

Attachment 1

LIST OF ATTENDANTS

Government of Central Equatoria State

H.E. Alikaya Aligo Samson	Minister of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Emmanuel Matayo Wani	Ag. Director General, Directorate of Housing & Construction, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Lewis Gore George	Director General, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Paulino Doggole Tranguilo	Ag. Director, Directorate of Roads & Bridges, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Lowis Sihimo Tombe	Director of Survey Department, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Semaya Kumba Lako	Deputy Administrator of Housing and Construction Dept., Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Lino Schebesta B. Kenyi	Ag. Director, Communication Dept., Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. John B. Lodu	Ag. Director General, Directorate of Roads & Bridges, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Samwel Taban Laki	Ag. Director of Construction, Directorate of Roads & Bridges, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Mr. Naomichi Murooka	Senior Program Officer, Urban and Regional Development/Reconstruction Team II
Mr. Isamu Kikuchi	ODA Advisor, Ministry of International Cooperation, Government of the Republic of the Sudan

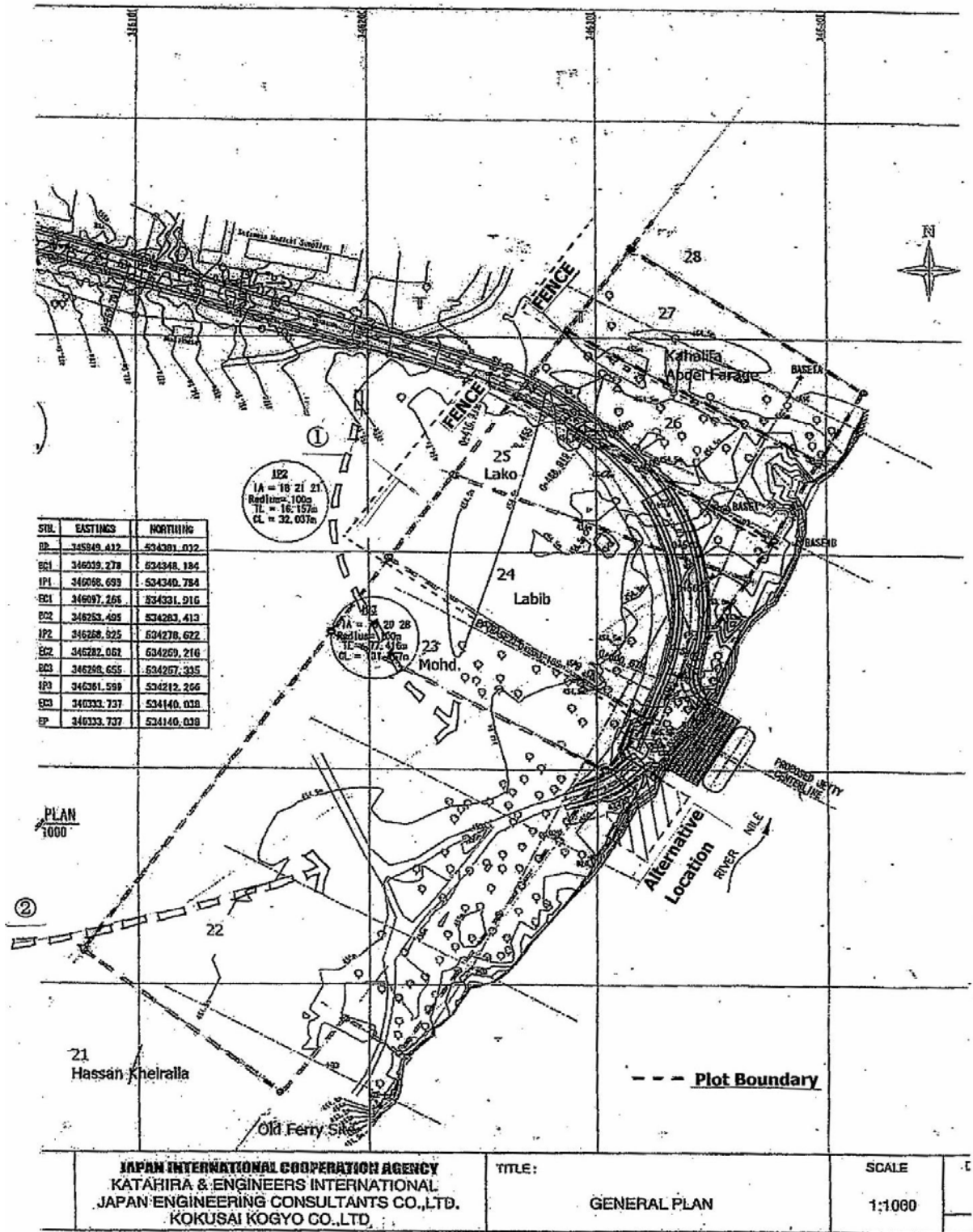
JICA Study Team

Mr. Kunihiko Sawano	Team Leader / Urban Development Plan
Mr. Akio Nakamura	Transport Plan

EMW

KS





EMW *KS* *[Signature]*

Minutes of Discussion
on the Interim Report
for the Emergency Study on the Planning and Support for Basic Physical and Social Infrastructure
in Juba Town and the Surrounding Areas in the Southern Sudan
among the Government of the Southern Sudan, Government of Central Equatoria State
and JICA Study Team

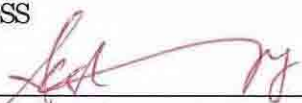
For the purpose of discussion on the Interim Report for the Emergency Study on the Planning and Support for Basic Physical and Social Infrastructure in Juba Town and the Surrounding Areas (the Study), a meeting was held among the Government of the Southern Sudan (GOSS), Government of Central Equatoria State (State Government) and JICA Study Team on November 28, 2006. The attendants are listed in Attachment 1.

After a series of discussion, the following points were agreed upon among GOSS, State Government and JICA Study Team :

- 1) The JICA Study Team formally submitted the Interim Report to GOSS and State Government and made presentation of its contents. The Sudanese side agreed in principle on the contents of the Interim Report.
- 2) Since many similar studies and related projects are being carried out / planned, the Sudanese side emphasized the importance of the coordination with agencies implementing those studies/projects. The Japanese side agreed thereon.
- 3) The Sudanese side also mentioned that the feasibility studies on the proposed projects in the Interim Report should be conducted.
- 4) The Sudanese side will prepare the comments on the Report at the time of the workshop planned to be held on December 4, 2006 and the additional comments if any even after the workshop. The JICA Study Team told the Sudanese side to submit the comments on or before December 15, 2006.
- 5) Both the Sudanese and Japanese sides agreed to have further discussions, especially on the component projects in the proposed infrastructure development plan.


Juba, November 28, 2006

For GOSS



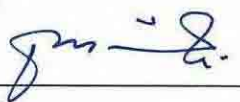
Mr. Silvas Clark Amozay
Director General, Ministry of Housing, Lands and
Public Utilities, Government of the Southern Sudan

For JICA Study Team



Mr. Kunihiko Sawano
Team Leader
JICA Study Team

For State Government



Mr. Lewis Gore George
Director General
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Central Equatoria State , Southern Sudan

Attachment I

LIST OF ATTENDANTS

Government of the Southern Sudan

Mr. Silvas Clark Amozay Director General, Ministry of Housing, Land & Public Utilities

Mr. Morris Lomodong Director General, Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Housing, Land & Public Utilities

Mr. Chamjok C. Witour Director, Water Supply, Ministry of Housing, Land & Public Utilities

Mr. Tom Carter Urban Management Advisor, Ministry of Housing, Land & Public Utilities

Mr. Duku George Aggrey Engineer, Ministry of Transport, Roads & Bridges

Mr. Wonde Ade Kenyi Director, Corporate Planning, Directorate of Air Transport, Ministry of Transport and Roads

Government of Central Equatoria State

H.E Mr. Alikaya Aligo Samson Minister, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Mr. Lewis Gore George Director General, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Mr. Cornelious Goja Lado Kulang Director of Lands, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Mr. Emmanuel Matayo Wani Director of Construction, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Mr. Joseph Ebere Director, Urban Water Corporation, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Mr. Samuel Taban Chief Engineer, Urban Water Corporation, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Mr. John B. Lodu Ag. Director General, Roads and Bridges, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Paulino Doggale Director, Roads and Bridges, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Mr. Atsushi Hanatani Team Director, East Africa Team, Regional Department IV (Africa)

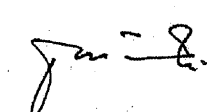

JICA Study Team

Mr. Kunihiko Sawano Team Leader / Urban Development Plan

Mr. Akio Nakamura Transport Plan

Mr. Kenji Isomoto Design/Construction Supervision of Pilot Project in Transport Sector

Mr. Nobuo Yoneda Design/Construction Supervision of Pilot Project in Water Supply Sector



**Minutes of Discussion
on the Draft Final Report
for the Emergency Study on the Planning and Support for Basic Physical and Social Infrastructure
in Juba Town and the Surrounding Areas in the Southern Sudan
among the Government of the Southern Sudan, Government of Central Equatoria State
and JICA Study Team**

For the purpose of discussion on the Draft Final Report for the Emergency Study on the Planning and Support for Basic Physical and Social Infrastructure in Juba Town and the Surrounding Areas (the Study), a meeting was held among the Government of the Southern Sudan (GOSS), Government of Central Equatoria State (State Government) and JICA Study Team on January 31, 2007. The attendants are listed in Attachment 1.

After a series of discussion, the following points were agreed upon among GOSS, State Government and JICA Study Team :

- 1) The JICA Study Team formally submitted the Draft Final Report to GOSS and State Government and made presentation of its contents. The Sudanese side agreed in principle on the contents of the Draft Final Report.
- 2) Juba Port Improvement Project to be implemented as a component of the Study has been interrupted since October 28, 2006 due to land right problem. The State Government is negotiating with the lease holders of the subject land. Sudanese side promised to hasten to solve the issue so as to start the construction work at the site as soon as possible, hopefully at the beginning of February, 2007.
- 3) The Sudanese side will prepare and submit to the JICA Study Team the comments on the Report in writing on or before the end of February, 2007. The JICA Study Team requested the Sudanese side to integrate the comments into one paper each from GOSS and the State Government or all comments into one.
- 4) Both the Sudanese and Japanese sides agreed that the Final Report will be made available for general use, not limiting the access only to concerned agencies.

