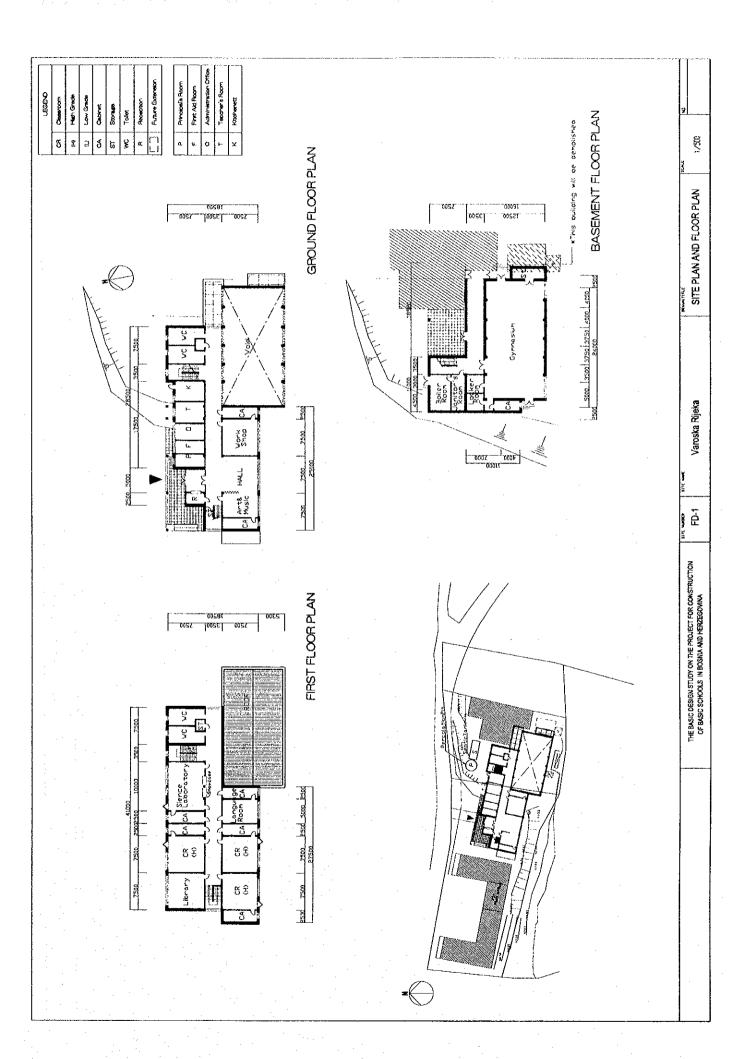
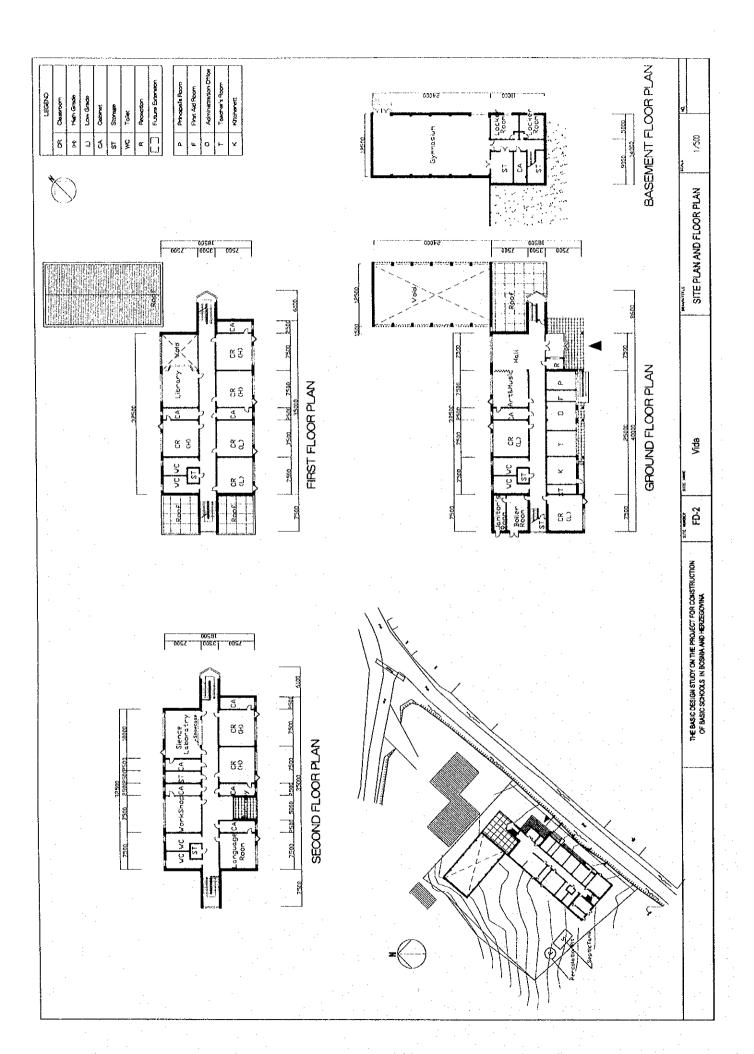
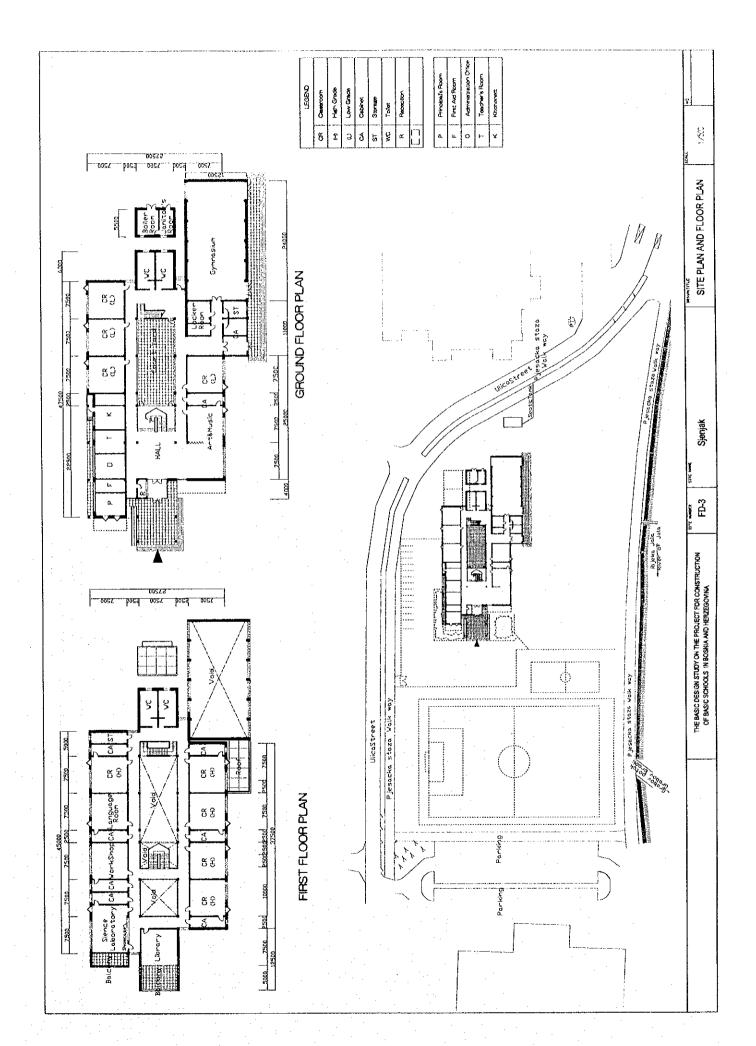
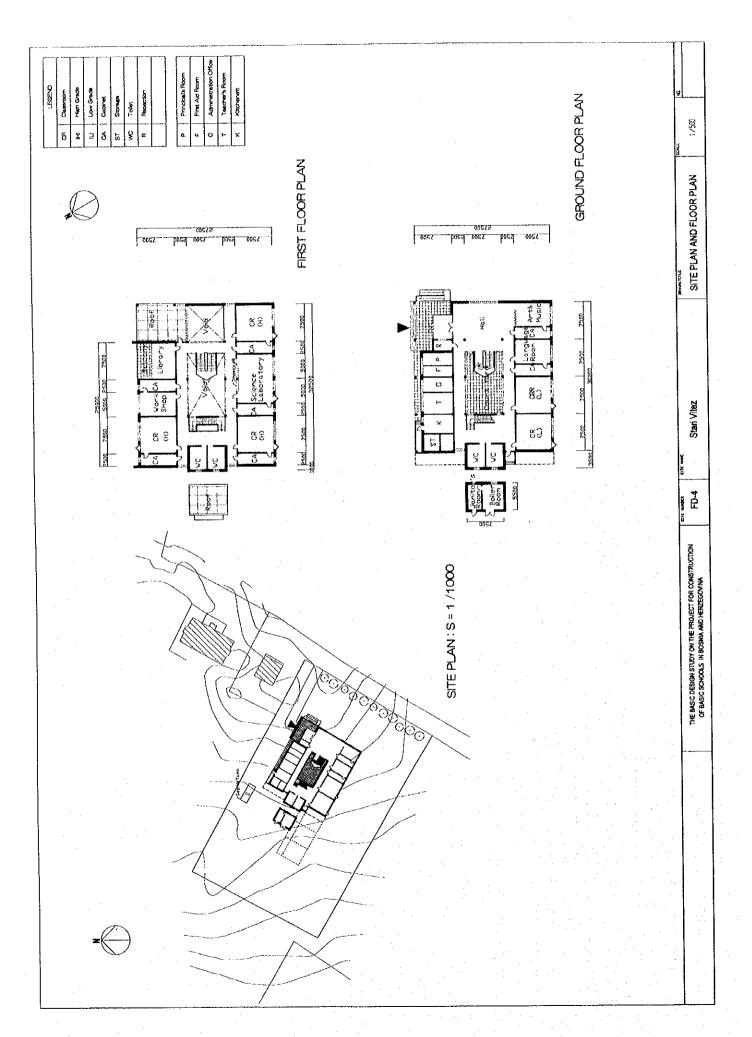
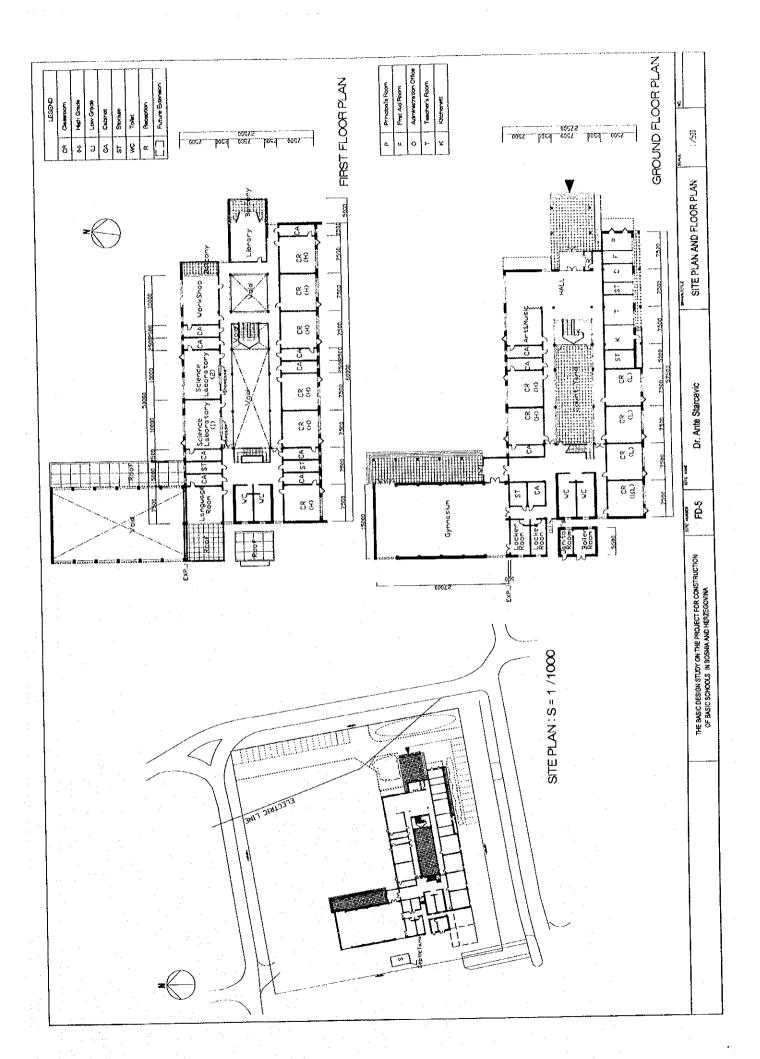
(5) Basic Design Drawings

