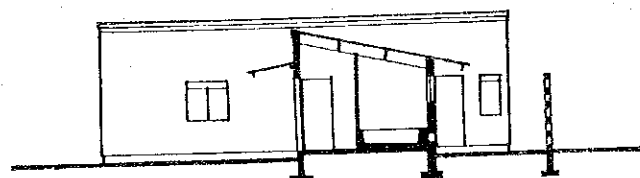
South Elevation



West Elevation

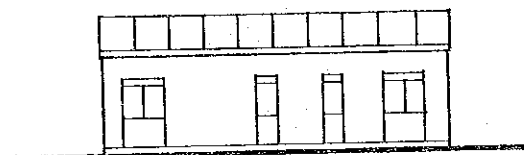
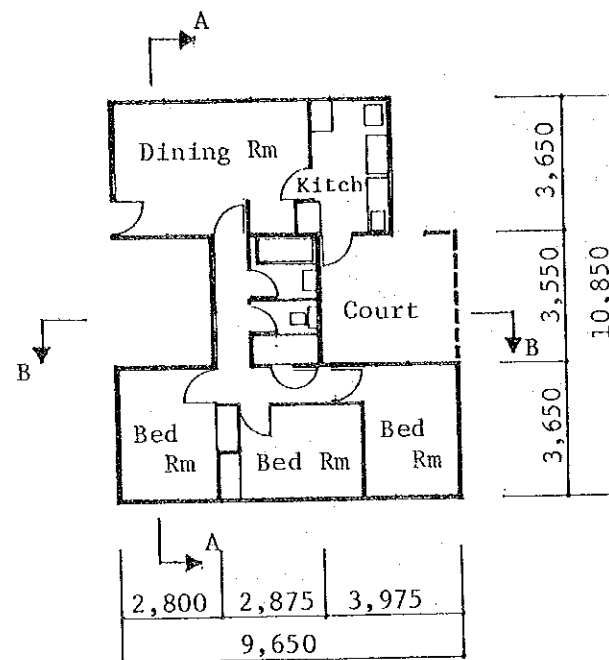


A-A Section

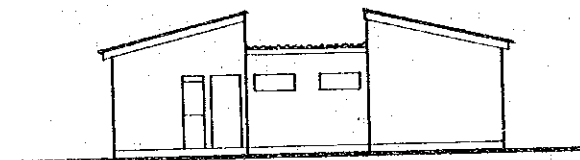


B-B Section

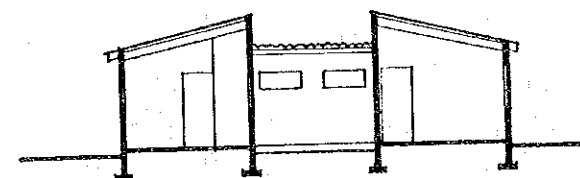
Head Master's House



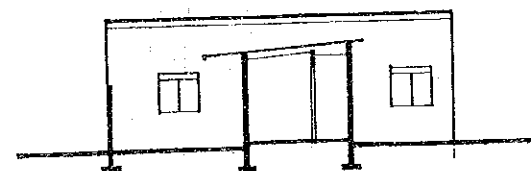
South Elevation



West Elevation

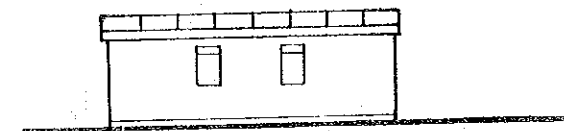
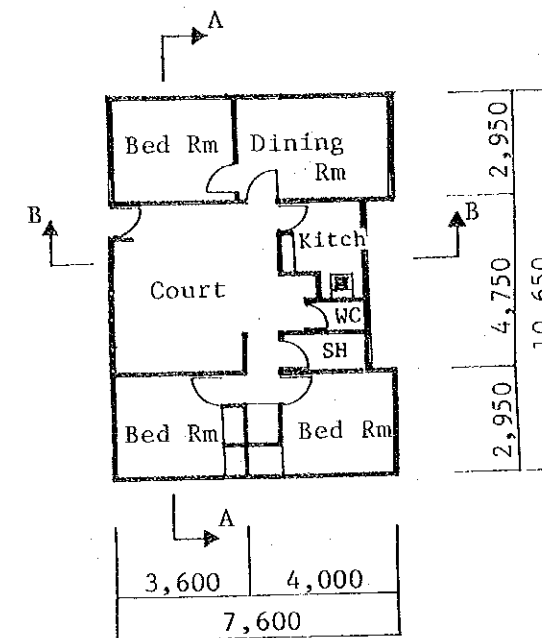


