

## CHAPTER 3

# PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

## Chapter 3 Project Evaluation and Recommendations

### 3-1 Project Effect

By implementing the Requested Japanese Assistance for the Project, the following effects are expected:

#### 1) Effect 1

[Current status and problem]

Due to the shortage of ice for marketing and chilled storing and fish handling facilities, the PHL rate of the marketed fresh fish from GFC is approximately 30 % and the utilization of the landed fish is not realized.

[Contents of the Requested Japanese Assistance]

Construction of Ice Plant (10 tons / day), Chilled Storage (8.4 tons capacity) and Fish Handling Place and supply of equipment such as Insulated Vehicle (1 unit), Fish Box & Container required for improving the freshness of the marketed fresh fish.

[Expected Effect and Improvement]

The icing ratio for the marketed fresh fish from GFC will be improved from present 0 % almost up to 50 %.

The PHL rate of the marketed fresh fish from GFC will decrease to approximately 15 % and the utilization of the landed fish is promoted.

#### 2) Effect 2

[Current status and problem]

Due to shortage of ice for marketing and chilled storing and fish handling facilities, the PHL rate of the marketed fresh fish from SFC and KFC is approximately 30 % and the utilization of landed fish is not realized.

[Contents of the Requested Japanese Assistance]

Supply of equipment such as Carrier Vehicle for Ice (1 unit) and Fish Box & Container required for realizing regular supply of ice from GFC to assist improvement of the freshness of the marketed fresh fish from SFC and KFC.

[Expected Effect and Improvement]

The PHL rate of the marketed fresh fish from SFC and KFC will decrease to approximately 22.5 % and the utilization of the landed fish is promoted.

#### 3) Effect 3

[Current status and problem]

As the system of delivery of fresh fish from GFC to inland markets is not yet established, the appropriate marketing of the fresh fish is not realized.

[Contents of the Requested Japanese Assistance]

Supply of equipment such as Refrigerated Vehicles (3 units) and Fish Box & Container required for appropriate fresh fish marketing to inland markets.

[Expected Effect and Improvement]

For the delivery of 2.57 tons of fresh fish per day on average to six inland unloading points which apply to the Project, the appropriate freshness will be promoted during delivery.

4) Effect 4

[Current status and problem]

Due to deterioration of the smoke house and shortage of dry fish storage at GFC, the system of processing the landed fish has not been improved.

[Contents of the Requested Japanese Assistance]

Construction of Smoke House (1 building) and Dry Fish Storage (1 building) required for improvement of processing of the landed fish.

[Expected Effect and improvement]

The production activities by 147 smoked fish processors on average will be improved. The appropriate storage of products processed by 213 dry fish processors on average will be promoted.

5) Effect 5

[Current status and problem]

Due to deterioration of toilets for fisherfolks and shortage of operation and management facilities at GFC, the appropriate assistance to the artisanal fisheries activities has not been realized.

[Contents of the Requested Japanese Assistance]

Construction of Toilets and Showers for Fisherfolks (1 building) and Operation and Management Facilities required for assisting the artisanal fisheries activities.

[Expected Effect and improvement]

The artisanal fisheries activities by 1,810 fisherfolks at GFC (1,360 fishermen, 360 processors, 90 Banabanas) will be smoothened.

6) Effect 6

[Current status and problem]

Due to shortage of fishing gear locker assisting fishing canoe operation and deterioration of fishing equipment, the system of fishing canoe operation at GFC has not been improved.

[Contents of the Requested Japanese Assistance]

Construction of Fishing Gear Locker (2 buildings) and Maintenance Workshop (1 building) and supply of equipment such as FRP Fishing Canoes, Outboard Engines and Fishing Nets (12 sets), required for improving the system of fishing canoe operation.

[Expected Effect and improvement]

The system of fishing canoe operation will be improved because the supply of fishing equipment which requires renewal due to deterioration will be realized and the appropriate storage and maintenance of the equipment for fishing canoe operation will be promoted.

In addition, through the improvement of the current status and problems in the Project as aforementioned, the following effects are also expected.

- 1) The livings of families of fisherfolks such as approximately 7,000 persons at GFC, 700 persons at SFC and 400 persons at KFC will be stabilized.
- 2) Fresh fish in appropriate freshness will be supplied to approximately 86 thousand people as target consumers at six inland unloading points.
- 3) Fresh fish in appropriate freshness of the landed fish from GFC, SFC and KFC will be supplied to approximately 250 thousand consumers in the capital area markets.
- 4) As the amount of utilization of the landed fish increases, the supply of animal protein to the nation will increase.

Besides, as the results indexes of the Project, it is considered appropriate to set the icing ratio for the marketed fresh fish and PHL rate of the marketed fresh fish from the fisheries centers. It is considered appropriate to measure effects of these indexes by the following methods.

1) Icing ratio

It is considered appropriate to keep track of the status of improvement of the icing ratio continuously. When ice is sold at GFC, the weight of the fish for icing and the weight of ice for sales should be measured and recorded. GFCMB is recommended to set up one day for measurement every month and carry out the measurement of 5 samples per day in prospect.

2) PHL rate

It is not easy to measure PHL rate statistically in the numerical value, it is considered appropriate to interview Banabanas, who handle the marketed fresh fish with icing delivered from fisheries centers, upon the situation of the decrease of PHL rate in comparison with the present situation without icing. The Fisheries Department and GFCMB are recommended to carry out the interview continuously every six months in prospect.

### 3-2 Recommendations

1) For smooth operation and maintenance of the facilities and equipment improved by the Project, 13 members of the current organization are required to increase to 27 members, and it is important to recruit qualified technicians for operation of Ice Plant & Storage and Chilled Storage. The main body for operation and maintenance will be GFCMB, but the technicians for Ice Plant & Storage, Chilled Storage, etc. are planned to be dispatched from the Fisheries Department. The Fisheries Department is recommended to give proper advice and instructions upon the selection and employment of the members for operation and upon the operation planning and management performed by GFCMB, by making good use of its experiences of operation and maintenance for the similar projects in the past.

2) The facilities and equipment operated by the Project include such facilities and equipment as Ice Plant & Storage, Chilled Storage, Generator Facilities, Vehicles, FRP Fishing Canoes, Outboard Engines, etc., which require the procurement of spare parts from overseas countries and regular maintenance. To operate these facilities and equipment smoothly and continuously, it is important to plan the appropriate maintenance schedule, to allocate the necessary expenses from the incomes from operation and to perform proper maintenance. The Fisheries Department is recommended to give proper advice and instruction upon operation and maintenance performed by GFCMB, by making good use of its experiences of operation and maintenance for the similar projects in the past.