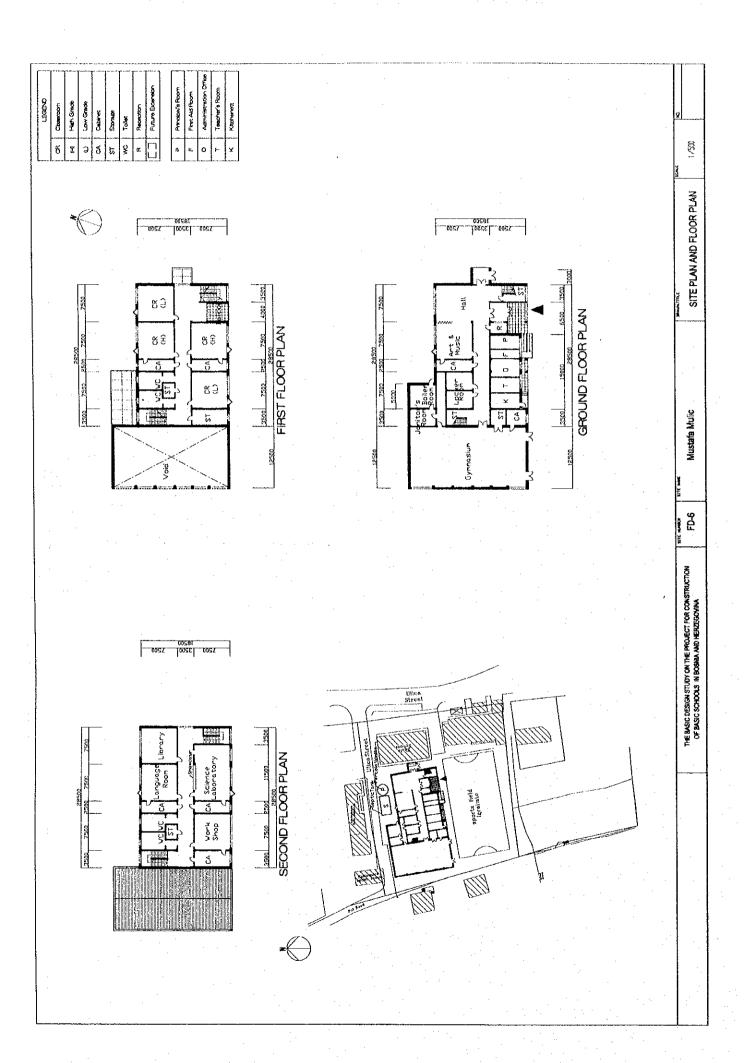


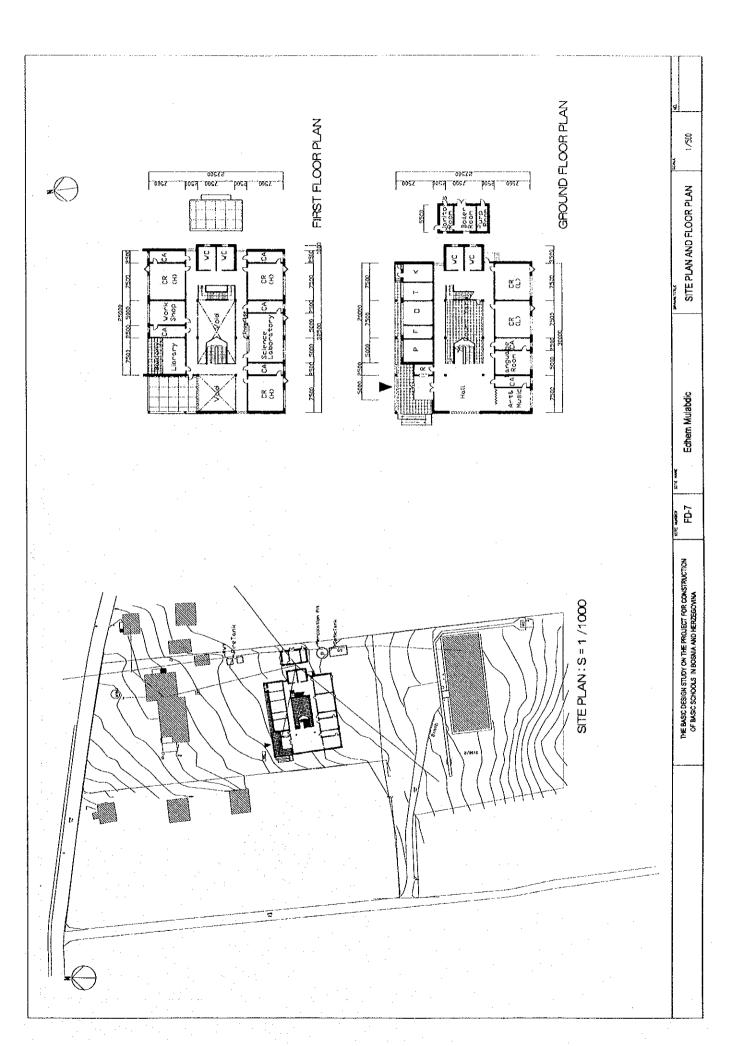


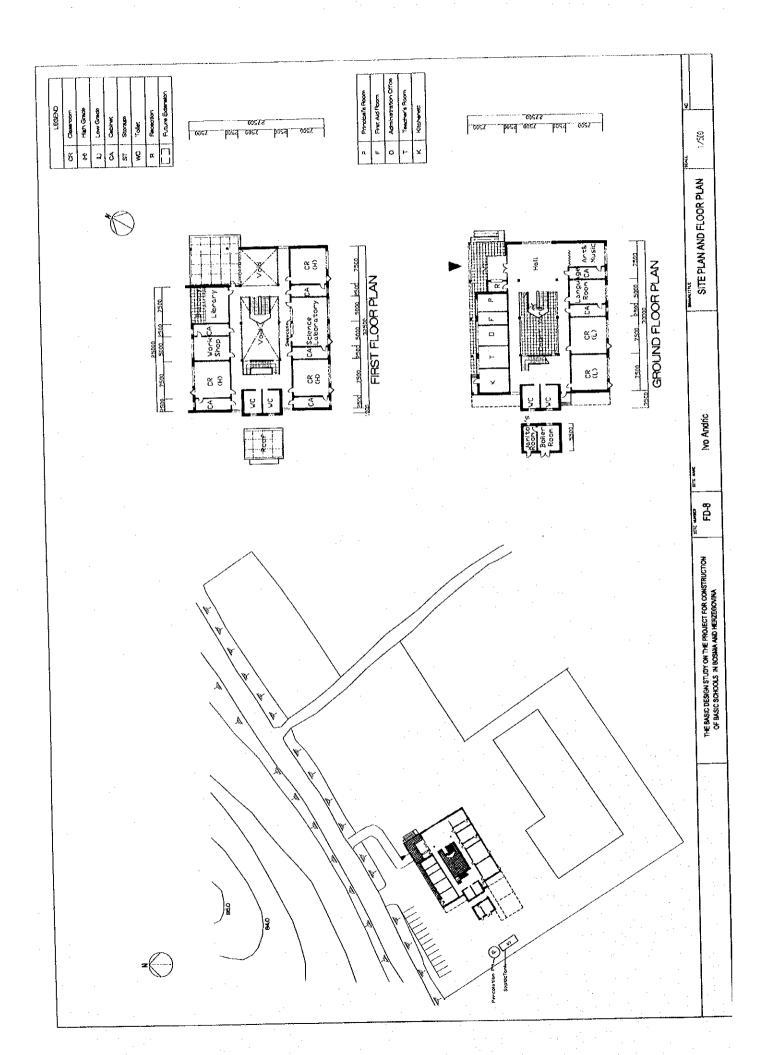


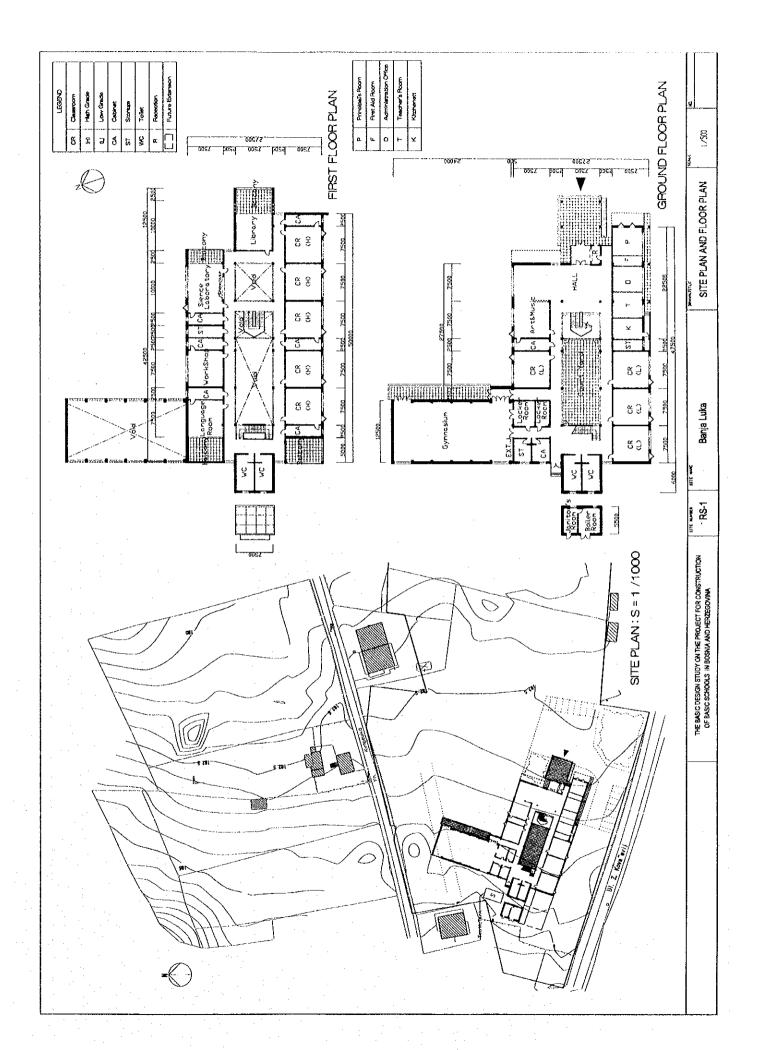


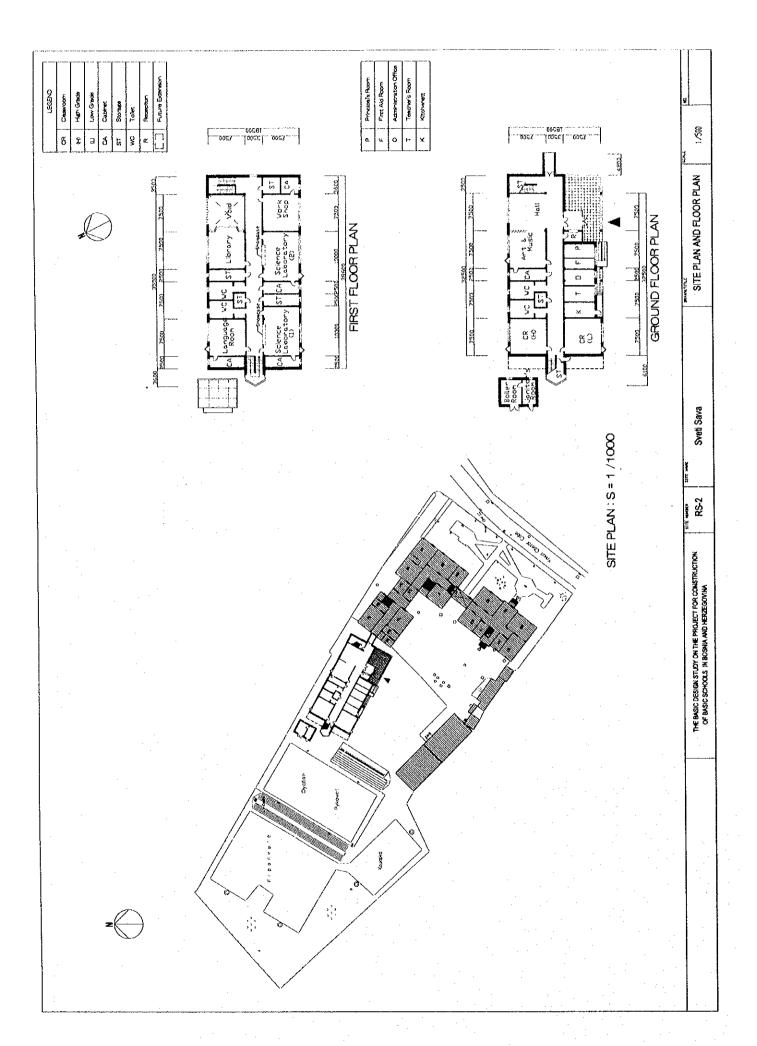


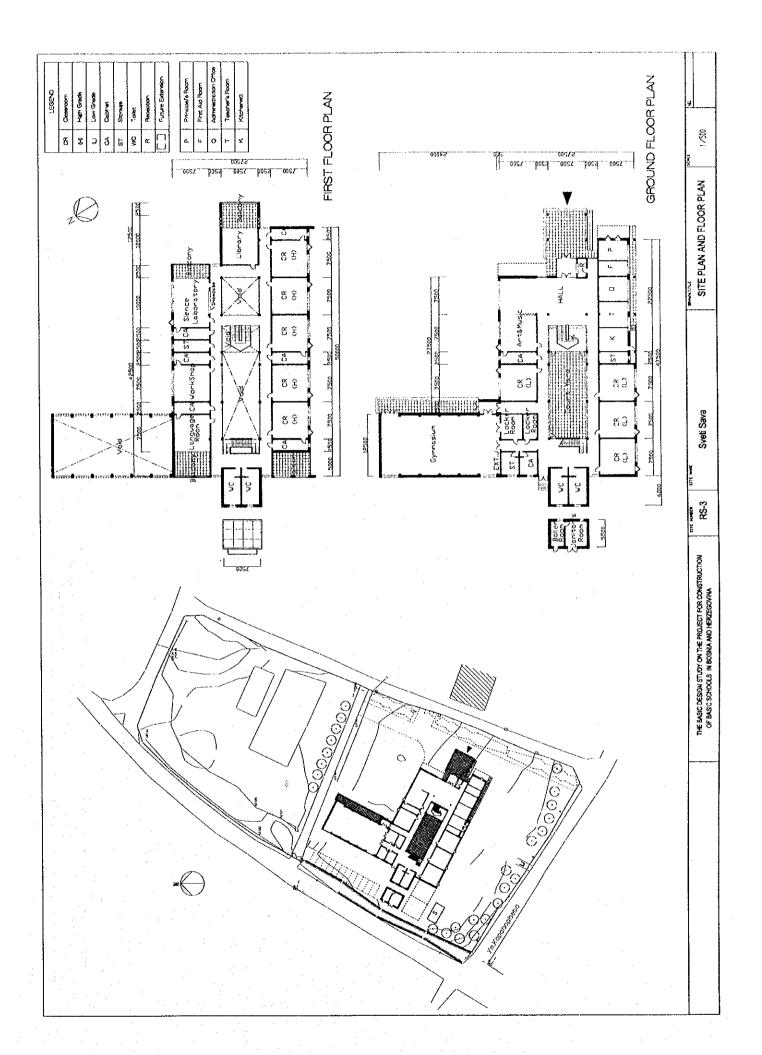


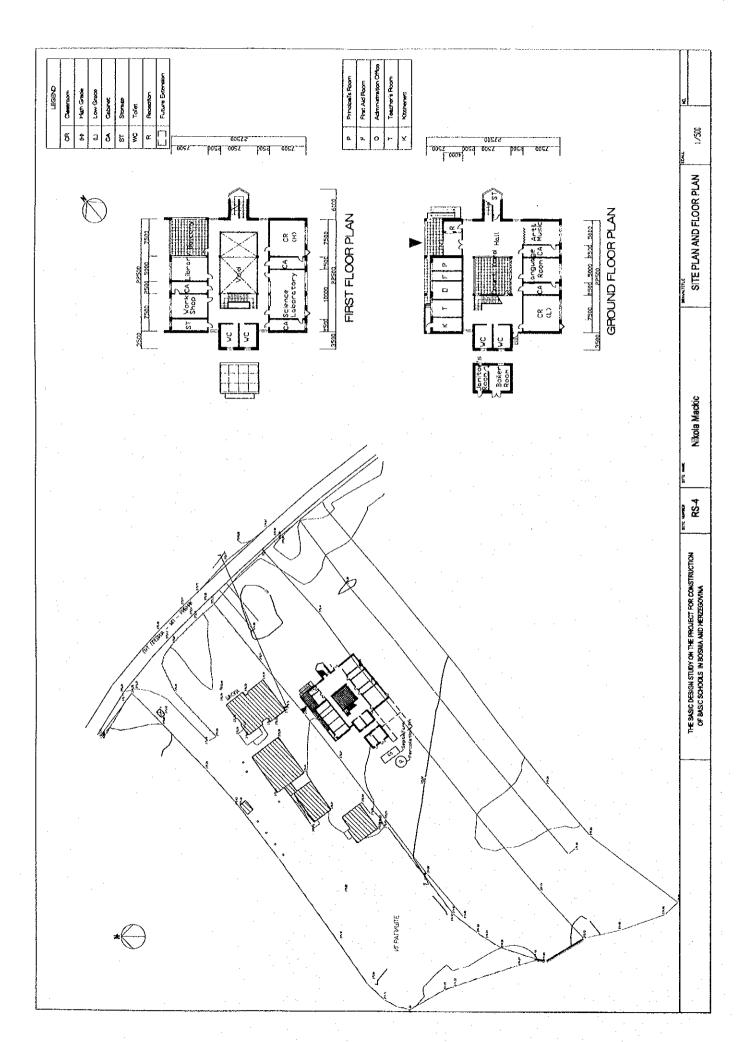


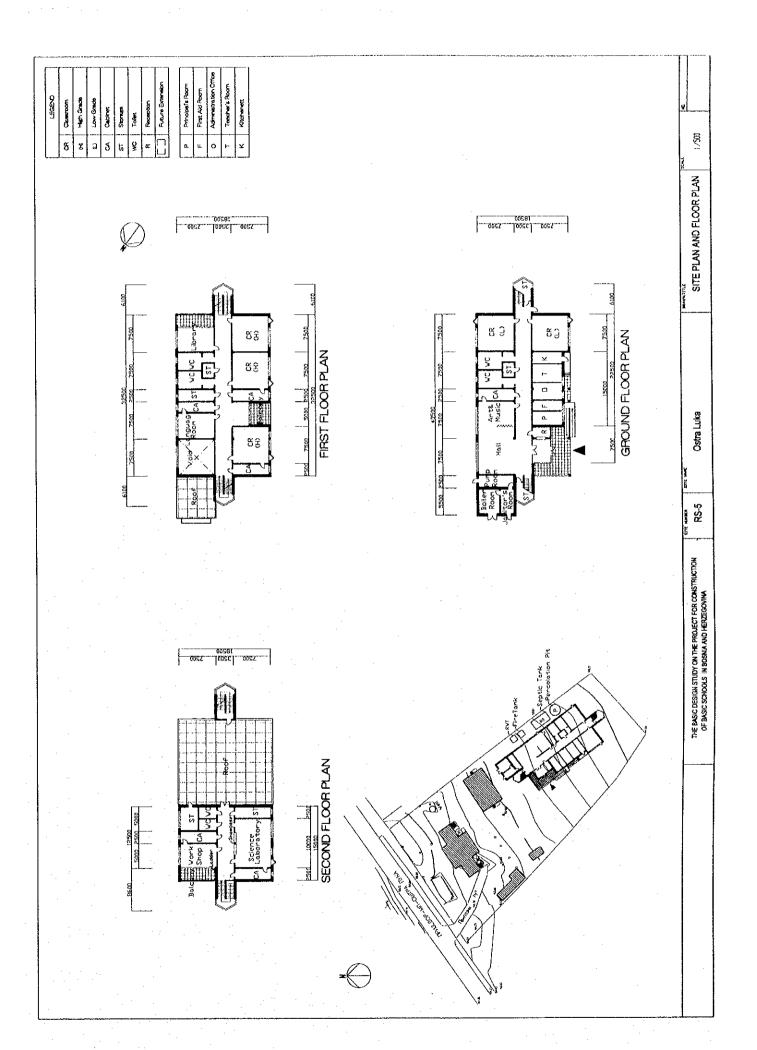


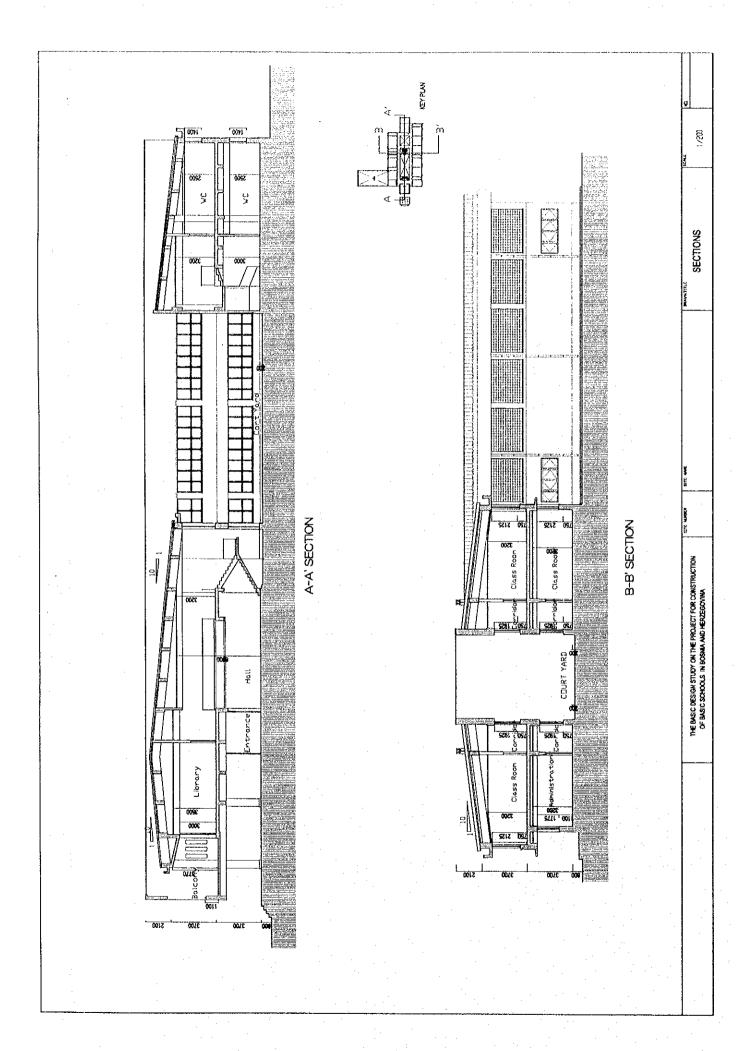


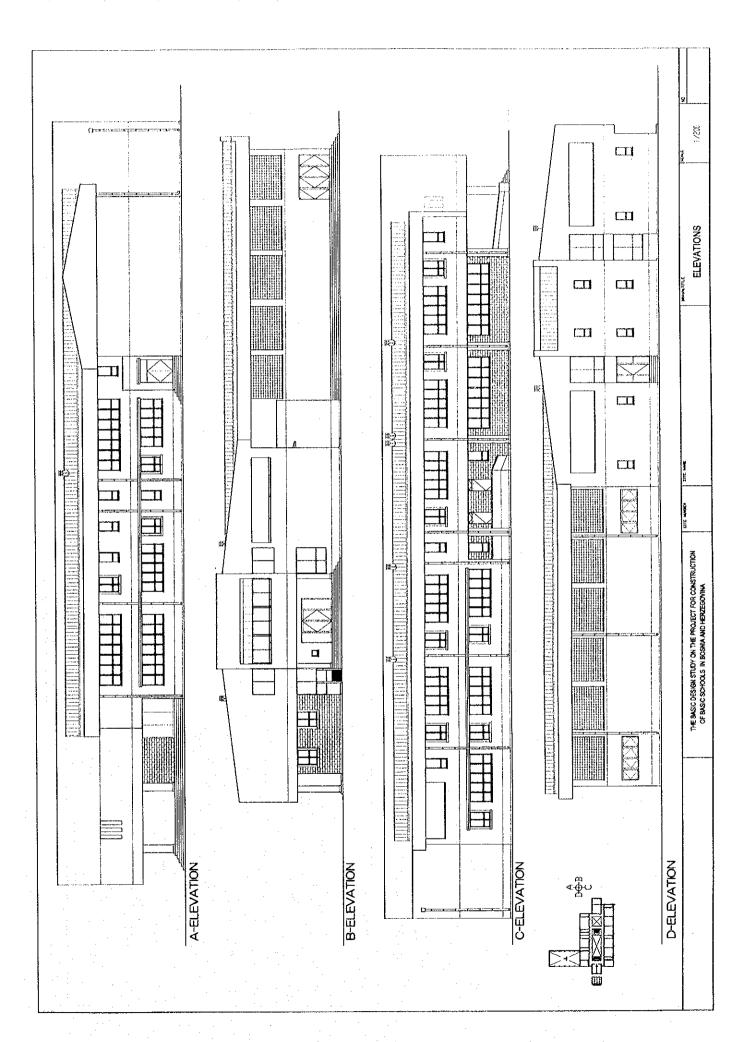


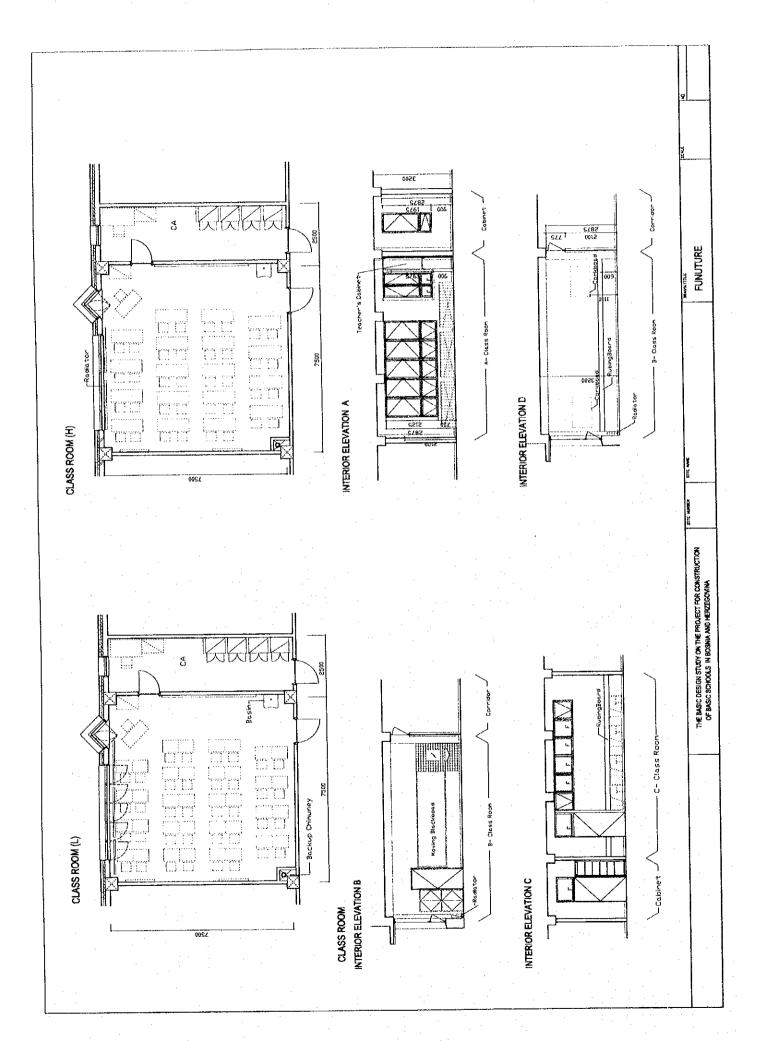


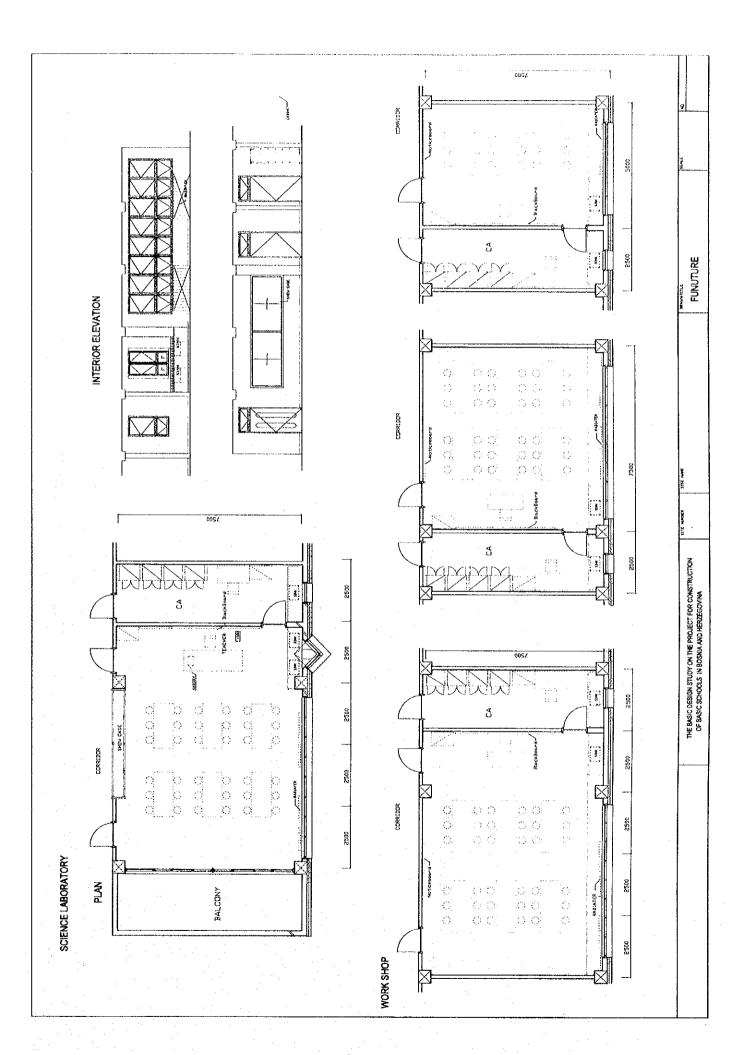


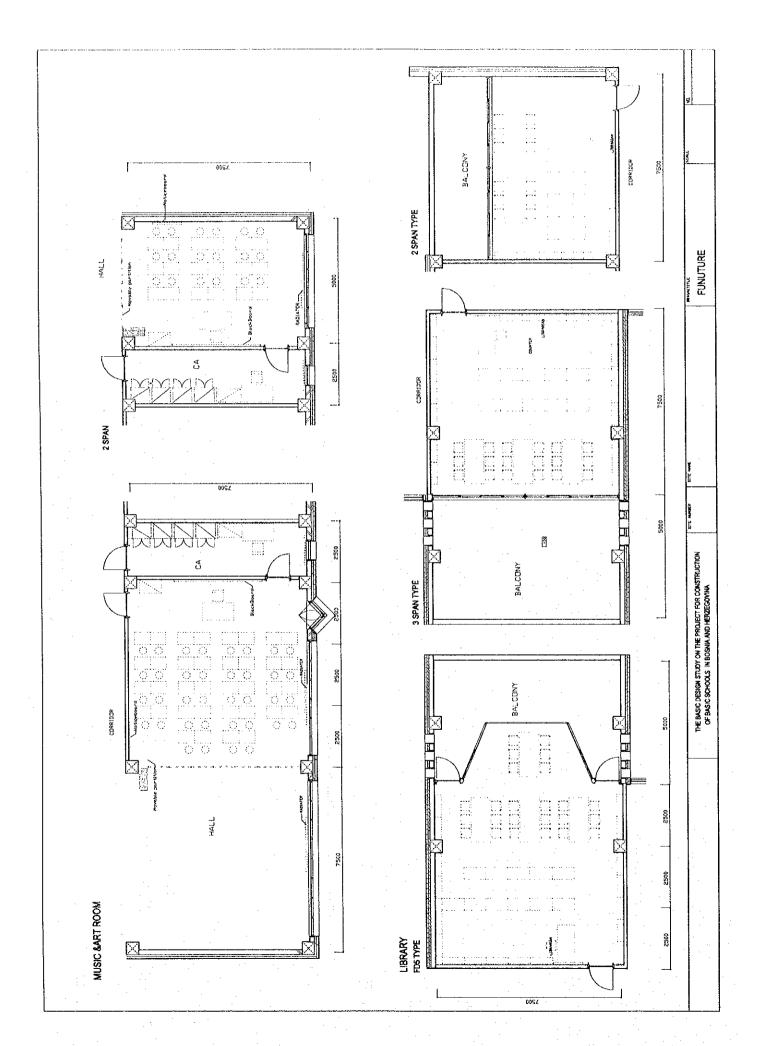


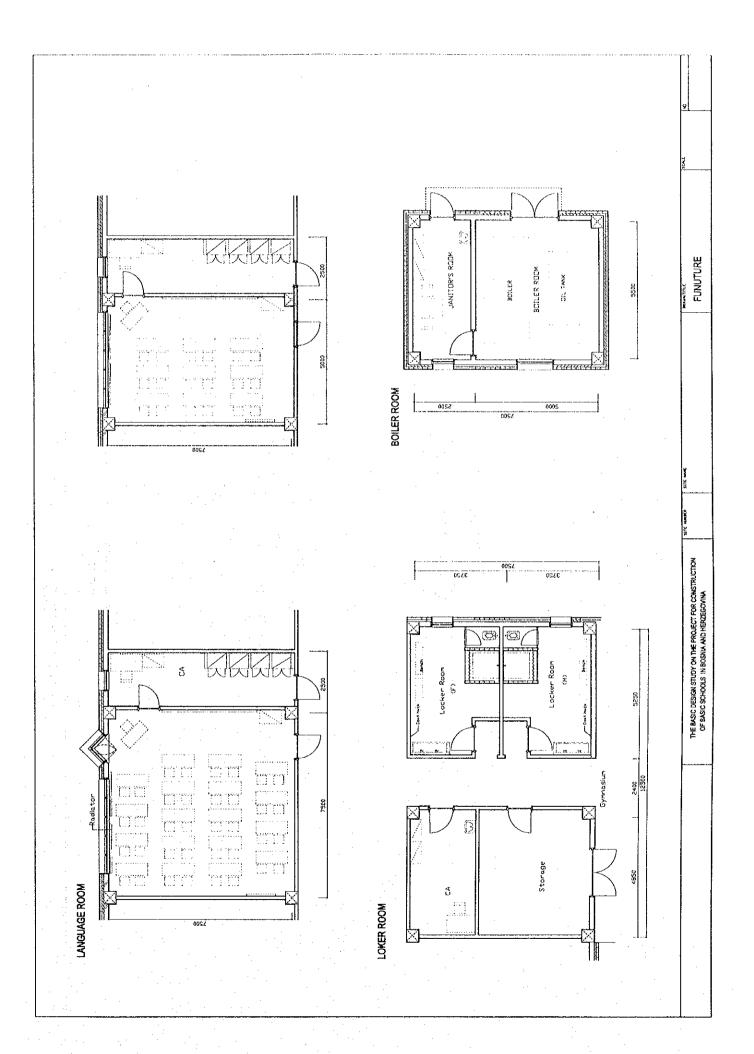


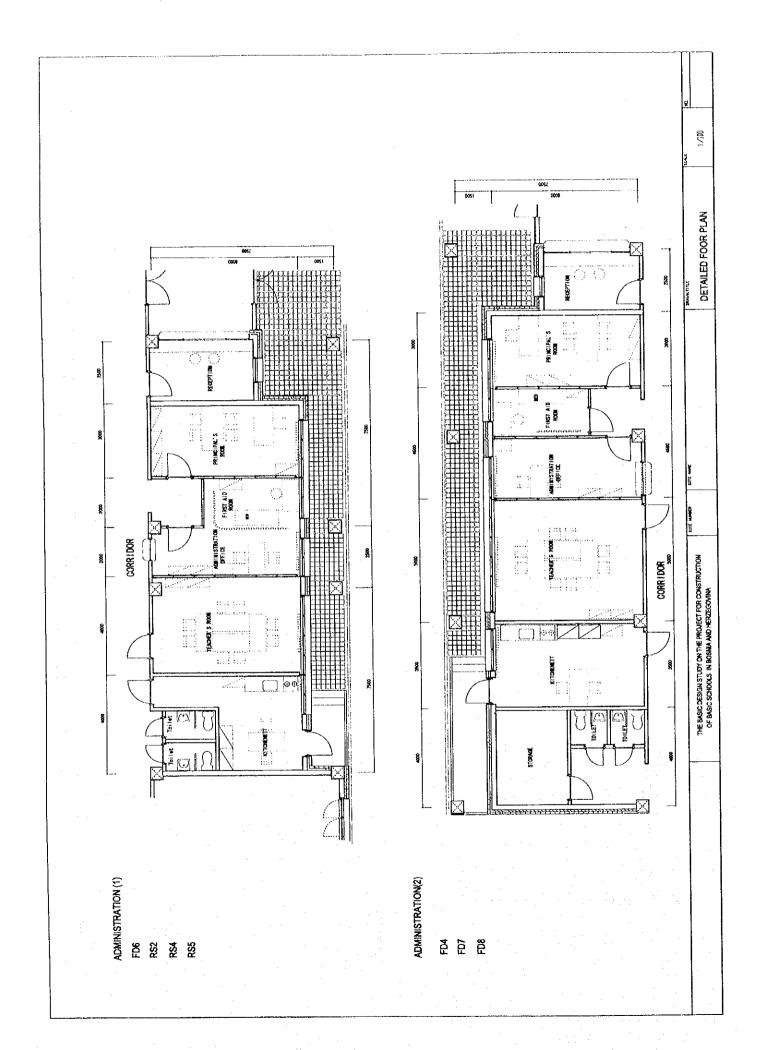


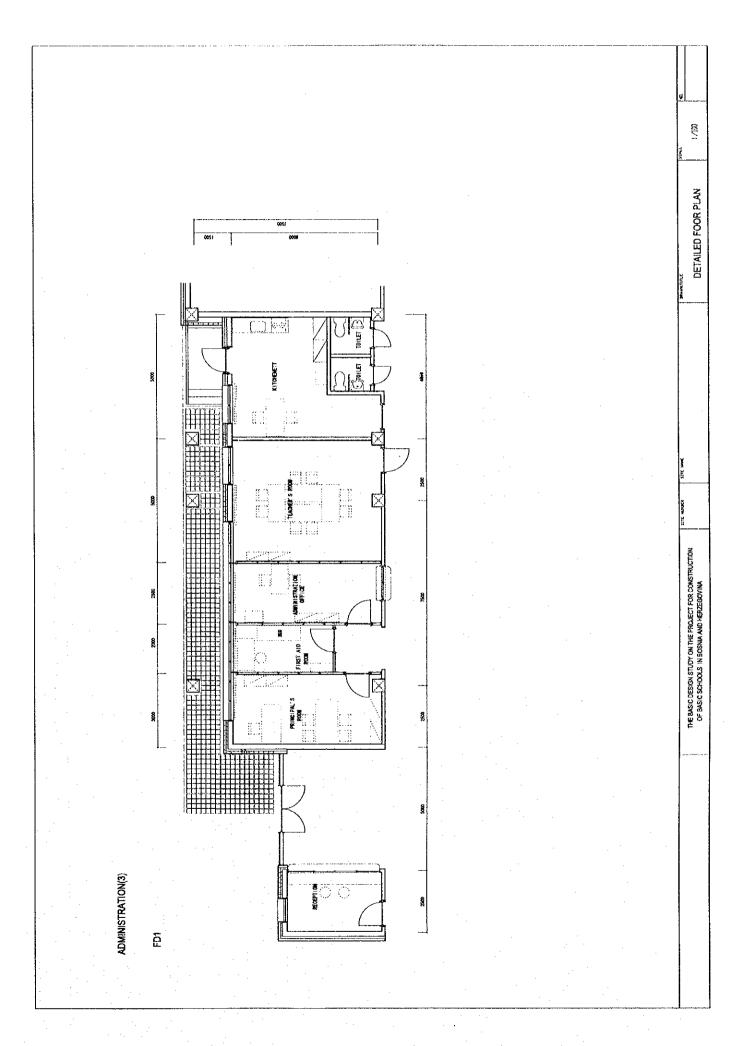


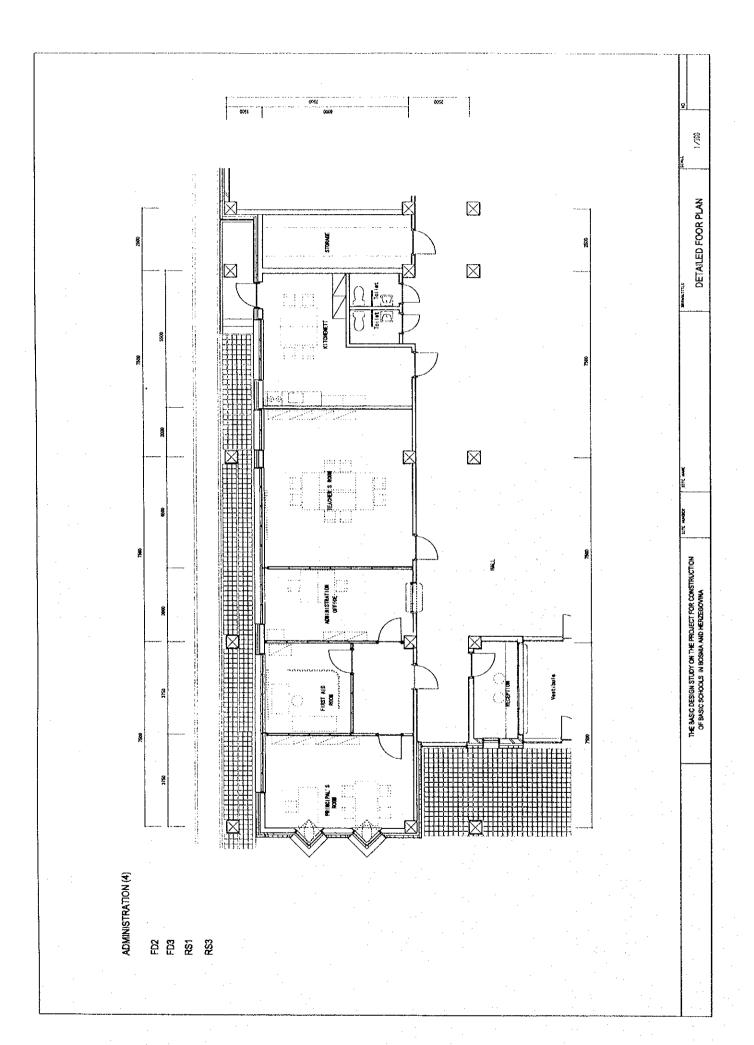


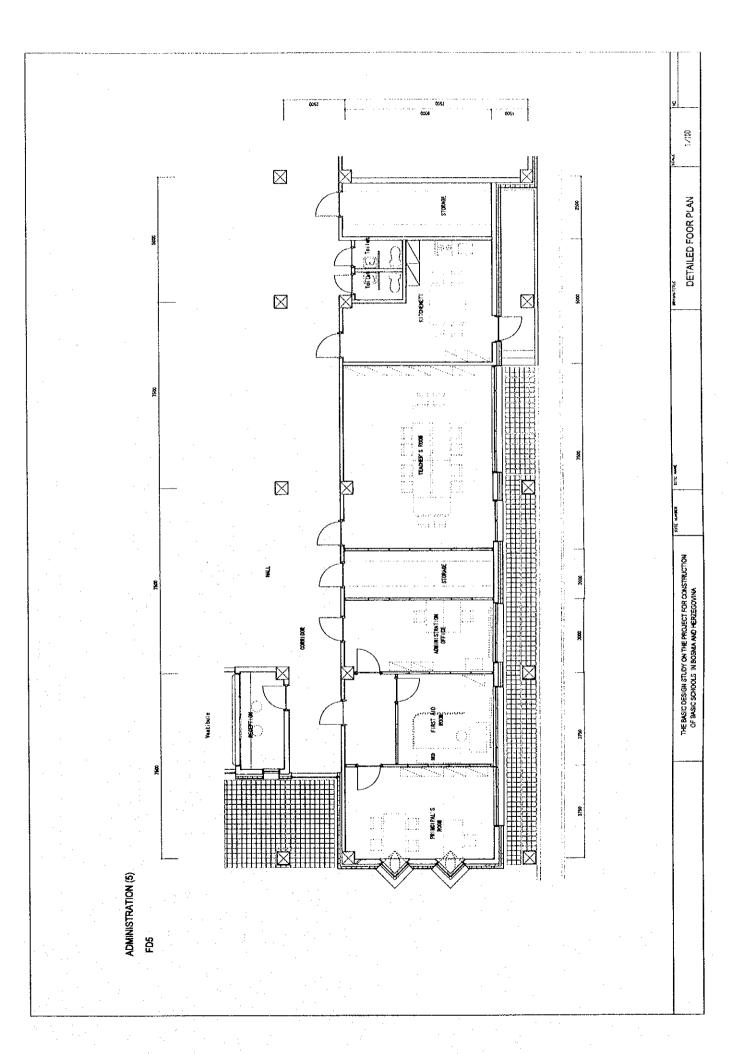


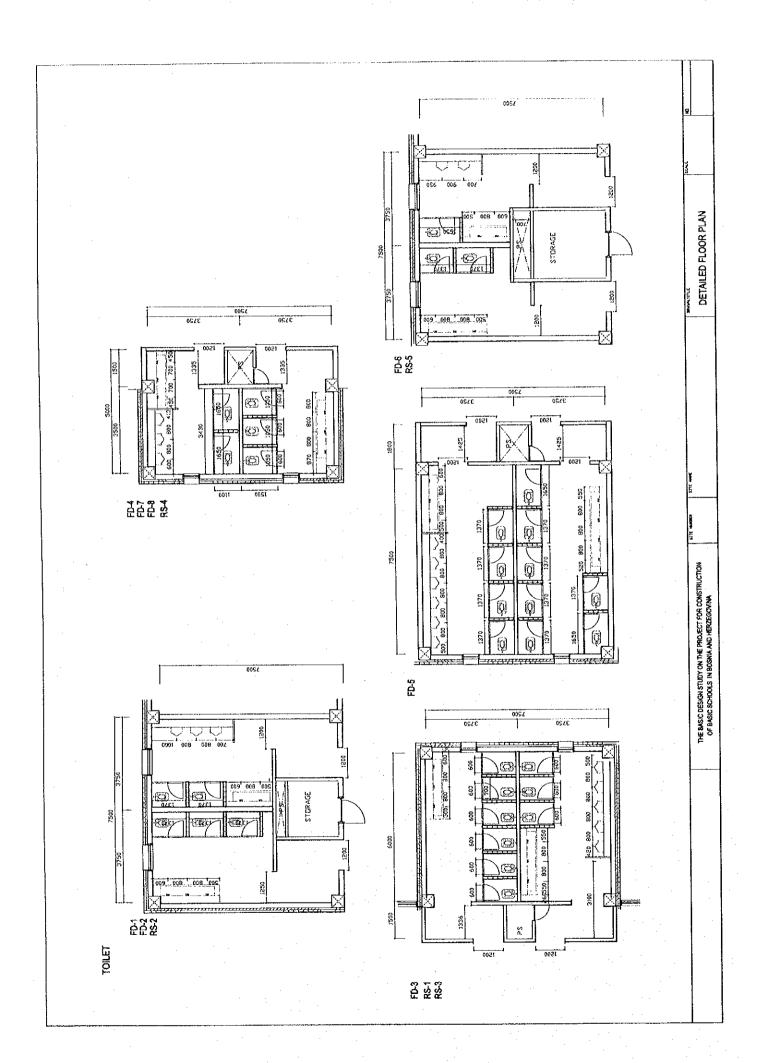




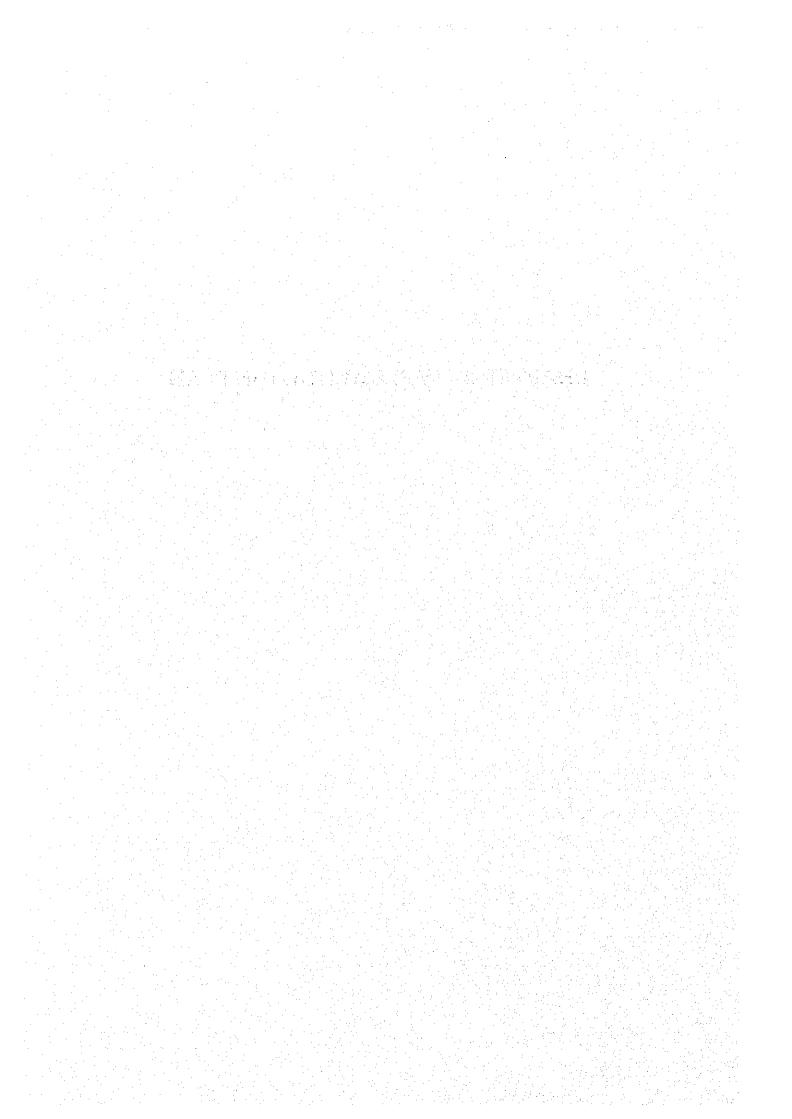








CHAPTER 3 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN



CHAPTER 3 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

3-1 Implementation Plan

3 - 1 - 1 Implementation Concept

The Project is to construct a total of thirteen primary schools within a limited period, using local construction methods and material wherever possible and to provide educational equipment and furniture for those schools. The Project should therefore be implemented based on proper construction plans prepared by taking into consideration the implementing capabilities of the government of B&H. The actual situation of local construction businesses and materials in the project area must also be considered. Thus, the project construction plan should be prepared based on the following policies;

(1) General Principles for Project Implementation

When the implementation of the Project is approved by the government of Japan and the Exchange of Notes for the Project is concluded by and between the governments of Japan and B&H, the Project should be implemented based on the following policies;

- 1) The Project will be implemented under the Japanese Budgetary System making use of those taxes paid by the Japanese people.
- 2) The government of B&H shall conclude an agreement with a Japanese consultant and entrust the detailed design, assisting services for the selection of a contractor, and construction supervision for the Project.
- 3) With the assistance of the Japanese consultants, the government of B&H will select a Japanese contractor through pre-qualification and competitive bidding, and will sign a contract with that contractor for facility construction and equipment procurement.

(2) Basic Policies for the Preparation of the Project Construction Plan

- 1)To efficiently conduct the Project construction within a limited time period, local consultants and contractors who are familiar with the local construction and material procurement situations should be fully utilized.
