

現地調査

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY
ON
THE PROJECT FOR
IMPROVEMENT OF FISHERY INFRASTRUCTURE IN KAYANGEL
STATE
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU

In response to a request from the Government of the Republic of Palau (hereinafter referred to as "the Government of Palau"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Basic Design Study on the project for Improvement of Fishery Infrastructure in Kayangel State (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA sent to Palau the basic design study team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Motoyuki UEGAKI, Deputy Director, Office of Technical Coordination and Examination, Grant Aid Management Department, JICA, and is scheduled to stay in the country from 1 July to 29 July, 2001.

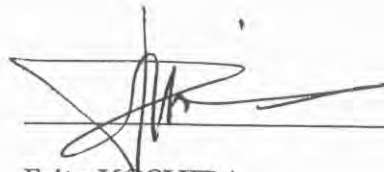
The Team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Palau.

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

Koror, 6 July, 2001

上垣素行

Motoyuki UEGAKI
Leader
Basic Design Study Team
JICA



Fritz KOSHIBA
Minister
Ministry of Resources and Development
Republic of Palau

ATTACHMENT

1. Objective

The objective of the Project is to transport foods including marine products, medical supplies, fuel and other necessities of life from and to Koror, the civic, administrative and commercial center of the Republic of Palau through improvement of the jetty, dredging the access channel and supply of appropriate equipment.

2. Project Site

The site of the Project is Kayangel State as shown in Annex-1.

3. Responsible and Implementing Agency

The Ministry of Resources and Development is responsible for the execution of the project. Operation/maintenance of the facilities and equipment are the responsibility of the Kayangel State Government, while oversight responsibility rests upon the National Government.

4. Components requested by Palau Government

The components requested by the Palau Government are presented herein below.

- Jetty construction
- Dredging of Ulach Channel to widen and deepen down to at least DL-2.5 meter
- Installation of four (4) light beacons
- Loading/unloading equipment

JICA will assess the appropriateness of the request and will recommend to the Government of Japan for approval. However, the final components of the Project will be decided after further study.

5. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

5-1. Palau side has fully understood the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme explained by the Team, as described in Annex-2.

5-2. Palau side will undertake the necessary measures, as described in Annex-3, 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 gather field information, socioeconomic data and other relevant information related to the proposed project in Palau until 28 July, 2001.

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

6-3. In case the contents of the report is accepted in principle by the Government of Palau. JICA will complete the final report and send it to the Government of Palau by January 2002.

7. Other relevant issues

7-1. Palau side pointed out that one of the important objectives of the project is to improve transport facilities for multi-purpose activities, not only marine products, but also other materials and commodities including daily necessities.

7-2. Palau side explained that light beacons are an important component of this project because they provide for the safety of fishing and other boats (boat to evacuate a sick person to the hospital in Koror) navigating in and out of the channel at night. The Team will further examine the justification on this matter.

