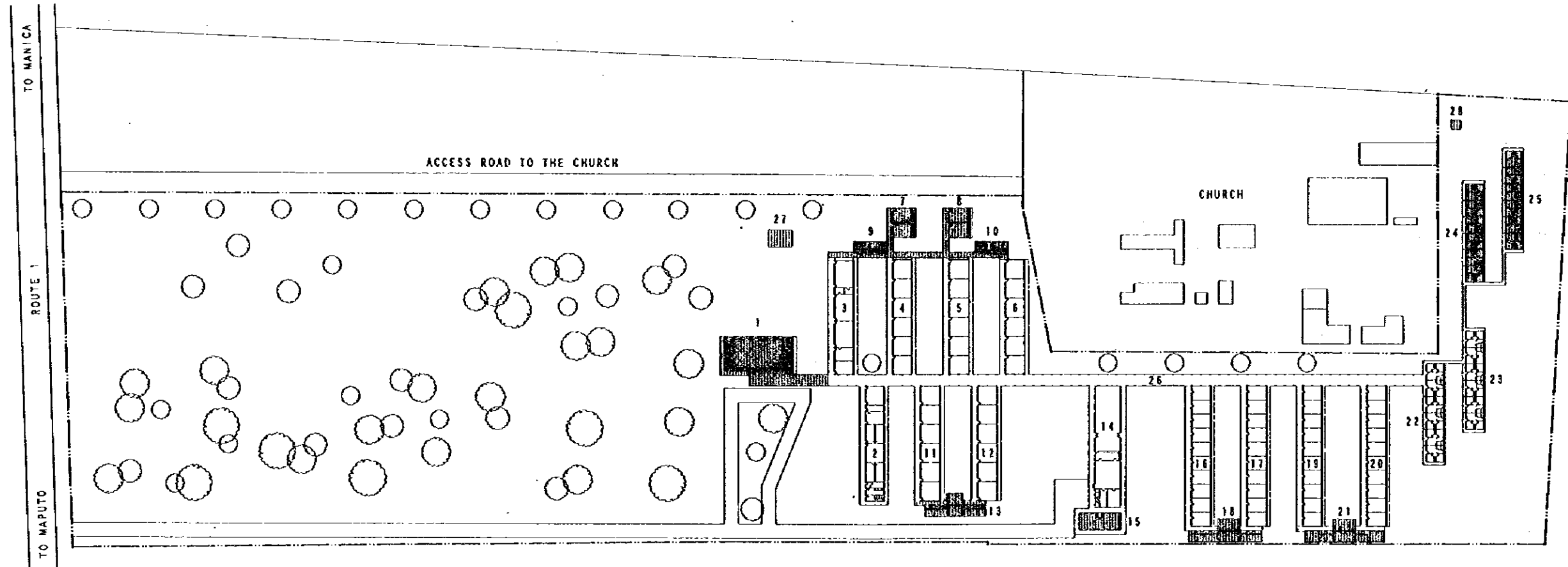


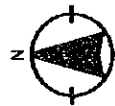
(4) Basic Design Drawings

1. Site Plan
2. Administration Bldg. Floor Plan
3. Laboratory Bldg., Classroom Bldg. 1 Floor Plan
Classroom Lavatory 1
4. Classroom Bldg. 2, 3 Floor Plan
Labour Activity Bldg. 2, Classroom Lavatory 2
5. Classroom Bldg. Elevation, Section
6. Dormitory (M) 1, Dormitory (M) 2 Floor Plan
Dormitory Lavatory (M) 1
7. Multipurpose Hall Floor Plan
8. Multipurpose Hall Elevation, Section
9. Canteen Bldg., Laundry Bldg. Floor Plan
10. Dormitory (M)3, Dormitory (M) 4 Floor Plan
Dormitory Lavatory (M) 2
11. Dormitory (M)3, Dormitory (M) 4 Elevation, Section
Dormitory Lavatory (M) 2
12. Dormitory (W)1, Dormitory (W) 2 Elevation, Section
Dormitory Lavatory (W)
13. Teachers' Accommodation 1 Floor Plan
Teachers' Accommodation 2
14. Teachers' Accommodation 3 Floor Plan
Teachers' Accommodation 4
15. Teachers' Accommodation Elevation, Section
Electrical Bldg., Elevated Water Tank

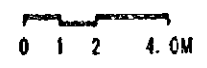
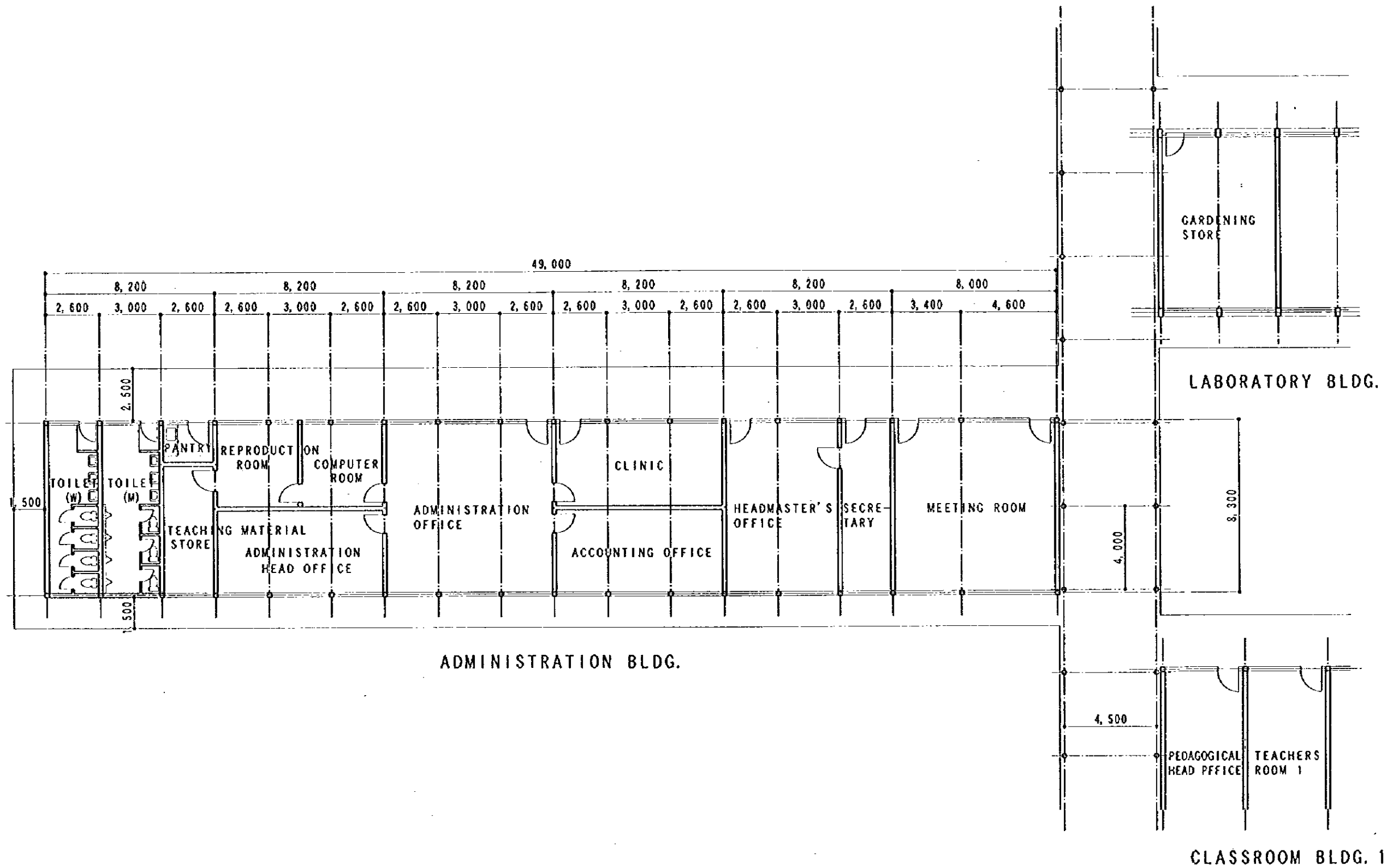
- | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 MULTI PURPOSE HALL | 11 DORMITORY (M) 1 | 21 DORMITORY LAVATORY (M) |
| 2 ADMINISTRATION BLDG. | 12 DORMITORY (M) 2 | 22 TEACHERS' ACCOMMODATION 1 |
| 3 LABORATORY BLDG. | 13 DORMITORY LAVATORY (M) 1 | 23 TEACHERS' ACCOMMODATION 2 |
| 4 CLASSROOM BLDG. 1 | 14 CANTEEN BLDG. | 24 TEACHERS' ACCOMMODATION 3 |
| 5 CLASSROOM BLDG. 2 | 15 LAUNDRY BLDG. | 25 TEACHERS' ACCOMMODATION 4 |
| 6 CLASSROOM BLDG. 3 | 16 DORMITORY (M) 3 | 26 CENTRAL CORRIDOR |
| 7 LABOUR ACTIVITY BLDG. 1 | 17 DORMITORY (M) 4 | 27 ELECTRICAL BLDG. |
| 8 LABOUR ACTIVITY BLDG. 2 | 18 DORMITORY LAVATORY (M) 2 | 28 ELEVATED WATER TANK |
| 9 CLASSROOM LAVATORY 1 | 19 DORMITORY (M) 1 | |
| 10 CLASSROOM LAVATORY 2 | 20 DORMITORY (M) 2 | |



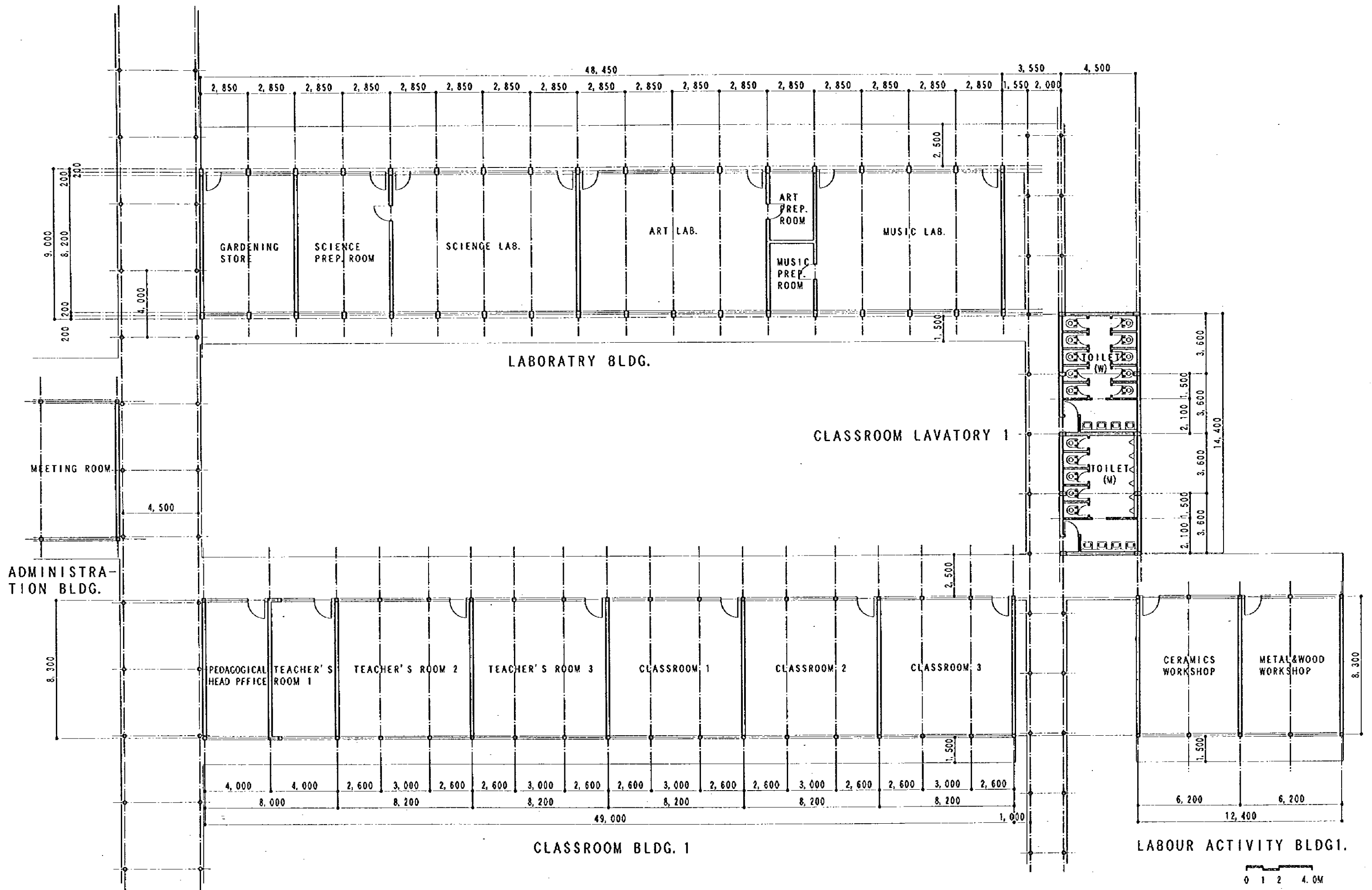
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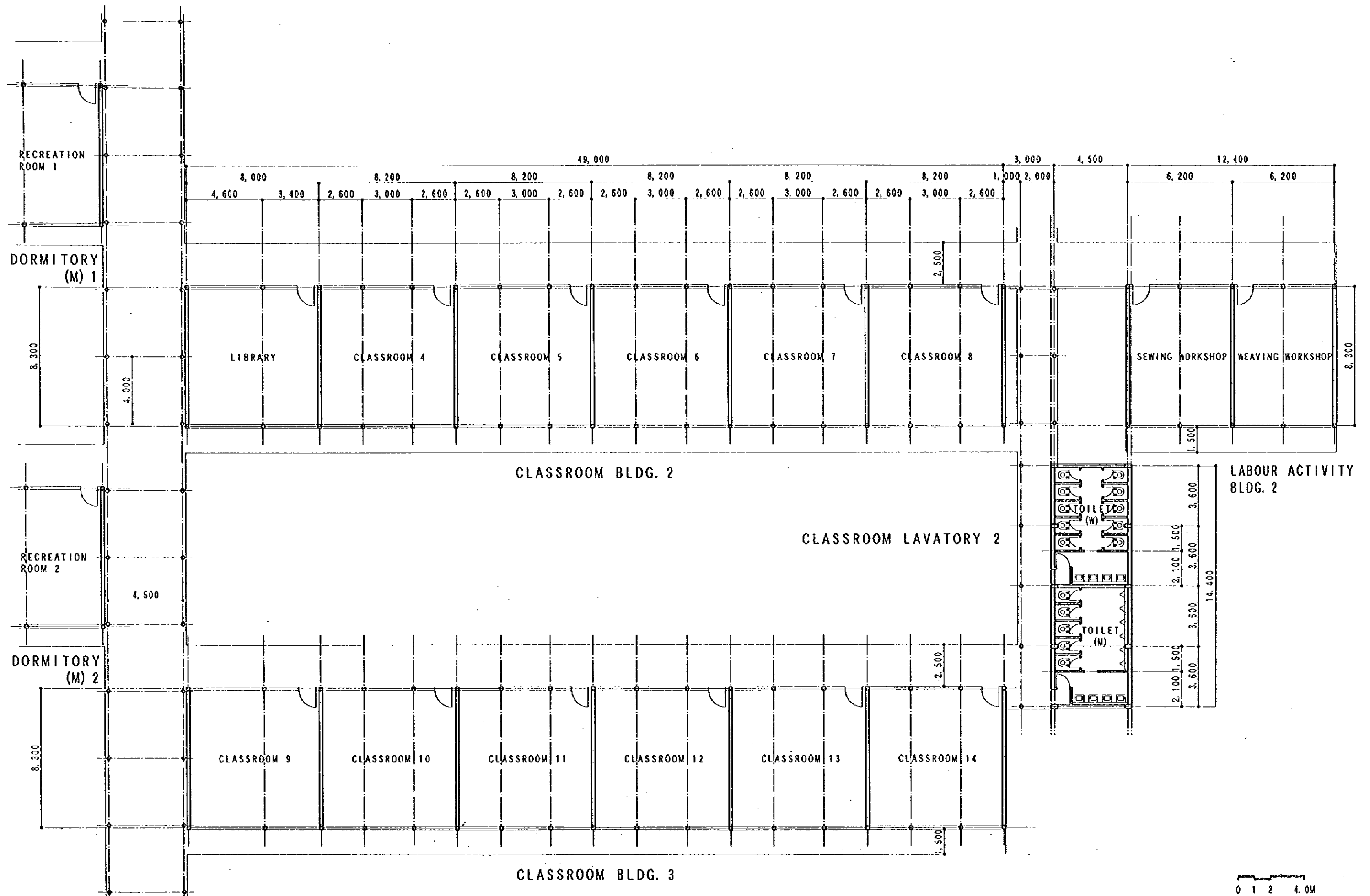