3) As FRP Fishing Canoes, Outboard Engines and Fishing Nets apply to the equipment targeted for the Counterpart Fund reserve, it is planned to renew the applicable equipment by utilizing the fund when it is deteriorated. However, when the Counterpart Fund reserve is not smoothly accomplished, it will delay the renewal of the equipment and fail to improve the system of fishing canoes operation. Therefore, when the fund reserve is not allotted by the incomes from the operation of the related equipment, the Government of The Gambia plans to compensate the fund reserve. The Fisheries Department is recommended to be aware of the status of the Counterpart Fund reserve and promote the implementation of the compensation for the reserve by the Government of The Gambia.

4) To expect the continuous extension of the Project, it is important to grasp properly the effects by implementing the Project. The Fisheries Department is recommended to advise and instruct GFCMB on their activities in terms of measuring the effects of improvement related to the results indexes for the Project and to participate positively in the measuring effects.

## APPENDICES

## Appendix 1. Member List of the Study Team

### (1) On the basic design study

Mr. Masashi FUJITA	Team Leader	Director, Fourth Project Management Division, Grant Aid Management Department, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
Mr. Sunao NAKAO	Technical Adviser	Office of Overseas Fisheries Cooperation, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mr. Hiroyuki TANAKA	Project Coordinator	Third Contract Division, Procurement Department, JICA
Mr. Munehiro SHIMADA	Chief Consultant / Planning for Fisheries Improvement	Overseas Agro-Fisheries Consultants Co., Ltd.
Mr. Toshio ISHII	Facility Planning / Natural Condition Survey	Overseas Agro-Fisheries Consultants Co., Ltd.
Mr. Nobuo ITOI	Equipment Planning	Overseas Agro-Fisheries Consultants Co., Ltd.
Mr. Nobuaki KIKUCHI	Construction Planning / Cost Estimation	Overseas Agro-Fisheries Consultants Co., Ltd.

(2) On the explanation of the draft basic design

Mr. Shigeru SHIMURA	Team Leader	Senior Advisor, Institute for International Cooperation, JICA
Mr. Takaaki HARA	Technical Advisor	Office of Overseas Fisheries Cooperation, Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Mr. Naomichi MUROOKA	Project Coordinator	Fourth Project Management Division, Grand Aid Management Department, JICA
Mr. Munehiro SHIMADA	Chief Consultant / Planning for Fisheries Improvement	Overseas Agro-Fisheries Consultants Co., Ltd.
Mr. Toshio ISHII	Facility Planning / Natural Condition Survey	Overseas Agro-Fisheries Consultants Co., Ltd.



## Appendix 2. Study Schedule

### (1) On the basic design study

No.	Date		Schedule / Activities			
			Officials ( 3 persons )		Consultants ( 4 persons )	
			Mr. Fujita	Others	Mr. Shimada Mr. Ishii, Mr. Itoi	Mr. Kikuchi (Mr. Ishii)
1	16. May	Wed.			Japan	Paris
2	17. May	Thu.			Paris	Dakar
3	18. May	Fri.			Courtesy Call to the Embassy of Japan and JICA Office at Dakar, Dakar Banjul	
4	19. May	Sat.	London Banjul		Internal Meeting, Site survey.	
5	20. May	Sun.	Site survey at Gunjur, Bakau, Tanji, Sanyang, Brikama, Serekunda, etc.			
6	21. May	Mon.	Discussions with the Fisheries Department			
7	22. May	Tue.	Discussions with the Fisheries Department			Survey preparation
8	23. May	Wed.	Discussions with the Fisheries Department, Courtesy Call to the Department of State of Foreign Affairs and the Department of State for Fisheries, Natural Resources and the Environment			Architectural survey
9	24. May	Thu.	Discussions with the Fisheries Department, Signature on the Minutes of Discussions			Architectural survey
10	25. May	Fri.	Attendance in the Handover Ceremony for the Tanji Fisheries Center			Natural conditions survey
11	26. May	Sat.	Additional site survey			Natural condition survey
12	27. May	Sun.	Banjul Dakar		Site survey (Bakau facilities, infrastructure)	
13	28. May	Mon.	Report to the Embassy of Japan and JICA office at Dakar, Dakar (Paris)		Discussions with the Fisheries Department, Inspection on deep well boring	
14	29. May	Tue.	Paris (Tokyo) Arrival on May 30		Fishery survey at Bakau and Tanji, Ice use ratio baseline survey	
15	30. May	Wed.	Fish price baseline survey, Architectural survey, Equipment procurement survey, Construction cost survey			
16	31. May	Thu.	Discussions with the Fisheries Department (operation plan, etc.)			
17	1. June	Fri.	Inland fish marketing survey			
18	2. June	Sat.	Intermediate inspection on topographic and soil survey			
19	3. June	Sun.	Fish freshness baseline survey			
20	4. June	Mon.	Discussions with the Fisheries Department (Scope of Gambian obligations, etc.)			
21	5. June	Tue.	Internal Meeting			
22	6. June	Wed.	Site survey, inspection on topographic and soil survey			

23	7. June	Thu.	(Mr. Shimada and Mr. Ishii) Final discussions with the Gambian side Banjul    Dakar	(Mr. Itoi and Mr. Kikuchi) Final discussions with the Gambian side
24	8. June	Fri.	Report to the Embassy of Japan and JICA Office at Dakar	Supplement baseline survey
25	9. June	Sat.	Architectural survey, Dakar    Paris	Supplement data collection
26	10. June	Sun.	Paris    (Tokyo)	Banjul    Brussels
27	11. June	Mon.	Arrival at Tokyo	Brussels    Paris    (Tokyo)
28	12. June	Tue.		Arrival at Tokyo

(2) On the explanation of the draft basic design

No.	Date:		Schedule / Activities		
			Officials (3 persons)		Consultants (2 persons)
			Mr. Shimura	Mr. Hara Mr. Murooka	Mr. Shimada Mr. Ishii
1	8. Aug	Wed.			Narita    Paris
2	9. Aug	Thu			Paris    Brussels    Banjul
3	10. Aug	Fri.	Report to the Embassy of Japan and JICA office		Site survey
4	11. Aug	Sat	Dakar    Banjul	Narita    Brussels	Site survey
5	12. Aug	Sun.	Site survey	Brussels    Banjul	Site survey
6	13. Aug	Mon.	Discussions with the Fisheries Department		
7	14. Aug	Tue.	Site survey		
8	15. Aug	Wed.	Discussions with the Fisheries Department		
9	16. Aug	Thu.	Discussions with the Fisheries Department. Signature on the Minutes of Discussions, Banjul    Dakar		
10	17. Aug	Fri.	Report to the Embassy of Japan and JICA office at Dakar Dakar    (Paris)		
11	18. Aug	Sat.	Paris    (Tokyo)		
12	19. Aug	Sun	Arrival at Tokyo		

