7. プロジェクト実施に際しての留意点

7-1 基本設計調査の進め方

基本設計調査においては、パキスタン国政府側の実施機関と共に代替案の内容を再度検証し、無償資金協力事業として、今後の技術的・財務的に最適な計画案が策定される必要がある。特に、表流水源による自然流下方式の水供給システムの取水施設、浄水施設、送水管の仕様・詳細等については、表流水源の水量・水質に関する調査を行った上で決定していく。また、既存井戸の補修及び新設井戸の仕様・詳細についても、地下水源の科学的調査を行った上で決定していく。

基本設計調査においては、主として以下の調査を行う。

(1) 現地状況調査

統計資料等から現地の経済社会状況を把握するとともに、上水道配管網図等の既存資料を参考に、現状の給水範囲ならびに住民の分布等を確認し、給水計画立案の資料とする。また、社会状況調査を行って住民の水道料金負担能力を把握する。

(2) 施設設計調査

表流水源による自然流下方式の水供給システムの詳細計画では、水源から給水区域までの簡易地形測量ならびに土質調査を実施し、設計条件を明らかにするとともに、表流水源調査で得られた水質データを基に、必要な浄水施設の仕様を検討し決定する。

また、調査対象地域では現況を明確にした地形図が作成されていないため、上水道配管網図等の既存資料を参考に、井戸を含む上水道施設の位置及び高さを確認するとともに、インベントリー調査を行って、水供給能力の増強に必要な既存上水道施設改善の基本設計を行う。

(3) 表流水源調査

対象地域の河川流出は、年2回のサイクルが認められ、最低流量は6月に、最大流量は8月に記録されるのが一般的である。従って、6月から8月までの3ヵ月の流出については、流速計を用いた観測を実施する事により確認する。観測で得た資料や既存資料も含め総合的に解析した上で、計画取水流量を決定する。

また、水質に関しては、WHO 飲料水水質基準を採用しているので、1990 年時点で分析されていない項目を再委託にて再分析し、水源の安全性を確認するとともに浄水施設の仕様設定の資料とする。濁度は、最低流量となる6月から最大流量となる8月まで継続して測定し、浄水施設の仕様設定の資料とする。

(4) 地下水源調査

a. 現況の揚水実態調査

今回の調査では水道用井戸のインベントリー調査を行ったが、今回調査を行わなかった商業用井戸、個人用井戸、カントンメント井戸などについてもインベントリー調査を行い、今回実施した水道用井戸インベントリー調査の結果と合わせて、地下水の揚水実態を把握する必要がある。

b. 水中ポンプ入れ替え井戸の確認

今回の井戸インベントリー調査で揚水ポンプの更新が必要な井戸を特定したが、今後より詳しい現地調査によりこれを確認し、その結果に基づき必要な揚水ポンプの 仕様を決定する必要がある。

c. 廃棄/休止井戸の確認

今回の調査では、井戸インベントリー調査に基づき、問題が発生している井戸を特定し、そのような井戸の廃棄や休止を提案したが、今後より詳しい現地調査や既存 資料の検討等によりこれを確認する必要がある。

d. 新規掘削井戸の位置、構造の決定

今回の調査では、井戸インベントリー調査に基づき、各 Union Council 毎に必要な新規掘削井戸の本数を想定したが、今後より詳しい現地調査や既存資料の検討を行い、その結果に基づき必要な井戸本数、井戸掘削深度、井戸構造、井戸掘削地点等を検討する必要がある。井戸構造の決定にあたっては、調査地域の井戸で大きな問題となっている、粘土粒子の流出によるケービング(空洞の形成)に起因する井戸の沈み込みに対する対策を十分考慮する必要がある。

e. 電気探査および試掘調査井の掘削

基本設計調査の段階で、d. で検討した生産井掘削候補地点において、10 本程度の試掘調査井を掘削し、実際の水文地質状況と、帯水層の地下水湧出能力を把握するべきであり、試掘調査井の中で揚水量の多いものは生産井に転換することを考慮する。試掘調査井の掘削地点決定のためには、1 本の井戸の掘削候補地域で 4 点から 5 点の電気探査を行うべきである。現地でのボーリング業者からの聞き取り調査によれば、深度 400'(120m 程度)の標準的な井戸の掘削に要する日数は、井戸仕上げや揚水試験を含め、約1ヶ月とのことであった。

f、地下水開発に必要な施設や資機材の基本設計

a から e の調査結果を総合し、水中ポンプの交換、既存井戸の廃棄および新規生産 井掘削を含む、地下水開発に必要な施設や資機材の基本設計を行う。

g. 地下水観測体制の整備

現在調査対象地域では地下水位の観測が行なわれておらず、地下水資源の管理体制も出来ていない。このため、地下水の観測体制を整備することが急務であり、地下

水位の観測井を設け、これを定期的に測定する体制を確立する必要がある。調査対象地域には廃棄された井戸が多数存在し、その中には水位と水質を含む地下水観測に適したものが多い。従って、このような廃棄井戸に水位計を設置するなどしてハード面を整備するとともに、現地カウンターパートに対しては、観測をどのような体制で持続的に行なっていくかについてのソフト面の整備も必要である。

(5) 運営・維持管理

対象地域の上水道事業は、アボタバット市役所、ナワンシェール市役所、アボタバット地区庁の3つの行政機関がそれぞれ独立して行っているが、水道料金の安さと高い電気料金のため、3機関とも大幅な赤字経営となっている。基本設計調査では、本計画の実施による電気料金の削減量を明確にするとともに、それだけではカバーし得ない不足分について、健全な上水道事業の財務運営に必要な水道料金体系の見直し、料金徴収方法等の改善案の提言を行う必要がある。

(6) 環境影響評価

本プロジェクトは、新環境法(PEPA'97)によれば EIA が必要なプロジェクトに該当する。従って、基本設計期間中に EIA レポートを作成し、連邦環境保護庁(PEPA)及び北西辺境州環境保護庁に提出する必要がある。基本的には、申請者である実施機関が主体的に作業を行うべきものであるが、基本設計調査で支援を行う必要がある。

(7) その他

施設建設にあたっては、建設予定地の用地の確保等が先方政府の負担事項であり、用 地確保の手順及び時期を確認する必要がある。また、表流水源による自然流下方式の 水供給システムの建設にあたっては、既存の水利用との調整が必要であり、水利調整 の手順及び時期を確認する必要がある。

7-2 工程・要員構成

基本設計調査における現地調査は、地下水源調査において試掘調査の実施が必要なため、4ヶ月の現地調査期間が必要である。また、対象地域の気候による水源の変化を調査するため、雨期と乾期の両方で調査が出来る6月初旬から月末に実施されるよう配慮されるべきである。基本設計調査に必要なコンサルタント団員のM/M及び主たる担当事項は、表7.1のように考えられる。

表 7.1 基本設計調査の要員構成及び M/M

担当分野	計画 M/M			備考
	現地調査	国内作業	計	- m
1) 業務主任/給水計画	2.0	1.5	3.5	
2) 水理地質/地下水開発	2.5	1.5	4.0	水理地質・物理探査・ 試掘調査
3)水文/水質	1.5	0.5	2.0	流量観測・水質分析
4) 施設計画·設計	2.5	1.5	4.0	測量・施設計画設計
5) 社会状況調査/環境配慮	1.5	0.5	2.0	環境影響評価 (EIA) 支援·社会状況調査
6) 事業費積算/調達計画	1.0	1.5	2.5	
合 計	11.0	7.0	18.0	

基本設計調査における各団員の担当する分野の主な内容は以下のとおり。

1) 業務主任/給水計画

: 対象地域の経済社会状況を把握して、将来人口、将来水需要量を推計するとともに、将来の水需給バランスから既存の上水道システムに最も適合した給水計画を立案する。また、カウンターパート機関のプロジェクト実施体制や実施能力等を確認するとともに、水道事業運営及び水道料金体系の見直し等の提言を行う。業務主任として基本設計調査全体を総括する。

2) 水理地質/地下水開発

:既存井戸調査を行い、井戸及び揚水ポンプの改善計画を立案する。また物理探査ならびに試掘調査を行い、対象地域の水理地質構造を把握するとともに、地下水賦存量を推計し、新設する井戸の掘削位置及び深度等を決定する。

3) 水文/水質

:表流水源の流量観測に必要な機器類を設置し、流量観測を 行うとともに水質分析を行い、水道水源としての適正を 確認する。また、表流水源の保護のために必要な施策に ついてカウンターパート機関に提言する。

4) 施設計画・設計

:給水計画に基づいて、表流水源による自然流下方式の水供給システムに必要な施設(取水施設、浄水施設、送水管、 貯水タンク等)、ならびに地下水による水供給システムに 必要な施設(送水ポンプ、送水管、高架タンク等)の計 画・設計を行う。また、既存上水道システム(送配水管 網、加圧ポンプ、貯水タンク等)の調査を行い、必要な 改善計画を立案する。測量業務を兼務する。

- 5) 社会状況調査/環境配慮:社会経済状況調査を行い、水利用実態ならびに水道料金に ついての住民の負担能力を把握する。また、水供給シス テムの建設費に伴う水利調整、ならびに施設用地の確保 について確認する。カウンターパート機関による環境影 響評価調査を支援する。
- 6) 事業費積算/調達計画 :水供給システムの建設費、資機材等の調査方法を検討する とともに、本計画に関する総事業費を積算する。

