

CHAPTER 4

PILOT PROJECT

CHAPTER 4 : PILOT PROJECT

4.1 OUTLINES OF THE PROJECT

4.1.1 Introduction

Through the establishment of Action Plan in the pilot commune, the following subjects were pointed out;

(1)Expansion of Participating People

Establishment of the Action Plan was attained with the participation of many people; however, the Action Plan is still not recognized among most of residents of the commune. Therefore actions to extend the people's participation are required. The actions should attract more concern of the people and awaken their minds to the change.

(2)Reinforcement of Commune Organization and Activation of Commune Organization

For the implementation of the Action Plan by the commune people, the commune organization, which was CLD in case of N'djili, is not well experienced to lead the majority of people to implement the project. Therefore reinforcement of commune organization and recognition of organization by the commune people are required. To this end, practical implementation of the Action Plan by which the experience and the leadership of commune organization can be enlarged is necessary. Lively involvement by commune organization will spread among the commune people and will positively influence them.

(3)Verification of Action Plan and its Implementation Method

Action Plan is established in the pilot commune and its implementation is proposed to be by the participation of commune people. The major subject in the Action Plan is to enhance commune people's activities for the improvement of commune environment and improvement of their lives. Through the practical implementation of Action Plan, the efficiency of Action Plan should be verified and take root in the commune people.

(4)Implementation of Pilot Project

As a result of above mentioned subjects, implementation of Pilot Project(s) which enables the reinforcement of commune organization; the expansion of participation of commune people and verification of Action plan, is the essential measure to realize Action Plan. Therefore the Pilot Project(s) should have the following functions;

- Participation of many commune people
 - Intimate relationship with the current issue of the commune
 - Discussions among the commune organization under the initiative of the commune administration
-

- Implementation of the Action Plan under the leadership of commune organization
- Far-reaching benefits for the general commune population rather than a small section of the population.

Based on the above requisite functions/ guidelines, the Pilot Projects were conducted and the following are the descriptions of these Pilot Projects.

4.1.2 Objective

“Pilot Project” can be defined as “A test or trial to demonstrate the effectiveness of a full program”. The Study implemented 4 Pilot Projects during The Study period. Main Objectives of the Pilot Projects are as shown below;

- Based on 5 sectors, mentioned Draft Final Report Volume II: Action Plan, such as 1)Urban Infrastructure, 2)Health and Sanitation, 3)Education and Citizenship, 4)Employment and Industry, and 5)Water and Energy, the Urban Rehabilitation plan proposed a variety of projects that the commune would execute as actions for consequent 10 year period.
- Projects of Action Plan include not only facilities/infrastructure improvement but also community participatory approaches particularly sectors of “Health and Sanitation” and “Education and Citizenship” activities.
- To implement a variety of projects successfully, the Action Plan verifies the efficiency and effectiveness of Projects in advance. In this context, The Study tried to implement some Pilot Projects for verification of the Action Plan.
- Pilot Projects also have the intention of gaining precious lessons by the process of trial and error in project activities. Lessons learned from the Pilot Projects would be applied in other projects at the implementation stage.
- Methodology of the Pilot Projects is mentioned in following section of 4.1.3

4.1.3 Methodology

Methodology of the Pilot Projects is as shown below:

- Due to budget constraints and project period limitation, The Study selected 4 Pilot Projects from the Action Plan in the commune. Even though 4 projects seem few, The Study compiled fruitful and plenty enough lessons to execute the other projects.
 - Through discussions between Kinshasa Provincial Government, N’djili Commune Office, and The Study Team, Pilot Projects were selected under the Selection Criteria mentioned 4.2.1. The selection process was share with relevant stakeholders including the commune residents through periodical Steering Committees and Stakeholder Meetings.
-

- Basically, the running costs of Pilot Project were financed by JICA while Kinshasa Provincial Government and N'djili Commune Office supported sending necessary Officials for Project support and coordination of meetings by their own expenses.
- Scale and period of Pilot Projects were designed at appropriate size and budget to ensure completion within The Study period.
- The design of Pilot Projects was such that they could be replicable by the commune office or residents.

4.2 SELECTION OF THE PILOT PROJECTS

4.2.1 Procedure of Selection

Pilot Projects were conducted within The Study to examine community based activity for improvement of living environment, and to identify lessons learned for use in the Rehabilitation Plan for N'djili Commune. Procedure for the selection of the Pilot Project is shown as follows:

- Confirmation of existing problems in the Commune
- Confirmation of required urgent improvement measures in the Commune
- Candidate Pilot Projects for each sector
- Evaluation for the Candidate Pilot Project
- Selection of the Pilot Project

The Pilot Project was selected in consideration of the result of the social survey which was carried out within this Study. According to the result of the social survey, existing problems are pointed out as follows:

- Road Infrastructure and Public Transport Systems
- Health Centres,
- Waste Disposal,
- Public Toilet
- Clean-up Campaign
- Civic Education
- Juvenile Delinquency
- Unemployment
- Vocational Training Centre

Above-mentioned problems were considered for the selection

4.2.2 Selection of the Pilot Project

(1) Criteria

The Pilot Project was selected in consideration of the following criteria.

- Limited Implementation Period: The Pilot Project should be completely finished within 1 year during this study.
- Budget limitation: The budget for implementation of Pilot Project is limited.
- Public facility for the Commune.
- Availability for Self help and Community Participation from the population of the Commune.

(2) Selection of the Pilot Project

Candidate Pilot Projects were selected from Urban Infrastructure, Health and Sanitation, Education and Citizenship, Industry and Employment, and Water and Energy Sectors.

Table 4.2.1 Selection of the Pilot Project

Type of Project	Public Support to Community	Project Size	Construction Period	Consensus Building for related persons	Evaluation
Road Rehabilitation	High	Appropriate	Appropriate		Applicable
Unpaved Road Rehabilitation /Technology Transfer	High	Appropriate	Appropriate		Applicable
Health Center	High	Appropriate/Limited facility	Appropriate/Limited facility		Not applicable
Sewerage	High	Large	Large		Not applicable
Waste Disposal	High	Large	Large		Not applicable
Clean-up Campaign	High	Appropriate	N.A		Applicable
School	High	Appropriate/Limited facility	Appropriate/Limited facility		Not applicable
Civic Education	High	Appropriate	N.A		Applicable
Market	High	Appropriate/Limited facility	Appropriate	Necessary for the time for consensus building	Not applicable
Water Supply	High	Large	Large		Not applicable

Consequently, 4 projects namely Road rehabilitation, Unpaved Road Rehabilitation, Clean-up Campaign and Civic Education as Pilot Projects were selected in consideration of the above-mentioned criteria.

4.3 CIVIC EDUCATION

4.3.1 Introduction

In the process of formulating an urban rehabilitation plan for N'djili commune, the JICA Study Team conducted community-based Pilot Projects for the Commune. The first among them was the "Civic Education" which aimed at capacity building and motivating community leaders from the 13 CLDs in the Commune by a participatory approach.

According to the result of stakeholders survey that was conducted by the JICA Study Team in 2008, one of priority issues in the Commune is capacity building of community leaders. Civil society or civil-based organisations (CBOs) in N'djili have taken on roles of grassroots development and advocacy, especially in education and sanitation sector. There are various types of associations in N'djili such as youth clubs and women associations. However, the involvement of residents in collective and voluntary works seems to be minimal. Selfishness is common among the residents. Also, there are various social problems such as juvenile delinquency, gender discrimination and lack of respect of human rights. For the purpose of overcoming the problems and improving the living environment, engagement of civil society organisations is essential.

At the Quarter level, each quarter has a CLD which is formed by 5-10 members elected from the quarter. The CLDs were established by CTB/PAIDECO project originally. However, they were not active, because the project was withdrawn from N'djili without any implementation activity. Then, the Burgomaster decided to reform CLDs as the organisations for community-led development representing the population in each quarter after JICA started its technical support to the Commune. Nevertheless, newly reformed CLD members were not familiar with community-led development actions, although they were highly motivated.

The Civic Education aimed to build capacity of community leaders concerning planning, implementing and coordinating community-led development activities as well as to change their attitude about transparency. Component of the Civic Education consists of classroom type training modules and action planning for community development by the participants.

4.3.2 Description of Civic Education

(1) Outline of the Project

The outline of Pilot Project is shown as below.

Table 4.3.1 Outline of the Civic Education Project

Overall Goal	CLDs are recognised in the community and can plan and implement various community development projects in N'djili commune towards MDGs in a participative responsible and transparent manner.			
Project Purpose	CLD members can facilitate participatory community development to the population using acquired attitude, knowledge and skills respect of law, human rights, and realizing internal good governance.			
Outputs	1. CLD members are capable of putting together needs for the community development of their communes, and are fully aware of human right through the training. 2. CLDs prepare action plans for community development in each quarter by a participatory approach			
Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
1-1 Preparation of Training	—————			
1-2 Implementation of Training			—————	
2-1 Prepare action plans				—————
Inputs	Human resources: (JICA international and national staff, DMK staff) Materials: (Syllabus, Poster, Sticker) Training: (modules) Events (Grand Opening, Cultural day)			

(2) Selection of the Implementing Partner

This project was implemented by Multina DMK on a subcontract basis. DMK was selected through the designated bidding. The JICA Study Team nominated 11 capable organisations for the bidding. The selection criteria included: i) rich experience of community development; ii) rich experience in national or international level activities; iii) assign sufficient number of staff for the project which should be done within few months; and iv) stable financial basis. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Civic Education project were distributed to the nominated organisations. Only Multina DMK submitted a proposal to the JICA Study Team. The submitted proposal including technical and financial proposals was evaluated by the evaluation committee under the JICA Study Team. As the result of comprehensive evaluation, Multina DMK was selected as the implementing partner.

(3) Preparation Stage

The JICA Study Team shared its vision and approach of Civic Education with the implementing partner. Multina DMK was however familiar with the issues of N'djili commune through the implementation of the social survey under the JICA study. The major activities at the

preparation stage are explained below:

1) Capacity Building of the Implementing Partner

The Pilot Project focused on capacity building of community leaders concerning facilitation and community mobilisation by a participatory approach. Multina DMK's experience of participatory community mobilisation using facilitation skills however was insufficient despite it being a capable organisation for project management of the Pilot Project with sufficient survey skills. Thus, the JICA Study Team conducted technology transfer to the implementing partner at the beginning. After the signing of the contract agreement, training on participatory methods and Project Cycle Management (PCM)¹ were conducted with the national staff of JICA Study Team in order to familiarise with the methodology and increase the capacities of the staff of DMK. Japanese experts hold a workshop on "what Civic Education should be implemented for N'djili commune" together with staff from Multina DMK. Then, they conducted same workshops as facilitators with national staff from JICA Study Team. Accumulation of experience as facilitator built skills of Multina DMK.

2) Selection of Trainees

After a series of discussion between the JICA Study Team and Multina DMK, the preparation works for Civic Education commenced. The JICA Study Team and Multina DMK set up selection criteria of participants of the Civic Education. The criteria were: should be a member of CLD; be available throughout the period of the training sessions; at least 50 percent are youth population; and at least 50 percent are women.

Multina DMK contacted the Burgomaster of N'djili commune and CLD representatives to select appropriate trainees from CLDs. They agreed the selection criteria and CLD coordinated and selected participants. Ten members who would be attending the training were selected by themselves. As a result, the CLDs selected 130 participants. The main characteristics of the participants are shown in the table below:

Table 4.3.2 Characteristic of Training Participants

Gender	Female: 22.6%, Men: 77.4%
Age	Less than 29: 7.6%, 30-39: 33.3%, 40-49: 46.2%, 50-59: 7.5%, more than 60:5.4%
Education Level	Tertiary level: 62.4%, Secondary level: 35.5%, Primary level: 2.1%
Occupation	Civil servant: 22.6%, Unemployed: 22.6%, Trader: 15.1%, Engineer: 7.5%, Dress maker: 5.4%, Market-gardener: 5.4%, Housewife: 4.3%, Others: 17.1%

¹ The Project Cycle Management (PCM) is a project management tool using logical framework as well as an idea of project management approach considering cycle of a project. The Pilot Project developed a Project Design Matrix (PDM), which is a form of logical framework matrix, for efficient and effective project implementation and monitoring.

To emphasise the gender equality at least three female participants from each CLD were selected to join the sessions, although the CLDs could not select at least 50% of women and youth as specified in the selection criteria. Many of the participants tended to be in the prime of their lives and highly educated. Thus, the project could select potential leaders in the commune.

3) Slogan and Visual Aid

Ideas of Civic Education seem to be broad and abstract, especially for residents of N'djili. Therefore, the slogan of Civic Education was identified considering the current situation and problems in the commune which were found through the JICA study. It was clearly necessary for the population to change their attitude and behaviour for the better future of the commune from the tendency of current selfishness. The project set up the slogan “change we need”. The project prepared a poster and a sticker of Civic Education in French, Lingala and Kicongo. Those developed materials were expected to promote the project slogan “changes we need” to the local population and to increase their attention. The sticker had a simple message “Mbonguana” and “Mambu Masobele” as the slogan in Lingala and Kicongo. The poster displayed behaviour change of the people from the current problematic condition to the ideal conditions. Those materials seem to contribute developing concrete images and expected outcomes of Civic Education of local population.



Fig.4.3.1 Sticker of Civic Education Slogan

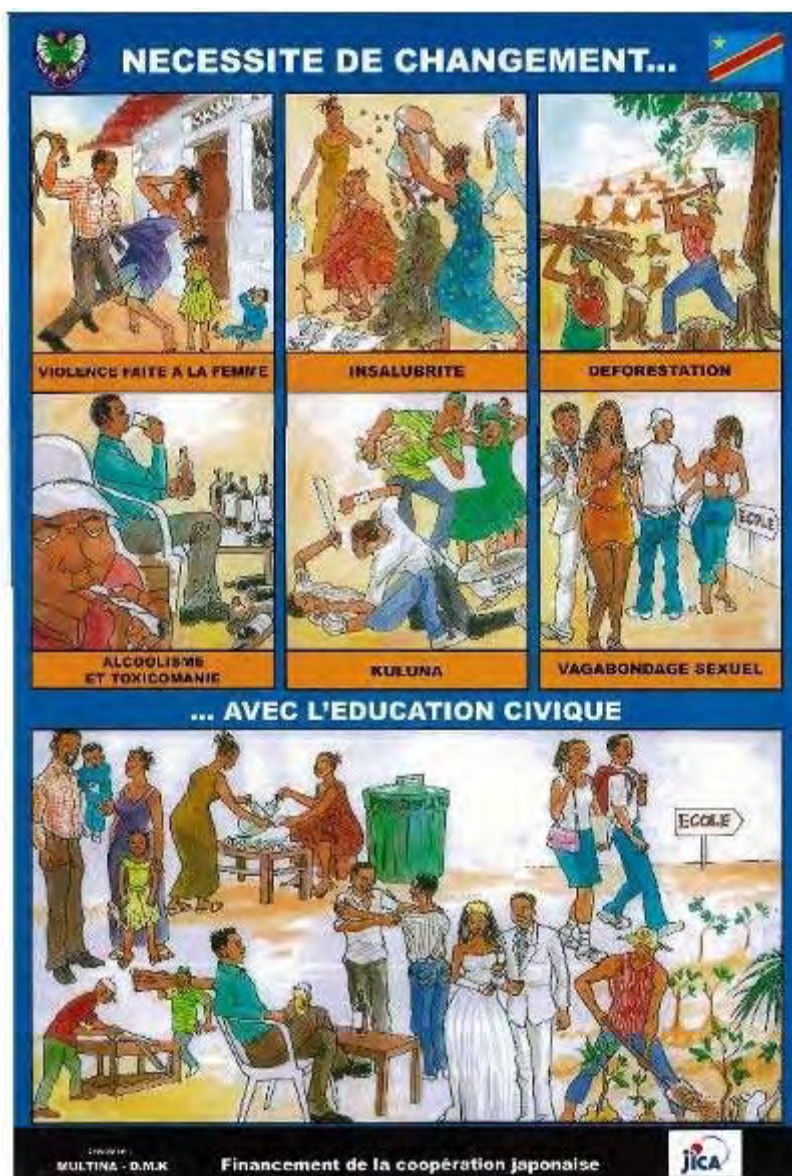


Fig.4.3.2 Poster of Civic Education

4)Module and Material Development

Approach of the Civic Education Campaign was based on the participatory method. First, CLD members discussed the needs and decided the contents of the modules by themselves. For the purpose of this, several workshops were held to increase the awareness of the CLD members who were the main target of this project. Participatory methods were applied for all workshops to find out the problems and identify Civic Education needs in the commune and CLD members. The results of these workshops were used to develop modules of the ensuing Civic Education curricula. The curricula developed through this exercise consisted of eight modules as shown in the table below:

Table 4.3.3 Modules of Civic Education

No.	Module	Facilitator/Trainer
1	Citizens' Responsibilities, Individual and Family Responsibilities	AJEPN Mr. Gustave Nsilulu
2	Good Governance	GAAD/NPO & MULTINA-DMK
3	Human Rights and Law Observation	Multina DMK
4	Problems to be Solved: Problems Related to Citizens and Government	ADEC and Multina DMK
5	CLD Members' Needs, Competencies and Responsibilities	Multina DMK
6	Communication and Peaceful Resolution/Settlement of Conflicts	Multina DMK
7	Preparing Action Plans	Multina DMK
8	Training of Trainers	GAAD and Multina DMK

Source: JICA Study Team

Preparing Action Plans and Training of Trainers were action based subjects while the other modules were theory based subjects. Multina DMK selected facilitators/trainers from them and partner organisations for conducting the sessions using their expertise in the topics. Also training materials were developed for each session. However, the textbook was not prepared and distributed to the trainees before the training sessions, because the trainees tended not to concentrate in lectures and group work when they had textbooks.

(4)Implementation

Multina DMK conducted training sessions including six theoretical modules, action planning and training of trainers after the opening ceremony.

1)Opening Ceremony

Civic Education Opening Day was hosted by the Burgomaster of N'dijli Commune on 5 March 2009 to officially launch the start of the Civic Education events of the JICA Study Team. More than 700 people participated in the opening with the honour of attendance of the Chief Minister of Cabinet of the Ministry of Reconstruction and Plan (Present the Ministry of Plan, Budget, Public Works and Infrastructure), Embassy of Japan, JICA DRC office, CLD members and commune leaders. The ceremony was composed with distribution of the stickers and posters of Civic Education campaign as well as speeches of guests. On the same week on 7 March, "Nd'jili Cultural Day" was organised to promote the importance of the Civic Education for the community. The atmosphere was very festive with Congolese music and dance.



Fig. 4.3.3 Opening Ceremony and Cultural Day

Source: JICA Study Team

2) Training Sessions

Civic Education training was conducted in each quarter for a three weeks period with two sessions per week to reduce the load for the participants. A day's session was divided into two parts; the first session starting from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and the second from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. Also, minimum Per Diem was provided so as not to hamper the income opportunities of participants during the sessions. It was provided at a weekly basis in order to maximize their attendance. A participants' bag was distributed to each participant. It consisted of memo pad and pens together with the slogan sticker, and was useful for the participants to remember the message "change we need" for the Civic Education project.



Fig. 4.3.4 Training Sessions and Participant's Plastic Bag

Source: JICA Study Team

The most interesting session for the participants was module 2: good governance. Module 6: conflict resolution was also popular topic for the participants. Contrarily, Module 4: problem identification and Module 5: roles of CLD members in development were probably difficult for them to understand in such short period. The figures below show the interest of the participants concerning the six theoretical training modules and level of understanding of the participants in each module.

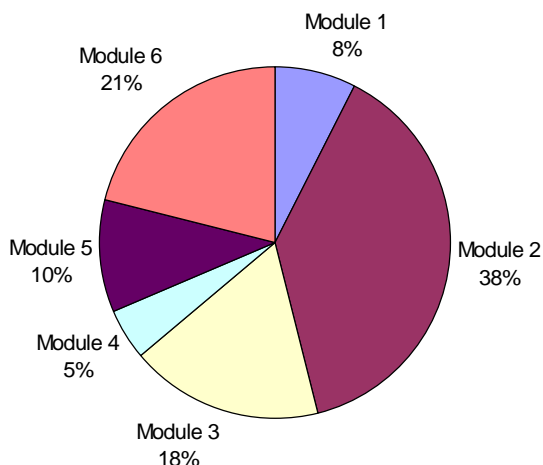


Fig. 4.3.5 Most Interesting Module

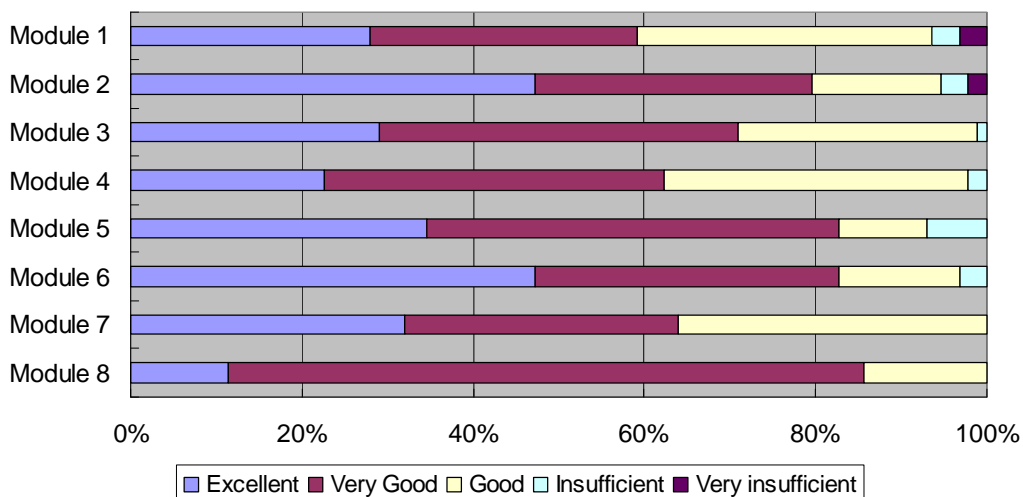


Fig. 4.3.6 Level of Understanding of the Participants in Each Module

3) Action Planning

After the completion of theoretical sessions, the trainees discussed with their neighbours at their quarter concerning problems and needs of their community. Then, the trainees as representatives of each quarter presented their action plans. The presented priority action plans of 13 quarters are summarised in the table below:

Table 4.3.4 Quarter Action Plans from the Civic Education Project

Quarter	Action Plans
1	1. Environmental improvement through clean-up 2. Clean-up and rehabilitate gutters for preventing erosion 3. Reforestation
2	1. Gutter construction 2. Improvement of sanitation conditions through clean-up 3. Construct public toilet
3	1. Gutter clean-up 2. Hygiene education 3. Construct public toilet
4	1. Civic Education 2. Clean-up and rehabilitation of gutters 3. Reforestation
5	1. Gutter clean-up 2. Solid waste management 3. Construct public toilet
6	1. Solid waste management 2. Literacy training using existing school facilities 3. Clean-up the market
7	1. Clean-up and rehabilitate gutters to prevent inundation and erosion 2. Sensitisation on community development through Civic Education 3. Establish vocational training centre for youth
8	1. Construction of gutters 2. Solid waste management 3. Improvement of farming
9	1. Civic Education for street leaders 2. Sanitation improvement by using sanitation brigand and composting 3. Construct agriculture market (Plot is already identified)
10	1. Clean-up and rehabilitate gutters 2. Solid waste management 3. Rehabilitate primary school
11	1. Awareness campaign of drug abuse through Civic Education 2. Solid waste management 3. Clean-up drainage to river Sanga
12	1. Gutter clean-up and establish clean-up system 2. Solid waste management using compost and recycling 3. Construct of school building and efficient use of school building
13	1. Construction of building for CLD 2. Rehabilitation of Yande school 3. Clean-up and solid waste management

Source: JICA Study Team

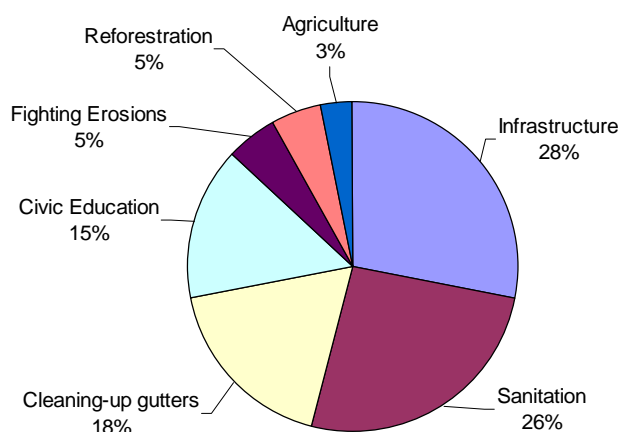


Fig. 4.3.7 Priority Actions for Quarters

The above figure shows priority needs of the 13 quarters. Infrastructure development and improvement of sanitation conditions were high priority issues. However, it was difficult for some of the issues to be solved without external resources such as school construction. The JICA Study Team facilitated the participants to consider using own resources to change their conditions. Then, the participants discussed priority action plans for N’djili commune and selected the three priority action plans as shown in the table below:

Table 4.3.5 Commune Action Plans from the Participants

Priority	
1	Expansion of Civic Education
2	Clean-up gutters and solid waste management
3	Infrastructure development (gutters, public toilet, and drainage are high priority)

Source: JICA Study Team

Expansion of Civic Education was selected as the highest priority action, because the participants recognised that Civic Education was a foundation of community development and mentality change of the people.

4) Trainings of Trainers (TOT)

There was immense need of expanding Civic Education in the commune after the implementation of the Civic Education project. Training of trainers for Civic Education was conducted to respond to the need. Three potential facilitators were selected among the ten trainees in each quarter. Five theoretical training modules excluding the module 5 were reviewed by the trainees after which they conducted the trial training.

5) Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony of the Civic Education project was hosted by the Burgomaster of N’djili Commune on 18 April 2009. The ceremony combined with the opening ceremony of the Clean-up campaign, a Pilot Project under the JICA study, to ensure continuity of JICA’s support and motivation as a result of the Civic Education. More than 200 people participated in the

closing and opening with the honour of attendance of a representative of the Ministry of Reconstruction and Plan, JICA Study Team, CLD members and commune leaders. The ceremony was composed with distribution of the completion certificate to 129 participants as well as speeches of guests.

4.3.3 Evaluation

(1) Achievement

The project purpose is achieved. 129 participants out of the 130 completed the training course and got completion certificates. The attendance rate of the participants for the sessions was very high at 95 percent. According to the questionnaire evaluation survey to the participants, all of them were satisfied with the Civic Education modules. Also, more than 95 percent of them recognised that they could understand the contents of modules. As a result, CLD members who participated in the Civic Education project have changed their attitudes and mentality through the sessions. They have shown increased responsibility as CLD members by expressing interest in more communal issues, such as environment and hygiene problems of the Commune. They have also shown initiatives to be the community development organisers developing small-scale projects which can be implemented by them.

In addition, the participants prepared action plans together with people in their quarters utilising facilitation skills which they learned from the Civic Education project. This was the one output of the project.

(2) Impact

1) Positive Impact

Local NGOs who have participated in the Civic Education Campaign have initiated Civic Education programmes to schools and other local populations. A bishop of the N'djili Commune also started to campaign for the needs of the Civic Education for churches and community leaders. These expanded activities as well as the Pilot Project garnered a lot of attention not only from the stakeholders but also from other communes in Kinshasa. To illustrate this, Masina, Kimbanseke, Matete and Kinsenso neighbouring communes to N'djili would like to see Civic Education and Clean-up Campaigns extended to their communes and quarters. At the Provincial Government level and communal level, government officials would like Civic Education to be extended to them for better coordination and sound impact and cooperation between the leaders and the CBOs. At all levels of N'djili Commune and Kinshasa Provincial Government, they all feel the need for changing the mentality and behaviour. These are positive signs of the expansion of the ideas of the Civic Education which changed the mentality of the people and local leaders.



Fig. 4.3.8 Expansion of Civic Education by Local Initiative

Source: JICA Study Team

Some of the action plans which were prepared during the Pilot Project were implemented by the initiative of CLD members who participated in the Civic Education. For instance, gutter cleaning activity and planting activity were conducted in some quarters. In addition to their own actions, a local NGO² on behalf of the participants prepared and submitted a proposal of public toilet construction in N'djili to the embassy of Japan. CLD members and commune officials committed to take roles of operation and maintenance of toilets together with the NGO, after the construction. For instance, Quarter 13 has become the Pilot Quarter in N'djili Commune concerning development activities and residents' involvement into community development activities. Quarter 13 CLD successfully organised and conducted extended Civic Education training based on JICA/Multina-DMK Modules. This training was attended by more than a hundred people and several women. Facilitators came from Quarter13 CLD. Women were very active and better facilitators.



Fig. 4.3.9 Implementation of the Action Plans by CLD's Initiative

Source: JICA Study Team

² ADEC (Congo Development and Education Association) is a local NGO which is a local partner of Multina DMK concerning the implementation of Civic Education Project. In addition to this, AJEPEN NGO is also continuing extended Civic Education in various schools in N'djili Commune.

Collaboration with other project activities is a positive impact. Motivated CLD members were actively involved in the implementation of the Clean-up campaign project. Also, the counterparts who participated in the training in Japan were willing to promote Civic Education activities in N'djili considering the Japan's experience of community development which they learned in Japan.

2) Negative Impact

There was no significant negative impact to report by the Pilot Projects.

(3) Sustainability

The Pilot Project contributed towards establishing a foundation of community development by CLDs initiative. Nevertheless, it would be too hasty to judge the sustainability of CLDs. Currently, it is difficult for them to maintain this structure functioning without external intervention, although they started implementation of action plans through their own initiative. Their sustainability is still depending on the availability of funding to function as a community development focal point. Also, how long their motivation as a community development leader can be maintained will determine its sustainability as a functional community development leader focal point.

4.3.4 Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

1) Utilisation of Existing Local Resources

It worth noting that there were some positive results of the Civic Education Campaign derived from the promoting factors already existing in the community and the CLD members. These factors are willingness for the change by the community leaders who have previously expressed interests in the Civic Education and realized the needs of mental change in the community leaders during the previous study. In addition, CLD and community leaders were already highly motivated by the preceding JICA Study Team's interventions in the Commune. It is also important to note the strong cooperation of the Commune office, Burgomaster's cooperation and his interest to change the N'dijili commune, in particular.

2) Responding Public Interests

The public interest to the needs of the Civic Education was also high providing good basis of the positive reaction of the community to the Civic Education. This wide interest by the commune population in the Civic Education originates and is related to the bad conditions of the sanitation and environment in N'djili Commune, and insufficient public services provided by the Kinshasa Provincial Government. N'djili populations already had questions on there living conditions and experiencing the need for improvement through everyday life. This sense of question against their living conditions which gave strong motivation for transformation in their

habits and change in mentality to do something about them.

3)Capacity Development of Implementation Partner

One of the significant accomplishments in the preparation of the Civic Education campaign was to provide TOT training to the core staff of the IP along with the JICA Project Coordinators. Intensive courses to increase the knowledge and capacity of the participatory method were imparted by the JICA Study Team. They applied the participatory method to maximize the inputs from the participants making sure all processes are made in a participatory manner not by the top-down approach.

4)Teaching Method

Participatory approach is significantly important to mobilize local population and to facilitate community development activities. Participatory workshop as a training method, however, is not common in the DRC, although trainers are familiar with lecture type training. Thus, the JICA Study Team conducted the above mentioned capacity building first. Then, trained trainers tried to facilitate the participants to build awareness of the topics of Civic Education. Facilitation skills of trainers had been improved through the sessions, although their skills were insufficient at the early stage of the training. According to the evaluation questionnaire survey, 89 percent of the participants were satisfied with the participatory training method.

5)Simple Slogan

Simple slogans of “Mbongwana” and “Mwanbo Masobele” or “Change we need” in Lingala and Kicongo were very effective in the community and the participants to remember the significance and impact of the Civic Education. In addition, a Japanese word “kaizen³” which mean better change or continuous improvement was introduced through a video on community development experience in post-war Japan in the last stage of the training. These slogans were cried out at many occasions to make the incessant impression on the participants. It was so effective that even a quarrel that had developed among participants was quelled by invoking these slogans to remind the participants to settle conflicts in a peaceful manner.

6)Utilisation of Local Language

Some of trainers conducted their lectures in French. However, French lectures were unpopular with the participants. It is important for this kind of training to use local language and to respect local culture. Using local language such as Lingala and Kicongo helps better understanding of trainees and creates a feeling of closeness.

7)Visual Aid

Visual aids such as posters, stickers and videos facilitated better understanding of the principles by the participants. They can imagine concrete image of problems and ideal situations from the

³ *Kaizen* is a Japanese word which means better change and improvement. It is famous as a philosophy of Japanese business model such as Toyota.

poster and spirits of kaizen experience in the post-war Japan from the video. In collaboration with the Clean-up campaign project, posters of Civic Education and Clean-up campaign at public spaces in N'djili contribute raised awareness of local population about the issues. According to the ex-post evaluation survey⁴, 42 percent of the population were aware of the posters and messages.

8) Participation of Women

Traditionally, participation of women in community development is not common in N'djili. During the training sessions however, the participation and contribution of women participants was significant. Women tended to know problems of their daily life and their community better than men. Also, they knew their existing resources and potentials well, not asking external resources. Utilisation of women in community development seems to be essential to promote development of the commune.

9) Utilisation of National Staff

This is a lesson for aid agencies. The JICA Study Team employed four national coordinators who consist of two men and two women to monitor the Pilot Projects. They attended all training sessions as observers and monitored the activities conducted by the IPs. Their existence was positive and they identified problems of the activities and listened to voices from the participants, and then provided feedback to the IPs for improvement of the activity. In addition, they were also successful in establishing close cooperation relationship with Communal Authorities, CLDs, local NGOs and other Associations.

(2) Recommendations

1) Roles and Responsibilities of CLDs on Community Development

Although these are the essential aspects of the achievements for the Pilot Project, it is still too early to measure the outcome. Notwithstanding, most of the CLD members who have participated in the Civic Education campaign have shown strong motivation and responsibility for the community development in the Commune. Therefore, it is important to ensure this motivation is sustained by retaining these CLD members in the decision making process and letting them express their opinions as regards the community development projects.

