# [資料]

- 資料-1 調査団員·氏名
- 資料-2 調査行程
- 資料-3 関係者(面会者)リスト
- 資料-4 当該国の社会経済状況(国別基本情報抜粋)
- 資料-5 討議議事録(M/D)
- 資料-6 参考資料/引用資料リスト

#### 資料-1 調査団員・氏名

(1) 団長 / 総括 : 武藤 亜子 (Ms. MUTO Ako)

Leader 国際協力事業団 無償資金協力部 業務第二課

Director, Second Project Management Division,

Grant Aid Management Department,

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

(2) 機材計画 : 小玉 哲生 (Mr. KODAMA Tetsuo )

Equipment Planner 日本国際協力システム 業務第二部 一般無償業務課

General Grant Division,

Grant Aid Management Department,

Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)

(3) 調達計画 : 宮下 弘道 (Mr. MIYASHITA Hiromichi )

Procurement Planner 日本国際協力システム 業務第二部 一般無償業務課

General Grant Division,

Grant Aid Management Department,

Japan International Cooperation System (JICS)

資料-2 調査行程

No.	日付		-h <del>-h -</del>	日 程	宿泊
1	3月2日		武藤	小玉 / 宮下 12:00 東京(SQ997) 18:20 シンガポール	機中泊
1		日		12:00 東京(SQ997) 18:20 シンガポール 01:35 シンガポール(SQ406) 06:05 ヨハネススブルグ 09:05(SA062) 11:10 ルサ	
2	3月3日	月		が (SQ400) 00.03 1((本人) (V) 03.03(SA002) 11.10 (V)	ルサカ
				14:00 JICA事務所	
		.1.		16:30 日本大使館	,,
3	3月4日	火		09:00 保健省 (PS. Dr. S.K.Milti) 10:00 中央保健委員会 (DG. Dr. B. Chirwa)	"
				10:00 中央保健安貞云 (DG. Dr. B. Chirwa) 14:00 CDC (Dr. A. Mwiinga)	
				15:30 オランダ大使館 (Mr. M. Gerritsen)	
4	3月5日	水		08:30 中央保健委員会 (Mrs. Mwale, Dr. Lunkutu, Dr. Kafwabulula,	"
				12:00 英国大使館 (Mr. Tony Daly)	
				14:00 WHO	
				15:00 サイト調査 (Ndola DHMT)	
5	3月6日	木		08:00 サイト調査 (Ndola DHMT, Helth Centers)	ンドラ
6	3月7日	金		08:30 ドナー間会議 (RASC meeting)	ルサカ
				14:00 サイト調査 (Lusaka DHMT, Helth Center)	
7	3月8日	土	ロント・ン 18:55(BA255)	データ整理	機中泊/ルサカ
8	3月9日	日	ルサカ 06:25		ルサカ
			· ·	d Tuberculosis Organization: Mr. Mwape)	
			12:00 団内会議		
9	3月10日	月	08:00 JICA事務所		
			11:30 財務省		,,
10	0 🗆 1 1 🗆	ıl.	14:00 中央保健委員会 08:00 JICA事務所		"
10	3月11日	Х	12:00 中央保健委員会		
			15:00 保健省		
			16:30 日本大使館		
11	3月12日	7K		代理店調査	"
	0/3121	.,,	ハネスフ・ルク・17:20(SA286)	市場調査	
12	3月13日	木	12:30 香港 15:50(JL734) 20:35 東京	09:30 JICA事務所	,,
			20:33 宋尔	10:00 オランダ大使館 (Mr. M. Gerritsen)	
				14:00 Kabwe郡保健局	
				15:00 Chanyanyaヘルスセンター	
13	3月14日	金		09:00 メディカルストアズ(Medical Store Ltd.)	"
				10:30 Pharco Ltd.	
				12:00 SDV	
				15:30 International Chemical Ltd.	
14	3月15日	土		データ整理	"
15	3月16日	日		団内協議	"
16	3月17日	月		11:00 大学教育病院 ( 大泉JICA専門家 )	"
17	3月18日	火		10:00 中央保健委員会	"
				15:30 中央試験所 ( CDL)	
18	3月19日	水		16:00 中央保健委員会	"
19	3月20日	木		09:00 JICA事務所	ヨハネスブルグ
				10:00 日本大使館	
				ルサカ 14:00 16:10 ∃//ネスフ・ルケ゜(SA065)	
20	3月21日	金		∃//ネスプルク゚ 14:15 (SQ405)	機中泊
21	3月22日	±		06:35 シンガ ポール	
		_		シンガポール 09:45 17:05 東京 (SQ012)	