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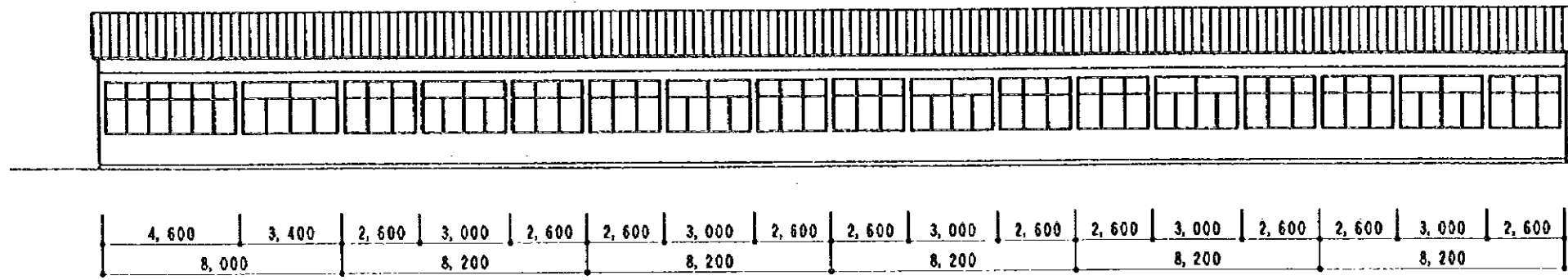
THE PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION OF
 THE CHIBUTUTUINE PRIMARY TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE ADMINISTRATION BLDG



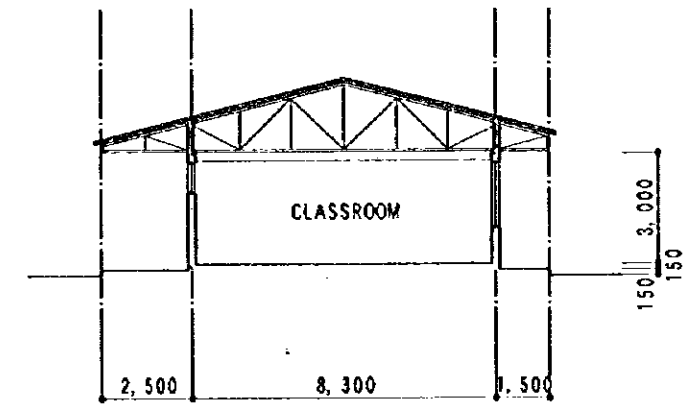


THE PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION OF
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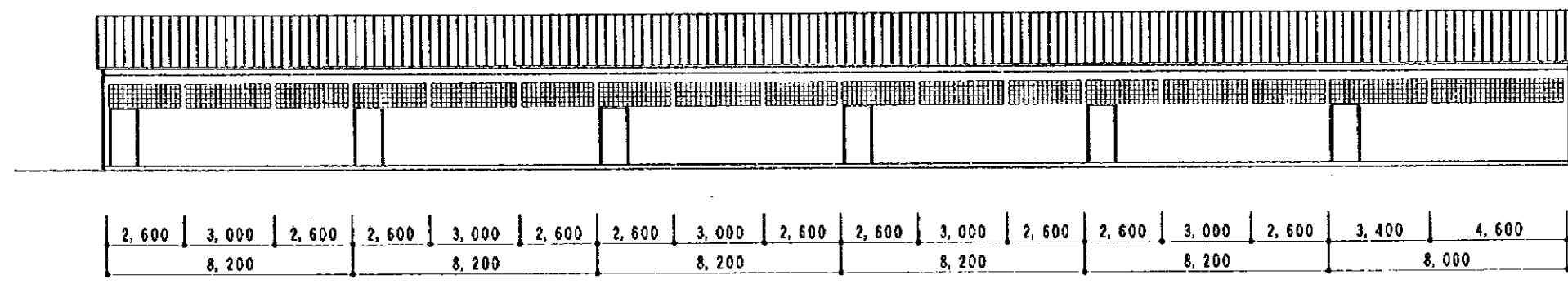
CLASSROOM BLDG. 2 · CLASSROOM BLDG. 3 ·
LABOUR ACTIVITY BLDG. 2 · CLASSROOM LAVATORY 2



