MASTER PLAN STUDY AND PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY ON DAR ES SALAAM POWER SUPPLY SYSTEM EXPANSION IN THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

TANZANIA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO.,LTD.

FINAL REPORT

SUMMARY

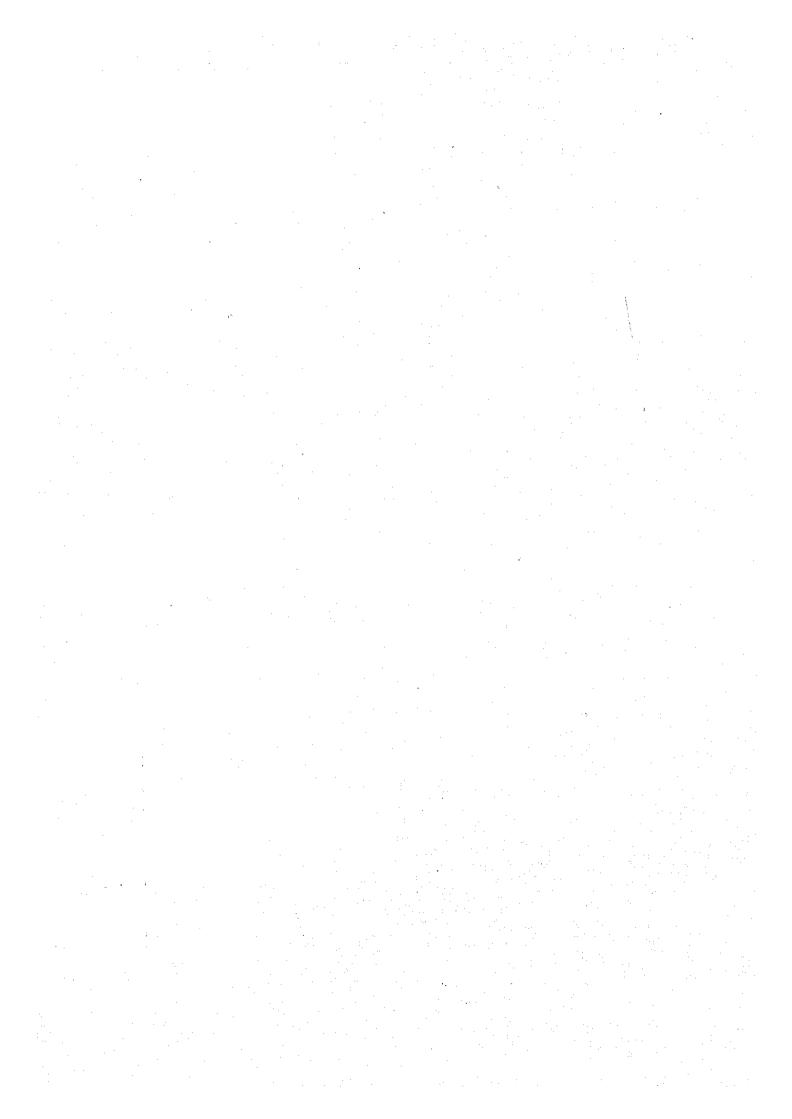
MARCH, 1994

ELECTRIC POWER DEVELOPMENT CO.,LTD. TOKYO, JAPAN

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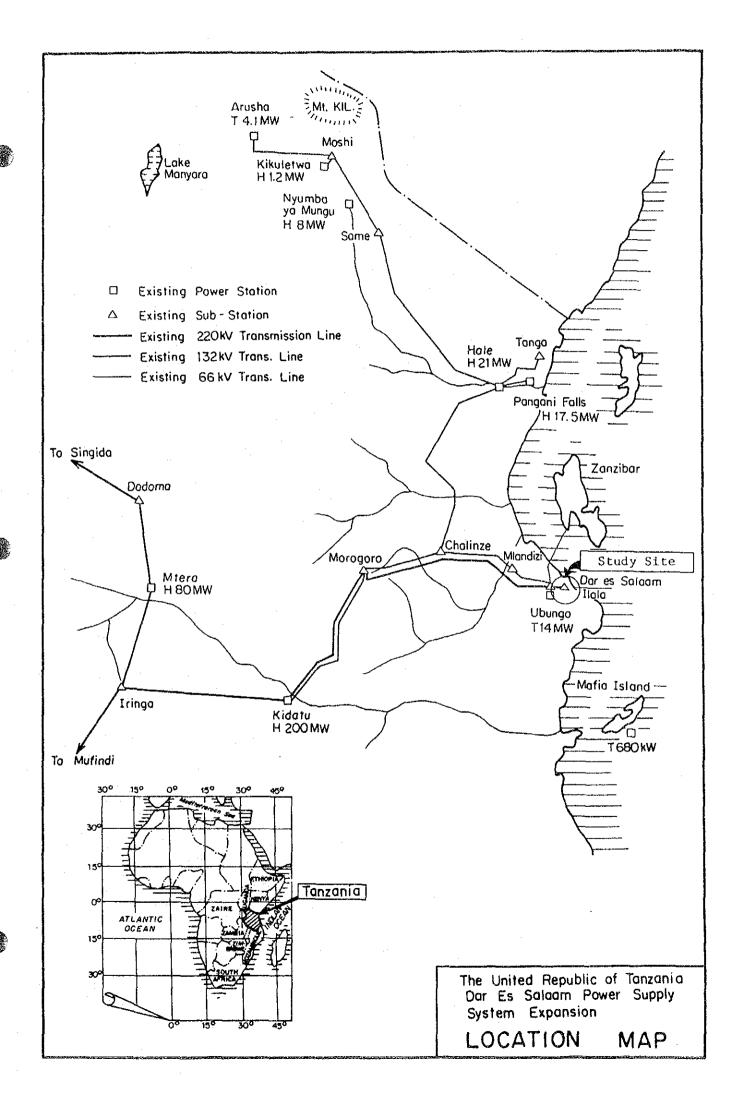