7-3 その他留意点

本予備調査で、先方政府機関や基本設計調査について判明した留意すべき点を以下に列 挙する。

- 1) 給水計画·施設設計関連
- ・ Gaya 渓谷および Bagh 渓谷の水源はほぼ湧水に近い状態であるが、降雨期には濁度の 上昇が予想されるため、それに対応した適切な浄水システムが必要である。詳細計画 に当たっては、維持管理コストの面から、取水施設を含め可能な限り動力を要さない 浄水システムを検討して施設計画を行う必要がある。
- ・対象地域内の配水管網の改善・拡張については協力の範囲外であるが、増強された水 供給能力が充分な効果を発揮するためには、対象地域内の配水管網の改善・拡張は不 可欠な要件であり、基本設計調査時に先方政府側の義務事項として充分に確認する必 要がある。
- 2) 表流水源·地下水源調查関連
- ・カウンターパート機関には表流水観測用の流速計、濁度計、携帯用の地下水位計等の 調査用機材がないため、基本設計調査では、必要な調査用資機材や簡易測定器を持参 する必要がある。
- ・ガヤ(Gaya)川とバグ(Bagh)川の表流水源調査においては、上流域の調査を行い、 住民の生活排水ならびに家畜の糞尿を含む有機物による水質汚染がないことを十分確 認する必要がある。
- ・カントンメンエリア内の既存井戸台帳調査にあたっては、これが軍事施設であるため 立ち入り調査が困難である可能性があり、このような場合はカウンターパートを通じ 間接的に情報を入手する必要がある。
- ・現地の井戸掘削業者からの聞き取り調査によると、調査対象地域での井戸掘削工事で は、カラ井戸にできるだけ費用をかけない契約システムを取っているとのことである。

つまり、最初に小口径で所定深度まで掘削し、その後直ちに裸孔のままでエアリフトによる揚水を行って、概略の揚水量を把握し、カラ井戸の可能性が高ければその井戸を廃棄し、もしそうでなければ、その後拡穴作業を行い、井戸として仕上げるというものである。この方法は、裸孔が崩壊する危険性や、契約条件設定の煩雑さはあるが、カラ井戸にかかる掘削費用を最小限にできるものであり、試掘調査を現地業者に再委託する際には、この方式を考慮するべきである。

3) 環境影響評価関連

・環境影響評価(EIA)に当たっては、水利調整及び計画用地の土地取得が課題になると思われる。これらの点については慎重に調査するとともに、水利調整及び土地取得の手順及び時期を確認する必要がある。

添付資料

添付資料 1. M/D

添付資料 2. 調査団員リスト

添付資料 3. 調査日程

添付資料 4. 主要面会者リスト

添付資料 5. 協議議事録

添付資料 6. 質問票回答

添付資料 7. 収集資料リスト



Minutes of Discussions on the Preparatory Study

on the Project for the Improvement of Water Supply for Abbottabad City in the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

In response to a request from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as "Pakistan"), the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Preparatory Study on the Project for the Improvement of Water Supply for Abbottabad City (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA").

JICA dispatched to Pakistan the Preparatory Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which was headed by Shigeru Sugiyama, an officer of the Third Project Management Division, the Grant Aid Management Department, JICA, and is scheduled to stay in the country from December 19, 2002 to January 10, 2003.

The Team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of Pakistan and conducted a field survey at the study area.

In the course of discussions and field survey, both sides confirmed the main items described in the attached sheets.

Peshawar, December 26, 2002

Shigeru Sugiyama

Leader

Preparatory Study Team

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Wagas-ul-Håsan

Town Municipal Officer

Town Municipal Administration Abbottabad Government of North West Frontier Province

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Ghulam Mustafa Khan Jadoon Zilla Nazim, Abbottabad

Government of North West Frontier Province

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Witnessed by:

Muhammad Ashraf Khan

Joint Secretary

Economic Affairs Division

Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Baz Muhammad Khatik

Secretary

Civil Secritatiat

Government of North West Frontier Province Islamic Republic of Pakistan

islanic republic of Lakistan

Witnessed by: ()

Jahangir Bashar

Additional Chief Secretary

Planning and Development Department Government of North West Frontier Province

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

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ATTACHMENT

1. Objective of the Project

The objective of the Project is to improve the service level of water supply in Abbottabad city.

2. Project Sites

The Project site is as shown in Annex-1.

3. Responsible and Implementing Agency

The counterpart organization is the Economic Affairs Division of the Ministry of Economic Affairs & Statistics, the Government of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

The responsible organization is the Government of the North West Frontier Province (hereinafter referred to as "the Govt. of NWFP").

The implementing agency is the Town Municipal Administration Abbottabad under the Gov. of NWFP.

The organization chart of the implementing agency is shown in Annex-2.

4. Items requested by the Government of Pakistan

As the result of discussions, requested components were confirmed as shown in Annex-3.

- 5. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme
- 5-1. The Pakistani side understands the Japan's Grant Aid scheme explained by the Team, as described in Annex-4 and Annex-5.
- 6. Schedule of the Study
- 6-1. The Team will proceed to further studies in Japan. The Government of Japan may decide to conduct the Basic Design Study, if the Project is deemed feasible as the result of the Preparatory Study.
- 7. Other Relevant Issues
- 7-1. The Team explained that the Pakistani side should have full responsibility in securing the land, rights to the use of water at water source(s), and all other permissions necessary for the implementation of the Project in a timely manner.
- 7-2. The Team explained that the Pakistani side should confirm the requirement of the laws and/or regulations on Environmental Impact Assessment related to the Project, and should take the necessary actions to obtain the approval.
- 7-3. The Team explained that since the Japan's Grant Aid scheme was intended to meet basic human needs of urgent nature, the Project, if implemented, would have to be on much shorter time horizon than 2015.

7-4. The Team explained that installation of proposed transmission line along the riverbed was

- 2 -

and x

judged unstable due to risks of landslide and flood, which might damage the facilities. The Team also pointed out that proposed gravity flow system had engineering problems like high pressure and severe water surge to be caused by topographical profiles, unavailability of basic data of river flow and water quality.

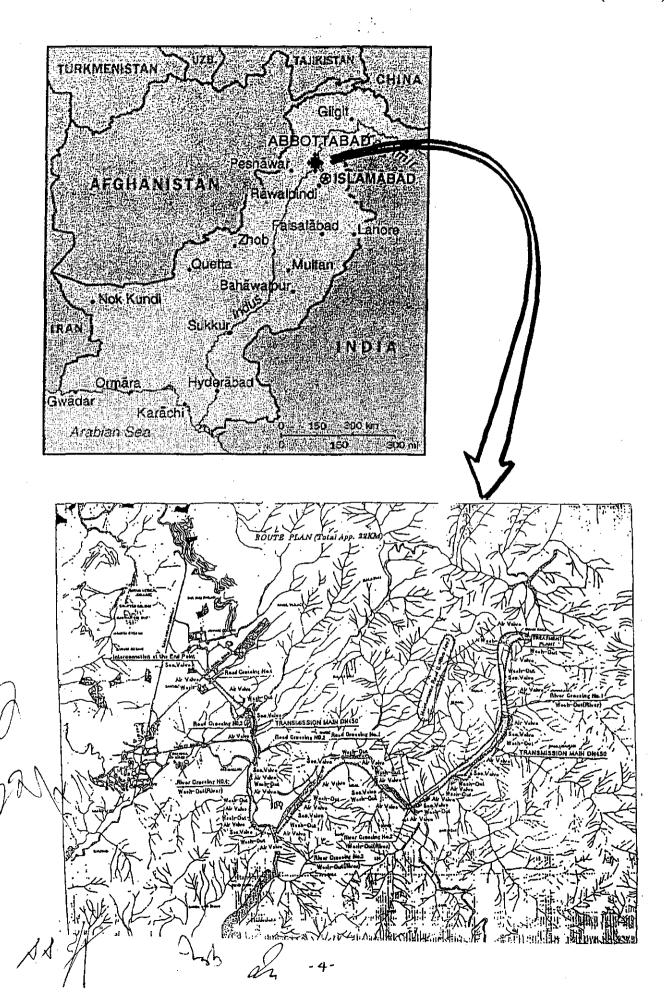
- 7-5. The Pakistani side was of the opinions that of the total length of 23km of transmission line, only a very small length (approximately 500m) would be along the riverbed and that small portion could be easily protected against hazards. To Pakistani side, Kalapani line in nearby area of similar topographical feature was enough evidence that engineering problems like high pressure and water surge could be addressed/solved. The Pakistani side concluded that since the issues raised by the Team were not of irreconcilable nature so gravity flow as a concept was worth detailed study.
- 7-6. The Pakistani side expressed that there was urgent need to address water shortage; the public had pinned it's hope on the Project and had great expectations which need to be saved from frustration by further studying the possibility of alternative plans.
- 7-7. Both sides agreed that in view of urgent need to address water shortage, the preparatory study be conducted concerning possibility and feasibility of alternative plans.

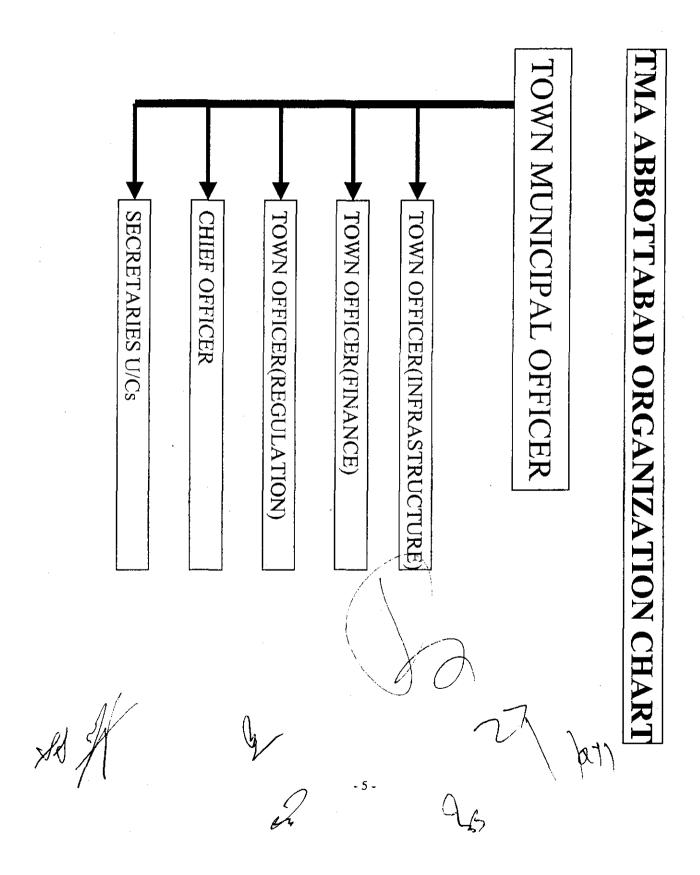
7-8. The Team explained that the Pakistani side should organize proper management body and secure local budget for operation, maintenance and management. In the longer viewpoint, the Team also recommended and Pakistani side agreed to consider fund allocation for depreciating physical

structure.

