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添付資料 1：第一次現地調査対処方針

バヌアツ国「エファテ島環状道路テオウマ橋災害修復情報収集・確認調査」 対処方針案

1. 背景・経緯

「エファテ島環状道路橋梁震災復旧計画」（2003年）にて建設された2橋梁のうち、テオウマ橋（2005年完工）が2015年3月のカテゴリー5のサイクロンパムによる被害を受け、6日間の通行停止となった。具体的な被害は1）西側アプローチ盛土部分の損傷とガードレールの破損、2）右岸橋台、上・下流護岸の洗掘とされている。現在、バヌアツ側による応急的な処置で交通確保しているが、今後の本格的復旧については、バヌアツ側では多くのサイクロン復旧事業のため人的、財政的リソースの確保が困難である。また現場では応急措置のままであり、二次災害を防ぐため早期の復旧が必要とされていることも踏まえ、2015年12月機構にて「エファテ島環状道路橋梁震災復旧計画事後現況調査」を行った。

同調査の結果、2015年のサイクロンでは過去最大規模の降雨によりテオウマ川が大規模に氾濫し、その影響でテオウマ川河岸の浸食とともに、河道の蛇行が進行し、橋の建設当時の状況から大きく変貌していることが確認された。その結果、右岸側橋台に水流が直接あたり、橋台下部が洗掘され、緊急復旧をしても毎年のサイクロンの時期に被害を受けてしまうと考えられる。また今の橋梁のままでは洪水時にテオウマ橋がボトルネックとなり、道路が寸断される可能性が高く、同橋梁のみを対象としたフォローアップ協力による緊急復旧では対応しきれず、河川改修と橋梁の架け替えを併せ検討する必要性が判明した。

また橋梁改修および河川改修を行う場合でも当該河川が河道変遷を繰り返していることを踏まえ、さらに詳細な河川地形分類調査および水理水文解析が求められることから今次情報収集・確認調査を実施し、先方政府と河川改修を含めた当該橋梁改修の方向性を調査・確認する必要がある。

2. 調査概要

バヌアツ共和国エファテ島を対象に、同島のテオウマ川流域およびテオウマ橋周辺の既存の衛星画像を用いた立体視判読による河川地形分類調査を実施し、河道変遷・地形分類図を作成の上、架橋位置の安全性ないしこれまでの河道変遷から見た潜在的なリスクと対応策を検討する。併せて河川の確率洪水流量の算定および氾濫現象の把握のため水理水文解析を行い、それらを踏まえ、河川改修計画、橋梁改修計画並びに道路改修計画の検討を行う。

3. 調査目的

本業務は、「2. 調査概要」にある検討を行い、併せて実施機関であるインフラ・公共事業局をはじめとしたバヌアツ政府側と土地利用等の環境社会配慮を踏まえつつ協議し、今後の協力の必要性・方向性を検討することを目的とする。

4. 現地調査期間（第一次）

2016年7月28日～2016年8月26日（日本離発着）

調査行程の詳細は別添2 調査行程表参照

5. 団員構成

NO	担当分野	氏名	所属	派遣期間
1	総括/河川計画① /復興概念計画	森下 甲子弘	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	7/28～8/26
2	副総括/河川計画② /河川改修計画	高田 諭	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	7/28～8/26
3	水理水文分析	Khadananda Lamsal	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル (補強)	7/28～8/26
4	道路橋梁計画	三浦 実	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	7/28～8/26
5	調達計画/ 概略コスト積算	野田 善久	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	7/28～8/26
6	環境社会配慮	幡野 貴之	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	8/2～8/26
(7)	国内再委託 (河川地形分類調査) 現地確認調査		国際航業株式会社	8/14～8/21

6. 実施方針および留意事項

(1) 橋梁改修計画

既存テオウマ橋は我が国無償資金協力事業にて建設された橋梁（2005年完工）である。サイクロンパムの豪雨により橋台背面盛土の流出や橋台下部の洗掘等が発生しているものの、橋梁自体に致命的な損傷はなく、健全な状況と考えられる。本業務では、橋梁の損傷度を確認の上、既存橋の使用に問題がなければ可能な限り既存橋を活用した橋梁改修計画を検討する。

(2) テオウマ川の河道変遷

テオウマ川は、隆起サンゴ礁に挟まれた約1km強の幅を持つ沖積層の中を自由蛇行しながら流下しているエファテ島最大の河川であるが、流域面積は

テオウマ橋上流で約 80 km²の中小河川である。衛星画像の経年的な比較によると、サイクロンパム以前は川幅約 20mで河岸まで植生が繁茂している原始河川の状況を呈していたが、サイクロンパムによりもたらされた豪雨に起因する洪水により、いたるところで河岸侵食が進行し、河道は約 2 倍程度に広がった。テオウマ橋は以前の河道であれば何ら問題のない施設であったが、豪雨の結果、河道のネックとなる構造物となり、何らかの対応策が必要な状況にある。本業務ではこれまでの河道変遷を確認し、河川改修計画を検討する。

(3) 耐越水道路の検討

テオウマ川は原始河川の状況を呈しており、豪雨時の氾濫を抑えるためには河川上流部から大規模な改修を行わなければならない。そのため今回の河川改修計画ではテオウマ橋架橋地点の河道が変遷しない程度とし、ある程度の河川氾濫（越水）を考慮した道路構造物を検討することが妥当と考えられる。そのため既存道路も豪雨時の河川氾濫を想定した耐越水道路を検討する。

(4) 環境社会配慮

テオウマ橋改修計画は検討段階であり、本業務で検討する改修計画の実施は未定ではあるが、今後実施が見込まれる協力準備調査の際に環境社会配慮に関する円滑な手続きが行われるようバヌアツ国の関連法制度や対象範囲の土地所有者等について現時点で確認できるものは可能な範囲で確認・特定するとともに、協力準備調査までに先方実施機関が実施すべきことを整理・指示する。

(5) 相手国の現状の課題認識の確認、課題整理

上記(1)～(4)の調査方針の共有と併せ、サイクロン被害を受けたテオウマ橋および周辺道路の復興計画について先方の現状の課題認識を確認し、バヌアツ政府内における本件の位置付けおよび今後の協力の必要性・方向性を確認する。なお、緊急無償にて当該橋梁を復旧した時の設計・施工状況とサイクロン被害時の状況について技術的な観点から今回新たな無償を投入せざるを得ない合理的理由を整理・説明し、課題認識の整理を図る。

(6) 改修・復興計画にあたっての概算コスト積算

上記、橋梁、河川、道路の各改修計画を検討する際には、外務省発表の「無償資金協力の制度・運用改善について（2016年6月2日付）」¹⁴を踏まえ、その後の協力準備調査における上振れ等がないよう留意・精査した概算コスト積算を行う。

¹⁴ 「無償資金協力の制度・運用改善について（2016年6月2日付）」
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000161960.pdf>
<http://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000161966.pdf>

7. その他確認事項

先方実施機関との協議および関連省庁へのヒアリングや現場視察を通して、以下の事項につき情報収集・確認を行う。

【現地調査】

- ・ 被害・応急処置の状況の確認
- ・ 河川線形の確認
- ・ 上流部の土地利用状況の確認
- ・ 交通量や都市と位置関係等、橋の利用状況の確認

【実施機関】

- ・ 橋が被害を受けた際の状況のヒアリング
- ・ 先方での処置内容のヒアリング
- ・ 今後のスケジュールの確認

【気象局】

- ・ 2013年以降の降雨データ、特にサイクロンによる被害を受けた日の降雨データの入手
- ・ 近年の降雨パターンの確認

【その他】

- ・ 現地コントラクターの能力確認
- ・ ADBはじめ他ドナーによるサイクロンパム被害への復旧支援状況や、橋梁整備・メンテナンスに係る技術支援状況の確認

8. 今後のスケジュール

2016年7月27日（水）	対処方針会議
7月28日～8月26日	第一次現地調査
8月～10月	国内解析
11月上旬	情報収集・確認調査報告書案の作成
11月下旬	第二次現地調査（報告書案の説明・協議）
12月	調査報告書の提出
2017年1月	調査結果に基づいた要請（無償）
1月	案件計画会議
4月	協力準備調査

以 上

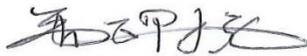
別添資料1：インセプションレポート

2：第一次現地調査日程表

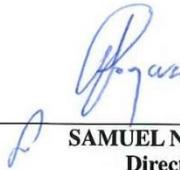
添付資料 2 : インセプションレポート議事録

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ON
THE INCEPTION REPORT
FOR
DATA COLLECTION SURVEY
FOR
RECONSTRUCTION OF TEOUMA BRIDGE
ON EFATE RING ROAD
IN THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU**

**CONFERENCE ROOM, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PMB 044, PORT VILA
August 2, 2016**



KANEHIRO MORISHITA
Leader of JICA Study Team



SAMUEL NAMURI
Director
Public Works Department

As the commencement of the Data Collection Survey for Reconstruction of Teouma Bridge on Efate Ring Road in the Republic of Vanuatu, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") Study Team and Public Works Department (hereinafter referred to as "PWD") held a meeting to confirm the concept of the reconstruction of Teouma Bridge with the Inception Report ("IC/R") on August 2, 2016. The Meeting was chaired by Mr. Samuel Namuri, Director of PWD, and the attendees are as listed in the Annex.

1. Concept of Reconstruction of Teouma Bridge and It's Survey

The concept of the reconstruction of Teouma Bridge was explained by Mr. Kanehiro Morishita, the Leader of the JICA Study Team, and discussions were made. The principal items discussed and agreed in the Meeting are as summarized below:

- (1) Reconstruction consists of three components, 1) bridge rehabilitation, 2) bank protection with river excavation and 3) road rehabilitation as a flood-proofing.
- (2) The study of the reconstruction aims at a target year of 100 years with three components mentioned in clause (1) (50 years with Teouma Bridge only).
- (3) Confirmation of land ownership is an important issue.
- (4) Flood-proofing road without culverts is recommended since culverts are easily clogged.
- (5) River excavation is useful to lower the flood level.
- (6) Present concept of not changing the height of the bridge is preferable since elevation of the bridge would lead the elevation of the approach roads, which requires the additional land acquisition.
- (7) Considering the size of the land acquisition, additional land acquisition required from the gap of alignments of new bridge and the existing road would be acceptable.
- (8) PWD will distribute the road manual to JICA Study Team and it will be considered as a reference for the data collection survey.

2. Comment on IC/R and Answer to Questionnaire

- (1) Mr. Morishita submitted the IC/R and questionnaire to be reviewed.

3. Future Communication

- (1) Mr. Jason Andrews is the contact person Mr. James Hakwa is the one to discuss the technical issues.

The Meeting was adjourned at 10:50 am.



ANNEX ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name	Position / Company	E-mail Address	Contact No/s
1. Jason Andrews	Environmental and Social Officer/PWD		
2. Ambatha Paraliu	Manager (Operations) /PWD		
3. Samuel. Namuri	Director/PWD		
4. James Hakwa	Principle Engineer/PWD		
5. Yoko Asano	Project Formulation Advisor /JICA		
6. Kanehiro Morishita	Team Leader/ River Planning①/ Restoration Concept Plan		
7. Satoshi Takata	Deputy Team Leader/ River Planning②/ River Improvement Plan		
8. Khadanada Lamsal	Hydro-Hydraulic Analysis		
9. Minoru Miura	Road Bridge Improvement Plan		
10. Yoshihisa Noda	Procurement Plan/ Approximate Project Cost		

添付資料 3 : 現地技術会議議事録・資料

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ON
THE PROGRESS REPORT
SURVERY RESULTS AND TECHNICAL DESIGN NOTE
FOR
DATA COLLECTION SURVEY
FOR
RECONSTRUCTION OF TEOUMA BRIDGE
ON EFATE RING ROAD
IN THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU**

**CONFERENCE ROOM, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PMB 9044, PORT VILA
August 23, 2016**



**KANEHIRO MORISHITA
Leader of JICA Study Team**



**JONE ROQARA
Deputy Director
Public Works Department**

At the end of the first site survey of the Data Collection Survey for Reconstruction of Teouma Bridge on Efate Ring Road in the Republic of Vanuatu, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") Study Team and Public Works Department (hereinafter referred to as "PWD") held a meeting to confirm the survey results and to discuss the technical design note of the reconstruction of Teouma Bridge with the Progress Report ("PR/R") on August 23, 2016. The Meeting was chaired by Mr. Jone Roqara, Deputy Director of PWD, and the attendees are as listed in the Annex.

1. Survey Result and Technical Design Note

The survey results were explained by Mr. Kanehiro Morishita, the Leader of the JICA Study Team, and supplementary explanation was added by Mr. Satoshi Takata, Mr. Yoshihisa Noda and Mr. Takayuki Hatano.

The principal items discussed and agreed in the Meeting are as summarized below:

- (1) Deputy Director, Mr. Roqara and Mr. Baleilevuka asked about the river condition at the lower stream of the Teouma Bridge after the proposed improvement. JICA Study Team will reconsider the alignment of the structure.
- (2) Mr. Roqara asked the question if the road will be submerged during the flood. JICA study team confirmed that the flood-proofing road will be submerged with the flood over 50-year return period.
- (3) Mr. Roqara requested more information about Kago-Mat since the big debris and trees are washed out from the upstream of the Teouma Bridge and may cause the damage on the river protection. JICA Study Team will provide the data later.
- (4) JICA Study Team confirmed that the elevation of the bridge and road will be the same after the improvement.
- (5) Ms. Asano emphasized the importance of the land acquisition and the responsibility of the government on the land acquisition. Mr. Roqara agreed with the idea.
- (6) Mr. Hakwa requested to compile the advantage and the disadvantage on each option. JICA Study Team will prepare them later.
- (7) Mr. Baleilevuka requested the JICA Study Team to keep the one span option open and reconsider it.
- (8) Mr. Roqara asked about the possibility of the application of the concrete surface protection at the bridge abutment and requested the consideration on the maintenance situation in Vanuatu. JICA Study Team explained that the design of abutment protection is consistent with the design of the protection of the river bank.
- (9) Mr. Roqara requested the list of the references such as design standards in the draft final report.
- (10) JICA Study Team requested the PWD restoration plan of Teouma Bridge including the budget information. Mr. Roqara will send them to Mr. Morishita by email.

The Meeting was adjourned at 16:00 pm.



ANNEX ATTENDANCE SHEET

Name	Position / Company	E-mail Address	Contact No/s
1. Jone Roqara	Deputy Director/PWD		
2. Harold Allanson	Project Engineer/PWD		
3. James Hakwa	Principle Engineer/PWD		
4. Paula Baleilevuka	Engineer/PWD		
5. Yoko Asano	Project Formulation Advisor /JICA		
6. Kanehiro Morishita	Team Leader/ River Planning①/ Restoration Concept Plan		
7. Satoshi Takata	Deputy Team Leader/ River Planning②/ River Improvement Plan		
8. Khadanada Lamsal	Hydro-Hydraulic Analysis		
9. Minoru Miura	Road Bridge Improvement Plan		
10. Yoshihisa Noda	Procurement Plan/ Approximate Project Cost		
11. Takayuki Hatano	Environmental and Social Consideration		

Teouma Bridge Restoration Plan

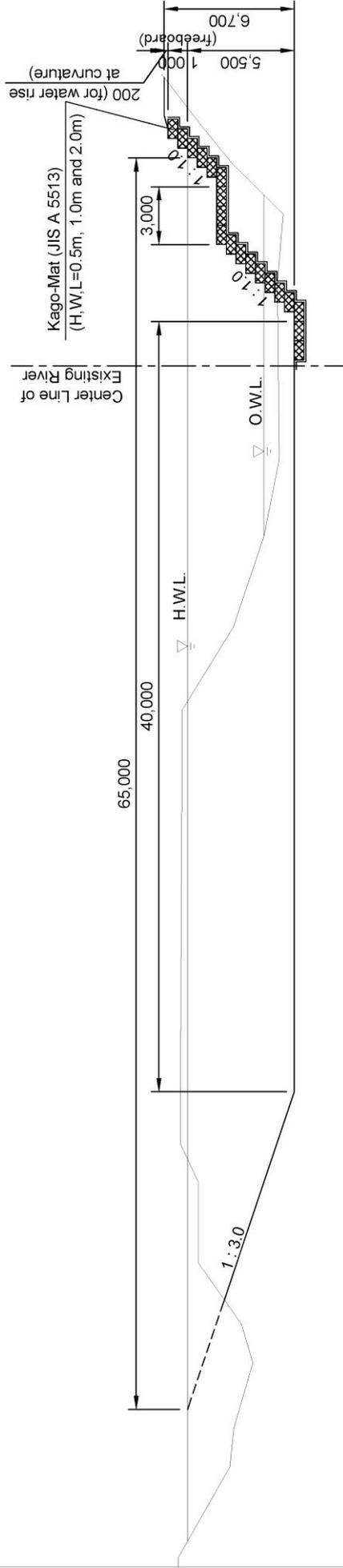
Plan Map
(Layout of Components)



Selection Criteria for River Improvement Plan and Structure Type

No. 1: KAGO-MAT SLOPE PROTECTION TYPE

1. West side slope is protected with Kago-Mat.
2. East side bank is excavated and the river is widen.
3. Foot protection with Gabion on the west side slope is provided.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION SCALE 1:200

Specification of Kago-Mat for Permanent Structure (H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and diaphragm in every 2.0m) ^{(1) and (2)}

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ⁽³⁾
Diameter of Wire	Mesh	Ø5.0mm ⁽¹⁾	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ⁽³⁾
	Frame	Ø6.0mm ⁽¹⁾	
Mesh Aperture	Bottom	10.0cm in square ⁽¹⁾	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ⁽³⁾
	Other	6.5cm in square ⁽¹⁾	
Wire Tensile Strength		290 MPA or above ⁽²⁾	350 MPA or above ⁽²⁾
Coating		Galvanized (Zn 90%+ Al10%), 300g/m ² ⁽²⁾ (5)	Galvanized and PVC coated (AS/NZS 4534)

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Kago-Mat

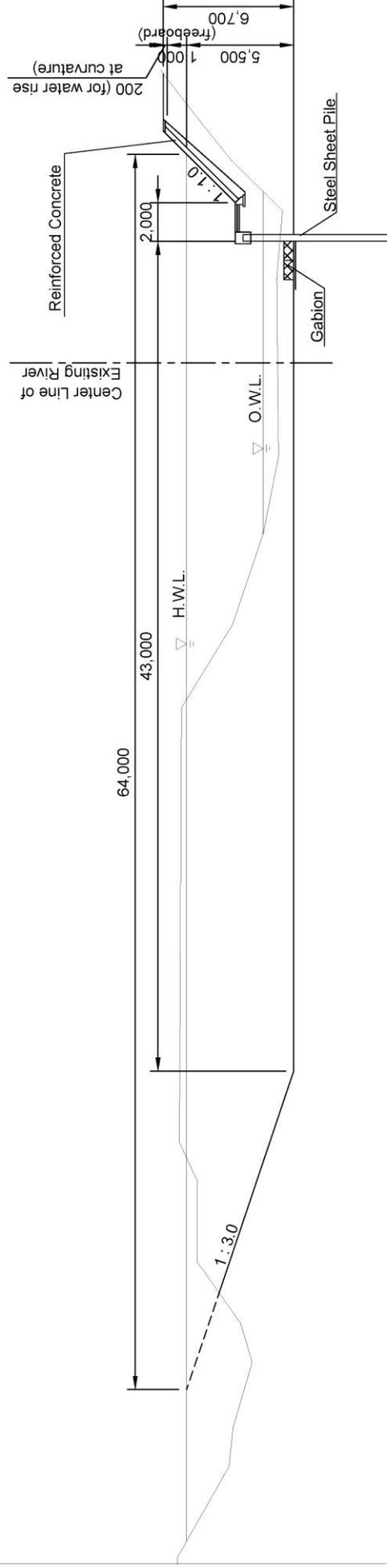
Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ⁽³⁾
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm ⁽²⁾ (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color ⁽⁴⁾ (5)	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock ⁽⁴⁾ (5)	Coronous and Basalt Cobble

Reference:

- 1) JIS A 5513
- 2) Design and Construction Standard of Kago-Mat Revetment (Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport)
- 3) Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual, Standard Technical Specification for Road and Bridge Works, Group 20, "20.1 Gabions and Reno Mattress"
- 4) JIS A 5003, A 5006, (1520, T-2, specific gravity: 2.45 or above)
- 5) Construction Material Specification, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government

No.2: STEEL SHEET PILE AND CONCRETE SLOPE PROTECTION

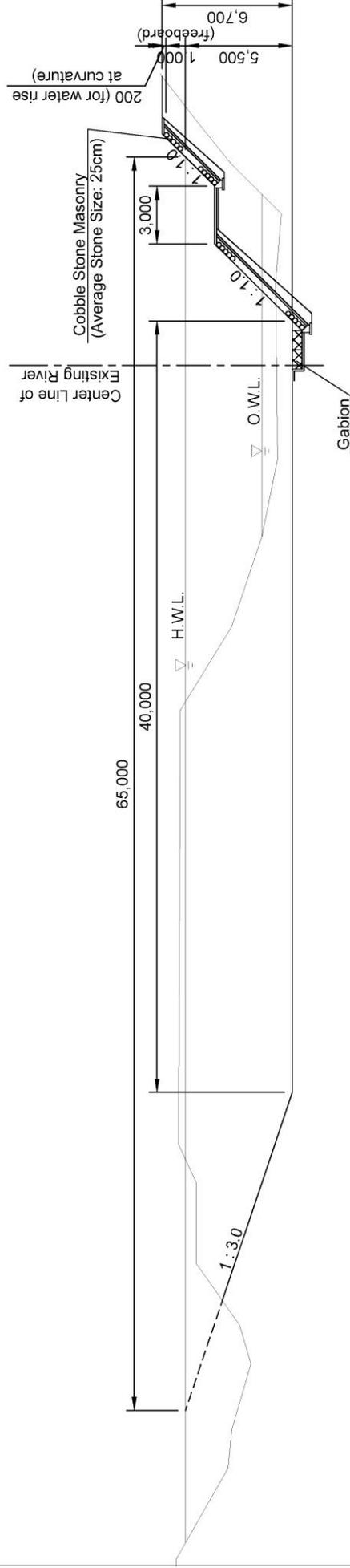
1. West side slope is protected with SSP and Reinforced Concrete.
2. East side bank is excavated and the river is widen.
3. Foot protection with Gabion on the west side slope is provided.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION
SCALE 1:200

No.3: COBBLE STONE MASONRY PROTECTION

1. West side slope is protected with Cobble Stone Masonry.
2. East side bank is excavated and the river is widen.
3. Berm is provided for stability of slope and used for maintenance of the slope (if the height of the slope is larger than 6m).
4. Foot protection with Gabion on the west side slope is provided.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION

SCALE 1:200

Selection Criteria for Bridge Improvement Plan and Structure Type

No. 2 Plan(30m) / New Pier Plan with Kago-Mat Riverbank Protection

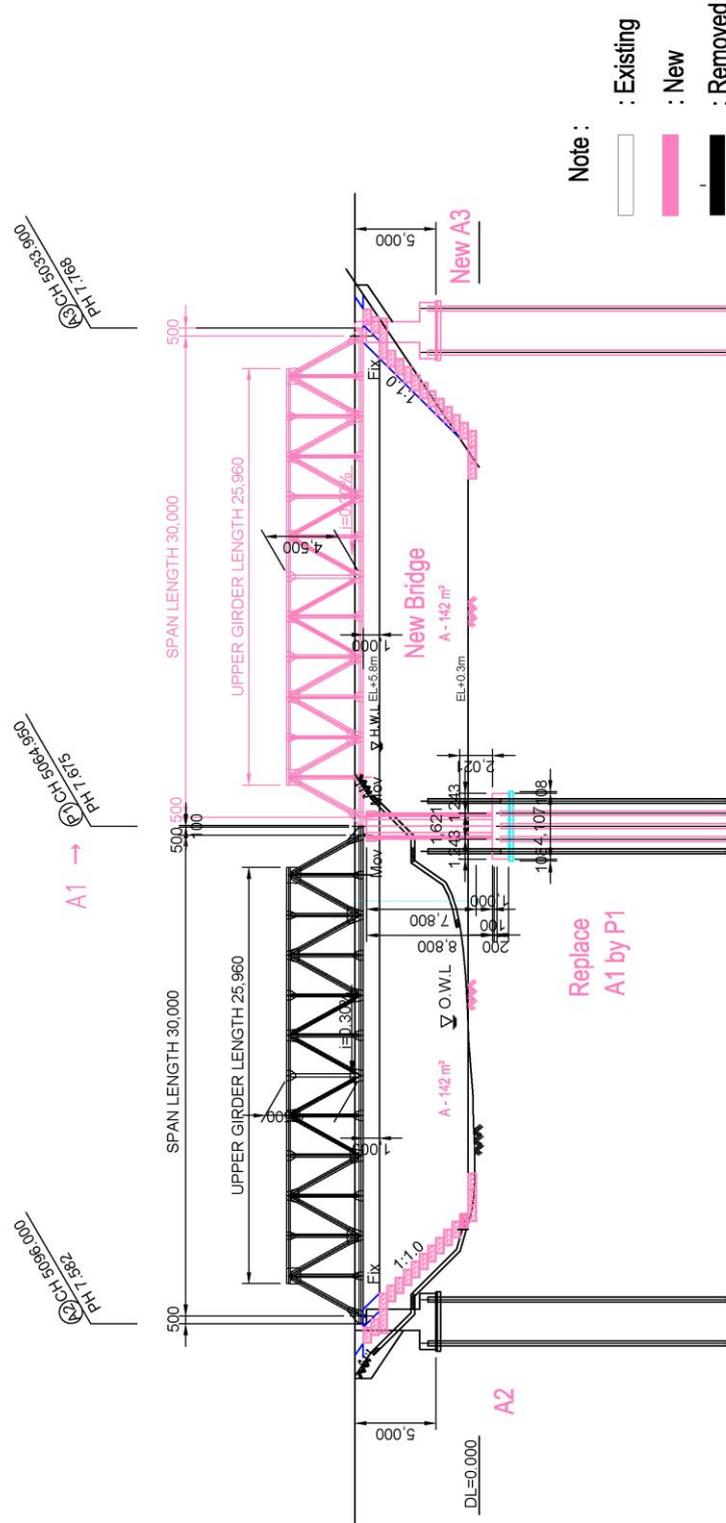
- Existing Abutment (A1) is demolished except Piles
- New Pier (P1) is constructed with additional Piles
- New Abutment (A3) is constructed on the right bank
- New Bridge is elected on the right bank
- New Riverbank Protections(Kago-Mat Type) are constructed for both Abutments

Specification of Kago-Mat for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and diaphragm in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Venatbu
Diameter of Wire	Mesh	Ø5.0mm	Ø2.7mm
Mesh Aperture	Frame	Ø6.0mm	
	Bottom	10.0cm in square	60mm to 100m in hexagon
	Other	6.5cm in square	
Wire Tensile Strength		280 MPa or above	350 MPa or above
Coating		Galvanized (Zn 80%+ Al 0%), 300g/m ²	AS5423 Galvanized (Zn 80%+ Al 0%), 300g/m ² coated (AS/NZS 4534)

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Kago-Mat

Item	Japan	As reference: Venatbu
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm top layer, 10cm to 15cm hard and durable
Quality	Hard, durable, no crack, no local fracture	
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock	Cononous and Basalt Cobble



ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 300

No. 2 Plan(30m) / New Pier Plan with SSP Riverbank Protection

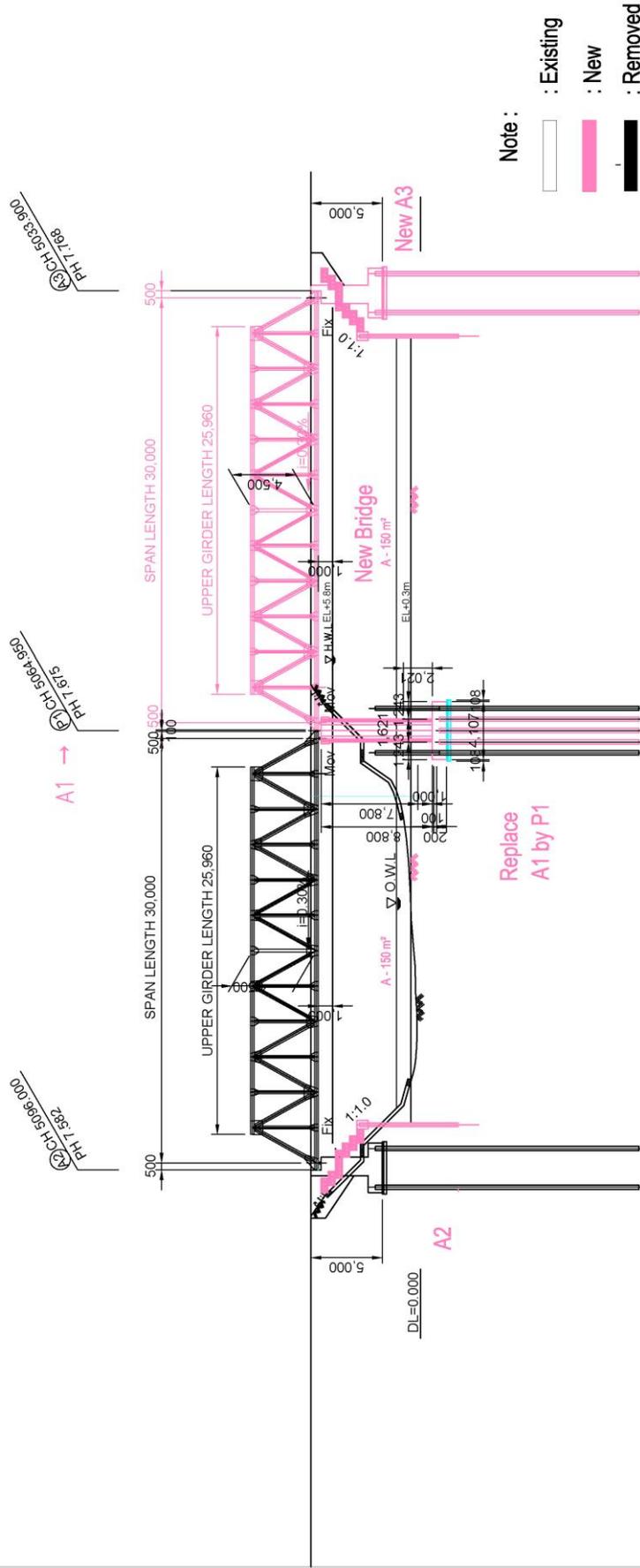
1. Existing Abutment (A1) is demolished except Piles
2. New Pier (P1) is constructed with additional Piles
3. New Abutment (A3) is constructed on the right bank
4. New Bridge is elected on the right bank
5. New Riverbank Protections (Steel Sheet Pile type) are constructed for both Abutments

Specification of Kogoo-Mat for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and diaphragm in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Venusta
Diameter of Wire	Mesh	φ5.0mm	
	Frame	φ6.0mm	φ2.7mm
Mesh Aperture	Bottom	10.0cm in square	80mm to 100mm in hexagon
	Other	6.5cm in square	
Wire Tensile Strength		280 MPA or above	350 MPA or above
	Coating	Galvanized (zn 90%+ Al 10%), 300g/m ²	Galvanized (Zn 90%+ Al 10%), 300g/m ² JIS S45025 JIS S45025 coated (AS/NZS 4554)

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Kogoo-Mat

Item	Japan	As reference: Venusta
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local sandstone	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock	Coronous and Basalt Cobble



No. 2 Plan(35m) / New Pier Plan with Kago-Mat Riverbank Protection

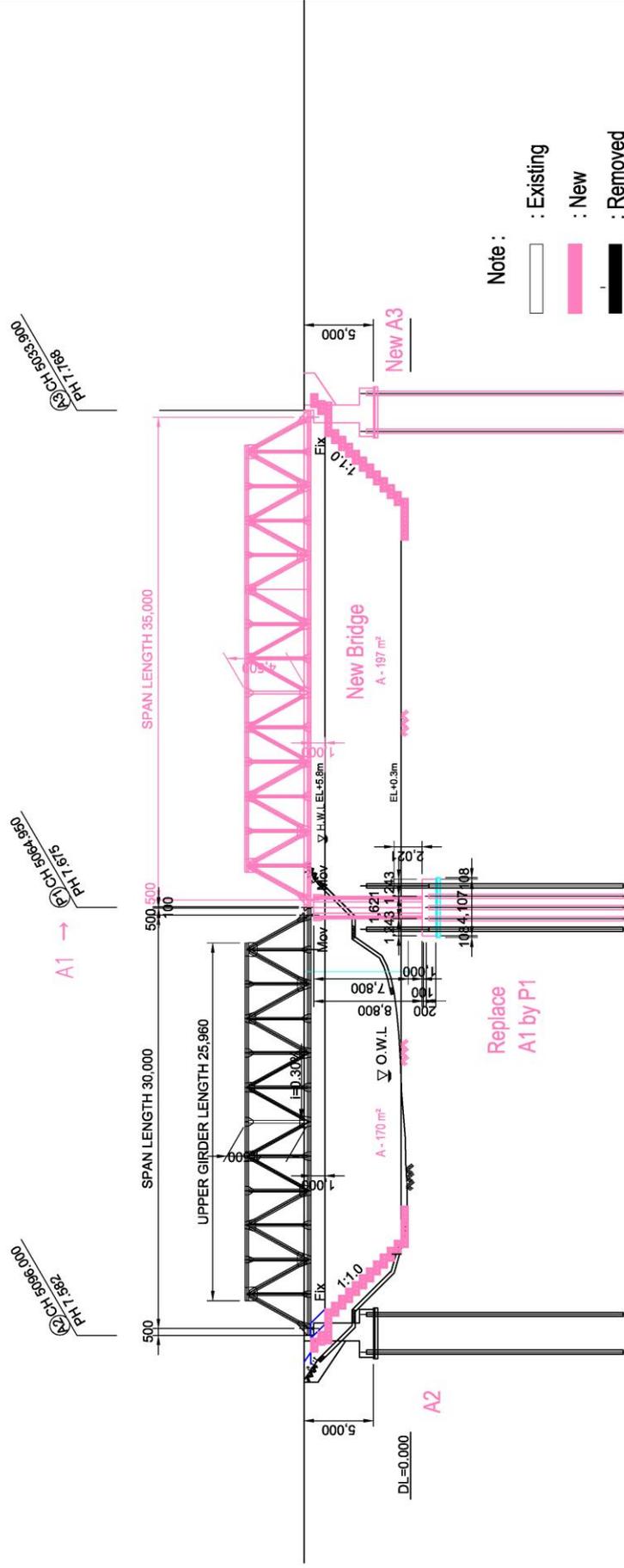
- Existing Abutment (A1) is demolished except Piles
- New Pier (P1) is constructed with additional Piles
- New Abutment (A3) is constructed on the right bank
- New Bridge is elected on the right bank
- New Riverbank Protections(Kago-Mat Type) are constructed for both Abutments

Specification of Kago-Mat for Permanent Structure (H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and diaphragm in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Yamashi
Diameter of Wire	Mesh	Ø6.0mm	Ø2.7mm
Mesh Aperture	Frame	Ø6.0mm	
Wire Tensile Strength	Bottom	10.0cm in square	80mm to 100mm in hexagon
	Other	6.5cm in square	
Coating	Wire Tensile Strength	290 MPA or above	350 MPA or above (ASASZ) 300 MPA or above (ASASZ) 300 MPA or above (ASASZ) 300 MPA or above (ASASZ)
	Galvanneal (Zn 90% + Al10%), 300g/m ²		

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Kago-Mat

Item	Japan	As reference: Yamashi
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, crushable, no cracks, no local fissility, uniform color	hard and durable
Type of rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard rock	Granite and Basalt Cobble



Note :

- : Existing
- : New
- : Removed

ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 300

No. 2 Plan(35m) / New Pier Plan with SSP Riverbank Protection

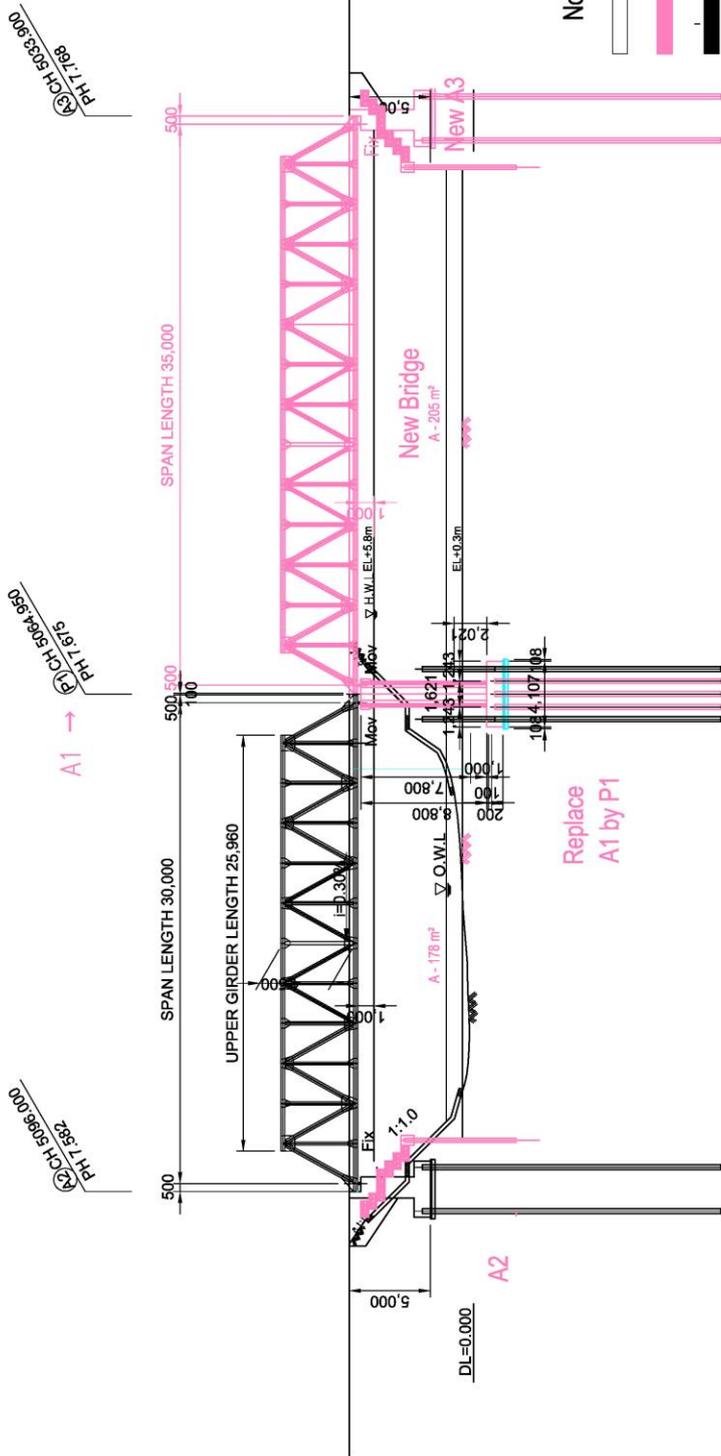
- Existing Abutment (A1) is demolished except Piles
- New Pier (P1) is constructed with additional Piles
- New Abutment (A3) is constructed on the right bank
- New Bridge is elected on the right bank
- New Riverbank Protections (Steel Sheet Pile type) are constructed for both Abutments

Specification of Kogo-Mat for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and diaphragm in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Vanuatu
Diameter of Wire	Mesh	Ø5.0mm	Ø2.7mm
Mesh Aperture	Frame	Ø6.0mm	
	Bottom	10.0cm in square	60mm to 100mm in Hexagon
Wire Tensile Strength	Other	8.5cm in square	
	Coating	Galvanized Zn 99% + Al10%, 300g/m ²	350 MPa or above (SS450)

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Kogo-Mat

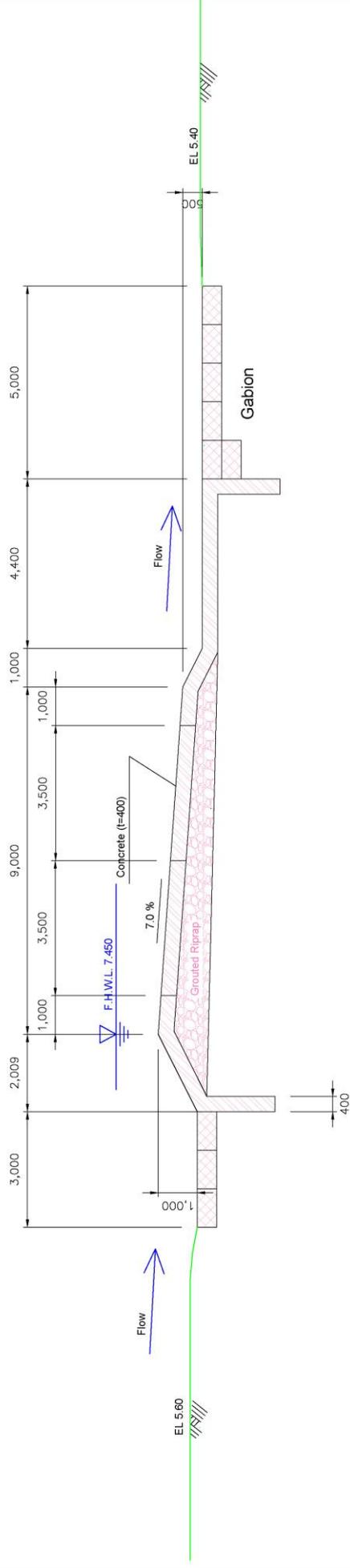
Item	Japan	As reference: Vanuatu
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Ired Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock	Continuous and Basalt Cobble



ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 300

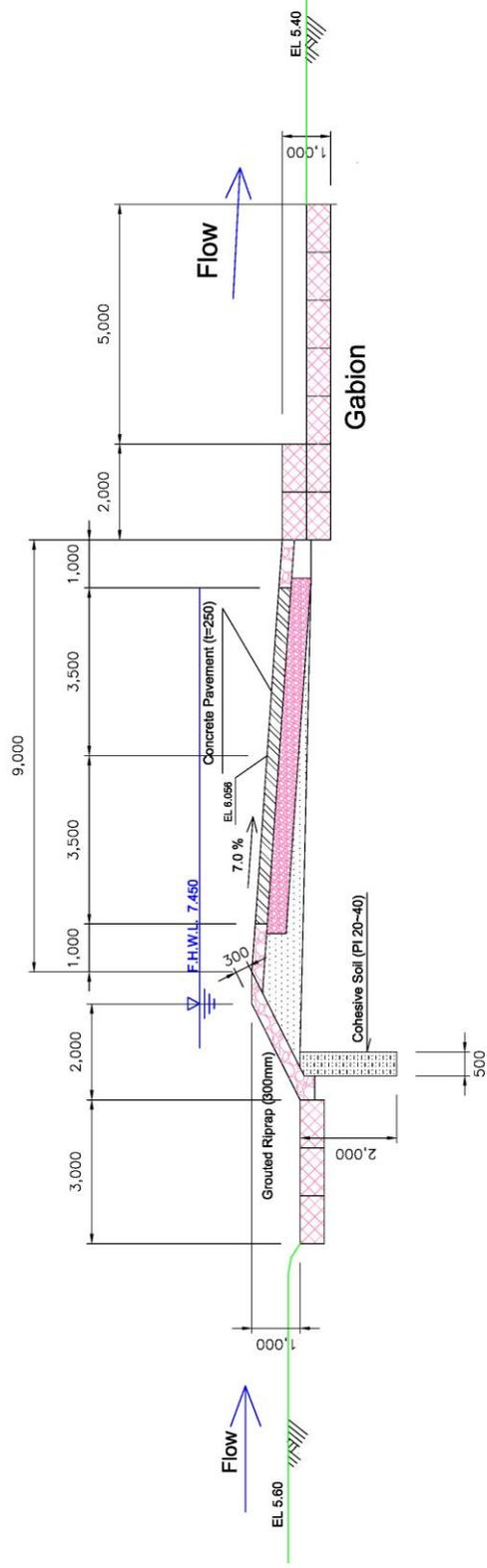
Selection Criteria for Road Improvement Plan and Structure Type

No.1 CONCRETE TYPE



CROSS SECTION at STA. 5225 SCALE 1 : 100

No.2 ENVIRONMENTAL TYPE



CROSS SECTION STA.5225
SCALE 1 : 100

Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

**The Republic of Vanuatu, Ministry of Infrastructure and Public Utilities, Public Works
Department**

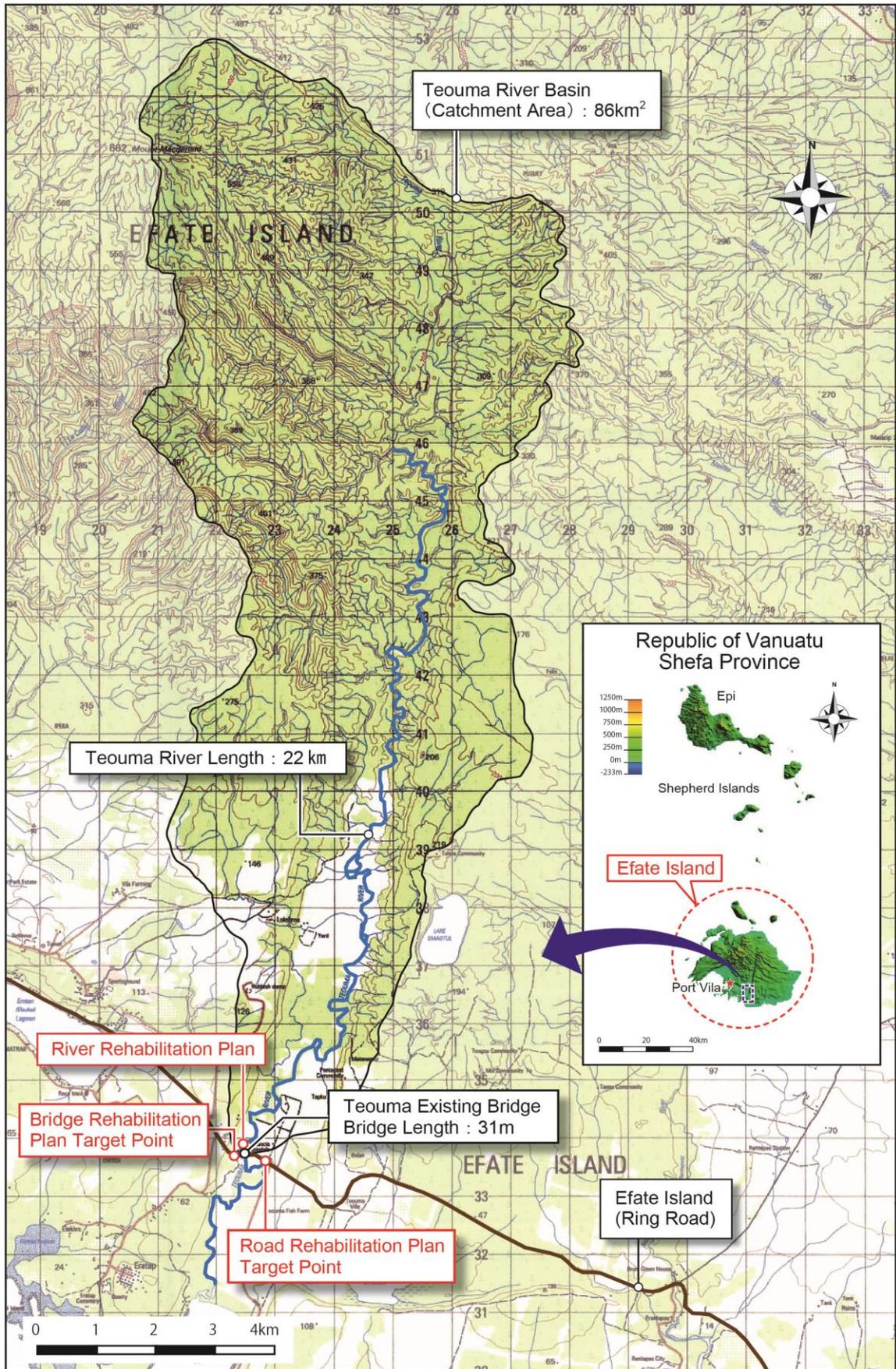
**Data Collection Survey
for
Reconstruction of Teouma Bridge
on Efate Ring Road
in the Republic of Vanuatu**

PROGRESS REPORT

Survey Results and Technical Design Note

August 2016

CTI Engineering International Co., Ltd.



Location Map

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Location Map

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Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Existing Teouma Bridge constructed under “The project for rehabilitation of bridges on the ring road in the Efate Island in the Republic of Vanuatu” (completed in 2005) closed to vehicle traffic for six days due to the damages on Teouma Bridge caused by Cyclone Pam of the Category 5 in March, 2015. At present, the traffic has been secured by an emergency measure by the Government of Vanuatu; however for further rehabilitation, Vanuatu Government faces the difficulties in securing human and financial resources for covering all rehabilitation works of the relevant infrastructures damaged by Cyclone Pam.

In 2005, Cyclone Pam brought the heaviest downpour, and caused big flood of the Teouma River basin as well as the Efate Island. The river course changed intensively as progress of channel meandering resulting in widening the river course compared to it at the time of bridge construction. As a result, river water directly hit the abutment on the right bank and scoured the bottom of the abutment. And now, the bridge is under a very fragile condition to the heavy rain and can be easily damaged in the cyclone season every year even though the urgent rehabilitation measures have been done. In addition, It has been revealed that the approach road of the bridge have a high possibility of scouring of the embankment to block the traffic due to forming the bottleneck along the Teouma River and necessity of the study on the river improvement and the replacement of the bridge. Considering the frequent morphological changes of the river course, further detailed river morphological study and hydro-hydraulic analysis are required for the rehabilitation of the bridge and the river improvement. Therefore, the data collection survey is commenced to study and determine the direction of the bridge reconstruction and river improvement in coordination with the Government of Vanuatu.

1.2 Objective

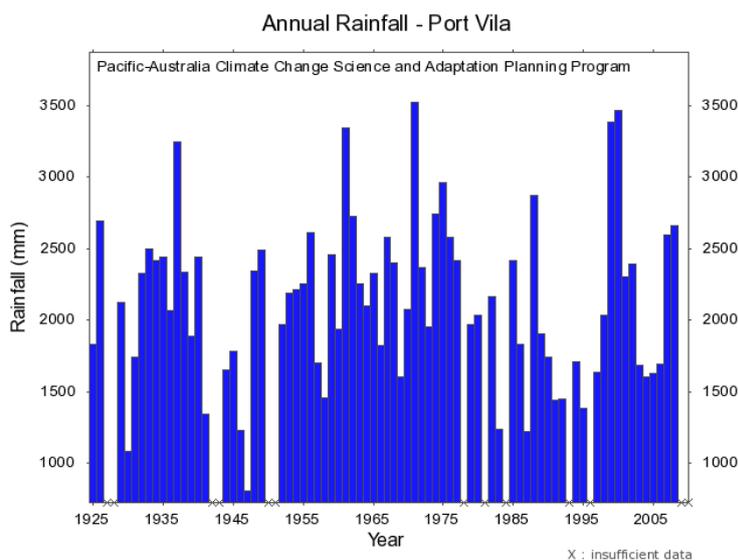
This project conducts river morphological classification by stereoscope device based on the satellite imageries and prepares river chronological change and micro-topography classification map for the Teouma River around the Teouma Bridge in the Efate Island in Vanuatu. The safety degree, potential risk and its possible measures shall be examined. In addition, the estimate of probable flood discharge and hydro-hydraulic analysis to grasp the flood phenomenon shall also be conducted. Based on these studies and analysis, river, bridge and road improvement plan shall be studied. Furthermore, necessity and direction of future cooperation shall also be studied in corporation with the Government of Vanuatu.

Chapter 2 Hydrological and Hydraulic Survey

2.1 Data Collection and Analysis on Rainfall

2.1.1 Selection of Representative Station for Statistic Analysis

In the Efate Island, where the Teouma River basin is located, there are two meteorological observatories; namely Nambatu (Port Vila) and Bauerfield (Airport). Although the longest monitored station is Nambatu, the data contain frequent insufficient data as illustrated below. Even though the observed period of 30 years at Bauerfield is shorter than the one at Nambatu, the rainfall data monitored at Bauerfield would be better to utilize for statistical analysis.



Source: Pacific Climate Change Data Portal, Bureau of Meteorology, Australia

Figure 2.1.1 Annual Rainfall Series at Port Vila Station

2.1.2 Filling of Missing Data

For the long time series of the daily rainfall observed at Bauerfield, the most critical part during Cyclone Pam was missing: only observed three days' rainfall due to difficulty to monitor meteorological parameters under heavy storm. Meanwhile, Nambatu (Port Vila) station fortunately observed rainfall during Cyclone Pam as tabulated below.

Table 2.1.1 Daily Rainfall Observed at Bauerfield and Nambatu

Date in March, 2015	Bauerfield	Nambatu
13	48mm	388.5mm
14	-	88.1mm
15	-	0.4mm
16	584mm	0mm
Total	632mm	477.0mm

Daily rainfall at Bauerfield during Cyclone Pam could be estimated using the data observed at Nambatu, in accordance with a ratio of daily rainfall in 4 days. The allotment ratios are 0.814 on 13th, 0.185 on 14th,

0.001 on 15th, March 2015, respectively. As a reference, correlation between Bauerfield and Nambatu for the data period of 2000 to 2015 is depicted below. Both annual maximum daily rainfall data show the high correlation coefficient.

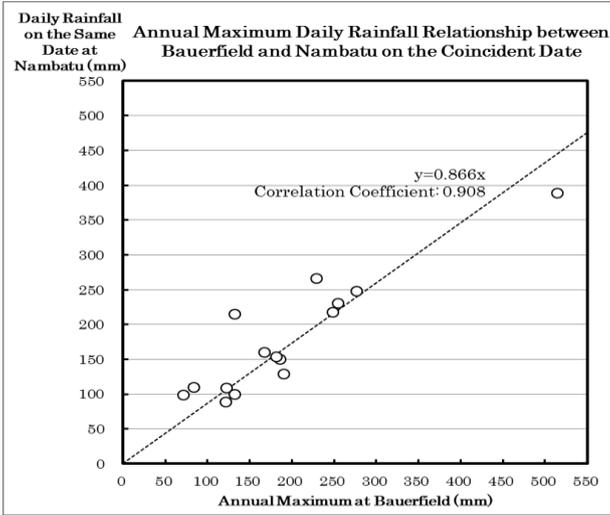


Figure 2.1.2 Relationship between Bauerfield and Nambatu Stations in Annual Maximum Daily Rainfall

Historical rainfall data at Bauerfield were collected from the Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Department in order to compute the probable rainfall for hydrological designing, such as bridge and bank protection works, and flood-proofing road. Those collected data are tabulated below. Data series of annual rainfall and annual maximum daily rainfall are presented in **Figures 2.1.3**.

Table 2.1.2 Rainfall Data Recorded at Bauerfield

Year	Annual Rainfall (mm)	Daily Maximum Rainfall (mm)	Year	Annual Rainfall (mm)	Daily Maximum Rainfall (mm)
1986	1,888	214.8	2001	2,647	248.8
1987	1,295	96.1	2002	3,022	276.3
1988	3,158	187.8	2003	1,446	71.2
1989	2,301	102.6	2004	2,020	254.4
1990	2,192	124.8	2005	1,843	121.8
1991	1,636	84.9	2006	1,824	185.9
1992	1,798	210.2	2007	2,590	132.3
1993	1,774	399.0	2008	3,054	122.9
1994	2,209	239.0	2009	1,838	83.4
1995	1,648	219.1	2010	2,520	229.4
1996	2,095	114.9	2011	2,740	132.1
1997	1,838	174.3	2012	2,435	167.1
1998	2,231	210.5	2013	2,394	190.1
1999	4,104	538.8	2014	2,641	181.1
2000	3,229	130.5	2015	2,464	577.0

Data Source: Vanuatu Meteorology and Geo-Hazard Department

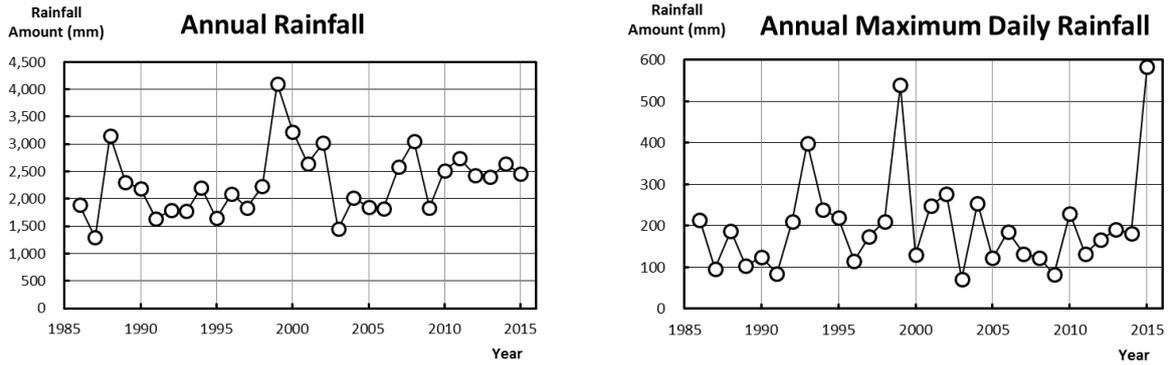


Figure 2.1.3 Annual Rainfall and Annual Maximum Daily Rainfall at Bauerfield

2.1.3 Estimation of Probable Rainfall

The probable rainfall was computed through comparison among various probable distribution curves and the annual maximum daily rainfall observed at Bauerfield. Among the curves, Log-Pearson Type 3 distribution shows the best fit to the historical data as presented in **Figure 2.1.4**.

