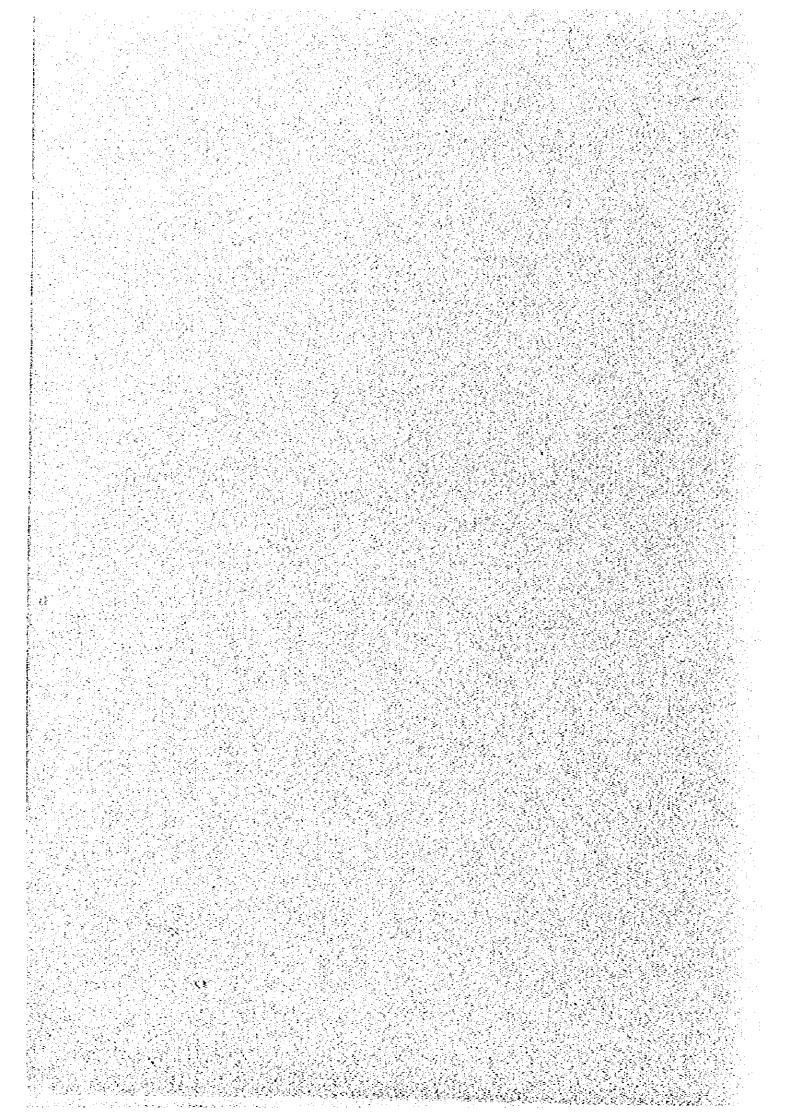
APPENDIX



Contents

1.	Toj	pogr	aphy Map		
2.	For	rest	Base Map	In separate containers	
3.	Imj	plem	centation Plan Map	Pa	ge
4.	Cli	mate	e and Soil Survey		1
	4-1				1
	4-2				1
	4-	2-1	Topography of the Bengkoka Peni	nsula (Sabah)	ł
	4-	2-2		a	
	4.	2-3			5
	4-	2-4			
	4-	2-5			
5.	Ee	01101	mic Analysis		31
	5-1	Met	hod to Determine the Contingency	rate	31
	5-	1-1	Price Contingency (Domestic Port	ion)	31
	5-	1-2	Price Contingency (Foreign Portio	n)	31
	5-	1-3	Physical Contingencies		31
	5-	1-1	Exchange Rate		32
6.	Inv	resti	gation Report on Social Develop	ment in Division V	81
	6-1	Pop	pulation Composition	······	81
	6-2	Occ	cupational Classification	-	83
	6-3	Ho	usehold and Family		84
	6-4	Kin	ship		85
	6-5	Ma	rriage		87
	6-6	Co	mmunity Structure		88
	6-7	Lea	ađer		89
	6-8	Co	mmitment of the Local Inhabitants	and Possible Problems	90

-

7.	Pr	ojections of Timber Demand	92
	7-1	Project Figures	92
	7-2	Considerations of Marketability Based on the Demand Projections	94
Bib	liog	raphy	105

.

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4. Climate and Soil Survey

4-1 Climate

Bengkoka Peninsula, lying in the tropical monsoon zone, has high temperatures and humidity all the year round. Rainfall is heaviest during the time of the monsoon coming from the north-east (from November to February), and least during the April - August period.

The annual rainfall in Pitas is 2013 - 3998 mm, with an average of 2863 mm (based on rainfall statistics for the past seventeen years). There are sharp fluctuations in rainfall levels between months—ranging from 0 to 1501 mm—but in general there is much rain, with only about three months having rainfall of less than 100 mm. Thirty-seven percent of annual rainfall occurs in December and January, the heaviest rainfall period. The rainfall records for Pitas, Taritipan and Langkon, the three Estates which are neighboring Division V, are shown below.

4-2 Soil Survey

4-2-1 Topography of the Bengkoka Peninsula (Sabah)

The state of Sabah is located in the northeastern part of Borneo, and can be generally divided geographically into four parts: western lowland, western mountains, central plateau and eastern lowland.

Bengkoka lies on the eastern lowland, and is typified by many gentle-sloping hills, small terraces, wide valleys and deltas.

At the middle reaches of the Bengkoka River there is a town called Pitas. To the south of Pitas, on the eastern side of the upper reaches of the river, lies the project site—Division

ear	J3n.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr,	Мау	Jun.	Jul.	Αυვ.	Sep.	Oct	Nov.	Dec.	Annus
952	200	296	55	57	290	22	9	35	76	90	105	330	1565
)5 3	403	243	101	35	148	100	137	14	128	109	105	112	1635
)54	203	95	297	8 3	160	268	106	144	194	277	231	474	2557
955	990	249	76	233	190	354	\$13	133	210	184	144	339	3220
66	362	46	254	55	171	89	89	50	83	239	157	439	2040
957	290	323	55	30	75	93	153	52	77	202	72	131	1553
58	194	125	147	22	175	191	57	126	0	85	356	151	1629
959	133	84	134	90	158	195	146	96	142	196	206	237	1682
260	305	290	66	70	242	40	181	72	\$16	149	326	196	2113
61	345	322	203	126	60	146	138	66	0	113	126	472	2137
)6 2	1242	326	210	139	197	227	71	20	455	452	233	428	4000
263	1742	461	783	0	0	Ð	81	90	0	180	415	210	3962
964	193	492	105	105	519	259	210	0	470	259	364	570	3546
265	469	493	440	78	470	183	0	75 8	187	146	425	340	3487
¥66	292	247	95	71	56	216	175	152	76	252	60	124	1846
?67	465	174	50	107	-	-		29	229	79		618	-
96 9	117	94		72	148	115	141	220	161	163	287	403	-
970	482	490	105	169	246	76	204	128	168	256	101	356	2694
71	554	626	118	15	139	118	16	375	193	260	226	331	2996
ean	476	284	183	82	194	151	113	103	157	195	212	330	2485

-

Table 4-1 Monthly Rainfall at TARITIPAN ESTATE

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mæ.	Apr.	Мау	Jun.	,tuit	A-23	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dsc.	Annual
1952	267	401	161	50	240	79	51	-3 46	721	 752	1 162	1 331	2267
1953	402	<i>73</i> 3	107	104	223	135	73	96	101	152	79	83	1658
1954	70	115	201	75	115	102	118	101	116	207	193	541	1954
1955	1174	252	29	361	173	440	173	185	213	185	177	352	3724
1956	243	196	165	127	139	63	23	71	103	165	213	438	1961
1957	282	231	37	138	199	103	217	85	96	221	116	243	1978
1958	162	128	184	65	144	137	70	175	136	283	452	162	2104
1959	185	150	93	169	157	123	160	101	278	181	268	340	2210
1960	420	723	52	91	187	40	135	58	151	249	234	245	2026
1961	282	137	207	108	81	138	82	63	43	63	119	414	1791
1962	812	273	171	102	183	183	76	147	173	58	120	622	2925
1963	1736	567	323	55	177	16	103	84	107	174	183	161	3686
1964	83	267	79	69	153	160	250	41	214	91	244	315	1986
1965	493	275	303	97	210	103	103	95	91	103	216	162	2260
1966	269	108	160	97	69	102	93	159	81	219	84	178	1619
1967	652	S91	190	247	150	31	92	20	83	93	195	229	2585
1969	71	9 6	52	26	167	176	95	193	182	179	270	382	1894
1970	213	152	123	147	247	140	184	30	75	191	131	411	2049
1971	701	1344	87	19	134	121	16	210	201	215	243	252	35,48
1972	490	258	143	65	2:4	214	27	16	131	158	270	100	2092
1973	5	7	50	178	176	257	215	101	206	203	237	271	1912
1974	179	841	152	133	142	101	-	272	320	187	223	580	
1975	274	742	203	7	63	90	51	183	205	123	375	615	2936
Mean	411	333	143	110	163	134	110	111	154	174	203	324	2376

Table 4-2 Monthly Rainfall at LANGKON ESTATE

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Annual	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sep.	Aug.	301.	Jun,	Мау	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Year
3331		244	245	246	25	1 194	38	185	80	178	624	581	1951
2473	633	133	241	74	245	133	44	245	61	83	343	238	1952
3500	565	103	95	199	25	183	256	461	59	285	567	712	1953
3000	859	247	180	113	160	185	279	160	65	306	134	312	1954
3674	594	195	301	112	190	151	334	225	403	50	193	821	1955
2409	315	264	147	138	82	88	35	295	167	264	161	453	1956
2036	522	124	103	130	40	93	215	34	13	124	179	394	1957
2013	345	577	118	66	119	55	143	69	4	77	187	253	1958
2407	255	403	297	186	219	153	234	45	118	246	118	129	1959
2933	569	390	258	148	0	161	76	167	89	49	568	518	1960
2320	677	165	135	69	87	74	190	179	178	36	273	257	1961
3933	831	298	127	202	223	107	199	200	163	367	192	1089	1962
3195	108	373	157	30	144	225	60	67	47	326	157	1501	1963
2644	626	252	85	180	0	275	273	59	62	164	521	147	1964
3061	564	319	244	118	181	44	69	188	84	400	381	479	1965
-	259	_	242	83	259	206	115	116	135	311	63	351	1966
-	468	-		-	18	43	40	175	66	245	618	-	1967
2863	543	273	182	134	116	142	163	172	711	197	305	526	lean

.

-

Table 4-3 Monthly Rainfall at PITAS ESTATE

V--at the watershed of the Mandamai River (a tributary of the Bengkoka), and the northern part of the watershed of the Meliau River, a tributary of the upper reaches of the Bengkoka. The area consists of moderate-sloping hills, some steep hills, wide valleys and small marshes.

4-2-2 Geology of the Bengkoka Peninsula

Borneo evolved geologically from a vast alluvium which was formed from sediments that came from the craton. The geological composition of the Sabah which is located in the northeastern part of Borneo, is typified by sedimentary rocks. The geological age of Sabah extended from the Eocene to the Pliocene periods with the bedrock consisting of sandstone, shale, mudstone, limestone and clay.

The eastern seashore of the Bengkoka Peninsula, the lowland on the estuary at the northern tip of the peninsula, and the low-lying land at the mouths of the Telaga and the Bengkoka rivers, which flow into Marudu Bay, are alluvial and peat moor. The lowland on the inner reaches of Marudu Bay is composed of volcanic deposits, while in the inland there is sandstone, mudstone, shale and clay, all formed from deposits (sand, mud and clay).

Division V of this project, a part of the geological structure of the Bengkoka Peninsula, is a typical inland region, having mostly sandstone, mudstone, shale and clay deposits. In the lowlands along the Bengkoka River and its tributaries (the Mandamai River and the Meliau River) alluvium is present.

4-2-3 Soil in the Bengkoka Peninsula

The Bengkoka Peninsula of Sabah belongs topographically to the eastern lowland. The geological structure is sedimentary, composed mostly of sandstone, mudstone, shale and elay. Alluvium can be seen in the lowlands on both sides of the river.

The major soils seen in these geological structures are outlined according to the landscape type as follows:

 Marsh areas where the tide reaches comprise alluvium or peat moor, and Fluvisol, Histosol and Gleysol are distributed.

- Regosol, Gleysol and Podzol can be seen in the seashore alluvium.
- In the alluvium of meander belts, flood plains and terraces at the foot of mountains, Fluvisol, Cambisol, Gleysol, Aerisol and Luvisol can be seen.
- The bedrock of valley floors and tablelands is composed of basic rocks; there are also Cambisol, Gleysol and Luvisol.
- Acrisol can be seen on gently-sloping hills (slope: 0°-20°).
- On steep and high hills (slopes of more than 25°), there are Acrisol and Cabisol.
- In mountains, Acrisol, Luvisol and Lithosol can be seen.

Depending on the amount of organic or inorganic substances in the soil and the process of soil formation, there are also many transitional soils between two or more other soils.

4-2-4 Soils on Division V

Division V lies in the center of the Bengkoka Peninsula, spreading from the plains on both sides of the upper reaches of the Bengkoka River—the southernmost tip of the project—to the hills and mountains. The geology of this region is mainly composed of deposits such as sandstone, mudstone, shale and clay.

The major soils classified by topography, based on the survey results, the FAO soil chart, "The Soils of Sabah" by the Land Resources Division and the soil survey result of Division I-II by SAFODA, are as follows:

Meander belts

The geology is composed of alluvium, with Fluvisol, Cambisol and Gleysol well distributed. Fluvisol is formed in new alluvial deposits such as river plains, old lakes and seashores. Fluvisol in this region is eutric one formed from the deposits of noncalciferous substances. Cambisol is loamy and has a brownish black A horizon and a brown B horizon and usually has no special accumulated layers (clay, calcium, sodium, iron, etc.) or leached layers. The soil is generally young and highly productive. It is further sub-divided into Gleyic Cambisol possessing hydromorphic properties; Dystric Cambisol with less than 50 percent of base saturation; and Eutric Cambisol with more than 50 percent of base saturation. Gleysol in lowlands and basins, where the underground water levels are high and the water is stangnant, has a layer of grayish blue, because iron is reduced due to the lack of oxygen. This is called gley horizon. Soil in which this layer is less than 50 centimeters is called Gleysol. In this area, if less than 50% of the soil is Humic Gleysol which has a dark A horizon is mainly distributed, and if the base saturation is less than 50%, such soil is called Dystric Gleysol, and if the level is more than 50%, such soil is called Eutric Gleysol.

• Flood plains

The geology is composed of alluvium, and Acrisol, Luvisol and gleysol are distributed. Acrisol, a red soil formed over a long time in a region where there are dry and rainy seasons, has a distinct layer with accumulated clay. Generally, the base is leached and the saturation degree is low. Its A horizon has a light color and contains little humus. The soil is exhausted and lacks nutrition. In addition, a layer with accumulated clay restricts the penetration of roots, resulting in inhibited growth.

Luvisol is formed in temperate, semi-tropical and tropical zones which have a distinct dry season. It has a clearly-defined layer with accumulated clay and a high base saturation. This soil is considered younger than Acrisol in the tropical zone. It contains minerals susceptible to weathering and is more productive than Acrisol. In this region Gleyic Acrisol and Gleyic Luvisol, which have hydro-morphic properties within 50 centimeters of the surface care distributed. Gleysol is subdivided into Humic Gleysol, Dystric Gleysol and Euric Gleysol in the region.

• Pediments and Terraces

The geology is composed of alluvium and Aerisol and Podzol are distributed. Aerisol in these parts consists of the normal Orthic Aerisol, Gleyic Aerisol and Ferric Aerisol (which has ferric properties, or a cation exchange capacity (CEC) of less than 24m.e. per 100g of clay).

Podzol is characterized by the spodie B horizon, a layer accumulated with iron and/or alumina cemented by organic matter in the subsoil. Gleyic Podzol, which has hydromorphic properties, within 50 centimeters of the surface is also found.

Gently-sloping hills and Valley Floors

The bedrock is composed of sandstone, mudstone and alluvium. Orthic Acrisol, Ferric Acrisol and Gleyic Acrisol are present.

• High hills

The bedrock is composed of sandstone and mudstone. Orthic Acrisol and Dystric Cambisol can be seen.

• Mountain (A)

The bedrock is composed of sandstone and mudstone. Orthic Acrisol, Drystric Cambisol, Chromic Cambisol with strong brown and red colors, and lithosol, which is a mineral soil less than 10 centimeters thick on the hard rock, are present.

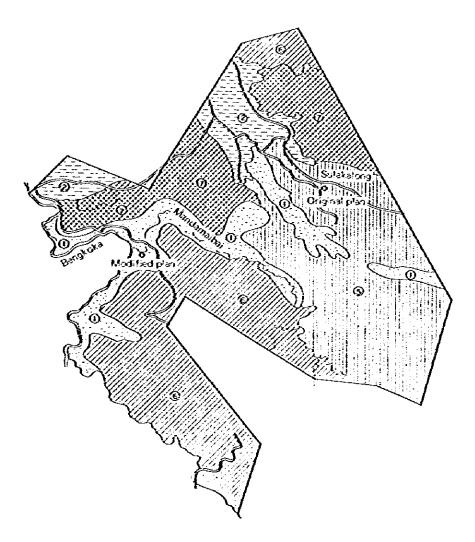
• Mountain (B)

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In the bedrock of sandstone and mudstone. Orthic Aerisol and Orthic Luvisol can be seen.

The above is summarized in Table 4-4 "Soils of Division V" and soil distribution is illustrated in Figure 4-1 "Soil Distribution of Division V."

Læðform	Parent materials	Main soil types
Veander beits	Altonium	Eutric Fluvisol
		Glegic Carrbisol
		Dystric and Eutric Caribisol
		Humic Glaysol
		Dystric and Eutric Gleysol
ood pfains	Alluvium	Gleyic Acrisol
		Glevic Luvisol
		Humic Glaysol
		Dystric and Eutric Gleysol
erraces	Allmium	Orthic Acrisol
		Ferric Acrisol
		Gleyic Acrisol
		Glevic Podzol
oderate hills and	Sandstone, mudstone	Orthic Acrisol
ninor valley floors Stopes 0° – 20° l	and alluvium	Ferric Acrisol
Sigues 0 - 20 1		Glevic Acrisol
ery high falls	Sandstone and mudstone	Orthic Acrisol
Stopes >250°)	Sandstone and mudstone	Dystric Cambisol
Jountain (A)		Orthic Acrisol
		Ouromic Cambisol
		Dystric Cambisol
kçimlə'n (B)	Sandstone and mudstone	Lithosol
		Orthic Acrisol
		Orthic Luvisol



No.	Landform	Parent Materia's	Main Soils	4	Moderate hill and minor valley floors, 0 – 20 [°]	Sandstona mudistona and alfunium	Acriso's
0	Meander belts	Alluvium	Fluxisols, Carthisols Ghysols	6	Very tigh Hills stopes>25°	Sandstone and modstone	Acriso's Cambisois
0	Ffeed plains	Alluvium	Aeriso's, Luviso's, Gleyso's	6	Mountain Cuestas (A)		Acrisols, Cambisols, Lithosols
3	Terraces	Allusium	Acritols, Podzols	0	Ntountain Cuestas (8)		Acriso's, Luviso's

4-2-5 Soil Profile Survey

Soil profile surveys were carried out in six places afforested with Acacia mangium, one location afforested with Paraserianthes falcaturia (Agroforest) and eight locations within Division V. Among the Acacia mangium-afforested areas where soil profiles were examined, two were in Kolapis B near Sandakan, three in Brumas of Sabah softwoods Sdn. Bhd, and one in Langkon, belonging to the Sabah Forestry Development Authority.

As for the *Paraserianthes falcataria*-afforested area (Agroforest), one in Brumas of Sabah Softwoods Sdn. Bhd. And two each in the Mandamai Bay, Sosop and Kobon regions in Division V, and one each in Lokom darat and Rukomulu were surveyed.

Surveyed locations are shown in Figure 4-2 and results of the survey are shown in Table 4-5.

The results of the soil profile surveys for Acacia mangium-afforested areas and those of Division V were compared.

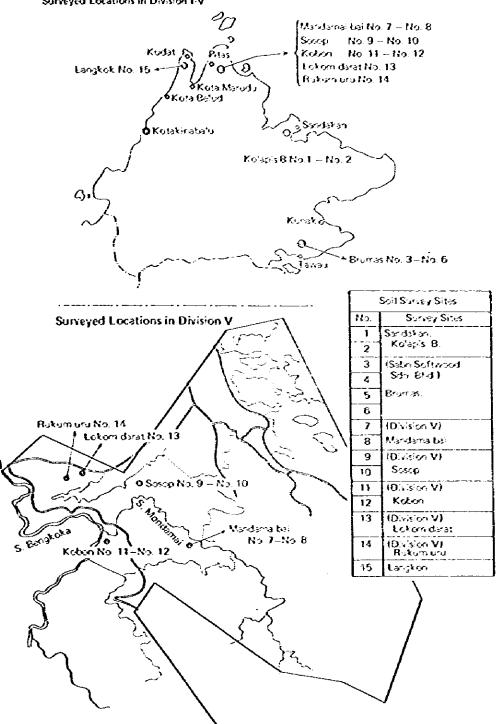
Soil thickness (depth)

The thickness of A horizon is 3 - 20 centimeters in the afforested areas and 5 - 40 centimeters in Division V. The thickness of B horizon is 20 - 80 centimeters in the afforested areas and 26 - 85 centimeters in Division V. In the area with shallow A horizon, particularly, growth of planted trees is poor. In terms of soil thickness, most areas of Division V are suitable for plantation.

Soil hardness (determined by the Yamanaka method)

The soil hardness in the afforested areas is 1.5 - 17.0 for the A horizon and 3.0 - 22.0 for the B horizon. In the afforested areas a maximum solidity of 32.0 can be seen. In Division V hardness is 5.0 - 16.0 for the A horizon and 12.0 - 23.0 for the B horizon. Comparisons of soil hardness with the thickness is shown in Fig. 4-3.