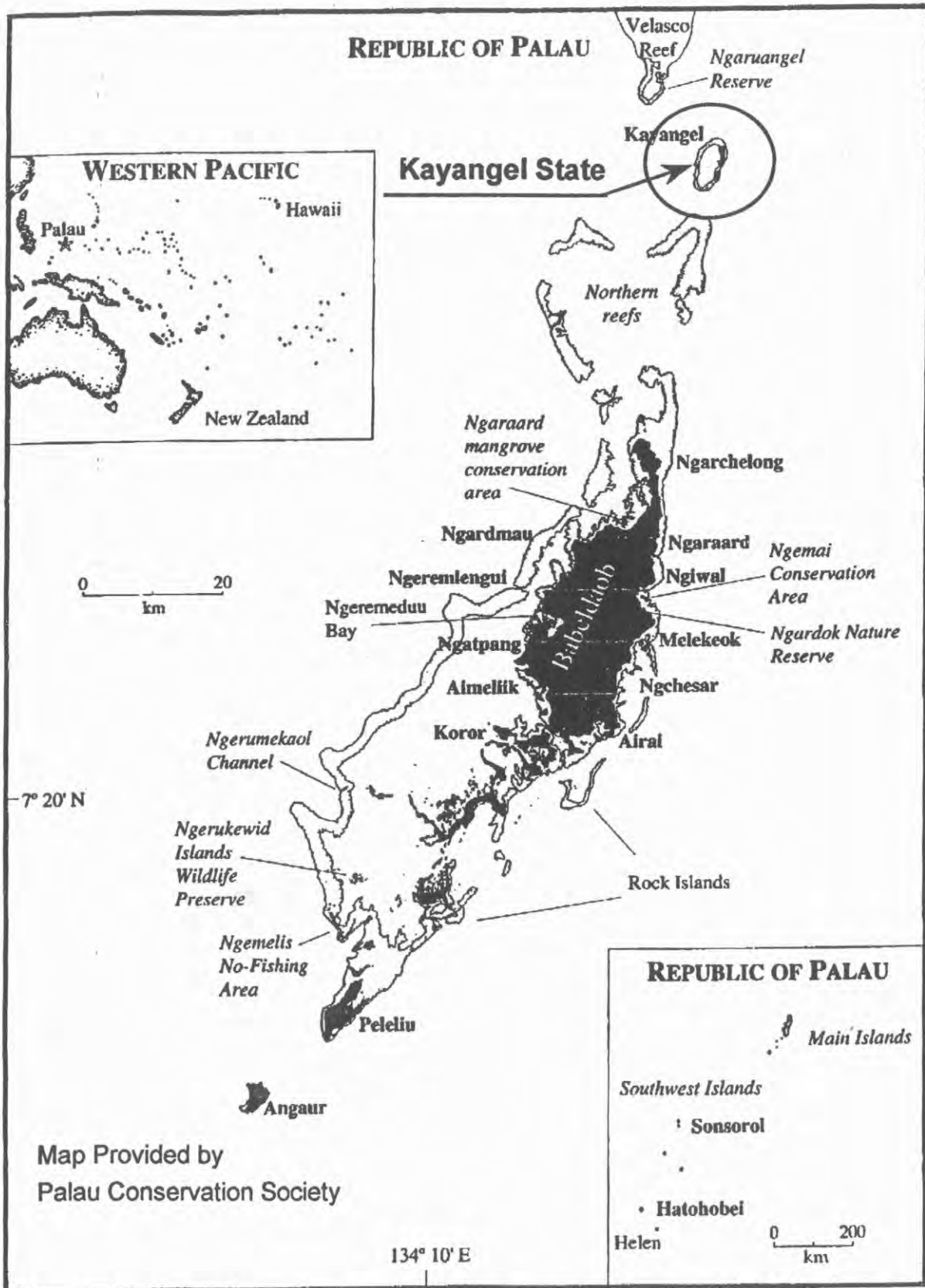
7-3. Palau side is responsible for securing the site(s) and undertaking of any necessary site(s) clearance. And they will provide the Team with candidate deposit site(s) for the dredged materials in Kayangel Island.

7-4. If necessary, Palau side will assist a contractor for securing an appropriate construction yard in Koror.

7-5. Palau side will obtain environmental permit(s) for the proposed project including dredging and earth-moving works at the earliest time so as to facilitate the smooth implementation of the project. The consultant will provide technical data and support in the preparation of the application for appropriate permit(s) as far as possible.

