

## 第 6 章 事業の効果・結論及び提言



## 第6章 事業の効果・結論及び提言

### 6-1 事業効果と結論

本事業の効果判定は、2つの側面からなされる。一つは、本事業の実施によって、当該地域内に居住する6万人に近い住民が、従来の不便さと非衛生的環境から開放されるという、直接的利益を享受できるという面である。もう一つは、乾燥サバンナの気候帯に属するナイジェリア国北部諸州は、当該計画地域と同様、給水水源に乏しく、農村部給水は地下水開発に頼らざるを得ない状況にあるが、本事業の成果は、これらの類似の自然条件の地域に対して好影響を及ぼすこととなる。

直接的な事業効果は、具体的には次の3点が挙げられる。

- ① 非衛生的な水利用による下痢・寄生虫病等多発が解消される。  
とくにヤンプキ、ダウラン、ルワンボレ、トウンガアルド、バマムの5村で多発しているギニワーム症の撲滅がはかれる。
- ② 遠い水源から取水する多大な労力と時間が軽減される。
- ③ 乾期に高価な売水に頼る村落では、経済的な負担が軽減される。

これらの直接的効果から、地域内に派生的に生ずる間接的效果として次のようなものが挙げられる。すなわち、取水に要する労働時間の短縮（とくに婦人・児童の）により、文化活動・生産活動・教育（就学）等にあてる時間的ゆとりと、常に水の心配をしなくてすむ精神的ゆとりが得られる。また、婦人の社会的地位向上につながることも期待される。

衛生的な生活用水の利用によって、水関連の疾病発生率の低減がはかられ、住民の健康状態の改善ひいては生産活動の活発化へとつながり、地域の社会経済の発展に寄与する波及効果が大きい。

以上の2つの側面から、当該地域における中～大規模村落に対する給水計画の実施は大きな裨益効果と、ナイジェリア国北部諸州及び全国への波及効果が期待できるわけで、本件を我国の無償資金協力で実施することは、極めて妥当であると判断される。

### 6-2 提言

本計画の実施を通じて得た技術移転の効果を十分に発揮することによって、計画対象外の村落に対する給水サービスを、ナイジェリア国関係機関の手によって押し広げて行くことを念願する。このこととともに、本計画で供与される維持管理用資機材を有効に利用し、建設される施設が末長く運営されることを念願する。とくに施設の維持管理に関し、下記の提言を行うものである。

① 施設の運営は、施政者側と利用者側が一致協力の体制をとってはじめてスムーズに行なわれる。開発調査時点で試験施工施設が建設されたホロビルニ村には、ケース・スタディとしてコミュニティの自主運営組織が結成されたが、水道公社との共同運営体制をさらに改善・強化し、本計画で建設される施設運営の良き手本とされたい。

② 給水事業は、都市型給水以外はすべて、建設から維持運営に至るまで、国又は州の行政側の責任であり、維持管理もすべて行政側が負担すべきとの慣習法は、給水サービスの拡大と内容の充実のテンポを遅らせる原因となっている。

第一次ローリングプランで提唱されているように、維持管理費の一部を住民負担として、行政側の費用負担を軽減すべく、制度改正の方向で積極的に検討を進められたい。

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付録 1 討 議 議 事 録

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS  
BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT  
OF WATER SUPPLY FOR MIDDLE TO LARGE SCALE  
VILLAGES IN THE NORTHERN AREA  
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

In response to a request of the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the Project of Water Supply for Middle to Large Scale Villages in the Northwestern Area of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (hereinafter referred as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).

JICA has sent the Study Team, which is headed by Mr. Satoshi Abe, Grant Aid Division, Economic Co-operation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the Federal Republic of Nigeria, and is scheduled to stay in the country from September 9 to October 4, 1991.

The Team had a series of discussions on the Project with the Nigerian officials concerned and conducted the field survey in the study area.

In the course of discussions and field survey, both parties have confirmed the main items described on the Annex and thereby the Team will proceed to further work and prepare the Basic Design Study Report.

Lagos, October 3 1991.

*[Handwritten signature]*

- A-2 -

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*[Handwritten signature]*

Satoshi Abe

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Basic Design Study Team  
JICA.

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1/10/91

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ANNEX

1. TITLE OF THE PROJECT

The Project title is "the Project of Water Supply for Middle to Large Scale Villages in the Northwestern Area of the Federal Republic of Nigeria".

In the title "the Northwestern Area" falls within the former Sokoto State equivalent to Sokoto and Kebbi States after Presidential decree of August 27, 1991.

(See reference; attachment 1).

2. OBJECTIVE OF THE PROJECT

The objective of the Project is to develop the water supply system in the 20 proposed villages in the Northwestern Area of Nigeria relevant to "Groundwater Development Study in Sokoto State, July 1990".

3. PROJECT SITES

The 20 proposed sites are the following (see map; attachment 2).

Area 1 (Sokoto State)

Villages	(1)	Tunga Ardo
	(2)	Bullakke
	(3)	Ruwan Bore
	(4)	Dokau
	(5)	Bamamu
	(6)	Dauran
	(7)	Yambuki
	(8)	Daki Takwas
	(9)	Zugu
	(10)	Soro
	(11)	Mallamawa
	(12)	Samalu

*Duro*

*JF*

*Dr*  
*1/10/91*

*J*

Area 2 (Kebbi State)

- Villages (1) Maga  
(2) Takware  
(3) Gudale  
(4) Chibike  
(5) Gendene  
(6) Sambawa  
(7) Kimba  
(8) Kuka Kogo

4. ORGANIZATION OF THE PROJECT

- (1) Regarding the Area 1 stated in 3 above, the Nigerian organizations of the Project are the following:-

Responsible Agency; Ministry of Works, Housing and Water Resources of Sokoto State.

Executing Body; Sokoto State Water Board.  
(including responsibility for operation and maintenance)

Co-ordinating <sup>and monitoring</sup> Agency for Federal matters; Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

(See organization chart; attachment 3)

- (2) Regarding the Area 2 stated in 3 above, the Nigerian organizations of the Project are the following:

Responsible Agency; Ministry of Works, Housing and Water Resources of Kebbi State.

Executing Body; Kebbi State Water Board.  
(including responsibility for operation and maintenance)

Co-ordinating <sup>and monitoring</sup> Agency for Federal matters; Federal Ministry of Water Resources.

(See organization chart; attachment 4) *Julio*

5. ITEMS REQUESTED BY THE NIGERIAN SIDE

After discussion with the Basic Design Study Team, the following items were finally requested by the Nigerian side;

- (1) Construction of 13 units of semi-urban style water supply system.
- (2) Construction of 7 units of hand-pumped supply system.
- (3) Provision of the following maintenance-related equipment and materials;
  - Truck-mounted well servicing machine
  - Service vehicles fully equipped with repair tools
  - Workshop tools.

6. JAPAN'S GRANT AID SYSTEM

- (1) The Nigerian side has understood the system of Japan's Grant Aid System explained by the team.
- (2) The Government of Nigeria will take necessary measures described below for smooth implementation of the project on condition that the Japan's Grant Aid should be extended to the Project.

7. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

- (1) To make the necessary budget allocation by making a definite provision in the budget and personnels for operation and maintenance of the items stated in 5. of this minutes.
- (2) To provide data and information necessary for implementation of the Project.
- (3) To ensure prompt unloading, tax exemption, customs clearance of the goods for the Project at the Port of disembarkation in the Federal Republic of Nigerian and prompt internal transportation therein of the products purchased under the Grant.

- (4) To exempt Japanese nationals engaged in the Project from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the Federal Republic of Nigeria with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts.
- (5) To accord Japanese national whose services may be required in connection with the Project under the verified contracts such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the Federal Republic of Nigeria and stay therein for the duration of their work.
- (6) To provide necessary permissions, licenses and other authorization for carrying out the Project.
- (7) To bear two kinds of commissions to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based on the Banking Arrangement as follows;
  - (a) Advising commission to the Authorization to pay.
  - (b) Payment commission.
- (8) To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the Japan's Grant Aid, necessary for the implementation of the Project.
- (9) To provide the space necessary for temporary office, working areas, stockyards and others required for the Project implementation.
- (10) To ensure the land and access to every site before commencement of construction works.
- (11) To ensure that the Japanese side is exempted in any issue of compensation for any land utilized for the Project in the candidate villages.



# THE GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1991

TWO NAIRA

**MONEYWATCH (PAGES 11-15) COMES WITH NIGERIA'S BIGGEST CLASSIFIEDS PACKAGE**

## Nine new states created

By Raheem Adedoyin,  
Ag. News Editor

**NINE** new states, whose capitals were largely conceded to the minorities, emerged yesterday, raising Nigeria's geographical configuration from 21 to 30 states.

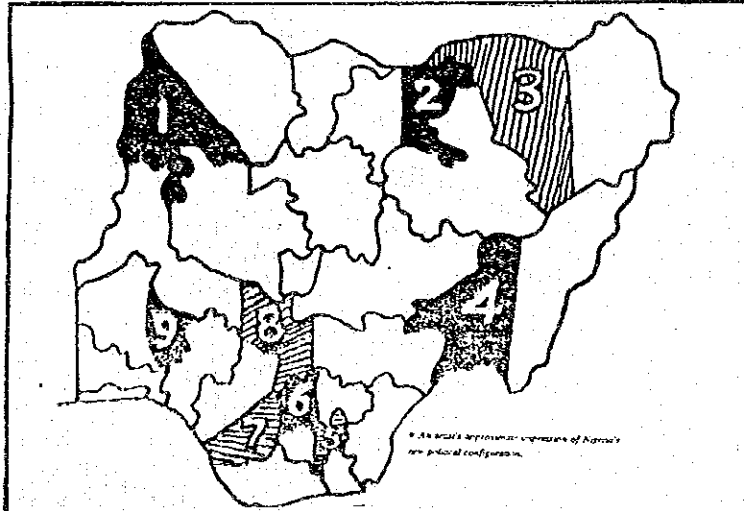
Three other old states were renamed: Bendel is now Edo State with Benin as capital and Gongola becomes Adamawa State while the remaining part of Anambra is now Enugu State, with headquarters in Enugu.

Along with the new states came 47 local government areas, re-designation of three old states and the realignment of the boundaries of four states.

All the creation and adjustments, which formed the highlights of President Ibrahim Babangida's administration's sixth anniversary speech yesterday, took immediate effect.

The nine new states — five from the north and four from the south — created on principles of "social justice, development and a balanced federation," according to the President, are:

- Abia State, carved out of Imo State. Its headquarters is Umuahia.
- Anambra State with headquarters at Awka.
- Kebbi State out of Sokoto State with headquarters at Birnin Kebbi.



- Kogi State out of Benue and Kwara States, with headquarters at Lokoja.
- Delta State out of Bendel State, with headquarters at Asaba.
- Oyo State out of Oyo State with headquarters at Oshogbo.
- Taraba State out of Gongola State with headquarters at Jalingo.
- Jigawa State out of Kano State with headquarters at Dutsi.
- Yobe State out of Borno State with headquarters at Damaturu.

NEWLY CREATED STATES	CAPITAL
1. Kebbi	Birnin Kebbi
2. Jigawa	Dutsi
3. Yobe	Damaturu
4. Taraba	Jalingo
5. Abia	Umuahia
6. Anambra	Awka
7. Delta	Asaba
8. Kogi	Lokoja
9. Oyo	Oshogbo

position of the new states were not provided in the President's speech yesterday. But most of the capitals of the new states were given to the minority areas.

Arising from the new states, General Babangida said, were 47 new local government areas.

The number of the Federal constituencies,

he said, would "now be as per every local government."

The state creation has compelled the realignment of some of the boundaries of some states, the President said, "in order to effect their correct descriptions."

The realigned boundaries are between Plateau and Benue states. Specifically, Daura council area in Plateau State has been relocated to Benue State; Borgu, Kwara

Continued on Page 2

## States lose right to joint ventures

**MEETINGS** of governors, which are based on geo-political or regional boundaries, were abolished last night with a presidential fiat which also took away the management of state companies from governors.

President Ibrahim Babangida said last night

that the measure was to make the 30 states acquire identities of their own.

Said the President: "Traditional lines of geo-political cleavages, which have served as tools in the hands of party-seekers must give way, and the 30 states, individually, must be

By Mike Asuquo,  
Asst. Features Editor

allowed to acquire identities of their own. Consequently, common services requiring the meeting of governors of geographical areas are hereby abolished."

The prime victims of this measure are the

meetings of the 11 governors of states which were hatched by the now-defunct Northern Region — Kaduna, Kano, Sokoto, Katsina, Bauchi, Plateau, Borno, Gongola, Benue, Niger and Kwara — and the meetings of the governors of — Oyo, Ogun and Ondo states, which

were carved out of the now-defunct Western Region. It also affected meetings of eastern states governors in respect of joint assets.

The President's speech comprised other key decisions, which drew comments in Lagos

Continued on Page 2

## Transition programme won't be extended

By Felix Abugo

on course. The apprehension of some that the creation of new states would extend the lifespan of the transition is unfounded."

The President said the government had gone too far into the transition programme to turn back because of the creation of new states.

## Transition programme won't be extended

He noted that although the transition programme had suffered some "interruptions" here and there, such interruptions could not be dismissed easily as "diversionary" because they were, in a sense, "inputs in our search for an equitable democratic polity and society."

Such interruptions, he added, guided the administration into making "necessary adjustments to accommodate genuine and progressive demands and ideas" — such as the creation of new states.

Dismissing as unfounded speculations that the creation of new states would prolong the transition, the President said:

"It is clearly an apprehension not borne out of experience especially when it is recalled that, in the recent past, a similarly major political

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## New governors may emerge today

By Kelechi Onyemaobi,  
State House Correspondent

**CHIEF** executives are expected to be named today for the nine new states announced last night by President Ibrahim Babangida.

Although the creation of the new states took "immediate effect," the President's 41-page speech was silent on the names of the military

Continued on Page 2

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News

Continued from Page 1
State's largest council
moves to Niger
State.
Teasing Nigeria's
progression...

Nine new states created

to the breaking of Nigeria
into two units (the
northern and southern
units) in 1914...

But Gen. Babangida
defended the decision
yesterday, saying it
would be unjust for the
government to ignore
the genuine demands of
the people.

He said: "Certainly, it
is neither an act of inde-
cisiveness nor immaturity
for this administration to
rise and respond to the
call of our compatriots
for new states at this
time."

"This administration
is, however, persuaded
by the basic premise and
the imperative of transi-
tion as a learning process
and also compelled by
the axiom that the quest
for justice cannot be
foreclosed in any
meaningful democracy
such as the Nigerian ex-
perience."

The President said the
government studied
carefully the recent de-
mands for the creation of
new states alongside the
report of the Political
Bureau led by Dr. S.J.
Coker.

But President Baha-
ngida said that in addition
to the Political Bureau
report, his administra-
tion also considered the
following factors in
creating the new states:

- the re-alignment of
boundaries of the old
colonial provinces as at
1960-61, where such re-
alignment is considered
inevitable to achieve the
objectives as outlined by
the Political Bureau.
• the expressed
wishes of the people and
communities based on
such objective factors as
common socio-cultural
ties and institutions.
• the historical associa-
tions of the communi-
ties at the time of inde-

pendence from colonial
rule.

• geographical con-
tiguity, especially the
need to avoid the 'divide
and rule' syndrome inher-
ent in the present power
structure and resource
allocation.

• the need to achieve
a measure of relative bal-
ance in population and
resource distribution.

The Armed Forces
Ruling Council
(AFRC), which met in
Abuja last week, the
President said, consid-
ered the various de-
mands for new states
but, according to Gen.
Babangida, in examining
these demands, the
council "was mindful of
the imperative necessity
to place utmost premium
on political stability and
social integration."

The government, he
said, is hopeful that the
creation of additional
states and local govern-
ment areas "will certainly
go a long way in
achieving the objectives
of the transition to civil
rule programmes."

"It will also neutralise,
if not completely elimi-
nate, further agitations
for states in the future.
Fortunately, each of the
old colonial provinces and
divisions contain
communities that are
more or less socially and
culturally compatible,
and thus justifying the
critical factor of common
socio-cultural ties and in-
stitutions," the Presi-
dent added. The Presi-
dent also added that the
creation, re-designation
and re-alignment of the
boundaries of the new
states and affected old
states "take immediate
effect."

New governors may emerge

Continued from Page 1
Officers who will be the
helmshelm in the nine
new capitals.

But government
watchers think the sil-
ence was a prudent de-
vice to avoid cluttering
the speech with over-
flowing details, which
may change this morn-
ing when the Vice-
President meets with the
media.

He is also expected to
speak on the composi-
tion of the new states and
the names of the 47 new
councils created
yesterday.

The new chief execu-
tives, who may be sworn
in today, will remain in
the saddle for four
months to prepare the
ground work for the
effective take-off of the
civilian administration.

Constitutional ceilings on expenses, ministries coming

By Kelechi Onyemaobi,
State House
Correspondent

Apart from plugging
loopholes of financial
drain on the economy,
the rationalisation is
meant to streamline the
activities of both the
Federal and State gov-
ernments by concentrat-
ing attention on only cru-
cial areas of national de-
velopment.

Specifically, the exer-
cise will involve the
shedding of some func-
tions by the governments
and scrapping of a num-
ber of ministries in the
states.

The principles of the
imminent rationalisation
as spelt out last night by

Continued from Page 1
adjustment was
accommodated within
the transition time table
with minimal disruption.