### **Appendix 3. List of Parties Concerned in the Recipient Country**

#### 1. Department of State for Foreign Affairs

Ms. Fatou Jaye Jallow                      Permanent Secretary

#### 2. Department of State for Fisheries, Natural Resources and the Environment (DSFNRE)

Ms. Susan Waffa Ogoo                      Minister  
Mr. Omar Sallah                              Permanent Secretary

#### 3. Department of Fisheries, DSFNRE

Mr. Ousman K. L. Drammeh              Director of Fisheries  
Mr. Peter J. Ndow                              Fisheries Officer (Projects)  
Mr. Asbeer Mendy                              Fisheries Officer (Statistics)  
Mr. Ousman Jobe                              Fisheries Officer (Extension)  
Mr. Momodou J. Suwareh                  Principal Fisheries Officer  
Mr. Ebou M. Mbye                              Assistant Fisheries Officer  
Mr. Saikou Sallal                              Bakau Committee Member  
Mr. N. Funabashi                              JICA Expert

#### 4. Department of Water Resources, DSFNRE

Mr. Buba P. Jallow                              Director  
Mr. Baboucarr Njie                              Principal Technical Officer

#### 5. National Environment Agency, DSFNRE

Mr. Momodou B. Sarr                              Deputy Executive Director  
Mr. Bob Badjan                                  Officer

6. Central Bank of The Gambia

Mr. Momodou Bamba Saho                      Senior Manager

7. Gunjur Fisheries Centre Management Committee

Mr. Nfansu Daabo                              Chairman

Mr. Kebba Jannch                              President

Mr. Jerrech Touray                            Secretary

Ms. Sebo Touray                                Member

8. Gunjur Village Development Committee and the Council of Village Elders

Mr. Alh. Sabaki Touray                        Alilkalo

Mr. Lamin Darboe                              Chairman

9. Embassy of Japan in Senegal

Mr. A. Suzuki                                    Second Secretary

Mr. K. Nakayama                                Second Secretary

10. JICA Office in Senegal

Mr. T. Kurokawa                                Resident Representative

Ms. M. Amano                                    Deputy Resident Representative

Mr. M. Komori                                    Assistant Resident Representative

## Appendix 4. Minutes of Discussions

(1) On the Basic Design Study

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS  
ON  
THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY  
ON  
THE PROJECT FOR  
IMPROVEMENT OF ARTISANAL COASTAL FISHERIES  
IN THE KOMBO SOUTH DISTRICT  
IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

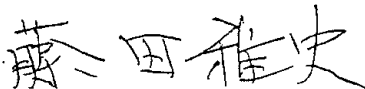
In response to a request from the Government of the Republic of The Gambia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of The Gambia"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the Project for Improvement of Artisanal Coastal Fisheries in the Kombo South District in the Republic of The Gambia (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA sent to The Gambia a basic design study team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Masashi FUJITA, Director, Fourth Project Management Division, Grant Aid Management Department, JICA, and is scheduled to stay in the country from May 18 to June 10, 2001.

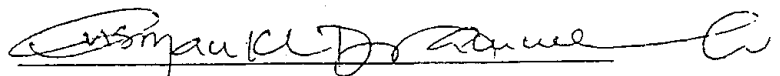
The Team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of The Gambia and conducted field surveys at the study area.

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

Banjul, May 24, 2001



Mr. Masashi FUJITA  
Leader  
Basic Design Study Team  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Mr. Ousman K.L. Drammeh  
Director  
Fisheries Department  
Department of State for Fisheries,  
Natural Resources and the Environment

## ATTACHMENT

### 1. Objective

The objective of the Project is to improve facilities and equipment at Gunjur Fisheries Centre, in order to reduce post harvest losses and increase efficiency of the artisanal fisheries in Gunjur.

### 2. Project Site

The site of the Project is located in Gunjur as shown in Annex-1.

### 3. Responsible and Implementing Agency

3-1. The responsible and implementing agency is the Fisheries Department, Department of State for Fisheries, Natural Resources and the Environment as shown in Annex-2.

3-2. The organization plan for the administration and operation of the facility and equipment provided in the Project is shown in Annex-3.

### 4. Items requested by the Government of The Gambia

Through discussions with the Team, the items described in Annex-4 were finally requested by The Gambian side. However, the requested items are subject to further studies by the Team. JICA will assess the appropriateness of the request and will recommend to the Government of Japan for approval.

### 5. Japan's Grant Aid System

5-1. The Gambian side has understood the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme explained by the Team as described in Annex-5.

5-2. The Gambian side will take the necessary measures as described in Annex-6 for smooth implementation of the Project, as a condition for the Japanese Grant Aid to be implemented.

### 6. Schedule of the Study

6-1. The consultants will proceed to conduct further works in The Gambia until June 10, 2001.

6-2. JICA will prepare the draft report in English and dispatch a mission to The Gambia in order to explain its contents around September, 2001.

6-3. In case that the contents of the report is accepted in principle by the Government of The Gambia, JICA will complete the final report and send it to the Government of The Gambia around December, 2001.

## 7. Counterpart Fund

7-1. The Team explained that in case of selling arrangement for the equipment and materials listed in annex-4 to be procured under the Project, the Government of The Gambia is obliged to open a separate bank account and deposit local currency equivalent to the two-thirds of the FOB value of the procured equipment & materials within a period of 4 years from the date of the signing of the Exchange of Notes. The fund is called the "counterpart fund" and the fund is to be utilized for the purpose of promoting fisheries development in The Gambia.

The Government of The Gambia will make "the Utilization Programme" of deposited funds which shall include the names of specific projects, their details and the amount of money to be allocated. " The Utilization Programme" shall be presented to the Government of Japan for consultation.

7-2. The Gambian side understood the system of the "counterpart fund".

7-3. The Gambian side explained that the equipment will not be sold or loaned to project beneficiaries (fishermen, processors and fish traders), but will be used by the Project for project operations.

All revenue generated by the Project will be utilized for maintaining facilities, equipment and machinery supplied under the Project and also to ensure the sustainability of the Project.

## 8. Other relevant issues

8-1. The Gambian side has agreed to allocate the necessary budgets and personnel/staff for proper operation and maintenance of the facility and equipment provided by the Project.

### 8-2. Water

1) The Gambian side made a definite promise to carry out of test borings to secure enough quality and quantity of water for the Project by the end of May 2001.