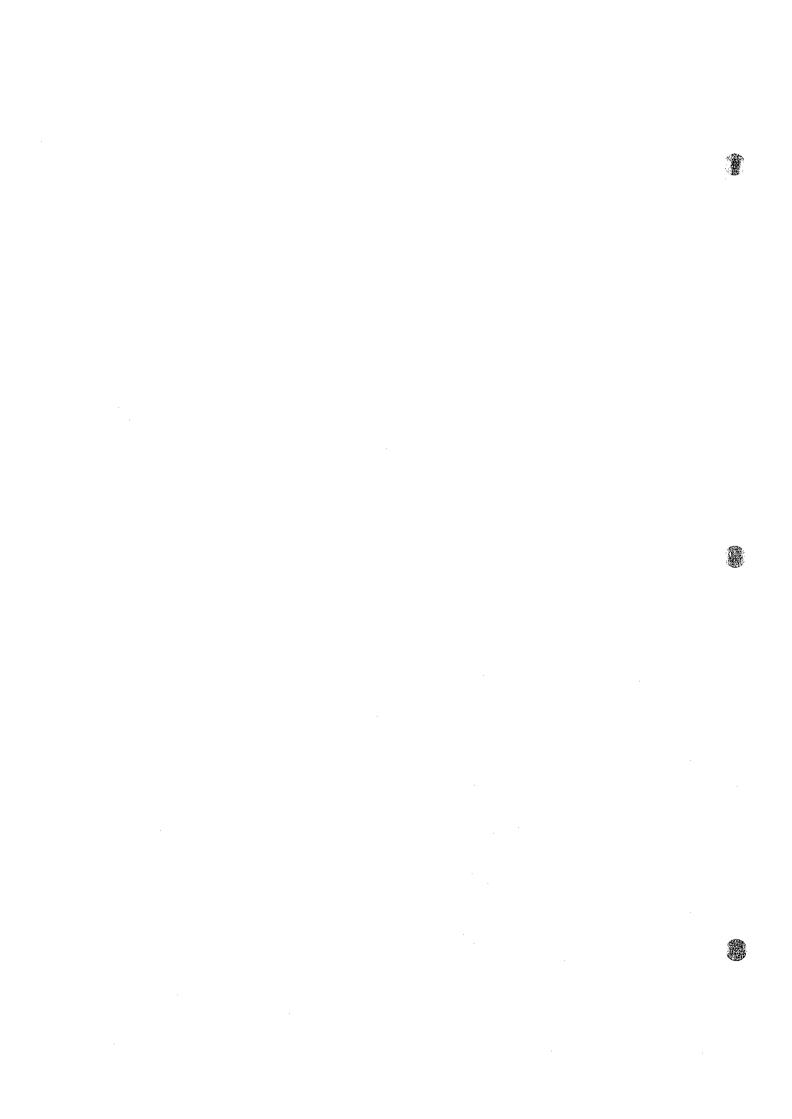
SUMMARY

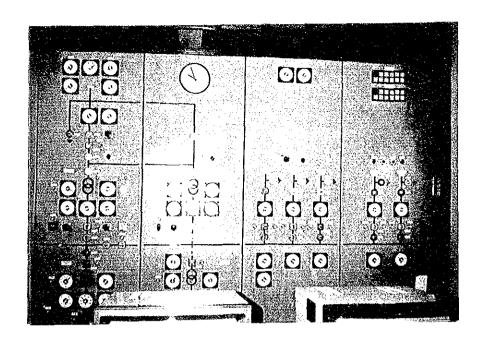
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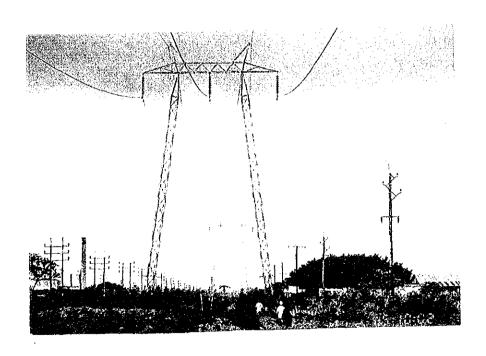
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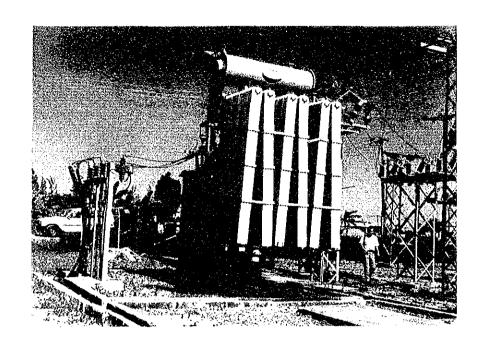