Figure 4-2 Locations of Soil Surveys



Surveyed Locations in Division I-V

	<u>.</u>			A horizon	uo:	ບ	horizon	ſ			KC-type simpe soil test	po soil test				
Š	Place	Vagetorion	Thick.	.K.	Acid-		קיילי	Acid.	Available	Phosphoric Pite	Substitut	Substitut-	41	lron	Others	'n
			(cm)		5 (Hd)	105S (cm)	1053	년 (HH)	phonphoric acid	abaorp-	changeabla Ca lime		Ferric Oxida	Ferric suboxide		
-	Sandakan Kolapis B 90 778	Acacia mangium 2.7 yrs. (45 m)	0.	2 ·	ດ ວ	~	3.0	6.0	abundant avarage	averade 700	abundant	abundant	little	poor	Hardness determined by method, av. height: good growth av. DBH:	by Yamanaka ht: 7m30 t: 10m20
N	:	: (20 m)	8	16.0	0 [.] 0	80	16.0 20.0	0 छ छ	little	high 2000	scarce	prasant	poor	poor	ridges some poor growth	6.75 7.20
3	Brumas	Acocia mangium 8 yrs. (300 m)	<u>в</u>	8	6.4	30 30	16.0	6.4	£	1	I	ŧ	I	I	good growth	17.00 20.40
4	z	:. (305 m)	ะ 	10.0	5, 8	45	16.0	5.6	litele	high 2000	30,9100	abundant	abundant	poor	good growth	17.00 20.40
w)	:	 7 yrs. (330 m)	<u>ຕ</u>	16.0	មា មា	%	20.0 22.0	5.5	little	nion 2000	3C81C0	abundant	poor	poor	good growth	0,10 9,05
Ð	:	Albizis falcataria Cocoa 8 yrs. (280 m)	5	10.0	4 00	2 0	20.0	5.5 5.5 8	amos	high 1500	scorce	abundant	tuepunge	poor	agroforest	
~	Mandamai bey	2nd natural forest, burnt in '83 (98 m)	<u>5</u>	16.0	ດ ເຊິ່ງ ເຊິ່ງ	80	19.0 23.0	6.0 6.2	li ttla	high 2000	scareo	prosent	sbundant	poor	afforostation site	
00	2	. (80 m)	2	12.0	5,4 5,6	0	20.0 23.0	6.0 6.7	little I ttle	nich 2000 Nigh 2000	scarce scarce	prosent little	abundant abundant	poor	A horizon afforestation site B horizon	on site
0 0	Sosop	2nd natural shrubbery (50 m)	2	14.0	5.5	R	22.0	5.8 6.4	little 1	high 2000	scarco	obundant	abundant	poor	offorestation site	
ę	:	Natural, 2 cuttings anded 10/'83 (50 m)	2	10.0 16.0	0.0 0.0	20	16.0 18.0	6.2 6.6	little	high 2000	scarco	انتتاه	poor	abundant		
- <u>-</u>	Kobon	2nd natural forest (50 m)	ະ ອ	10.0 16.0	5.8 6.2	45	18.0	6.2	littla	high 2000	scarco	littlø	little poor	poor	afforestation site	
N N	Kobon	Terrace, grassland (30 m)	4 0	10.0 12.0	5.3	56	15.0 18.0	6.2 6.4	li ttio	high 2000	scorce	little	poor	poor	agriculture site	
<u>ဗ</u>	Lokom darat	2nd natural shrubbery (30 m)	°.	່ 0 ນີ	υ Ο	9 9	0.8 0	ເວ ນີ	li tele 🛉	high 2000	scorce	little	abundant	DOOL	attorestation site	
4 4	Rukom ulu	Grassland shrubaries (40 m)	ю 	0.0	5) (1	50	0.0 70 10 10	6.2 6.6	little	high 2000	90,00 s	abundant	poor	poor	afforestation site	
15 	Langkon	Acacia mangium (40 m)	8	10.7	6.0	40°r	21.0	6.8	some r	high 1500	scarco	present	abundant	poor	good growth	

Table 4-5 Results of Soil Surveys (Profile, Simple Test)

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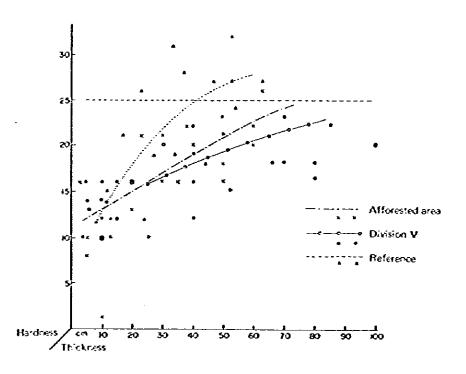
- 12 -

		Top soil		10cm-l	10cm-laver except top soil			Ó	Other lavers		
Place	Vegetation	thickness	Thickness	A025	skaudiom	Acidity	Thickness	<u> </u>	Hardness	Acidity	20050
		£									
SAFODA Nahobe, Kota Balud	գեռը, ունդյա	0	4	57	26	5.6	33	6 ()	27	හ ආ	Hardness determined by Yamanaka method. Surrey: Feb. 1983 Tree height: 11 m - DBH: 10 cm
SAFODA Nahobo, Kata Balud	Acacia mangium 5 vrs.	ŋ	~	4	Q	۲ ۵	ឆ •	2023	23	5 9	DBH: 12 16 cm Root prows down to 30 cm below tob soil. No roots in the 40 cm section below that.
GAFODA Hobul, Kota Marudu	Agacia mangium S yrs.	22	33	22	2	(; 2	ž	62	18 25	5. 2 5.6	Average true height: 11 m - DBM: 6 - 18 cm Marked prowth of side roots in top soli. Marked root growth in 10 cm below top soli. Roots grow to 60 cm below top soli.
SAFODA Lingkon	Acacia mangium 3 yrs.	4	හ	18	23	5.7	ç	20	10 23	5.4	Trire height: 12 14 m DBH: S 20 cm Numimous roots grow to 15 cm below top soil. Side roots to a depth of 40 cm below top soil.

Note: "Report on the Development of Forests in Sabah, Mulavsia", Mar. 1983, JOFCA.	983, JOFCA.	
Note: "Report on the Development of Forests in Subah, Mu	iavsio", Mar. 1	
Note: "Report on the Development of Forests	in Sabah, Mui	
Note: "Report on the Developm	ant of Forests	
Note: "Report on	the Dovelopm	
No to	"Report on	
	Note	

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• As shown in the above chart, there is little difference between the soil hardness of the afforested areas and that of Division V - both are less than 25. In the afforested areas shown for reference, however, a hardness of more than 25 can be seen in a considerable number of cases. Regarding the figures shown for reference, consideration must be given to the conclusions recorded previously in the report; namely, it is thought that the soil, which consists mainly of clay, showed a high degree of hardness because it had solidified temporarily due to little rain falling over a considerable period prior to the survey.

Soil hardness less than 25 is desirable for the growth of plants, because if it exceeds this level some plants cannot grow. Therefore, most of the soil in Division V can be considered suitable for afforestation in terms of hardness.

Acidity (pH)

Soil acidity in the afforested areas is 4.8 - 6.4 for the A horizon and 5.0 - 6.8 for the B horizon. In Division V, the acidity is 5.3 - 6.2 for the A horizon and 5.8 - 6.2 for the B horizon. Soils in both areas are slightly acidic; it can be said they have the acidity suitable for afforestation.

• Results of simple soil tests

The soil was examined using the KC type simple soil testing kit gauge (results are shown in Table 4-2). Of the afforested areas, two locations were found to be richer in available phosphorie acid and one to be richer in exchangeable Ca. than in Division V, and the other afforested areas have similar values to those of Division V. Substitutable magnesia is generally abundant in the afforested areas, but scarce in Division V. As for iron, Division V tends to be a little richer than in the afforested areas.

From these results it can be said that the soil of Division V is virtually the same in quality to that of the existing afforested areas; therefore it can be said that Division V is a suitable site for planting Acacia mangium in this project.

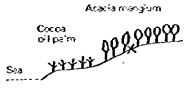
However, it is anticipated that a small portion of the Division V area has soil high in hardness and lacking in thickness; so especial care should be taken when planting in such places. Results of the soil surveys and the soil pro- files showing the condition of vertical sections are given as follows (No. 1 - No. 15).

Record of soil profile

Horizon	:	A	8
Thickness (cm)	:	10	
Color	:	7.5 YR 3/1 Broweish black	7.5 YR 6/4 Dull grange
Texture	:	Clayey	Ciarey
Structure	:	Large grain	Powder
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	1.5 Light	3.0 Light
Moisture	:	40%	£0 %
Acidity (pH)	:	6.0	6.0
Otters	Ξ	• Rich in availa	soil test (FHK) B'e phosphoric acid

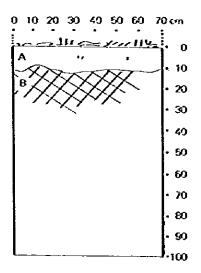
Rich in exchangeable Callime: contains 150 mg per 100 g

Abounds in or contains exchangeable Mg: 35 – 20 mg per 100 g
 Iron: Fe¹⁺ somewhat scarce, Fe¹⁺ scarce



West slope	± 5° − 10°
H.ISO2	: (5° at the survey site)
Hill 3 km from c	Dast

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Location	: Səndəkən Kofaçılıs. B 90-778
Altitude	: 45 m
Planted tree	: Acacia mangium
Date of planting	t Jul. 13~15, '81
Average tree height	: 7.30 m
Average DBH	: 10.20 cm
Date of survey	: Feb. 13, 84

Record of soil profile

Horizon	:	Α	8,	8,	
Thickness (cm)	:	20	30	50	
Color	:	10 YR 7/6 Bright yellowish brown	10 YR 7/4 Duit yettozish orange	10 YR 7/2 Duti ye?owish ofange	7/1 Grayisti White in places
Texture	:	Clayey	Clayey	Ci≳yey	
Structure	Ξ	Large grain	Powder	143-1	
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(16) Someratias hard	(16) Somewhat hard	(20) Hard	
Moisture	:	80 %	100 %	100 %	
Acidity (pH)	:	6.0	5.4	5.0	
Otters	:	KC-type soil test (FHK) © Contains some usable phosphoric acid			

Lacks substitutable time less than 50 mg per 100 g
Contains substitutable magnesia 20 mg per 100 g
Iron: Fe^{3 +} scarce, Fe^{2 +} scarce

Acacia manglum



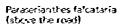
West slope $(5^2 - 10^2)$ Near top 12° at the survey site) H433m from coast

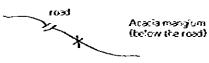
0 10 20 30 49 50 60 7	n s C
solas ft	• 0
A	• 10
	• 2)
8, 1(• 30
D ² · · ·	• 40
	• 50
	• 60
β,	. 70
	· 8)
	• 90
L	J.100

Location	: Sandakan Ko'apis, B 90-778
Altitude .	: 50 m
Planted tree	: Acada manglum
Date of planting	: 354, 13-15, 81
Average tree height	: 6.75 m
Average DBH	: 7.20 m
Date of survey	: Feb 13, '84

Record of soil profile

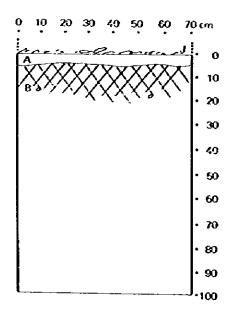
Horizon	:	Α	8
Thickness (cm)	:	5	over 30
Celor	;	7.5 YR 6/4 Dull oranga	7.6 YR 8/8 Yellowish oranga
Texture	:	Clayey	Clayey
Structure	:	Powder	Powder
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(8) Light	(8) Somewhat hard
Molsture	:	90 %	68 %
Acidity (pH)	:	6.4	6.4
Others	:		





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Afforested in 1977 Good growth

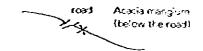


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Location	: Brumas
Altitude	: 300 m
S'ope	: 15'
Planted tree	: Acadia mangium
Average tree height	: 17.00 m
Average DBH	: 20.4 cm
Date of survey	: Feb. 17, 184

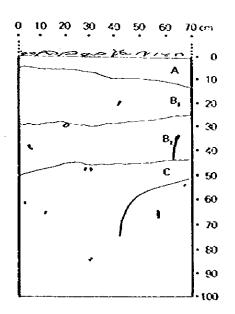
Record of soil prof	iie				
Horizon	:	А	8.	8,	с
Thickness (cm)	:	5	25	20	
Color	:	10 YR 6/6 Bright Yellowish brown	10 YR 5/6 Yellowish browa	10 YR 5/8 Yellowish brown	
Texture	:	Clayey	Clayey	Claver	
Structure	:	Powder	Powder	Walt	
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(10) Sofi	(16) Somewhat hard	(18) Hard	
Mosture	:	70 %	60 %	£0 %	
Acidity (pH)	:	58	56	56	
Ottærs	-	 KC-type soil test (FHK) Contains a fittle usable phosphoric acid (0.1 mg per 100 g) High phosphoric acid absorbency Lacks substitutable time (tess than 50 mg per 100 g) Absonds in substitutable magnesia (35 mg per 100 g) fron: Fe³⁺ abundant, Fe¹⁺ scarce 			

Paraserianthes falcataria (above the road)



Planted in 1977

Good growth



Location	t Bromas
Altitude	: 305 m
S'cce	: 15°
Planted tree	: Acacia mangium
Average tree height	: 17.00 m
Average DBH	: 20.40 cm
Date of survey	: Feb. 17, 181

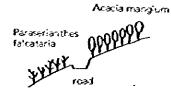
Horizon	:	Α	8	C ₁	C,
Thickness (cm)	:	3	20	15	25
Color	Ξ	10 YA 7/6 Bright yellowish brown	10 YR 7/6 Bright yellowish brown	10 YR 7/4 Yellowish orange	4/6 Brown
Texture	:	Clayey	Clayey	Clayey Sandstone	Clayey Claystate
Structure	:	Posder	Powder	Wall	Wall
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	÷	(16) Somewhat hard	(20-22) Hard	(22) Very hard	(26) Solidifed
Moisture	:	95 %	90 %		
Acid-ty (pH)	:	55	5.5	5.5	55
Others	:	KC-type soil tes	at (FHK)		

Contains a little usable phosphoric acid (0.1 mg per 100 g)

High phosphoric acid absorbency

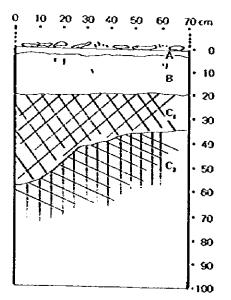
Lacks substitutable lime (under 50 mg per 100 g)

Abounds in substitutable magnesia (25 mg per 100 g)
 Iron: Fe³⁺ scarce, Fe¹⁺ scarce



Afforested in 1978

Poor greath



Location	: Brumas
Altitude	: 330 m
Stope	: 13 ^e ~ 18 ^o
Pianted tree	: Acacia mangium
Average tree height	: 8.10 m (poor growth)
Average D8H	: 9.05 cm
Date of survey	: Feb. 17, '84

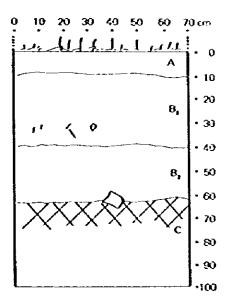
Record of soil prof	ile			
Horizon	:	۸	B,	8,
Thickness (cra)	:	\$0	30	20
Color	:	10 YR 7/4 Dull yellowish orange	10 YR 6/4 Bright yellowish orange	10 YR 6/4 Dull yellowish orange
Texture	:	Clayey	Clayey	Clayey
Structure	:	Pointer	Powder	Wall
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(10) Soft	(20) Hard	(20) Hard
Moisture	:	100%	90 %	80 K
Acidity (pH)	:	4.8	55	5.8
Others	:	KC-type soil test	(FRK)	

Contains usable phosphoric acid, low (1.0 mg per 100 g).
Lacks substitutable line (under 50 mg per 100 g).

Abrunds in substitutable magnesia (35 mg per 100 g)
 Iron: Fe³⁺ abundant, Fe²⁺ scarce

Paraserianthes lateataria Сосоз

Agroforest planted in 1977



Location	: Brumas
Aititode	: 280 m
S'oce	: 5°
Planted trees	: Albizia falcataria, cocca
Date of agroforesting) :
Average tree height	:
Average OBH	:
Date of survey	: Feb. 17, 1 84

	Record	of	501	crofile
--	--------	----	-----	---------

Horizon	:	Α,	Α,	8,	Β,	8,
Thickness (cm)	:	5	5	30	0t	20
Cotor	:	7.5 YR 3/3 Dark brown	4/6 Brown	5,46 803/54 \$408/0	5/8 Bright brown	5 YR 6/8 Orange
Texture	:	Sand Ioam	Sand Ioam	Clayey	Clayey	
Structure	:	Powder	Ponder	Powder	Wall	
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(16) Somewhat hard	(16) Somewhat hard	(18) Hard	(21) Hard	(23) Very hard
Moisture	÷	55 %	55 %	45 %	55 %	50 %
Acidity (pH)	Ξ	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.2
Others	:	KC-type soil tes	ı (FHK)			

o Acidity: 5.8

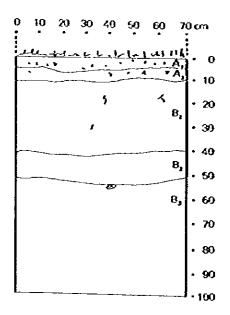
Contains a little usable phosphoric acid (0.1 mg per 100 g)
Lacks substitutable lime (under 50 mg per 100 g)

Contains substitutable magnesia (20 mg per 100 g)
 Iron: Fe³⁺ abundant, Fe³⁺ scarce

under a strange of the Grassland near the top

Sabah suffered forest fires in Apr. — May, 1983 tecause of the unusually dry weather.

The affected area



Location	: Mandamai Bay
Aititude	: 98 m (top)
Stope	: 3° to the north
Planted tree	: 2nd natural forest Area burned in Apr May, 1983
Date of planting	:
Average tree height	:
Average DBH	:
Date of survey	: Feb. 25, 84

Record of soil profile

Horizon	:	A	A ₁	8,	B,	с	
Thickness (cm)	:	10	5	15	25	20	
Color	;	7.5 YR 5/2 Grayish	7.5 YR,5/3 Brown	7.5 YR 7/6 Orange	7.5 YR 7/8 Yellowish orange	7.5 YR 7/8 YeBowish crange	10 YB 5/8 - 7/1 Yellowish brown grayish white
Texture	:	Sand Ioam	Sand form	Clarer	Clayey	Sandstone	
Structure	:	Large grain	Powser	Ponder	Ponder	Wall	
Hardness (using Vamanaka method)	:	(12) Soft	(12) Soft	(20) Hard	(23) Very hard		
Moisture	:	68 %	68 X	50 %	35 %		
Acidity (pH)	:	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.2		
Oriera	:	KC-type soil test (A horizon) 0. AnidEty: 5.6			(B horizon)		

- o Acidity: 56
- Contains a little usable phosphoric acid (0.1 mg/100 g)
- Lacks substitutable time (50 mg/100 g).
- · Contains substituteble magnesia
- (20 mg/100 g) Iron: Fe³⁺ standant, Fe³⁺ scarce

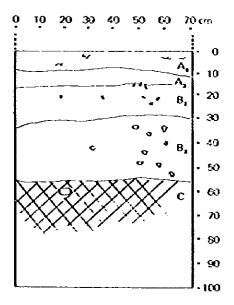
,90 Stretbery

Addity: 56

- Contains a little usable phosphoric acid (0.1 mg/100 g)
- Lacks substitutable line (50 mg/100 g).
- Contains substitutable magnesia (5 mg/100 g)
 Iron: Fe¹⁺ abundant, Fe¹⁺ scarce

Sabah suffered forest fires in Apr. – May, 1983 because of the unusually dry weather.

The affected area



Location	: Mandamai Bay
Attitude	: 83 m (middle)
Stope	: 20° to NE
Planted tree	: 2nd natural forest Area burned in Apr. – May, 1983
Date of planting	:
Average tree height	: 9.0 m
Average DBH	: 14.2 cm
Date of survey	: Feb. 25, '84

Record of soil profile

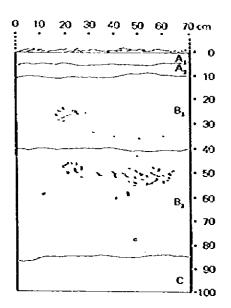
Horizon	;	A ₁	A ₂	θ,	8,	с	
Thickness (cm)	:	5	5	30	45		
Co'or	:	7.5 YR 3/1 Brownish black	7.5 YR 4/1 Brownish gray	7.5 YR 5/6 Bright brown	2.5 YR 5/8 Bright brown	7.5 YR 5/6 Bright reddish brown	
Texture	:	Sand loam	Sand foam	Clayey	Clayey	Clayey	
Structure	:	Sing'e- grained	Sing'e- grained	Power	Powder	Wall	
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(14) A little hard	(14) A little Þarð	(22) Very Þard	(22) Very hard	{24} Very hard	
Moisture	:	70 %	70 %	68 %	55 %	52 %	
Acidity (pH)	Ξ	5.5	5.5	5.8	6.4	6.6	
Others	Ξ	KC-type soil tes	KC-type soil test (FHK)				

 \circ . Contains a little usable phosphoric acid (0.1 mg per 100 g)

High phosphoric acid asorbency (2,000)

Lacks substitutable lime (under 50 mg per 100 g)
Abunds in substitutable magnesia (50 mg per 100 g)
Iron: Fe³⁺ abundant, Fe³⁺ scarce

Shruttery



Location	: Sosop
A ¹ titude	: 50 m
Stope	: 5° to north
Planted tree	: Shruberry, 2nd natural forest
Average tree height	: 5 - 8 m
Average D8H	: 3 – 5 cm
Date of survey	: Feb. 26, 84

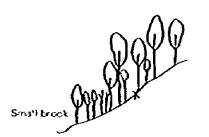
Record of soil prot	file	۸				
Horizon	:		٨,	в ₁	в,	с
Thickness (cm)	:	4	6	30	40	over 10
Color		10 YR 3/2 Brownish błack	10 YR 5/4 Dull yellowish brown	10 YR 6,6 Bright Yeliowish Recen	10 YR 6/8 Bright yellowish brown	10 YR 7/8 Yellowish orange
Texture	:	Losm	Sand toarn	Sandy	Clarey	Clayer
Structure	:	Large grain	Single grained	Sing'e grained	Pawder	Power
Hardhess (using Yamanaka method)	÷	(10) Soft	(16) A little Ford	(16) A little Ferd	(18) Harð	(18) Hard
Moisture	:	52%	58 X	58%	33 %	30 %
Acidity (pH)	:	6.0	60	62	6.6	66
Otters	:	KC-type soil tes	a (FHK)			

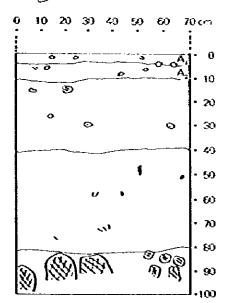
• Contains a little usable phosphoric acid (0.1 mg per 100 g)

High phospheric acid absorbercy (2,000).

Lacks substituteble time (under 50 mg per 100 g).

Contains a little substitutable magnesia (5 mg per 100 gl.
 Iron: Fe³⁺ scarce, Fe²⁺ abundant





Location	: Sosop
Altitude	: 50 m
S'a⊊e	: 20° to SW
Planted tree	: National forest out for the 2nd time in Oct., 183
Date of planting	:
Average tree height	:
Average DBH	:
Date of survey	Feb. 26, 164

-

Record of soil prof	lite	۸			
Horizon	:	Α,	Α,	8	С
Thickness (cm)	:	10	5	45	30
Color	:	7.5 YR 5/1 Brownish gray	7.5 YR 6/2 Grayish brown	7.5 YR 6/4 Dull orange	7.5 YR 5/4 Ouli brown
Texture	÷	Clayey Ioan	Cfayey Ioam	Losm	С(зуру
Structure	:	Large grain	Sing'e- grained	Powder	Wall
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(10) Səft	(16) Somewhat hatd	(18) Harð	(20) Hard
Moisture	:	70 %	55 %	50 %	50 %
Acidity (pH)	:	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.2
Others	;	KC-type soil tes	a (FHK)		

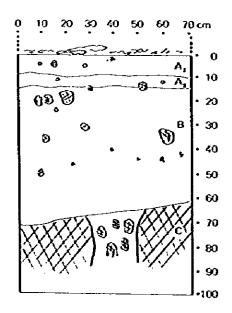
Contains a titlle usable phosphoric acid (0.1 mg per 100 g).