2) Continuous Support to CLDs

As per CLDs' point of view, the community development process goes along with the change of mentality. Mental change should mainly focus on young people and women. From the CLDs' opinion for sustainable mentality change and community development, it is recommendable to involve schools, churches, Youth Clubs, Women Associations as well as local small and medium

⁴ The JICA Study Team conducted ex-post evaluation on civic education and Clean-up campaign in June 2009. Total 390 interview, 30 interviewee from each quarter randomly, was done.

size industries together with car-repair workshops and marketplace vendors and vegetable farmers. The sustainability of the functioning CLD cannot be assured at this stage yet. Their operative existence is a prerequisite for the long-term community development and most efficient mechanism in the long run. Therefore, some assistance, such as continuous facilitation to prepare a project proposal and hold brush-up sessions to maintain the impact of the Civic Education session would be needed. In addition, changes in their mentality and actions cannot be achieved in a short period of time. Hence, constant interventions thorough various manners should be done which also contain Civic Education ideas. The Commune authority and the MINIPLAN should support them using their experience of the Civic Education project and the training in Japan as the counterparts of the JICA study.

3)Expansion of Civic Education to Other Communes in Kinshasa

MINIPLAN is currently planning to establish CLDs in all communes in Kinshasa city using the experience and lessons from the JICA study in N'djili together with CTB/PAIDECO. The developed materials for the civic education by Multina DMK and this report will be beneficial for planners and practitioners of civic education in the future.

4)Collaboration with Other Development Projects

Close coordination and strong connection with other development projects to maintain the impact of the Civic Education by involving the CLD members in selecting participants and setting criteria of the selection is needed. Civic Education components in other development projects e.g. having short Civic Education sessions in the training period would give a positive impact.

4.4 CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN

4.4.1 Introduction

According to the result of stakeholders survey that was conducted by the JICA Study Team in 2008, One of priority issues was improvement of sanitary condition. Plenty of wastes on the streets and in the gutters in each quarter is serious causes of diseases. Also such unclean environment tends to lessen people's sense of social responsibility as civilians. The unhealthy environment should be changed both physically and mentally. clean-up of the wastes is an urgent issue through collecting activity with community participation. The residents in each quarter may have to clean their quarter regularly as well as the existing wastes collection activities by NGOs. Simultaneously, it is necessary for the residents to reduce amount of waste which they produce daily. To avoid use of plastic bags is an example. Also the residents can pre-sort wastes into organic and renewable ones. Attitude change of the residents on waste disposal is needed.

4.4.2 Description of Clean-up Campaign

(1) Outline of the Project

The outline of this project is shown below.

Table 4.4.1 Outline of the Clean-up Campaign Project

Overall Goal	Solid wastes in the target streets, markets and gutters are cleaned regularly by the initiatives of CLDs			
Project Purpose	Foundation of sustainable grassroots actions for reducing solid wastes and maintenance gutters are established in each quarter.			
Outputs	1. Committees are established in 13 quarters and 4 markets for a sustainable system of community based solid wastes management. 2. CLD members and community acquire knowledge about how to reduce solid wastes. 3. Markets, streets and gutters are cleaned up by community 4. Community based Plastic Recycling organization is operating to recycle plastic wastes.			
Activities	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
1-1. Discuss suitable and sustainable solid waste management system in N'djili.	—————			
1-2. Establish solid waste management committees in 13 quarters and 4 markets.			—————	
1-3. Develop an operation and maintenance plan for solid waste management in each quarter and market.			—————	
2-1. Develop training materials including posters for training of trainers and awareness campaign		—————		
2-2. Conduct awareness campaign on hygiene and reducing solid waste in 13 quarters and 4 markets.			—————	—————
3-1. Prepare plan and logistics arrangement for Clean-up activities			—————	
3-2. Implement Clean-up activities at the target streets, markets and gutters.			—————	—————
4-1. Develop plastic recycling system and recycle plastic wastes.			—————	
4-2. Organize plastic waste recycling organization.			—————	—————
Inputs	Human resources: (JICA international and national staff, CISP staff) Training materials: (Syllabus, Posters) Equipment and other budget for Clean-up campaign and sensitisation trainings Workforce from the commune			

(2) Selection of the Implementing Partner

This project was implemented by Comitato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo dei Popoli (CISP) an

International NGO on a subcontract basis. CISP was selected through the designated bidding. The JICA Study Team nominated 11 capable organisations for the bidding. The selection criteria included: i) rich experience of community development; ii) rich experience in national or international level activities; iii) assign sufficient number of staff for the project which should be done within few months; and iv) stable financial basis. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Clean-up campaign project were distributed to the nominated organisations. Four organisations (CISP, COPEMECO, GAAD, and Multina DMK) submitted proposals to the JICA Study Team. The submitted proposals including technical and financial proposals were evaluated by the evaluation committee under the JICA Study Team. As a result of comprehensive evaluation, CISP was selected as the implementing partner.

(3)Preparation Stage

1)Project Preparation and Purchase of Tools

Subsequent to the agreement, CISP started to arrange the Pilot Project by getting quotations for tools and materials required for the clean-up, and contacting local NGOs/CBOs for cooperation. As plastic recycling issue, CISP decided to cooperate with a local NGO, UMOJA which has rich experience in the field. Also, mode of operations were discussed with JICA Study Team on how to coordinate with the Civic Education project to harmonize with the project and make the CLDs involved increase their commitments and responsibility, especially in regard to the important local issues, such as environment and hygiene of the households.

Unfortunately, the CISP Country Coordinator along with the Admin officer fell ill hampering the communication with the local authority and the CLDs causing delay in the actual start of the Clean-up campaign. Furthermore, the recruitment of the international staff for the project coordinator delayed. However, most of the arrangements of procurement of materials were done in due time which made it possible to recover without major setback.

Due to the delays to the start of the Clean-up campaign project, coordination with the Commune office started late and needed to have a strong follow-up at the beginning of the project. A close contact was coordinated by the JICA Study Team between the IP and the Commune office creating stronger coordination and facilitating information flow of the Clean-up campaign's project arrangements. The coordinators of the JICA Study Team were active in achieving this objective.

2)Selection of Clean-up Sites and Participants

In collaboration with the commune authority, CLD members and the sanitation brigade, sites to be cleaned and target groups of sensitisation programme were identified considering limited time, human resource and budget. Concerning the sensitisation programme, 26 schools, 11 market places and three churches were identified. For Clean-up activity, five main markets, six

avenues and seven gutters were identified to be cleaned. As the selection of clean-up workers, one team from each quarter was formulated consisting of one team leader and 13 cleaners. CLD members took an important role for the selection process in participatory manner.

3) Slogan and Visual Aid

The Pilot Project utilised the same slogan as with the Civic Education project, because of continuity of positive impact of the Civic Education. In addition to “change we need”, “Mbonguana” in Lingala and “Mambu Masobele” in Kicongo, “Kaizen” which means better change or continuous improvement in Japanese was also emphasised. The project prepared 200 posters and 4000 leaflets of Clean-up campaign in Lingala and Kicongo as shown in the figure below. These developed materials were expected to promote the project slogan to the local population and to increase their attention.



Fig. 4.4.1 Poster of Clean-up Campaign

(4) Implementation

CISP in collaboration with CLD members, the commune authority and the sanitation brigade conducted Clean-up campaign and sensitisation sessions after the opening ceremony.

1) Opening Ceremony

Clean-up campaign Opening Day was hosted by the Burgomaster of N'dijli Commune on 18 April 2009 to officially launch the start of the Clean-up campaign of the JICA Study Team. The ceremony combined with the closing ceremony of Civic Education project, another Pilot Project

under the JICA study, to ensure continuity of JICA's support and motivation as a result of the Civic Education. More than 200 people participated in the closing with the honour of attendance of a representative of the Ministry of Reconstruction and Plan, JICA Study Team, CLD members and commune leaders.

2) Clean-up Activities

Clean-up activities commenced on 27 April 2009. For the first three weeks, 169 cleaners and 13 leaders worked for the Clean-up activities, and then, an extra team composed of 60 cleaners worked for it in the last week in order to ensure the achievement. The cleaners worked six days per week from 8:00 to 14:00 basically.



Fig. 4.4.2 Clean-up Activity

At the beginning of the project, some problems were reported to JICA Study Team. One was the weakness of tools (shovel, rake, wheelbarrow, and broom) and another was method of cleaning. Concerning the problem of tools, CISP repurchased more durable tools instead of the weak ones. As for the cleaning method, JICA Study Team suggested that collected garbage from gutters should be sorted into solid waste and soil. Then, the solid waste would be dumped and the soil would be used to fill holes on roads.

3) Sensitisation Sessions

Before the full scale implementation of sensitisation sessions, the CISP and the UMOJA master trainers trained trainers from CLD members and the sanitation brigade. A total of 94 persons were trained. Then, they conducted 40 sensitisation sessions in schools, market places, and churches. In each session, the trained trainers conveyed messages regarding both hygiene issues and public awareness of solid waste management using the visual materials to the beneficiaries.



Fig. 4.4.3 Sensitisation on Hygiene and Clean Environment

According to self evaluation of the participants, more than 90 percent of them were satisfied with the sessions and could understand the contents.

Along with the sensitisation sessions, UMOJA introduced plastic recycling to the population. UMOJA purchased plastic rubbish when the residents brought them to meet quality criteria of UMOJA such as no sand, no water, and soft plastic.

4)Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony of the Clean-up campaign project was hosted by the Burgomaster of N'dijli Commune on 23 May 2009. More than 250 people participated in the closing with the honour of attendance of a representative of the Ministry of Reconstruction and Plan, JICA Study Team, CLD members and commune leaders. The ceremony was composed with addresses from JICA Study Team, CISP, the Burgomaster as well as speeches of guests.

4.4.3 Evaluation

(1)Achievement

The project purpose is achieved. Through the clean-up of target markets, gutters and streets and the sensitisation by CLD initiative, a foundation of sustainable grassroots actions for reducing solid wastes and maintenance gutters was established in each quarter.

The achievement of Clean-up activity is shown in the table below. The scale of clean-up areas was more than that which was planned due to the motivation of the Clean-up teams and significant needs from the population.

Table 4.4.2 Result of Clean-up Activity

Quarter	Market	Gutters	Avenues and squares
Quarter 1			Kinzinga Square (2000 m ²)
Quarter 2	Market Mangobo (2400 m ²)	Avenues Akuta and Nseke (900 m)	
Quarter 3			Corridor 5 and St. Thérèse Square (680 m)
Quarter 4		Corridor Zennith towards Bonsomi College (500 m)	
Quarter 5	Market of quarter 5 (3000 m ²)		Road towards Kimbaseke (800 m)
Quarter 6	Market of quarter 6 (4800 m ²)	Towards the market of quarter 6 (700 m)	Next to Likasi School (100 m)
Quarter 7	Market of quarter 7 (2500 m ²)	St. Thérèse Square towards Engen filling station (900 m)	Biochimie Square (200 m ²)
Quarter 8			Ndjili main entrance (in front of Pro Crédit bank) (200 m)
Quarter 9		Road towards Cecomaf (450m)	
Quarter 10	The quarter 10 worked along with the quarter 5		
Quarter 11	The quarter 11 worked on the temporary dumping site (250m ²)		
Quarter 12		From Lumumba avenue towards the quarter 2 (600 m)	
Quarter 13		Road towards Cecomaf (550m)	

Achievement of the sensitisation programme is shown in the below table.

Table 4.4.3 Result of Sensitisation Programme

Place	Number of sessions	Direct beneficiaries
Schools	26	5200
Markets	11	4500
Churches	3	1000
Total	40	10700

During the last two weeks of the Pilot Project UMOJA purchased 1307 kg of plastic rubbish (= 480,720 F) from the 13 Clean-up teams.

(2) Impact

1) Positive Impact

After the completion of the Pilot Project, some CLDs have expanded Clean-up activities through their own initiative. For instance, CLD Quarter 13 has established a Sanitation Brigade composed of the former cleaners (about 52 persons). They started cleaning the streets and avenues three times a week (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday).

Visibility of the Clean-up campaign was significantly high. According to the ex-post evaluation by the JICA Study Team, 82 percent of the local population recognised the project was organised by JICA and CISP. It seems that the project activities such as cleaning main streets, markets and sensitisation in schools were highly visible for the people.

2) Negative Impact

There was no significant negative impact to report by the project. However, some of residents complained about bad smell of rubbish which was collected by the project and temporarily

collected next to the residents.

(3)Sustainability

The project established a Clean-up team in each quarter for participation in the cleaning activity and training CDC members for sensitisation of hygiene and solid waste management. CDC members, the religious association's volunteers and headmasters of schools in N'djili showed their willingness to continue the sensitisation activities. However, it is too hasty to judge the sustainability of these attitudes and undertakings. During the Pilot Project, the project paid daily allowance to the cleaners and operated trucks that were used for rubbish evacuation. Currently, it is difficult for them to secure budget for the activities without external intervention. On the other hand, UMOJA established a cost recovery system through plastic recycling by the Clean-up team. This income generation system seems to contribute towards securing sustainability of their activity. Concerning the evacuation of rubbish, it depends on budget of the commune authority and the Kinshasa provincial government and the progress of construction of final dumping sites of Kinshasa city.

4.4.4 Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1)Lessons Learned

1)Utilisation of Existing Local Resources

CLD members who were motivated and trained through the Civic Education project took a significant role of the implementation of Clean-up campaign project. In the area of clean-up, there is the sanitation brigade under the commune authority. The Pilot Project collaborated with them to select clean-up sites and Clean-up activity. It is also important to note the strong cooperation of the Commune administration, Bergmestre's cooperation and his interest in realising a clean environment for the N'djili commune.

2)Responding to Public Interests

According to the prior survey of the JICA Study Team, the population of the Commune understood the necessity of the clean environment and expressed interest and willingness to clean and maintain the Commune. They often raised the problems of clogged gutters, filthy streets and markets filled with waste and contaminated water. Therefore, the idea of the Clean-up campaign was well accepted by the N'djili Commune from the beginning.

3)Utilisation of Lessons from the Civic Education Project

Lessons learned from the Civic Education project, for instance, visual aid, simple slogans, involvement of women and utilisation of national staff were applied in the implementation of the project. Effectiveness of these methods was verified through the Civic Education project.

4)Durable Tools and Maintenance

Cleaning tools were frequently broken at the beginning of project due to low quality of

purchased tools and inappropriate use of tools by unskilled cleaners. Finally, the project repaired and replaced all the working tools that have been broken during the project implementation. It is necessary to prepare durable cleaning tools for cleaners and to transfer skills of maintenance of tools.

5)Seasonality

The most significant obstacle to the implementation of Clean-up activity was the rain. Although the project started at the end of rainy season, there was heavy rain sometimes. As a result of that, the project was compelled to work on the same targeted areas repeatedly because sand had fallen again into the gutters.

6)Preparedness for Accident

During the Clean-up activity, some cleaners were wounded through the work. The project compensated them for medical expenses completely. In preparedness for such accidents, the project prepared first aid kits for the cleaning teams.

7)Intermediate Site

Evacuation of collected rubbish presented a huge headache for the project. There was no final dumping site in Kinshasa city. Only an intermediate dumping site supported by the European Union is available. Thus, the project made agreement with the intermediate dumping site for installation of the collected rubbish from N'djili. During the Clean-up activity, it was necessary to keep collected rubbish temporarily in N'djili before bringing it to the intermediate site. The commune authority decided on the temporary site in the commune. However, some of residents living in the neighbouring area of the site complained about the collected rubbish.

(2)Recommendations

1)Continuous Support to Clean-up and Hygiene Sensitisation

Throughout the project, the 13 cleaning teams consisted of 13 leaders and 260 cleaners, and the 94 trainers for sensitisation were trained. They acquired knowledge and skills of clean-up and recycling of plastic rubbish as well as hygiene and environmental advocacy. It is necessary for the commune authority and Kinshasa government to continue supporting those who were motivated and trained during the project. The government may also have to consider allocating some funds to activities which may pose difficulties in implementation through efforts by civil society. These include securing trucks to evacuate collected rubbish to the final dumping sites. In fact, in the absence of support from JICA Study Team and the government after the completion of project, some CLDs seemed to lose impetus.

4.5 ROAD REHABILITATION PROJECT BY DO-NOU TECHNOLOGY

4.5.1 Introduction

(1)General

In this study, according to the result of social survey and stake holder meeting conducted by the JICA Study Team in 2008, two Pilot Projects were implemented which are described preceding section. The subject hereafter is to enlighten and enforce the ownership for the infrastructure in the commune through strengthening and vitalizing the organization of commune people which is the fruits of already conducted Pilot Projects. Therefore Pilot Project which would enable people to obtain the technology to rehabilitate infrastructure and which would benefit all 13 quarters would be selected.

To meet the objective described above, The Study Team applied the Pilot Project of road rehabilitation by the LBT (Labour Based Technology) and transferred the necessary technology by the Pilot Project.

LBT is the method for construction of road by labor intensive technology and which utilizes the locally originated resources.

In this study, since most of the roads in commune are unpaved, rehabilitation of road by Do-Nou technology is selected because Do-Nou technology is the appropriate method for rehabilitation of unpaved road.

(2)Description of Do-Nou Technology

1)Outline of Do-Nou Technology

One of the objectives of this Pilot Project is to facilitate techniques and/or technology that make possible the improvement of roads by the community themselves. This transfer is ensured through the training process of concerned People.

2)Definition

“Do-Nou” Technology involves the use of vinyl bags filled appropriately either with sand, farm soil, gravel or yellow soil and tie appropriately the opening. It is important to note that the vinyl bag is called Do-Nou only when it is filled with soil.

3)Do-Nou Technology Characteristics

Do-Nou Technology is characterized by the following five characteristics:

- use of locally available materials: vinyl bags of various sizes (45cm x60cm, 53cm x 40cm, etc.); materials to fill the bag: sand, gravel, yellow soil, farm soil, etc.
- based on manual labour

- strength of compacted Do-Nou bags;
- easily adopted by the community;
- requires regular maintenance, preferably after each rainy season or after rain.

4)Using Do-Nou Technology

The use of Do-Nou Technology for the maintenance of unpaved roads in some Asian countries dates back to 2000s.

This technology has been applied in the Philippines; it is being introduced in African countries such as Kenya, Cameroon, Tanzania, Uganda, etc. The Democratic Republic of Congo is the seventh country for its application.

Apart from the rehabilitation of roads, the Do-Nou bags are commonly used to raise dykes, to prevent flooding, to build temporary structures after disasters and for the reinforcement of foundations of buildings.

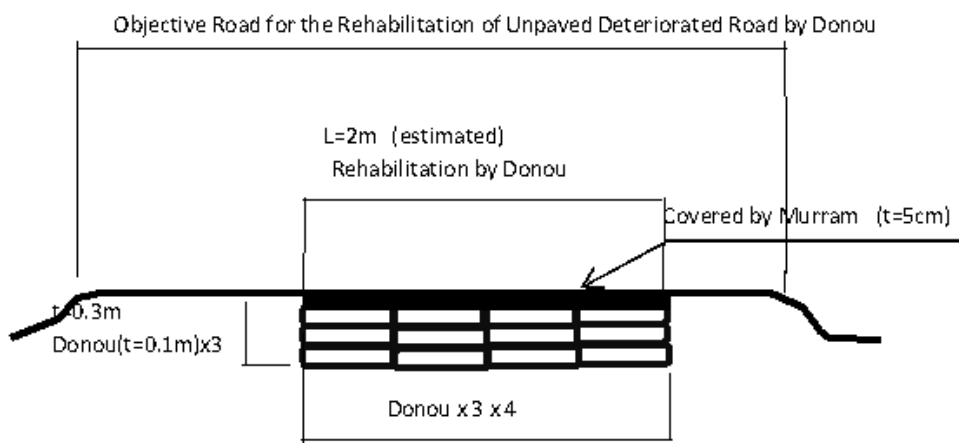


Fig.4.5.1 Typical Figure of Road Rehabilitation by Do-Nou Technology

4.5.2 Description of Road Rehabilitation Project by Do-Nou Technology

(1) Outline of the Project

The outline of this project is shown as below.

Table 4.5.1 Outline of Road Rehabilitation Project by Do-Nou Technology

Overall Goal	Foundation of sustainable grassroots actions to rehabilitate road by the participation of commune people with utilizing of Do -nou technology.	
Project Purposes	Foundation of sustainable grassroots actions to rehabilitate road by the participation of commune people.	
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Technology and knowledge are transferred to attendant people to rehabilitate road by themselves. 2. Attendants can diffuse the technology to other people and other communes. 3. Community based road maintenance activity become general. 4. Organization of commune and CLDs are strengthened 	
Activity	Oct.	Nov
1-1 Discuss with representative of commune and quarter leaders for implementation of project and recognize the objective of the project.	■	
1-2 Select trainees for rehabilitation project from quarters by quariatier leaders	■	
1-3 Select implementation sites for rehabilitation project and field reconnaissance	■	
1-4 Acquire necessary tools and materials for the project	■	
2-1 Give indoor lessons for the implementation of the project for trainees	■	
2-2 Train by on the job method at the selected site for the attendants of indoor lessons	■	
2-3. Implement road rehabilitation by trainees' own implementation plan		■
3-1 Evaluate the training by trainees		■
Inputs	Human resources : (JICA international and national staff, DMK staff) Training materials: (Pamphlet of Do-Nou technology) Equipment and materials for road rehabilitation Trainees from commune	

(2) Selection of Implementing Partner

This project was implemented by employing Multina DMK staff. The JICA Study Team already contracted Multina DMK for the social survey in which Multina DMK conducted household interview, focus group workshop and planning workshop. And as for the Pilot Project, Multina DMK was selected as the partner for Civic Education project. Since Multina DMK is well known among commune people through those projects, the JICA Study Team decided to select staff of Multina DMK as the partner for the project by employment basis. Therefore major part of implementation of project such as the discussion with commune office and quarter leaders and preparation of equipments and materials is managed directly by the JICA Study Team itself; on the other hand Multina DMK is engaged in the support for implementation of the project.

(3) Selection of Trainees

Selection of participants in the training session was by the commune office and CLDs' decision based on the criteria provided by the JICA Study Team.

The number of participants was set at 52 CLD members or 4 members per Quarter for the thirteen quarters of the Commune of N'djili. The criteria were:

- the presence of youth;
- the presence of women;
- the presence of CLD members who have been involved in the sanitation project.

Training on the "DO-NOU" technology was intended for members of Local Development Committees (LDC) of the commune of N'djili and members of other organizations of the City-Province of Kinshasa.

(4) Implementation of Training

1) Indoor Training

Training started on October the 26th 2009 for the members of CLD selected in the Commune of N'djili. Training started with the introduction of the facilitator, Professor KIMURA of the Kyoto University in Japan. It is important to note that the Do-Nou technology is his invention. The Do-Nou technology was broadly taught to trainees through a single lecture that lasted no more than two hours as pointed out by the inventor of the technology. He actually applied the type of training method that psychologists call "learning by doing" or "learning by acting". Thus, classroom lesson is followed directly with practical applications in the field.

The most important moment of this first section on theoretical training has been the interaction between the facilitator and trainees. The trainees had quickly learned the lesson and remained eager to learn more. It is this thirst of knowledge which led them to ask various questions to better understand and appropriate technology.

These are a series of questions that followed the lecture and which the facilitator of the day and inventor learnedly answered.

The Do-Nou technology is best fit for the improvement of rural roads at low cost. But technology if high quality and more expensive materials are used, it is obvious that the roads maintained will be more durable and of higher quality.



Fig. 4.5.2 Indoor Lesson

2)Field Training

On Tuesday October the 27th 2009, everyone from trainers to trainees met. After training on how to fill the bags with sand to transform them into Do-Nou, the 52 trainees were divided into 4 teams of 13 people each. Then, it was decided that two teams remain on the site to prepare the section intended to receive the Do-Nou bags for road improvement.

The work of these teams consisted in excavating, measuring and levelling the section of the road chosen. Meanwhile, the second team had moved to the St. Therese sports field where the sand and gravel were stored. Their task consisted of filling bags with sand and gravel, tie them and bring them to the site to be maintained so that they could implement all the basic knowledge about the technology as described above.

After briefing on technical aspects by the facilitator on how to lay the bags on the excavated section, practice was immediately understood. This allowed trainees to work without necessarily referring to the inventor of the technology. That morning, as the team was laying bags, some residents of the 13th quarter and/bystanders started admiring the transformation that was taking place on the section of the road. Work stopped that day at 5:30 PM with everyone satisfied.

That same Tuesday, October 27th 2009, CLD members had agreed by consensus to continue working on the 13th quarter's site so that the implementation of this technology could have a visible and tangible impact on the residents of the Commune of N'djili.

During the first week from October the 26th to the 30th, 2009, all trainees of the 13 quarters were mobilized on this site.

At the request of the JICA Study Team and Multina-DMK facilitation, on October the 30th 2009, at the end of the day, CLD members had agreed and chosen "Couloir Zénith" as second site for the implementation of the technology.



Fig. 4.5.3 Field Training

Thus, the 52 trainees were divided into two teams for the work carried out during the second week. During that week, as trainees had already mastered the new technology, work could be satisfactorily conducted.

The second site was very complex due to technical characteristics of the ground under the section to be improved. It presents the following characteristics: the section was very depressed, muddy with standing water and bordered on both sides by clogged gutters. This site was a demonstration test which was used to prove that students have actually appropriated the technology and to see if they understood and mastered it. Finally, came the phase of improvement itself with the laying of Do-Nou bags with a 5 cm thick layer of soil applied on top of the last layer of Do-Nou bags to avoid direct contact with vehicle tires and ultra-violet rays.



⟨Before⟩



⟨After⟩

Fig. 4.5.4 Result of Field Training

3) Closing Ceremony

The closing ceremony of the road rehabilitation by Do-Nou Technology project was conducted on 6th November, 2009. The ceremony included addresses from JICA, the Burgomaster as well as speeches from guests. Trainees were rewarded certificates as trainers or attendants of training based on their performances in the training.



Fig. 4.5.5 Closing Ceremony

4.5.3 Evaluation

(1) Achievement

Globally, the project for roads improvement using the Do-Nou Technology was satisfactorily implemented and all planned activities were carried out. The trainees selected by the LDCs were trained in both theoretical and practical aspects. Roads maintenance activities were conducted under the guidance of LDCs members themselves.

Activities were limited to two sites (13th and 4th Quarters) to allow for thorough improvement of these two places. It all took place during 10 days of training. Instead of 9 model sites, only 2 sites have been repaired and residents will no longer have to improve them, they will only need to ensure maintenance.

The number of trainees exceeded the 52 people originally planned. Agents of the RATPK (local Government agency for public works and sanitation of the Province of Kinshasa) were sent by the provincial government. This increased the efficiency of the project which could train more people with no additional resources.

The additional number of participants was appreciated since it would enable rapid dissemination of the Do-Nou Technology which further enhanced the expected results. So from this point of view, the project for roads improvement using the «DO-NOU» Technology was efficient.

(2) Impact

The project for roads improvement using the «DO-NOU» had a visible impact. Apart from the number of people trained, the sections on which the practical training took place have been completely improved. Satisfaction of the indigenous population for the sections improved is an expression of the visible impact of the project. The same can be said because of the interest shown by the media, through their seeking of information on the Do-Nou Technology.

In addition, we can already report a local initiative in the 4th Quarter where a businessman is willing to finance the improvement of some roads in the area. These kinds of initiatives are likely to reinforce the impact of this project. The fact also that all materials used during training were given to the CLD of the 13th Quarter of N'djili allow for the continuity of improvement works and thus contribute to enhancing the impact of the training on the improvement of roads using the Do-Nou technology.

(3) Sustainability

The project for roads improvement using the «DO-NOU» technology contains within it many aspects that enable its sustainability. Because the aim of this project was the improvement of roads

using a low cost, the target population can finance the same kind of activities without much difficulty. It should also be noted here the training also contained a section on how to maintain the improved sections. The project enabled CLD members to acquire knowledge on how to improve unpaved roads at low cost and how to maintain them. These two aspects are very important to help ensure the sustainability of projects; especially since the biggest problem for the sustainability of projects is related to recurrent costs covering, particularly for infrastructure maintenance. But the «DO-NOU» Technology does not require large financial resources both in its implementation and maintenance.

In addition, almost all materials used are locally available in the Commune of N'djili. Thus, the project for roads improvement using "DO-NOU" technology can be regarded as a sustainable project.

4.5.4 Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1) Lessons Learned

Several lessons can be learned from this training session on the Do-Nou Technology:

- N'djili commune, as a pilot commune for carrying out various studies and projects which are precursor to The Study for the development of a plan for rehabilitation of the city of Kinshasa appears as a proof of the desire and receptiveness capacity shown by its residents for community development.
- there is also a consistent involvement of municipal authorities who enjoy these enriching experiences that come from abroad to make more positive change in attitude and thus improve the conditions and quality of life of residents.
- the results of the Do-Nou technology training have been obvious: men, women and youth involved in training have not hesitated to give the best of themselves during practical training on selected sites.
- the massive presence of all trainees in training places is a sure sign of an unconditional willingness to learn.
- what should be done from there is only to perpetuate the achievements of this training by providing some logistical support to LDCs members who have been trained for continuation of actions on the field, because simple determination and willingness of trainees are not enough.

(2)Recommendations

The project for roads improvement using the Do-Nou Technology was a resounding success. Despite this undeniable success, there are some recommendations to further improve the implementation of such projects or similar projects in the future:

- the duration of training has been too short, despite consistent logistics. It was desirable to conduct the training over a relatively long time for a better adoption by the trainees;
- As so well pointed out by Professor KIMURA, this technology is more suitable for rural and/or agricultural access roads to reduce food insecurity, generate income and create rural jobs, and also allow access and reduce isolation of rural areas;
- it is advisable to popularize this technology for improvement of rural and agricultural access roads in all provinces of the country insofar as the problem of agricultural products transport is extremely crucial because of the roads bad state;
- finally, it is desirable that a study for periodic assessment be conducted to check the impact of various projects already implemented in the Commune of N'djili.

4.6 REHABILITATION OF LUEMBA BLVD.

4.6.1 Introduction

In this study, according to the result of social survey and stake holder meeting conducted by the JICA Study Team in 2008, the rehabilitation of Blv. Luemba, located in Quarter No.7, was selected as the Pilot Project.

The objective of this Pilot Project was to collect information on the business practice, design and cost estimation, the capacity of the local contractor for the confirmation of the possibilities for the execution of the new project.

The Contents of this Pilot Project are as follows;

- Objective Road: Blv. Luemba, L=approx. 11m
- Carriageway: Asphalt pavement Rehabilitation (2 lane with shoulder)
- New installation of U-shaped drain
- New Installation of Sidewalk
- Traffic safety measures

4.6.2 Description of Technology Cooperation of the Rehabilitation of Luemba Road Project

4.6.2.1 Outline of the Project

The outline of this project is shown as below.