A-A Section

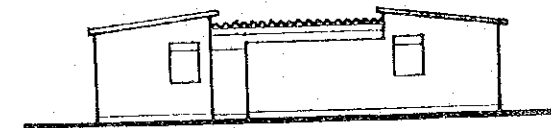


B-B Section

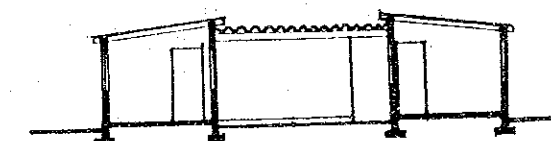
Staff House



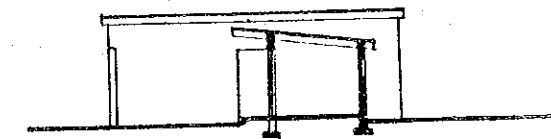
South Elevation



West Elevation



A-A Section



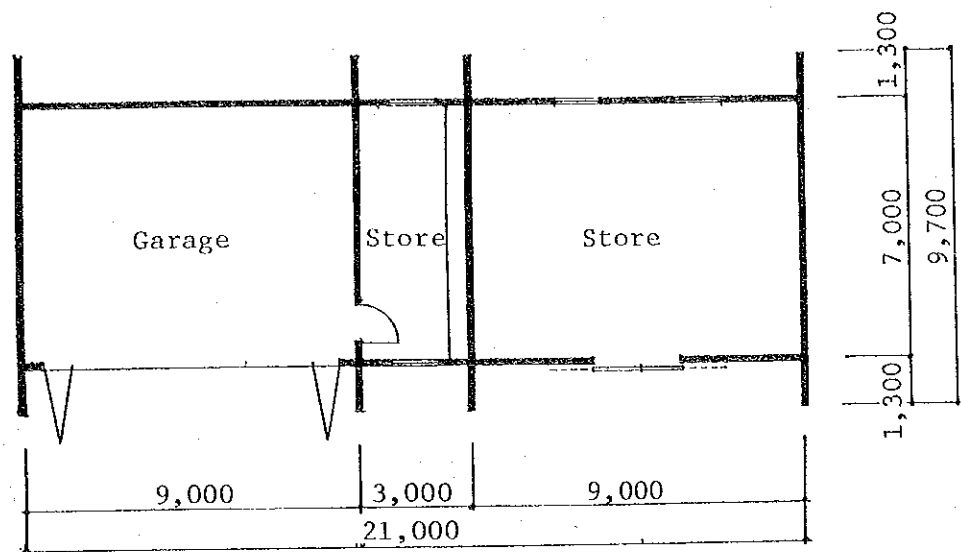
B-B Section

Supporting Staff House

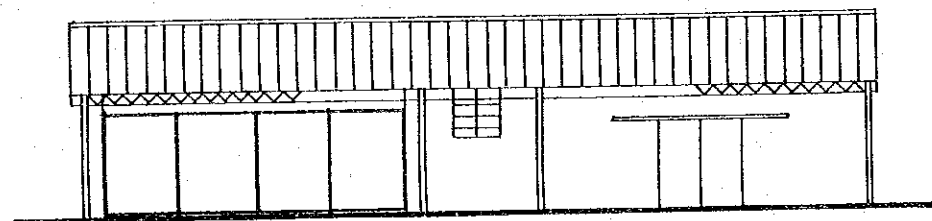
STAFF HOUSE

S1:200

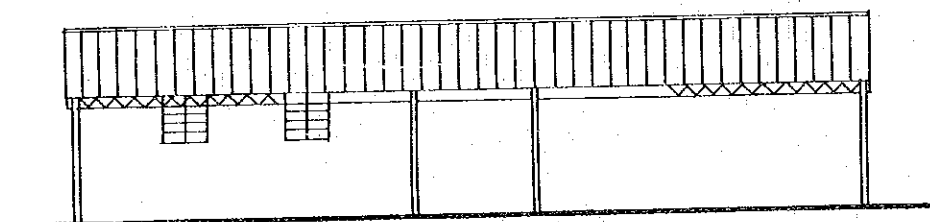
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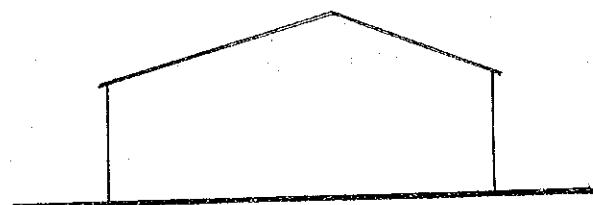
Floor Plan



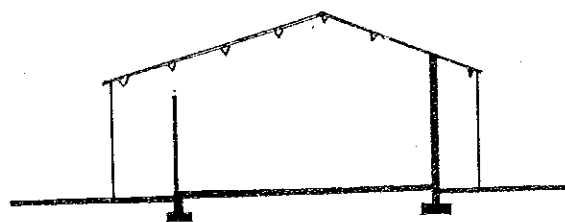
South Elevation



North Elevation

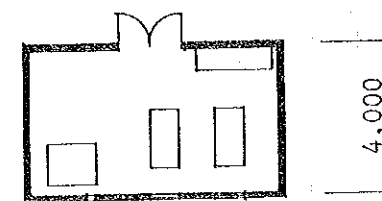


East Elevation



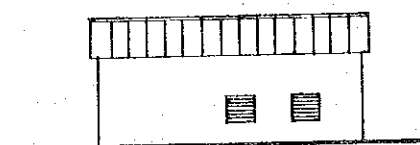
Typical Section

Garage & Store Bldg.

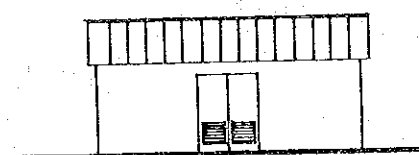


7,000

4,000



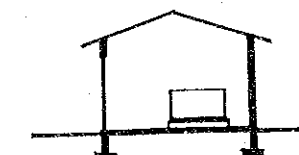
South Elevation



North Elevation



East Elevation



Section

Generator Room

**GARAGE & STORE BLDG.,  
GENERATOR ROOM**

S1:200

**09**



### 4-3 Construction Plan

#### 4-3-1 Constructing Method

The construction of the Project, which will be funded by the Japanese Government from the 1985 financial year grant aid budget, will be carried out under a general contract system. The contractor is selected through a competitive tender by Japanese contractors prequalified by the Governments. The tenderer offering the lowest price has his tender examined and evaluated, and following acceptance, enters into contract with the Government of the Republic of Zambia. The construction commences after the verification of the contract by the Government of Japan. That will be approximately three months after the Exchange Note concluded by both governments for the Grant Aid extended by the Government of Japan.

#### 4-3-2 Constructing Plan

In Zambia, the rainy season lasts from November to March. The Meheba area in the North-Western Province is located in the zone of the heaviest rain in Zambia. During the rainy season there are around 110 rainy days; the average precipitation is 1350 mm per year.

In the rainy season, rain falls heavily in a two to three hour period, which creates problems in the transportation of materials and excavation work due to the laterite soil character. In planning construction work, it must be noted that unless the roof work of the building is completed before the rainy season starts, construction speed will be somewhat slower than normal. The construction period is estimated to be 14 months, taking into account the overall building scale, the structure and the facilities of the Project, and the local construction standards.

### 4-3-3 Supervision

Supervision for the construction of the Project will be carried out by periodical inspection since the same type of the school project has already been carried out by the local contractors and also in consideration of the cost necessary to station a full-time job site supervisor for a project of this scale. After signing the contract, the consultant responsible for the field supervision will issue necessary instructions to the contractor. At the same time, the contractor will be consulted and examined regarding the construction schedule. After commencement of the work, the consultant will check the working drawings and supervise the selection of teaching equipment, tools, and materials for the school, as well as being engaged in color coordination and the issuing of work instructions.

He will also visit the site when necessary, such as for issuing the certificate of the payment for the spot supervision. Before completion, he will conduct a final inspection and test operations at the site and issue instructions to repair defects or deficiencies, if any, and prepare documents to certify the substantial completion and thus act as a witness to the delivery of the buildings from the Contractor to the Government.

#### 4-3-4 Scope of Work

The scope of the work to be performed under the Grant Aid from the Government of Japan and under the responsibility of the Government of Republic of Zambia is shown below:

##### Japanese Portion

1. Construction Work
  - 1) Administration
  - 2) Classroom
  - 3) Laboratory
  - 4) Homecraft
  - 5) Kitchen and canteen
  - 6) Workshop
  - 7) Dormitory
  - 8) Ablution
  - 9) Staff House
  - 10) Garage and store
  - 11) Suction pit, pump,  
Elevated water tank
  - 12) Water supply within the site
  - 13) Generator and generator room,
  - 14) External Work
2. Equipment and Miscellaneous
  - 1) Teaching and office
  - 2) Furniture
  - 3) Tools for agriculture
  - 4) Workshop hand tool
  - 5) Motor vehicle
3. Consultant's Fee
  - 1) Production of working drawings
  - 2) Project supervision

##### Zambian Portion

1. Construction Work
  - 1) Securing the land
  - 2) Clearing of the site
  - 3) Other external work
2. Equipment and Miscellaneous
  - 1) Equipment and other things not included in the Japanese portion
3. Other necessary work
  - 1) Fees necessary for the banking agreement to perform the Grant Aid Project
  - 2) Exemption from the duties for imported materials for the Project.
  - 3) Exemption of taxes imposed on the Japanese contractor and consultant.
  - 4) Arrange the necessary permit to work in the refugee settlement.
  - 5) Arrange the permission to enter and stay in Zambia for the Japanese engaged in the Project.