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Items Requested by the Pakistani Side

No.	Item	Remarks
1	Construction of water intakes	Possible source:
		Baren Gali Nullah
2	Construction of water purification plant	Possible sourcee:
		Baren Gali Nullah
3	Construction of transmission main	About 23km
4	Construction of access roads for construction	About 8km
	and maintenance	

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JAPAN'S GRANT AID SCHEME

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

1. Grant Aid Procedures

Japan's Grant Aid Scheme is executed through the following procedures.

Application

(Request made by a recipient country)

Study

(Basic Design Study conducted by JICA)

Appraisal & Approval

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

Determination of

(The Notes exchanged between the Governments of Japan

Implementation and the recipient country)

Firstly, the application or request for a Grant Aid project submitted by a recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to determine whether or not it is eligible for the Grant Aid. If the request is deemed appropriate, the Government of Japan assigns JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) to conduct a study on the request.

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

Thirdly, the Government of Japan appraises the project to see whether or not it is suitable for Japan's Grant Aid 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 Governments 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 (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), conducted by JICA on a requested project (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), is to provide a basic document necessary for the appraisal of the Project by the Government of Japan. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the requested Project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for the Project's implementation.
- Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, social and economic point of view.
- Confirmation of items agreed upon by both parties concerning the basic concept of the

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Project.

- Preparation of a Basic Design of the Project.
- Estimation of 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 are 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 Consultants

For smooth implementation of the Study, JICA uses registered consulting firms. JICA selects firms based on proposals submitted by interested firms. The firms selected carry out a Basic Design Study and write a report, based upon terms of reference set by JICA.

The consulting firms used for the Study are recommended by JICA to the recipient country to also work on the Project's implementation after the Exchange of Notes, in order to maintain technical consistency.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

1) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

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

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

However, in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as 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 Aid may be used for the purchase of the products or services of a third country.

However, the prime contractors, namely consulting, constructing 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 "Verification"

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

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5) Undertakings required to 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,
- 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 procurement in case the installation of the 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 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 this operation and maintenance as well as to bear all the expenses other than those covered 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 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		•
	To bear the following commissions to a bank of Japan for the banking s	services based upo	on the B/A
4	a) Advising Commission of A/P		•
	b) Payment commission		•
	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at the port of dise	mbarkation in rec	pient country
5	a) Marine (Air) transportation of the products from Japan to the recipient country	•	
 	b) Tax exemption and customs clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation		•
	c) Internal transportation from the port of disembarkation to the project site	(●)	(●)
	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		•
	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		•
	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant Aid		•
1	To bear all the expense, other than those to be borne by the Grant Aid, necessary for construction of the facilities		•
	To coordinate and solve any issues related to the Project which may be raised from the third parties or inhabitants in the project area during implementation of the Project.	\	•

B/A: Banking Arrangement A/P: Authorization to Pay

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添付資料 2.調査団リスト

No.	Name	Job title	Occupation
1	Shigeru SUGIYAMA 杉山 茂	Leader 総括	Officer, Third Project Management Division, Grant Aid Management Department, JICA 国際協力事業団 無償資金協力部業務第三課 職員
2	Yoshiki OMURA 大村 良樹	Technical Advisor 技術参与	Senior Advisor (Water Supply Development), Institute of International Cooperation, JICA 国際協力事業団 国際協力総合研究所 国際協力専門員
3	Fumio FUKUDA 福田 文雄	Water Supply Engineer 給水計画	Sowa Consultants Inc., (株)ソーワコンサルタント
4	Yosuke SASAKI 佐々木 洋介	Hydrogeologist 水資源開発 (地下水)	Sowa Consultants Inc., (株ソーワコンサルタント
	Masao HIGUCHI 樋口 政男	Hydrologist 水資源開発 (表流水)	Construction Project Consultants, Inc., (株建設企画コンサルタント
	Itsuo NOZAWA 野沢 逸男	Facilities Engineer 施設計画	Oyo Corporation 応用地質㈱
	Masahiro TAJIMA 田島 正廣	Social and Environment Analyst 社会·環境配慮	Kokusai Kogyo Co., Ltd. 国際航業㈱

添付資料 3.調査日程

No	月日	曜日	官団員	コンサルタント役務団員	
1	12/18	水	成田発→バンコク→		
2	12/19	木	→カラチ→イスラマバード着 (6:55)		
			JICA 事務所打合せ、EAD 表敬、日本大使館表敬、ペシャワールへ移動		
3	12/20	金	北西辺境州政府表敬		
			アボタバットへ移動	、サイト調査、実施機関と協議	
4	12/21	土	アボタバット市長表敬及で	『協議、サイト調査、実施機関と協議	
5	12/22	日	サイト調	査、実施機関と協議	
6	12/23	月	アボタバット市	長と協議、実施機関と協議	
7	12/24	火	実施機関と協議及	び M/D 案合意、団内打合せ	
8	12/25	水		サイト調査	
9	12/26	木	ペシャワールへ移動	、M/D 署名(北西辺境州政府)	
			イスラマバードへ移動	資料収集、アボタバットへ移動	
			(福田・田島団員随行)	(佐々木・樋口・野沢団員)	
10	12/27	金	JICA 事務所帰国報告	実施機関と打合せ・資料収集	
			EAD と協議・M/D 署名		
			日本大使館帰国報告、		
			イスラマバード発→ラフォレ		
11	12/28	土	→バンコク→成田着	実施機関と打合せ・資料収集	
12	40 (00			(福田・田島団員アボタバットへ移動)	
12	12/29	H		団内打合せ	
13	12/30	月		サイト調査	
14	12/31	火		サイト調査	
15		1.		イスラマバードへ移動	
15	1/1	水		資料収集	
16	1/2	木		資料収集、アボタバットへ移動	
17	1 (2			実施機関と打合せ	
17	1/3	金		実施機関と打合せ・資料収集 サイト調査	
18	1/4	土		実施機関と打合せ・資料収集	
•	*/ *	٠- ا		サイト調査	
19	1/5	日		サイト調査	
20	1/6	月		実施機関と打合せ・資料収集	
				サイト調査	
21	1/7	火		サイト調査	
				イスラマバードへ移動	
22	1/8	水		資料収集・浄水場視察	
,23	1/9	木		資料収集	
				日本大使館帰国報告	
24	1/10	金		JICA 事務所帰国報告	
				イスラマバード発→カラチ→	
25	1/11	土		→バンコク→成田着	

添付資料 4. 主要面会者リスト

経済省(Economic Affairs Division)

1. Mr. Muhammad Ashraf Khan: Joint Secretary (Japan/ADB)

2. Saeed Ashraf Siddiqi : Senior Officer (ODA)

北西辺境州(Government of North West Frontier Province)

1. Mr. Sardar Muhammad Idrees: Minister of Local Government and Rural Development

2. Mr. Jehangir Bashar : Additional Chief Secretary, Planning and Development Department

3. Mr. Baz Muhammad Khattak: Secretary for Local Government and Rural Development Department

4. Mr. Syed Liaqat Shah : Chief of Infrastructure, Planning and Development Department

5. Mr. Syed Zafer Ali Shah : Chief Foreign Aid Section, Planning and Development Department

6. Mr. Shakeel Ahmed : Research Officer of Foreign Aid Section, Planning and Development Department

7. Mr. Islam : Executive Engineer of PHED

8. Mr. Rashid Ahmed : Additional Secretary of Finance Department

9. Mr. Zafar Hasan : Chief Economist of Planning Department

10. Mr. S. Saeed : Chief Engineer of Works & Services Department

アボッタバット地区政府 (Abbottabad District Government)

1. Mr. Gulam Mustafa Khan Jadoon: Zilla Nazim (Governor) of Abbottabad District Government

2. Mr. Javed Jadoon : Town Nazim (Mayor) of Nawansher

3. Mr. Waqasu-ul-Hasan : Town Municipal Officer of Town Municipal Administration Abbottabad under NWFP

4. Mr. Jamil Ahmed : District Coordination Officer, Abbottabad

5. Mr. Farhat Amozkhan : Director of Works and Services

6. Mr. Akhtar Shah : TOI of Town Municipal Administration Abbottabad

7. Mr. Khalid Aziz : Assistant District Officer of Works and Services (Water Supply and Sanitation Wing)

8. Mr. Abbas Khan : Sub-Engineer of Works and Services (Water Supply and Sanitation Wing)

9. Mr. Amjad Hassan : Assistant Town Officer of Town Municipal Administration Abbottabad under NWFP

在パキスタン日本大使館

1. 松永 健: 一等書記官

2. 北田 裕道 : 一等書記官

3. 村田 秀男 : 二等書記官

JICA パキスタン事務所

1. 山浦 信幸 : 所長

2. 石井 洋次郎 : 次長

3. 種村 秀和 : 所員

4. Mr. Mohhamood A. Jiani : Chief Programme Officer

添付資料 5. 協議議事録

日時: 2002年12月20日(金)10:00~12:00

場所: PDD (Planning and Development Department) of NWFP, Peshawar

面会者: Messrs. Jehangir Bashar (Additioanl Chief Secretary)、Baz Muhammad Khat (Secretary)、Abdus Salaw、Farhat Amoz、Shah、Syed Zafar Au Shah、haheed Ahmed

日本側:杉山茂 (総括)、大村良樹 (技術参与)、種村秀和 (JICA パキスタン事務所)、福田文雄 (給水計画)、佐々木洋介(水資源開発 (地下水))、樋口政男 (水資源開発 (表流水))、野沢逸男 (施設計画)、田島正廣 (社会・環境配慮)