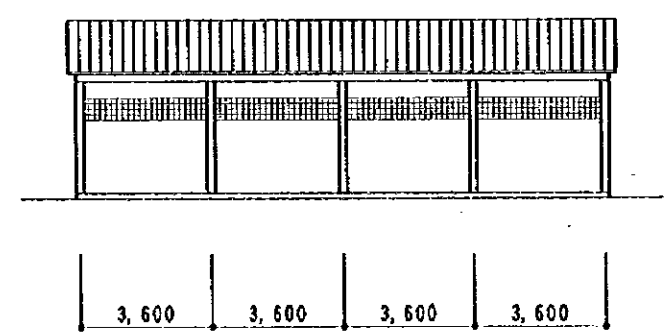
SOUTH ELEVATION



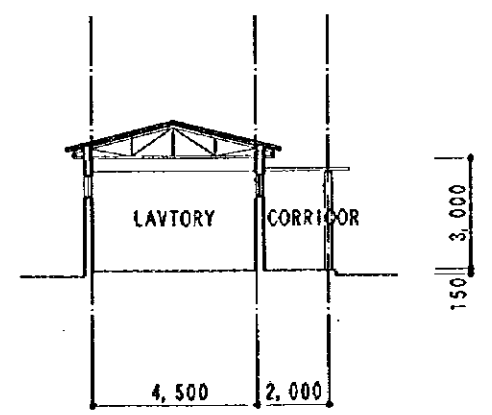
SECTION



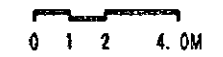
NORTH ELEVATION

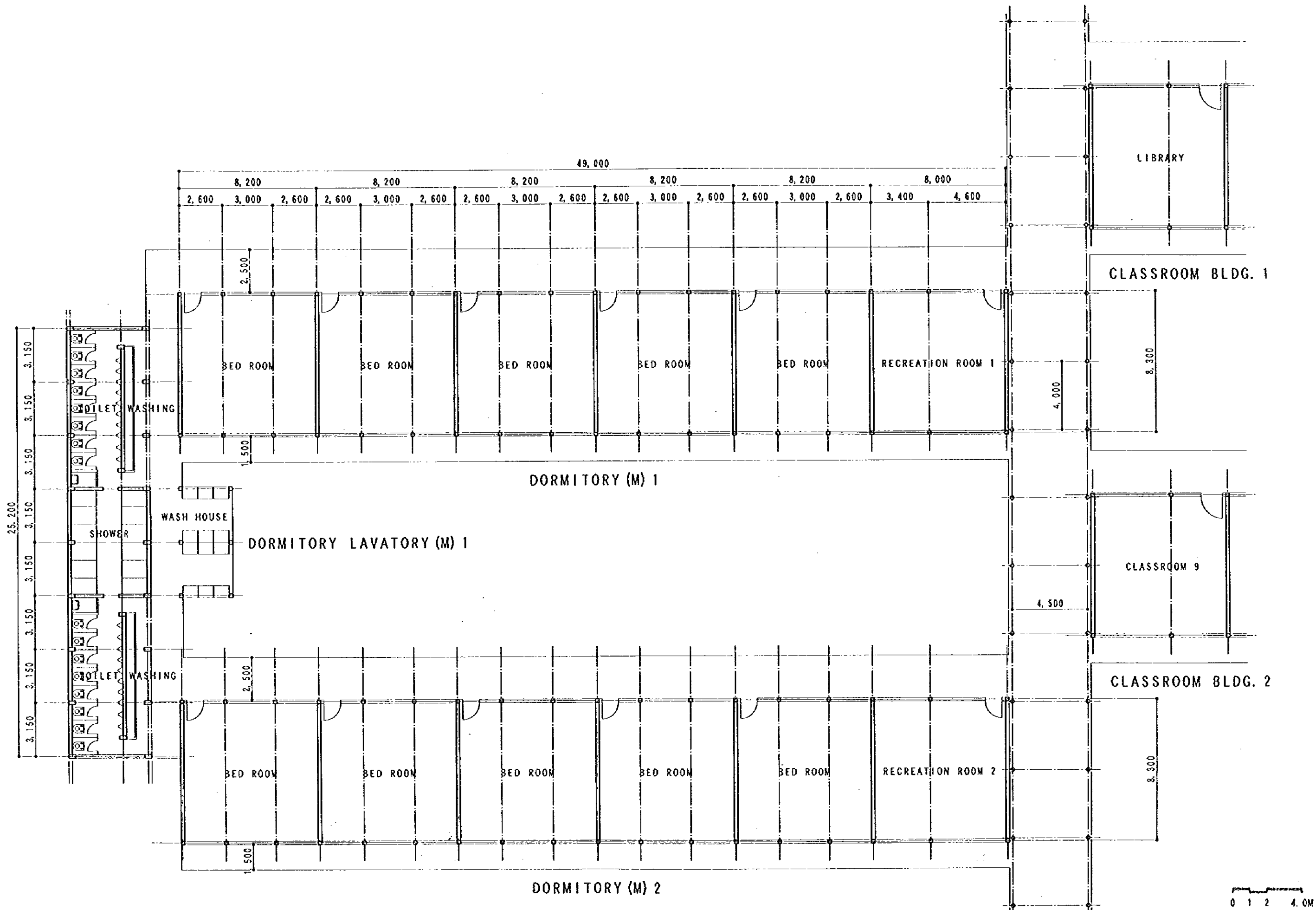


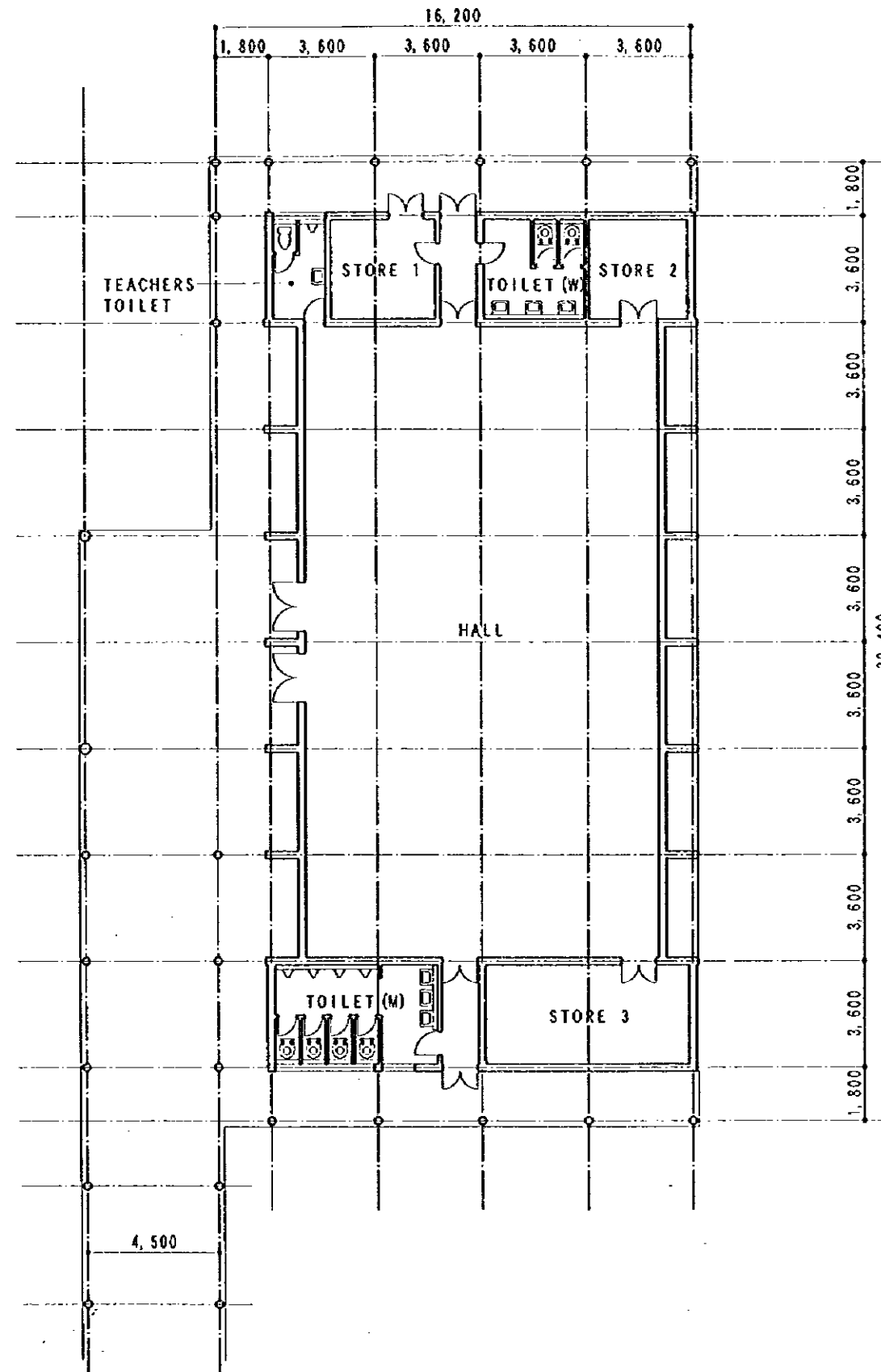
CLASSROOM LAVATORY 1, 2 ELEVATION



CLASSROOM LAVATORY 1, 2 SECTION

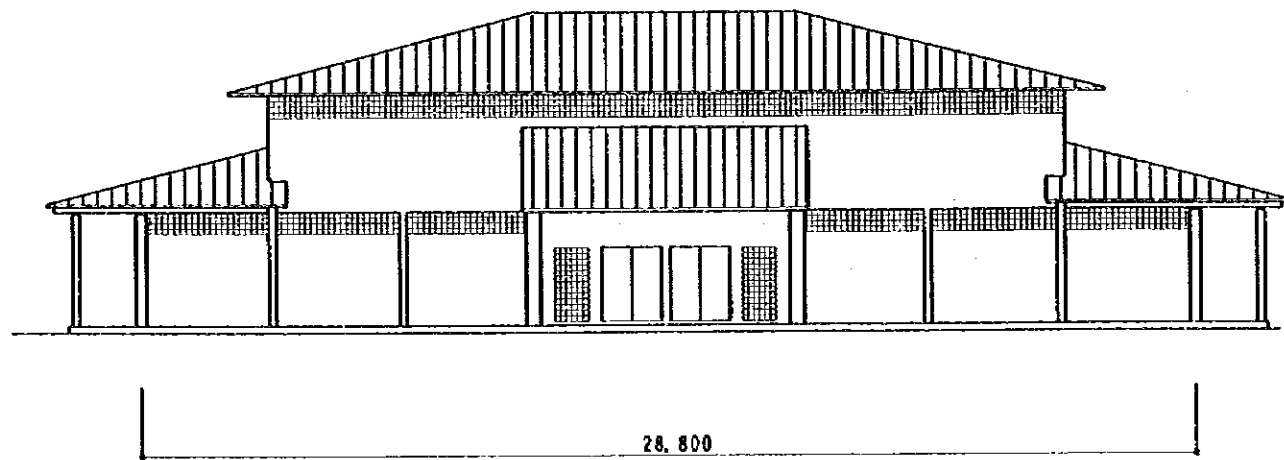




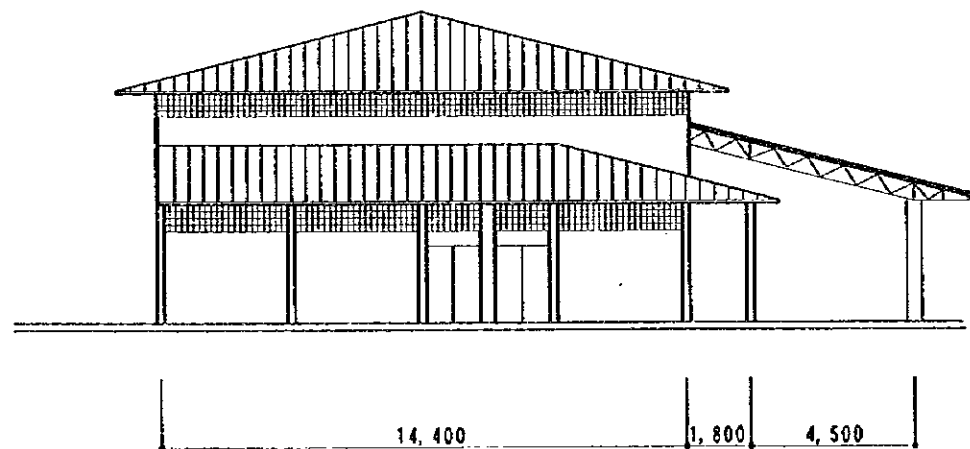


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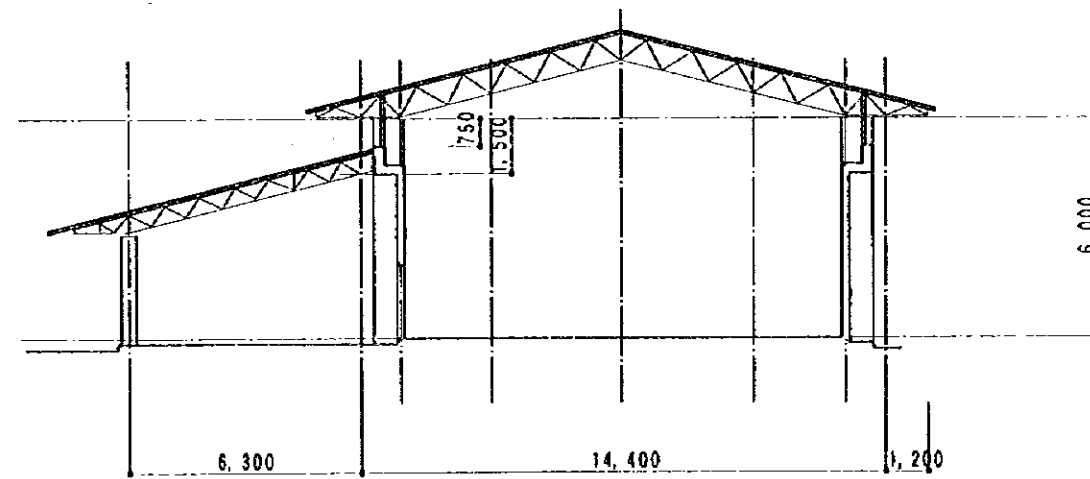
THE PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION OF
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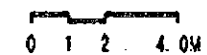
WEST ELEVATION

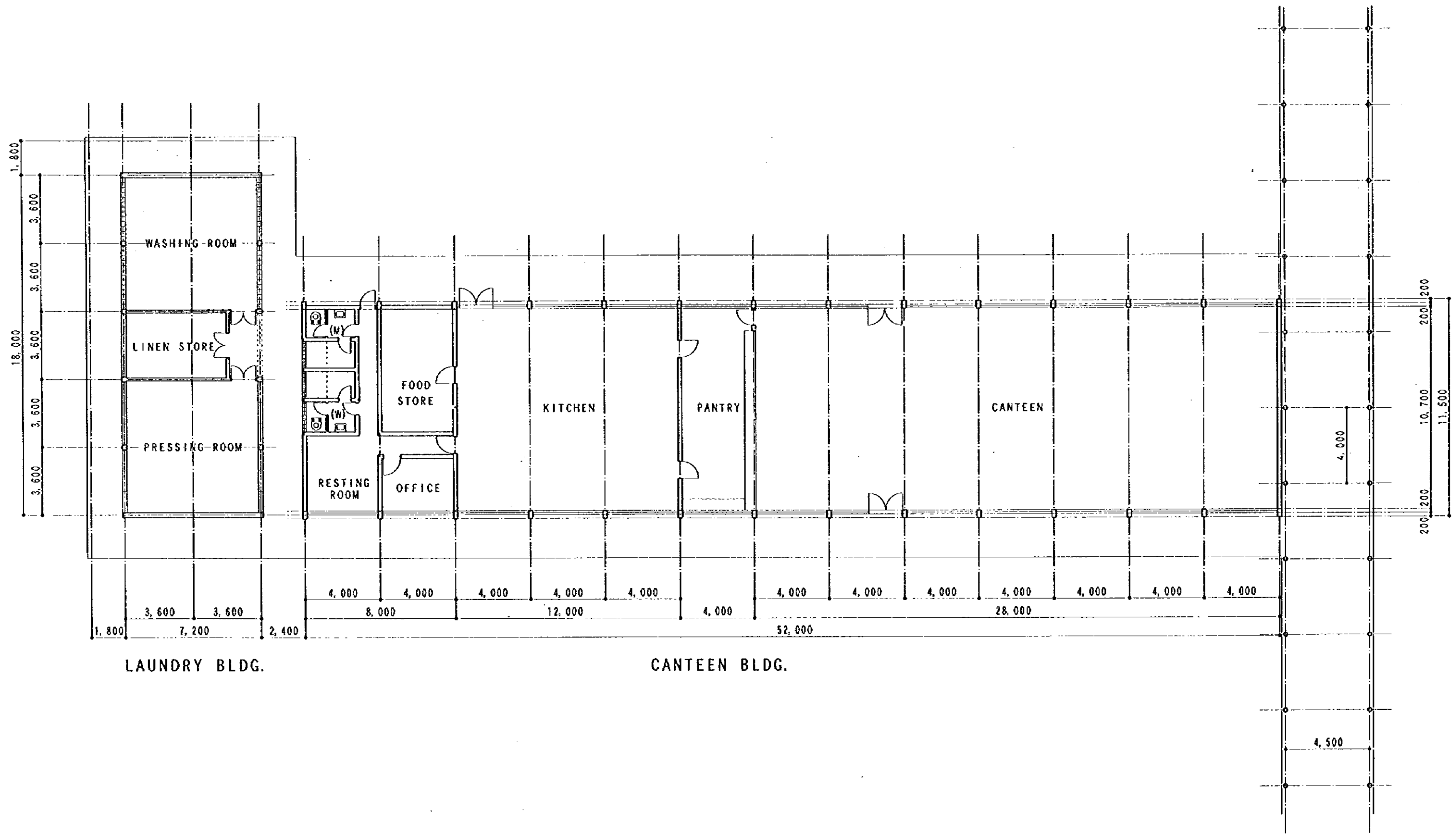


NORTH ELEVATION



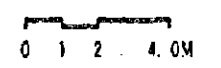
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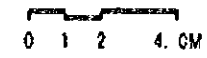
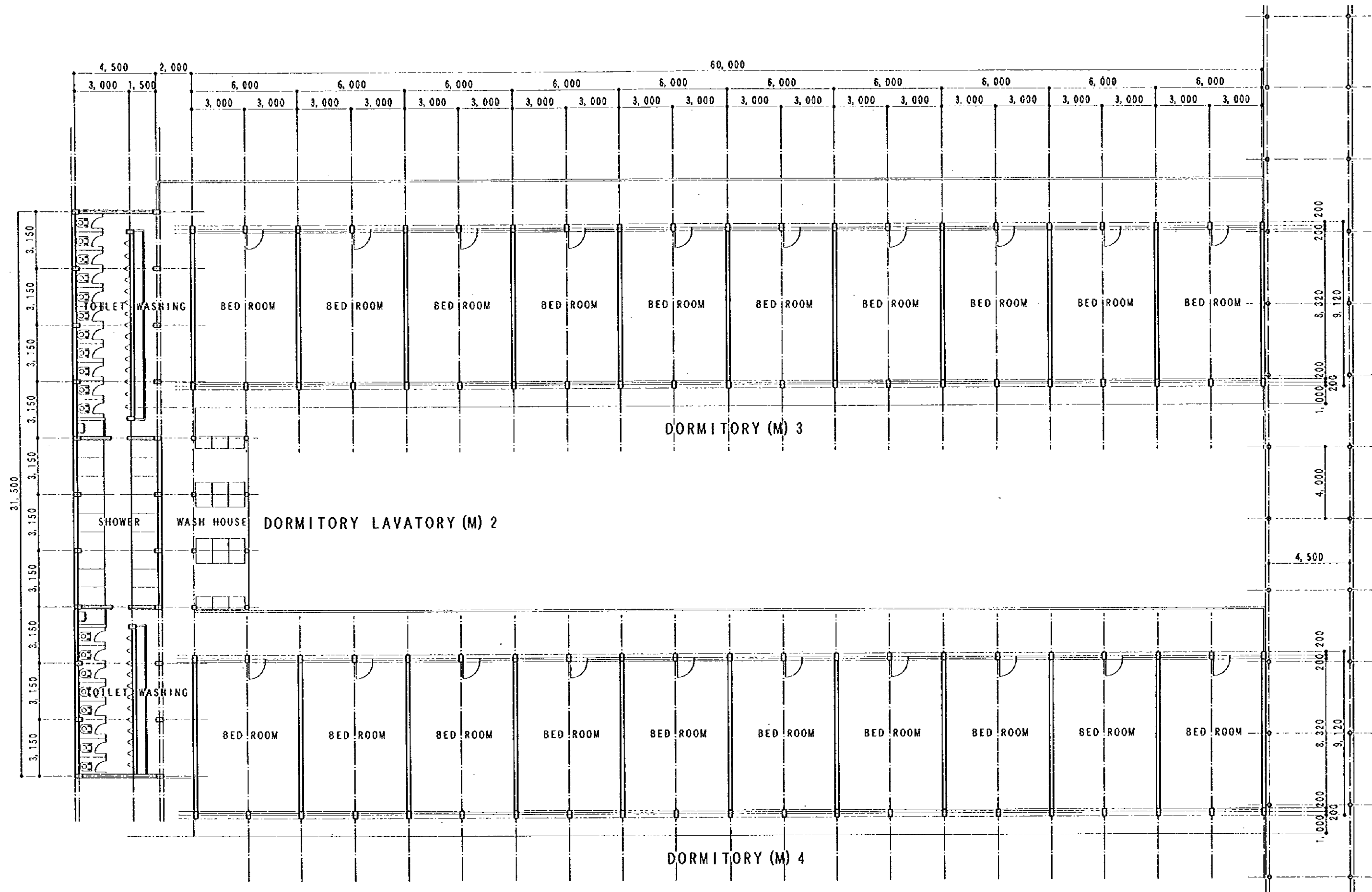




LAUNDRY BLDG.

CANTEEN BLDG.



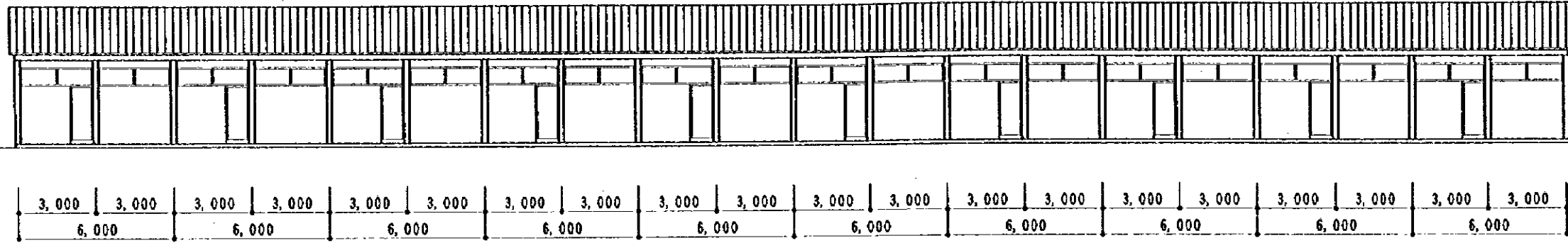


THE PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION OF
THE CHIBUTUTUINE PRIMARY TEACHER TRAINING INSTITUTE

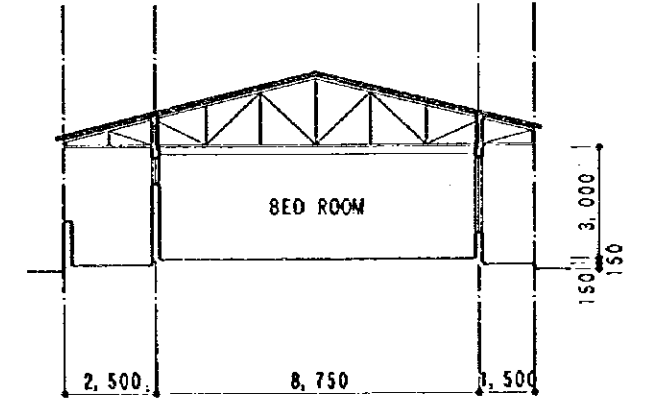
DORMITORY (M) 3 · DORMITORY (M) 4 ·
DORMITORY LAVATORY (M) 2

90
FLOOR PLAN

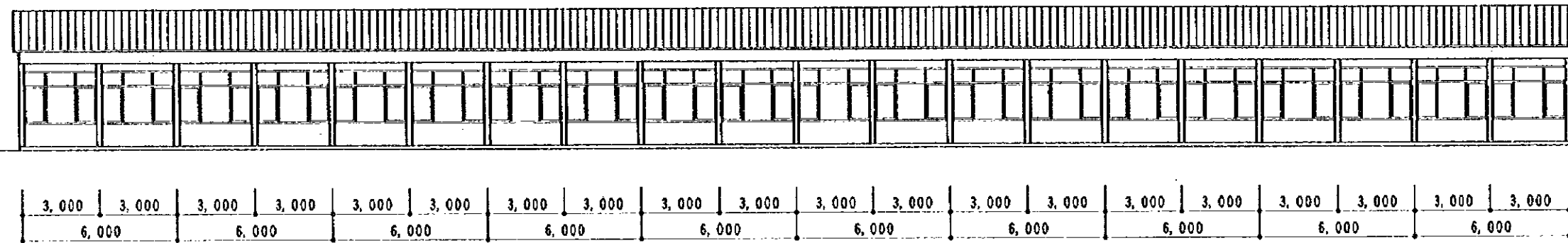
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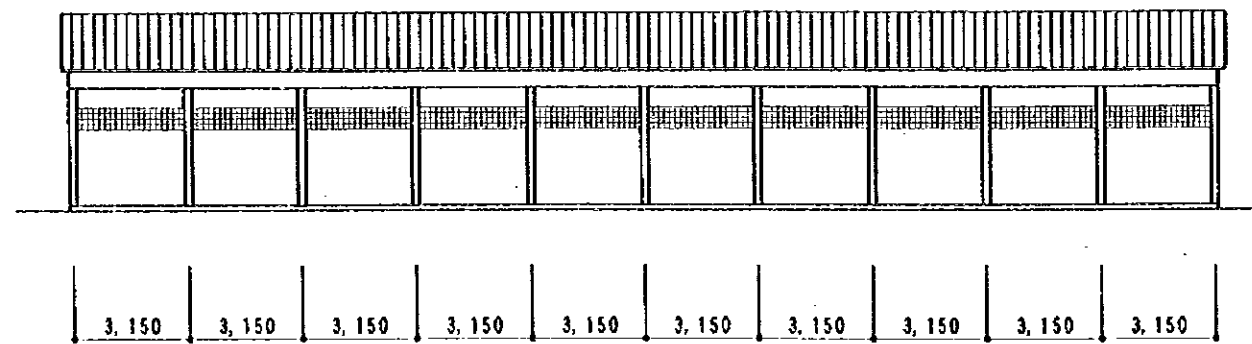
DORMITORY NORTH ELEVATION