Juba, January 31, 2007

For GOSS



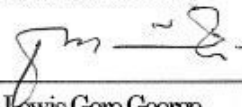
Mr. Raymond Pitya Marbe
Undersecretary, Ministry of Housing, Land and
Public Utilities, Government of the Southern Sudan

For JICA Study Team



Mr. Kunihiko Sawano
Team Leader
JICA Study Team

For State Government



Mr. Lewis Gore George
Director General
Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Central Equatoria State, Southern Sudan

LIST OF ATTENDANTS

Government of the Southern Sudan

Eng. Raymond Pitya MARBE	Under Secretary, Ministry of Housing, Land & Public Utilities
Mr. Morris LOMODONG	Director General, Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Housing, Land & Public Utilities
Mr. Chol TONG	Director General of Projects, Ministry of Housing, Land & Public Utilities
Mr. Charles Mesegbe LIBO	Engineer, Ministry of Housing, Land & Public Utilities
Mr. Tom CARTER	Urban Management Advisor, Ministry of Housing, Land & Public Utilities
Mr. Wonde Ade KENYI	Director, Corporate Planning, Directorate of Air Transport, Ministry of Transport and Roads
Mr. Nhial BOL	Director of Railways, Ministry of Transport and Roads
Mr. Manyok S. CHOL	Engineer, River Transport Department, Ministry of Transport and Roads
Mr. Lado Togun TOMBE	Director, Mechanical Transport Department, Ministry of Transport and Roads

Government of Central Equatoria State

HE Mr. Alikaya Aligo SAMSON	Minister, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Lewis Gore GEORGE	Director General, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Cornelious G. Lado KULANG	Director of Lands, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Lewis Schimo TOMBE,	Director of Survey, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Emmanuel Matayo Wani	Director of Construction, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Semaya Kumba LAKO	Deputy Administrator, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. John B. Lodu	Ag. Director General, Roads and Bridges, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Samwel Taban LAKI	Director of Construction, Roads and Bridges, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Paulino Doggole	Director, Roads and Bridges, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Victor KHAMIS	Information Officer, Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
Mr. Simon GAMA	Director, Construction Department, Ministry of Education

Handwritten signatures and initials:
L.G.
KS
25

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Mr. Yuichi Sugano Team Director, Urban and Regional Development /Reconstruction Team II, Group II, Social Development Department

Mr. Naomichi Murooka Senior Program Officer, Urban and Regional Development /Reconstruction Team II, Group II, Social Development Department

Mr. Yoshihide Teranishi Representative, Regional Support Office for Eastern and Southern Africa

Ms. Yuko Dohi Project Formulation Advisor, Peace Building & Post Conflict Reconstruction, Regional Support Office for Eastern and Southern Africa

JICA Study Team

Mr. Kunihiko Sawano Team Leader / Urban Development Plan

Mr. Akio Nakamura Transport Plan

Mr. Kenji Isomoto Design/Construction Supervision of Pilot Project in Transport Sector

Mr. Wycklife Abok Coordinator

Handwritten signatures and initials in the bottom right corner of the page. There are three distinct marks: a signature that appears to be 'W. Abok', the initials 'LS', and the initials 'KS'.

APPENDIX 2

PROJECT PROFILES

APPENDIX 2 PROJECTS PROFILES

Sector	Project No.	Project Name
Transport Infrastructure	TR1~TR5	Road and Bridge Construction Project
	TP-1~TP-3	River Port Project
	TA-1~TA-3	Airport Project
Utilities	WS-1~WS-4	Water Supply Project
	PS-1~PS-3	Power Supply Project
Sanitation	SS-1	Solid Waste Management Project
	SW-1~SW-3	Waste Water Management Project
Public/Social Facilities	FE-1~FE-3	Education Facilities Project
	FM-1~FM-3	Health and Medical Facilities Project


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TR-2, Road Network Development Project, Phase-1																																																												
Background of the Project The road network in Juba is excessively underdeveloped in terms of both quantity and quality. Due to insufficient formation of the road network, the traffic tends to concentrate on some particular primary roads causing the traffic congestion, though it is not so heavy for the moment when traffic demand is not fully developed yet. The road condition, even in primary roads, is generally in poor condition. The sections of asphalt paved roads such as May Street are deteriorated with many potholes due to neglect of maintenance. Many of previously paved roads have deteriorated so badly that they have reverted to gravel surfaced roads.	Effects of the Project Target Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015 Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation/induction of the planned frame of the urban structure Transport cost savings and travel time reduction 																																																											
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build an urban road network as the frame of the urban structure as well as the foundation of the sustainable development of the town. To meet the transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities. To provide the services for non-motorized traffic. To enhance the capacities of road planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	Evaluation of the Project Economic Viability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and travel time reduction. Financial Soundness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial problem is anticipated. Environmental Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents Decrease of traffic accidents Negative Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in traffic nuisance such as noise and air pollution as a result of growing traffic volume (This will be mitigated by improvement of running condition of roads by the Project) 																																																											
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole Juba Town and the surrounding areas 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road right-of way is secured. Squatters within the right-of-way remove. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																											
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class A: 85km Class B: 69km Class C: 581km NMT(Non Motorized Transport): 60km 																																																												
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation : GOSS/CES Operation : CES Maintenance : CES 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This project is one of preconditions for the following road transport projects, i.e. "Road Network Development Project, Phase-2", "Nile River Bridge Construction Project" and "Transport Terminal Construction Project". The roads constructed under this Project will provide the space for laying transmission/distribution pipes in the water supply projects. 																																																											
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost: 7.6mil.USD Construction (including construction supervision cost): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Class A Roads: 42.7mil.USD Class B: 27.8mil.USD Class C: 174.4mil.USD NMT: 9.0mil.USD Total Cost: 261.5mil.USD 																																																												
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Class A</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class B</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Class C</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NMT</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, construction/implementation) </p>			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Class A												Class B												Class C												NMT										
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Class C																																																												
NMT																																																												

Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TR-3, Road Network Development Project, Phase-2																																																																	
Background of the Project <p>The road network in Juba is excessively underdeveloped in terms of both quantity and quality. Due to insufficient formation of the road network, the traffic tends to concentrate on some particular primary roads causing the traffic congestion, though it is not so heavy for the moment when traffic demand is not fully developed yet. The road condition, even in primary roads, is generally in poor condition. The sections of asphalt paved roads such as May Street are deteriorated with many potholes due to neglect of maintenance. Many of previously paved roads have deteriorated so badly that they have reverted to gravel surfaced roads. Due to insufficient formation of the road network and poor condition, the traffic tends to concentrate on some particular primary roads causing the traffic congestion, though it is not so heavy for the moment when traffic demand is not fully developed yet.</p>	Effects of the Project Target Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015 The whole population of Southern Sudan Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation/induction of the planned frame of the urban structure Transport cost savings and travel time reduction Enhancement of social and economic activities 																																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build an urban road network as the frame of the urban structure as well as the foundation of the sustainable development of the town. To meet the transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities. To provide the services for non-motorized traffic. To build regional road network as the foundation of the sustainable development of Southern Sudan. To enhance the capacities of road planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	Evaluation of the Project Economic Viability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and travel time reduction. Financial Soundness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial problem is anticipated. Environmental Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents Decrease of traffic accidents Negative Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in traffic nuisance such as noise and air pollution as a result of growing traffic volume (This will be mitigated by improvement of running condition of roads by the Project) 																																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole Juba Town and the surrounding areas 																																																																	
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Highway: 76km Interchange/Intersection: 25 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																																																																
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation : GOSS/CES Operation : CES Maintenance : CES 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road right-of way is secured. Squatters within the right-of-way remove. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost: 9.7 mil.USD Construction (including construction supervision cost): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban Highway: 61.1mil.USD Interchange/Intersection: 20.0mil.USD Total Cost: 90.8mil.USD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> "Road Network Development Project, Phase-1" is the precondition for this Project 																																																																
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Road Network Development Project, Phase-2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban Highway</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interchange/Intersection</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Road Network Development Project, Phase-2																Urban Highway																Interchange/Intersection																
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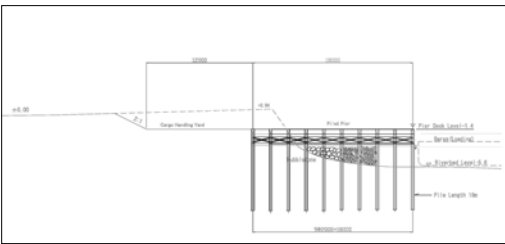
Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TR-4, Nile River Bridge Construction Project																																																																	
Background of the Project <p>The road network in Juba and regional road network in Southern Sudan is excessively underdeveloped in terms of both quantity and quality. The transport across the River Nile is restricted due to only one bridge over the River Nile with loading capacity of 30 tonnage, resulting in a partial urbanization on the western bank of the River Nile and undeveloped regional economic activities. For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic activities and to accept the resettlement of returned IDPs and refugees, development of infrastructure as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba, especially road network, is an absolute necessity.</p> <p>Following the urgent rehabilitation of roads being implemented by GOSS and Phase-1 Project, this Project aims to form a complete road network to cater both urban and regional transport demand.</p>	Effects of the Project Target Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015 The whole population of Southern Sudan Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation/induction of the planned frame of the urban structure Transport cost savings and travel time reduction Enhancement of social and economic activities 																																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To build an urban road network as the frame of the urban structure as well as the foundation of the sustainable development of the town. To meet the transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities. To meet the transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities . To build regional road network as the foundation of the sustainable development of Southern Sudan. To enhance the capacities of road planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	Evaluation of the Project Economic Viability: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and travel time reduction. Financial Soundness: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial problem is anticipated. Environmental Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents Negative Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in traffic nuisance such as noise and air pollution as a result of growing traffic volume (This will be mitigated by improvement of running condition of roads by the Project) 																																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crossing points of both existing and planned roads over the River Nile 																																																																	
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction/reconstruction of 6 bridges including approach roads: Bridge improvement (B1): replacement of existing bridge L=250m Five bridges according to the development of urban road network B2: new construction L=600m (to connect Juba to the east bank) B3: new construction L=100m (ditto) B4: new construction L=250m (Juba north to northern Sandbank) B5: new construction L=750m (Juba south to the east bank) B6: new construction L=750m (Juba far-south to the east bank) 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																																																																
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation : GOSS/CES Operation : CES Maintenance : CES 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road right-of way is secured. Squatters within the right-of-way remove. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost: 2.5mil.USD Construction Cost(including construction supervision cost): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B1: 17.5mil.USD B2~B6: 66.5mil.USD Total Cost: 86.5mil.USD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Road Network Development Project, Phase-1” is the precondition for this Project 																																																																
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Nile River Bridge Construction Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nile River Bridge (B1)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nile River Bridges (B2-B6)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Nile River Bridge Construction Project																Nile River Bridge (B1)																Nile River Bridges (B2-B6)																 <p>The map, titled 'Road Network Plan in Juba', shows a grid of roads and the Nile River. Six bridge locations are marked: B1 (L=250m), B2 (L=600m), B3 (L=100m), B4 (L=250m), B5 (L=750m), and B6 (L=750m). A legend at the bottom left identifies road types: Urban Highway (Solid Line Road), Urban Highway (Dotted Line Road), Major Road (Dash-dot Line Road), Road (Dash-dot-dot Line Road), and Local Road (Thin Line Road). It also identifies 'Thick Stream' and 'New Stream' with circular symbols, and 'Nile River Bridge' with a rectangle containing 'B1-B6'.</p>
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020																																																		
Nile River Bridge Construction Project																																																																	
Nile River Bridge (B1)																																																																	
Nile River Bridges (B2-B6)																																																																	