- 2) Strict safety control, quality control, and schedule management should be practiced at construction sites, and a Japanese prime contractor's construction technologies should be transferred to local personnel through the work.
- 3) For the convenience of maintenance after the Project is completed, construction materials, equipment and furniture units to be provided for the project schools should be either those that are manufactured in B&H or imported items that are easily obtainable on local markets wherever possible.

3-1-2 Implementation Conditions

Upon evaluating the characteristics of the conditions related to this Project, the following points are to be noted during construction:

1) General Conditions

- ①Compared to ordinary constructions, many considerations are involved, such as construction, facility and equipment planning, timely procurement of necessary material and the introduction of various technicians. In order to ensure smooth implementation, it is necessary to draw up a detailed construction schedule without any delay.
- ②It is necessary to carefully prepare the schedule during the winter season because frozen soil and snowfalls will affect earth and foundation work.
- (3) Before construction may begin, site preparations are required to be completed at some sites by the B&H side. In order that the Project schedule is not affected, it is necessary that the site preparations are completed according to schedule.
- (4) As ordinary lessons will continued to be conducted during the construction period, measures need to be drawn up so as not to affect these.

2) Construction Schedule

As the 13 building sites are spread over a wide area (300 Km by 300 Km) and inconsideration of the volume of the whole construction period, the schedule should be divided into two phases. The Project area shall be demarcated into the western and eastern areas for effective implementation. The western area, where existing school facilities are especially worst, shall be implemented under the first phase. Thus, six schools (FD-1, FD-4, FD-5, RS-1, RS4 and RS-5) located in the western area shall be constructed under the 1st phase and 7 schools (FD-2, FD-3, FD-6, FD-7, FD-8, RS-2 and RS3) located in the eastern area under the second phase.

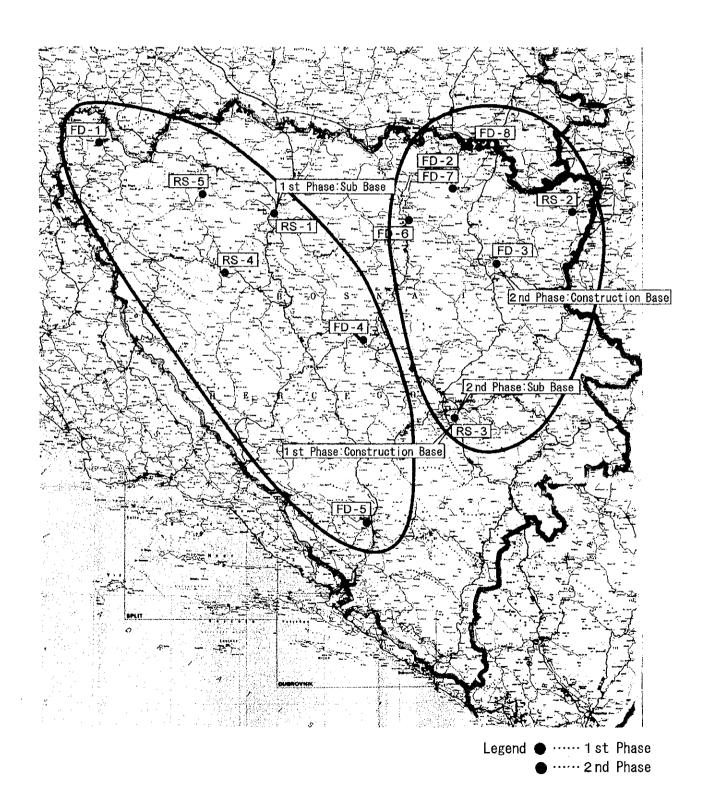
Table 3-1 Project Schools Constructed in Each Phase

Phase	Entity	School No	Total
First Phase	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	snia and Herzegovina FD1, FD4, FD5	
	Republika Srpska	RS1, RS4, RS5	
Second Phase	Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	FD2, FD3, FD6, FD7, FD8	7 Schools
	Republika Srpska	RS2, RS3	

Note: The conditions of the existing school facilities of the Project schools are as follows:

- · FD·1: Many students are forced to walk long distances to other schools because of the classroom shortage.
- FD·4: The classes are conducted in rented buildings.