He went on: "This
administration will con-
tinue to implement faith-
fully the agreed agenda
of the transition pro-
gramme and at the same
time pursue vigorously
the economic reform
programme. We shall
not waiver in our pursuit
of the twin programmes
of political and economic
reforms. We intend to
bequeath to the in-

coming civilian admini-
stration a much improved
economy, a politically
conscious and enlight-
ened citizenry, and,
more importantly, a
stable, peaceful and
united country."

States lose right to joint ventures

Continued from Page 1
last night. They are that:

- joint state assets
should be capitalised;
• educational institu-
tions owned by groups of
states as a result of the
19 states will now be
taken over by the Feder-
al Government; and that
• governors, who are
expected to leave for
civilian posts next year
will render accounts of their
stewardship.

Some public policy cri-
tics reasoned last night
that such a measure may
prepare the grounds for
the weakening of the
states and strengthening
of the central govern-
ment in an age when
events in Yugoslavia and
the Soviet Union would
appear to suggest a co-
verse course.

But according to the
President, states in-
volved in common ser-
vices are either to set up
boards of trustees to run
them or ensure that such
business concerns are
capitalised and run as
public-owned companies
to which governments
and individuals can sub-
scribe.

The directive that gov-
ernors should no longer
be involved in the man-
agement of these capital-
ised ventures will essen-
tially affect two of Niger-
ia's foremost investment
companies — Oduva In-
vestment Company and
the New Nigerian De-
velopment Company
(NNDC). Oduva was in-
augurated in 1976, fol-
lowing the creation of
Ogun, Ondo and Oyo

Transition programme won't be extended

coming civilian admini-
stration a much improved
economy, a politically
conscious and enlight-
ened citizenry, and,
more importantly, a
stable, peaceful and
united country."

The progress the gov-
ernment has made so far
in implementing the
political transition pro-
gramme, said the Presi-
dent, "is sufficiently im-
pressive to convince
even skeptics and cynics

of our sincerity of pur-
pose and our commit-
ment."

"We reaffirm our re-
solve to hand over power
to a democratically
elected government,"
was another unshake-
able statement of Gen.
Babangida to reassure
Nigerians that the gov-
ernment would not stay
longer than the two years
(ending next October)
by which the original
promise is to be over-
stretched.

states out of the former
Western State, as a hold-
ing company.

Among its babies are:
recuperating National
Bank, Wema Bank,
WEMABOD Estates,
Western Hotels etc.
There was noticeable
friction among the own-
ing states, which had a
share holding proportion
of 44:31:25 for Oyo,
Ondo and Ogun states in
the Second Republic.

The NNDC, owned by
the 11 states carved out
of the defunct Northern
Region, has interests in
banking, textile, hotels,
mortgage and manufac-
turing.

The only enduring
business venture in the
defunct Eastern Region
appears to be the Afri-
can Continental Bank
(ACB), which is owned
by the governments of
Rivers, Imo and Anam-
bra states.

The directive is to stop
co-operation based on
old regional ties, but
observers said last night
that the measure would
leave an adverse impact
on inter-state co-
operation, especially at
the economic level, and
leave the states prostrate
and parasitic on the
centre.

They cited positive
arrangements during the
Second Republic when
the Government of
Lagos State under Alhaji
Lateef Jakande and that
of Oyo State under Chief
Bola Ige embarked on
mutually beneficial eco-
nomic ventures with the
Government of Borno

State under Alhaji
Muhammadu Goni.

According to them,
Borno State secured a
virtually interest-free
loan from Lagos State,
which in turn gained
from a pool of labour
from Borno State to
assist in its massive con-
struction activities.

No word on David-West

HOPE that Profes-
sor Taru David-
West would soon be
released from prison frosted
last night as no mention
was made of him in the
President's 41-page
speech.

The former Petroleum
Resources Minister, who
won an appeal against his
10-year sentence at the
Special Appeal Tri-
bunal on August 8, is still
in Barua prisons in Borno
State.

Last November, a
lower tribunal found him
guilty on a two-count
charge of abuse of office
and corrupt enrichment
of an American oil com-
pany, Stinnes Intercol
Inc.

He was, however, set
free by the Special
Appeal Tribunal on Aug-
ust 8.
But he could not be re-
leased immediately be-
cause, according to the
Justice Ministry, the
Armed Forces Ruling
Council (AFRC) was yet
to confirm the tribunal's
verdict.
It appeared the AFRC
did not take a stand on
the issue at its marathon
meeting last week.

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For the record (1)

# Agitation for new states is healthy, says Babangida

Being text of an address to the nation by General Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, CFR, FSS, rni, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on Tuesday, 27th August, 1991.

Consolidating the gains of development

Fellow Nigerians,

Six years ago, this administration came into power at the height of deepening economic, social and political crisis. On the domestic front, there were huge fiscal imbalances and inflationary deficit financing, reckless expenditure of oil windfalls on unproductive projects and poor management of the national economy. Consequently, there was an increased role for government in the management of the national economic life as well as strangulating rules and regulations of the public bureaucracy.

On the international front, the country was in a deep balance of payments crisis, with diminishing foreign exchange reserves, instability in the oil market and the virtual cessation of non-oil exports. The fixing of the foreign exchange rate by administrative fiat had encouraged massive imports, discouraged exports and drastically curtailed the competitiveness of domestic producers. Furthermore, the allocation to scarce foreign exchange rate relied on import licences without proper regard for national priorities.

In view of the fragility of our political machinery and the subsequent instabilities and uncertainties it engendered, and given the enormous problems of the economy, the administration was convinced that our actions must be in the nature of political and economic institutional reforms. Such reforms must also start with each of us as individual citizen of this nation who must change our ways of life, our perception of political and economic issues, our attitude to work and value preferences. For our efforts on institutional reforms would be meaningless if we were unable to effect changes in the way we think and act. All along, we were convinced that Nigerians can change their existing lifestyle to something more productive and more rewarding without undue force.

Accordingly, we have sought, as an administration, to foster the basis of participatory democracy and protect the rights and interests of individuals, as well as social groups. We started with the genuine assumption that the ordinary Nigerian is hard working and resourceful, and that what was required was an appropriate political and economic arrangement that could harness these attributes in order to build a productive and purposeful economy and polity. Our goal was to awaken the latent spirit of enterprise among Nigerians. This, we believe, could be done through freedom and appropriate incentives. Accordingly, we resolved to pursue a number of purposeful programmes.

It is very gratifying to observe that so far, we have succeeded in implementing most of our programmes to the satisfaction of the generality of Nigerians. The physical and economic landscape of this country has been transformed to the extent that we now look inwards for a large measure of our requirements. We are beginning to be proud of "made-in-Nigeria goods", which now compete favourably with the imported ones. Indeed, with the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP), we have undeniably



President Babangida ... yesterday.

PHOTO: OKONIRANGA

achieved the objectives of developing the spirit of self-reliance.

Thus, despite the perceived pains of the Structural Adjustment Programme, there is clear evidence of its gains in terms of reduction in the level of our external dependency, increased productivity, increased opportunities for rural development, and enhanced creativity and inventiveness of our people.

### External debts

As the life of this administration gradually comes to an end, the issue of our external debt still looms large. I wish to make it abundantly clear that this government has not, in the past six years, incurred more debt than is necessary to service what was inherited as well as to provide the support for restructuring the economy. I would like to say that this administration will hand over a clearer picture of the structure of our external debt and a better mechanism for its management without mortgaging the resources of future administrations.

As part of our prime objective of fostering the creativity and consciousness of rural dwellers, we have given prominence to women, especially their social status and role in development. This concern gave birth to our support for the programme of Better Life for Rural Women. The rapid spread of this consciousness has continued to gather momentum from state to state, to the extent that today, millions of our rural women have been mobilized into the national and global development process and multilateral co-operation.

We see this as a healthy and welcome development and one of the most effective catalysts for producing a new socio-political order. Co-operative movements have spread throughout the country, which have heralded the dawn of rural industrialization, the effect of which is being felt in the gradual but steady rise of exports of locally-produced materials. In appreciation of the

Better Life Programme, this administration has created the National Commission for Women; by so doing, we hope to institutionalize the structural foundations for steady growth and development of the womenfolk as a social force, as well as project the role of women and this new ethos into the Third Republic.

### Political and diplomatic issues

Fellow Nigerians, the progress which we have so far made in implementing the political transition programme is sufficiently impressive to convince, even skeptics and cynics, of our sincerity of purpose and our commitment. The two-party system has become effectively assimilated by the population at the grassroots. More importantly, the parties have themselves become instruments for engineering political consciousness and participatory democracy in our national political system. Our success continually inspires and convinces us that we are not only following the right and proper course, but also blazing a new trail in political transition and democratisation.

We, therefore, wish to reaffirm our irrevocable commitment to the transition programme. There have, often times, been prolonged debates over aspects and machinery implementation as well as new demands by politically conscious individuals and groups. Such demands cannot be dismissed easily as diversionary; they are inputs in our search for an equitable democratic polity and society. Despite such interruptions, we have kept faithfully to the overall transition framework and made necessary adjustments to accommodate genuine and progressive demands and ideas.

In this regard, I wish to draw the attention of all actors in the political process to the need for moderation as well as the need to abide by the rules of the game. We must strive to avoid violence which has already started to rear its disruptive head in

electoral campaigns. Electoral contests must be seen as 'games' rather than as 'battles' in which Nigerians victimise, harm, maim or even kill fellow Nigerians; and in which various forms of violent thuggery, bootlegism, and wanton destruction of property are used and directed against political opponents or adversaries.

It is, therefore, the obligation of all actors in the emerging democratic order to desist from all forms of electoral malpractices which characterised the 'old' political order. Unless all actors desist from these anti-democratic practices and recognise the need for fairplay, the best and most acceptable candidates can never emerge. More importantly, the new socio-political order which we are all striving to establish will be denied the emergence of a new political leadership, imbued with the democratic ethos, patriotism and nationalism which are the necessary conditions for democracy to thrive and endure in this country. This administration sees as one of its responsibilities the creation of a congenial environment, institutions, structure, and the right calibre of political leadership.

I wish to use the occasion of this anniversary to emphasise the strong link between our domestic and foreign policies within the transition programme. We are building a new socio-economic and political order in which the country will not live in isolation from the rest of Africa and the world. At the same time, we want to ensure that Nigeria is better equipped than before to interact with other countries. The aim is to further enhance the welfare and horizon of our people, and also to contribute to international peace and security. Our starting point is a strong national economy and a stable democratic polity, based on social justice and self-reliance, upon which a dynamic foreign policy can be sustained.

I also wish to emphasise that in theory and practice, the thrusts and orientations of our external relations and diplomatic posture are informed by the dynamic character of the transition programme which I have just described. It is in this context, rather than the narrow framework of "economics" and "opportunity costs," that our strategy in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), as well as our economic diplomacy and stance in the politics of self-determination and change in South Africa will be understood and appreciated. Popular and informed attitudes towards the 'new' foreign policy strategy of this administration must transcend the sacrifices which it entails. Instead, they must attempt to capture the constellation of national and international objectives which constitute the targets of our diplomacy.

Fellow Nigerians, I am convinced that with the high level of discourse of African integration achieved at Abuja, Nigeria and Africa are now better prepared emotionally, spiritually, and institutionally to face the murky and unpredictable challenges of the 1990s and beyond. I am convinced, too, that the progressive integration of liberation movements in South Africa into the mainstream of Africa's struggle for survival, signals the beginning of the final collapse of apartheid. Taking these into consideration, I am convinced, more than ever before, of the positive contributions which our foreign policy initiatives have made, and will continue to make, in creating the appropriate environ-

ment for our economy, progress and influence in Africa and world affairs. It is, therefore, in the best interest of our beloved country to sustain the present strategy and the integrative forces which it has generated in the politics of the transition programme and of pan-Africanism.

### Local government administration

This administration has not only made local governments an effective third tier of our Federal system, but has also introduced far-reaching reforms aimed at enhancing their autonomy and strengthening their administrative framework and operational procedures. We must, however, bear in mind the fundamental principles which underlie the new federal system. That is the co-existence of three tiers of government — Federal, state and local — each of which operates in a co-ordinate and co-operative manner with sphere of authority and functions allotted to it and enshrined in the new Constitution of the Third Republic.

This implies that each tier of government is, and should be, a replica of the other. It is in order to ensure uniformity that this administration introduced the presidential system, which had existed only at the Federal and state levels, into the local governments. The logic of the presidential system and the decree on its application, as well as funding and allocation of new responsibilities, constitute some of the recent reforms in the local governments.

Following the reforms, the system of democratic local government is gradually settling down and becoming fully functional. As the quasi-separation of powers is introduced, participatory democracy is intensified and broadened. All elected councillors now constitute the legislative arm of the local government, while the executive arm now consists of the chairman and vice-chairman of the council, as well as appointed supervisory councillors. The rationale behind this reform is to enhance the system of checks and balances, and to ensure proper democratisation and accountability.

I am delighted to note that one of the achievements of presidentialism at the third tier of government is the increase in the level and frequency of interactions between the elected and ordinary party members at the grassroots. They hold regular meetings, raise funds and mobilize material and human resources at the ward level to sustain party activities and to engage, like voluntary associations, in village and community development.

Fellow Nigerians, I do not intend to gloss over areas where our new local government system has faced, and continues to face, problems of transition. These problems arise from the fact that although the state and local governments retain their relative internal autonomy, the local governments have come to assume a lot of responsibilities which appear to go beyond the funds available to them. One excellent area of illustration is the funding and maintenance of primary education and of primary health care. With the recent decision of the Federal Military Government to increase the local governments' share of the federally collected revenue to 15 per cent, it is important that the import of the decision should be allowed to sink before any further review, if necessary. We believe that with time and the right type of

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# Agitation for new states is healthy, says Babangida

Continued from Page 3

leadership, and with the requisite management and manpower, there would not be any serious problem. As elected representatives of the people, the chairmen and councilors must not misuse the education fund, as the consequences of doing so should be very clear to them.

It must be appreciated that the transition programme is a learning process. There is no doubt that the introduction of reforms makes the learning process strenuous and difficult. But we must not give up. Council chairmen must not be averse to the introduction of reforms; they must also be prodigies of parsimony in the handling and utilisation of council funds.

On a final note, I wish to draw the attention of all elected chairmen of the local councils to the need for moderation in handling council funds and the general administration of their local government areas. They should exercise care in their expenditure and not implement projects and programmes that have not been provided for in their approved budgets. They should practise and preach the doctrine of social justice and accountability. They should run an open government with input from both the executive and legislature. They should endeavour to minimise areas of conflict, so that a conducive atmosphere could prevail to enable them work for the people who elected them.

### Rationalisation of the scope and structure of government

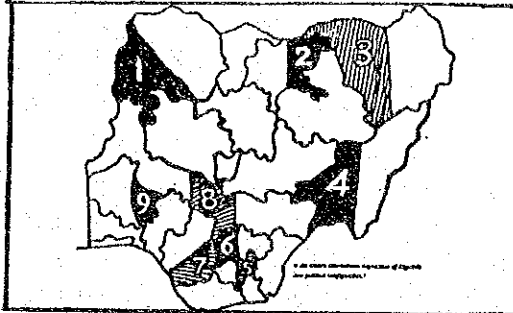
When two new states were created in 1987, I noted the need to rationalise the scope and structure of government ministries. The issue is even much more critical today than it was in 1987. The present administration has already implemented some fundamental policies of democratisation, decentralisation and de-concentration of governance. It has also undertaken fundamental reforms of economic deregulation. These developments have reinforced the need to reduce and re-structure the scope of activities of, not only the state governments, but also the Federal Government.

In the light of these realities, the direct functions of the Federal Government ought to be limited principally to such areas as defence, foreign affairs, foreign trade, currency and banking, macro-economic management and other clear areas of national activities. Outside these areas of constitutional responsibilities, the Federal Government ought to concern itself principally with:

- formulating national policies;
- setting and monitoring national standards;
- providing incentives to states and local governments to enhance grassroots development;
- monitoring and regulating social and economic development.

Apart from the fact that Nigeria's public sector has been a major avenue of waste of public resources, it has become clear, since the early 1980s, that its direct involvement in many economic activities has hardly succeeded in propelling the economy and society on to the path of sustained and positive growth and development. It is for this reason that SAP provides for the rationalisation of the public sector and the enhancement of the role of the private sector. Moreover, SAP has been in place now for about five years and the various regulatory policies under it have been put in place.

It is therefore considered appropriate



to now undertake a significant pruning down of the size and structure of the Federal and State governments, devolve more functions to the Local Governments, and expand the scope of operations of the private sector. Government will henceforth be much more concerned with creating the appropriate enabling environment for private sector initiative and deal much less with direct production and provision of services. Accordingly, steps will be taken in the next few months to work out the details of this rationalisation with a view to the relevant schemes taking off in January, 1992. In the light of this, some institutional and budgetary limits will be put in place in order to enhance the economy and contribute to the overall improvement in government activities. In addition, the scope of Federal activities will be significantly rationalised.

The same principle of rationalising the organisation and structures of government will be applied to the states. There is no reason why all the states of the Federation should establish ministries for all subject matters; consequently, a constitutional ceiling will be imposed on the number of state ministries. Outside the ceiling, state governments should seek the approval of the state House of Assembly and justify the financial, budgetary and resource basis for establishing a new ministry. In the new dispensation, some particular ministries will be constitutionally prescribed for each state while leaving room, within the ceiling, to reflect the peculiarity of each state.