ILALA S/S System Control Panel



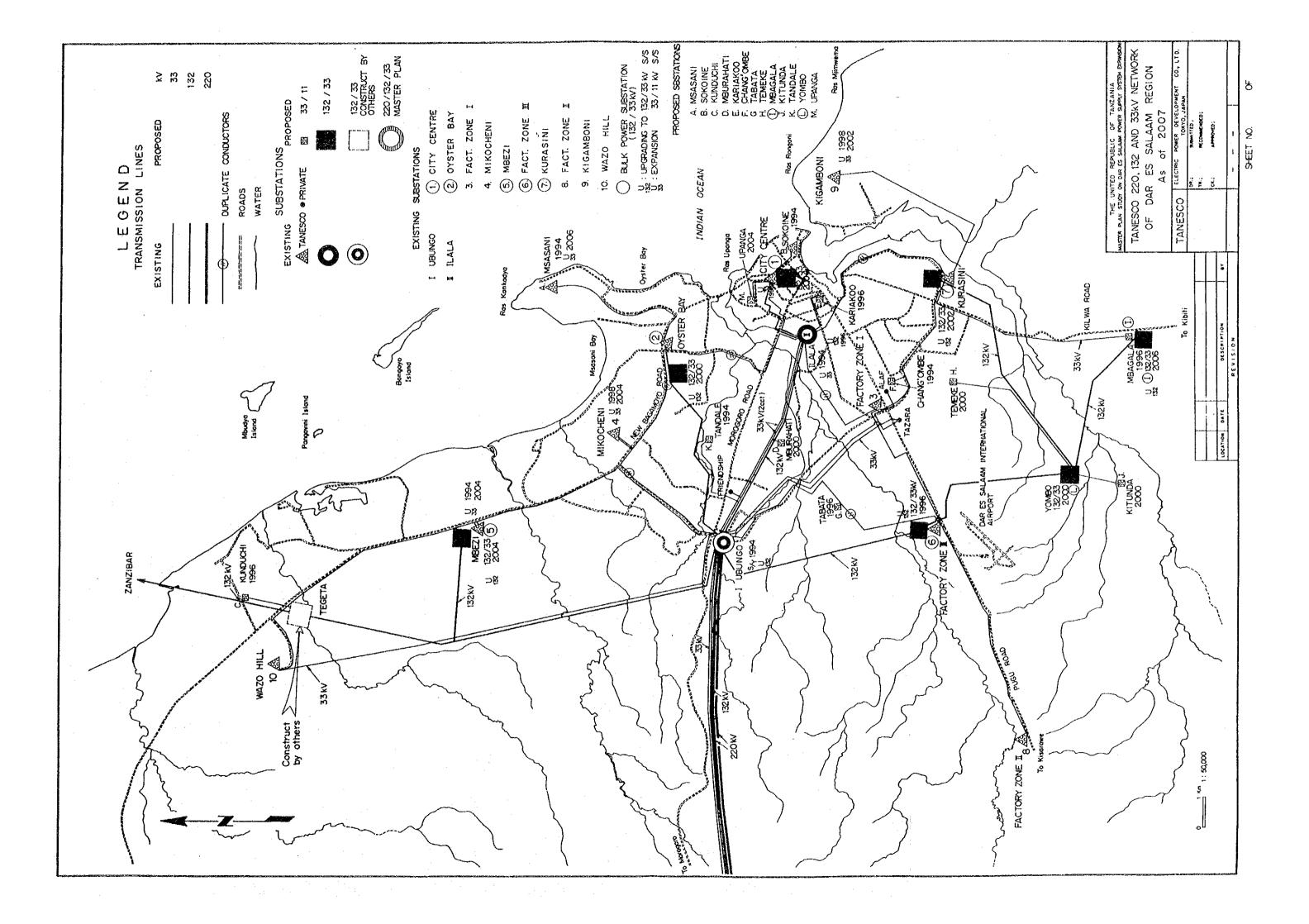
UBUNGO-ILALA S/S 132/33 kV Transmission Lines



MBEZI S/S 33/11 kV Existing Substation Transformer 7.5 MVA x 1



DAR ES SALAAM 11 kV Distribution Line



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CHAPTER 1 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

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Conclusion:

The survey team made the field surveys in January and August, 1993, for about 90 days including the discussions with the TANESCO's staffs in charge. After returning to Japan, we have prepared the long-term (for 15 years from 1993 to 2007) master plan based on the data collected during the field survey and the short-term (for five years from 1993 to 1997) master plan which includes only such projects as to be urgently implemented taking out from the long-term master plan. To prepare those master plans, we have executed the power demand forecast for the Dar Es Salaam City as well as power supply system analysis in order to confirm that those master plans are quite adequate from the technical point of view as well as from the point of view to the national economy.