- FD:5: The existing school facilities are so deteriorated that they need to be reconstructed immediately. Many students
 are forced to commute long distances to other schools because of the classroom shortage.
- · FD-7: Immediate reconstruction of the existing school facilities is required because of their severe deterioration.
- RS-3: The classes are conducted in rented buildings.

Figure 3-1 Construction Area



3-1-3 Scope of Work

(1) Works to be Conducted by the Recipient Country

Based on the rules of the Japanese Grant Aid Program, the following works necessary for the Project should be carried out by the Government of B&H:

- 1) Securing of land
- 2) Site leveling work
- 3) Demolition of existing facilities
- 4) Securing or construction of any required access roads to each site
- 5) Providing electricity, water supply, telephone, drainage, sewage line connections and other incidental facilities into the Project site.
- 6) Boundary walls, gate construction and outdoor work, such as landscaping including the planting of trees and flowers.
- 7) Procurement of equipment and furniture not included in the Project.

(2) Land Leveling Work

Ground preparation work will be borne by the B&H government. This must be done without delay for the Project to begin on schedule. In particular, the five schools mentioned below need to have the ground prepared on schedule as there are differences in elevation within sites:

Table 3-2 Project Schools with Differences in Elevation within Sites

Phase	School No	Name of School	
Phase 1	FD4	Stari Vitez	
ļ	RS1	Untitled	
	RS5	Ostra Luka	
Phase 2	FD2	Vida	
	FD7	Edhem Mulabdic	

(3) Removal of Obstacles

The following four schools need to have obstacles removed or relocated by the Government of B&H before construction work begins:

Table 3-3 Project Schools Required the Removal or Relocation of Obstacles

Phase	School No	School Name	Facilities to be Removed or Relocated	
Phase 1 FD5 I		Dr. Ante Starcevic	High Voltage Electrical Line, Water Supply Line	
	RS5	Ostra Luka	Existing Toilet Facility	
Phase 2	FD2	Vida	Lumber Storage Yard	
	FD3	Sjenjak	Drainage for Rainwater	

(4) Access Road Construction

None of the Project schools have problems with regard to access roads for construction. However, the construction areas are located far from the school gates at some sites. Thus, the B&H government needs to secure roads within the school grounds at those sites. In case that there are any existing school facilities, temporary fences along the route will be set up by the Japanese side for safety reasons.

(5) Utility Line Connection

1) Electricity Lines

The B&H side should intake low voltage lines, install a watt meter on the electric pole to be constructed by the Japanese side, and connect the cables to be drawn on the pole by the Japanese side to the watt meter at each site.

2) Telephone Lines