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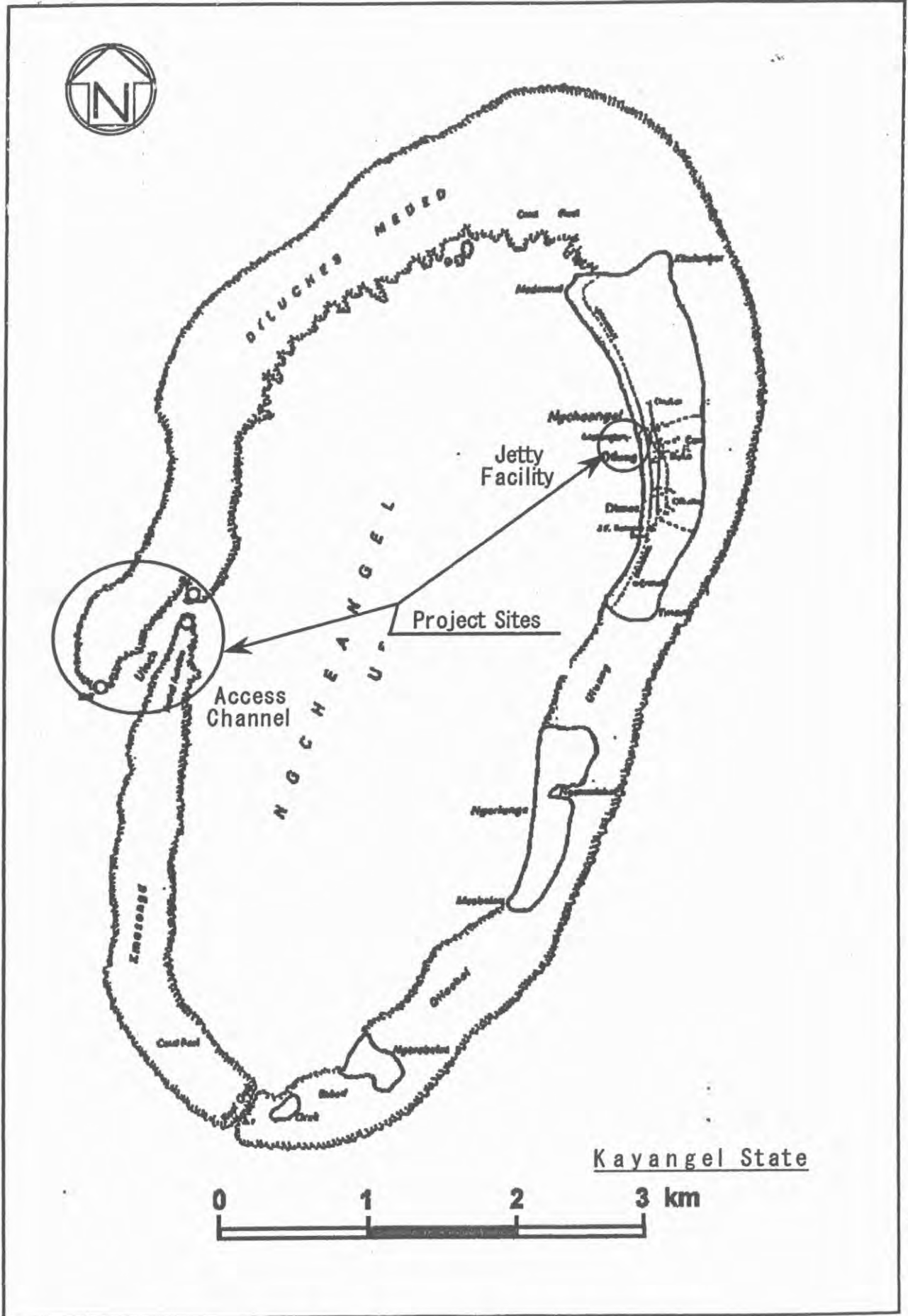
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Location Map of Kayangel State

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Location Map of Project Site in Kayangel State

(2)

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Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1. Japan's Grant Aid Procedures

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

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

(2) Firstly, the application or a request for a Grant Aid Project submitted by a recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to determine whether or not it is eligible for Japan's Grant Aid. If the request is deemed appropriate, the Government of Japan assigns JICA to conduct a study (Basic Design Study) on the request.

Secondly, JICA conducts the study using (a) Japanese consulting firm(s).