Table 4.6.1 Outline of the Rehabilitation of Luemba Road

Project Overall Goal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Rehabilitation of Blv. Luemba ● Provision of beautiful urban space ● Reduction of the flood area by the installation of the storm water drainage system ● Traffic safety by the provision of sidewalk with traffic safety measures 														
Project Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Urgent distribution of the peace divided to the beneficiaries visibly ● To collect information on the business practice, design and cost estimation, the capacity of the local contractor for the confirmation of the possibilities for the execution of the new project ● Capacity development to provincial government and commune office 														
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Paved carriageway 2. Provision of the sidewalk 3. Provision of proper storm water drainage system to the existing outlet 4. Minimum land acquisition and house compensations 														
Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
1 Confirmation of the contents of the Pilot Project	█														
2. Preparation of the tender documents	█	█	█	█	█										
3. Tender stage/Contract Amendment of Contract					█	█	█				█			█	
4-1 Preparation Work							█	█	█						
4-2. Relocation of existing public utilities located under the ground along Blv. Luemba											█	█			
4-3. Construction works								█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
5. Final inspection															X
6. Handing over															X
Inputs	Human resources: (Local Contractor: AFRITEC, Public Utilities Company: REGIDESO&SNEL, JICA international and national staff) Budget for the rehabilitation of Blv. Luemba														

Table 4.6.2 Summary Project Contents

Items	Description	
Road Name	Blv. Luemba	
Road Length	971m	
Total Road Width	25m	Carriageway width W=5x2=10m(incl. Shoulder) Sidewalk width W=3x2=6m
Carriageway	Asphalt Pavement t=5cm Base Course t=20cm Subbase Course t=20cm	A=12,140sq.m(V=607cu.m) A=12,670sq.m(V=2,534cu.m) A=10,695sq.m(V=2,139cu.m)
Sidewalk	Asphalt Pavement t=3cm Base Course t=15cm	A=5,312sq.m(160cu.m)
Earth Works	Excavation for disposal Excavation Embankment	V=5,139cu.m V=314cu.m V=314cu.m
Drainage Works (U shaped Drain)	L=2,183m L=355m L=325m	Blv. Luemba Av. Boki Av. Maman Mobutu
Pot hole patching	A=665sq.m	Av. Maman Mobutu



Fig.4.6.1 Before Construction

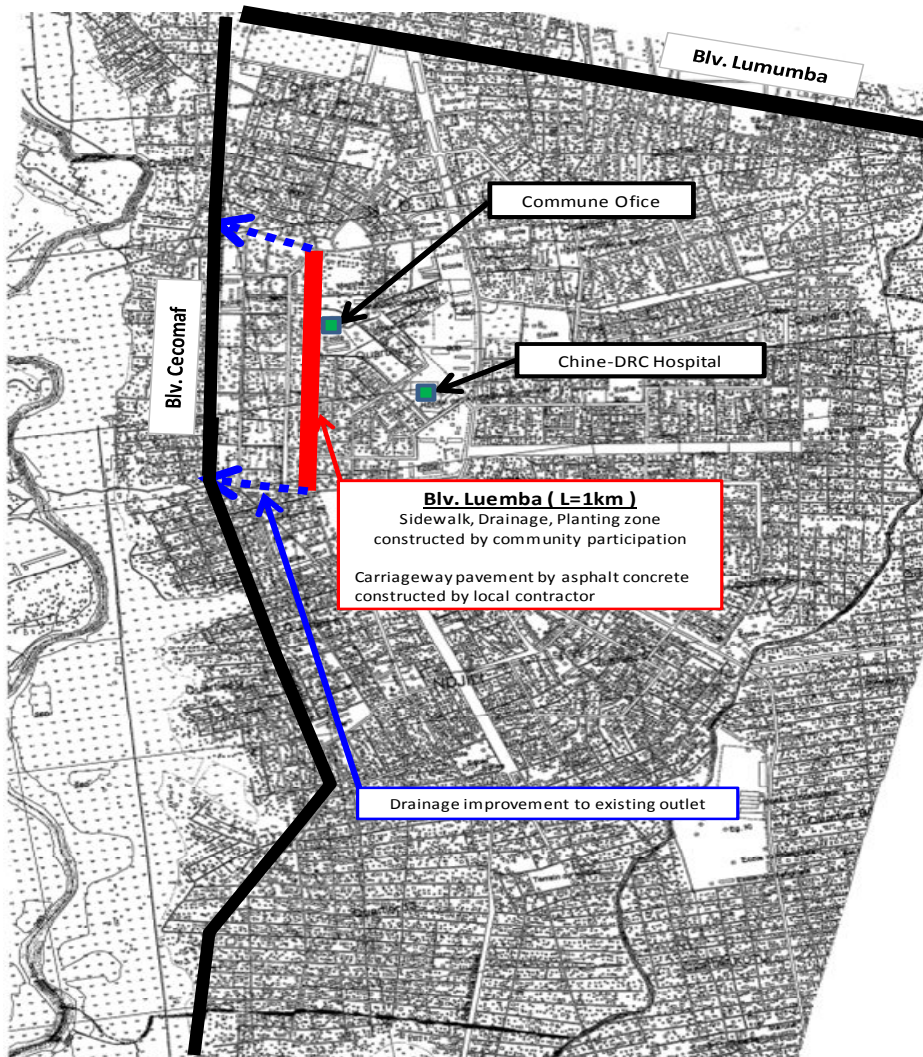


Fig. 4.6.2 Location Map

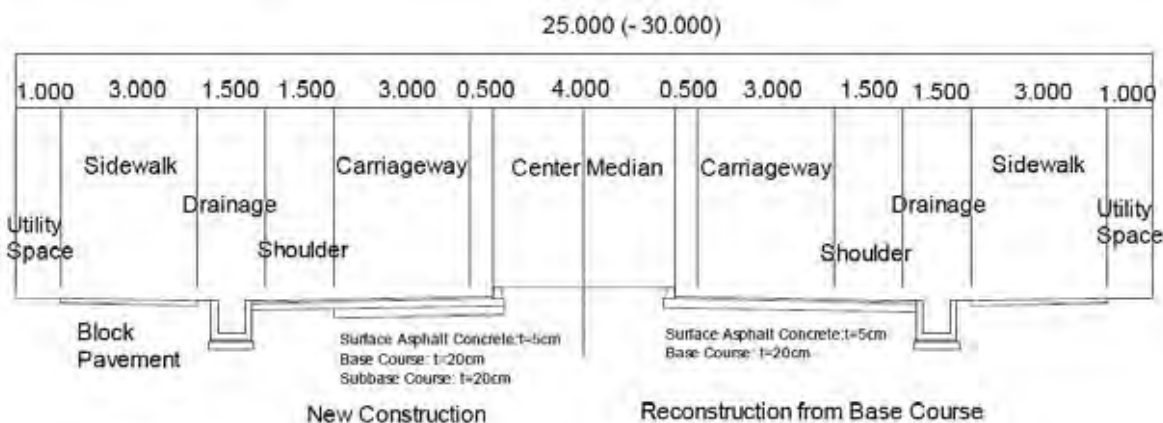


Fig. 4.6.3 Typical Cross Section

4.6.2.2 Implementation Plan

(1) Implementation Organization Structure

Before implementation of Pilot Project, the committee was set up between DRC side and Project team. Organization structure for the execution and cooperation for the Pilot Project is shown as follows:

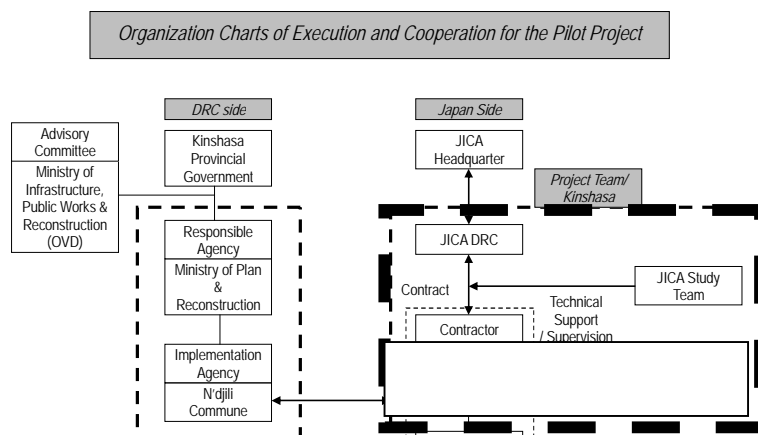


Fig. 4.6.4 Organization Charts of Execution and Cooperation for the Pilot Project

(2) Design Policy

The following policy was established for the design and the implementation of the project;

- 1) To construct a symbolical avenue of N'djili commune,
- 2) To secure the safety of pedestrians, cycles and vehicles,
- 3) To create a focus of prosperity of the commune.

(3) Design Criteria

1) Applicable Design Standard

DRC road design standard and ASSHTO pavement design were applicable for the design of the pilot project.

2) Design Speed: V=40km/hr

3) Pavement Design

CBR=6%, Design life: 10year

Total ESAL for 10 years: 0.5×10^6 (result of traffic survey)

Pavement structure was determined by ASSHTO pavement design standard.

Asphalt surface: t=5cm,

Base course: t=20cm

Subbase course :t=20cm

4) Drainage Design

- Rainfall Intensity: 120mm/hr (data provided by Office de Routes)
- Return period: 5years
- Runoff coefficient factor: C=0.9 from road surface, C=0.6 from residence area

Drainage size was determined in consideration of the 80% discharge capacity.

U shaped drains were installed along Blv. Luemba and connected to the existing outlet along Av. Boki and Av. Maman Mobutu.

5) Safety measures

- Installation of traffic safety measures
Lane marking, marking with pedestrian crossings and speed humps were installed for traffic safety measures.
- Installation of Bus bay
Bus bays were installed for keeping the smoothly traffic flows.

(4) Implementation Schedule

Original construction schedule was 196days from 23 June 2009 in consideration of weather condition. Original schedule is shown as follows;

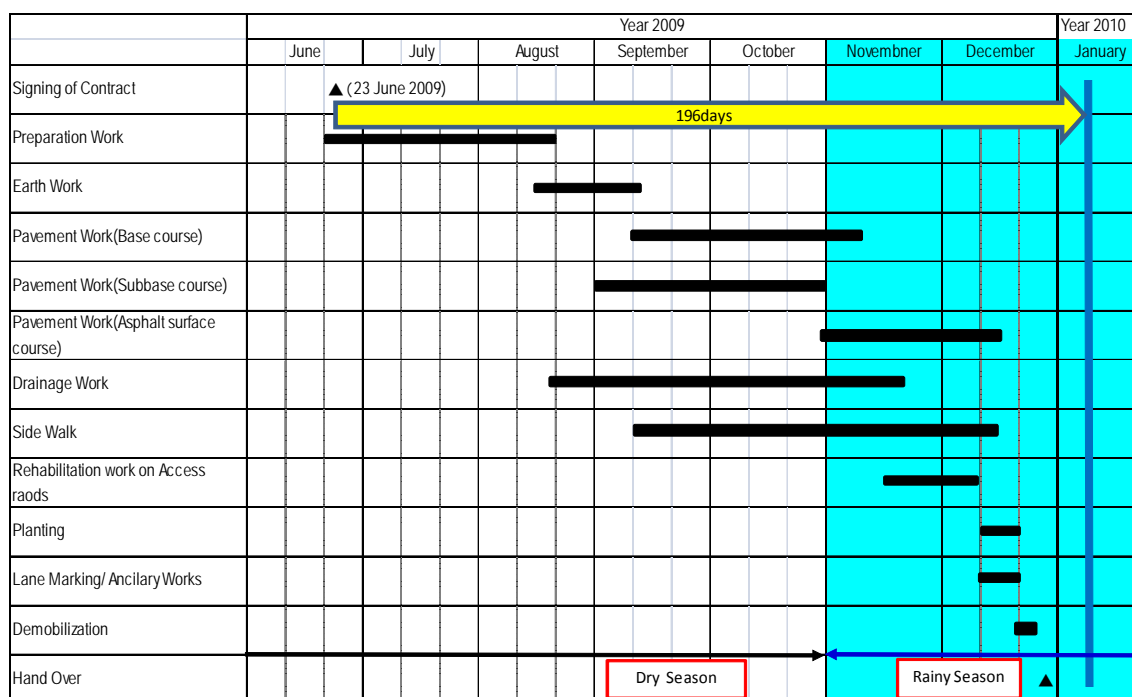


Fig.4.6.5 Original Construction Schedule

(5)Design Criteria

1)Applicable Design Standard

DRC road design standard and ASSHTO pavement design were applicable for the design of the pilot project.

2)Design Speed: V=40km/hr

3)Pavement Design

CBR=6%, Design life: 10year

Total ESAL for 10 years: 0.5×10^6 (result of traffic survey)

Pavement structure was determined by ASSHTO pavement design standard.

Asphalt surface: t=5cm,

Base course: t=20cm

Subbase course :t=20cm

4)Drainage Design

- Rainfall Intensity: 120mm/hr (data provided by Office de Routes)
- Return period: 5years
- Runoff coefficient factor: C=0.9 from road surface, C=0.6 from residence area

Drainage size was determined in consideration of the 80% discharge capacity.

U shaped drains were installed along Blv. Luemba and connected to the existing outlet

along Av. Boki and Av. Maman Mobutu.

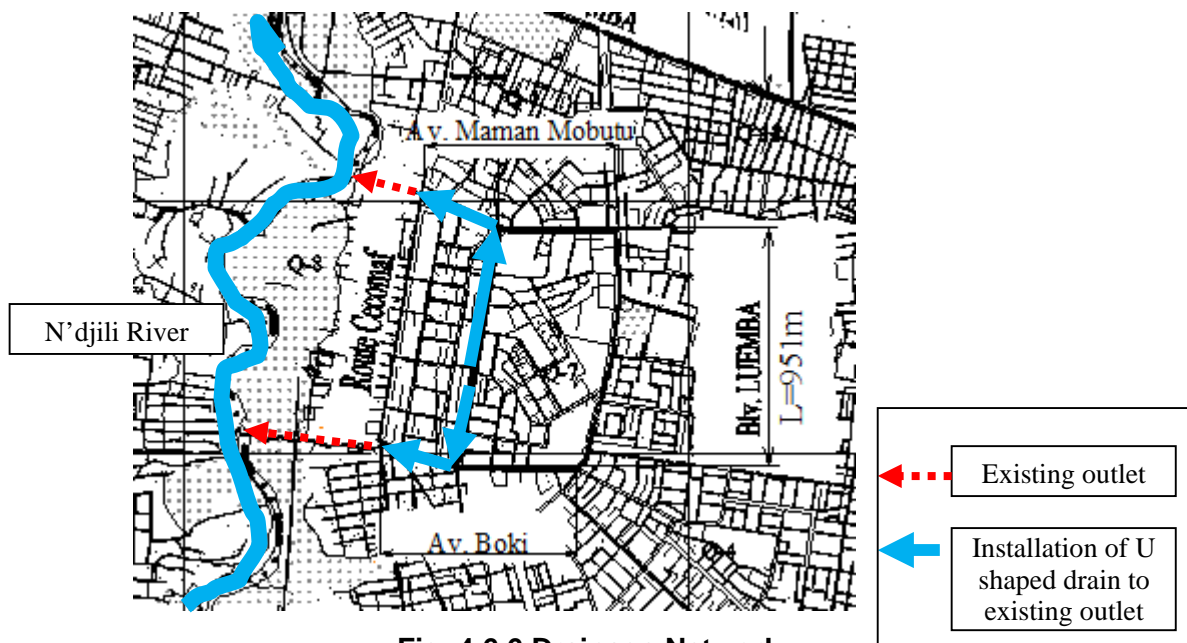


Fig. 4.6.6 Drainage Network

5) Safety measures

- Installation of traffic safety measures
Lane marking, marking with pedestrian crossings and speed humps were installed for traffic safety measures.
- Installation of Bus bay
Bus bays were installed for keeping the smoothly traffic flows.

4.6.2.3 Tender

This project was implemented by AFRITEC on a contract basis with JICA DRC. AFRITEC was selected through the designated bidding. The JICA Study Team nominated 4 capable organisations which had licence grade A or B registered in Ministry of Infrastructure, Public Works and Reconstruction, for the bidding. JICA Study Team requested 4 capable organisations to submit expression of interest and the following required documents. The required documents included: i) rich experience of road construction recently 5 years; ii) number of project managers who have experience of more than 20 years, number of road engineers who have experience of more than 15years; iii) number of construction equipment; and iv) stable financial basis.

After receiving the expression of interest from each nominated bidder, JICA Study Team delivered the tender documents such as Instructions to bidders, Contract agreement, General Conditions of Contract, General Specifications with Bill of Quantities, Technical Specifications,

Form of Tender and Drawings.

The tender opening was held on May 25, 2009 at JICA DRC office. AFRITEC was selected as the successful bidder for the Pilot Project. After tender evaluation, the signing of the Contract between JICA DRC and AFRITEC was done on June 23, 2009.

4.6.2.4 Construction Stage

(1) Extension of the period of execution period/Obstructions under the ground

At the design stage, the Study Team together with SNEL and REGIDESO at the site confirmed the location of the existing underground public utilities which are power cables and water main pipe. However, at the first step of the construction such as excavation of the existing road, many obstructions which were not confirmed at the design stage were also found at the site. Many obstructions have affected the excavation work and have caused the delay of the execution of the Work. The period of execution of the Work was amended from 196days:28weeks to 266 days: 38weeks on the amended contract on 13th November 2009.

The imminent rainy season was also another reason for the extension of the period of execution of the Work.

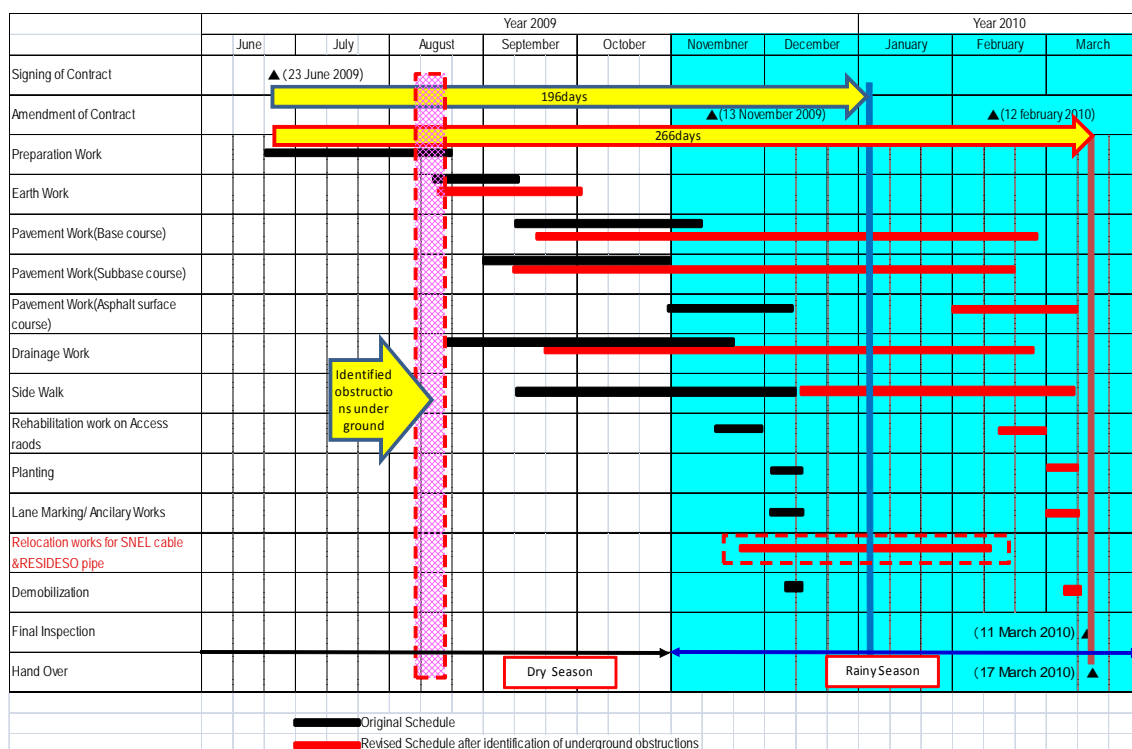


Fig.4.6.7 Revised Work Schedule from Original Schedule

(2) Deterioration of Cecomaf Road and Delay of the construction of Route Nbandaka

Cecomaf Road and Route Nbandaka are North-South Axis main roads in N'djili Commune.

Cecomaf Road was rehabilitated by CTB in 2008; however the road surface of Cecomaf Road is getting worse and the deterioration of the road has affected the passage of vehicles. Construction Works on Route Nbandaka on the other hand have not been completed because of the shortage of the construction budget. Given the situation of the 2 roads above, traffic flow between Lumumba Road and South of N'dijli commune has been diverted to Av. Maman Mobutu as a detour route.

The rehabilitation works such as pot hole patching along Av. Maman Mobutu and Av. Boki were included in the original scope of works. However, the scope of the rehabilitation works was changed with only Av. Maman Mobutu from the original scope included in the second amendment of the Contract on 2nd February 2010.

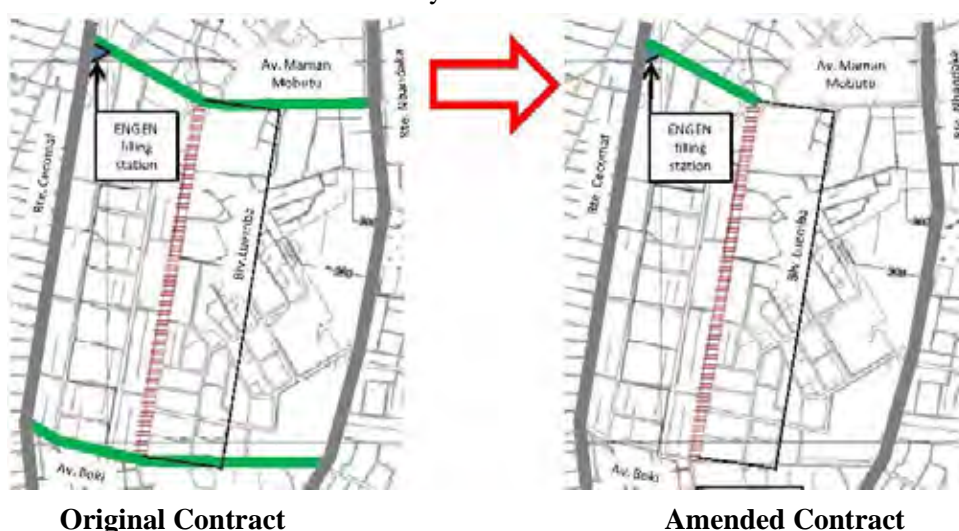


Fig. 4.6.8 Amendment of Contract Pothole Patching

(3) Pick up the removal of existing waste material

After the clearing and grubbing of existing road surface, there were a lot of waste materials and fell trees at the site. Wood from the fell trees was picked up by the residents and this saved time that would be expended on the effort to dispose off the waste materials.

(4) Availability of Materials and Equipments

Almost all construction materials and equipment are available for purchase within DRC. However, the unit prices for the materials and equipment are extremely high compared with other African countries.

The situation regarding the main supply of the construction materials and equipment for the pilot project is shown as follows,

Table 4.6.3 Availability for Supply of Main Construction Materials

Main Materials	DRC	Other countries	Remarks
aggregate	●		
asphalt	●		
cement	●		
Reinforcement bar	●		
Aggregate for concrete	●		
timber	●		
oil	●		
paint	●		

Table 4.6.4 Availability for Supply of Construction Equipments

Equipment name	specification	DRC	Other countries	Remarks
Bulldozer	15ton	●		
Backhoe	Hydraulic-crawler type 0.13m ³ , 0.28m ³ , 0.8m ³	●		
Wheel loader	1.2m ³ , 2.1m ³	●		
Dump truck	Loading capacity 2t, 4t, 10t	●		
Truck	Loading capacity 2t, 4t	●		
Motor grader	Blade width 3.1m	●		
Road roller	Macadam, 10~12t	●		
Tire roller	8t~20t	●		
Vibration roller	Combined, 3~4 ton	●		
Vibration roller	Hand guide, 0.8~1.1 ton	●		
Asphalt plant	60 t/h class	●		
Asphalt finisher	Wheel type, 2.4~6.0m	●		
Asphalt distributor	Tank capacity 4,000 litter	●		
Generator	Diesel drive, 300kVA	●		

4.6.2.5 Completion Ceremony

Final inspection was successfully carried out on 11th March 2010. It was a joint inspection that put together JICA Study Team, Afritec, Government Official Head of the ITPR Urban Division (Urban Division of Infrastructures, Public Works and Reconstruction: Eng. MATUSA MASOKOLO) and JICA DRC Office.

The completion ceremony of the road rehabilitation of Blv. Luemba will be conducted on 17th March, 2010. The ceremony included addresses from JICA DRC Office, Embassy of Japan, The Governor, Minister, the Burgomaster as well as speeches from guests. Trainees were rewarded certificates as trainers or attendants of training based on their performances in the training.



Fig.4.6.9 Handing Over Ceremony

4.6.3 Evaluation .

(1) Achievement

The project is still ongoing towards the projected completion date of 10th March 2010.

Work progress is shown as follows;

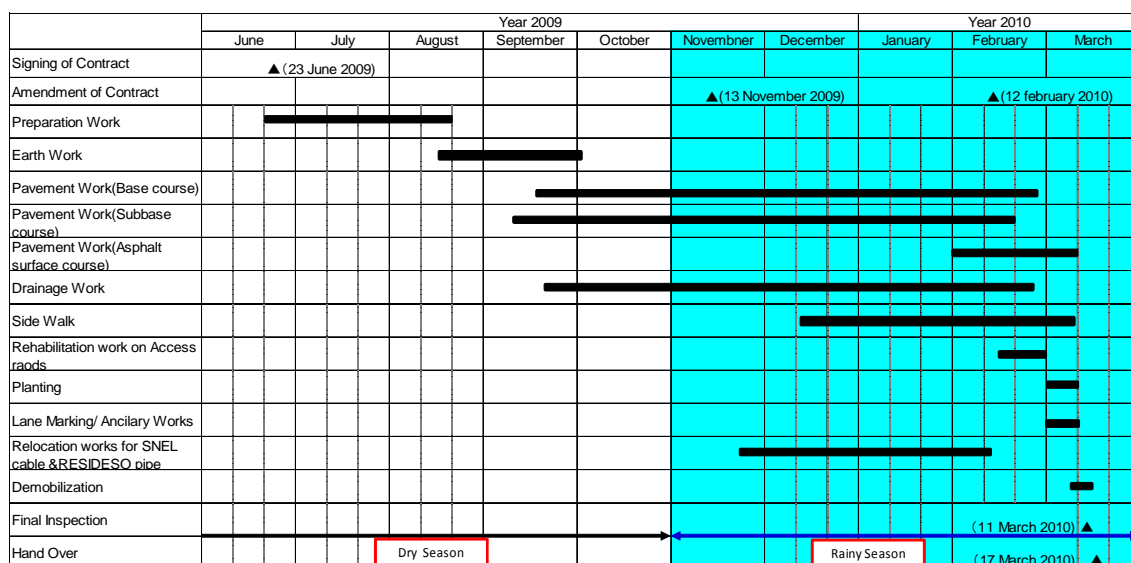


Fig.4.6.10 Work Schedule for the Rehabilitation of Blv. Luemba

(2) Impact

1) Positive Impact

- Improvement of Road Surface
- Reduction of flood area
- Reduction of Travel time

2)Negative Impact

There was no significant negative impact to report by the Pilot Project.

(3)Sustainability

After the completion of the Pilot Project, routine maintenance such as cleaning of the open drain will be carried out by Road Maintenance Brigade.

1)Positive Impact

Positive impacts by the implementation of Pilot Project are shown as follows,

- Reduction of Travel Time
Improvement of road surface from unpaved to asphalt pavement will lead to smooth traffic flow and hence reduce travel time
- Reduction of flooded area
Installation of proper drainage system access to existing outlet is to reduce flooded areas and to maintain smooth traffic flow.
- Provision of safety for pedestrians
Installation of sidewalks to separate the pedestrians from carriageway and pedestrian crossings to enhance the safety of pedestrians.

2)Negative Impact

There was no significant negative impact to report by the Pilot Project.

(4)Sustainability

After the completion of the Pilot Project, routine maintenance such as cleaning of the open drain will be carried out by Road Maintenance Brigade.

4.6.4 Lessons Learned and Recommendations

(1)Lessons Learned

1)Necessity of flow control

The period of execution of the Work was changed from 196days to 266days in consideration of the obstructions underground. However the construction works, especially for last 3months, were on such a tight schedule because of delays in the removal and installation of existing underground utilities as well as weather conditions. Flow control is very important for prevention of delays in construction schedule.

2)Importance of the provision of appropriate storm water drainage system to the existing outlet

There are only a few proper drainage systems in the N'djili Commune such that installation of

a storm water drainage system is crucial.

3) Stock of inventory data for the public utilities under the ground along the streets and utilization of the data

At design stage, detailed information of existing underground utilities could not be got from RESIDEO and SNEL. The absence of detailed information of existing underground utilities became a cause of delays in construction works. Information of underground public utilities is very important for road construction. Stocks of inventory data for the public utilities under the ground along the streets are required for prevention of the delay of the construction schedule.

(2) Recommendations

- ✓ Collaboration with other development projects
- ✓ Allocation of local budget for road and drainage maintenance
- ✓ Strengthening the capacity of local contractors in construction management

4.7 CONCLUSIONS

4.7.1 Overall Evaluation

The JICA Study Team evaluated each pilot project and projected the results and lessons learned to the Action Plan, especially in consideration of future implementation and institution arrangements. For the purpose of assessing impacts of the pilot projects, on the other hand, the JICA Study Team conducted questionnaire evaluation surveys for the counterpart personnel, CLD members and the general public of N'djili. Generally, most of the respondents were of the view that these pilot projects had positive impact on the commune. The evaluation result of each pilot project by the general public of N'djili⁵ is shown in the figure below.

⁵ The JICA Study Team conducted the questionnaire survey in January 2010. Total 290 valid response out of 400 delivered questionnaires (response rate = 72.5%) were collected from the general public of N'djili commune.

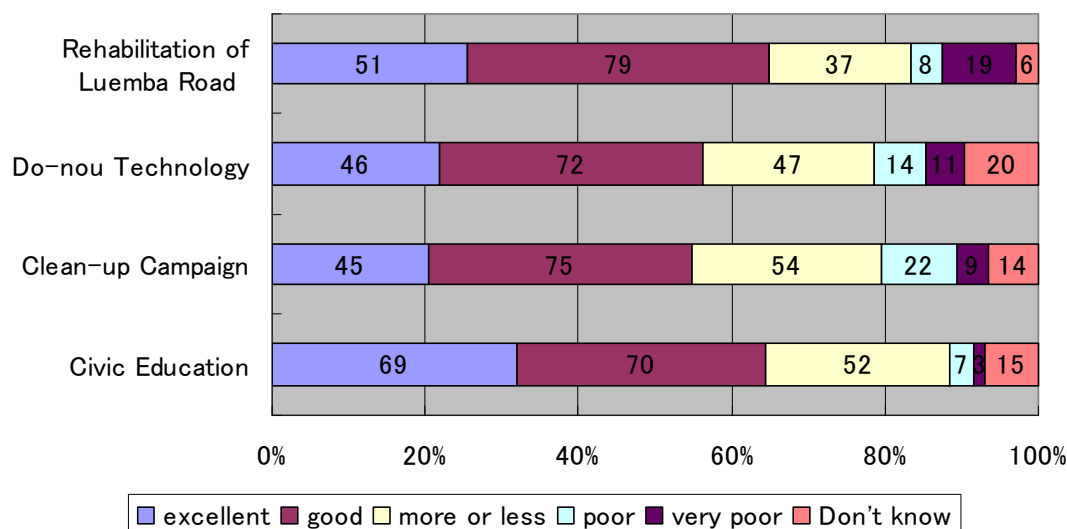


Fig. 4.7.1 Evaluation Result of the N'djili Population on the Pilot Projects

More than 68 percent of N'djili residents recognised the JICA study in N'djili commune. Approximately 60 percent of residents among them evaluated the pilot projects as positive for the commune, especially in the civic education project and the rehabilitation of Luemba Road. In terms of recognition of the projects by the residents, Luemba Road project was highly visible and the Do-nou technology project was the least visible among the pilot projects; although counterpart personnel and CLD members tended to evaluate the project as one of the most successful projects. The reason seems that the project was small scale and was conducted in only two quarters. As the clean-up campaign project and Luemba Road project, more than 10 percent of the population evaluated the project as poor. It was because of insufficient sustainability in clean-up part of the project after the completion of the pilot project; although the sensitisation part and recycle parts have been continued by the CLD's initiative. Also, because Luemba Road is located at quarter 7, some of residents who live in other quarters seem not to feel the benefits from the project.

4.7.2 Lessons Learned

Throughout verification of the Pilot Projects, following learned lessons can be pointed out.

(1) Activating of Local Resources

Through the various activities of the Pilot Projects, CLD and community leaders were highly motivated by the preceding JICA Study Team's interventions to the Commune. It is also quite important to attract the strong cooperation of the Commune office, Burgomaster's cooperation and his interest to change the N'djili commune, in particular.

(2) Responding Public Interests

The large public concern to the Civic Education, clean environment and infrastructure development was good basis of the positive reaction of the community to the Civic Education. N'djili populations already had a lot of interest in improving their daily conditions and surrounding environments. This question to their living conditions gave strong motivation for transformation in their habits and change in their mentality to do something about current situation.

(3) Capacity Development of Implementation Partner

TOT for commune population is significantly important for the successful project implementation. Particularly, intensive courses of TOT increase the knowledge and capacity of the community people on the participatory methods.

(4) Visual Aid

Visual aids such as posters, stickers and video enhanced the participants' understanding of issues and principles. Furthermore, posters of Civic Education and Clean-up campaign at public spaces in N'djili contributed towards raising awareness of local population about the issues.

(5) Participation of Women

Traditionally, participation of women for community development is not common in N'djili. During the training sessions, however, the participation and contribution of women participants was significant. Women tended to know problems of their daily life and their community better than men. Also, they know their existing resources and potential well rather than asking for external resources. Utilisation of women in community development seems to be essential to promote development of the commune.

(6) Utilisation of National Staff

This is a lesson for aid agencies. The JICA Study Team employed four national coordinators who consisted of two men and two women to monitor the Pilot Projects. They attended all training sessions as observers and monitored the activities conducted by the IPs. Their existence was positive and they identified problems of their activities. And they listened to concerns and opinions of the participants and then provided feedback to the IPs for improvement in their performance. In addition, they were also successful in establishing close cooperative relationship with Communal Authorities, CLDs, local NGOs and other Associations.

4.7.3 Conclusions

Throughout verification of the Pilot Projects, following Conclusions can be addressed

(1) Participatory approach is valuable for Kinshasa rehabilitation program

Basically, the Pilot Projects introduced Participatory Approach. The Project consisted of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation phase. The Project tried to reflect many of participants' opinions and encouraged their initiatives at every phase. Consequently, methodologies and procedures adopted in the Project are quite applicable for rehabilitation programs in Kinshasa as well. Through the actions of Pilot Projects, the verified applicability of the Pilot Projects is as follows;

- A variety of approaches encourage participants' motivation for project activation,
- Not only resident participations, but also encourage more commitment of local governments and commune office for the Projects,
- The participatory approach can dig out the local resources among community,
- It makes it possible to create cost effective and more sustainable way,
- It can spread outcome widely than the approach led by donor.

(2) Education should be allocated as the core activity for participatory approach

Understanding of Civic Education should be prioritised as core activities for community development. Therefore, the Pilot Project started Civic Education at first. The activity of Civic Education promotion was welcomed by participants and speeded out widely with catchy slogan of "Mbonguana, Kaizen, Mambu Masoble". Through the activities of Pilot Projects, the following conclusions were achieved:

- Facilitate proper understanding of project objectives by participants,
- Civic Education indicates proper direction of the consecutive Pilot Projects and encourages resident's participation.
- It is significant that their motivation should be sustained and the participants should be involved in project development stages
- Some assistance, such as continuous facilitation to prepare a project proposal and hold brush-up sessions to maintain the impact of the Civic Education session is required,
- Civic Education components such as a session for development experiences in other city or country would give a positive impact. Close coordination and strong connection with other development projects is needed to maintain the impact of the Civic Education.

(3) Clean-up Campaign is effective approach for environment improvement in Kinshasa.

Through the project, the 13 cleaning teams consisted of 13 leaders and 260 cleaners, and the 94 trainers for sensitisation were trained. They acquired knowledge and skills of clean-up and recycling of plastic rubbish as well as hygiene and environmental advocacy. It is necessary for

the commune authority and Kinshasa government to continue supporting them who were motivated and trained through the project. Through the activities of Clean-up Campaign, the following conclusions were achieved;

- The Campaign gave an opportunity for environmental concern and consideration of life style among community people,
- The Campaign illustrated a model approach for garbage disposal systems in the City,
- Rehabilitated dust-filled side drains which didn't work before prevent spot inundation on the streets,
- Collaboration with Civic Education activities extremely activate the Project,
- It is significant that their motivation should be sustained and they should be involved in the project development stages,
- Based on the Clean-up Campaign experiences, the government may have to consider allocating some funds to activities that may pose difficulties in implementation by efforts of civil society such as securing trucks to evacuate collected rubbish to the final dumping sites.

(4)Do-Nou road improvement technology is appropriate technology for road rehabilitation and maintenance works.

The project for roads improvement using the Do-Nou Technology was a resounding success. Despite this undeniable success, here are some recommendations to further improve the implementation of such projects or similar projects in the future. Through training and demonstration activities of Pilot Projects, the following conclusions were reached;

- The duration of training has been too short, despite consistent logistics. It was desirable to conduct the training over a relatively long time for a better adoption by the trainees,
- As so well pointed out by Professor Makoto KIMURA, this technology is more suitable for rural and agricultural access roads to reduce food insecurity, generate income and create rural jobs, and also allow access and reduce isolation of rural areas,
- it is advisable to popularize this technology for improvement of rural and agricultural access roads in all provinces of the country insofar as the problem of agricultural products transport is extremely crucial because of the roads bad state,
- It is desirable that a study for periodic assessment be conducted to check the impact of various projects already implemented in the Commune of N'djili.

(5)The road rehabilitation project illustrates a model of urban road rehabilitation project in Kinshasa.