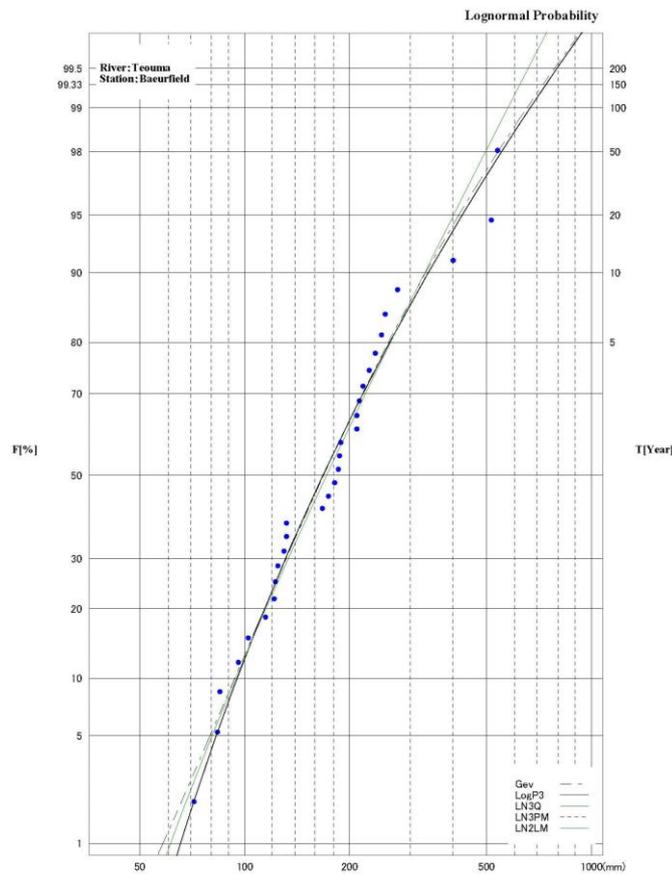


Figure 2.1.4 Probability Distribution Curves to Fit the Observed Data

The computed probable daily rainfall is tabulated below.

Table 2.1.3 Probable Daily Rainfall at Bauerfiled

Recurrence Period (Year)	2	5	10	20	50	100
Probable Rainfall (mm)	167.9	261.9	338.3	423.4	553.0	666.4

As presented in the above table, the observed daily rainfall of 577 mm during Cyclone Pam could be evaluated at a 50-year storm approximately.

2.2 Rainfall-Runoff Analysis

2.2.1 Area Reduction Factor (ARF)

The area reduction factor (ARF) is considered to use point rainfall to the extensive catchment. The ARF should be used with the United States Soil Conservation Services (SCS) Unit Hydrograph method if it is applied to catchment larger than 10 km² for rainfall-runoff analysis. The ARF established based on catchment area and time of concentration of flood by Auckland Regional Council and published on Technical Publication No. 108, April 1999 are used for reference, and the values of ARF are presented in **Table 2.2.1**. Due to having the catchment area 86 km² and time of concentration of flow about 5.6 hours, the area reduction factor 0.85 is considered for the catchment to estimate the basin rainfall.

Table 2.2.1 Area Reduction Factor (ARF)

Catchment Area (km ²)	Time of Concentration of Flow (hour)						
	0.5	1	2	3	6	12	24
< 10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
20	0.90	0.91	0.93	0.94	0.95	0.96	0.97
50	0.72	0.75	0.82	0.86	0.92	0.94	0.96
100	0.71	0.74	0.79	0.83	0.86	0.89	0.90
200	0.70	0.72	0.75	0.79	0.82	0.85	0.86
500	0.68	0.70	0.72	0.74	0.76	0.79	0.81

Source: Guidelines for stormwater runoff modeling in the Auckland Region, Auckland Regional Council, Technical Publication No. 108, April 1999, page 5.

2.2.2 SCS Unit Hydrograph

The catchment hydrograph was developed by SCS Unit Hydrograph method. The ordinate of the unit hydrograph is expressed as the ratio of discharge to peak discharge (q/q_p) and abscissa in the ratio of time to the time to peak (t/t_p). This method computes the runoff from the catchment being based on retention capacity of soil (S), which is predicted by the wetness and physical features of the catchment. To estimate retention capacity (S) of the catchment, a suitable curve number (CN) for the catchment was decided based on the land cover type, hydrological conditions and soil groups. The curve number (CN) of 36 was considered for the catchment due to having soil of group A and land cover type woods with fair hydrological conditions in the catchment. Because catchment's soils have low runoff and high infiltration rates due to having porous volcanic soils with coral rocks mostly covered by unburned woods with grazing. The definition of different hydrologic soil group is given in **Table 2.2.2** and curve numbers proposed for different type of woods cover is presented in **Table 2.2.3**. Further, average soil moisture

condition or antecedent moisture content (AMC) level II was used to estimate the runoff depth from the catchment.

Table 2.2.2 Hydrologic Soil Groups Defined by SCS

Hydrologic soil group	Definition
A	Soils have low runoff potential and high infiltration rate, they consist chiefly sand or gravel particles.
B	Soils have moderate infiltration rate, they consist chiefly moderately fine to moderately coarse textured soils.
C	Soils have low infiltration rate, they consist chiefly soils with moderately fine to fine texture.
D	Soils have high runoff potential and very low infiltration rate, they consist chiefly clay soils.

Source: Urban hydrology for small watersheds, United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services, Conservation Engineering Division, Technical Release 55, June 1986, Appendix A.

Table 2.2.3 Proposed Curve Numbers (CN) by SCS

Cover type	Hydrologic condition	Curve numbers for hydrologic soil groups			
		A	B	C	D
Woods	Poor	45	66	77	83
	Fair	36	60	73	79
	Good	30	55	70	77

Poor: Forest litter, small tree, and brush are destroyed by heavy grazing or regular burning

Fair: Woods are grazed but not burned and some forest litter covers the soil

Good: Woods are protected from grazing and litter and brush adequately cover the soil

Source: Urban hydrology for small watersheds, United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services, Conservation Engineering Division, Technical Release 55, June 1986, page 2-7.

Considering the above mentioned physical and hydrological conditions in the catchment the runoff depth was estimate for a given basin rainfall amount. The relation for runoff depth (Q) estimation is as presented below.

$$Q = \frac{(P - I_a)^2}{(P - I_a) + S}$$

where,

Q = Runoff depth (mm)

P = Rainfall (mm)

S = Potential maximum retention (mm)

I_a = Initial abstraction (mm)

For estimating the time of concentration of flow (T_c) in the catchment, the travel time of flow from catchment boundary to inlet of river channel (T_1) at the upstream and travel time from inlet to outlet of river channel (T_2) were considered. The travel time T_1 was considered as 30 minutes and the travel time

T_2 was estimated by the given relation,

$$T_2 = 0.14 * C * L^{0.66} \left(\frac{CN}{200 - CN} \right)^{-0.55} G^{-0.3}$$

$$T_c = T_1 + T_2$$

where,

L = River channel length (km)

C = Channelization factor for runoff velocity (0.77)

G = Gradient (slope) of river channel

T_1 = Travel time from catchment boundary to inlet of river channel (hour)

T_2 = Travel time from inlet to outlet of river channel (hour)

T_c = Time of concentration of flow (hour)

The slope of river channel (G) was calculated from the elevation difference between inlet (360 m) and outlet (7 m) of the river and length of river (17 km).

The time to peak (t_p) in unit hydrograph is estimated by given relation,

$$t_p = 0.67T_c$$

The amount of peak flow from the catchment is estimated as follows,

$$q_p = 0.208 \left(\frac{A \cdot Q}{t_p} \right)$$

where,

A = Area of catchment (km²)

Q = Runoff depth (mm)

t_p = Time to peak (hour)

q_p = Peak discharge (m³/s)

For estimated peak discharge (q_p) and time to peak (t_p), the unit hydrograph (UHG) can be developed from the synthetic dimensionless hydrograph provided by the SCS. Using the synthetic dimensionless hydrograph provided by the SCS, the catchment's hydrographs of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 years recurrence periods were developed with input of probable basin rainfalls of the periods.

2.2.3 Muskingum Routing

After developing the catchment's hydrograph of different recurrence periods by SCS Unit Hydrograph method, the Muskingum routing was applied to estimate probable discharge at the location of Teouma Bridge for various recurrence periods. The Muskingum routing module of MIKE 11 one dimensional river flow simulation model was used for the flow routing. The relation used for flow routing is as presented below,

$$Q_{i+1}^{j+1} = C_1 Q_i^{j+1} + C_2 Q_i^j + C_3 Q_{j+1}^i + C_4$$

where,

- i = Considered grid point
- j = Time level
- C = Constants
- Q = Discharge at the grid point

2.2.4 Probable Flood Hydrograph

The probable hydrographs at Teouma Bridge were developed by performing Muskingum Routing of the flows estimated by SCS Unit Hydrograph method. The probable flows estimated at Teouma Bridge after Muskingum routing are presented in **Table 2.2.4** and **Figure 2.2.1**.

Table 2.2.4 Probable Point Rainfall and Flows at Teouma Bridge after Muskingum Routing

Recurrence Period (Year)	Probable Daily Rainfall (mm)	Probable Flood Peak (m ³ /s)	Runoff Ratio
2	167.9	20	0.044
5	261.9	120	0.165
10	338.3	250	0.258
20	423.4	420	0.350
50	553.0	720	0.464
100	666.4	1020	0.544

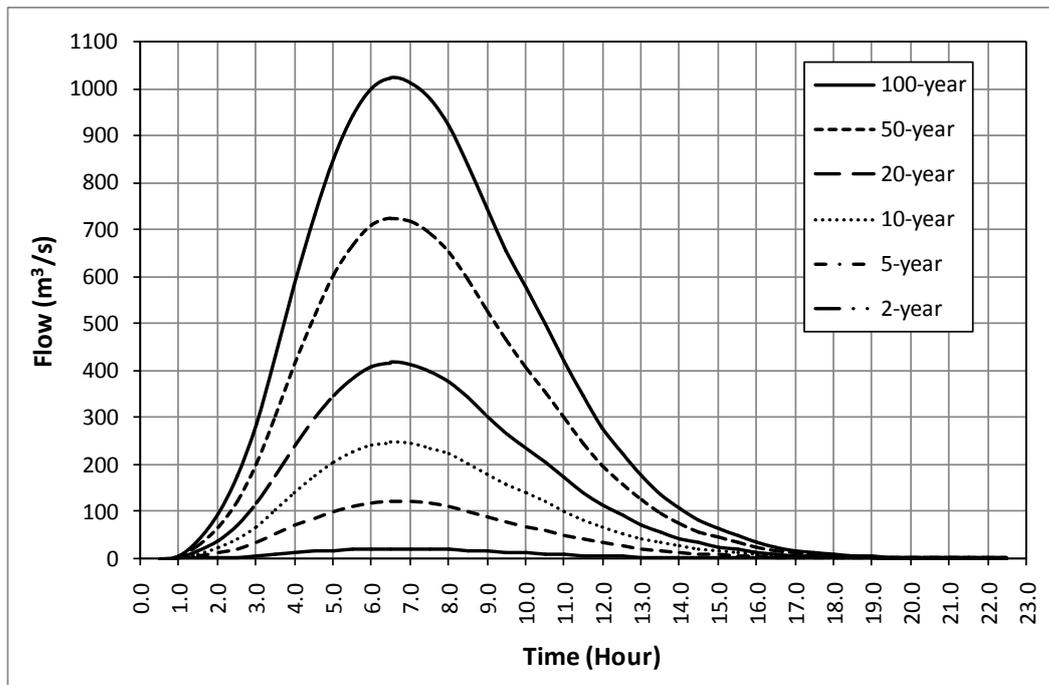


Figure 2.2.1 Probable Flood Hydrograph at Teouma Bridge

2.2.5 Floodplain Hydrograph

The amount of overbanking flow of 100-year flow from river channel into the left bank of the Teouma River at upstream of the ring road was estimated by using the MIKE 11 flood simulation model. The overbanking flood on the floodplain was routed using Muskingum routing. The amount of 100-year floodplain flow estimated, and the amount of floodplain flow estimated at the location of ring road after Muskingum routing are presented in **Figure 2.2.2**.

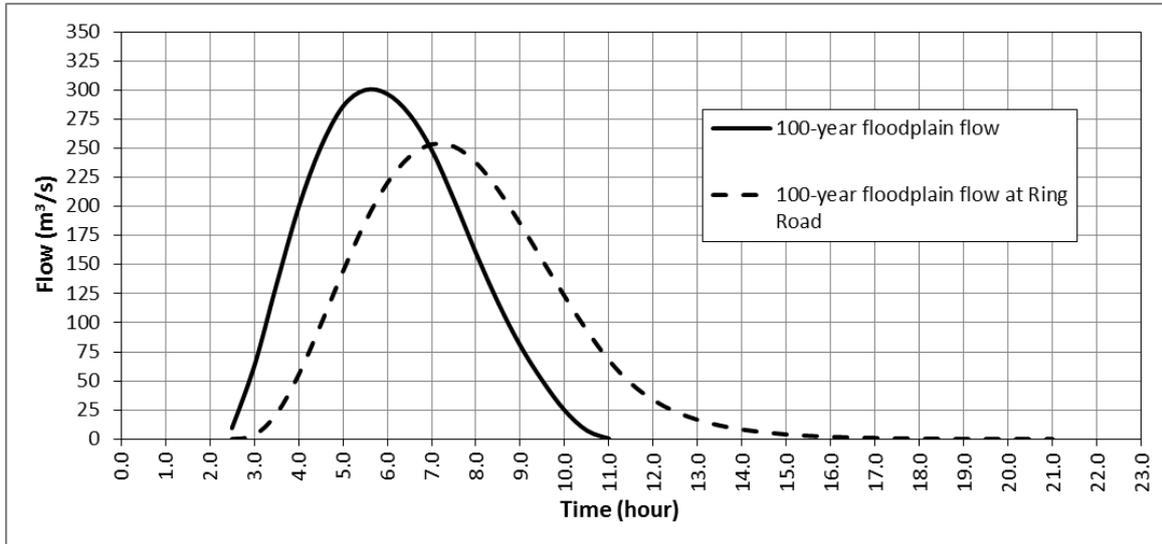


Figure 2.2.2 Probable 100-year Floodplain Hydrograph

2.3 Hydrological Designing

2.3.1 Unsteady Flow Analysis for River Improvement

River flow simulation was performed with unsteady flow considering 50-year flood. The MIKE11 is a fully dynamic, one-dimensional modelling tool for the detailed analysis, design, management and operation of both simple and complex river and channel systems. The Hydrodynamic (HD) module is the nucleus of the MIKE11 modelling system and forms the basis for other modules. One-dimensional river flows and water levels were generated using fully dynamic flow routing procedure. The conservation of mass is expressed as:

$$\frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = q$$

The momentum equation is:

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial(Q^2 / A)}{\partial x} + gA\left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + S_f\right) = 0$$

where,

- A = Cross-section area of flow (m^2)
- h = Water surface elevation (m)
- g = Acceleration due to gravity (m/s^2)

- q = Lateral inflow (m³/s/m)
- t = Time elapsed (s)
- x = Longitudinal distance (m)
- S_f = Friction slope
- Q = Discharge (m³/s)

(1) Upstream Boundary Condition

Upstream boundary condition in the model was set at KM5.1 of the Teouma River. The 50-year flood hydrograph was input as upper boundary condition in the model.

(2) Downstream Boundary Condition

Downstream boundary condition in the model was set at river mouth. The average of maximum sea water levels of Port Vila was set as downstream boundary condition in the model. The average maximum sea water level at Port Vila is 1.50 m.

(3) River Cross-Sections Data

River cross-sections data extracted from 1.0 m grid digital terrain model (DTM) were used. But in the river stretch between KM4.6 and KM4.9 the proposed dimensions of river channel for river improvement were used for river cross sections.

(4) Manning’s Roughness Coefficient

The Manning’s roughness coefficient of 0.025 was applied for river flow simulation.

(5) Simulation Results

The simulated water levels profile with 50-year flood in Teouma River after improvement of river section between KM4.6 and KM4.9 are presented in **Table 2.3.1** and **Figure 2.3.1**. The simulation result shows the maximum water level in Teouma river reaches up to 5.7 m at KM4.6 river section at upstream of ring road during 50-year flood with proposed river channel dimensions for river improvement.

Table 2.3.1 Maximum Water Level with 50-year Flood

River Section	Maximum Water Level (m)
KM5.0	5.877
KM4.9	5.839
KM4.8	5.792
KM4.7	5.746
KM4.6	5.700
KM4.0	5.312

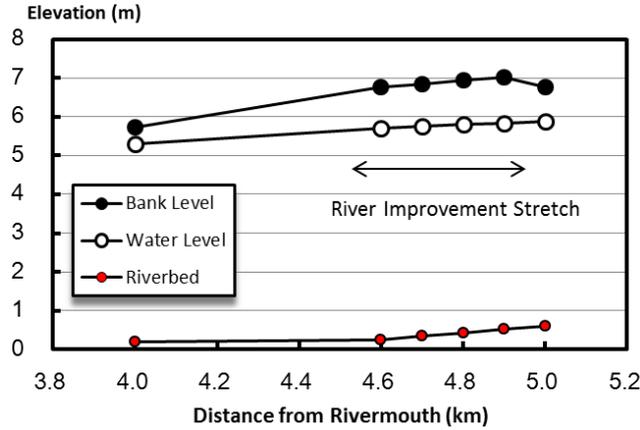


Figure 2.3.1 Maximum Water Level Profile with 50-year Flood

(6) Proposed Typical Cross-section

Based on the hydraulic computation, the proposed cross-section as shown in **Figure 2.3.2** is proposed along the bend around the Teouma Bridge.

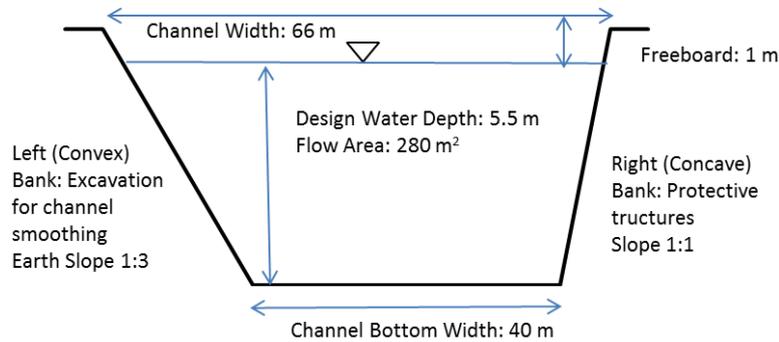


Figure 2.3.2 Typical Design Cross-section along the Bend around Teouma Bridge

2.3.2 Hydraulic Calculation for Flood-proofing Road

As described in 2.2.5, some part of the large-scale flood hydrograph will overtop the river bank and will flow across the floodplain towards the ring road. It may occur in the flood events larger than 50-year recurrence period. The design safety level is 100-year recurrence to protect the Teouma Bridge against the flood by entire protection system including river, bridge and road improvement.

To compute the overflow discharge along the road, the following broad-crested weir equation is adopted.

$$Q = CBH^{1.5}$$

where,

C = Coefficient of overflow ($C = 1.560$ as a general constant)

B = Weir length (m)

H = Overflow depth (m)

Q = Discharge (m^3/s)

As illustrated in Figure 2.2.2, overtopping peak discharge across the ring road could be estimated at $250 m^3/s$ during 100-year flood. Referring to the longitudinal profile of upstream side of the ring road, overtopping flow discharge is computed as presented in **Figure 2.3.3**.

Design high water level is 7.45 m and its maximum flow depth is 1.09 m, extending approximate 225 m in length.

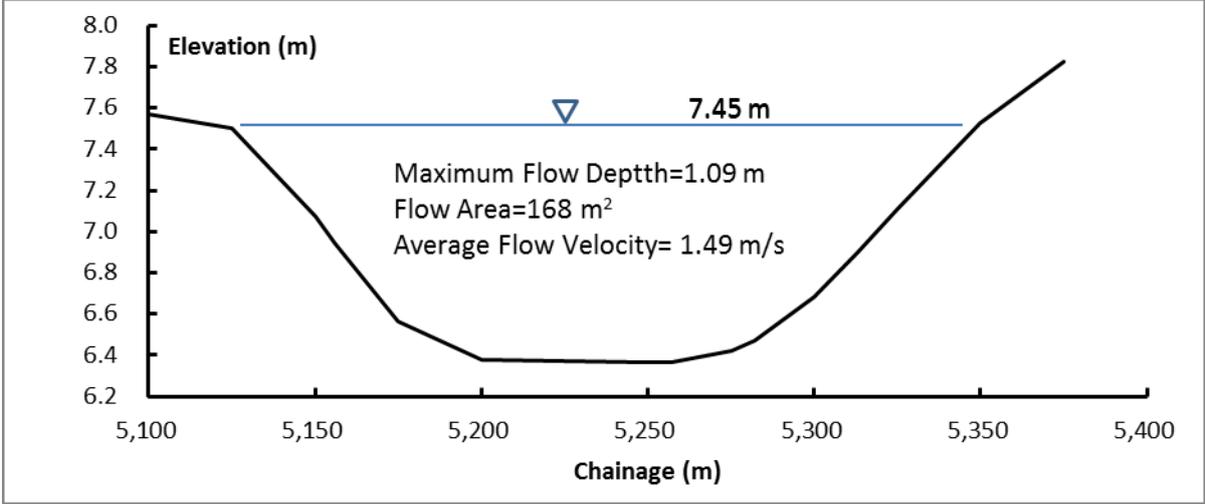


Figure 2.3.3 Typical Design of Flood-proofing Road in 100-Year Flood

Chapter 3 Environmental and Social Considerations

3.1 Observations from Field Survey

Summary of observations from a brief field survey by the Study Team is as follow:

(1) Pollution

- The main pollution source is the passing cars which generate exhausted gas and noise.
- There seems no water pollution source upstream Teouma River since the water quality is good with high transparency (estimated 0.8m or more).

(2) Flora & Fauna

- No areas to be conserved or protected as an ecological sanctuary are observed.
- The vegetation consists of weeds, shrubs and low/medium-tall trees. Most of them seem secondary species, not for protection.
- Fruit trees such as banana, coconut and papaya are planted sparsely. The fruits are for private use and products in local markets.
- Small fish (around 5cm-long) swim in Teouma River around Teouma Bridge. Neither amphibians nor other aquatic organisms are found during the survey.
- Terrestrial animals observed are only dogs and small birds (name unknown). They are estimated least concerned species.

(3) Topography and Geology

- Teouma River flows in a valley plain between raised coral terraces. The slope of the plain is gentle and the water flow velocity is not fast. Since the area is located in a lower part, the area would be easily inundated when a storm comes.
- The geology of the study area consists of recent riverine alluvial sands, dominantly from volcanic tuffs which contain recent failure plains.
- The right bank of immediately upstream of Teouma Bridge is a cliff form due to a bending concave bank.

(4) Use of Resources

- Teouma River is reported to be used for laundry, swimming, fishing, commodity conveyance (e.g. crops) etc. The team found a family who filled plastic tanks with the river water for a housework purpose (for washing dishes, not for drinking) at the upper left bank.
- Local people do fishing in Teouma River for self-consumption and commercial purposes. For self-consumption and small amount of selling, no license is required. Big amount sellers shall get a license from the Department of Fisheries, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries, and Biosecurity (MALFFB).
- The Department of Natural Water Resources under the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources (MOL) is responsible for river water management.
- The northeast part of Teouma Bridge is for cultivation such as banana, maize, mango etc.
- The nearest street stall from the project site sells products including: banana, bell pepper, cabbage,

Chinese cabbage, carrot, green papaya, maize and potato, which are produced in the area.

(5) Land Tenure

- According to the Land Department, there are land lessees upstream Teouma River, while being customary lands downstream. However, the ownership of individual land (government, private, customary etc.) is unsure and to be clarified.
- The chief of the area (Teouma Bridge of Eratap village) has powers to manage the land in which he is in charge of. The study team got permission to cut grasses for a better observation.

(6) Land Acquisition/Resettlement

- For the construction and improvement works, some lands along the river and road will be needed.
- During the Teouma Bridge reconstruction, the area in the south part of the bridge will be acquired for a detour road and bridge.
- No involuntary resettlement is anticipated.

(7) NGO Activity in Vanuatu

According to hearings from a few organizations, there is no report about disturbance or pressures to internationally-donated projects by NGOs. On the other hand, the ownership often becomes an issue, even in the sea and river. This conflict can be a bottleneck of project implementation. See the attached observation map and pictures of the study area for further understanding.

3.2 Conclusion and Way Forward

Although the natural environment is not special in the study area, further studies like Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in case are needed. Besides the natural environment, a more careful investigation on social aspects is necessary. The main challenge includes to 1) identify land ownership of affected land, 2) develop an entitlement matrix, 3) involve stakeholders, 4) perform land acquisition and livelihood assistance (if necessary), and 5) follow up the process (e.g. grievance redress, monitoring etc.).

3.3 Request to Vanuatu Side

Provision of the following data/information which the Study Team has requested PWD:

(1) Natural Environment

- Land use map (incl. fauna & flora distribution map)
- Natural sanctuary (location map)
- Cultural heritage (ditto)
- National parts (ditto)
- Other protected areas (ditto)

(2) Social Environment

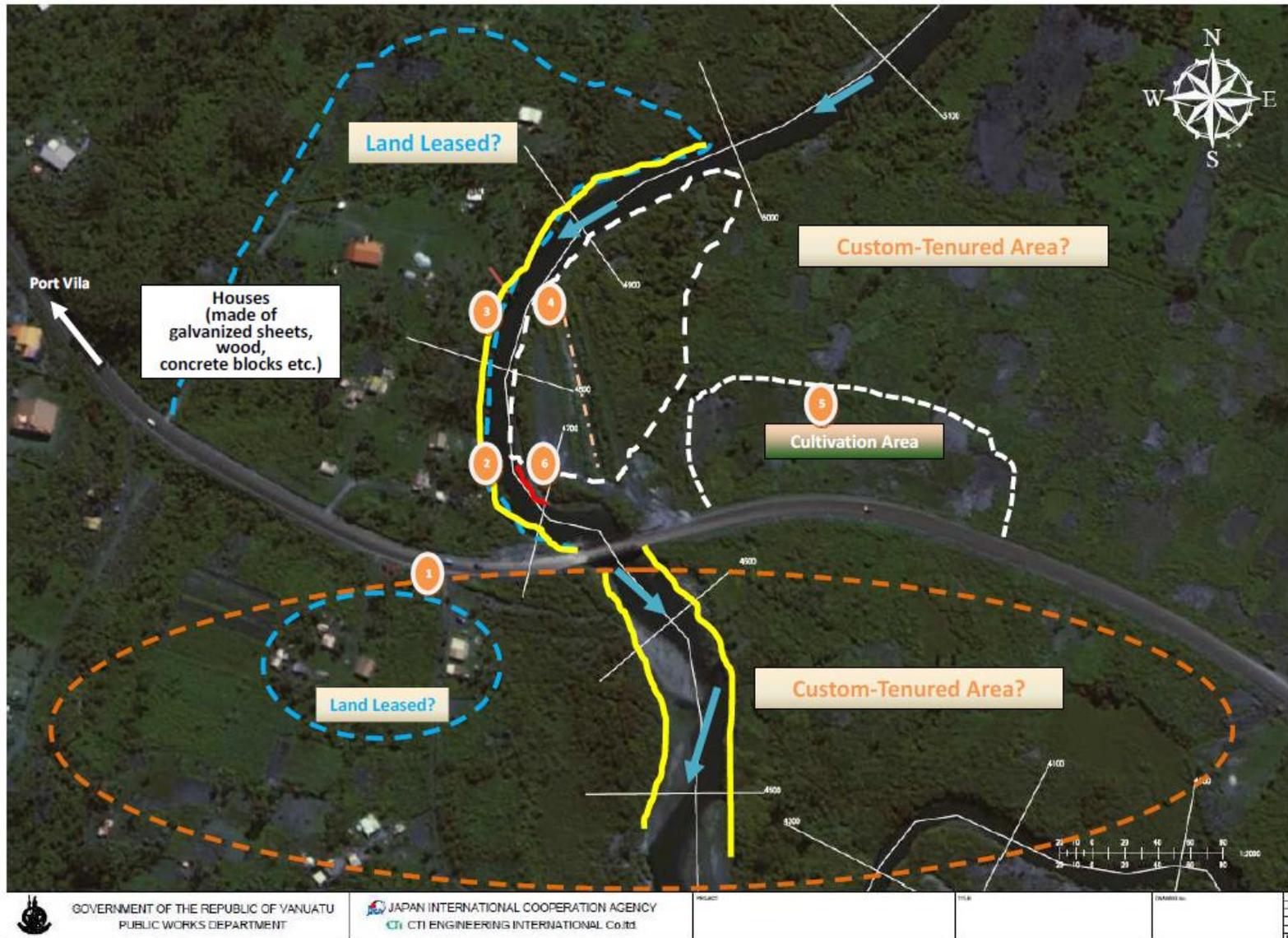
- General land ownership system
- Cadastral information of the target area (map, register of title deeds)

3.4 List of Persons Concerned on Environmental and Social Considerations

The persons introduced by PWD are listed in the table below.