Fig. 4-5 Major Transportation Route

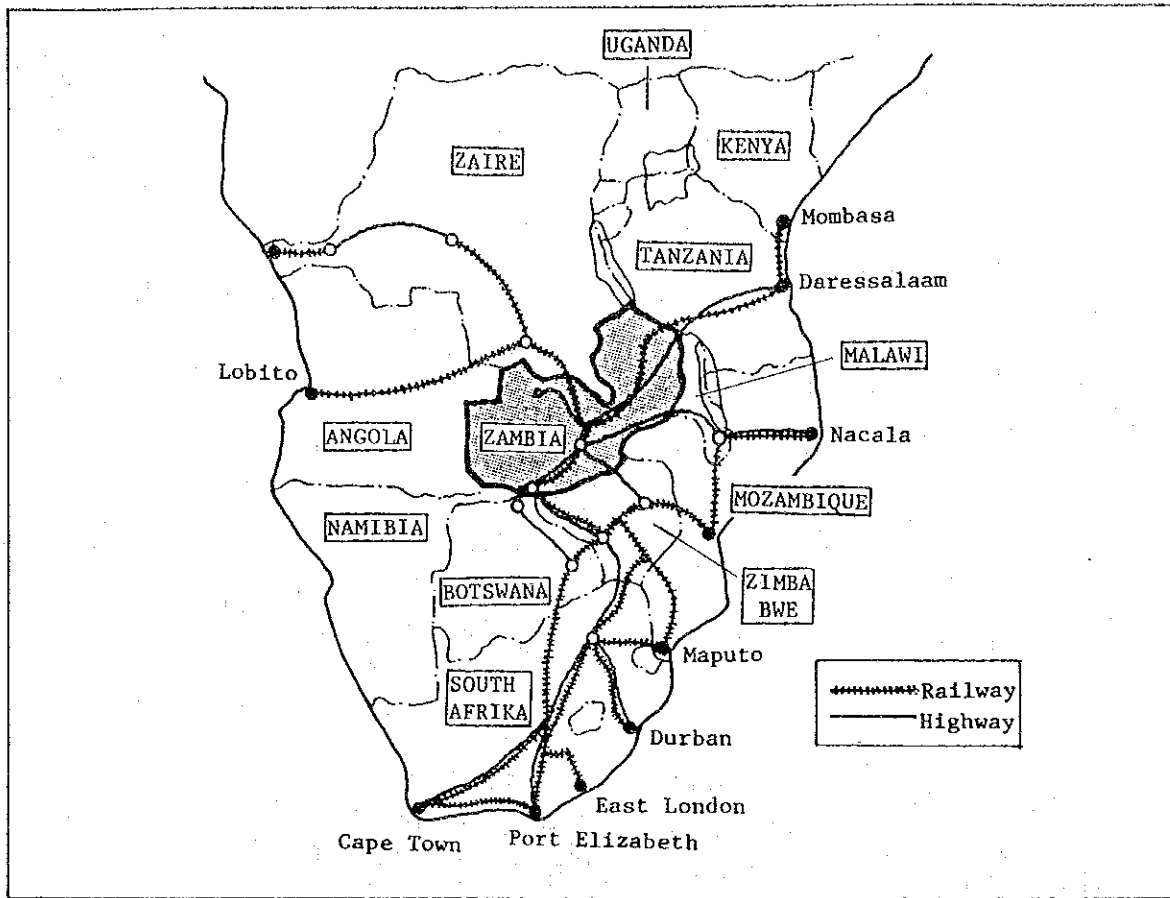


Table 4-3 Route of Export and Import

	1981					1982					1983				
	% of total foreign trade	Exports	%	Imports	%	% of total foreign trade	Exports	%	Imports	%	% of total foreign trade	Exports	%	Imports	%
Lobito - Zaire	1.7	23,738	3.7	—	—	1.8	25,821	3.7	134	—	2.7	37,219	5.4	—	—
Dar-es-Salaam	55.3	429,953	66.3	340,272	45.7	56.2	454,364	65.3	367,177	47.9	49.0	416,891	60.1	257,713	37.7
Malawi	0.2	—	—	3,417	0.5	0.1	—	—	95	—	1.1	576	—	14,525	2.1
Mozambique	1.0	440	—	14,043	1.9	0.5	—	—	7,897	1.0	0.1	—	—	1,250	0.2
Mombasa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kazungula (Botswana)	—	—	—	647	—	—	—	—	652	—	0.2	40	0.1	2,383	0.3
Zimbabwe	40.5	190,058	29.3	373,840	50.2	40.3	317,054	30.2	379,290	49.4	45.9	232,814	33.6	399,730	58.4
Airfreight	1.2	3,972	0.6	12,531	1.7	1.2	4,940	0.8	11,917	1.7	1.0	5,558	0.8	8,494	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>648,161</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>744,750</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>802,179</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>767,162</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>693,098</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>684,095</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Contingency Planning Unit and Bank of Zambia



#### 4-3-5 Procurement

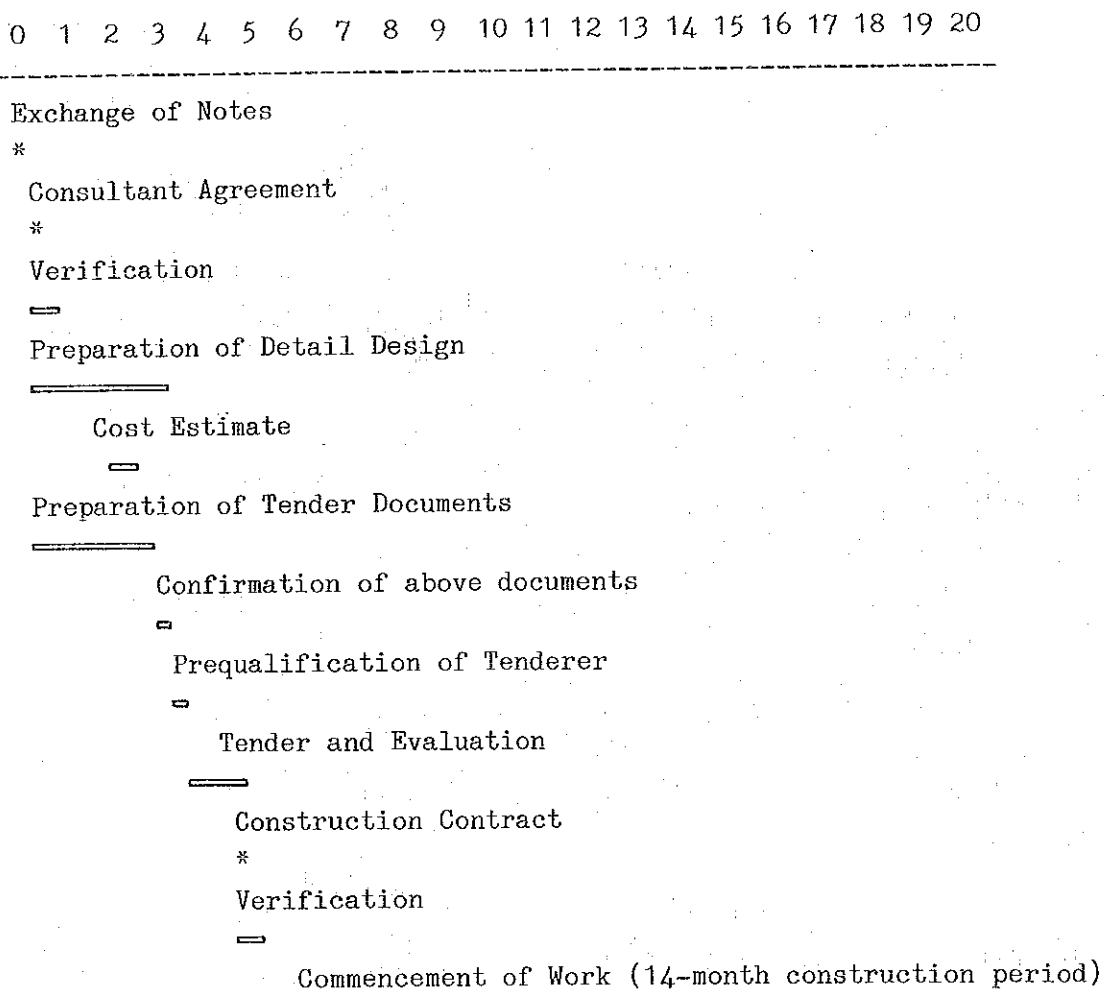
Cement, secondary products of cement, brick, sand, gravel, and asbestos sheets are the only domestically produced construction materials. For other principal construction materials, Zambia depends on foreign supply. The Government of Zambia allocated foreign exchange for import materials in 1984 of only about 2.5 million Kwacha, or 1.8 percent of the total imports. If foreign currency is available, construction materials can be procured without fail by importing. In this case, the acquisition of an import license is necessary. This also applies to construction materials imported under a Grant Aid Project. It normally takes one to three months for an import license to be granted after filing the application with the Ministry of Commerce, which passes the application on to the Bank of Zambia for verification. Then, an application for tax exemption must be filed with the Ministry of Finance; the approval takes about one week. It is only after this that orders for materials can be placed. Accordingly, in estimating the period required for bringing in materials to the site, it is necessary to make allowances for the period that will be required to obtain an import license plus the period for the transport of materials after placing of the order.