#### 資料-3 関係者(面会者)リスト

1. 保健省 (Ministry of Health)

(1) Dr. S. K. Miti Permanent Secretary

(2) Mr. Bornface Chaabila Nalishiwa Director, Human Resources & Administration

2. 中央保健委員会 (Central Board of Health)

(1) Dr. B. U. Chirwa Director General
 (2) Dr. Lyndon M. Kafwabulula TB / Leprosy Specialist
 (3) Mr. Grace Kahenya FIBMS MSC Laboratory Specialist

(4) Mr. A Lupupa Purchasing & Supplier Specialist (Pharmaceuticals)

(5) Mrs. Felicia C. Mwele
 (6) Dr. M. R. Sunkutu
 Chief Policy Analyst (Paramedical)
 Director Public Health & Research

(7) Mr. Nyirenda F. Assistant Director Public Health & Research

(8) 大竹 英博 JICA 派遣専門家

3. ルサカ郡保健局 (Lusaka District Health Management Board)

(1) Dr. Moses Sinkala Director of Health - LDHMB

(2) Mr. Graham Samungole District TB/LEP, AISE, STI Coordinator

(3) Mr. Maxwell Kasonde District Pharmacy Coordinator

4. ンドラ郡保健局 (Ndola District Health Management Board)

(1) Mr. Watson Mulubwa Pharmacy Technologist

(2) Mr. George Kaluba Ag. Provincial TB / Leprosy Specialist

5. カフエ郡保健局 (Kafue District Health Management Board )

(1) Dr. Charles Yekha Msiska Director of Health – Kafue DHMB

6. 財務・国家計画省 (Ministry of Finance and National Planning)

(1) Ms. Monde F. Sitwala Chief Economist, Multilateral Unit

(2) 鶴崎 恒雄 JICA 派遣専門家

7. オランダ大使館 (Royal Netherlands Embassy)

(1) Mr. Marco Gerritsen First Secretary(2) Ms. Marlie Gommans Program Officer

8. 英国国際開発庁 (Department for International Development (DFID) )

(1) Mr. Anthony Dalay Health Advisor

9. 米国疾病対策センター ( Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC Global AIDS Program, Zambia) )

(1) Mr. David B. Nelson Director

(2) Dr. Alwyn Mwinga, Mmed Medical Epidemiologist

10. 世界保健機構 (World Health Organization (WHO))

(1) Dr. Eddie M. Limbambala Medical Officer, Disease Prevention and Control

11. Community based TB Organization (NGO)

(1) Mr. Webby Mwape
 (2) Ms. Rachael Kaluta
 (3) Mr. Charles Mfura
 Executive Director
 Project Manager
 Administrator

12. メディカル・ストアズ (Medical Stores Limited)

(1) Mr. Johan Richter Warehouse Manager

13. Pharco Limited (民間製薬会社)

(1) Ms. Norma H. Diaz General Manager

14. International Chemical Limited (民間製薬会社)

(1) Mr. G. M. Simpungwe Chairman

(2) Mr. Samuel Chingambu Product Manager

15. JICA ザンビア事務所

(1) 佐々木 克宏所長(2) 北澤 志郎所員(3) 座間 智子職員

(4) 大泉 耕太郎 JICA 派遣専門家(HIV/AIDS 結核対策プロジェクトリーダー)