2) Depending on the location of the best site for the well, alternatives concerning the location of the ice plant will be studied.

8-3. The Gambian side explained that Environmental Impact Assessment (hereinafter referred to as "EIA") is necessary for the Project. The Gambian side made a definite promise to carry out the EIA and will take all necessary procedures for implementation of the Project by the end of August 2001.

8-4. The Gambian side made a definite promise to secure the land necessary for the siting of the Project and to clear, level and reclaim the land prior to commencement of the construction.

8-5. Both sides agreed that the fish smoking component should be subjected to further studies. However, The Gambian side made a sincere request for the provision of such component based on the importance of smoked products in The Gambian diet especially in rural

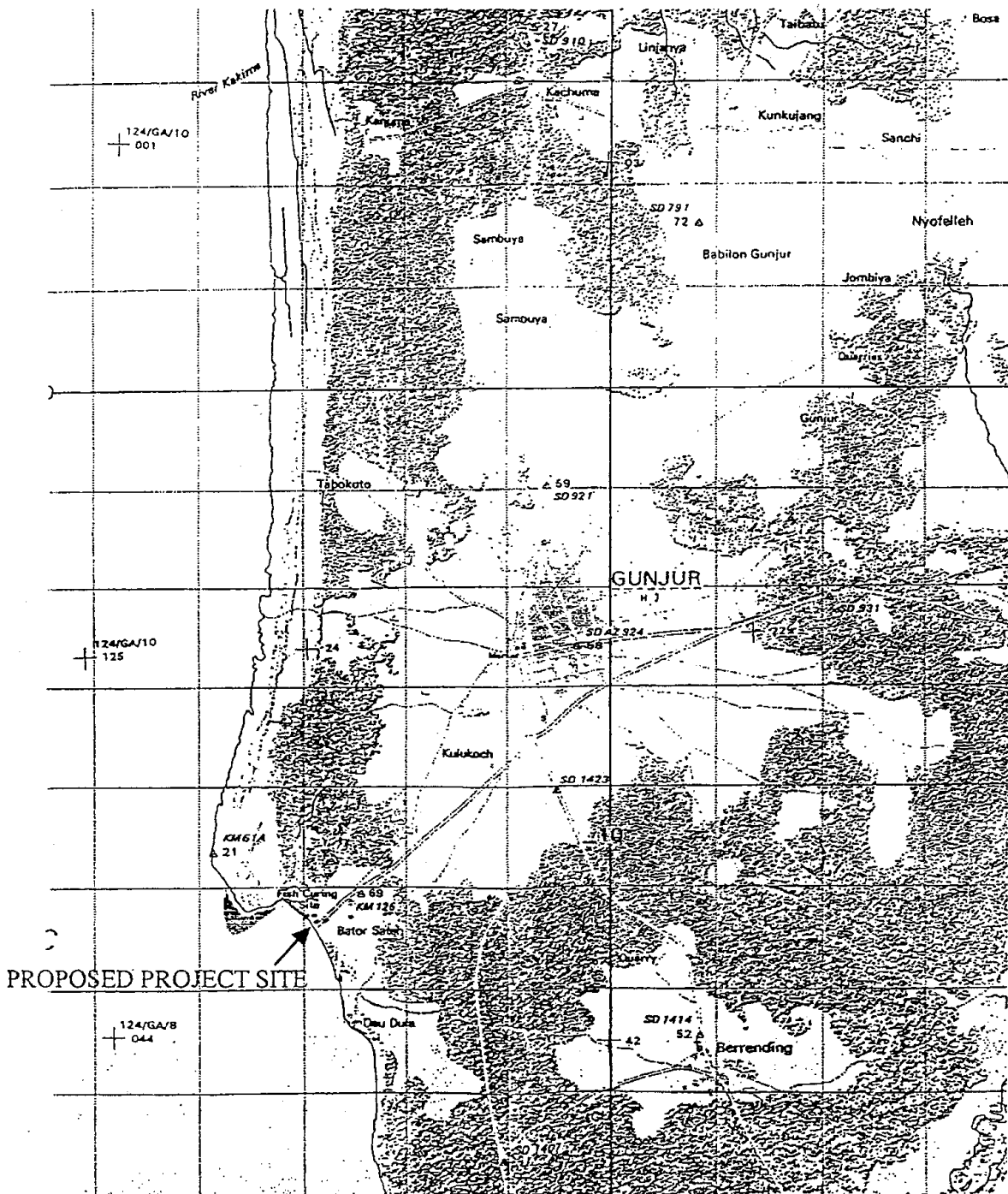
communities.

8-6. Both sides agreed that provision of a sea defense wall should be studied depending on the location of main facilities to be constructed by the Project.