Zambia, being an inland country, is quite limited in the number of available transportation routes. Most of its materials are imported from either South Africa or Zimbabwe. For Zambia, the securing of transportation routes from seaports is of critical importance. At present, the route from Dar es Salaam Port in Tanzania via the Tanzan railway or the Tanzan highway and the route from Durban in South Africa via Zimbabwe are the two most frequently used transportation routes. In any event, if construction is to be executed without a hitch at the site in Meheba, which is nearly 700 km from Lusaka, the procurement and the safe transport of materials and equipment will loom as a very critical problem.

#### 4-4 Implementation Schedule

When the Project is realized in accordance with the procedure set for the Grant Aid of the Government of Japan, the schedule for implementation is planned as follows:

Fig. 4-6 Implementation Schedule



#### 4-5 Operation and Maintenance Cost

Annual maintenance and administration expenses that will be necessary after the completion of the secondary school consist generally of personnel expenses and operating expenses. Personnel expenses are the salaries and the wages of teachers and administrative staff engaged in education and administration. Operating expenses include purchasing costs of expendable supplies necessary for special practices (homecraft, science, workshop), dormitory operating expenses, the cost of fuel for the water supply system and the power generating system, the cost of maintenance of equipment and apparatus, fuel cost for running vehicles, etc. besides the cost of office supplies.

When personnel expenses are calculated according to the government officials' salary standards for 1985, the total required for the teaching and administrative staff of 41 people is about 137,000 Kwacha. As for operating expenses, when calculated on the basis of the annual operating expenses of 90000 Kwacha for a typical secondary school with a seating capacity of 480 students in 1985, the proportional expenses for 240 students results in 45,000 Kwacha. Accordingly, the sum of the personnel expenses and operating expenses amounts to about 182,000 Kwacha per year. However, in view of the revision of the minimum wage which went into effect as of October 1985 and the general price rise accompanying the changes in exchange rates, it is advisable to take steps to secure an appropriate budget to match the amount that will be needed at the time of the opening of the school.



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **PROJECT EVALUATION**



## CHAPTER 5 PROJECT EVALUATION

Among the African countries south of the Sahara, Zambia is third among the countries in which urbanization of the population is most advanced. In 1980, 40.9 percent of its nationals were living in urban communities with a population of 5,000 or more and about 78 percent of the said urban population was concentrated in the ten big cities along the railway. Whereas Zambia's population growth rate, which was 2.9 percent per year on the average during the 1969-1974 period, rose to 3.3 percent during the 1974-1980 period, the urban population grew at the high rate of 6.7 percent per year on the average during the 1969-1980 period.

Economically, the Government aims to develop the country by activating its industrial production and commercial activities. In the industrial and commercial sectors, the established employment practice is to employ those who have completed junior secondary school as a minimum requirement. However, in light of the fact that employment on this basis is limited, the Government of Zambia has made the expansion of secondary schools its goal. In 1984, conditions were such that only 38,094 out of the 176,680 students who took the examination were admitted into secondary schools. This is another reason why the expansion of secondary school facilities is an important goal for the Government of Zambia.

As for the educational environment for the refugees in Meheba, one may correctly assume that, as far as primary education is concerned, a considerable number of the refugees are enrolled in the three primary schools already constructed and that the same education as in any other area of Zambia is being offered there. However, if the children of refugees who have already been in Zambia for a long time, are to be trained and integrated into the labor force of their host country, contribute to the productive activities of that country where the labor force is progressively being concentrated in the cities, as stated before, it is indispensable that they be given the opportunity to acquire not only primary education but junior secondary education.

Regarding junior secondary school education, which is offered to those who have graduated from primary school, a total of 33 students from the Meheba settlement are currently enrolled in secondary schools under scholarships sponsored mainly by UNHCR. Among those scheduled to enroll in secondary schools in 1985 are some 54 graduates from the Meheba and the Mayukwayukwa settlement, but this figure, in terms of the ratio of the number of students advancing to secondary schools to the number of primary school graduates, represents an extremely small fraction and should definitely be improved in the light of the above stated reason.

The majority of the refugees in the settlement hope to return to their respective home countries when the strife there has ended. Having their children acquire an education in preparation for that day is therefore one of their major concerns, but the shortage of secondary schools in Zambia, mentioned above, often precludes them from realizing that wish.

The construction of a secondary school in Meheba Settlement, where a sizable number of eligible children are waiting to be enrolled in secondary schools, is to be carried out parallel to the construction of more secondary schools throughout Zambia. And, it is judged that the policy of the construction of secondary schools will prove to be very effective in that it will give the refugee children the opportunity to acquire the fundamentals to develop themselves into skilled workers and thereby contribute not only to their host country but also to their native country in the event that they should someday return.



## **CHAPTER 6**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**



## CHAPTER 6 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### CONCLUSION

The plight of the refugees in Africa has aroused international concern and has prompted many countries and international organizations to contribute funds. Their assistance, however, has been concentrated on a limited number of activities concerned only with helping the refugees to promptly emerge from their emergency status. Assistance of this sort has been effective in solving many problems faced by the refugees at the initial stages.

The objectives of ICARA II are to expand assistance in two specific fields while also continuing to provide the refugees with their basic needs. One is to seek a solution to the refugee problem by helping particularly those who want to return to their home countries out of their own free will as well as those who wish to settle in the host country. The other is to offer assistance to strengthen the infrastructure of the host countries.