High phosphoric acid absorbancy (2,000)

• Lacks substitutable lime (under 50 mg per 100 g)

Contains very little substitutable magnesia (5 mg per 100 g)
Iron: Fe¹¹ not abundant, Fe¹¹ scarce





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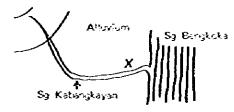
Location	: Kobon
Altitude	:50 m
S'ope	: 25° to NNE
Planted tree	: 2nd natural forest
Date of planting	:
Average tree height	:
Алегазе ОВН	:
Date of survey	: Feb. 27, '84

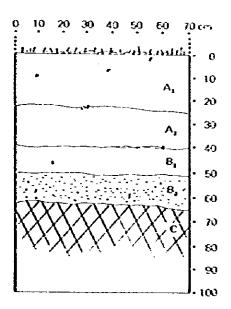
Record of soil profi	!e	Α				
Horizon	:	A,	Δ,	8,	8,	с
Thickness (cm)	:	25	15	12	14	14
Color	:	10 YR 4/1 Brownish gray	10 YR 4/1 Grayish Yellow brown	7.5 YR 5/9 Dult borwn	7.5 YR 7/1 Light brownish grey	5 YR 5.6 Bright reddish Brown
Texture	:	Losm	Losm	Sandy	Clarer	Clayey
Structure	:	Large grain	Single- grained	Single- grained	Well	flutlike
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(10) Soft	(12) Soft	(15) A fittle Fæd	(18) Hard	(16) A tittle bard
Moisture	:	78%	€8 %	96 %	58 %	80 %
Acidity (pH)	:	5.3	62	6.2	6.4	5.5
Others	:	KC-type soil test	(FHK)	20	ſ	

o Ph5 2: Use of calcium carbonate 200 x 1 x 1 + $\frac{200}{1}$ = 4900 kg

Contains a little useble phosphoric acid (0.1 mg per 100 g)
Lacks substitutable lime (under 50 mg per 100 g)

Contains a little substitutable magnesia (10 mg per 100 gl o Iron: Fe¹⁺ scarce, Fe¹⁺ scarce





Location	: Kobon
Altitude	: 30 m
Stope	t Piains
Planted tree	: Grassland (harvested)
Date of planting	:
Average tree height	:
Average DSH	:
Date of survey	: Feb. 27, 184

	Record	of	seil	crofile
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Horizon	:	Α	8	С
Thickness (cm)	:	10	60	30
Cotor	:	2.5 YR 4/6 Reddish brown	3.16 Dark reddish trown	3/6 Dark reddish
Texture	:	Clayey Ioam	Clayey	Soft rock
Structure	:	Large grain	Nutlike	Nutike
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(5) Low	(17) A Bittle hard	(20) Hard
Moisture	:	68 %	65 %	61%
Acidity (pH)	:	58	5.8	6.0

Others

-

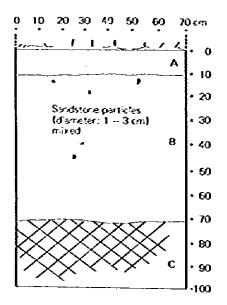
: KC-type soil test (FHK)

o. Contains a little usable phosphoric acid (0.1 mg per 100 g)

High phosphoric acid absorbency (2,000)

• Lacks substitutable lime (under 50 mg per 100 g)

Contains a little substitutable magnesia (10 mg per 100 g)
 Iron: Fe³⁺ abundant, Fe¹⁺ scarce



Location	: Lokondara
Altitude	: 30 m
Stope	: 5° to N
Planted tree	: Shrubbery, 2nd natural forest
Date of planting	:
Average tree height	:
Average DBH	:
Date of survey	: Mar. 3, 184

Record of soil profile

Horizon	7	A	B	8,
Thickness (cm)	:	5	35	50
Color	:	7.5 YR 2/3 Very dark brown	4/6 Brown	6/6 Orange
Texture	:	Clayey	Clayer	Clayey
Structure	:	Large grain	Large grain	Wall
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(10) Soft	(12) Soft	(20) Hard
Moisture	:	80 %	50 %	40 %
Acidity (pH)	:	52	62	66
Others	:	KC-type soil tes	L (F.H.K.)	

: KC-type soil test (FHK)

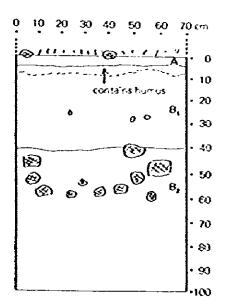
Contains a little usatie phosphoric acid (0,1 mg per 100 g)

High phosphoric acid absorbericy (2,000)

Lacks substitutable lime lunder 50 mg per 100 g).

Abounds in substitutable magnesia (35 mg per 100 g).
 Iron: Fe³⁴ scarce, Fe³⁴ scarce.

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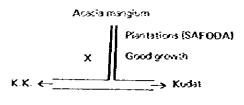


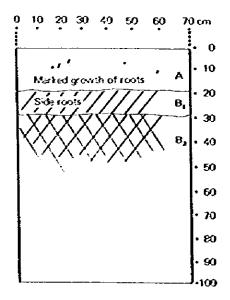
Location	: Rukemura
Attitude	: 49 m
Stope	5° to N
Planted tree	: Glassiand, several structuries
Date of planting	•
Average tree height	:
Average DBH	:
Date of survey	: Mar. 3, 184

Record of soil prof	÷e			
Horizon	:	Λ	8,	8,
Thickness (cm)	:	20	10	30
Cotor	:	7.5 YR 4/3 Brown	7.5 YR 6/6 Orange	7.5 YR 5/6 Bright brown
Texture	:	Sand team	Clayer	Clayey
Structure	:	Large grain	Powder	Pewder
Hardness (using Yamanaka method)	:	(10-17) Soft- a fittle hard	(21) Hard	(22) Very hard
Molsture	:	50 %	50 %	50 %
Acidity (pH)	:	6.0	6.8	6.8
Others	:			(lov) (0.1 mg per 100 g) / (1,500)

• Lacks substitutable lime (under 50 mg per 100 g)

Contains substitutable magnetia (20 mg per 100 g)
 Iron: Fe¹⁺ very atundant, Fe² scarce





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: Langkon
:40 m
: $0^{\circ} - 1^{\circ}$ on plains
: Acacia mangium
=
:
:
: Mar. 3 '84

- 30 -

5. Economic Analysis

5-1 Method to Determine the Contingency rate

5-1-1 Price Contingency (Domestic Portion)

The domestic portion of price contingencies is usually determined from the wholesale price indexes of the country concerned. In the case of Malaysia, however, because wholesale price statistics were not available, consumer price index figures were substituted. As shown in "International Financial Statistics" published by the International Monetary Fund, consumer price indexes (1980 = 100) of Malaysia are as follows:

1981 109.7 (9.7% increase over the previous year)

- 1982 116.1 (5.8%)
- 1983 120.4 (3.7%)
- Source: IMF-IFS May 1984

The average growth rate for the past three years was 6.3 percent. For calculations a round figure (6 percent) is used.

5-1-2 Price Contingency (Foreign Portion)

The foreign portion of price contingencies is calculated using the wholesale and consumer price indexes of the past three years in five industrialized nations (Japan, the United States, Great Britain, Federal Republic of Germany and France).

Using the weights in these tables, the consumer price index rose by 6.4% and the wholesale price index by 4.8 percent. The average for these two figures was taken as 6%.

5-1-3 Physical Contingencies

Physical contingencies were projected at 10 percent. At the time of the feasibility

Table 5-1 Price Indexes of Five Industrialized Nations

Consumer Price

	Weight	1980	1981	1932	1983
U.S.	42.4	100.0	110.4	117.1	120.9
Japan	13.2	100.0	104.9	107.7	109.7
France	7.4	100.0	113.4	126.8	139.0
W. Germany	7.8	100.0	105.9	111.5	114.9
Great Britain	6.1	100.0	111.9	121.5	127,1
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	76.9	100.0	109.4	116.2	120.6

Annual average 6.4%

Producer Prices

	Weight	1980	1981	1982	1983
<u>U.S.</u>	30.7	100.0	109.3	113.7	115.6
ຸ່ມລະກ	16.5	100.0	101.1	101.6	100.8
France	8.9	100.0	113.4	123.4	137.0
W. Germany	14.1	109.0	106.0	111.1	112.8
Great Britain	6.1	100.0	109.5	118.0	124.5
	76.3	100.0	107.4	112.1	115.1

Annual average 4.8%

Source: OECD "Main Economic Indicators" March 1982

study, the possibility of incurring additional costs during the project must be taken into consideration.

5-1-4 Exchange Rate

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The exchange rate was calculated at US\$1 = M\$2.3, on the basis of recent exchange rates. For reference, the recent shifts in the exchange rates of the Malaysian ringgit are shown below.

Manal	A	,	Zonthly Averag	ye.
rearry	Average		1983	1984
1980	2.1769	Jan.	2 2831	2.3411
1981	2.3041	Feb.	2.2766	2 3367
1982	2.3354	Mar.	2 2908	2 2951
1983	2 3213	Apr.	2.3059	2 2910
		May	2.3009	2.3044
		Jan.	2 3260	2,3103
		.ال≓ل	2.3342	
		A ig	2.3534	
		Sept.	2 3521	
		Oct.	2.3454	
		Nov.	2.3454	
		Dec.	2 3412	

Table 5-2 Malaysian Ringgit per U.S. dollar (Period Average)

Source: IMF "International Financial Statistics"

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1984 091	Constant Prices		Current	Pricos		Outl	NO NO	í		Outflow	ç	Acumulated
Inflow	Outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Balanco	Acum. Dobt	Constant	Current	2010100	Acum, Dept	At Current Prices	aarance	Debt.
0.0		0.0	8624.3	-8624.3	-8624.3	2185.6	2404.2	-2404.2	-2404.2	8624.3	-8624.3	-8624.3
746.5		701.3	5716.2	-4924.9	-13549.2	3396.4	3960.2	-3168.9	5573.1	5716.2	-4924.9	-13549.2
746.5		838.8	5603.	-4764.3	-18313.6	3537.4	4372	5,55,50 1,55,55	4.0016-	1,2000	279/91	
746.5		389.1	5843.9	1004	-23268.4	3620.6	4/43.4	5 1007i		0.000 0.000 0.000		
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1187.5		2006.3	7919.5	-5913.2	-58826.7	4011.4	7454,9	-0448.6	22240	G'ALA/	20101	
1187.5		2126.6	9656,6	-7530.0	-66356.7	4652.0	9164.	-7037.5	-52461.3	0.000	-/220,0	ŝ
1187.5		2254.2	0039.3	-7685.1	-740A1.7	4509.9	9417,2	-7163.0	-59624.3	9939.3	-7685,	2.4
2442.1		4914.0	10228.9	-5314.9	-79356.6	4371.3	9675.5	14761.5	-64385,8	10228.9	-5314.9	je L
24421		5208.8	10277.2	-5068.3	-84424.9	4130.3	9690.6	-4481,8	-68867.6	10277.2	-5068,3	ž
1 6090		5521.4	1120.1	-5508.7	-90023.7	4221.3	10498,3	4977.0	-73844,6	11120.1	-5598.7	ğ
10000		K040 6	120723	-6219.6	-06243 3	4320.4	11413.2	5560.6	-79405.2	12072.3	-6219.6	396 -
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10875.6		158630.2	60736.2	97944,0	1307182.7	3534.3	56723.8	101956.4	1486047.1	93384.2	65296.0	3
10875,6		168201.0	54445,1	113755.9	1420938.6	2050.3	50192,0	1:8009.0	1604056.2	92363.7	75837.3	616
10875.6	3450.3	178293.1	62220.1	116073.0	1537011.6	3200.3	57711.8	120581.3	1724637.4	100011.1	77382.0	992593.3
10875.6		188990.0	01346.5	127644.1	1664655.7	2958,3	56567.7	132422.9	185/000/3	0.1700001	60000°	
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			20000000000000000000000000000000000000	A344.2	62053,1	79171.7	1020167,4	10331.8	134163,6	7.1277	
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g.	Itom	Unit	Unit Cost	For, Exco	o Z	Total			
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41	Total Construction Cost				103	101	102		
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¢65	Front Loader Ourna Truck Bulldover	odo z z z	150,000 75,000 270,000	0000	201 201 201				
53	Total Vehicle Purchase				108	ş	105	18	107
24.05	Vehicle O & M Motor Cruder	ÖÇ Z	13.000	000.1	011				
<u>578</u>	Dump Truck Buildoor		0000	000	225				
5	Total Vehicle Muintenner				114	011	111	112	113
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	Totul Labor Cout				119	116	117	115	
888	Total Maintunance Cost				120	108	211	115	915
8688	Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Porest Road				121 122 123	103	128 208 208	115	

Table 5-4 Input Information - Forest Road

	1 (0/11	Cont	Unit Cost	For, Exco	o'z	Total			
8999789 899786	1. Investment Cost Buildings Land Clearing Watering Facilitian Nurtering Equipmonts (1) Buildings etc. (2)	mus servit Licens	6.032 10.301 8.141 220,000	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	8882 8882 8882 8882 8882 8882 8882 888				
8 :	Total Buildings				205	201	202	203	Ş
-N946	Vehicle Purchase Truck Wapon (4WD) Troctor		50.000 35.000 25.000	000.1	200 207 208				
46	Total Vehicle Purchase				209	206	207	208	
40	Investment Cost				210	205	209		
6 Q 4	2. Maintonance Cost	եսաք Տսա	39,600	0.300	211				
	3. Operation Cost								
328	Leborers Laborors	Man-Day Man-Day	0.018 0.016	00 00	2132				
:	Casual Workers	Man-Day	0,016	0'0	214				
	Total Labor Cost				215	212	213	214	
22	Materials	1000	0,015	1.000	216				
	Recurrent Cost				217	211	215	216	
62	Total Nursery				218	210	217		

Table 5–5 Input Information – Nursery

Afforestation Work
Input Information
Table 5-6

Sá.	l tom	- Chit	Unit Cost	Por Exco	o Z	Totai	-	
82	1. Investment Cost Buildings (1)	Lump Sum	1 03.000	0.300	ŝ			
999 999	Vehicle Purchase Truck	ÖÇ	50.000 36.000	000.1	202 202			
	Vagon (AVD)		35,000	1.000	305			
	Vahicta Tatai				306	302	303	900
22	Equipments	Lump Sum	20.000	1,000	900			
	Investment Cost	±			307	301	305	306
22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	2, O & M Cost Buildings Vahicles Fartitizes	Lump Sum Lump Sum HA	10,300 109,500 0,040	0.200	9000 9000 9000			
	Sub-Total	,			1.5	306	800 900	3:0
0-222	C. Lubor Cont Laborara I Laborara II Drivera	Man-Dav Man-Dav NO,	0,018 0,016 4,320	000	805 1925			
	Total Labor Cost				316	312	313	5
	Recurrent Cost				316	6	315	
	Total Afforestation Work				320	307	316	
_	Charcoal Production Cant							
86.90 80.49	Laborer for Pottury Work Laborer for Charcoal Total Labor Coal	Man-Dny Man-Day	0,018 0,018	00	361 352 353	351	352	
	Materials Total Charcoal Production	Ton	0.031	0.0	355 255	353	354	

Sec.	Itam	+*cつ	Unit Cost	For, Exco	ó Z	- Total										
<u>85555555</u>	1. Stoff Tochnicul Advisor Projoct Managar Smilor Rusanrch Officar B Clum Staff C Clum Staff D Class Staff Typiss		600 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60	0 0000000 - 000000	6666664 90000000000000000000000000000000											
107	Total Staft Solary				407	400	401	402	403	ş	405	406				
285 285	2. Cisual Workers for Adm.	OZ	2.840	0.0	408											
	 Staff Hourss For A Class Staff For B Class Staff For C Class Staff (1) For D Class Staff & Typist 		1 80.00 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 0	00000 000000 0000000000000000000000000	60444 60144 60144											
511	Total Staff Houras Const. O & M of Staff Houses	րսոր Տսո	50,000	0.200	814 814	601	410	411	2 12							
118	Total Staff Houses				415	413	414									
5 <u>5555</u>	 Administration Facilities Land Clearing Construction (2) Equipments atc. 	mus amu Lump Samu Lump Amu	80.000 250.000 40.000	0,200 0,300 0,000	416 614 818											
22 22 25	Sub-Total O & M of Admin, Pacifition		10.000	0.0	419 420	416	417	418								
28	Total Admin, Facilitios				122	419	420									
2222	5, Vehicle Purchase Wapon (4WD) Maintenence & Operation	O Z	35,000 80,000	000'	422 423											
ភ្លូទ	Total Vehicle Cost				424	422	423									
228288 228288	7. Fire Protection Watching Tower Equipment for Communication Motor Bike	000 222	3,700 0000 0000 0000	0.300	425 426 427											
137 138 139	Total Equipment Operation Cost Labor Cost	Lumo Sum NO.	2.700 3.840	1.000 0.0	4 2 2 3 7 2 3 3 7 3 3 3 7 3 3 7 3 3 7 3 3 7 3 3 7 3 7	425	426	427								
140	Total Fire Protoction				431	428	429	430								
<u> </u>	Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Administration				431 432 433	805 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 105 1	413 402 432	419 403	427 727	428 405	, 90s	408	414 4	420 423	G 429	430

Table 5–7 Input Information – Administration

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- 40 -

Seg.	l tem	Unit	Unit Cost	For, Excg	o Z	Total				
245	1, Facilities									
	Construction Cost		500 000 100	0.800	501					
845	Clockforty Woter Supply		800,000	002.0	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00					
	Other Construction (1)		460.000	0.300	504					
	Sub-Total	r			503	501	50 20 20	503	504	
221	Mointenance & Operation Etersisty		150.000	000'1	500					
	Others		10,000	0.200	507					
1	Sub-Total				508	506	503			
នុះ	Total Eachtles				200	505	508			
	2. Softlar's Houses									
	Construction Road Around Houses	S Z Z Z Z	15,000	0.200	810 010					
	Wannternande	tump Sum	00000	0.200	512					
	Total Settler Houses	r			513	510	51;	512		
101 101	Investment Cost				514	202	510	511		
09 2 2	Recurrent Cost Trutal Community Facilities				515 515	508 514	515 515			
1.3	 Gumt house, chapit & surait, school, cline, plavacound 	ve, plavground								
	Та	Table 59 Input		- Ground Total		!				i i
-	{ t+w	Unit	Unit Cost	For Exco	°N N	Total				
	Total Vehicle Purchase				1001	SO	2 2	-		
	Total Payment to The Settlers				1002	SLL	5	010 010	307 535	430
22	Afforentation Portion Sateda				000 200	500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500 500	218 200	320 3	355	
	Total Investment Cast				1001	121	012	105	481 514	9 - 4

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	Unit Cost	Total	-	3	e	71	S	9	٢	ω
1. Construction Cost Forest Hoads Forest Tracks	000'04	3220.0 1350.0	280.0 90.0	210.0 90.0	210.0 00.0 0	210.0 90.0	210.0 90.0	210.0 90.0	210,0 90,0	210.0 90.0
Total Construction Cast		1570,0	370.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300,0	300.0
2, Maintenence & Operation Vehicle Purchase Motor Groder Front Loader Dump Truck Buildozer	230,000 75,000 75,000 270,000	2300.0 1950.0 1875.0 2700.0	23000 7500 27500 27500	0000	0000 4000 4000	0000	0000 0000 0000	230.0 0.0 270.0	0000 0000	0000
Totai Vehicle Purchase	r	8825.0	725.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	225.0	500.0	75.0	0.0
Vehicle O & M Motor Grader Front Loader Dumb Truck Rulldozer	845 845 0000 0000 0000 00000 00000 000000	2400.0 3332.0 4500.0	4 8 6 6 8 4 9 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	878 878 0.00 0.00	4 9 6 6 8 4 9 6 6 8 4 8 6 0 0 0 0	44380 84480 0000	47000 84900 00000	47990 84790 00000	4 8 8 9 8 4 8 8 9 0 0 0 0	4 6 6 6 8 4 6 6 6 0 0 0 0
Total Venicle Maintenence	T	12032,0	226.0	226.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0
Other Purchase	25.000	625.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Laborers Supervisors Cperators	4.320 3.840 4.320	799.2 3552.0 1071.4	8.6 38.4 17.3	38.6 38.6 17.3	8.6 38.4 21.6	8.6 38.4 21.6	8.6 38.4 21.6	13.0 57.6 21.6	13.0 57.6 21.6	13.0 57.6 21.6
Total Labor Cost		5422.4	64,3	64,3	68.6	68,6	68.6	32.2	92.2	92.2
Total Maintenance Cost		27804.5	1040.3	290.3	428.6	328.6	578.6	852.2	452.2	352.2
investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Forest Road Foreign Exchange Portion		14020.0 18354.5 32374.5 24687.0	1120.0 290.3 1410.3 1161.0	300.0 290.3 376.0	400.0 328.6 728.6 510.0	300.0 328.6 628.6 410.0	550,0 328,6 60,0 60,0	800.0 352.2 910.0	400.0 352.2 510.0	300.0 352.2 652.2 410.0

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Table 5-10 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Forest Road

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- 42 -

Table 5-11 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Forest Road

	Unit Cost	Total	G	10	:	12	13	14	15	16
1. Construction Cost Forest Roads Forest Tracks	70.000 10.000	3220.0 1350.0	210.0 90.0	210.0 90.0	210.0 90.0	210.0 90.0	210.0 90.0	210.0 90.0	210.0 90.0	00 0 00 0
Total Construction Cost		4570.0	300,0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	0
2. Maintenance & Oberation Vahicle Purchase Motor Grader Front Loader Durb Truck	230,000	2300.0 1850.0 1875.0 2700.0	4000 0000 7400	0000	230.0 230.0 270.00 270.00	0000	0000 0000 0000	0000	00%0 0000	2200 27000 27000
Total Vehicle Purchase		8825.0	225.0	0.0	575,0	0.0	225.0	0.0	75.0	500,0
Vehicle O & M Mator Grader Front Loader Dump Truck	A8,000 24,000 24,000 24,000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	2400.0 2700.0 3332.0	A 500 68,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0 0,0	4 7 9 9 8 2 8 9 0 0 0 0	44905 84905 0000	4 8 9 9 8 4 8 9 0 0 0 0	4 2 8 8 8 4 8 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 8 0 0 8 4 8 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	4 2 8 8 8 4 8 8 9 0 0 0 0
Buildokar Total Vabirio Maintonance	-	12032.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260,0	260.0
Other Purchase	25,000	625,0	25,0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0 G	25.0	0'0
Laborars Supervisors Laborars	4,320 3,840 4,320	799.2 3552.0 1071.4	13.0 27.6 21.6	13,0 57,6 21,6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17 3 76 8 21 6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6
Total Labor Cost		5427.4	92.2	92.2	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115,7
Total Maintenance Cost		27804.5	602.2	352.2	975.7	375.7	Ġ 2 5.7	375.7	475.7	875.7
Invostment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Forost Root Forsion Exchange		14020.0 18354.5 32374.5 24667.0	550.0 752.2 662.2 660.0	300.0 352.2 852.2 810.0	900.0 375.7 1275.7	300.0 375.7 675.7 410.0	550.0 375.7 925.7 660.0	300.0 375.7 675.7 410.0	400.0 375.7 775.7 510.0	500.0 375.7 875.7 760.0