Through the project, Blv. Luemba was rehabilitated by the asphalt pavement work, drainage work and the installation of sidewalk by the local contractor. During the excavation work, many obstructions such as unrecognized water main pipes and power lines were found under the ground. The existence of obstruction became the cause of delaying the construction progress.

Through the activities of road rehabilitation, the following conclusions were reached;

- Improvement of the drainage network to the existing outlet is very important for the prevention of inundation and deterioration of road surface.
- Public utilities companies should stock the inventory data for the existing public utilities prevention of the delay of construction works.
- Routine maintenance such as pothole patching is very important for the prevention of the pavement deterioration
- During the construction works, many residents joined the construction work. The sprout of ownership is believed to be budded through this work. Maintenance work such as clean up of gutters and road surface is expected to be implemented by the commune people.

(6)Overall Conclusion

1)Achievements

a)The participant's expansion and capacity development in the commune activity

The expansion of the level of participation in the activity in the commune was achieved through the execution of the pilot project. There was not only an increase in the number of participants that was achieved in the Civic Education project but also the commune peoples' awareness for the improvement of the environment and improvement of their lives. In addition to that, among the commune people, some members acquired the capacity to conduct the Civic Education on their own. The fundamental condition to realize the Action Plan in the near future was formulated based on these outcomes.

b)Reinforcement of commune organization

The members of CLDs, which was the major player in the Pilot Project, gained capability in acting systematically as organization members. Moreover, the ability to find the problem in quarter or the commune and the ability to use the resource in the commune were also acquired. Also, the manner for the consensus building in the organizational activity was acquired. The reinforcement of CLD organization has been achieved to some extent by these results.

c)Expansion of independent activity

Partially the activities of Civic Education and Clean-up are continued by the individuals and

the groups that participated in Civic Education, Clean-up campaign, and the Do-Nou project even though they are not in the commune organization. One of the groups has drawn up a plan to execute for the improvement of sanitary condition. Activities by these grass roots organizations are expected to contribute to the environmental reform of the commune and to expand the circle of independent activity.

d)Formation of core of the commune

The rehabilitation project of Luemba Blv. is an improvement of the infrastructure facilities in the heartland area of commune. By the improvement of the road, the area along the Luemba Blv. including the commune office is expected to be the heartland of vigour where people gather and interchange.

2)Recommendation

a)Necessity of functional enhancement of commune administration

Although the activation of a basic organization of the commune was achieved by executing the Pilot Projects, the commune administration is weak in its capacity and system. It is necessary to establish the organization and system which enable decision making based on the public opinion of commune. Usually three hundred thousand residents make one city; therefore the function of the commune assembly is also necessary.

b)Necessity of continuous support for sustainable activity

Improvement activities by commune people are still in the infant stage and it cannot be deduced with certainty that the activities will continue without interruption. Therefore, it is necessary to support continuous activity by the provincial government or the donor.

c)Acknowledgment of action plan and maintenance of plan

Though the execution of the pilot project was acknowledged by many commune people, still the action plan is not acknowledged by the general commune people. Hence, the Action Plan should be acknowledged as the guideline for the people's action and it should be updated according to changes in the environment.

CHAPTER 5

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY FOR URBAN REHABILITATION PLAN IN KINSHASA

CHAPTER 5 : SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK AND METHODOLOGY FOR URBAN REHABILITATION PLAN IN KINSHASA

5.1 SOCIO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK

5.1.1 Long Term Macro-Economic Outlook of DRC

The Government did not tighten fiscal discipline during the electoral period, and inflation was hovering at about the same level at the end of 2006 as it was at end 2005. Production in mining and manufacturing sectors slackened during 2006, which resulted in lower than projected economic growth in 2006. With the elections over and the security situation stabilizing, the country is now able to resume productive activities. Strong medium-term growth in the range of 6-8 percent over the next few years is realistic. As more of the efforts in improving governance in public sector and extractive industries begin to bear fruit, the government revenues are likely to continue to increase. However, the budget deficit will remain significant due to the enormous needs to reconstruct the country and to resume basic public service delivery – making DRC highly dependent on foreign assistance. DRC is one of the poorest countries in the world, with a Gross National Income (GNI) per capita at about US\$120. Prior to the conflict, the economy was dominated by extractive and export activities (mining, agriculture, forestry, energy), which fuelled a system of poor governance and large-scale corruption. The vast majority of the population remained poor, and derived its income from traditional agriculture and informal activities. Following fifteen years of conflict and political uncertainty, the economy is now transformed; based on subsistence agriculture and informal activities, with a substantial decline of exports and value adding activities.

While the conflicts have had a devastating impact on the economy, the economy was already in decline before. The economic crisis in DRC was severe even before the conflict (per capita GDP declined from US\$380 in 1985 to US\$224 in 1990), as a result of poor governance, misguided policies, and insufficient investment. The conflict exacted a heavy impact, which further aggravated the situation: infrastructure suffered considerable damage; many institutions are in shambles, assets were lost, investment came to a halt, and public debt increased dramatically. Yet, the challenge is not only to recover from the years of war, but also to turn around the legacy of the pre-war economic system. Progress over the last years has been significant, although somewhat unsteady, in a complex political environment. Since April 2001, the Government has implemented a solid program of economic reforms, supported by the Bretton Woods Institutions. Economic growth returned in 2002 after ten years of contraction – mainly pulled by the resumption of economic activity which followed the re-establishment of security and the reunification of the country in a pattern typical of post-conflict countries, especially in the trade,

transport, construction, and agriculture sectors, by a boom of selected manufacturing (e.g., agro-business, construction materials), and by the restart of mining activities from a very low base.

The challenges ahead, however, remain daunting. GDP today stands at about US\$7.5 billion. Assuming a 5.3 percent economic growth on average, a growth rate that in Africa only Botswana has been able to sustain over a long period, it will take until 2060 for the country to reach the level of GDP per capita it had in 1960. Assuming a 4 percent growth only (and a 2.7 percent population growth), it would take 200 years. These daunting challenges have to be faced in a context of limited fiscal resources and weak administrative capacity. Research and experience highlight the importance of economic growth for stability in post-conflict situations. Faster growth empirically reduces the risk of renewed turmoil in both the short- and the longer term, and research suggests that an additional 2 percent of economic growth sustained over 10 years reduces the risk of civil war by about one third. Growth on its own is thus a major contributor to DRC's stabilization. Yet, in a situation like DRC, the quality of growth is essential. Job creation, gradual reduction of inter-provincial inequalities, and distribution issues are critical in a context where wealth has historically been captured by narrow private interests. In a country as richly endowed as DRC, high rates of growth are likely to be achieved as a result of restored political stability – but the actual translation of this economic activity into improved living conditions for the majority of the Congolese will require determined efforts.

The proposed strategic objective is hence to achieve both a high rate and a strong quality of economic growth in line with the PRSP objectives. As regards the level of growth, the PRSP has set an ambitious objective of 7 percent for 2005-2008, and 8 percent for 2009-2010. As regards the quality of growth, the objective is to break with the past decades, with a focus on: (i) medium-term sustainability; (ii) fair distribution across provinces (which is particularly important for stability in a post-conflict environment); (iii) effective contribution to a poverty reduction agenda; and (iv) gradual diversification away from the primary sector.

5.1.2 Socio-Economic Framework of N'djili Commune in 2018

This study builds up a socio-economic framework to give basis for the subsequent regional development planning. Socio-economic framework is defined as describing the socio-economic situation of the target area in the target year by using several indicators. Population projection composes the basis of the socio-economic framework. Based on the projected population and available data, the gross regional income per capita is projected from 2009 to the target year of 2018 (10 years). To achieve positive growth per capita, the production increment in economic term should not be less than the population growth. Some development scenario is examined in the course of building the framework. Thus, socio-economic framework is composed of the

population and economic performance of The Study area projected to the year 2018, and it serves the following purposes.

- To provide a basis to scrutinize the growth potential of each production sector: agriculture, industry and services.
- To provide a planning framework for infrastructure development.
- To provide a basis for identifying the need for projects and measures.

Socio-economic framework for N'djili Commune Regional Development presented hereunder is worked out by a macroscopic approach, mainly based on the past trend in DRC, the indices used in the previous section and the experience drawn from other developing countries to examine the development plan. The following principles are incorporated in the framework:

- Care repair industry should be promoted in the integrated cluster system to endorse the current “Petit Japon” reputation.
- Urban agricultural basis to supply fresh vegetables in the Kinshasa City should be enhanced in cooperation with the neighbouring communes.
- “Informal sector”, occupying major parts of industry, should be shifted to “Formal sector” to enjoy the advantages of legal entities.

On the basis of above principles for the development, N'djili Commune socio-economy in the year 2018 is designed by GRDP and the labour force by each industrial sector as well as “per capita GRDP”.

5.1.3 Population Framework in 2018

Based on the latest demography as of 2008, The Study Team has made population projections of Kinshasa and The Study area of N'djili Commune taking into account past trends of mortality and fertility plus the effect of HIV/AIDS, at the target year of 2018. The population of Kinshasa Province and The Study area are projected as shown in the following table. Population growth rates applied are 3.20% for the nation and 2.35% per year for Kinshasa respectively according to the Kinshasa Development Plan 2007-2011, which is reviewed on the basis of the recent trend. Annual average growth rate applied to The Study area is 1.80% in view of higher density rate (34,020/km²) of the existing population and the future land use plan as proposed in the section below.

Table 5.1.1 Population Forecast in 2018

2007			2018		
2007	Population	Density/km2	Growth/year	Population	Density/km2
DRC	65,837,000	28	3.20%	93,099,000	40
Kinshasa	6,387,725	719	2.35%	8,054,229	907
N'djili	320,762	34,020	1.80%	390,448	41,411

Source: INS/N'djili Commune

[Methodology of Population Forecast]

The future population of N'djili commune is forecasted in following two methods.

The population increase in each commune in Kinshasa is shown in following table.

Table 5.1.2 Population Density and Increase Rate by Commune in Kinshasa

	Commune	Population in 1995	Surface (km2)	Density in 1995 (/ha)	Population in 2007	Increase per annum (%)
1	Bandalungwa	140,864	6.80	207	184,140	2.26
2	Barumbu	92,869	4.60	202	111,540	1.54
3	Bumbu	265,075	5.30	500	235,851	-0.97
4	Gombe	29,266	1.92	152	37,152	2.01
5	Kalamu	169,618	6.60	257	295,800	4.74
6	Kasa-Vubu	75,822	5.00	152	140,484	5.27
7	Kimbanseke	645,221	76.90	84	854,135	2.37
8	Kinshasa	86,011	2.90	297	119,652	2.79
9	Kintambo	77,649	3.90	199	99,764	2.11
10	Kisenso	262,958	16.60	158	320,850	1.67
11	Lemba	218,569	23.70	92	319,610	3.22
12	Limete	233,974	27.10	86	316,710	2.56
13	Lingwala	59,643	2.90	206	79,092	2.38
14	Makala	68,178	12.00	57	240,170	11.06
15	Maluku	203,288	7,948.80	0	213,400	0.41
16	Masina	488,165	69.70	70	558,900	1.13
17	Matete	191,736	4.90	391	250,588	2.26
18	Ndjili	309,499	9.43	328	320,762	0.30
19	Ngaba	123,342	4.00	308	159,669	2.17
20	Ngafulamount	223,132	358.90	6	254,400	1.10
21	Ngaliema	526,231	81.70	64	691,380	2.30
22	Ngiri-Ngiri	97,442	3.40	287	142,520	3.22
23	N'Sele	134,588	179.80	7	162,900	1.60
24	Selembao	212,843	23.20	92	278,256	2.26
	Total	4,935,983	8,880.05	6	6,387,725	2.17
	Source	A			B	

A: Kinshasa City

B: INS

Based on the assumption that population increase rate is correlative to the existing population density, regression analysis between population density in 1995 and population increase rate from 1995 to 2007 was conducted. The relation is shown in figure 5.1.1.

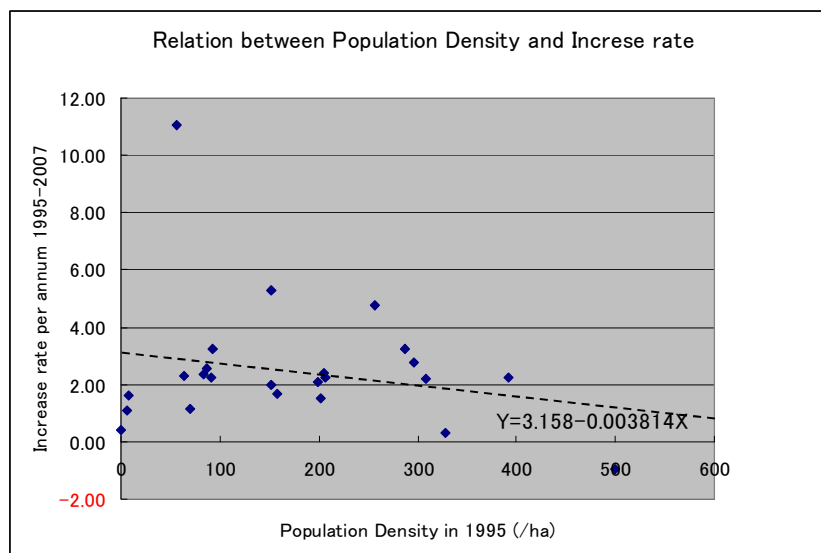


Fig. 5.1.1 Relation between Population Density and Population Increase Rate

According to the analysis, following correlation formula was obtained.

$$Y=3.158-0.003814X$$

X: Population density (persons/ha)

Y: Population increase rate per year

Substituting X for the population density in N'djili commune in 2007 (340 persons/ha), population increase rate from 2007 is forecasted as 1.86% per year. Latest statistics of population in N'djili commune is shown below.

Table 5.1.3 Population in N'djili Commune in 2001-2007

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2007	Average increase per annum (%)
Conglais	260,994	266,513	275,128	279,525	283,679		
Increase Rate per annum (%)		2.11	3.23	1.60	1.49		2.11
Foreigner	-	-	-	-	25,820		
Total	-	-	-	-	309,499	320,762	
Increase Rate per annum (%)						1.80	1.80
Source	C					B	

C: Plan Communal de Development de N'djili 2007-2001

B: National Institute of Statistic (INS)

Latest population increase rate is 1.80% in 2005-2007, which nearly tallies the result of correlation analysis. Therefore population increase rate of 1.80% per year is applied to the population forecast.

5.1.4 Labour Force and Employment

Ratio of working age population to total population or the labour force coefficient (15-60 years old) is 54% in The Study area. The labour participation ratio including formal and informal is 67% according to the household survey conducted by the team for The Study area. Although the labour force coefficient will increase steadily as the generation affected by the civil war is replaced by the younger generation, it is assumed to be stable as 53.8% in 2018 which is worked out from the following population structure.

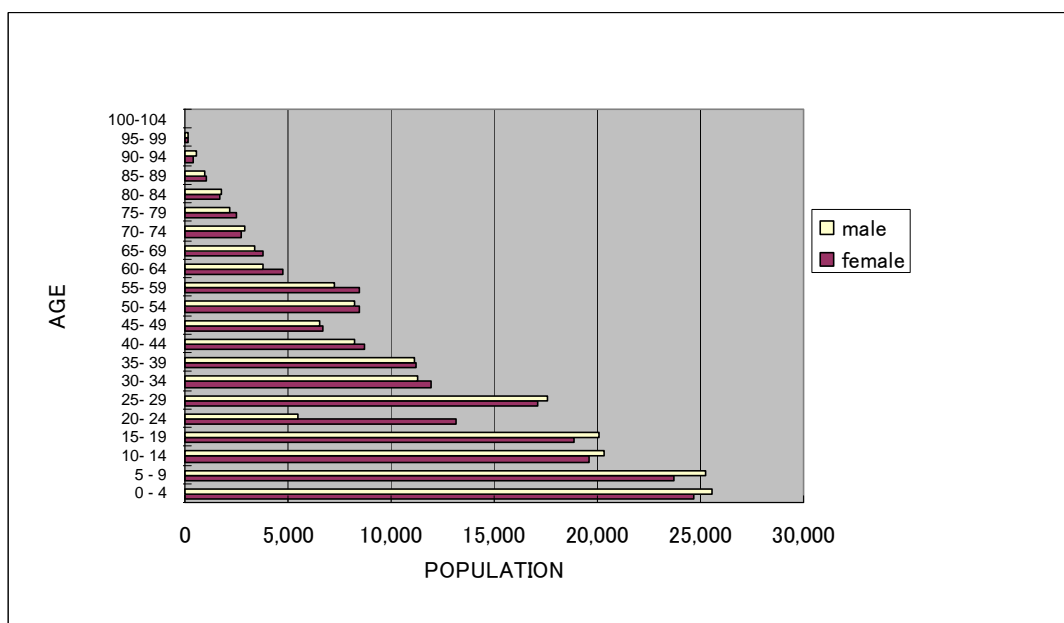


Fig. 5.1.2 Population Structure of N'djili in 2018

Source: N'djili Commune office

The labour participation ratio may increase or decrease depending on various factors including women's position in the society, spread of higher education, and urbanization. However, no change is assumed here. Latest unemployment rate of 33% is assumed on the basis of the household survey by the team, which is anticipated to decrease by 2018. Distribution of the labour force into the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors is derived from the survey result of communal household conducted by the team.

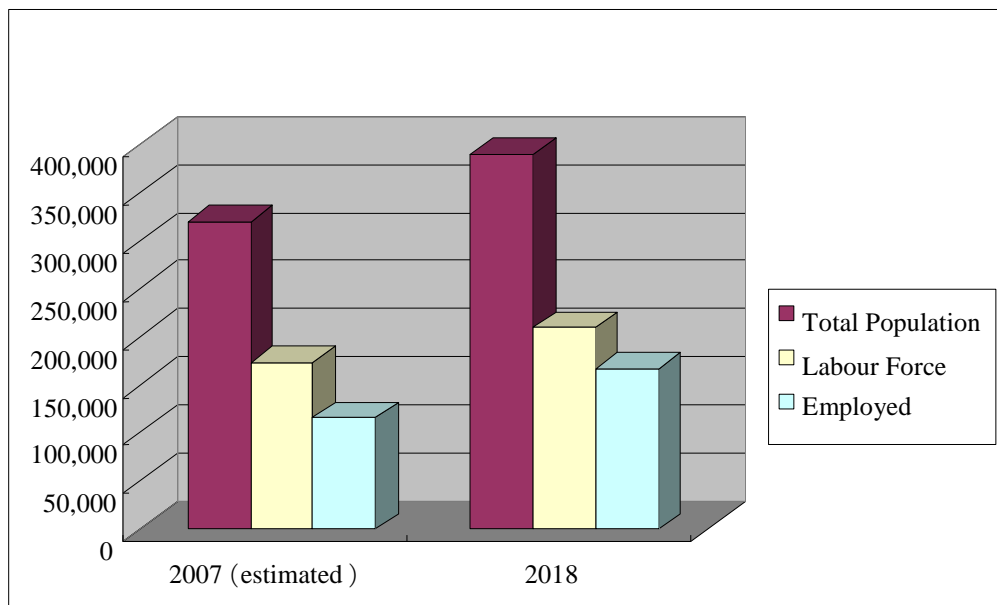


Fig. 5.1.3 Population Forecast by Human Resource

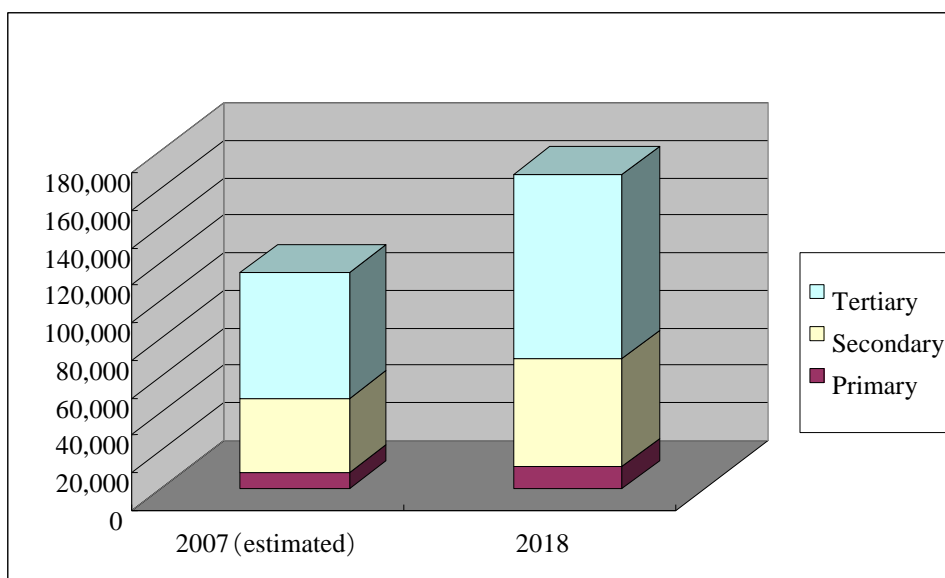


Fig. 5.1.4 Population Forecast by Sector

Table 5.1.4 Population Forecast of N'djili in 2018

2007 (estimated)		Structure	Growth/year	2018	Percent	Remarks
Total Population	320,762	100.0%	1.80%	390,448	100.0%	
Labour Force	173,211	54.0%	1.62%	210,061	53.8%	Age: 15~60
Employed	116,052	67.0%	3.13%	168,049	80.0%	
Primary	8,588	7.4%	3.13%	12,436	7.4%	Agriculture
Secondary	39,342	33.9%	3.13%	56,969	33.9%	Car repair, etc.
Tertiary	68,122	58.7%	3.13%	98,645	58.7%	Commercial

Source: Study Team

On the assumption that the labour productivity in The Study area is expected to increase gradually as a result of the planned regional development, relative labour productivity in the respective industry is worked out by the value added GRDP and the population distributed into the respective industries of Kinshasa, which is solely available in the National Statistics Institute (INS). The basic coefficient of 1.0 in agriculture, 1.2 in industry and 2.2 in services as a result of calculation will grow in the future accordingly.

Table 5.1.5 Productivity Coefficient of Kinshasa

Industry	Population	GRDP	Coefficient
Primary	7.5%	4.0%	1.0
Secondary	18.5%	11.3%	1.2
Tertiary	74.0%	84.7%	2.2
Total	100.0%	100.0%	

Source: Demography of Kinshasa 2005

5.1.5 Economic Indicators

It assumes that the medium-term growth would be led by a rebound in mining output and a pick-up in the reconstruction effort. While the growth rate of national GDP, 8% is ambitious, improvements in the socio-political situation and high commodity prices have sparked investor interest in the mining sector, which holds a large share of world reserves. Concomitantly, an ambitious program—within a budget that is consistent with macroeconomic stability—to rebuild infrastructure would boost activity in construction and public works, water and electricity, transport, and telecommunications. This would require measures to boost revenue and better spending prioritization. On the contrary, moderate forecast indicates the growth rate of national GDP as less than 5%.

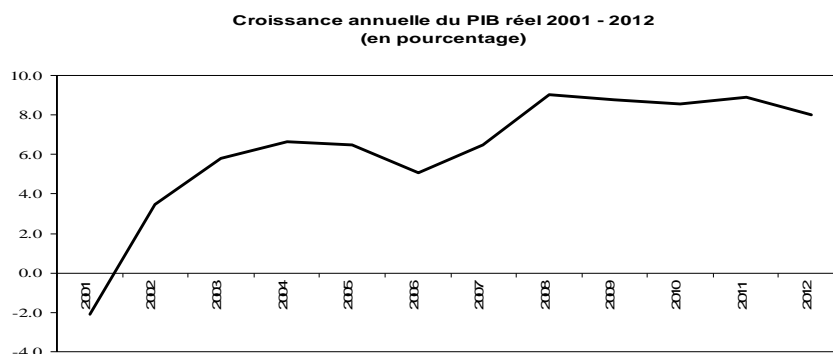


Fig. 5.1.5 National GDP Projection

Source: Perspectives économiques de la RDC à moyen terme 2007

Updated data on gross regional domestic product (GRDP) for smaller administrative units are not readily available in DRC. Hence, the annual growth rate of GRDP of Kinshasa which is forecasted as 4.7% in the Provincial Development Plan 2007-2011 has been applied in the projection. The economic structure of The Study area can only be inferred from the gross regional domestic product (GRDP). According to the household survey conducted during The Study in N'djili, the share of agricultural employment is 7.4%, and the shares of industrial and services employment are 33.9% and 58.7% respectively. Assuming that the labour-related parameters are more or less the same in The Study area as of Kinshasa Province, the employment structure may be converted into the economic structure by applying differential labour productivity by each sector. Based on the assumptions that the GRDP per capita of Kinshasa 2007 estimated in the development plan, US\$260 and the growth rate of 4.7% is applied, in conclusion, the economic structure of The Study area is roughly estimated in the following table.

Table 5.1.6 GRDP by Industry in N'djili Commune in 2007

Industry	Population	Structure	Coefficient	Modified	GRDP 2007
Primary	8,588	7.4%	1.0	4.2%	\$3,537,496
Secondary	39,342	33.9%	1.2	22.5%	\$18,735,878
Tertiary	68,122	58.7%	2.2	73.3%	\$61,124,746
Total (GRDP)	116,052	100.0%		100.0%	\$83,398,120
GRDP/capita					\$260

Source: Population- Study Team GRDP/capita- Kinshasa Development Plan 2007-2011

The growth rates of industry by sectors differ based on the conditions and measures executed for each sectors. The growth rate of the GRDP productivity by industry is set up by the following view.

- Primary: Productivity will grow due to the increase in efficiency of transportation and sale, and shift to suburban agriculture.
- Secondary: Productivity will grow by improvement in the technical capabilities of the manufacturing.
- Tertiary: Although systematization and management service are advanced, productivity does not go up sharply because of the small-scale enterprising body.

Table 5.1.7 GRDP Forecast in N'dili Commune in 2018

	Industry	Population	GRDP/ Employed	GRDP/employed Increase Rate	GRDP2018	Growth Rate
N'dili	Primary	10,000	1.0	1.15	\$4,736,982	2.7%
	Secondary	58,000	1.2	1.20	\$33,145,674	5.3%
	Tertiary	100,000	2.2	1.10	\$98,701,184	4.5%
	Total (GRDP)	168,000			\$136,583,840	4.6%
	GRDP/capita				\$347	2.65%

Source: Study Team

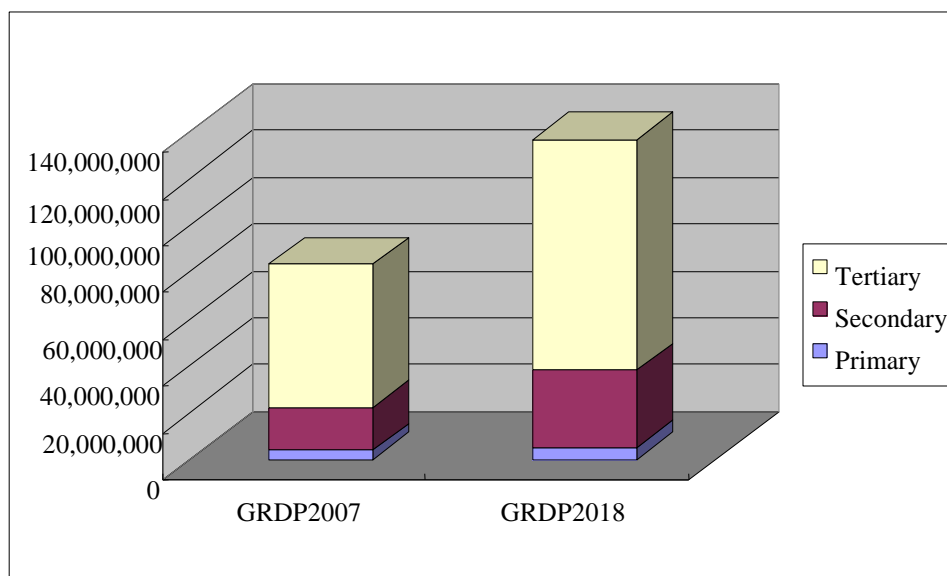


Fig. 5.1.6 GRDP Projection (US\$)

Source: Kinshasa Development Plan 2007-2011

5.2 METHODOLOGY FOR URBAN REHABILITATION PLAN IN KINSHASA

5.2.1 General -“Action from N’djili”-

Principally, this Plan studied as an urban rehabilitation plan for urgent rehabilitation/reconstruction planning just after recovering from prolonged socio economic turmoil; which is a situation similar to that of present Kinshasa province. To formulate the urban rehabilitation plan, this plan reviews existing data and development plans and specifies medium

to long term (10year) range development policy together with Action Plan. Consecutive stages of this study are following;

- Stage 1: Compile existing data of Kinshasa Province and N'djili commune,
- Stage 2: Prioritize community demands by dialogue and participatory approach.
- Stage 3: Indicate development policy and address Action Plan for the commune,
- Stage4: Examine Pilot Projects to provide feedback on the Plan.
- Stage5: Evaluate Pilot Projects and review The Study for improvement the Plan.
- Stage6: Implement Projects of Action Plan.

The urban rehabilitation plan was conducted by a comprehensive approach. The plan involved a variety of stakeholders and applied participatory approaches so as to activate commune development. This approach and its procedure are highly valuable for use as a model of urban rehabilitation planning that might be applied to urban rehabilitation plans for other communes.

The Study received support from JICA, technically and financially. Furthermore, The Study also identified necessary actions at respective stages and relevant stakeholders that include the central government, community office/local government and commune residents. Other communes undertaking urban rehabilitation plans may easily identify necessary actions from the urban rehabilitation plan for N'djili commune. If other communes require some assistance form donor agencies to formulate urban rehabilitation plans or to undertake projects specified in Action Plans, contents and menus of assistance are clearly anticipated that would promptly facilitate donors' actions. Given the above mentioned background, below are summarized indispensable approaches and major tasks at respective stages that may be applied as guidelines for other commune's next actions.

5.2.2 Procedure

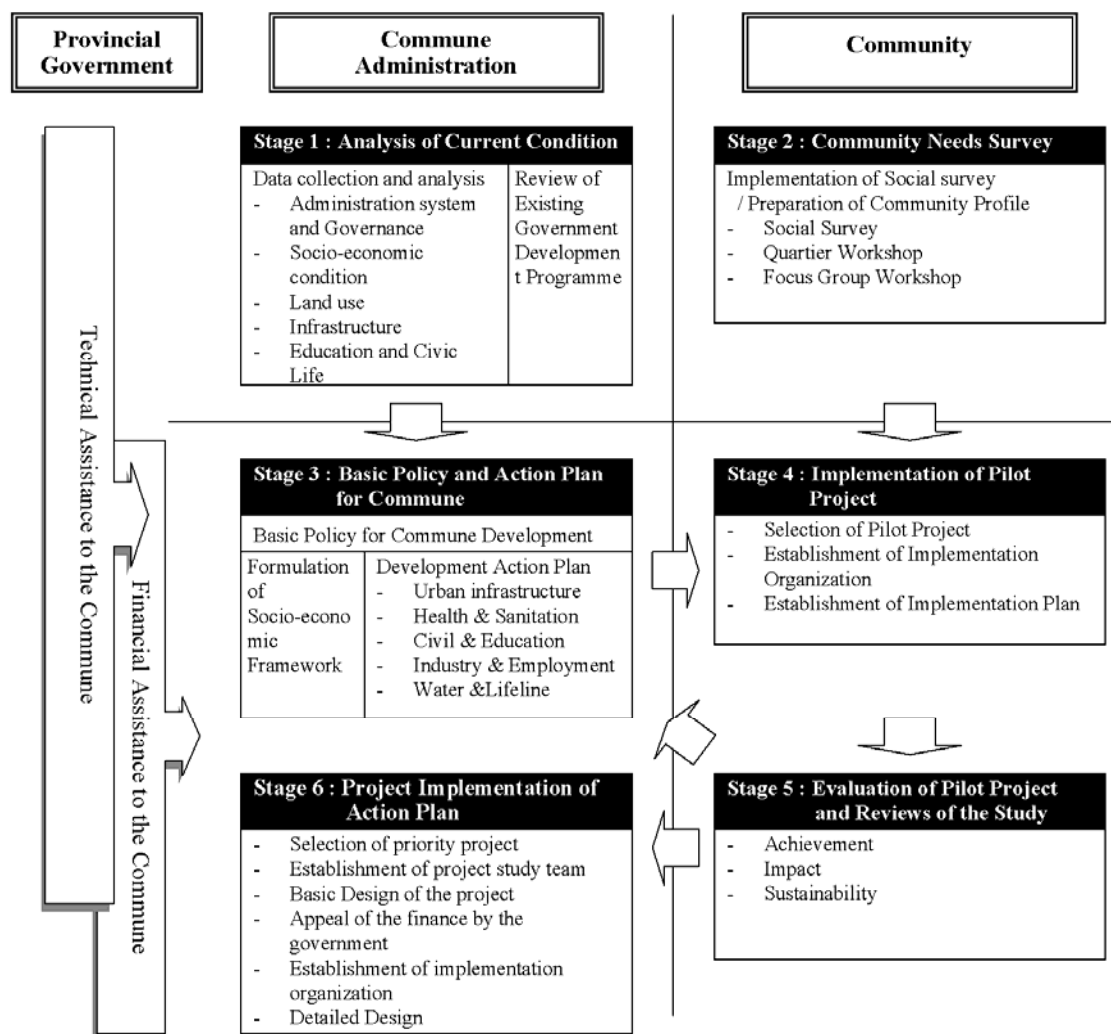


Fig. 5.2.1 Procedure for Urban Rehabilitation Plan

Basic roles in main actors in commune Rehabilitation Plan is described in Table 5.2.1.

Table 5.2.1 Basic Role of Each Actors in the Rehabilitation Plan

Actor	Basic Role
Provincial Government	- Offering technical assistance in the planning - Approval of the plan through Steering Committee - Creating financial resources by the budget of the government or cooperation with donors
Commune Administration	- Arousal of commune people's concern in the Rehabilitation Plan - Establishment of the organization for participation of commune people - Establishment of the original plan for discussion by commune people - Discussion of the implementation method with the provincial government
Community	- Participation in the commune discussion and submission of opinions for commune improvement - Positive participation in commune activities

5.2.3 Stage 1 Analysis of Current Condition in Kinshasa and Commune

Stage 1 is the initial stage of the urban rehabilitation plan. To understand general conditions of commune, data compilation is an indispensable activity towards making a Action Plan. Nevertheless, in many cases of the cities that are recovering from socio economic turmoil, such as DRC, collection of necessary/updating data for making Action Plan is quite difficult due to the following reasons;

- Data missing during the period of turmoil,
- Administration agencies in charge of data maintenance are not well organized,
- Lack of personnel for data maintenance,
- Lack of budget allocated for data maintenance,
- Lack of appropriate technologies for data collections and maintenance.

