

(2) 基本設計調査概要説明時

MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON THE BASIC DESIGN STUDY
ON THE PROJECT FOR FOUNDING A COLLABORATIVE DIARRHEAL DISEASE
RESEARCH AND CONTROL CENTER IN INDIA
(Explanation of Draft Final Report)

In December 2003, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") dispatched the Basic Design Study Team on the Project for Founding a Collaborative Diarrheal Disease Research and Control Center (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") to India, and through discussion, field survey, and technical examination of the results in Japan, JICA prepared a draft report of the study.

In order to explain to the Government of India (hereinafter referred to as "Indian side") the components of the draft report, JICA sent to India the Draft Report Explanation Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), which is headed by Mr. Toshifumi Sakai, Resident Representative, JICA India Office, from 10th of March. to 24th of March. 2004.

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

Delhi, 22nd of March, 2004

酒井 利文

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ATTACHMENT

1. Components of the Draft Report

Indian side accepted in principle the components of the draft report explained by the Team.

2. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

Indian side understood the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme and the necessary measures to be taken by Indian side as explained by the Team and as described in Annex 4, Annex 5 and Annex 6 of the Minutes of Discussions signed on 26th of December, 2003.

3. Schedule of the Study

JICA will complete the final report in accordance with the confirmed items and submit it to the Indian side by the end of June 2004.

4. Other Relevant Issues

4-1 Both sides reconfirmed the responsible agency and implementing agency described in Annex-1 of the Minutes of Discussions signed on 26th of December, 2003.

4-2 Both sides reconfirmed the matters described in 7-1~7-12 of the Minutes of Discussions signed on 26th of December, 2003, promising that both sides would follow the written matters.

4-3 Both sides confirmed the matters described in Annex- 1 of the Scheme for Japan's Grant Aid.

4-4 Regarding the incinerator and sewage treatment plant, both sides confirmed that they shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Indian national and local regulations and standards.

4-5 Both sides confirmed that the covered walkway between New ICMR building and the Project building shall be included in the Basic design of the Project.

4-6 The Indian side requested for counterpart training in Japan concerning management system for facilities and equipment. The Japanese side will convey the request to JICA Tokyo for consideration.

4-7 Both sides confirmed the matters regarding necessary arrangement from Indian side for the Project as follows:

4-7-1 Preparation of documents and drawings to be submitted to the concerned departments of local authorities in West Bengal State and Kolkata City for approval shall be made in accordance with Basic Design Report prepared by the Basic Design Study Team.

4-7-2 Approval for submissions mentioned in above item 4-7-1 shall be acquired or obtained before Tendering of the Project.

4-7-3 Additional project site for the incinerator and sewage treatment plant as in annex 2 and Area for construction work as in annex 3 to be required for the Project, shall be acquired or prepared before opening the Tender for the construction.

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- 4-7-4 Infrastructure i.e. Municipal water supply, drainage and sewer line, electric supply and telephone line from the main road to the Project site or to the connection points of the new building, shall be executed in accordance with construction schedule of the Project.
- 4-7-5 Re-location of equipment from existing to new laboratory shall be executed in accordance with construction schedule of the Project.

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Annex-1

Japan's Grant Aid

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 regulation of Japan. The Grant Aid is not supplied through the donation of materials as such.

1. Japan's Grant Aid Procedures

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

Application (request made by a recipient country)

Study (Basic Design Study conducted by JICA)

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

Determination of Implementation (Exchange of Notes between both Governments)

Implementation (implementation of the Project)

- (2) Firstly, an application or a request for a Grant Aid project submitted by the recipient country is examined by the Government of Japan (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to determine whether or not it is eligible for Japan's Grant Aid. If the request is deemed appropriate, the Government of Japan assigns JICA to conduct a study on the request. If necessary, JICA sends a Preliminary Study Team to the recipient country to confirm the contents of 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 approved by the cabinet becomes official with the Exchange of Notes signed by the Government of Japan and the recipient country.