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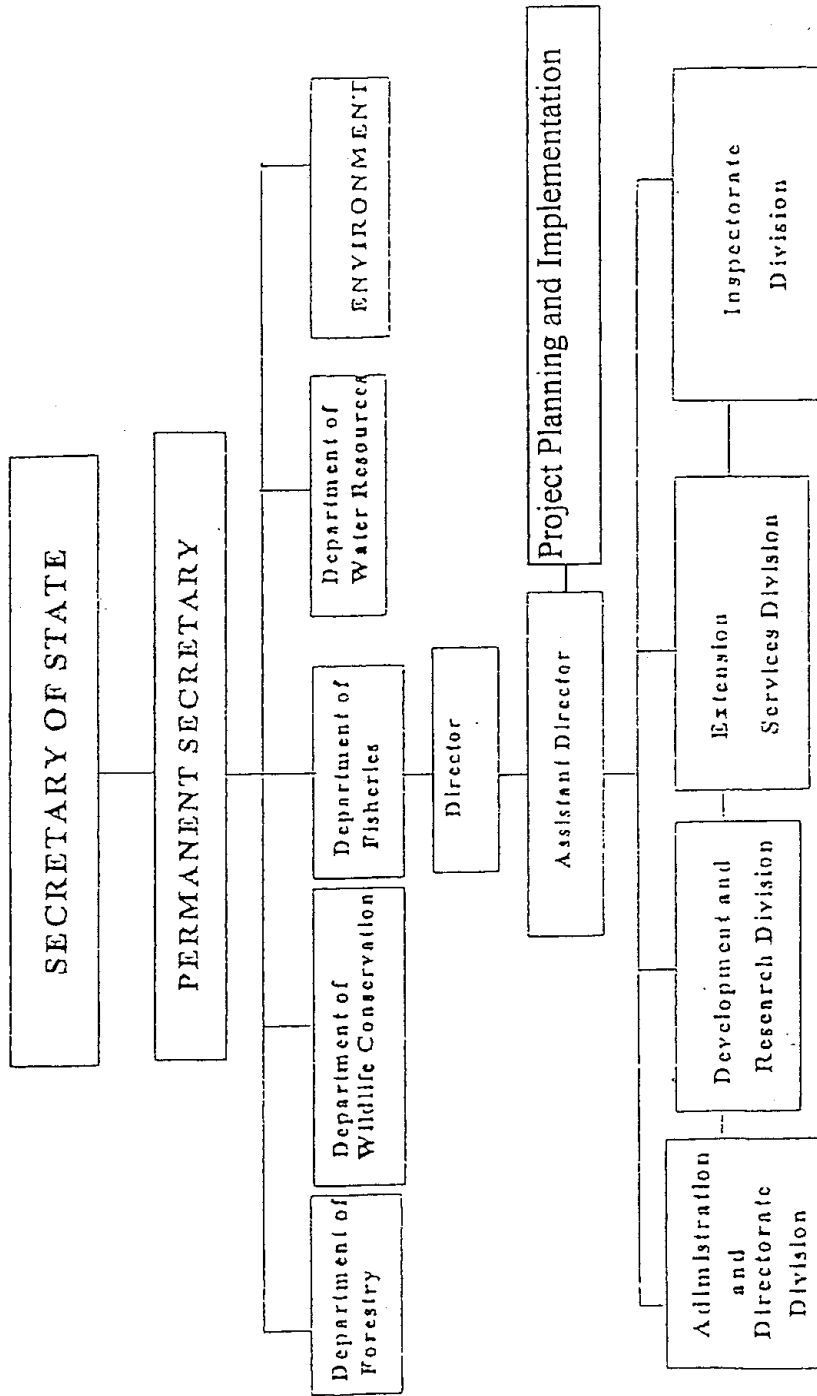
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE FOR FISHERIES, NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE ENVIRONMENT



07/10/20

GUNJUR(GCFP) ORGANISATION CHART AND MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE				
	STATE DEPARTMENT FISHERIES & NAT.RES P.S. (1)			
	▲ FISHERIES DEPARTMENT			
	1. Director (1)			
	2. Project Officer (1)	▲ CENTRE (CCC)		
	3. Asst. " " (1)	▲ CENTRAL COMMITTEE		
			* HEAD OF VILLAGE (CHAIRMAN) (1)	
			* IMAMS, COUNCIL OF ELDERS AND FISHERFOLK	
			* COMMUNITY MEMBERS (ALL STAKE HOLDERS) (VDC)	
			* APPOINTED 33 CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS	
			* HEAD OF VILLAGE (1) CHAIRMAN	
		CENTRE (CSC)	* MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE 4 MEMBERS APPOINTED (4)	
		SUB COMMITTEE	* FISHERFOLK (TWO FROM EACH GROUP) (8)	
			* VILLAGERS 2 MEMBERS APPOINTED	
			* Total of members appointed	
		CENTRE (CMC)	* HEAD OF VILLAGE (1)	
		MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	* LITERATE FISHERFOLK (2)	
			* community member(1)	
		▲		
		Fish Boxes		
		FISHING		
		BOAT OPERATIONS		
		Head Gear Tech		
		Sales Assiat.		
		CHILL STORAGE		
		Contraller		
		Assiatant		
		For operations/ Maintenance Revenue collectors head/assiat		
ICE Plant		▲		
Technicians				
Accounting - under management				
Auditing - under Sub-committee				
or Central Commt. REP				

OKL.Doh

Items requested by the Government of The Gambia

1) Facilities

- Chilled Storage
- Ice Storage
- Administration Office
- Fish Handling Place
- Generator Room and Generator
- Ice Making Plant
- Meeting cum Training Class Room
- Smoke House
- Shower and Toilet for Fishermen
- Gear Locker
- Dry Fish Storage
- Workshop for Maintenance and Repair
- Fuel Tank (Gasoline and Diesel)
- Water Reservoir Tank
- Deep Well (with pipe, pump and elevated tank)

2. Equipment

- Fish Box
- Insulated Fish Container
- Refrigerated Vehicle
- FRP Fishing Canoe
- Outboard Engine for FRP Fishing Canoe
- Fishing Gear
- Motor Vehicle
- Repair tool

Notes:

Construction of the facilities and provision of the equipment are subject to further studies by the Team.

## Japan's Grant Aid Program

## 1. Japan's Grant Aid Procedures

(1) The Japan's Grant Aid Program is executed by the following procedures.

Application (Request made by a recipient country)

Study (Preparatory Study / Basic Design Study conducted by JICA)

Appraisal & Approval (Appraisal by the Government of Japan and  
Approval by the Cabinet of Japan)

Determination of Implementation (Exchange of Notes between both Governments)

Implementation (Implementation of the Project)

(2) Firstly, an application or a request for a project made by the recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to see whether or not it is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid. If the request is deemed suitable, the Government of Japan entrusts a study on the request to JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency).

Secondly, JICA conducts the Study (Basic Design Study), using a Japanese consulting firm. If the background and objective of the requested project are not clear, a Preparatory Study is conducted prior to a Basic Design Study.

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

Fourthly, the Project approved by the Cabinet becomes official when pledged by the Exchange of Notes signed by both Governments.

Finally, for the implementation of the Project, JICA assists the recipient country in preparing contracts and other relevant documents.

## 2. Contents of the Study

## (1) Contents of the Study

The purpose of the Study (Preparatory Study/Basic Design Study) conducted on a project requested by JICA is to provide a basic document necessary for appraisal of the project by the Japanese Government. The contents of the Study are as follows:

a) to confirm background, objectives, benefits of the project and also institutional capacity

- of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for project implementation,
- b) to evaluate appropriateness of the Project for the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, social and economical point of view,
  - c) to confirm items agreed on by both parties concerning the basic concept of the project,
  - d) to prepare a basic design of the project,
  - e) to estimate cost involved in the project.

Final project components are subject to approval by the Government of Japan and therefore may differ from the original request.

Implementing the project, the Government of Japan requests the recipient country to take all the necessary measures as itemized in the Exchange of Notes.

## (2) Selecting (a) Consulting Firm(s)

For the smooth implementation of the study, JICA uses (a) registered consulting firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) through proposals submitted by interested firms. The firm(s) selected carry(ies) out a Basic Design Study and write(s) a report, based upon the terms of reference made by JICA.

The consulting firm(s) used for the study is (are) recommended by JICA to a recipient country after Exchange of Notes, in order to maintain technical consistency.