Because of the above obstacles, compiling urban rehabilitation plan in the post conflict nations has a lot of difficulties compared to the existing urban Master Plan. As an urban rehabilitation, The Study compiled necessary data of Kinshasa and Commune areas as shown below;

- Natural Conditions,
- Administrative System,
- Socio-Economic conditions,
- Sector Conditions,
- Environment Condition System in Congo.

Up-dated Kinshasa province data (refer to Chapter 3 Volume I Main Text) is highly valuable for making other commune's rehabilitation plan. Furthermore, survey items for data collection concerning communes are also applicable as a sample of those of activities as well. The contents of survey on present conditions and issues of commune (refer to Chapter 2 of Volume II Action Plan) are shown as follows;

- Location,
- Geography ,
- History,
- Population,
- Administration on the commune,
- Economy,
- Land use,
- Sector Conditions.

5.2.4 Stage 2 Community Needs Survey

To signify priority of community development, Stage 2 involved collecting community opinion through several community surveys. Basically, the Community Needs Survey is applied as a way of community participatory approach, and it is an indispensable approach towards a successful implementation of the urban rehabilitation plan; rather than mere complimentary method. Results of the Community Needs Survey of N'djili commune reflected Chapter 2 of Volume II (Action Plan) and verified those of data and information accuracy. The methodologies of the Community Needs Survey include;

- Social Survey/Community Profiling using key informant interviews, socio-economic questionnaire survey for the residents and preferably using method of PLA (Participatory Learning and Action) and SL (Sustainable Livelihoods) method.
- Infrastructure Inventory Survey using site observation and preferably using GIS (geographic information system).
- Quarter Meetings involving various stakeholders in a commune to discuss about problems, potentials and constraints for their action.
- Industrial Potential Survey using site observation and interview with commercial peoples.

5.2.5 Stage 3 Basic Policy and Action Plan for Commune

After completion of data collection, analysis and community needs surveys, basic policy and Action Plan for commune had been addressed/ formulated. Stage 3 is making a Basic Policy and Action Plan for commune based on previous surveys' results. Contents of Basic Policy for community vitalization (refer to Chapter 3 of Volume II Action Plan) are shown as follows;

- Characteristics of the commune
 - Opinions from the Community
 - Development Diagram
 - Development Vision and Concepts
-

Additionally, contents of Action Plan for community (refer to Chapter 4 of Volume II Action Plan) are shown as follows;

- Institutional Arrangement for Action
- Establishment of Improvement policy for urban planning issues
- Sector Plans based on the strategic category of Kinshasa Province
 - ◇ Urban Infrastructure (Road)
 - ◇ Health And Sanitation
 - ◇ Education and Citizenship
 - ◇ Industry And Employment
 - ◇ Access to Water and Lifeline

For the purpose of planning of the above, it is highly recommended to establish sector technical working groups to discuss specific issues in each sector. A working group should include members from both provincial and commune administrations and preferably representatives from civil society such as CLDs.

In case of N'djili commune, organization for commune and quarter development was established as Committee of Local Development (CLD) in each Quarter. Hereinafter the name of quarter representative is referred to as CLD(s). Detailed description of CLD can be referred to in Action Plan 2.2.6.

5.2.6 Stage 4 Implementation of the Pilot Project

(1)Objective of Pilot Project

Before the implementation of Action Plan of the commune, it is recommended to conduct Pilot Projects. The objective of the Pilot Projects is as follows;

- To promote commune people's participation towards the rehabilitation of the commune.
- To activate the grassroots organization of the commune
- To improve the capacity of the commune administration for the management of the project
- To learn the method of the consensus building aiming towards the execution of the plan.
- To enhance consciousness of ownership for the infrastructure of the commune
- To verify the effectiveness and possibility of proposed Action Plan

(2)Selection of Pilot Project

The selection of Pilot Project is conducted by the following procedure;

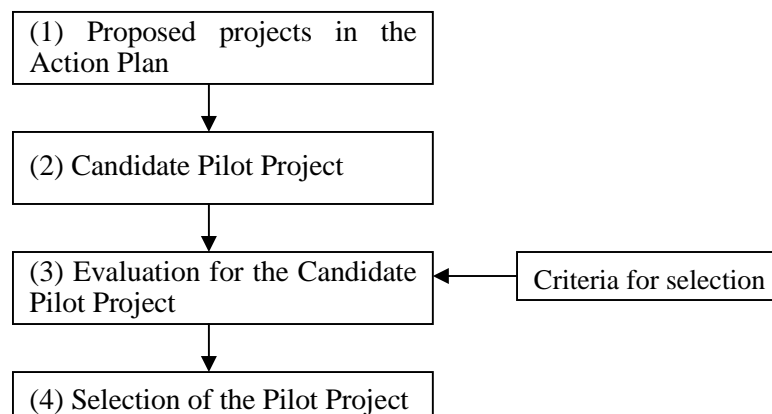


Fig. 5.2.2 Procedure for Selection of Pilot Project

1) Proposed Projects in the Action Plan

At the stage of commune needs survey, the problems existing in the commune are identified and in the Action Plan, measures to solve the existing problems are proposed.

2) Candidate Pilot Projects for each Sector

The Pilot Project shall have the effect of solving the urgent problems in the commune. Therefore through the identification and the confirmation of existing urgent problems in the commune the candidate projects are selected. Based on the experience in N'djili commune, it is recommended that the candidate pilot project should have the following functions;

- Participation of as many people as possible
- Enlightenment of people as regards participation in commune activity
- Activity that can be opportunity to change people's lives

3) Evaluation for the Candidate Pilot Project

Evaluation of the candidate project is conducted applying evaluation criteria.

The criteria for selection of Pilot Project are basically the same as the one applied in N'djili commune. These include;

- Limited Implementation Period: The Pilot Project should be completely finished within a certain limited period.
- Budget limitation: The budget for implementation of Pilot Project should be within the limited extent.
- Impartial public activity: The activity should be beneficial to the whole Commune and should not be beneficial only to specific party.
- Availability for Self help and sustainability: The project should be implemented for the self help of Commune people and should be sustainable.

4) Selection of the Pilot Project

The result of evaluation shall be discussed in the commune and the commune people shall reach a consensus on the project.

(3) Establishment of Implementation Organization

1) Clarification of Role of Relevant Authority

In order to establish the structure of implementation organization, capacities of relevant organization shall be evaluated and roles of each organization shall be clarified. Such as;

- Evaluation of capacities of commune leader and CLDs
- Experience of commune leader and CLDs

Based on above evaluation, extent of participation of provincial government is decided.

2) Participatory System of Commune People

Participatory system of the commune people depends on the past activities in the commune.

- Existence of grassroots organization
- Relationship between commune administration and quarter organization
- Support by the commune people

If the relevant experience of commune people is limited, organization should be developed from grassroots level to administrative level. In this case, reinforcement of communal organization is emphasized in the objective of the project.

3) Selection of Partner Organization

Assistance by partner organization is essential for the implementation. Partner organization, such as donor or NGO, can provide technical assistance, introduce appropriate methodology and build capacity for the participants. Partner organization shall be selected in consideration of experience in Kinshasa/D.R.C, capacity, function and manpower. It is recommended that experienced national NGOs have equal ability when compared with the international NGOs and the foreign donors.

4) Model Chart of Organization

The following figure shows the model organization chart of the Pilot Project implementation.

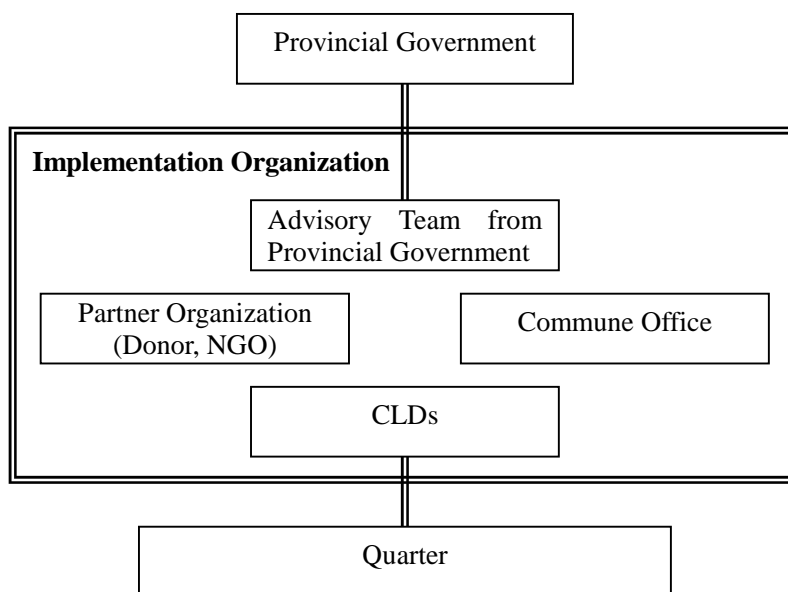


Fig. 5.2.3 Model Chart for Implementation Organization

(4) Establishment of Implementation Plan

1) Drawing up of Implementation Plan

The implementation plan for Pilot Project includes the following items;

- Overall Goal
- Project Purpose
- Inputs
- Outputs
- Procedure
- Activities in each process
- Schedule
- Staff assignment plan
- Detailed design in case of infrastructure improvement

2) Cost Estimate

Based on the staff assignment plan and detailed design of facilities, the necessary cost for the project shall be estimated.

3) Acquisition of Budget

In cooperation with the provincial government, the budget for implementing the project shall be pursued. The provincial government evaluates the proposed plan by its effectiveness and practicality and makes a decision to execute. The budget shall be acquired by the government's own finance or by cooperation with the donors.

5.2.7 Stage 5 Evaluation of the Pilot Project and Reviews of The Study

The partner organization shall monitor the implementation of the Pilot Project and evaluate. Pilot Project is evaluated from three aspects such as Achievement, Impact and Sustainability.

(1) Achievement

Evaluation of achievement shall be done through following viewpoints;

- The objective of the project met the needs of commune people.
- The participants of the project were satisfied with the project's contents.
- The participants understood the lessons to be learnt.
- The motivation of participants increased.
- The overall goal of the project was attained.
- Organization of the commune was activated.
- Fundamental structure of the commune organization was strengthened.

(2) Impact

Evaluation of impact shall be done through the following viewpoints;

- The project showed its presence to general public.
- The project attracted the general public's concern from not only the commune but also adjacent communes or provinces.
- General public was interested in the progress of the project.
- The participants' performances were improved through the implementation of the project.
- Negative impact, such as people's complaint or destruction of community, was not observed.

(3) Sustainability

Evaluation of sustainability shall be done through following viewpoints;

- Key organization with ability to manage the project was established.
- Participants have willingness to continue project.
- Motivation of the community leaders is maintained.
- Participants of the project have sufficient knowledge and techniques to implement the project by their own efforts.
- The least tools and materials to implement project are of the commune's possession.
- The participants can establish a cost recovery system which enables the sustainable project.

If some difficulties were observed from the results of the above evaluation, the partner organization shall recommend the measures to overcome those difficulties.

5.2.8 Stage 6 Project Implementation of Action Plan

(1) Selecting the priority project of the Action Plan

The Action Plan proposes implementation program of the Action Plan. The priority projects are selected from the projects which are recommended to be conducted at an early stage. Method for selection of the priority projects is the same as the procedure mentioned in the selection of Pilot Project.

(2) Formation of Study Team

In order to formulate the framework of the project, the study team for the project shall be organized. The Study Team is comprised of provincial government, commune administration and CLDs. Role of parties concerned are;

Provincial Government:

- Technical assistance and advisory in the planning
- Policy decision of the government level especially in the finance

Commune Administration:

- To preside over The Study Team and steering committee meetings
- Arousal of commune people's concern in the Project
- Establishment of the original plan for discussion by the team

CLDs

- To submit the opinions that are representative of residents' concerns
- To offer resources in the community to realize the project

(3) Basic Design of the Project

Basic design of the project shall be established including following items;

- Overall goal of the project
- Objective of the project
- Input
- Output
- Procedure
- Activities in each process
- Basic design of facilities
- Cost estimate

(4) Discussion with the Government to Acquire Budget

The commune administration should try hard to acquire budget for the implementation budget. The commune leaders discuss with the representatives of provincial government for acquisition of the budget by the government's own finance or by the donor's contribution.

(5) Establishment of Implementation Organization for the Project

The implementation organization is composed of project management committee and

implementation team. The project management committee is responsible for decision making of important issues brought up by the implementation team.

The implementation team has the mandate to implement the project. All the activities of the implementation team are under the direction of the implementation plan. Any problematic issues shall be discussed by the management committee.

(6)Detailed Design of the Project

Detailed design of the project is accomplished under the supervision of the implementation team and approval of the management committee. Detailed design includes exact cost estimate of the project.

(7)Implementation of the Project

Implementation of the project is supervised by the implementation team and under the control of the management committee.

(8)Monitoring of the Project

The management committee also monitors the achievement of the project. The viewpoints of monitoring are the same as the viewpoints described in evaluation of Pilot Project, such as outcome, impact, sustainability. Those of results are gaved necessary feedbackes to the Project planning and Implementation stage.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 6 : CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 CONCLUSION

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the DRC is conducted to rehabilitate the situation of N'djili commune through the analysis of present conditions and formulation of Action Plan. Based on the study experiences, conclusion can be pointed out as following;

(1) Identified necessary actions for stakeholders

The Plan studied as an urban rehabilitation plan for urgent rehabilitation/reconstruction planning just after recovering from political conflicts and/or economic turmoil which is a situation similar to the one present in Kinshasa province. Characteristics of the plan involve a variety of stakeholders and participatory approaches to activate commune development. Through the study, necessary actions of respective stages and relevant stakeholders were identified. That information and progress are quite necessary for stakeholders, such as central government, commune authority/local government and commune residents.

(2) Intervention for community organization

The plan intentioned to share information broadly with involvement of community organization for Action plan formulation works successfully. At the beginning, the study team started its role as a surveyor. Then, through the process of various activities such as workshops and pilot projects, the team accordingly shifted its role as an adviser or a facilitator with collaboration of counterparts. For community, it had also a good opportunity to familiarize Action Plan and deeply understand own tasks respectively. Their opinions were also precisely incorporated to the plan. Consequently, that process of the intervention for community organization by the study team is a good lesson for community development projects.

(3) Activate community organization

For community development, the plan encouraged activation of CLD in N'djili, as a community organization by/for residents. Accordingly, CLD would play an indispensable role in the studies which is an essential factor in the success of the participatory approaches.

(4) Compile current data and analyze conditions in Kinshasa province

The study compiled current data and information in Kinshasa province while having interviews with official personnel from relevant sectors. Development policies, programs and projects of respective sectors in Kinshasa were integrated for study's reference. Therefore, by employment

of that data and information, other communes can refer to necessary information to construct their rehabilitation plans as a database.

(5) Compile current data and analyze conditions in the pilot commune

The study also compiled current data and information in the pilot commune, N'djili, while holding interviews with stakeholders, such as provincial government, official personnel, representative persons in charge, and community residents. This database can provide necessary information for further actions in N'djili. Although N'djili database cannot duplicate directly for other communes, data collection approach and basic contents of database are applicable for them.

(6) Forecast future demand and indicate development policies in the pilot commune

To establish a Socio-economic framework in the Kinshasa and N'djili, the study forecasts future demand and indicates development policies in the pilot commune, N'djili, through statistical analysis and interviews with stakeholders. Forecasted future demands and indicated development policies facilitate effective policy making and appropriate project formulation in N'djili as a development scenario. Although those of forecasted future demands and indicated development policies cannot duplicate for other communes directly, the demand forecasting approach for making Socio-economic frameworks and indicated development policies in the study are also applicable and valuable for their activities.

(7) Formulate an Action Plan in the pilot commune

To clarify necessary actions for rehabilitation commune, the study formulates an Action Plan in the pilot commune, N'djili, through statistical analysis and dialogues with stakeholders. Under the development scenario of N'djili, formulated Action Plan clarified necessary actions for rehabilitation and prioritized projects to be implemented. Although the Action Plan cannot be directly duplicated for other communes, a variety of menu and indicated outlines of prioritized projects are valuable for making their Action Plans respectively.

(8) Implement Pilot Projects for the verification of the Action Plan

For the verification of the Action Plan, the study implemented Pilot Projects. Through the implementation process of the Pilot Projects, various lessons learned were scrutinized and verified. Moreover, the Pilot Project contributes not only to the verification of the Action Plan, but also motivates the community for participation of the planning. Under the experience gathered in the implementation of Pilot Project it can be established whether the approach is effective for Action Plan formulation works.

(9) Verified applicability of the study as a model of urban rehabilitation planning

As mentioned above, the study applied the participatory approach to formulate the plan. This approach was warmly welcomed by the stakeholders and it is also being verified as a crucial method to formulate the plan successfully. Consequently, participatory approach and its methodology, defined as “N’djili Model”, are highly valuable for making urban rehabilitation plans that can be applied for other communes as a model of urban rehabilitation planning. In this context, it is expected that N’djili model can be successfully duplicated in other Kinshasa Communes and thus become a suitable Master plan for Kinshasa Capital City with possible expansion to other DRC provinces and communes.

6.2 RECOMMENDATION

Based on the study experiences, recommendations of the study can be pointed out as following;

(1) Modification depending on community characteristics

N’djili model can be utilized as a development guideline for other communes, but it requires some modification depending on community characteristics.

(2) Highlight capacity building through Civic Education

For sustainability in development actions, capacity building activities through Civic Education Campaign are of paramount importance at Government level, Commune level and Community level so as foster a unified vision about the development process.

(3) Support for decentralization

Commune autonomy is an important factor for decentralization. However, organizations at provincial and commune levels are still immature. Therefore, continuous supports for capacity development are required.

(4) Support for community

CLD played active role in the project. To encourage their activities, continuous necessary support is indispensable for sustainable impact on the residents and also better appropriateness of the development process. For development partners, with collaboration of counterparts, various community participation approaches such as utilizing workshops and pilot projects are highly effective ways for community development.

(5) Coordination of development actions

It is necessary to establish sound Coordination Structure for Community Development between Kinshasa Provincial Government, Commune level and Community or CLD level. Due to lack of necessary funds to implement development projects, potential donors, international organization

assistance and coordination activities for Kinshasa Provincial Government, N'djili Commune and CLD are highly expected.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX-1
PROJECT PROFILE

PROJECT PROFILE

Sector	No.	Project Title
Urban Infrastructure	1-P2	Rehabilitation of exist paved roads
	1-N1	Rehabilitation of community roads by LBT
	1-C1	Clean-up gutters together with the sanitation brigade
Health & Sanitation	2-P1	Rehabilitation and construction of health centers
	2-N1	Rehabilitation and construction of public toilet
	2-C1	Sensitization on sanitation and hygiene issues
Education & Citizenship	3-N1	Strengthening Capacity of the Commune Administration
	3-C1	Civic Education
Industry & Employment	4-N1	Establishment of Industry Support Systems
	4-C1	Establish N'djili industry association

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa
Project Profile
Sector: Urban Infrastructure

No.	Project Title		Implementation Period		
1-P2	Rehabilitation of existing paved roads		Short	Mid	Long
Project Site		Implementation Agency			
Paved roads on the Quarter 7		Ministry of Infrastructure, Budget, Public Works and Infrastructures, OVD, N'djili Commune			
Beneficiaries and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Cost (USD)		Priority
Direct Beneficiaries are Private Car Drivers, Public Transport Users, Transporters, Pedestrians. Indirect Beneficiaries are all residents in N'djili commune (approx. 320,000).		Provincial Budgets/Foreign Aid	4,826,470		Urgent
Department	Contact Person	Telephone		E-mail	
MINPLAN-RATPK/ OVD/N'djili Commune	1° LOKAKAO, 2° Justin Lusey Isampay/ Burgomaster	099 025 47 56/ 0810841501		kinka_2005@yahoo.fr/fadeco cp@yahoo.fr	
Background:		Important Assumption & Precondition for the Implementation			
Quarter 7 is the center of N'djili Commune. There are few paved roads at Quarter 7 in N'djili commune. There are many pot holes along paved roads because of lack of maintenance and no proper drainage system. Emergency rehabilitation for the existing paved roads in Quarter 7 is required for keeping smooth traffic flow.		Strengthen of the maintenance capacity of the commune Implementation of continuous of maintenance			
Project Purpose: Reduction of Traffic Congestion and Accident					
Project and Program Outline/Components: <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of existing paved roads and proper drainage system up to existing outlet, L=4.93km, W=7m(2lanes) - Earth work (grading, etc.) - Pavement work (for Carriageway: Asphalt wearing course, Base course, Sub base course, Pothole patching , Sidewalk pavement) - Drainage work (Rehabilitation and new installation of U-shaped drain and cross culverts) - Ancillary works (Lane marking, Humps and traffic safety measures)					
Project Output: 1) Basic design and detailed design of the rehabilitation of existing paved roads 2) Existing deteriorated paved roads has been paved. 3) Proper drainage system has been improved up to the existing outlet. 4) Installation of sidewalk, pedestrian crossing, speed hump has been installed for the reduction of traffic accidents.					
Implementation Schedule: Basic design and detailed design: 1 year Construction and supervision: 2 year		Project Cost: ('000 USD)			
Environmental and Social Impact: Need to pay attention for noise, dust, vibrations during the construction stage. Due to the existing road rehabilitation, land acquisition is not expected to occur.		1) Construction Cost		4,388	
		2) Engineering service		439	
		Total		4,826	
		*Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not			
Related Projects: Pilot project for the rehabilitation of Blv.Luemba (1-P1)					

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa
Project Profile
Sector: Urban Infrastructure

No.	Project Title		Implementation Period								
	1-N1	Rehabilitation of Community Roads using LBT (Application of "Do-Nou" Technology)		Short	Mid	Long					
Project Site		Implementation Agency									
N' djili commune whole area		N' djili Commune Office, CCD, CLD, DVDA									
Beneficiaries and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Cost (USD)		Priority						
Direct Beneficiaries are CLD members and residents who participants to the activities above (approx. 700). As well private car drivers, public transport users, transporters, motocyclists, handcarters and pedestorians. Indirect Beneficiaries are all residents in N' djili commune (approx. 320,000).		Provincial Budgets/Foreign Aid	2,620,000		Urgent						
Département	Personne contact	Téléphone		Adresse E-mail							
N'djili Commune, DMK (+ DVDA)	Pr. KINKELA SAVY/Guy Bakumba/ Burgomaster	999915909/099 11 800 49		multina.dmk@unikin.cd/dg@multina.cd							
Background:		Present related action									
Since most of the roads in commune are unpaved, most of them are deteriorated and do not provide smooth traffic that is the reason why we have selected road rehabilitation by Do-Nou Technology because Do-Nou Technology is appropriate for rehabilitation of unpaved road. There are many pot holes alongun paved roads because of lack of maintenance and no proper drainage system. Emergency rehabilitation for the existing unpaved roads in N'djili Commune is required for keeping smooth traffic flow.		Strengthen of the maintenance capacity of the commune Implementation of continuous of maintenance Residents are willing to participate to the project with half voluntary.									
Project Purpose: Foundation of grassroots actions for maintenance of unpaved roads will be established in each quarter.											
Project and Program Outline/Components: - Dispatch "Do-nou" Technology Expert - Training on "Do-nou" Technology method - Selection of objective roads for rehabilitation - Implementation of rehabilitation works											
Project Output: - Unpaved roads have been rehabilitated by "Do-nou" Technology in N'djili Commune; - CLD's road and tools maintenance capacity has been built and improved. - CLDs have been equipped with working tools for road rehabilitation. Road users' traffic in N'djili Commune has been improved. - Strengthening of maintenance capacity											
Implementation Schedule: Dispatch Donou expert: 4months Around 3months for initial action Opertion 5yaers		Project Cost: ('000 USD)									
Environmental and Social Impact: 1. Vital direct environment has been cleaned up. 2. Erosion risks have been reduced. 3. Residents' life quality has been improved in the quarters. 4. Economic operators' income has been increased. 5. Economic entities have been opened up (CECOMAF vegetable farming area, and along N'djili river, car repair workshops, painting workshops, and carpenter or joinery workshops...)		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">1) Construction Cost(5 years)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Engineering service</td> <td style="text-align: right;">120</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2,620</td> </tr> </table> <p>*Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not included.</p>				1) Construction Cost(5 years)	2,500	2) Engineering service	120	Total	2,620
1) Construction Cost(5 years)	2,500										
2) Engineering service	120										
Total	2,620										
Related Projects: 1.Pilot project for Road Rehabilitation Project by Do-Nou Technology 2.Civic Education Test-Project 3.Clean-up Campaign Test-Project											

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa
Project Profile
Sector: Urban Infrastructure

No.	Project Title		Implementation Period		
	1-C1	Clean-up gutters together with the sanitation brigade	Short	Mid	Long
Project Site		Implementation Agency			
N'djili commune whole area		Ndjili Commune Office, CCD, CLD and RATPK			
Beneficiaries and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Cost (USD)		Priority
Direct Beneficiaries are CLD members and residents who participate to the activities. As well Private Car Drivers, Public Transport Users, Transporters, Pedestrians. Indirect Beneficiaries are all residents in N'djili commune (approx. 320,000).		Provincial Budgets/Foreign Aid	US\$ 67,000 (Initial input from a donor), US\$50,000 (5 years operation cost by the beneficiaries)		Urgent
Department	Contact Person	Telephone		E-mail	
MINPLAN/RATPK/Commune de N'djili	Bourgmestre de N'djili Didier Crépin MAWATU/Prof. BIEY/LOKAKAO	991180049		crepinmawatu@yahoo.fr	
Background:			Important Assumption & Precondition for the Implementation		
Plenty of rubbishes and waste on the streets and in the gutters in each quarter is serious causes of diseases. Also such unclean environment tends to make people decrease mind of social responsibilities as civilian. The unhealthy environment should be changed both physically and mentally. Cleaning up the rubbishes is an urgent issue through collecting activity with community participation. The residents in each quarter may have to clean their quarter regularly as volunteer as well as the existing rubbish collection activities by sanitation brigade/NGOs. Simultaneously, it is necessary for the residents to reduce amount of waste which they produce daily.			Residents are willing to participate to the project with half voluntary. Final dumping site(s) should be identified before the activity.		
Project Purpose: Foundation of grassroots actions for reducing rubbish and maintenance of gutters will be established in each quarter.					
Project and Program Outline/Components: Activities 1-1. Target streets and gutters are founded. 1-2. Final dumping method/site(s) are identified. Illegal dumping must be prohibited. Recycling/reuse of rubbish should be recommended. 1-3. Design detail cleaning activities and decide roles and responsibilities of CLD members and participants on the activities. 1-4. Select the participants of the clean up activity and the training 2-1. Training about hygiene and environmental education is conducted for the participants of cleaning up activities. 2-2. The trained participants disseminate the hygiene and environmental education to their neighbours in street level. 3-1. Clean up the selected streets and gutters 3-2. Bring the collected rubbishes to final dumping site(s) or Recycling workshop(s). Inputs <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of CLD members in 13 quarters <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of the selected participants (around 2 persons from each street) <input type="checkbox"/> Equipment for clean up activities such as shovels, buckets and carts <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation for collected rubbishes (dump trucks) <input type="checkbox"/> Training texts and materials for hygiene and environmental education <input type="checkbox"/> Labour wage for the participants of clean up activities (as minimum as possible)					
Project Output: Outputs 1. A system of community based waste disposal will be established in each quarter. 2. Participants will acquire knowledge about how to reduce rubbish. 3. Streets and gutters will be cleaned up by the participants.					
Implementation Schedule: Around 2 months for initial action Operation 5 years Environmental and Social Impact: No			Project Cost: ('000 USD) 1) Initial Cost for equipments & tools 67 2) Operation Costs (annual cost 10,000USD/year) 100 <u>Total</u> 167 *Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not		
Related Projects: Pilot project for the rehabilitation of Blv.Luamba (1-P1)					

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa
Project Profile
Sector: Health and Sanitation

No.	Project Title		Implementation Period		
2-P1	Rehabilitation of and construction of health centers (Construction of New Health Centre in Quater-1)		Short	Mid	Long
Project Site Quater-1		Implementation Agency "Health Provincial Inspection", Province of Kinshasa			
Beneficiaries and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Cost (USD)		Priority
Residents in Quarter-1 (16,000)		Provincial Budgets/Foreign	901,000		Urgent
Department	Contact Person	Telephone		E-mail	
Ministry of Health/ Provincial Ministry of Plan and N'djili Commune	INGINDA BOLOKO/Ir. MBAKI MBADU and Burgomaster	099 99 52 767/ 081 525 02 40		ips_kinshasa@yahoo.fr	
Background:		Present related action			
There is six Private Health Centers in Quarter-1, but no Public Health Centre. The Zone de Santé cannot deliver medical services as vaccine injection, medication or health and medical promotion to Residents in Quarter-1. The Zone de Santé cannot establish of Health Information System(HIS) on epidemiological deceases and reproductive health.		In another quarters there is one of focal point Public Health Centers which has convention with the Zone de Santé and shall take care of another Health Centers in each Quarter.			
Project Purpose:					
1)To build consensus to construct a new Health Center among residents and community in quarter-1					
2)To ensure project site					
3)Construction of New Health Center					
4)Distribution of doctors, nurses and technicians for the New Health Center.					
5)Supply of equipments					
Project and Program Outline/Components:					
1)Feasibility study					
2)Basic Design					
3)Detailed design					
4)Construction and Supervision					
5)Supply of equipments and					
6) Rehabilitation and Maintenance of existing Health Centres in Quarters 2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12, and 13.					
Implementation Schedule:			Project Cost: ('000 USD)		
1)Feasibility study					
2)Basic design					
3)Detailed design					
4)Construction and supervision					
Environmental and Social Impact:			1) Construction Cost 819		
1)Establishment of fair medical services system			2) Engineering service 82		
2)Enhancement of prevention against infectious disease system			Total 901		
3) Establishment of Health Information System(HIS)			*Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not included.		
Related Projects:					
1)"Plan d' action pour le district sanitaire de N'djili de Janvier 2008 a fevrier 2009" (Internationa Rescue Committee)					

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa

Project Profile

Sector: Health and Sanitation

No.	Project Title	Implementation Period								
2-N1	Rehabilitation and construction of public toilet	Short	Mid	Long						
Project Site		Implementation Agency								
Six sites among which 4 marketplaces and 2 public squares in N'djili Commune (Quarter VII, Q VI, QV, QII Marketplaces, Sainte Thérèse and Dokolo Squares).		N'djili Commune Authority, CLD, A.D.E.C/NGO - NGO: Association for Development and Education in CONGO								
Beneficiary and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Costs(USD)	Priority						
N'djili residents in the target or selected sites, with market users, vendors, buyers and other visitors for public space.		Donors/Government	US\$99.198,00	URGENT						
Department	Contact person:	Telephone	E-mail Address:							
N'djili Commune and NGO ADEC + CLDS	Burgomaster / NSIONA KASAVUBU GONTRAN	243(0)898177649/815251095	adec_asbl2@yahoo.fr							
Background:		Important Assumption & Precondition for the Implementation								
Lack of public toilets in the commune causes unsafe environment and exposes residents to diseases. Sewerage abandoned on the ground drain and contaminate streets, avenues, and family plots up to N'djili River upstream of Regimes Water Capture and water Treatment Plant on N'djili River exposing the residents not only N'djili people, but also Kinshasa population to various water diseases, cholera, chronic diarrhea, dysenteries, intestinal worms, etc.		Residents are willing to using the public toilet cleanly. Allocate enough staff for maintenance.								
Project purpose: Hygiene for good health conditions, Healthiness, prevention of diseases.										
Project and Programme Outline/Components:										
Outlines: Construction of public toilets in durable materials in 6 selected sites thus solving the problem of human excreta or faeces on the streets, avenues. Public toilets jointly run by the CLDs, ADEC/ NGO and the Commune provide the management of the generated income to ensure regular maintenance and operations. This is the main difference in the management procedure of public toilets constructed compared to the public toilets at the main entrance of N'djili Commune that were run by the Hotel de Ville, not involving the local community (CLD) or the commune office (CLD). These toilets are a model for other quarters and communes.										
Project Outcomes: 1. 6 public toilets have been constructed in durable materials. 2. Residents use them upon paying 100FC to ensure maintenance. 3. Near the toilets, swerage are no longer on the streets and family plots. They are no more drained towards N'djili River without infiltration. 4. Direct vital environment has been cleaned 5. Residents'health conditions have been improved. 6. Residents thus learns how to ensure health conditions by keeping their environment safe and healthy 7. Environment pollution has very much decreased. 8. N'djili river water is now free from human excreta that were daily drained to REGIDESO Water Capture Centre and										
Implementation Schedule: The implementation schedule covers 3 months. It will be developed more explicitly as soon as the budget is allocated and funds raised.		Project Cost: (99.198 USD)								
Environmental and Social Impact: Environmental and social impact is largely positive thus enhancing safe, healthy and unpolluted environment, and good health conditions for the population. N'djili will be less and less polluted thus providing safe water to all the population receiving water from N'djili River Water Treatment Plant in Kinshasa-East, especially N'djili, Masina, N'sele, Kimbanseke, Kisenso, Matete, Limete, Lemba, Barumbu, Kinshasa, Lingwala and even Gombe.		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">1) Construction Cost(6site)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">97</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Sensitization cost(6site)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">99</td> </tr> </table> <p>*Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not included. NB: The commune has provided land for public use.</p>			1) Construction Cost(6site)	97	2) Sensitization cost(6site)	2	Total	99
1) Construction Cost(6site)	97									
2) Sensitization cost(6site)	2									
Total	99									
Related Projects: Sensitization Campaign for awareness-raising of the residents (by JICA Study Pilot Project)										