This Project, which was requested by the Government of Zambia at ICARA II, is of the highest priority. As stated in the previous chapter, the implementation of this Project will not only enable Japan to fulfill its role as a member of the international community but bestow benefits upon the refugees as well as the local inhabitants. It is in every respect appropriate and effective as a grant aid project to be implemented by the Government of Japan.

It is therefore desirable that the governments of both countries take the necessary steps to launch the implementation of this Project.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is only when this school begins to be smoothly administered, maintained, and operated by the Government of Zambia upon that the Project will have achieved its intended purpose as a grant aid Project.

In order that this Project may be promptly implemented and successful in its intended purpose, we submit the following recommendations to the authorities concerned of the Governments of Zambia and Japan.

1) Assignment of teaching and administrative staff

The site of the secondary school is far from the cities. There is not a village in the neighborhood, either. And the site is not provided with adequate social services. As a result, difficulties are likely to be encountered in securing the necessary teaching and administrative staff. It is therefore advisable that an adequate period be allowed in which to make arrangements to secure the teaching and administrative staff, who might be dispatched from other areas, and for administrative posts which require no special skill, to recruit the staff from among farmers living within the settlement or in the neighborhood so that all teachers and administrative staff may be assigned to their respective posts by the time the school is opened.

2) Budgetary measures to cover operating expenses

As this installation must generate its own electricity, maintain its own facilities such as those for water supply, handle all of its business liaison, supply the staff's salaries, wages and operating expenses, procure its own foodstuffs, daily necessities, and teaching materials in Solwezi 70 km away where the branch office of the Ministry of General Education and Culture is situated, all of which entail additional costs for operating vehicles, the provision of special budgetary measures different from those provided for schools located in cities ought to be considered for the operation of this secondary school. Items such as chemicals used for experiments at school, which are difficult to buy in the neighborhood, must be made available in time for the opening of the school.

### 3) Scholarship system for refugee children

Although the cost of education is financed out of the national treasury, textbooks and notebooks must be purchased by the student. Boarding students are expected to pay for their own travel expenses between their home and school and to provide their own blankets, sheets, tableware, etc. A considerable number of refugee children in secondary schools are recipients of scholarships from UNHCR and other assistance organizations. For the refugee children enrolled in this school, we propose that assistance of some sort be provided and that steps be taken to coordinate with the concerned organizations for scholarships and other forms of assistance.

### 4) Assistance to shorten the construction period

As the rainy season which lasts from November to March poses a major obstacle to construction work, the establishment of a work schedule to finish the roof over the building before the rainy season sets in, is important. This will also lead to the shortening of the construction period. Smooth delivery of procured materials is indispensable if work is to progress on schedule. The assistance of the Government of Zambia is therefore solicited in facilitating approval of import licenses and in clearing materials through customs free of tax. The construction work should preferably be started as soon as the rainy season ends as the completion of the roof before the next rainy season sets in will lead to the shortening of the construction period. The cooperation of all parties concerned is solicited to this end.



## APPENDIX





# I Basic Design Survey

## I-1 Member of the Study Team

Name	Position
Mr. Momoki TANETCHI	Leader, Grant Aid Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Takafumi ITHO	Project Coordinator, Second Basic Design Study Division, Grant Aid Planning and Survey Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency. ( JICA )
Mr. Hidefumi INOUE	Project Manager, Matsuda Consultant International Co.,Ltd.
Mr. Kazuomi OKAMURA	Architectural Designer, Matsuda Consultant International Co.,Ltd.
Mr. Yasuo OHDERA	Mechanical Designer, Matsuda Consultant International Co.,Ltd.

1-2 Itinerary

DATE	STUDY SCHEDULE	DETAILS OF STUDY ITEMS
1. SEP. 17 (TUE)	Lv. Tokyo(NRT) BA-006 to London	
2. SEP. 18 (WED)	Lv. London BA-055 to Nairobi	
3. SEP. 19 (THR)	Lv. Nairobi KQ-442 to Lusaka	Courtesy call at Embassy of Japan
4. SEP. 20	Lusaka,	Courtesy call at Min. Home Affair, ditto UNHCR DITTO Min. General Education and Culture
5. SEP. 21 (SAT)	Lusaka to Solwezi.	Visit Cibombo School on the way to Solwezi
6. SEP. 22 (SUN)	Meheba	Visit Solwezi Provincial Office. Site Study in Meheba
7. SEP. 23 (MON)	Meheba	Selection of Site Site Study
8. SEP. 24 (TUE)	Meheba to Lusaka.	Discussion at Solwezi Provincial Office Lv. Solwezi to Lusaka
9. SEP. 25 (WED)	Lusaka	Report the result on site study to Embassy of Japan Discussion on the site and size of school with Min. Home Affairs
10. SEP. 26 (THU)	Lusaka	Study on the Construction Condition Visit related facilities Discussion with Min. of Home Affairs
11. SEP. 27 (FRI)	Lusaka	Discussion on the Minutes with Min. of Home Affairs
12. SEP. 28 (SAT)	Lusaka	Preparation of the Scheme Plan Visit under construction project site
13. SEP. 29 (SUN)	Lusaka	Study on Construction condition Discussion within survey team
14. SEP. 30 (MON)	Lusaka	Arrangement for details of the Minutes of Discussions. Progress reporting to the Embassy of Japan
15. OCT. 1 (TUE)	Lusaka	Signing of Minutes Reporting the result to Embassy
16. OCT. 2 (WED)	Lusaka (Mr.M.TANEICHI & Mr.T.ITHO Lv. Lusaka)	Cost study of the Project

17.	OCT.	3	Lusaka		Meeting with staff of Min. of Works for the cost study of the Project
	(THU)				
18.	OCT.	4	Lusaka		Construction cost study Market research in Lusaka
	(FRI)				
19	OCT	5	Lusaka		Construction cost study
	(SAT)				
20	OCT	6	Lusaka		Construction cost study
	(SUN)				
21	OCT	7	Lusaka		Preparation of the scheme plan of the Project.
	(MON)				
22	OCT	8	Lusaka		Additional Study
	(TUE)				
23.	OCT.	9	Lusaka		Report the result of study to Embassy of Japan
	(WED)				
			Lv. Lusaka	to	Frankfurt QZ-004
24	OCT.	10	Lv. Frankfurt	to	Copenhagen SK-632
25	OCT	11	Lv. Copenhagen	to	Japan SK-989
26	OCT	12	Ar. Tokyo(NRT)		

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS

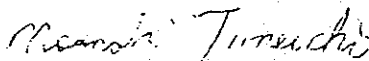
ON

THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT  
OF A JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL  
AT MEHEBA REFUGEE SETTLEMENT  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

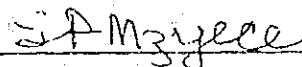
In response to the request made by the Government of the Republic of ZAMBIA for Grant Assistance for the Construction Project of a Junior Secondary School at Meheba Refugee Settlement (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), the Government of Japan has sent, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the basic design study team headed by Mr. Momoki TANEICHI, Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from September 17 to October 12, 1985. The Study Team has carried out field survey, held a series of discussions and exchanged views with the authorities concerned with the Project.

As a result of the study and discussions, both parties have agreed to recommend to their respective Governments to examine the results of the survey attached herewith towards the realization of the Project.