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

Fourthly, the Project, once approved by the Cabinet, becomes official with the Exchange of Notes (E/N) signed by the Government of Japan and the recipient country.

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

2. Basic Design Study

(1) Contents of the Study

The aim of the Basic Design Study conducted by JICA is to provide a basic document necessary for appraisal of the project. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- a) To confirm the background, objectives, and benefits of the project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for the project's implementation,

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- b) To evaluate the appropriateness of the Project from 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 the cost of the project

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

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

(2) Selection of (a) Consulting Firm (s)

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

The consulting firm(s), which conducted the study, is (are) recommended by JICA to the recipient country to also work on the project's implementation after Exchange of Notes, in order to maintain technical consistency.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

(1) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

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

- (2) "The period of the Grant Aid" means the only one Japanese fiscal year, which the Cabinet approves the project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedure such as Exchange of Notes, concluding contracts with (a) consulting firm (s) and (a) contractor (s) and final payment to them must be completed. However, in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as natural disaster, the period of the Grant Aid can be further extended for a maximum of one fiscal year at most by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

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

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

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

(4) Necessity of the "Verification"

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

(5) Undertakings required of the Government of the recipient country

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

- a) To secure land necessary for the sites of the project and to clear, level and reclaim the land prior to commencement of the construction work,
- b) To provide facilities for the distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities in and around the sites,
- c) To secure buildings prior to the installation work in case the Project is providing equipment,
- d) To ensure all the expenses and prompt execution for unloading, customs clearance at 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.

(6) Proper Use

The recipient country is required to operate and maintain the 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.

(7) Re-export

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

(8) Banking Arrangement (B/A)

- a) The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority should open an account in the name of the Government of the recipient country in 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 the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the verified contracts.
- b) The payments will be made when payment requests are presented by the Bank to the Government of Japan under an Authorization to Pay (A/P) issued by the Government of the recipient country or its designated authority.

(9) Authorization to Pay (A/P)

The Government of the recipient country should bear an advising commission of an Authorization to Pay and payment commissions to the Bank.

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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 unloading and customs clearance at 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 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		●

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ON
THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY
ON
THE PROJECT FOR IMPROVEMENT OF FISHERY INFRASTRUCTURE IN
KAYANGEL STATE
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU
(CONSULTATION ON THE DRAFT REPORT)

In July 2001, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Basic Design Study Team on the Project for Improvement of Fishery Infrastructure in Kayangel State (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and has prepared the draft report of the study based on the discussions, site surveys and technical examination in Japan.

In order to explain and consult Palau side on the components of the draft report, JICA sent to Palau the Draft Report Explanation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Naoto TANIGUCHI, Grant Aid Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 21 October to 27 October, 2001.

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

Koror, 26 October, 2001

谷口直人

Naoto TANIGUCHI
Leader
Draft Report Explanation Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency



Fritz KOSHIBA
Minister
Ministry of Resources and Development
The Republic of Palau

ATTACHMENT

1. Components of the draft report

The Government of Palau agreed and accepted the components of the draft report explained by the Team.

2. Japan's Grant Aid System

The Government of Palau understands the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme as explained by the Team and will take necessary measures described in Annex-2 and Annex-3 signed on 6 July 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 Palau around February 2002.

4. Other Relevant Issues

4-1. Palau side agreed to allocate appropriate budget timely for proper operation and maintenance of the facilities and equipment to be provided by the Project.

4-2. Palau side understood the maximum vessel size which can navigate the project site and agreed to guide the personnel concerned in order to control the navigation properly.

4-3. Palau side agreed to secure an appropriate leveled and cleared temporary construction yard available in Koror and a dumping area of dredged material near the Project site.

4-4. Palau side agreed to take necessary measures including temporary berthing restriction to the Jetty to secure smooth and timely progress of the Project.

4-5. Palau side promised that the Government of Palau would make an application to obtain the construction permit including relevant Environmental Impact Assessment, if necessary, and consider not to hinder the smooth implementation of the Project.