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa

Project Profile

Sector: Health and Sanitation

No.	Project Title		Implementation Period		
2-C1	Sensitisation on Sanitation and Hygiene Issues		Short	Mid	Long
Project Site		Implementation Agency			
N'djili commune whole area		CLDs in collaboration with the commune office and quarter offices			
Beneficiaries and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Cost (USD)		Priority
Direct Beneficiaries are community health promoters (approx. 50) and all residents in N'djili commune (approx. 320,000).		13 CLDs, NGOs and other associations	US\$170,000 (Initial input from a donor), US\$9,000 (annual operation cost by the beneficiaries and/or budget from the commune office)		Urgent
Department	Contact Person	Telephone		E-mail	
ADEC (+ RATPK) + N'djili Commune	NSIONA KASAVUBU (+ Professor BIEY MAKALY)	089 817 76 49/ 099 025 47 56		adec_asbl@yahoo.fr/makalybiev@yahoo.fr	
Background:		Important Assumption & Precondition for the Implementation			
Infection diseases such as malaria and typhoid as well as diarrhoea are common in N'djili. These diseases can be preventable through hygiene trainings and health advocacy. There are efforts on preventive health activities by health centres in each quarter with financial support by donors such as UNICEF. Further health promotion is needed in community level to expand knowledge and behaviour of preventive health among the population. The JICA study conducted the clean-up campaign including sensitisation on sanitation and hygiene issues to the population at schools, markets and churches. Over 10,000 residents attended the sensitisation sessions. However, sensitisation to the population should be a continuous activity in community. Further sensitisation on sanitation and hygiene issues is essential for changing attitude and behaviour of the people.		Residents are willing to participate to the project The trained promoters will continue working with the population voluntary			
Project Purpose:					
The population change their attitude and behaviour on the issues of sanitation and hygiene through continuous sensitisation activities.					
Project and Program Outline/Components:					
Activities					
1-1. Necessary modules of sanitation and hygiene issues are updated.					
1-2. The commune administration organises trainings such as hygienic behaviour, utilisation of improved sanitation facilities the CLD trainers who are trained during the JICA clean-up campaign.					
2-1. Model schools are selected.					
2-2. Improved sanitation facilities such as toilet are installed at the model schools.					
2-3. The CLD trainers sensitise students at the model schools about not only theoretical hygiene and sanitation issues but also in practice by using the improved sanitation facilities.					
2-4. Students conduct daily clean up activities at the model schools.					
2-5. The lessons learned at the model schools share with other schools in N'djili.					
3-1. Toilet and drainage at the markets are rehabilitated.					
3-2. The users clean up market places, especially toilet daily based on cleaning duty.					
3-3. The CLD trainers sensitise users of the markets about not only theoretical hygiene and sanitation issues but also in practice by using the improved sanitation facilities.					
4-1. The CLD trainers hold sensitisation sessions at markets, churches and schools continually.					
4-2. Develop posters for sensitisation.					
Inputs					
<input type="checkbox"/> Participation of CLD members in 13 quarters					
<input type="checkbox"/> Space for the trainings and street level workshops					
<input type="checkbox"/> Training texts and materials					
<input type="checkbox"/> Improved sanitation facilities at the model schools and public toilet					
<input type="checkbox"/> Equipment for clean up activity by the users					
Project Output:					
1. CLD trainers can improve their knowledge and training skills on sanitation and hygiene through trainings about the issue.					
2. Model schools promote sensitisation activities on sanitation and hygiene to the students.					
3. Sanitation conditions of markets are improved.					
4. The residents acquire knowledge and behaviour about sanitation and hygiene.					
Implementation Schedule:			Project Cost: ('000 USD)		
Continuous Action (Around 6 months for initial action)			Local Portion		
			1) Stationary 2.6		
			2) Public Relation 1.3		
			2) Maintenance cost 2.4		
			3) Training expence 8.6		
			4) Local Trainers 0.4		
			Total 9.0		
Environmental and Social Impact:			International Portion		
No			1) Installemnt of improved sanitary facility 100.0		
			2) Public Toilet Rehabilitation 70.0		
			Total 170.0		
*Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not included.					
Related Projects:					
Health promotion and hygiene trainings funded by UNICEF and the World Bank					
Capacity Development of Commune and Quarter Administration					
Expanding Civic Education					

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa
Project Profile
Sector: Education and Citizenship

No.	Project Title		Implementation Period		
3-N1	Strengthening Capacity of the Commune Administration		Short	Mid	Long
Project Site			Implementation Agency		
N'djili commune whole area			Provincial Ministry of Plan, N'djili Commune Office, Quarter Offices		
Beneficiaries and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Cost (USD)		Priority
Direct Beneficiaries are approx 300 for the provincial ministry of plan, N'djili commune office 13 quarter offices, Indirect Beneficiaries are all residents in N'djili commune (approx. 320,000)		Provincial Budgets/Foreign Aid	US\$1,923,000 (Initial input from a donor) US\$78,000 (Utilise only local resources)		Urgent
Department	Contact Person	Telephone		E-mail	
Provincial Ministry of Plan...	Mr. DISU LEMBA/LOKAKAO ILEMBA Théo/ DMK/Burgomaster	081 501 04 56/ 081 084 15 01		disulemba@yahoo.fr/ kinka_2005@yahoo.fr	
Background:			Important Assumption & Precondition for the Implementation		
Administrative capacity of the commune and the quarters is significantly important to facilitate the implementation of projects listed in the Action Plan and also to maintain the Action Plan. The government should be a supervisor, a coordinator, and sometimes a facilitator for the implementation of government led or donor financed projects. Both individual and institutional capacity development are needed concerning planning, management, administrative skills, and securing accountability and transparency. Although some government counterparts acquired knowledge and skills for participatory planning and project management through the process of the JICA study, it is necessary for government staffs to have further opportunity of capacity development.			Officers of commune and quarter offices are willing to participate to the project. Trained officers will work for the organisations continually.		
Project Purpose: Both individual and institutional capacities of commune and quarter offices concerning planning and implementation of community based development project are strengthened.					
Project and Program Outline/Components: Activities 1-1. Review of government policies, TOR of each section and officer. 1-2. Conduct SWOT analysis and/or problem analysis 2-1. Analyses the result of SWOT and other analysis and identify necessary actions 3-1. Conduct necessary trainings, for instance, participatory learning and action, project cycle management for planning, monitoring and evaluation methods for project management, accounting and compliance management for administration, and office management including Japanese style KAIZEN, leadership training for management. 4-1. Trained officers practice small improvement actions using KAIZEN mind. Inputs <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of officers of the commune and quarter offices <input type="checkbox"/> Trainers/consultants (including international consultants) <input type="checkbox"/> Facilities, equipment and materials for effective office management <input type="checkbox"/> Training texts and materials					
Project Output: 1. Competencies of target officers are identified. 2. Necessary actions for improving the management/administrative system are identified. 3. Based on 1 and 2, target officers acquire necessary knowledge and skills through trainings. 4. Trained officers can improve the management/administrative system continually 5. The Provincial Ministry of Plan compiles lessons learned from the above as a guideline for expanding the capacity building activities in other communes					
Implementation Schedule: Around 36 months for initial action			Project Cost: ('000 USD)		
Environmental and Social Impact: No			1) International Expert 1,923.0 2) Equipments 47.0 3) Training expence 31.2 <hr/> Total 2,001.2		
*Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not included.					
Related Projects: Capacity Development of Commune Administration supported by UN-Habitat Expansion of Civic Education (3-C1)					

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa
Project Profile
Sector: Education and Citizenship

No.	Project Title		Implementation Period		
3-C1	Expanding Civic Education		Short	Mid	Long
Project Site		Implementation Agency			
N' djili commune whole area		CLDs in collaboration with the commune office and quarter offices			
Beneficiaries and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Cost (USD)		Priority
Direct Beneficiaries are CLD members and civic education promoters (approx. 200) and all residents in N' djili commune (approx. 320,000).		13 CLDs, NGOs and other associations	US\$6,500 (annual cost by budget from CLDs and the commune office) (A CLD should contribute US\$300 for stationary and posters)		Urgent
Department	Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail		
Commune de N'djili	Bourgmestre de N'djili Didier Crepin MAWATU/MPWATE MALONGA DECO/Guy BAKUMBA	991180049/ 0 99 833 26 61	crepinmawatu@yahoo.fr edanny@yahoo.fr		
Background:		Important Assumption & Precondition for the Implementation			
Engagement of civil society organisations is essential for community led development actions. Both the government and donors have limitation to support the realisation of the Master Plan. Important civil based organisation includes CLDs, NGOs and Churches which work close to the local population. Necessary capacities include planning skills, community mobilisation, monitoring and evaluation, and conflict resolutions. Essentially those who are engaged in community development works need motivate and encourage people to participate to the development activities. The JICA study involved those organisations into the community profiling survey and the test projects. Especially in the civic education under the JICA study motivated the community leaders from CLDs and enhanced their knowledge about community development. However, it is necessary for them to have further capacity of identifying people's needs, formulating community development projects and managing those projects effectively and efficiently.		CLDs and other potential CBOs are willing to participate to the project. The trained persons will continue working with the population voluntary			
Project Purpose: Participatory project planning and management skills of CLDs are strengthened.					
Project and Program Outline/Components: Activities 1-1. Necessary modules of civic education are updated. 1-2. The commune administration organises trainings such as participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, and participatory learning and actions for CLDs and CBOs. 2-1. CLDs in collaboration with quarter administrations and related CBOs identify needs for community development in participatory manner. 2-2. CLDs organise planning workshops with the population regularly and identified necessary projects. 2-3. CLDs formulate necessary community development projects 2-4. CLDs implement those projects by themselves and/or request the government, NGOs and donors for their assistance. 2-5. CLDs monitor and evaluate their designed projects and improve the projects continually. 3-1. CLDs collaborate with various stakeholders in the commune in every stage of project cycle. Inputs <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of CLD members in 13 quarters <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of other CBOs which are engaged in community development in N' djili <input type="checkbox"/> Space for the trainings and workshops <input type="checkbox"/> Training texts and materials <input type="checkbox"/> Posters					
Project Output: 1. Development workers from CLDs and other CBOs can improve their knowledge and skills continually (KAIZEN) through trainings about community development. 2. Development workers from CLDs and other CBOs can identify community needs, plan and design community based projects and manage those project in participatory manner. 3. Development workers from CLDs and other CBOs can promote community solidarity (YUI) in collaboration with government bodies (commune administration and quarter administrations).					
Implementation Schedule: Continuous Action (Around 6 months for initial action)		Project Cost: ('000 USD)			
Environmental and Social Impact: No		1) Stationary 2.6 2) Public Relation 1.3 3) Training expence 2.3 4) Contingency (5%) 0.3 Total 6.5 *Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not include			
Related Projects: Capacity Development of Commune and Quarter Administration					

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa

Project Profile

Sector: Industry & Employment

No.	Project Title	Implementation Period								
4-N1	Establishment of Industry Support Systems	Short	Mid	Long						
Project Site		Implementation Agency								
N'djili commune whole area		N'djili Commune Office, CCD								
Beneficiaries and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Cost (USD)	Priority						
Direct Beneficiaries are the responsible officials from the commune and quarters, and owners of workshops/small industries (approx. 100). Indirect Beneficiaries are all residents in N'djili commune (approx. 320,000).		13 CLDs, NGOs and other associations	US\$ 6,750 (Initial input from a donor), US\$1,000 (annual operation cost by the beneficiaries)	Urgent						
Department	Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail							
N'djili Commune/Community Development	Bourg Didier Crepin MAWATU/MPWATE MALONGA	0 99 833 26 61/ 0 99 833 2661	crepinmawatu@yahoo.fr/ mpwatedanny@yahoo.fr							
Background:		Important Assumption & Precondition for the Implementation								
<p>N'djili is famous as the town of workers, especially in mechanics for automobile repair and carpenters for coffins. Both scale and technique, they have competitive advantages with other communes. Promotion of the potential industries, especially in automobile repairing and carpentry works can contribute absorbing unemployed young peoples. For the purpose of strengthening the industries, continuous quality improvement activity like Japanese kaizen is needed. Collaboration with INPP and IHI N'djili can strengthen management capacity and quality of the factories or workshops. Also networking of small workshops and sharing facilities and tools can contribute reducing the production cost and enhancing their business promotion. Also it is necessary to establish a N'djili business association which has finance functions for member companies. The commune and provincial government need to coordinate and facilitate them establishing such systems. In addition to public and private partnership, promotion of private and private partnership, especially with private companies in industrial countries is needed for further enhancement of industry.</p>		<p>Business owners in N'djili are willing to participate to the project. The beneficiaries will contribute continuing the project financially. The trained persons will continue working with the population voluntary</p>								
Project Purpose: Models of industrial promotion will be examined.										
Project and Program Outline/Components: Activities										
<p>1-1. A database for N'djili industry is prepared using the result of DMK survey and supplementary surveys if necessary.</p> <p>1-2. Associations of N'djili industry (or by sectors) are established.</p> <p>1-3. Discuss about collaboration among the workshops/small factories</p> <p>1-4. Take actions on the collaboration</p> <p>2-1. Business seminars are held including marketing, management and public private partnership (PPP).</p>										
Inputs										
<input type="checkbox"/> Participation of responsible officials from the commune office <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of CLD members who are responsible for the issue <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of owners of workshops/small factories <input type="checkbox"/> Surveyors for profiling the industry (if a supplementary survey were needed) <input type="checkbox"/> Texts and materials for the seminars <input type="checkbox"/> Venues for activities (public facility such as ITI N'djili, school and church should be utilised)										
Project Output:										
<p>1. A network among workshops/small factories will be established.</p> <p>2. The participants will acquire knowledge and skills through business seminars.</p>										
Implementation Schedule: Around 3 months for initial action		Project Cost: ('000 USD)								
Environmental and Social Impact: No		<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">1) Operation Expense</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Stationary and posters</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: right;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7.7</td> </tr> </table> <p>*Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not included.</p>			1) Operation Expense	7.0	2) Stationary and posters	0.7	Total	7.7
1) Operation Expense	7.0									
2) Stationary and posters	0.7									
Total	7.7									
Related Projects:										

JICA - The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa
Project Profile
Sector: Industry & Employment

No.	Project Title		Implementation Period		
			Short	Mid	Long
4-C1	Establish N'djili industry association(Networking of Small Vendors)		Short	Mid	Long
Project Site		Implementation Agency			
N'djili commune whole area		N'djili Commune Office, CCD			
Beneficiaries and/or Target Group		Assumed Fund	Estimated Cost (USD)		Priority
Direct Beneficiaries are small vendors in N'djili (approx.10,000).		13 CLDs, NGOs and other associations	US\$30,000(Initial input from a donor), US\$10,000 (annual operation cost by the beneficiaries and/or budget from the commune office)		Urgent
Department	Contact Person	Telephone		E-mail	
N'djili Commune/Community Development	Burgomaster Didier Crépin MAWATU/MPWATE and Dr. TUBI	099 11 800 49/0 99 833 26 61		crepinmawatu@yahoo.fr/mpwat edanny@yahoo.fr	
Background:			Important Assumption & Precondition for the Implementation		
The contribution to household income by female small vendors is significant according the household survey and the focus group workshop. However, they tend to be vulnerable in financial capacity and in position in markets, because they have limited power to negotiate with the market officers and wholesalers. Although there are microfinance schemes, it seems to be inappropriate for them to use it effectively. Therefore, networking of those small vendors is important to stabilise their daily income and to prevent exploitative negotiations. The networking should include information sharing among them and establishing a safety net system and a microfinance scheme.			Small vendors are willing to participate to the project. Market offices are willing to cooperate with those small vendors.		
Project Purpose: Network system among small vendors is established.					
Project and Program Outline/Components: Activities 1-1. Review of the condition of small vendors in N'djili using JICA report 1-2. Formulate an association involving small vendors as much as possible 2-1. Identified their problems of daily works and shred them each other 3-1. Develop solution systems for them such as safety deposit and microfinance 3-2 Train the small vendors on 3-1 Inputs <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of small vendors <input type="checkbox"/> Participation of market offices <input type="checkbox"/> Seed money for safety deposit and microfinance <input type="checkbox"/> Training texts and materials					
Project Output: 1. An association of small vendors is established. 2. Problems of small vendors are shared each other. 3. Solution systems such as safety deposit and/or microfinance are developed.					
Implementation Schedule: Around 12 months for initial action			Project Cost: ('000 USD)		
Environmental and Social Impact: No			1) Establishment cost		3.0
			2) Operational Expense		1.0
			Total		4.0
			*Land acquisition and House relocation Costs are not included.		
Related Projects:					

APPENDIX-2
COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT
DIAGRAM IN N'DJILI

Comprehensive Development Diagram in N'djili

1. Introduction

The Study illustrates a comprehensive development diagram for N'djili commune (Fig.4.8.1). Precise parts of the diagram are further clarified in the detailed discussions on each sector's sections.

1 Contain inter-related expansion of urban problems.
2 Regulations relating to life and safety guarantee.
3 Self-governing type/autonomous type environment improvement.
4 To livelihood enhancement and sustainable schemes.

5 Beginning and end of autonomous activities.

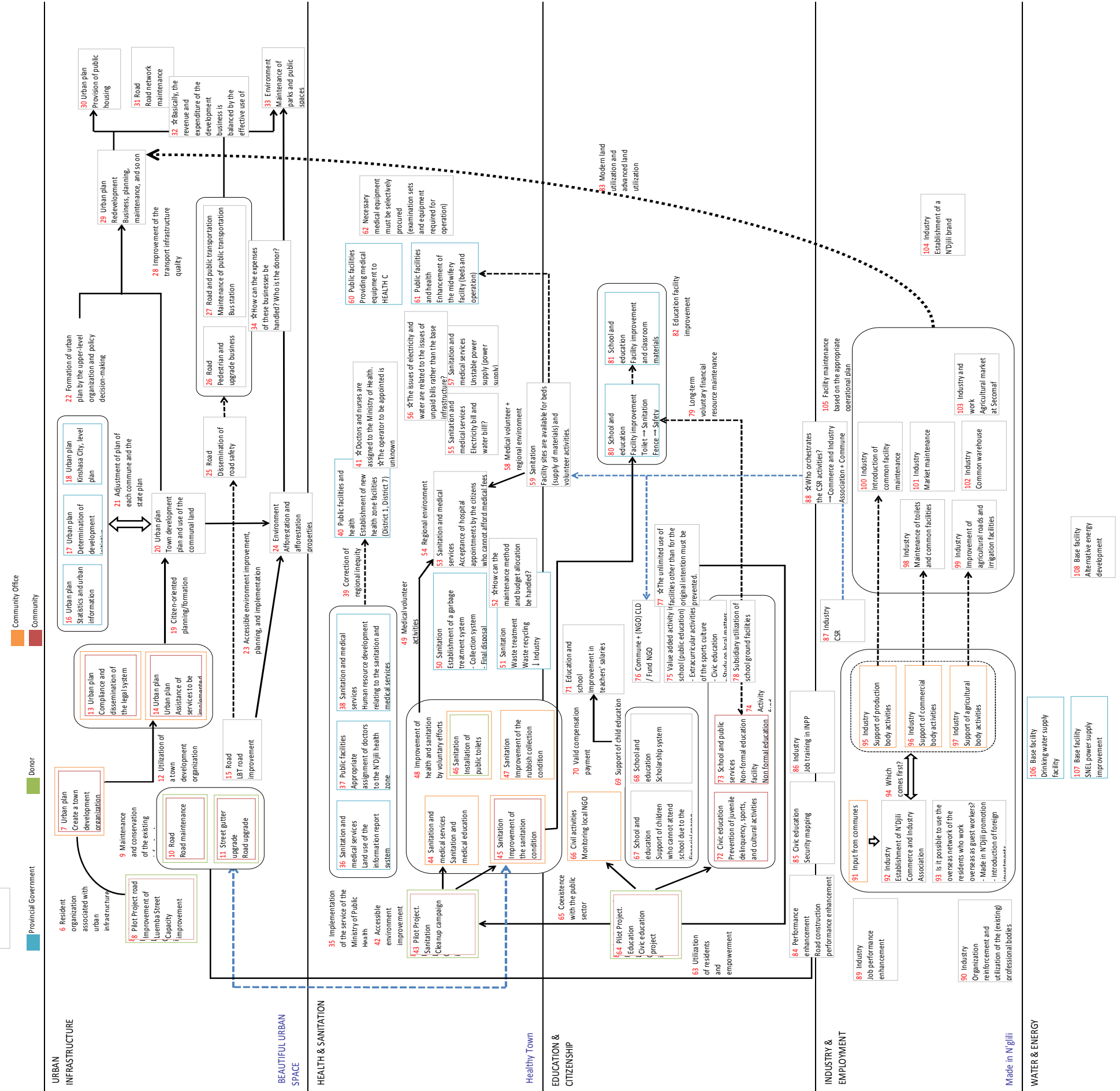


Fig. 4.8.1 Comprehensive Development Diagram for N'djili

2. Outlines of the Diagram

Outlines of diagram are as follows.

1) Objective

To facilitate understanding of necessary actions and development flow of the Action Plan, the diagram indicates the direction/policies of the commune development with facing challenges, crucial forward actions/steps, proposed projects, key factors for decision making, and interventions/relationships of each development sector visually.

2) Methodology of Data Processing

The Diagram was compiled through the following process.

- First, through the survey on the statistical data and report, the Study team extracted impediment issues and potential of the commune regarding economic and social development.
- Then, by discussion with counterparts of the Study, mainly those who are Provincial governments and Commune authority personnel, the study team had identified necessary countermeasures for further action.
- Major players rolling task taking in the commune activities, proposed projects and key factors for decision making were also decided and written in small cards for recording precisely.
- Those small cards were distinguished by 5 development sectors depending on their features.
- Finally small cards were arranged on the white paper individually under the guidelines of sector's development polices respectively. It was the first draft of the Diagram.
- To finalize the Diagram, necessary amendment was done for the first draft through the successive discussions with CLD members and residents at stakeholder meetings.

3) Hierarchy

Corresponding to 5 development sectors, the Diagram divided 5 hierarchies vertically, from top to bottom, namely Urban Infrastructure, Health and Sanitation, Education and Citizenship, and water and Lifeline; and horizontally, from left to right, the Diagram indicates progression of years.

4) Players

The major Players in the Diagram are the following 4 members with respective colour codes.

- Provincial Government (Blue)
- Donor (Green)
- Community Office (Orange)

- Community/Residents (Red)

In case, action card/item was related to captioned specific player, this action card/item was painted with colour of that specific player. In case, the action was done by the collaboration of 2 players, the respective colour was a combination of both colours of the concerned players. However, if the action card/item was not yet decided, the related player at present or card/item of key factors for decision making were not painted by specific colour.

5) Correlation of Card/Item

Basically, card/item corresponds to its action with connection to next actions. In case, it had a relation with another factor, both card/item were connected with an indicator beyond the sector group. Therefore, not only development flow of the sector, but also the correlation of card/item is clearly recognized by time logically.

3. Necessary Actions of Each Sector

Based on the analysis of potentialities/predominance surveys for formulation of N'djili Action Plan, through the above described process, necessary actions have been identified which are indicated in the diagram. In this section, necessary actions are briefly summarised in 5 development sectors of the provincial government; with due regard accorded to crosscutting issues to respect opinions from the community and policies of the provincial government and assistance framework of donors.

1) Urban Infrastructure

The flow (Fig.4.8.2) illustrates actions on Urban Infrastructure Development. Many of urban infrastructures of N'djili are deteriorated due to the vandalism and lack of maintenance during the last few decades. Consequently, urgent rehabilitation works are expected to be implemented as top priority. However, so as to start rehabilitation works immediately, action for “Create a town development organization (card/item #7)” is required as first action in this sector. With assistance of CLD and resident support of “Resident organization associate with infrastructure (#6)” the commune office starts further action linked to proper Urban Planning Section establishment with facilitation of capacity development (#13 and #14). As upper stream organization, provincial government is absolutely expected to do necessary actions towards urban planning organization, regulation, and methodology development (#16 to #18). For the infrastructure development, “Luemba street capacity improvement (card #8)” starts as the Pilot Project with collaboration of JICA. Throughout the experience of the Pilot Project, existing roads and “Street gutter upgrade (#10, #11)” will be rehabilitated together with community participation approach namely Labour Based Technology (LBT) (#15). Progression of economic growth, gradually, targets of urban planning flows shift to advanced stage. It starts deal with “Urban Redevelopment Plan (#29)” and “Provision of Public House (#30)”. Urban infrastructure development expands its activities from

road safety (#25) to tertiary roads networking (#31) with high quality specification for activation of economic development and citizen life.

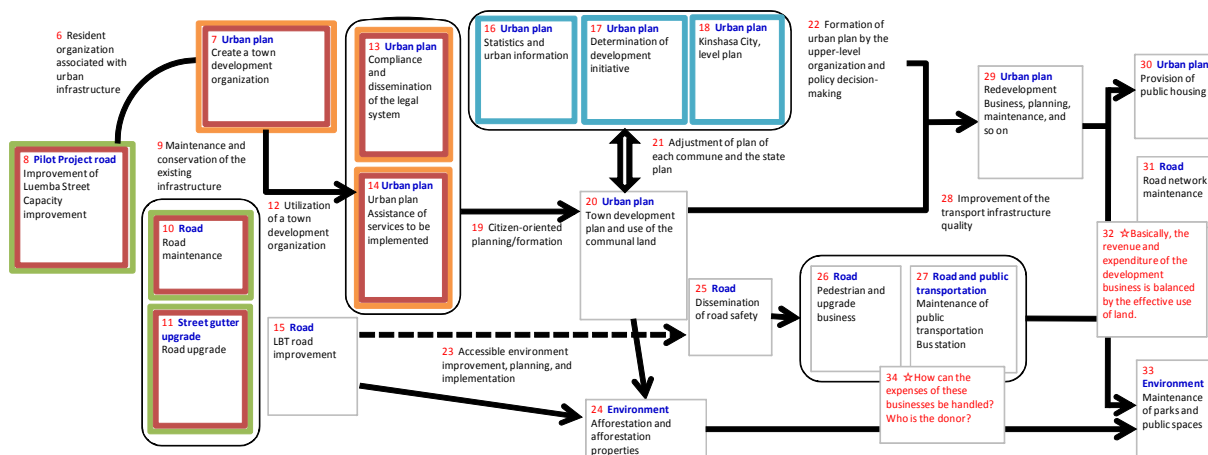


Fig. 4.8.2 Urban Infrastructure Development Diagram for N'djili

2) Health and Sanitation

The flow (Fig.4.8.3) illustrates actions on Health and Sanitation. Issues of health and hygiene are strongly related in the community life. Unclean environment including the plenty of rubbish on the streets, stacked gutters and drainage that are a hotbed of malaria mosquitoes cause serious health problems. Knowledge, attitude and behaviour of the residents concerning health and hygiene, on the other hand, also pose another problem as regards preventing diseases and securing a clean environment. Action of the sector largely divided two major streams by Health/Medical service and Sanitation's one. The commune has a big demanding gap presently on medical facilities and services between suppliers, or Ministry of Health and provincial government. Therefore, medical services and accessibility (#35 and #42) require prompt improvement actions (#36 to #38). Accordingly, a prominent role of provincial government is highly essential and it is expected that through its efforts, the gaps on the issue will be filled by establishment of new health zone facilities (#40) and provision of medical equipment (#61 to #62). Initial action for sanitation is "Sensitization and clean up campaign (#43)" by a Pilot Project. This action is expected to refer sanitary condition improvement through rehabilitation of facilities (#44 to #53). Finally both activities are synchronized and integrated towards same direction (#55 to #62) to realize improved Health in the community.

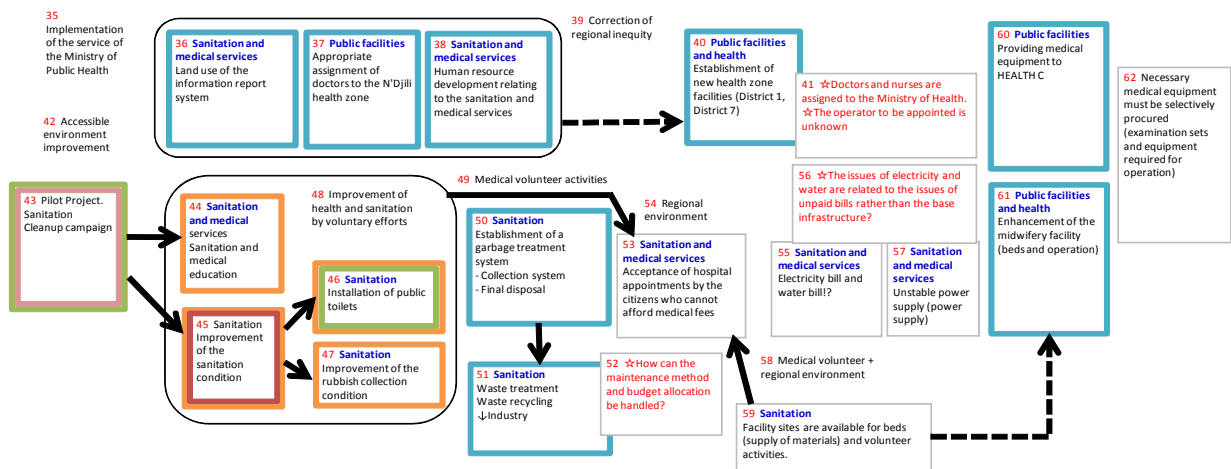


Fig. 4.8.3 Health and Sanitation Development Diagram for N'djili

3) Education and Citizenship

The flow chart (Fig.4.8.4) illustrates actions on Education and Citizenship. This field is one of the most prominent issues for the people in N'djili. Issues of education and citizenship of the commune are strongly related to each other especially the young generation. Lack of education and youth delinquency are linked and are a serious cause of crime and social disturbance. Initial action for the Sector is “Civic Education (#64)” by a Pilot Project. This action encourages further “Civic activities (#66) and complements school activities by sport recreation (#72) and non-formal education (#73) support. The Provincial government has indispensable responsibility in the sector as well. Its task is facility improvement of toilets, fences (#80) and classrooms (#81). Consequently, through the community participation approach (#75, #78, and #85), the sector expands its own activity widely and fosters linkage to other sectors such as Urban Infrastructure (#84), Industry and Employment (#86 to #87) towards establishment of Cadetship in the commune.

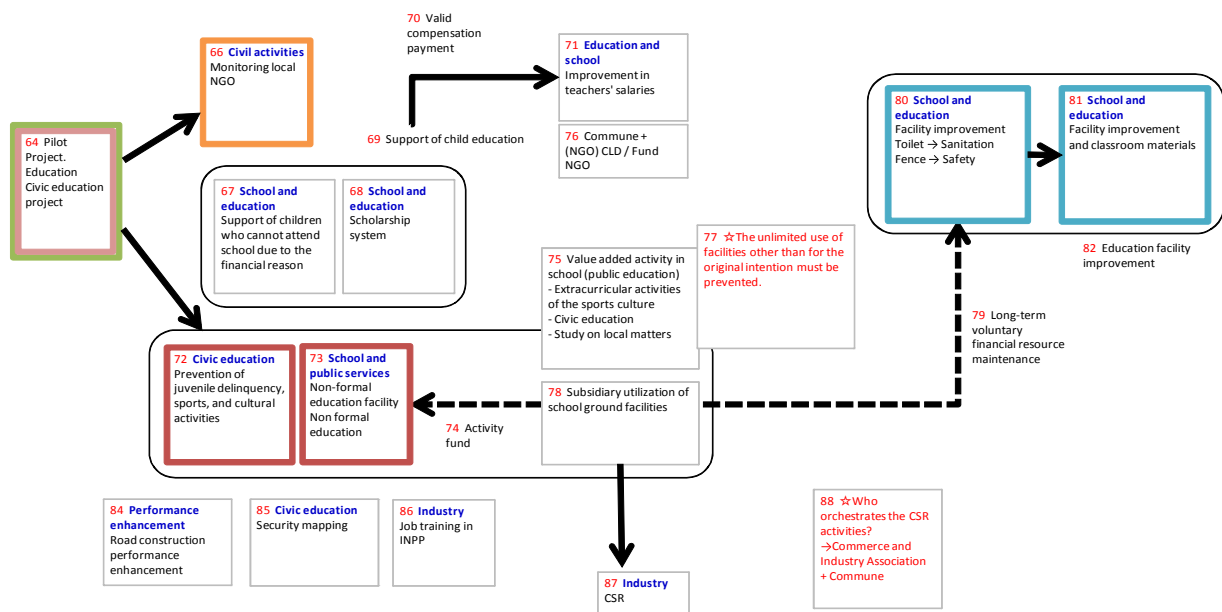


Fig. 4.8.4 Education and Citizenship Development Diagram for N'djili

4) Industry and Employment

The flow chart (Fig.4.8.4) illustrates actions on Industry and Employment. Lack of job opportunities and unemployment are a serious cause of poverty in the commune. Generating employment opportunity is the highest demand of N'djili residents. With collaboration with other players, many activities and initiatives in this sector will be done by the commune office. N'djili is famous as the town of workers, especially in mechanics for automobile repair and carpenters for coffins as well as producers of agricultural products. To encourage Industry in the commune, “Job performance enhancement (#89)” and “Organization reinforcement” are subjects to achieve indicated sector’s goal. Components of support involve variety of actions, namely “Establishment of commerce and industry association (#92)”, “Support agriculture body activities (#97)”, “Market maintenance (#101)”, “Common warehouse (#102)”, etc. Through these activities, industry firms in the commune (most of them are small scale industries) can acquire enough capability to make their own quality products made in N'djili.

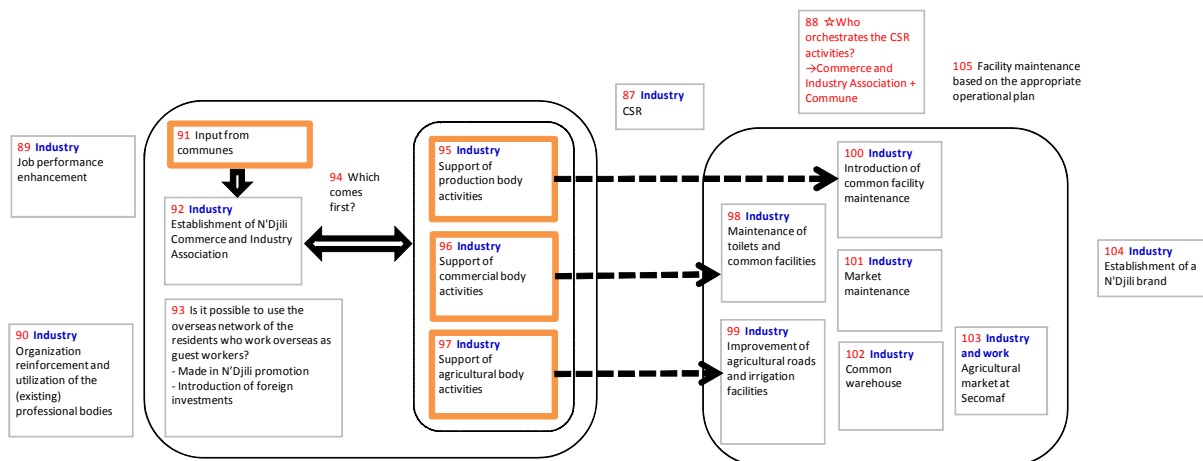


Fig. 4.8.5 Industry and Employment Development Diagram for N'djili

5) Water and Lifeline

The flow chart (Fig.4.8.4) illustrates actions on Water and Lifeline. Due to the old and deteriorated facilities of water and power supply, the rehabilitation of these facilities is a necessary action. The issues correspond to plan and policies depending on RESIDESO and SNEL (#106, #107). With the exception of these 2 agencies, other players do not have many activities/ responsibilities. Residents are expected to participate and cooperate promptly for smooth implementation of the improvement project. To improve access of Water and Lifeline, “Alternative Energy, solar power and biomass, Development (#108)” is also recommendable action. This technology is also valuable for reduction of energy consumption including conventional energy sources such as charcoal.