16. 在ザンビア日本国大使館

(1) 木村 孝司 二等書記官

ザンビア共和国
Republic of Zambia

一般指標							
政体	共和制	*1	首都	ルサカ (Lusak	a)		*2
元首	大統領 /レビ・ムワナワサ (Levy	*1,3	主要都市名	ヌドラ、キトウェ			*3
	MWANAWASA)		労働力総計		4,288千人	2000	年)*6
独立年月日	1964年10月24日	*3,4	義務教育年数		7 年間	<del>-</del> (	年)*13
主要民族/部族名	トンガ系、ニャンジャ系、ベンハ系等	*1,3	初等教育就学率		86.4 %	1998	年)*6
主要言語	英語、ヘンハ、語、ニャンジャ語、トンカ、語	*1,3	中等教育就学率		26.5 %	1998	年)*6
宗教	伝統宗教、キリスト教	*1,3	成人非識字率	"	21.9 %	2000	年)*6
国連加盟年	1964年12月1日	*12	人口密度	13.	.57 人/km2	2000	年)*6
世銀加盟年	1965年9月23日	<b>*</b> 7	人口増加率		2.8 %	1980-2000	年)*6
IMF加盟年	1965年9月23日	*7	平均寿命	平均 41.40	男 41.80	女 40.90	*10
国土面積	752.61 千km2	*1,6	5歳児未満死亡率		186/1000	2000	年)*6
◎人口	10,089千人 2000 年	≡}*6	カロリー供給量	1,	912.2 cal/日/人	2000	年)*17

経済指標						•				
通貨単位	クワチャ(	Kwacha)				*3	貿易量		2000	年)
為替レート	1 US \$ =	4,950.00	(	201492	月112	*8.	商品輸出	7.	57 百万ド	*1
会計年度	Dec. 31					*6	商品輸入	-9	78 百万ド	ル *1
国家予算				(	1944)		輸入カバー率	1.8(月)	2000	年)*1
歳入総額		1,430.4 E	Billions of	Kwach	a	*9	主要輸出品目	銅、コバルト		*1
歳出総額		1,874.3 E	Billions of	Kwach	a	*9	主要輸入品目	石油、肥料、電力等		*1
総合収支		-520 ₹	写万ドル		2000	年 *15	日本への輸出	60.8 百万ドル	2001	年 *1
ODA受取額		795.1	ョ万ドル		2000	年 *19	日本からの輸入	18.5 百万ドル	2001	年)*1
国内総生産(GDP)		2,910.83 7	写万ドル	•	2000	年 *6				
一人当たりのGNI		₹ 0 <u>-</u> 008	ンル		2000	年)*6	総国際準備	百万ドル	2000	年)*6
分野別GDP	農業		27.3 %		2 <b>0</b> 00	年)*6	対外債務残高	5,729.9 百万ドル	2000	年)*6
	鉱工業		24.1 %	•	2 <b>0</b> 00	年)*6	対外債務返済率(DSR)	18.7 %	2000	年)*6
	サービス業		48.6 %		2000	年)*6	インフレ率	80.8 %		* 6
産業別雇用	農業 男	9 %女	%	1998	3-2000	年)*6	(消費者価格物価上昇率)	1	990-2000	年)
	鉱工業	%	%	1998	3-2000	年)*6				
	サービス業	%	%	1998	3-2000	年)*6	国家開発計画	暫定的国家開発計画(TNDP): 20	002-05	
実質GDP成長率			0.5%	1990	2000	年)*6				*1

気象	(	気象 ( 19年2~ 年9年均) 観測地:カブウェ(南緯14度27分、東経28度28分、標高1,207m)												* 4,5	
	月	.1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	平均/計	]
降水量		241.8	186.0	107.5	32.9	4.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	30.9	101.3	233.7	945.0 mm	
平均気温		21.2	21.1	20.9	20.0	18.0	16.0	16.0	18.5	22.2	24.2	23.0	21.4	20.2 ℃	

<sup>\*1</sup> 各国概況(外務省) \*2 世界の国々一覧表(外務省) \*3 世界年鑑2002(共同通信社) \*4 最新世界各国要覧10訂版(東京書籍) \*5 理科年表2000(国立天文台編)

<sup>\*6</sup> World Development Indicators2002(WB)

\*7 BRD Membership List(WB)

IMF Members' Financial Data by Country(IMF)

\*8 Universal Currency Converter

\*9 Government Finance Statistics Yearbook 2001 (IMF)

<sup>\*10</sup> Human Development Report2002(UNDP)
\*11 Country Profile(EIU),外務省資料等
\*12 United Nations Member States
\*13 Statistical Yearbook 1999(UNESCO)
\*14 Global Development Finance2002(WB)
\*15 International Financial Statistics Yearbook 2002(IMF)
\*16 世界各国経済情報ファイル2002(世界経済情報サービス)
\*17 FAO Food Balance Sheets 2002年6月 FAO Homepage
注:商品輸入については複式簿記の計上方式を採用しているため
支払い額はマイナス標記になる