Finally, for the implementation of the Project, JICA assists the recipient country in preparing 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

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necessary for appraisal of the project by the Japanese Government. The contents of the Study are as follows:

- a) Confirmation of the background, objectives, and benefits of the Project and also institutional capacity of agencies concerned of the recipient country necessary for the Project's implementation,
- b) Evaluation of the appropriateness of the Project for the Grant Aid Scheme from a technical, social and economical point of view,
- c) Confirmation of items agreed on by the both parties concerning a basic concept of the Project,
- d) Preparation of a basic design of the Project,
- e) 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 through 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 the 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 a recipient country to also work in the Project's implementation after Exchange of Notes, in order to maintain technical consistency between the Basic Design and detailed Design.

3. Japan's Grant Aid Scheme

(1) Exchange of Notes (E/N)

Japan's Grant Aid is extend in accordance with the Notes exchanged by the two Government 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 one Japanese fiscal year which the Cabinet approves the

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Project for. Within the fiscal year, all procedure such as exchanging of the Notes, concluding a contract with (a) consulting firm(s) and (a) contractor(s) and final payment to them must be completed.

However, in case of delays in delivery, installation or construction due to unforeseen factors such as weather, 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, in principle, Japanese products and services including transport or those of the recipient country are to be purchased.

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

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

- (4) Necessity of the "Verification"

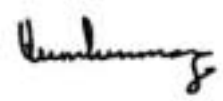
The Government of the recipient country or its designated authority will conclude contracts denominated in Japanese yen with Japanese nationals. Those contracts shall be verified by the Government of Japan. This "Verification" is deemed necessary to secure accountability to Japanese tax payers.

- (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 for the construction,
- b) To provide facilities for distribution of electricity, water supply and drainage and other incidental facilities in and around the sites,
- c) To secure buildings prior to the installation work 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 may be imposed in the recipient country with respect to the supply of the products and services under the Verified Contracts,



f) To accord Japanese nationals whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and services under the Verified Contracts, such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into the recipient country and stay therein for the performance of their work.

(6) Proper Use

The recipient country is required to maintain and use the facilities constructed and equipment purchased under the Grant Aid properly and effectively and to assign staff necessary for the operation and maintenance as well as to bear all expenses other than those covered by the Grant Aid.

(7) Re-export

The products purchased under the Grant Aid shall 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 an authorized foreign exchange bank in Japan (hereinafter referred to as "the Bank"). The Government of Japan will execute the Grant Aid by making payments in Japanese yen to cover the obligations incurred by Government of the recipient country or its designated authority under the Verified Contracts.

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

(9) Authorization to Pay (A/P)

