

# 資料編

## 1. 対象国主要指標

## 2. 参照資料リスト



1. 対象国農業主要指標

I. 国名				
正式名称	ギニア共和国 République de Guinée			
II. 農業指標				
		単位	データ年	
農村人口	637.7	万人	1996年	*1
農業労働人口	306.6	万人	1996年	*1
農業労働人口割合	84.8	%	1996年	*1
農業セクターGDP割合	24	%	1995年	*6
耕地面積/トラクター一台当たり	0.140	万ha	1995年	*1
III. 土地利用				
総面積	2,458.6	万ha	1995年	*1
陸地面積	2,457.2	万ha (100%)		*1
耕地面積	70.0	万ha (2.8%)		*1
恒常的作物面積	18.3	万ha (0.7%)		*1
灌漑面積	9.3	万ha	1995年	*1
灌漑面積率	13.3	%	1995年	*1
IV. 経済指標				
1人当たりGNP	550	US\$	1995年	*6
対外債務残高	32.4	億US\$	1995年	*7
対日貿易量 輸出	11.96	億円	1996年	*8
対日貿易量 輸入	17.43	億円	1996年	*8
V. 主要農業食糧事情				
FAO食糧不足認定国	否認定		1998年	*5
穀物外部依存量	40	万t	1997/1998年	*5
1人当り食糧生産指数	98	1979-81年 =100	1992年	*2
穀物輸入	86.0	万t	1995年	*3
食糧援助	3.0	万t	1992/1993年	*4
食糧輸入依存率		%	1993年	*2
カロリー摂取量/人日	2,390	Cal	1992年	*2
VI. 主要作物単位収量				
米	1,500	kg/ha	1996年	*1
小麦		kg/ha	1996年	*1
トウモロコシ	980	kg/ha	1996年	*1

\*1 FAO Production Yearbook  
 \*2 UNDP 人間開発報告書 1996  
 \*3 FAO Trade Yearbook 1995  
 \*4 Food Aid in figures 1993

\*5 Foodcrop and shortages June 1998  
 \*6 World Bank Atlas 1997  
 \*7 Global Development Finance 1997  
 \*8 外国貿易概況 8/1997号

[The page contains extremely faint and illegible text, likely due to low contrast or scanning quality. The text is arranged in a standard paragraph format with a few lines of indentation.]

## 2. 参照資料リスト

- 1) 肥料便覧第4版 農文協
- 2) 農薬ハンドブック1994年版 社団法人植物防疫協会
- 3) 新版農業機械ハンドブック 農業機械学会編
- 4) FAO Production Yearbook 1996 FAO
- 5) Système Mondial d'Information et d'Alerte Rapide sur l'Alimentation et l'Agriculture (SMIAR) FAO
- 6) The World Bank Group Publications and Project Information  
The World Bank

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and government operations. The text highlights that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track the flow of funds, identify inefficiencies, and ensure that resources are being used as intended.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of technology in enhancing record-keeping and data management. It notes that modern digital systems can significantly reduce the risk of human error and improve the efficiency of data collection and storage. The text suggests that investing in robust IT infrastructure is a key strategy for organizations looking to optimize their operations and ensure the long-term integrity of their records.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data security and privacy. It acknowledges that as organizations collect and store more data, they also become more vulnerable to cyber threats and data breaches. The text stresses the need for comprehensive security protocols, including regular updates, access controls, and employee training, to protect sensitive information and maintain the trust of stakeholders.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of regular audits and reviews. It explains that periodic audits are necessary to verify the accuracy of records, identify any discrepancies, and ensure that all procedures are being followed correctly. The text also mentions that audits can provide valuable insights into organizational performance and help in making data-driven decisions to improve future operations.

5. The fifth part of the document concludes by summarizing the key points and reiterating the overall message. It states that while record-keeping may seem like a mundane task, it is in fact a critical component of any successful organization. By adopting best practices, leveraging technology, and prioritizing security, organizations can ensure that their records are accurate, secure, and readily accessible when needed.









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