The Japanese side will install telephone conduits and outlets to principal's rooms, administration offices, teacher's rooms and first aid rooms. Connection of telephone wires from outside sources to the Project buildings, installation of wires and telephones in the Project buildings shall be borne by the recipient side.

3) TV Antenna Connection

The Japanese side will install TV conduits and outlets for special classrooms and teacher's rooms. The B&H side will install antennas, antenna cables and TV units.

4) Water Supply

The B&H side should intake a water supply pipe from the city mains, install a water meter, and connect the pipe to the gate valve to be installed by the Japanese side at each site. FD8 Ivo Andric Primary School and RS5 Ostra Luka Primary School have a water supply from existing wells. FD8 shares a water supply from a well with the surrounding, neighboring area. The water supply pipes from the existing wells shall be connected to the gate valves directly at FD8 where there is enough water pressure. Regarding FD7 and RS5, a cistern shall be installed at each school site so that delivered water may be stored when there is no water in the well during the summer season.

(6) External Work

Exterior work shall be conducted by grant aid recipient countries. Construction of boundary walls and gates is to be borne by the government of B&H. To effectively utilize land, some of the project sites may require retaining walls along the boundary. In such cases, the retaining wall construction should be borne by the government of B&H. Landscape work, including the planting of trees and flower beds, shall be undertaken by the government of B&H.

(7) Other Related Work

Procurement of educational material omitted from the Project, other office equipment

such as furniture units for guests, computers, copy machines, and other items excluded from the scope of the work shouldered by the Japanese side should be borne by the government of B&H.

3-1-4 Construction Supervision

The Project is to build a total of thirteen primary schools under the Japanese Budgetary System. The total floor space of school buildings is approximately 25,000 m². As the construction schedule is considerably tight, it is required for the consultant to supervise the construction work with close coordination between the project implementing agency and contractor, and provide the contractor with adequate and timely instructions and advice. Thus, the works of contractor will be supervised by the consultant as follows:

(1) General Supervision

General supervision by the consultant includes overall schedule control, overall engineering guidance to the resident engineer, periodical reporting to JICA Headquarters, and other services related to the Project to be provided by the consultant's head office. Consultant engineers in charge of the detailed design will provide services under the supervision of a project manager who has been involved in the Project from the beginning of the Basic Design Study.