ザンビア共和国
Republic of Zambia

我が国におけるODAの実績 (単位:億円)							
項目 年度	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000		
技術協力	20.52	18.08	15.56	15.00	15.01		
無償資金協力	33.83	23.18	20.56	33.62	38.69		
有償資金協力		129.19					
総額	54.35	170.45	36.12	48.62	53.70		

当該国に対する我が国ODAの実績				(支出紅	吨額、単位:百万ドル)
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
技術協力	20.83	15.86	13.12	13.70	14.36
<b>無償資金協力</b>	27.44	35.72	22.97	41.89	23.75
「賞資金協力	-5.99	-8.08	-2.49	3.82	-6.18
総額	42.28	43.50	33.59	59.41	31.93

OECD 諸国の経済協力	実績 2000 年)			(支出	出純額、単位:百万ドル
	贈与(1) (無償資金協力・ 技術協力)	有償資金協力 (2)	政府開発援助 (ODA) (1)+(2)=(3)	その他政府資金 及び民間資金(4)	経済協力総額 (3)+(4)
二国間援助 (主要供与国)	476.6	9.6	486.2	-99.1	387.1
I. Germany	112.3	-0.1	112.2	-103.1	9.1
2. United Kingdom	105.4	6.0	111.4	-3.1	108.3
3. Netherland	51.2	0.0	51.2	-0.1	51.1
. Japan	38.1	-6.2	31.9	0.1	32.0
多国間援助 (主要援助機関)	46.4	262.2	308.6	-15.7	292.9
I. IDA			205.8	0.0	205.8
2. IMF			26.4	0.0	26.4
その他	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
合計	523.3	271.8	795.1	-114.9	680.2

ŀ	爰	助	受	入	窓	機	関

技術協力:大蔵経済開発省(研究員受入事業については大統領府) 無償 :大蔵経済開発省 協力隊 :大蔵経済開発省

\*18 政府開発援助 (ODA) 国別データブック 2001 (国際協力推進協会) \*19 International Development Statistics (CD-ROM) 2002 OECD \*20 JICA資料

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# MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS ON THE STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR

# INFECTIOUS DISEASE CONTROL IN ZAMBIA

In response to the request from the Government of the Republic of Zambia (hereinafter referred to as Zambia), the Government of Japan decided to conduct a Study on the Project for Infectious Disease Control in Zambia (hereinafter referred to as the Project) and entrusted the study to Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA).

JICA sent the Study Team (hereinafter referred to as the Team ) headed by Ms. Ako MUTO, Second Project Management Division, Grant Aid Management Department, JICA to Zambia from March 3 to 20, 2003.

The Team had series of discussions with the officials concerned of Zambia and conducted a field survey.

In the course of discussions and field studies, both parties confirmed the main items described in the attached sheets. The team will proceed to further works and prepare the Study Report.

Lusaka, March 11, 2003

Ms. Ako MUTO Leader The Study Team Japan International Cooperation Agency Japan

Dr. S. K. MITI
Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Health
The Republic of Zambia

## **ATTACHMENT**

### 1. Objectives

The Objectives of the Project is to improve the infectious disease control service through procurement of medicines.

### 2. Project Sites

TB drugs and reagents: the maximum project sites are 22 districts of Zambia, i.e. Kabwe, Kasama, Ndola, Mansa, Mongu, Chipata, Solwezi, Lusaka, Livingstone, Lundazi, Lukulu, Kapiri-Mposhi, Mumbwa, Luanshya, Masaiti, Petauke, Nakonde, Nchelenge, Kafue, Choma, Mufumbwe, Kasempa.

Health Center Kit: the Project sites are 10 districts of Zambia, i.e. Chingola, Chililabombwe, Luanshya, Kalulushi, Kitwe, Mufulira, Ndola, Kabwe, Lusaka, Livingstone

## 3. Responsible and Executing Agency

Responsible Agency is Ministry of Health Executing Agency is Central Board of Health.

# 4. Items Requested by the Government of Zambia

However, the final components of the Project will be decided after further studies.