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Table 5-12 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Forest Road

	Unit Coxt	Total	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	3
Construction Cost Forest Roads Forest Tracks	70,000 10,000	3220.0 1350.0	00	00 00	00 00	00	00	00 00	00 00	00 00
Total Construction Cost	I	4570.0	0.0	0'0	0.0	0.0	0 0	0.0	0.0	00
 Muintonance & Operation Vehicle Purchass Motor Grader Front Looder Dumm Truck Rulldover 	270,000 270,000 270,000	23000 19500 27000 27000	0000 00000 00000	0000	0000 0000	0000	230.0 150.0 270.0	0000	0000 00000	0000 0000
Total Vehicle Purchase	- 1	8825.0	225.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	725.0	0.0	75.0	0.0
Ventcie O & M Motor Grader Front Looder Dumo Truck Builderer	84 24,000 34,000 00,000 00000 00000	2400,0 2332,0 4500,0	48.0 98.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	4480 84480 0000	4888 8488 0000 0000	49.00 84.60 0000	4 5 6 6 9 4 5 6 6 0 0 0 0	4 9 8 9 8 4 8 9 0 0 0 0	4 % 8 Q 8 4 % 8 Q 0 0 0 0	849 849 0000 0000
Total Venicie Meintenenco	· r	12932.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260,0
Other Purchase	25.000	625.0	25,0	0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	00
Loborers Supervisors Laborers Operators	4.320 3.840 4.320	799.2 3552.0 1071,4	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.2 26.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6
Total Labor Cost	1	5422.4	115.7	115.7	1:5.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7
Total Maintenance Cost		27804.5	625.7	375.7	475.7	375.7	1125.7	375.7	475.7	375.7
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Forest		14020.0 18354.5 32374.5	250.0 375.7 625.7	0.0 376.7 376.7	100.0 375.7 475.7	0.0 375,7 375,7	750.0 375.7 125.7	375.7 375.7 375.7	100.0 375.7 275.7	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
Foreign Exchange Portion		24667,0	510.0	260.0	360.0	260.0	1010.0	260.0	360.0	0.062

Table 5-13 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Forest Road

	Unit Cost	Total	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
1, Construction Cost Forest Roads Econest Roads	70.000 10.000	3220.0 1350.0	00	00 00	00	00	00 00	00	00 00	00 00
Total Construction Cost		4570.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0 0	O O	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Maintenance & Oporation Vehicle Purchase Motor Grader Front Loader Dumo Truck	230.000 150.000 75.000	23000.0 1950.0 1875.0 2700.0	150.0 25.0 0.00 0.0	230.0 230.0 270.0 270.0	0000 0000	0000 0000	2500 2500 0000	0000	230.0 720.0 720.0 720.0 7	0000
Total Vahiela Purchasa		8825.0	225.0	500.0	75.0	0.0	225.0	O O	575.0	0.0
Vericle O & M Motor Grader Front Looder Dump Truck	84 84 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	2400.0 2700.0 2332.0	0 0 0 0 8 9 9 0 9 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0	4 9 0 0 3 4 8 0 0 0 0 0	44996 84996 0000	4230 84230 0000	44990 84990 0000	4 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0	47888 247888 0000	4 2 0 0 0 9 4 8 9 0 0 0 0 0
Fotol Vabicia Mandranoci		12922.0	260,0	200.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0
Other Purchase	25,000	625,0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0 Ó
Luborers Supervisors Laborers Protector	4.320 3.840 4.320	799.2 3552.0 1071.4	502 1703 170 170	717.3 20.8 21.0	17.3 76.8 21.6	17,3 76,8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.5 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.5 76.8 21.6
Total Lubor Cont		5A22.A	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7
Total Maintonunca Cont		27804.5	625.7	875,7	475.7	370.7	626.7	375.7	975.7	375.7
Franktion Cost Recurrent Cost Tatal Forent Road Foreign Exchange Portion		14020.0 118354.5 32374.5 24667.0	250.0 275.7 7.875 7.875 7.876	500.0 375.7 875.7 760.0	100.0 375.7 360.0 360.0	0,0 375,7 260.0	250.0 375.7 625.7 510.0	0.0 375.7 260.0	600.0 375.7 975.7 860.0	0.0 375.7 375.7 260.0

- 45 -

Table 5-14 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Forest Road

	Unit Cost	Total	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
. Construction Cost Forest Roads Forest Tracks	70.000 10.000	3220.0 1350.0	00	00 00	00 00	00	00	00 00	00	00
Total Construction Cost	r	4570.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
2. Maintananco & Operation Vohicle Purchase Notor Grader Front Looder Dumm Truck	230.000 150.000 150.000 275.000	2300.0 1950.0 1875.0	0.000	0000	0000	230.0 270.0 270.0	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0000 0000	000 0000 0000	0000
Total Vehicle Purchase		8825.0	225.0	0.0	75.0	500.0	225.0	0.0	75,0	0.0
Venicie O & M Motor Gredor Front Loader Dump Truck	48.000 48.000 46.000 000 000 000 000	2400.0 3342.0 4600.0	4 N Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q Q	4 5 0 0 8 4 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 N O O 9 4 9 0 0 0 0 0 0	459 675 0000 0000	4900 84800 0000	4 7 9 9 0 8 4 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 8 8 8 8 4 8 8 0 0 0 0 0	4 3 9 9 8 4 9 9 9 0 0 0 0
Total Vehicle Maintonance	- -	12932.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260.0
Other Purchase	25.000	625.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	00
Laborers Supervisors Laborers Dravator	4,320 3,840 4,320	799.2 3552,0 1071,4	17.3 26.5 21.5	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6
Total Labor Cost	1	5422.4	115,7	115.7	115,7	115,7	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.7
Total Maintenance Cost		27804.5	625.7	375.7	475.7	875.7	625.7	375.7	475.7	375.7
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Forest Road		14020.0 18354.5 32374.5 24667.0	250,0 375,7 625,7 0,0	222 275,70 275,70 20,77 20,0 20,77 20,0 20,0 20,0 20,0	100.0 375.7 375.7 300.0	500,0 375,7 875,7 760,0	250.0 375.7 525.7 510.0	2000 275,7 260,0 260,0	100.0 375.7 475.7 360.0	0.0 375.7 260.0

Table 5-15 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Forest Road

	Unit Cost	Total	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	4 8
1. Construction Cost Forest Roads Format Tracks	70.000	3220.0 1350.0	00	00 00	00	00	00	00 00	00 00	00
Total Construction Cost		4570.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0
 Maintenance & Operation Vehicle Purchase Vehicle Purchase Front Loscer Fruck Buildozer 	230.000 150.000 75.000 270.000	2300.0 1950.0 1875.0 2700.0	230.0 150.0 270.0	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000	0.0 75.0 0.0 0.0	330.0 270.0 270.0 270.0	00%0 0000	0000 0000
Total Vahicle Purchara		8825.0	725.0	0.0	75.0	0'0	225,0	500.0	75.0	0.0
Vanicle O & M Motor Grader Front Loader Dume Truck Builitorer	88,000 88,000 90,000 00,000 00000	2400.0 2700.0 3332.0	4 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4500 84500 00000	845 845 00000 0000	43000 94300 0000	4 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	0000 9990 9990	4 9 0 0 N 4 N 0 O O O O O	4 9 0 0 8 4 9 0 0 0 0 0 0
Total Vehicle Maintenance		12032.0	260.0	260,0	260.0	260.0	260.0	260,0	260.0	260.0
Other Purchase	25.000	625.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25,0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Laborars Suparvisors Laborars Operatore	4.320 3.840 4.320	709.2 3552.0 171,4	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.5 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.5 76.8 21.6
Total Lubor Cont		5422.4	115.7	115.7	116.7	115.7	115,7	115.7	115.7	115.7 276 1
Total Maintenunce Cost		27804.5	1125.7	375.7	475.7	375.7	625.7	575.7	4/9/4	
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Forest Road Foreign Exchange Portion		14020.0 18354.5 32374.5 24667.0	750.0 275.7 1125.7 1010.0	0.0 375.7 275.7 260.0	100.0 375.7 360.0	0.0 375.7 260.0	250.0 275.7 6 10.0	300.0 375.7 760.0 760.0	100.0 375.7 475.7 360.0	375.7 375.7 260,0

- 47 -

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Road
Forest
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Value
1
Table
Cost
Detailed
Table 5-16

	Unit Cost	Total	67	50
I. Construction Cost Forest Roads Forest Trecks	2000 2000 1000	3220.0 1350.0	00	00 00
Total Construction Cost	1	4570.0	0.0	0.0
2. Maintenance & Operation Vehicle Purchaso Motor Grader Front Loader Burlagzer Buildozer	230,000 75,000 270,000 270,000	2300.0 1950.0 2700.0 2700.0	0000 0000	0000
Total Vehicle Purchase	f	8825.0	225.0	0.0
Venicle O & M Motor Groder Front Lodder Dump Truck Bulldozer	84 84 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80	2400.0 23320.0 2332.0 200.0 200.0	0000 2480 4990	4 8 8 6 8 4 8 6 6 0 0 0 0
Total Vehicle Maintenance		12932.0	260.0	260.0
Other Purchase	25,000	625,0	25.0	o O
Laborers Supervisors Laborers Operators	4,320 3,840 3,220	799.2 3552.0 1071,4	17.3 76.8 21.6	17.3 76.8 21.6
Total Labor Cost		5422.4	115.7	115.7
Totel Meintenence Cost		27804.5	625.7	375.7
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Forest Road Escaion Exchange Portion		14020,0 18354,5 32374,5 24667,0	280.0 275.0 275.7 25.7 20.0	375.7 375.7 260.0

Table 5-17 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Nursery

	Unit Cost	Total	-	2	ຕ	4	ъ	Q	~	S
1, investment Cost Buildings Land Clearing Warshap Equipments (1) Buildings etc. (2)	6.032 10.301 8.141 220.000	00.40 00.40	208.00 208.00 208.00 208.00	0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000	00-0 0050	0000	0000
Total Buildings		778.3	244.5	0 .0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0 Ö	0.0
Venicie Purchase Truck Wogon (4WD) Tractor	55,000 25,000 25,000	260.0 260.0 260.0	000	80.0 38.0 28.0	000	000 000	000 000	000 000	50.0 25,0 25,0	000 000
Total Vehicle Purchase		1100.0	0'0	110.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	110.0	0.0
Investment Cost		1878.3	244,5	110.0	0'0	0.0	0'0	с. Э	110.0	0.0
2. Maintanance Cost	000'62	1940.4	0.0	39,6	39,65	39.65	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
3. Operation Cost Laborers ! Laborers !! Creased Workers	0,00 8,00 8,00 8,00 8,00 8,00 8,00 8,00	A 637 A 5109 A 64 0	00n 00-	47.8 52.7 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.1	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3
Total Labor Cont		0811,1	5. L	101,8	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3
Materials	0,015	666.2	0.0	0.0	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Recurrent Coxt	_	12417,8	1,3	148,2	255.6	255.6	255,6	255.6	255.6	255.6
Total Nursery Foreign Exchange Portion		14206.2 2594.7	245,8 70.1	258.2	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.0	255.6 25.6	263,7 27,2	365.6 135.6	255.6 25.6
initiality is a located of the second of the	darding furilities									

Sowing beds, potted sending bods, shading facilities
 Office, warehouse, garage, resthouse, workshop, soil burning place, burnt soil storage

Table 5-18 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Nursery

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1. Investment Cert Underfering Underfering Waren Facility Waren Facility Waren Waren Facility Waren Facility Waren Waren Facility Waren Waren Facility Waren Waren Facility Waren Waren Facility Waren Waren Facility Waren Waren Waren Facility Waren Waren Waren Waren Facility Waren Waren Waren Waren Waren Waren Waren Waren Waren Waren Waren Facility Waren		Unit Cost	Total	G	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
778.3 0.0 </td <td>1. Invostment Cost Buildings Land Clearing Watering Facilities Nursery Equipmonts (1)</td> <td>6.032 8.141 1.141</td> <td>810.0 80.0 80.0 80.0</td> <td>0000</td> <td></td> <td>00-0</td> <td></td> <td>0000</td> <td>0000</td> <td>0000</td> <td>00-0 00000</td>	1. Invostment Cost Buildings Land Clearing Watering Facilities Nursery Equipmonts (1)	6.032 8.141 1.141	810.0 80.0 80.0 80.0	0000		00-0		0000	0000	0000	00-0 00000
0 55000 5000 0.0 <td>buildings atc. (2) Yotal Buildings</td> <td>2000</td> <td>778.3</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>8</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>ά</td>	buildings atc. (2) Yotal Buildings	2000	778.3	0.0	0.0	8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	ά
rchose 1100.0 0.0 0.0 110.0 0.0 <th< td=""><td>Vehicle Purchaso Truck Wedon (4WD) Troctor</td><td>25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000</td><td>- 2800.0 280.0 280.0</td><td>000</td><td>000</td><td>000 000</td><td>2000 2000 2000</td><td>000</td><td>000 000</td><td>000</td><td>000</td></th<>	Vehicle Purchaso Truck Wedon (4WD) Troctor	25,000 25,000 25,000 25,000	- 2800.0 280.0 280.0	000	000	000 000	2000 2000 2000	000	000 000	000	000
1878.3 0.0 0.0 8.1 110.0 0.0	Total Vehicle Purchase	1	1100.0	0.0	0.0	0. 0	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
39.600 1940.4 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6	investment Cost		1878.3	0.0	0.0	ເ ເບ	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	တိ
Portion 0.018 4637.4 95.6 255.6 255.6 255.6	2. Maintenance Cost	39.600	1940.4	39,6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
Or Cost 9811,1 202.3	 Operation Cost Laborers I Laborers I Casuel Workers 	0.00 0.018 0.018 0.018	4637.4 5109.9 64.0	9,89 105,6 1,1	95.6 105.6 1.3	95.0 105.0 1.1	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 95.6 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3
0.015 666.2 13.7 255.6	Total Lobor Cost	1	9811.1	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3
Cost 12417.8 255.6	Moterials	0.015	666.2	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
ange Portion 14206.2 255.6 255.6 265.6 265.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 25.6 2	Recurrent Cost	1	12417.8	255,6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255,6
	Total Nursery Foreign Exchange Portion		14296.2 2594.7	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	263.7 27.2	365.6 135.6	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	263.7 27.2

Sowing beds, potted seeding beds, shading facilities
 Office, warehouse, garago, resthouse, workshop, soil burning place, burnt soil storage

Table 5-19 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Nursery

	1 1010 2000	Total	17	18	61	8	51	ផ	ន	24
1. Investment Gost Buildings Lend Clearing	e.c32	6.0	00	00	00		0 C	00	00	00
Wetering Facilities Nursery Equipments (1)	10.301 8,141 141	30.9 80.5 80.0	000		000	000	220.0	00	00	00
Buildings atc. 121 Total Buildings		778.3	0.0	0	0	0.0	238.4	0	0.0	0
Vahicle Purchaw Truck Wagon (4WD)	90000 25,000 26,000	5500 3500 2500	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	000	000 000	000	000	8000 8600 8600	000 000	000
Tractor Totat Vahiele Purchase		1100.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	0'0	0.0	110,0	0.0	0.0
		1878.3	110.0	0.0	0.0	0'0	238,4	110.0	0.0	0.0
2. Maintenance Cost	600,68	1940,4	39.6	39.0	39,6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
 Operation Cost Laborers I Laborers I 	0,018	4637.4 5109.0	0.90 2,00 2,00	95.6 105.4 12	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 1.5 1.3
Casual Workers	0.010	0.40	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3
l otal Lagor Cost Materiale	0,015	666.2	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Recurrent Cost	1	12417.8	255.6	255.6	255.6	255,6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6
Total Nurserv Foreign Exchange Portion		14296.2 2594.7	365,6 135,6	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	404.0 103.5	365.6 135.6	255.6 25,6	255.6 25.0

Sowing bods, potted seeding bods, shading facilities
 Sowing bods, parage, resthouse, workshop, soil burning place, burnt yoil storige

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- 51 -

Table 5-20 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Nursery

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	Unit Cost	Total	25	26	27	28	29	8	31	32
. Investment Cost Buildings										
Land Cloaring	6,032	ပ် စိုင်	00			00	0 C 0 C			
VVATATING FACHTIBE	8.141	81.48 4.18	00)) œ́		000	0000	00		000
Buildings atc. (2)	220.000	660.0	000	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	0'0
Total Bulidings		778.3	0.0	6. 9	0.0	0.0	0'0	0.0	8.1	0.0
Vehicle Purchase Truck Wogon (4WD).	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00		000	800 000 000			000 000	000 000	2500 3500 2500
Total Vehicle Purchase		1100.0	000	0.0	110.0	0.0	0	o o	00	110.0
Investment Cost		1878.3	0.0	8.1	110.0	0.0 0	0.0	0.0	8.1 2	110,0
2. Maintenance Cost	39.600	1940,4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
3. Operation Cost Laborers 1 Laborers 11	000	637,4 5109,9	95.0 05.4 05.4	00 00 00 04 04 04	95.6 105.6	95.6 25.6 2.5	999 05 4 2	95.6 05.4 2 2	95.6 105.4	95,6 105,4 13
Casual Workers Total Labor Cost	000	04,0 9811.1	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3
Materials	0.015	666.2	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Recurrent Cost	1	12417.8	255,6	255.6	255,6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6
Total Nursery Foreign Exchange Portion		14296.2 2594.7	255.6 25.6	263.7 27.2	365.6 135.6	255,6 25,6	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	263.7 27.2	365.6 135.6

Sowing beds, pottad sooting beds, shading facilitios
 Office, warehouse, garage, resthouse, workshop, soil burning place, burnt soil storage

- 52 -

Table 5-21 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Nursery

(11) 230,000 50,0 0		11410 041	Total	33	B	35	36	37	38	39	ខ្
Ilitita 8.002 6.0 0.0 <th0.< th=""><th>1. Investment Cost</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>•</th></th0.<>	1. Investment Cost										•
Operation 50.4 (1) 20.14 (1) <th< th=""><th>Buildings Land Clearing Wararing Facilities</th><td>6,032 10,301</td><td>30.0 30.0</td><td>00</td><td>000</td><td>000</td><td>00.</td><td>000</td><td>000</td><td></td><td>000</td></th<>	Buildings Land Clearing Wararing Facilities	6,032 10,301	30.0 30.0	00	000	000	00.	000	000		000
778.3 0.0 </th <th>Nursery Equipments (1) Buildings atc. (2)</th> <td>8,141 220,000</td> <td>81.4 660.0</td> <td>00</td> <td>00</td> <td>00 00</td> <td>-0</td> <td>00</td> <td>0000</td> <td>0</td> <td>00</td>	Nursery Equipments (1) Buildings atc. (2)	8,141 220,000	81.4 660.0	00	00	00 00	-0	00	0000	0	00
Mon S5000 S5000 S600 S600 <t< th=""><th>Total Buildings</th><td></td><td>778.3</td><td>0.0 0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td><u></u>.1</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>0</td><td>00</td></t<>	Total Buildings		778.3	0.0 0	0.0	0.0	<u></u> .1	0.0	0.0	0	00
Vicehant 25,000 1100,0 0.0 0.0 110,0 0.0 0.0 110,0 0.0 0.0 110,0 0.0 0.0 110,0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 110,0 0.0 0.0 110,0 0.0 </th <th>Venicle Purchese Truck Wiggon (4WD)</th> <td>22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 2000000</td> <td>0000 9200 9200 9200 9200 9200 9200 9200</td> <td>000</td> <td></td> <td>000</td> <td>000</td> <td>2800 2900 2000</td> <td>000 000</td> <td>000 000</td> <td>000 000</td>	Venicle Purchese Truck Wiggon (4WD)	22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 22000 2000000	0000 9200 9200 9200 9200 9200 9200 9200	000		000	000	2800 2900 2000	000 000	000 000	000 000
1878.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1878.3 0.018 4837,4 0.05.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 0.018 4837,4 05.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 0.016 54.0 105.4 105.4 105.4 105.4 105.4 0.016 54.0 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 0.015 54.0 105.4 105.4 105.4 105.4 105.4 0.016 54.0 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 0.015 56.6 202.3 202.3 202.3 202.3 202.3 0.015 666.2 13.7 13.7 13.7 13.7 1.2417.8 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 1.220.3 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6	Trector Tasel Vankela Durchana	000	1100.0	0 0 0	0.0	0.0	0'0	110.0	0.0	0 0	0.0
130,600 1240,4 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 1 237,4 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 0.016 5100.0 105.4 105.4 105.4 105.4 105.4 0.016 5100.0 1.3 105.4 105.4 105.4 105.4 0.016 5100.0 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 0.016 5101.1 202.3 202.3 202.3 202.3 202.3 0.015 666.2 13.7 13.7 13.7 13.7 13.7 1.2417.8 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 1.2202.3 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 1.2202.3 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6			1878.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	9, 1 9, 1	110.0	0.0	0.0	00
0.018 4637,4 05.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 95.6 9	2. Mointonanco Cost	39.600	1940,4	39.6	39,6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
0.016 64.0 1.3 <th1.3< <="" th=""><th>3. Operation Cost Laborars) Laborars !</th><td>0,018 0,018</td><td>4837,4 6109.0</td><td>05.6 05.6</td><td>95.8 105.4</td><td>95.6 105.4</td><td>05.6 05.6 2.2</td><td>95.6 105.4</td><td>95.6 105.4 1.3</td><td>95.6 105.6 1.3</td><td>95.6 1.3 1.3</td></th1.3<>	3. Operation Cost Laborars) Laborars !	0,018 0,018	4837,4 6109.0	05.6 05.6	95.8 105.4	95.6 105.4	05.6 05.6 2.2	95.6 105.4	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.6 1.3	95.6 1.3 1.3
0.015 666.2 13.7 13.7 13.7 13.7 13.7 13.7 13.7 13.7	Casual Workers	0,016	64.0 00111	5. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.	202.3	2.02.5	202.3	202.3	202.3	202,5	202.3
12417.8 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 14296.2 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 256.8 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6	Total Labor Cost	0.015	500.2 666.2	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
14296.2 255.6 255.6 255.6 265.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6 255.6	Emilians	, ; 1	12417.8	266.6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255,6	255.6
	Total Nursery		14296.2 2504.7	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	263.7 27.2	365,6 135,6	255.G 25.6	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6

Sowing beds, potted seeding beds, shading facilities
 Office, warehouse, parage, resthouse, workshop, soil burning place, burnt soil storage