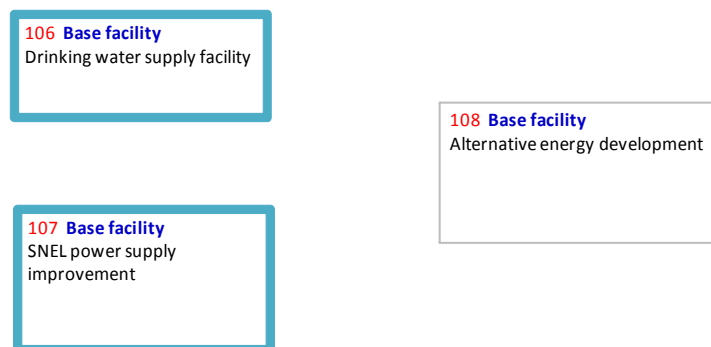


Fig. 4.8.6 Water and Energy Development Diagram for N'djili

APPENDIX-3
INITIAL ENVIRONMENT
EXAMINATION

INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATIONS

1 PILOT PROJECT

1-1 Environmental Screening

“Environmental Screening” is the first step of the environmental and social consideration study and means deciding whether the proposed Pilot Projects is likely to have any impacts on the environment.

According to “Japan International Cooperation Agency Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2004)”, development projects are classified under three categories depending on the extent of environmental and social impacts. To make this classification, an outline of the projects, the scale, the site conditions and environmental impact assessment system in the host countries are taken into account. These three categories are as follows:

Category A: Projects are classified as Category A if they are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the environment and society. Projects with complicated impacts or unprecedented impacts, which are difficult to assess or which have a wide range of impacts or irreversible impacts, are also classified as Category A. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)-level environmental and social considerations studies are required.

Category B: Projects are classified as Category B if their potential adverse impacts on the environment and society are less adverse than those of Category A projects. Generally they are site-specific; few if any are irreversible; and in most cases normal mitigation measures can be designed more readily. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)-level environmental and social considerations studies are required.

Category C: Projects are classified as Category C if they are likely to have minimal or little adverse impacts on the environment and society.

The proposed Pilot Projects are as follows:

- Civil Education/Empowerment for Community Development
- Clean up Campaign for Improvement of Sanitary Conditions
- Road Rehabilitation Project by Do-Nou Technology
- Rehabilitation of Luemba Road

As “Civil Education/Empowerment for Community Development” is a soft component type programme, no serious adverse impacts will be expected. This proposed project is classified into Category C.

As “Clean up Campaign for Improvement of Sanitary Condition” is a short-term campaign programme, no serious adverse impacts will be expected. This proposed project is classified into Category C. However, because the understanding and cooperation of local people is indispensable, social consideration, public consultation and a proper waste management plan will be required in advance.

As “Road Rehabilitation Project by Do-Nou Technology” is short-term rehabilitation works by manpower of the local unskilled workers, no serious adverse impacts will be expected. This proposed project is classified into Category C. However, because the understanding and cooperation of local people is indispensable, social consideration, public consultation and a proper worker management plan will be required in advance.

As Rehabilitation of Luemba Road is middle-scale construction works and has some negative impacts, the environmental category is classified into “B”. The IEE-level environmental and social considerations studies will be required in advance.

1-2 IEE of Rehabilitation of Luemba Road

As the proposed Rehabilitation of Luemba Road consists of asphalt pavement of carriageway and improvement of sidewalk, drainage and planting zone within the existing right of way in urban area, the environmental impacts are expected to be limited within short term and small scale. The result of the screening is shown in the following table. The major negative impacts will occur in the construction phase. These potential construction impacts that are air pollution, water pollution, construction waste, noise, vibration, water usage, local economy and misdistribution of benefit of employment opportunities will be minimized and prevented by the proper mitigation measures.

Table 1 Result of Environmental Screening of Rehabilitation of Luemba Road

<u>Project Description</u>			
Location: N’djili commune, Quarter 7, Blvd. Luemba			
Project Type: Pavement and Improvement of Existing Unpaved Road			
Length: Approximately 1 km			
Environmental Item 1)	Assessment		Remarks
	Construction Phase	Operation Phase	
1 Air pollution	B	D	Pollution by exhaust gas and dust from construction machine operation.
2 Water pollution	B	D	Pollution of river and ground water by turbid water and spilling oil in construction phase.
3 Soil pollution	D	D	Minimal impact on soil.
4 Waste	B	D	Generation of construction waste, surplus soil and other waste in construction phase.
5 Noise and vibration	B	C or D	Generation of noise and vibration from construction machines and increased vehicles.
6. Ground subsidence and soil erosion	D	D	No impacts on subsidence and erosion.

7 Offensive odors	D	D	Little impacts on offensive odors
8 Geographical features	D	D	No impacts on geographical features.
9 Bottom sediment	D	D	No impacts on bottom sediment.
10 Biota and ecosystem	D	D	No impacts on wildlife
11 Water usage	B	D	Impacts of additional water use for construction works on water usage.
12 Accident	D	C or D	Increase of possibility of traffic accident by speeded vehicles.
13 Global warming	D	D	No impacts on global warming.
14 Involuntary resettlement	D	D	No impacts on resettlement.
15 Local economy such as employment and livelihood etc.	B	D	Increase of opportunity for employment as construction workers. Temporary disturbance to shops by construction works.
16 Land use and utilization of local resources	D	D	Little impacts on land use and local resources.
17 Social institutions such as social infrastructure and local decision-making institutions	D	D	Little impacts on social institution.
18 Existing social infrastructures and services	B	D	Relocation of existing water pipes and electric cables
19 The poor, indigenous of ethnic people	D	D	No impacts on ethnic people.
20 Misdistribution of benefit and damage	B	D	Misdistribution of employment opportunity such as construction workers.
21 Local conflict of interests	D	D	Little impacts on local conflict.
22 Gender	D	D	No impacts on gender.
23 Children's rights	D	D	No impacts on children's rights.
24 Cultural heritage	D	D	No impacts on cultural heritage.
25 Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS etc.	C	D	Spread of HIV/AIDS by construction workers
26 Others (Hydrological Situation)	D	D	Little impacts on hydrological situation

Rating: A: Serious impact is expected. B: Some impact is expected. C: Extent of impact is unknown.
D: No impact is expected.

1) Reference: Japan International Cooperation Agency Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (April 2004) "Appendix 3. Screening Format, Check Items"

(1) Environmental and Social Impacts and Mitigation Measures

1) Beneficial Impact

One of beneficial impacts is the creation of employment opportunity during the construction phase. The opportunity for the local worker to engage in the construction works will not only give them income but also a feeling of attachment to the project. The many workers will use shops and canteens around the vicinity of the construction site, which will bring temporary benefit to the local markets.

The most important beneficial impact of the improvement of the road is the benefit to provide to all its uses. The Pilot Project will make the transportation in the center of N'djili commune significantly more accessible and convenient. The dusty and sandy road and sidewalk will be minimized.

2) Negative Impact of Construction Phase

1. Air pollution

Impact:

The operation of the construction equipment and heavy vehicles will generate exhaust gases. Conveyance of construction materials and earth works will cause harmful dust. These exhaust gases and dust are unavoidable to some degree. The impacts on the local residents will be for the short term during the operation of these activities. The impact of emission gas from an asphalt plant will not occur, because the asphalt will be conveyed from a distant asphalt plant.

Mitigation:

The contractor should maintain their construction equipment in proper condition to avoid the imperfect combustion. To minimize the dust, the contractor should conduct water spraying on the road at regular intervals. If the local residents and pedestrians complain about the dust, the preventive measures such as increase in the frequency of spraying should be taken.

2. Water pollution and usage

Impact:

Earthworks will generate turbid water, especially during rainy period. The turbid water caused by construction works is unavoidable to some degree. Spilling oil and diesel from the construction equipment are also water pollution sources. Some of the turbid water and pollution source seep underground, the rest flows into N'djili River where a water treatment plant is located and may have impact on the plant operation.

Water requirement for the construction works and large number of workforces will affect the local water supply. If the proper sanitary condition is not maintained in the construction site, the water bodies including ground water may be contaminated and water borne diseases may increase.

Mitigation:

The contractor should maintain their construction equipment in proper condition to avoid accidental leaking of the oil and diesel. The consultant of supervision and contractor should monitor and control the turbid water and sanitary condition, and collect information on the water treatment plant as necessary.

To avoid acute water shortage and contamination, sufficient water supply facilities and latrines should be installed around N'djili commune office. These facilities should be continuously utilized by the local residents after completion of the construction.

3. Waste

Impact:

The construction waste such as surplus soil, fragments of construction materials, sludge by clearing ditch and garbage from the construction workers will adversely affect the life environment around the construction site. If the human waste of the construction workers is not properly disposed in the construction site, the sanitary condition will deteriorate and water borne diseases may increase.

Mitigation:

The contractor should consider the proper disposal and reuse plan, and manage the construction waste. The consultant of supervision should monitor the waste disposal. Sufficient latrines should be installed around N'djili commune office.

4. Noise and vibration

Impact:

Heavy equipment operation will generate noise and vibration. These noise and vibration caused by construction works is unavoidable to some degree. Because of the a little automobile traffic, the present level of noise and vibration in the construction site is considered low. The noise level may be beyond acceptable limit, for example 70 dB, to the local residents. However, the noise and vibration disturbance will be for the short term during the operation.

Mitigation:

To mitigate the nuisance by noise and vibration, the consultant of the construction planning should consider the proper execution scheme. The construction works during night time should be avoided. The contractor should maintain their construction equipment in proper condition. If the local residents complain about noise and vibration, the consultant of the supervision and the contractors should reconsider the construction method.

5. Road side trees

Impact:

There are boulevard trees along the road. In advance of the construction works, a few small trees need to be felled. However, these trees are not important ecologically, culturally

and economically. Moreover, as the Pilot Project includes rehabilitation works of planting zone, some plants newly laid down will enhance the aesthetic view of the corridor.

Mitigation:

To minimize tree cutting, the consultant of road design should consider the flexible design of both sides of carriageway.

6. Acquisition of construction site

Impact:

Land acquisition will not be required, because the construction works will be confined within the road-right-of-way limit of 25 m. However, a few temporary commercial facilities and structures such as tables, chairs, displays and a container shop, and two small vegetable gardens within the construction limit will be affected.

Mitigation:

The understanding of the owners for the Pilot Project should be gained and the obstacles to the construction works should be removed by the owners voluntarily in advance.

7. Existing water pipe and electric cable

Impact:

There are water pipes and electric cables under/around the construction site. In advance of the construction works, these pipes and cables need to be removed.

Mitigation:

The consultant of construction plan should consider the proper relocation plans in cooperation with REGIDESO and SNEL well in advance of the construction works.

8. Street lamps and monument

Impact:

There are street lamps in the center of the road. In advance of the construction works, a few street lamps need to be removed at the northern point. However, these lamps do not operate. A monument is located at the northern point. The monument will not need to be removed by arrangement of the carriageway alignment.

9. Local economy

Impact:

A large number of workforces will concentrate on the construction side and affect the local market temporarily. Without excessive investigation by the local dealers, this impact is potentially beneficial.

Mitigation:

To mitigate adverse impact on the local market, the contractor should install some advertisements that explain the construction components and period well in advance of the construction works. After completion of the construction, the improved road will create a more attractive streetscape, which will positively affect the local market.

10. Employment opportunities

Impact:

Employment opportunities as construction workers will be created. The increased employment opportunities will have potentially beneficial impacts on the local community. However, if careful distribution of the employment opportunities to the local people is not conducted, the project benefit may be unequally shared within the local community.

Mitigation:

To mitigate the adverse impact, the consultant of construction plan should consider the proper distribution plan in cooperation with the local government well in advance of the construction works. Over 80 percent of the unskilled workers for the construction works, with the exception of the carriageway pavement works, should be employed from the local community. A sentence on the employment from the local community should be added in the conditions of the contract to be signed with the contractor. The consultant of supervision should monitor and control the employment condition.

11. Infectious diseases

Impact:

The construction worker may spread infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS.

Mitigation:

To prevent the spread of infectious diseases, a sentence on the countermeasures should be added in the conditions of the contract to be signed with the contractor. The contractor should

prepare the educational program for the workers when necessary.

3) Negative Impact of Operation Phase

1. Traffic accidents

Impact:

Because the present condition of the target road is very poor, the automobile traffic is a little and very slow. After the completion, as the traffic speed will increase significantly, the traffic accidents may increase.

Mitigation:

The consultant of road design should consider the movement of pedestrians and incorporate the considerations into the design. To control the traffic speed, some humps should be installed on the road as necessary.

2. Hydrological Situation

Impact:

The drainage newly set in the road side is only for run-off water from the paved surface and vicinity. Because the project area is sandy and well drained, most of rain water seeps underground. The Pilot Project has little impact on the hydrological condition.

(2) Environmental Management Plan

1) Implementation Plan

The Environmental Management Plan (EMP) should define a technical work program including the required tasks, reports, staffing, equipment and participation and inputs of relevant agencies. In order to mitigate the predicted adverse impacts, some mitigation measures have been proposed in this report. These mitigation measures will be implemented in a phased method during the pre-construction, construction and operation stage. All environmental protection measures are summarized in the following table.

Table 2 Implementation Plan of Mitigation Measures

Impact	Activity	Location	Time	Method	Responsibility
Air pollution, Water pollution and	Maintenance of construction equipment,	Construction site	Construction phase	Workshop operation Water spraying,	Contractor

usage, Noise and vibration	Water spraying, Installment of water supply facilities and latrines			Installment of water supply facilities and latrines	
Waste	Proper disposal of waste Installment of latrines	Construction site	Construction phase	Consideration of waste disposal plan Inspection of disposal site Installment of latrines	Contractor
Road side trees	Flexible road design	Construction site	Pre- Construction phase	Consideration of road design	Consultant
Site acquisition	Removing of obstacles	Construction site	Pre- Construction phase	Negotiation with owners	Kinshasa government Consultant
Water pipe and electric cables	Replacement of lines and cables	Construction site	Pre- Construction phase	Replacement plans coordinated with REGIDESO and SNEL	Consultant REGIDESO SNEL
Local economy, Employment opportunities	Public awareness Proper employment plan Employment of local people	Local community	Construction phase	Disclosure advertisement Consideration of employment plan Inclusion in contract document	Consultant Local government Contractor
Infectious diseases	Educational program	Local community	Construction phase	Inclusion in contract document	Consultant Contractor
Traffic accident	Installment of humps	Project site	Operation phase	Consideration of humps	Consultant

2) Environmental Monitoring

The Environmental Monitoring (EM) aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the recommended mitigation measures and verify the predicted impacts and actual impact level. Furthermore, this monitoring helps to identify the cause-effect relationships between the human activities, especially construction works, and environmental changes. The monitoring plan summarized in the following table. Because analytical instruments for air and water quality, and noise and vibration level will not be available in the project site, visual monitoring and complaints form the local people will be utilized to identify impacts on the environmental

qualities. The monitoring results shall be mentioned in the monthly reports.

Table 3 Environmental Monitoring Plan

Impact	Parameters	Location	Schedule	Method	Responsibility
Air pollution	Exhaust gas Dust Water splaying	Construction site	During construction phase	Observation	Contractor Consultant
	Complaint from local people	Construction site	During construction phase	Meeting and inquiry	Consultant N'djili commune government
Water pollution and usage	Inclusion of mitigation measures in design and tender documents	Project office	Pre-Construction phase	Inspection	Consultant N'djili commune government
	Turbid water Accidental leaking from machine Sanitary condition	Construction site	During construction phase	Observation	Contractor Consultant
	Data of the water treatment plant	Construction site	During construction phase	Inquiry	Consultant
	Complaints from local people	Construction site	During construction phase	Meeting and inquiry	Consultant N'djili commune government
Noise and vibration	Noise and vibration Machine condition	Construction site	During construction phase	Observation	Contractor Consultant
	Complaints from local people	Construction site	During construction phase	Meeting and inquiry	Consultant N'djili commune government
Waste	Inclusion of mitigation measures in design and tender documents	Project office	Pre-Construction phase	Inspection	Consultant N'djili commune government
	Waste disposal Sanitary condition	Construction and disposal site	During construction phase	Observation Inspection of disposal site	Consultant

Road side tree	Inclusion of mitigation measures in design and tender documents	Project office	Pre-Construction phase	Inspection	Consultant N'djili commune government
Water pipe and electric cable	Progress of replacement works	Construction site	Construction phase	Inspection	Consultant REGIDESO SNEL
Site acquisition	Obstacles to construction works	Construction site	Pre-Construction phase	Observation	Kinshasa government Consultant
Local economy	Inclusion of mitigation measures in tender documents	Project office	Pre-Construction phase	Inspection	Consultant N'djili commune government
Employment opportunities	Inclusion of mitigation measures in tender documents	Project office	Pre-Construction phase	Inspection	Consultant N'djili commune government
	Employment of local people	Construction site	During construction phase	Inspection of employment record Meeting and inquiry	Consultant N'djili commune government
Infectious diseases	Inclusion of mitigation measures in tender documents	Project office	Pre-Construction phase	Inspection	Consultant Local government t
Traffic accidents	Inclusion of mitigation measures in design and tender documents	Project office	Pre-Construction phase	Inspection	Consultant N'djili commune government
Others	Illegal construction material	Project office Construction site	Pre-Construction phase During construction phase	Inspection	Consultant

3) Organization and Staffing

In order to implement the EMP, an Environmental Unit (EU) as an organ of the Project Management Office shall be established. As the Pilot Project is small scale, a small unit that is

in charge of the environmental affairs will be sufficient. The EU shall include the following members:

- Representative of Kinshasa state government
- Representative(s) of Tshangu district government and/or N'djili commune government
- Representative(s) of CCD (Comité Communal de Développement) and/or CLD (Comités Locaux de Développement)
- Environmental expert of JICA study team

The EU shall have the following responsibilities:

- Facilitate the inclusion of environmental requirements in the contract document
- Prepare necessary monitoring format
- Supervise or conduct environmental monitoring
- Supervise or monitor construction contractor's performance in environmental aspects
- Distribute environmental monitoring reports
- Facilitate coordination meetings among different organizations in environmental aspects

(3) Conclusion and Recommendations

1) Conclusion

This Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) has assessed the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed Pilot Project. The proposed project does not pose any significant negative impacts on the physical environment. The adverse impacts during the construction phase and on the socio-economic condition are expected to be of medium nature and can be mitigated by the proper counter measures.

2) Recommendations

1. IEE Level Report

Present study has identified the minimum negative overall affect of the proposed project. Hence, this IEE level study is sufficient and a further EIA level study is not necessary.

2. Baseline Study

The construction plan consultant and local government need to conduct a baseline study on the demand for the employment opportunities for unskilled construction workers in the local community.

3. Design Phase

The consultant of design should consider the stakeholders' recommendation as necessary.

4. Operation Phase

Bldv. Luemba is located in the center of N'djili commune and has potential as not only a route for automobile traffic but also as an attractive zone such as multipurpose space for vehicle-free promenade on weekends, street food area during night and flea market area on holidays. To provide the benefit to all its uses, the local government should consider the pleasing utilization plan.

APPENDIX-4
HEALTH CENTER SURVEY

APPENDIX-4

HEALTH CENTER SURVEY

- Q-2 BOMOI MATERNITY CENTER
- Q-2 BONMOI HEALTH CENTER
- Q-3 CADC SUMBI HEALTH CENTER
- Q-4 BABA HEALTH CENTER
- Q-5 MATERNITY-MBAKANI HEALTH CENTER
- Q-6 BOPETO HEALTH CENTER
- Q-7 HYGIENE HEALTH CENTER
- Q-8 TUMBA HEALTH CENTER
- Q-9 BAKUMA HEALTH CENTER
- Q-10 NGANGWELE HEALTHY CENTER
- Q-11 BIKUNDA HEALTH CENTER
- Q-12 MISCO HEALTH CENTER
- Q-13/A LUZINGU HEALTH CENTER
- Q-13/B DIKI SANTE HEALTH CENTER

Q-2 Bonmoi health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-02										Name of Surveyor	Survey Date	.Aug.2008					
Name of health center	BOMOI HEALTH CENTER											No.	01						
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address	KENGE No.48			
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete				2	Wooden Construction				3	Steel Construction							
Ownership	Armee du salute											No. of Rooms	20						
No. of Stories	0											Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)	Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	4,800m ²																		
Year of foundation	1987																		
For Health center																			
No. of total Beds	3											Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)	Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()						
No. of Beds for Maternity	-																		
No. of total patients per day	62											Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)	Blood test, Urinalysis,						
No. of patients per day for Maternity	-																		
No. of Doctors	1											Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)	Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,						
No. of Nurses	12																		
No. of total stuffs	17											Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)	Incinerator, Another facilities(Church, school, others)						
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	-																		
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	-											Remarks							
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	Please ask to Bureau of Medical																	
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:	0 %				Church:	0 %											
	Covered shortage	Ministry:	%				Church:	%											
Another Donner	-											Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal	Need a bigger and modern Incinerator						
Name of Head	Mr. ZIBIKA LUNDEMBA CLAVER																		
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:					Maternity:					Other Needs	Water tank (Actual 4,000L, Needs 12,000L), Ambulance, Phone line							
Insufficient medical equipment	Ecographie, Radiology, Lab																		
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Operation room, Surgery room, Blood bank																		
Incinerator	Mixed incineration (need mor big and modern one)																		
Septic tank																			



Main entrance



Waiting room



Extension space



Out-door meeting space

Q-2 Bomoi Maternity center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-02								Name of Surveyor						Survey Date	.Aug.2008			
Name of health center	BOMOI-MAT													No.	02					
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address	KENGE No.48				
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete				2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction									
Ownership	Armee du salute													No. of Rooms						
No. of Stories														Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)	Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)																				
Year of foundation	1988																			
For Health center																				
No. of total Beds														Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)	Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()					
No. of Beds for Maternity	72																			
No. of total patients per day														Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)	Blood test, Urinalysis,					
No. of patients per day for Maternity	100																			
No. of Doctors	1													Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)	Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,					
No. of Nurses	14																			
No. of total stuffs	27													Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)	Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)					
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	1.20%																			
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0																			
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget																	Remarks		
	Budget Sharing	Ministry: %	Church: %																	
	Covered shortage	Ministry: %	Church: %																	
Another Donner																				
Name of Head																				
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:								Maternity:								Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal			
Insufficient medical equipment	Other Needs																			
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal																				
Incinerator	OK																			
Septic tank	OK																			



Maternity-ward and court-yard



Main entrance



Laundry room



Generator room

Q-3 CADC Sumbi health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-03										Name of Surveyor			Survey Date	.Aug.2008		
Name of health center		CADC SUMBI HEALTH CENTER													No.	01		
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address		SUMBI No.426	
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete			2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction								
Ownership	ECC / CADC										No. of Rooms		13					
No. of Stories	1 (only ground floor)										Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)		Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	288m ² (36m x 8m)																	
Year of foundation	1995																	
For Health center																		
No. of total Beds	20										Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)		Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()					
No. of Beds for Maternity	9																	
No. of total patients per day	11										Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)		Blood test, Urinalysis,					
No. of patients per day for Maternity	6																	
No. of Doctors	2										Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)		Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,					
No. of Nurses	11																	
No. of total stuffs	17										Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)		Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)					
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	0.4																	
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0										Remarks							
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	24,810 \$																
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:	0 %			Church:	0 %											
	Covered shortage	Ministry:	%			Church:	%											
Another Donner	PARSS										Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal		No aplacenta force, sterilizer					
Name of Head	Mr. NTANGIMISA HONORE																	
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery: 3					Maternity: 20					Other Needs		Bed, Mattress, Lab equipment, toilet					
Insufficient medical equipment	Delivery materials, Infection protection materials, HIV transmission, Gynaecological Box																	
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Operation room										Incinerator		No incinerator					
Septic tank																		



Supported by Church



Under construction for 10years



Extension space



Laboratory

Q-4 Baba health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-04										Name of Surveyor			Survey Date	Aug.2008	
Name of health center		BABA HEALTH CENTER													No.	04	
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address		LUBUZI No.17
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete			2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction							
Ownership	LIMITED (Prive)													No. of Rooms	8		
No. of Stories	1													Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)	Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	68.74m2																
Year of foundation	1997																
For Health center																	
No. of total Beds	5													Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)	Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()		
No. of Beds for Maternity	5																
No. of total patients per day	10													Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)	Blood test, Urinalysis,		
No. of patients per day for Maternity																	
No. of Doctors	2													Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)	Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,		
No. of Nurses	4																
No. of total stuffs	7													Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)	Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)		
No. of Infant mortality in delivery																	
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery														Remarks			
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	9,600,000 FC															
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:											%		Church:		
	Covered shortage	Ministry:											%	Church:			%
Another Donner																	
Name of Head	Mr. DISENGOMOKA (ASBL) => NPO?													Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal	Water supply problem (No supply and Water tank)		
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery: 10						Maternity:										
Insufficient medical equipment	Echography , Medical foods, Delivery beds, Microscope, Lab, Small surgery boxes, Essential dryer													Other Needs	Desks, Benches for patients, Materials, Training, Medicine		
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Small surgery room, Circumcisio, Wounds, Evacuation																
Incinerator	Small incinerator (Need suitable incinerator)																
Septic tank																	



Main entrance



Treatment room



Toilet outside



Roof of consultation room

Q-5 Maternity-Mbakani health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-05								Name of Surveyor					Survey Date	.Aug.2008		
Name of health center		MAT-MBAKANI HEALTH CENTER													No.	01		
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address		LUKAYA No.519	
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete			2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction								
Ownership	ECC / CEC													No. of Rooms	14			
No. of Stories	1 buliding and 1 hall													Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)	Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	-																	
Year of foundation	1989																	
For Health center																		
No. of total Beds	20													Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)	Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()			
No. of Beds for Maternity	13																	
No. of total patients per day	15													Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)	Blood test, Urinalysis,			
No. of patients per day for Maternity	3																	
No. of Doctors	1													Utilities (Check the name of Utilites)	Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,			
No. of Nurses	13																	
No. of total stuffs	24													Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)	Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)			
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	3																	
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0													Remarks				
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	62,880 \$																
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:	2 %		Church:	40 %												
Covered shortage	Ministry:	%		Church:	%													
Another Donner	PARSS													Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal	Need septic tank for blood & placenta, well-water			
Name of Head	Mr. MAHUNGU MICHEL																	
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:	3		Maternity:							Other Needs	Delivery table: 3 tables, Generator, Computer, Rolling chairs						
Insufficient medical equipment	Delivery kit, Microscope, Surgery kit, Electrical centrifuger, Photometer																	
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Need Surgery room, Ambulance for transferring the patients																	
Incinerator	Ok																	
Septic tank	Need																	



Ward and consulting room



Outdoor meeting space



Superintendent room



Extension space

Q-6 Bopeto health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-06										Name of Surveyor			Survey Date	.Aug.2008						
Name of health center		BOPETO HEALTH CENTER													No.	01						
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address		MAYIDI No.29					
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete				2	Wooden Construction				3	Steel Construction										
Ownership	Armee du salut														No. of Rooms		17					
No. of Stories	-														Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)		Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	-																					
Year of foundation	1998																					
For Health center																						
No. of total Beds	2														Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)		Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others(microscope, otoscope, glucometer)					
No. of Beds for Maternity	-																					
No. of total patients per day	50														Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)		Blood test, Urinalysis,					
No. of patients per day for Maternity	-																					
No. of Doctors	1														Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)		Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,					
No. of Nurses	7																					
No. of total stuffs	10														Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)		Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)					
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	-																					
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	-														Remarks							
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	-																				
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:	%				Church:	%														
	Covered shortage	Ministry:	%				Church:	%														
Another Donner	-														Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal		Need rehabilitation of incinerator (actualy, liquid water would be throwned into)					
Name of Head	Mr. ZOLA MAKITU																					
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:																		Maternity:			
Insufficient medical equipment	Laboratory kit, Small surgery kit														Other Needs							
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Extention of the health center to receive patients and treat																					
Incinerator	Need rehabilitation																					
Septic tank	OK																					



Main entrance



Ward inside



Plastic barrel to transport water



Empty water reservoir

Q-7 Hygiene health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-07										Name of Surveyor	Mr. MBOMBO TSHIBOLA	Survey Date	18.Aug.2008	
Name of health center	HYGIENE HEALTH CENTER											No.	01			
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address	MARCH No.87
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete					2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction				
Ownership	Government											No. of Rooms				
No. of Stories	1											Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)	Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	112 m2															
Year of foundation	2007															
For Health center																
No. of total Beds	4											Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)	Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()			
No. of Beds for Maternity	0															
No. of total patients per day	5											Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)	Blood test, Urinalysis,			
No. of patients per day for Maternity	0															
No. of Doctors	0											Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)	Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,			
No. of Nurses	6															
No. of total stuffs	7											Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)	Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)			
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	0															
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0											Remarks				
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	0														
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:	0 %	Church:	%											
Covered shortage	Ministry:	0 %	Church:	%												
Another Donner												Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal	Need incinerator			
Name of Head	Mrs. MBOMBO TSHIBOLA															
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:											Maternity:				
Insufficient medical equipment	Delivery room, All necessary equipment											Other Needs	Ditch for drainage, water tank, shelter for vaccination of babies			
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Delivery room, Lab with equipment															
Incinerator	No															
Septic tank	No															



Main entrance



Shabby equipment



Ward inside



Many cracks on the wall

Q-8 Tumba health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-08							Name of Surveyor						Survey Date	Aug.2008							
Name of health center		TUMBA HEALTH CENTER												No.	01								
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address		TUMBA No.10						
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete			2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction													
Ownership	PRIVATE(Mrs.KAYILA KIYENGI)												No. of Rooms										
No. of Stories	1												Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)		Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	420m ² (20m x 21m)																						
Year of foundation	1996																						
For Health center																							
No. of total Beds	14												Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)		Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()								
No. of Beds for Maternity	5																						
No. of total patients per day	7																						
No. of patients per day for Maternity	0												Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)		Blood test, Urinalysis,								
No. of Doctors	3																						
No. of Nurses	3																						
No. of total stuffs	8												Utilities (Check the name of Utilites)		Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,								
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	0												Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)		Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)								
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0																						
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget																	Remarks					
	Budget Sharing	Ministry: %	Church: %																				
	Covered shortage	Ministry: %	Church: %																				
Another Donner																							
Name of Head																		Mrs. KAYILA KIYENGI		Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal		No suitable incinerator, Sewage (buried in a hole)	
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour		Delivery: 2						Maternity: 15															
Insufficient medical equipment		Medical microscope (2), Lab materials, Delivery room materials, Small surgery materials															Other Needs		Delivery bed: more30 beds, gen-set (broken)				
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal		Necessary, Ambulance to access to hospital																					
Incinerator		Not suitable																					
Septic tank		OK																					



Main entrance



Consulting fee



Gas oven using gas-canister as sterilizer



Water supply outdoor

Q-9 Bakuma health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-09										Name of Surveyor	Survey Date	.Aug.2008			
Name of health center	BAKUMA HEALTH CENTER										No.	01					
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address	KANZA No.8	
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete			2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction		Cement blocks					
Ownership	PRIVATE (A.S.B.L.)										No. of Rooms	13					
No. of Stories	-										Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)	Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	150 m2																
Year of foundation	1997																
For Health center																	
No. of total Beds	11										Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)	Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()					
No. of Beds for Maternity	6																
No. of total patients per day	15										Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)	Blood test, Urinalysis,					
No. of patients per day for Maternity	20																
No. of Doctors	1										Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)	Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,					
No. of Nurses	5																
No. of total staffs	6										Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)	Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)					
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	0.02%																
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0																
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	39,804,000 FC										Remarks					
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:	%	Church:	%												
	Covered shortage	Ministry:	%	Church:	%												
Another Donner											Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal	Dig holes, Need incinerator					
Name of Head	Mr. MALELE KIMPIOKA SIMON																
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:				Maternity:					Other Needs	Bed: more 15 beds, Medicine, fridge						
Insufficient medical equipment	Delivery room, Maternity facilities, Laboratory facilities, Surgery room equipment, Treatment room facilities																
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Surgery room																
Incinerator	Small																
Septic tank	OK																



Located on the side of a hill



Rain-water drop through holes



Patients waiting space outdoor



Shabby toilet outdoor

Q-10 Ngangwele healthy center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-10								Name of Surveyor					Survey Date	.Aug.2008		
Name of health center		NGANGWELE HEALTH CENTER												No.	02			
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address		NGAGWELE No.10	
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete				2	Wooden Construction				3	Steel Construction						
Ownership	PRIVATE()																	
No. of Stories	1																	
Floor area (m ²)	700m ² (28m x 25m)																	
Year of foundation	1992																	
For Health center																		
No. of total Beds	13																	
No. of Beds for Maternity	7																	
No. of total patients per day	5																	
No. of patients per day for Maternity	3																	
No. of Doctors	2																	
No. of Nurses	7																	
No. of total stuffs	8																	
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	0.12%																	
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0																	
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	15,750\$																
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:	0 %				Church:	%										
	Covered shortage	Ministry:	%				Church:	%										
Another Donnor	PARSS, ASF																	
Name of Head	Mr.JEAN MBENZIVO																	
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:					Maternity:	4											
Insufficient medical equipment	Delivery box, Small surgery box, Surgery box, Microscope																	
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Operation room, Transfer to the Congo-China hospital																	
Incinerator	No incinerator																	
Septic tank																		
Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)																		
Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()																		
Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)																		
Blood test, Urinalysis,																		
Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)																		
Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,																		
Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)																		
Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)																		
Remarks																		
Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal																		
Need incinerator																		
Other Needs																		
Patient bed: more 5 beds, Observation bed: more 3 beds																		