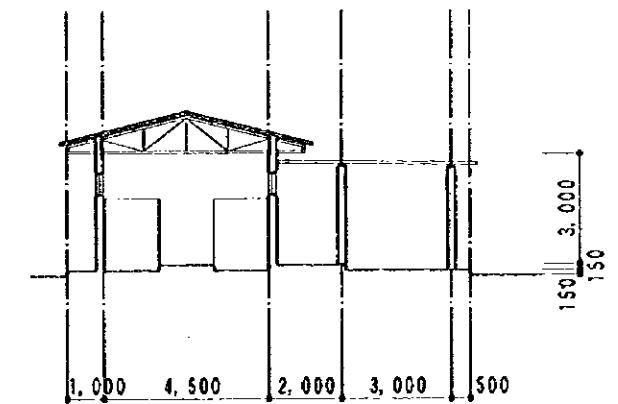
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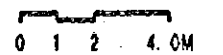
DORMITORY SOUTH ELEVATION

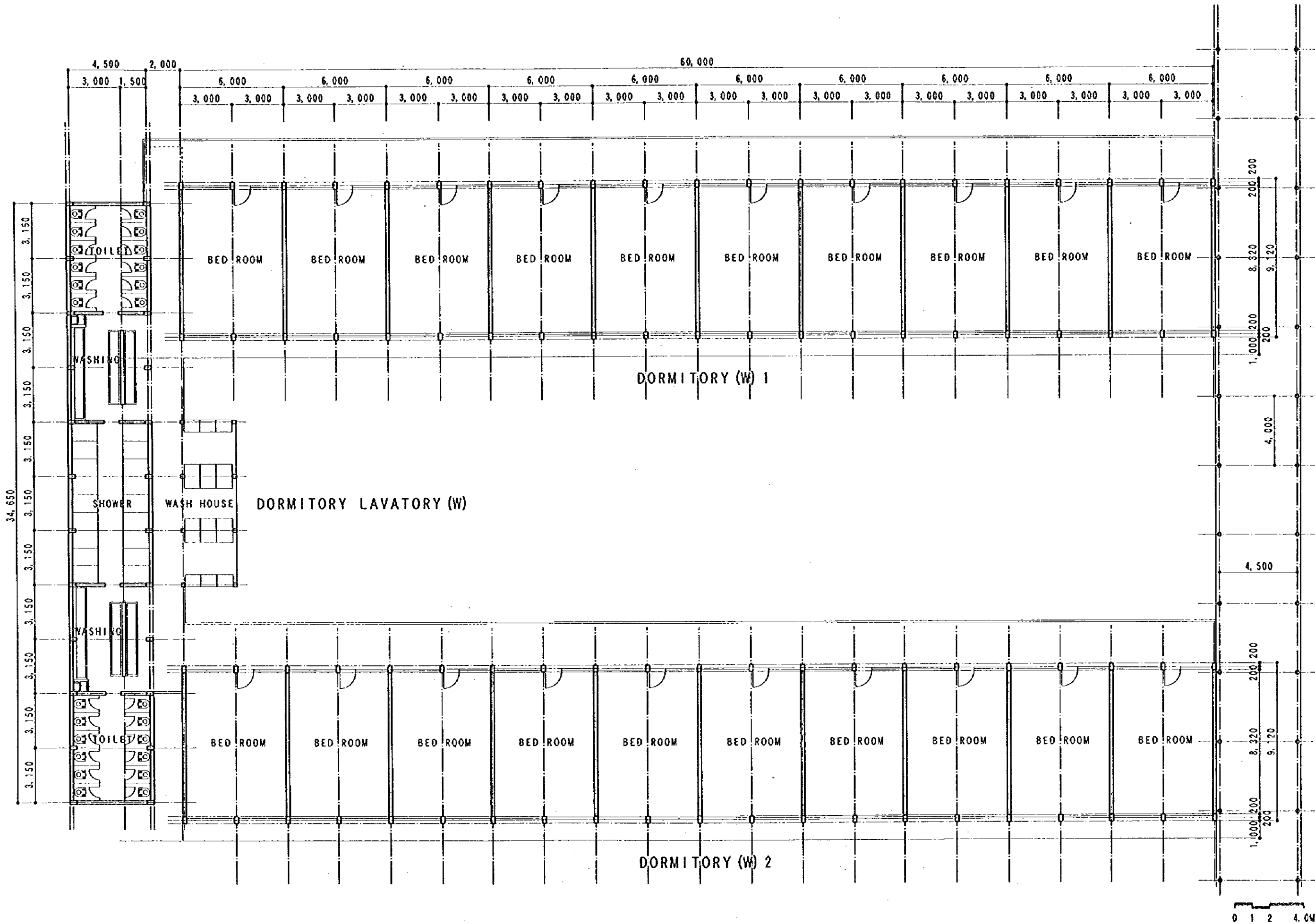


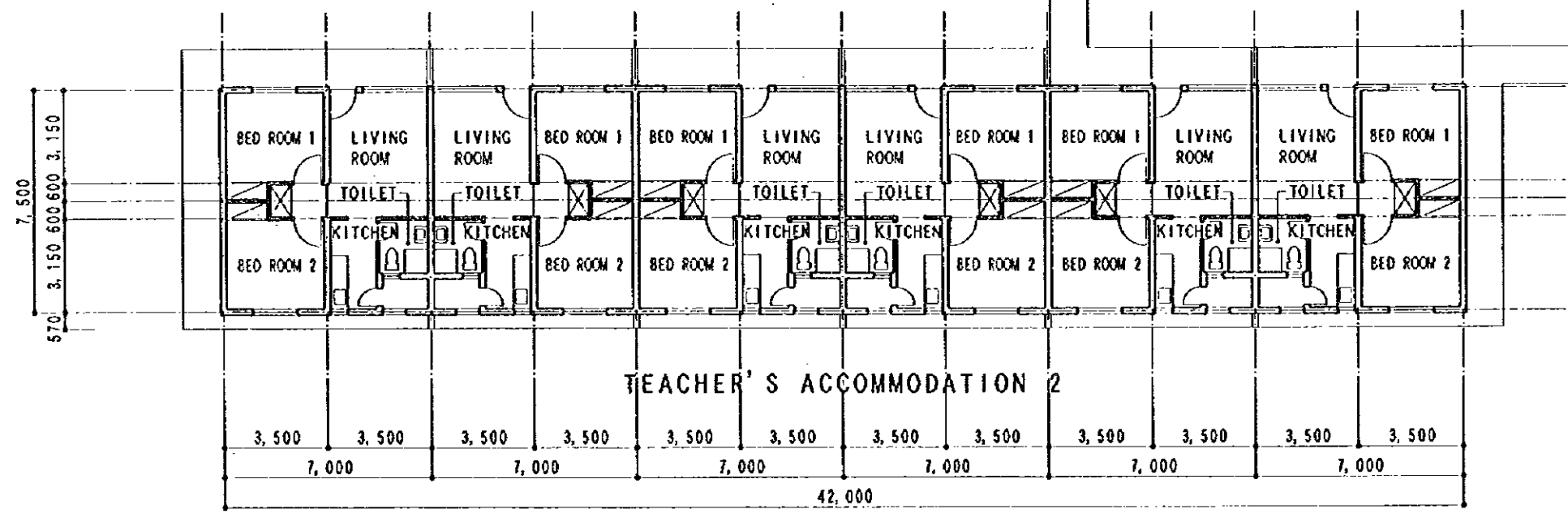
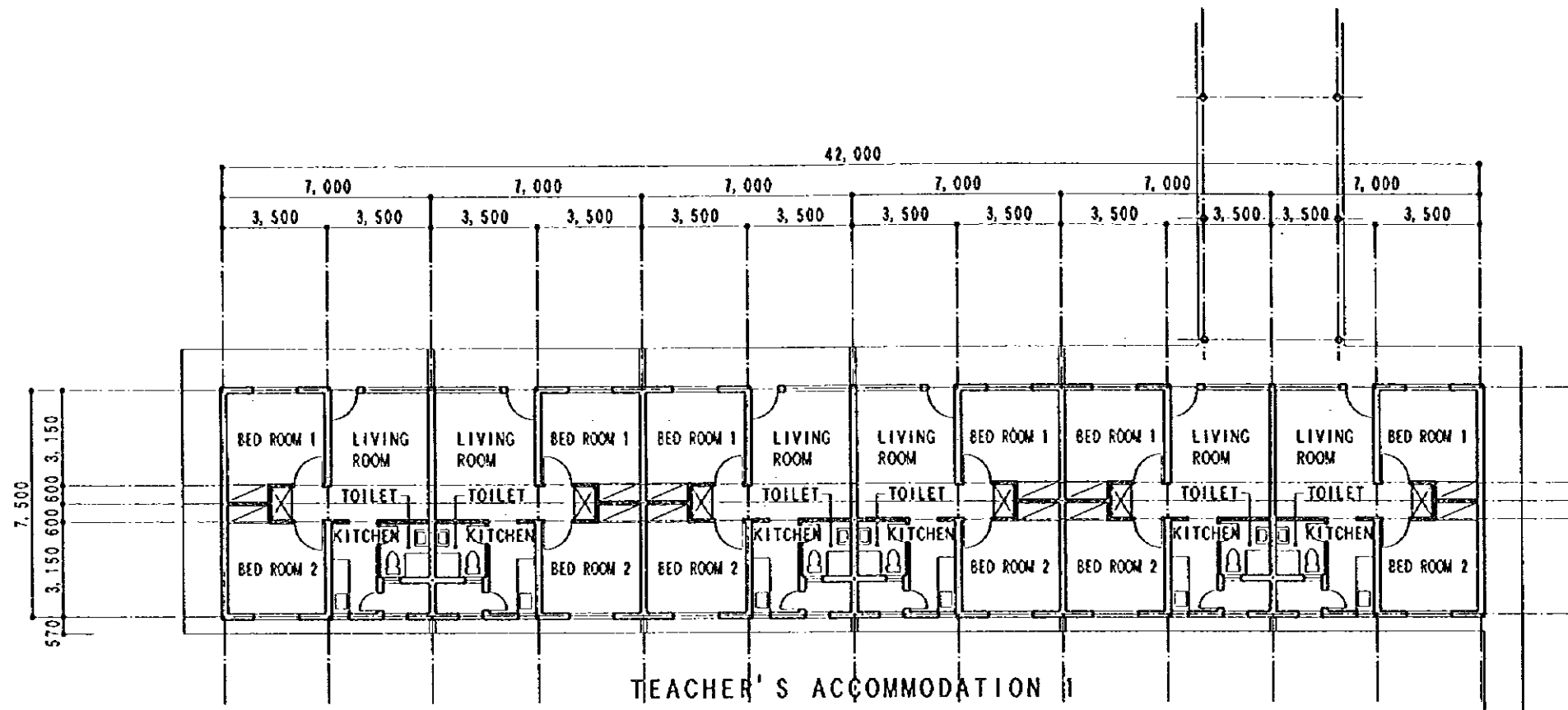
DORMITORY LAVATORY ELEVATION