To give effect to this new policy, government will in the new year, ensure the early take-off of the National Planning Commission which will be given the responsibility for monitoring problems and progress of plan implementation. It will advise on changes and adjustments in administrative and management techniques as well as attitudes necessary in order to align actions with plan targets and goal. More importantly, it will take over the responsibility of formulation and preparation of long-term, medium-term, and short-term national development plans and will also co-ordinate similar plans at state and local government levels with a view to harmonising them with the programmes and priorities as set out at the national levels. The commission shall be located in the Presidency as an autonomous body, responsible to the President.

Creation of new states and new local government areas. Guiding principles and objectives.

Fellow Nigerians, we need to remind ourselves that as a people with diverse social and cultural background, we had lived together as a nation for quite a long time. Indeed, it is a measure of the growth of our Federation and our ingenuity and resilience as a people, committed to living together in spite of our plural-

ity, that what began as two colonial units in 1914 has today been transformed into a Federation of 21 States. Of course, the environment and circumstances of the creation of units of our Federation have been different. So also have the consequences of state creation. In all, the contexts of our social existence at the specific historical conjuncture of previous state creation exercises were clearly decisive in the choices which successive Nigerian leadership have had to make.

With the benefit of hindsight, it is possible to identify the disparate set of factors which informed the decision to create states in our country. We are reminded by historians that the concern of the Colonial Administration with its objective mission in Nigeria necessitated the deliberate policy of 'divide and rule' which, in turn, dictated the rationality of breaking Nigeria into two units, i.e., the Northern and Southern Protectorates in 1914. History also reminds us of the seemingly contradictory, yet realistic principle of 'unity in diversity' as the propelling force for the three-region structure which Nigeria operated from 1939 to 1963 when the fourth region, the defunct Midwest Region was created.

The creation of the Mid-West Region in 1963 owed more to the balance of power struggle at the time, especially the search for parity between the political party configurations dominant in Nigeria at the time. The exigencies of an imminent Civil War was the precipitant factor in the 12-state structure put in place in 1967.

The state-structure was expanded to accommodate seven more states in 1976 as part of the political restructuring prelude to the Second Republic. In 1987, this Administration created two additional states—Akwa Ibom and Katsina states—to bring the Nigerian Federation to its present 21-state structure.

An observed tendency in previous state creation exercises is that the initiative has always come from central government. Although there are constitutional provisions for state creation, it is arguable, given the experience of the Second Republic, whether the conditions of these provisions can be met without overt action by the central government. If the genuine needs of our people are to be met; if, indeed, aspirations are not to be frustrated by cumbersome constitutional processes, then, the initiative of the central government in creating states is necessary, expedient and decisive. It should be observed that, hitherto, states creation exercises have been less than comprehensive exercises.

The justification for splitting the Federation had usually been anchored on an isolated criterion leaving room for further manoeuvres by those who seek political capital out of the state creation issue.

Accordingly, this administration

has decided to come to terms with the state creation issue and to remove it from the arena of partisanship by applying three mutual reinforcing principles, namely: the principle of social justice; the principle of development, and the principle of a balanced Federation. Government sees the current agitation for the creation of additional states in the Federation as healthy because it re-inforces our belief in self-determination. The agitation MUST, however, be appropriately situated in the context of our tradition of robust debates and the culture of dialogue which this administration has consistently promoted. Far from being an unwarranted intrusion, the various agitations are, indeed, a welcome intervention in our social experiment of transition. Such an intervention can be appreciated within our concept of transition as a learning process.

Government sees the intervention as useful because it draws attention to an observed anomaly in our social experiment of transition, thereby placing us in a better position to test, articulate and elaborate on that experiment. We must come to terms with the anomalies which our transition experiment has engendered. Certainly, it is neither an act of indecisiveness nor insincerity for this administration to rise and respond to the call of our compatriots for new states at this time. I have been reminded of my statement in September, 1987, when Akwa Ibom and Katsina states were created that "no further comments or petition... will be tolerated on states creation during the period of transition." This administration is, however, persuaded by the basic premise and the imperative of transition as a learning process and also compelled by the axiom that the quest for justice cannot be foreclosed in any meaningful democracy such as the Nigerian experience.

Government has carefully studied the recent demands for the creation of new states alongside the report of the Political Bureau headed by Dr. S.J. Cooke. The Bureau's report, it will be recalled, provides a comprehensive review of the history of agitations for state creation in the country. The various options and viewpoints made in the 1986-87 nation-wide debate organised by the Political Bureau on the issue and demands being made today were exhaustively reviewed. Having examined the recent upsurge of demands, government is convinced that there are really no new issues being raised except reaffirmations of earlier positions and undue complications in the specific demands for particular states.

In recommending the creation of additional states, the Political Bureau provided the following reasons and rationale which, in my view, and with the benefit of hindsight, are unassailable, cogent and still very relevant to recent demands, namely:

- a. That creating additional states is necessary in the interest of a much more balanced and stable Federation.
- b. That such an exercise will assist further extension of the democratisation process, and deconcentration of power.
- c. That the exercise will remove a major source of undue political and social tensions which had bred instability and frustration to sections of the country, and had provided easy ingredients of exploitation by vested interests.
- d. That creating additional states will result in a much more even spread of major development centres throughout the country.
- e. That such an exercise will

greatly enhance the structure of political and social mobilisation and the development of a wholesome Nigerian citizenship, and

f. That the exercise is better undertaken by the military administration rather than a civilian government, since the military administration provides an evident basis for an objective exercise of state creation without undue polarisation of social forces and mutual recriminations. Indeed, the views of the Political Bureau complement the three principles of social justice, development and balanced Federation which I indicated above as the guides to the AFRC's review of demands for new states.

Fellow Nigerians, in the light of these cogent reasons and principles, government is convinced that creating new states and new local government areas, and re-alignment of the boundaries of a few states would be in harmony with the philosophy and logic of the transition programme. However, in doing so, we believe that the exercise should be based on a combination of the following factors:

- a. The re-alignment of boundaries of the old colonial provinces as at 1960-61, where such re-alignment is considered inevitable to achieve the objectives as outlined by the Political Bureau.
- b. The expressed wishes of the people and communities based on such objective factors as common socio-cultural ties and institutions.
- c. The historical associations of the communities at the time of independence from colonial rule.
- d. Geographical contiguity, especially the need to avoid the 'divide and rule' syndrome inherent in the present power structure and resource allocation.
- e. The need to achieve a measure of relative balance in population and resource distribution.

The judicious application of these factors in creating additional states and local government areas will certainly go a long way in achieving the objectives of the Transition to Civil Rule Programme. It will also neutralise, if not completely eliminate, further agitations for states in the future. Fortunately, each of the old colonial provinces and divisions contain communities that are more or less socially and culturally compatible, and thus justifying the critical factor of common socio-cultural ties and institutions.

In the light of these reasons and the factors indicated above, the Armed Forces Ruling Council has approved the creation of NINE (9) new states. The new states are:

1. ABIA State out of Imo State, with headquarters at Umuahia.
  2. ANAMBRA State, with headquarters at AWKA.
  3. KEBBI State out of Sokoto State, with headquarters at BIRNIN KEBBI.
  4. KOGI State out of Benue and Kwara states, with headquarters at LOKOJA.
  5. DELTA State out of Bendel State, with headquarters at ASABA.
  6. OSUN State out of Oyo State, with headquarters at OSHOGBO.
  7. TARABA State out of Gongola State, with headquarters at JALINGO.
  8. JIGAWA State out of Kano State, with headquarters at DUTSE.
  9. YOBE State out of Borno State, with headquarters at DAMATURU.
- As a result of this exercise, Forty-Seven (47) new local government areas have also been created. The number of Federal Constituencies

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For the Record (3)

# Agitation for new states is healthy, says Babangida

Continued from Page 5

will now be as per every local government. Similarly, what remains of Bendel State is renamed Edo State, with headquarters at Benin City, while Gongola State is now Adamawa State with headquarters at Yola. Finally, what is left of the old Anambra State renames as ENUGU State, with headquarters at ENUGU.

It has become necessary to realign the boundaries of some states in order to effect their correct descriptions. The boundaries that are so affected are those between Plateau and Benue States and that between Kwara and Niger states. Thus, Doma Local Government Area in Plateau State is moved to Benue State. Similarly, Borgu Local Government in Kwara State is moved to Niger State.

Finally, the AFRC considered all the demands for new states made to it. However, in examining these demands, the AFRC was mindful of the imperative necessity to place utmost premium on political stability and social integration.

### Administrative issues.

The creation, re-designation and re-alignment of the boundaries of the new states and affected old states by the decision of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) takes immediate effect. The various agencies of the Transition to Civil Rule Programme should immediately adjust themselves and their activities to the present realities, especially in the new and affected states.

Government is not unaware of the implication of the foregoing decisions. Government is especially sensitive to the concern and apprehension of our people of the consequences of the creation of new states at this stage of the transition

programme. Government wishes to reassure all Nigerians that the transition programme is on course. The apprehension of some that the creation of new states would extend the lifespan of the transition is unfounded.

It is clearly an apprehension not borne out of experience especially when it is recalled that, in the recent past, a similarly major political adjustment was accommodated within the transition time-table with minimal disruption.

In furtherance of the decision to create new states and having regard to the transition time-table, government hereby directs the National Electoral Commission (NEC), to continue to interact with the two political parties, with a view to working out the modalities for the conduct of nominations for the new states, bearing in mind the peculiar problems which the act of state creation has thrown up. Government has implicit confidence in the leadership of the two political parties and their capacity to adjust to the issues arising from the creation of new states. This is an administration of realism; we do not want to create a condition for future bitter political conflict.

Government feels concerned, however, about the perpetuation of anachronistic tendencies especially as manifested in joint consultations of chief executives of existing states along old geo-political or regional boundaries. The new 30-state structure must be given a chance to succeed. Traditional lines of geo-political cleavages which have served as tools in the hands of politicians must give way, and the 30 states, individually, must be allowed to acquire identities of their own. Consequently, common services requiring the meeting of governors of geographical areas are

herely abolished.

Accordingly, states involved in common commercial services are directed to set up board of trustees to run the undertakings or, in the alternative, they should be capitalized and run as public-owned companies to which governments and individuals can subscribe. The management of these hitherto commercial undertakings should no longer be the concern of governors. Furthermore, the educational institutions currently jointly managed by groups of states are hereby taken over by the Federal Government.

### Accountability

Fellow Nigerians, the policies we have adopted and pursued during the past six years are yielding encouraging results, despite observed leakages in the system. As we progressively addressed these problems, we wish to reassure the nation of our firm commitment to public accountability. Last year, you will recall, we reconstituted the Public Accounts Committee and enjoined them to ensure that all audited accounts of Federal ministries and extra-ministerial departments are properly scrutinized and brought up-to-date. The committee had worked hard to clear all outstanding arrears of our accounts and is now working on the 1990 accounts. The audited accounts up to the end of 1989 are to be published. In the same vein, all state Military Governors had been directed to render an account of their stewardship and to also ensure that their states' audited accounts are brought to date before they finally hand over to a democratically elected government.

### Conclusion

Fellow countrymen and women, we reaffirm our resolve to hand over power to a democratically

elect government. Very soon, the two political parties will hold primaries to choose candidates that will stand for gubernatorial and state legislative elections. The candidates contesting these elections must show maturity in participating in the game. The electorates, on their part, must come out en masse to exercise their civic right and responsibilities of choosing the leaders who will render service to the nation. The candidates to be chosen should have sailed through various screening exercises conducted by the National Electoral Commission, the security agencies and their political parties. They have not been found wanting; if anything, they have been adjudged capable of providing the type of leadership for which we have been yearning.

All electoral contestants should, therefore, conduct themselves properly in the course of electioneering campaigns and provide us with concrete evidence of positive leadership if eventually elected. They should not only respect the rules of the game, but should, like true sportsmen and women, accept the final verdict with an open mind.

Let me reaffirm that this administration will continue to prosecute its various economic and political reform programmes on the firm belief that the future of this country is bright and the prospects of a better tomorrow are real. What we require is patience, honesty, commitment and hard work on the part of both the leadership and the followership. In whatever we do, we should be conscious of the fact that our immediate neighbours, and indeed the whole of black Africa and the world look up to us for positive and exemplary leadership. Therefore, we should not relent in our efforts to individually and collectively contrib-

ute to the development of our country.

For us to succeed as a nation, we need to further consolidate on the successes recorded during the past six years. As a people, we have the capacity, and as a nation, we have the resources to develop this country into a stable polity and a self-reliant economic giant. The signs are already there, that with the right leadership and consistency in the pursuit of sound socio-economic programmes, we shall attain the triple objective of economic reconstruction, social justice and self-reliance.

As we intensify our gradual disengagement from governance, I wish on behalf of the Armed Forces Ruling Council, to salute you all for the support and understanding given to this Administration during the past six years. The journey so far has been eventful, rough and difficult, given the fact that we embarked on a number of painful economic reform programmes which we considered necessary to save our economy from collapse.

We have individually and collectively made sacrifices in the firm belief that we are doing so for a better tomorrow. I wish to urge you to continue in the same spirit. This administration will continue to implement faithfully the agreed agenda of the transition programme, and at the same time, pursue vigorously the economic reform programme. We shall not waiver in our pursuit of the twin programmes of political and economic reforms. We intend to bequeath to the incoming civilian administration a much improved economy, a politically conscious and enlightened citizenry, and more importantly, a stable, peaceful and united country.

Thank you. Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

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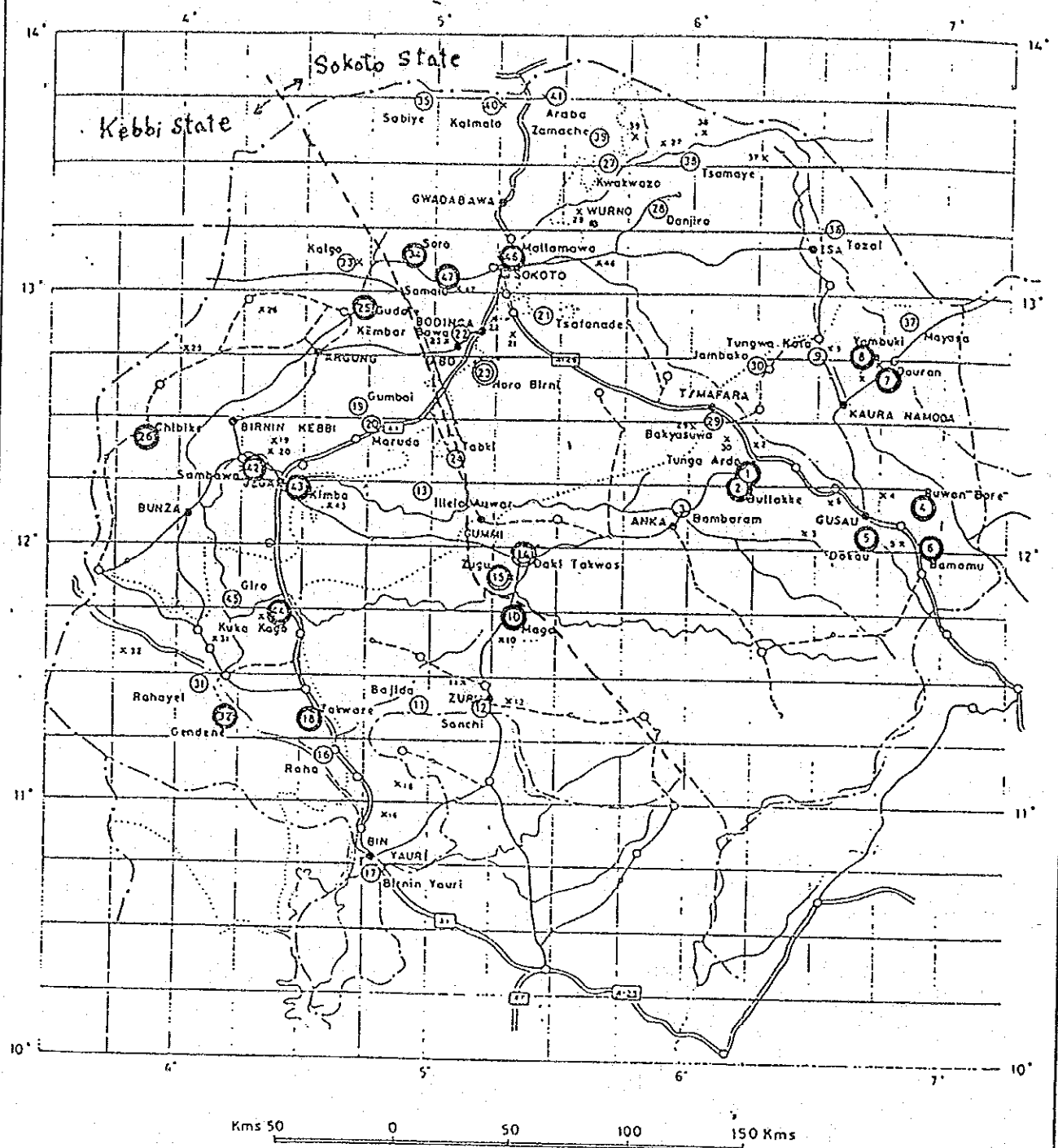
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