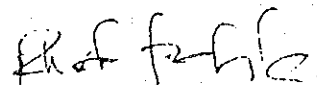
Lusaka, October 1, 1985.



Momoki Taneichi  
Leader, Japanese Study Team  
JICA



S.P. Mzyece  
Under Secretary  
Ministry of Home Affairs



R.M.A. Lupahla  
Senior Planning Officer  
Ministry of General  
Education and Culture

1. The objective of the Project is to provide the necessary buildings, facilities and equipment for the establishment of a Junior Secondary School at Meheba Refugee Settlement in North-Western Province (hereinafter referred to as "the School").
2. The proposed site of the Project is located within the site of the Refugee Settlement, and the area is allocated for the Project by the Government of the Republic of Zambia. The project site is shown in Annex I.
3. The basic concept for the School is as follows :
  - (1) The School is for about 240 students coming primarily from the Meheba Refugee Settlement. A class consists of 40 students. The students would follow a 2 year course.
  - (2) The School will be managed under the control of the Ministry of General Education and Culture. Curricula and syllabi executed in the School will be the same as in other junior secondary schools in the Republic of Zambia.
4. The Team will convey the desire of the Government of the Republic of Zambia to the Government of Japan that the latter will take the necessary measures to co-operate in implementing the Project and will provide the buildings and other items as listed in Annex II within the scope of the Japanese economic cooperation in grant form.

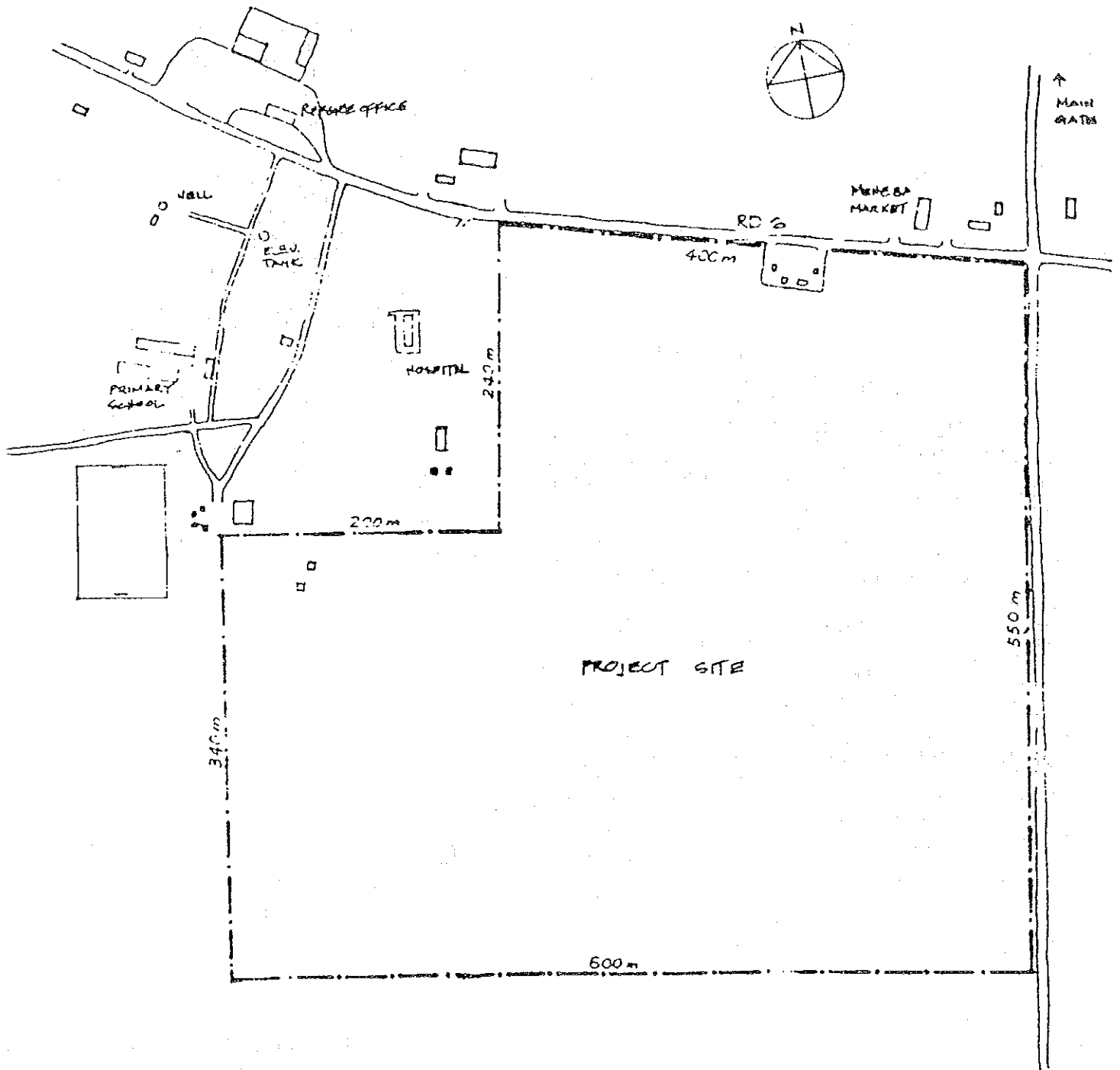
The list is provided in the order of priority and the items of low priority may be deleted or adjusted according to the budget allocated by the Government of Japan.
5. The Zambian side has understood Japan's grant aid system explained by the Team which includes a principle of use of a Japanese consultant and a Japanese general contractor for the construction of the School.
6. The Government of the Republic of Zambia will take the necessary measures as listed in Annex III on condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan shall be extended to the Project.
7. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the implementing body for the Project and will be responsible for the implementation of the preparatory work and construction work of the Project.

*ZPM.*

*M.T.*

*Griff*

Project Site



S.P.M.

M.T.

Chika

ANNEX II

Request of the Government of the Republic of Zambia

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(1) Facilities :

A) Academic and Communal Facilities :

1. Class Rooms
2. Science Laboratory
3. Domestic Science
4. Workshop
5. Library
6. Administration Office
7. Dining Room and kitchen
8. Other rooms related to above.

B) Boarding Facilities :

1. Dormitories
2. Sick Bay Unit
3. Other

C) Staff Housing :

1. Teachers' Houses
2. Headmaster's House
3. Ancillary Staff Houses

D) Others :

1. Generator House
2. Storage House
3. Garage

Electricity and water to be provided for above facilities.

E) Outdoor Facilities :

- Football field
- Netball field
- Basketball field
- 400 meter running track

(2) Equipment and Miscellaneous :

Related equipment and furniture for classrooms as well as specialist rooms to be equipped in accordance with M.O.E. standards. Transport requirement for school also to be included.

M.T.

S.P.M.

Roh

Required Arrangements to be undertaken by the  
Government of the Republic of Zambia

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1. To secure land necessary for the construction of the facilities and to clear, fill and level the site as needed before the start of the construction.
2. To construct and prepare the access road to the Project Site.
3. To ensure prompt unloading, tax exemption and customs clearance at ports of disembarkation in Zambia and prompt internal transportation therein of the products purchased under the grant.
4. To exempt Japanese nationals engaged on the Project from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in Zambia with respect to the supply of the products and the services under the verified contracts.
5. To accord without delay to Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Zambia and their stay therein for the performance of their work.
6. To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the grant.
7. To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the grant, necessary for the construction of the facilities as well as for the internal transportation of the products and services under the grant.
8. To undertake incidental civil works such as planting and fencing, if needed.
9. To provide the space necessary for such construction as temporary offices, working areas, stock yards and others.