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- 53 -

Table 5-22 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Nursery

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	Unit Cost	Total	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
 Inventment Cost Buildings Buildings Building Facilities Nurserv Equipments (1) Buildings acc. (2) 	6.032 6.032 8.141 220.000	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	0000 0000	0000	0000	0000 0000	00-0	0000	0000 0000
Total Buildings		778.3	238.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	τ. α	0.0	0
Venicle Purchase Truck Wagon (4WD) Tractor	25,000 25,000 25,000	25000 25000 25000	000 000	2800 2800 2900	000	000	000	000	000 5800 5800	000
Total Vehicle Purchase	1	1100.0	0.0	110,0	0.0	0.0	0'0	0.0	110.0	0.0
Investment Cost		1878.3	208.4	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,1	110.0	0.0
2. Maintenance Cost	39.600	1940.4	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.62	39.6	39.6	39.6
 Operation Cost Laborers I Laborers I Casual Workers 	000 000 000 800	4637.4 5109.9 64.0	95.6 105.6 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.5	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.2	95.6 105.4 1.3	95.6 105.4 1.3	9.50 9.50 9.5	95.6 1.3 1.3
Total Labor Cost	1	1,1186	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3	202.3
Materials	0.015	666.2	13,7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Recurrent Cost	1	12417.8	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255.6	255,6	255.6	255.6
Total Nursery Foreign Exchenge Portion		14296.2 2594.7	494.0 103.5	365.0 135.6	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	255.6 25.6	263.7 27.2	365.6 135.6	255.6 25.6

Sowing beds, potted seeding bods, shading facilities
 Office, warehouse, garage, resthouse, workshop, soil burning place, burnt soil storage

t Table – Volue – Nursery	
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Detailed Cost	
able 5–23	
ч Ч	

	6.0	6.0	6.032	. Investment Cost Buildings Lind Claaring
	6.0	6.0	6.032	idings and Classing
	2.5	2	100.0	AND CLANING
	30.9	30.9	10.301	
31.4 0.0	81.4	81,4	8,141	Vagaring Fourthes
	60.0	660.0	220.000	Buildings etc. (2)
78.3 0.0	78.3	778.3		Totel Buildings
	00.0	500.0	50,000	Truck
0.0	20.0	350.0 250.0	35,000 25,000	Wagon (AWD) Tractor
0.0 0.0	0.0	1100.0		Total Vehicle Purcham
78.3 0.0	78.3	1878.3		
10'4 GEN	\$0'\$	1940,4	39.600	Muintenance Cost
				Operation Cast
		2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2000 2000	Laborers I
	64.0	0.20	0.010	Luborors II Crean Workers
11,1 202.3	11,1	2811,1		Total Labor Cost
36,2 13.7	60.2	660.2	0.015	
17.8 255.6	17.8	12417.8		
96.2 255.6 24.7 255.6		14296.2		Total Nurvery
50.2 17.8 06.2	60.2 17.8 96.2	600.2 12417.8 14296.2	0.015	Materials Recurrent Cost

- 55 -

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Table 5-24 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Afforestation Work

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	Unit Cost	Total	-	6	8	4	ۍ ا	9	~	∞
1, Investment Cost Buildings (1)	103,000	0.405	103.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Purchase Truck Tractor Waanon (AWD)	36,000 35,000 35,000	1500.0 750.0 1400.0	000	150.0 75.0 0.00	000	000	000	000	150.0 75.0 0.04	000 000
Vahicle Total		3050.0	0.0	365.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	365.0	0.0
Equipmonts	20.000	980,0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20,0	20.0	20.0
Investment Cost		4930.0	103.0	385.0	20.0	20.0	20,0	20.0	385.0	20.0
2. O & M Cont Buildings Vehicles Fortilizer	109.500 0.040	504.7 5365.5 1364.0	000	10.5 20.5 2.05	2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001 2001	100.3 24.0 24.0	10.3 28.5 24.0	26.0 26.0 26.0	10.3 2,60 2,60	10.3 24.0 24.0
Sub-Total	1	7034.0	0.0	131.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143,8	143.8	143.8
3. Lebor Cost Leborors ! Leborors !! Drivers	0,018 0,018 0,220	A1562.6 3220.8 1218.2	000 000	312.1 12.4 8.6	496.8 486.0 8.6	502.2 67.2 17.3	653.4 67.2 17.3	653,4 67.2 25.9	653.4 67.2 25.9	761.4 67.2 25.9
Total Labor Cost	1	46001.5	0.0	335.2	553.4	586.7	737.9	746.5	746.5	854.5
Recurrent Cost		53035,8	0.0	467,0	697.2	730.5	881.7	890.3	890.3	998.3
Total Afforestation Work		57974.9	103.0	852.0	717.2	750.5	901.7	910,3	1275,3	1018.3
Charcoal Production Cost										
Laborer for Pottery Work Laborer for Charcoal Total Labor Cost	0.0 0.0 8 10 0 3 8	1037.6 5598.7 6636.3	000	69,2 373.2 442,4	60.2 373.2 442.4	69.2 373.2 442.4	69.2 373.2 242.4	69.2 373.2 442.4	69.2 373.2 442.4	69.2 373.2 422.4
Materials Total Charcoal Production Foreign Exchange Portion	0.8 2	6428.2 13064.4 0.0	000	428 871,0 87,0	428.5 871.0 0.0	428.5 871.0 0.0	428.5 871.0 0.0	428.5 871.0 0.0	428.5 871.0 0.0	428.5 871.0 0.0

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- 56 -

Table 5-25 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Afforestation Work

	Linis Cost	Total	a	0		12	13	14	15	16
1. Investment Cost				Ċ		Ċ	00	0.0	0.0	0.0
Buildings (1)	18.00	309.0	2	2	>		•			
Venicie Purchase Teins	50.000	1500.0	0.0	0.0	00	150.0				
Tractor	25.000	750.0	00	00	00	20.04 0.04		20	00	00
W0000 (4WD)		DARO D	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.0	0.0	0'0	0.0	0.0
Variale Total	000	0000	200	20.0	20.0	20.0	20,0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Equipments Investment Cost	00000	4939.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	385.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
2. O& M Cost	002 01	50A.7	10.3	10.3	10.3	0.3	5.01	10.3	10.3 20.3	10.3 4.00
Bullelos Vehiclos	109.500	5365.5	109.5 24.0	100.5 24.0	109.5 24.0	20.5 24.0	26,0	24.0	24.0	24.0
Fortlitter Sub-Total	-	7034.0	143,8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143,8	143.8
3. Labor Cost			1 2 4 Q	N 810	215.4	815.4	901.8	901,8	901.S	901.8
Laborers ! Laborers !	0.018 0.016	3220,8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	200 200 200 200 200	67.5	67.2	67.2 25.9	67.2 25.9	67.2 25.9	25.9 25.9
Drivers	4.320	1218.2		3 000	2 9 9 0 0 9 0 0	908.5	0,966	9,469	6,4499	0°766
Total Labor Cost		4,0004,5	908.0				7 3711	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7
Requirent Cost		53035.8	1052.3	5,2601	0.2001	0.300				
Total Afforestation Work		57974.9	1072.3	1072.3	1072.3	1437.3	1158.7	1158.7		
Charcoal Production Cost							1	1	6 Q.	r 03
Laborar for Pottery Work	0.0 810,0 810,0	1037.6	69.2 373.2	69.2 373.2	69.2 373.2	69.2 373.2	373.2	008.7 373.2	373.2	373.2
Laborer for Unarcoal Total Labor Cost		6636.3	242,4	442,4	442.4	442,4	442,4	4°.7° 4749	1,741	1
ful startin (s.	0,031	6428.2	428.5	428.5	426.5	428.5	428.5 871 0	428.5 871.0	428.5 871.0	428.5 871.0
Total Charcon Production Control 6 vehange Portion		13064.4	0.0	a/ .0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	00

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(1) Office, warehouse, assige, workshops

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Table 5-26 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Afforestation Work

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	Unit Cost	Total	17	18	ß۲	8	21	22	ន	35
1, Investment Cost Buildings (1)	103.000	0'600	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	103.0	o Ó	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Purchase Truck Treator	2000 22,000 32,000	1500.0 750.0 0.001	150.0 750.0 0.051	000	000	000	000	150.0 75.0 140.0	000	000 000
wajon (awo) Vehicle Total	-	3650.0	365.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.0	0.0	0.0
Equipments	20,000	980,0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0 20.0	20.0	20.0
Investment Cost		4939.0	385.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	123.0	385.0	20.0	20.0
2. O & M Cost Buildings Franklits	10.300 109.500 0.040	504.7 5365,5 1164.0	100.1 24.0 24.0	- 0- 2,60 2,50	10.1 24.0 24.0	10.3 24.0	10.3 24.0 24.0	10.3 24.03 24.03	10.3 24.0 24.0	109.5 24,0
Sub-Total	I	7034,0	143,8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8
3. Labor Cost Laborors Laborors Drivers	0.018 0.018 8720	41562.6 3220.8 1218.2	901.8 67.2 25.9	001.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25,9	901.8 67.2 25.9
Total Labor Cost	I	46001,5	004.0	994.9	994.9	994,9	994.9	994.9	67766	9.966
Rocurrent Cost		53035,8	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7
Total Afforestation Work		57974,9	1523.7	1158.7	1158.7	1158.7	1261.7	1523.7	1158.7	1158.7
Charcoal Production Cost										
Laborer for Pottery Work Laborer for Charcoai Total Labor Cost	0.018	1037.6 5598.7 6636.3	000	000 000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Materiels Total Charcoel Production Foreign Exchange Portion	0.031	6428.2 13064.4 0.0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000

(1) Office, warehouse, garage, workshops

- 58 -

	Unit Cost	Total	25	26	27	38	ន	8	31	8
1, Investment Cost Buildings (1)	103.000	309.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle Purchaso Truck Truck	50.000 25.000 25.000	1500.0 750.0		000	6 0.04 0.00 0.00	000 000	000 000	000	000	150.0 75.0 0.04 1
Vehicle Total	000	3650.0	0.0	0.0	365,0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.0
Eaulomonts	20.000	980.0	20,0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Investment Cost		4039.0	20,0	20.0	385.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	385.0
2. O & M Cost Buildings Venicles Features	10.300 109.500 0.040	504.7 5365.5 1164.0	1001 1000 1000 1000	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	10.3 10.5 24.0	10.3 109.5 24.0	10.3 26.0 2.6 0.5	10.3 24,0 24,0	10.3 2.90 2.40	10.3 24.0
Sub-Total	, ,	7034.0	143.8	143.8	143,8	143,8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8
3. Lebor Cont Leborers 1 Leborers 1 Drivers	0.018 0.016 7.320	A1562.6 3220.8 1218.2	001.8 67.2 25.0	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9
Total Labor Cost		46001.5	0,000	004,0	094,9	0 04. 0	6'766	0°700	ō ' %öö	0 04.0
Hearrant Cost		53035.8	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1105.7	1138.7
Total Afforestation Work		57974,0	1158.7	1158.7	1523,7	1158.7	1158.7	1158.7	1158.7	1623.7
Churceai Production Cost										
Laborer for Pottery Work Laborer for Charcoal Totol Labor Cost	0.018 0.018	1037.0 5598.7 6630.3	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Matarials Total Charcoal Production Foreign Bachaign Portion	0.031	6428.2 13064.4 0.0	000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000
(1) Office, warehouse, gatege, workshops	6									

Table 5-27 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Afforestation Work

- 59 -

	Unit Cost	Tota)	33	34	35	36	37	38	g	ş
1. Investment Cest Buildings (1)	103.000	309.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	o o	o Ö	0.0
Vehicle Purchaxe Truck Wagon (4WD)	50,000 26,000 35,000	1500.0 750.0 1400.0	000	000 000	000	000	150,0 75,0 140,0	000 000	000 000	000 000
Vehiclo Total	1	3650.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	o Ö	365.0	0.0	0.0	00
Equipments	20.000	980.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Investment Cost		4939.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	385.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
2. O & M Cost Buildings Venicias Fantilizar	109.300 0.040 0.040	504.7 5365.5 1164.0	100.1 200.5 20,5	001 2005 2045	100.5 242.0 242.0	0 00 0.45 0.45	10.3 24.0 24.0	1001 2403 2403	10.3 109.5 24.0	100 8.00 8.04 8.04 8.04 8.04 8.04 8.04 8.
Sub-Total	1	7034.0	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.8
3. Labor Cost Laborers I Laborers II Drivers	0.018 0.018 4.320	41562.6 3220.8 1218.2	901.8 67.9 8.97.8	901.8 67.2 25.9	001.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901,8 67,2 25,9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9
Total Labor Cost	1	46001.5	994.9	994.9	994,9	6'766	994.9	6.266	394.9	994,9
Recurrent Cont		53035.8	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7
Total Afforestation Work		57974.0	1158.7	1158.7	1158.7	1158.7	1523.7	1158.7	1158.7	1158.7
Charcoal Production Cast										
Leborer for Potterv Work Leborer for Chercoal Total Lebor Cost	0.018 0.018	1037.0 5598.7 6636.3	000	000	000	000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000
Meterials Total Charcoal Production Foreign Exchange Portion	0.031	6428.2 13054.4 0.0	000 000	000	000 000	000	000 000	000	000 000	000 000

Table 5-28 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Afforestation Work

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- 60 -

Table 5-29 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Afforestation Work

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	Unit Cost	Total	41	42	£3	44	45	ş	47	\$
1. Investment Cost Buildings (1)	1 03.000	309.0	103.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0 Ö	0 0	0.0
Vehicle Purchase Truck Vector Wedon (4WD)	35,000 37,000 37,000 37,000	1500.0 750.0 1400.0	000	150.0 75.0 140.0	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	150.0 75.0 0.0 0.0	000 000
Vehicle Total	1	3650.0	0.0	365.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.0	0.0
Equipmont	20.000	980.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Investment Cost		0.6294	123.0	385.0	20.0	20.0	20,0	20.0	385.0	20,0
2. O & M Cost Build/ngs Vehicings Fortilizar	10.300 0.000 0.000	504.7 5365.5 1164.0	1001 2000 2000	100.5 20.5 20.5	10.3 20.5 24.0	10.3 24.0 24.0	100 24.0 24.0	100.5 24,0	10.5 24.0 24.0	10.3 249.5 245.0
Sub-Total	r —-	7034.0	143.8	143.8	143.8	143.9	125,8	143.8	143.8	143.S
3, Labor Cost Laborers I Laborers II Orivers	0.018 0.018 0.320	A1562.6 3220.8 1218.2	901.8 67.2 25.9	001,8 67,2 25,2	901.8 87.2 25.2	901.8 67.2 26.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	001.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 25.9	901.8 67.2 26.9
Total Labor Cost	1	46001.5	0.000	0,400	0°768	6'766	6'76G	6,269	6'706	994.0
Recurrent Cont	<u> </u>	53035,3	1138,7	1138,7	1138.7	1:38.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7	1138.7
Total Afforestation Work		57974,0	1261,7	1523.7	1:58.7	1108.7	1158.7	1158.7	1523.7	1158.7
Charcoal Production Cost										
Laborar for Pottory Work Laborar for Charcoal Total Labor Cost	0.018 0.018 8	1037.6 5598.7 6636.3	000	000 000	000	000	000	000	000	000
Materials Total Charcoal Production Foreign Exchange Portion	0.031	6428.2 13064.4 0.0	000	000	000 000	000	000	000	000	000 000

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Table 5-30 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Afforestation Wol	¥
5-30 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Aff	Work
5-30 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Aff	station
5-30 Deta	- 1
5-30 Deta	ŧ
5-30 Deta	Value
5-30 Deta	1
5-30 Deta	Table
5-30 Deta	Cost
w	Detailed
	w

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103.000 309.0 50.000 15000 309.0 50.000 355.000 305.0 250.000 365.0 250.000 365.0 20.000 000 20.000 365.0 20.000 000 20.000 000 20.000 20.000 20.0000 20.0000 20.0000 20.0000 20.0000 20.0000 20.00	1, Investment Cost				
Vanish Purchate 50,000 1500.0 0.0 Tractor Vanish Purchate 55,000 750.0 0.0 Vanish Purchate 750.0 750.0 0.0 0.0 Vanish Tuck 35,000 1600.0 0.0 0.0 Vanish Tuck 35,000 365.000 0.0 0.0 Vanish Tuck 355.000 365.00 0.0 20.0 Vanish Tuck 20,000 360.0 20.0 20.0 Vanish 0.5 103.300 504.7 10.3 24.0 0.5 0.6 106.500 506.7 10.3 24.0 24.0 0.5 0.018 106.500 506.7 10.3 24.0 24.0 0.5 5 0.0018 5562.6 901.8 27.3 25.9 Value Viet 0.016 3220.3 164.0 703.4 143.8 25.9 Ventilizer 0.018 5562.6 901.8 25.9 25.9 25.9 Ventilizer<	Buildings (1)	103.000	309.0	0.0	0.0
Vanicie Total 3650.0 0.0 Equipments 20.000 980.0 20.0 Equipment Cost 10.300 554.7 10.3 Ow M Cost 10.300 554.7 10.3 Ow M Cost 10.300 554.7 10.3 Ow M Cost 10.300 554.7 10.3 Ownicis 106.500 164.0 20.0 Fartilizar 0.018 41562.6 901.8 Labores 1 3220.8 67.3 Total Labor Cost 0.018 41562.6 901.8 Drivers 1 3220.8 67.3 Total Labor Cost 0.018 1218.2 25.9 Drivers 1 3220.8 67.3 Total Labor Cost 0.018 1037.6 0.0 Ascont Production Work 55035.8 1138.7 1 Artorestation Work 55035.8 1138.7 1 Artorestation Work 55035.8 1138.7 1 Artorestation Work 55035.8	Venicio Purcheite Truck Trock Wagon (4WD)	50.000 36.000 36.000	1 750.0 100.0	000	000
Equipments 20.000 980.0 20.0 Investment Cost 4939.0 20.0 20.0 0 & M Cost 0.5 M Cost 4939.0 20.0 0 & M Cost 6uldiops 504.7 10.3 0 & M Cost 10.300 504.7 10.3 0 & M Cost 106.500 1664.0 24.0 Pertilizer 7034.0 173.8 24.0 Sub-Total 7034.0 173.8 25.3 Labor Cost 0.016 3220.8 901.8 Drivers 1.7016 3220.8 1138.7 Provers II 3220.8 1138.7 25.3 Provers II 3220.8 1138.7 355.8 Provers II 0.016 3220.8 1138.7 Provers II 0.018 3230.3 0.0 Provers 1 3230.3 0.0 Provers II 0.018 3230.5 0.0 Provers 1 53035.8 1138.7 1 Acouticion Cost	Venicle Total		3650.0	0.0	0 Ö
Investment Cost 4939.0 20.0 0.8 M Cost 6.04.7 10.300 504.7 10.3 0.8 M Cost 6.010 504.7 10.3 Venicles 0.040 1164.0 24.0 Venicles 0.040 1164.0 24.0 Sub-Total 7034.0 143.8 Sub-Total 2.200.8 1138.7 Privers 1218.2 25.9 Total Labor Cost 5.3005.8 1138.7 Accost Production Work 5.3005.8 1138.7 Accost Production Cost 5.3005.8 1158.7 Accost Production Cost <td>Equipments</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>980.0</td> <td>20.0</td> <td>20.0</td>	Equipments	20,000	980.0	20.0	20.0
0.8. M Cost 10.300 504.7 10.3 Buildings Venicles 10.300 504.7 10.3 Venicles 0.040 1164.0 24.0 Sub-Total 7034.0 143.8 Sub-Total 0.018 41562.6 901.8 Sub-Total 0.018 3220.8 1138.7 1 Privers 1 1218.2 25.3 25.3 Total Labor Cost 57974.9 1158.7 1 Atforentation Work 57974.9 1158.7 1 Arecoal Production Cost 0.018 1007.6 0.0 Material 1.007.6 0.018 5598.7 1 Material 1.007.8 5001.5 0.0 Material 0.018 1007.6 0.0 Material 1.007.6 0.0 0.0 Material 1.007.6 0.0 0.0 Material 1.007.6 0.0 0.0	investment Cost		4939.0	20.0	20.0
7034.0 7034.0 7034.0 7034.0 7034.0 7034.0 7034.0 7034.0 7034.0 7034.0 7034.0 7036.8 7036.8 7037.6 7138.7 7138.7 7358.7		10.300 0.09.500 0.040	504.7 5365.5 1164.0	100 2042 2042	10.3 24.0 24.0
0.018 41562.6 901.8 41562.6 901.8 2220.8 67.2 6 7.2 25.3 2220.8 6 6 7.2 25.3 2220.8 6 7.2 25.3 225.3 225.3 225.3 225.3 225.3 225.3 25924.9 1138.7 138.7 1137.7 1137.7 1137.7 1137.7 1137.7 1137.7 1137.7 1137.7 1137.7 1137	Sub-Total		7034.0	143.8	143.8
rk 0.031 0.030 0.031 0.031 0.030 0.0000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.00000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.000000 0.000000 0.00000000	3	0.018 0.018 4.320	41562.6 3220.8 1218.2	901.8 67.2 9.92	901,8 67,2 25,9
rk 53035.8 1138.7 147.7 147.7	Total Labor Cost		46001.5	994.9	6'766
rk 0.018 0.020 0.018 0.020 0.018 0.020 0.018 0.020 0.0000 0.00000 0.0000 0.0000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000 0.00000000	Recurrent Cost		53035,8	1138.7	1138.7
rk 0.018 0.018 0.031 0.031 0.031 0.031 0.00 0.00 0.00	Total Afforestation Work		57974,9	1158.7	1158.7
rk 0.018 555877 66336.3 0.031 6428.2 1.6428.2 1.6428.2 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	Charcoal Production Cast				
0.031 6428.2 13064.4 0.0 0.0	Loborer for Pottery Work Laborer for Charcool Total Labor Cast	0.018 0.018 88	1037.6 5598.7 6636.3	000	000 000
	Materiels Totel Charcoal Production Foreign Exchange Portion	0.031	6428.2 13064,4 0,0	000	000