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

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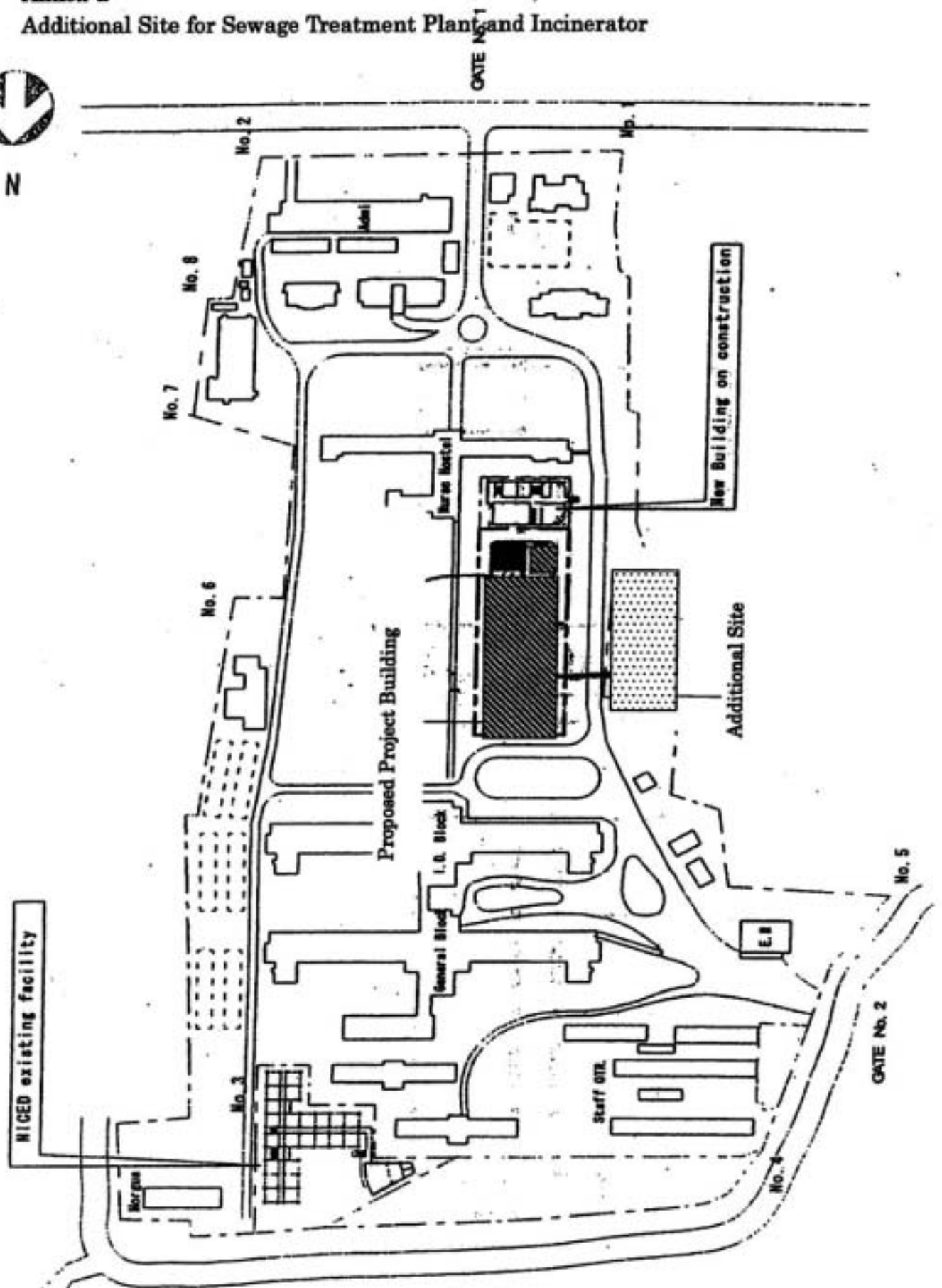
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Annex-2