事業事前評価表

1. 対象事業名
パラオ国カヤンゲル州漁業施設改善計画
2. 我が国が援助することの必要性・妥当性
(1) 我が国の援助対象国としての位置付け <p>パラオ国は財政を米国からの援助に依存した経済構造から転換することが課題とされており、そのためには自給率を高める生産部門の確立が必要とされている。また、近年同国の自然環境を求めて、観光客数が増加しているため、関連施設やインフラの整備が最優先課題となっている。マグロ等鮮魚の日本向けの転載事業は重要な収入源となってきている。</p> <p>我が国との関係では、古くは1914年以来1945年まで我が国が南洋諸島の一部として統治していた経緯があり、この歴史的関係に加え、漁業関係でもつながりも深く、国造り、経済開発における我が国の経済協力への期待は大きい。1994年の独立以降、ナカムラ大統領（当時）は頻りに訪日しており、また1996年6月及び98年8月には、我が国政府が政策ミッションを同国に派遣するなど、二国間協力関係の強化が図られてきている。</p> <p>以上の背景のもと、我が国は伝統的に緊密な関係にあり、極めて親日的な国であること等を踏まえ、無償資金協力及び技術協力を実施している。</p>
(2) 上位計画 <p>パラオ国は1995年に、経済自立、人材育成、天然資源開発、持続的地域開発を国家目標とし2020年を最終目標年次とした5ヶ年1期とする5期にわたる国家総合開発計画を策定した。現在、米国との自由連合協定に基づく経済援助や、他ドナー国の援助をもとに社会基盤整備に重点をおいた開発を推進している。同総合開発計画は、パラオ国で開発可能な産業として漁業と観光業を規定し、持続性ある漁業の発展と観光開発に高い優先度を与えている。</p> <p>国家総合開発計画の枠組みの中では、水産開発計画に関してつぎの政策目標が掲げられている。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① 持続的な漁業開発を目指した漁業管理政策を実施 ② 沖合マグロ・カツオ漁業資源利用に対する地元漁業者の参加を促進 ③ 水産関連業における雇用の増加、漁業者収入の増加 ④ 養殖の開発と養殖魚の輸出を促進 ⑤ リーフ魚、回遊魚、底魚及びエサとなる小型浮魚の資源量について評価 ⑥ 各州の漁業インフラを整備 ⑦ 漁業技術、漁獲物処理技術、保管技術、流通効率を向上
(3) 当該国の社会・経済事情 <p>当該国の社会・経済事情については、資料－4の「パラオ国の社会・経済事情」を参照する。</p>
3. 協力対象事業の目的（プロジェクト目標）
カヤンゲル州において棧橋施設、アクセス水路施設及び関連施設の整備を通じ、漁船をはじめとする船舶の常時安全な入出港、係船、水揚げ等の岸壁での作業活動の効率化を図るものである。
4. 協力対象事業の内容
(1) 対象地域 <p>パラオ国 カヤンゲル州 カヤンゲル島</p>

(2) アウトプット

カヤンゲル州において棧橋施設、アクセス水路および関連施設が整備される。

(3) インプット

- ① 棧橋の整備 : 延長 116m、アクセス棧橋幅 5.0m
多目的岸壁 延長 22.0m×幅員 10.0m、岸壁水深 D.L.-2.2m
漁港用岸壁 延長 21.0m×幅員 7.0m、岸壁水深 D.L.-0.5m
- ② アクセス水路の浚渫 : 水路水深 D.L.-2.2m、水路幅 20m、延長 380m
- ③ 航路標識の設置 : 水路入口部・出口部各 1 対、棧橋上 1 基、計 5 基
- ④ 荷役機材の導入 : クレーン付きトラック 1 台