The long-term master plan includes the following;

- (1) Construction of new substations (at 11 stations with 175 MVA of total capacity)
- (2) Extension of existing substations (at 18 stations with 510 MVA of total increase)
- (3) Construction of new 132 kV and 33 kV transmission lines (18 circuits about 93 km)
- (4) Construction of new 11 kV distribution line (about 57 km)

The short-term master plan includes only urgent projects to be promptly implemented taking out from the long-term master plan:

- (1) Construction of new substations (at 6 stations, 80 MVA of total capacity)
- (2) Extension of existing substations (at 3 stations, 165 MVA of total increase)
- (3) Construction of new 132 kV and 33 kV transmission lines (8 circuits with about 36.4 km)

(4) Construction of new 11 kV distribution line (20 circuits with about 20 km)

Recommendation:

- (1) It is desirable that the construction plans of the nine substations and related transmission and distribution networks selectively included in the short-term master plan should promptly be implemented together with raising necessary funds as soon as possible. This is because the substantially large voltage drop and power loss in those facilities are already seen by now.
- (2) The master plans should be used in such a way that the execution of new construction plans of the power supply system for Dar Es Salaam City or expansion of the existing facilities should strictly follow them. Nonetheless, those master plans should be revised as necessary in the future those plans may be largely affected by the economic activities or urban development plans, etc.
- (3) According to the power demand forecast in Tanzania, it may be rapidly increase at a high annual growth rate of about 5 to 6% and it is indispensable to systematically develop the electric power resources from now on.

CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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2.1 SITUATION OF NATIONWIDE POWER SUPPLY

In the United Republic of Tanzania, the power supply from power generation up to distribution to the end users is entirely undertaken by TANESCO (Tanzania Electric Supply Company Ltd.) under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Energy, Mineral and Water Resources. The electric power generated by the hydroelectric power stations and diesel power stations is supplied by TANESCO to the consumers via 220 kV and 132 kV transmission lines.

The major hydroelectric power stations are Kidatu power station (with 204 MW output, 51 MW x 4 units, completed in 1975) located to the west of Dar Es Salaam City in the Great Ruaha valley, Mtera power station (with 80 MW output, 40 MW x 2 units, completed in 1988) and three other rather small hydroelectric power stations located in the Pangani valley (namely, Hale, Pangani Fall and Nyumbaya Mungu power stations put in service in 1934, 1964 and 1969 respectively with 46.5 MW in total) connected via 132 kV transmission lines. In addition, ten diesel power stations (120 MW of total capacity and 44 MW of net output) are connected to the system. It should be noted that about half the total electric power supplied by these hydroelectric and diesel power stations is consumed in Dar Es Salaam.

In addition to the above, a small-scale diesel power station is particularly installed in a small region (covering about 20 districts) located distant from the above system to supply power separately to it. Nonetheless, it is known that only 6%, who mostly live in the major cities, towns and villages, of the total population of 26 million people benefits from the electric power supply.

2.2 SITUATION OF POWER SUPPLY IN DAR ES SALAAM

The power to be supplied to the Dar Es Salaam City that is the target region of the survey is basically from the hydroelectric power stations located in the Great Ruaha valley and Pangani valley and from the diesel power stations located in various

places and then supplied via 220 kV and 132 kV transmission lines to Ubungo substation located on the northwest of Dar Es Salaam City.

From Ubungo substation, the power is further supplied to distribution substations (15 stations) in the Dar Es Salaam City. The outgoing 11 kV distribution lines from these distribution substations form a network in various places of the City and the power is supplied to the ordinary consumers through these networks via 230/400 V, 3 phase, 4 wire from the pole- or ground-mounted distribution transformers.

However, since deteriorated distribution networks of Dar Es Salaam City, which were constructed in the 1960s, are still used now, the stable supply of the electric power to the City is substantially impeded.

Specifications of the existing substations in Dar Es Salaam City are as shown below:

Substation Name	<u>Voltage</u>	Substation Capacity
Ubungo	200/132 kV	150 MVA x 2
	132/33/11 kV	50 MVA x 2
	33/11 kV	15 MVA x 3
Ilala	132/33 kV	45 MVA x 2
	33/11 kV	15 MVA x 2
City Centre	33/11 kV	15 MVA x 3
Oysterbay	33/11 kV	5 MVA x 2 + 15 MVA x 1
Factory Zone-I	33/11 kV	5 MVA \times 2 + 5 MVA \times 1
Factory Zone-II	33/11 kV	5 MVA x 1
Factory Zone-III	33/11 kV	15 MVA x 1
Mikocheni	33/11 kV	15 MVA x 1
Kurasini	33/11 kV	15 MVA x 1
Kigamboni	33/11 kV	5 MVA x 1
Mbezi	33/11 kV	7.5 MVA x 1
Wazohill	33/11 kV	5 MVA x 3
Friendship	33/11 kV	3.15MVA x 1
Tazara	33/11 kV	3.15MVA x 2
Alaf	33/11 kV	10 MVA x 3

Presently, the following two substations are under construction by the grant aid from Japan aiming the completion in 1994.