Tel: 867657, 867815, 867245, & 863982

FAX: 862643

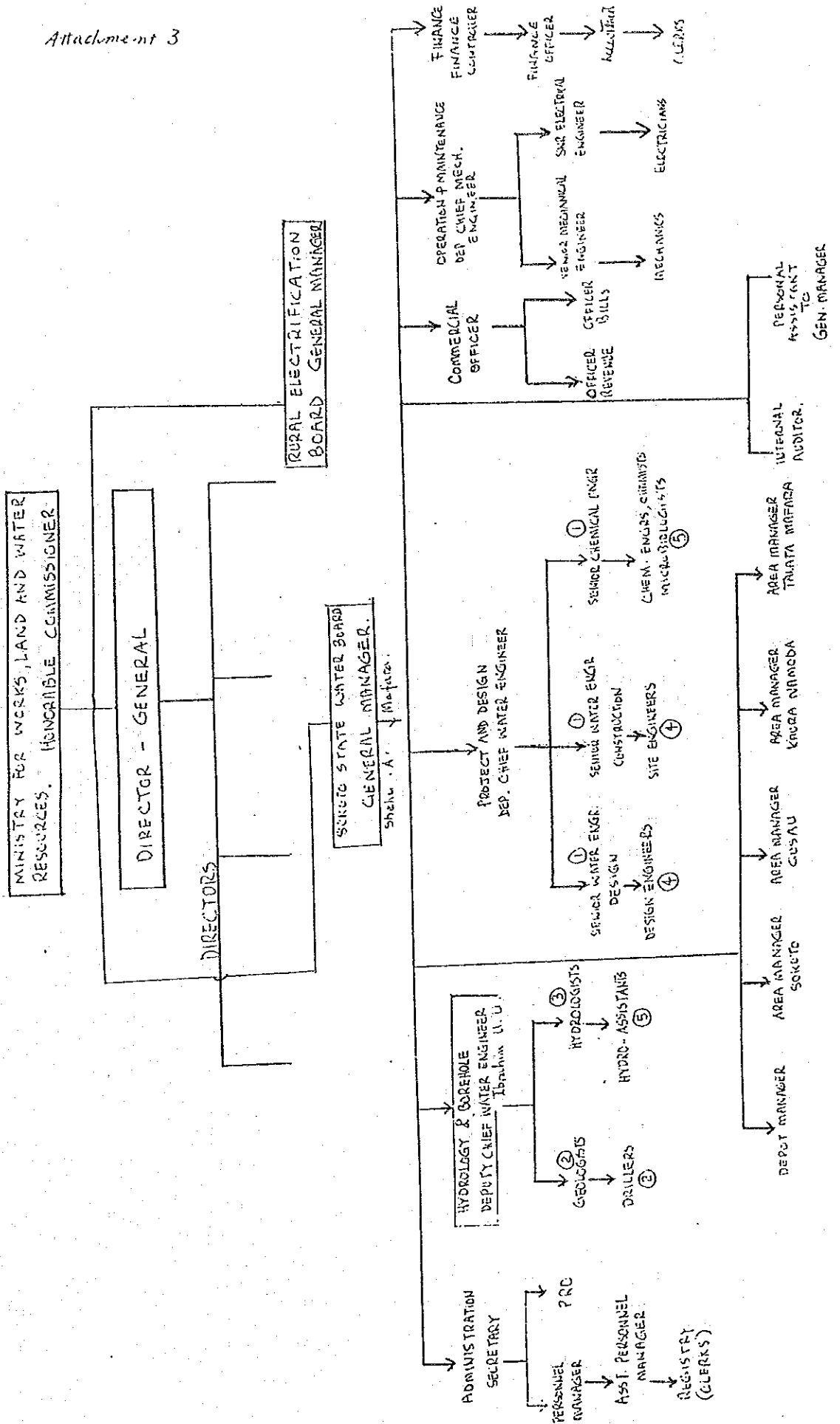
# Attachment 2 Location of the Project sites



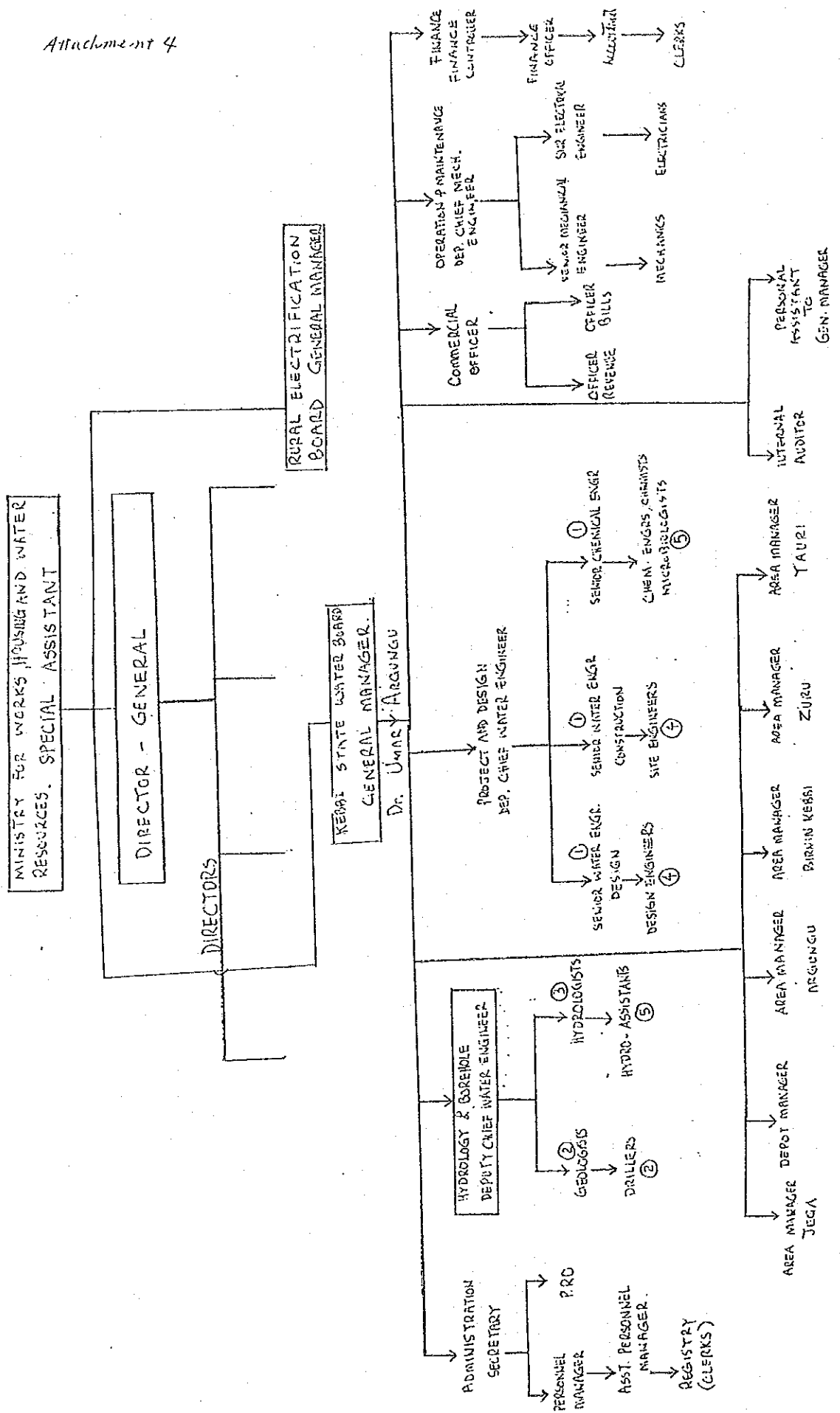
Location Map of Candidate Villages for Water Supply Schemes

-  Villages
-  Sedimentary rock area
-  Basement rock area

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF SOKOTO STATE WATER BOARD



ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF KEBBI STATE WATER BOARD



## 付録 2 基本設計調査団面談者リスト



基本設計調査団 面談者リスト

氏 名	職 名	職 位
黒河内 康	在ナイジェリア日本国 大使館	特命全権大使
林 渉	同 上	参 事 官
Mr. J. A. Hanidu	Department of Hydrology and Hydrogeology Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Abuja.	Director
Mr. John Chabo	- do -	Deputy Director
Mr. O. M. Olatinwo	Federal Ministry of Water Resources	Zonal Officer, Sokoto
Mr. J. C. Chalokwu	Department of External Finance, Development Aid Division Federal Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.	Deputy Director
Mr. Dayo Aderinto	- do -	Secretary to the Director
Alhaji Abubakar Anka II	Ministry of Works, Housing & Water Resources Sokoto State	Commissioner
Alhaji Muhammad Lawal Zuru	Ministry of Works, Housing and Water Resources Kebbi State	Special Assistant to the Governor
Mr. S. A. Mafara	Sokoto State Water Board	General Manager
Mr. Ibrahim U.U	- do -	Chief Water Engineer
Mr. Tony Charles	National Association of Construction and Building Companies	Chairman
Mr. Brian Schlossor	Preussag Drilling Engineers LTD.	Managing Director
Mr. Doiun Adekile	Water Surveys (Nigeria) LTD.	
Alhaji Sani Garba	Carspine Enterprises	

### 付録3 基本設計調査団構成



### 3. 基本設計調査団編成

本件基本設計調査団は下記5名で構成され、現地調査には4名が参加した。

団 長	阿部 智	外務省経済協力局	無償資金協力課	
給水計画 (業務主任)	直塚 昭	国際航業(株)	海外事業部	技師長
施設設計	田島 正廣	"	"	主任技師
水理地質	藤原 邦夫	"	"	"
積 算	金澤 作蔵 (国内作業のみ)	"	"	"

**付録 4 基本設計調査団調査日程**

基本設計調査 調査日程

日 順	日 付	官 側 調 査 団	コ ン サ ル タ ン ト 調 査 団
1	9/ 8 日		成田発 フランクフルト着
2	9/ 9 月		フランクフルト発 ラゴス着
3	9/10 火		日本大使館表敬打合せ、大蔵経済開発省訪問
4	9/11 水		ラゴス⇒ソコト (プロジェクト対象域へ移動)
5	9/12 木		ソコト州水道局訪問・協議
6	9/13 金		ソコト州水道局訪問、現地調査準備
7	9/14 土		ソコト⇒グサウ (サイトサーベイ東部基地へ移動)
8	9/15 日		サイトサーベイ Dauran
9	9/16 月		" Yambuki
10	9/17 火		" Ruwan Bore, Dokau
11	9/18 水		サイトサーベイ Tunga Ardo, Bullake, グサウ⇒ソコト
12	9/19 木		ソコト州水道局訪問、施設規模他 協議
13	9/20 金		建設事情調査、現地調査資料整理
14	9/21 土		サイトサーベイ Daki Takwas, Zugu, Haga
15	9/22 日		" Soro, Samalu, Mallamawa
16	9/23 月	成田発, 着	ソコト⇒ラゴス   サイトサーベイ Gudale
17	9/24 火	発 ラゴス着	大使館打合せ   ' Chibike, Sambawa
18	9/25 水	大使館訪問, 打合せ	' Kimba
19	9/26 木	大蔵・経済開発省訪問・協議	' Gendene, Takware
20	9/27 金	ラゴス⇒ソコト	' Kuka Kogo
21	9/28 土	ソコト水道局協議、ソコト水道局ワークショップ視察	
22	9/29 日	モデル施工施設 (Horobirni) 視察、国内打合せ	
23	9/30 月	協議・議事録・原稿作成、ソコト州副知事訪問・協議	
24	10/ 1 火	ソコト・ケッピ両州担当大臣との協議、議事録署名	
25	10/ 2 水	ソコト⇒ラゴス (移動)、大使館報告、大蔵経済開発省訪問、協議議事録署名	
26	10/ 3 木	議事録(原)配布、夕食会、ラゴス発	現地調査資料整理、補足資料収集
27	10/ 4 金	ブラッセル着	資料整理、ラゴス発
28	10/ 5 土	フランクフルト発	→パリ着
29	10/ 6 日	→成田着	パリ発
30	10/ 7 月		→成田着

## 付録 5 ケンピ州 8 村落の給水施設基本設計

## 5. ケッピ州の8村落 給水施設基本設計

### 5-1 計画給水施設

ケッピ州の8村落はすべて比較的人口が多く、地下水開発ポテンシャルが高く、かつ施設運営上の問題が少ないという条件を備えているのでタイプB、Cの動力ポンプ揚水を伴う施設を計画する。

計画給水施設の内容は下記のとおりで付表1～6に示す。

#### (1) 計画給水施設の概要

- ① ケッピ州給水施設設計概要表 (付表-1)
- ② ケッピ州8村落の計画給水施設一覧表 (付表-2)

#### (2) 計画給水施設

- ① 井戸 4"～6" 8本 (付表-3)
  - (1) ハンドポンプ施設のボアホール 4"仕上げ 2本
  - (2) 水中モーターポンプ設置のボアホール 6"仕上げ 6本
- ② 高架貯水槽及びタワー 8基 (付表-4)
  - (1) 高架貯水槽の貯水容量 32～128m<sup>3</sup>  
32m<sup>3</sup> (4基), 50m<sup>3</sup> (1基), 98m<sup>3</sup> (2基), 128m<sup>3</sup> (1基)
  - (2) タワーの地表高 3～7m 8基 (付表-4)  
3m高 (5基), 5m (2基), 7m (1基)
- ③ ディーゼルエンジン発電機小屋 (付表-4)  
床面積 14m<sup>2</sup>、高さ 3.0m 8棟
- ④ 水中モーターポンプと発電機 8組 (付表-5)
- ⑤ 給水管 直径 150mm～25mm (付表-6)  
70～2,300m/村, 延長 7,207m
- ⑥ 水栓2コ付きの共用水栓台 2～12基/村 計48基

付表-1 ケツピ州8村落の給水施設設計・概要表

村落名	人口	地質	井戸建設	ハンドポンプ施設	給水管延長	共用水栓台箇所数	高圧ポンプ、高圧動力タービン、高圧ポンプ、高圧タービン	既設井利用
マガ	7,000	基盤岩	4", 2本x50m=100m	2カ所	950m	5カ所	32m <sup>2</sup> , 5m	6", 1井
タクワレ	18,000	堆積岩	6", 1本x150m=150m	-	2,316m	12カ所	128m <sup>2</sup> , 3m	-
グダレ	6,000	"	6", 1本x110m=110m	-	915m	6カ所	50m <sup>2</sup> , 5m	-
チビケ	2,000	"	6", 1本x200m=200m	-	70m	2カ所	32m <sup>2</sup> , 3m	-
ゲンデネ	3,000	"	6", 1本x80m=80m	-	631m	4カ所	32m <sup>2</sup> , 3m	-
サンバワ	10,000	"	6", 1本x150m=150m	-	860m	7カ所	98m <sup>2</sup> , 7m	-
キンバ	11,000	"	6", 1本x120m=120m	-	992m	8カ所	98m <sup>2</sup> , 3m	-
クカ・ココ	3,000	"	-	-	473m	4カ所	32m <sup>2</sup> , 3m	6", 1井
合計	60,000		8本 延910m		7,207m	48カ所	(8基)	(2井)

付表-2 ケッピ州8村落の計画給水施設一覽表

No.	村落名	地質	集落面積 (ha)	計画給水人口	計画給水量 Q/c/d	水需要量 m <sup>3</sup> /d(ℓ/min)	給水施設タイプ	基本設計				貯水槽寸法 及び地上高	開掘時に建設した 試掘井ノータ
								掘削井戸数 (既設井)	井戸径×深度 m	井戸動力水位 m	揚水施設		
10	Maga	Basement	28.0	7,000 5,000-2,000	10 5	50 (34) 10 (20)	Semi-Urban Rural	(1) 2	(6"×133) 4"×50	70 10	Motor Hand	4x4x2x5H	138m Depth, 100ℓ/min SWL 7.75m, DWL 65.62m
18	Takware	Sediment	24.3	18,000	20	360 (250)	Semi-Urban	1	6"×150	50	Motor	8x8x2x3H	
25	Gudate	Sediment	7.4	6,000	20	120 (83)	Semi-Urban	1	6"×110	40	Motor	5x5x2x5H	
26	Chibike	Sediment	2.0	2,000	20	40 (27)	Semi-Urban	1	6"×200	60	Motor	4x4x2x3H	
32	Gendene	Sediment	4.6	3,000	20	60 (41)	Semi-Urban	1	6"×80	40	Motor	4x4x2x3H	
42	Sambawa	Sediment	12.7	10,000	20	200 (138)	Semi-Urban	1	6"×150	40	Motor	7x7x2x7H	
43	Ximba	Sediment	13.9	11,000	20	220 (152)	Semi-Urban	1	6"×120	40	Motor	7x7x2x3H	
44	Kukakogo	Sediment	4.0	3,000	20	60 (41)	Semi-Urban	(1)	(6"×113)	40	Motor	4x4x2x3H	
	Total. 8 Village	Basement 1 Sediment 7	96.9	60,000		1,120 (786)	Semi-Urban 7 Rural & Se-Ur. 1		6"×810m 4"×100m		Motor 7 Hand & Motor 1	8	

附表-3 計画井戸数量

No	村落名	水文地質	新設				既設				揚水施設	
			4"		6"		6"		6"		Hand Pump	Motor Pump
			本数 (n)	延長 (m)	深度 (m)	本数 (n)	延長 (m)	深度 (m)	本数 (n)	延長 (m)		
10	Maga	Basement	20	100	0	0	0	138	1	138	2	1
18	Takware	Sediment	0	0	150	1	150	0	0	0	0	1
25	Gudale	Sediment	0	0	110	1	110	0	0	0	0	1
26	Chibike	Sediment	0	0	200	1	200	0	0	0	0	1
32	Gendene	Sediment	0	0	80	1	80	0	0	0	0	1
42	Sambava	Sediment	0	0	150	1	150	0	0	0	0	1
43	Kimba	Sediment	0	0	120	1	120	0	0	0	0	1
44	Kuka Kogo	Sediment	0	0	0	0	0	113	1	113	0	1
Total			2	100	810	6	810		2	251	2	8