Additional Site for Sewage Treatment Plant and Incinerator



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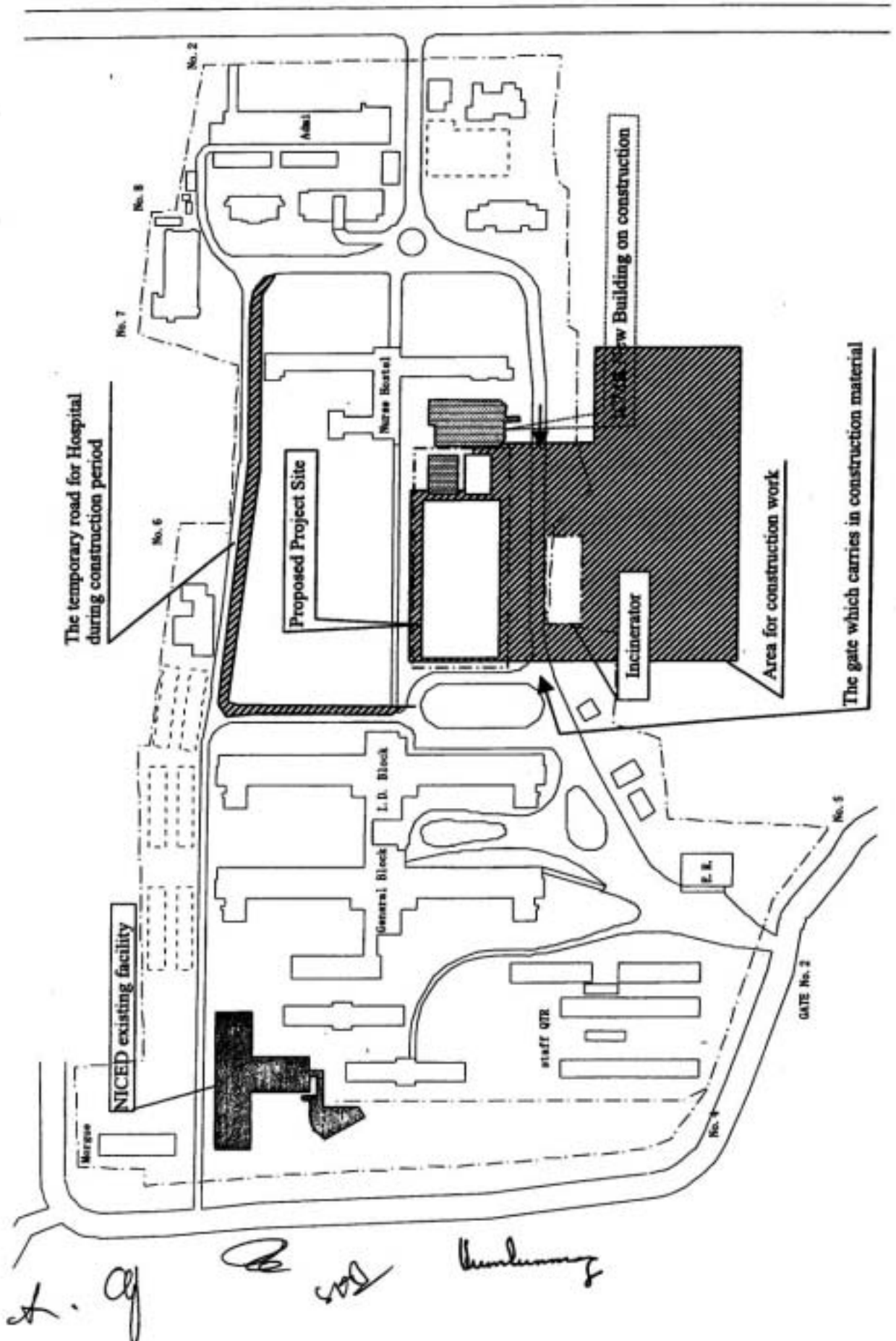


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Annex-3

Project Site for Construction

GATE No. 1



資料 6. 基本設計概要表（無償資金協力）

1. 協力対象事業名
インド国下痢症研究及びコントロールセンター設立計画
2. 要請の背景(協力の必要性・位置付け)
<p>(1) インド国の乳幼児死亡率は 1000 人当り 67 人(2003 年 WHO 世界子供白書)である。フィリピン国の 19 人、隣国のスリ・ランカ国の 17 人と比べても非常に高い状況である。 インド政府は第 10 次 5 ヶ年国家計画の保健医療分野で、水に起因する急性下痢症疾患による乳幼児死亡率を下げることを目標に掲げて感染症対策に取り組んでいる。</p> <p>(2) インド国の感染症対策は国立コレラ・腸管感染症研究所(NICED)がその中心的研究機関であり、わが国はインド国からの要請を受けて NICED において下痢症疾患の診断、治療、予防対策の技術向上のための「新興下痢症対策プロジェクト」(1998 年 2 月～2003 年 1 月)を実施した。さらに新型コレラ菌の出現や薬剤耐性赤痢菌の出現の状況を受けて「下痢症対策プロジェクト(フェーズ 2)」(以下、“技プロ・フェーズ 2”という。)を 2003 年 7 月～2007 年 6 月の予定で機材の調達を含む分子生物学的レベルのより精度の高い下痢症診断を行うための技術移転を行っている。</p> <p>(3) しかしながら、NICED の既存施設は狭小且つ精度の高い診断を行うことのできる研究所ではない。技プロ・フェーズ 2 で実施予定の分子生物学的レベルの活動を行うためには、新たにその活動を行うための必要最小限の機能と設備を備えた施設の建設とその活動に必要な機材整備を行う。</p>
3. プロジェクト全体計画概要
<p>(1) プロジェクト全体計画の目標(裨益対象の範囲及び規模) NICED の下痢症対策技術の強化を図ることによってインド国における下痢症疾患による死亡率を減少させる。 《裨益対象の範囲及び規模について》 インド国の乳幼児死亡数を 2007 年までに 1000 人当り 45 人、2012 年までに 28 人に下げる。</p> <p>(2) プロジェクト全体計画の成果 <u>分子生物学的診断技術移転を行うための技プロ・フェーズ 2 の活動に必要な分子生物学的レベルの診断、研究を行うための施設を建設し機材の整備を行う。</u> 技プロ・フェーズ 2 の活動としてウィルス性および寄生虫性下痢症の分子生物学的診断技術を確立する。</p> <p>(3) プロジェクト全体計画の主要活動 ア 本計画で建設される施設と、そこに整備される機材を運用するために研究者及びアシスタントなど必要な人員を配置する。 イ 技プロ・フェーズ 2 の活動を行って下痢症診断・鑑別の技術向上を図る。</p>