	Name	Organization	Title	Contact
1	Jason Raubani, Mr.	Min. Lands and Natural Resources (MOL)	Director of Environment	
2	Donna Kalfatak, Ms.		Officer on biodiversity	
3	Reedly Tari, Mr.		Officer in charge of EIA	
4	Iain Haggerty, Mr.		EIA technical advisor	
5	Jean Marc Pierre, Mr.		Director of Land	
6	Paul Gambetta, Mr.		Director of Lands survey	
7	Simil Johnson, Mr.		Director of dept. statistics	
8	Erie Sami, Mr.		Officer in charge of water management	
9	Uravo Nafuki, Ms.	Public Works Department (PWD)	Senior Env/Social Officer (north)	
10	Jason Andrews, Mr.		Senior Env/Social Officer (south)	

Map of the Study Area (Teouma Bridge & River)



Snapshots around Teouma Bridge & River



① **Street Stall (main)**
Products Sold (bottom right)
 - 100 vt for a bunch of bananas
 - Visitors by cars frequently drop by for buying.



② **Coconut Trees in a House Garden (main)**
Low/middle-tall Secondary Trees (bottom right)
 - Branches and leaves of the big tree touch on the river surface.



③ **Path from the Riverside to Inland**
 - Grasses cover on the river edge.
 - Tree branches are toward the river.



④ **Bushes along the Left Bank (main)**
Wild Banana Trees (bottom right)
 - Riverside width is 1.5-2m
 - Bananas are freely picked to eat/sell etc.



⑤ **Cultivation Area (main)**
Papaya Trees (bottom right)
 - maize, taro, sweet potato etc.



⑥ **Laundry in the River (main)**
Water Tanks for Home Use (upper left)
 - >80cm of water transparency, small fish are seen



To the Upstream
 (from Teouma Bridge)



To the Downstream
 (from Teouma Bridge)

Chapter 4 Design Technical Note

4.1 Teouma Bridge Restoration Plan

Teouma Bridge restoration plan consists of three components. The first one is river improvement with bank protection. The second is bridge improvement with bridge extension and the final one is road improvement with a flood-proofing road. Following clauses explain the selection criteria and describe the features of these structures.

4.2 Selection of Criteria for River Improvement Plan / Structure Type of Bank Protection at Bend

4.2.1 Design Standard

There is no design standard in PWD for river structures such as an embankment, a revetment, and a retaining wall. In the previous donor agency projects, Australian design standard was sometimes applied. As the design standards for the river improvement plan, the followings are applicable.

- Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual (A Design Guide for Low Volume Rural Roads in Vanuatu, Based on Accessibility, Security and Sustainability), June 2014
- Design and Construction Standard of Kago-Mat Revetment, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan, April 2009
- Standard of Multi-Layered Kago-Mat Revetment, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan, May 1998
- General Specification of Civil Works, Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport, Japan, March 2015
- Construction Material Specification, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government, Japan, 2015
- Manual for Government Ordinance for Structural Standard for River Administration Facilities, Japan River Association, November 1999
- Japanese Industrial Standards (JIS A 5003, A 5006 and JIS A 5513)

The term Kago-Mat here is a box made with an iron bar whose diameter is at 6mm at the frame and 5mm at the top, the side and the bottom. It is filled with cobble hard stones and/or crashed hard rock whose diameter is between 15cm to 20cm. The design lifetime of Kago-Mat is 30 years. Details of the specification are described in the attached drawing.

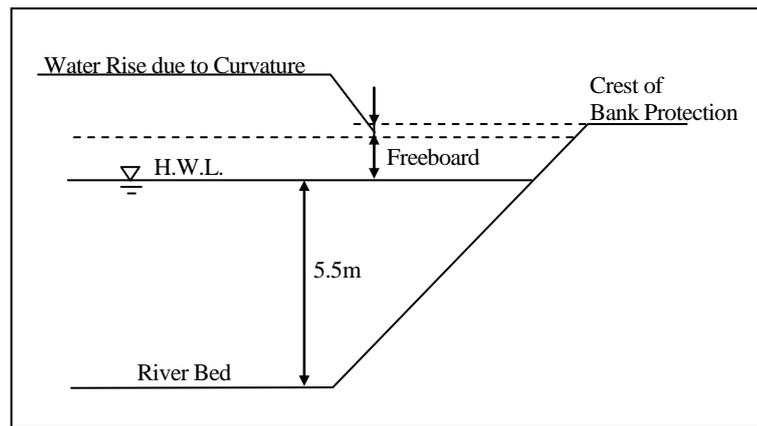
4.2.2 Design Concept

The river improvement is proposed to protect the right river bank and keep the smooth river flow even under Teouma Bridge. In order to achieve the purpose, following issues are studied and proposed.

(1) Revetment Height

The bank protection height is considered to be at the design flood level heightened with a freeboard and water rise due to the curvature of the river. The relevant water levels and bank protection height are

shown in **Figure 4.2.1**.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 4.2.1 Water Level and Bank Protection Height Relation for River Improvement

The relation among the water rise due to the curvature, an average velocity and a radius of the curvature is shown in the following equation.

$$\Delta h = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{Bv^2}{gr_c}$$

- where:
- Δh : water rise due to the curvature
 - B: river width at the surface (= 66 – 3 – 1 = 62m)
 - v: average velocity (2.61m/s)
 - g: gravity acceleration (9.81 m/s²)
 - rc: radius of curvature at the center of the river (150 – 1 – 31 = 118m)

Solving this equation, the water rise due to the curvature is obtained as 0.20m.

(2) Freeboard

Taking the design flood discharge of 720 m³/s into account and referring to the Manual for Government Ordinance for Structural Standard for River Administration Facilities in Japan, the freeboard is set at 1.0 m. The relation between the design flood discharge and the freeboard in the manual is shown in **Table 4.2.1**.

Table 4.2.1 Design Flood Discharge and Freeboard

Design Flood Discharge (m ³ /s)	Freeboard (m)
Less than 200	0.6
200 - 500	0.8
500 - 2,000	1.0
2,000 - 5,000	1.2

(3) Slope

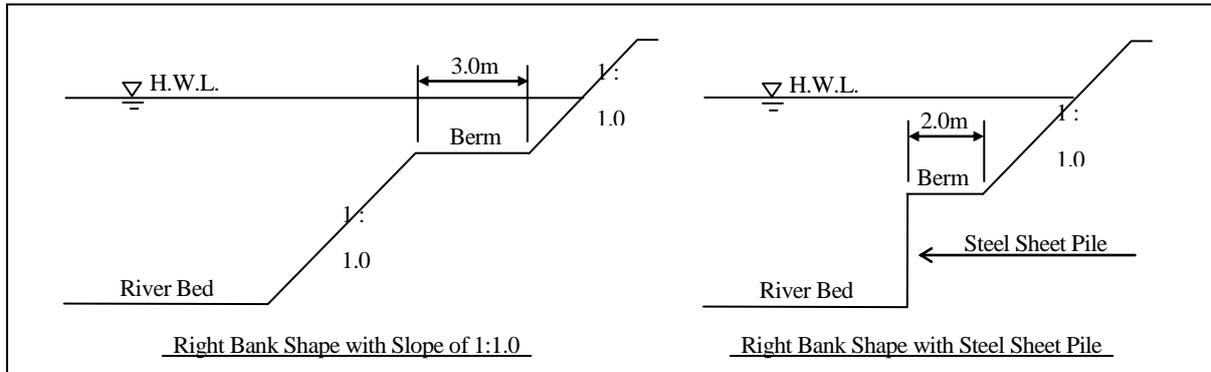
The slope of the bank protection is proposed at 1:1.0 (vertical to horizontal). The cut slope in the left bank at the upstream side of the bridge is proposed at 1:3.0.

(4) Berm

According to the said ordinance in Japan, the berm is recommended if the height of the slope is over 5.0 m or 6.0 m with the slope of 1:2.0 or steeper. The height of the slope in the typical cross-section in the

study is 6.6 m; hence the berm with 3m width for the slope protection of 1:1.0 is proposed.

Slope protection with a steel sheet pile generally requires the berm at the top of the coping concrete for the maintenance purpose and the slope stability requirement. Hence, the berm with 2.0 m width is proposed at the coping concrete. The height and the length of the steel pile will be re-evaluated in the future project.



Source: JICA Study Team

Figure 4.2.2 Right Bank Shape with Berm

4.3 Selection Criteria for Bridge Improvement Plan / Structure Type of Bridge Extension

4.3.1 Design Standard

Reference is made to the following manuals and standard specifications for outline design requirement of rural roads. Manuals and standard specifications for outline design requirement of urban roads is neither used nor found in PWD.

- Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual (A Design Guide for Low Volume Rural Roads in Vanuatu, Based on Accessibility, Security and Sustainability), June 2014

In addition, the manual of government ordinance mentioned in the clause of design standard for river improvement is also referred.

4.3.2 Direction and Length of Bridge Extension

Teouma Bridge shall be extended to the right bank side of the river. The extended length will not be less than 30 m based on the results of the hydro-hydraulic analysis.

4.3.3 Bridge Type

Culvert structure cannot be adopted because the span length of the culvert cannot exceed the required span length as a bridge based on the design planned water volume. A warren type pony truss structure same as the existing bridge type shall be proposed for the extension of the bridge because the height of the pavement and the cross beams of the new bridge should be same as the existing bridge and the erection of this type of bridge doesn't require big equipment. The proposed drawings are attached hereto.

4.3.4 Exiting bridge

The existing bridge structure such as the warren type pony truss steel structural members and the abutment in the left bank will be utilized as much as possible.

4.3.5 Riverbank Protection Type at Bridge Abutment

Considering the continuity of the bank protection, the bank protection mentioned in the previous clause is also applied at river side of the bridge abutment.

4.4 Selection Criteria for Road Improvement Plan / Structure Type of Flood-Proofing Road

4.4.1 Design Standard

Reference is made to the Australian standards for outline design requirement of bridges.

4.4.2 Reinforced type of Structure

The section of the road where the flood water overflows is the target to be reinforced. The structure with pipe culverts should not be adopted because the frequency of the flood is low and the maintenance works are required. Concrete type and environmental type are proposed as attached drawings.

4.4.3 Target Section

The target section is the road area inundated by the larger than 50-year flood.

添付資料 4：橋梁健全度調査結果

テオウマ既存橋梁の健全度調査

1. 主要部材/構造物

	橋梁の部材		損傷確認項目	損傷の程度				Remarks
	箇所	部材名		Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
目視確認	(1) 上部工		1 欠落・欠損	○				
			2 変形・変状	○				
			3 亀裂	○				
			4 経年劣化による錆/腐食	○				
			5 ボルトの緩み/欠落	○				
			6 異常な振動	○				
			7 塗装の剥がれ	○				
	(2) 床板コンクリート		1 気泡、ジャンカ	○				最大クラック幅
			2 コールドジョイント	○				なし mm
			3 砂筋/表面気泡	○				
			4 クラック	○				
			5 浮き/剥落	○				
			6 遊離石灰	○				
			7 鉄筋錆汁/水漏れによるシミ	○				
			8 鉄筋露出/錆	○				
	(3) 橋台		1 気泡、ジャンカ	○				最大クラック幅
			2 コールドジョイント	○				高欄部分 3.0 mm
			3 砂筋/表面気泡	○				
			4 クラック	○				
			5 浮き・剥落	○				
			6 遊離石灰	○				
			7 鉄筋錆汁/水漏れによるシミ	○				
			8 鉄筋露出/錆	○				
			9 沈下/移動	○				
	(4) 支承	鋼製	○	1 腐食(鋼製の場合)	○			
ラバー製			2 ボルトの緩み	○				
			3 異常なずれ	○				
			4 膨張/破裂	○				
			5 沓座のクラック	○				
(5) 伸縮継手	鋼製	○	1 水漏れ	○				
	ラバー製		2 異常な隙間/音	○				
			3 高さの違い	○				
			4 ズレ	○				
			5 クラック/裂け目	○				

2. 補助部材/構造物

	橋梁の部材		損傷確認項目	損傷の程度				Remarks
	箇所	部材名		Good	Fair	Poor	Bad	
目視確認	(1) 縁石	鋼製	1 クラック/浮き/剥落	○				排水パイプ部分クラック
		コンクリート製	○	2 ボルトの緩み/欠落	-	-	-	-
			3 衝撃による損傷		○			一部破損
	(2) 高欄	鋼製	○	1 クラック/浮き/剥落	-	-	-	-
		コンクリート製		2 ボルトの緩み/欠落	○			
				3 衝撃による損傷		○		一部破損
	(3) 排水パイプ	PVC製	○	1 目詰まり	○			PVC : polyvinyl chloride
		鋼製		2 ひび割れ			○	水位上昇により損傷/流出
	(4) 法面保護	ギャビオン	○	1 沈下			○	洗掘による沈下
		その他		2 洗掘			○	一部流出
				3 ひび割れ	-	-	-	-
	(5) 河床面			1 洗掘			○	蛇籠下端露出
				2 土砂堆積	-	-	-	-
	(6) 取付道路	コンクリート		1 ひび割れ	○			
		アスファルト	○	2 ポットホール	○			
				3 沈下			○	右岸側流出→補修

3. コンクリート強度試験(シュミットハンマー)

コンクリート床板

Location-1:	38.0 KN/m ²
Location-2:	31.7 KN/m ²
Location-3:	40.1 KN/m ²

橋台-1

Location-1:	40.1 KN/m ²
Location-2:	31.0 KN/m ²
Location-3:	40.1 KN/m ²

橋台-2

Location-1:	32.3 KN/m ²
Location-2:	36.2 KN/m ²
Location-3:	31.0 KN/m ²

4. 橋台の移動(橋軸方向)

橋台-1

右側:	0 mm
左側:	0 mm

橋台-2

右側:	0 mm
左側:	0 mm

テオウマ既存橋梁の健全度調査状況写真 (1/2)



上部工 (健全)



上部工 (健全)



橋台上の側壁 (クラック)



支承 (健全)



ガードレール/縁石の損傷



排水パイプ損傷

テオウマ既存橋梁の健全度調査状況写真 (2/2)



護岸部蛇籠損傷 (左岸)



護岸部蛇籠損傷 (右岸)



ガードレール破損



反発強度試験／橋台 (R)



反発強度試験／橋台 (L)



反発強度試験／床板

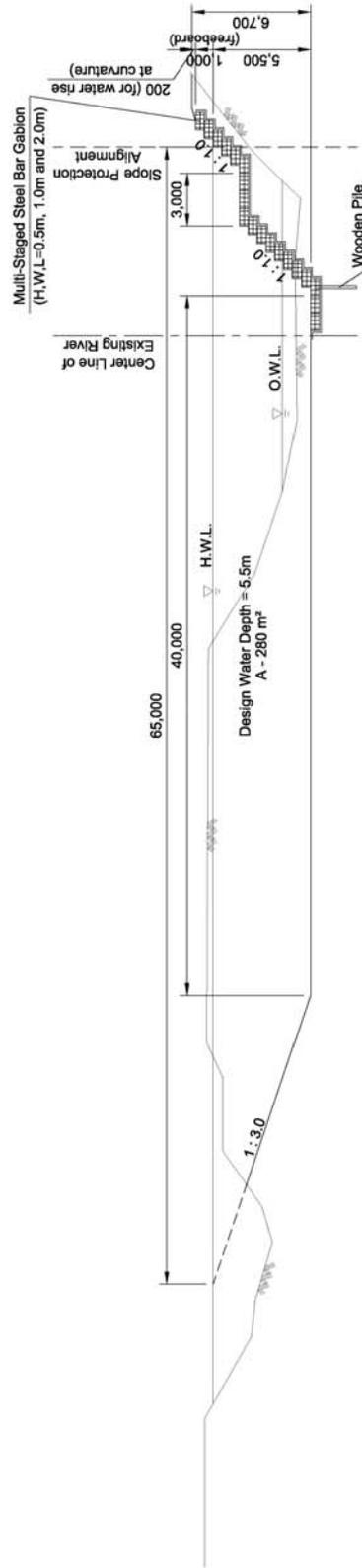
添付資料 5 : 施設概略図 (案)



添付図 5-1 河川・橋梁・道路改修概略位置図

TYPE 1 : SLOPE PROTECTION (MULTI-STAGED STEEL BAR GABION, UPSTREAM)

1. Right side slope is protected with Multi-Staged Steel Bar Gabion.
2. Left side bank is excavated and the river is widen.
3. Berm is provided for stability of the slope and used for maintenance of the slope.
4. Foot protection for the right side slope is provided.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION (St. 4680 to St. 4950) SCALE 1:250

Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ^①
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	Ø6.0mm ^②	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ^①
	Frame	Ø6.0mm ^②	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
	Other	Ø6.0mm or thicker 10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or smaller in rectangular	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color (i. to hard and durable)
Mesh Aperture	All	10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or smaller in rectangular	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock ^③ , (ii)
	Before Welding	540 MPA or above ^④	Coronous and Basalt Cobble
Wire Tensile Strength	After Welding	480 MPA or above ^⑤	
	Coating	Galvanized (Zn 85%+ A10%), 300g/m ² (i, ii) coated (AS/NZS 4534)	

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

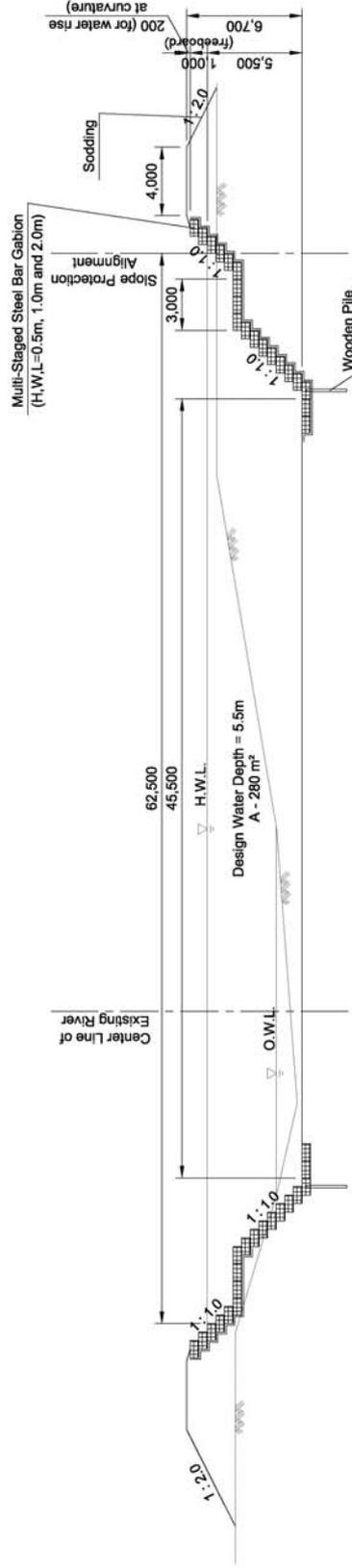
Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ^①
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm ^② (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color (i. to Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock ^③ , (ii)	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock ^③ , (ii)	Coronous and Basalt Cobble

- Reference:
- 1) JIS A. 5513
 - 2) Design and Construction Standard of Multi-Stage Steel Wire Gabion Slope Protection, Trial Edition (Ministry of Construction)
 - 3) Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual, Standard Technical Specification for Road and Bridge Works, Group 20, "20.1 Gabions and Reno Mattress"
 - 4) JIS G3532 (before welding), G3551 (after welding)
 - 5) Construction Material Specification, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
 - 6) JIS A. 5003, A. 5006, (1520, T-2, specific gravity: 2.45 or above)

PWD Priority : The Second

TYPE 1 : SLOPE PROTECTION (MULTI-STAGED STEEL BAR GABION, DOWNSTREAM)

1. Slope in the river side is protected with Multi-Staged Steel Bar Gabion and the one in the land side is protected with Sodding.
2. Right side bank is excavated and the river is wider.
3. Berm is provided for stability of the slopes and used for maintenance of the slopes.
4. Foot protection is provided.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION (St. 4550 to St. 4680) SCALE 1:250

Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ^①
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	65.0mm ^②	15cm to 20 cm ^②
	Frame	66.0mm ^②	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Mesh Aperture	Other	66.0mm or thicker	hard and durable
	All	10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or smaller in rectangular	freely, uniform color (5/8)
Wire Tensile Strength	Below Welding	540 MPA or above ^③	Andehita, Basalt, Granite, Heat Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock ^④
	After Welding	490 MPA or above ^④	Coronous and Basalt Cobble
Coating		Galvanized (Zn 90% + Al 10%), 300g/m ² (2, 5)	

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ^①
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm ^②	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
	hard, durable, no crack, no local freely, uniform color (5/8)	hard and durable
Quality	Andehita, Basalt, Granite, Heat Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock ^④	Coronous and Basalt Cobble

Reference:

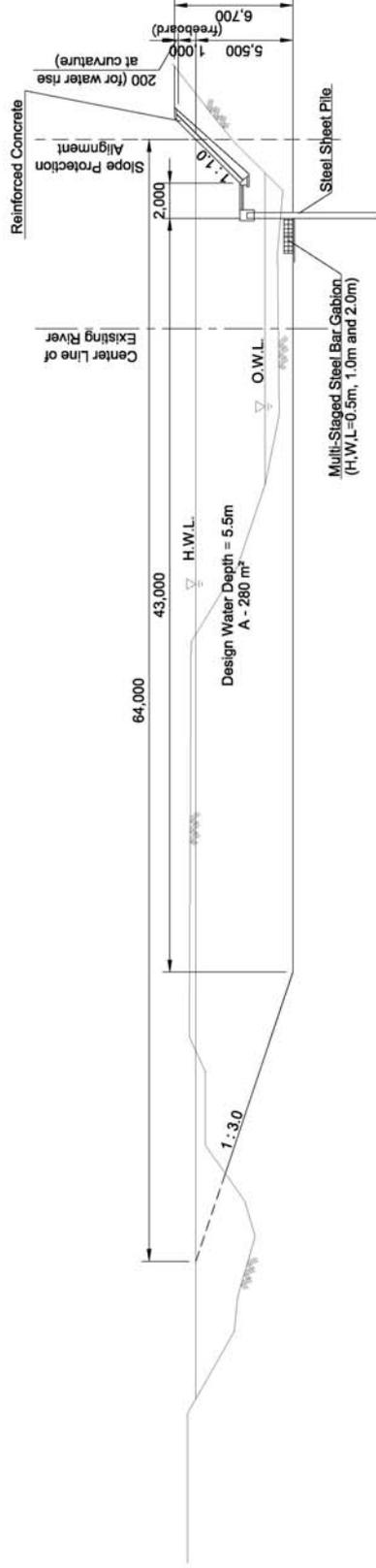
- 1) JIS A 5613
- 2) Design and Construction Standard of Multi-Stage Steel Wire Gabion Slope Protection, Trial Edition (Ministry of Construction)
- 3) Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual, Standard Technical Specification for Road and Bridge Works, Group 20, "20.1 Gabions and Reno Mattress"
- 4) JIS G3532 (before welding), G3551 (after welding)
- 5) Construction Material Specification, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
- 6) JIS A 5003, A 5006, (1520, T-2, specific gravity: 2.45 or above)

PWD Priority : The Second

添付図 5-3 河川改修：鉄線籠型多段積護岸概略断面図（下流側）

TYPE 2 : SLOPE PROTECTION (STEEL SHEET PILE AND CONCRETE, UPSTREAM)

1. Right side slope is protected with SSP and Reinforced Concrete.
2. Left side bank is excavated and the river is widen.
3. Berm is used for maintenance of the slope.
4. Foot protection for the right side slope is provided.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION (St. 4680 to St. 4950)

SCALE 1:250

Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ^(p)
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	Ø5.0mm ²	
	Frame	Ø6.0mm ²	
Mesh Aperture	Other	Ø6.0mm or thicker	Ø2.7mm
	All	10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or smaller in rectangular	60mm to 100m in hexagon
Wire Tensile Strength	Before Welding	540 MPA or above ⁽⁴⁾	350 MPA or above (AS2423)
	After Welding	480 MPA or above ⁽⁴⁾	
Coating		Galvanized (Zn 90%+ Al10%), 300g/m ² (2, 5)	Galvanized and PVC coated (ASNGS-4534)

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ^(p)
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm ² (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color (5, 6)	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock (5, 6)	Coronous and Basalt Cobble

Reference:

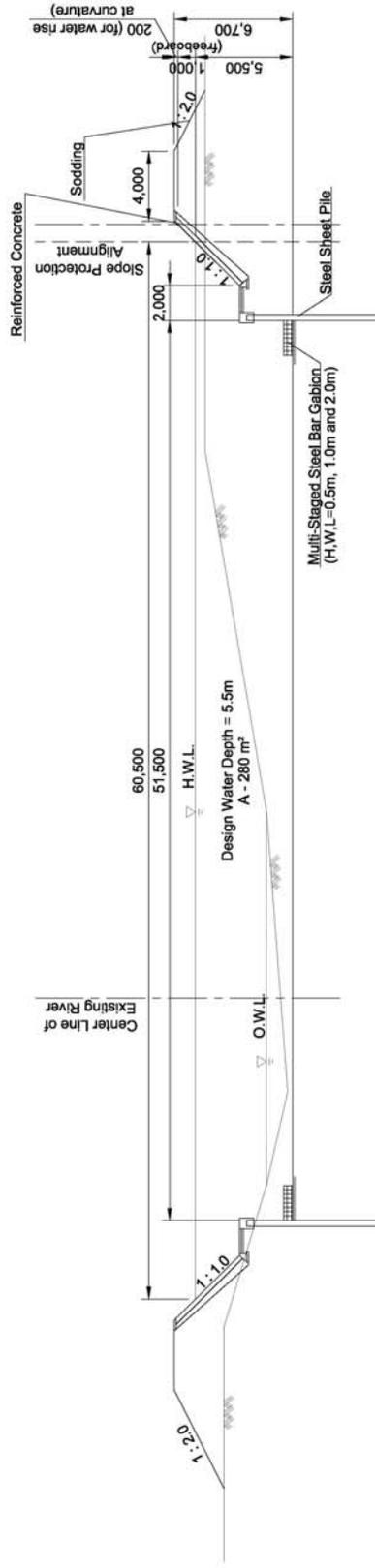
- 1) JIS A 5513
- 2) Design and Construction Standard of Multi-Stage Steel Wire Gabion Slope Protection, Trial Edition (Ministry of Construction)
- 3) Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual, Standard Technical Specification for Road and Bridge Works, Group 20, "20.1 Gabions and Reno Mattress"
- 4) JIS G3532 (before welding), G3551 (after welding)
- 5) Construction Material Specification, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
- 6) JIS A 5003, A 5006, (1520, T-2, specific gravity: 2.45 or above)