新設井戸 : 8本延長 910m

附表-4 計画高架貯水槽、タワ-及び電機小屋数量

No	村落名	計画必要数量 (m <sup>3</sup> /S)	Tank Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	高架貯水槽寸法 (たて×横×高さ)						タワ-寸法 (底面×高さ)								電機 小屋 (棟)						
				4m×4m×2m		5m×5m×2m		7m×7m×2m		8m×8m×2m		3mH		4m×4m		5mH			5m×5m		7m×7m		8m×8m	
10	Maga	50	32	1																				
18	Takware	360	128					1																
25	Gudale	120	50		1																			
26	Chibike	40	32	1						1														
32	Gendene	60	32	1						1														
42	Sambava	200	98					1																
43	Kimba	220	98					1																
44	Kuka Kogo	60	32	1						1														
Total				4	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8



表一5 計画ポンプ施設数量

No	村 落 名	Tank Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	要求能力		ポンプ 種類	ポンプ 要 項	ポンプ能力	水中電動機 50Hz x 400Vx	ポンプ 最大外径 (mm)	発電機 (kVA)
			揚水量 ( $\ell$ /min)	揚水時間 (hour)						
10	Maga	32	68	7	70	340/min x 80m x 2Pole x 1.5kw	700/min x 80m	2Pole x 1.5kw	95	10
18	Takware	128	250	8	50	2500/min x 60m x 2Pole x 5.5kw	3750/min x 60m	2Pole x 5.5kw	142	12.5
25	Gudale	50	166	5	40	830/min x 50m x 2Pole x 1.1kw	830/min x 50m	2Pole x 1.5kw	95	10
26	Chibike	32	54	9	60	270/min x 70m x 2Pole x 1.1kw	500/min x 70m	2Pole x 1.1kw	95	10
32	Gendene	32	82	6	40	410/min x 50m x 2Pole x 1.1kw	830/min x 50m	2Pole x 1.1kw	95	10
42	Sambava	98	138	11	40	1380/min x 50m x 2Pole x 2.2kw	1520/min x 50m	2Pole x 2.2kw	95	17
43	Kimba	98	152	10	40	1520/min x 50m x 2Pole x 2.2kw	1520/min x 50m	2Pole x 2.2kw	95	17
44	Kuka Kogo	32	82	6	40	410/min x 50m x 2Pole x 1.1kw	830/min x 50m	2Pole x 1.1kw	95	10
Total										
					8					

表一6 計画配水管数量

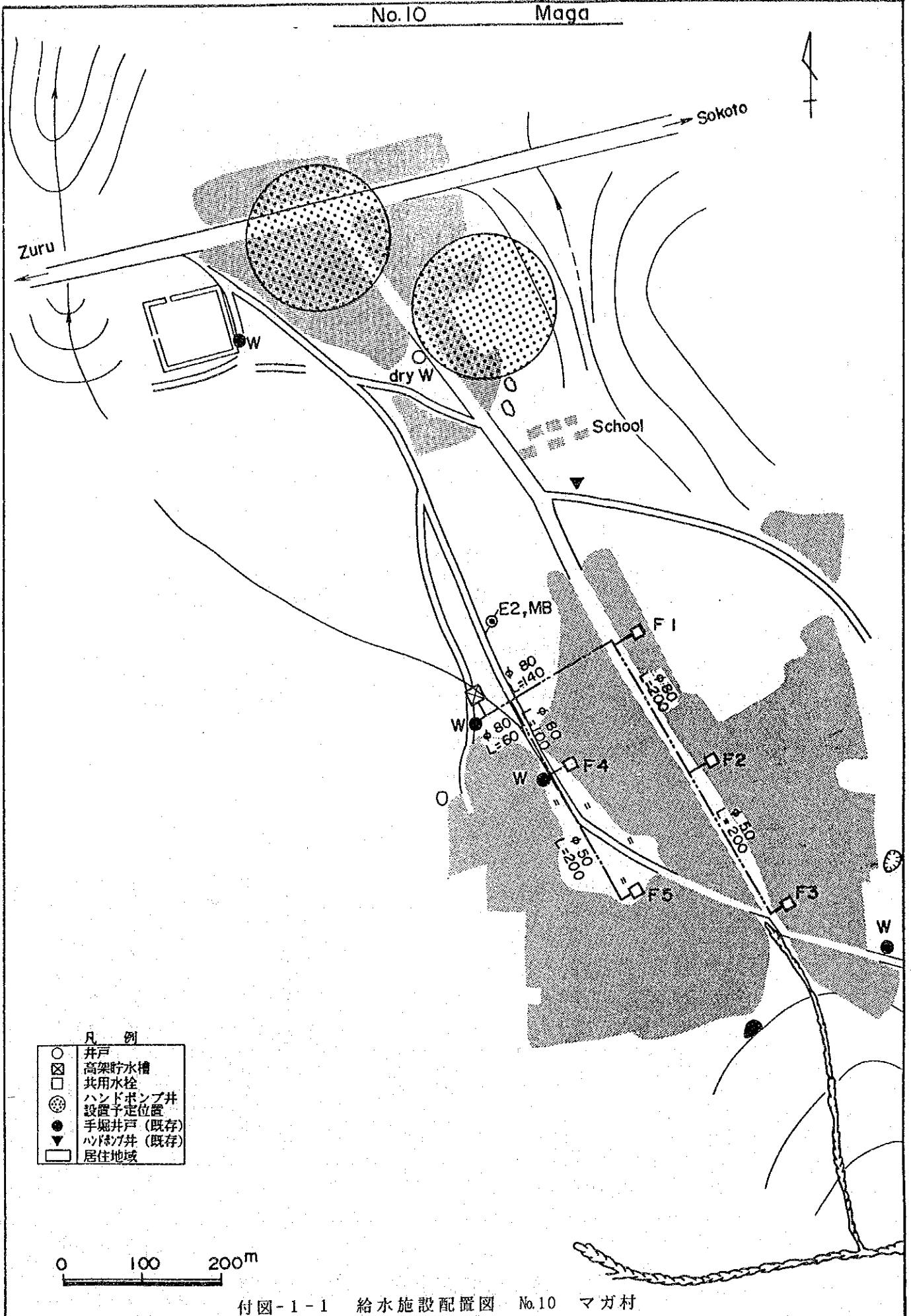
No	村 落 名	水文地質	計 画 配 水 管						給水栓 個 数 (n)	貯水槽へ の導水管 φ 80 (m)	路 線 延 長 (m)	
			口									
			φ 150 (m)	φ 125 (m)	φ 100 (m)	φ 80 (m)	φ 50 (m)	φ 25 (m)				延 長 (m)
10	Maga	Basement	0	0	0	500	400	50	5	950	0	950
18	Takware	Sediment	320	431	843	602	0	120	12	2,316	0	2,316
25	Gudale	Sediment	0	0	441	282	132	60	6	915	0	915
26	Chibike	Sediment	0	0	0	0	50	20	2	70	0	70
32	Gendene	Sediment	0	0	0	385	206	40	4	631	0	631
42	Sambava	Sediment	239	261	0	0	290	70	7	860	0	860
43	Kimba	Sediment	512	0	0	110	290	80	8	992	0	992
44	Kuka Kogo	Sediment	0	0	0	182	251	40	4	473	0	473
Total			1,071	692	1,284	2,061	1,619	480	48	7,207	0	7,207

5-2 村落別給水施設計画

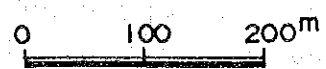
ケッピ州の8村落は、すべてセミ・アーバン型給水施設（B，Cタイプ）を計画する。  
8村落の給水施設の配置図と縦断図は付図1～8に示す。

村落別給水施設計画

No.	村落名	給水システム タイプ	給水施設図	
			配置図	縦断図
No.10	マガ	C	付図-1-1	付図-1-2
No.18	タクワレ	B	付図-2-1	付図-2-2
No.25	グダレ	B	付図-3-1	付図-3-2
No.26	チビケ	B	付図-4-1	付図-4-2
No.32	ゲンデネ	B	付図-5-1	付図-5-2
No.42	サンバワ	B	付図-6-1	付図-6-2
No.43	キンバ	B	付図-7-1	付図-7-2
No.44	クカ・コゴ	B	付図-8-1	付図-8-2

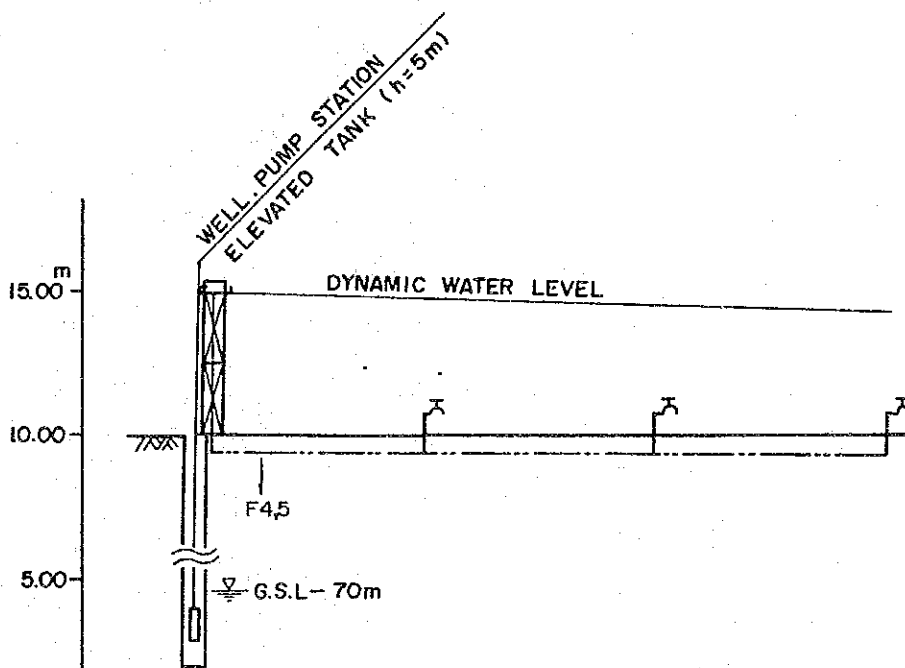
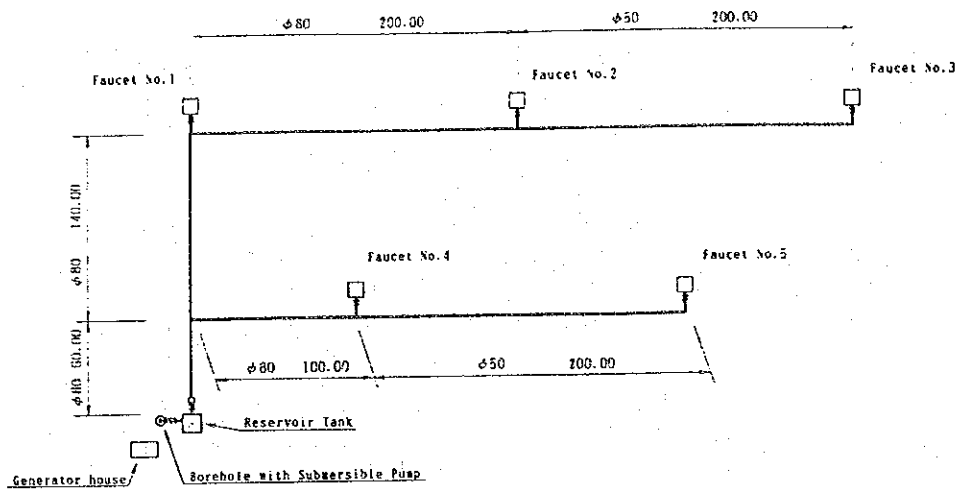


- 凡 例
- 井戸
  - ⊠ 高架貯水槽
  - 共用水栓
  - ⊙ 手廻りポンプ井
  - 設置予定位置
  - 手廻り井戸 (既存)
  - ▼ ハンドポンプ井 (既存)
  - 居住地域