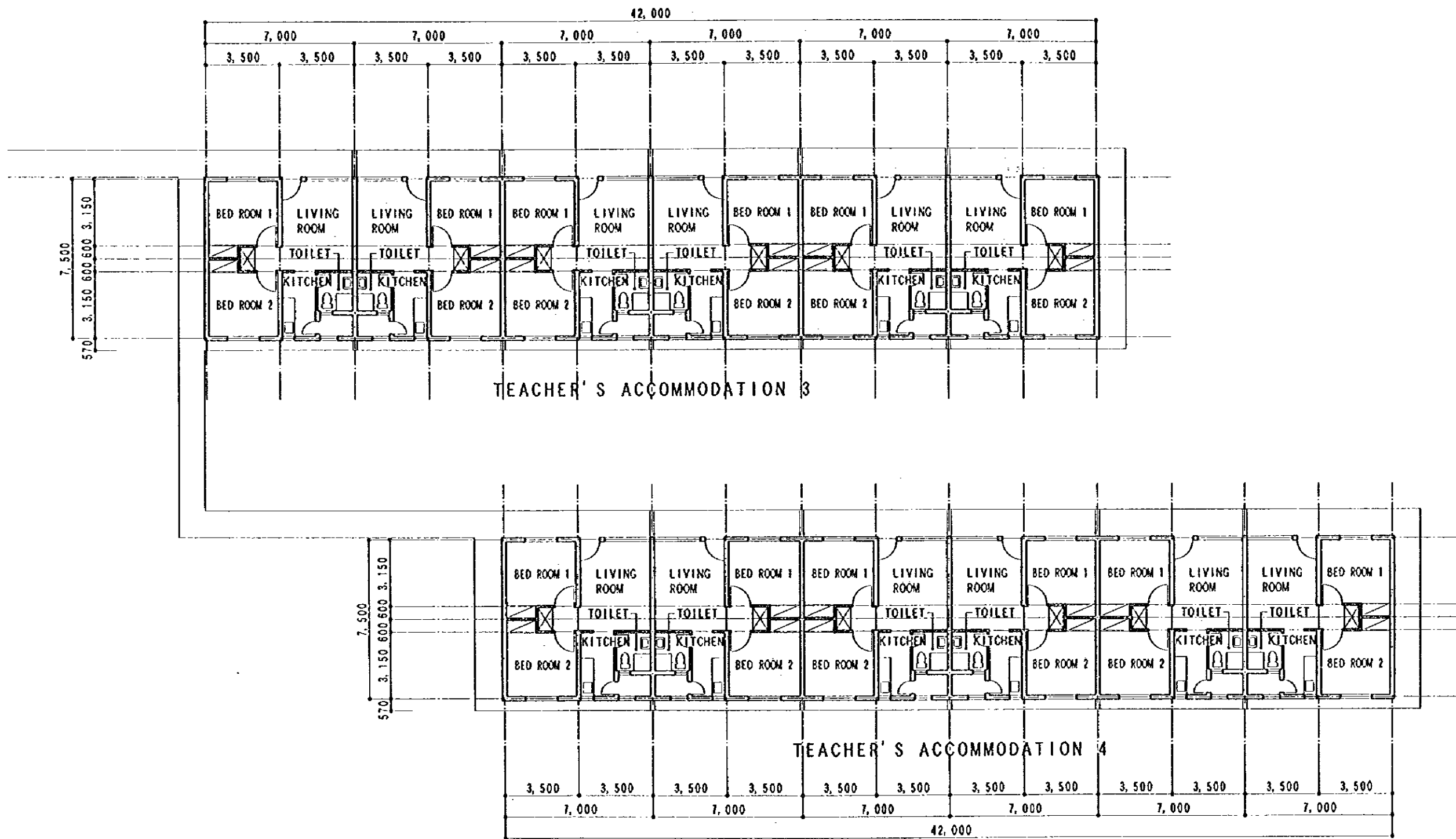
DORMITORY LAVATORY SECTION



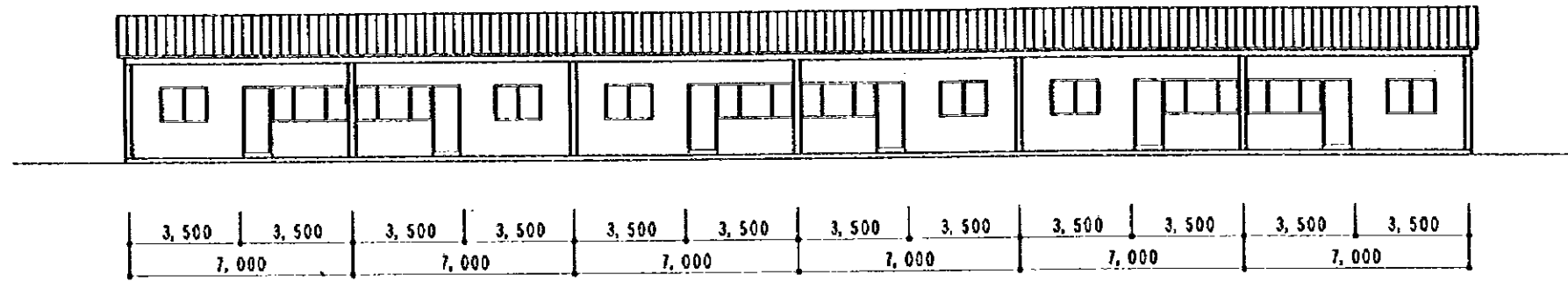




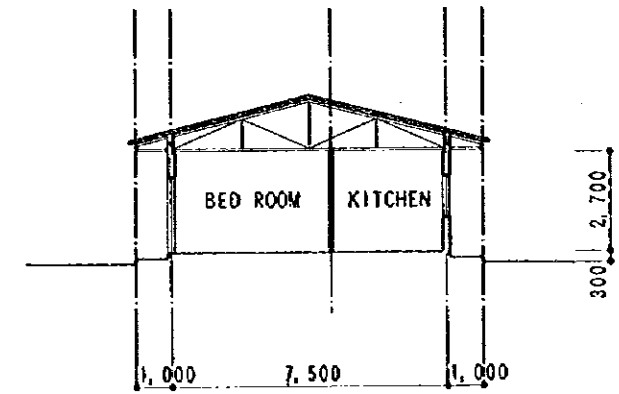
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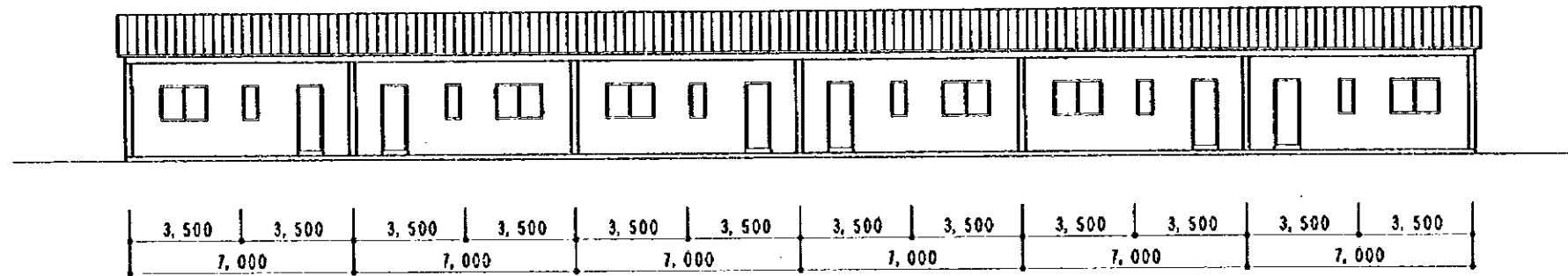
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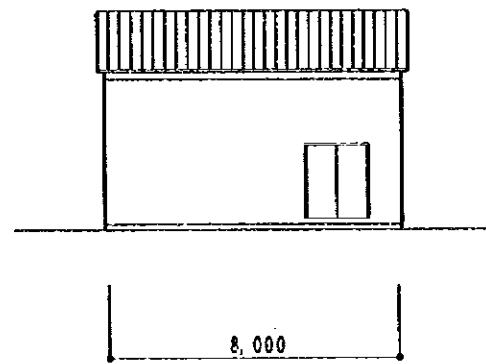
TEACHER'S ACCOMMODATION NORTH ELEVATION



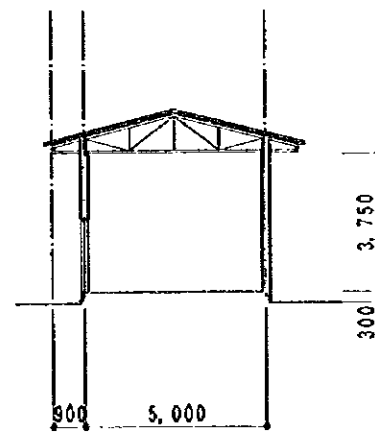
TEACHER'S ACCOMODATION SECTION



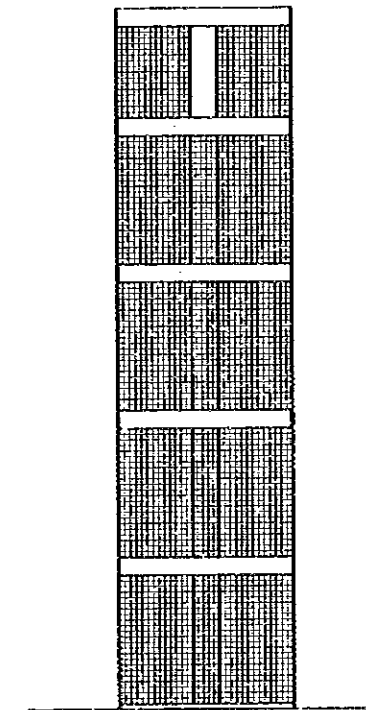
TEACHER'S ACCOMMODATION SOUTH ELEVATION



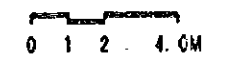
ELECTRICAL ELEVATION



ELECTRICAL BLDG. SECTION



ELEVATED WATER TANK ELEVATION



CHAPTER 3 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

CHAPTER 3 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3-1 Implementation Plan

3-1-1 Implementation Concept

This project is to be implemented under the Government of Japan's grant aid cooperation after the signing of an Exchange of Notes by the governments of both countries, subject to the Government of Japan's approval for it at a Cabinet meeting. Basic matters in implementation of this project are described as below.

(1) Construction Period

This project includes the building work, which consists of 2,760m² expansion and 9,000m² rehabilitation, and the equipment work, which is to procure and install equipment in the classrooms, dormitories etc. Necessary period is concluded to be 12 months for the building work and 7 months for the equipment work in consideration of contents and scale of each work, condition of the project site, local construction situation and required construction technology.

(2) Contracting system

Considerable part of the items of the equipment such as wooden furniture for the canteen, workshops the classrooms and dormitory, planned under this project are to be manufactured locally. Therefore, supervision of manufacturers of those equipment throughout the entire production process in the country is critical to maintain satisfactory quality of the products. And further, delivery timing of those equipment to the site is needed to be carefully coordinated between the building work side and the equipment work side since quantity of furniture will not be easy to be

handled. With the reasons stated above, continuous supervision system in the country is indispensable for the proper execution of the equipment work. On the other hand, the total cost of the equipment work is merely 10% of that of the building work. This amount is not sufficient for the company which undertake the equipment work to establish the supervision system in the country and to maintain the system by itself. In addition, only one Japanese trading company has Japanese resident staff in Mozambique. In view of the condition stated above, it is desirable that the equipment work be included in the building work and the whole works be ordered to a Japanese construction firm as the building work. As regards the method of placing orders for the building work and the equipment work, qualified Japanese construction firms should be invited to open tender for the project.

(3) Implementation System of the Mozambican Side

This project is to be implemented under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Education of the Republic of Mozambique. The Planning Directorate of the Ministry will be the party to be responsible for implementing this project. The director of the Planning Directorate of the Ministry will be in charge of necessary procedures such as consultant agreement, construction contract and banking arrangement of this project. The Directorate will take necessary measures for importing construction materials and equipment such as customs clearance as well as allocation of budget for customs duties and will be in charge of providing necessary information and technical advice in relation to the education and will also execute the Mozambican side work.

Construction permit for the buildings belonging to the Ministry of Education is under the jurisdiction of its Planning Directorate.

Department of School Construction of the Directorate will give instruction as well as suggestion in terms of facility planning.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation is the agency representing the Mozambican side to be in charge of implementing grant aid projects.

(4) Execution System

① Consultant

Immediately after signing of the Exchange of Notes between both governments, the Planning Directorate will conclude a consultant agreement with a selected Japanese consultant and have the agreement verified by the Government of Japan. The consultant is to prepare detail design drawings based on the contents of the basic design study report and then carry out tenders as well as construction supervision. As there are a number of architectural consultants organized in Mozambique, it is possible to utilize their assisting services in case time schedule allows.

② Contractor

Contractor for the building work, including the equipment work is to be selected from among qualified Japanese companies by open tender. The Planning Directorate is to conclude the contract for both building and equipment works with the successful tenderer and have the contract verified by the Government of Japan. It is possible for the Japanese contractor to utilize local subcontractors in recruiting labors, procurement of local materials, customs clearance etc. It is necessary that dispatching engineers from South Africa for both the building work and the equipment work should be taken into consideration.

3-1-2 Implementation Conditions

Following points shall be noted in implementation of this project

(1) High Percentage of Procurement from the Third Countries

Construction materials which can be procured in Mozambique are limited to basic ones such as sand, gravel, bricks, cement and concrete blocks. Other items such as aluminum window frames, glass, steel and ceiling boards are imported and available in market of Mozambique but are difficult to be procured in large quantity.

With the background stated above, the ratio of the procurement from the third countries is high in this project such as procurement of steel, rebar and roofing materials in South Africa. Therefore, it is necessary to work out a procurement plan in consideration of transport method, packing method and required time for procurement from the third countries.

(2) Complex Procedures of Customs Clearance and Tax Exemption

This project is to be implemented within the framework of the grant aid system of the Japanese Government, so that the project shall be exempted from all the local taxes and customs duty. In Mozambique it is necessary for the implementation agency to allocate necessary budget in order for exemption of taxes and customs duties. Therefore, the Mozambican side is required to allocate sufficient budget at the relevant time not to cause delay in progress of the project.

(3) Strict Observance of the Construction Scheduled

The Ministry of Education is planning to open the institute in February 1999. Before opening the institute it is necessary for the Mozambican side to complete all the necessary procedures such as to enroll students, to recruit necessary teachers and staff and to secure annual budget for operation, so that delay of opening of the institute causes serious loss to the Mozambican side. Therefore, any unexpected situation such as delay of the building work shall be avoided to implement their time schedule.

3-1-3 Scope of Works

(1) Scope of Works

The Project is to be implemented through close cooperation between the Government of Japan and the Government of Mozambique within the framework of grant aid extended by the Government of Japan. It is reasonable for the Governments of the two countries to undertake scope of works as shown follows.

① The Work to be done under Japan's Grant Aid

1. Facilities

- Construction and rehabilitation of the buildings described in this basic design study report
- Electrical, mechanical and sanitary installations
- Telephone exchange system

2. Equipment

- Equipment procurement work
- Equipment installation work

3. Infrastructure

- Substation
- Water supply and drainage work within the premises

4. Exterior works

- Service road within the premises
- Septic tanks

5. Other work related to the above work

- Transportation of equipment and materials from the third countries to Mozambique
- Inland transportation within Mozambique
- Necessary procedure for transportation

② The Work to be done by the Government of Mozambique

1. Site and exterior works

- Securing the site for the project
- Removing existing structures, trees and so on from the project site and leveling the site
- Construction of an access road to the project site
- Construction of exterior structures including fence
- Construction of the playground
- Planting and gardening

2. Infrastructure

- Supply of electricity up to the site
- Installation of telephone lines up to the MDF

3. Preparatory work

- Provision of sites for temporary construction site office, workshops and material warehouse

- Installation of temporary electricity supply and telephone lines

4. Fixtures and furniture

- Fixtures, curtains, furniture, etc. other than those supplied under the grant aid of the Government of Japan

5. Procedural work and its expenses borne by the Mozambican side

- Banking arrangement and its expenses
- Tax exemption procedure and its expenses
- Prompt action related to customs clearance and inland transportation
- Necessary measures for exempting the Japanese nationals engaged in the implementation of this project from customs duties, domestic taxes and other fiscal levies in accordance with the verified agreement
- Arrangement to expedite acquisition of visas, customs clearance, and any other formalities that may be necessary for the entry of Japanese nationals to Mozambique engaged in the implementation of this project
- Maintenance and management expenses for ensuring that the facilities constructed and the equipment installed are operated properly and effectively
- Expenses for the construction-related procedures

3-1-4 Consultant Supervision

In accordance with Japan's grant aid system, the Japanese consultant firm will conclude a consultant agreement with the implementing organization of the Government of Mozambique. After concluding the agreement, the consultant will work out detail design documents and supervise the building work and the equipment work in compliance with the provisions of the consultant agreement. Supervision is aimed at ensuring that the building work and the equipment work will be carried out in accordance

with the design documents, and at providing direction, technical advice and coordination throughout the term of services from a fair point of view for the proper implementation and quality control of the work under this project. The supervision service includes the followings.

1. Assistance in tendering

The consultant shall prepare the documents necessary for tendering the building work and the equipment work, and assist the Mozambican side in carrying out tasks such as the public announcement of invitation to tender, acceptance of applications, prequalification, distribution of documents to the tenderers, acceptance of tender, evaluation of the tender results. And the consultant also advise on concluding the contract.

2. Instruction, advice and coordination to the contractor

The consultant shall examine the construction schedule, construction plan, the building materials procurement plan and the equipment procurement/installation plan, and shall give the instruction, advice and coordination to the contractor.

3. Examination and approval of shop drawings and manufacturing drawings

The consultant shall examine and approve the shop drawings, manufacturing drawings and other relevant documents submitted by the contractor.

4. Confirmation and approval of building materials and equipment

The consultant shall confirm the consistency with the contract documents of the building materials and equipment which the contractor proposes to procure, and shall approve his adoption.

5. Plant inspection

The consultant shall inspect the building materials and equipment at the manufacturers' factories to ensure their quality and performance.

6. Reporting on progress of the building work

The consultant shall grasp the actual conditions of the construction site and progress, and report them to both Governments.

7. Completion inspection and test operations

The consultant shall inspect the completed facilities and the installed equipment, and make a test run of each piece of equipment, in order to ascertain that all the works of facilities and equipment are completed in compliance with the provisions of the contract documents, and shall submit the Inspection Certificate to the Mozambican side.

8. Training in operation of the equipment

Some building equipment installed under this project will require considerable operating skills as well as good knowledge of their maintenance. For this reason, it will be necessary to have the engineers of the Mozambican side receive on-site trainings in proper equipment operation and troubleshooting techniques during the installation/ adjustment/test-run period. The consultant shall give instruction and advice concerning the training programme.

Judging from the scale of the project, it is advisable that, in carrying out the aforementioned tasks, the consultant shall station one architect/engineer to Mozambique throughout the term of works. The consultant shall also dispatch necessary engineers to the site at relevant occasions for inspection, instruction and coordination, and at the same time assign necessary engineers in Japan to establish a communication and

backup system. The consultant shall report the progress of the works, payment procedures, completion of the construction of the facilities and installation of the equipment, and any other relevant matters to the competent agencies of the Japanese Government.

3-1-5 Procurement Plan

(1) Guidelines for Procurement of Building Materials

① Methods of Procurement of Building Materials

The following different ways of procurement of building materials were studied as possibilities for this project.

Table 3-1 Materials Procurement Method

Methods of Procurement		Main materials and equipment	Remarks
Classification	Method		
Local procurement	1. Procurement of Mozambican-made products	Brick, concrete block, cement, sand, gravel, wooden furniture, paint	Procurement of these products to be exempted from local taxes.
	2. Procurement of imported products in the Mozambican market	Cement, paint, sash, reinforcing bar, steel frame	Suited for the procurement of products which require maintenance services.
Import	3. Procured in south Africa and transported to Mozambique	Steel structure, aluminum sash, glass, paint, cement	Procurement of products produced or processed in South Africa. Common practice in Mozambique.
	4. Order fabricators in South Africa to process and transport to Mozambique	Steel frame, aluminum sash	Possible but not commonly done.
	5. Direct import from Japan and third countries	Reinforcing bar, aluminum sash, hardware, generator, educational equipment	In case products with required quality are not available in Mozambique or South Africa, or less expensive products with required quality are available in other countries, this system will be applied.

② Procurement Guidelines and Points to be Noted

Materials and equipment for use in this project are to be procured in accordance with the following guidelines.

1. Local procurement

In principle, building materials for this project should be procured in Mozambique so that they can be easily repaired, managed and maintained by the Mozambican side after the completion of the facilities. Sand, gravel, bricks and concrete blocks, should be procured locally since their quality is satisfactory and procurement of large quantity is possible. In case of educational equipment, which require maintenance services by the local distributors such as copiers, vehicles and electrical home appliances, should be imported ones that can be procured in the country.