Sokoine 33/11 kV 15 MVA x 1 Commissioned on 5th Dec., 1993 Msasani 33/11 kV 15 MVA x 1 Commissioned on 31st Oct., 1993

2.3 NECESSITY OF DEVELOPMENT PLANS

Major problems being posed by the Dar Es Salaam power supply system are as shown below:

- 1. Increase in occurrence of accidents due to overage and deteriorated equipment (such as transformer, wire, insulator, circuit breaker, etc.).
- Increase in power loss and voltage drop due to lack of capacity of conductors (too thin) and too long distribution line like following lines.

Substation Name	11 kV Distribution Line Name	Voltage Drop Rate (%)	Power Loss Rate (%)
Ubungo	U1	5.92	3.49
Kurasini	K4	10.02	7.32
Mikocheni	MK2	8.03	4.72
Oyster Bay	03	8.87	6.07
Oyster Bay	04	6.50	6.42
Mbezi	MB2	16.93	11.43

- 3. Increase in service interruption areas due to inadequate protective devices (such as circuit breaker, section switch, protective relay, etc.)
- 4. Lack of capacity of substation transformers
- 5. Lack of spare parts for repairs and equipment for maintenance
- 6. The present capacity of the transmission, substations and distribution facilities hardly cater for about 5% of annual growth rate being obtained from the demand forecast.
- 7. Since the power distribution network is done in a radial pattern to all distribution substations form Ubungo substation and therefore the power supply to Dar Es Salaam City may largely be hindered once an accident has taken place in the Ubungo substation threatening complete failure in power supply in the event of a serious accident.

Under the circumstances, it is indispensable to timely implement the development plans according to the schedule because it needs enormous costs and time to construct the power supply facilities to cope with the future demand and moreover it may exert a very large influence on the management of the utilities.

CHAPTER 3 OPTIMUM DEVELOPMENT PLANS

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3.1 OPTIMUM PLANS

The master plan is divided into such two phases to facilitate reviewing as the short-term master plan (for 5 years from 1993 to 1998) which includes projects to be urgently implemented and the long-term master plan (for 15 years from 1993 to 2007) which includes the remaining projects. Table 3-1 and 3-2 show the annual breakdowns of the master plan.

It is known from Table 3-1 that from 1994 (1) to 1996 (9), the priority should be given to the short-term master plan over the long-term plan.

Outlines of the long-term and short-term master plans are as shown below:

		Short-Term Master Plan (5 years) (1993 to 1997)	Long-Term Master Plan (15 years) (1993 to 2007)
(1)	Construction of new substations	6 stations	11 stations
	Capacity of transformer of new substations	80 MVA	165 MVA
(2)	Expansion of existing substations	4 stations	19 stations
	Increase in capacity of transformer of existing substations	165 MVA	510 MVA
(3)	Construction of new transmission line		
	132 kV	2 circuits (15.6 km)	8 circuits (48.4 km)
-	33 kV	6 circuits (20.3 km)	10 circuits (34.3 km)

(4) Construction of new distribution line

11 kV

20 circuits (35.5 km)

54 circuits (72.9 km)

3.2 COST ESTIMATION AND CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

3.2.1 Cost Estimation

(1) Total construction cost for the long-term master plan (for 15 years from 1993 to 2007) included the following;

Foreign currency (million yen): 11,848

Load currency (million Tsh) : included in the foreign currency port ion

(2) Total construction cost for the short-term master plan (for 5 years from 1993 to 1997) includes the following:

Short-term (5 year) master plan construction cost

	Foreign	Local		Amount to be			
	currency	currency		borne by			
		-	Total	Tanzania side			
	(Million yen)	(Million yen)	(Million yen)	(Million Tsh)			
(For construction works to be completed in 1994)							
Transmission Line	215.1	26.9	242.0	14.5 (*1)			
Substation	1,313.9	77.3	1,391.2	230.0 (*2)			
Distribution Line	72.7	1.4	74.1	17.0 (*3)			
Vehicles and tools	149.9	2.9	152.8	_			
Others	95.4	1.8	97.2	-			
Subtotal	1,847.0	110.3	1,957.3	261.5			
Contingency	277.0	16.5	293.6	-			
Total for construc- tion works to be completed in 1994	2,124.0	126.8	2,250.9	261.5			
(For construction work	s to be comple	ted in 1996)					
Transmission Line	309.6	33.7	343.4	80.0 (*1)			
Substation	1,328.2	78.1	1,406.3	209.5 (*2)			
Distribution Line	114.8	2.2	117.0	51.0 (*3)			
Vehicles and tools	164.6	3.2	167.8	-			
Others	104.8	2.0	106.8	<u>-</u>			
Subtotal	2,022.0	119.2	2,141.2	340.5			
Contingency	303.3	17.9	321.2	<u>.</u>			
Total for construc- tion works to be completed in 1996	2,325.3	137.1	2,462.4	340.5			
Total	3,869.0	229.5	4,098.5	602.0			
Total	4,449.3	264.0	4,713.3	602.0			
(including contingent expense)	,	*	-	•			
		a borne by Tan					

(Notes) (a) In the costs to be borne by Tanzania side:

^(*1) Costs of 33 kV transmission line construction and land acquisition compensation

^(*2) Costs of substation foundation works and land acquisition compensation.