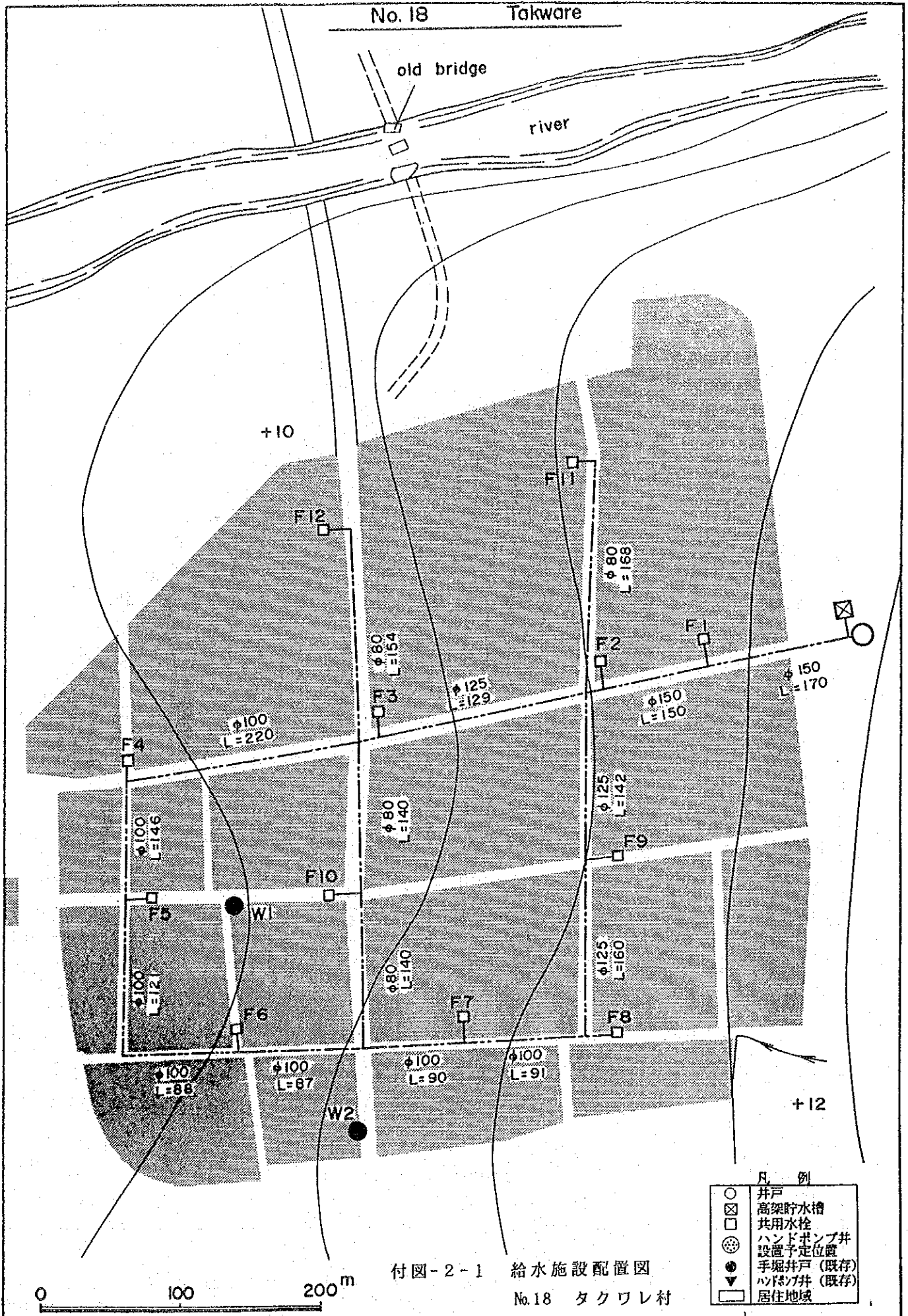
付図-1-1 給水施設配置図 No.10 マガ村

No.10 Maga



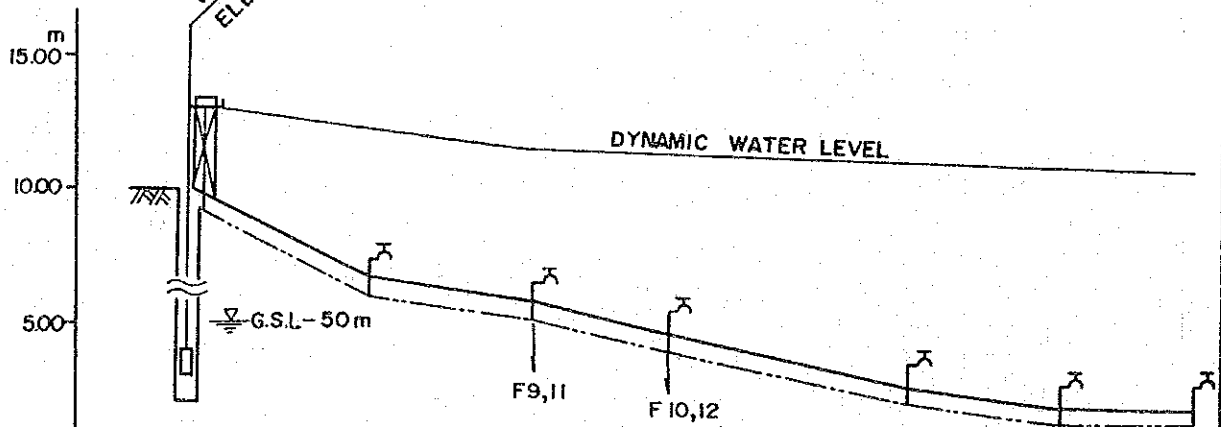
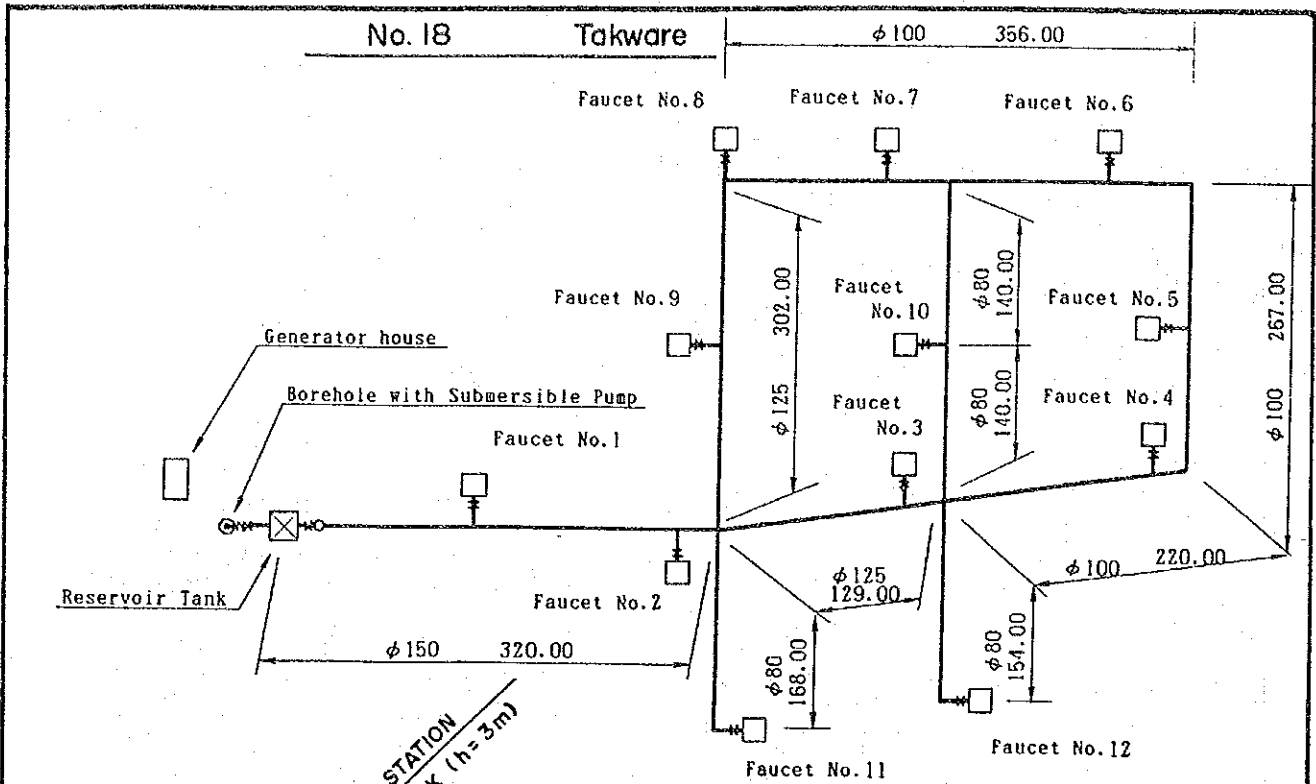
PIPE DIA METER (mm)	80		80	50	
EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	5.000	4.843		4.497	4.234
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	60	200	400	600
DISTANCE (m)	0	60	140	200	200
STATION	0	0	-	2	5

付図-1-2 給水施設縦断面図 No.10 マガ村



付図-2-1 給水施設配置図  
No.18 タクワレ村

- 凡 例
- 井戸
  - ⊗ 高架貯水槽
  - 共用水栓
  - ⊙ ハンドポンプ井
  - ⊙ 設置予定位置
  - 手堀井戸 (既存)
  - ▼ ハンドポンプ井 (既存)
  - 居住地域

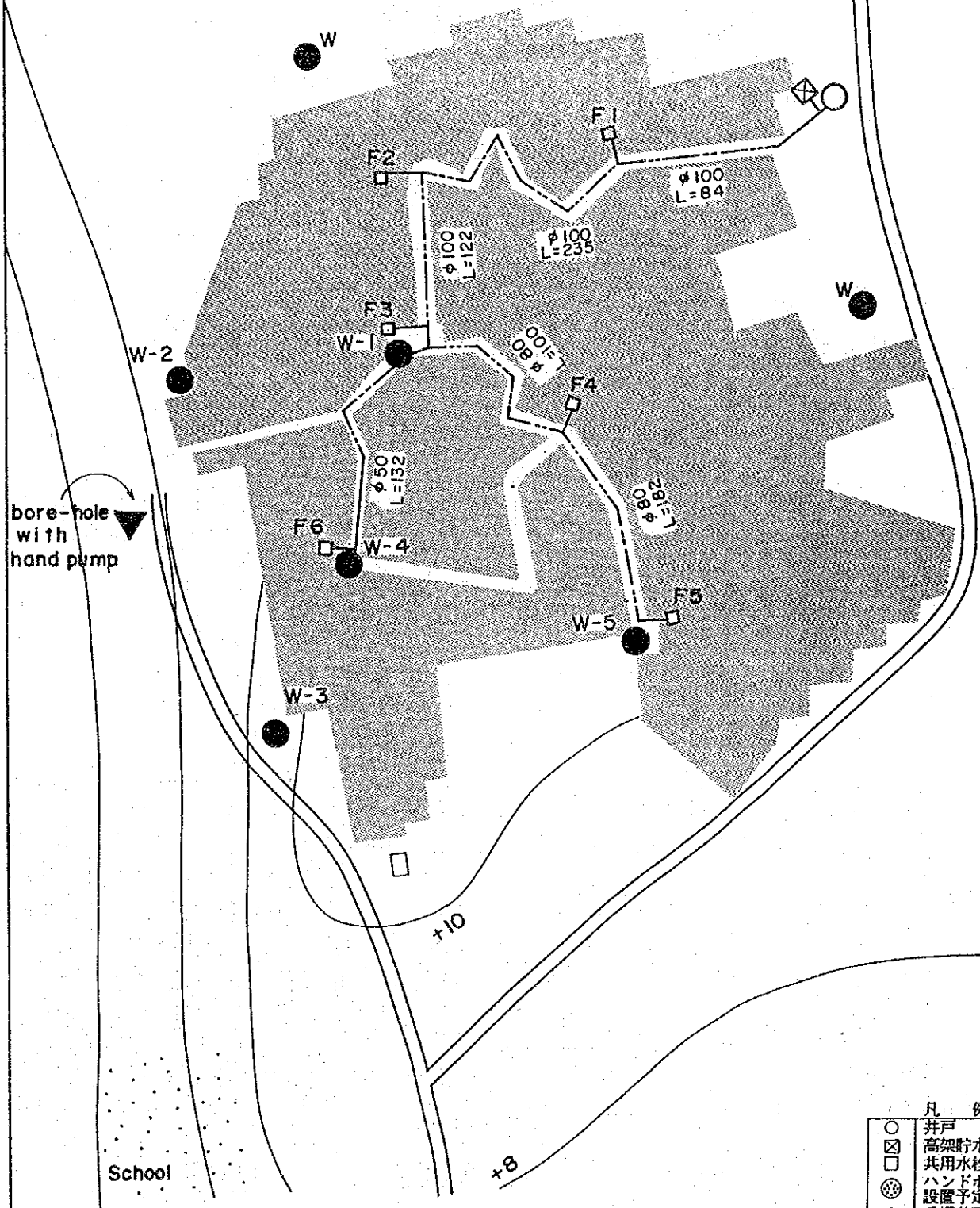


PIPE DIA METER (mm)	150		125		100	
EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	3.000		5.716	6.652		8.919
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000		5.770	4.540	2.470	1.850
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	170	320	449	669	815
DISTANCE (m)	0	170	150	129	220	146
STATION	0	1	2	3	4	5

付図-2-2 給水施設縦断図 No.18 タクワレ村

No.25

Gudale

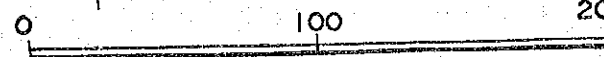


bore-hole with hand pump

School

+10

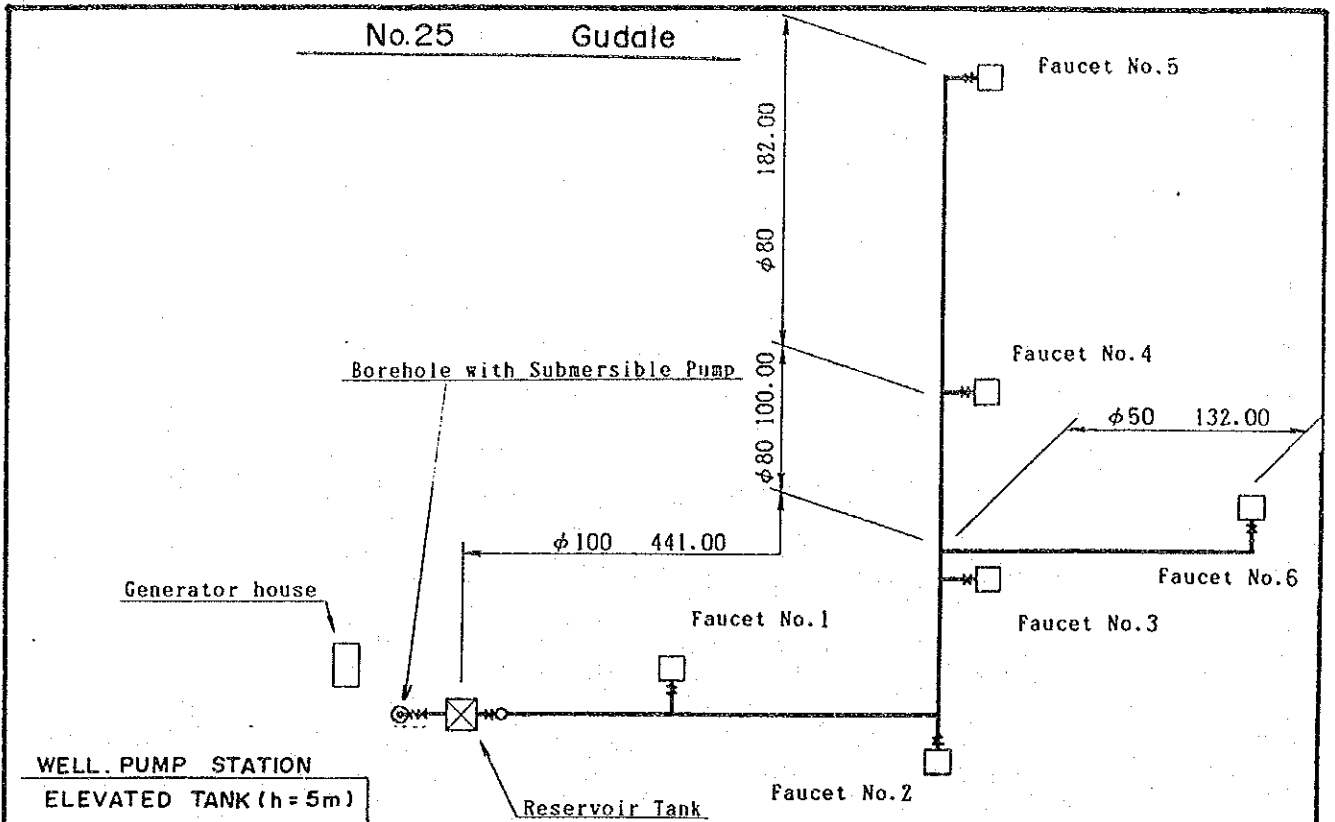
+8



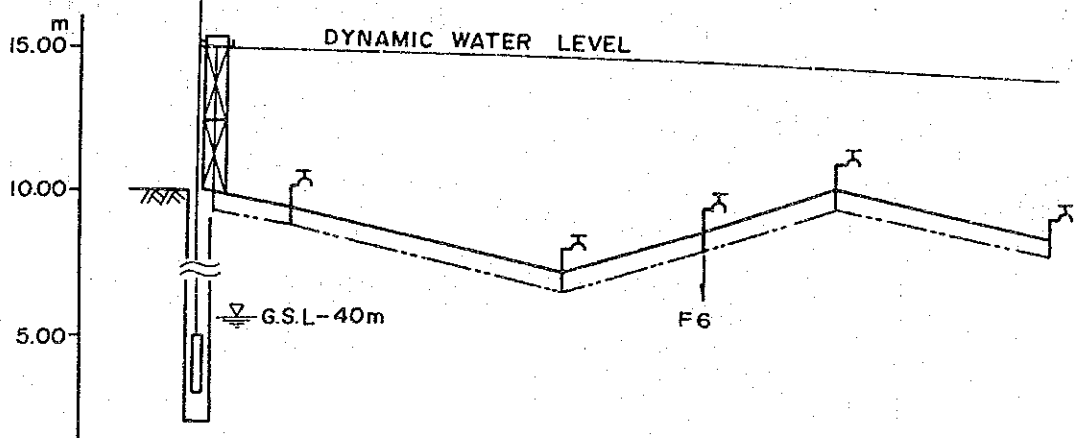
200m 付図-3-1給水施設配置図

No.25 グダレ村

凡 例	
○	井戸
⊗	高架貯水槽
□	共用水栓
⊙	ハンドポンプ井
⊙	設置予定位置
●	手堀井戸 (既存)
▼	ハンドポンプ井 (既存)
■	居住地域



WELL PUMP STATION  
ELEVATED TANK (h = 5m)



PIPE DIA METER (mm)	100		80			
	EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	5000			5.744	4.041
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000	9.560	7.240	8.710	10.240	8.400
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	84	319	441	541	723
DISTANCE (m)	0	84	235	122	100	182
STATION	0	1	2	3	4	5

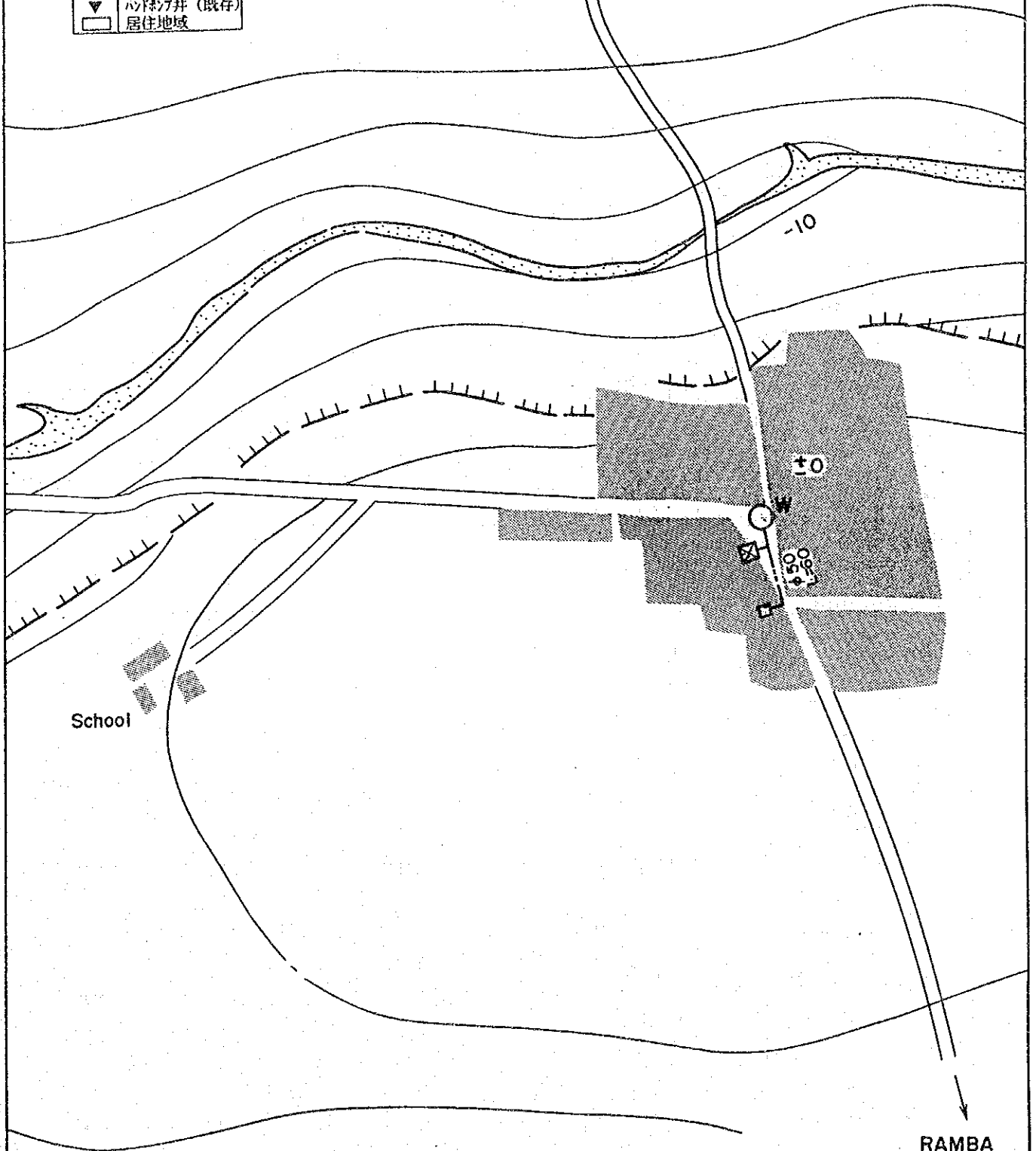
付図-3-2 給水施設縦断図 No.25 グダレ村





Kaingiwa

- 凡 例
- 井戸
  - ⊠ 高架貯水槽
  - 共用水栓
  - ⊙ ハンドポンプ井
  - 設置予定位置
  - 手堀井戸 (既存)
  - ▼ ハンドポンプ井 (既存)
  - ▭ 居住地域