Administration
- Value -
t Table –
Detailed Cost
Table 5–31 D

	Unit Cost	Total	* -	8	e	4	5	စ	4	တ
1. Staff Technical Advisor Project Manager Sonier Research Officer B Class Staff D Class Staff Typist	250000 0000 0000 00000 000000 0000000 0000	23550.0 22555.0 22555.0 218255.0 218255.0 5675.0 560.0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	22 22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	5000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	1000000 200000 20000000 200000000000000	100000 00000 000000 000000000000000000	5000000 0000000 0000000000000000000000	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
Total Staff Salary		50895.0	545.0	780.0	945,0	1085.0	1115.0	1115.0	1115.0	1115.0
2. Cesuel Workers for Adm.	3.840	\$76.0	3.11	11,5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
 Staff Houses For A Closs Staff For B Cless Staff For C Cless Staff (1) For O Closs Staff & Typist 	000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 00	600.0 2550.0 810.0	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	00000	0000 0000	၀၀၀၀ ၀၀၀၀	0000 0000	0000	0000	0000
Total Staff Houses Const. O & M of Staff Houses	50,000	5400.0 2420.0	1300.0 0.0	240.0 30.0	210.0	50,0 5 0 ,0	000 2000	000	0.00	0.0 20.0
Total Staff Houses		7320.0	1300.0	270.0	250.0	100.0	50,0	50.0	50.0	50.0
 Administration Fucilities Land Ginaring Construction (2) Equipments atc. 	80,000 250,000 40.000	80.0 750.0 70.00	800 000 000 000	000	000 000	000	000	000		000 000
Sub-Total O&M of Admin. Facilitins	10,000	870.0 490.0	270.0	100.0	000	0.0	0.0 10.0		00	00 00
Total Admin, Facilitian		1360,0	270.0	110,0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10,0	10.0	10.0
5. Vonicie Purchavo Wagon (AWD) Maintenanco & Oporetion	35,000 80,000	2800.0 3940.0	20.0 20.0	210.0 80.0	0.0	0.0 80.0	0.0 000	70.0 80.0	210.0 80.0	80.0 80.0
Total Vehicle Cost		6740.0	00.0	290'0	80.0	80.0	80.0	150.0	200.0	S0.0
G. F. ire Protection Watching Tower Equipment for Communicistion Motor Bika	2,000 9,000 9,000 9,000	000 000 000 00 00 00 00		000 500	000		4 0 0 0 0	000	000	000
Tatal Equipment Operation Cost Labor Cost	2.700 3.840	213.0 132.3 917.8	000	36.0 2.7 11.5	0001	045 073	23.0 2.7 19.2	000	୦୯୭ ୦୮୯	077 077
Total Fire Protection		1263.1		49.2	14.2	14.2	44.9	21.9	21.9	30.9
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Administration Foreign Exchance Portion		13033.0 55621.0 56884.0 4880.6	1700.0 426.5 426.5 20.0	735.0 775.7 825.0 122.2	360.0 960.0 98.0	200.0 1100.7 95.4	175.0 1138.4 115.6 115.6	220.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	360.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	158.0 1138.4 1169.3 104.4
 Including 2 toochor's houses Office, garage, repair shop, shop, warehouse 	arehouve									

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1. Staff Tochnical Advisor Project Manager Senior Rosanch Officer B Class Staff C Class Staff Typist Total Staff Salery Total Staff Salery										
of Officer Lery	0.000	3750.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0	150.0
ch Otticer lery	0.000	2500.0	50 0 2 0 0	50,0 26,0	50.0 45.0	50.0 45.0	50.0 75,0	50.0 45.0	0.0 0 0 0 0	49.0 0
lery	5,000 1000 1000	10395.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0	210.0
lery.	6.000 0000	21870.0 9675.0	450.0 200.0	450.0 200,0	450.0 200.0	490.0 200.0	200'0 200'0	200.0	200.0	2000
Total Staff Salary	0.000	500,0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	•	50895.0	1115,0	1115.0	1115,0	1115.0	1115.0	1115.0	1115.0	1115.0
2. Casual Workers for Adm.	3,840	576.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	9. E	11.5	11.5	3.1.5	1,5
	0000	0000	Ċ	Ċ		0.0	0.0	o o	0.0	0.0
	0000	1440.0				00		00		
For O Class Staff (1) For D Class Staff & Tvoist 30	50,000 30,000	2550,0 810,0	00	00 00	20		00		00	000
	50.000	5400,0 2420,0	000	200	0.0 0.0 0	00	00	0.0 20.0	000	00 00
		7820.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
4. Administration Facilities Land Clearing Edulation (2) Edulation are	80.000 250.000 40.000	750.0 40.0	000	000 000	000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000
C anil tita	10,000	870,0 490.0	00	00 00	0.01	0.0 0.0	00 00	0.0 0.0	စစ္	00 00
		1360.0	10,0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	35.000	2800,0 3040.0	00	0.0	70,0 80,0	210.0 80.0	00	000	000	70.0 80.0
Total Vehicle Cost	2222	6740.0	80.0	80.0	150.0	290.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	150.0
6. Fire Protection Watching Tower Equipment for Communication	0000 32000 32700	000 000 000 000 000	000	000	000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000 000	000
sment Cost	2.700 3.840	213.0 132.3 917.8	046 074	0.46 0.7.6	90.96 07.6	งหอี 024	งหยั งหย่	9.49 9.79 9.77	046 07 4	อุปุษี อะห์
Total Fire Protection		1263.1	21.9	21,9	30.9	21,9	21.9	30.9	21.9	21.9
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Administration Foreign Exchange Portion		13033,0 55621,0 56884,0 4880,6	150.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	150.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	229.0 1138.4 1169.3 104.4	360.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	150.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	158.0 1138.4 1169.3 104.4	1500 1500 1500 1603 403	220.0 1138.4 95.4 95.4
 (1) Including 2 teacher's houses (2) Office, gersoe, repair shop, shop, warehouse 										

Table 5-32 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Administration

Administration
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Table 5–33 Det

	Unit Cost	Totel	17	18	õ	ខ្ល	5	33	8	5
1. Staff Tochnicel Advisor Project Manager Sonior Research Officer B Class Staff D Cless Staff Tvoist Tvoist	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	37500 225000 225000 220550 2183700 267550 265750 265750 265750 265750 265750	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	10,0 20,0 20,0 20,0 20,0 20,0 20,0 20,0	200000 200000 2000000 2000000000000000	500000 000000 000000000000000000000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	5000 000 0000 0000 0000 00000 000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000
Total Staff Solory		0,26802	1115.0	1115.0	1115.0	1115.0	1115.0	1115.0	1:15.0	1115.0
2. Casual Workers for Adm.	3.840	576.0	11.5	11,5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
 Staff Houses For A Closs Staff For B Closs Staff For C Closs Staff (1) For D Closs Staff & Typist 	1 000000 000000 0000000000000000000000	600.0 1440.0 810.0	0000	0000	0000	0000	20000 20000 20000 20000	00000 00000000000000000000000000000000	0000 00000 0000	၀၀၀၀ ၀၀၀၀
Total Staff Houses Const. D & M of Staff Houses	50.000	5400.0 2420.0	00 00 00	000	000	000	1300.0 50.0	240.0 50.0	210.0 50.0	000 000 000
Total Statt Houses		7820.0	50.0	50.00	50,0	50.0	1350.0	290.0	260.0	100.0
 Administration Facilities Land Clearing Construction (2) Equipments etc. 	80,000 250,000 70,000	80.0 7.000 7.000	000	000	000	000	0.001	0.001	000	000 000
Sub-Total O&M of Admin, Facilities	10,000	870.0 100.0	0.0	0.0 0.0	000	0.0	150.0 10.0	100.0 10.0	00	00
Total Admin, Facilitias		1360.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	160.0	110.0	10,0	10.0
5. Vehicle Purchase Wagon (2WD) Maintononce & Oporation	35,000 80,000	2800.0 3940.0	210.0 80.0	0.0 80.0	000 000 00	0.0 30.0	70.0 80.0	210.0 80.0	000 0000000000000000000000000000000000	00 800 80
Total Vahicle Cost	•	6740.0	290.0	30.0	80.0	80.0	150.0	290.0	SO.O	80'0
 Fire Protection Watching Tower Equipment for Communication Motor Bike 	2,000 3,000 3,000	30.0 20.05 0.02	000 000	000	000	000	000	000	000	000 000
Total Equipment Operation Cost Lubor Cost	2.700 3.8400	213.0 132.3 017.8	076 076	040 074	0 0 0 7 0 7 0	949 970	046 074	ดูนุธิ อันช	07.8 07.8	046
Total Fire Protection		1263.1	30.9	21.9	21,9	30,9	21.9	27.9	30.9	21.9
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Totei Administration Poreign Exchange Portion		13033,0 55621,0 56884,0 4880,0	369.0 1138.A 1169.3	150.0 1138.4 160.3	150.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	159.0 1138.4 1169.3 104.4	1670.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	706.0 1138.4 97.2 97.2	369.0 1138.4 104.4	200.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4

- 65 -

Administration
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Detailed
Table 5-34

	Unit Cost	Total	25	26	27	Q7.	2	2	2	3
. Staff Technical Advisor Project Manager Senior Resporch Officer	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	3750.0 27500.0 2205.0	1 50,03 0,03 0,05 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,00 0,0	0000 0000 0000	2000 0000 0000	× × 6000 00000 00000	2,400 0,500 0,000 0,000	214500 214500 214500	2 8000 2 8000 2 8000	00000 8000 80000
C Class Start D Class Staff T V Diss Staff	250,000	21870.0 9675.0 500.0	2000 10.00 10.00	200.0 200.0 10.0	200.0 200.0	450.0 200.0 10.0	450.0 2000 10.0	2000 2000 2000	2000 10.00 10.0	450.0 200.0 10.0
Total Staff Salary		50895.0	1:15.0	965.0	965.0	965.0	965.0	965.0	965.0	965.0
2. Casual Workers for Adm.	3,840	576.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11,5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
3. Staff Houses For A Closs Staff For B Class Staff For C Class Staff (1)	00000 00000 00000 000000 0000000000000	600.0 25550.0 810.0	0000	0000	0000	0000		0000 0000	0000 0000	0000
Tor Class Start Houses Const. O & M of Start Houses	50.000	5400.0 2420.0	00	50.0 50.0	000	000 2000	200 200	0.0 000	000	000
otai Staff Houses		7820.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	20'0 20
 Administration Facilities Land Clearing Construction (2) Equipments atc. 	30,000 250,000 40,000	80.0 750.0 40.0	000	000 000	000	000 000	000 000	000	000 000	000 000
Sub-Totei O&M of Admin. Fecilities	10,000	870.0 490.0	0.0 0.0		00 00	00 00	0.0 0.0	00 00	00	00 00
Total Admin, Facilities		1360,0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.01
5. Venicle Purchase Wagon (4WD) Maintenance & Operation	35.000 80.000	2800,0 3940,0	0.0 0.0	70.0 80.0	210.0 80.0	80.0 80.0	00 00	80.0	70.0 80.0	210.0 80.0
Total Vehicle Cost		6740.0	80.0	150.0	290.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	150.0	290,0
6. Fire Protection. Watching Tower Equipment for Communication Motor Bike	3,000 3,000 3,000	30.0 30.0 153.0	400 000	000	000	000	000	000	000 000	000
Total Equipment Operation Cost Labor Cost	2.700	213.0 132.3 917.8	446 014	948 070	040 074		949 074	046 074	000 000 000	9.0 79.2 2.4
Total Fire Protection		1263.1	25.9	30.9	21,9	21.9	30,9	21.9	21.9	30.9
Investment Cest Recurrent Cest Totel Admistration Foreion Exchange Portion		13033.0 55621.0 56884.0 4880.6	154.0 1138.4 1164.3 96.6	79.0 138.6 169.3 106.4	210.0 1138.4 95.3	1138.4 1138.4 95.4	9,0 1138,4 1169,3 106,4	0.0 138,4 160,3 95,4	70.0 1138.1 95.4 25.4	219.0 1138.4 1169.3 106.3

- 66 --

Administration
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Total Starf Salary3.840Casual Workers for Adm.3.840Staff Hourss5.000For A Class Staff100.000For A Class Staff50.000For C Class Staff50.000For D Class Staff50.000For D Class Staff50.000For D Class Staff50.000Staff Housen50.000Cash Staff Housen50.000Staff Housen250.000Construction250.000Cubart Total540Sub-Total540Sub-Total540Sub-Total540	0,	000000 20000 20000 100000 1000000 100000000	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	8800 8800 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000 9000	0000000 2000000 2000000000000000000000	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	26000000000000000000000000000000000000	00000000 00000000000000000000000000000
Cosual Workers for Adm. 3.840 Staff Houres For A Class Staff For A Class Staff For B Class Staff For D Class Staff Hours For D Class Staff Hours Administration Facilities Administration Facilities Scinction (2) Equipments atc. 2000		905	965,0	965.0	965.0	965.0	965.0	965.0
Staff Hourses For A Class Staff For A Class Staff For B Class Staff (1) For C Class Staff & Typist For O Class Staff Hourse O & M of Staff Hourse O & M of Staff Hourse Administration Facilities Administration Facilities Scinctron (2) Equipments atc.		11.5 11.5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11.5	11.5	11.5
50.000 86.000 75.000 7000 7000 7000 7000 7000		0000 0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000	0000 0000
80.000 250.000 40.000	υ	00	00	0.0 0.0 0	000	0.02	0.0 20.0	00
80.000 750.000 7000 7000	_	50.0 50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
		0000		000	000	000	000	000 000
OWM of Admin, Facilities 10.000 400.0	870.0 400.0	οğ	0.0	00	0.0	0.01	00	00
Total Admin. Facilities 1300.0	30.0	0.0 10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.01	10.0
5. Vahicle 35.000 2800.0 Purchase Wagen (4WD) 35.000 2940.0 Maintenance & Opmizition 80.000 3940.0	-	Сġ	000	80.0 80.0	210,0 80.0	0.08	000	000
Total Vehicle Cost 6740.0	e	80.0 80.0	80.0	150.0	290.0	80.0	80.0	80.0
G. Fire Protoction Watching Tower Equipment for Communication S.000 30.0 Motor Bike S.000 153.0	000	000	000 000	000	000	000	000	000
Total Equipment 213.0 Operation Cast 2.700 132.3 Labor Cast 3.840 017.8	F	000	0.00 19.20 2.2	046 074	040 074	0 0 7 0 7 0	0 <u>06</u> 074	040
Total Fire Protection 1263.1		21.0 21.9	30.9	21.9	21.9	30.9	21.9	21.9
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Totel Administration Foreign Exchange Portion 4880.6	233.0 221.0 34.0 30.6 95.	0.0 8.4 1138.4 5.2 1160.3 95.4	9.0 1138.4 169.3 104.4	70.0 1388.4 1160.3 95.4	210,0 1128,4 1160,3 95,4	9.0 1138.4 1169.3 104.4	11330.0 11330.4 05.8 25.8	0.0 1133.4 1160.3 95.4

Administration
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t Table –
Detailed Cos
Table 5-36

	Unit Cost	Total	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1. Staff Technical Advisor Project Managor Sonior Research Officor B Class Staff O Class Staff D Class Staff	25.000 25.0000 25.0000 25.0000 25.0000000000	24000 20000 2000000	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	888 0000000 00000000000000000000000000	0.055 0.055 0.050 0.000 0.000 0.000000	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200	2422 200000 1000000000000000000000000000	0000000 00000000 000000000000000000000	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	2424 200000 200000000000000000000000000
Totai Staff Salary		50895.0	965.0	0300	965,0	905,0	905.0	365.0	905.0	୧୯୫.୦
2. Casual Workers for Adm.	3.840	576.0	11.5	11.5	11,5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11,5
3. Staff Houses For A Class Staff For B Class Staff For C Class Staff For D Class Staff & Typist	100.000 80.000 30.000 30.000	810.0 810.0 810.0	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	0000 0000	00000 00000 00000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000	0000 0000
Total Staff Houses Const. O & M of Staff Houses	50,000	5400,0 2420,0	1300.0 50.0	240.0 50.0	210,0 50,0	000 2000 2000	00	00 00	00	000
Total Staff Houses		7820.0	1350.0	290,0	260.0	100.0	50.0	50. 0	50.0	60.0 9
 Administration Facilities Lend Clearing Construction (2) Equipments atc. 	80.000 250.000 40.000	750.0 250.0 2000	1 50.0 0.0	000 000 000	000	000 000	000 000	000	000 000	000
Sub-Total O&M of Admin, Facilities	10,000	870,0 490,0	150.0 10.0	0.00	000	00 00	0.0 0.0	00	00 00	00
Total Admin. Fecilities		1360.0	160.0	110.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
 Vehicle Wegon (AWD) Maintenance & Operation 	35.000 80.000	2800,0 3940,0	70.0 80.0	210.0 80.0	0.0 80.0	0.0 80.0	00 00 00	70.0 80.0	210.0 80.0	0.0
Totel Vehicle Cost		6740.0	150.0	290.0	80.0	80,0	80.0	150.0	290, O	80.0
 6. Fire Protoction Watching Tower Equipment for Communication Motor Bike 	0000 0000 0000 0000	30.0 30.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	000	000 000	000	000	400	000	000	000
Total Equipment Operation Cost Labor Cost	2.700 3.840	213.0 132.3 917.8	0.26 0.7.6	อุหต์ อันช	04 <u>6</u> 074	0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0	446 044	0.46 0.42	949 974	250 250 250
Total Fire Protection		1263,1	30.9	27.9	21,0	30.9	25,9	9	30.9	21.9
investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Administration Foreign Exchange Portion		13033.0 55621.0 56884.0 4880.5	1529.0 1138.4 1169.3 104.4	556.0 138.4 166.3 97.2	210.0 1138.4 95.4	1138.0 1169.3 106.4	4.0 1138.4 1164.3 96.6	70.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	219.0 1138.4 1169.3 106.4	0.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4
 Including 2 teachor's houses Office, gerage, repair shop, shop, warehouse 	arehouse									

- 68 -

Table 5--37 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Administration

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		10101	アオ	8
1. Staff Technicol Advisor Project Manager Sonior Research Officer B Cless Staff D Cless Staff Tvoist	180.000 185.000 185.000 185.000 195.000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.0000 10.00000000	2192550 21929550 21929550 21929550 21929550 21929550 21929550 219295 219295 2000	400 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000	888 90000000000000000000000000000000000
Total Staff Salary		50895,0	965.0	965.0
2. Casual Workers for Adm.	3.840	576.0	3.11	11,5
3, Staff Houses For A Class Staff For B Class Staff For C Class Staff (1) For O Class Staff & Typist	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	600.0 1440.0 8150.0 810.0	0000 0000	0000
Total Staff Houves Const. O & M of Staff Houses	50.000	5400.0 2420.0	00 00	000 2000
Total Staff Houses		7820,0	50,0	50.0
 Administration Placintus Land Clearing Construction (2) Equipments etc. 	80,000 250,000 40,000	750.0 750.0 0.0	000 000	000
Sub-Total Q&M of Admin, Facilitian	10.000	870.0 490.0	000	000
Total Admin, Faciliturs		1360.0	10.0	10.0
5. Vາກາດໄອ Purchawo Wugon (AWD) Maintenince & Opuration	35,000 80.000	2300.0 3040.0	000 8000	80.0 80.0
Total Vehicle Cost	[0,740,0	80.0	80,0
G. Fire Protection Worching Tower Equipment for Communication Motor Bike	0000 00000 00000 00000 00000	30,0 30,0 153,0	000	000
Total Equipment Operation Cost Labor Cost	2.700 3.840	213.0 132.3 817,8	000 07 2	9.96 07.6
Total Firm Protection		1263.1	21.9	30,9
invustment Cost Riseurrint Cost Total Administration Foreign Exchange Portion		13033.0 55621.0 56884.0 4880.0	0.0 1138.4 1160.3 95.4	9,0 1138,4 1169,3 104,4

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Table 5-38 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Community Facilities

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	Unit Cost	Total	-	~	ю	*	ß	Ģ	~	ര
t, Facilities										
Construction Cost Financiality	500.000	500,0	220.0	40,0	220.0	20.0	00	00	00	00
Water Suppiv Drainage	800,000 500,000 500,000	00000	0000 0000 0000	1000 1000 1000 1000		000			200	000 000
Other Construction 11/ Sub-Total		2260.0	1160.0	670.0	320.0	110.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maintenunce & Operation Electricity Others	150.000	7250.0	00	100.0 30.0	100.0 30.0	150.0 30.0	150.0 30.0	150.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0
Sub-Total	-	0170.0	0.0	130.0	130.0	180.0	180.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
Total Facilities		11430.0	1160.0	800.0	450.0	290.0	180.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
2. Settler's houses Construction Koed Around Houses	15,000	18000.0	4050.0 405.0	600.0 60.0	450.0 45.0	450.0 45.0	450.0 45,0	00	00 00	00 00
Maintenance	60.000	2952.0	40.0	46,0	51.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Total Sattler Houses		22752.0	4495.0	706.0	546.0	550.0	555.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Community Facilities		22060.0 12122.0 34182.0	5615,0 40,0 5655,0	1330.0 176.0 1506.0	815.0 961.0 961.0 961.0	0000 0000 0000 0000	8000 1960 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 1970 197	250.0 250.0 250.0 250.0 250.0	22000 22000 22000	2000 72000 72000
Foreign Exchange Portion		15712.2	C11/0Z	2.086	~ つのさ	0000 0	0.070	2.2.1		

(1) Cuest house, chapel & surau, school, clinic, playground

Table 5-39 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Community Facilities

(1) 500,000 500,000 500,000 700,000 71,000 60,000 60,000	500:0 500:0 500:0 500:0 720:0 220:0 220:0 220:0	0000 0 0 0000 0 0		000				
Ot Ction (1) 5500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 500,000 15,000 60,000 60,000 60,000 50,000 60,		0000 0 0 0000 0 0	0000 0 00 0000 0 00	000				
Clear (1) Socioo Soc				00	0.0	0.0	0	00
Colon (1) Oberation Hours, 15,000 60,000 60,000 60,000		0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	200 0.0 0.0 0.0		00			
Oberation 150.000 15.000 Hours		0.0 0.0	0.0 150.0	00	00	00	00	00
Oberation 150,000 10,000 Heusure 60,000		150.0	150.0	0'0	0'0	0.0	0.0	0'0
Heurin 15,000 1.200 60.000	7250.0 190.0 40.0	40,0		150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0
Hourse 15,000 1,500 60,000	9170.0 100.0	100.0	0'0ôt	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
Heusine 15,000 1,500 60,000	11430.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
0000	18000.0 0.0 0.0	00	00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00
	2952.0	0.00	60.0	0.05	60.0	0.05	60.0	60.0
	22752.0 60.0	0.00	60.0	60,0	60.0	60.0	60.0	ĠQ.Ø
Investment Cent 22000.0 Recurrent Cost 12122.0 Total Community Facilities 34:182.0 Fondion Exchange Portion	22030,0 0.0 12122,0 250,0 34182,0 250,0 15712,2 170,0	0.0 2500.0 720.0	250.0 250.0 750.0 200.0 200.00	250.0 250.0 250.0 250.0	250.0 250.0 170.0	250.0 200.0 200.00	28000 28000 17000	0000 0000 1500 0000

(1) Gunst house, chapel & sursu, school, clinic, playground

	Unit Cost	Total	17	3.	19	8	21	22	23	24
1, Focilition										·
Construction Cost Electricity	500,000	500.0	00	00	00	00		00	00	
Water Suppiv Drainage	200000 2000000 20000000000000000000000	200°C								00
Other Construction (1) Sub-Totel	-1	2260.0	000	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0	0.0	00
Maintenance & Operation Electricity Others	150.000	7250.0	150.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 2006	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0
Sub-Total	-	9170.0	190.0	190.0	190,0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
Total Facilities		11430.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
2. Settler's Mouses Construction Road Around Mouses	15,000	18000.0 1800.0	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	4050,0 405,0	600.0 60.0	450,0 45,0	450.0 45,0
Majoteoance	60.000	2952.0	0.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Total Settler Houses	- -	22752.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60,0	4515.0	720.0	555.0	555.0
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost		22060.0 12122.0 34182.0	250.0	0.0 250.0 250.0	0.0 250.0 250.0	0.0 250.0 250.0	4455,0 250,0 4705,0	660.0 250.0 910.0	495,0 250,0 745,0	495,0 250,0 745,0
rotal Community Pacificas Foreign Exchange Portion		15712.2	170.0	170.0	170.0	170.0	1587.5	380.0	327.5	327.5