## (3) Status of a Preparatory Study in the Grant Aid Program

A Preparatory Study is conducted during the second step of a project formulation & preparation as mentioned above.

A result of the study will be utilized in Japan to decide if the Project is to be suitable for a Basic Design Study

Based on the result of the Basic Design Study, the Government would proceed to the stage of decision making process (appraisal and approval).

It is important to note that at the stage of Preparatory Study, no commitment is made by the Japanese side concerning the realization of the Project in the scheme of Grant Aid Program.

## 3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

### (1) What is Grant Aid?

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

(2) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

The Japan's Grant Aid is extended in accordance with the Exchange of Notes by both Governments, in which the objectives of the Project, period of execution, conditions and amount of the Grant etc. are confirmed.

(3) "The period of the Grant Aid" means one Japanese fiscal year, which the Cabinet approves for the Project. Within the fiscal year, all procedure such as Exchange of Notes, concluding a contract with (a) consulting firm(s) and (a) contractor(s) and final payments to them must be completed.

(4) Under the Grant, in principle, products and services of origins of Japan or the recipient country are to be purchased.

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

However the prime contractors, namely, consulting, contractor and procurement firms, are limited to "Japanese nationals". (The term "Japanese nationals" means Japanese physical persons or Japanese juridical persons controlled by Japanese physical persons.)

(5) Necessity of the "Verification"

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

(6) Undertakings required to be made by the Government of the recipient country

In the implementation of the Grant Aid, the recipient country is required to undertake necessary measures such as the following:

a) to secure land necessary for the sites of the project and to clear and level the land prior to commencement of the construction work,

b) to provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities in and around the sites,

c) to secure buildings prior to the installation works in case the Project is providing equipment,

d) to ensure all the expenses and prompt execution for unloading, customs clearance at

the port of disembarkation and internal transportation of the products purchased under the Grant Aid,

e) to exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which will be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the Verified Contracts,

f) 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.

(7) Proper Use

The recipient country is required to maintain and use facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign staff necessary for their operation and maintenance as well as to bear all expenses other than those to be borne 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 shall open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in a 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 Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the contracts verified.

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



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## Major Undertakings to be taken by Each Government

NO	Items	To be covered by Grant Aid	To be covered by Recipient side
1	To secure land		●
2	To clear, level and reclaim the site when needed		●
3	To construct gates and fences in and around the site		●
4	To construct the parking lot	●	
5	To construct roads		
	1) Within the site	●	
	2) Outside the site		●
6	To construct the building	●	
7	To provide facilities for the distribution of electricity, water supply, drainage and other incidental facilities		
	1)Electricity		
	a.The distributing line to the site		●
	b.The drop wiring and internal wiring within the site	●	
	c.The main circuit breaker and transformer	●	
	2)Water Supply		
	a.The city water distribution main to the site		●
	b.The supply system within the site ( receiving and/or elevated tanks )	●	
	3)Drainage		
	a.The city drainage main ( for storm, sewer and others ) to the site		●
	b.The drainage system ( for toilet sewer, ordinary waste, storm drainage and others ) within the site	●	
	4)Gas Supply		
	a.The city gas main to the site		●
	b.The gas supply system within the site	●	
	5)Telephone System		
	a.The telephone trunk line to the main distribution frame / panel (MDF) of the building		●
	b.The MDF and the extension after the frame / panel	●	
6)Furniture and Equipment			
a.General furniture		●	
b.Project equipment	●		
8	To bear the following commissions to a bank of Japan for the banking services based upon the B / A		
	1) Advising commission of A/P		●
	2) Payment commission		●
9	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at the port of disembarkation in recipient country		
	1) Marine(Air) transportation of the products from Japan to the recipient country	●	
	2) Tax exemption and customs clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation		●
	3) Internal transportation from the port of disembarkation to the project site	(●)	(●)
10	To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services under the verified contract such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work		●
11	To exempt Japanese nationals from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the verified contract		●
12	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant Aid		●
13	To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the Grant Aid, necessary for construction of the facilities as well as for the transportation and installation of the equipment		●

(2) On the explanation of the draft basic design

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS  
ON  
THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY  
ON  
THE PROJECT FOR  
IMPROVEMENT OF ARTISANAL COASTAL FISHERIES  
IN THE KOMBO SOUTH DISTRICT  
(CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT REPORT)

In May 2001, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Basic Design Study Team on the Project for Improvement of Artisanal Coastal Fisheries in the Kombo South District (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and through discussions, site surveys, and technical examination of the results in Japan, has prepared the draft report of the study.

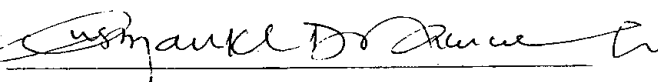
In order to explain and to consult with The Gambia side on the components of the draft report, JICA sent to The Gambia the Draft Report Explanation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Shigeru SHIMURA, Senior Advisor, Institute for International Cooperation, JICA, from 11 August to 19 August 2001.

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

Banjul, 16 August 2001



Mr. Shigeru SHIMURA  
Leader  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Mr. Ousman K.L. Drammeh  
Director  
Fisheries Department  
Department of State for Fisheries,  
Natural Resources and the Environment

## ATTACHMENT

### 1. Components of the draft report

The Government of the Republic of The Gambia (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of The Gambia") agreed and accepted the components of the draft report explained by the Team.

### 2. Japan's Grant Aid System

The Gambia side understands the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme as explained by the Team and will take the necessary measures described in Annex-5 and Annex-6 signed on 24 May 2001 as the minutes of discussions of the Basic Design Study, on condition that the Grant Aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project.

### 3. Schedule of the Study

JICA will complete the final report in accordance with the confirmed items and send it to the Government of The Gambia around January 2002.

### 4. Counterpart Fund

4-1. The Gambia side understood that in case of selling or lease-to-own arrangement for procured components, the Government of The Gambia is obliged to open a bank account and deposit local currency equivalent to the two-thirds of the FOB value of the procured equipment such as FRP fishing canoes, outboard engines and fishing nets within a period of four years, from the date of the signing of the E/N (Exchange of Notes), unless otherwise agreed between the authorities concerned of the two governments. The fund is called the "counterpart fund" and it is to be used for the purpose of fisheries development in The Gambia.

4-2. The Gambia side understood the system of the "counterpart fund" and made a definite promise to execute it by their own responsibility.

4-3. The Gambia side explained the system of leasing the equipment procured under the Japan's Grant Aid and the way of deposit as follows;

Leasing : The equipment will be leased at the price decided by the Government of The Gambia to the fishermen.