協議骨子:表敬訪問および本件調査に関する全体打合せ

協議内容要旨:

- 1. 日本側から、本予備調査の目的、調査概要、無償資金協力案件の実施に至る F/S、B/D 等の手続きと本予備調査の位置付けを説明する。また、無償資金協力は現在の条件に基づく要請を基本にしており、2015年を目標にした計画では同協力案件の対象とはならないと説明する。
- 2. 何故、アボタバットの上水道改善計画が無償資金協力案件として要請されたのかと の日本側の質問に対して、以下のような回答があった。
 - ① 上水道は、重要なセクターであり、第二次都市開発計画(SUDP: Second Urban Development Project)において、NWFP の7市で上水道プロジェクトのマスタープランが策定された。アボタバット市の上水道改善計画はそのうちの一つである。
 - ② アボッタバット市では現状でも給水不足となっている上、人口も増えつづけており、今後の水需要に対応できない。
 - ③ アボタバット市の上水道改善については、SUDP のフェーズ I で地下水開発が実施され、成功裏に終わっているが、同フェーズ II として計画されている表流水の開発が必要であり、本要請の基本的内容となっている。
 - ④ アボタバット市の水道施設は他都市と隔絶した独自の給水システムを形成している。さらに、水源確保が難しいため、水道施設改善計画の策定は容易ではなく、 多額の費用が予想される。したがって、外国のドーナーの技術的、経済的な援助を得て改善事業を行いたい。
 - ⑤ いままでに実施されたいくつか調査報告でも、アボタバット市の給水改善は重要 と位置付けている。
- 3. パキスタン国では森林面積が2%程度であり、アボタバット市付近?でも植林を行っている。本調査においては、環境条件の変化にも注意を払って欲しい。
- 4. 日本側としては、事業のサステイナビリティー(持続性)の確保は重要な問題と考えており、是非持続性確保のための条件を整備して欲しい。

- 5. パキスタン国としては、水道事業に伴う初期投資コストよりは、その後に発生する 運転・維持管理費用に大きな関心を払っている。基本的には、受益者と地方政府に より運転・維持管理費を負担していくという政策としているが、電力料金、使用化 学薬品等の費用が嵩むと運営・維持が困難となる。そのため、運転・維持管理費を 最小化する事業計画にして欲しい。
- 6. ADB による Second Urban Development Project 等の報告書に関する PHED のコメントでは地下水が枯渇しつつあり、表流水資源の開発の必要性がうたわれているが、日本側としては、地下水開発の可能性についての科学的なスタディーが必要と考えている。
- 7. 日本側として、本無償資金協力案件の調査、推進に関するカウンターパート機関、 責任、調整、実施等の機関・部署を明確にした組織図を要求した。
- 8. 日本の経済協力は軍関係の組織への協力には適用できないので、Cantonment は給水サービス対象地域から除く旨パキスタン側に伝えた。
- 9. パキスタン側は、「軍用施設は独自の給水システムを持っており、軍用給水と民用 給水は明確に区分されている。軍用施設を給水対象から除外することに問題な無 い。」と回答した。
- 10. その他 (Chasade での UNICEF の井戸開発協力の例、水源の濁度等)

日時: 2002年12月23日(月)9:50~14:30

場所: TMO at Zilla Nazim Office, Abbottabad

面会者: Messrs. Farhat Amoz、AhtarShah、Kharid Aziz

日本側:杉山茂(総括)、大村良樹(技術参与)、福田文雄(給水計画)、佐々木洋介(水資源開発(地下水))、樋口政男(水資源開発(表流水))、野沢逸男(施設計画)、

田島正廣(社会・環境配慮)

協議骨子:本件調査に関する詳細打合せ

協議内容要旨:

- 1. 現地の実務スタッフに対して、日本側から、自然流下方式水道システムの必要性を 再度確認した所、地下水の減少、運転用電気料金の支払い困難等、ペシャワールでの 会議と同様な回答があった。
- 2. 日本側は、前日 (12月22日) の水源予定地 (Beran Gali 川上流) までの調査を踏まえて、要請の中で提案されている自然流下方式水道システムに対して、パキスタン側と技術的な可能性を協議した。その結果、計画している 2001/s の水量は取水可能であること、また、取水施設の設置も可能であることについては確認できた。
- 3. しかしながら、現地は深い渓谷が連続しており、計画している送水管は河床下および急斜面上に設置されている狭隘な(幅3m~4m)山岳道路下を敷設しなければならない。そのため、送水管の敷設について、次のような問題点が判明した。

- ① 河川両岸は風化した高い急斜面が大部分であり、土石流や斜面崩壊が処々に見られ、河床下に送水管を埋設した場合、これらの自然災害による埋設送水管の損傷、維持管理の困難さが容易に予想される。
- ② 山岳道路下の埋設についても、斜面崩壊等による自然災害を受けた場合や埋設水 道管の破断・漏水等の事故が生じた場合には、送水管内の水圧作用も加わり、著 しく回復困難な被害が予想される。
- 4. また、水質や浄水場用地、送水管の水圧について、次のような議論となった。
 - ① 水源予定地周辺には人家が散在し、家畜(主としてロバ)の糞も堆積していること、また上流側にも糞が散在することから、糞便性の水質汚染が予想されるので、 ろ過処理施設を具備する浄水場設置の必要性がある。
 - ② 深い峡谷であるため、地滑りや洪水等の自然災害を受けずにかつ平坦で、浄水場 施設敷地として利用可能な用地の確保が難しいこと、建設用アクセス道路の確保 が難しいことから、河川近傍に浄水場を設置するには無理がある。
 - ③ 要請書中の計画送水管の水圧は静水圧で 30kg/cm²を超える計画となっており、技術的な常識から見て、非現実的である。また、管材質、継手や弁の形式はこれだけの水圧に耐える仕様となっていない。
- 5. 日本側は、要請書に提案している表流水を水源とした自然流下方式の水道施設は妥当ではないと考え、昨日の現地調査地の結果を踏まえ、地下水ポテンシャルを再評価し、地下水を水源とした深井戸の適切な増設の可能性を示唆した。
- 6. パキスタン側は、地下水源はここ 5 年に渡る降雨不足の影響により年々減少している、 今後ともその傾向は変わらないと口頭で説明した。
- 7. 要請書に提案されている水源による自然流下方式の水道システムには送水管敷設に多大な困難が予想されることから、日本側およびパキスタン側はアボタッバト市に近く、かつ適切な取水場所が Dor 川下流域にあるか否かを確認することにした。
- 8. アボタバット水道の技術幹部に対し、要請書に提案されている送水管や浄水場施設について、送水管の管種、使用圧力や今回の浄水場で緩速ろ過池を使用した場合の所要面積等基本的な事項の質問をした。
- 9. しかし、パキスタン側からは具体的な回答は得られなかった。パキスタン側カウンターパートは、高圧送水管についての仕様や浄水場の運転について、ほとんど知識や経験を持ち合わせていない様子であり、仮に施設が建設されたとしても、運転・維持管理等施設の持続性を確保することは難しいことが予想される。

日時: 2002年12月26日(木)12:30~14:00

場所: PDD (Planning and Development Department) of NWFP, Peshawar

面会者: Messrs. Jehangir Bashar (Additioanl Chief Secretary)、Baz Muhammad Khat (Secretary)、Abdus Salaw、Farhat Amoz、Shah、Syed Zafar Au Shah、haheed

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日本側:杉山茂(総括)、大村良樹(技術参与)、種村秀和(JICAパキスタン事務所)、福田文雄(給水計画)、佐々木洋介(水資源開発(地下水))、樋口政男(水資源開発(表流水))、野沢逸男(施設計画)、田島正廣(社会・環境配慮)

協議骨子:本件調査結果概要に関する協議と M/M 署名

協議内容要旨:

- 1. パキスタン側から現地にて、表流水現についての合意が必要と思うが、合意できたのかとの質問があり、日本側としては、深井戸のリハビリが必要であること、漂流水源の位置は確認したが、取水場所、処理場の設置できる場所を探している旨回答した。
- 2. Beran Gali 水源では非常に難しいのは何故かとの質問があった。日本側は、以下のような回答をした。
 - ① 現地は深い渓谷が連続しており、計画している送水管は河床下および急斜面上に 設置されている狭隘な(幅3m~4m)山岳道路下を敷設しなければならない。 そのため、送水管の敷設について、次のような問題点がある。
 - 1) 河川両岸は風化した高い急斜面が大部分であり、土石流や斜面崩壊が処々に見られ、河床下に送水管を埋散した場合、これらの自然災害による埋散送水管の 損傷、維持管理の困難さが容易に予想される。
 - 2) 山岳道路下の埋設についても、斜面崩壊等による自然災害を受けた場合や埋設 水道管の破断・漏水等の事故が生じた場合には、送水管内の水圧作用も加わり、 著しく回復困難な被害が予想される。
 - ② Beran Gali の表流水源は生物的に汚染されており処理場が必要になるが、処理場は非常に費用がかかる。
- 3. また、水質や浄水場用地、送水管の水圧について、次のような議論となった。
 - ① 水源源予定地周辺には人家が散在し、家畜(主としてロバ)の糞も堆積している こと、また上流側にも糞が散在することから、糞便性の水質汚染が予想されるの で、ろ過処理施設を具備する浄水場設置の必要性がある。
 - ② 深いい峡谷であるため、地滑りや洪水等の自然災害を受けずにかつ平坦で、浄水 場施設敷地として利用可能な用地の確保が難しいこと、建設用アクセス道路の確 保が難しいことから、河川近傍に浄水場を設置するには無理がある。
 - ③ 要請書中の計画送水管の水圧は静水圧で 30kg/cm²を超える計画となっており、 技術的な常識から見て、非現実的である。また、管材質、継手や弁の形式はこれ だけの水圧に耐える仕様となっていない。
- 4. アボタバット市は、厳しい水不足に直面している。水源が無いと言うならば、日本側の提案はどうようなものか、表流水源も地下水源も可能性がない場合には、TORの中に解決策を残す内容となっているのかとの質問があった。日本側は、要請書に提案している表流水を水源とした自然流下方式の水道施設は妥当ではないと考え、昨日の現地調査地の結果を踏まえ、地下水ポテンシャルを再評価したい。また、現地にて別な