PWD Priority : The First

添付図 5-4 河川改修：鋼矢板護岸+鉄筋コンクリート護岸概略断面図（上流側）

TYPE 2 : SLOPE PROTECTION (STEEL SHEET PILE AND CONCRETE, DOWNSTREAM)

1. Slope in the river side is protected with SSP and Reinforced Concrete and the one in the land side is protected with Sodding.
2. Right side bank is excavated and the river is widen.
3. Berm is used for maintenance of the slopes.
4. Foot protection is provided.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION (St. 4550 to St. 4680)

SCALE 1:250

Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: ³⁾ Gabion in Vanuatu ³⁾
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	Ø5.0mm ²⁾	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ³⁾ 10 cm to 25cm
	Frame	Ø6.0mm ²⁾	top layer: 10cm to 15cm
	Other	Ø6.0mm or thicker	hard and durable
Mesh Aperture	All	10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or smaller in rectangular	hard and durable
Wire Tensile Strength	Before Welding	540 MPA or above ⁴⁾	Corrosion and Basalt Cobble
	After Welding	490 MPA or above ⁴⁾	Corrosion and Basalt Cobble
Coating		Galvanized (Zn 90%+ A110%), 300g/m ² or above ⁴⁾	Corrosion and Basalt Cobble

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

Item	Japan	As reference: ³⁾ Gabion in Vanuatu ³⁾
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm ²⁾ (17.5cm in average)	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ³⁾ 10 cm to 25cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color (n, p)	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, hard (s, p) Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock	Corrosion and Basalt Cobble

Reference:

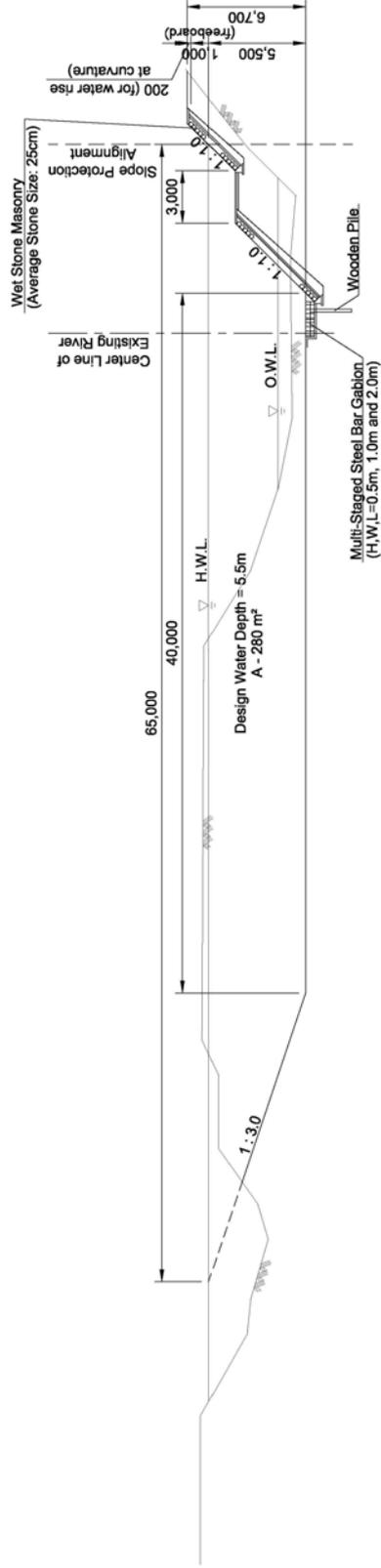
- 1) JIS A 5513
- 2) Design and Construction Standard of Multi-Stage Steel Wire Gabion Slope Protection, Trial Edition (Ministry of Construction)
- 3) Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual, Standard Technical Specification for Road and Bridge Works, Group 20, "20.1 Gabions and Reno Mattress"
- 4) JIS G3532 (before welding), G3531 (after welding)
- 5) Construction Material Specification, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
- 6) JIS A 5003, A 5006, (1520, T-2, specific gravity: 2.45 or above)

PWD Priority : The First

添付図 5-5 河川改修 : 鋼矢板護岸+鉄筋コンクリート護岸概略断面図 (下流側)

TYPE 3 : SLOPE PROTECTION (WET STONE MASONRY, UPSTREAM)

1. Right side slope is protected with Wet Stone Masonry.
2. Left side bank is excavated and the river is widen.
3. Berm is provided for stability of the slope and used for maintenance of the slope.
4. Foot protection for the right side slope is provided.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION (St. 4680 to St. 4950) SCALE 1:250

Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ³	
		Japan	Japan
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	Ø5.0mm ²	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ³ 10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
	Frame	Ø6.0mm ²	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color (5, 6)
Mesh Aperture	Other	Ø6.0mm or thicker 10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or larger rectangular ⁴	hard and durable Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock ^{5, 6}
	All	60mm to 100m in height	Corous and Basalt Cobble
Wire Tensile Strength	Before Welding	540 MPA or above ⁴	
	After Welding	480 MPA or above ⁴	
Coating	Galvanized (Zn 95% + Al10%), 300g/m ² (5)	Galvanized and PVC coated (AS/NZS 4534)	

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ³
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm ² (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color (5, 6)	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock ^{5, 6}	Corous and Basalt Cobble

Reference:

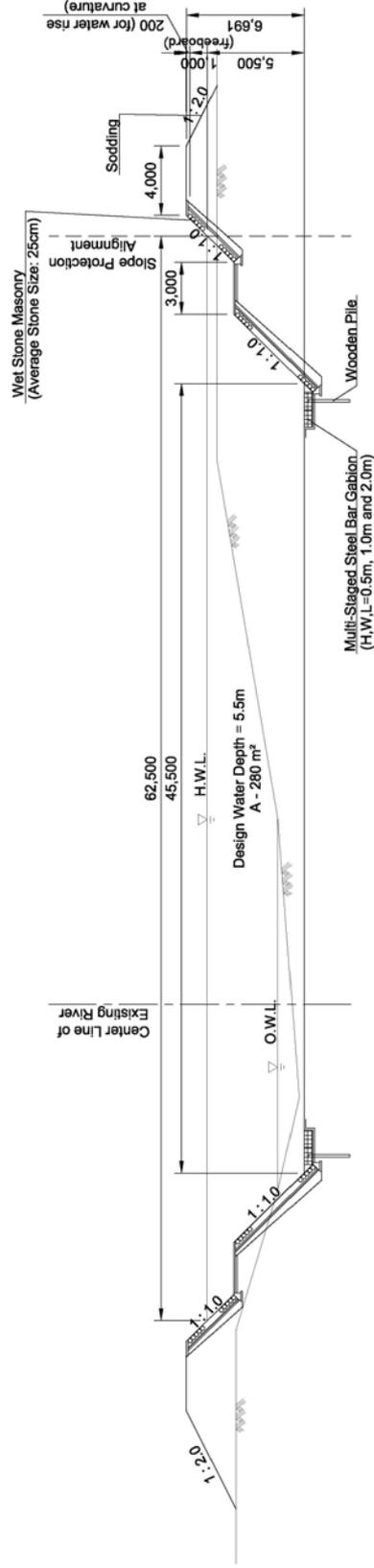
- 1) JIS A 5513
- 2) Design and Construction Standard of Multi-Stage Steel Wire Gabion Slope Protection, Trial Edition (Ministry of Construction)
- 3) Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual, Standard Technical Specification for Road and Bridge Works, Group 20, "20.1 Gabions and Reno Mattress"
- 4) JIS G3532 (before welding), G3551 (after welding)
- 5) Construction Material Specification, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
- 6) JIS A 5003, A 5006, (1520, T-2, specific gravity, 2.45 or above)

PWD Priority : The Third

添付図 5-6 河川改修：練石積護岸概略断面図（上流側）

TYPE 3 : SLOPE PROTECTION (WET STONE MASONRY, DOWNSTREAM)

1. Slope in the river side is protected with Wet Stone Masonry and the one in the land side is protected with Sodding.
2. Right side bank is excavated and the river is widen.
3. Berm is provided for stability of the slopes and used for maintenance of the slopes.
4. Foot protection is provided.



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION (St. 4550 to St. 4680) SCALE 1:250

Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ⁽⁵⁾
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	Ø5.0mm ⁽²⁾	
	Frame	Ø6.0mm ⁽²⁾	
Mesh Aperture	Other	Ø6.0mm or thicker 10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or smaller in rectangular	Ø2.7mm
	All		60mm to 100m in hexagon
Wire Tensile Strength	Before Welding	540 MPA or above ⁽⁴⁾	350 MPA or above (AS2423)
	After Welding	480 MPA or above ⁽⁴⁾	
Coating		Galvanized (Zn 90% + Al 10%), 300g/m ² (2), (5)	Galvanized and PVC coated (ASNZS 4554)

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu ⁽⁵⁾
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm ⁽²⁾ (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color (5), (6)	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock (5), (6)	Coronous and Basalt Cobble

Reference:

- 1) JIS A 5513
- 2) Design and Construction Standard of Multi-Staged Steel Wire Gabion Slope Protection, Trial Edition (Ministry of Construction)
- 3) Vanuatu Resilient Roads Manual, Standard Technical Specification for Road and Bridge Works, Group 20, "20.1 Gabions and Reno Mattress"
- 4) JIS G3532 (before welding), G3551 (after welding)
- 5) Construction Material Specification, Bureau of Construction, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
- 6) JIS A 5003, A 5006, (1520, T-2, specific gravity: 2.45 or above)

PWD Priority : The Third

TYPE 1 : PLAN (30m) / NEW PIER PLAN WITH ABUTMENT PROTECTION (MULTI-STAGED STEEL BAR GABION)

- Existing Abutment (A1) is demolished except for Piles.
- New Pier (P1) is constructed with additional Piles.
- New Abutment (A3) is constructed on the right bank.
- New Bridge is elected on the right bank.
- New Abutment Protections with Multi-Staged Steel Bar Gabion are constructed for both Abutments.

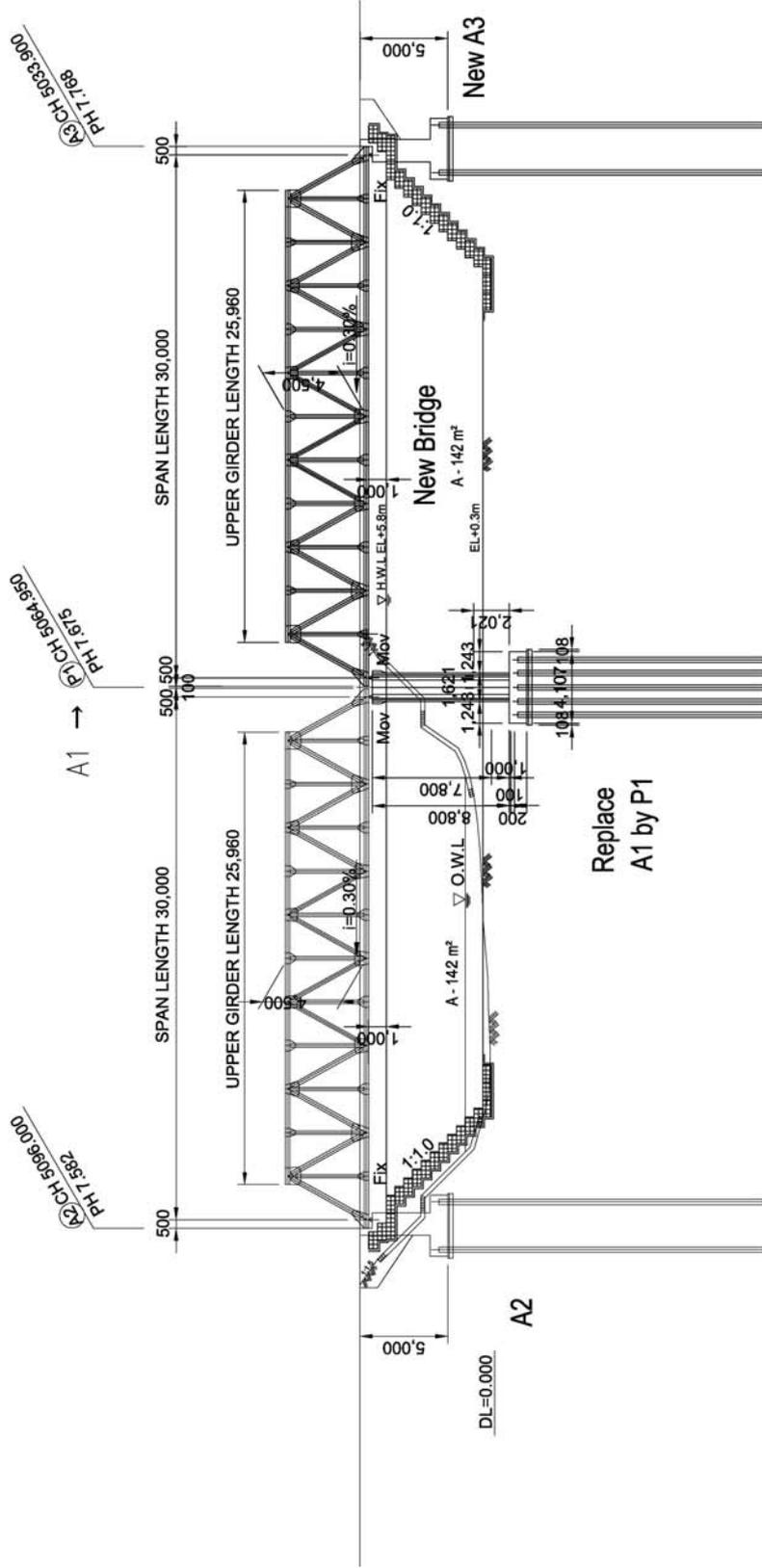
Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	Ø5.0mm	Ø2.7mm
	Frame	Ø6.0mm	
	Other	Ø6.0mm or thicker	
Mesh Aperture	All	10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or smaller in rectangular	60mm to 150mm in hexagon
	Before Welding	540 MPA or above	350 MPA or above (45x43)
Wire Tensile Strength	After Welding	480 MPA or above	
	Coating	Galvanizer (Zn 80%+ Al10%), 300g/m ²	Galvanized and PVC coated (AS/NZS 4534)

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock	Coronous and Basalt Cobble



ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 250

PWD Priority : The Second • The Third

添付図 5-8 橋梁改修：拡張径間 30.0m、鉄線籠型多段積護岸概略断面図

TYPE 2 : PLAN (30m) / NEW PIER PLAN WITH ABUTMENT PROTECTION (STEEL SHEET PILE)

- Existing Abutment (A1) is demolished except for Piles.
- New Pier (P1) is constructed with additional Piles.
- New Abutment (A3) is constructed on the right bank.
- New Bridge is elected on the right bank.
- New Abutment Protections with Steel Sheet Pile are constructed for both Abutments.

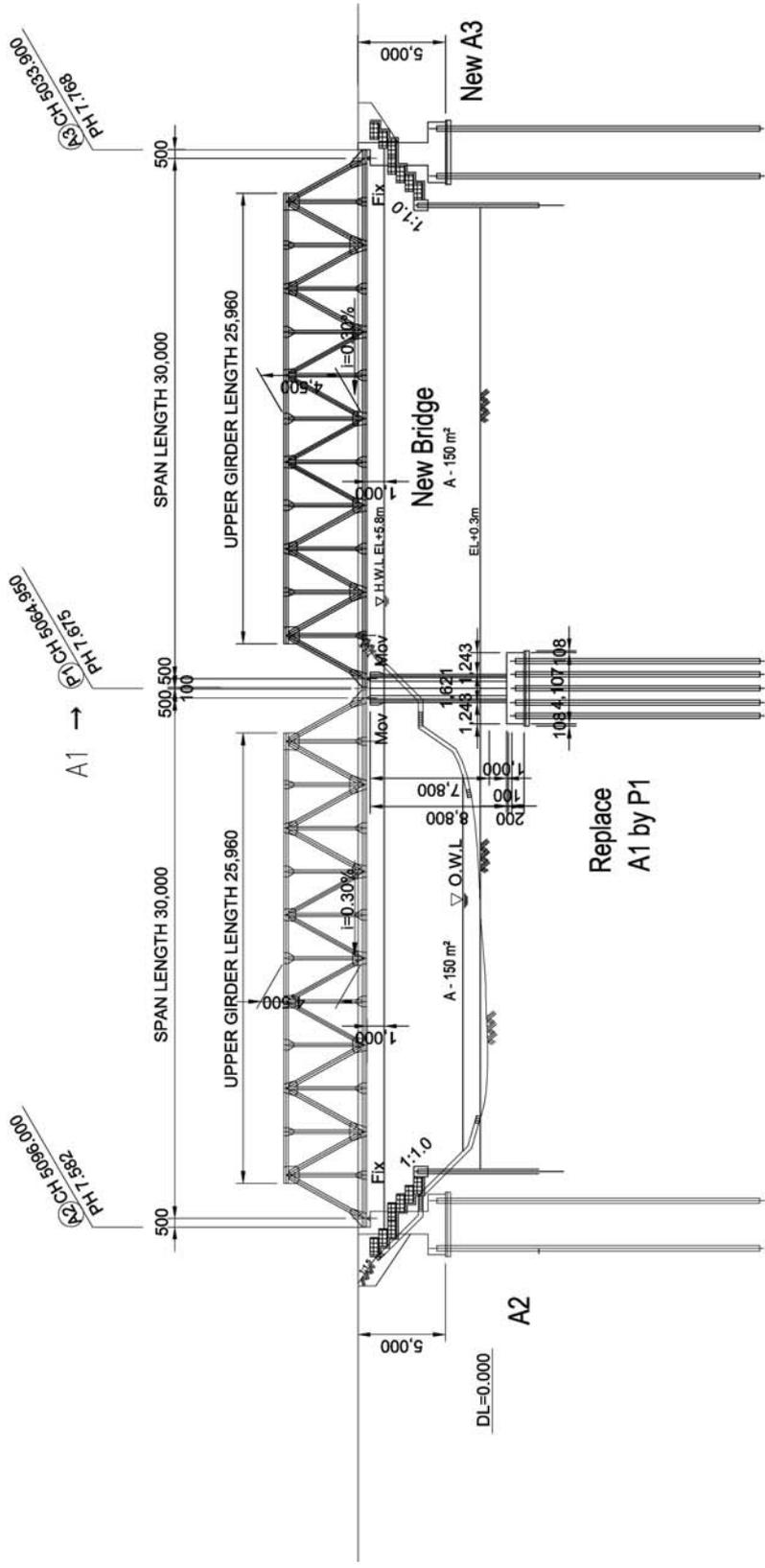
Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.3m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	Ø5.0mm	Ø2.7mm
	Frame	Ø6.0mm	
	Other	Ø6.0mm or thicker 10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or smaller in rectangular	
Mesh Aperture	All		60mm to 100m in hexagon
Wire Tensile Strength	Before Weaving	540 MPA or above (AS2423)	350 MPA or above (AS2423)
	After Weaving	480 MPA or above	
Coating		Galvanized (Zn 90%+ Al10%), 300g/m ² Galvanized and PVC coated (ASINZS 4534)	

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock	Continous and Basalt Cobble



ELEVATION
SCALE 1 : 250

PWD Priority : The First

添付図 5-9 橋梁改修 : 拡張径間 30.0m、鋼矢板護岸+鉄線籠型多段積護岸概略断面図

TYPE 3 : PLAN (35m) / NEW PIER PLAN WITH ABUTMENT PROTECTION (MULTI-STAGED STEEL BAR GABION)

- Existing Abutment (A1) is demolished except for Piles.
- New Pier (P1) is constructed with additional Piles.
- New Abutment (A3) is constructed on the right bank.
- New Bridge is elected on the right bank.
- New Abutment Protections with Multi-Stage Steel Bar Gabion are constructed for both Abutments.

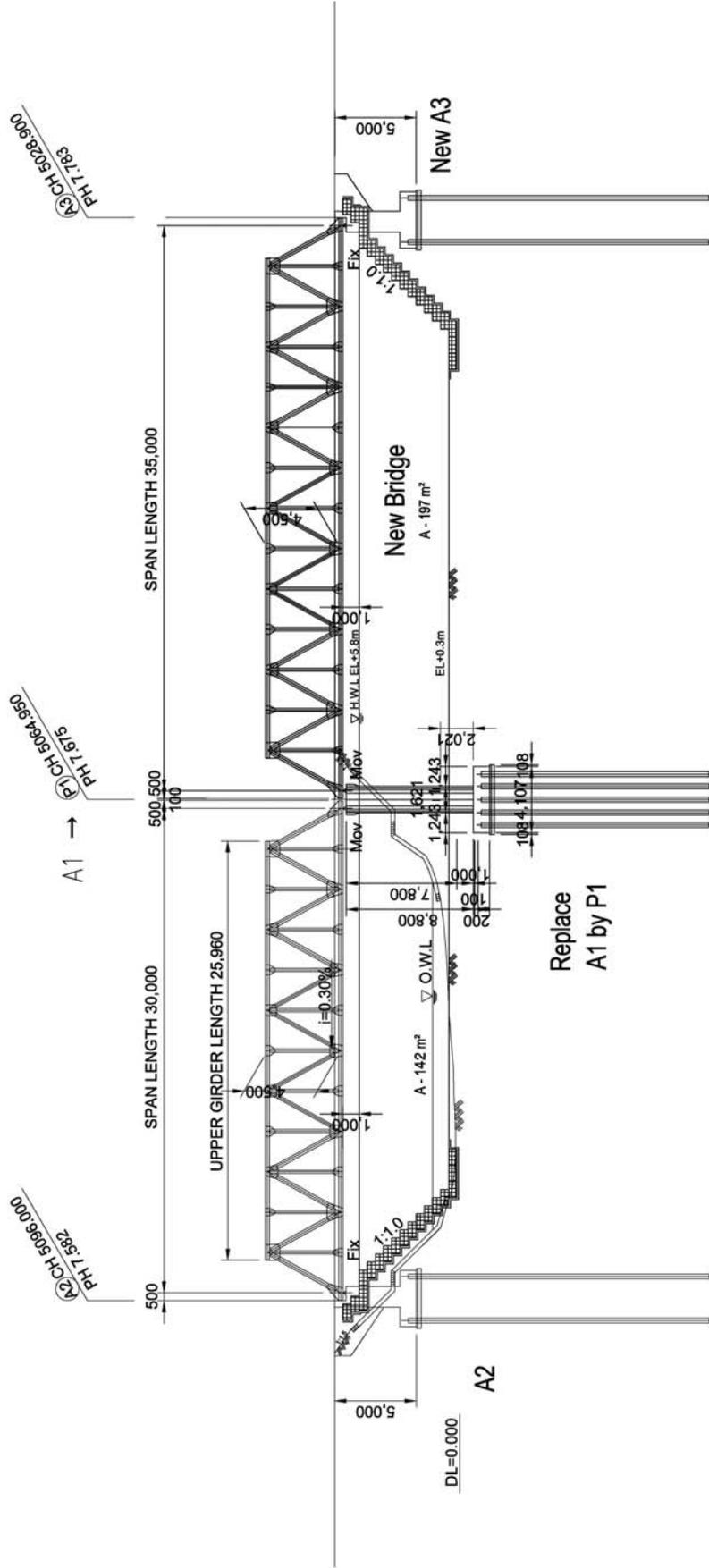
Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference Gabion in Vanuatu
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	Ø5.0mm	
	Frame	Ø6.0mm	
	Other	Ø6.0mm or thicker	
Mesh Aperture	All	10.0 cm x 15.0 cm or smaller in rectangular	60mm to 100mm in hexagon
	Before Welding	540 MPA or above	350 MPA or above (AS423)
Wire Tensile Strength	After Welding	490 MPA or above	
	Coating	Galvanized (Zn 90%+ Al10%), 300g/m ²	Galvanized and PVC coated (AS/NZS 4534)

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Vanuatu
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock	Coronous and Basalt Cobble



ELEVATION

SCALE 1 : 250

PWD Priority : The Second • The Third

添付図 5-10 橋梁改修：拡張径間 35.0m、鉄線籠型多段積護岸概略側面図

TYPE 4 : PLAN (35m) / NEW PIER PLAN WITH ABUTMENT PROTECTION (STEEL SHEET PILE)

- Existing Abutment (A1) is demolished except for Piles.
- New Pier (P1) is constructed with additional Piles.
- New Abutment (A3) is constructed on the right bank.
- New Bridge is elected on the right bank.
- New Abutment Protections with Steel Sheet Pile are constructed for both Abutments.

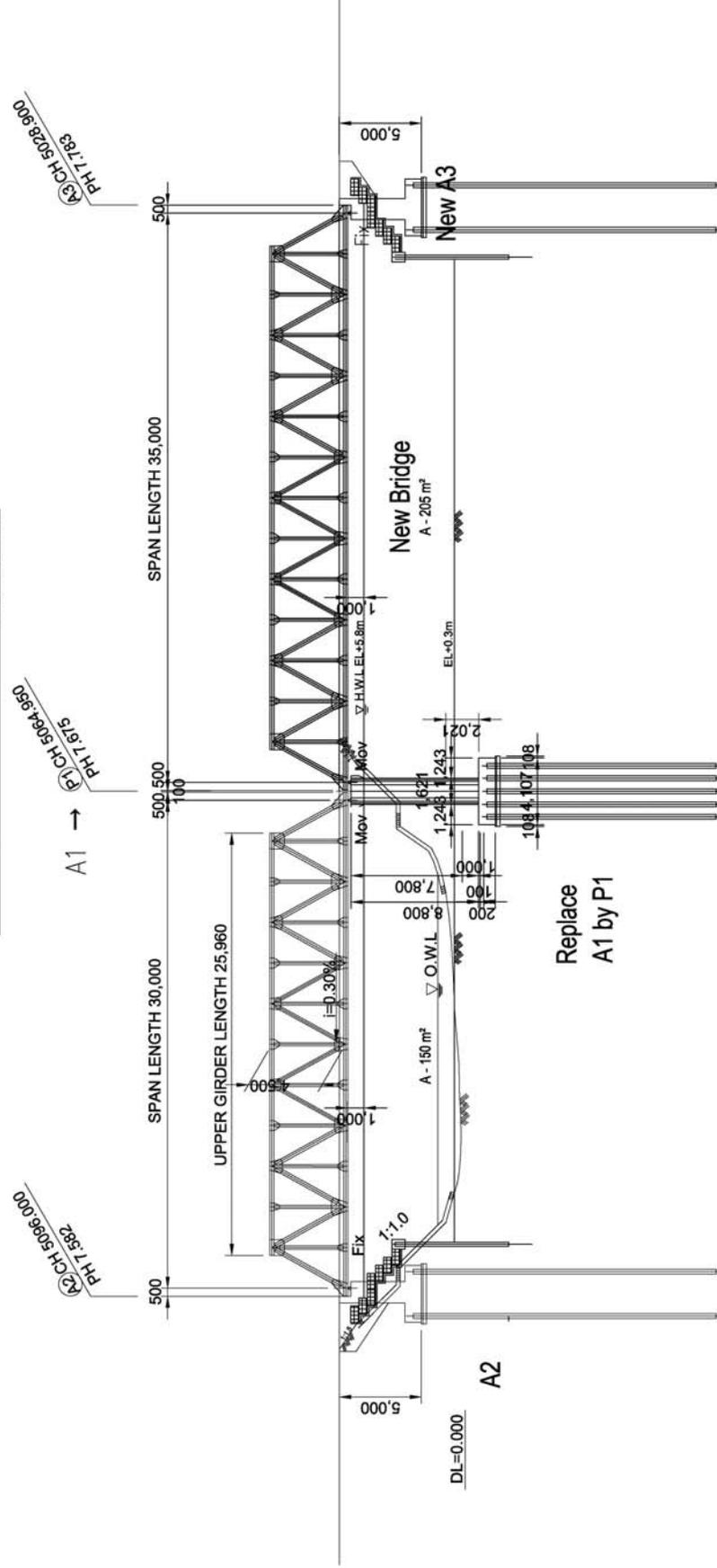
Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.