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TR-5 Terminal Construction Project																																																	
Background of the Project Currently bus terminals are formed near the market without specifications of bus terminal facility in Juba. Such situation causes traffic congestion near the market and inconvenience for the passengers. As for the truck terminal no public truck terminal is provided yet and loading and unloading activities are performed on the road. Such situation also becomes the impediment of road traffic. For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic and to realize future urban structure, development of infrastructure including terminal facilities as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba is an absolute necessity.	Effects of the Project a) Target Beneficiaries : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015 b) Effects of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation/induction of the planned frame of the urban structure Transport cost savings and travel time reduction Enhancement of social and economic activities 																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To facilitate public transport and to realize efficient freight transport movement To alleviate the traffic congestion on the road and reduce the obstacle for traffic To enhance the capacities of road planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	Evaluation of the Project a) Economic Viability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and travel time reduction. b) Financial Soundness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial problem is anticipated. c) Environmental Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment (noise pollution and vibration). Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. Improvement of economic activities Decrease of traffic accidents, resulting from vehicle intrusion to town center. - Negative Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juba City and the surrounding area 																																																	
Scope of the Project Construction of 6 bus terminal and 3 truck terminals <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Juba Town Bus Terminal</td> <td>50</td> <td>7,500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yei Road Bus Terminal</td> <td>50</td> <td>7,500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Airport Bus Terminal</td> <td>10</td> <td>1,500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gumba Bus Terminal</td> <td>30</td> <td>4,500</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Malakia Bus Terminal</td> <td>20</td> <td>3,000</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others (Road side)</td> <td>10</td> <td>-</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Airport North Truck Terminal</td> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td>1,750</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rajaf Truck Terminal</td> <td>5</td> <td>1,750</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Yei Road Truck Terminal</td> <td>5</td> <td>1,750</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Juba Town Bus Terminal	50	7,500		Yei Road Bus Terminal	50	7,500		Airport Bus Terminal	10	1,500		Gumba Bus Terminal	30	4,500		Malakia Bus Terminal	20	3,000		Others (Road side)	10	-		Airport North Truck Terminal	5		1,750	Rajaf Truck Terminal	5	1,750		Yei Road Truck Terminal	5	1,750		Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 												
Juba Town Bus Terminal	50	7,500																																															
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Rajaf Truck Terminal	5	1,750																																															
Yei Road Truck Terminal	5	1,750																																															
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: Government of CES Operation: Government of CES Maintenance: Government of CES 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road right-of way is secured. Squatters within the right-of-way remove. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost: 0.06mil.USD Construction Cost (* including construction supervision cost): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus terminals : 0.96mil.USD Truck terminals : 0.22mil.USD Total Cost : 1.24mil.USD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> " Road Network Development Project, Phase-1" is a precondition for this Project. 																																																
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Terminal Construction Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Truck Terminal</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bus Terminal</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Terminal Construction Project												Truck Terminal												Bus Terminal												
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-																																						
Terminal Construction Project																																																	
Truck Terminal																																																	
Bus Terminal																																																	


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TP-1 Juba Port Improvement Project (Pilot Project under this Study)																									
Background of the Project <p>In Juba exist an old port new port and a small wharf for small private boats. Out of those ports, the old port has not been used due to the heavy sedimentation.</p> <p>A temporary river port is located 2km upper stream of the old port on the river bank of the main stream of the River Nile. There is no port facility.</p> <p>The River Nile is used as a cheap transport mode for cargos and passengers to/from Juba including resucue supplies, rehabilitation materials and IDPs. Therefore the importance of river port improvement is urgently needed. Transportation of crude oil and oil products to Kenya and Uganda is also expected.</p> <p>For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic activities, development of infrastructure as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba, especially port facility, is an absolute necessity.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba <p>b) Effects of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport cost savings Enhancement of social and economic activities 																								
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the river transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities. To enhance the capacities of port planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and time reduction. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial problem is anticipated. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Impacts Improvement of social and economic activities in Juba and surrounding region. Negative Impacts Influence on orchard management (This will be compensated.) 																								
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present temporary port 																									
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 35m length berthing facility (Jetty) Provision of Cargo Handling Yard (35mx30m) Installation of cargo handling machine Improvement of access road (600m) 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																								
	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land right conversion of the site and road right-of way are secured. Squatters within the right-of-way and project site remove. Necessary fund is prepared. 																								
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: GOSS/Gov. of CES Operation: River Transport Cooperation Maintenance: River Transport Cooperation 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban development plan is one of preconditions for this Project. “Road Network Development Project, Phase-1”, “Nile River Bridge Construction Project” and “Transport Terminal Construction Project” will be the essential conditions for river port to fully function. 																								
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total Cost : 1.7milUSD 																									
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Juba Port Improvement Project (Pilot Project under this Study)</td> <td style="background-color: black;"></td> <td style="background-color: black;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Juba Port Improvement Project (Pilot Project under this Study)												Remarks  <p style="text-align: center;">Cross Section of Port Facility</p>
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-														
Juba Port Improvement Project (Pilot Project under this Study)																									


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TP-2 Juba Port Expansion Project																									
Background of the Project <p>In Juba exist an old port new port and a small wharf for small private boats. Out of those ports, the old port has not been used due to the heavy sedimentation.</p> <p>A temporary river port is located 2km upper stream of the old port on the river bank of the main stream of the River Nile. There is no port facility.</p> <p>The River Nile is used as a cheap transport mode for cargos and passengers to/from Juba. Transportation of crude oil and oil products to Kenya and Uganda is also expected. Therefore the importance of river transport will remain in future.</p> <p>For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic activities, development of infrastructure as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba, especially port facility, is an absolute necessity.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015 • The whole population of Southern Sudan <p>b) Effects of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation/induction of the planned frame of the urban structure • Transport cost savings • Enhancement of social and economic activities 																								
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To meet the river transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities. • To enhance the capacities of port planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and time reduction. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No financial problem is anticipated. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of social and economic activities in Juba and surrounding region. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence on orchard management (This will be compensated.) 																								
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present temporary port 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good peace and order situation is maintained. • Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																								
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of: An additional 35-m long pier 																									
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Implementation: GOSS/Gov. of CES • Operation: River Transport Cooperation • Maintenance: River Transport Cooperation 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land right conversion of the site and road right-of way are secured. • Squatters within the right-of-way and project site remove. • Necessary fund is prepared. 																								
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Design Cost : 0.3mil.USD • Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : • Port expansion : 10.0mil.USD • Total Cost : 10.3milUSD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban development plan is one of preconditions for this Project. • “Road Network Development Project, Phase-1”, “Nile River Bridge Construction Project” and “Transport Terminal Construction Project” will be the essential conditions for river port to fully function. 																								
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Juba Port Expansion Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Juba Port Expansion Project												Remarks  <p style="text-align: center;">Existing River Port</p>
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016														
Juba Port Expansion Project																									


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TP-3 New Port Construction Project																																																	
Background of the Project <p>In Juba exist an old port new port and a small wharf for small private boats. Out of those ports, the old port has not been used due to the heavy sedimentation. A temporary river port located 2km upper stream of the old port has no port facilities.</p> <p>The River Nile is used as a cheap transport mode for cargos and passengers to/from Juba. Transportation of crude oil and oil products to Kenya and Uganda is also expected. Therefore the importance of river transport will remain in future.</p> <p>For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic activities, development of infrastructure as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba, especially port facility, is an absolute necessity.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015 The whole population of Southern Sudan <p>b) Effects of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation/induction of the planned frame of the urban structure Transport cost savings Enhancement of social and economic activities 																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities. To enhance the capacities of port planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and time reduction. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial problem is anticipated. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of social and economic activities in Juba and surrounding region. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Influence on orchard management (This will be compensated.) 																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastern bank of the River Nile is presumed. Location of new port will be studied and determined. 																																																	
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of: a new river port including Feasibility Study in which roles of temporary and new port will be examined. 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																																																
	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land right conversion of the site and road right-of way are secured. Squatters within the right-of-way and project site remove. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: GOSS/Gov. of CES Operation: River Transport Cooperation Maintenance: River Transport Cooperation 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban development plan is one of preconditions for this Project. “Road Network Development Project, Phase-1”, “Nile River Bridge Construction Project” and “Transport Terminal Construction Project” will be the essential conditions for river port to fully function. Improvement of competitive regional road network and Juba International airport will affect on the modal share in regional transport by river. 																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 0.6mil.USD Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : 13.3mil.USD Port Construction : 13.3mil.USD Total Cost : 12.9mil.USD 																																																	
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>New Port Construction Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> <div style="font-size: 8px;"> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) </div> <div style="font-size: 8px;"> construction/implementation </div> </td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	New Port Construction Project																<div style="font-size: 8px;"> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) </div> <div style="font-size: 8px;"> construction/implementation </div>																Remarks  <p style="text-align: center;">Existing River Port</p>
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020																																		
New Port Construction Project																																																	
<div style="font-size: 8px;"> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) </div> <div style="font-size: 8px;"> construction/implementation </div>																																																	

Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TA-1 Juba International Airport Rehabilitation Project																								
Background of the Project <p>To the 2km north of old district in Juba Metropolitan area exists Juba International Airport administrated by GOSS.</p> <p>Although a control tower and a terminal building exist, controlling system and improvement of terminal building and equipments are urgently dilapidated. Deterioration of runways is in progress and rehabilitation need is gradually intensified. Also parking space including a hangar for aircrafts is insufficient and needs to be enlarged. Protective fences are not provided on the rim of airport site as a security measure to mark off.</p> <p>It is urgently required to accommodate expanding air transport demand and to secure safe navigation.</p> <p>For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic activities, development of infrastructure as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba, especially international airport, is an absolute necessity.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population of Southern Sudan <p>b) Effects of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of air transport safety Transport cost savings and travel time reduction Enhancement of social and economic activities 																							
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the domestic and international transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities. To enhance the capacities of airport planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and travel time reduction. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial problem is anticipated. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. Decrease of traffic accidents, especially of human related accidents, resulting from facility improvement. Negative Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in traffic nuisance such as noise and air pollution as a result of growing traffic volume 																							
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Juba International Airport 																								
Scope of the Project <p>a) Runway and Apron</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of existing runways (2500m) <p>b) Terminal Building and Control Tower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of VIP lounge <p>c) Air Navigational Aid Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading and/or new installation of Air Navigational Aid System Doppler VOR (VHF Omni-directional Radio Beacon) DME (Distance Measuring Equipment) NDB (Non-directional Radio Beacon) <p>d) Other Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of car parks, electric power generator and fire-fighting vehicles Installation of X-ray examination security system Placement of ambulances for airport health facility Construction of protective fence 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																							
	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary fund is prepared. 																							
	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> " Road Rehabilitation Project (ERWJ)" and "Road Network Development Project, Phase-1" are preconditions for this Project. 																							
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: GOSS Operation: South Sudan Airport Authority Maintenance: South Sudan Airport Authority 	Remarks																							
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Cost (* including construction supervision cost) : 1.5mil.USD Total Cost : 1.5mil.USD 																								
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Juba International Airport Rehabilitation Project</td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Juba International Airport Rehabilitation Project										
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Juba International Airport Rehabilitation Project																								

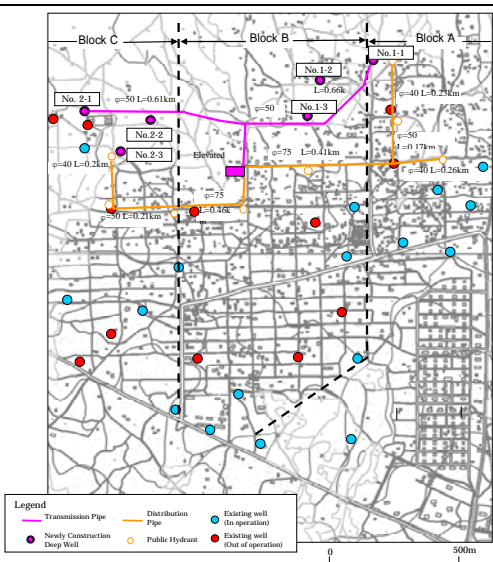
Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TA-2 Juba International Airport Development Project																									
Background of the Project <p>To the 2km north of old district in Juba Metropolitan area exists Juba International Airport administrated by GOSS.</p> <p>Although a control tower and a terminal building exist, controlling system and improvement of terminal building and equipments are urgently dilapidated. Deterioration of runways is in progress and rehabilitation need is gradually intensified. Also parking space including a hangar for aircrafts is insufficient and needs to be enlarged. Protective fences are not provided on the rim of airport site as a security measure to mark off.</p> <p>It is urgently required to accommodate expanding air transport demand and to secure safe navigation.</p> <p>For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic activities, development of infrastructure as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba, especially international airport, is an absolute necessity.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population of Southern Sudan <p>b) Effects of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of air transport safety Transport cost savings and travel time reduction Enhancement of social and economic activities 																								
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the domestic and international transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities. To enhance the capacities of airport planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and travel time reduction. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial problem is anticipated. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. Decrease of traffic accidents, especially of human related accidents, resulting from facility improvement. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in traffic nuisance such as noise and air pollution as a result of growing traffic volume 																								
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Juba International Airport 																									
Scope of the Project <p>a) Runway and Apron</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apron expansion for 3 berths Extension of existing runway (2,500 m) to 3,350 m (850m extension) with 23 m shoulder <p>b) Terminal Building and Control Tower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovation of existing Terminal Building and Control Tower <p>c) Air Navigational Aid Facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerodrome light Equipment in Control Tower (A detailed FS is required) 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																								
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: GOSS Operation: South Sudan Airport Authority Maintenance: South Sudan Airport Authority 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary fund is prepared. 																								
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 0.3mil.USD Construction Cost (* including construction supervision cost) : 10.0mil.USD Total Cost : 10.3mil.USD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> " Road Rehabilitation Project (ERWJ)" is the precondition for this Project. Improvement of other local airports is the precondition for the formation of local air transport network. Improvement of regional road network is the precondition for the effective functioning of the airport. 																								
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Juba International Airport Development Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Juba International Airport Development Project												Remarks 
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016														
Juba International Airport Development Project																									