表流水源が確保できるか否か、更に調査をしたいと回答した。

- 5. **89** 本以上の井戸があり、**8,000l~10,000/s** も取水している。**1,995~96** 年の **ADB** 報告しでは、地下水と表流水との組み合わせを提案しているとのパキスタン側の説明に対して、日本側は次のように話した。
 - ① 表流水源では処理場が必要になりが、処理場は非常に費用がかかる。
 - ② 処理場はシステムも複雑であり、パ側の責任である施設の持続性に問題がある。また、アボタバット市は処理場を望んでいない。
- 6. 表流水源は only Alternative と言っているが、パ側は解決策を求めているとの要望に対して、日本側は次のように回答した。
 - ① 自然流下方式は best solution だが、汚染されていない水源としての spring はない。漂流水源となると、処理場が必要である。
 - ② 地下水についての情報が欲しい。
- 7. パキスタン側は、2015 年が目標年として長すぎるなら短縮してもよいが、日本側はど のような Time Frame を考えているのかと質問した。

日本側は、次のように回答した。

- ① 本調査は予備調査であり、もし本部でフィージブルと判断すれば B/D に進む。その時には、別な調査団が派遣される。
- ② 長期は無償の適用範囲外であるが、短期間であるなら問題ない。
- ③ 予備調査結果を今後パキスタンに報告することは無い。フィージブルと日本の外 務省が判断した時のみ、調査が進んでいく。もし、処理場が必要になった時には、 O\$M の費用が必要になる。
- ④ 12の独立した水供給システムとなっているが、適切な配水状態になっていなければ、たとえ水源を開発しても矛盾が出てしまう。その場合には、JICA は協力できない。

添付資料 6. 質問票回答

INCEPTION REPORT & QUESTIONAIRE FOR THE PREPARATORY STUDY BY JICA FOR GREATER ABBOTTABAD GRAVITY WATER SUPPLY SCHEME

Main	Sub	OTECTIONS	ABIOTETIPO
Item	S.No.	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS
1-1		Background of the Project:	
1	1	Background of the Project: The reasons why this project was requested in high priority from your country even though Abbottabad city has only about 50000 population at present	Abbottabad was Headquarter of Civil Hazara Division at the time of preparation of the proposal. After District Government Plan 2001, the Civil Divisions have been abolished. Nevertheless, the town still remains the major resting point on Karrakurm Highway (International Highway) between Islamabad and Gilgit. However, value of the town being ex-Divisional HQ is much more than other towns. Demographically Abbottabad is the fourth largest city of the NWFP growing at a rate of 2 - 2.5%. It is famous for hub of Educational Institutions. It provides access to the beautiful hill resorts of Murree in its East and Kaghan in its North. Abbottabad itself is a tourist resort and experiences inflated population in Summer when scorching heat of Southern District pushes and pleasant weather of Abbottabad pulls many visitors from May to September. These were compelling circumstances under which the town was selected for this Project. However, the most dominant reasons for the prioritization of Abbottabad for this Foreign aided project was that Abbottabad has no short-term solution due to the non availability of any
			alternate source. The only viable option is the gravity source identified since 1990 and placed under present proposal. Huge investment and technical problems lead us to resort to JICA for assistance.
	(2)	We understood that this project was authorized by the Government and listed in Form PC-I. Please explain about Form PC-I. Does it mean the selected priority project?	Every developmental Project is prepared on the standard format prescribed by the Planning Commission of Pakistan. There are four such Pro-forms called PC-I, PC-II, PC-III and PC-IV. The PC-I is to describe the salient feature of the project like, brief description, cost, source of funding and objectives to be achieved. However, PC-I does not mean prioritization. The prioritization is based on socio-political impact, cost benefit ratio and conceptual strength established at the time of

			selection of project under any program. After identification / inclusion of a project under any developmental program filling of PC-I is mandatory not as prioritization paper but a planning document.
	(3)	The Japanese Government cooperation can not be extended to military facilities. Please clarify water demand for military purpose and other purposes in cantonment area.	The Greater Abbottabad Water Supply Scheme does not intend to extend water service to Cantonment or any military area.
	(4)	The Japanese Government cooperation requires local cost. Any local cost such as land acquisition, building permit, water right, resettlement of local people and other necessary works for the project are covered by Pakistani Government.	Government of Pakistan, through Provincial Government of NWFP is fully responsible and shall ensure land acquisition, building permits, water rights. However, no population is being dislocated due to construction of this Project. A sum of Rs. 10.00 million has been allocated in the current fianancial year to meet such expenses.
1-2		Outline of the Project	
	(1)	Project area: Whether does the project cover Abbottabad city(AMC) area only or greater Abbottabad including Cantonment, Nawan Shehr, Salhad and Sheikhal areas.	Project covers only civilian population comprising of Abbottabad city, Nawansher, Salhad, Sheikhul Bandi and other adjoining population located on the entire periphery of the city. No service is to be provided to the troops / military areas.
	(2)	Capacity of water purification Plant: In the Addendum to Feasibility study made in 1997, Beran Gali gravity supply is 200 L/IS or `17,280 M3/d. However, your requested water purification plant is 6000 M3/d capacity only. Do we understand that your request is for the initial stage (Phase-I) only and the rest 12000 M3/d capacity will be constructed in the later stage?	As the demand of purification was designed to cater only for the needs of AMC areas, the present purification Plant having 6000 M3/d capacity was sufficient. However, the suburbs of Abbottabad are also included in the service area of Abbottabad Greater water supply scheme, hence the capacity of the purification plant is insufficient and necessary change in the design/capacity will be made accordingly.
	(3)	Scope of distribution facilities: In your request, the construct cost for 22 Km long transmission main (660,000,000) and civil works for pipe laying(220,000,000) only are listed in distribution facilities. Therefore, we understand that booster pumping stations and distribution network in the city will be done by local fund. Is it right?	No. Actually the booster station, distribution network and other allied facilities are already available in the town where may require some modification/ rehabilitation which shall be met under this program.
	(4)	Widening of access road: Widening of access road (8 Km) from Abbottabad Nathiagali to	Out of 6 km road shown in PC-I, 4 k.m had been constructed this year and only 2 k.m is left from Bara Hotar to Domel. In case of

	1	Domel village is requested for	difference of alignment between transmission
		O&M and construction, and it is	main and already constructed road, the access
}		said that it will provide an added	road will be provide to facilitate the
	1	benefits to all the village up to	construction of the project and its operation
	•	Domel and onward. How many	and maintenance. However, road will also
		people does reside in Domel	provide an added advantage to the Domel and
		1 * •	-
<u> </u>	(5)	village and onward. Intake site:	upward villages. The intake work is situated at about 22 KM
	(5)	The location of intake site shown	from Abbottabad as proposed in ADB report.
İ		in your request is in far upper place	However, it will be selected after detailed
`	}	than where proposed in ADB	survey/investigation.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	survey/mvesugation.
]		report. The proposed site in ADB	
	1	report is located in about 22 Km	
		distance from Abbottabad. So, we	
	Ī	understand the location of intake	
		site shown in ADB report is	
		correct. Is it right?	
1-3	/4\	Counterpart Organization	The DUDD.
	(1)	Please explain the role and	The PHED:
		responsibility of PHED and AMC	DUED is now called as "Water County"
		or autonomous governments in	PHED is now called as "Water Supply &
		Water supply works	Sanitation Wing" of Works & Services
			Department, NWFP. It is responsible for
			design, planning, execution and maintenance of
			water supply and sanitation schemes. In some
[cases after completion the schemes are handed
			over to beneficeries / maintenance agencies
1			responsible for operation and maintenance.
			AMC (Abbottabad Municipal Committee):
			The AMC was primarily responsible for
			operation and maintenance of Municipal
			Services, within the limit of Municipal
			Committee. Under District Government Plan,
			the AMC has been superseded by the Tehsil
			Municipal Administration which is a body
			corporate and autonomous.
			However, there is no other autonomous
			government in water supply works in NWFP.
			TMA has been made responsible for purveying
			municipal services to its entire area of
]		territorial jurisdiction.
	(2)	TERRICAL Lands have a seal and a	District Community
	(2)	Which body has an authority to decide water tariff increase?	District Government.
	(3)	Please explain the existing	Water tariff is as under:
	(3)	conditions of water tariff system. Is	1) Domestic (urban): Rs. 60/- per
		a plan of water tariff increase by	month per house hold
		about 16% every year progressing	2) Commercial Rs. 300/- per
		on schedule?	month per connection
!	1	OH SCHEGING (monus per conmeenon