Specification of Steel Bar Gabion for Permanent Structure
(H, W, L = 0.5m, 1.0m and connected in every 2.0m)

Item	Position	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Yamato
Diameter of Wire	Coiled Wire	Ø5.0mm	
	Frame	Ø6.0mm	Ø2.7mm
Mesh Aperture	Other	Ø6.0mm or thicker	
	All	10.0cm x 10.0cm or smaller in rectangular	80mm to 100mm in hexagon
Wire Tensile Strength	Before Welding	540 MPA or above	350 MPA or above (AS242)
	After Welding	480 MPA or above	
Coating		Galvanized (Zn 90%+ Al10%), 300g/m ²	Galvanized (Zn 95%+ Al5%), 300g/m ² conform (ASMEZ-450)

Specification of Inner Rock Material for Steel Bar Gabion

Item	Japan	As reference: Gabion in Yamato
Diameter	15cm to 20 cm (17.5cm in average)	10 cm to 25cm, top layer: 10cm to 15cm
Quality	hard, durable, no crack, no local friability, uniform color	hard and durable
Type of Rock	Andesite, Basalt, Granite, Hard Sandstone or Similar Hard Rock	Coronous and Basalt Cobble



ELEVATION

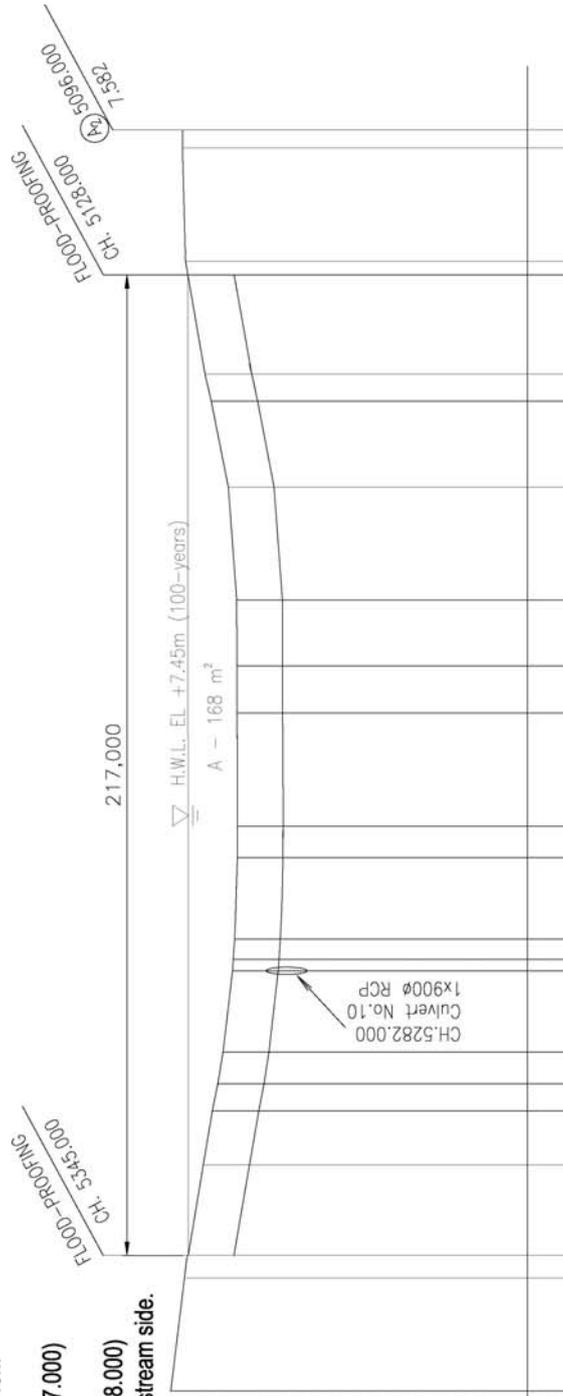
SCALE 1 : 250

PWD Priority : The First

STRUCTURE TYPE OF FLOOD-PROOFING ROAD

- 100-year Probable Flood Level : H.W.L. = +7.45m
- 100-year Flow Area : A = 168m²
- 100-year Flood Depth : H = 1.080m (CH. 5257.000)
- Flood-Proofing Road Section : L = 217m
(CH.5345.000-CH.5128.000)

Note: The cross section is shown facing downstream side.



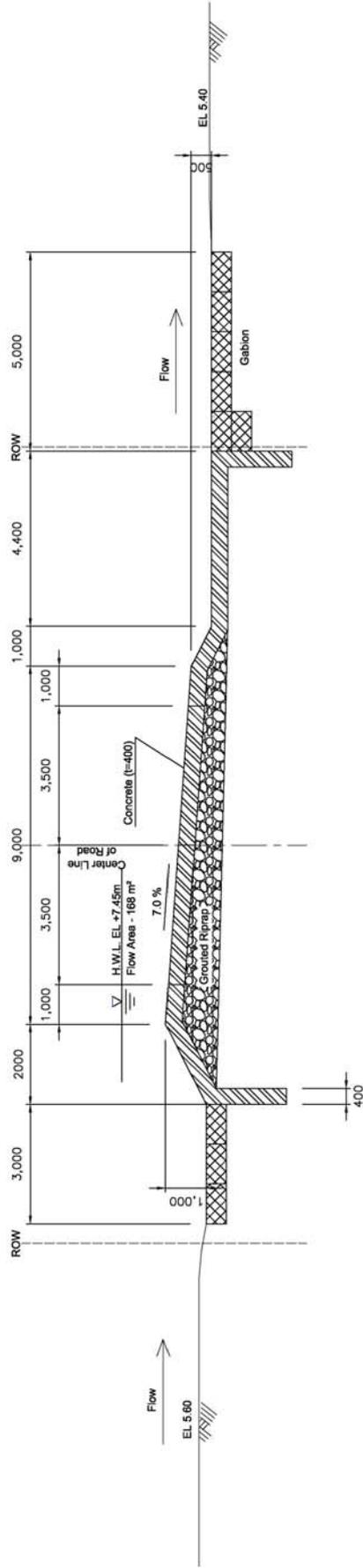
DATUM R.L. 0.000

FLOOD-PROOFING ROAD PROPOSED LEVEL	CROWN TOP LEVEL	PAVEMENT LEVEL (℄)	PEGGED CHAINAGE	HORIZONTAL CURVATURE
7.826	7.450	5375.000	5325.000	5375.000
(7.528)	7.526	(5350.165)	5325.000	(5350.165)
7.450	7.450	5345.000	5325.000	5345.000
7.570	7.570	5313.000	5313.000	5313.000
7.582	7.582	5307.000	5307.000	5307.000
7.450	7.450	5300.000	5300.000	5300.000
7.502	7.502	5257.000	5257.000	5257.000
(7.047)	(7.047)	5275.000	5275.000	(5149.675)
7.450	7.450	5225.000	5225.000	5225.000
(7.047)	(7.047)	5214.591	5214.591	(5149.675)
7.570	7.570	5175.000	5175.000	5175.000
7.582	7.582	5150.000	5150.000	5150.000
7.502	7.502	5128.000	5128.000	5128.000
7.570	7.570	5096.000	5096.000	5096.000

ELEVATION Scale V : 1/100 H : 1/1000

添付図 5-12 道路改修：耐越水道路概略側面図

TYPE 1: FLOOD-PROOFING ROAD (CONCRETE)



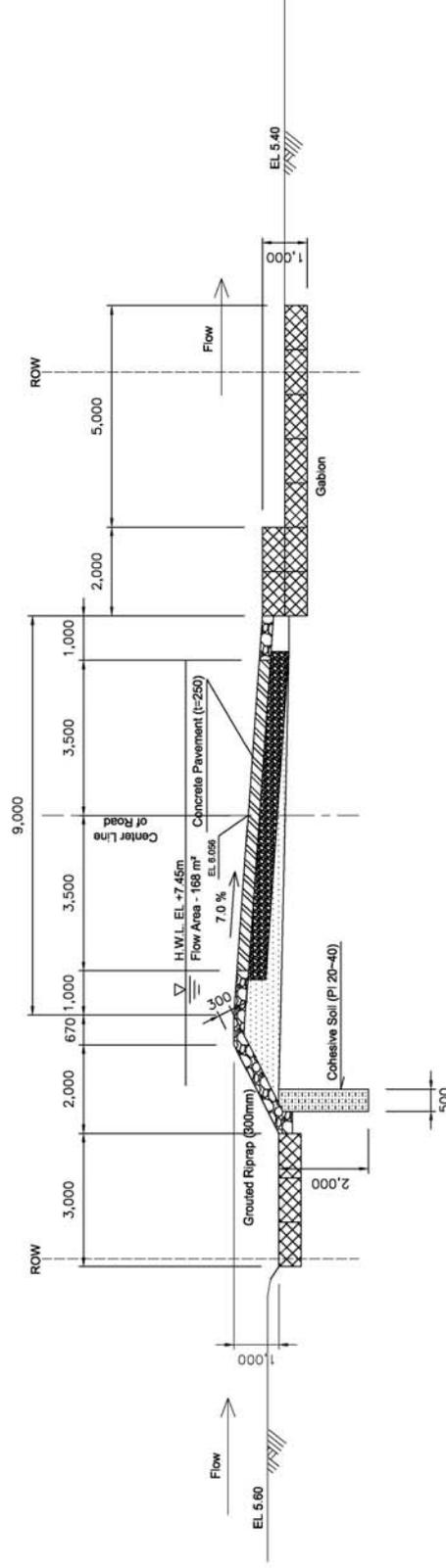
TYPICAL CROSS SECTION (CH 5225)

SCALE 1:100

PWD Priority : The First

添付図 5-13 道路改修：コンクリート構造+練石積路床構造概略断面図

TYPE 2: FLOOD-PROOFING ROAD (GROUTED RIPRAP)



TYPICAL CROSS SECTION (CH 5225)
SCALE 1:100

PWD Priority : The Second • The Third

添付図 5-14 道路改修：練石張構造+セメントコンクリート舗装構造概略断面図

添付資料 6 : 用地確保に関する所要面積算出の検討 (想定)

バヌアツ国エファテ島環状道路テオウマ橋災害修復情報収集・確認調査
用地確保に関する所要面積算出の検討（想定）

1. 用地確保の設定基準

(1) 用地取得面積の算出基準

- ・ 用地取得の所要面積は、河川改修、橋梁改修、道路改修に関する各コンポーネントの構造型式選定基準で示した施設概略図（案）に基づき算出している。（図-1 用地確保平面図、参照）
- ・ 図-1 用地確保平面図（想定）の作成にあたって、河川流域・道路用地（ROW）は、現段階で確認している ROW を示したが、不明確な区域があるため、引き続き関連機関に確認中である。確認がとれた段階で用地確保所要面積算出の再検討が必要である。
- ・ 用地取得面積算出の精度について、本業務における協力の必要性・方向性を検討するにあたって、重要な情報が用地確保に係る環境関連許認可の取得である。河川・橋梁・道路改修の基本構想の検討においては、地形情報が必要となるが地形測量を実施する時間的余裕はない。このため平面的には、水理水文解析で作成した地形モデル（DTM）を活用し、横断地形は、現地にて簡易な方法により距離と高さ測定を行い、代表的な現況標準断面を作成し、それに計画断面案を入れ込み、用地取得の概略所要面積を算出している。
本業務後に想定している準備調査段階で詳細な地形測量を実施し、確定した河川・橋梁・道路改修計画案に基づき、用地取得面積を算定し、精度を高める必要がある。

(2) 迂回路借地面積の算出基準

- ・ 本事業計画（河川・橋梁・道路改修）の既存道路対象区間は、工事施工の全期間において全車線閉塞となるため、迂回路の設置が必要である。迂回路設置に関する所要面積は、図-1 用地確保平面図で示した迂回路計画案に基づき算出している。
- ・ 迂回路の道路交通管理は、実施機関（PWD）の実施事項である。迂回路用地は、借地による実施機関からの提供（指定仮設）が条件となる。

(3) 仮設用地の取扱い

- ・ 工事施工段階で必要となる仮設用地（資機材置場、仮設プラント設置用地、資機材搬入・出路等）は、施工業者の施工計画（任意仮設）に基づき、施工業者独自による借地扱いとなるため、所要面積算出の適用外とする。

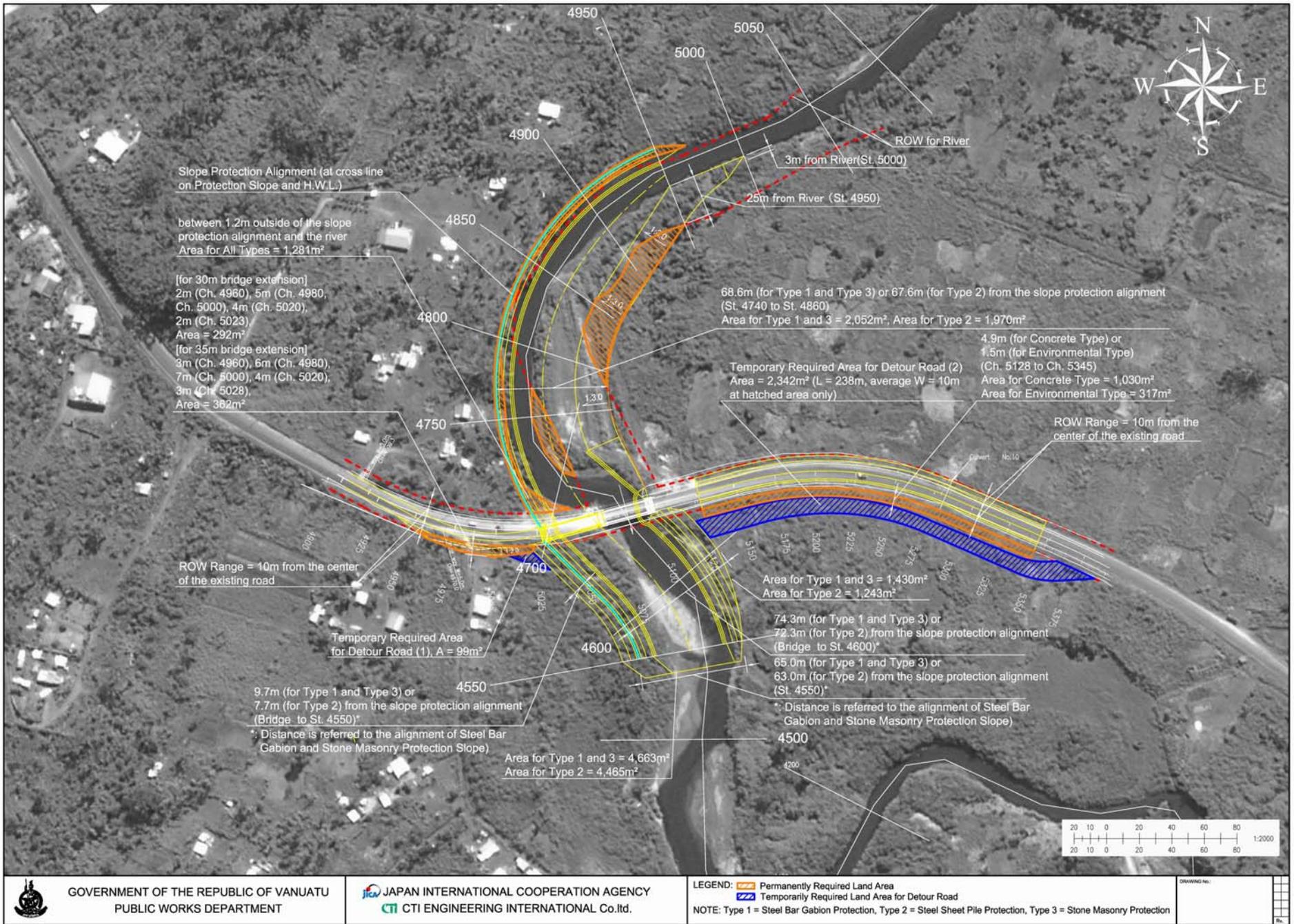


图-1 用地確保平面図 (想定)

2. 用地確保に関する概略所要面積の検討

(1) 用地取得・借地の所要面積算出

(単位：㎡)

構造型式 選定基準	①河川改修			②橋梁改修			③道路改修		④迂回路	⑤用地確保	
	掘削・河床整正、河道拡幅、護岸新設			既存径間架設替、拡幅径間新設、既存右岸橋台撤去、橋脚新設、右岸橋台新設、護岸新設			既存道路撤去、耐越水道路新設、水叩き・護床新設		砂利道、仮設橋、維持管理	⑥用地取得	⑦借地
	鉄線籠型 多段積護岸	鋼矢板護岸、 鉄筋コンクリート護岸	練石張護岸	径間長： 既存径間＋ 拡幅径間(m)	鉄線籠型 多段積護岸	鉄矢板護岸、 鉄線籠型 多段積護岸	コンクリート構造、 パネル式角型蛇籠、 練石積路床構造	練石張構造、 パネル式角型蛇籠、 コンクリート舗装構造	工事施工期間、 借地(指定仮設)	①＋②＋③	④
1.	9,426	—	—	30.0+30.0	292	—	1,030	—	2,441	10,748	2,441
2.	9,426	—	—	30.0+30.0	292	—	—	317	2,441	10,035	2,441
3.	9,426	—	—	30.0+30.0	—	292	1,030	—	2,441	10,748	2,441
4.	9,426	—	—	30.0+30.0	—	292	—	317	2,441	10,035	2,441
5.	9,426	—	—	30.0+35.0	362	—	1,030	—	2,441	10,818	2,441
6.	9,426	—	—	30.0+35.0	362	—	—	317	2,441	10,105	2,441
7.	9,426	—	—	30.0+35.0	—	362	1,030	—	2,441	10,818	2,441
8.	9,426	—	—	30.0+35.0	—	362	—	317	2,441	10,105	2,441
9.	—	8,959	—	30.0+30.0	292	—	1,030	—	2,441	10,281	2,441
10.	—	8,959	—	30.0+30.0	292	—	—	317	2,441	9,568	2,441
11.	—	8,959	—	30.0+30.0	—	292	1,030	—	2,441	10,281	2,441
12.	—	8,959	—	30.0+30.0	—	292	—	317	2,441	9,568	2,441
13.	—	8,959	—	30.0+35.0	362	—	1,030	—	2,441	10,351	2,441
14.	—	8,959	—	30.0+35.0	362	—	—	317	2,441	9,638	2,441
15.	—	8,959	—	30.0+35.0	—	362	1,030	—	2,441	10,351	2,441
16.	—	8,959	—	30.0+35.0	—	362	—	317	2,441	9,638	2,441

構造型式 選定基準	①河川改修			②橋梁改修			③道路改修		④迂回路	⑤用地確保	
	掘削・河床整正、河道拡幅、護岸新設			既存径間架設替、拡幅径間新設、既存右岸橋台撤去、橋脚新設、右岸橋台新設、護岸新設			既存道路撤去、耐越水道路新設、水叩き・護床新設		砂利道、仮設橋、維持管理	⑥用地取得	⑦借地
	鉄線籠型 多段積護岸	鋼矢板護岸、 鉄筋コンクリート護岸	練石張護岸	径間長： 既存径間＋ 拡幅径間(m)	鉄線籠型 多段積護岸	鉄矢板護岸、 鉄線籠型 多段積護岸	コンクリート構造、 パネル式角型蛇籠、 練石積路床構造	練石張構造、 パネル式角型蛇籠、 コンクリート舗装構造	工事施工期間、 借地(指定仮設)	①+②+③	④
17.	—	—	9,426	30.0+30.0	292	—	1,030	—	2,441	10,748	2,441
18.	—	—	9,426	30.0+30.0	292	—	—	317	2,441	10,035	2,441
19.	—	—	9,426	30.0+30.0	—	292	1,030	—	2,441	10,748	2,441
20.	—	—	9,426	30.0+30.0	—	292	—	317	2,441	10,035	2,441
21.	—	—	9,426	30.0+35.0	362	—	1,030	—	2,441	10,818	2,441
22.	—	—	9,426	30.0+35.0	362	—	—	317	2,441	10,105	2,441
23.	—	—	9,426	30.0+35.0	—	362	1,030	—	2,441	10,818	2,441
24.	—	—	9,426	30.0+35.0	—	362	—	317	2,441	10,105	2,441

添付資料 7：概略事業費の検討および実施促進業務工程計画（想定）

概略事業費の検討(A案:現地産骨材を適用の場合)

1. 調達計画・概略コスト算出の設定基準

(1) 骨材の調達区分(A案)

工種	硬質石灰岩(現地産)	玄武岩(第三国産)
コンクリート・舗装骨材	○	-
鉄線籠型多段積中詰石	○	-
パネル式角型蛇籠中詰石	○	-
練石張割石(河川護岸)	○	-
練石張・練石積路床割石(耐越水道路)	○	-

(2) 外貨交換レート

・US\$1.00 = J¥ 102.129

・VUV 1.00 = J¥ 0.9728

2. 建設費の検討(A案:B国債)

(1) 直接工事費の算出

(単位:百万円)

構造 型式 選定 基準 (No.)	①河川改修			②橋梁改修			③道路改修		④迂回路	⑤直接工事費
	掘削・河床整正、河道拡幅、護岸新設			既存径間架設替、拡幅径間新設、既存右岸橋台撤去、橋脚新設、右岸橋台新設、護岸新設			既存道路撤去、耐越水道路新設、水叩き・護床新設		砂利道、仮設橋、維持管理	①+②+③+④
	鉄線籠型多段積護岸	鋼矢板護岸、鉄筋コンクリート護岸	練石張護岸	径間長:既存径間+拡幅径間(m)	鉄線籠型多段積護岸	鋼矢板護岸、鉄線籠型多段積護岸	コンクリート構造、パネル式角型蛇籠、練石積路床構造	練石張構造、パネル式角型蛇籠、コンクリート舗装構造	工事施工期間、借地	
1	464.8	-	-	30.0+30.0	191.7	-	139.2	-	135.6	931.3
2	482.8	-	-	30.0+30.0	199.1	-	-	69.5	140.8	892.3
3	463.5	-	-	30.0+30.0	-	197.0	138.8	-	135.2	934.4
4	481.3	-	-	30.0+30.0	-	204.5	-	69.3	140.4	895.5
5	461.3	-	-	30.0+35.0	205.9	-	138.1	-	134.5	939.8
6	478.6	-	-	30.0+35.0	213.7	-	-	68.9	139.6	900.8
7	460.0	-	-	30.0+35.0	-	211.1	137.7	-	134.2	943.0
8	477.1	-	-	30.0+35.0	-	219.0	-	68.7	139.2	904.0
9	-	552.5	-	30.0+30.0	181.8	-	132.0	-	128.6	994.8
10	-	570.1	-	30.0+30.0	187.6	-	-	65.5	132.7	955.9
11	-	551.2	-	30.0+30.0	-	186.9	131.7	-	128.3	998.0
12	-	568.6	-	30.0+30.0	-	192.8	-	65.3	132.3	959.0
13	-	549.0	-	30.0+35.0	195.5	-	131.1	-	127.7	1,003.4
14	-	566.0	-	30.0+35.0	201.6	-	-	65.0	131.7	964.4
15	-	547.7	-	30.0+35.0	-	200.6	130.8	-	127.4	1,006.5
16	-	564.6	-	30.0+35.0	-	206.8	-	64.9	131.4	967.6
17	-	-	380.0	30.0+30.0	198.0	-	143.8	-	140.1	861.8
18	-	-	397.2	30.0+30.0	207.0	-	-	72.3	146.4	822.8
19	-	-	378.7	30.0+30.0	-	203.4	143.3	-	139.6	865.0
20	-	-	395.7	30.0+30.0	-	212.5	-	72.0	145.8	826.0
21	-	-	376.6	30.0+35.0	212.5	-	142.5	-	138.8	870.4
22	-	-	393.1	30.0+35.0	221.8	-	-	71.6	144.9	831.4
23	-	-	375.4	30.0+35.0	-	217.8	142.0	-	138.4	873.5
24	-	-	391.7	30.0+35.0	-	227.2	-	71.3	144.4	834.5

(2) 間接費・一般管理費・建設費(総額)の算出

(単位:百万円)

構 造 型 式 選 定 基 準 (No.)	⑤ 直接工事費	⑥ 共通仮設費		⑦ 現場管理費		⑧ 間接費	⑨ 一般管理費		⑩ 建設費総額	用地取得(想定) (m ²)	備考
	①+②+③+④	⑤×共通仮設費率(%)		(⑤+⑥)×現場管理費率(%)		⑥+⑦	(⑤+⑧)×一般管理費率(%)		⑤+⑧+⑨		
		率(%)	共通仮設費	率(%)	現場管理費		率(%)	一般管理費			
1	931.3	4.37	40.7	21.84	212.3	253.0	8.26	97.8	1,282.0	10,748	
2	892.3	4.37	39.0	21.84	203.4	242.4	8.31	94.2	1,228.9	10,035	
3	934.4	4.37	40.8	21.84	213.0	253.8	8.25	98.1	1,286.3	10,748	
4	895.5	4.37	39.1	21.84	204.1	243.2	8.30	94.5	1,233.2	10,035	
5	939.8	4.37	41.1	21.84	214.2	255.3	8.25	98.6	1,293.7	10,818	用地取得・最大限
6	900.8	4.37	39.4	21.84	205.3	244.7	8.29	95.0	1,240.6	10,105	PWD優先度:第2位
7	943.0	4.37	41.2	21.84	214.9	256.2	8.24	98.9	1,298.0	10,818	用地取得・最大限
8	904.0	4.37	39.5	21.84	206.1	245.6	8.29	95.3	1,244.9	10,105	
9	994.8	4.37	43.5	21.84	226.8	270.2	8.18	103.5	1,368.6	10,281	
10	955.9	4.37	41.8	21.84	217.9	259.7	8.23	100.0	1,315.5	9,568	用地取得・最小限
11	998.0	4.37	43.6	21.84	227.5	271.1	8.18	103.8	1,372.9	10,281	
12	959.0	4.37	41.9	21.84	218.6	260.5	8.22	100.3	1,319.8	9,568	用地取得・最小限
13	1,003.4	4.37	43.8	21.84	228.7	272.6	8.17	104.3	1,380.2	10,351	
14	964.4	4.37	42.1	21.84	219.8	262.0	8.22	100.8	1,327.2	9,638	
15	1,006.5	4.37	44.0	21.84	229.4	273.4	8.17	104.6	1,384.5	10,351	建設費・最高価格,PWD優先度:第1位
16	967.6	4.37	42.3	21.84	220.5	262.8	8.21	101.1	1,331.5	9,638	
17	861.8	4.37	37.7	21.84	196.4	234.1	8.34	91.4	1,187.4	10,748	
18	822.8	4.37	36.0	21.84	187.6	223.5	8.40	87.9	1,134.2	10,035	建設費・最低価格
19	865.0	4.37	37.8	21.84	197.2	235.0	8.34	91.7	1,191.7	10,748	
20	826.0	4.37	36.1	21.84	188.3	224.4	8.39	88.1	1,138.5	10,035	
21	870.4	4.37	38.0	21.84	198.4	236.4	8.33	92.2	1,199.0	10,818	用地取得・最大限
22	831.4	4.37	36.3	21.84	189.5	225.8	8.38	88.6	1,145.9	10,105	PWD優先度:第3位
23	873.5	4.37	38.2	21.84	199.1	237.3	8.33	92.5	1,203.3	10,818	用地取得・最大限
24	834.5	4.37	36.5	21.84	190.2	226.7	8.38	88.9	1,150.2	10,105	

3.設計監理費の検討(A案:B国債)

(単位:百万円)

項目	価格	備考
設計監理費	263.2	河川・橋梁・道路改修設計計画の一括入札・契約・施工監理で実施
・詳細設計業務	34.3	業務実施期間4.5ヵ月(現地業務1.0ヵ月、入札図書承認0.5ヵ月含む)
・入札関連業務	4.8	業務実施期間4.0ヵ月(事前資格審査0.5ヵ月、工事契約認証0.5ヵ月含む)
・施工監理業務	224.1	工事施工期間25.0ヵ月、常駐監理技術者の配置(河川改修1名、道路・橋梁改修1名)

バヌアツ国エファテ島環状道路テオウマ橋災害修復情報収集・確認調査

概略事業費の検討(B案:第三国産骨材を適用の場合)

1. 調達計画・概略コスト算出の設定基準

(1) 骨材の調達区分(B案)

工種	硬質石灰岩(現地産)	玄武岩(第三国産)
コンクリート・舗装骨材	-	○
鉄線籠型多段積中詰石	○	-
パネル式角型蛇籠中詰石	○	-
練石張割石(河川護岸)	○	-
練石張・練石積路床割石(耐越水道路)	○	-

(2) 外貨交換レート

・US\$1.00 = J¥ 102.129

・VUV 1.00 = J¥ 0.9728

2. 建設費の検討(B案:B国債)

(1) 直接工事費の算出

(単位:百万円)