Table 5-40 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Community Facilities

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(1) Guest house, chapel & sursu, school, clinic, playground

Table 5-41 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Community Facilities

	Unit Cost	Total	25	26	27	38	ଷ୍ପ	8	5	33
1. Facilitias										
Construction Cost Electricity Water Scinoly	000.008	500,0 800,0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Other Construction (1)	500.000	500.0 460.0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Sub-Total	1	2260.0	0'0	0.0	0.0	0.0	00	0.0	0.0	000
Maintenence & Oberation Electricity Others	150.000	7250.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40,0
Sub-Total	F	9170.0	120.0	190,0	190.0	190,0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
Total Fachitias		11/30.0	100.0	100,0	190,0	100.0	120.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
2. Suttint's Hours. Construction Hoad Around Houses.	000,21	1800,0 1800,0	45,0 45,0	00	00 00	00	00 00	00	00	00
Maintenance	60.000	2952.0	000	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Total Settler Houses	I —	22752.0	555,0	0.00	60.0	00.00	60.0	GC.O	60.0	60,0
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Community Facilities Foraion Exchange Partion		22060.0 12122.0 34182.0 15712.2	405,0 250,0 745,0 327,5	0,0 250,0 250,0 170,0	250.0 250.0 70.0 70.0	0.0 250.0 770.0	0.0 250.0 170.0	2600 2600 2600 2700 2700 2700	0.0 250.0 170.0	25000 72000 72000

(1) Guest house, chapel & surrau, school, clinic, playaround

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Table 5-42 Detailed Cost Table -- Value -- Community Facilities

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	Unit Cost	Total	33	34	35	36	37	88	39	40
1, Facilitios										
Construction Cost Electricity	500,000	500.0	0.0	00	00	00			00	00
Weter Supply Dreinade	800.000 500.000 480.000	8000 80000 80000	200			200	000	000	00	00
Sub-Total		2260.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0 0	0.0	0 0	0.0	00
Mointenance & Operation Electricity Cohere	150,000 40,000	7250.0	150,0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150,0 40,0	150,0 40,0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0
Cinera Sub-Lotal		9170.0	120.0	120.0	190.0	190.0	130.0	190,0	190.0	190.0
Total Focilities		11430.0	190.0	190.0	190,0	130.0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190.0
2. Settler's Mound Construction Road Around Houses	15.000	18000.0 1800.0	<u>00</u>	00	00	00 00	00 00	00	00	00
Maintenance	60,000	2952.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Total Sattler Houwes		22752.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	£0.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
investment Cost Recurrent Cost Total Community Facilitius		22060.0 12122.0 34182.0	22000 22000 23000	260.0 250.00	20000 20000 43200	00000 52000 52000	2500 2500 2500	250.0 250.0 250.0 250.0 250.0 250.0 250.0 250.0	0.0 250.0 170.0	0.0 250.0 170.0
Foreign Exchange Portion		221201		2024						

(1) Guest house, chapel & surse, school, clinic, playpround

Table 5-43 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Community Facilities

1. Fucilities	כעינ כסצו	Total	41	72	43	44	45	\$	47	Ŷ
Construction Cost Electricity Water Supply	500.000 800.000	500.0 800.0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00 00
Orainoos Other Construction (1)	500,000	500.0 460.0	00	00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 00	00	00
Sub-Tatat		2260.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	o ¢	0.0
Maintenance & Operation Einetricity Others	150.000	7250.0 1920.0	150,0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.0 40.0	150.04 0.05	150.0 0.04	150.0 20.04	0.04 70.04
Sub-Total		9170.0	190.0	0.001	190.0	190.0	190,0	190.0	190.0	190.0
Total Facilities		11430,0	190.0	190.0	190,0	190.0	190.0	190.0	190,0	190.0
2. Settler's Houses Construction Road Around Houses	15,000	18000,0 1800,0	4050,0 405,0	600,0 600,0	450.0 45.0	450.0 450.0	450.0 45.0	00	00	00
Maintenance	00.000	2952,0	0'00	60.0	60,0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Tatal Settler Houwis		22752.0	4515.0	720.0	555,0	555,0	555.0	60.0	60.0	60.0
Investment Cont Recurrent Cont Total Community Faculitien Foreign Exchange Portion		22060.0 12122.0 34182.0 15712.2	4455.0 250.0 4705.0 1587.5	660.0 250.0 330.0 330.0	495.0 250.0 745.0 327.5	495.0 250.0 327.5 327.5	495.0 250.0 2745.0 277.5	0.0 250.0 170.0	0.0 250.0 250.0	0.0 250.0 170.0

(1) Gumt hours, chapil & surau, wheel, clinic, playground

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	Unit Cost	Total	٥v	20
, Facilities				
Construction Cost		•	•	0
Electricity	500.000	800.0 800.0	00	50
orater soudery Drainage	0000000	2000	00	
Other Construction (1)	460.000	460,0	2	5
Sub-Total		2260,0	0'0	0.0
Maintenance & Operation Electricity	150.000	7250.0	150.0	150.0
Others	202122	9170.0	190.0	190,0
Sub- 1 otol				
Total Facilities		11430.0	190.0	190.0
 Settler's Houses Construction Road Around Houses 	15.000 1.500	18000.0 1800.0	00	00 00
Maintonanco	00,000	2952.0	60.0	60.0
Total Settler Houses	1	22752.0	60.0	60.0
Investment Cost Recurrent Cost		22060.0 12122.0	0.00 7200 770	000 2800 3800
Total Community Facilities		15712.2	170.0	170.0

(1) Cuest house, chapel & surger, school, clinic, playground

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	Unit Cost	Total	~	64	ი	4	5	9	2		ω
Total Vehicle Purchase		16528.0	795.0	0.465	75.0	0.0	234.0	570.0	760.0	0	0.0
Total Payment to The Settlers		ଚେତ୍ତ୍ରରେ, ଚ	۲.7۲	966.7	1289.8	1323.0	1481.9	1514.1	1514.1		622.1
Afforestation Portion Sefoda		117708.6 174592.1	1759.1 2185.6	2571,5 3396,4	2572.4 3537,4	2505.7 3620.6	2906.9 4090.2	3197,2 4357,5	3264.0 4424.4		2797 0 3966 4
Total Investment Cost Total Bacaton Cost		44100.3 164612.3	7082.5 758.1	2174.2 2728.2	1249.2 3284.2	939.2 3521.4	1109.9 3715.3	850.0 3757.5	916.(3757.	.,	65.5 65.5
- oka meterimi eta. Grand Total Foreitan Exchance Portion		208774.1 59207.4	7840.6 3362.5	4902.4	4533.4	4460.6	4825.2	4607.5 1358.2	4674. 1431.	•	16.4 65.6

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	Unit Cost	Total	¢	õ	1	5	е Б	Å	15	16
Total Vehicle Purchane		16528.0	225.0	0'0	654.0	685.0	225.0	0.6	75.0	570.0
Total Psyment to The Sattlers		69363.0	1676.1	1676.1	1699,6	1699.6	1786.0	1786.0	1786.0	1736.0
Afforestation Portion Safoda		117708.6	3101,0 4261,4	2851,0 4011,4	3482.7 4652.0	3349.6 4509.9	3211.0 4371.3	2961.0 4130.3	3061.0 4221.3	3169.1 4329.4
Total Investment Cost Total Boursons Cost		44160.3 164612.3	581.9 3919.5	341,9 3010,5	959,0 3943,0	816,9 3043,0	591.9 4029.4	350.9 4029.4	441,9 4029,4	550.0 4029.4
Grand Total Foreign Exchange Portion		208774.1 59207.4	4511.4 1106.6	4261.4 856.6	4902.0	4759,9 1331,6	1106.6	4380.3 865.6	956.6	1208.2

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	T Unit Cost	Total	17	ဆ	9	20	21	22	23	24
Total Vahielo Purchaso		16528.0	919.0	0.0	75.0	9.6	795.0	685.0	84.0	00
Total Payment to The Settlers		60363.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343,6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6
Afforestation Portion	·	117708.6 174592.1	2515.0 3694.3	1790,0 2950,3	1890.0 3050.3	1790.0 2959.3	2881,4 4041,8	2265.0 3431.3	1890.0 3059.3	1790.0 2950.3
Total Investment Cost		44160.3 164612.3	775,9 3158,4	41.9 3158,6	141,9 3158,4	50.9 3158,4	5588.3 3158.4	1182.9 3158.4	645.9 3158.4	536.9 3158.4
i otar mecurrem Cost Grand Total Escalas Exchange Portion		208774.1 59207.4	3934,3	3200.3 706.6	3300.3 306.6	3209.3 715.6	8746.7 2982.9	4341.3 1393.4	3804.3 973.1	3695.3 864.1

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	Unit Cost	Total	25	26	27	28	53	30	31	32
Total Vahicle Purchase		16528.0	225.0	579.0	760,0	0.0	234.0	0'0	645.0	694.0
Total Payment to The Sottlers		69363.6	1343,6	1343.6	1343.6	1343,6	1343.6	1343.6	1343,6	1343.6
Afforestation Partion		117708.6 174592.1	2040.0 3204.3	2298.1 3467.5	2365.0 3525.3	1790.0 2950.3	2040.0 3209.3	1790.0 2950.3	2398.1 3558.5	2265.0 3434.3
conces Total Investment Cost		44160.3	700.0	559.0 2359.0	616,9 3158,4	41,9 3158,4	300.9 3158.4	41,9 3158,4	650.0 3158.4	525.9 3158.4
Total Recurrent Cost Crand Total		208774,1 59207.4	3949.3 3949.3	3717.5	3775.3	3200.3 706.6	3459.3 965.6	3200.3 706.6	3808,5 1308,2	3684.3 1190.6

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Table 5-49

-	Unit Cost	Total	33	34	33	છ	37	38	39	40
Total Vehicle Purchase		16528.0	225.0	0.0	84.0	570.0	910.0	9.0	75.0	0.0
Total Payment to The Settlers		69303.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6
Afforentation Portion Sefects		117708.6	2040.0 3200.3	1790.0 2950.3	1890.0 3059.3	2298.1 3458.5	2515,0 3675,3	1790.0 2959.3	1890.0 3050.3	1790.0 2950.3
Total Investment Cost		44160.3 166612 3	201.9	41.9 3158.4	150.0 3155.4	550.0 3153.4	766.9 3158.4	50.9 3158.4	141.9 3158.4	41,9 3158,4
Crand Total Crand Total Fomino Exchange Portino		208774.1	3450.3 956.6	3200.3	3309.3 815.6	3708.5	3925.3	3209.3 715.6	3300.3 806.6	3200.3 706.6

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	Unit Coxt	Total	41	ç	43	44	43	96	47	53 53
Total Vehicle Purchase		16528,0	304,0	685.0	75.0	9,0	225,0	570,0	769.0	0 Ó
Total Payment to The Settlers	<u>.</u>	69363.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343.6	1343,6	1343.6	1343,6	1343.6	1343.6
Alforentation Portion Sureda		117708.6 174592.1	2881.4 4050.8	2265.0 3431.3	1890.0 3050.3	1790.0 2959.3	2040.0 3204.5	2298.1 3458.5	2365.0 3534.3	1790.0 2950.3
Total Investment Cost	÷	44160.3	5597.3 2164 A	1182.9	636.9 3158 A	545.9 215.6	790.9 3158.4	550.0 3158.4	625,9 5158,4	41,9 3158,4
Total Hacurrent Cont Grand Total Foreion Exchange Portion		208774,1 50207.4	8755.7 2991.0	4341.3	3795.3 964.1	3704.3	3949.3	3708.5 1208.2	3784.3	3200.3 706.6

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	Unit Cost	Total	49	20 20
Total Vohicle Purchasa		16528.0	225.0	0.0
Total Paymont to The Sattlars		69363.6	1343.6	1343.6
Afforestation Portion Safoda		117708.6 174592.1	2040.0 3200.3	1790.0 2959.3
Total investment Cost		44160.3 166617 2	291.9 3158.4	50.0 3158.4
rotal Ascurrant Coxt Grand Total Foreign Exchange Portion		208774, 1 59207, 4	3450.3 956.6	3209.3

Table 5-51 Detailed Cost Table - Value - Grand Total

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6. Investigation Report on Social Development in Division V

6-1 **Population Composition**

According to a report by McGowan International, Division V contains sixteen communities, of which statistics are available for thirteen. These thirteen communities have a total population of 1655, representing 381 households. It is estimated that the remaining three communities have 131 households, with the total population of Division V reaching 2100.

Of the 381 households, 185 (48.6%) are the Runggus, and 166 (43.6%) consist of the Kimaragang, Sunsogon, Tembanuoh, and Kadasan tribes, which, like the Runggus, are of Dusun origin. In other words, Division V is occupied overwhelmingly by agricultural people dependent on conventional shifting cultivation. (The remaining thirty households (7.9%) are Orang Sungei).

Figure 6-1 shows the population composition by age. The structure of each community is different. Some communities have predominantly middle-aged groupings, while others are characterised by the presence of many elderly people. This variation is due to the different stages of community development, as well as geographical location. Newer communities, which were recently established separately, tend to have higher proportions of from main communities middle-aged people and infants than those of older communities. It is said that young people in areas adjoining Pitas become workers in towns or work in places as far away as Kota Kinabalu.

In Pandan and Pinapak, where there are elementary schools, some children stay with their relatives, depending upon kin network.

The age structure of Division V is highlighted by the large number of infants. Children aged ten or less account for 37.3% of the total population, of which 60% are aged five and below. This suggests that infant mortality is very high in this district.

Medical and educational facilities need to be improved as soon as possible; moreover,

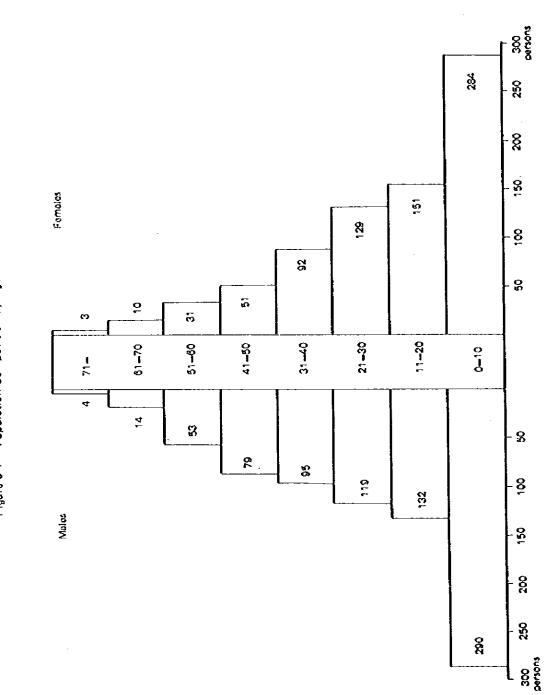


Figure 6-1 Population Composition by Age in Division V

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there seems to be a scarce possibility of a labor shortage affecting the implementation of the project.

6-2 Occupational Classification

The total area under shifting cultivation in Division V is 225.6 ha, and the average holding per household is 0.59 ha. According to the typological classification in Section 2-2-1 "Background to the Bengkoka Project", five communities are dependent chiefly on shifting cultivation, three on a combination of both shifting and sedentary cultivation, and the remaining five on sedentary cultivation. In comparison with the whole of Bengkoka Peninsula, dependency on shifting cultivation is relatively high.

Shifting cultivation operations in Division V are as follows:

August	Clearing ("tagod")
September to early October	Burning ("tumutod")
End of October	Sowing ("magosok")
from November to March	Weeding ("manginsakot")
April	
Note: Words in brackets are Runggus languag	ee equivalents.

There is little care of fields taken in the period between sowing and harvesting, although weeding is carried out several times. At the beginning of harvesting, the fertility ceremony known as "mogondi" is held to give thanks to God. After harvesting, cassava and maize are cultivated in the fields.

The total area under sedentary cultivation is 1,335.6 ha and 3.51 ha per household. The main crop is palm, while some paddy rice and fruits are cultivated along with rubber. Around the homes, taro, yam, cassava and bananas are grown. There is also noncommercial small-scale livestock farming and river fishing to provide daily needs, though they are not the main economic activities.

6-3 Household and Family

The basic unit of social life in the *Runggus* is one household living in a single detached house. The average number of household members in Division V is 4.3, and many households are composed of a nuclear family, i.e. a couple and their unmarried children. There are some cases of stem families which have a married child living with his or her parents, and extended families where several couples of the same generation live together are seldom found.

The household has a single fireplace and it is a unit of co-eating, substantial activities and consumption. It is also a place for property and wealth accumulation. Males (a husband in the case of the nuclear family) have traditionally dominated the social unit. Although there is some collaboration among neighbors and relatives in the shifting cultivation season (that is, at the time of clearing, burning, sowing and harvesting), it is not organized into continuous groups. From the socioeconomic viewpoint, the household may be regarded as the smallest and most unique social unit.

Previous studies of the Runggus have treated the long house as one of the characteristics of the society. In fact, long houses were seen, some of which have walkways connecting two or three of the housing units, and others which were deserted two or three years ago. At present, however, there are no long houses in Division V with multiple compartments. A Compartment which each domestic family occupies has been turned into a detached house to form a household unit.

There are several possible explanations for this. Many local people surveyed complained of the poor sanitation of long houses (e.g. neighbors leave garbage in shared walkways), and the lack of definition of private activities (e.g. feed one person gives to his own hens is eaten by his neighbors' hens). There is obviously an increasing awareness of the sense of privacy.

Regarding the land utilization for shifting cultivation, despite the existence of restrictions from both customary laws and relationships with neighboring communities, the choice of land seems to have been made quite freely by tradition. Recently the sense of territory has been strengthened by designating the boundaries between villages as administration units. At the same time, the introduction of palm and paddy rice cultivation have increased the sense of land rights and ownership. However, up until now very few people have had titles to their land.

Profits from agriculture and the raising of livestock are accumulated as family wealth, while at the same time playing an important role as the bride wealth. The main items of wealth have been gongs, china, brass goods, and accessories such as bracelets and wedding costumes. In many houses visited during the local survey, these goods are cherished. On the other hand, the cash economy is becoming entrenched. Rice is the first thing people want to buy with cash, while clothes and daily necessities are also bought. There are a few families which own outboard engines or bicycles. There is, however, actually no roads for bicycle riding, and it seems that bicycles are more valued as a symbol of wealth than as a means of transport.

6-4 Kinship

The *Runggus* kinship system in Division V is cognatic: that is, kinship recognition is bilateral without any unilineal descent groups. As shown in Figure 6-2, the kinship terminology is typical of the Eskimo type (that is, siblings are distinguished from cousins, but no distinction is made for cousins between the paternal and maternal sides, or between parallel and cross cousins) and generation type (that is, the reference terms vary from generation to generation).

This system is the same as the Kudat Peninsula Runggus, but there are some differences in terminology in comparison with previous reports. In particular, the consonant "1" is added to the beginning of many words.

Examples are:

Kudat		Benjkoka	Nesning
ati	->	taki	grandfather and man of his same generation
ისა	->	teda	grandmother and women of her same generation
((in))	- >	torinai	\$Diez
anak	->	tanak	ct its

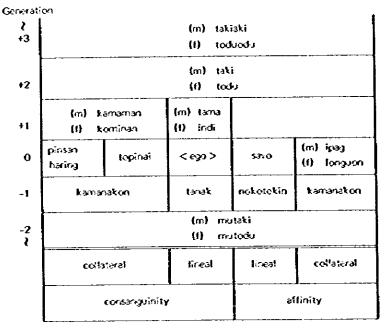


Figure 6-2 Kinship terminology --- reference

(m) : Ma'es

(f) : Ferreles

Although the terms of kinship address is also generation type, it is usual for people to use names when speaking to people of their own or younger generation.

It is taboo to utter the names of one's parents-in-faw, and in the survey interviews, people had someone else answer the question about the names.

There is no functionally cooperative descent group in any sense of the word, but there is a strong feeling among close relatives that they should cooperate with one another. They help one another in everyday life, at times of illness, at funeral and wedding ceremonies and in certain farming activities which require a lot of man-power. The strongest bond is that between the parent and child, followed by that between siblings; from these central relationships, kinship extends vertically and horizontally. It seems, however, that the people have no fixed kindred concept, because for any event or occasion that takes place, the same people do not always participate. Despite of the significance of the distance or genealogy, other factors such as proximity of homes, age, sex, and personal tastes reflect their relationship. Although bilateral kinship is important, dyadic relations determine the choice or the preference in an actual situation. Such relations are always changing in the course of time.

6-5 Marriage

Traditionally, the married couple lives with the wife's parents until the beginning of the first farming season, after which they are given a room in the long house of the wife's parents. It seems, however, that the couple actually had the option to choose either uxorilocal or virilocal. It is now common to form a neo-local and build a new house within one year of marriage. In choosing where to live, the wishes of the bride's parents are respected, but the final decision depends on the availability of land suitable for shifting cultivation, human relationship and other factors. In the case where an only daughter or the youngest daughter enters marriage, some husbands continue to stay at the wife's parents house to care for them.

At present cash is used as the bridewealth (it is said to be not less than MS2000), as well as such conventional items as gongs, plates, dishes, and betel containers.

A marriage among the first cousins is thought to be incest; the second or farther cousins are allowed to marry, and indeed, some already are. There are also some cases of two or three-fold linkage between close affinity, for example, a marriage between the siblings of a conjugal couple. One of the reasons for such a close marriage is their preference to local endogamy. Many people choose their spouses from their own community or specially selected communities.

In the case of the Kg. of Kobon, for example, eleven of the seventeen married couples who reported their place of origin in the survey were both from Kobon. In the case of the Kg. of Sosop, which separated from Kobon in the first half of the 1970's, twelve of the seventeen married couples come from Kobon. In Bai, comprised mostly of *Sunsogon* people many spouses are given, and taken, to *Meliyau*. A marriage network is so limited in certain communities that day-to-day contact with other communities is poor. Instead the intra-family networks within the same community are intricately interwoven.

It is rare, but not unheard of, for people of different ethnolinguistic groups to marry. In such cases, to which group the children belong to depends on the place where they are raised, regardless of their parents birthplace. That is, when the marriage occurs between a *Runggus* and a *Kimarogan*, children of the couple, once they have grown up and acquired the language and customs of, for example, the *Runggus* community, are recognized as Runggus. The Runggus, the Kimaragang, the Sunsogon, and the Tembanuoh are all of Dusun origin, and differences in culture, especially language, contribute greatly to their sense of identity.

6.6 Community Structure

The traditional community consists of several long houses, with a common territory including land for shifting cultivation. Government-administrated villages (Kampung) are today established in accordance with the traditional models, and incorporated into the Kampung system.

Most community inhabitants have kinship ties, and since their kinship system is bilateral, the kinship recognition over the past three generations are not clear. They do possess, however, a feeling of closeness stemming from the common ancestory. As a whole, they do not form an ambilateral decent group, or function as a corporate group.