		Water tariff can also be fixed on
		consumption bases after installation of Water meters or any other viable solution is suggested.
(4)	Please explain the contents of services and outline of the contract in water tariff collection by private company. Then, pleasse explain how to share the collected water charge among PHED, autonomous government and private company?	Usually for towns, the PHED execute the scheme and hand it over to the Municipal Committee concerned (now TMA) for operation and maintenance. The Committee (now TMA) then auctions the collection of water tariff to private contractor/company through open bidding. The highest bidder is awarded the contract and deposits the agreed amount. Thereafter, TMA is not responsible for losses or profit of collected tariff. The arrangements have basically been made to avoid leakages in departmental water tariff collection. Whereas, Works & Services Department collects the water charges through authorized banks.
(5)	Does any autonomous government have an idea for contracting with private company for O&M works in addition to water tariff collection.	Zilla council /Town council is the competent forum to settle this question. TMA presently is maintaining its scheme itself and at this stage no such proposal is under consideration. However, Works & Services Department in some cases has handed over completed water supply to the beneficiaries/community for O&M. These schemes are being operated and maintained by them successfully. The most successful handed over scheme is KFW (Germany) assisted project of Nawansher which is running satisfactorily.
2-1	Surface Water	William 10 I manage of the control o
(1)	Please describe names, addresses, functions, organization system with charts, and contact persons of official agencies or organizations responsible for rivers.	In Pakistan there is only one River system Authority called Indus River system Authority (IRSA). IRSA is primarily mandated to decide distribution of water amongst the Provinces from the Storage Reservoirs based upon Indus River system. However, Hydrology Irrigation Department maintains flow of rivers through its sub-divisional office, Abbottabad district. The organization chart of the Hydrology Irrigation Department is as under: Chief Engineer, Superintending Engineers & Executive Engineer at Peshawar
		Sub-Engineer of the sub-divisional office, Abbottabad district
(2)	According to the application for a grant aid, 2 streams(Nimbly Maira and Baren Gali nullahs) and two	The Illyasi Mosque spring has been dried up and Dhodial spring has been utilized for WSS Nawansher. The detailed study for the selection

		springs(Dhudial and Ilyasi Mosque) can be can be used as surface water sources for Abbottabad water supply. Nimbly Maira Nullah: You mentioned that water from Nimbly	
	NA 1.	Maira nullah requires further detailed investigation during detailed design stage. Please explain the contents of the further detailed investigation:	
	(3)	Other 3 surface water sources (Baren Gali nullah and Dhudial and Ilyasi Mosque springs): please provide the data investigated and results analyzed, if you have.	Ilyasi Mosque Springs: The springs of Ilyasi Mosque became totally dried. Dhudial Springs:
		A you mate.	These springs have already been tapped for WSS Nawansher.
			Baren Gali nullah It is a reliable source and has perennial water having a discharge ranging from 17123 m³/day to 24462 m³/day.
	(4)	Please describe regulations of river maintenance flow and provide the data of river maintenance flow for the 4 surface water sources.	The discharge of Beran Gali, Bagh and Gaya Nullah were monitored / recorded by the PHED during feasibility study of the project which is as under: Beran Gali Nullah: 7.65 cusec (cubic feet per second) Bagh Nullah : 3.90 cusec Gaya Nullah : 2.15 cusec
	(5)	Please describe regulations of water right and provide the data of flow based on water right for the 4 surface water sources.	Water Rights will be managed by the District Government under the relevant rules.
	(6)	Please describe the development potential of other surface water sources and the reason why the sources were not utilized for Abbottabad water supply.	No other surface water source is available. The four surface water sources have already been discussed.
2-2	(1)	Ground Water Has the groundwater potential in the area been clarified? If it has been clarified, is the planned future groundwater abstraction amount of 390 lit/sec (12.3 MCM/year) within the safe yield? Are there any technical report mentioning the safe yield?	Ground water has been tapped to the maximum in Abbottabad valley. Futher extraction of water will lower the table and damage the already installed Tube wells. The cup-shapped valley of Abbottabad has limited ground water potential. There are about 100 Tube wells in it. So the only option left for Abbottabad is gravity flow indicated in the report.

3-2	(1)	Relocation of houses on project sites Is it possible to relocate houses on	No dislocation takes place under this project
	(3)	Please explain the procedure of land expropriation.	The land is acquired by the Government for the project of public interest under Land Acquisition Act. The owners are paid compensation at market rates.
	(2)	Is it possible to expropriate land on the project site for the proposed water transmission main? a. the land expropriation area b. the rough estimate of expenses c. the necessary period	interest of the public.
		 a. The land expropriation area b. The rough estimate of the expenses c. The necessary period 	will be required for the land acquisition process.
3-1	(1)	Land acquisition of the project sites Is it possible to expropriate land on the project site for the proposed purification facilities?	Yes, the land will be arranged by the District Government, the area will be determined after the detail design and approximately 3 months
		formulation of the monitoring system planned in future?	maintenance agency in its tube wells. However, no written record is maintained. In case of severe shortage, the discharge is measured and reported to authority concerned for information and corrective measures. Yes, it is advisable and proposal may be floated to the competent forum for sanction.
	(5)	Is the groundwater quality suitable for domestic purpose? Are there any contaminations especially for nitrate and coliform? Is there any monitoring system for groundwater? If not, is the	Yes. The groundwater quality is suitable for domestic use. No contaminations have been reported. The Physical monitoring is carried out by the
	(4)	Please show the typical casing programme of the tube well and unit cost of the well construction.	Mild Steel pipes are used for casing and brass pipe in strainer. In some cases fiber grass material was also used. As for as unit cost of drilling and conversion of well is concerned it is about Rs. 6000/- per meter complete in all respect.
	(3)	How many liters per second of groundwater does one production well discharge in average?	The discharge of tube well in this valley ranges from 3000 gal/hour – 10000 gal/hour. Detailed report has already been provided.
	(2)	Does the groundwater depletion take place? If it does, in which area is such phenomena prominent.	During recent drought, almost all the tube well reduced their discharge drastically as observed by the Works & Services Department being responsible for the supply of drinking water, furthermore, Ground water depletion has also been observed by the individuals by drilling shallow wells in their house holds.

		the project site for the proposed purification facilities a. Number of houses to be relocate b. The rough estimate of expenses c. The necessary period	for construction of purification plant.
	(2)	Is it possible to relocate houses on the project site for the proposed water transmission main a. Number of houses to be relocated along water transmission main b. The rough estimate of expenses. c. The necessary period	No relocation will take place due to laying of transmission main.
3-3		Rivers concerning the water intake plans	
	(1)	Please describe impacts to the downstream area up to confluence at Dotar Gal in kinds and depth when the proposed water abstraction is practiced(ex. Irrigation in dry season)	No substantial irrigation takes place downstream right from taping point to its tail end. Therefore the scheme is safe for environmental and agriculture point of view.
	(2)	What procedure should be taken to get water right for taking water from Dor river?	Dor river water right is difficult to be ascertained as it flows through a lengthy terrain. No study has been made in this regards. However, as mentioned earlier the water rights of all kinds will be arranged by the District Government.
	(3)	Please explain any conflicts/adjustments cases on water right in water sources development in this province.	If there is any dispute on water rights, it will be settled by the District Government in the best interest of the public. Prima foci there are no disputes rather public is eagerly waiting for launching of the scheme. However, in case of any un-foreseen dispute the local laws provide for judicial mechanism to resolve such conflicts.

B. REQUIRED DATA AND INFORMATION

No.	Item	Availa -bility (Y/N)	Agency of Information Source	Name of Materials
1.	Development Plan	(2/21)		_
1.1	National and regional development plan 1) National development plan for water supply			
	sector 2) Regional development plan for AMC or Greater Abbottabad			
	Abbottabad Abbottabad			
1.2	Water supply development plan 1) Final report of Second Urban Development Plan (SUDP) funded by ADB			
	2) Final Report of Addendum to Feasibility Study (Volume 2 of 2) made in 1977	 		
	3) Final report of Abbottabad Water Supply Master Plan made in 1990 funded by ABD			
	Counterpart Agency Government of North West Frontier			
2.	Province (NWFP)	ļ		
	1) Organization chart	Y	Works and	Organizational
2.1	2) Number of personnel	Y	Services Dept.	Chart
	3) Budgetary arrangement	N	Abbottabad	Same above
	Communication & Works Wing (CWW) 1) Organization			
2.2	2) Number of personnel			
2.2	Income and expenditures in water supply works in the past three years			·
	Abbottabad Municipal Committee			
	Organization chart Number of personnel			
2.3	3) Budgetary arrangement			
2.3	4) Income and expenditures in water supply works in the past three years			
	Law and regulation regarding water supply 1) Water laws	Y	Works and	Operation of Rural
3.	Laws and regulations for drinking water quality		Services Dept. Abbottabad	Water Supplies and collection of
	3) Laws and regulations regarding water right			Revenue Procedures

Γ	T	Availa	<u> </u>	
No.	Item	-bility	Agency of	Name of Materials
		(Y/N)	Information Source	
4.	Data and information regarding natural			
	conditions of the project area	•		
4.1	Maps and other information			
	(1) Topographic maps; scale 1/100,000,	Y	Works and	Gravity Water
	1/50,000 and 1/25,000	1	Services Dept.	Supply Scheme
	(1) Geological maps; scale 1/100,000,	1	Abbottabad	Abbottabad; Final
	1/50,000 and 1/25,000			Report Vol. II
	(2)Other geological data			Drawings S=1:
	(3) Hydro-geological maps 1/100,000,			1200
	1/50,000 and 1/25,000			
	(4)Other hydrological and hydro-			ļ
	geological data			
	(6) Aerial photograph, 1/500,000, 1/200,000,			
	1/100,000, 1/50,000 and 1/25,000			
	(9) Satellite image, 1/500,000, 1/100,000,			
	(10) Land use maps and vegetation maps			
	(11) Earthquake data (acceleration)]		
		i		
4.2	Meteorological and hydrological data	۱,,	D-1-1-4	1) District Comme
	(1) Meteorological data near the project area	Y	Pakistan Matagralagiasi	1) District Census Report of
	for the last 10 years 1) Air temperature – monthly mean		Meteorological Department	Abbottabad 1998
	2) Humidity - monthly mean		Department	Autoliauau 1990
	3) Wind direction & velocity- monthly mean	-		2) Table of
1	4) Evaporation – monthly			monthly
	5) Precipitation - daily, monthly & annual	ŀ		precipitation at
	6) Measurement stations and maps			Kakul
	7) Climate maps			
	(2) Hydrological data of the 4 water	N		
	sources as long as possible			
	1) Discharge - daily, monthly & annual			
	2) Water level - daily &monthly			
	3) Water quality - turbidity or COD or BOD			
	4) Suspended solid – sedimentation	ļ.		
	5) Measurement stations and maps			
	6) Maps of river network			
	8) Hydrological maps			
_			ļ	
5.	Data and information regarding ground			,
	water and tube wells			
	1) Well inventory sheets			
	2) Location map of well3) Hydrogeological maps and profiles			
	4) Technical reports of groundwater			
	5) Monitoring records of groundwater level			
	6) Monitoring records of groundwater quality			
	7) Records of groundwater abstraction			
	8) Results of geophysical investigation			
	-/ or 9-obilonem m	<u> </u>		