構造 型式 選定 基準 (No.)	①河川改修			②橋梁改修			③道路改修		④迂回路	⑤直接工事費
	掘削・河床整正、河道拡幅、護岸新設			既存径間架設替、拡幅径間新設、既存右岸橋台撤去、橋脚新設、右岸橋台新設、護岸新設			既存道路撤去、耐越水道路新設、水叩き・護床新設		砂利道、仮設橋、維持管理	①+②+③+④
	鉄線籠型多段積護岸	鋼矢板護岸、鉄筋コンクリート護岸	練石張護岸	径間長:既存径間+拡幅径間 (m)	鉄線籠型多段積護岸	鋼矢板護岸、鉄線籠型多段積護岸	コンクリート構造、パネル式角型蛇籠、練石積路床構造	練石張構造、パネル式角型蛇籠、コンクリート舗装構造	工事施工期間、借地	
1	431.9	-	-	30.0+30.0	200.9	-	263.9	-	126.0	1022.7
2	468.1	-	-	30.0+30.0	217.8	-	-	101.1	136.5	923.6
3	430.9	-	-	30.0+30.0	-	205.9	263.3	-	125.7	1025.8
4	466.8	-	-	30.0+30.0	-	223.0	-	100.8	136.1	926.8
5	429.3	-	-	30.0+35.0	214.4	-	262.3	-	125.2	1031.2
6	464.5	-	-	30.0+35.0	231.9	-	-	100.3	135.5	932.2
7	428.4	-	-	30.0+35.0	-	219.3	261.7	-	124.9	1034.4
8	463.1	-	-	30.0+35.0	-	237.1	-	100.0	135.1	935.3
9	-	519.4	-	30.0+30.0	192.8	-	253.2	-	120.9	1086.2
10	-	555.8	-	30.0+30.0	206.3	-	-	95.8	129.3	987.2
11	-	518.4	-	30.0+30.0	-	197.6	252.7	-	120.6	1089.4
12	-	554.4	-	30.0+30.0	-	211.4	-	95.5	129.0	990.3
13	-	516.8	-	30.0+35.0	205.9	-	251.9	-	120.2	1094.8
14	-	552.1	-	30.0+35.0	220.0	-	-	95.1	128.5	995.7
15	-	515.8	-	30.0+35.0	-	210.7	251.4	-	120.0	1097.9
16	-	550.8	-	30.0+35.0	-	225.0	-	94.9	128.2	998.9
17	-	-	390.9	30.0+30.0	201.0	-	263.9	-	126.0	981.7
18	-	-	425.3	30.0+30.0	218.7	-	-	101.5	137.1	882.7
19	-	-	390.0	30.0+30.0	-	205.9	263.3	-	125.7	984.9
20	-	-	424.0	30.0+30.0	-	223.9	-	101.2	136.7	885.8
21	-	-	388.4	30.0+35.0	214.3	-	262.3	-	125.2	990.3
22	-	-	421.8	30.0+35.0	232.8	-	-	100.7	136.0	891.2
23	-	-	387.6	30.0+35.0	-	219.3	261.7	-	124.9	993.4
24	-	-	420.5	30.0+35.0	-	237.9	-	100.4	135.5	894.4

(2) 間接費・一般管理費・建設費(総額)の算出

(単位:百万円)

構造 型式 選定 基準 (No.)	⑤ 直接工事費	⑥ 共通仮設費		⑦ 現場管理費		⑧ 間接費	⑨ 一般管理費		⑩ 建設費総額	用地取得(想定) (m ²)	備考
	①+②+③+④	⑤×共通仮設費率(%)		(⑤+⑥)×現場管理費率(%)		⑥+⑦	(⑤+⑧)×一般管理費率(%)		⑤+⑧+⑨		
		率(%)	共通仮設費	率(%)	現場管理費		率(%)	一般管理費			
1	1,022.7	4.37	44.7	21.84	233.1	277.8	8.15	106.0	1,406.5	10,748	
2	923.6	4.37	40.4	21.84	210.5	250.9	8.27	97.1	1,271.6	10,035	
3	1,025.8	4.37	44.8	21.84	233.8	278.7	8.15	106.3	1,410.8	10,748	
4	926.8	4.37	40.5	21.84	211.2	251.7	8.26	97.4	1,275.9	10,035	
5	1,031.2	4.37	45.1	21.84	235.1	280.1	8.14	106.8	1,418.1	10,818	用地取得・最大限
6	932.2	4.37	40.7	21.84	212.5	253.2	8.26	97.9	1,283.2	10,105	PWD優先度:第2位
7	1,034.4	4.37	45.2	21.84	235.8	281.0	8.14	107.1	1,422.4	10,818	用地取得・最大限
8	935.3	4.37	40.9	21.84	213.2	254.1	8.25	98.2	1,287.5	10,105	
9	1,086.2	4.37	47.5	21.84	247.6	295.1	8.09	111.7	1,493.0	10,281	
10	987.2	4.37	43.1	21.84	225.0	268.2	8.19	102.8	1,358.2	9,568	用地取得・最小限
11	1,089.4	4.37	47.6	21.84	248.3	295.9	8.08	112.0	1,497.3	10,281	
12	990.3	4.37	43.3	21.84	225.7	269.0	8.19	103.1	1,362.5	9,568	用地取得・最小限
13	1,094.8	4.37	47.8	21.84	249.5	297.4	8.08	112.4	1,504.6	10,351	
14	995.7	4.37	43.5	21.84	227.0	270.5	8.18	103.6	1,369.8	9,638	
15	1,097.9	4.37	48.0	21.84	250.3	298.2	8.07	112.7	1,508.9	10,351	建設費・最高価格、PWD優先度:第1位
16	998.9	4.37	43.7	21.84	227.7	271.3	8.18	103.9	1,374.1	9,638	
17	981.7	4.37	42.9	21.84	223.8	266.7	8.20	102.3	1,350.7	10,748	
18	882.7	4.37	38.6	21.84	201.2	239.8	8.32	93.4	1,215.8	10,035	建設費・最低価格
19	984.9	4.37	43.0	21.84	224.5	267.5	8.19	102.6	1,355.0	10,748	
20	885.8	4.37	38.7	21.84	201.9	240.6	8.31	93.6	1,220.1	10,035	
21	990.3	4.37	43.3	21.84	225.7	269.0	8.19	103.1	1,362.4	10,818	用地取得・最大限
22	891.2	4.37	38.9	21.84	203.1	242.1	8.31	94.1	1,227.4	10,105	PWD優先度:第3位
23	993.4	4.37	43.4	21.84	226.4	269.9	8.19	103.4	1,366.7	10,818	用地取得・最大限
24	894.4	4.37	39.1	21.84	203.9	242.9	8.30	94.4	1,231.7	10,105	

3.設計監理費の検討(B案:B国債)

(単位:百万円)

項目	価格	備考
設計監理費	263.2	河川・橋梁・道路改修設計計画の一括入札・契約・施工監理で実施
・詳細設計業務	34.3	業務実施期間4.5ヵ月(現地業務1.0ヵ月、入札図書承認0.5ヵ月含む)
・入札関連業務	4.8	業務実施期間4.0ヵ月(事前資格審査0.5ヵ月、工事契約認証0.5ヵ月含む)
・施工監理業務	224.1	工事施工期間25.0ヵ月、常駐監理技術者の配置(河川改修1名、道路・橋梁改修1名)

バヌアツ国エファテ島環状道路テオウマ橋災害修復情報収集・確認調査

概略事業費の検討(C案:第三国産骨材・中詰石を適用の場合)

1. 調達計画・概略コスト算出の設定基準

(1) 骨材の調達区分(C案)

工種	硬質石灰岩(現地産)	玄武岩(第三国産)
コンクリート・舗装骨材	-	○
鉄線籠型多段積中詰石	-	○
パネル式角型蛇籠中詰石	-	○
練石張割石(河川護岸)	○	-
練石張・練石積路床割石(耐越水道路)	○	-

(2) 外貨交換レート

・US\$1.00 = J¥ 102.129

・VUV 1.00 = J¥ 0.9728

2. 建設費の検討(C案:B国債)

(1) 直接工事費の算出

(単位:百万円)

構造 型式 選定 基準 (No.)	①河川改修			②橋梁改修			③道路改修		④迂回路	⑤直接工事費
	掘削・河床整正、河道拡幅、護岸新設			既存径間架設替、拡幅径間新設、既存右岸橋台撤去、橋脚新設、右岸橋台新設、護岸新設			既存道路撤去、耐越水道路新設、水叩き・護床新設		砂利道、仮設橋、維持管理	①+②+③+④
	鉄線籠型多段積護岸	鋼矢板護岸、鉄筋コンクリート護岸	練石張護岸	径間長:既存径間+拡幅径間 (m)	鉄線籠型多段積護岸	鋼矢板護岸、鉄線籠型多段積護岸	コンクリート構造、パネル式角型蛇籠、練石積路床構造	練石張構造、パネル式角型蛇籠、コンクリート舗装構造	工事施工期間、借地	
1	707.2	-	-	30.0+30.0	194.4	-	284.4	-	109.3	1295.4
2	733.7	-	-	30.0+30.0	201.6	-	-	158.7	113.4	1207.4
3	709.2	-	-	30.0+30.0	-	184.1	285.2	-	109.7	1288.1
4	736.1	-	-	30.0+30.0	-	191.1	-	159.2	113.8	1200.2
5	704.9	-	-	30.0+35.0	206.5	-	283.5	-	109.0	1303.9
6	730.8	-	-	30.0+35.0	214.1	-	-	158.1	113.0	1216.0
7	706.8	-	-	30.0+35.0	-	196.2	284.3	-	109.3	1296.7
8	733.2	-	-	30.0+35.0	-	203.6	-	158.6	113.4	1208.7
9	-	534.3	-	30.0+30.0	206.4	-	302.1	-	116.1	1158.8
10	-	561.4	-	30.0+30.0	216.9	-	-	170.7	122.0	1070.9
11	-	536.3	-	30.0+30.0	-	195.7	303.2	-	116.5	1151.6
12	-	563.9	-	30.0+30.0	-	205.7	-	171.5	122.6	1063.7
13	-	532.0	-	30.0+35.0	219.0	-	300.8	-	115.6	1167.4
14	-	558.4	-	30.0+35.0	229.9	-	-	169.8	121.4	1079.4
15	-	533.9	-	30.0+35.0	-	208.4	301.9	-	116.0	1160.2
16	-	560.9	-	30.0+35.0	-	218.9	-	170.5	121.9	1072.2
17	-	-	403.6	30.0+30.0	213.8	-	312.9	-	120.3	1050.6
18	-	-	428.9	30.0+30.0	227.2	-	-	178.8	127.8	962.7
19	-	-	405.5	30.0+30.0	-	202.8	314.3	-	120.8	1043.4
20	-	-	431.3	30.0+30.0	-	215.8	-	179.8	128.5	955.5
21	-	-	401.6	30.0+35.0	226.7	-	311.3	-	119.7	1059.2
22	-	-	426.1	30.0+35.0	240.5	-	-	177.6	127.0	971.2
23	-	-	403.3	30.0+35.0	-	215.8	312.6	-	120.2	1052.0
24	-	-	428.5	30.0+35.0	-	229.3	-	178.6	127.7	964.0

(2) 間接費・一般管理費・建設費(総額)の算出

(単位:百万円)

構造 型式 選定 基準 (No.)	⑤ 直接工事費	⑥ 共通仮設費		⑦ 現場管理費		⑧ 間接費	⑨ 一般管理費		⑩ 建設費総額	用地取得 (m ²)	備考
	①+②+③+④	⑤×共通仮設費率(%)		(⑤+⑥)×現場管理費率(%)		⑥+⑦	(⑤+⑧)×一般管理費率(%)		⑤+⑧+⑨		
		率(%)	共通仮設費	率(%)	現場管理費		率(%)	一般管理費			
1	1,295.4	4.37	56.6	21.84	295.3	351.9	7.89	129.9	1,777.2	10,748	
2	1,207.4	4.37	52.8	21.84	275.2	328.0	7.97	122.3	1,657.7	10,035	
3	1,288.1	4.37	56.3	21.84	293.6	349.9	7.89	129.3	1,767.4	10,748	
4	1,200.2	4.37	52.4	21.84	273.6	326.0	7.97	121.7	1,647.9	10,035	
5	1,303.9	4.37	57.0	21.84	297.2	354.2	7.88	130.7	1,788.8	10,818	建設費・最高価格、用地取得・最大限
6	1,216.0	4.37	53.1	21.84	277.2	330.3	7.96	123.1	1,669.3	10,105	PWD優先度:第2位
7	1,296.7	4.37	56.7	21.84	295.6	352.2	7.89	130.1	1,779.0	10,818	用地取得・最大限
8	1,208.7	4.37	52.8	21.84	275.5	328.3	7.97	122.4	1,659.5	10,105	
9	1,158.8	4.37	50.6	21.84	264.2	314.8	8.01	118.1	1,591.7	10,281	
10	1,070.9	4.37	46.8	21.84	244.1	290.9	8.10	110.3	1,472.1	9,568	用地取得・最小限
11	1,151.6	4.37	50.3	21.84	262.5	312.8	8.02	117.4	1,581.9	10,281	
12	1,063.7	4.37	46.5	21.84	242.5	288.9	8.11	109.7	1,462.3	9,568	用地取得・最小限
13	1,167.4	4.37	51.0	21.84	266.1	317.1	8.00	118.8	1,603.3	10,351	
14	1,079.4	4.37	47.2	21.84	246.1	293.2	8.09	111.1	1,483.8	9,638	
15	1,160.2	4.37	50.7	21.84	264.5	315.2	8.01	118.2	1,593.5	10,351	PWD優先度:第1位
16	1,072.2	4.37	46.9	21.84	244.4	291.3	8.10	110.4	1,473.9	9,638	
17	1,050.6	4.37	45.9	21.84	239.5	285.4	8.12	108.5	1,444.6	10,748	
18	962.7	4.37	42.1	21.84	219.4	261.5	8.22	100.6	1,324.8	10,035	
19	1,043.4	4.37	45.6	21.84	237.8	283.4	8.13	107.9	1,434.7	10,748	
20	955.5	4.37	41.8	21.84	217.8	259.5	8.23	100.0	1,315.0	10,035	建設費・最低価格
21	1,059.2	4.37	46.3	21.84	241.4	287.7	8.11	109.3	1,456.2	10,818	用地取得・最大限
22	971.2	4.37	42.4	21.84	221.4	263.8	8.21	101.4	1,336.5	10,105	PWD優先度:第3位
23	1,052.0	4.37	46.0	21.84	239.8	285.8	8.12	108.6	1,446.4	10,818	用地取得・最大限
24	964.0	4.37	42.1	21.84	219.7	261.9	8.22	100.8	1,326.6	10,105	

3.設計監理費の検討(B案:B国債)

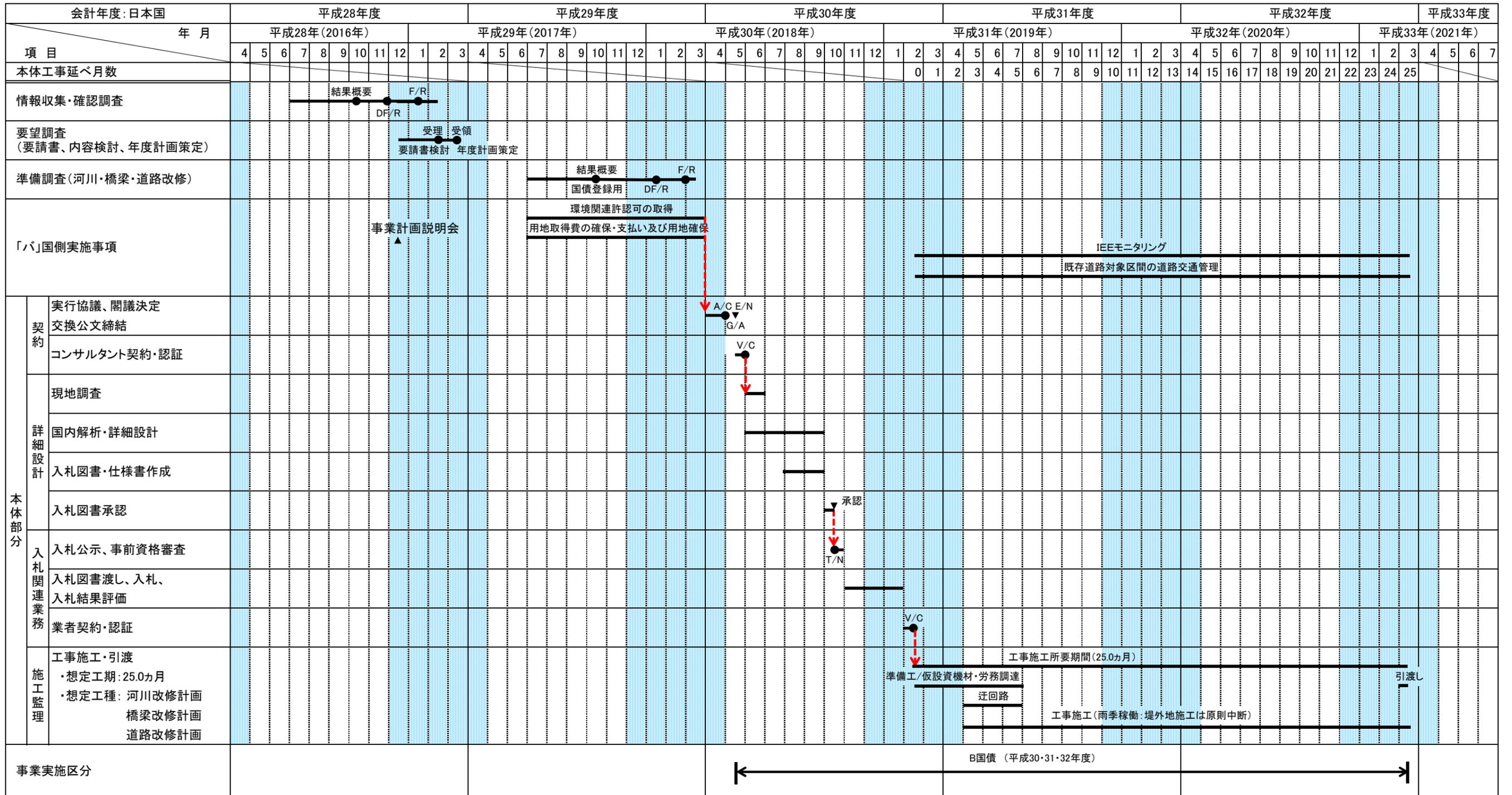
(単位:百万円)

項目	価格	備考
設計監理費	263.2	河川・橋梁・道路改修設計計画の一括入札・契約・施工監理で実施
・詳細設計業務	34.3	業務実施期間4.5ヵ月(現地業務1.0ヵ月、入札図書承認0.5ヵ月含む)
・入札関連業務	4.8	業務実施期間4.0ヵ月(事前資格審査0.5ヵ月、工事契約認証0.5ヵ月含む)
・施工監理業務	224.1	工事施工期間25.0ヵ月、常駐監理技術者の配置(河川改修1名、道路・橋梁改修1名)

案件名：バヌアツ国エファテ島環状道路テオウマ橋災害修復情報収集・確認調査

事前の調査・実施促進業務工程計画(想定)

2016年12月現在



凡例 A/C:閣議決定 E/N:交換公文締結 G/A:グラントアグリーメント締結 V/C:契約認証 T/N:入札公示 :雨季(12月~4月)

添付資料 8 : 第二次現地調査対処方針

2016年12月2日
東南アジア・大洋州部
東南アジア第六・大洋州課

バヌアツ国「エファテ島環状道路テオウマ橋災害修復情報収集・確認調査」
対処方針案

1. 背景・経緯

「エファテ島環状道路橋梁震災復旧計画」（2003年）にて建設された2橋梁のうち、テオウマ橋（2005年完工）が2015年3月のカテゴリ-5のサイクロンパムによる被害を受け、6日間の通行停止となった。具体的な被害は1）西側アプローチ盛土部分の損傷とガードレールの破損、2）右岸橋台、上・下流護岸の洗掘とされている。現在、バヌアツ側による応急的な処置で交通確保しているが、今後の本格的復旧については、バヌアツ側では多くのサイクロン復旧事業のため人的、財政的リソースの確保が困難である。また現場では応急措置のままであり、二次災害を防ぐため早期の復旧が必要とされていることも踏まえ、2015年12月機構にて「エファテ島環状道路橋梁震災復旧計画事後現況調査」を行った。

同調査の結果、2015年のサイクロンでは過去最大規模の降雨によりテオウマ川が大規模に氾濫し、その影響でテオウマ川河岸の浸食とともに、河道の蛇行が進行し、橋の建設当時の状況から大きく変貌していることが確認された。その結果、右岸側橋台に水流が直接あたり、橋台下部が洗掘され、緊急復旧をしても毎年のサイクロンの時期に被害を受けてしまうと考えられる。また今の橋梁のままでは洪水時にテオウマ橋がボトルネックとなり、道路が寸断される可能性が高く、同橋梁のみを対象としたフォローアップ協力による緊急復旧では対応しきれず、河川改修と橋梁の架け替えを併せ検討する必要が判明した。

また橋梁改修及び河川改修を行う場合でも当該河川が河道変遷を繰り返していることを踏まえ、さらに詳細な河川地形分類調査及び水理水文解析が求められることから今次情報収集・確認調査を実施し、先方政府と河川改修を含めた当該橋梁改修の方向性を調査・確認する必要がある。

2. 調査概要

バヌアツ共和国エファテ島を対象に、同島のテオウマ川流域及びテオウマ橋周辺の既存の衛星画像を用いた立体視判読による河川地形分類調査を実施し、河道変遷・地形分類図を作成の上、架橋位置の安全性ないしこれまでの河道変遷から見た潜在的なリスクと対応策を検討する。併せて河川の確率洪水流量の算定及び氾濫現象の把握のため水理水文解析を行い、それらを踏まえ、河川改修計画、橋梁改修計画並びに道路改修計画の検討を行う。

3. 調査目的

本業務は、「2. 調査概要」にある検討を行い、併せて実施機関であるインフラ・公共事業局をはじめとしたバヌアツ政府側と土地利用等の環境社会配慮を踏まえつつ協議し、今後の協力の必要性・方向性を検討することを目的とする。

4. 現地調査期間（第二次）

2016年12月5日～2016年12月21日（日本離発着）

調査行程の詳細は別添2調査行程表参照

5. 団員構成

NO	担当分野	氏名	所属	派遣期間
1	総括/河川計画① /復興概念計画	森下 甲子弘	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	12/5～12/21
2	道路橋梁計画	三浦 実	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	12/5～12/19
3	環境社会配慮	幡野 貴之	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	12/5～12/19

また上記団員に加え、地域部担当職員も以下日程でバヌアツ・フィジーに出張し、先方政府側と当該エリアの土地収用のスケジュール見通しの確認、他事業（水力）を含め、今後の協力の方向性の確認・協議を行う。また在フィジー日本大使館及びJICA フィジー事務所にも本調査状況について報告を行う。その他実施中事業（港湾）の設計変更や債権管理等の実施監理に係る確認・協議を行う。

1	協力計画	横田 隆浩	東南アジア・第六大洋州課	12/10～21
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6. 実施方針及び留意事項

(1) 橋梁改修計画

既存テオウマ橋は我が国無償資金協力事業にて建設された橋梁（2005年完工）である。サイクロンパムの豪雨により橋台背面盛土の流出や橋台下部の洗掘等が発生しているものの、橋梁自体に致命的な損傷はなく、健全な状況と考えられる。本業務では、橋梁の損傷度を確認の上、既存橋の使用に問題がなければ可能な限り既存橋を活用した橋梁改修計画を検討する。

(2) テオウマ川の河道変遷

テオウマ川は、隆起サンゴ礁に挟まれた約1km強の幅を持つ沖積層の中を自由蛇行しながら流下しているエファテ島最大の河川であるが、流域面積はテオ

ウマ橋上流で約 80 km² の中小河川である。衛星画像の経年的な比較によると、サイクロンパム以前は川幅約 20m で河岸まで植生が繁茂している原始河川の状態を呈していたが、サイクロンパムによりもたらされた豪雨に起因する洪水により、いたるところで河岸侵食が進行し、河道は約 2 倍程度に広がった。テオウマ橋は以前の河道であれば何ら問題のない施設であったが、豪雨の結果、河道のネックとなる構造物となり、何らかの対応策が必要な状況にある。本業務ではこれまでの河道変遷を確認し、河川改修計画を検討する。

(3) 耐越水道路の検討

テオウマ川は原始河川の状態を呈しており、豪雨時の氾濫を抑えるためには河川上流部から大規模な改修を行わなければならない。そのため今回の河川改修計画ではテオウマ橋架橋地点の河道が変遷しない程度とし、ある程度の河川氾濫(越水)を考慮した道路構造物を検討することが妥当と考えられる。そのため既存道路も豪雨時の河川氾濫を想定した耐越水道路を検討する。

(4) 環境社会配慮

テオウマ橋改修計画は検討段階であり、本業務で検討する改修計画の実施は未定ではあるが、今後実施が見込まれる協力準備調査の際に環境社会配慮に関する円滑な手続きが行われるようバヌアツ国の関連法制度や対象範囲の土地所有者等について現時点で確認できるものは可能な範囲で確認・特定するとともに、協力準備調査までに先方実施機関が実施すべきことを整理・指示する。

(5) 相手国の現状の課題認識の確認、課題整理

上記(1)～(4)の調査方針の共有と併せ、サイクロン被害を受けたテオウマ橋及び周辺道路の復興計画について先方の現状の課題認識を確認し、バヌアツ政府内における本件の位置付け及び今後の協力の必要性・方向性を確認する。

7. その他確認事項

先方実施機関との協議および関連省庁へのヒアリングや現場視察を通して、以下の事項につき情報収集・確認を行う。

【実施機関】

- ・ DF/R 説明・協議
- ・ 河川・橋梁・道路改修計画(案)の協議・確認
- ・ 環境関連許認可に係る協議・確認
- ・ 環境社会配慮に係る PWD 実施事項の整理・提言
- ・ 今後のスケジュールの確認

【現地調査】

- ・ 現地補足調査：感潮区域（塩素イオン濃度測定）の確認
- ・ 用地取得等の現地立会（PWD、土地収用関連機関等）による説明・協議

【その他】

- ・ 現地コントラクターの能力確認
- ・ 土地天然資源省及び環境保護保全局等、土地収用及び環境関連許認可に係る手続きの確認
- ・ ADB はじめ他ドナーによるサイクロンパム被害への復旧支援状況や、橋梁整備・メンテナンスに係る技術支援状況の確認

8. 今後のスケジュール

2016年7月27日（水）	対処方針会議
7月28日～8月26日	第一次現地調査
8月～10月	国内解析
11月	情報収集・確認調査報告書案の作成
12月5日～12月21日	第二次現地調査（報告書案の説明・協議）
1月18日まで	調査報告書（成果品）の提出
2017年1月	調査結果に基づいた要請（無償）
3月	案件計画会議
5月	協力準備調査

以上

別添資料1：Draft Final Report（案）
2：第二次現地調査日程表

バヌアツ国工フェアテ島環状道路テオウマ橋災害修復情報収集・確認調査、
第二回現地調査スケジュール

日程	主要業務内容			宿泊	
	①総括/河川計画	②道路橋梁計画	③環境社会配慮	①	②③
1 Dec.05(Mon) (2016)	成田(19:30)～			機中泊	横田(協力計画)
2 Dec.06(Tue)	～プリズベン(05:40) QF062	プリズベン(12:30)～ポートビラ(17:30) NF021		ポートビラ	
3 Dec.07(Wed)	DF/R説明・協議			ポートビラ	
4 Dec.08(Thu)	河川・橋梁・道路改修計画(案)の協議・確認			ポートビラ	
5 Dec.09(Fri)	環境関連許可に係る協議・確認			ポートビラ	
6 Dec.10(Sat)	現地補足調査：感潮区域(塩素イオン濃度測定)の確認			ポートビラ	
7 Dec.11(Sun)	現地立会説明資料の整理・準備(河川・橋梁・道路改修の施設概略図、用地確保平面図等)			ポートビラ	羽田(22:00)発 QF026 シドニー(9:35)着～ポートビラ(15:10)着NF011
8 Dec.12(Mon)	河川・橋梁・道路改修計画(案)、用地取得等に関する現地立会(PWD、土地収用関連機関等)による説明・協議			ポートビラ	河川・橋梁・道路改修計画(案)、用地取得等に関する現地立会(PWD、土地収用関連機関等)による説明・協議
9 Dec.13(Tue)	PWD主催事業計画説明会(PWD、関連機関、土地所有者等)			ポートビラ	PWD主催事業計画説明会(PWD、関連機関、土地所有者等)の協議・確認
10 Dec.14(Wed)	DF/R(今後の協力の方向性の検討)の協議・確認			ポートビラ	DF/R(今後の協力の方向性の検討)の協議・確認
11 Dec.15(Thu)	協力準備調査までの環境社会配慮に係るPWD実施事項の整理・提言			ポートビラ	協力準備調査までの環境社会配慮に係るPWD実施事項の整理・提言
12 Dec.16(Fri)	協力準備調査までの用地確保等に係る「バ」国政府の実施事項(担当実施機関、合意形成規定、予算措置、実施工程等)の協議・確認			ポートビラ	協力準備調査までの用地確保等に係る「バ」国政府の実施事項(担当実施機関、合意形成規定、予算措置、実施工程等)の協議・確認
13 Dec.17(Sat)	現地補足調査、調査結果・資料整理			ポートビラ	
14 Dec.18(Sun)	ポートビラ(11:30)～スバ(15:55) FJ266	ポートビラ(07:00)～シドニー(10:55) NF010		スバ	ポートビラ(11:30)～スバ(15:55) FJ266
15 Dec.19(Mon)	JICA事務所/大使館調査結果報告・協議 スバ(15:00)～ナダイ(18:30)陸上移動 ナダイ(09:00)～	～羽田(05:00) QF025		ナダイ	JICA事務所 大使館調査結果報告・協議
16 Dec.20(Tue)	シドニー(11:30) QF392			機中泊	
17 Dec.21(Wed)	シドニー(21:35)～ ～羽田(05:00) QF025				

滞在中別添
サララカタ水力
の調査状況確
認及びUSPPAC
との方向性確
認、ラペタシ
ン頭事業に係
る設計変更及
び債権管理に
係る確認・協
議を行う。

添付資料 9 : 調査報告書 (案) 会議議事録

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING
ON
THE DRAFT SURVEY REPORT,
SURVEY RESULTS AND FUTURE REMARKS
FOR
DATA COLLECTION SURVEY
FOR
RECONSTRUCTION OF TEOUMA BRIDGE
ON EFATE RING ROAD
IN THE REPUBLIC OF VANUATU**

**CONFERENCE ROOM, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
PMB 9044, PORT VILA
December 15, 2016**



KANEHIRO MORISHITA
Leader of JICA Study Team



SAMUEL NAMURI
Director
Public Works Department



Witness



TAKAHIRO YOKOTA
Deputy Director
Pacific and Southeast Asia Division 6
Southeast Asia Pacific Department
Japan International Cooperation Agency

At the end of the second site survey of the Data Collection Survey for Reconstruction of Teouma Bridge on Efate Ring Road in the Republic of Vanuatu, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA") Study Team (herein referred to as "JST") and Public Works Department (hereinafter referred to as "PWD") held a meeting to confirm the survey results regarding the engineering and environmental and social aspects with the Draft Survey Report (hereinafter referred to as "DS/R"), and future remarks at 10 am on December 15, 2016. The Meeting was chaired by Mr. Junior Shim George, Manager (Projects) of PWD, and the attendees are as listed in the Annex-1.