Met. SPM. 14.12



## II Other Information

### 11-1 List of Officials

#### Ministry of Home Affairs

Mr. S. P. MZYECE Under Secretary  
Mr. E. H. SIKAZWE Assistant Secretary

#### Ministry of General Education & Culture

Mr. M. R. K. BANDA Permanent Secretary  
Mr. R. M. A. LUPAHLA Senior Planning Officer

#### National Commission for Development Planning

Mr. S. M. MBAGA Permanent Secretary  
Mr. E. E. W. MBENEE Assistant Director

#### United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Mr. A. B. M. SAIED Representative  
Mr. K. SYKES Deputy Representative  
Mrs. L. CHISELA Educational Counsellor

#### North-Western Provincial Office

Mr. D. KAKOMPE Provincial Political Secretary  
Mr. C. C. SIMWINGA Administrative Secretary  
Mr. E. K. SHIAKA Permanent Secretary  
Mr. A. C. DAKA Under Secretary  
Mr. E. W. S. MULUBE Assistant Secretary  
Mr. A. CHAILULIMBA Financial Secretary  
Mr. P. B. MUYOYU Deputy C. E. O.  
Mr. L. MWIINGA Provincial Planning Officer  
Mr. A. B. CHANGALA Chief Education officer  
Mr. B. BWALYA Office of Provincial Commissioner  
of Works  
Mr. M. MWALA Office of Provincial Commissioner  
of Works  
Mr. L. B. YAMBA Senior Regional School Inspector  
Mr. J. E. SIMBEYA S. M. S. Dept. of Water Affairs  
Mr. S. K. MUKHERJEE Assistant Secretary Dept. of Water Affairs

#### Meheba Refugee Settlement

Mr. J. B. SICHELA Refugee Officer

#### United Nations Development Plan

Mr. P. SHIMA Deputy Resident Representative  
Mrs. C. NGONDS Programme Assistant

#### Secondary School in Lusaka

Mr. C. E. ZULU Headmaster of Munali  
Secondary School  
Mr. T. M. MUUKA Headmaster of David Kaunda  
Secondary Technical School

Japanese Side

Mr. Yosuke YOSHINAKA  
Mr. Kyohei ISHIDA  
Mr. Yasuhumi KOTAKE  
Mr. Shogo TSUKAKOSHI  
Mr. Koji YAMANE  
Mr. Yoshiro KATO

Counsellor, Embassy of Japan  
Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan  
Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan  
JOCV  
Association to Aid the Refugees  
Association to Aid the Refugees

II-2 UNHCR Expenditure in Zambia

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA  
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1983 AMOUNT OBLIGATED	1984		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	1985			PROPOSED ALLOCATION/ PROJECTION
	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE			NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER	
			<u>GENERAL PROGRAMMES</u>					
			<u>Local integration</u>					
-	-	-	Individual refugees	Promotion of small-scale businesses	X			110.0
132.9	143.0	111.0	Makeni centre	Recurrent costs and counselling services at Makeni Resource Centre		X		100.0
628.2	1,100.0	958.0	Western and North-Western Province	Multi-sectoral assistance to spontaneously settled refugees		X	87	1,100.0
335.0	210.0	577.0	Multipurpose assistance	Assistance to individuals and to Namibian refugees at SWAPO's Nyango centre		X		268.0
181.0	203.0	203.0	Lower secondary education	Scholarships for 270 refugees students		X		262.0
2.6 <sup>a</sup>	-	-	Resettlement	Costs related to regional resettlement	X			15.0
0.5 <sup>a</sup>	-	20.0 <sup>a</sup>	Voluntary repatriation	Travel and related costs mostly for repatriation of Angolan refugees	X			10.0
372.1 <sup>a</sup>	336.0	765.5	Legal assistance	Registration of refugees and issuance of identity cards		X		395.0
279.9	278.0	251.7	Counselling	Recurrent costs of counselling services				232.0
22.6 <sup>a</sup>	-	-	Assistance to handi-capped refugees					-
90.5	236.0	204.4	Programme support and administration	See next table				200.9
600.0	-	-	Emergency Fund					-
2,645.3	2,506.0	3,090.6	Sub-total (1)					2,692.9

UNHCR EXPENDITURE IN ZAMBIA  
(in thousands of United States dollars)

1983 AMOUNT OBLIGATED	1984		SOURCE OF FUNDS AND TYPE OF ASSISTANCE	1985			
	APPROVED ALLOCATION/ INIT. ESTIM.	REVISED ALLOCATION/ ESTIMATE		SUMMARY DESCRIPTION	NEW	CONTINUED	HANDOVER
<u>SPECIAL PROGRAMMES</u>							
			<u>Education Account</u>				
15.9	26.0	34.1	Secondary, technical and university education				47.0
40.0	-	-	United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa				
			<u>Programme support and administration</u>				
72.8	131.4	127.5	Junior Professional Officer				63.7
91.9	-	-	Assistance to southern African refugees				
220.6	157.4	161.6	Sub-total (2)				110.7
2,865.9	2,663.4	3,252.2	Sub-total (1-2)				2,803.6
308.3	225.2	202.5	REGULAR BUDGET (3)				223.4
3,174.2	2,888.6	3,454.7	GRAND TOTAL (1-3)				3,027.0

a/ Obligation incurred against overall allocation.