(4) 投入(インプット)

ア 日本側 : 無償資金協力 21.34 億円
: 技プロ・フェーズ2 3.00 億円

イ 相手国側

(ア)必要な人員

研究者・アシスタント合計 111 名(研究部門:91 名、動物舎:5 名、教育訓練部門:7 名、
サ-イランス・ネットワーク部門:8 名)

注) 上記新研究所の職員のうち 85 名が既存施設と兼務

(イ) 負担工事費等

敷地内整地・既存施設解体・埋設配管等盛り替え工事

インフラ引き込み・接続工事

駐車場・フェンス等外構工事

家具・什器・備品工事

建設諸申請図書・手数料

既存機材移設工事

~ の合計 0.22 億円

(ウ)施設・機材の運営・維持管理に係る経費

光熱・消耗品等を含む施設維持費

機材維持費

保守契約費

外部委託費

~ の合計 = 0.56 億円

(5) 実施体制

主管官庁: インド国保健家族福祉省(Ministry of Health and Family Welfare)

実施機関: インド医療評議会(Indian Council of Medical Research)及び国立コレラ・
腸管感染症研究所(National Institute of Cholera and Enteric Diseases)

4 . 無償資金協力案件の内容

(1) サイト

インド国西ベンガル州コルカタ市

(2) 概要

技プロ・フェーズ2 の実施に必要な地上4 階建て、延床面積 6,652 m²の研究所、その施設からの
廃棄物の焼却施設及び排水処理施設の建設と並びにその活動に必要な機材の調達及び整備。

(3) 相手国側負担事項

研究所からの廃棄物焼却、排水処理の施設建設のための用地の購入

工事期間中に敷地周辺を通行する人、車両のための仮設道路の提供

本工事を行うために施工者が必要とする仮設工事用の用地の提供

(4) 概算事業費

当該案件の概算事業費は以下のとおり。

概算事業費 21.56 億円 (無償資金協力 21.34 億円、インド国側負担 0.22 億円)

(5) 工期

E/N から最終引渡までの実施工程は以下のとおり。

詳細設計期間 2.0 ヶ月

入札期間 2.5 ヶ月

施工・調達期間 17.0 ヶ月

合計 21.5 ヶ月

(6) 貧困、ジェンダー、環境及び社会面の配慮

本施設の動物舎あるいは研究室等からの臭気・排気が研究所周囲の施設に影響を及ぼさない計画とする。

研究施設からの廃棄物を焼却する施設からの排気が周囲の施設に影響を及ぼさない計画とする。

研究施設からの特殊排水を処理する施設を設置して周囲の施設に影響を及ぼさない計画とする。

5 . 外部要因リスク(プロジェクト全体計画の目標の達成に関するもの)