^(*3) Costs of distribution line construction and land acquisition compensation.

(b) Prices are as of the end of December, 1992, with conversion rates being as shown below:

1 US = 124.9 yen

1 US = 325 Tsh

1 Yen = 2.602 Tsh

- (c) Construction cost includes material and equipment costs, installation cost, shipping cost, administration expense, and consultant fee.
- (d) Costs of vehicles and tools include estimated costs for vehicles, testing and tools needed for maintenance services.
- (e) Other costs include estimated costs for communications facilities needed for maintenance services for the electric power system.
- (f) Contingent expense includes estimated costs for design changes and future commodity price increase.

Outlines of these works are as shown below:

(Works to be completed in 1994)

- (a) Ilala S/S extension project
 - Additional installation at Ilala S/S, 33/11 kV, 15 MVA transformer x 1 unit
 - Additional installation at Ilala S/S, 132/32 kV, 45 MVA transformer x 1 unit
 - Construction of new 7.0 km, 132 kV transmission line x 1 circuit between Ilala S/S and Ubungo S/S
 - Construction of new 0.1 km distribution line

- (b) Construction project of Tandale S/S
 - Installation at Tandale S/S, 33/11 kV, 15 MVA transformer x
 unit
 - Construction of 0.2 km branch transmission line x 1 circuit from Ubungo-Textile line (33 kV)
 - Construction of 5.9 km distribution line
- (c) Construction project of Chang'ombe S/S
 - Installation at Chang'ombe S/S, 33/11 kV, 15 MVA transformer
 x 1 unit
 - Construction of 2.0 km branch transmission line x 1 circuit from FZ I-Kurasini (33 kV)
 - Construction of 3.1 km distribution line
- (d) Mbezi S/S extension project
 - Additional installation at Mbezi S/S, 33/11 kV, 15 MVA transformer x 1 unit
 - Construction of 0.3 km distribution line

(Works to be completed in 1996)

- (a) Construction project of Kunduchi S/S
 - Installation at Kunduchi S/S, 33/11 kV, 15 MVA transformer
 x 1 unit
 - Construction of 2.8 km, 33 kV transmission line \times 1 circuit between Kunduchi S/S and Tegeta S/S
 - Construction of 17.8 km distribution line

- (b) FZ III S/S extension project
 - Additional installation at FZ III S/S, 132/33 kV, 45 MVA transformer x 2 units
 - Construction of 8.6 km, 132 kV transmission line x 1 circuit between Ubungo S/S and FZ III S/S
- (c) Construction project of Kariakoo S/S
 - Installation at Kariakoo S/S, 33/11 kV, 15 MVA transformer x 1 unit
 - Construction of 2.1 km, 33 kV transmission line x 1 circuit between Kariakoo S/S and Ilala S/S
 - Construction of 4.1 km distribution line
- (d) Construction project of Mbagala S/S
 - Installation at Mbagala S/S, 33/11 kV, 15 MVA transformer x 1 unit
 - Construction of 8.5 km, 33 kV transmission line x 1 circuit between Mbagala S/S and Kurasini S/S
 - Construction of 3.9 km distribution line
- (e) Construction project of Tabata S/S
 - Installation at Tabata S/S, 33/11 kV, 15 MVA transformer
 x 1 unit
 - Construction of 0.2 km branch transmission line x 1 circuit from Ubungo-FZ III line (33 kV)
 - Construction of 0.3 km distribution line

(Common items)

(a) Vehicles and tools

Supply of vehicles and tools needed for maintenance and operation of the power system.

(b) others

Installation of a new telecommunications system

3.2.2 Construction Schedule

Table 3-3 shows the construction schedule for the long-term master plan.

- (1) This construction schedule covers only the construction work period on site and thus various proceedings, surveys, fabrication at factory, shipping period, etc. are not included.
- (2) Foundation works for the substation, construction of 33 kV transmission line and construction of 11 kV distribution line shall be undertaken by TANESCO.