School

-10

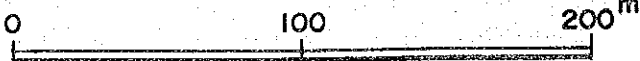
±0

+50

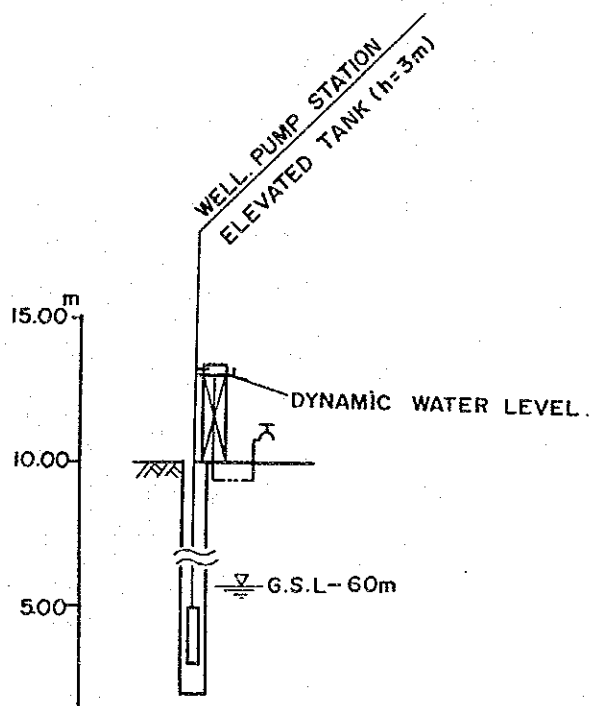
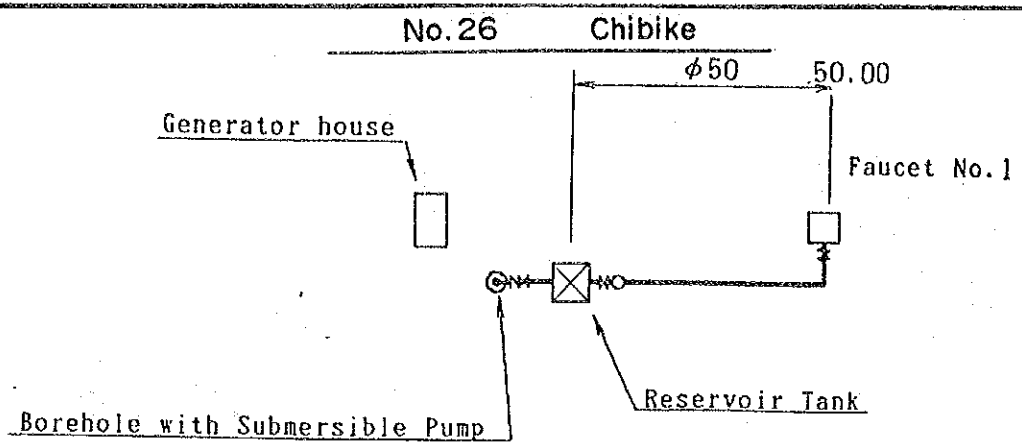
+60

RAMBA

BUNZA



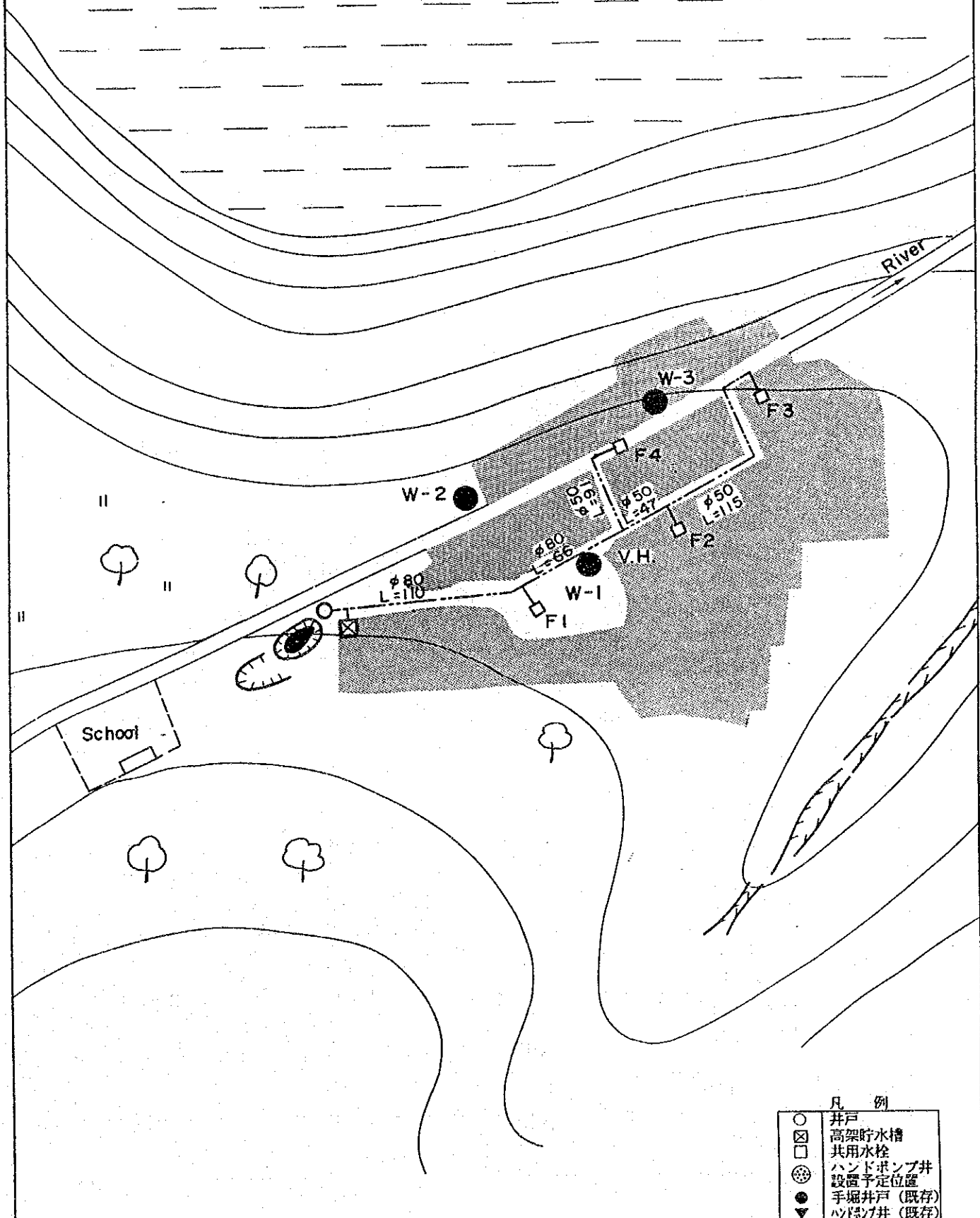
付図-4-1 給水施設配置図  
No.26 チビケ村



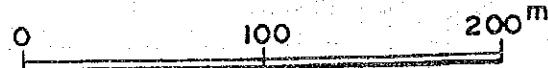
PIPE DIA METER (mm)	50	
EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	3.000	2.144
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000	10.000
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	50
DISTANCE (m)	0	50
STATION	0	1

付図-4-2 給水施設縦断図 No.26 チビケ村

Fadama of River Niger

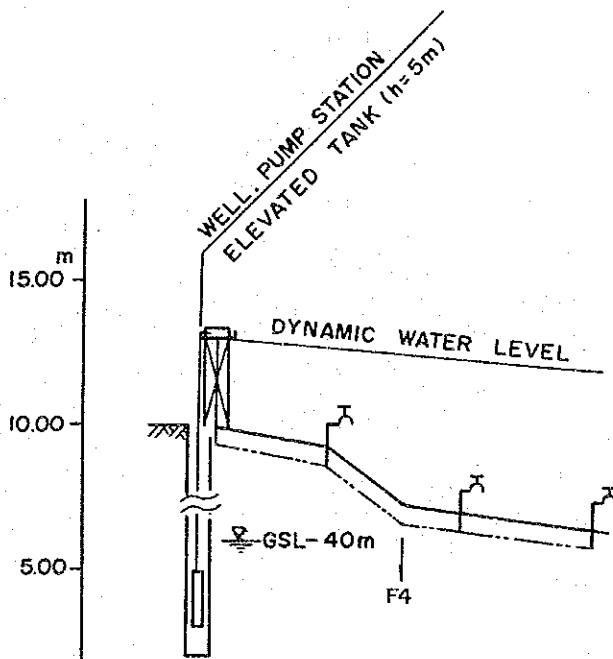
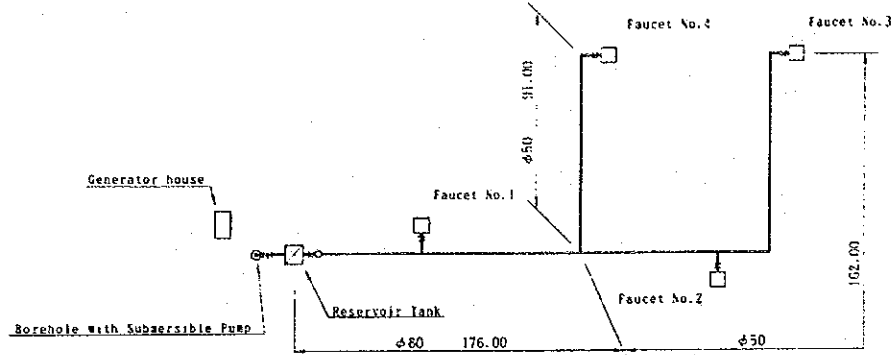


- 凡 例
- 井戸
  - ⊠ 高架貯水槽
  - 共用水栓
  - ⊙ 手掘りポンプ井
  - ⊙ 設置予定位置
  - 手掘り井戸 (既存)
  - ▼ ハンドポンプ井 (既存)
  - 居住地域



付図-5-1 給水施設配置図 No.32 ゲンデネ村

No. 32 Gendene



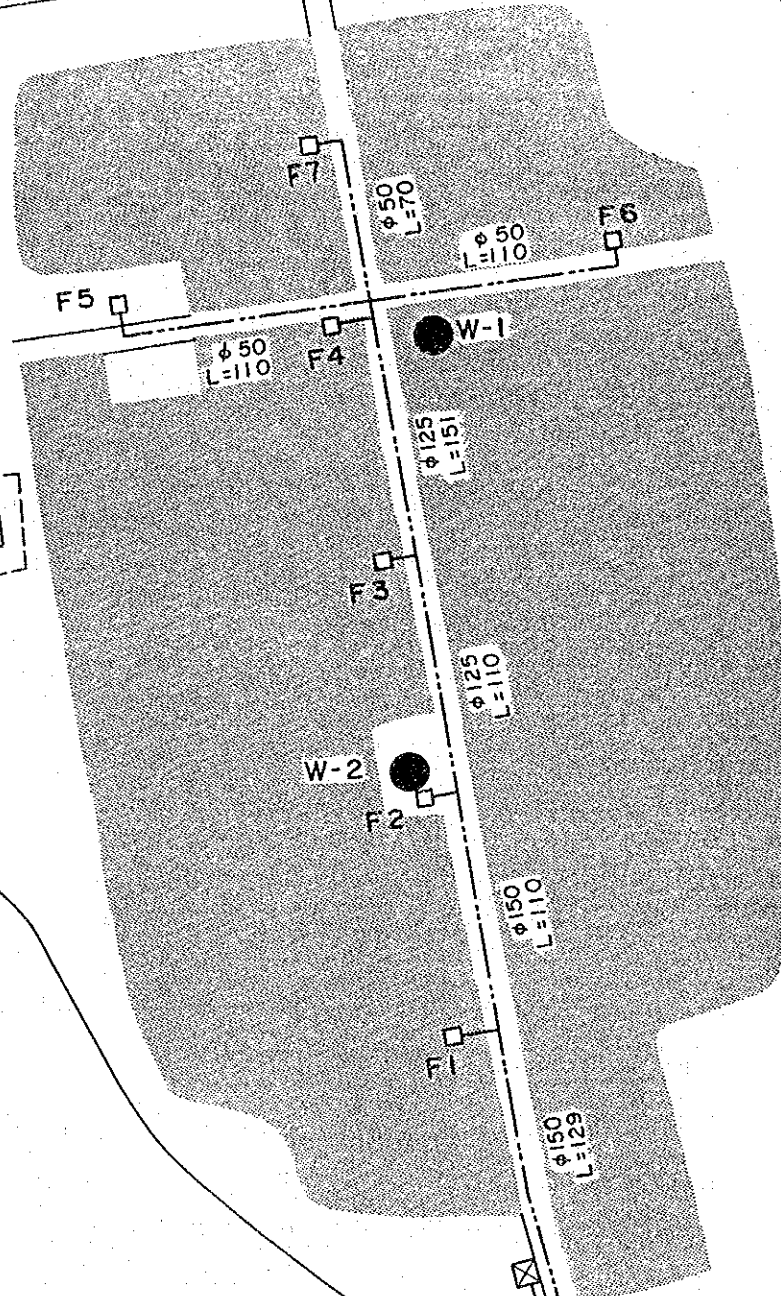
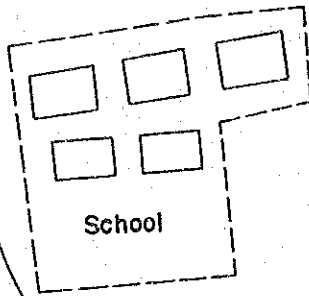
PIPE DIA METER (mm)	80		50	
	EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	3.000		5.144
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000	9.090	7.210	7.220
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	110	176	338
DISTANCE (m)	0	110	66	115
STATION	0	1	2	3

付図-5-2 給水施設縦断図 No.32 ゲンデネ村

R. Zamfara

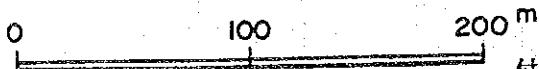
+2.5

+5.0

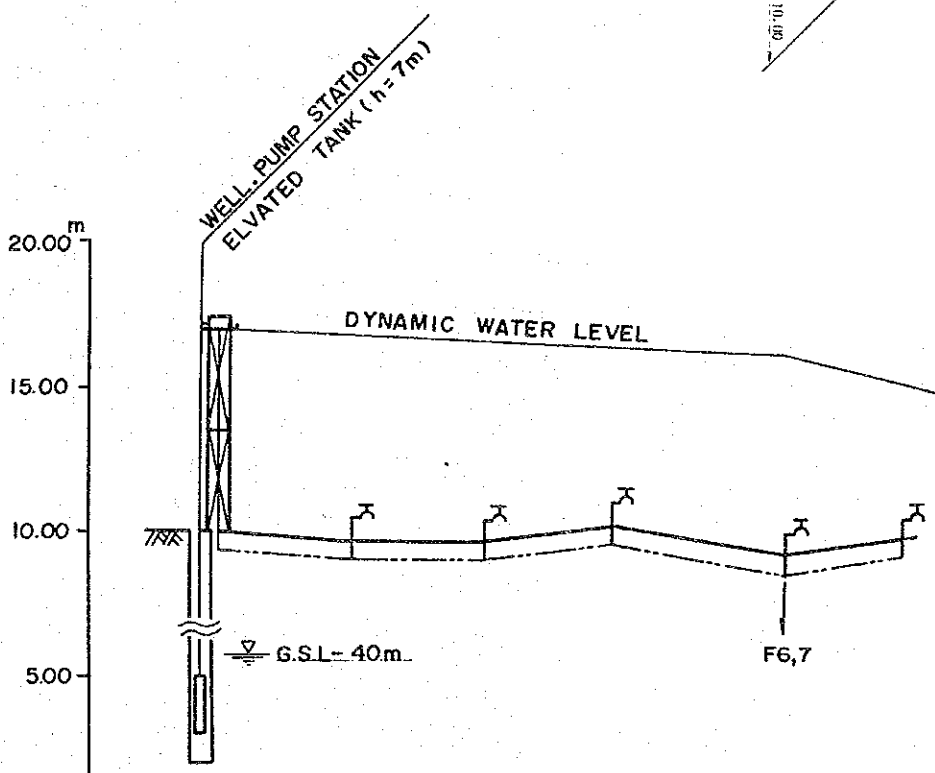
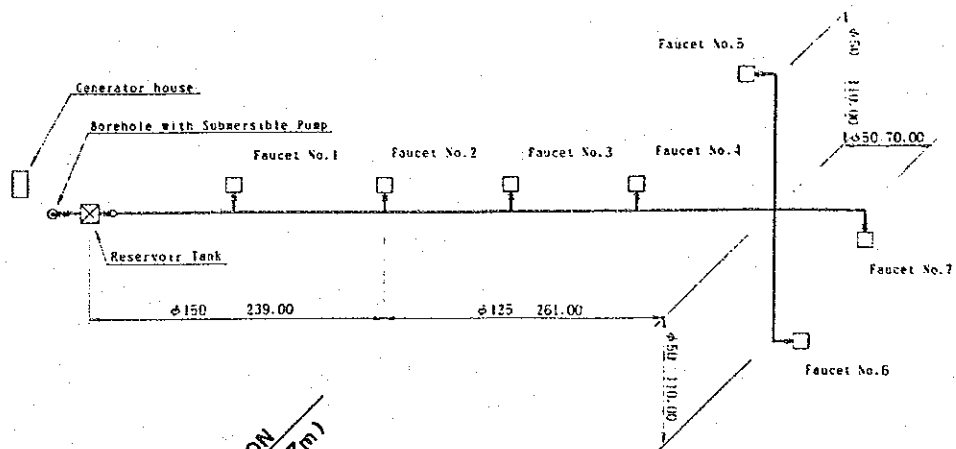