## 5. Japan's Grant Aid System

- 5-1. The Zambian side understands the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme explained by the Team, as described in Annex-2.
- 5-2. The Zambian side will take necessary measures as described in Annex-3 for the smooth implementation of the Project on the condition that the Grant Aid is extended to the Project by the Government of Japan.

## 6. Schedule of the Study

- 6-1. The consultants will proceed to further studies in Zambia until March 20.
- 6-2. Based on the Minutes of Discussions and technical examination of the study results, JICA will prepare a study report on the Project and send it to Zambia around August 2003 provided that the Government of Japan approves the report.

#### 7. Other relevant issues

7-1 Both sides agreed that the components of the Project would include the amount covering only one year. Both sides also understood that this was because appropriate quantity of TB drugs and Health Centre Kits should be calculated year by year based on the achievement of DOTS

strategy and record of using Health Centre Kits.

- 7-2 The Zambian side promised to submit to the consultant before 20 March, the answers of the questionnaire and detailed information about DOTS implemented 22 districts, such as;
  - 1) Population, number of health facilities (hospitals, health centres), number of diagnostic centres in each district
  - 2) Number of TB cases registered during the last year by treatment status: new smear-positive (or Cat 1), relapse (or Cat 2), new smear-negative and extra-pulmonary (Cat 3) and Total cases
  - 3) Sputum conversion rate at 2 month in smear-positive patients enrolled on short course chemotherapy during the last year
  - 4) Number of cured, treatment completed, died, failure, defaulted, transferred to another district, and total number of evaluated pulmonary TB patient in new cases and re-treatment during the last year

The Team explained and the Zambian side accepted that without the abovementioned answers and detailed information, TB drugs and reagents would not be the components of the Project.

- 7-3 Both side confirmed that at the implementation stage, the procured amount of the Project should be distributed to the targeted districts directly. The Zambian side promised to allocate necessary budget at the implementation stage of the Project, such as;
  - 1) Commissions to the Japanese bank for banking services based upon the B/A and A/P.
  - 2) Expenses that cover the transportation of the medicines
  - 3) Tax exemption and custom clearance of the medicines at the port of disembarkation. The total amount will appear at the time of approval by Japanese government.
- 7-4 The Zambian side agreed to submit the confirmation letter to Embassy of Japan and JICA Zambia Office that the medicine arrived at each district.
- 7-5 The Zambian side agreed to submit quarterly distribution report to Embassy of Japan and JICA Zambia Office.
- 7-6 The Team emphasized the importance of appropriate implementation and expansion of DOTS strategy and necessary budgetary allocation to control TB effectively.
- 7-7 The Zambian side agreed to allocate sufficient budgets to operate the Project including the improvement of technical skills and arrangement of laboratory equipment and supplies in diagnostic centers.

No.	Item
1	Rifampicin + Isoniazid
2	Pyrazinamide
3	Ethambutol
4	Ethambutol + Isoniazid
5	Streptomycin
6_	Microscope slides
7	Sputum cups
8	Basic fuchsin-
9	Methlene blue
10	Methylated spirit
11	Sulphuric acid
12	Phenol crystals
13	Xylene
14	Immersion oil
15	Hydrochloric acid
16	Methanol
17	Health Centre Kit (contents as per attached)