Main entrance



Ward inside



Surgical operation room



Incinerator on drum

Q -11 Bikunda health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-11										Name of Surveyor			Survey Date	.Aug.2008			
Name of health center		BIKUNDA HEALTH CENTER											No.	01					
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address		KIKUNDA No.2		
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete			2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction									
Ownership	PRIVATE(Mr.MANZAMBI)																		
No. of Stories	1																		
Floor area (m ²)																			
Year of foundation	1985																		
For Health center																			
No. of total Beds	18																		
No. of Beds for Maternity	5																		
No. of total patients per day	10																		
No. of patients per day for Maternity	2																		
No. of Doctors	2																		
No. of Nurses	6																		
No. of total stuffs	8																		
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	0																		
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0																		
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	8,544,000 FC																	
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:	0 %														Church:	0 %	
	Covered shortage	Ministry:	0 %														Church:	0 %	
Another Donner																			
Name of Head	Mr. MANZAMBI PIERRE																		
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:															Maternity:	20		
Insufficient medical equipment	Surgical kit, Maternity kit, Lab kit																		
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Transfer to the Congo-China hospital. Ambulance to be paid by patients (7,500FC), Need operation room																		
Incinerator	No incinerator																		
Septic tank	OK																		
Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)																		Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()	
Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)																		Blood test, Urinalysis.	
Utilities (Check the name of Utilites)																		Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,	
Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)																		Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)	
Remarks																			
Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal																		Need modern incinerator	
Other Needs																		Bed: more 20 beds, Medicine, Tables, Toilet, Donor	



Main entrance



Consulting room



Damaged ceiling



Ward

Q-12 Misco health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-12										Name of Surveyor	Survey Date	.Aug.2008			
Name of health center	MISCO HEALTH CENTER											No.	05				
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address	Av. KIKONGO No.14	
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete			2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction							
Ownership	Private (Mrs.TANKWEYI)											No. of Rooms	6				
No. of Stories	1											Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)	Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	340 m ²																
Year of foundation	1979																
For Health center																	
No. of total Beds	4 fixed beds + 6 separate (unfixed) beds											Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)	Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()				
No. of Beds for Maternity	4																
No. of total patients per day	7											Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)	Blood test, Urinalysis,				
No. of patients per day for Maternity	2 / month																
No. of Doctors	0											Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)	Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,				
No. of Nurses	5																
No. of total stuffs	7											Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)	Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)				
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	0																
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0											Remarks					
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget	3,312,000 FC															
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:									%				Church:	0 %	
Covered shortage	Ministry:									%	Church:	0 %					
Another Donner												Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal					
Name of Head	Mrs. GEORGINE FLORENCE TANKWEYI																
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:									Maternity:	15 - 20						
Insufficient medical equipment	Gynaecological box, Surgery box, Lab material, Microscope (2)											Other Needs	Observation room: 20-25 beds, Lab room, Pharmacy room, Toilets, Laundry, Septic tank, tap water, staff				
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Need operation room, Transfer to the Congo-China hospital (\$10)																
Incinerator	No suitable incinerator																
Septic tank																	



Exterior of health center



Ward (No patient)



Consulting room



Expansion space for maternity

Q-13/A Luzingu health center

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-13 A										Name of Surveyor	Survey Date	Aug.2008			
Name of health center		LUZINGU HEALTH CENTER											No.	01			
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address	KIKONDA No.68	
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete			2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction							
Ownership	BDOM(Diocesan office for Medical Work) / ADCM											No. of Rooms	6				
No. of Stories	1											Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)	Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)																	
Year of foundation	1986																
For Health center																	
No. of total Beds	1											Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)	Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()				
No. of Beds for Maternity	0																
No. of total patients per day	10											Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)	Blood test, Urinalysis,				
No. of patients per day for Maternity	0																
No. of Doctors	1											Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)	Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,				
No. of Nurses	4																
No. of total stuffs	5											Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)	Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)				
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	0																
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0											Remarks					
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget																
	Budget Sharing	Ministry:	%	Church:	%												
	Covered shortage	Ministry:	%	Church:	%												
Another Donner												Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal					
Name of Head	Mrs. YUEHE MDUMDU																
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery:					Maternity:					Other Needs	Need to build the maternity of two story building, Maternity bed: 30 beds, Observation bed: 40 beds					
Insufficient medical equipment	Maternity kit, Sterilizer, Microscope (2), Centrifuges, Photometer for hemoglobin, Incubator																
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Need operation room, Transferring to ELIKYA hospital center in Kimbanseke																
Incinerator	OK																
Septic tank																	



Main entrance



Waiting space for infant vaccine



Consulting room



Laboratory

Q-13/B Diki Sante

The Development Study for Urban Rehabilitation Plan of Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

JICA STUDY TEAM

Inventory Survey Sheet	No.	HS-13 B								Name of Surveyor					Survey Date	.Aug.2008		
Name of health center		DIKI SANTE											No.	03				
Quatier No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13a	13b	Address		MAKUNGU No.17	
Construction type	1	Reinforced Concrete			2	Wooden Construction			3	Steel Construction								
Ownership	PRIVATE(Mr.DIKIZEYIKO)											No. of Rooms	8					
No. of Stories	1											Name of Rooms (Check the name of rooms)	Reception, Waiting room, Consultation room, Recovery room, Labor room, Delivery room, Ward, Dispensary, Laboratory, Isolation ward, Operation room, Suckling room, Radiology room, Laundry room, Others(
Floor area (m ²)	Room1: 8m x 6m, Room2: 12m x 10m																	
Year of foundation	2006																	
For Health center																		
No. of total Beds	12											Owned Medical Equipments (Check the name of Equipments)	Delivery bed, Scales, Stethoscope, Sphygmomanometer, X-ray scanner, Sterilizer, Wheelchair, Others()					
No. of Beds for Maternity	7																	
No. of total patients per day	7											Inspection Items (Check the name of Items)	Blood test, Urinalysis,					
No. of patients per day for Maternity	3																	
No. of Doctors	2											Utilities (Check the name of Utilities)	Water-supply, Sewage-system, Septick-tank, Electricity, Telephone-lines,					
No. of Nurses	4																	
No. of total stuffs	10											Other Equipment / Facilities (Check the name of Equipments / Facilities)	Incinerator, Another facilities(Church,school,others)					
No. of Infant mortality in delivery	0																	
No. of Maternal mortality in delivery	0											Remarks						
Budget / Expense	Annual Budget																	
	Budget Sharing	Ministry: %	Church: %															
	Covered shortage	Ministry: %	Church: %															
Another Donner	I.R.C.											Consideration to unlawful dumping of Medical disposal	Incinerator					
Name of Head	Mr. DIKIZEYIKO ANTOINE																	
No. of Beds Needs in peak hour	Delivery: 15					Maternity: 18												
Insufficient medical equipment	Sterilizer, Maternity beds, Delivery beds, Maternity kit											Other Needs						
Needs and for install of room in emergency or abnormal	Ambulance to the Congo-China hospital (3L oil, 7,500FC)																	
Incinerator	OK																	
Septic tank	OK																	



Main entrance



Entrance to ward











Consulting room











Waiting space for patients





APPENDIX-5
SCHOOL SURVEY





	1	QARTIER	Q-1			
No.	Nom de L'Ecole					
1	EP1 KAMINA					
2	EP2 KAMINA					
AMELIORATION	ITEMS	No.	Prix Estimé (\$)	Remarques		
			Prix Unitaire	Prix Total		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total			tous	
	Required Partially Reatration	No.	0			
	Required Totally Demolish & new installation (m)	Yes	364			
			364	\$300	\$109,200	
	Watchman	No. of man	2			
	Workinghour	24hrs				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	2	\$4,000	\$4,000	
		F:	1			
		Staff:	1			
	Damage	damaged				
Septic Tank	damaged					
Rehabilitated by Donor	No donor					
Facility	Class rooms		19			
	offices					
Equipment	Tables & benches	lack				
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water supply	City water				
	Electricity supply	no				
Others						
PHOTOS	 <p>SCHOOL HOUSE</p>		 <p>FACE DIRECTLY TO ROAD-1</p>			
	 <p>TOILET</p>		 <p>FACE DIRECTLY TO ROAD-2</p>			





Site No.	2	QARTIER		Q-1	
No.	School Name				
3	EP1 KWILU				
4	EP2 KWILU				
5	INST.MAMBULU				
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
			Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes		
			0		
	Required Partially Reatrration		0		
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)				
	Watchman	No. of man	2		
Working hour		12			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	3	\$4,000	\$4,000
		F:	2		
		Staff:	1		
	Damage	not damaged			
	Septic Tank	Yes			
Rehabilitated by Donor	BCECO	2003			
Facility	Class rooms	Done	40		Requireid 6
	offices		4		
Equipment	Tables & benches	lack			
	Educational material				
Utility Supply	Water suppl	city water			
	Electricity supply	supplied			
Others					
PHOTOS					
	ENTRANCE GATE		EXISTING FENCE		
					
	TOILET		CLASS ROOM		





Site No.	3		QARTIER	Q-2		
No.	School Name					
6	EPA 1 SONA PANGU					
7	EPA 2 SONA PANGU					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS		No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
		Total	Yes	Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)		0			
	Required Partially Reatration		0			
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)					
	Watchman	No. of man	2			
Working hour		24				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	3	\$4,000	\$4,000	
		F:	2			
		Staff:	1			
		Damage	Not damaged			
	Septick Tank	Yes				
Rehabilitated by Donor	Yes					
	Canadian F	2005				
Facility	Class rooms		15			
	offices					
Equipment	Tables & benches		lack			
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes			
	Electricity supply		Yes			
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		EXISTING FENCE			
						
	TOILET		SCHOOL GROUND			





Site No.	4		QARTIER		Q-2	
No.	School Name					
8	ITI, Inst. MPIKO					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS		No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
				Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)		Total	Yes		
	Required Partially Reatration			Yes		
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)					
	Watchman	No. of man	3			
		Working hour	24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	3	\$4,000	\$4,000	
		F:	2			
		Staff:	1			
	Damage	damaged				no roof
	Septick Tank	Yes				
Rehabilitated by Donor	No					
Facility	Class rooms		18			
	offices					
Equipment	Tables & benches		Lack			
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes			
	Electricity supply		No			
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		TOILET			
						
	TOILET		COLLAPSED ROOF			





		5	QARTIER	Q-2		
No.	School Name					
9	EP. 1 KIBUNZI					
10	EP. 2 KIBUNZI					
11						
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes			
			0			
	Required Partially Reatration		Part.			
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)					
	Watchman	No. of man	2			
	Working hour	12				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	3	\$4,000	\$4,000	
		F:	2			
		Staff:	1			
	Damage	damaged				too dirty
	Septic Tank	Yes				
Rehabilitated by Donor	no donor					
Facility	Class rooms	14/14	28			
	offices		3			
Equipment	Tables & benches	Lack				
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl	City water				
	Electricity supply	No				
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		TOILET			
						
	TOILET		COLLAPSED ROOF			





		6	QARTIER	Q-2	
No.	School Name				
12	EP. 2 MAMPUKA				
13	Inst. YIMBUKULU				
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
			Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes		
			0		
	Required Partially Reatration		0		
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)				
	Watchman	No. of man	3		
	Working hour	24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	7	\$4,000	\$8,000
		F:	5		
		Staff:	2		
	Damage		Yes		
Septic Tank		Yes			
Rehabilitated by Donor	Social Fund	Yes			
Facility	Class rooms	14+8	22		
	offices		1		
Equipment	Tables & benches		Lack		
	Educational material				
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes		
	Electricity supply		No		
Others					
PHOTOS					
	ENTRANCE GATE		COLLAPSED FENCE		
					
	TOILET		CLASS ROOM		





Site No.	7	QARTIER	Q-3		
No.	School Name				
14	PRESBYT. NDJILI INSTITUTE				
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
			Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes		
			0		
	Required Partially Reatration		Part.		
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)				
Watchman	No. of man	1			
	Working hour	12			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:		Under Construction	
		F:			
		Staff:	1		
	Damage		New		
Septic Tank		Yes			
Rehabilitated by Donor	OXFAM(UK)	Yes			
Facility	Class rooms	12			Required 3
	offices	1			
Equipment	Tables & benches		Lack		
	Educational material				
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes		
	Electricity supply		No		
Others					
PHOTOS					
	SCHOOL NAME & FENCE		OVERAGED FENCE		
					
	SCHOOL HOUSE		SEPTICK TANK UNDER CONSTRUCTION		





		8	QARTIER	Q-3		
No.	School Name					
15	KIBALA Inst.					
16	EP. 1 SUMBI					
17	EP. 2 SUMBI					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes			
			0			
	Required Partially Reatration		Part.			
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)					
	Watchman	No. of man	3			
	Working hour	12				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	2			
		F:	1			
		Staff:	3	\$4,000	\$4,000	
	Damage		No			
Septic Tank						
Rehabilitated by Donor	UNICEF	Yes				
Facility	Class rooms		38			
	offices		3			
Equipment	Tables & benches		Lack			
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl		No			
	Electricity supply		No			
Others						
PHOTOS						
	EXISTING FENCE		TOILET			
						
	TOILET		COLLAPSED CLASS ROOM			





Site No.	9		QARTIER	Q-3	
No.	School Name				
18	PAPA NDANGI Inst.				
19	EP. 4 PAPA NDANGI				
20	EP. 9 PAPA NDANGI				
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
			Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 0			
	Required Partially Reatration	Yes			
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	21			
	Watchman	No. of man Working hour	1 12		
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	1	\$4,000	\$4,000
		F:	0		
		Staff:	0		
	Damage Septic Tank		Very No.		
Rehabilitated by Donor		No			
Facility	Class rooms	28			
	offices	1			
Equipment	Tables & benches	Lack			
	Educational material				
Utility Supply	Water suppl	No			
	Electricity supply	No			
Others					
PHOTOS					
	COLLAPSED FENCE		EXISTING FENCE		
					
	SHABBY TOILET		SHABBY AND DANGEROUS TOILET		





Site No.	10		QARTIER		Q-4	
No.	School Name					
21	ITC. NTOLANI					
22	EP.1 MPESE					
23	EP.2 MPESE					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS		No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
				Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)		Total	Yes		
	Required Partially Reatration			0		
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)					
	Watchman	No. of man	2			
		Working hour	12			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	2	\$4,000	\$8,000	
		F:	8			
		Staff:	3			
	Damage		No			
Septic Tank		Yes				
Rehabilitated by Donor		No				
Facility	Class rooms	UNICEF2002	44			
	offices		3			
Equipment	Tables & benches		Lack			
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes			
	Electricity supply		Yes			
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		COLLAPSED FENCE			
						
	TOILET		DONORED BY JAPAN & UNICEF			





Site No.	11	QARTIER		Q-4	
No.	School Name				
24	BONSOMI SCHOOL				
IMPROVEMENT	offices	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
			Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes		
			0		
	Required Partially Reatration		No		
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)		No		
	Watchman	No. of man	2		
	Working hour	24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	10		
		F:	10		
		Staff:	2		
Damage	Septic Tank		No		
			Yes		
	Rehabiritated by Donor		No		
Facility	Class rooms		17		
	offices		2		
Equipment	Tables & benches		Many		
	Educational material				
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes		Tank water
	Electricity supply		Yes		
Others					
PHOTOS					
	MAIN ENTRANCE		TOILET		
					
	SPORTS GROUND		DELIGENT DOLL		





Site No.	12		QUARTIER	Q-4		
No.	School Name					
25	ITI. KINZUANA					
26	ITP. KINZUANA					
27	EP.1 KINZUANA					
28	EP.2 KINZUANA					
29	EP.3 KINZUANA					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes	0			
	Required Partially Reatration	No				
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	No				
	Watchman	No. of man	3			
		Working hour	12			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	1	\$4,000	\$4,000	
		F:	0			
		Staff:	1			
	Damage	No				
	Septic Tank	Yes				
Rehabilitated by Donor	GIVAK	Yes			Only Inst.	
	Not yet finish.					
Facility	Class rooms	54			Damaged	
	offices	1			Add 1	
Equipment	Tables & benches				Lack	
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes			City water	
	Electricity supply	Yes				
Others						
PHOTOS						
	SCHOOL NAME & FENCE		COLLAPSED ROOFING			
						
	SEPTICK TANK UNDER CONSTRUCTION		REHABILITATED TOILET			





	13	QARTIER	Q-5			
No.	School Name					
30	TELU LUKAYA GIRLS SCHOOL					
31	BIO-CHEMISTRY INSTITUTE					
32	MATHEMATICS & PHYSICS Inst.					
33	EP. 1 LUKAYA					
34	EP. 2 LUKAYA					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 0			To be raised	
	Required Partially Reatration	Yes			Splits	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	33 33	\$300	\$9,900		
	Watchman	No. of man	3			
		Working hour	12			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:		\$4,000	\$4,000	
		F:				
		Staff:	2			
	Damage	No				
Septic Tank	Yes					
Rehabilitated by Donor	UNICEF					
	KWF				Germany	
Facility	Class rooms	39			5 Schools	
	offices	4				
Equipment	Tables & benches	Yes			Not enough	
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes			City water	
	Electricity supply	Yes				
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		TEMPORARY CLASS-ROOM			
						
	RAIN-WATER RESERVOIR DONORERD BY JAPAN & UNICEF		REHABILITAED TOILET			



	14	QARTIER	Q-6			
No.	School Name					
35	EP. St. MARTIN					
36	EP. 1 INKISI					
37	EP.2 INKISI					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes			
	Required Partially Reatration		398			
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)		Yes		Very old	
			398	\$300	\$119,400	
	Watchman	No. of man	3			
	Working hour	24				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	3	\$4,000	\$8,000	
		F:	3			
		Staff:	2			
	Damage	8 toilets				Damaged
	Septic Tank		1			Damaged
Rehabilitated by Donor	8 toilets	Yes			UNICEF	
Facility	Class rooms	Rehabilit.	52			UNICEF
	offices		Yes			
Equipment	Tables & benches					Enough
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes			City water
	Electricity supply		No			
Others						
PHOTOS						
	SCHOOL NAME & FENCE		SCHOOL HOUSE			
						
	STAFF TOILET		TOILET			





		15	QARTIER	Q-6		
No.	School Name					
38	EPA.1 LEMFU					
39	EPA.2 LEMFU					
40	LEMFU 1 Inst.					
41	LEMFU 2 Inst.					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes		Key holding	
			0			
	Required Partially Reatration		Yes		Partially	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)		78	\$300	\$23,400	
	Watchman	No. of man	4			
	Working hour	24				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	3	\$4,000	\$8,000	Rehabilitation
		F:	3			Rehabilitation
		Staff:	3			Rehabilitation
	Damage		Yes			1
	Septick Tank					
Rehabilitated by Donor						
Facility	Class rooms		68			Good
	offices					Good
Equipment	Tables & benches					200 benches
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes			City water
	Electricity supply		Yes			
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		EXISTING FENCE			
						
	TOILET		TOILET			





	16	QARTIER	Q-6			
No.	School Name					
42	LEMFU 2 Inst.					
43	EP.1 LIKASI					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)	Remarks		
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 0				
	Required Partially Reatration	207				
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	Yes 207	\$300	\$62,100	Rebuild	
	Watchman	No. of man	2			
		Working hour	12			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	0	\$4,000	\$8,000	
		F:	0			
		Staff:	0			
	Damage Septic Tank					None
Rehabilitated by Donor		No				
Facility	Class rooms	21			damaged	
	offices	1			damaged	
Equipment	Tables & benches				Add benches	
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes			City water	
	Electricity supply	No				
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		COLLAPSES CLASS ROOM			
						
	WATER TAP		SHABBY TOILET			





		17	QARTIER	Q-6			
No.	School Name						
44	EP.2 LIKASI						
45	EP.3 LIKASI						
46	EP.4 LIKASI						
47	ITC. LIKSI						
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS		No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
				Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)		Total	Yes		in construction	
				0		No gate	
	Required Partially Reatration			243		Partially	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)			243	\$300	\$72,900	
	Watchman	No. of man		4			1 Sec. Sch
	Working hour		24				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	1	\$4,000	\$4,000	Out of use	
		F:	1			Out of use	
		Staff:	1				
	Damage						damaged
	Septick Tank						damaged
Rehabilitated by Donor			Yes			UNICEF	
Facility	Class rooms		30	Rehabilitation		UNICEF	
	offices						
Equipment	Tables & benches		Yes			Add benches	
	Educational material						
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes				
	Electricity supply						
Others	ITC LIKASI		No.	Building	12 Cl.rms	1 Office	
PHOTOS							
	ENTRANCE GATE		SCHOOL HOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION				
							
	TOILET DONORED BY UNICEF		TOILET UNDER REHABILITATION				





		18	QARTIER	Q-6		
No.	School Name					
48	EP. MAWANGA					
49	ITC. BANAI					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 0				
	Required Partially Reatration	Yes			1 Side	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	26 26	\$300	\$7,800		
	Watchman	No. of man	2			
		Working hour	24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	1		Not enough	
		F:	1		Not enough	
		Staff:	1			
	Damage	No.				
	Septic Tank	Yes				
Rehabilitated by Donor	Yes			UNICEF		
Facility	Class rooms	12			Good	
	offices				Good	
Equipment	Tables & benches				Add benches	
	Educational material				Equipment	
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes				
	Electricity supply	Yes				
Others						
PHOTOS						
	MAIN ENTRANCE & FENCE		TOILET			
						
	LOW FENCE		DONORED BY UNICEF			





Site No.	19	QARTIER		Q-7		
No.	School Name					
50	EP.1 NDJILI					
51	EP.2 NDJILI					
52	EP.3 NDJILI					
53	EP.5 NDJILI					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS		No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
				Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)		Total	Yes		Closed
	Required Partially Reatration			0		
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)			Yes		Partially
	Watchman	No. of man	4			
		Working hour	24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	3	\$4,000	\$4,000	
		F:	3			
		Staff:	1			
	Damage		Yes			very dirty
Septic Tank						
Rehabilitated by Donor						
Facility	Class rooms	1 Building	62	Rehabilitated		OXFAM UK
	offices					Equipment
Equipment	Tables & benches		Yes	in concrete		not good
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes			City water
	Electricity supply		No			
Others						
		4 CL.RMS	under	Rehabilitation		OXFAM UK
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		TOILET DONORED BY OXFARM GB			
						
	TOILET		COLLAPESD BLACK-BOAD			





Site No.	20	QARTIER		Q-7			
No.	School Name						
54	NDJILI Inst.						
55	TECH-AGRICOLE. Inst.						
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS		No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
				Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)		Total	Yes			
				0			
	Required Partially Reatration			63	\$300	\$18,900	Partially
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)			63			
	Watchman	No. of man		3			
		Working hour	24				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	7	\$4,000	\$8,000	very dirty	
		F:	7			very dirty	
		Staff:	1				
	Damage		Yes				
	Septic Tank				Filled up	Staff	
Rehabilitated by Donor		No.					
Facility	Class rooms		37			Good	
	offices					Good	
Equipment	Tables & benches						
	Educational material						
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes				
	Electricity supply		No				
Others							
PHOTOS							
	COURT YARD		COLLAPSED FENCE				
							
	SEPTICK HOLE		ENTRANCE				





Site No.	21	QARTIER		Q-7	
No.	School Name				
56	EP. ANNEKIE				
57	LTP. MAMA ANNEKIE				
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks
			Unit Cost	Total Cost	
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes		Key holding
			0		
	Required Partially Reatration			0	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)				
	Watchman	No. of man	3		
	Working hour	24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	0	\$4,000	\$4,000
		F:	3		
		Staff:	1		
	Damage		No		
	Septic Tank		Yes		Good
Rehabilitated by Donor		No			
Facility	Class rooms		15		Good
	offices				Good
Equipment	Tables & benches				
	Educational material				
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes		City water
	Electricity supply		Yes		
Others			3	Uncompleted	Classrooms
			1	New	Office
PHOTOS					
	EXISTING FENCE		MAIN ENTRANCE		
					
	TOILET		CLASS ROOMS UNDER CONSTRUCTION		





Site No.	22	QARTIER		Q-7		
No.	School Name					
58	KINGU Inst.					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes		Key holding	
			0			
	Required Partially Reatration		Yes		Partially	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)					
Watchman	No. of man	2				
	Working hour	24				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	2	\$4,000	\$4,000	Damaged
		F:	1			Damaged
		Staff:	1			Damaged
	Damage		Yes			damaged
	Septic Tank		Yes			Damaged
Rehabilitated by Donor		No				
Facility	Class rooms	12			Damaged	
	offices	1			Extension	
Equipment	Tables & benches	lack			Benches	
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes			City water	
	Electricity supply	No				
Others					Equipment	
		Inst.Kingu	lack	CL.Rms	12	
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		SCHOOL FOR KINGU INST.			
						
	TOILET		TOILET			





Site No.	22/23	QARTIER		Q-7		
No.	School Name					
59	LUBAKI Inst.					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 0			Key holding	
	Required Partially Reatration	Yes			Partially	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)					
	Watchman	No. of man Working hour	1 12			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	2	\$4,000	\$4,000	Damaged
		F:	1			Damaged
		Staff:	1			Damaged
	Damage		Yes			Damaged
	Septic Tank		Yes			
Rehabilitated by Donor		No				
Facility	Class rooms		12			Damaged
	offices		1			Extension
Equipment	Tables & benches		Lack			Benches
	Educational material					Equipment
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes			City water
	Electricity supply		No			
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		TOILET			
						
	TOILET		SCHOOL HOUSE			





Site No.	24	QARTIER		Q-7		
No.	School Name					
60	ITI. NDJILI					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 560			key holding	
	Required Partially Reatration	560			Some sides	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	560	\$300	\$168,000		
	Watchman	No. of man Working hour	2 24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	15	\$4,000	\$12,000	damaged
		F:	0			
		Staff:	7			
	Damage Septic Tank		Yes			damaged
Rehabilitated by Donor		No				
Facility	Class rooms	32			Good	
	offices	1			Good	
Equipment	Tables & benches					
	Educational material				Equipment	
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes				
	Electricity supply	Yes				
Others						
PHOTOS						
	EXISTING FENCE		SHOOL HOUSE			
						
	TOILET		TOILET			





Site No.	25	QARTIER	Q-7			
No.	School Name					
61	L-1 Ste. GERMAINE					
62	L-2 Ste. GERMAINE					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)	Remarks		
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 670			key holding	
	Required Partially Reatration	Yes			Raised	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	670	\$300	\$201,000		
	Watchman	No. of man Working hour	2 24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	\$4,000	\$4,000	Damaged	
		F:				7
		Staff:				4
	Damage	Yes			Rehabilitation	
Septic Tank	Yes					
Rehabilitated by Donor	No					
Facility	Class rooms	37			Good	
	offices				Good	
Equipment	Tables & benches					
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes				
	Electricity supply	Yes			City water	
Others						
PHOTOS						
	SCHOOL NAME		ENTRANCE GATE & FENCE			
						
	REHABILTAED TOILET		INSIDE TOILET			



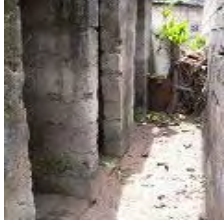

Site No.	26	QARTIER		Q-7		
No.	School Name					
63	LT. BOMENGO					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	No.		key holding	
			Yes			
	Required Partially Reatration		Yes		1 Side	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)					
	Watchman	No. of man	3			
	Working hour	12				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	1	\$4,000	\$4,000	Damaged
		F:	3			Damaged
		Staff:	2			Damaged
	Damage		Yes			Damaged
	Septic Tank		Yes			Damaged
Rehabirated by Donor		No				
Facility	Class rooms		20			Good
	offices		1			Extension
Equipment	Tables & benches					
	Educational material					Equipment
Utility Supply	Water suppl		Yes			City water
	Electricity supply		Yes			
Others						
	Laboratory					Rehabilitation
PHOTOS						
	MAIN ENTRANCE		NET-FENCE			
						
	TOILET		TOILET			

Site No.	27	QARTIER		Q-9		
No.	School Name					
64	EP. A.KINGU					
65	KINGU Inst.					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 0			key holding	
	Required Partially Reatration	No				
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	No				
	Watchman	No. of man Working hour	2 24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	1	\$4,000	\$4,000	Damaged
		F:	0			
		Staff:	1			
	Damage	Yes				
Septic Tank	Yes					
Rehabilitated by Donor	No					
Facility	Class rooms	18			Damaged	
	offices	1			Damaged	
Equipment	Tables & benches	Lack			Benches	
	Educational material	Lack			Equipment	
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes			City water	
	Electricity supply	No				
Others						
PHOTOS						
	4 CLASS ROOMS TRANSFERRED TO KINGU Inst.		MAIN ENTRANCE			
						
	TOILET		SCHOOL HOUSE			

Site No.	28	QARTIER	Q-10			
No.	School Name					
66	EP. FRATERNTE					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)	Remarks		
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total	Yes		No gate	
			68			
	Required Partially Reatration		68			
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)		Yes		Rebuild	
			68	\$300	\$20,400	
Watchman	No. of man		1			
	Working hour		12			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	1	\$4,000	\$4,000	Damaged
		F:	0			
		Staff:	1			
	Damage		Yes			Extension
	Septic Tank		No.			Construction
Rehabilitated by Donor		No				
Facility	Class rooms		7			Damaged
	offices		1			Damaged
Equipment	Tables & benches		Lack			Benches
	Educational material					Equipment
Utility Supply	Water suppl		No			
	Electricity supply		No			
Others						
PHOTOS						
	NO VEHICLE ACCESS		COLLAPSED FENCETOILET			
						
	TOILET		CLASS ROOM			

Site No.	29	QARTIER		Q-11		
No.	School Name					
67	EP. 1 KIFUMA					
68	EP. 2 KIFUMA					
69	EP S.te ANGES					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 508			key holding	
	Required Partially Reatration	508				
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	Yes 508	\$300	\$152,400	Rebuild	
	Watchman	No. of man	3			
		Working hour	24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	10		Good	
		F:	10		Good	
		Staff:	1		Good	
	Damage	No				
	Septic Tank	Yes				
Rehabilitated by Donor	Yes			AM.CHURCH UNICEF		
Facility	Class rooms	35			Good	
	offices				Good	
Equipment	Tables & benches	Lack			Benches	
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes			City water	
	Electricity supply	Yes				
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		BRAND NEW TOILETby Japanese Gov. & UNICEF			
						
	COLLAPSED FENCE		RAINWATER COME IN FROM ROAD			

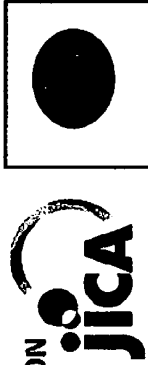
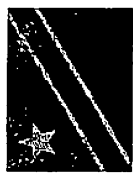
Site No.	30	QARTIER		Q-13		
No.	School Name					
70	EP.1 YANDA					
71	EP. 2 YANDA					
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks	
			Unit Cost	Total Cost		
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 0			key holding	
	Required Partially Reatration	Yes			1 Side	
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	9	\$300	\$2,700		
	Watchman	No. of man	2			
		Working hour	24			
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	2	\$4,000	\$4,000	damaged
		F:	1			damaged
		Staff:	1			damaged
	Damage					
	Septic Tank	Yes				damaged
Rehabilitated by Donor	No					
Facility	Class rooms	24			Good	
	offices				Good	
Equipment	Tables & benches	Lack			Benches	
	Educational material					
Utility Supply	Water suppl	Yes			City water	
	Electricity supply	No				
Others						
PHOTOS						
	ENTRANCE GATE		SCHOOL HOUSE			
						
	TOILET		LOW FENCE			

Site No.	31	QARTIER		Q-13			
No.	School Name						
72	YANDA Inst.						
IMPROVEMENT	ITEMS	No.	Estimated Cost (\$)		Remarks		
			Unit Cost	Total Cost			
Security	Existing Fence,Gate & length (m)	Total Yes 0			key holding		
	Required Partially Reatration	92			All Sides		
	Required Totally Demonish & new installation (m)	Yes 92	\$300	\$27,600			
	Watchman	No. of man	1				
		Working hour	12				
Hygienic Environment	Number of toilet	M:	2	\$4,000	\$4,000	Damaged	
		F:	0				
		Staff:	1				Damaged
		Damage	Yes				
	Septic Tank	No		New	Construction		
	Rehabilitated by Donor	No					
Facility	Class rooms	8		Very	Damaged		
	offices	1		Very	Damaged		
Equipment	Tables & benches	Lack			Benches		
	Educational material	Lack			Equipment		
Utility Supply	Water suppl	No					
	Electricity supply	No					
Others							
PHOTOS							
	SCHOOL HOUSE		EXISTING FENCE				
							
	TOILET		CLASS ROOM				

APPENDIX-6
HANDLING OVER LETTER

AGENCE JAPONAISE DE COOPERATION INTERNATIONALE

ETUDE DU PLAN DE RECONSTRUCTION URBAINE DE LA VILLE DE KINSHASA



CEERTIFICAT DE REMISE ET DE RECEPTION DES TRAVAUX DE REHABILITATION
DU BOULEVARD LUEMBA DANS LA COMMUNE DE N'DJILI

L'an deux mil dix, le dix-septième jour du mois de mars, en vertu de la Convention sur l'Etendue des Travaux de l'Etude d'Elaboration du Plan de Reconstruction Urbaine de la Ville de Kinshasa signée en date du 08 août 2007 entre le Gouvernement Provincial de la Ville de Kinshasa et l'Agence Japonaise de Coopération Internationale « JICA » ainsi que l'Accord du Contrat entre la Société de Génie Civil M.W. AFRITEC, SPRL « Entrepreneur » et la JICA en sa qualité de « Client », conclu le 23 juin 2009 et ses Avenants signés respectivement le 13 novembre 2009 pour le premier et le 12 février 2010 pour le second,

La JICA a officiellement remis au Gouvernement Provincial de la Ville de Kinshasa l'ouvrage fini des travaux de réhabilitation du Boulevard Luemba dans la commune de N'djili à Kinshasa conformément au calendrier des travaux, aux Spécifications techniques contenues dans l'Accord du contrat, aux Devis Estimatifs Quantitatifs du texte initial de l'Accord du contrat et des ses deux Avenants signés entre les Parties ainsi qu'au Plan de Recollement à l'issue de l'inspection finale des travaux.

En foi de quoi, l'Agence Japonaise de Coopération Internationale « JICA » a délivré le présent Certificat de remise de l'ouvrage au gouvernement Provincial de la Ville de Kinshasa en république Démocratique du Congo.

Pour la réception

S.E. M. André NIMBUTA YANGO

GOUVERNEUR

Pour la remise

M. KONEZAKI EIRO

REPRESENTANT RESIDENT