MASTERP	PR	Table 3.1 THE M	ASTER PLAN FOR ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM EXP	ANSION IN	DAR ES SALAAM
YEAR	₹	NAME OF S/S & LINE	TRANSFORMER VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINE	STATUS	Tr. CAPACITY No. OF CCT.
1994 ((1)	ILALA S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	15 MVA*1
			132/33 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	45 MVA*1
		ILALA LINE	UBUNGO-ILALA	NEW	132 KV*1cct.
((2)	TANDALE S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	15 MVA*1
		TANDALE LINE	BRANCH FROM UBUNGO-TEXTILE LINE	NEW	33 KV*1cct.
((3)	CHANGOMBE S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	15 MVA*1
		CHANGOMBE LINE	BRANCH FROM FZ1-KURASINI LINE	NEW	33 KV*1cct.
((4)	MBEZI S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	15 MVA*1
1996	(5)	KUNDUCHI S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	15 MVA*1
		KUNDUCHI LINE	TEGETA-KUNDUCHI	NEW	33 KV*1cct.
((6)	FZ-III S/S	132/33 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	45 MVA*2
		FZ-III LINE	UBUNGO-FZ-III	NEW	132 KV*1cct.
((7)	KARIAKOO S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	15 MVA*1
		KARIAKOO LINE	ILALA-KARIAKOO	NEW	33 KV*1cct.
((8)	MBAGALA S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	15 MVA*1
		MBAGALA LINE	KURASINI-MBAGALA	NEW	33 KV*1cct.
((9)	TABATA S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	5 MVA*1
		TABATA LINE	BRANCH FROM UBUNGO-FZ III LINE	NEW	33 KV*1cct.
1998	3	MIKOCHENI S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	15 MVA*1
		KIGAMBONI S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	5 MVA*1
2000)	TEMEKE S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	15 MVA*1
		TEMEKE LINE	YOMBO-TEMEKE	NEW	33 KV*1cct.
•		MBURAHATI S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	15 MVA*1
		MBURAHATI LINE	BRANCH FROM UBUNGO-ILALA	NEW	33 KV*1cct.

NOTE: Number in () shows priority.

MASTERPR THE MASTER PLAN FOR ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM EXPANSION IN DAR ES SALAAM

YEAR	& LINE	TRANSFORMER VOLTAGE TRANSMISSION LINE	STATUS	Tr. CAPACITY No. OF CCT.
2000		33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	5 MVA*1
	KITUNDA LINE	YOMBO-KITUNDA	NEW	33 KV*1cct.
	YOMBO S/S	132/33 KV Tr.	NEW	45 MVA*1
	YOMBO LINE	FZ III-YOMBO	NEW	132 KV*1cct.
	FZ-II S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	5 MVA*1
	OYSTERBAY S/S	132/33 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	45 MVA*1
	OYSTERBAY LINE	UBUNGO-OYSTERBAY	NEW	132 KV*1cct.
2002	KARIAKOO S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	15 MVA*1
	KIGAMBONI S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	5 MVA*1
	KURASINI S/S	132/33 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	45 MVA*1
	KURASINI LINE	YOMBO-KURASINI	NEW	132 KV*1cct.
2003	OYSTERBAY S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	15 MVA*1
2004	MBEZI S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	15 MVA*1
		132/33 KV Tr.	EXP AN.	45 MVA*1
	MBEZI LINE	ZANZIBAR LINE-MBEZI	NÉW	132 KV*1cct.
	MIKOCHENI S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	15 MVA*1
	CITY CENTRE S/S	132/33 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	45 MVA*1
	CITY CENTRE LINE	ILALA-CITY CENTRE	NEW	132 KV*1cct.
	UPANGA S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	NEW	15 MVA*1
	UPANGA LINE	CITYCENTRE-UPANGA	NEW	33 KV*1cct.
2005	FZ-III S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	15 MVA*1
2006	MSASANI S/S	33/11 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	15 MVA*1
	MBAGALA S/S	132/33 KV Tr.	EXPAN.	45 MVA*1
	MBAGALA LINE	YOMBO-MBAGALA	NEW	132 KV*1cct.

PLANSYSR Ta	able 3.2	Master Pl	AN FOR POWER SYST	EM IN DAR E	S SALAAM	CITY (1/2))										
S/S & LINE	STATUS	PRIORITY	SPECIFICATION	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 ========	2006	2007
ILALA S/S	EXP.	(1)	132/33KV Tr.	45 MVA*	1			•									
	EXP.	(1)	33/11KV Tr.	15 MVA*	1			. •									
	NEW	(1)	132 KV LINE	1cct.	(Ubungo s	/s-Ilala s/	/s)										
TANDALE S/S	NEW	(2)	33/11KV Tr.	15 MVA*	1							·	•				
	NEW	(2)	33 KV LINE	1cct.	(Branch f	rom Ubungo	s/s-Texti	le Factory Li	ne)				10 410 february was dan sans was dan february				
CHANGOMBE S/S	NEW	(3)	33/11KV Tr.	15 MVA*	1	•											
	NEW	(3)	33 KV LINE	lcct.	(Branch f	rom Fz1 s/s	s-Kurasini	s/s Line)									
MBEJI S/S	EXP.	(4)	33/11KV Tr.	15 MVA*	1									15 MVA*	1		
	NEW		132/33KV Tr.				•							45 MVA*	1		
	NEW		132 KV LINE											1cct.	(Branch fr	om Ubungo	s/s-Zanzibar
KUNDUCHI S/S	NEW	(5)	33/11KV Tr.			15 MVA	¥1						,				
(TEGETA)	NEW	(5)	33 KV LINE	:		1cct.	(Tegeta s	/s-Kunduchi s	/s)								
FZ-3 S/S	EXP.		33/11KV Tr.												15 MVA∗	41	
	NEW	(6)	132/33KV Tr.			45 MVA	<u>*2</u>			÷	•						
	NEA	(6)	132 KV LINE	· .		1cct.	(Ubungo s	/s-Fz3 s/s)		;							
KARIAKOO S/S	NEW	(7)	33/11KV Tr.			15 MVA	* 1			- -		15 MVA	*1		-		
	NEW	(7)	33 KV LINE	·		lcct.	(Ilala s/	's-Kariakoo s/	s)					ng gaga gama gana anan anan yan mang tami man ana			
MBAGALA S/S	NEW	(8)	33/11KV Tr.			15 MVA	*1										
	NEW		132/33KV Tr.													45 MVA	k 1
	NEW	(8)	33KV LINE			1cct.	(Kurasini	s/s-Mbagara	s/s)								
	NEW		132KV LINE														Yombo s/s- Mbagala s/s)
TABATA S/S	NEW	(9)	33/11KV Tr.			5 MVA*	 1	:									modgata 0/0/
	NEW	(9)	33 KV LINE			1cct.	(Branch f	ram Ubungo s/	s -Fz 3	s/s Line)							
MIKOCHENI S/S	EXP.		33/11KV Tr.					15 MVA*1	-					15 MVA*	1		
KIGANBONI S/S	EXP.		33/11KV Tr.					5 MVA*1				5 MVA*	1				