Deposit : The deposit which is equivalent to the two-thirds of the FOB value of above mentioned equipment will be made in the Gunjur Fisheries Project Account in Trust Bank.

4-4. The Gambia side made definite promises as follows;

- (1) To report to the Government of Japan about the amount of the deposited currency every February until the completion of the deposit of the counterpart fund.
- (2) To consult with the Government of Japan about the use of the deposit.

4-5. The Gambia side requested to extend the deposit period from four years to seven years for FRP fishing canoes, and to have a grace period of one year after the signing of the E/N. Both sides agreed to consult with each other in respect of any matter that may arise from or in connection with the present arrangement through diplomatic channel within three years from the date of signing of the E/N.

#### 5. Other Relevant Issues

5-1. The Gambia side agreed to allocate necessary budgets and personnel/staff timely for proper operation and maintenance of the facilities and equipment to be provided by the Project.

5-2. The Gambia side explained that Environmental Impact Assessment ( hereinafter referred to as "EIA" ) is necessary for the Project. The Gambia side made a definite promise to carry out the EIA and would take all necessary procedures not to hinder the implementation of the Project.

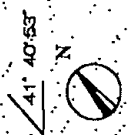
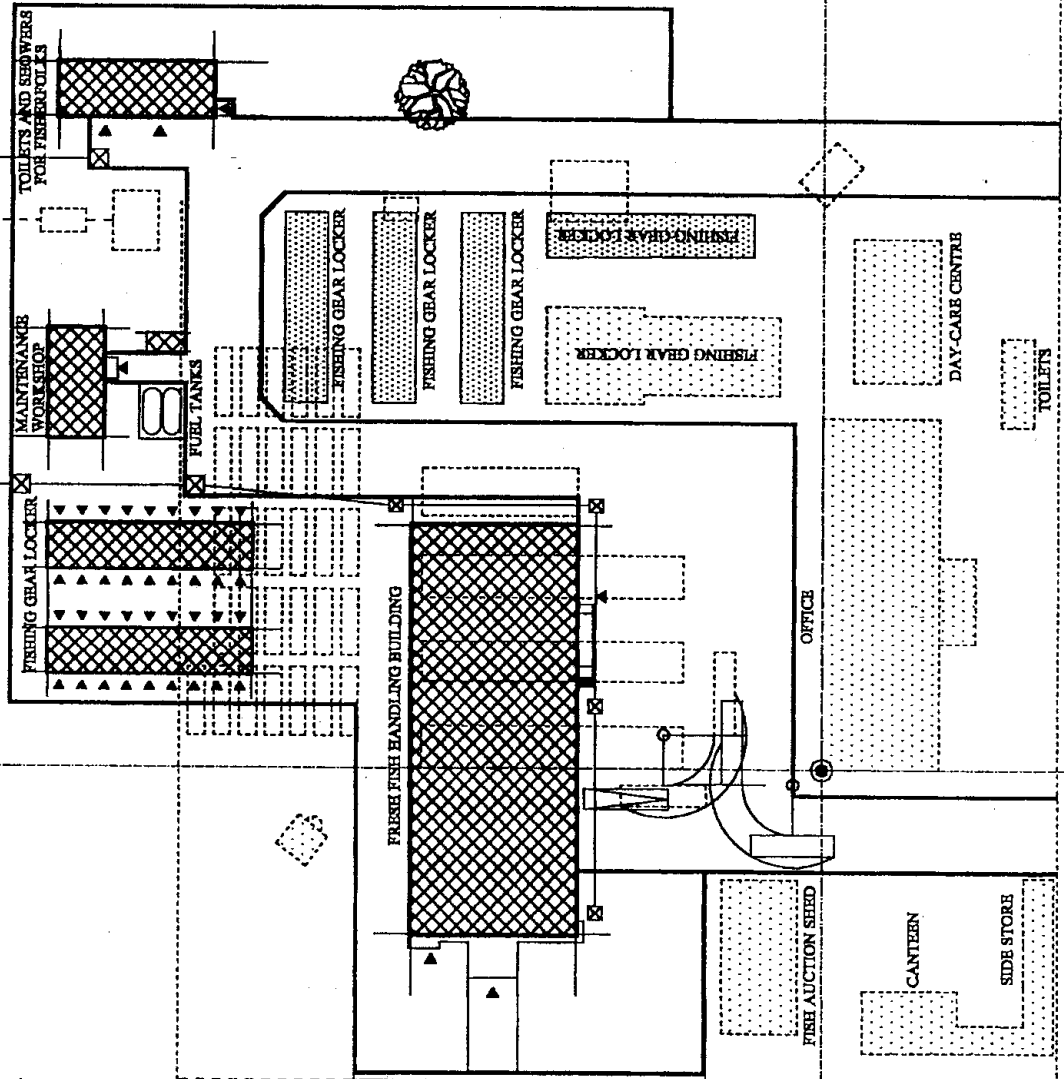
5-3. The Gambia side requested that a reserve water tank should be installed at the Project site in the water supply system. Both sides agreed that this matter should be subject to further studies in Japan.

5-4. The Gambia side made a definite promise to replace the existing fishing gear lockers to secure the space for the Project prior to commencement of the construction. Both sides basically agreed to modify the layout plan in the draft report as shown in an attached drawing.

5-5. Both sides agreed that the Government of The Gambia should exempt the Gunjur Community Fisheries Project from fuel levies ( i.e. duty free and sales tax ) for the life of the Project to ensure the smooth, efficient and sustainable operation of the Project.