No. Item	Dosage fo	rm Specifications	Unit	0
1 Acetylsalicylic acid (Aspirin BP)	tablet	300mg	1000 tabs.	Quanti
2 Erythromycin (as stearate BP)	tablet	250mg	500 tabs.	
3 Amoxycillin USP	tablet / cap	250mg	1000 tabs.	
4 Benzathine penicillin BP vials	injection	2.4MU		
5 Water for injection, sterile vials	injection	10ml	1 vial	2
6: Benzyl penicillin G BP, vials	injection	5MU (3g)	1 amp.	1
7 Benzyl penicillin G BP, vials	injection	1MU (600mg)	1 vial	1
8 Water for injection, sterile vials	injection	5ml		10
9 Chlorpheniramine maleate BP	tablet	4mg	1 vial	10
10 Diazapam BP	injection		100 tabs.	·
11 Ferrous sulphate BP, sugarcoated, red coloured	tablet	5mg/ml	10 vial	2 2
12: Ferrous suipnate BP, sugarcoated		200mg	1000 tabs.	. 2
13 Folic acid BP	tablet	50mg	1000 tabs.	
14 Clotrimazole 20g BP	tablet	5mg	1000 tabs.	1
15 Hydrocortisone, tube	cream	1%	20 g	20
16 Hydrocortisone, tube	ointment	1%	15 g	5
17 Lignocaine HCI, vial	cream	1%	15 g	20 5 5
18 Magnesium trisillicate co, BPC	injection	1%	10 ml	1
19 Albendazole tablets	tablet		1000 tabs.	1
20 Methylergometrine maleate BP, amp	tablet	400mg	100 tabs.	2
21 Metronidazole BP (scored)	injection	0.2mg/ml	1 ml	5
22 Multivitamin BPC, formula	tablet	200mg	1000 pcs.	1
23 Nyastatin (uncoated tab for oral thrush)	tablet		1000 tabs.	1
24 Nyastatin	loz / tablet	100,0001U	500 tabs.	1
25 Nyastatin	pessary	100,0001U	500 pess.	1
26 ORS (WHO-formula), citrate BP	suspension	100,000IU/ml	30 ml	10
27 Paracetamol BP, (scored)	powder	27.9g/1L	1 pac.	200
28 Paracetamol BP	tablet	500mg	1000 tabs.	5
29 Penicillin V potassium BP (scored)	tablet	100mg	1000 tabs.	2
30 Procaine penicillin BP/USP, viais	tablet	250mg	1000 tabs.	1
11 Sulphodoving (note all parts)	injection	3MU	10 ml	30
11 Sulphadoxine/pyrimethamine BP film coated (scored) 22 Salbutamol (scored)	tablet	500mg/25mg	1000 tabs.	2
2 Totroprofile LICP - 11 - 1 - 1	tablet	2mg	1000 tabs.	1
33 Tetracycline USP, with 1.1 wide nozzle 44 Doxycycline Hydrate USP	eye ointment	1%	5 g	75
15 Outsing Sulphy to 52/102	tablet	100mg	1000 tabs.	1
55 Quinine Sulphate BP/USP	tablet	300mg	100 tabs.	2
66 Bag, Plastic, self-sealing, with white textfield		min. 64×83mm	1000 pcs.	2
7 Bandage, cotton WOW size 5 cm×5m		5cm×5m	1 roll	2 30
8 Braided silk suture, hospital reels "3/0" 22m	-	"3/0" 22m	1 reel	1
9 Knotless non-capillary wax finish "2/0" 22m 0 Ball pen		"2/0" 22m	1 reel	1
1 Cetrimide BP, sachets			1 pc.	2
2: Chlark and I sachets	powder	10g/1L	1 g	10
2 Chlorhexidine gluconate 20%, solution	solution	20%	100 ml	1
3 Condoms, lubricated		• [	, 1 pc.	1008
4 Cotton wool absorbent BP		500g	500 g	1
5 Gauze absorbent, non-sterile, 4 fold 0.90×5m		:0.90×5m	1 pc.	1
6:Gauze, paraffin, dressing, sterile		10×10cm	36 pcs.	1
7 Gloves, exam, latex, disposable – non sterile M		medium	50 pcs.	1
8 Gloves, exam, latex, disposable – non sterile L		large	100 pcs.	1
9 Needles, disposable 23G		0.65×32mm	100 pcs.	
0 Needles, disposable 21G	:	0.80×38mm	100 pcs.	- 5
1:Needles, suture, curved 3/8, cutting		1L, 3M, 2S	6 pcs.	2 2 1
2 Note book pad	:	A5, lined, 100	1 pc.	1
3 Strapping tape adhesive, zinc oxide BP		7.5cm×5m	1 pc.	2
4 Scalpel surgical blade, carbon steel, sterile	<del></del>	No. 15	10 pcs.	1
5!Swabs, gauze, non-sterile, 12ply			100 pcs.	
6 Syringe, luer, disposable 2ml (2 wav)	<del></del>	2ml		- 1
7 Syringe, luer, disposable 5ml (2 way)	<u>.</u>	5ml	50 pcs	2 2 5
8 Toilet soap		90-100g	100 pcs.	
9 Out patients register (laying A4), print soft cover, 100pp		90-100g ;	1 pc.	
Times parents register (IBVING A4) infinition of course 100				1

# JAPAN'S GRANT AID SCHEME

## 1. Grant Aid Procedures

(1) 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 Cabinet)

Determination of Implementation

(The Notes exchanged between the Governments of

Japan and the recipient country)

(2) 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 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 (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 Program, based on the Basic Design Study report prepared by JICA, and the results are then submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Fourthly, the project, once approved by the Cabinet, becomes official with the Exchange of Notes signed by the Governments of Japan and the recipient country.