No.	Item	Availa	Agency of	Name of Materials
		-bility (Y/N)	Information Source	
6.1	Data and information regarding water	(1/14)		
	supply Outline of existing water supply system (1) Water production capacity (2) Covered service area and covered household (3) Served population and category of consumer (type of water use)	Y	Works and Services Dept. Abbottabad	Abbottabad Water Supply Project(Dwg.) Water Supply
	(4) Operation and maintenance system	N		Scheme for each Union 3) Water Supply and Sanitation Measures, Phase-
	(5) Present problem with related to the above operation and maintenance system	Y	Same above	III: Nawansher Salient features of Water Supply Scheme Present
	(6) History of the system (construction, maintenance, improvement & rehabilitation etc.)	Y	Same above	problem with related to the Operation and
6.2	(7) Administrative area map or service area map Detail data and information of water	Y	Same above	Maintenance System Same in Item (3)
	supply facilities			
	(1) Inventory sheets of water supply facilities such as intake facility, transmission pipeline, purification plant, distribution facilities and etc.	Y	Works and Services Dept. Abbottabad	Same in Item (2)
	 (2) Brief specification, general layout, typical sectional drawings construction cost and year of construction (3) Control, instrumentation, and record and 	Y	Same above	Same in item (6) of 6.1
	data communication system (4) History of improvement or rehabilitation (5) Maintenance record	Y	Same above	Same in items (2), (6) of 6.1
	 (6) Organization of Operation and maintenance including personnel for administration, operation and maintenance (7) Electric power supply and consumption (8) Fuel supply and consumption 	Y	Same above	Same in items (2), (6) of 6.1 Same in item 2.1
	 (9) Present condition and problem with related to the function, operation and personnel, etc.; (quantity, quality of water, water pressure, electric power shortage, ability of personnel and management, etc.) (10) Supply and consumption of chemical 	Y	Same above	Present problem with related to the Operation and Maintenance System
	agent especially for purification facility and distribution facility			

		Availa		
No.	Item	-bility	Agency of	Name of Materials
		(Y/N)	Information Source	÷
	(11) Rate/amount of leakage and illegal	N		
		1,4		
}	connections especially for distribution			
	pipeline			
	(12) Design code and standard: for civil,	N	·	
i	electrical, mechanical work, pipe			
,	installation etc.	[
	(13) Water right and other rights in	1		,
	connection with well, spring and water	ļ		
	supply facilities.			
	(14) National standard of water quality: Both	N		į
]	raw water and treated water]		
	11W WEST AND COAST WATER	.		
6.3	Wodon double and in come was because and			
0.3	Water tariff and income per household	17		
	1) Water tariff per household per month	Y		1
	(1995 to present)			
	2) Collection conditions (collection ratio)	Y		İ
	of water tariff (1995 to present)			}
	3) Annual average income per household	N		
	(Upper class, Middle class and Lower			
	class)			
	,			
7.	Data and information regarding social			
)	and environmental issues			
	(1) Legislation related to environmental			
	policies and standards			Ì
	•			
	(a) Responsible ministry or agency and			
	its organization chart		ļ	•
	(b) Laws and guidelines			
	(2) Laws/guidelines related to			
į	environmental impact assessment (EIA)			
	(a) Type/size of activities for EIA			
	(b) Procedure			
	(3) Present situation of the area regarding			
	for environmental issues			
	(a) Socio-economic environment	ĺ	Ì	
	-History of epidemic disease including			
	water-borne disease (for the last five			
	years			
	(b) Natural environment			
	-Location of particular area officially			
	protected such as national and natural			
	parks			Į
	-Location of environmentally			į
	vulnerable area			İ
	-Species of precious animals and plants			
ŀ	-Distribution of important historical			
	spots, landscape and scenery	1		

No.	Item	Availa -bility (Y/N)	Agency of Information Source	Name of Materials
8. 8.1	Others Statistic data 1) Census of the country 2) Census of the province 3) Social and economic index			
.8.2	Capable Consultants list 1) Water supply engineering 2) Topographic survey 3) Geological investigation for ground water development 4) Environmental study 5) Social survey	Υ .	Works and services Dept Abbottabad	1) List of Engineering Consulting Firms 2) List of Contractor, District Abbottabad
8.3	Construction materials 1) List of domestic productions of valves and pipe materials 2) Any custom restriction on importation of the possible construction materials	Y	Same above	Construction materials manufactured in Pakistan
8.4	Unit Price for construction 1) Unit price regarding construction material for waterworks 2) Unit price regarding construction equipment, vehicles etc. for waterworks 3) Unit price of design and construction engineers for waterworks 4) Unit price of labours for waterworks	Y	Same above	1) Same above 2) Construction of Gravity Flow Water Supply System for Abbottabad 3) Acceptance of Tender for Drinking water supply and sanitation measures in NWFP Phase-III (KFW) 4) Testing of Water Quality Parameters

主管部長	文書管理課長	主管課長	情報管理課長	技術情報課長	図書館受入日

		プロジェクトID		調査団番号			
地域	アジア	調査団名又は専門 家氏名	アポタバット上水道改善 計画予備調査	調査の種類又は指導科目	開発調査(事前調査)	担当部課	無償業務三課
国名	パキスタン国	配属機関名		現地調査期間又は派遣期間	14年12月18日~15年1月11日	担当者氏名	杉山 茂

番号	資料の名称	形態(図書、ピデオ、 地図、写真等)	収集 資料	等門家 作成資 料	JICA作 成資料	ᆉᄉ	発行機関	取扱区分	図書館記入覧
A	統計資料、法令・基準								
A-1	Economic Survey 2001-2002	オリジナル	*				Finance Division, Economic Advisor's Wing, Government of Pakistan	JR·CR()·SC	
A-2	Issues in Pakistan's Economy, S.Akbar Zaidi(2000)	オリジナル	*				Ameena Saiyid, Oxford University Press	JR·CR()·SC	
A-3	District Census Report of Abbottabad(1998)	コピー	*			i	Population Census Organization, Statistics Division, Government of Pakistan	JR·CR()·SC	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A-4	Pakistan Almanac 2001-2002	オリジナル	*				Royal Book Company	JR·CR()·SC	•
A-5	National Development and Security	オリジナル	*				Foundation for Research on International Environment, National Development & Security	JR·CR()·SC	
A-6	Current Affairs	オリジナル	*				Publishers Emporium 2002	JR·CR()·SC	
A-7	Spectrum Guide to Pakistan(1998)	オリジナル	*				Camerapix Publishers International	JR·CR()·SC	
В	期免計画関連報告書		-	<u> </u>					
B-1	Greater Abbottabad Water Supply Scheme, Addendum to Feasibility Study, Final Report (Volume 1 of 2) April, 1997	2Ľ-	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Pakistan & Asian Development Bank	JR·CR()·SC	
B-2	Greater Abbottabad Water Supply Scheme, Addendum to Feasibility Study, Final Report (Volume 2 of 2) April, 1997	コピー	*				同上	JR·CR()·SC	
B-3	Greater Abbottabad Water Supply Scheme, Feasibility Study, Inception Report, August, 1993	コピー	*				同上	JR·CR()·SC	
B-4	Gravity Water Supply Scheme, Abbottabad(DF/R Volume-1) July 1989	コピー	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Irrigation & Public Health Engineering	JR·CR()·SC	
B-5	Gravity Water Supply Scheme, Abbottabad(F/R Volume-1) 1990	コピー	*				同上	JR·CR()·SC	
B-6	Preparation of Master Plan of Sewerage & Drainage Abbottabad, Jun. 1985	コピー	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Peshwar	JR·CR()·SC	

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番号	資料の名称	形態(図書、ピデホ、 地図、写真等)	収集 資料	等門家 作成資 料	JICA作 成資料	7\$2}	発行機関	取扱区分	図書館記入覧
С	地図								
C-1	Abbottabad Guide Map, Surveyed 1996, Scale 1:15,000	地図 (カラー)	*				Printed at the Survey of Pakistan Offices, Rawalpindi	JR·CR()·SC	
D	上水道関連資料・図面								
D-1	Gravity Water Supply Scheme, Abbottabad F/R, Volume II - Drawing (1Set: 53Sheets)	図面(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
D-2	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(1) Route of Transmission Main from Narrian to existing tank at Jinnah Bagh(ABB/WS-03BI-03 to 07)	図面(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
D-3	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(2) Route of Transmission Main from Kunji Ground tank to proposed tank at Banda Sappan (ABB/WS-03BI-08 to 09)	図面(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
D-4	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(3) Route of Transmission Main from Jail Tanks at Simula Hill Mohalla (ABB/WS-03BI-10 to 11)	図面(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(4) Route of Transmission Main from Orsh Vally Plain(Nawan Sher) well field to lower Khola kehal groud tank (ABB/WS-03BII-03 to 05)	図面(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
D-6	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(5) Route of Transmission Main from Kunji to Qadeem and Jadeed tanks (ABB/WS-03BII-06)	図面(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
D-7	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(6) Water Supply Distribution System/ Kunji Qadeem and Jadeed (ABB/WS-03BIII-01 to 07)	図面(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.		
D-8	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(7) Pipeline from proposed 100,000 gallons Khola Kehal tank to exisisting khola kehal and Kehal tanks (ABB/WS-03BIII-08 to 09)		*			t e	Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	