2. Import

Those materials and items of equipment which are not available in Mozambique, which can be procured locally but are judged to be poor in quality or which are in short supply and expensive in Mozambique should be procured in South Africa and other third countries. Import of materials and products from South Africa is common practice in Mozambique and transport system between two countries is established. In case of importing materials and products, the Japanese contractors are required to arrange the prescribed procedures for tax exemption.

(2) Materials / Equipment Procurement Plan

Materials and equipment to be used in the project are planned to be procured in the countries as listed in the following table.

① Materials Procurement Plan

Table 3-2 Procurement Plan of Building Materials

Work	Material/Equipment	Countries			Remarks
		Mozam- bique	Japan	Third country	
Building Construc- -tion	Cement	○			} Procurement is easy and quality is satisfactory
	Sand	○			
	Gravel	○			
	Reinforcing bar			South Africa	Mozambique-made reinforcing bars are poor in variety of size.
	Steel structure			South Africa	Ditto
	Form			South Africa	Plywood form is not locally available.
	Brick	○			Produced in large quantities in the country.
	Concrete block	○			Ditto
	Ceramic tile	○			Imported items from Portugal and South Africa
	Glass	○			Common items to be used for maintenance.
	Metal roofing			South Africa	Produced and sold in South Africa.
	Timber	○			Available in the country.
	Steel fittings			South Africa	Not produced in the country.
	Wooden fittings	○			Wooden doors are produced in the country.
Hardware			South Africa	Not produced in the country.	
Paint	○			For easy maintenance, to be locally procured	
Mechani- cal Sanitary Work	Pump			South Africa	Not produced locally
	Fan			South Africa	Ditto
	Sanitary fittings			South Africa	Ditto
	PVC pipe			South Africa	Ditto
	Galvanized steel pipe			South Africa	Ditto
	Water tank			South Africa	Ditto
	Fire extinguisher			South Africa	Ditto
Electri- cal Work	Distribution panel			South Africa	Not produced locally
	Generator			South Africa	Ditto
	Lighting fixture			South Africa	Ditto
	Telephone exchange			South Africa	Ditto
	Public paging system			South Africa	Ditto
	Wiring conduit			South Africa	Ditto
	Wire			South Africa	Ditto

② Training Equipment Procurement Plan

Table 3-3 Procurement Plan of Training Equipment

Equipment	Countries			Remarks
	Mozam-bique	Japan	Third country	
<General use equipment>				
Student's desk/chair			South Africa	Ready made products are available
Blackboard	○			Wooden products are locally available
Storage cabinet/rack	○			Steel products are locally available
Work desk/chair	○			Ditto
Typewriter	○			Imported products are available
Personal computer system	○			For easy maintenance and after sales service
Photocopier	○			Ditto
Stencil duplicator	○			Imported products are available
Conference table/chair	○			Wooden products are locally available
Refrigerator/Monitor TV set	○			Imported products are available
Tableware/cooking utensils	○			Locally available
Dormitory bed/stacking chair			South Africa	Ready made products are available, which are advantageous in price
Work table	○			Wooden products are locally available
Vehicle	○			For easy maintenance and after sales service
<Educational equipment>				
35mm camera/Overhead projector	○			Imported products are available
Drawing instruments	○			Ditto
Mathematical demonstration device			South Africa	Imported products are available
Measuring instruments	○			Imported products are available
Fume hood			South Africa	Imported products are available
Drying shelf/water bath			South Africa	Ditto
Optical bench set			South Africa	Ditto
Human anatomical body			South Africa	Imported products are available
Guitar, etc.	○			Imported products are available
Football goal/handball goal	○			Locally available
Electric power tools	○			Imported products are available
Hand tools	○			Ditto
Sewing machine	○			Ditto
Sewing equipment	○			Ditto
Weaving machine			South Africa	Imported products are available
Gardening implements	○			Locally available

3-1-6 Implementation Schedule

When the Exchange of Notes concerning the implementation of this project is concluded between the Government of Japan and the Government of Mozambique, the building and equipment works will be implemented with the following procedures.

1. Detail design

The consultant shall prepare the design documents such as detailed design drawings, specifications and tender documents based on the contents of the basic design study report after the conclusion of the consultant agreement. The consultant shall also obtain approval on the above-mentioned documents from the Mozambican side after consultation with them. The time required for completing the procedure is estimated at three (3) months.

2. Tendering

The contractor to take charge of the building and the equipment works will be selected by open tender. The tender work includes tender announcement, prequalification, acceptance of tenders, evaluation of the tenders, designation of a contractor and conclusion of the contract. The time required for completing this procedure is estimated at about two (2) months.

3. Building and equipment work

Judging from the contents and scale of the work and the actual situation of the local construction industry, it will take 12 months to complete the entire project, including the equipment work, provided the procurement of building materials and the customs clearance of imported articles proceed smoothly.

The overall implementation schedule from the conclusion of the Exchange of Notes to the completion of the project which includes above-mentioned factors will be as shown in table 3-4.

Table 3-4 Implementation Schedule

Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Detail design		Detail design										
		Approval by the Client										
			Tender									
				Contract conclusion								
Building work	Preparation											
		Demolition										
		Earth work										
			Structural work									
						Finishing work						
										Exterior work		
Equipment work					Preparation							
						Manufacturing/Procurement						
									Transport			
										Installation/Adjustment		
											Inspection	

3-1-7 Obligations of Recipient Country

It was agreed in the Minutes of Discussions that the following necessary measures shall be taken by the Government of Mozambique on the condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

1. To secure a lot of land necessary for the Project;
2. To clear and level the site for the Project prior to the commencement of the construction;
3. To provide a proper access road to the Project site;
4. To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply, telephone trunk line and drainage and other incidental facilities outside the site;
5. To undertake incidental outdoor works, such as gardening, fencing, exterior lighting, and other incidental facilities in and around the Project site, if necessary;
6. To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance of the products purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid at ports of disembarkation in GOM;
7. To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and fiscal levies which may be imposed in Mozambique with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts;
8. To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Mozambique and stay therein for the performance of their work;

9. To bear commissions, namely advising commissions of an Authorization to Pay (A/P) and payment commissions, to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement (B/A);
10. To provide necessary permissions, licenses, and other authorization for implementing the Project, if necessary;
11. To ensure that the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid be maintained and used properly and effectively for the Project; and
12. To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Japan's Grant Aid, necessary for the Project.

3-2 Operation and Maintenance Plan

Total cost for operation and maintenance of the institute to be borne by the Mozambiquen side is estimated in the following table.

Table 3-5 Operation and Maintenance Expenses

Item	Cost
1. Facility Operating Expenses -----	2,927,113,200 MT/year
① Electricity	339,319,200
② Telephone	29,394,000
③ Meals	2,400,000,000
④ Fuel	158,400,000
2. Facility Maintenance Expense -----	112,158,400 MT/year
① Building Maintenance Expense	58,849,000
② Facility Equipment Maintenance Expense	35,309,400
③ Educational Equipment Maintenance Expense	18,000,000
(Sub-total 1+2	3,039,271,600 MT/year)
3. Teaching Material Expense	73,500,000 MT/year
Total	3,112,771,600 MT/year

(1) Facility Operating Expense

① Electricity charges 339,319,200 MT/year

• Max. electricity demand

Item	Demand	Simul-use ratio	Max. consumption
Lighting, socket	200 kW	60 %	120.0 kW
Sanitary facility	10 kW	25 %	2.5 kW
Others	15 kW	30 %	4.5 kW
Total			127 kW

- Charges

Annual consumption
 $127\text{kW} \times 0.3 \times 8 \text{ hours} \times 250\text{days} = 76,200 \text{ kWh/year}$

Basic charge
 $500\text{kW} \times 12\text{month/year} \times 50,000 \text{ MT} = 300,000,000 \text{ MT/year}$

Unit charge
 $76,200 \text{ kWh/year} \times 0.8 \times 645 \text{ MT} = 39,319,200 \text{ MT/year}$

Total 339,319,200 MT/year

② Telephone charges 29,394,000 MT/year

Assuming three lines intaken, and 38 officers (senior staff: 9, teachers:29) will use telephone.

- Exchange line rental
 $69,000 \text{ MT/line} \cdot \text{month} \times 3\text{line} \times 12\text{month/year} = 2,484,000 \text{ MT/year}$

- Local calls
 $39\text{persons} \times 6\text{min./time} \times 1\text{time/day} \times 250\text{day/year} = 58,500 \text{ min./year}$
 $58,500\text{min./year} \times (460 \text{ MT}/3\text{min.}) \div 3 = 26,910,000 \text{ MT/year}$

- Total = 29,394,000 MT/year

③ Meals

- Meals
 $500,000 \text{ MT/person} \cdot \text{month} \times 400 \text{ persons} \times 12\text{month/year} = 2,400,000,000 \text{ MT/year}$

④ Fuel 158,400,000 MT/year

- Gasoline vehicle: 1 unit
 $760,000 \text{ MT/car} \cdot \text{month} \times 12\text{month/year} = 91,200,000 \text{ MT}$

- Diesel vehicle: 1 unit
 $5,600,000 \text{ MT/car} \cdot \text{month} \times 12\text{month/year} = 67,200,000 \text{ MT}$

(2) Facility Maintenance expenses

① Facility maintenance expense 58,849,000 MT/year

Assuming average maintenance expense of 20 years to be
5,000 MT/m²·year.

$$11,769.8 \text{ m}^2 \times 5,000 \text{ MT/m}^2 \cdot \text{year} = 58,849,000 \text{ MT/year}$$

② Facility equipment maintenance expense 35,309,400 MT/year

Assuming average maintenance expense of 20 years to be
3,000 MT/m²·year.

$$11,769.8 \text{ m}^2 \times 3,000 \text{ MT/m}^2 \cdot \text{year} = 35,309,400 \text{ MT/year}$$

③ Training equipment maintenance 18,000,000 MT/year

(3) Teaching material 73,500,000 MT/year

CHAPTER 4 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

CHAPTER 4 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4-1 Appropriateness and Effects of the Project

(1) Expected Effects of the Project

When this project is implemented and the facilities procured under this project are operated and managed properly by the Government of Mozambique, it is expected that this project will produce the following improvements and positive effects.

① Training of 200 Teachers a Year as an IMAP under the New Teacher Training System

In Mozambique there are various types of qualifications for primary schoolteachers, which are yet to be unified. The country's primary teachers training system, in particular, consists of Primary Teachers Training Centre (CFPP) and Mid-Level Pedagogical Institute (IMP). These two systems differ in requirements for admission, age group, period of education and graduates' qualifications. In addition, there are still other ways to obtain licenses of schoolteachers. Qualifications for primary schoolteachers also vary, including cases where unqualified teachers are teaching at primary schools.

In an attempt to train new teachers, who are in short supply for the dissemination of primary education, and unify the present complex qualifications for primary schoolteachers, the Ministry of Education has made public its policy to establish one "Primary Teacher Training Institute (IMAP)" in each of the country's administrative provinces and at the same time to close the present CFPPs and IMPs.

When the facilities of the former Chibututuine IMP are rehabilitated under this project, this Institute is to be reopened as the IMAP of Maputo Province for training 200 new primary schoolteachers a year under the new teacher training system. As such, it will contribute to the promotion of the Government of Mozambique's educational policies.

② Support to Realize the Compulsory Primary Education in Mozambique

Ministry of Education is implementing various educational policies to turn the first level primary education (EP1) to be compulsory. However, it has not yet been realized because of the shortage of school facilities and schoolteachers. As of 1996, the total number of schoolchildren attending EP1 schools was 1,573,957. The net enrollment rate of EP1 schools was 35.9 percent in terms of percentage of the number of school population aged 6 to 10 or the gross enrollment rate was 61.7 percent in terms of percentage of the total number of schoolchildren.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Education plans to improve the country's educational infrastructure. The Ministry assumes that the number of schoolchildren per schoolteacher is 58 as a standard of the infrastructure. According to the plan, when 200 new schoolteachers are trained a year at the Chibututuine IMAP after implementation of this project, the opportunity to receive primary education is given to a total of 23,200 schoolchildren at two (2) shifts schools. In other words, these new schoolteachers trained at the Chibututuine IMAP will teach about 7 percent of additional 167,500 schoolchildren which is estimated by the Ministry of Education as an average annual increase in the total number of schoolchildren for the period from 1996 to 2000. In this way this project will support the Ministry of Education for realization of compulsory primary education.

③ Supplement of Schoolteachers in the Southern Areas

This institute is positioned as the IMAP of Maputo Province which especially suffers from serious shortage of schoolteachers compared to other administrative provinces in the country. As of 1996, the total number of schoolchildren attending EP₁ schools in Maputo Province was 118,149, while the total number of EP₁ schoolteachers in the province was 1,464. The number of EP₁ schoolchildren per schoolteacher was 80.7 in the province, which is much higher than the national average of 59.4 as well as the standard number of 58 set by the Ministry of Education. Reflecting such a serious shortage of schoolteachers, teaching in three shifts is common in the province.

When this institute is reopened for the training of 200 teachers a year and if all of these new schoolteachers begin to teach at EP₁ schools in the province, this institute will be able to supply 14 percent of schoolteachers as of 1996 in Maputo Province and 35 percent of the shortfall from the necessary number of schoolteachers when the number of schoolchildren per schoolteacher is 58 as standard.

Steps to be taken under this project are limited to the procurement of necessary facilities and equipment. The implementation of this project, however, will lead to the reopening of the Chibututuine IMP as an IMAP and the training of primary schoolteachers at the institute, which in turn will contribute to the promotion of the dissemination of primary education in the country.

(2) Appropriateness of the Implementation of the Project

The implementation of this project is judged to be specially appropriate in light of the results of examination described as below.

① Positioning of the Project within the National Plans

When this project is implemented, the Chibututuine IMP is to be reopened in 1999 as an IMAP under the new teacher training system. The Ministry of Education has announced its intention in "Teacher Training Plan", which was made public in 1996, to abolish the present primary schoolteacher training systems aiming at integrating the country's primary schoolteacher training systems into a single system. The new teacher training system has already been instituted. At present 6 IMAPs are either open or under construction. The common curriculum for these IMAPs has already been drawn up. The Chibututuine IMAP is to operate under Maputo Provincial Directorate of Education as the country's seventh IMAP. In other words, this project is going to be implemented not as an isolated project but as one positioned at the same level as the 6 other IMAPs under the Ministry's teacher training plan.

② Feasibility of Operation and Management of the Facilities

When reopened, the Chibututuine IMAP is to train 200 schoolteachers a year with a teaching staff of 29 and a clerical clerical/non-clerical staff of 30. Most of the teachers are to be recruited from among the staff members of the Ministry of Education working at the other institutes. The Ministry of Education will therefore minimize the increase in personnel expenses upon reopening the institute. As to the clerical/non-clerical staff, the four (4) senior officers are to be recruited from among the senior officers of the Ministry of Education, and the 26 staff members in the Maputo administrative province. Thus there will be no problem with recruitment and assignment of the staff members of the institute.

On the other hand, 200 new students are to be admitted a year under

the new teacher training system, as is the case with the other IMAPs. Since the school's students are to be exempted from school expenses (including food expenses) and the institute was operated with a total of 400 enrollment in the past, there will be no problem with the future enrollment. Budgetary appropriations for the operation and management of the institute will be disbursed almost the same as for other IMAPs because this institute is to be positioned as one of the IMAPs established under the new teacher training policy of the Ministry.

For these reasons, the operation and management of the institute is judged to be highly feasible in terms of recruitment of teachers and staff members, enrollment of students and budget appropriation.

③ Saving the Project Cost through the Rehabilitation of the Existing Facilities

This project is aimed at rehabilitating the Chibututuine Primary Teacher Training Institute (IMAP), a former prestigious IMP, which has been closed due to the destruction of its facilities during the civil war. As a consequence of the civil war, the institute's facilities, as well as infrastructure on and around the premises of the Institute, were destroyed. In implementing this project, it will be necessary to rehabilitate infrastructure for the project site, including power supply. Therefore, the project cost will need to include rehabilitation of such infrastructure as well. However, it will be possible to save the entire project cost for the following reasons.

1. In rehabilitating the facilities, utilization of most of the existing concrete structure will lower the construction cost compared to the case of new construction.