Finally, for the implementation of the project, JICA assists the recipient country in such matters as preparing tenders, contracts and socion.

## 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 Japanese Government. The contents of the Study are as follows:

1) 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.

- 2) Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project to be implemented under the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, social and economical point of view.
- 3) Confirmation of items agreed on by both parties concerning the basic concept of the Project.
- 4) Preparation of a basic design of the Project.
- 5) Estimation of costs 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 (a) registered consultant firm(s). JICA selects (a) firm(s) based on proposals submitted by interested firms. The firm(s) selected carry(ies) out a Basic Design Study and write(s) a report, based upon terms of reference set by JICA.

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

# 3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

#### (1) Grant Aid

The Grant Aid Program provides a recipient country with non-reimbursable funds to procure 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. Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

# (2) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

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

(3) "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 (a) consultant firm(s) and (a) contractor(s) and a final payment to them must be completed.

However in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as weather, the period of the Grant Aid can be further extended for a maximum of one fiscal year by mutual agreement between the two Governments.

(4) 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, contracting 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.)

(5) Necessity of "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.

(6) 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:

- 1) To secure land necessary for the sites of the Project, and to clear, level and reclaim the land prior to commencement of the construction.
- 2) To provide facilities for the distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities in and around the sites.
- 3) To secure buildings prior to the procurement in case the installation of the equipment.
- 4) 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.
- 5) 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.
- 6) To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the Verified Contracts, such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into

the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work.

- 7) Proper Use

  The recipient country is required to maintain and use 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
- Re-export
   The products purchased under the Grant Aid should not be re-exported from the recipient country.

by the Grant Aid.

under the verified contracts.

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

NC	Items	To be covered by Grant Aid	To be covered by Recipient side
1	To bear the following commissions to a bank of Japan for the banking services based upon the B/A		recorpione side
	1) Advising commission of A/P		•
	2) Payment commission		•
2	To ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance at the port of disembarkation in recipient country		
	Marine(Air) transportation of the products from Japan to the recipient country	•	
	Tax exemption and custom clearance of the products at the port of disembarkation		•
	3) Internal transportation from the port of disembarkation to the project site		•
3	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		•
- 1	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		•
5	To maintain and use properly and effectively the facilities constructed and equipment provided under the Grant Aid		•
6	To bear all the expenses, other than those to be borne by the Grant Aid, necessary for the transportation and installation of the equipment		•

資料-6 参考資料/引用資料リスト

No.	参考資料 / 引用資料	入手先
1	2000 年 南部アフリカ援助研究会報告」第4巻ザンビア本編	JICA
2	政府開発援助(ODA)国別データブック 2001	外務省経済協力局
3	JICA 国別情報ファイル「ザンビア」	JICA
4	ザンビア国プロジェクト形成調査(日米連携 / 人口・エイズ、子供の健康分野)	JICA
5	Rapid Assessment of Progress on Revitalization of the NTP and	KNCV/WHO
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6	Report of the Visit to the Central Board of Health Tuberculosis Control	KNCV
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	Zambia Report No 2, November 2002	
7	National Health Strategic Plan 2001-2005, December 2000	Ministry of Health
8	Public Health and Research Directorate, Draft Country Health Statistics,	Central Board of Heath
	Library, July 2002	
9	National Health Strategic Plan 1998-2000	Ministry of Health
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11	Approved New Structure of the Central Board of Health, May 2000	Republic of Zambia
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15	HIV/AIDS in Zambia, Background Projections Impacts Interventions,	Ministry of Health,
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16	. Zambia National Tender Board, Government of the Republic of Zambia,	The Royal Netherlands
	Tender Document, Selective Tender for the Procurement of Rural Health	Embassy
	Center Kits, Funded by the Royal Netherlands Embassy, May 2002	
17	Tuberculosis Manual, The National AIDS/STD/Tuberculosis and	Central Board of
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	2001	