(2) Supervision by Resident Engineer

A senior engineer involved in the detailed design will reside in the project area and will conduct the project construction supervision with the assistance of local consultants. The resident engineer's supervision includes daily construction supervision, shop drawing checks, technical advice, approval of the project materials and equipment, general technical guidance, periodical reporting to the Project Implementing Agency as well as the JICA office and the Embassy of Japan, interim and final inspection of the project work, and preparation of the supervision report. The project construction management organization charts are shown below.

Figure 3 - 1 The Project Construction Management Organization Charts for the First Phase

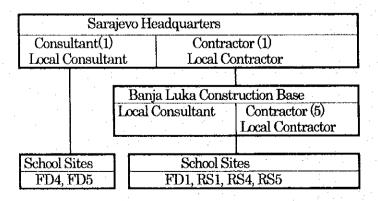
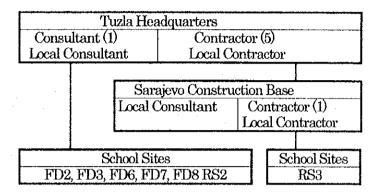


Figure 3 · 2 The Project Construction Management Organization Charts for the Second Phase



3 · 1 · 5 Procurement Plan

(1) Construction Materials

Construction materials and equipment for the Project may be procured locally, both in the Federation of B&H and Republika Srpska. However, the use of local products must be carefully examined in terms of the planned construction schedule, supply capacity, durability, workability, cost and maintenance. Based on the results of the construction materials survey conducted as part of the Basic Design Study, the procurement of the following materials is planned for the Project.

Table 3 - 4 Building Construction Work

Equipment and	Procurement	Procurement	Remarks
Materials	in FD	in RS	·
Building Materials		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Cement	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Gravel	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Reinforcing Bars	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Structural Steel	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Forms for Concrete	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Hollow Bricks (for Under layer)	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Hollow Bricks (for Finishes)	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Pre-casted Concrete	0	0	Procurement is locally possible.
Lamber	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Interior & Exterior Finish Materials	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Metal doors	0	0	Procurement is possible locally.
Wooden doors	0	0	Procurement is possible locally.
Metal Fixtures/ Hardware	0	0	Procurement is possible locally.
Window Sashes	0	0 .	Procurement is possible locally.
Paint	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Water Proofing Materials	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Metal Roofing Sheets	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Heat Insulating Materials	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Furniture	0	0	Procurement is possible locally.
Educational Materials		· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Maps & Pictures	T 0	10	Procurement is possible locally.
Educational Materials	ŏ	l ŏ	Procurement is possible locally.
Items for Maintenance	Ŏ	Ŏ	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Electrical Work			
Power Panel Board	0	0 .	Procurement is possible locally.
Wires and Cables	0	. 0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Conduit Pipes	0	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.

Table 3 · 4 Building Construction Work (Continued)

Equipment and Materials	Procurement in FD	Procurement in RS	Remarks
Electrical Work (Continue	ed)		
Lighting Fixtures	0	. 0	Procurement is possible locally.
Electrical Appliances & Fire Alarm Systems	. 0	0	Procurement is possible locally.
Plumbing Work	. L		
Zinc Coated Steel Pipes, etc.	0		Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Valves and Pipe Fittings	0		Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Pumps	0	0	Procurement is possible locally.
Radiators	0 1	0	Available at local market. No problem both in quantity and quality.
Boilers	0	0	Procurement is possible locally.
Sanitary Fixtures	0	0	Procurement is possible locally.

(2) Tax Exemption

It is obligatory for the recipient country to exempt internal taxes and custom duties on construction materials and equipment procured for the Project. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MFTER) is in charge of tax exemption for the foreign aided projects in B&H. It is required to state clearly in the relating contract documents for the Project that taxes should be made exempt. There are three ministries, namely, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MFTER and the Ministry of Civil Affairs and Communications at the national level of B&H. The Council of Ministers, composed of two chairmen, one vice chairman, ministers and vice ministers from the said three ministries, holds a meeting once a week and the contents of the contract document will be approved within one or two weeks after its submission. Then, necessary measures will be taken for tax exemption. The organization chart of MFTER is shown below.

Minister Office of Minister Deputy Minister Deputy Minister Section for Section for Section for Section for Section for Relations Section for Foreign Debts Trade Policy International Bilateral Customs & Reconstruction with International Tariffs Financial Institution & Succession. & Foreign & Multilateral Trade Relations Investment Department for Department for Department for Multilateral Credits Coordination of Bilateral Credits & Donations PHARE Programme & Donations

Figure 3-3 The Organization Chart of MFTER

3 - 1 - 6 Implementation Schedule

If the implementation of the Project with the grant assistance of the government of Japan is decided, the actual construction and equipment supply work will be conducted in 3 stages, i.e. (i) preparation of detailed design documents following the conclusion of the E/N by the two countries, (ii) tender and contracts and (iii) actual construction and equipment supply work.

(1) Detailed Design

The tender documents will be prepared based on the Basic Design and will include detailed design drawings, specifications, calculation sheet and cost estimate, etc. Close consultations will be held between the Consultant and the government of B&H at the key stages of the detailed design work and the tender process will commence following the approval of the final detailed design by the B&H side. The period required to complete the detailed design is expected to be approximately 5 months.

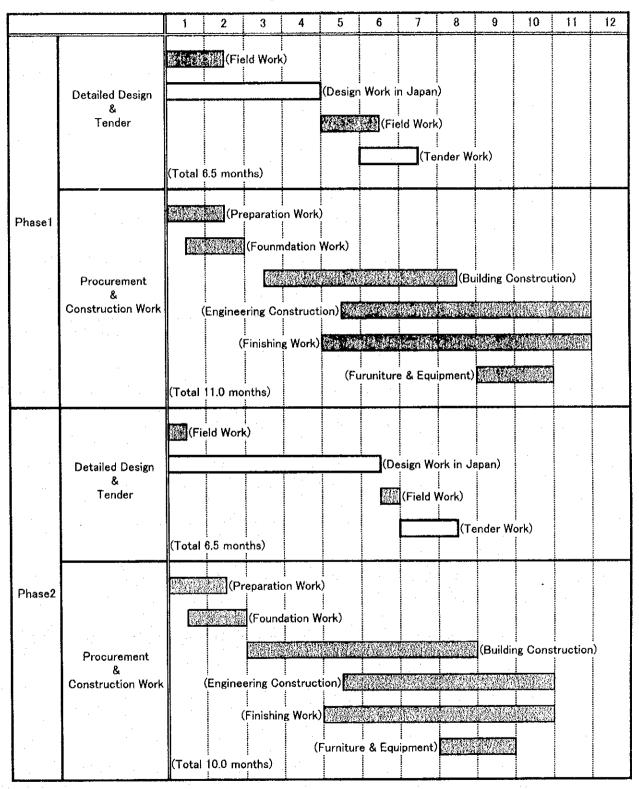
(2) Tender

Following the completion of the detailed design, applications for the preliminary qualification examination will be invited in Japan. Based on these examination results, the project implementation agency will invite the qualified tenderers for the open tender with the attendance of all related parties. If the contents of the tender with the lowest price are assessed as appropriate, the tender will be announced as successful and will conclude the contract with the government of B&H. The period required to complete the process from tender announcement to the signing of the contract is expected to be approximately 2 months.

(3) Construction and Equipment Supply Work

Following the signing of the construction contract and equipment supply contract, the Contractor will commence the work on receipt of verification by the government of Japan. In view of the sizes and contents of the facilities to be constructed, the period required to complete the work is expected to be 11 months for first phase, 10 months for second phase of the Project provided that the procurement of the construction materials and the work to be undertaken by the B&H side are conducted smoothly.

Table 3-5 Project Implementation Schedule



3 - 1 - 7 Obligation of the Government of B&H

The purpose of the grant aid programme of the government of Japan is to provide financial assistance for development projects to countries attempting to implement projects with self-help efforts. Based on this basic policy, the government of Japan requests recipient countries to share a reasonable burden. The policy is equally applied to any recipient country in the world.

Once the government of Japan decides to provide Grant Aid for the implementation of the Project, the government of B&H shall undertake the following items, besides those described in "Chapter 3-1-3 Scope of Work".

- (1) To provide the Japanese side with information and data pertinent to the Project:
- (2) To bear commission to a Japanese bank for banking services based on the banking arrangement:
- (3) To ensure expeditious unloading of project use materials and equipment purchased by grant aid, exemption of taxes, customs clearance fees at the border of the country, and prompt inland transportation.
- (4) To exempt Japanese juridical and physical nationals engaged in the Project from customs duties, domestic taxes, and other levies that may be imposed in B&H to the supply of products and services under the verified contracts.
- (5) To provide every convenience to Japanese nationals engaged in the Project under the verified contract when they enter into or stay in B&H to perform their work.
- (6) To adequately and effectively use and maintain the project facilities and equipment under the responsibility of the government of B&H.
- (7) To bear all costs necessary for the implementation of the Project excluding those that are to be borne by the Japanese side.
- (8) Reconciliation and solving of problems that may occur with a third party or area residents due to the implementation of this Project.

3 - 2 Management and Maintenance Plan

(1) Management and Maintenance Plan

In B&H, costs incurred from the management and maintenance of primary level schools, including management and operation of school facilities and equipment, staff salaries, cleaning and utility fees are borne by the Ministry of Education (in each canton of FD) and by the Ministry of Education (of RS). However, as both entities are undergoing financial difficulties, funds provided are not adequate for the management and maintenance of schools. Many schools therefore supplement their funding through donations from the community and parents of the students. Income is also derived through the renting of school facilities.

Participation by the community and the parents is conducted through the "School Board" or "Parents Board" established for each CS. The members typically meet a few times per month to discuss school management issues and to co-ordinate donations of money, materials or labor. Participation is actively conducted in most schools across all areas. The amount of money and the type of material donated varies from individual to individual Parents who cannot afford donations typically offer their labor free of charge and the percentage of involvement is very high. Materials donated include paint, educational resources, firewood and coal. Volunteer labor may include painting walls, installing fences, repairing classrooms, furniture, and school facilities.

Following Project implementation, it is predicted that the level of expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Education in each canton of FD and RS will increase whereas current budgetary funds will remain insufficient. However, as described above, area residents actively participate in the management of school affairs. Cooperation among area residents for participation in school maintenance activities has been established and it is assumed that they will continue to offer financial and material support, as well as volunteer labor.

(2) Management and Maintenance Costs

Once the Project is implemented, costs required for the school facilities and equipment can be divided into two main categories: 1)Management and Maintenance and; 2)Operation. The components are as follows:

1) Maintenance Costs

The management and maintenance component includes periodically occurring costs(e.g. painting) and miscellaneous costs (e.g. broken windows and minor facility repairs). The latter costs are presently borne through the cooperation of the School Boards in both entities. It is assumed this will continue in the future. When considered as a proportion of yearly construction costs, maintenance charges are usually in the range of 0.6 to 1.4%. Because we are dealing with basic school facilities, however, a figure of 0.4% can be estimated.

2) Operation Costs

Operation costs, such as personnel, consumable items, electricity, water, sewerage fees and heating can be calculated as below. In B&H, each item is calculated assuming the average school operation term of 10 months.

(I)Personnel Cost

In Project schools surveyed during the field study, the average number of teacher per students and the average teacher salary was calculated as 0.05 per student and 370DM per month. Monthly personnel costs shall be calculated in accordance with these figures.

@Consumable Item Cost

In surveyed Project schools, the average cost of consumable items per student was calculated as 16DM per year. Based on this figure and the number of students in each Project school, the cost of consumable items in the Project schools shall be calculated.

③Electricity Fee

It is assumed that lighting will be the major cause of electricity consumption. Electricity fees, based on meter rates, and electricity consumption vary greatly from Project school to Project school depending on size. Thus, the electricity fee shall be calculated based on the average monthly rate of 0.6DM/Kw and the assumed electricity consumption at each Project school.

4)Water Fee

By assuming that average water usage per student is 8 liters and per teacher is 80 liters, the water fee can be calculated using the average water rate of 0.61DM/m³ for each Project school.

⑤Sewerage Fee

In general, sewerage fees are included in the water fees. In the case of a septic tank sewerage system, periodic cleaning is needed. Assuming that this cleaning will be conducted by school staff, sewerage fees can be omitted from the operation costs.

6Heating Cost

With regard to heating, costs vary according to the size of Project schools. Assuming that heating is required five months a year (from mid-October through to mid-March) and that kerosene is used, the costs shall be calculated based on the average fuel price of 0.62DM/liter and the fuel consumption of each Project school..

3) Summary of Management and Maintenance Costs

The total management and maintenance cost of 13-project schools was estimated at approximately 70million Japanese yen. The total cost of the educational budget of B&H in 1999 was 30.78 billion Japanese yen and it had increased by about 28.9% in the past 3years. This increase is equivalent to 8.9 billion Japanese Yen. Therefore the total management and maintenance cost of the 13-project school occupies only 7.9% of the increased cost of the educational budget. Since this ratio is not so big and since it is expected that the educational budget will continue to increase, the increased cost of management and maintenance of 13-project schools can be extracted from the educational budget of B&H.

The monthly management and maintenance cost for each Project school is as shown below.

Table 3-6 Management and Maintenance Costs of the Project Schools

(Unit: Deutsche Mark)

No	Maintenance	Personnel	Consumable	Electricity	Water	Sewerage	Heating	Total
	Costs	Cost	Item Cost	Fee	Fee	Fee	Cost	
FD-1	31,657	6,660.00	480	1,209.60	77.98	16,531.20	24,958.78	56,615.93
FD-2	49,810	15,984.00	1,152	1,696.80	136.47	23,143.48	42,112.75	91,922.27
FD-3	55,695	15,984.00	1,152	1,999.20	151.70	26,450.13	45,737.03	101,432.27
FD-4	31,505	21,312.00	672	1,528.80	97.48	16,531.20	28,153.48	59,658.24
FD-5	68,933	9,324.00	1,536	2,301.60	165.72	33,064.45	58,379.77	127,313.10
FD-6	36,667	9,324.00	672	1,495.20	87.73	19,837.85	31,416.78	68,083.45
FD·7	33,162	9,324.00	672	1,663.20	97.48	16,531.20	28,287.88	61,449.78
FD-8	32,229	9,324.00	672	1,596.00	97.48	16,531.20	28,220.68	60,449.25
RS-1	62,095	15,984.00	1,152	1,999.20	136.47	26,450.13	45,721.80	107,817.04
RS-2	29,962	7,992.00	576	1,528.60	68.24	13,224.55	23,389.59	53,351.49
RS-3	58,381	15,984.00	1,152	2,016.00	136.47	26,450.13	45,738.60	104,119.55
RS-4	29,600	5,328.00	384	1,596.00	68.24	5,842.50	13,218.74	42,818.74
RS-5	36,229	9,324.00	672	1,545.60	97.48	3,946.67	15,585.75	51,814.32

CHAPTER 4 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION

CHAPTER 4 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATION

4-1 Project Effect

The first stage of the recovery from the damages inflicted by the war has been completed due to the aids from various international organizations since the end of the war in B&H. However, there are still many unattended problems caused by the war in the educational sector. Aids from international organizations are vital for the improvement of the educational sector in B&H.. Furthermore, OHR places first priority on the improvement of the educational sector.