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資料の名称	形態(図書、t´デオ、 地図、写真等)	収集 資料	等門家 作成資 料	JICA作 成 資 料	デキスト	発行機関	取扱区分	図書館記入覧
1 ·	図面(コピー)	*					JR·CR()·SC	
Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(9) Water Supply Distribution System for City Area-Abbottabad(ABB/WS-	図面(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
Water Supply Scheme: Rural (10 sheets)/Dobather Banda Amlok, Banda Ghazan, Banda Dilazak Mirpur, Banda Phagwarian, Sheikhul Bandi, Dera Wand, Jhangi, Salhad and Lama mira &	図面(コピー)	*		:			JR·CR()·SC	
Detailed cost estimate for water Supply Scheme Dhamtour The .&	コピー	*			ı		IR·CR()·SC	
Sailient Features of Water Supply Scheme	コピー	*			Į.		JR·CR()·SC	
Construction Materials manufactured in Pakistan	コピー	*				U.	JR·CR()·SC	
Workd & Services Department, District Abbottabad Organization	コピー	*					JR·CR()·SC	
Water Supply & Sanitation Wing Works & Services Department Organization	コピー	*			•		JR·CR()·SC	
List of Engineering Consulting Firms	コピー	*				Abbottabad Works and Water Services Department	JR·CR()·SC	
Present Problems with related to the Operation and Maintenance System	コピー	*			l		JR·CR()·SC	
Acceptance of Tender for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Measures in NWFP Phase-III(KFW), District Abbottabad	at'	*				Abbottabad Works and Water Services Department	JR·CR()·SC	
	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(8) Water Supply Distribution System in Simula Hill Mohalla-Abbottabad(ABB/WS-03BIV-03 to 05) Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(9) Water Supply Distribution System for City Area-Abbottabad(ABB/WS-03BIV-06 to 08) Water Supply Scheme: Rural (10 sheets)/Dobather Banda Amlok, Banda Ghazan, Banda Dilazak Mirpur, Banda Phagwarian, Sheikhul Bandi, Dera Wand, Jhangi, Salhad and Lama mira & Banda Jalal Khan Detailed cost estimate for water Supply Scheme Dhamtour The.: & District Abbottabad Sailient Features of Water Supply Scheme Construction Materials manufactured in Pakistan Workd & Services Department, District Abbottabad Organization Water Supply & Sanitation Wing Works & Services Department Organization List of Engineering Consulting Firms Present Problems with related to the Operation and Maintenance System Acceptance of Tender for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(8) Water Supply Distribution System in Simula Hill Mohalla-Abbottabad(ABB/WS-03BIV-03 to 05) Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(9) Water Supply Distribution System for City Area-Abbottabad(ABB/WS-03BIV-06 to 08) Water Supply Scheme: Rural (10 sheets)/Dobather Banda Amlok, Banda Ghazan, Banda Dilazak Mirpur, Banda Phagwarian, Sheikhul Bandi, Dera Wand, Jhangi, Salhad and Lama mira & Banda Jalal Khan Detailed cost estimate for water Supply Scheme Dhamtour The.: & District Abbottabad Sailient Features of Water Supply Scheme Construction Materials manufactured in Pakistan Workd & Services Department , District Abbottabad Organization Water Supply & Sanitation Wing Works & Services Department Organization List of Engineering Consulting Firms Present Problems with related to the Operation and Maintenance System Acceptance of Tender for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project 資料(8) Water Supply Distribution System in Simula Hill 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Construction Materials manufactured in Pakistan Workd & Services Department , District Abbottabad Organization Water Supply & Sanitation Wing Works & Services Department Organization List of Engineering Consulting Firms Present Problems with related to the Operation and Maintenance System Acceptance of Tender for Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation	Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project (本料(8) Water Supply Distribution System in Simula Hill Mohalla-Abbottabad(ABB/WS-03BIV-03 to 05) Drawing of Secound Urban Development Project (資料(9) Water Supply Distribution System for City Area-Abbottabad(ABB/WS-03BIV-06 to 08) Water Supply Scheme: Rural (10 sheets)/Dobather Banda Amlok, Banda Ghazan, Banda Dilazak Mirpur, Banda Phagwarian, Sheitkhul Bandi, Dera Wand, Jhangi, Salhad and Lama mira & Banda Jalal Khan Detailed cost estimate for water Supply Scheme Dhamtour The.: & コピー * District Abbottabad Sailient Features of Water Supply Scheme コピー * Construction Materials manufactured in 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Department Salilient Features of Water Supply Scheme Construction Materials manufactured in Pakistan Workd & Services Department, District Abbottabad Organization Water Supply & Sanitation Wing Works & Services Department, District Abbottabad Organization Department Abbottabad Works and Water Services Department

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			プロジェクトID		調査団番号			
地	堿	アジア	調査団名又は専門 家氏名	アボタバット上水道改善 計画予備調査	調査の種類又は指導科目	開発調査(事前調査)	担当部課	無償業務三課
国	名	パキスタン国	配属機関名		現地調査期間又は派遣期間	14年12月18日~15年1月11日	担当者氏名	杉山 茂

番号	資料の名称	形態(図書、t゚テ゚オ、 地図、写真等)	収集 資料	写門家 作成資 料	JICA作 成資料	7421	発行機関	取扱区分	図書館記入覧
E.	水文関連資料・図面						·		
E-1	Geo-Electric Studies at Salhad & Maira Muzaffar (1994)	報告書(コピー)	*		-		Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
E-2	Geo-Electric Studies at Sheikhul Bandi, Banda Sahib Khan, Phalwali Kaseel, Dera Wanda (1995)	報告書(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
E-3	Field Trip Report in Nawansher (1996)	報告書(ɔt'-)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
E-4	Geophysical Survey for Groundwater at Mit Put (2000)	報告書(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
E-5	Geological Logs of Union Council Wells (12 wells)	図面(コピー)	*				Government of North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Public Health Engineering Dept.	JR·CR()·SC	
E-6	Geological Logs of Abbottabad TMA Wells (8 wells)	図面(コビー)	*				Abbottabad TMA	JR·CR()·SC	
E-7	Monthly Precipitation at Kakul, Abbottabad	フロッピー					Pakistan Meteorological Depertment	JR·CR()·SC	
E-8	Discharge of Darcan, Harno nullah & Dor River	フロッピー					Hydrology Irrigation Department,NWFP	JR·CR()·SC	
F	環境・社会関連資料・図面								
F-1	Environmental Pollution(1997)	オリジナル	*				S.B.Nangia, Ashish Publhing House	JR·CR()·SC	
F-2	The Environment of Pakistan	オリジナル	*	····-			Huma Naz Sethi, First Peprint 2001	JR·CR()·SC	
F-3	Karachi Investigation on Industrial Water Quality(Aug.2001)	オリジナル	*				JICA-Pak EPA	JR·CR()·SC	
F-4	Drinking Water Standard in Selected Countries(April, 2001)	コピー	*				JICA-Pak EPA	JR·CR()·SC	
F-5	3 Cities Investigation of Air & Water Quality with Analytical Comments	オリジナル	*				JICA-Pak EPA	JR·CR()·SC	

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F-6	Final Report for Domestic Solid Waste Management in Pakistan	オリジナル	*				JICA-Pak EPA	JR·CR()·SC	
F-7	Review of Pakistan Environmental Air Quality & Emission Standards Promulgated	オリジナル	*				JICA-Pak EPA	JR·CR()·SC	
F-8	Policy and procedures for the filing, review and approval of environmental assessment(Oct, 1997)	コピー	*	,			Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency	JR·CR()·SC	
F-9	Gazette of Pakistan(Registered No.M302/L.7646(June 15,2000)	31°-	*				Ministry of Environment Local Government and Rural Development	JR·CR()·SC	
					-				
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パキスタン国 アボタバット上水道改善計画 予 備 調 査 報 告 書

> 参 考 資 料 (別 添)

平成15年1月

国際協力事業団無償資金協力部

PRESENT POPULATION & WATER DEMAND OF THE PROPOSED AREA

S.No	NAME OF THE AREA	PRESENT POPULATION (PERSONS)	PRESENT WATER DEMAND (GLNS/DAY)	WATER AVAILABLE (GALNS/DAY)	WATER SHORTAGE (GLN/DAY)	REMARKS
1	TMA, Area	52551	1576524	882000	694524	Taken 30 GPCD
2	Sheikhulbandi	14540	436200	192000	244200	-do-
3	Salhad	18426	552780	240000	312780	-do-
4	Banda Phugwarian	7800	234000	128000	106000	-do-
5	Banda Dilazak	1735	52050	48000	4050	-do-
6	Banda Ghazan	2300	69000	60000	9000	-do-
7	Dobather, Banda Amlok	5106	153180	72000	81180	-do-
8	Lama Maira, Bapda Jalal	5238	157140	72000	85140	-do-
9	Jhangi	8319	249570	160000	89570	-do-
11	Derawand	4194	125820	96000	29820	-do-
12	Mirpur	12500	375000	96000	279000	-do-
14	Nawansher	21934	658020	350000	308020	-do-
TOT#	\L	154643	4639284	2396000	2243284	

PROJECTED POPULATION & WATER DEMAND OF THE PROPOSED AREA

	10 100100	Ϋ́E	AR 2002	YE	AR 2012	YE	YEAR 2022	
S.No	NAME OF THE AREA	POPULATION (PERSONS)	WATER DEMAND (GLNS/DAY)	POPULATION (PERSONS)	WATER DEMAND (GLNS/DAY)	POPULATION (PERSONS)	WATER DEMAND (GLNS/DAY)	
1	TMA, Area	52551	1576524	67265	2017951	86099	2582978	
2	Sheikhulbandi	14540	436200	18611	558336	23822	714670	
3	Saihad	18426	552780	23585	707558	30189	905675	
4	Banda Phugwarian	7800	234000	9984	299520	12780	383386	
5	Banda Dilazak	1735	52050	2221	66624	2843	85279	
6	Banda Ghazan	2300	69000	2944	88320	3768	113050	
7	Dobather, Banda Amlok	5106	153180	6536	196070	8366	250970	
8	Lama Maira, Banda Jalal	5238	157140	6705	201139	8582	257458	
9	Jhangi	8319	249570	10648	319450	13630	408895	
11	Derawand	4194	125820	5368	161050	6871	206143	
12	Mirpur	12500	375000	16000	480000	20480	614400	
14	Nawansher	21934	658020	28076	842266	35937	1078100	
TOTA	\L_	154643	4639284	197943	5938284	253367	7601004	

^{*} Growth Rate is taken as 2.5%

参考資料 2. 上水道システム別配水管網図