2. The project site is already in the possession of the Ministry of Education, so that there is no need for the Ministry of Education to purchase a new site specially for this project.
3. Part of the fence and the head master's lodging house remain which will save the cost of the Mozambican side work.

For the above-mentioned reasons, implementation of this project is judged to be highly appropriate in light of its expected effects, its positioning in relation to the teacher training policy of the country, the feasibility of its operation and its financial advantage.

4-2 Technical Cooperation and Cooperation with other Donors

To date, no request has been made to the Government of Japan for technical cooperation in relation to this project. No other donors have plans to provide direct assistance to the Chibututuine IMAP. But many assistance projects are being implemented in the field of education in Mozambique. The following projects, in particular, are being implemented in the field of teacher training and are closely related to this project.

(1) The African Development Bank's IMAP-Project

At present, the facilities of four (4) IMAPs are being constructed with the financial assistance of the African Development Bank (ADB). The ADB projects are not directly related to this project. But the Ministry of Education has positioned the standards, which are applied to facilities and equipment of the ADB projects, as the one applicable to all IMAPs to be established in the future. This project is also to be planned in accordance with the similar standard specially in terms of the number of enrollment and the facility planning. In this sense, the institute is

positioned at the same level as those being established under the ADB project. It is expected that the Ministry of Education will make a final decision on the recruitment and assignment of the instructors and budgetary appropriations for the operation and management of the institute in consideration of those for other IMAPs. In other words, the institute will likely be operated and managed under the same policy measures as applicable to the IMAPs being established under the ADB project. It will therefore be necessary to pay careful attention to the progress of management of facilities and equipment for these IMAPs.

(2) Other Donors' Assistance for the Teacher Training Program

In addition to the African Development Bank's IMAPs development projects, many other projects are being implemented by foreign donors in the field of teacher training. Of these, the following projects are related to the examination and formulation of the Teacher Training Program and seem to be related to the operation of this project. It will therefore be necessary to pay special attention to the progress of these project.

1. World Bank: "Enhancement of the Quality of Primary Education"

1991~1998

A project to reeducate teachers and to develop teachers training programs.

2. Government of Finland: "Support for Teachers Training " 1997~2000

A project to reeducate teachers, to develop teachers training materials and to develop education evaluation methods.

3. Government of the Netherlands: "Training of Elementary Schoolteachers"

1996~1997

A project to develop teachers reeducation programs and to give advice on decentralization in the field of education.

4-3 Recommendation

When this project is implemented, necessary facilities and equipment will be procured for the Chibututuine IMAP, so that the primary teacher training will start at the institute. As such, this project is expected to contribute to the dissemination of primary education in Mozambique by helping increase the number of teachers for the primary education with unified qualifications for primary schoolteachers. It is appropriate to implement this project with the grant aid cooperation of the Government of Japan because this project is expected to generate considerable positive effects in the field of education and thereby contribute to the sound socio-economic development of Mozambique. The following recommendations are made for the prompt implementation of this project and the effective operation and management of the facilities and equipment procured under this project, both of which are essential for the attainment of the objective of this project.

(1) Securing Budgetary Appropriations for the Implementation of the Project

When the governments of the two countries formally decide on the implementation of this project, it is important that the Government of Mozambique secures necessary budgetary appropriations for the implementation of this project. It is also important that the Government of Mozambique expedites budgetary appropriations for the customs clearance of building materials and equipment for this project and for lead-in work of electrical power to the project site so that the Japanese side work may proceed smoothly.

(2) Prompt Transaction of Contracts and Approval Formalities

This project is to be implemented within the framework of the Government of Japan's grant aid cooperation and therefore there are time limitations on the implementation of this project, including the time limit as specified in the Exchange of Notes and the need to complete this project by the end of the Japan's fiscal year. For this reason, the Government of Mozambique is required to transact, without any delay, the formalities for the signing of the Exchange of Notes, as well as of the consultant agreement, the approval to the detailed drawings and specifications prepared based on the contents of this basic design study report, necessary application and acquisition of necessary approvals and tax exemption for items of materials and equipment to be imported.

(3) Establishment of the Operation and Maintenance System

In order to carry out the teacher training at the Chibututuine IMAP smoothly, the staff members of the institute must be assigned properly and at the same time the operating budget must be secured, which covers the cost of operation and management of the student dormitory and personnel expenses for the teachers and the other staff members. In addition, in order for proper operation and maintenance of the facilities and equipment procured under this project, it will be necessary to establish a viable system for the operation and management of the institute to secure necessary budget and necessary number of technical staff members.

APPENDICES

1. MEMBER LIST OF THE SURVEY TEAM

(1) Basic Design Study (April 7 ~ May 6, 1997)

Mr. Akira HARA	Leader Development Specialist, JICA
Mr. Tatsuya IMAI	Project Coordinator Second Project Study Division, Grant Aid Project Study Department, JICA
Mr. Takanori TANAKA	Project Manager/Education Planner Yamashita Sekkei Inc.
Mr. Kunihiro INADOME	Construction Planner/Cost Estimator Yamashita Sekkei Inc.
Mr. Kazuhiko KON	Construction and Facilities Planner Yamashita Sekkei Inc.
Mr. Koji SATO	Equipment Planner/Education Planner Yamashita Sekkei Inc.
Ms. Yoshiko FUKUSHIMA	Interpreter Yamashita Sekkei Inc.

(2) Explanation of Draft Basic Design (July 14 ~ July 27, 1997)

Mr. Akira HARA	Leader Development Specialist, JICA
Mr. Takanori TANAKA	Project Manager/Education Planner Yamashita Sekkei Inc.
Mr. Kunihiro INADOME	Construction Planner/Cost Estimator Yamashita Sekkei Inc.
Ms. Yoshiko FUKUSHIMA	Interpreter Yamashita Sekkei Inc.

2. SURVEY SCHEDULE

(1) Basic Design Study (April 7 ~ May 6, 1997)

No.	Date	Schedule
1	April 7 (Mon)	●Lv. Tokyo
2	April 8 (Tue)	●Arr. Maputo (via Johannesburg)
3	April 9 (Wed)	●Meeting at the Ministry of Education ●Survey of the Chibututuine IMP existing facilities
4	April 10 (Thu)	●Meeting at the Ministry of Education
5	April 11 (Fri)	●Courtesy call on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation ●Signing of Minutes of Discussions
6	April 12 (Sat)	●Research of the local market
7	April 13 (Sun)	●Meeting within the team
8	April 14 (Mon)	●Meeting within the team ●Research of the local market
9	April 15 (Tue)	●Meeting at GEPE
10	April 16 (Wed)	●Meeting at GEPE
11	April 17 (Thu)	●Lv. Maputo Arr. Harare (Mr. Hara, Mr. Imai) ●Survey at Maniça local authorities
12	April 18 (Fri)	●Data collection at the Ministry of Geography, the Ministry of Geology and Bank of Mozambique ●Survey of the Chibututuine IMP existing facilities
13	April 19 (Sat)	●Analysis of collected data
14	April 20 (Sun)	●Meeting within the team
15	April 21 (Mon)	●Survey of Munhuana IMAP
16	April 22 (Tue)	●Survey of the Chibututuine IMP existing facilities
17	April 23 (Wed)	●Meeting at the Ministry of Education
18	April 24 (Thu)	●Data collection at the Electricity of Mozambique and the Customs
19	April 25 (Fri)	●Meeting at the Ministry of Education
20	April 26 (Sat)	●Analysis of collected data
21	April 27 (Sun)	●Meeting within the team
22	April 28 (Mon)	●Research of the local market ●Lv. Maputo (Mr. Kon, Mr. Sato) Arr. Johannesburg
23	April 29 (Tue)	●Meeting at the Electricity of Mozambique ●Research of the local market
24	April 30 (Wed)	●Meeting at the Ministry of Education
25	May 1 (Thu)	●Lv. Maputo Arr. Harare (Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Inadome, Ms. Fukushima) ●Lv. Johannesburg Arr. Harare (Mr. Kon, Mr. Sato)
26	May 2 (Fri)	●Report the survey result to the Embassy of Japan and JICA.
27	May 3 (Sat)	●Analysis of collected data
28	May 4 (Sun)	●Lv. Harare Lv. Johannesburg
29	May 5 (Mon)	●Arr. Singapore
30	May 6 (Tue)	●Lv. Singapore Arr. Tokyo

(2) Explanation of Draft Basic Design (July 14 ~ July 27, 1997)

No.	Date	Schedule
1	July 14 (Mon)	•Lv. Tokyo
2	July 15 (Tue)	•Arr. Maputo (via Johannesburg)
3	July 16 (Wed)	•Courtesy call on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Cooperation •Meeting at the Ministry of Education
4	July 17 (Thu)	•Meeting at the Ministry of Education
5	July 18 (Fri)	•Meeting at the Ministry of Education •Meeting at the Electricity of Mozambique
6	July 19 (Sat)	•Meeting within the team
7	July 20 (Sun)	•Analysis of collected data
8	July 21 (Mon)	•Meeting at the Ministry of Finance and Planning •Meeting on the Minutes of Discussions at the Ministry of Education
9	July 22 (Tue)	•Signing on the Minutes of Meeting •Lv. Maputo Arr. Harare
10	July 23 (Wed)	•Report the survey results to the Japan Embassy and JICA
11	July 24 (Thu)	•Lv. Harare Arr. Johannesburg •Lv. Johannesburg (Mr. Hara)
12	July 25 (Fri)	•Research of local market
13	July 26 (Sat)	•Lv. Johannesburg (Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Inadome, Ms. Fukushima) •Arr. Tokyo (Mr. Hara)
14	July 27 (Sun)	•Arr. Tokyo (via Hong Kong) (Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Inadome, Ms. Fukushima)

Maniça District, Maputo Province

(District Education Directorate)

Mr. Zefanias A. Mahanzule **District Director**

(District Health Directorate)

Mr. Armando M. Timana **District Director**

IMAP Munhuana

Mr. José Tehalique	General Director
Mr. Mário Ferreira	Pedagogic Joint Director
Mr. Júlio M. da Conceças	Pedagogic Joint Director
Mr. Amade Ricardo	Chief, Administration

Zambezia Province

(Provincial Education Directorate)

Dra. Lurdes J. Zilhão	Education Provincial Director
Mr. João da Silva	Head, Department of Planning

Electricity of Mozambique

Mr. António Chavo **Chief, Project Study Committee**

Telecommunication of Mozambique

Mr. Rufiano A. Dimande **Supervisor, Manica Agency**

Embassy of Japan in Zimbabwe

Shuji Chida **Second Secretary**

JICA Zimbabwe Office

Mitsuo Nakamura **Resident Representative**

4. MINUTES OF DISCUSSION

(1) Basic Design Study

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS

BASIC DESIGN STUDY
ON
THE PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION
OF
THE CHIBUTUTUINE MEDIUM PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

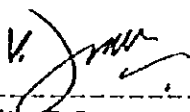
In response to a request for Grant Aid from the Government of Republic of Mozambique (hereinafter referred to as "GOM"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the Project for the Rehabilitation of the Chibututuine Medium Pedagogical Institute (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA sent to Mozambique the Basic Design Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Study Team"), which is headed by Mr. HARA Akira, Development Specialist, JICA, and the Study Team is scheduled to stay in the country from April 8 to May 1, 1997.

The Study Team held a series of discussions with the officials concerned of GOM and conducted a field survey at the study area.

In the course of discussions and a field survey, both parties confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets. The Study Team will proceed to further works and prepare the Draft Basic Design Study Report.

Maputo, April 11, 1997



Mr. Virgilio Z. Juvane
Director of Planning Directorate
Ministry of Education
The Government of Republic of the Mozambique



Mr. Akira HARA
Leader
Basic Design Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency

ATTACHMENT

1. Objective of the Project

The objective of the Project is to increase opportunities of teachers training for primary education through rehabilitation of the Chibututuine Medium Pedagogical Institute (hereinafter referred to as "CMPI") in Manhiça district.

2. Responsible Organization and Implementing Agency

(1) The Planning Directorate of Ministry of Education is the implementing body of the Project.

(2) The Ministry of Education (hereinafter referred to as "MOE") is the responsible agency of the Project.

3. Project Site

The Project site is located in Chibututuine, Manhiça as shown in ANNEX I.

4. Major Items Requested by GOM

As a result of discussions with the Study Team, the following are requested by GOM;

(1) to rehabilitate the physical facilities of CMPI.

(2) to construct the incidental facilities necessary to appropriate level

(3) to provide the educational equipment of CMPI,

Major items requested by GOM are listed in ANNEX II.

However, the final items covered under the Project will be subject to further studies.

5. Scope of the Cooperation

(1) The scope of cooperation covered by Japanese grant aid shall be determined according to the results of the further field surveys by the Study Team in Mozambique and analysis in Japan by taking into consideration of;

(a) making full use of the existing facilities (capacity; no more than 400 students) of CMPI.

(b) provision of appropriate level and proper contents of education and training for students at CMPI in accordance with the current demand.

(2) MOE has to guarantee the following preconditions of the Project.

(a) to conduct upgrading the pre-service training of primary school teachers to the grade 10 + 2.

(b) to make budgetary provisions for the recruitment of graduates from CMPI to meet the need of the demand for expansion of primary education capacity.

- (c) to make available a reasonable budget for the financing of the recurrent costs related to the operation and maintenance of CMPI.
- (d) to make appointment of necessary technical and administrative staffs for the running of CMPI in a timely manner.
- (e) to ensure that the Project site is made available for the rehabilitation of CMPI i.e.
 - : to provide the evidence of land ownership of the project site to Japanese side.
 - : to construct the fence within and around at the site.
 - : to relocate the present settlers from the site.
- (f) to have a liability of existing structure of CMPI.