Problems within the educational sector in B&H include the physical environment for education, the contents of curriculum caused by the ethnic segregation, the educational administration system such as budget and information, etc. Many international organizations implemented various projects mainly aimed at rehabilitating the damage to the school buildings caused by the war. However, the priorities of the aids in recent years are now shifting to the educational software such as prevention of ethnic segregation and improvement of the educational administration system. It is impossible to implement a project for the improvement of the educational physical environment due to the lack of budget, even though many international organizations admit that this still needs to be improved. Thus, it has been deemed appropriate to implement this project, which aims to improve the educational physical environment, financed by the grant aid cooperation extended by the Government of Japan.

The following results may be expected through the implementation of this project.

(1) Direct Effects

① Improvement of the Educational Effect:

This project aims to improve the environment of education by constructing special classrooms, libraries and gymnasiums, in addition to ordinary classrooms, and procuring educational furniture and equipment. Thus, it is expected that the educational effect will be greatly improved by conducting appropriate classes for the aim and curriculum of the education at the schools (where appropriate classes are struggling to be conducted due to the lack of appropriate school facilities and equipment).

- ② Increase of the Number of Students to be Accommodated:
 - The number of classrooms to be constructed under the Project will be 73 classrooms (52ordinary classrooms and 21 special classrooms) in FD and 41 classrooms (27 ordinary classrooms and 14 special classrooms) in RS. The number of students to be accommodated in these classrooms is estimated to be 5,256 in FD and 2,952 under the double shift classes which is equivalent to 1.86% in FD and 2.3% in RS against total number of elementary school students estimated by the Council of Europe (282,677 in FD and 128,412 in RS in 1998).
- 3 Improvement of the Shortage of Classroom:

Three shift classes and classes in the temporary classrooms are conducted to cope with the shortage of classrooms at the project schools and their surrounding schools. There will be no more need to conduct three shift classes at 44 classes and 46 temporary classrooms will be replaced by the classrooms

which will be constructed by the Project.

4 Improvement of Access for Students:

5 schools out of 13 Project schools have access problems such as commuting long distances and crossing main roads in danger due to the lack of schools or classrooms. 4schools will be constructed in addition to the increase of the number of students to be accommodated at the existing schools by the implementation of this project. It is possible to upgrade 2 satellite schools to central schools and to reduce the burden of commuting long distances for students at the same time.

(2) Indirect Effects

(5) Increase of the Opportunities and Willingness for Enrollment:

The improvement of new school facilities is said to be one of the factors which influence the increase of the willingness of the students in general. There are no educational indicators including enrollment ratio available in the present time in B&H. However, it is expected that the internal situation will be improved by an increase in the opportunities for the enrollment of unattended children and by an increase in the willingness to study of those students already enrolled.

6 Contribution to the Area Residents

The school board, which is generally composed of the parents of the students and area residents in B&H, has been actively participating in the operation and maintenance of the school facilities. It is expected to encourage a further participation of local residents in the school through the construction of the Project facilities, which offer a place for social and community activities to the area residents.

In view of the above, as the Project will have a positive effect and satisfy the requirements of the Grant Aid Scheme of Japan, it is judged to be worthwhile and meaningful to implement the Project under the Grant Aid Program of the Government of Japan.

4-2 Recommendation

As examined in the previous sections, the Project is expected to have a positive effect and is thought to be appropriate for implementation under the Grant Aid Program of the Government of Japan. If further efforts by the B&H Government would be made for the following items smoother implementation and more efficient operation of the Project facilities could be expected.

(1) Establishment of the Implementing Organization

The implementing Organization for the Project will be PIU under MOE in both entities. However, financial aid to PIU from WB is scheduled to be withdrawn by the end of June 2000. Even though the Japanese side requested MOE to nominate an alternate organization to succeed PIU during the period of field survey, both for basic design study and draft explanations, no clear answer has yet been

given by the B&H Government. The coordination of both central and local government is indispensable for the smooth implementation of the Project because the Project school sites are widely dispersed and canton offices in FD are autonomous. It is judged that PIU has a sufficient ability to manage the implementation of the Project because the present staff of PIU have various experiences of the school construction projects financed by other donors. Thus, the immediate nomination and establishment of the implementing organization, including the possibility of retention of PIU, is strongly advised because the same (or more) capability as PIU is required of the implementing organization for the Project.

(2) Complete Implementation of Undertakings to be Borne by the B&H Side

The complete implementation of undertakings to be borne by the B&H side is indispensable because this project will be implemented under the joint efforts of both the Governments of B&H and Japan. Land preparation work, installation of infrastructure for Project sites, and the construction of exterior works should be included in the work to be undertaken by the B&H side. The construction schedule will be affected greatly if the land preparation work, which has to be completed prior to the commencement of the construction work, is not implemented without any delay. Thus, co-operation with local governments, securing the necessary budget in advance and careful examination of the implementing plan are strongly expected.

(3) Efficient Utilization of Special Classrooms and Educational Equipment

This project provides special classrooms which are specified by the Norm and various educational equipment by considering the subject based teaching system at higher grades and a high standard of education. Even though the Project facilities do not require high technique to operate and maintain because minimum facilities are provided to special classrooms and only basic items are selected for educational equipment, appropriate allocation of necessary teachers in addition and their re-training for the proper operation of the Project facilities are desired. Furthermore, items of educational equipment which are excluded from the Project due to the low prices are expected to be procured by the B&H side promptly so that all Project facilities and equipment can be maximized to the hilt.

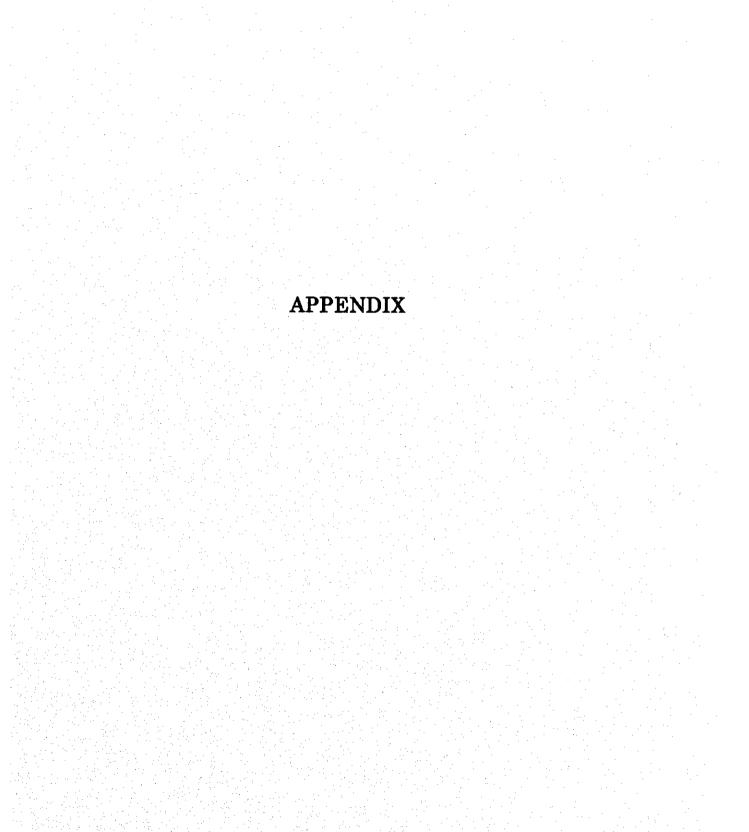
(4) Implementation of Appropriate Maintenance and Operation

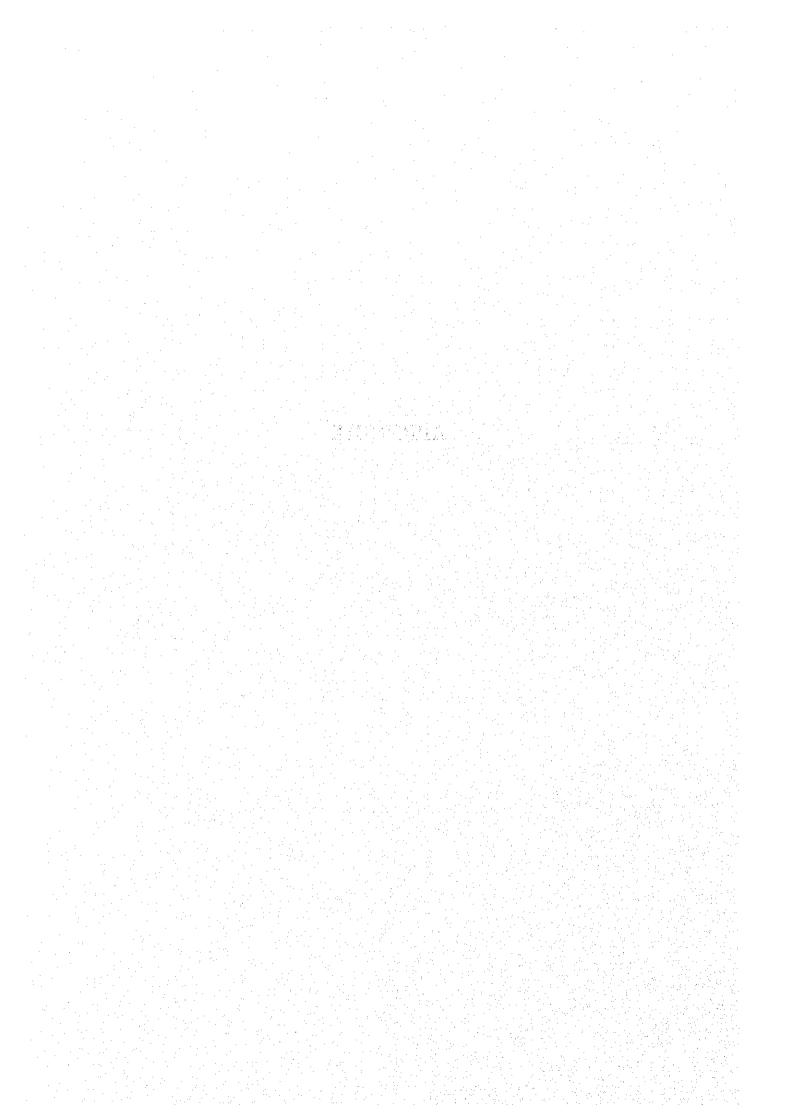
The project facilities will be maintained and operated by MOE and the School Board after the completion and turnover of the Project. All the Project facilities require running costs for heating during the winter season. It is vital to secure the budget for the school operation, especially for the running cost of heating which dominates a major part of the operation cost for school facilities, even though concerned parties for each project school and officials from local government claim that there will be no problem regarding this matter. Daily cleaning, inspection and repairs by each project school is desired so that a comfortable educational environment will be maintained consistently.

(5) Positive Actions for the Resolution of Ethnic Segregation

Almost all school accept children from only one ethnic group in B&H. Thus, other donors represented by UNESCO have been trying to edit the unified curriculum and have reviewed the present text books to try to solve this problem.

However, the edition of a unified curriculum is facing difficulties due to the negative attitude of each ethnic group, even though OHR considers that this issue is one of the most urgent issues to be tackled. Unfortunately, local officials for Educational Administration at times also reveal the same negative attitudes towards the school operation as multi-ethnics. In reality, it is difficult to accommodate students from different ethnic groups within one school, especially without a positive attitude by the staff of each project school, even though it is mentioned in the Minutes of Discussions that "B&H side promised that all schools for the Project will accept children from all ethnic groups". It is strongly expected that all parties concerned for this project will wrestle with this problem positively and do their best to improve this situation.





1. MEMBER LIST OF THE SURVEY TEAM

Basic Design Team (September 22 through October 30, 1999)

1. Leader Yoshie Muramatsu

First Study Division, Social Development Study Department.

Japan International Cooperation Agency

2. Technical Advisor Jun Ueno

Professor, School of Architecture,

Tokyo Metropolitan University

3. Project Coordinator Minoru Honma

Administration Division, Training Affairs Department,

Japan International Cooperation Agency

4. Chief Consultant/ Takenobu Mohri
Architectural Design Mohri, Architect

Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

5. Social Study Chiaki Nakamura

&Education Planning Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

6. Facility Planning 1 Shiro Sasaki

Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

7. Facility Planning 2 Akira Sugiura

Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

8. Plumbing, Mechanical Yutaka Inagaki

& Electrical Planning 1 Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

9. Plumbing, Mechanical Shinichi Urabe

& Electrical Planning 2 Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

10. Construction Planning Nobuhiro Mohri

Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

11. Procurement Planning Haruo Kaneko

& Quantity Survey Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

Draft Report Explanation Team (January 30 through February 13, 2000)

1. Leader Eiichiro Cho

Deputy Director, First Project Management Division

Grant Aid Management Department Japan International Cooperation Agency

2. Project Coordinator Kazuaki Hashimoto

First Project Management Division Grant Aid Management Department Japan International Cooperation Agency

3. Chief Consultant/ Takenobu Mohri

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Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

5. Facility Planning 2 Akira Sugiura
Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

Plumbing, Mechanical Yutaka Inagaki
 & Electrical Planning 1 Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

7. Procurement Planning Haruo Kaneko
& Quantity Survey Mohri, Architect & Associates, Inc.

2. SURVEY SCHEDULE (1) ITINERARY OF THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY TEAM

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(2) ITINERARY OF THE BASIC DESIGN DRAFT REPORT EXPLANATION TEAM

No	Date	Wk.	E. Cho K. Hashimoto	T. Mohri	S. Sasaki	H. Kaneko	A. Sugiura	Y. Inagaki				
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1	Jan. 30		Tokyo → Vienna									
2	31	Mon	Meeting w/ JICA Office and Courtesy Call on Embassy of Japan in Vienna, Vienna → Sarajevo, Courtesy Call on Embassy of Japan in Sarajevo									
3	Feb.	Tue	Courtesy Call on M/o Foreign Affairs, Courtesy Call & Meeting w/ MOE/FD									
4	2	Wed	Discussions on Minutes of Discussions	w/ MOE/FD, Site Inspec	tion (RS3) and Meeting w/	UNESCO		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
5	3	Thu	Sarajevo - Banja Luka, Courtesy Call	on MOE/RS and Site Inst	pection (RS1)							
6	4	Fri	Meeting Regarding the contents of The	Draft Report and Discuss	sion on Minutes of Discuss	ions at MOE/RS-PILI						
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14	12	Sat		→ Tokyo	Frankfurt>		┪					
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Note: (1) = Leader, (2) = Technical Advisor, (3) = Project Coordinator, (3) = Chief Consultant/ Architectural Design, (5) = Social Study & Educational Planning, (6) = Facility Planning 2, (8) = Plumbing, Mechanical & Electrical Planning 1, (9) = Plumbing, Mechanical & Electrical Planning 2, (9) = Construction Planning, (1) = Procurement Planning & Quantity Survey