FLOOR AREA OF EACH ROOM IN EACH FACILITY

Building Facility	Room	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Formula for area calculation (by measuring center column)
Fresh Fish Handling Building	Fish Handling Space	90.0	6.0 X 15.0 = 90.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Ice Storage	40.5	4.5 X 4.5 X 2 rooms = 40.5 m <sup>2</sup>
	Chilled Storage	43.6	4.5 X 4.5 X 2 rooms = 43.6 m <sup>2</sup>
	Preparation Storage	33.0	1.2 X 4.5 X 2 + 2.2 X 1.0 = 33.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Ice and Loading Space	156.0	3.0 X 6.5 = 156.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Machine Room	72.0	12.0 X 6.0 = 72.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Office	61.2	6.0 X 10.2 = 61.2 m <sup>2</sup>
	Storage	75.6	4.2 X 1.8 = 75.6 m <sup>2</sup>
	Meeting cum Training Room	72.0	6.0 X 12.0 = 72.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Engineer Room 1	18.0	6.0 X 3.0 = 18.0 m <sup>2</sup>
Engineer Room 2	25.2	4.2 X 6.0 = 25.2 m <sup>2</sup>	
Engineer Room 3	12.6	3.0 X 4.2 = 12.6 m <sup>2</sup>	
Toilets for Staff	25.2	6.0 X 4.2 = 25.2 m <sup>2</sup>	
Kettle Room	3.24	1.8 X 1.8 = 3.24 m <sup>2</sup>	
Corridor	62.4	1.8 X (5.5 + 6 + 11.47) X 3.0 X 8.5 = 62.4 m <sup>2</sup>	
Sub Total	727.5		
Smoke House	Smoke Processing Room	172.8	9.0 X 19.2 = 172.8 m <sup>2</sup>
	Storage cum Handling Space	43.2	9.0 X 4.8 = 43.2 m <sup>2</sup>
Dry Fish Storage	Sub Total	216.0	
	Dry Fish Storage	72.0	3.0 X 3.0 X 8 rooms = 72.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Handling Work Space	72.0	3.0 X 3.0 = 72.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Sub Total	144.0	
Fishing Gear Locker	Fishing Gear Locker	225.0	2.5 X 2.5 X 18 rooms X 2 buildings = 225.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Female Toilets	36.0	6.0 X 6.0 = 36.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Male Toilets	36.0	6.0 X 6.0 = 36.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Showers for Fishermen	30.0	6.0 X 5.0 = 30.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Sub Total	108.0	
	Work Space	48.0	6.0 X 8.0 = 48.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Engineer Room	16.0	4.0 X 4.0 = 16.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Storage for Spare Parts	8.0	2.0 X 4.0 = 8.0 m <sup>2</sup>
	Sub Total	72.0	



PROJECT SITE PLAN (RIGHT SIDE)

SCALE: 1/800

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DRAWING NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

REVISION NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE:   
 [Dotted pattern] : SHOWS EXISTING FACILITIES   
 [Grid pattern] : SHOWS PLANNED FISHING GEAR LOCKER (TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY THE RECIPIENT COUNTRY)

THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF ARTISANAL COASTAL FISHERIES IN THE KOMBO SOUTH DISTRICT IN THE REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

OAFIC OVERSEAS AGRO-FISHERIES CONSULTANTS CO., LTD.

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

SCALE: 1/800

DWG. NO.: A-02a

## **Appendix 5. Cost Estimated Borne by the Recipient Country**

- 1) For work of demolition and relocation of the existing facilities and obstacles in the Project site : 685,000 Dalasis
  
- 2) For procurement of furniture necessary for the offices constructed by the Project. : 106,000 Dalasis
  
- 3) For work for lining of telephone lines to the office constructed by the Project. : 47,000 Dalasis

## Appendix 6. Other Relevant Data

The results of the Baseline survey in terms of measurement of the ORP (oxidation reduction potential) values.

Between the deaths and the early stage of putrefaction of fish and shell fish, ORP values of the flesh organs of those are confirmed to change with reacting to the biochemical changes through the study by Dr. Huss, etc., and they reported change of ORP values of herrings in the Atlantic Ocean (Huss and Larsen, 1979). It is such characteristic of ORP values that rise temporarily right after deaths and then descend. Recently, Dr. Suzuki and others have reported that the highest point of ORP values is around 20 point of K values which are thought to be the recommended limit conditions for taking raw fish, through comparison between the variability of ORP values and that of K values (Suzuki, 2000). As the method of ORP measuring is to attach the censor of a portable ORP measuring meter directly to the flesh of fish body and the measurement is done in a short time, the method to measure ORP values is simpler than the measurement of K values by mincing the samples and using liquid chromatography equipment, etc.

In this Baseline survey, by the continuous ORP measurement of the fresh marketed fish of Bonga, which is the main target fish of the Project, it was attempted to gain the views of the freshness index. The following four samples were utilized as the measurement samples.

- 1) Sample 1 (2 fish): The fresh Bonga fish, which was landed at 8:00 am at Tanji, was preserved in a normal temperature and the ORP values of that were measured periodically. It reached the early stage of putrefaction at 9 pm on the same day.
- 2) Sample 2 ( 2 fish): The same Bonga fish, as the Sample 1, was reserved in the ice water (icing ratio = 4 ~ 5), and the ORP values of that were measured periodically. The measurement continued until 5 pm on the following day.
- 3) Sample 3 (2 fish): The Bonga fish, which was landed in the morning on the same day at Tanji and sold in the Serekunda fish market, was purchased at 4 pm and the ORP values were measured just after the purchase.
- 4) Sample 4: The same method of preservation as Sample 2 was done and the flesh of the sample was not cut until the following day and cut at the last stage of measurement. The ORP values were measured at 11 am and 5 pm of the following day.

The results of those measurement and the curve line of ORP variability are shown in the attached figure, and the results of measurement above will bring the following views.

- 1) Sample 1 had the better freshness than Sample 2 when those were obtained, but the fish freshness of Sample 1 descended quickly in 7 or 8 hours after fish landing, and it reached to the early stage of putrefaction in 12 hours after fish landing. The status of ORP variability coincided the results of measurement of herrings in the Atlantic Ocean measured by Dr. Huss.

- 2) ORP values of Sample 3, which followed the actual process of marketing, were similar to those of Sample 1. Therefore, it is assumed that the ORP values of the fresh Bonga fish, which is actually marketed, are varied same as Sample 1.
- 3) Sample 2 showed that change of ORP values is controlled by preservation with ice water. On the other hand, around at the point of 0 point of ORP value, which is the last stage of measurement, the flesh became soft and the quality was deteriorated, even though the bad smell was not confirmed. However, the fish freshness looked still better than Sample 3 upon the purchase at Serekunda.
- 4) The results of measurement on Sample 4 are similar to those of Sample 2, it is confirmed that the cutting the flesh of fish gradually does not affect the ORP variability much.

According to the views above, the following findings are acquired:

- 1) As there is a big change of ORP values between the recommended limit conditions for taking raw fish and the early stage of putrefaction, in regard with the fresh fish in the developing areas, where a great amount of fish descends its freshness already at fish landing stage, the variability of fish freshness measured by ORP values can possibly by utilized as the index.
- 2) It is expected that the implementation of icing regularly effects the maintaining the freshness of Bonga.
- 3) The freshness of Bonga fish on the markets in The Gambia is required to be improved, and as for ORP values, it is preferable that the values should be kept in positive. Incidentally, the permissible value of herrings in the Atlantic Ocean by Dr. Huss is set 0 point of ORP value.
- 4) It is meaningful to measure ORP values of fresh Bonga fish sold in the markets as the one of the reference index for the effectiveness of improvement of freshness with icing by the Project.