### 11-3 List of Non-Government Organizations in Zambia

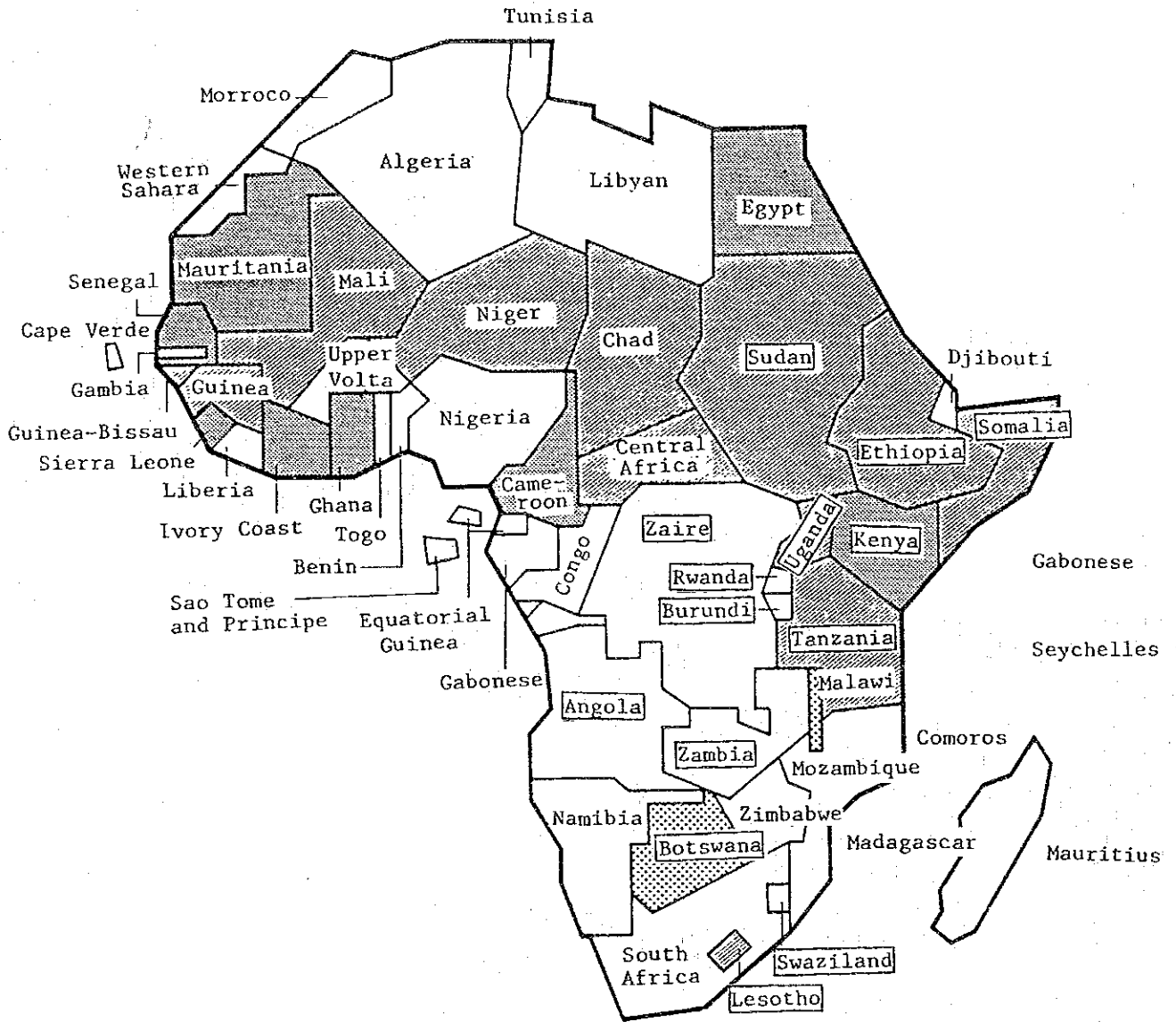
#### LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS IN ZAMBIA





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- 1 Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO)
- 2 Caritas Germany
- 3 CHBEMO (Holland)
- 4 International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC, Swiss)
- 5 World Council of Churches (WCC, Swiss)
- 6 World University Service (WUS, Swiss)
- 7 Lutheran World Federation
- 8 Zambia Christian Refugee Service
- 9 Association to Aid the Refugees (AAR) (Japan)
- 10 OXFAM (UK)
- 11 OXFAM (Canada)
- 12 Africare (USA)
- 13 Save the Children (USA)
- 14 Zambia Red Cross Society
- 15 Catholic Secretariate
- 16 African American Institute
- 17 Voluntary Service Overseas
- 18 Christian Council of Zambia

from : Assistance to African Refugees by  
Voluntary Organisations (May 1984) etc.

11-4 Refugee Situation in Africa



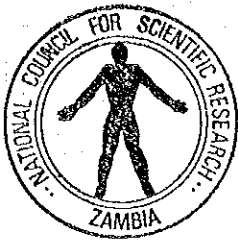
-  Countries Which Submitted Infrastructure Projects to ICARA II
-  LLDC : Least Less-Developing Country
-  MSAC : Most Seriously Affected Country
-  LLDC + MSAC

NUMBER OF REFUGEE IN AFRICA

(January 1983)

Host Country	Number	Native Country	Host Country	Number	Native Country
SOMALIA	700,000	ETHIOPIA	LESOTHO	11,500	SOUTH AFRICA OTHERS
SUDAN	637,000	ETHIOPIA: 460,000 UGANDA: 170,000 ZAIRE: 5,000 CHAD: 2,000	ETHIOPIA	11,000	SUDAN
ZAIRE	301,200	ANGOLA: 215,000 UGANDA: 60,000 RWANDA: 12,000 BURUNDI: 11,000 ZAMBIA: 1,200 OTHERS: 2,000	CENTRAL AFRICA	7,400	CHAD
BURUNDI	214,000	RWANDA ZAIRE OTHERS	SWAZILAND	7,000	SOUTH AFRICA
ALGERIA	167,000	WESTERN SAHARA: 165,000 OTHERS: 2,000	EGYPT	5,500	VARIOUS COUNTRIES
TANZANIA	159,000	BURUNDI: 148,000 ZAIRE: 9,500 OTHERS: 1,500	KENYA	5,200	UGANDA: 1,800 ETHIOPIA: 1,600 RWANDA: 1,400 OTHERS: 400
UGANDA	116,000	RWANDA: 48,000 ZAIRE: 32,000 ETHIOPIA: 1,000 SUDAN: } OTHERS: 35,000	SENEGAL	5,200	GUINEA BISSAO: 5,000 OTHERS: 200
ANGOLA	96,200	NAMIBIA: 70,000 ZAIRE: 20,000 SOUTH AFRICA: 6,200	NIGERIA	5,000	CHAD: 4,000 OTHERS: 1,000
ZAMBIA	89,000	ANGOLA: 71,400 ZAIRE: 9,000 NAMIBIA: 4,900 SOUTH AFRICA: 2,800 OTHERS: 900	CAMEROUN	3,500	CHAD: 3,300 OTHERS: 200
RWANDA	62,000	BURUNDI: 18,000 OTHERS: 44,000	BOTSWANA	1,300	ANGOLA NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA OTHERS
DJIBOUTI	35,000	ETHIOPIA OTHERS	MOROCCO	500	VARIOUS COUNTRIES
ZIMBABWE	20,200	MOZANBIQUE: 20,000 OTHERS: 200	OTHER COUNTRIES	30,000	VARIOUS COUNTRIES

11-5 Water Quality Analysis Report



Communications should be addressed  
to the Secretary General

In reply please quote.

No. ERL/3-85/34

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Telephone: 281081/2/3/4/5/6  
Telegrams: NACSIR, CHELSTON, LUSAKA

P.O. BOX CH. 158  
CHELSTON  
LUSAKA  
ZAMBIA

2 October 1985

The Embassy of Japan  
P O Box 34190  
LUSAKA

Dear Sir

The following are the results on the MEHEBA Settlement bore-hole water sample:-

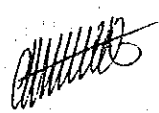
pH	- 7.50
Conductivity ( $\mu\text{mho/cm}$ )	- 135.00
Total Alkalinity (as $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	- 160.00 mg/L
Calcium Hardness (as $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	- 50.00 mg/L
Total Hardness (as $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	- 86.00 mg/L
Chloride ( $\text{Cl}^-$ )	- 49.95 mg/L
Sodium (Na)	- 3.00 mg/L
Potassium (K)	- 180 mg/L
Calcium (Ca)	- 14.00 mg/L
Magnesium (Mg)	- 7.30 mg/L

All other dissolved trace metals were below detectable limits.

From the parameters determined, the bore-hole water is of satisfactory quality (WHO, 1971) for drinking and other dietetic purposes.

The total charge for the analysis is K80.00.

Yours faithfully

  
G M Sawula (Dr)  
For/SECRETARY GENERAL





JICA