(1) インド国政府の政策が変わらないこと

(2) インド国政府と西ベンガル州政府の関係が不安定にならないこと

(3) 海外からの人材引き抜きなどにより NICED で技術指導を受けた研究者、研修者が大幅に減ったりしないこと

(4) ICMR 中での NICED の役割が変わらないこと

6 . 過去の類似案件からの教訓の活用

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7 . プロジェクト全体計画の事後評価に係る提案

(1) プロジェクト全体計画の目標達成を示す成果指標

NICED における下痢症の分子生物学的鑑別診断数

	2002 年度	2010 年度
鑑別診断数	938	増加する

NICED における診断技術の習得者数

	2002 年度	2010 年度
診断技術習得 研究者数	106	増加する

NICED における診断血清及び菌株の保管数

現在は診断血清及び菌株保管のための施設も設備がないことから保管は行っていない。

	2002 年度	2010 年度
診断血清保管数	0	2006 年度から保管可能となり、 その数が増加する
菌株の保管数	0	同 上

(2) その他の成果指標

NICED のサーベイランス・ネットワークに加わったセンター数

周辺国からの受け入れも含む研修を受講した国内外研修者数

(3) 評価のタイミング

事業実施が終了する施設完工および機材据付完了後、2010 年を目処にした事後評価

資料7. 参考資料 / 入手資料リスト

No	Date	From	Category	Name of Document	Remarks
1.	2003	NICED	印刷製本 英文	NICED, Annual Report 2002-2003	NICED 年次報告書
2.	2003	NICED	印刷製本 英文	Project For Prevention of Emerging Diarrhoeal Diseases, Annual Report 2002-2003	プロジェクト 方式技術協力 年次報告書
3.	2003	NICED	印刷製本 英文	Child & Health Care Programme Immunization Strengthening Project, Training Module for Mid-level Mangers, ~	予防接種普及 プロジェクト の中間管理者 向け実習プロ グラム用マニ ュアル
4.	2003.3.9-22	NICED	コピー、 簡易製本、 英文	JICA/NICED Third Country training Programme on Molecular Epidemiology of Diarrhoeal Diseases with Special Reference to Cholera, Practical manual	JICA 技術協力 に基づく第三 国医療従事者 向け訓練マニ ュアル
5.	2001.11.15	NICED	コピー、 簡易製本、 英文	Orientation Course for Ph.D. Students	NICED で実習を 受ける博士課 程学生向けオ リエンテーシ ョン本
6.	2003	ICMR	印刷、 簡易製本、 英文	National Institute of Cholera&Enteric Diseases , Research Projects 2003-2004	NICED2003 年度 研究テーマ紀 要集
7.	1983	Bureau of Indian Standards	印刷製本 英文	National Building Code of India	インド国建築 基準法
8.	1990	Books-N- Books 社刊	印刷製本 英文	The Kolkata Municipal Building Rules	コルカタ市建 築条例集
9.	2002	Bureau of Indian Standards	コピー 簡易製本、 英文	IS1893, Part 1 Criteria for earthquake Resistant Design of Buildings- Code of Practice (Fifth Revision)	耐震設計技術 基準
10.	2000	Bureau of Indian Standards	コピー 簡易製本、 英文	IS 456, Plain & Reinforced Concrete- Code of Practice (Fourth Revision)	コンクリート 関連技術基準
11.	1984	Bureau of Indian Standards	コピー 簡易製本、 英文	IS 800, Code of Practice for General construction in Steel (Second Revision)	鋼構造技術基準
12.	1999,6月	Bureau of Indian Standards	コピー 簡易製本、 英文	IS 6533, Part 2 Code of Practice for Design and Construction of Steel Chimney, Structural Aspect (First Revision)	インド国煙突 設計施工基準
13.	2004	Universal Low 社刊	印刷製本 英文	The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986	インド国環境 保護法
14.	1999,2月	Confedera- tion of Indian Industry	印刷製本 英文	Environmental Legislation In India A Guide For Industry & Business	インド国環境 法関係解説書