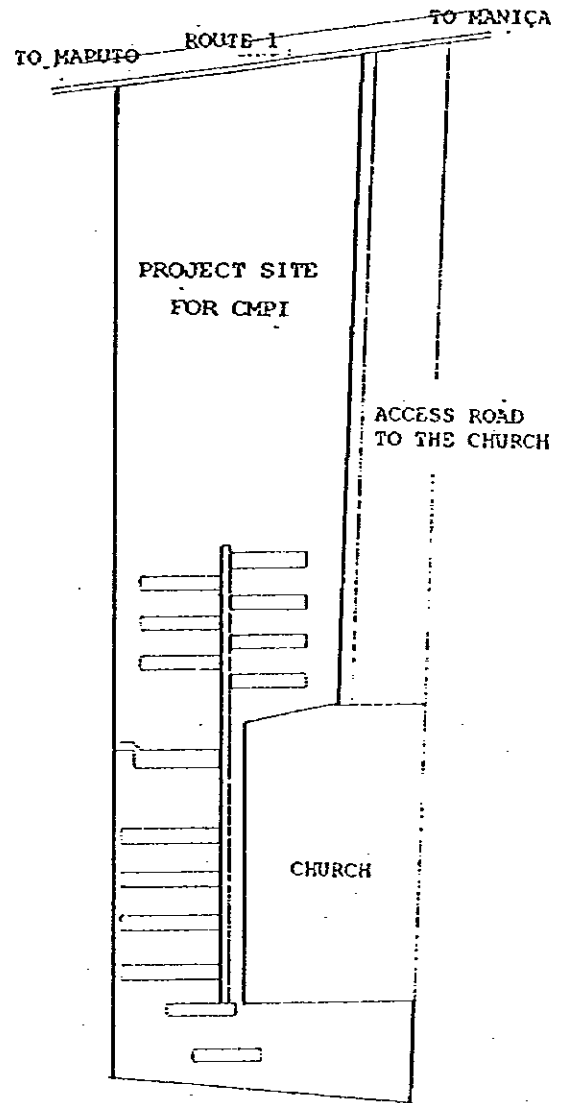
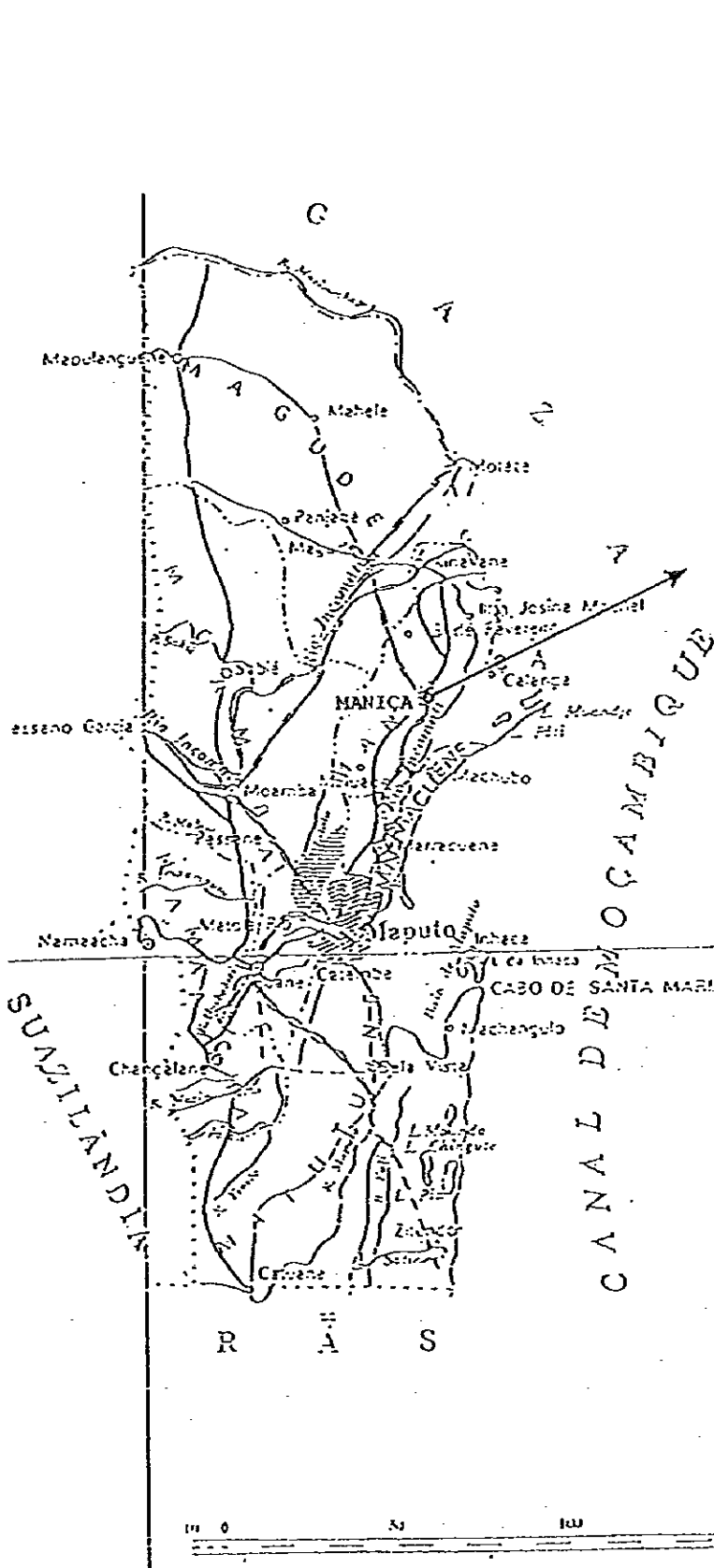
6. Japan's Grant Aid System

- (1) GOM has understood the system of the Japan's grant aid explained by the Team; the main feature is described in ANNEX III.
- (2) GOM will take necessary measures, described in ANNEX IV. for the smooth implementation of the Project, on the condition that Japan's grant aid is extended to the Project.

7. Further Schedule of the Study

- (1) The Study Team will proceed to further studies in Mozambique until May 1, 1997.
- (2) Based on the result of the basic design study, JICA will prepare the Draft Basic Design and dispatch a team in July 1997 in order to consult with GOM on outline of the Draft Basic Design.
- (3) Upon acceptance of the Draft Basic Design by GOM, JICA will complete the Basic Design Study Report and forward it to GOM around October 1997.

ANNEX I: THE PROJECT SITE



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ANNEX II: MAJOR ITEMS REQUESTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

1. FACILITIES

- 1) Classroom (rehabilitation)
- 2) Laboratory (rehabilitation)
- 3) Library (rehabilitation)
- 4) Elevated Water Tank (construction)
- 5) Students Dormitory (rehabilitation)
- 6) Administration Office (rehabilitation)
- 7) Sewer System Drainage (construction)
- 8) Dining Room (rehabilitation)
- 9) Kitchen (rehabilitation)
- 10) Teachers Accommodation (rehabilitation)
- 11) Sports Field (construction)
- 12) Multi Purpose Hall (construction)
- 13) Covered Passage (rehabilitation)

Items of 1) ~ 4) are given first priority

Items of 5) ~ 10) are given second Priority

2. EQUIPMENT

Educational Equipment

- 1) science education
- 2) arts and crafts education
- 3) musical education
- 3) physical education
- 5) common use

Furniture and Fitting

- 1) classroom
 - 2) dormitory
 - 3) dining and kitchen
 - 4) beds and desks for the teachers accommodation
- mini bus for practical training

The priority of equipment follows the above order of facilities and demand from the curriculum.

ANNEX III: JAPAN'S GRANT AID SCHEME

1. Grant Aid Procedure

1) Japan's Grant Aid Program is executed through the following procedures.

Application	(Request made by a recipient country)
Study	(Basic Design Study conducted by JICA)
Appraisal & Approval	(Appraisal by the Government of Japan and Approval by Cabinet)
Determination of Implementation	(The Notes exchanged between the Governments of Japan and the recipient country)

2) Firstly, the application or request for a Grant Aid project submitted by a recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to determine whether or not it is eligible for Grant Aid. If the request is deemed appropriate, the Government of Japan assigns JICA to conduct a study on the request. If necessary, JICA send a Preliminary Study Team to the recipient country to confirm the contents of the request.

Secondly, JICA conducts the study (Basic Design Study), using Japanese consulting firms.

Thirdly, the Government of Japan appraises the project to see whether or not it is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid Programme, based on the Basic Design Study report prepared by JICA, and the results are then submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Fourthly, the project, once approved by the Cabinet, becomes official with the Exchange of Notes signed by the Governments of Japan and the recipient country.

Finally, for the implementation of the project, JICA assists the recipient country in such matters as preparing tenders, contracts and so on.

2. Basic Design Study

1) Contents of the Study

The aim of the Basic Design Study (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), conducted by JICA on a requested project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), is to provide a basic document necessary for the appraisal of the Project by the Government of Japan. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- a) confirmation of the background, objectives and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for the Project's implementation;
- b) evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from the technical, social and economic points of view;
- c) confirmation of items agreed on by both parties concerning the basic concept of the

Project;

- d) preparation of a basic design of the Project; and
- e) estimation of costs of the Project.

The contents of the original request are not necessarily approved in their initial form as the contents of the Grant Aid project. The Basic Design of the Project is confirmed considering the guidelines of Japan's Grant Aid Scheme.

The Government of Japan requests the Government of the recipient country to take whatever measures are necessary to ensure its self-reliance in the implementation of the Project. Such measures must be guaranteed even through they may fall outside of the jurisdiction of the organization in the recipient country actually implementing the Project. Therefore, the implementation of the Project is confirmed by all relevant organizations of the recipient country through the Minutes of Discussions.

2) Selection of Consultants

For the smooth implementation of the Study, JICA uses a consulting firm selected through its own procedure (competitive proposal). The selected firm participates the Study and prepares a report based upon the terms of reference set by JICA.

At the beginning of implementation after the Exchange of Notes, for the services of the Detailed Design and Construction Supervision of the Project, JICA recommends the same consulting firm which participated in the Study to the recipient country, in order to maintain the technical consistency between the Basic Design and Detailed Design as well as to avoid any undue delay caused by the selection of a new consulting firm.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1) What is Grant Aid?

The Grant Aid Program provides a recipient country with non-reimbursable funds to procure the facilities, equipment and services (engineering services and transportation of the products, etc.) for economic and social development of the country under principles in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations of Japan. Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

2) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

Japan's Grant Aid is extended in accordance with the Notes exchanged by the two Governments concerned, in which the objectives of the project, period of execution, conditions and amount of the Grant Aid, etc., are confirmed.

3) "The period of the Grant" means the one fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedure such as exchanging of the Notes, concluding contracts with consulting firms and contractors and final payment to them must be completed.

However, in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as weather, the period of the Grant Aid can be further extended for a

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maximum of one fiscal year at most by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

- 4) Under the Grant, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased.

When the two Governments deem it necessary, the Grant Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country.

However, the prime contractors, namely consulting, contracting and procurement firms, are limited to "Japanese nationals". (The term "Japanese nationals" means persons of Japanese nationality or Japanese corporations controlled by persons of Japanese nationality.)

- 5) Necessity of "Verification"

The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by the Government of Japan. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability of Japanese taxpayers.

- 6) Undertakings required to the Government of the recipient country

- a) to secure a lot of land necessary for the construction of the Project and to clear the site;
- b) to provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities outside the site;
- c) to ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at ports of disembarkation in the recipient country and internal transportation therein of the products purchased under the Grant Aid;
- d) to exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and fiscal levies which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts;
- e) to accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts such as facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work;
- f) to ensure that the facilities constructed and products purchased under the Grant Aid be maintained and used properly and effectively for the Project; and
- g) to bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant Aid, necessary for the Project.

- 7) "Proper Use"

The recipient country is required to maintain and use the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign the necessary staff for operation and maintenance of them as well as to bear all the expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

8) "Re-export"

The products purchased under the Grant Aid shall not be re-exported from the recipient country.

9) Banking Arrangement (B/A)

- a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority should open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in an authorized foreign exchange bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). The Government of Japan will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the verified contracts.
- b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Government of recipient country or its designated authority.

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ANNEX IV : UNDERTAKINGS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF
MOZAMBIQUE

1. To secure a lot of land necessary for the Project;
2. To clear and level the site for the Project prior to the commencement of the construction;
3. To provide a proper access road to the Project site;
4. To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply, telephone trunk line and drainage and other incidental facilities outside the site;
5. To undertake incidental outdoor works, such as gardening, fencing, exterior lighting, and other incidental facilities in and around the Project site, if necessary;
6. To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance of the products purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid at ports of disembarkation in GOM;
7. To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and fiscal levies which may be imposed in GOM with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts;
8. To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into GOM and stay therein for the performance of their work;
9. To bear commissions, namely advising commissions of an Authorization to Pay (A/P) and payment commissions, to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement (B/A);
10. To provide necessary permissions, licenses, and other authorization for implementing the Project, if necessary;
11. To ensure that the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid be maintained and used properly and effectively for the Project; and
12. To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Japan's Grant Aid, necessary for the Project.

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS


BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR REHABILITATION OF THE CHIBUTUTUINE MEDIUM PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTE IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE (CONSULTATION ON DRAFT REPORT)

In April 1997, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dispatched a Basic Design Study team on the Project for Rehabilitation of the Chibututuine Medium Pedagogical Institute (hereinafter referred to "the Project") to the Republic of Mozambique, and through discussions, field survey, and technical examination of the results in Japan, has prepared the draft report of the study.

In order to explain and to consult the Mozambique side on the components of the draft report, JICA sent to Mozambique a study team, which is headed by Mr. Akira HARA, Development Specialist, JICA, and is scheduled to stay in the country from July 15 to July 22, 1997.

As a result of discussions, both parties have confirmed the main items described on the attached sheets.

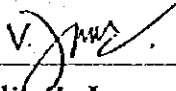
Maputo, July 22, 1997


Mr. Akira HARA

Leader

Draft Report Explanation Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency


Mr. Virgilio Z. Juvane
Director of Planning Directorate
Ministry of Education

ATTACHMENT

1. Components of Draft Report

The Government of Mozambique (hereinafter referred to "GOM") has agreed and accepted in principle the components of the draft report proposed by the team.

2. Responsible Organization and Implementing Agency

(1) The Planning Directorate of Ministry of Education is the implementing body of the Project.

(2) The Ministry of Education is the responsible agency of the Project.

3. Japan's Grant Aid System

(1) The GOM has understood the system of the Japan's grant aid explained by the Team; the main feature is described in ANNEX.I

(2) The GOM will take the necessary measures, described in ANNEX.II for smooth implementation of the Project on condition that the Grant Aid assistance by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

4. Project Title

It has been agreed by the both sides that "The Project for Rehabilitation of the Chibututuine Medium Pedagogical Institute" should be replaced with "The Project for Rehabilitation of the Chibututuine Primary Teacher Training Institute" which describes the position of the project more clearly than the former one.

5. Further Schedule

The team will make the final report in accordance with the confirmed items, and send it to GOM by November 1997.

6. Other

The GOM will take necessary measures for lead-in work of electricity to the project site and will timely inform commencement and completion of such work to the Japanese side.

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ANNEX. I : JAPAN'S GRANT AID SCHEME

1. Grant Aid Procedure

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Secondly, JICA conducts the study (Basic Design Study), using a Japanese consulting firm.

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- b) evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from the technical, social and economic points of view;
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- 3) "The period of the Grant" means the one fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedure such as exchanging of the Notes, concluding contracts with a consulting firm and contractors and final payment to them must be completed.

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- e) to accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work;
- f) to ensure that the facilities constructed and products purchased under the Grant Aid be maintained and used properly and effectively for the Project; and
- g) to bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Grant Aid, necessary for the Project.

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7) "Proper Use"

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- b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an Authorization to Pay (AP) issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.

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ANNEX. II: UNDERTAKINGS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

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4. To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply, telephone trunk line and drainage and other incidental facilities outside the site;
5. To undertake incidental outdoor works, such as gardening, fencing, exterior lighting, and other incidental facilities in and around the Project site, if necessary;
6. To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance of the products purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid at ports of disembarkation in GOM;
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8. To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the verified contracts such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into GOM and stay therein for the performance of their work;
9. To bear commissions, namely advising commissions of an Authorization to Pay (A/P) and payment commissions, to the Japanese foreign exchange bank for the banking services based upon the Banking Arrangement (B/A);
10. To provide necessary permissions, licenses, and other authorization for implementing the Project, if necessary;
11. To ensure that the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Japan's Grant Aid be maintained and used properly and effectively for the Project; and
12. To bear all the expenses, other than those covered by the Japan's Grant Aid, necessary for the Project.

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ATTACHMENT

1. Components of Draft Report

The Government of Mozambique (hereinafter referred to "GOM") has agreed and accepted in principle the components of the draft report proposed by the team.

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(1) The Planning Directorate of Ministry of Education is the implementing body of the Project.

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3. Japan's Grant Aid System

(1) The GOM has understood the system of the Japan's grant aid explained by the Team; the main feature is described in ANNEX.I

(2) The GOM will take the necessary measures, described in ANNEX.II for smooth implementation of the Project on condition that the Grant Aid assistance by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

4. Further Schedule

The team will make the final report in accordance with the confirmed items, and send it to GOM by November 1997.

5. Other

The GOM will take necessary measures for lead-in work of electricity to the project site and will timely inform commencement and completion of such work to the Japanese side.

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5. COST ESTIMATION BORNE BY THE RECIPIENT COUNTRY

The works to be executed by the Government of Mozambique and their estimated costs are as shown below.

1. Installation of power service wires	329,046,562 MT
(For installation of 5.6km of wires. Wiring materials are to be procured by Japanese side)	
2. Increasing the number of telephone lines	2,587,500 MT
3. Water supply	0
4. Sewerage	0
5. Site renovation	498,200,000 MT
(Removal of large obstacles, ground leveling)	
6. Erection of fence	1,500,000,000 MT
(1,325m, concrete block, hollow brick, RC column)	
7. Furniture, furnishings	65,000,000 MT
(General items of furniture and furnishings)	
8. Curtains	7,000,000 MT
9. Others	80,000,000 MT
(Commission for A/P, banking arrangement, etc.)	
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Total	2,481,834,062 MT

In case the executing agency of Mozambican side needs to pay customs duty and internal taxes charged to the Japanese side work of the Project, the following amount of budget must be allocated in addition to the above estimated cost.

Customs duty	:	2,500,000,000 MT
Internal taxes	:	1,000,000,000 MT
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Total		3,500,000,000 MT



JICA