(4) 総事業費

日本国側 : 4.87 億円 パラオ国側 : 2.88 百万円

(5) スケジュール

2002 年 6 月から 9 ヶ月の工期を予定

(6) 実施体制

事業完了後は、供与施設・機材は中央政府から州政府に移管され、州政府が管理運営を行う。管理運営のための新たな要員増は発生しない。

- ① 主管官庁 : 資源開発省
- ② 実施機関 : 資源開発省 天然資源開発局
- ③ 管理運営機関 : カヤンゲル州政府

5. プロジェクトの成果

(1) プロジェクトにて裨益をうける対象及び規模

受益者: カヤンゲル州の住民及びコロール州の住民約 13,400 人、コロール州の流通/輸送業関係者

(2) 事業の目的（プロジェクト目標）を示す成果指標

1) アクセス水路の航行可能日数

船舶によっては現状で潮位によってアクセス水路を航行できない日があるうえ、航行可能な日でも潮待ちをしたうえ危険な航行を強いられている。水路整備の完了後は、暴風雨時を除き年間を通じて潮待ちなしで安全な航行が可能となる。

アクセス水路の航行可能日数（年間）

		航行可能時間（航行時間帯）		
		現 状		完成後
船 種	喫 水	2 時間以上 (10:00~14:00)	1 時間以上 (08:00~16:00)	24 時間
小型漁船	0.3m	365 日	365 日	通 年
中型漁船等	0.9~1.6m	0 ~ 112 日	15 ~ 341 日	

2) 棧橋での停泊可能日数

棧橋部の水深は、D.L.±0.0m となっており、大潮の干潮時には水位がさがって係留船舶は座礁し、小型漁船でさえも停泊することができないが、棧橋施設の完成後は、漁船等全ての船舶が、潮位に関係なく停泊可能となる。

岸壁での停泊可能日数

船種	喫水	現状	完成後
小型漁船	0.3m	101日	通年
中型漁船等	0.9～1.6m	0日	

3) 棧橋での荷役・乗降可能日数

棧橋の水深不足から、棧橋での荷役作業および乗降は、潮位の高い時間帯に限って行われているが、棧橋施設の完成後は、漁船等全ての船舶が、常時接岸し、荷役・乗降可能となる。

棧橋での荷役・乗降可能日数

		荷役・乗降可能時間			完成後
		現状（昼間 10:00～14:00）			
船種	喫水	2時間	1時間	0.5時間	24時間
小型漁船	0.3m	193日	292日	312日	通年
中型漁船等	0.9～1.6m	0～20日	0～111日	0～134日	

6. 外部要因リスク

(1) 船舶事故

アクセス水路あるいは棧橋において座礁や沈没等の船舶事故が発生した場合には、本事業による所定の機能が損なわれることとなる。

7. 今後の評価計画

(1) 事後評価に用いる成果指標

- ① アクセス水路の航行可能日数
- ② 棧橋での停泊可能日数
- ③ 棧橋での荷役・乗降可能日数

(2) 事業評価の時期（案）

事業完了後の5年後を目安とする。

資料－ 7 参考資料／入手資料リスト

No	資 料 名	備 考
1	Tropical Storm Utor, Damage Assessment Report	2001
2	Proceeding of Forum Fisheries Agency, May 2001	2001
3	Public Information and Warning Procedures, Republic of Palau	2001
4	2000 Census of Population and Housing	2000
5	Statistical Yearbook	2000
6	Pelagic Fisheries of the Western Pacific Region	1999
7	Tuna Industry Development Study Country Profile, Palau	1999
8	Statistical Yearbook	1999
9	Development Opportunities in Selected Tuna fisheries for Pacific Island Counties, Forum Fisheries Agency	1998
10	Tuna Fishery Yearbook, Secretariat of the Pacific Community	1998
11	Environmental Assessment for Development of Fishing Community, Peleliu State	1998
12	Marine Resources Profiles; Republic of Palau	1995
13	Division of Marine Resources Annual Report, Min. of Resources and Development	1992
14	Typhoon Mitigation Recommendations, Typhoon Mike	1990