1. Review of Meetings Held

Mr. Kanehiro Morishita, the Leader of JST made a review of meetings held with PWD. The points were summarized as below and the attendees are as listed in the Annex-2.

(1) December 7, 2016: Discussion on the Draft Survey Report

- JST explained the summary of the DS/R and made discussions with PWD.
- The PWD asked JST about bridge span and implementation schedule. JST answered with additional explanations and PWD agreed with the contents.

(2) December 8, 2016: Discussion on Structural Design

- JST explained the structural designs for river improvement, bridge and flood-proofing road.
- After discussions regarding engineering and working/maintenance aspects, JST requested PWD to file their priority in structural designs to JST. PWD agreed with the request to announce their priority to JST by December 9, 2016.

(3) December 9, 2016: Discussion on the Structural Design Priority

- Mr. Junior Shim George, Manager (Projects) of PWD officially announced the priority for structural designs to JST as:
 - River protection: 1st-Sheet pile; 2nd-Multi-staged steel bar gabion (previously called as Kago Mat), and 3rd-Wet stone masonry;
 - Bridge: 1st-Sheet pile, and 2nd-Multi-staged steel bar gabion;
 - Road: 1st-Concrete, and 2nd-Grouted riprap.
- Mr. Junior Shim George added that PWD put the priority on "durability" of the structure first, followed by constructability and maintenance.
- PWD and JST agreed with the priority concept of design, and PWD agreed to submit an application form for grant aid based on the agreed draft.

(4) December 13, 2016: Stakeholder Meeting with Local Residents

- JST and PWD made a presentation of the survey especially focusing on land management to the possible stakeholders including local residents (leaseholders), government officials concerned.
- The chief representative stated that there are currently three customary landowners in this area, and who would be willing to work with the project. There has been a recent declaration made by the Supreme Court that the family Pakoa Kalpoilep is the customary landowners, as well as the other two families, and they have their required "green certificate" certifying them as customary landowners of the area. They are in the process of rectifying lease documents, to amend lessor as "Minister of Lands" to their names. (The project needs to get a copy of their green certificate and rectified leases).

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- The Department of Lands or DOL, the major organization to handle the lands, noted there are no disputes in the customary lands of the project area, and that the acquisition process would take approximately 6-8 months, and may be faster depending on the government of the day's priorities.
- The DOL also added that the first step to acquire part of customary lands is to consult the area chief, because the chief is the manager of such lands. For the acquisition of leased lands, DOL will help to find a land owner to negotiate.
- JST expressed that one of the project aims was to secure the flood carrying capacity of the bridge section, so that the flood magnitude and frequency of its occurrence would not change. Thus the community-based flood management is crucial to cope with the disastrous floods like Cyclone Pam.
- In response to the JST's explanation, Mr. Michel Kalworai, Secretary General of Shefa Provincial Government expressed the necessity of some measurements for disaster prevention such as establishing the River Management Committee and setting up the buffer zone along the river bank.
- In addition, JST planned to visit the site after the meeting.
- After discussions among the participants, JST agreed to consider the demands from the participants in the further process.
- All the local residents expressed "positive" to implement the proposed project, and PWD and JST confirmed.

2. Confirmation of Survey Results and Future Remarks

In accordance with the reviews, PWD and JST discussed the survey results with the DS/R in order to attain an agreement. The principal items discussed, agreed and remarked in the Meeting were as summarized below:

- (1) Mr. Paula Baleilevuka of PWD requested to consider a single-span bridge design for Teouma Bridge. JST explained adequacy of additional span by utilizing the existing span, because the existing span has no defects so as to save the total costs. Furthermore, drift woods can pass through the 30 m span with freeboard of 1 m.
- (2) PWD requested to change the direction of river cross-section drawings in accordance with the PWD's road criteria. JST responded to add the note of direction in the drawings of the DS/R and the both parties agreed.
- (3) PWD asked JST to establish the maintenance plan. Mr. Miura of JST responded the plan would be developed after determining the structure design and the design team will assist the development.
- (4) PWD agreed to identify the land area required for the project and file the information to the Minister of Lands through the Minister of MIPU to facilitate the land acquisition by the end of December 2016.
- (5) JST found that there were small member of families living in the flood high-risk area through the site visit on December 13, 2016.
- (6) JICA and JST requested PWD to facilitate the disaster prevention activities for the residents downstream of the Teouma Bridge in cooperation with NDMO and Shefa Provincial Government, although the scope of the project focuses on the structural measures including reconstruction of bridge, river bank and ring road.

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- (7) JICA and JST requested PWD to provide necessary documents to confirm the government priority.
- (8) JST requested PWD to submit review comments on the DS/R by January 6, 2017 to Mr. Morishita by email.
- (9) JST stressed the importance of the land acquisition which could be the biggest bottleneck to implement the project, and the responsibility of the GoV. PWD agreed with the remark and promised to work for the matter.

The Meeting was adjourned at 12:50 pm.

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Annex-I

Attendee List

Name	Position / Affiliation	E-mail Address	Phone (+678)
1. Harold Allanson, Mr.	Project Engineer/PWD		
2. Paula Baleilevuka, Mr.	Engineer/PWD		
3. Junior Shim George, Mr.	Project Manager/PWD		
4. Ambatha Paraliu, Mr.	Manager (Operations) /PWD		
5. Takahiro Yokota, Mr.	Deputy Director/JICA HQ		
6. Yoko Asano, Ms.	Project Formulation Advisor /JICA Vanuatu		
7. Judy Robert, Ms.	Program officer/JICA Vanuatu		
8. Kanehiro Morishita, Mr.	Team Leader/ River Planning 1/ Restoration Concept Plan/ JST		
9. Minoru Miura, Mr.	Road Bridge Improvement Plan/ JST		
10. Takayuki Hatano, Mr.	Env. and Social Consideration/ JST		

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Annex-2

Attendee Lists of Meetings Held

December 7, 2016, 09:00-11:30 am

Name	Position / Affiliation	E-mail Address	Mobile (+678)
1. Harold Allanson, Mr.	Project Engineer/PWD		
2. Paula Baleilevuka, Mr.	Engineer/PWD		
3. Junior Shim George, Mr.	Project Manager/PWD		
4. Chris Marlow, Mr.	Contract Admin. Manager/ PWD		
5. Uravo Nafuki, Ms.	Senior Env./Social Officer/ PWD		
6. Yoko Asano, Ms.	Project Formulation Advisor /JICA Vanuatu		
7. Kanehiro Morishita, Mr.	Team Leader/ River Planning 1/ Restoration Concept Plan/ JST		
8. Minoru Miura, Mr.	Road Bridge Improvement Plan/ JST		
9. Takayuki Hatano, Mr.	Env./Social Considerations/ JST		

December 8, 2016, 14:00-16:00 pm

Name	Position / Affiliation	E-mail Address	Phone (+678)
1. Harold Allanson, Mr.	Project Engineer/PWD		
2. Junior Shim George, Mr.	Project Manager/PWD		
3. Paula Baleilevuka, Mr.	Engineer/PWD		
4. Yoko Asano, Ms.	Project Formulation Advisor /JICA Vanuatu		
5. Judy Robert, Ms.	Program Officer/JICA Vanuatu		
6. Kanehiro Morishita, Mr.	Team Leader/ River Planning 1/ Restoration Concept Plan/ JST		
7. Minoru Miura, Mr.	Road and Bridge Improvement Plan/ JST		
8. Takayuki Hatano, Mr.	Env./Social Considerations/ JST		

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December 9, 2016, 15:45-16:15 pm

Name	Position / Affiliation	E-mail Address	Phone (+678)
1. Ambatha Paraliu, Mr.	Manager (Operations) /PWD		
2. Harold Allanson, Mr.	Project Engineer/PWD		
3. Junior Shim George, Mr.	Project Manager/PWD		
4. Kanehiro Morishita, Mr.	Team Leader/ River Planning I/ Restoration Concept Plan/ JST		
5. Minoru Miura, Mr.	Road Bridge Improvement Plan/ JST		
6. Takayuki Hatano, Mr.	Env./Social Considerations/ JST		

December 13, 2016, 09:00-11:00 am

Name	Position / Company	E-mail Address	Phone (+678)
1. Noel Takau, Mr.	Representative of the Area Chief		
2. Toka Kaibia, Mr.	Local resident/Teouma bridge		
3. Harold Rodin, Mr.	Local resident/Teouma bridge		
4. Timothy Noulawas, Mr.	Local resident/Teouma bridge		
5. Robinson Kalwasei, Mr.	Local resident/Teouma bridge		
6. Nalau Joel, Mr.	Local resident/Teouma bridge		
7. Malian Andrew, Mr.	Eratap Village Area Secretary		
8. Michel Kalworai, Mr.	Secretary General (SG) of SHEFA Provincial Government		
9. Noel Naki, Mr.	Land officer/DOL		
10. Jay Hinge, Ms.	Land officer/DOL		
11. Jimmy Pierre, Mr.	Land officer/DOL		
12. Kate McPherson, Ms.	EIA specialist/DEPC		
13. Norma Tor, Ms.	EIA officer/DEPC		
14. Uravo Nafuki, Ms.	Senior environmental specialist/PWD		
15. Takahiro Yokota, Mr.	Deputy Director/JICA HQ		
16. Yoko Asano, Ms.	Project Formulation Advisor /JICA Vanuatu		
17. Judy Robert, Ms.	Program officer/JICA Vanuatu		

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Name	Position / Company	E-mail Address	Phone (+678)
18. Kanehiro Morishita, Mr.	Team Leader/ River Planning 1/ Restoration Concept Plan/ JST		
19. Minoru Miura, Mr.	Road Bridge Improvement Plan/ JST		
20. Takayuki Hatano, Mr.	Env./Social Considerations/ JST		

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添付資料 10 : 第二次現地調査帰国報告

バヌアツ共和国「エファテ島環状道路テオウマ橋災害修復情報収集・確認調査」
報告

1. 背景・経緯

「エファテ島環状道路橋梁震災復旧計画」（2003年8月EN）にて建設された2橋梁のうち、テオウマ橋（2005年完工）が2015年3月のカテゴリ-5のサイクロンパムによる被害を受け、6日間の通行停止となった。具体的な被害は1）西側アプローチ盛土部分の損傷とガードレールの破損、2）右岸橋台、上・下流護岸の洗掘とされている。現在、バヌアツ側による応急的な処置で交通確保しているが、今後の本格的復旧については、バヌアツ側では多くのサイクロン復旧事業のため人的、財政的リソースの確保が困難である。また現場では応急措置のみであり、二次災害を防ぐため早期の復旧が必要とされていることも踏まえ、2015年12月機構にて「エファテ島環状道路橋梁震災復旧計画事後現況調査」を行った。

同調査の結果、2015年のサイクロンでは過去最大規模の降雨によりテオウマ川が大規模に氾濫し、その影響でテオウマ川河岸の浸食とともに、河道の蛇行が進行し、橋の建設当時の状況から大きく変貌していることが確認された。その結果、右岸側橋台に水流が直接あたり、橋台下部が洗掘され、緊急復旧をしても毎年のサイクロンの時期に被害を受けてしまうと考えられる。また今の橋梁のままでは洪水時にテオウマ橋がボトルネックとなり、道路が寸断される可能性が高く、同橋梁のみを対象としたフォローアップ協力による緊急復旧では対応しきれず、河川改修と橋梁の架け替えを併せ検討する必要性が判明した。

また橋梁改修及び河川改修を行う場合でも当該河川が河道変遷を繰り返していることを踏まえ、さらに詳細な河川地形分類調査及び水理水文解析が求められることから今次情報収集・確認調査を実施し、先方政府と河川改修を含めた当該橋梁改修の方向性を調査・確認する必要がある。

2. 調査概要

バヌアツ共和国エファテ島を対象に、同島のテオウマ川流域及びテオウマ橋周辺の既存の衛星画像を用いた立体視判読による河川地形分類調査を実施し、河道変遷・地形分類図を作成の上、架橋位置の安全性ないしこれまでの河道変遷から見た潜在的なリスクと対応策を検討する。併せて河川の確率洪水流量の算定及び氾濫現象の把握のため水理水文解析を行い、それらを踏まえ、河川改修計画、橋梁改修計画並びに道路改修計画の検討を行う。

3. 調査目的

本業務は、「2. 調査概要」にある検討を行い、併せて実施機関であるインフ

ラ・公共事業局をはじめとしたバヌアツ政府側と土地利用等の環境社会配慮を踏まえつつ協議し、今後の協力の必要性・方向性を検討することを目的とする。

4. 現地調査期間（第二次）

2016年12月5日～2016年12月21日（日本離発着）

調査行程の詳細は別添2調査行程表参照

5. 団員構成

NO	担当分野	氏名	所属	派遣期間
1	総括/河川計画① /復興概念計画	森下 甲子弘	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	12/5～12/21
2	道路橋梁計画	三浦 実	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	12/5～12/19
3	環境社会配慮	幡野 貴之	株式会社 建設技研インターナショナル	12/5～12/19

また上記団員に加え、地域部担当職員も以下日程でバヌアツ・フィジーに出張し、先方政府側と当該エリアの用地取得のスケジュール見通しの確認、他事業（水力）を含め、今後の協力の方向性の確認・協議を行う。また在フィジー日本大使館及び JICA フィジー事務所にて本調査状況について報告を行う。その他実施中事業（港湾）の設計変更や債権管理等の実施監理に係る確認・協議を行う。

1	協力計画	横田 隆浩	東南アジア・第六大洋州課	12/10～21
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6. 実施方針及び留意事項

（1）橋梁改修計画

既存テオウマ橋は我が国無償資金協力事業にて建設された橋梁（2005年完工）である。サイクロンパムの豪雨により橋台背面盛土の流出や橋台下部の洗掘等が発生しているものの、橋梁自体に致命的な損傷はなく、健全な状況と考えられる。本業務では、橋梁の損傷度を確認の上、既存橋の使用に問題がなければ可能な限り既存橋を活用した橋梁改修計画を検討する。

（2）テオウマ川の河道変遷

テオウマ川は、隆起サンゴ礁に挟まれた約1km強の幅を持つ沖積層の中を自由蛇行しながら流下しているエファテ島最大の河川であるが、流域面積はテオウマ橋上流で約80km²の中小河川である。衛星画像の経年的な比較によると、サイクロンパム以前は川幅約20mで河岸まで植生が繁茂している原始河川の状態を呈していたが、サイクロンパムによりもたらされた豪雨に起因する洪水により、いたるところで河岸侵食が進行し、河道は約2倍程度に広がった。テオウマ橋は以前の河道であれば何ら問題のない施設であったが、豪雨の結果、河道のネックとなる構造物となり、何らかの対応策が必要な状況にある。本業務ではこれまでの河道変遷を確認し、河川改修計画を検討する。

(3) 耐越水道路の検討

テオウマ川は原始河川の状況を呈しており、豪雨時の氾濫を抑えるためには河川上流部から大規模な改修を行わなければならない。そのため今回の河川改修計画ではテオウマ橋架橋地点の河道が変遷しない程度とし、ある程度の河川氾濫（越水）を考慮した道路構造物を検討することが妥当と考えられる。そのため既存道路も豪雨時の河川氾濫を想定した耐越水道路を検討する。

(4) 環境社会配慮

テオウマ橋改修計画は検討段階であり、本業務で検討する改修計画の実施は未定ではあるが、今後実施が見込まれる協力準備調査の際に環境社会配慮に関する円滑な手続きが行われるようバヌアツ国の関連法制度や対象範囲の土地所有者等について現時点で確認できるものは可能な範囲で確認・特定するとともに、協力準備調査までに先方実施機関が実施すべきことを整理・指示する。

(5) 相手国の現状の課題認識の確認、課題整理

上記(1)～(4)の調査方針の共有と併せ、サイクロン被害を受けたテオウマ橋及び周辺道路の復興計画について先方の現状の課題認識を確認し、バヌアツ政府内における本件の位置付け及び今後の協力の必要性・方向性を確認する。

7. 調査確認事項

先方実施機関との協議および関連省庁へのヒアリングや現場視察を通して、以下の事項につき情報収集・確認を行った。（詳細は別添3の協議議事録（M/M）参照）

【実施機関】インフラ公共事業省公共事業局（PWD）

- ・ **DF/R 説明・協議（河川・橋梁・道路改修計画（案）の協議・確認）**
⇒テオウマ橋及び橋梁周辺河川、橋梁周辺道路の各改修コンセプトについて、各対策工複数案を提示しつつ PWD に説明し、PWD 側からデザインコンセプトに係る同意を得たほか、各対策工に対する優先条件を確認した。また PWD から DF/R の内容に関するコメント・確認を 2017 年 1 月 6 日までに行うこととなった。
⇒また先方政府内における本事業の優先度・位置付け等を示す、文書・計画等の提供を求め、PWD が確認し提出することとなった。

- ・ **環境社会配慮に係る PWD 実施事項の整理・提言**
PWD を通じ対象橋梁及び周辺河川・道路の改修に必要な環境関連の許認可について確認し、以下について PWD 実施事項として整理・提言した。
⇒自然環境配慮に関しては①事業概要を纏めて環境保護保全局（DEPC）に提出し、EIA 調査が必要か IEE となるか確認する等、EIA 調査及び環境認証取得に係る手続き及び②必要な環境調査の実施。

⇒社会環境配慮に関しては①必要取得用地の特定、②土地局（DOL）への用地取得申請及びそのフォローアップ、③予算確保及び④利害関係者との交渉。

【その他の関連機関】

- ・ 土地局及び環境保護保全局等、用地取得及び環境関連許可に係る手続きを確認する。

⇒用地取得に係る手続きについては、用地取得が必要な対象地域を特定した後、インフラ公共事業大臣から土地天然資源大臣へ用地取得に必要な手続きを進めてもらうための依頼文書を送付することから始まるため、年内にその手続きを進めることを確認した。

⇒DEPCの環境影響評価（EIA）担当部署を通じ、EIA及び環境認証に関する必要手続きを確認した。

⇒用地取得想定地の現地立会をPWD、DOL、DEPCと行き、現場確認を行った。事業予定地には希少種及び地域にとって重要な場所（墓地、聖地等）が存在しないことが確認された。

⇒現地補足調査：感潮区域（塩素イオン濃度測定）の確認を行った。

- ・ ADBはじめ他ドナーによるサイクロン被害への復旧支援状況や、橋梁整備・メンテナンスに係る技術支援状況の確認

⇒ADBの環状道路の復旧支援プロジェクトは、予定よりも早くF/Sが完了し、D/Dも今月終了とのこと。最終竣工予定は従来通り。また、PWDによる道路・橋梁関係の維持管理面での経験や対策マニュアルは整備されている。ただ、実施面ではドナーの支援も受けているようである。

- ・ 他事業（水力）を含めた今後の協力の方向性の確認・協議

⇒2016年12月16日（金）に首相府援助調整局（DSPPAC）及び外務省外務局とJICA支所との定例会議に参加し、サイクロン被害を受けたテオウマ橋の改修に係る情報収集調査、サント島の電力セクター情報収集調査の実施状況の説明を行うとともに、事業の実施に当たっては、まずバヌアツ政府側による用地取得や災害復興計画や開発計画における優先度等の位置付けの確認、またそれに基づいたバヌアツ政府からの要請が必要なことを説明した。

DSPPACから現在、国家開発計画（National Sustainable Development Plan: NSDP）の取り纏めを行っていること。その中でもテオウマ橋の改修は防災の観点からも重要であること。また、国民の約8割は地方に暮らしており、それら地方部の国民を農業や通商を通じた経済活動に参加させていく上でも、電力や水道といった基礎インフラの重要性の認識が示され、引き続き各担当省庁と必要な準備を進めて行くことを確認した。

・ 現バヌアツ政権の認識

⇒バヌアツ政府主催の式典（帰任する豪州大使壮行会）出席時に、ロンズデル大統領、サルワイ首相、ナツマン副首相、ナパッド公共事業大臣、ブルーノ・レンゴン外務大臣、バシル外務次官、レゲンバヌ土地大臣、ナビティ首相府次官等と、ラペタシの着実な実施に加え、サイクロンからの復興に向けたプロジェクト形成（テオウマ橋）等、日本の支援状況について、概要を説明するとともに、テオウマ橋やサントの水力等の新規プロジェクトの実施には用地取得等バヌアツ側の手続きが前提となること等説明した。

ナパッド公共事業大臣からは、テオウマ橋の改修については、優先度の高い案件で、現在国家インフラ整備計画の更新を図ろうとしているが、その中でも重要なインフラとして位置付けられるものであり、その改修に係る用地取得については自らが責任を持ち、必要な手続きを進めること、また当該案件を進めるにあたって、バヌアツ側で必要な準備があればいつでも対応するとの発言があった。またレゲンバヌ土地大臣からも、同様に政府の重要案件を実施するにあたってバヌアツ側で必要な用地取得手続き等については自らが責任を持って対応していくため、引き続き情報共有していく必要があることを確認した。

なお、11月の理事長出張時にナパッド公共事業大臣から言及のあった国際空港ターミナルの改修については、資金調達先について、目処が立ったため、他の政府優先プロジェクトについて引き続き日本の支援を期待したいとの発言があった。

8. 今後のスケジュール

2016年12月5日～12月21日	第二次現地調査（報告書案の説明・協議）
1月18日まで	調査報告書（成果品）の提出
2017年1月	調査結果に基づいた要請（無償）
3月	案件計画会議
4月	開発協力適正会議
7月	協力準備調査

以上

別紙：第2次現地調査結果概要

別添資料1：第二次現地調査日程表

バスアツ国エファテ島環状道路テオウマ橋災害修復情報収集・確認調査、
第二回現地調査スケジュール

日程	主要業務内容		宿泊		横田（協力計画）
	①総括/河川計画	②道路橋梁計画 ③環境社会配慮	①	②③	
1	Dec.05(Mon) (2016)	成田(19:30)～	機中泊		
2	Dec.06(Tue)	～プリスペン(05:40) QF062 プリスペン(12:30)～ポートビラ(17:30) NF021	ポートビラ		
3	Dec.07(Wed)	DF/R説明・協議	ポートビラ		
4	Dec.08 (Thu)	河川・橋梁・道路改修計画（案）の協議・確認	ポートビラ		
5	Dec.09(Fri)	環境関連許可に係る協議・確認	ポートビラ		
6	Dec.10(Sat)	現地補足調査：感潮区域（塩素イオン濃度測定）の確認	ポートビラ		羽田（22:00）発 QF026
7	Dec.11(Sun)	現地立会説明資料の整理・準備（河川・橋梁・道路改修の施設概略図、用地確保平面図等）	ポートビラ		シドニー（9:35）着～ポートビラ（15:10）着NF011
8	Dec.12(Mon)	・JICA支所との打合せ ・河川・橋梁・道路改修計画（案）、用地取得等に関する現地立会（PWD、土地収用関連機関等）による説明・協議	ポートビラ		・調査団及び支所との打合せ ・河川・橋梁・道路改修計画（案）、用地取得等に関する現地立会（PWD、土地収用関連機関等）による説明
9	Dec.13(Tue)	・PWD主催事業計画説明会（PWD、関連機関、土地所有者等） ・下流側住民サイト調査	ポートビラ		・PWD主催事業計画説明会（PWD、関連機関、土地所有者等） ・下流側住民サイト調査
10	Dec.14(Wed)	・テオウマ橋情報収集確認調査の確認事項の確認MM協議準備 ・協力準備調査までの環境社会配慮に係るPWD実施事項の整理・提言	ポートビラ		・ラベタン埠頭整備事業の貸付実行に係る打合せ ・バスアツ地震観測ネットワーク(技プロ)詳細計画策定調査帰国報告会への参加 ・ラベタン埠頭整備事業の設計変更に関する実施コンサルタントとの協議確認 ・VPMUとの協議・確認
11	Dec.15(Thu)	・テオウマ橋情報収集確認調査の確認事項の確認MM協議 ・協力準備調査までの環境社会配慮に係るPWD実施事項の整理	ポートビラ		・テオウマ橋情報収集確認調査の確認事項の確認MM協議 ・VPMU環境担当者との環境モニタリング及び設計変更に係る必要書類の確認・協議 ・サント島電力セクター情報収集・確認調査の実施状況の確認
12	Dec.16(Fri)	・バスアツ首相府援助調整局、外務省外務局との定例協議への参加 ・現地補足調査、調査結果・資料整理	ポートビラ		・バスアツ首相府援助調整局、外務省外務局との定例協議への参加及び今後の方向性に付く協議、確認 ・バスアツ財務省債務管理担当と、債務管理計画に関するヒアリング、今後の資金活用の方向性にかかる協議
13	Dec.17(Sat)	現地補足調査、調査結果・資料整理	ポートビラ		
14	Dec.18(Sun)	ポートビラ(11:30)～スバ(15:55) FJ266 ポートビラ(07:00)～シドニー(10:55) NF010 シドニー(21:35)～	スバ	機中泊	ポートビラ(11:30)～スバ(15:55) FJ266
15	Dec.19(Mon)	JICA事務所/大使館調査結果報告・協議 スバ(15:00)～ナディ(18:30) 陸上移動 ナディ(09:00)～	ナディ		JICA事務所 大使館調査結果報告・協議
16	Dec.20(Tue)	シドニー(11:30) QF392 シドニー(21:35)～	機中泊		
17	Dec.21(Wed)	～羽田(05:00) QF025			