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: TA-3 New Juba International Airport Construction Project																																	
Background of the Project	Effects of the Project																																
<p>To the 2km north of old district in Juba Metropolitan area exists Juba International Airport administrated by GOSS.</p> <p>Although a control tower and a terminal building exist, controlling system and improvement of terminal building and equipments are urgently dilapidated. Deterioration of runways is in progress and rehabilitation need is gradually intensified. Also parking space including a hangar for aircrafts is insufficient and needs to be enlarged. Protective fences are not provided on the rim of airport site as a security measure to mark off.</p> <p>It is urgently required to accommodate expanding air transport demand and to secure safe navigation.</p> <p>For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic activities, development of infrastructure as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba, especially international airport, is an absolute necessity.</p>	<p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population of Southern Sudan <p>b) Effects of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of air transport safety Transport cost savings and travel time reduction Enhancement of social and economic activities 																																
Objectives of the Project	Evaluation of the Project																																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To meet the domestic and international transport demand of people and goods and to activate the social and economic activities. To enhance the capacities of airport planning, design, construction and maintenance through the implementation of the Project. 	<p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from transport cost and travel time reduction. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No financial problem is anticipated. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. Decrease of traffic accidents, especially of human related accidents, resulting from facility improvement. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in traffic nuisance such as noise and air pollution as a result of growing traffic volume 																																
Location of the Project																																	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eastern bank of the River Nile is presumed. Location of new airport will be studied and determined. 																																	
Scope of the Project	Eternal Conditions																																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of: A new International Airport including Feasibility Study in which roles of existing Juba International Airport and new airport will be examined. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																																
Agencies Responsible	Preconditions																																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: GOSS Operation: South Sudan Airport Authority Maintenance: South Sudan Airport Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Necessary fund is prepared. 																																
Estimated Cost	Relationship with other projects																																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 1.3mil.USD Construction Cost (* including construction supervision cost) : 41.8mil.USD Total Cost : 43.1mil.USD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of other local airports is the precondition for the formation of local air transport network. Improvement of regional road network is the precondition for the effective functioning of the airport. 																																
Implementation Schedule	Remarks																																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> <th>2017</th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>New Juba International Airport Construction</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	New Juba International Airport Construction																
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

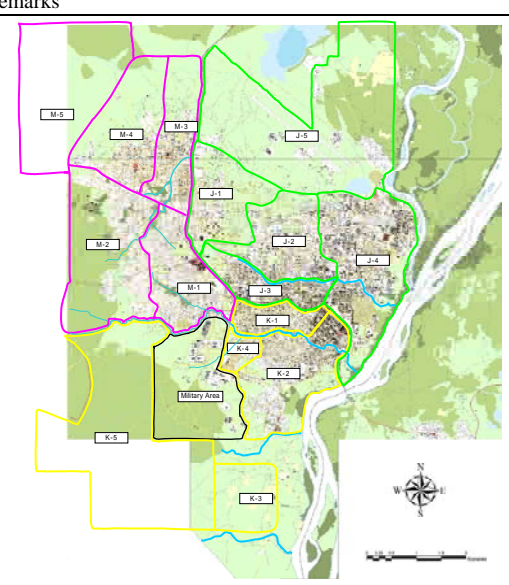
Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: WS-1 Emergency Water Supply Project (Pilot Project under this Study)																									
Background of the Project <p>Although the rehabilitation of existing waterworks is being implemented through the financing of the GOSS as an urgent rehabilitation project, since the project aims at recovering the original capacity of relevant waterworks, it only satisfies the current demand and does not address the increased demand. Under present conditions, the existing water supply facilities will not be able to cope with the huge increase in water demand in 2011.</p> <p>The pilot project is the urgent rehabilitation of basic infrastructure to be implemented in a short time in order to meet the urgent needs.</p> <p>This project is expected to be a model case of urban-type water supply.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23,000 inhabitants in Munuki area <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of water-borne disease and infant mortality rates • Improvement of the quality of life 																								
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To supply safe water before the realization of urban water supply from the River Nile • To enhance responsible organization for operation & maintenance 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from safe water supply. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue from the safe water supply can be expected, however, some subsidy by the state government will be necessary. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betterment of urban environment. • Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. • Decrease of traffic accidents, especially of human related accidents, resulting from provision of pedestrian pathways. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <p>None</p>																								
Location of the Project Munuki area	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A good peace and order situation is maintained. • Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																								
Scope of the Project The project includes the following items : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 2 deep wells with submersible motor pumps and generators • Construction of an elevated water tank • Laying of water transmission pipe from the wells to the elevated water tank • Laying of water distribution pipe from the elevated water tank to 8 public hydrants • Installation of 3 taps each at the hydrant 																									
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Implementation: Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation of GOSS, and State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure • Operation: Urban Water Corporation • Maintenance: Urban Water Corporation 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiary-pay principle is accepted. • Necessary fund is prepared. 																								
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementaion/Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : 0.96mil.USD • Total Cost : 0.96milUSD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GOSS is implementing the Urgent Rehabilitation Project for the present urban water supply system. 																								
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Emergency Water Supply Project (Pilot Project under this Study)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Emergency Water Supply Project (Pilot Project under this Study)												Remarks 
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-														
Emergency Water Supply Project (Pilot Project under this Study)																									

Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: WS-3 Urgent Water Supply Project																																																	
Background of the Project <p>Although the rehabilitation of existing waterworks is being implemented through the financing of the GOSS as an urgent rehabilitation project, since the project aims at recovering the original capacity of relevant waterworks, it only satisfies the current demand and does not address the increased demand. Under present conditions, the existing water supply facilities will not be able to cope with the huge increase in water demand in 2011.</p> <p>Since approximately 20% of the existing deep wells are continuously out of order, the wells will be effectively utilized through rehabilitation.</p> <p>Effective utilization of the existing waterworks through the implementation of training program for staff at the Urban Water Corporation is required.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015 <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation/induction of the planned frame of the urban structure (promotion of settlement of IDPs and other refugees) Reduction of water-borne disease and infant mortality rates Improvement of the quality of life 																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To supply safe water before the realization of urban water supply from the River Nile To enhance responsible organization for operation & maintenance 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from safe water supply. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue from the safe water supply can be expected, however, some subsidy by the state government will be necessary. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment. Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. Decrease of traffic accidents, especially of human related accidents, resulting from provision of pedestrian pathways. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <p>None</p>																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juba town and surrounding area where new housing development is taken place and in short of water supply 																																																	
Scope of the Project <p>a) Urgent Water Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A total of 129 wells including 8 wells in Juba Town District, 60 wells in Kator District and 60 wells in Munuki District will be constructed. <p>b) Capacity Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the whole course of the Project, capacity building and technology transfer will be performed to the Southern Sudan personnel. 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																																																
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation of GOSS, and State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Operation: Urban Water Corporation Maintenance: Urban Water Corporation 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary-pay principle is accepted. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementaion/Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : Urban Water Development : 25.8mil.USD Capacity building : 0.9mil.USD Total Cost : 26.7milUSD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GOSS is implementing the Urgent Rehabilitation Project for the present urban water supply system. Road project, i.e. "Road Network Development Project, Phase-1", will provide the space for laying transmission/distribution pipes in the water supply projects. 																																																
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Urgent Water Supply Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urgent Water Development</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capacity Building</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Urgent Water Supply Project												Urgent Water Development												Capacity Building												Remarks  <p style="text-align: center;">Well not in Use (Lologo)</p>
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-																																						
Urgent Water Supply Project																																																	
Urgent Water Development																																																	
Capacity Building																																																	




Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: WS-4 Urban Water Supply Project																																																																																					
Background of the Project <p>The water supply in Juba town and its surrounding area is in severe problem with the both of poor water quality and little water amount. The present urban water works is old and decrepit due to poor maintenance over the past 30years and serves a population of only 20-30% in the water supply area.</p> <p>The water production of the deep wells in areas with low water table is greatly reduced due to poor water recharge especially in dry season.</p> <p>Majority of people living in communities near the White Nile River directly consumes the row water from the River. This has resulted in water-bone disease and high infant mortality rates.</p> <p>On the other hand, the population in Juba town and its surrounding area is expected in future to drastically increase due to high concentration of people to the capital and resettlement of IDPs and Refugees etc.. Water demand in Juba Town and its surrounding area is forecasted to rapidly increase due to the population increase and economical and social development. The GOSS positions the access to safety and enough water as main target in the water supply for MDGs and strongly desires the implementation of Urban Water Supply Development project to attain the target for MDGs and enhance the settlement of IDPs and Refugees.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015 <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation/induction of the planned frame of the urban structure (promotion of settlement of IDPs and other refugees) Reduction of water-bone disease and infant mortality rates Improvement of the quality of life 																																																																																				
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To supply safe water To establish a reliable water supply system To enhance responsible organization for operation & maintenance To reduce water supply cost 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from safe water supply. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue from the safe water supply can be expected, however, some subsidy by the state government will be necessary. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment. Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. Decrease of traffic accidents, especially of human related accidents, resulting from provision of pedestrian pathways. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <p>None</p>																																																																																				
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site for intake facility & treatment plant: The left side shore of the river of 7km upstream of the White Nile River from the intake point for the present water supply system. Site for transmission facility and distribution facility: Whole area in town 																																																																																					
Scope of the Project <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of detailed design documents Implementation of bidding Construction of intake facility and water treatment plant Construction of transmission facility Construction of distribution facility Implementation of training program for operating and maintenance staffs of the Urban Water Corporation 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																																																																																				
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation of GOSS, and State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Operation: Urban Water Corporation Maintenance: Urban Water Corporation 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary-pay principle is accepted. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																																																				
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility Study/Detailed design: 2.5mil.USD Implementaion/Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : 50.6mil.USD Total Cost : 53.1milUSD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GOSS is implementing the Urgent Rehabilitation Project for the present urban water supply system. Road project, i.e. "Road Network Development Project, Phase-1", will provide the space for laying transmission/distribution pipes in the water supply projects. 																																																																																				
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Urban Water Supply Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F/S</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D/D & Bidding</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Intake Facility & Treatment Plant Construction</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transmission System & Water Tank Installation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Installation of Distribution Networks and Connection</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>  lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.)  construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Urban Water Supply Project												F/S												D/D & Bidding												Intake Facility & Treatment Plant Construction												Transmission System & Water Tank Installation												Installation of Distribution Networks and Connection												Remarks 
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Installation of Distribution Networks and Connection																																																																																					

Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: PS-2 Power Supply Development Project																																					
Background of the Project <p>The Juba generation plant is old. Except five new generators, generators are more than 20 years old and have been poorly maintained. The generation capacity is far below the demand. The transmission network does not cover present whole town area. Some of the transformes are experiencing serious oil leaks.</p> <p>Some governmental facilities, hospital, hotels and major facilities are forced to install diesel generators by themselves to supply their own equipments with electricity.</p> <p>In addition, maintenance works are hampered by shortage of skilled manpower, tools and spare parts.</p> <p>For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic activities and to accept the resettlement of returned IDPs and refugees, development of infrastructure as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba, especially power supply, is an absolute necessity.</p>	Effects of the Project Target Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015 Effects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation/induction of the planned frame of the urban structure Improvement of living conditions Enhancement of urban security Enhancement of social and economic activities including private investment 																																				
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the electric power capacity to meet future demand 	Evaluation of the Project a) Economic Viability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits and revenue is expected to accrue from economic activity efficiency. b) Financial Soundness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue from the electricity supply can be expected, therefore the Project can be viable. c) Environmental Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment. Improvement of living condition. - Negative Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution by thermal generators 																																				
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole Juba Town and the surrounding areas 																																					
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extension (1): additional 8 MW of thermal power generators and its distribution facilities by 2011 Extension: additional 22 MW of thermal power generators and its distribution facilities by 2015 																																					
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation : GOSS/CES Operation : National Electrification Corporation Maintenance : National Electrification Corporation 																																					
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 0.9mil.USD Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35x 1MW generators : 29.1mil.USD Total Cost : 30.0mil.USD 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. 																																				
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Power Supply Development Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Power Supply Development Project												Project												Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power plant sites are secured. Beneficiary pay principle is accepted. Urban road network for providing utility spaces is constructed . Necessary fund is prepared.
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-																										
Power Supply Development Project																																					
Project																																					
	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban road network construction project for providing utility spaces is required. This Project is to cater power demand before the following hydroelectric projects proposed by GOSS to replace thermal power with hydroelectric one. 																																				
																																					
Existing Generators (1 MW working)	New generators (5 MW)																																				




Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: PS-3 Hydroelectric Power Generation Project																									
Background of the Project <p>The Juba generation plant is old. Except five new generators, generators are more than 20 years old and have been poorly maintained. The generation capacity is far below the demand. The transmission network does not cover present whole town area. Some of the transformes are experiencing serious oil leaks.</p> <p>Some governmental facilities, hospital, hotels and major facilities are forced to install diesel generators by themselves to supply their own equipments with electricity.</p> <p>In addition, maintenance works are hampered by shortage of skilled manpower, tools and spare parts.</p> <p>For Juba to fully function as a capital as well as a center of economic activities and to accept the resettlement of returned IDPs and refugees, development of infrastructure as a foundation of sustainable development of Juba, especially power supply, is an absolute necessity.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population of Southern Sudan <p>b) Effects of the Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of living conditions Enhancement of social and economic activities including private investment 																								
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the electric power capacity to meet future demand To reduce the environmental effect by thermal power generation 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits and revenue is expected to accrue from economic activity efficiency. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue from the electricity supply can be expected, therefore the Project can be viable. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of living condition. Betterment of environment especially in term of CO2 emission. Negative Impacts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some ecological influence on the River Nile presumed 																								
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power transmission network is to cover whole Juba Town and the surrounding areas Hydropower plants are expected to locate in the River Nile and its tributary 	Eternal Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. Utilization of international river is agreed upon among relevant countries. Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power plant sites are secured. Beneficiary pay principle is accepted. Necessary fund is prepared. 																								
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of hydroelectric dams and its distribution facilities to supply whole Southern Sudan with electricity. Out of the total power generated by the Project, 130MW will be allocated to JUba and surrounding area to replace all thermal generators after 2016. F/S is required 																									
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation : GOSS/CES Operation : National Electrification Corporation Maintenance : National Electrification Corporation 																									
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 14.7mil.USD Construction Cost* : 	Remarks  <p>The River Nile</p>																								
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Hydroelectric Power Generation Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>  lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.)  construction/implementation </p>			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Hydroelectric Power Generation Project											
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-													
Hydroelectric Power Generation Project																									


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: SS-1 Improvement of Solid Waste Management																																																
Background of the Project There are several issues to be solved in SWM in Juba. Firstly, the lack of discharge rules for waste shall be solved. The waste generated in the households is dumped in the field, bush and stream and burned by self-disposal. Secondly, the lack of capability for waste storage and collection carried out by the districts shall be solved. Once the discharge rules are established by the government, residents will discharge the waste properly in accordance with the government's instruction. It means that the established discharge rules cause the huge amount of discharged waste; however the current capability of storage and collection of waste is quite poor. Finally, open dumping of collected waste shall be solved. The waste collected by each district is dumped in the field on the south side of Jebel Kujur without any regulations. The waste dumped in the field without any control results in serious environmental issues such as smoke, leachate, fire and pests.	Effects of the Project a) Target Beneficiaries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba of 510,000 in year 2015, shops at markets, waste collection workers and hospitals b) Effects of the Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation of environmental pollution such as smoke, offensive odor, pests by improvement of collection system and proper disposal of the medical waste. 																																															
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish proper discharge rules. To enhance the capability for waste storage and collection. To establish medical waste disposal site To establish sanitary landfill site (This is on going project undertaken by GOSS in 2006.) 	Evaluation of the Project <u>Economic Viability:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from the reduction of external diseconomy. <u>Financial Soundness:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total amount of cleaning tax is not enough for SWM; hence subsidy should be provided by the district or state ministry. <u>Environmental Impact:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment (Environmental Impact caused by illegal dumping will be mitigated by the project.) 																																															
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of proper discharge rules: whole of Juba Enhancement of the capability for waste storage and collection: whole of Juba and current workshop Establishment of medical waste disposal site: same location as sanitary landfill site 																																																
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of the environmental education Procurement of equipment for the environmental education: 1 set. Procurement of waste collection vehicles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compactor truck (8m³) 20nos. Procurement of heavy equipment for the landfill site operation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulldozer: 1 Excavator: 1 Dump truck: 2 Water tanker: 1 Rehabilitation of current workshop Establishment of Solid Waste Management Institution Construction of medical waste disposal site 	External Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intestine war will not happen again. 																																															
	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOSS and state ministry promote SWM in Juba. 																																															
	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of disposal site and procurement of collection vehicle by Ministry of Housing, Lands and Utilities of GOSS will be revised. 																																															
Agencies Responsible Project Implementation: Ministry of Housing, Lands and Utilities of GOSS, and State Ministry of Physical and Infrastructure Operation: Juba town, Munuki, Kator and Rajaf districts Maintenance: Juba town, Munuki, Kator and Rajaf districts	Remarks																																															
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 1.5 mil.USD Implementation/Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Education : 0.2mil.USD Collection System Improvement : 2.2mil.USD Construction of Landfil : 1.0mil.USD Total Cost : 4.9milUSD 																																																
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Solid Waste Management Development Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public education</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Construction of Landfil</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>			2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Solid Waste Management Development Project												Public education												Construction of Landfil										
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Public education																																																
Construction of Landfil																																																


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: SW-3 Human Waste Treatment System Development Project																																																	
Background of the Project <p>The general provision of sanitary facilities in Juba is very poor. The practice of defecation in the open bush, rather than the use of latrines, is common in Juba. Improper defecation causes a high incidence of intestinal and gastric disease. Furthermore, it contaminates environment seriously. The term sewerage refers to a water-borne system for the collection and disposal of through a network of piped sewers. Although the amount of waste water is not large at the moment, it is essential to treat waste water in accordance with the increasing of water supply in the foreseeable future in Juba.</p>	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The whole population in Juba and surrounding area and residents on the under stream of the River Nile <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of high incidence of intestinal and gastric diseases • Mitigation of environmental pollution caused by human waste and wastewater • Betterment of urban environment. 																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote public health education • To establish a human waste treatment system • To decrease public health hazard caused by poor sanitation 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits is expected to accrue from the reduction of external diseconomy including casualties by diseases. <p>b) Financial Soundness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total amount of cleaning tax is not enough for sewage; hence subsidy should be provided by the district or state ministry. <p>c) Environmental Impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Positive Impacts • Environmental Impact caused by human waste and waste water will be mitigated by the project. - Negative Impacts None 																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public toilet: Markets, existing schools, communities 	External Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intestine war will not happen again. 																																																
Scope of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote public health education • To establish a human waste treatment system • To decrease public health hazard caused by poor sanitation 																																																	
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Implementation: Ministry of Housing Lands and Utilities of GOSS, Ministry of Health of GOSS, State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure • Operation: State Ministry of Health, Juba town, Munuki and Kator district (payam) • Maintenance: Juba town, Munuki and Kator district (payam) 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GOSS and state ministry promote wastewater management in Juba and surrounding area. 																																																
	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The construction plans of several 6-unit type toilets at public area and human waste treatment ponds are being carried out by GOSS. Those should be integrated into this Project 																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Design Cost : 0.4 mil.USD • Implementation/Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene education : 0.15mil.USD Public toilets construction : 1.8mil.USD • Total Cost : 2.3milUSD 	Remarks 																																																
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Human Waste Treatment System Development Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hygiene Education</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Treatment Facility Construction</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>  lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.)  construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Human Waste Treatment System Development Project												Hygiene Education												Treatment Facility Construction												
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Treatment Facility Construction																																																	

Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: FE-1 Primary School Rehabilitation and Expansion Project																																																	
Background of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the existing school buildings have become extremely deteriorated over the process of time. The buildings have not been maintained due to the impact of long civil wars and facility function has fallen. The congested class rooms of existing primary schools in Juba, both of government and private ones, have 85 pupils each in average and need to be rehabilitated immediately for the most part. As rapid increase of population is expected in Juba Town, expansion of class rooms and capacity development of teachers are required. 	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba and surrounding area <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the public infrastructures for education Increase of enrolment ratio Improve of the quality of education in schools 																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide appropriate education facilities for all children of school ages 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits from enhancement of economic activities is expected to accrue from capacity building. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is not profitable itself; hence subsidy should be provided by the state government. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment. Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <p>None</p>																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole Juba Town and the surrounding areas 	External Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. Juba will be the capital city of Southern Sudan continuously. 																																																
Scope of the Project <p>a) Repair of Existing School Buildings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of Primary School; 92 class-rooms/ 13 schools <p>b) Rebuilding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rebuilding of four schools and 17 classrooms <p>c) Existing Public Primary School Expansion (Enlargement)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of 111 classrooms of 13 primary schools <p>d) Enlargement of Toilets</p> <p>e) Water Supply by Well construction, etc</p>																																																	
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: State Government of CES Operation: State Government of CES Maintenance: State Government of CES 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required land for extension shall be secured by GOSS or State Government. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 0.06 mil.USD Implementation/Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school rehabilitation : 2.4mil.USD Primary school expansion: 6.0mil.USD Total Cost : 8.5milUSD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One primary school equipped with 8 classrooms was constructed funded by UNICEF. Other than Juba Town and its surrounding area, 100 schools are scheduled to be built. A project that overlaps the proposed Project in this Study is not scheduled. 																																																
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary School Rehabilitation and Expansion Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Existing Public Primary School Rehabilitation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Existing Public Primary School Expansion (Enlargement)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> <td>■</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>□ lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) ■ construction/implementation</p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Primary School Rehabilitation and Expansion Project												Existing Public Primary School Rehabilitation			■	■	■							Existing Public Primary School Expansion (Enlargement)			■	■	■							Remarks  <p>Temporary Elementary School</p>
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016																																						
Primary School Rehabilitation and Expansion Project																																																	
Existing Public Primary School Rehabilitation			■	■	■																																												
Existing Public Primary School Expansion (Enlargement)			■	■	■																																												