In the typical community, there are some groupings of families, originating in a few married couples, that date back two or three generations. Despite a lack of autonomy, the unique characteristics of each grouping and the clear distinctions between the groupings, these families play an important role as neighbors in their day-to-day interaction and on ritual occasions.

These networks are, however, based on dyadic relationships, with some families usually moving from one grouping to another, not only to another community but also within the same community. (These movements are chiefly due to marriage, but other factors are also responsible.) As a result, while these groupings of families play an important social role at any one time, from the diachronic point of view, there has been a continuous movement of people, which constantly reproduces new groupings. Moreover, the groupings of families, when the local community is affected by population pressure and decreases in the land suitable for shifting cultivation, become a core of splitting up and creating a new community.

Some currently government-administrated villages (kampung) have plural ethnolinguistic groups. In many cases, also, each community contains the above-mentioned groupings of families. It is said that those who do not share a common kinship and who want to become the member of a community are required to obtain the consent of "ketua kampung", the community leader.

6-7 Leader

There is traditionally no formal political or social feader in the community. People called "tosukod" were once responsible for settling internal and external disputes through negotiation, and for the maintenance of social order. ("tosukod" refers to old people, who are expected to be kind and generous to others, but more importantly, to be familiar with the customary laws (adat) of their community. It was essential for "tosukod" to have knowledge about their enemies, about evil spirits and, in addition, to know how to deal with them. They required the support of the village community, and could not act purely on their own initiative). Thus, they possessed no strong power, authority or special privileges over villagers. In a sense, they presided over the council of elders when a crisis was taking place.

At present, each administrated village has a leader called "ketua kampung", and although he is appointed by the government, his position is similar to that of the "tosukad". Maintaining the social order is an important role which the leader should play. Although his role has changed as a result of the decrease in conflicts between communities, and less concern with the spiritual world, his role as a mediator between the local administration and the inhabitants has become more important. The feader, however, must have the support and trust of the villagers, and old people and influential persons are sometimes consulted.

In comparison with other Southeast Asian countries, Malaysia is successfully integrating modern-day administration procedures within the traditional political body. The influence of the administration on inhabitants, however, varies among "ketua kampung", and their ability to motivate people in a certain direction seems, on the whole, to be weak.

6-8 Commitment of the Local Inhabitants and Possible Problems

The local people seem to be highly conscious of the Bengkoka Afforestation and Settlement Project. According to the survey by McGowan International, 376 out of 381 households in Division V expressed their willingness to participate in the project. In the actual interviews, all the inhabitants spoke of their anxiety about continuing the status quo, their hopes for a new life, and expectations and aspirations related to the project. They know that the SAFODA Project has commenced in Division 1, and look forward to the start of the project in Division V.

To conclude this chapter, some social aspects in the implementation of this project will be discussed. Firstly, asked about the reasons for their commitment to this project, a majority of 204 households (37.0%) said that they wanted the infrastructure involving power and water supply, school and medical facilities to be provided. It can be easily imagined that any delay in providing these components of the infrastructure will disappoint them. Further, 150 households (27.2%) are motivated by the concept of common shared profits from the project, 112 households (20.3%) expect employment opportunities as wage workers, and 85 households (15.4%) expect a new house.

Secondly, human beings encounter more difficulties in adopting themselves to rapid changes in society and human relationships than to rapid economic changes. Accordingly, the people involved in the implementation of this settlement project must create an environment for human relationships by removing as much as possible any anxieties about possible changes in the traditional social system. For this purpose, various factors should be taken into consideration: for example, (1) the household composed of the nuclear family is the basic producing and consuming entity; (2) the matried couple forms a neolocal household; (3) there is a high frequency of local endogamy; (4) the aggregation of people by close kinship and neighborliness is the core of daily interactions; (5) social mobility is high; and (6) the community leader functions to maintain social order through conciliation and negotiation but has no compulsory power.

The order of priority for choosing people for future settlement is: firstly, the existing relationships in Kampung, followed by ethno-linguistic groupings and then religious affiliations.

As already mentioned, the local people are very enthusiastic about this project, and it is certain that this project will succeed if their desires and aspirations for the project are satisfied by appropriate implementation and management operations.

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7. Projections of Timber Demand

7-1 Project Figures

To consider the marketability of the timber to be produced in this project it is essential to have a projection of timber demands on a world-wide basis, as well as by region.

Examples of such projections include "World Forestry Products Demand and Supply 1990 and 2000" (FAO Forestry Paper 29, 1982) "The Global 2000, Report to the President" (U.S. Government), and "An Analysis of the Timber Situation in the United States, 1952-2030", (U.S. Forestry Service). In Japan, JICA reported the projection of timber demand estimated by JOFCA. Among them, the projections by FAO and JOFCA are shown in Table 7-1 and 7-2 (respectively). These will form the basis of the following discussion on the background of the market for the timber to be produced in this project.

(1) Hardwood Sawntimber

Table 7-1-1 (FAO) and Table 7-2-1 (JOFCA) show projected demands for hardwood sawntimber.

As can be seen from these tables, in developed countries such as Japan, the United States, Canada, western, eastern European, and Oceanian countries, demand will increase slowly, and exceed 10% in a few cases, whereas Asian countries (excluding Japan), and Latin American countries, are likely to have strong demand. The reason for this disparity between the developed and developing countries is seen to lie mainly in the differences in hardwood resources and the development of their wood industries.

In the global view, sawntimber demand will increase slower (16-44%), compared with that for plywood, particle board and pulpwood (to be discussed below).

(2) Phywood

Table 7-1-2 shows the FAO demand projections for non-conifer plywood, and Table7-2-2 the JOFCA projection for conifer and non-conifer plywood demand.

Looking at these tables, trends in the demand for such plywood as sawntimber until the year 2000 show a relatively low increase by a factor of 1.5 or less in Japan, North America and western Europe, while in the Middle and Near East, Asia (especially tropical Asia) and Latin America, the increase will be a factor of two or more.

The difference can be attributed to increased demand in the oil producing countries, the expanding wood industry in the developing countries, and the higher availability of raw materials.

On a world-wide basis, demand for plywood will increase faster than that for sawntimber, but slower than that for particle board and pulpwood.

(3) Particle Board

 Table 7-1-3 shows the FAO demand projections for hardwood fiber board, and Table

 7-2-3 shows the JOFCA Projections for softwood and hardwood particle board.

Demand for these items in the year 2000 is projected to increase by a factor of 1.5 or more in the developed countries (except Japan), and to be particularly high in North America. In the developing Latin American countries, substantial increases can be expected. One reason for the lower demand for fiber and particle boards in Japan is probably that plywood is more suitable for the Japanese climate, and therefore preferred by the Japanese consumer. Among many kinds of timber products, fiber and particle boards will show the highest increases in demand (1.5-2 times by the year 2000).

(4) Pulpwood and Woodchips

Table 7-1-4 (FAO) shows the demand projections for non-conifer pulpwood, and Table 7-2-4 (JOFCA) the demand projections for conifer and non-conifer pulpwood, and woodchip.

Among forest products, pulpwood and woodchip show the highest increases in demand, with demand for hardwood, in particular, expected to rise by a factor of two by the year 2000.

By region, demand in Japan, North America and western Europe will be relatively low (a 200% or less increase). However, in eastern Europe, the Asian region (except Japan), Oceania, Latin America and Middle East, demand is expected to increase sharply by 2.5 times, due largely to the expected rapid increase of paper consumption in the developing countries.

Demand projections for paper and pulp in Japan were issued by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry in 1983, through the Industrial Structure Council, Paper and Pulp Section under the title, "The Long-term Demand Outlook for Paper and Paperboard" (See Table 7-3). According to this report, demand will increase annually by 2.6%, both for paper and paperboard, between 1981 and 1990. Printing paper and container board will show increases of 3.0% and 2.7%, respectively, while packing paper and cardboard will show low increases of 0.3% and 1.8%, respectively. As shown in Figure 7-1, these estimates are seen as virtually a continuation of the increases of the 1970's.

Tropical hardwood is mainly used for making paper for corrugated cardboard, as well as wrapping paper, and paperboard for making containers. Figure 7-2 illustrates the flow chart of paper, pulp and their materials in Japan in 1982.

7-2 Considerations of Marketability Based on the Demand Projections

The timber to be produced in this project (mainly *Acacia mangium*) could provide to some extent the raw material for all the above-mentioned products, i.e. sawntimber, plywood, boards and pulpwood.

As the raw material for sawntimber, *Acacia mangium* is deficient in terms of quality because of the existence of cracks, curves or warp, as well as being disadvantaged in the marketplace because of its unfamiliarness and low supplies.

As seen in the previous section, against the background of low increases in demand for sawntimber products in Japan and other developed countries, sawntimber from *Acacia mangium* is expected to be less competitive than existing popular tree species produced in natural forests.

On the other hand, considerable increases in demand for sawn-timber are predicted in the Far East and the centrally planned Asian countries. It will therefore be possible to establish an export market by developing and improving the processing technology : such as the treating of *Acacia mangium* by scheduled drying in mills.

If Acacia mangium is used for plywood, its qualitative and economic disadvantages could be compensated to a considerable extent. Moreover, demand projections are favorable because of the substantial increases expected in tropical Asia, the centrally planned Asian economies and the Middle and Near East; also, high consumption is expected to continue in Japan and North America. It is apparent that Acacia mangium, as a material for plywood, would be very competitive.

Since the required diameter of logs for commercial purposes is now at least 50 cm or more in the case of plywood, the final cutting age of *Acacia mangium* for plywood should be when the diameter has reached 50 cm.

There are few problems in the processing of *Acacia mangium* to produce particle board. As already mentioned, demand for particle board, in particular, is expected to show strong increases. There is a strong likelihood of producing particle board with small logs or logs by thinning (though there exist the problems of handling efficiency and the need to remove the bark) and from wastewood in mills.

Regarding the production of particle board in Sabah State, it should be emphasized that the particle board mills require high-level technology and a continuous and stable supply of raw materials.

Acacia mangium could be sufficient to be used as material for pulp and woodchip because of its high pulp yield and singularity of species. Further, based on the high-demand projections for pulpwood as already mentioned, the woodchip industry using Acacia mangium can be considered economically very feasible.

The price of pulpwood should basically be low. In other words, the profitability of the pulp industry is dependent on low-grade and low-cost logs which are unsuitable for sawntimber or plywood. Therefore, logs that have been thinned and small trees that have undergone final cutting will be used as pulpwood.

From the above considerations, the distribution of logs to be produced under this project can be illustrated in Figure 7-3.

				(1,000 m ³ : log volume)	
Region/Country	Annual	Projected	demand	- Remarks	
	consumption 1980	1990	2000		
	7,590	6,400	5,300		
North America	13,500	14,200	14,700		
Western Europe	16,900	19,000	20,800		
Centrally Planned European Countries	20,200	22,000	23,000	Including the USSR	
Centrally Planned Asian Countries	8,000	9,600	\$1,300	China, Vietnam, Burrna, etc.	
Occasia	3,100	2,600	2,300		
Far Eøst	15,200	29,600	40,100	Bepublic of Korea	
Latin America	10,300	14,700	17,800		
Other	4,600	5,600	7,800		
World Fote!	99,300	123,900	143,100		

Table 7-1-1 FAO Projections of Timber Demand Sawntimber (non-conifer)

Source: FAO, Forestry Paper 29. World Forest Products, Demand and Supply 1990 and 2000, 1982

Table 7-1-2 FAO Projections of Timber Demand Plywood (non-conifer)

Region/Country	Annual	Projected demand		D
	consumption 1930 19	1930	2000	- Remarks
\$r\$0	7,300	6,900	6,500	
Vorth America	4,900	5,200	5,500	
Vestern Europe	5,100	6 200	6,600	
Dentrally Planned European Countries	1,500	1,800	2,100	Including the USSR
Md Se East & North Africa	1,000	1,800	2,500	
Far East	1,600	2,830	4,400	
Latin America	1,300	2,500	4,400	
Giter	1,400	2,400	3,000	
World Total	24,100	29,600	35,000	

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Table 7-1-3 FAO Projections of Timber Demand Reconstructed Wood (non-conifer)

Region/Country	Asoust	Projected demand		(1,000 m³ : tog votum	
	consumption 1980	1990	2000	Remarks	
neqet	2,600	2,709	2.900		
North America	8,600	11,700	15,500		
Western Europe	13,409	18,100	22,409		
Centrally Planned European Countries	4,000	5,500	6,800	Including the USSR	
Latin America	1,400	2,000	2.390	news ng ale usan	
Outser	2,900	4,100	5,300		
World Total	32,900	44,100	55,200		

Table 7-1-4 FAO Projections of Timber Demand Pulpwood (non-conifer)

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	r		(1,000 m ³ : log volume)
Region/Country	Annual	Projected	i demand	
	consumption 1980	1990	2000	Bernarks
tspan	21,500	29,500	41,900	· L ,,,
North America	54,500	76,100	107,100	
Western Europe	34,100	45,500	57,600	
Centrally Planned European Countries	1,900	13,100	16,500	Including the USSR
Oceasia	1,100	1,800	3,200	
Far East	700	1,300	3,600	
Latin America	6,100	9,900	16,400	
Other	6,100	9,900	17,350	
World Total	132,000	187,100	263,600	

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			Projected			
Region/Country	Annual consumption	195	ю	200	x	Remarks
	1978 80 acraya	High	Low	High	Low	
Lipan	6,797	6,947	6,872	7,034	6,941	
North America	18,302	19,327	18,708	20,321	19,078	USA, Canada
Western Europe	16,112	19,514	17,543	22,678	18,446	
Centrally Pianned Asian Countries	7,978	10,594	9,772	14,044	11,705	China, Burma, Vietnam, etc.
Centrally Planned European Countries	18,307	19,332	18,713	20,327	19,083	Including the USSR
Latin America	12,082	15,244	14,164	18,423	16,053	Countries south of Mexico
Tropical Asia	7,116	10,502	8,916	14,114	10,659	Excluding centrally planned economies
Other	14,265	16,291	15,033	16,395	15,011	Oceania, Africa, Middle and Near East, Republic of Korea, Israel, South Africa
World Total	100,959	117,781	109,721	133,386	116,976	

Table 7-2-1 JOFCA Projections of Timber Demand Sawntimber (non-conifer)

Source: JtCA, Report for the Study Related to the Regional Development Plan of the Great Carajas Program of the F.R. BRAZIL, 1983.

	A 1		Projecte			
Region/Country	Annual consumption	19	90	2000		Remarks
	1978 80 average	High	Losy	High	Low	
Japan	8,239	9,994	9,196	11,596	10,159	
North Arterica	20,685	27,537	24,272	34,231	27,623	USA, Canada
Western Europe	4,521	4 <u>.</u> 621	4.571	4,712	4,616	
Middle and Near East	741	1,113	929	1,569	1,100	
Contraity Planned European Countries	2,632	2,361	2,105	2,347	1,817	Including the USSR
Latin Arrenica	1,319	1,714	1,485	2,082	1,696	Countries south of Mexico
Tropical Asia	1,458	3,639	2,496	7,789	3,801	Excluding centrally planned economies
0:7er	1,741	3,022	2,611	3,991	3,178	Oceania, Africa, Republic of Kocea, Israel, South Africa, socialist Asian countries
World Total	41,336	54,001	47,665	67,817	54,020	

Table 7-2-2 JOFCA Projections of Timber Demand Plywood (conifer + non-conifer)

.

Region/Country	Δηριμοί		Projecte	(1,000 m ³): log volume		
	consumption 1978-80 average	1990 2		20	00	Remarks
		High	ton.	High	Lon	
Japan	974	1,464	1,240	2,026	1,512	
North America	8,573	33,239	19,232	44,316	31,120	USA, Cariada
Western Europe	19,430	29,640	24,918	42,221	31,307	
Oceania	628	1,104	857	1,714	1,168	
Middle and Near East	634	1,189	914	1,810	1.126	
Centrally Planned European Countries	8,551	14,709	11,926	22,629	16,659	Including the USSR
Latin America	1,226	2,658	1,853	4,732	2,730	Countries south of Mexico
Other	581	912	650	1,392	719	Africa, socialist Asian countries, Republic of Korea, Israel, South Africa
World Total	40,635	84,865	61,695	120,750	86,281	

Table 7-2-3 JOFCA Projections of Timber Demand Particle Board (conifer + non-conifer)

Table 7-2-4 JOFCA Projections of Timber Demand Pulpwood & Wood Chips (conifer + non-conifer)

	Aspent	Į	Projectes			
Region/Country	consumption 1978-83 average	1990		2000		Remarks
		High	Low	Hijh	Low	
lepan	23,229	29,638	24,964	32,740	26,505	
North America	138,457	206,760	154,542	250,845	170,715	USA, Canada
Western Europe	91,276	132,352	100,845	\$53,571	109,245	
Centrally Pianced Asian Countries	5,291	8,329	6,645	11,534	7,789	Otina, Burma, Vietnam and other socialist Asian countries
Centrally Planned European Countries	44,666	69,696	51,101	93,667	59,294	Including the USSR
Latin America	16,658	22,373	19,639	27,813	22,677	Countries south of Mexico
Other	12,070	14,763	13,068	17,623	14,686	Oceania, Africa, Middle and Near East, Republic of Korea, Israel, South Africa
World Total	331,817	482,911	370,824	587,793	410,912	

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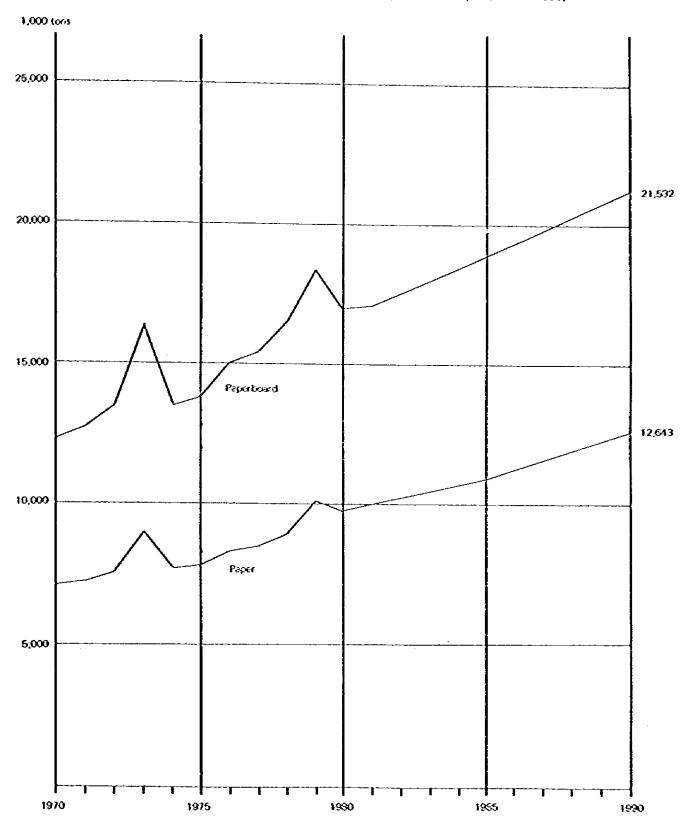
	1981 (1,000 tors)	Ann, growth 1981-86 (%)	1990 (1,000 tors)	Ann. growth 1981-90 (%)
	2,576	25	3,222	25
Printing paper	4,832	3.1	6,279	3.0
Packaging paper	965	0.4	991	03
Other	1,647	2.9	2,151	3.0
Total paper	10,020	2.7	12,643	2.6
Container board	4,621	2.9	5,874	2.7
Boxboxd	1,557	1.8	1,834	1.8
Otter	879	3.1	1,181	3.3
Total paperboard	7,067	2.7	8,669	2.6
Total paper and paperboard	17,077	2.7	21,532	2.6

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Table 7-3 Projections for Domestic Demand of Paper and Paperboard in Japan in 1990

Source: Industrial Structure Council (Jan. 1983)

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Source: Industrial Structure Council (Jan. 1983)

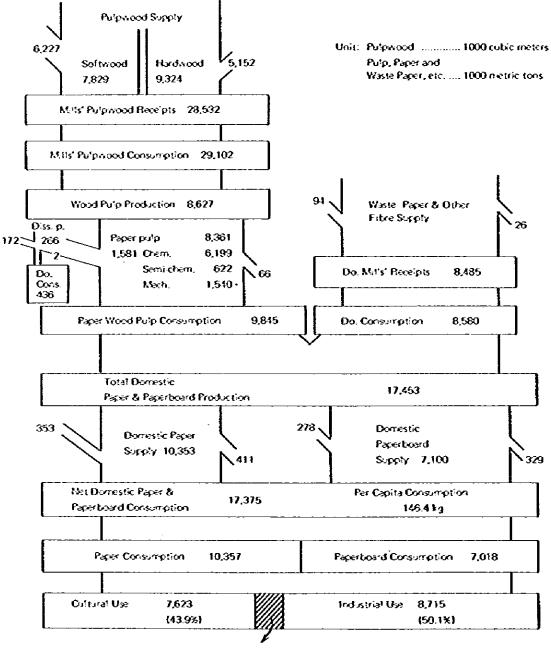


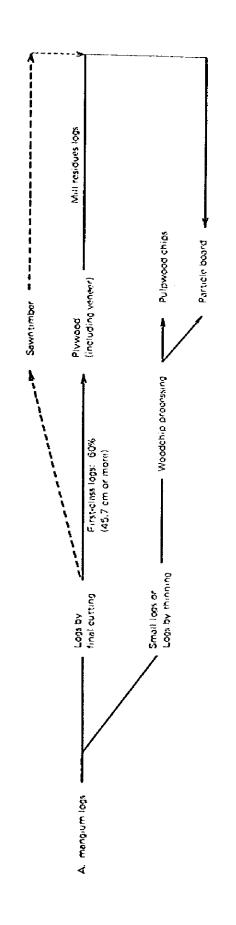
Figure 7-2 Flowchart of Pulp and Paper Productions in Japan, 1982

Housebold Use 1,037 (6.0%)

Import Export

Source: Japan Paper Association





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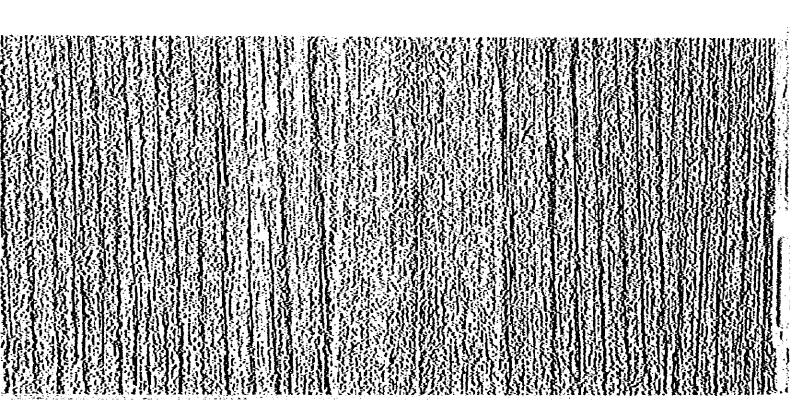
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