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PLANSYSR		MASTER PL	AN FOR POWER SYSTE	M IN DAR ES	SALAAM (CITY (2/2)		•					•				
S/S & LINE	STATUS	PRIORITY	SPECIFICATION	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TEMEKE S/S	NEW		33/11KV Tr.							15 MVA	*1						
	NEW		33KV LINE				., _, = = = = = = =			lcct.	(Yombo s/s	-Temeke s/s) 				
MBURAHATI S/S	NEW		33/11KV Tr.							15 MVA	*1						
	NEW		33KV LINE							lcct.	(Branch fr	om Ubungo s,	/s-Ilala	s/s Line)			
KITUNDA S/S	NEW		33/11KV Tr.						•	5 MVA*	1						
	NEW		33KV LINE							lcct.	(Yombo s/s	-Kitunda s/:	s)				
YOMBO S/S	NEW		132/33KV Tr.							45 MVA	*1	·					
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	NEW		132KV LINE							lcct.	(Fz 3 s/s-	Yombo s/s)					
FZ-2 S/S	EXP.		33/11KV Tr.				·			5 MVA*	1 		·				
OYSTER BAY S/S	EXP.		33/11KV Tr.	1*15 MVA	(Under	construction)						15 MVA	1			•
	NEW		132/33KV Tr.							45 MVA	*1						
	NEW		132 KV LINE							1cct.	(Ubungo s/	s-Oysterbay	s/s)				
KURASINI S/S	NEW		132/33KV Tr.				-					45 MVA*1					
·	NEW		132KV LINE	· 				~~	***			1cct. (ombo s/s	-Kurasini	s/s)		
CITY CENTER S/S	EXP		132/33KV Tr.								,			45 MVA∗	1		
	NEW		132KV LINE						het the der als da dik die sa we set t	274 62 64 64 65 65 65 65				1cct.	(Ilala s/s	-Citycenter	s/s)
UPANGA S/S	NEW		33/11KV Tr.	·							•			15 MVA*	1		·
	NEW		33 KV LINE											1cct.	(Citycente	r s/s-Upang	ga s/s)
MSASANI	NEW		33/11KV Tr.	15 MVA*1	(Under	construction)		÷							15 MVA*	l
SOKOINE	NEW		33/11KV Tr.	15 MVA*1	(Under	construction							·		… ———————		·••
FZ-1 \$/\$	EXP.		33/11KV Tr.	15 MVA*1	(Under	construction											

Table 3 - 3 CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE

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CHAPTER 4 ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 4 ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

4.1 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

The economic internal rate of return (EIRR) of this Project is estimated to be 20.8%. This rate is well higher than 12% which is thought to be the social discount rate in Tanzania or 10 - 12% which the World Bank or other international aid organizations adopt as project evaluation indices. The Project is therefore considered to be quite feasible in terms of national economy.

Sensitivity analysis conducted on the assumption of 10% increase in costs and 10% decrease in revenue shows that the EIRR remains at the level of 16% and that the Project is still well feasible in its economic terms.

In addition, there are such unquantifiable benefits in this Project as improvement of facility in the nation's livelihood and so on.

Considering this, the economic effect of the Project is judged to be still higher, and this leads to the conclusion that the Project is worth implementing.

4.2 FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The financial internal rate of return (FIRR) of the Project was calculated as 8.7%. In light of the evaluation standards stated in the preceding section, the financial profitability of the Project seems to fall short to some extent.

Also, in terms of the average earning ratio (i.e., the ratio of operating income against the fixed operating assets), a somewhat high rate of 11.3% is achieved at the end of the calculation period (that is, 22 years after completion of the construction). However, the rate records only 7.0% in the 10th year, and 8.5% in the 15th, thus being rather slow in rising.