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: FE-2 Primary/Secondary Schools Construction Project																																																	
Background of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the existing school buildings have become extremely deteriorated over the process of time. The buildings have not been maintained due to the impact of long civil wars and facility function has fallen. The congested class rooms of existing primary schools in Juba, both of government and private ones, have 85 pupils each in average and need to be rehabilitated immediately for the most part. As rapid increase of population is expected in Juba Town, expansion of class rooms and capacity development of teachers are required. 	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba and surrounding area <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the public infrastructures for education Increase of enrolment ratio Improve of the quality of education in schools 																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide appropriate education facilities for all children of school ages 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits from enhancement of economic activities is expected to accrue from capacity building. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is not profitable itself; hence subsidy should be provided by the state government. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Betterment of urban environment. • Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <p>None</p>																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Whole Juba Town and the surrounding areas 																																																	
Scope of the Project <p>a) Primary School Expansion (New Construction)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of 1992 classrooms by 2015 for new primary schools Expansion of 111 classrooms for existing primary schools <p>b) Public Secondary School Expansion (New Construction)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of 58 classrooms by 2015 for secondary schools 	External Conditions (Important Assumptions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. Juba will be the capital city of Southern Sudan continuously. 																																																
	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required land for extension shall be secured by GOSS or State Government. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: State Government of CES Operation: State Government of CES Maintenance: State Government of CES 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing development in line with the land use plan will be the base for new construction of primary schools. One primary school equipped with 8 classrooms was constructed funded by UNICEF. Other than Juba Town and its surrounding area, 100 schools are scheduled to be built. A project that overlaps the proposed Project in this Study is not scheduled. 																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 0.07 mil.USD Implementation/Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary school construction : 107.6mil.USD Public secondary school expansion: 3.1mil.USD Total Cost : 110.8milUSD 																																																	
Implementation Schedule <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2006</th> <th>2007</th> <th>2008</th> <th>2009</th> <th>2010</th> <th>2011</th> <th>2012</th> <th>2013</th> <th>2014</th> <th>2015</th> <th>2016-</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Primary/Secondary Schools Construction Project</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Primary School Construction</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Public Secondary School Construction</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p> lead time (financial arrangement, feasibility study, basic design, detailed design, tendering, contracting, etc.) construction/implementation </p>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-	Primary/Secondary Schools Construction Project												Public Primary School Construction												Public Secondary School Construction												Remarks <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Supiri Secondary School in Juba city</p>
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-																																						
Primary/Secondary Schools Construction Project																																																	
Public Primary School Construction																																																	
Public Secondary School Construction																																																	

Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: FE-3 Teachers Training School Development Project																																																	
Background of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many of the existing school buildings have become extremely deteriorated over the process of time. The buildings have not been maintained due to the impact of long civil wars and facility function has fallen. The congested class rooms of existing primary schools in Juba, both of government and private ones, have 85 pupils each in average and need to be rehabilitated immediately for the most part. As rapid increase of population is expected in Juba Town, expansion of class rooms and capacity development of teachers are required. 	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The population in whole Southern Sudan <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of the public infrastructures for education Increase of teachers Improve of the quality of education in schools 																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide appropriate facilities to train teachers To improve capacity of teachers 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits from enhancement of economic activities is expected to accrue from capacity building. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project is not profitable itself; hence subsidy should be provided by the state government. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Betterment of urban environment. Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <p>None</p>																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing teachers training school and other site(s) to be determined in Juba Town and the surrounding areas 																																																	
Scope of the Project <p>a) Teachers Training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of 150 to 200 teachers annually <p>b) Existing Facilities Rehabilitation</p> <p>c) Teacher Training School New Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Floor space: Approximately 630 m² Classrooms: 4 classrooms (one classroom: approximately 90 m²) 	External Conditions (Important Assumptions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity. Juba will be the capital city of Southern Sudan continuously. 																																																
	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Required land for extension shall be secured by GOSS or State Government. Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: State Government of CES Operation: State Government of CES Maintenance: State Government of CES 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational training is being provided by JICA, however, no teachers training is scheduled as yet. High educational facilities by donors are presumed in Juba and surrounding area. 																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 0.02 mil.USD Rehabilitation/Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teachers Training School Rehabilitation: 0.27mil.USD Teachers Training School Construction: 0.9mil.USD Total Cost : 1.2milUSD 																																																	
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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-																																						
Teacher Training School Improvement Project																																																	
Existing Teacher Training School Rehabilitation																																																	
Existing Teacher Training School Construction																																																	


Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: FM-1 Health Center and Hospital Rehabilitation Project																																																													
Background of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juba town has relatively higher health and medical services than rural area in Southern Sudan, though shortage of access to the services will be a serious issue in near future due to rapid increase of population. Network structure of medical services, such as referral system among hospitals, health centres and primary health care units, are not functioned due to lack of policy and insufficient capacity of relevant institutions. 	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba and surrounding area <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve of the quality of health and medical services 																																																												
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To rehabilitate health and medical facilities To develop human resources necessary to expand basic health and medical services such as PHC system and effective referral system To improve capacity of personnel responsible for policy, operation and budgets related to regional health and medical services and personnel in charge of coordination with concerned organizations 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits from enhancement of economic activities is expected to accrue from capacity building. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue from the health and medical services can be expected, however , subsidy should be provided by the state government. 																																																												
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juba and the surrounding area 	<p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <p>None</p>																																																												
Scope of the Project <p>a) Rehabilitation of health and medical facilities (2 district hospitals, 7 PHC centers, and 36PHC units)</p> <p>b) Human resource development to expand basic health and medical services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training for advanced core staff at PHCs Rehabilitation of existing major facilities 3 nursing schools, 3 midwifery schools and 2 laboratory technician training schools), <p>c) Improvement in capacity of personnel responsible for policy, operation, budgets and coordination with concerned organizations</p>	External Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity 																																																												
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: GOSS Operation: GOSS/ State of Central Equoteria Maintenance: GOSS/ State of Central Equoteria 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umbrella Program for Health System Development, currently on going under GOSS/MDTF(WB), will be successfully completed on schedule 																																																												
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 0.3mil.USD Implementation/Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : Human resource development for basic health and medical services: 0.3mil.USD Capacity building for policy, operation, budgets, and coordination: 0.3mil.USD Health center and hospital rehabilitation: 4.0mil.USD Total Cost : 4.9mil.USD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umbrella Program for Health System Development, is currently being implemented under GOSS/MDTF(WB). Umbrella Program for Health System Development (UPHSD: GoSS/MDTF(WB)); 3 large hospitals, 30 District hospitals, 120 PHCCs and 650 PHCUs will be improved or newly constructed throughout the country by 2011. 																																																												
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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-																																																		
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Health Center and Hospital Rehabilitation			■	■																																																									
Capacity Building for Policy, Operation, Budgets, and Coordination			■	■																																																									
Health Center and Hospital Rehabilitation			■	■																																																									

Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: FM-2 District Hospital Development Project																																																	
Background of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juba town has relatively higher health and medical services than rural area in Southern Sudan, though shortage of access to the services will be a serious issue in near future due to rapid increase of population. Network structure of medical services, such as referral system among hospitals, health centres and primary health care units, are not functioned due to lack of policy and insufficient capacity of relevant institutions. 	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba and surrounding area <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve of the quality of health and medical services 																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve and develop the health and medical facilities as a foundation of service To provide enough health and medical services 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits from enhancement of economic activities is expected to accrue from capacity building. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue from the health and medical services can be expected, however , subsidy should be provided by the state government. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Positive Impacts Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. Negative Impacts None 																																																
Location of the Project Juba and the surrounding area																																																	
Scope of the Project <p>a) District Hospital Improvement</p> <p>b) Construction of district hospital (2 in short term and 2 in medium term)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th>(UPHSD)*</th> <th colspan="2">Short Term</th> <th>Medium Term</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2006-2008</th> <th>2007-2009</th> <th>2010-2011</th> <th>2012-2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>District Hospitals</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		(UPHSD)*	Short Term		Medium Term	2006-2008	2007-2009	2010-2011	2012-2015	District Hospitals		1	1	2	External Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity 																																		
		(UPHSD)*	Short Term		Medium Term																																												
	2006-2008	2007-2009	2010-2011	2012-2015																																													
District Hospitals		1	1	2																																													
Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: GOSS Operation: GOSS/ State of Central Equoteria Maintenance: GOSS/ State of Central Equoteria 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of umbrella program for Health System Development Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 0.1mil.USD Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost) : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District Hospital Improvement: 2.5mil.USD District Hospital Construction: 14.4mil.USD Total Cost : 17.0mil.USD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umbrella Program for Health System Development, is currently being implemented under GOSS/MDTF(WB). Umbrella Program for Health System Development (UPHSD: GoSS/MDTF(WB)); 3 large hospitals, 30 District hospitals, 120 PHCCs and 650 PHCUs will be improved or newly constructed throughout the country by 2011. 																																																
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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-																																						
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District Hospital improvement			■	■	■	■																																											
Construction and equipping for District Hospital			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■																																						
<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"> </div> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● : District Core ▲ : Existing Hospital ○ : Area of 1.5 km dia. for existing hospital ○ : Area of 1.5 km dia. for future hospital </div> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Image Plan for Distribution of Hospitals</p>																																																	

Project Profile

Project No. and Project Name: FM-3 PHC Center and PHC Unit Development Project																																																	
Background of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juba town has relatively higher health and medical services than rural area in Southern Sudan, though shortage of access to the services will be a serious issue in near future due to rapid increase of population. Network structure of medical services, such as referral system among hospitals, health centres and primary health care units, are not functioned due to lack of policy and insufficient capacity of relevant institutions. 	Effects of the Project <p>a) Target Beneficiaries :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The whole population in Juba and surrounding area <p>b) Effects of the Project :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve of the quality of health and medical services 																																																
Objectives of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve and develop the health and medical facilities as a foundation of service To provide sufficient secondary (or tertiary) health and medical services 	Evaluation of the Project <p>a) Economic Viability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although no economic analysis is done, it is expected that the Project is economically viable because a big amount of benefits from enhancement of economic activities is expected to accrue from capacity building. <p>b) Financial Soundness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revenue from the health and medical services can be expected, however , subsidy should be provided by the state government. <p>c) Environmental Impacts</p> <p>- Positive Impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of accessibility to social/public facilities for residents. <p>- Negative Impacts</p> <p>None</p>																																																
Location of the Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juba and the surrounding area 																																																	
Scope of the Project <p>a) Construction of 30 PHC Centers</p> <p>b) Construction of 30 PHC Units</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th>(UPHSD)*</th> <th colspan="2">Short Term</th> <th>Medium Term</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2006-2008</th> <th>2007-2009</th> <th>2010-2011</th> <th>2012-2015</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PHC Center</td> <td>7</td> <td>8</td> <td>15</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHC Unit</td> <td>36</td> <td>39</td> <td>70</td> <td>146</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		(UPHSD)*	Short Term		Medium Term	2006-2008	2007-2009	2010-2011	2012-2015	PHC Center	7	8	15	30	PHC Unit	36	39	70	146	External Conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A good peace and order situation is maintained. Responsible agency for operation and maintenance has sufficient capacity 																													
		(UPHSD)*	Short Term		Medium Term																																												
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Agencies Responsible <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Implementation: GOSS Operation: GOSS/ State of Central Equoteria Maintenance: GOSS/ State of Central Equoteria 	Preconditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of umbrella Program for Health System Development Necessary fund is prepared. 																																																
Estimated Cost <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Design Cost : 0.06mil.USD Construction Cost (including construction supervision cost): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PHC Centers: 32.2mil.USD PHC Units: 39.6mil.USD Total Cost : 71.9milUSD 	Relationship with other projects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Umbrella Program for Health System Development, is currently being implemented under GOSS/MDTF(WB). Umbrella Program for Health System Development (UPHSD: GoSS/MDTF(WB)); 3 large hospitals, 30 District hospitals, 120 PHCCs and 650 PHCUs will be improved or newly constructed throughout the country by 2011. 																																																
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	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016-																																						
PHC Center and PHC Unit Development Project																																																	
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APPENDIX 3