3. LIST OF PARTY CONCERNED IN THE RECIPIENT COUNTRY

(1) Concerned Personnel of B&H Side

①Central Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Mihovil Malbasic

Mr. Aziz Hadzimuratovic

Assistant Minister

Mr. Mithat Pasic

Director of Unit for Reconstruction, Department for

Multilateral Relations

Mr. Jasna Cehic

Counselor, Department for Multilateral Relations Counselor, Department for Multilateral Relations

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations

Mr. Reuf Hadzibegic

Head of Department, Department for the Bilateral Credits

and Donations

Federal Mine Action Centre

Mr. Edin Bijedic

Operations Manager

②Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Ministry of Education

Prof. Dr. Fahrudin Rizvanbegovic Minister

Mr. Abdulah Jabucar Assistant Minister, Education Prof. Dr. Simun Musa Assistant Minister, Education

Prof. Dr. Azra Jaganjac Director, PIU
Ma. Velida Galesic Architect, PIU
Ms. Merasija Ahmetspahic Sociologist, PIU

Mr. Ivan Galic Project Manager, PIU in Mostar Ms. Ahmetspahic Mersija Project Manager, PIU in Sarajevo

Ms. Arijana Strinic Secretary, PIU

Vitez Municipality

Mr. Muhamed Rabihic President of Vitez Municipality

Mrs. Zisko Enisa Chief of the Social Activity and Culture

Mr. Hasan Sadipasic Chief of the Urban Planning
Mr. Senad Sehic Director of Primary School Vitez

Tuzla Canton Office (Canton 3)

Prof. Abdulah Hodzic Assistant Minister of Education

Mr. Izet Numsadvic Assistant to Minister for Elementary and Preschool

Education, Ministry of Education

Mr. Safet Husamovic Head of Office for Reconstruction and

International Relations, Municipality of Tuzla

Mr. Kocic Smajil Education Officer, Municipality of Tuzla

Posavska Canton Office (Canton 2)

Mr. Zeljko Nedic Minister of Development

Mr. Pavo Kobas

Mr. Mrko Nedi

Mr. Marko Barukcic

Deputy Minister of Development
Deputy Minister of Education
Representative of School

Mr. Mijo Mijic Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education

Srenjobosanski Canton (Canton 6)

Prof. Fahurdin Karakas Minister

Gradacac Municipality Office

Ms. Nermina Hadzimuhamedovic Co-operator for Education, Department of Social Works

Ms. Emina Omeragic Expert Cooperator for Space Planning

Ms. Anda Sokcevic School Teacher, Hasan Kikic Elementary School Ms. Brkic Mejasa School Teacher, Hasan Kikic Elementary School

Mr. SEmdic Emir
Mr. Alic Zijad
School Teacher
Mr. Sejfo Pasalic
Mr. Pasalic Dzemil
Mr. Lepan Drago
Mr. Brkic Meho
Mr. Pasalic Hairudin
Parent of Pupil
Parent of Pupil
Parent of Pupil
Parent of Pupil

Mr. Sefiki Durakovic Department of Economy

Ms. Sadeta Subasic Deputy Chief, Ministry of Social Works
Mr. Numanovic Izet Assistant Minister, Ministry of Education

Vitez Municipality Office

Mr. Muhamed Rabihhic President of Municipality Council
Ms. Enisa Zisko Chief of Public Relations Office
Mr. Senad Sehic Principal of Vitez Primary School

Mr. Hasan Saohbasic Counselor for Reconstruction and Development

West-Mostar Municipality Office

Mr. Ivica Rozic Department of Education, Municipality

Mr. Ivan Galic Coordinator, PIU

Ms. Branka Bago School Member, PS Ilije Jakovljevica

Ms. Marica Bukvic Professor, Department of Education, Municipality
Mr. Ignacije Radic Professor, Department of Education, Municipality
Mr. Josip Merdzo Head of Office for Reconstruction and Development

Stari Vitez Community Office

Ms. Alihodza Nada School Teacher

Mr. Sehic Senad Principal of Primary School

Ms. Hodzic Jasmina School Teacher Mr. Sivro Mehrija School Teacher

Ms. Enisa Zisko Manager

Mr. Alihodza Alkami President of Council
Mr. Sisic Demal Urbanism Officer

FD1 Varoska Rijeka Primary School

Mr. Cenanovic Mehmed Chief for Development and Reconstruction, Buzim

Municipality

Mr. Pehlic Ekrem Chief of Municipality, Buzim Municipality

Mr. Krusic Senad Parent of Pupil

Mr. Cosic Serif School Teacher
Ms. Nurija Bajreektarevic Parent of Pupil
Ms. Elvira Muratovic Parent of Pupil

FD4 Stari Vitez Primary School

Mr. Marko Barukovic Principal

Mr. Perica Vorgic Chief of Municipality

Mr. Mijo Mijic Deputy Minister, Ministry of Education

Mr. Bozo Tunjic Deputy President, Ministry of Development and

Reconstruction

Mr. Marko Nedic Deputy Ministry, Canton Office

Mr. Luka Kobas
President, Community of Domalievac
Mr. Tomo Pejic
School Teacher, Domalevac Primary School
Mr. Stjepan Luka
School Teacher, Domalevac Primary School

FD5 Dr. Ante Starcevic Primary School

Mr. Ignancije Radic Ministry of Education
Ms. Marica Bukvic Ministry of Education

Ms. Manja Jurcic Department of Education, Municipality
Mr. Ivica Rozic Department of Education, Municipality

Ms. Biljana Janjic School Teacher
Ms. Branka Bracic School Teacher
Ms. Anda Bebek Principal

Ms. Ljubomirovic Snjezna Member of PTA

Mr. Georges Pejkovic Commissioner, Municipality Office

FD6 Mustafa Mulic Primary School

Mr. Avdic Mujo Principal

Mr. Hodzic Sefedin Ministry Representative, Ministry of Education, Lenica

Doboj Canton

Mr. Skilo Hasan Mayor, Doboj South Municipality

Mr. Alicic Dzavid Representative of Primary School, Doboj South

Municipality

Mr. Hotic Asim Urbanism Officer, Doboj South Municipality

Mr. Begic Miralem Representative of Parents

Ms. Hotic Aida Chief of Social Affairs, Doboj South Municipality

Ms. Begic Jasminka School Teacher
Mr. Dobric Galib School Teacher

Mr. Hopic Dzevad Representative of Parents

Ms. Hopic Jasmina School Teacher

Ms Hodzic Edina Guest Teacher, Pedagogical Scientist

③Republic of Srpska Ministry of Education

DsC Nenad Suzuic Minister of Education
MA, Proko Dragosavljevic Deputy Minister
Mr. Petar Ddakoovic Vice Minister
Mr. Zdravko Marjanovic Director of PIU

Mr. Stevan Jovanovic Project Coordinator, PIU

Banja Luka Municipality Office

Mr. Balaban Milan Deputy President, Executive Committee

Mr. Bucma Slobodan Secretary

Ms Vera Dajic Department of Development and Reconstruction

Mr. Zora Maric Secretary for Finance
Mr. Stevan Jovanovic PIU, Ministry of Education

Novo Sarajevo Municipality Office

Mr. Milenko Todorovic President of Municipality
Ms. Jadranka Obrenovic Chief of Urbanism Office

Mr. Mitrovic Mirko
Mr. Milovan Bogdanovic
Chief of Public Relations Office
Principal of Primary School

Samac Municipality Office

Mr. Micic Nedo Manager, Department of Education
Mr. Velimir Macic Secretary, Department of Education

Lukavica Municipality Office

Ms. Vitkovic Zora Parent of Pupil
Mr. Bogdanovic Milovan Principal of School
Ms. Borka Gogic School Teacher
Mr. Slobodan Trwcic Deputy Principal

Mr. Mirko Brestovac Parent of Pupil

RS4 Nikola Mackic Primary School

Mr. Todrovic Tito Parent

Mr. Savic Vito Parent and Member of School Board

Mr. Vracet Mirko
Parent
Mr. Talic Mile
Teacher
Mr. Galic Dorde
Pedagogical
Mr. Volas Nikola
Journalist

Mr. Bajic Ljuban President of Municipality

RS5 Ostra Luka Primary School

Ms. Radojka Pavic School Teacher, Dositej Obradovic P.S. Ms. Milka Sovic School Teacher, Branko Radicevic P.S.

Ms. Brkic Radomir Secretary

Mr. Davidovic Milan President of Committee

Ms. Kurisa Milka
Parent of Pupil
Mr. Popovic Milan
Parent of Pupil
Parent of Pupil
Officer of Committee

Mr. Martikosa Dusan Secretary for General Administration, Urbanism

Mr. Vergic Hirko President of SO-E

Fjord Primary School

Mr. Durkanovic Cvijetin Vice Principal

Crkvina Primary School

Mr. Kumuh Lpauiko Principal
Mr. Simic Drasko School Teacher

Mr. Radic Obrad

Teacher for Arts & Geography

G. Slatina Primary School

Ms. Draskovic Stevka

Principal

Obudovac Primary School

Ms. Ruza Misic

Secretary

(4) International Organizations, etc.

UNHCR

Mr. Shunichiro Asaba Ms. Leila Harsnica Assistant Chief of Mission Assistant Programme Officer

World Bank

Ms. Zonica Lesic

Social Sector Project Officer

USAID

Mr. Merritt P. Broady

Office Director, Municipal Infrastructure Office

OHR

Mr. Koichiro Horie

Political Advisor

Ms. Claude Kieffer

Senior Education Advisor

Mr. Eric Frejabue

Reporting Officer

UNESCO

Mr. Hector Rondon-Fuentes

Mr. Frode Lieungh

Representative in B&H Senior Education Advisor

Mr. Kay Lisengard

Associate Expert

UNICEF

Ms. Esperansa Vives

Education Officer

(2) Concerned Personnel of the Japanese Side

①Embassy of Japan in B&H

Mr. Mitsunori Nanba

Charge d' Affairs

Ms. Mirjana Vlaski Program Coordinator (JICA)

@Embassy of Japan in Austria

Mr. Koji Otabe

First Secretary

3JICA Austria Office

Mr. Yasuto Takeuchi

Assistant Resident Representative

Mr. Ikuhumi Tomimoto Mr. Masahiro Nakai Resident Representative Resident Representative

Mr. Tsuneo Tsurusaki

Project Formulation Advisor

Minutes of Discussions on the Basic Design Study

o n

the Project for Construction of Basic Schools

in

Bosnia and Herzegovina (EXPLANATION ON DRAFT REPORT)

In October 1999, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched a Basic Design Study Team on the Project for Construction of Basic Schools in Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") to Bosnia and Herzegovina (hereinafter referred to as "B&H"), and through discussion, field survey, and technical examination of the results in Japan, JICA prepared a draft report of the Study.

In order to explain and to consult with the B&H on the components of the draft report, JICA sent to B&H the Draft Report Explanation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Eiichiro Cho, Deputy Director, First Project Management Div., Grant Aid Management Dept., JICA, from January 31 to February 8, 2000.

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

Mr. Eiichiro Cho

Leader of Draft Report Consultation Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Prof. Fahrudin Rizyanbegovic, Ph.D.

Minister,

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture & Sports

The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mr. Proko Dragosavljevic, Msc.

Sarajevo, February 7, 2000

Deputy Minister,

Ministry of Education

Republic of Srpska

Witness

Mr. Mihovil Malbasic

Assistant Minister for Intentional Multilateral Relations

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bosnia and Herzegovina

ATTACHMENT

1. Components of the Draft Report

B&H side agreed and accepted in principle the components of the draft report explained by the Team.

2. Contents of Items of the Project

Both sides have confirmed thirteen (13) sites shown in Annex 1 and each item, which will be constructed or procured under the Japanese Grant Aid scheme attached in Annex 2-1 and 2-2.

3. Japan's Grant Aid scheme

B&H side understands the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme as explained by the Team and described in Annex-6 of the Minutes of Discussions signed by both parties on October 1, 1999.

- 4. Necessary Measures to be taken by B&H Side
- (1) B&H side will take necessary measures described in Annex 2 for the smooth implementation of the Project, on the condition that Japan's grant aid is extended to the Project.
- (2) B&H side promised that all schools for the Project will accept the children from all ethnic groups.
- (3)B&H side should confirm and guarantee to the Team the utilization of all sites for school by completing presentation of necessary documents which shows the land ownership, if the land owner is not Ministry of Education and/or Municipality.

Both sides confirmed that the land ownership documents for site RS-1 (No name), RS-4 (Nikola Mackic) and site RS-5 (Ostra Luka) are not submitted yet.

Both sides agreed that if the above-mentioned documents are not submitted through JICA Austria Office to the Team by March 4, 2000, the site(s) which lack(s) the necessary documents will be excluded from the Project.

- (4) B&H side should take the following land preparation measures;
 - (a) To clear, level and reclaim land
 - 1) by July 2000; for FD-4 (Stari Vitez), RS-1(No name) and RS-5 (Ostra Luka)
 - 2) by July 2001; for FD-2 (Vida) and FD-7 (Edhem Mulabdic)

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- (b) To remove exiting structures at the construction area
 - 1) by July 2000; for FD-5 (III Dr. Ante Starcevic) and RS-5 (Ostra Luka)
 - 2) by July 2001; for FD-2 (Vida) and FD-3 (Sjenjak)
- (5) B&H side should allocate sufficient teaching and administrative staff to the schools to be constructed prior to the completion of construction, and start educational activities smoothly in each school.

1. Schedule of the Study

JICA will complete the final report in accordance with the confirmed items and send it to B&H by April 2000.

- 2. Reconfirmation of Responsible and Executing Organization
- (1) Coordinating Ministry: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of B&H
- (2) Responsible Ministry and Executing Ministry:

The Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

Federal Ministry of Education, Science, Culture & Sports (FD/MOE),

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

Republica Srpska;

Ministry of Education (RS/MOE),

Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

(3) After the implementation, the principal of each school and municipalities in both entities, the Cantonal Ministries of Education and the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture & Sports in FD, and the Ministry of Education in RS, will be responsible for the maintenance of the school buildings and equipment granted under the Japan's Grant Aid scheme.

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