凡 例

○	井戸
□	高架貯水槽
□	共用水栓
●	ハンドポンプ井
○	設置予定位置
●	手堀井戸 (既存)
▼	ハンドポンプ井 (既存)
□	居住地域



付図-6-1 給水施設配置図 No.42 サンバワ村

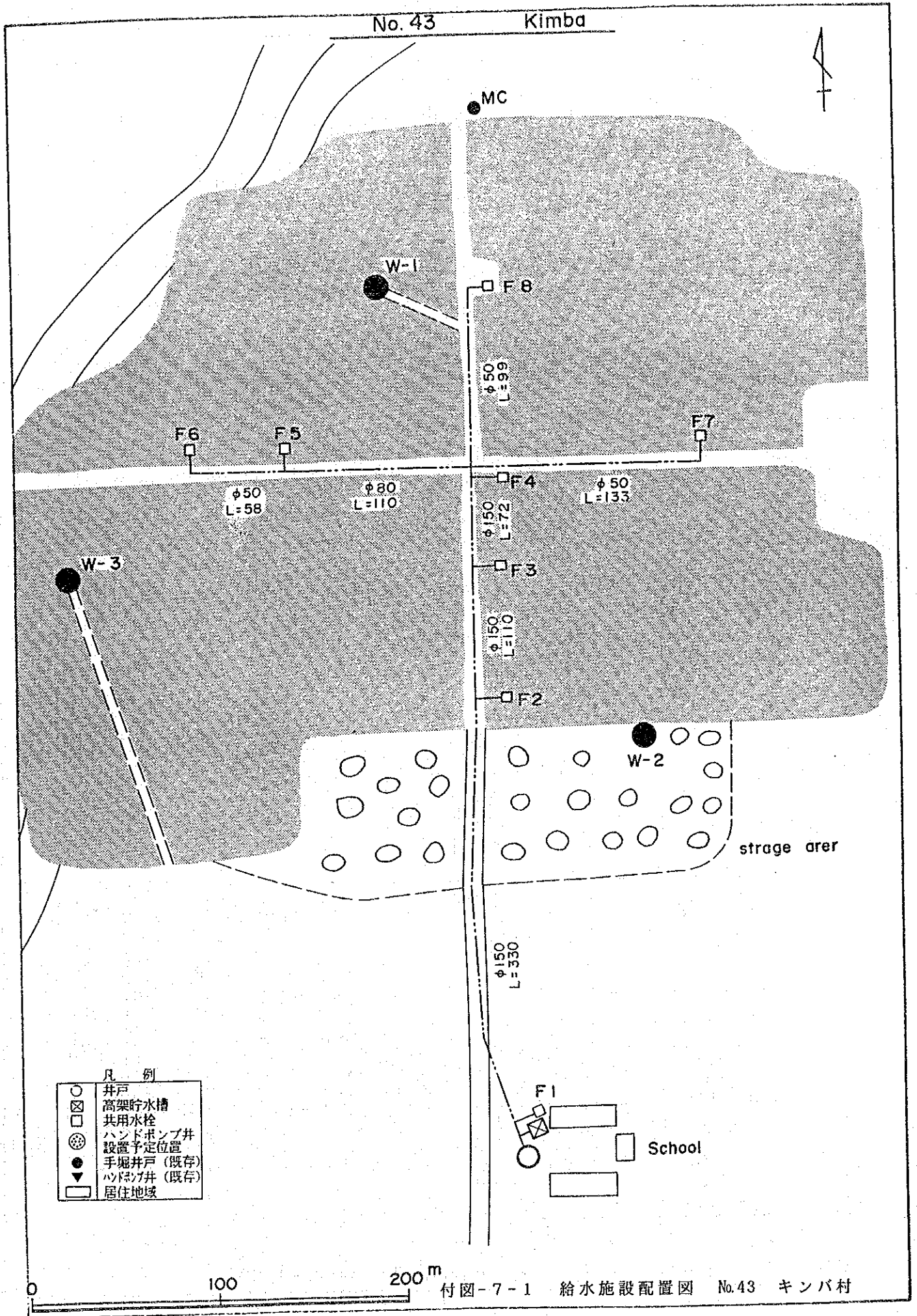


PIPE DIA METER (mm)	150		125		50	
EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	7.000		6.959		6.866	5.241
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000	9.750	9.680	10.060	9.230	9.750
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	129	239	349	500	610
DISTANCE (m)	0	129	110	110	151	110
STATION	0	1	2	3	4	5

付図-6-2 給水施設縦断図 No.42 サンバワ村

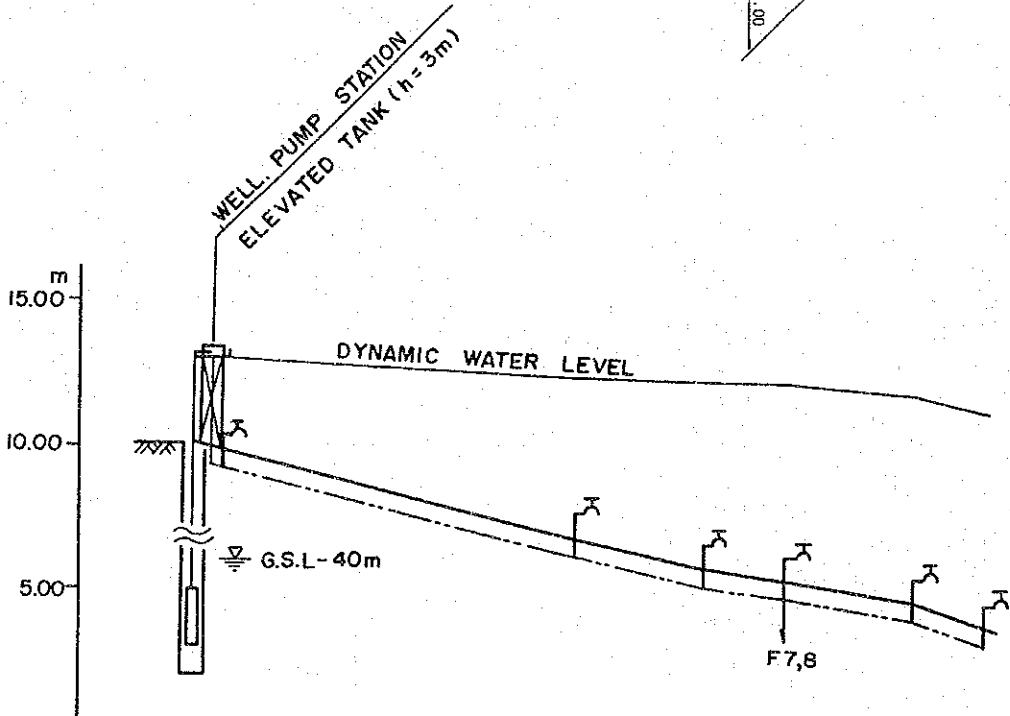
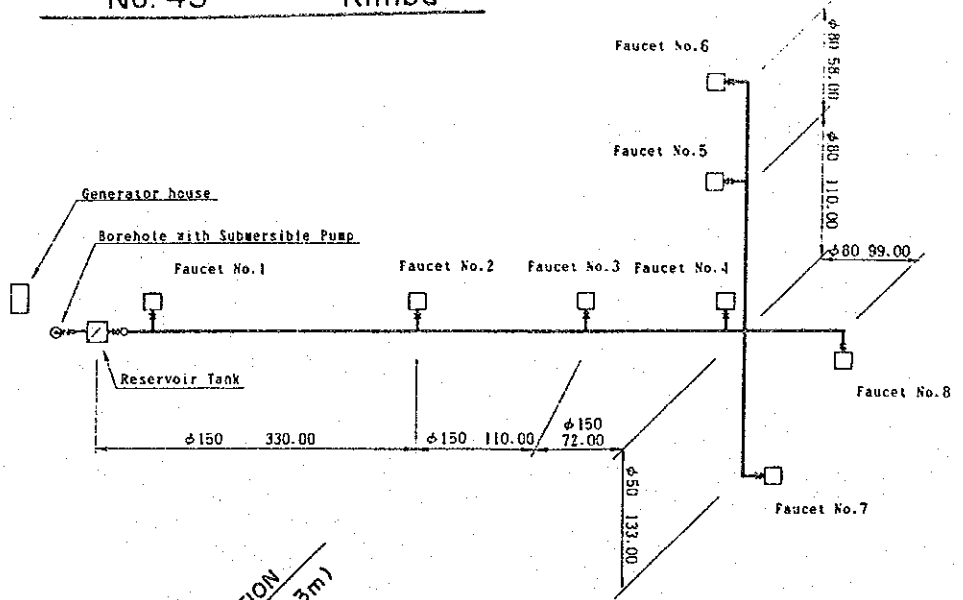
No. 43

Kimba



付図-7-1 給水施設配置図 No.43 キンバ村

No. 43 Kimba



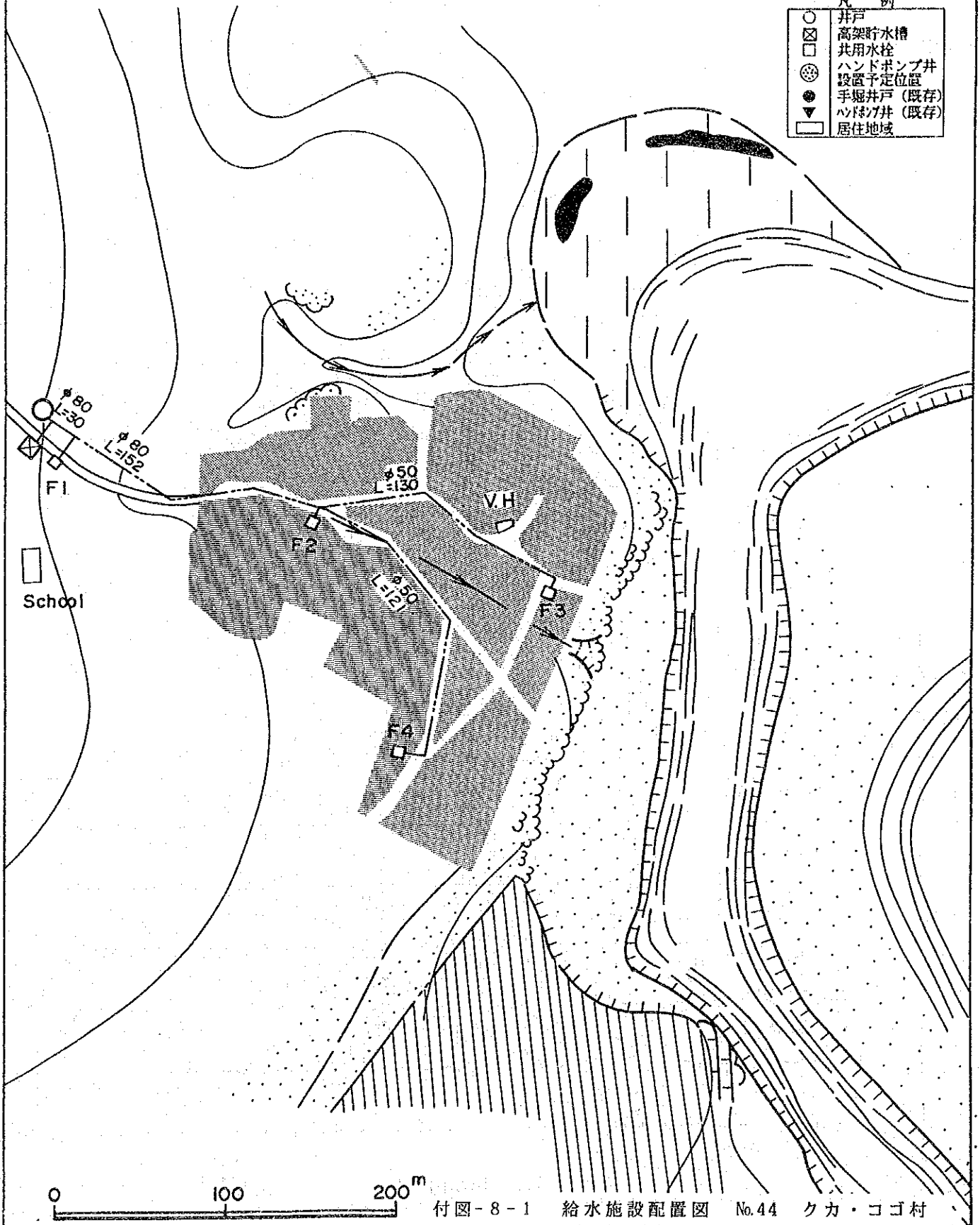
PIPE DIA METER (mm)	150			80	50	
	EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	3000	5.652		6.843	7.259
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000	6.720	5.760	5.290	4.470	3.650
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	330	440	512	622	680
DISTANCE (m)	0	330	110	72	110	58
STATION	1	2	3	4	5	6

付図-7-2 給水施設縦断図 No.43 キンバ村



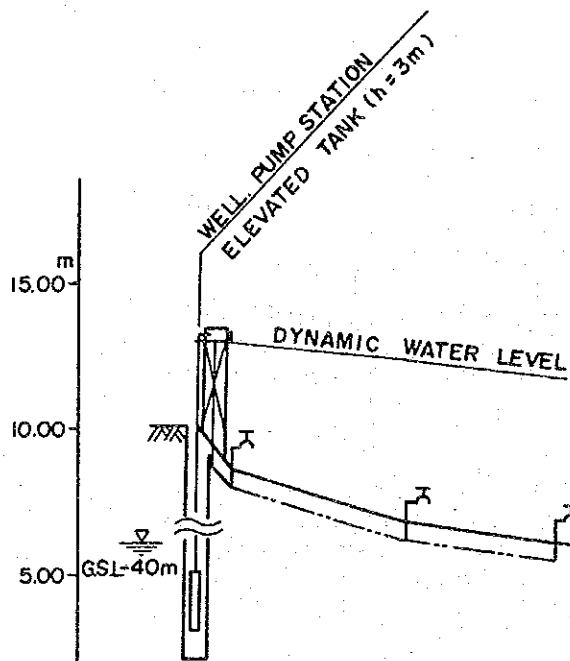
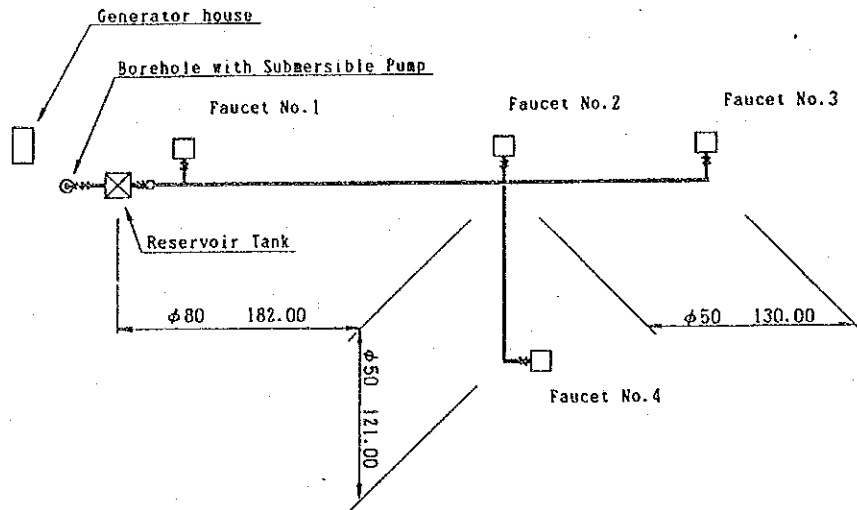


凡 例	
○	井戸
⊠	高架貯水槽
□	共用水栓
⊙	ハンドポンプ井
⊙	設置予定位置
●	手堀井戸 (既存)
▼	ハンドポンプ井 (既存)
■	居住地域



付図-8-1 給水施設配置図 No.44 クカ・コゴ村

No.44 Kuka Kogo



PIPE DIA METER (mm)	80		50	
	EFFECTIVE HEAD (m)	3.000		5.652
GROUND ELEVATION (m)	10.000		6.680	4.960
		8.520		
CUMULATED DISTANCE (m)	0	30	182	312
DISTANCE (m)	0	30	152	130
STATION	0	1	2	3

付図-8-2 給水施設縦断図 No.44 クカ・コゴ村







JICA