COMMUNITY SURVEY DATA

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	Cinema	Date : 23 October 2006
Population & family size	Population : 4000	Number of families : 300
	Average family size : Husband(1), Wife(1), Grand parents(2), Children(4), Relatives(4), Total (12)	
Tribe composition	Bari (about 70%), Acholi (about 20%), Lokoyami (about 10%),	
Religion composition	Christian (about 90%), Muslim (about 10%), Others : % (about %), (about %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places (50)% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ? Katigir, Kasava and neighbouring countries _____ Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : _____ No idea _____ Where do they live now ? Kasava, Katigiri and Neighbouring Countries _____		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons : Residence of Wildlife Soldiers _____)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (3), Secondary schools (0), Hospitals (1), Health centers (1), Dispensaries (0), Assembly hall (0), Park (0), Public toilet (0), Others : _____	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (10%) common well, (90%) piped water, (100%) buying water delivered by water tank truck, (0%) by other means _____ Supply of electricity : 0 % of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (Δ)Agriculture, (x)Livestock, (x)Fishery, (x)Common labor, (x)Skilled work, (x)Employment of private firm, (o)Employment of government, (o)Small scale manufacturing, (x)Vendor, Others () _____, () _____, () _____ Families without income : About _____ %, How do they live: Small Business _____ x	
Existing community organization	Youth union ((a)Yes, (b)No), Women's union ((a)Yes, (b)No), Others : _____	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community)		
Infrastructure (if necessary (very urgent), if necessary, × if not necessary) : ()Road, (x)Water, ()Electricity, ()Waste management, (x)Sewage, ()School, (, o)Health center, (x)Assembly hall, (x)Park, ()Public toilet, Others _____ Vocational training : Kind of skill (_____ NONE Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (_____ NONE Others _____		

Note : Write by word / figure in _____ portions.

Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)---, (b)---, (c)---.

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	<u>Tongping</u>	Date : <u>24</u> October 2006
Population & family size	Population : <u>5000</u> Average family size : Husband(1), Wife(3), Grand parents(<u>2</u>), Children(<u>10</u>), Relatives(<u>6</u>), Total (<u>22</u>)	Number of families : <u>Not known</u>
Tribe composition	<u>Moros</u> (about <u>70</u> %), <u>Jur</u> (about <u>20</u> %), <u>Zande</u> (about <u>10</u> %),	
Religion composition	Christian (about <u>95</u> %), Muslim (about <u>5</u> %), Others : <u> </u> % (about <u> </u> %), <u> </u> (about <u> </u> %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places (<u>90</u>)% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ? <u>Mundri, Miridi, Yambio, and Tombra</u> Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : <u>No Estimates</u> Where do they live now ? <u>As indicated above</u>		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : <u> </u>) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : <u> </u>) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons : <u> </u>)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (<u>2</u>), Secondary schools (<u>0</u>), Hospitals (<u>0</u>), Health centers (<u>2</u>), Dispensaries (<u>0</u>), Assembly hall (<u>0</u>), Park (<u>0</u>), Public toilet (<u>0</u>), Others : <u>None</u>	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (<u>90</u>)% common well, (<u> </u>)% piped water, (<u> </u>)% buying water delivered by water tank truck, River (<u>10</u>)% by other means <u> </u> Supply of electricity : <u>0</u> % of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (<u> </u>)Agriculture, (<u>x</u>)Livestock, (<u>Δ</u>)Fishery, (<u>Δ</u>)Common labor, (<u>x</u>)Skilled work, (<u>x</u>)Employment of private firm, (<u> </u>)Employment of government, (<u>Δ</u>)Small scale manufacturing, (<u>Δ</u>)Vendor, Others (<u> </u>) <u> </u> , (<u> </u>) <u> </u> , (<u> </u>) <u> </u> Families without income : About <u> </u> %, How do they live: <u>Small Business</u> x	
Existing community organization	Youth union (a)Yes, (b)No, Women's union (a)Yes, (b)No, Others : <u> </u>	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community)		
Infrastructure (<u> </u> if necessary (very urgent), <u> </u> if necessary, × if not necessary) : Temporary Living area -No Need (<u> </u>)Road, (<u> </u>)Water, (<u> </u>)Electricity, (<u> </u>)Waste management, (<u> </u>)Sewage, (<u> </u>)School, (<u> </u>)Health center, (<u> </u>)Assembly hall, (<u> </u>)Park, (<u> </u>)Public toilet, Others <u> </u>		
Vocational training : Kind of skill (<u> </u>) NONE		
Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (<u> </u>) NONE		
Others <u> </u>		

Note : Write by word / figure in portions.

Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)---, (b)---, (c)---.

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	<u>Thoura</u>	Date : <u>24</u> October 2006
Population & family size	Population : <u>3000</u>	Number of families : <u>150</u>
	Average family size : Husband(1), Wife(2), Grand parents(<u>2</u>), Children(<u>4</u>), Relatives(<u>7</u>), Total (<u>16</u>)	
Tribe composition	<u>Lotuko</u> (about <u>40</u> %), <u>Pojulu</u> (about <u>30</u> %), <u>Lokoro</u> (about <u>30</u> %),	
Religion composition	Christian (about <u>90</u> %), Muslim (about <u>10</u> %), Others : _____ (about _____ %), _____ (about _____ %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places ()% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ? <u>Katigir, Kartoum-Northern Sudan</u> Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : <u>No Idea</u> Where do they live now ? <u>Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Kartoum</u>		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons : _____)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (<u>2</u>), Secondary schools (<u>0</u>), Hospitals (<u>1</u>), Health centers (<u>0</u>), Dispensaries (<u>0</u>), Assembly hall (<u>0</u>), Park (<u>0</u>), Public toilet (<u>0</u>), Others : _____	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (<u>80</u> %) common well, (<u>0</u> %) piped water, (<u>20</u> %) buying water delivered by water tank truck, (<u>0</u> %) by other means _____ Supply of electricity : <u>0</u> % of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (<u>Δ</u>)Agriculture, (<u>○</u>)Livestock, (<u>○</u>)Fishery, (<u>Δ</u>)Common labor, (<u>○</u>)Skilled work, (<u>Δ</u>)Employment of private firm, (<u>○</u>)Employment of government, (<u>Δ</u>)Small scale manufacturing, (<u>Δ</u>)Vendor, Others (<u>○</u>) _____, (<u>○</u>) _____, (<u>○</u>) _____ Families without income : About _____ %, How do they live: _____ x	
Existing community organization	Youth union ((a)Yes, (b)No), Women's union ((a)Yes, (b)No), Others : _____	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community) Infrastructure (if necessary (very urgent), if necessary, × if not necessary) : (<u>○</u>)Road, (<u>○</u>)Water, (<u>○</u>)Electricity, (<u>○</u>)Waste management, (<u>×</u>)Sewage, (<u>○</u>)School, (<u>○</u>)Health center, (<u>×</u>)Assembly hall, (<u>×</u>)Park, (<u>○</u>)Public toilet, Others _____ Vocational training : Kind of skill (_____) NONE Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (_____) NONE Others _____		

Note : Write by word / figure in _____ portions.

Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)---, (b)---, (c)-----.

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	Gusene	Date : 23 October 2006
Population & family size	Population : 3000	Number of families : 372
	Average family size : Husband(1), Wife(3), Grand parents(4), Children(7), Relatives(6), Total (21)	
Tribe composition	Bari (about 30 %), Acholi (about 20 %), Nyangwara (about 40 %),	
Religion composition	Christian (about 80 %), Muslim (about 20 %), Others : % (about %), (about %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places ()% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ? Kenya, Uganda and Kartoum Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : 25% of the population Where do they live now ? Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Kartoum		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated :) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated :) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons :)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (2), Secondary schools (0), Hospitals (0), Health centers (0), Dispensaries (0), Assembly hall (0), Park (0), Public toilet (0), Others : None	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (80 %) common well, (15 %) piped water, (5 %) buying water delivered by water tank truck, (0 %) by other means Supply of electricity : 0 % of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (Δ)Agriculture, (x)Livestock, (Δ)Fishery, (Δ)Common labor, ()Skilled work, (Δ)Employment of private firm, (o)Employment of government, (Δ)Small scale manufacturing, (Δ)Vendor, Others () Families without income : About % , How do they live: x	
Existing community organization	Youth union ((a)Yes, (b)No), Women's union ((a)Yes, (b)No), Others :	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community) Infrastructure (if necessary (very urgent), if necessary, × if not necessary) : ()Road, ()Water, ()Electricity, ()Waste management, (x)Sewage, (o)School, (o)Health center, (x)Assembly hall, (x)Park, ()Public toilet, Others Vocational training : Kind of skill (NONE Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (NONE Others		

Note : Write by word / figure in portions.

Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)---, (b)---, (c)----.

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	<u>Game</u>	Date : <u>24</u> October 2006
Population & family size	Population : <u>4500</u> Average family size : Husband(1), Wife(2), Grand parents(1), Children(<u>12</u>), Relatives(<u>8</u>), Total (<u>24</u>)	Number of families : <u>313</u>
Tribe composition	<u>Lokoro</u> (about <u>30</u> %), <u>Lotuko</u> (about <u>30</u> %), <u>Acholi</u> (about <u>10</u> %),	
Religion composition	Christian (about <u>95</u> %), Muslim (about <u>5</u> %), Others : _____ (about _____ %), _____ (about _____ %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places (<u> </u>)% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ? <u>Katigir, Kartoum-Northern Sudan</u> Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : <u>N/A</u> Where do they live now ? <u>N/A</u>		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons : <u>Residence of Wildlife Soldiers</u>)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (<u>0</u>), Secondary schools (<u>0</u>), Hospitals (<u>1</u>), Health centers (<u>0</u>), Dispensaries (<u>0</u>), Assembly hall (<u>0</u>), Park (<u>0</u>), Public toilet (<u>0</u>), Others : _____	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (<u>0</u> %) common well, (<u>0</u> %) piped water, (<u>100</u> %) buying water delivered by water tank truck, (<u>0</u> %) by other means _____ Supply of electricity : <u>0</u> % of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (<u>x</u>)Agriculture, (<u>x</u>)Livestock, (<u>x</u>)Fishery, (<u>Δ</u>)Common labor, (<u>x</u>)Skilled work, (<u>x</u>)Employment of private firm, (<u>o</u>)Employment of government, (<u>x</u>)Small scale manufacturing, (<u>x</u>)Vendor, Others (<u> </u>) _____, (<u> </u>) _____, (<u> </u>) _____ Families without income : About _____ %, How do they live: _____ x	
Existing community organization	Youth union ((a)Yes, (b)No), Women's union ((a)Yes, (b)No), Others : _____	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community) Infrastructure (<u> </u> if necessary (very urgent), <u> </u> if necessary, × if not necessary) : (<u> </u>)Road, (<u> </u>)Water, (<u> </u>)Electricity, (<u> </u>)Waste management, (<u>x</u>)Sewage, (<u> </u>)School, (<u>o</u>)Health center, (<u>x</u>)Assembly hall, (<u>x</u>)Park, (<u> </u>)Public toilet, Others _____ Vocational training : Kind of skill (_____) NONE Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (_____) NONE Others _____		

Note : Write by word / figure in _____ portions.

Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)----, (b)----, (c)----.

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	<u>Lologo</u>	Date : <u>21</u> October 2006
Population & family size	Population : <u>4500</u> Average family size : Husband(1), Wife(1), Grand parents(2), Children(6), Relatives(5), Total (15)	Number of families : _____ Not Known
Tribe composition	<u>Letuka</u> (about 70%), <u>Dinka</u> (about 20 %), others (about 10 %),	
Religion composition	Christian (about 90%), Muslim (about 5 %), Others : 5%(Neither Christian nor Muslim (about %), (about %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places ()% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ?Kenya, Uganda and Kartoum _____ Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : <u>No specific Number</u> Where do they live now ? <u>Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Kartoum</u>		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons : _____)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (0), Secondary schools (0), Hospitals (0), Health centers (0), Dispensaries (1), Assembly hall (0), Park (0), Public toilet (0), Others : None	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (0%) common well, (0%) piped water, (0%) buying water delivered by water tank truck, (100%) by other means River water _____ Supply of electricity : 0 % of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (x)Agriculture, (x)Livestock, (x)Fishery, (x)Common labor, (x)Skilled work, (x)Employment of private firm, (o)Employment of government, (Δ)Small scale manufacturing, (Δ)Vendor, Others () _____, () _____, () _____ Families without income : About _____ %, How do they live: Small Business _____ x	
Existing community organization	Youth union (a)Yes, (b)No), Women's union (a)Yes, (b)No), Others : _____	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community) Infrastructure (if necessary (very urgent), if necessary, × if not necessary) : ()Road, ()Water, ()Electricity, (o)Waste management, (x)Sewage, ()School, (, o)Health center, (x)Assembly hall, (x)Park, ()Public toilet, Others _____ Vocational training : Kind of skill (_____ NONE Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (_____ NONE Others _____		

Note : Write by word / figure in _____ portions.

Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)---, (b)---, (c)---.

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	Kator	Date : 21 October 2006
Population & family size	Population : 2,987	Number of families _____ Not Known
	Average family size : Husband(1), Wife(1), Grand parents(2), Children(2), Relatives(10), Total (16)	
Tribe composition	Bari (about 40 %), Zande (about 40 %), others Pujulu (about 20 %),	
Religion composition	Christian (about 80 %), Muslim (about 20 %), Others : (about %), (about %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places ()% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ? Kenya, Uganda and Kartoum _____ Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : No specific Number Where do they live now ? Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Kartoum _____		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons : _____)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (4), Secondary schools (1), Hospitals (1), Health centers (0), Dispensaries (0), Assembly hall (0), Park (0), Public toilet (0), Others : None	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (80 %) common well, (0 %) piped water, (10 %) buying water delivered by water tank truck, (10 %) by other means River water _____ Supply of electricity : 0 % of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (x)Agriculture, (x)Livestock, (x)Fishery, (x)Common labor, (x)Skilled work, (Δ)Employment of private firm, (o)Employment of government, (Δ)Small scale manufacturing, (Δ)Vendor, Others () _____, () _____, () _____ Families without income : About _____ %, How do they live: Small Business _____ x	
Existing community organization	Youth union (a)Yes, (b)No), Women's union (a)Yes, (b)No), Others : _____	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community) Infrastructure (if necessary (very urgent), if necessary, × if not necessary) : ()Road, ()Water, ()Electricity, (o)Waste management, (x)Sewage, ()School, (, o)Health center, (x)Assembly hall, (x)Park, ()Public toilet, Others _____ Vocational training : Kind of skill (_____ NONE Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (_____ NONE Others _____		

Note : Write by word / figure in _____ portions.

Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)---, (b)---, (c)-----.

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	<u>MUNUKI B</u>	Date : <u>21</u> October 2006
Population & family size	Population : <u>4000</u> Average family size : Husband(1), Wife(1), Grand parents(<u>2</u>), Children(<u>10</u>), Relatives(<u>10</u>), Total (24)	Number of families : <u>Not known</u>
Tribe composition	<u>Bari</u> (about <u>80</u> %), <u>Nyangwara</u> (about <u>15</u> %), <u>Zande</u> (about <u>5</u> %),	
Religion composition	Christian (about <u>90</u> %), Muslim (about <u>5</u> %), Others : <u>5</u> %(Neither Christian nor Muslim (about <u> </u> %), <u> </u> (about <u> </u> %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places (<u> </u>)% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ?Neighbouring Tribes, Countries and Kartoum _____ Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : <u>No Idea</u> Where do they live now ? <u>Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Kartoum</u>		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons : _____)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (<u>2</u>), Secondary schools (<u>0</u>), Hospitals (<u>1</u>), Health centers (<u>0</u>), Dispensaries (<u>0</u>), Assembly hall (<u>0</u>), Park (<u>0</u>), Public toilet (<u>1</u>), Others : <u>None</u>	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (<u>90</u> %) common well, (<u>0</u> %) piped water, (<u>20</u> %) buying water delivered by water tank truck, (<u>10</u> %) by other means River water _____ Supply of electricity : <u>0</u> % of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (<u>x</u>)Agriculture, (<u>x</u>)Livestock, (<u>x</u>)Fishery, (<u>Δ</u>)Common labor, (<u>Δ</u>)Skilled work, (<u>x</u>)Employment of private firm, (<u>Δ</u>)Employment of government, (<u>x</u>)Small scale manufacturing, (<u>Δ</u>)Vendor, Others (<u> </u>) _____, (<u> </u>) _____, (<u> </u>) _____ Families without income : About _____ %, How do they live: _____ x	
Existing community organization	Youth union (a)Yes, (b)No), Women's union (a)Yes, (b)No), Others : _____	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community) Infrastructure (if necessary (very urgent), if necessary, × if not necessary) : (<u> </u>)Road, (<u> </u>)Water, (<u> </u>)Electricity, (<u> </u>)Waste management, (<u>x</u>)Sewage, (<u> </u>)School, (<u>o</u>)Health center, (<u>x</u>)Assembly hall, (<u>x</u>)Park, (<u> </u>)Public toilet, Others _____ Vocational training : Kind of skill (_____ NONE Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (_____ NONE Others _____		

Note : Write by word / figure in _____ portions.
Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)---, (b)---, (c)---.

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	MAUNA	Date : 21 October 2006
Population & family size	Population : <u>8000</u>	Number of families : <u>Not Known</u>
	Average family size : Husband(1), Wife(1), Grand parents(2), Children(10), Relatives(10), Total (24)	
Tribe composition	Kakua (about 35%), Bari (about 45%), Mondari (about 20%),	
Religion composition	Christian (about 75%), Muslim (about 25%), Others : 5% (Neither Christian nor Muslim) (about %), (about %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places ()% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ? Neighbouring Tribes, Countries and Kartoum _____ Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : <u>No Idea</u> Where do they live now ? Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Kartoum _____		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons : _____)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (1), Secondary schools (0), Hospitals (0), Health centers (1), Dispensaries (0), Assembly hall (0), Park (0), Public toilet (0), Others : _____	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (90%) common well, (0%) piped water, (10%) buying water delivered by water tank truck, (0%) by other means _____ Supply of electricity : 0% of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (x)Agriculture, (Δ)Livestock, (Δ)Fishery, (Δ)Common labor, (Δ)Skilled work, (Δ)Employment of private firm, (Δ)Employment of government, (Δ)Small scale manufacturing, (Δ)Vendor, Others () _____, () _____, () _____ Families without income : About _____%, How do they live: _____ x	
Existing community organization	Youth union (a)Yes, (b)No), Women's union (a)Yes, (b)No), Others : _____	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community) Infrastructure (if necessary (very urgent), if necessary, × if not necessary) : ()Road, ()Water, ()Electricity, (x)Waste management, (x)Sewage, (x)School, (o)Health center, (x)Assembly hall, (x)Park, ()Public toilet, Others _____ Vocational training : Kind of skill (_____ NONE Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (_____ NONE Others _____		

Note : Write by word / figure in _____ portions.

Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)---, (b)---, (c)----.

Community Survey Sheet

Name of Residential Quarter	<u>KUWAIT</u>	Date : <u>21</u> October 2006
Population & family size	Population : <u>3500</u> Average family size : <u>Husband(1), Wife(1), Grand parents(2), Children(7), Relatives(6), Total (17)</u>	Number of families : <u>Not known</u>
Tribe composition	<u>Bari</u> (about <u>10</u> %), <u>Mundari</u> (about <u>70</u> %), others (about <u>20</u> %),	
Religion composition	Christian (about <u>90</u> %), Muslim (about <u>5</u> %), Others : <u>5%</u> (Neither Christian nor Muslim (about <u>5</u> %), (about <u>5</u> %)	
Information on IDPs		
Existing IDPs coming from other places ()% of total population OR (a)Most, (b)Majority, (c)Less than half, (d)Few Where did they come from ? Neighbouring Tribes, Countries and Kartoum _____ Do they want to return to the place of origin: (a)Yes, (b)No, (c)Partly yes and partly no		
Resettlement of returnees who evacuated to other places and want to return Expected number of returnees : <u>No specific Number</u> Where do they live now ? Kenya, Uganda, Congo, Kartoum _____		
Policy on acceptance of the returnees who evacuated to other places (a)Totally acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (b)Partly acceptable (Number of returnees which can be accommodated : _____) (c)Not acceptable (Main reasons : _____)		
Existing social facilities (number)	Primary schools (<u>1</u>), Secondary schools (<u>0</u>), Hospitals (<u>0</u>), Health centers (<u>1</u>), Dispensaries (<u>0</u>), Assembly hall (<u>0</u>), Park (<u>0</u>), Public toilet (<u>0</u>), Others : <u>None</u>	
Present Condition of water and electricity supply	Means of getting water : (<u>90</u> %) common well, (<u>0</u> %) piped water, (<u>5</u> %) buying water delivered by water tank truck, (<u>5</u> %) by other means River water _____ Supply of electricity : <u>0</u> % of families are supplied with electricity.	
Means of earning livelihood of inhabitants	:Major, Δ:Partial, ×:None (<u>x</u>)Agriculture, (<u>x</u>)Livestock, (<u>x</u>)Fishery, (<u>Δ</u>)Common labor, (<u>Δ</u>)Skilled work, (<u>x</u>)Employment of private firm, (<u>o</u>)Employment of government, (<u>x</u>)Small scale manufacturing, (<u>Δ</u>)Vendor, Others () _____, () _____, () _____ Families without income : About _____ %, How do they live: Small Business _____ x	
Existing community organization	Youth union (a)Yes, (b)No), Women's union (a)Yes, (b)No), Others : _____	
Social activities	Cleaning of public places : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Ditch cleaning : (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody Minor repair of roads like removal of small pools, pothole repair, etc.: (a)done by inhabitants themselves, (b)done by Payam Office, (c)Nobody	
Development needs for improvement of living condition of inhabitants (based on desire of the community) Infrastructure (if necessary (very urgent), if necessary, × if not necessary) : ()Road, ()Water, ()Electricity, ()Waste management, (x)Sewage, ()School, (o)Health center, (x)Assembly hall, (x)Park, ()Public toilet, Others _____ Vocational training : Kind of skill (_____ NONE Empowerment of community organization : Kind of organization (_____ NONE Others _____		

Note : Write by word / figure in _____ portions.

Select the applicable one and encircle it, for the items indicated as (a)----, (b)----, (c)-----.

