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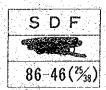
THE FEASIBILITY STUDY OF THE LOCAL ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

KABUPATEN REPORT 25

KABUPATEN TABALONG

MARCH 1986

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



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国際協力專業園 ^{受入} '87. 5. 21 | 108 | 月日 ^養競 16448 | 5DF

PREFACE

This is the Kabupaten Report of the Feasibility Study of the Local Road Development in the Republic of Indonesia for Kabupaten Tabalong in Kalimantan Selatan Province. The report has been prepared by the Study Team of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter called JICA).

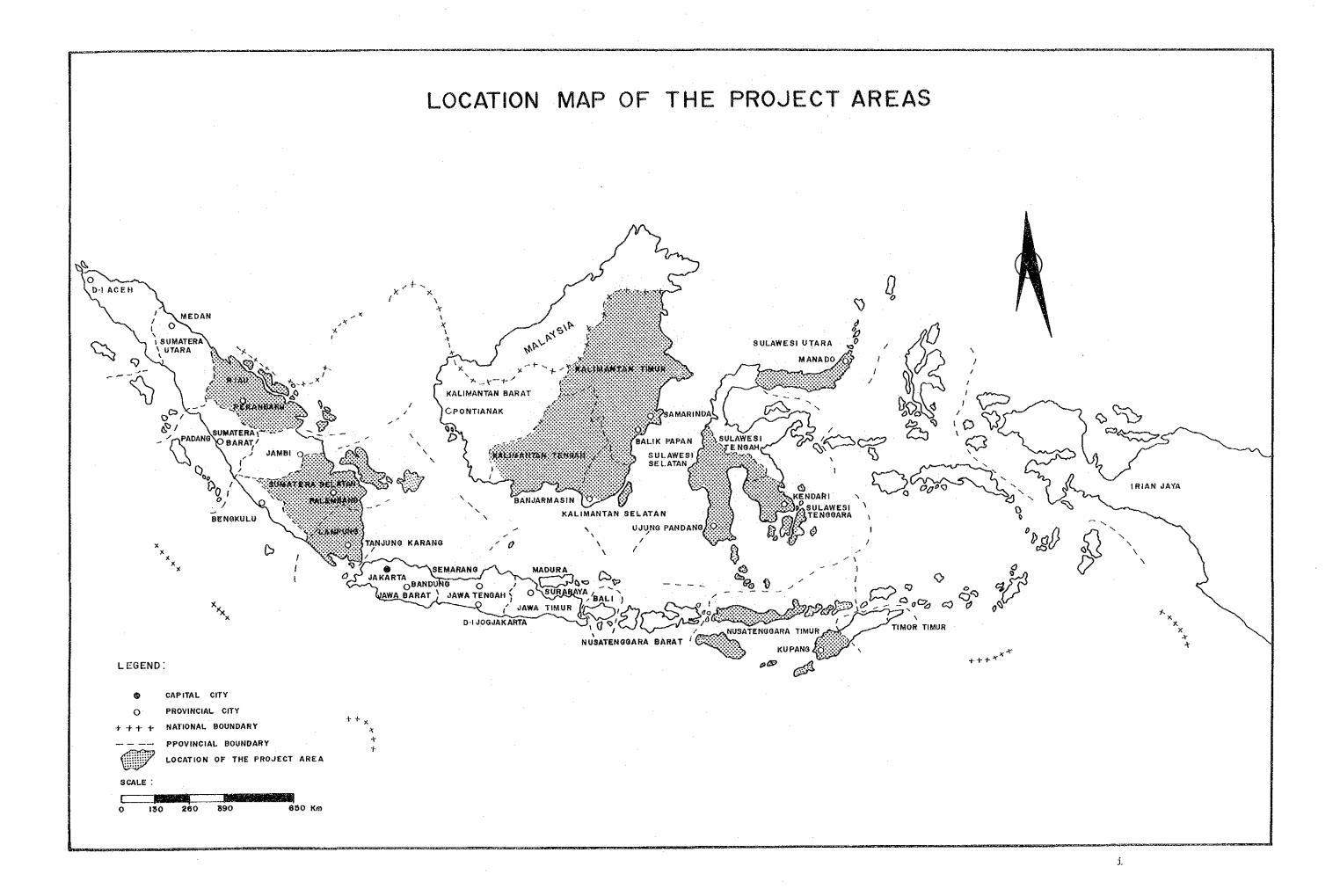
Based upon a request from the Government of Indonesia, the Government of Japan arranged for JICA to conduct the Study and JICA accordingly organized a Study Team. The study was carried out using data which were generally prepared by the Kabupaten, routed through the province, under the instructions of Bina Marga of the Ministry of Public Works and Bangda of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

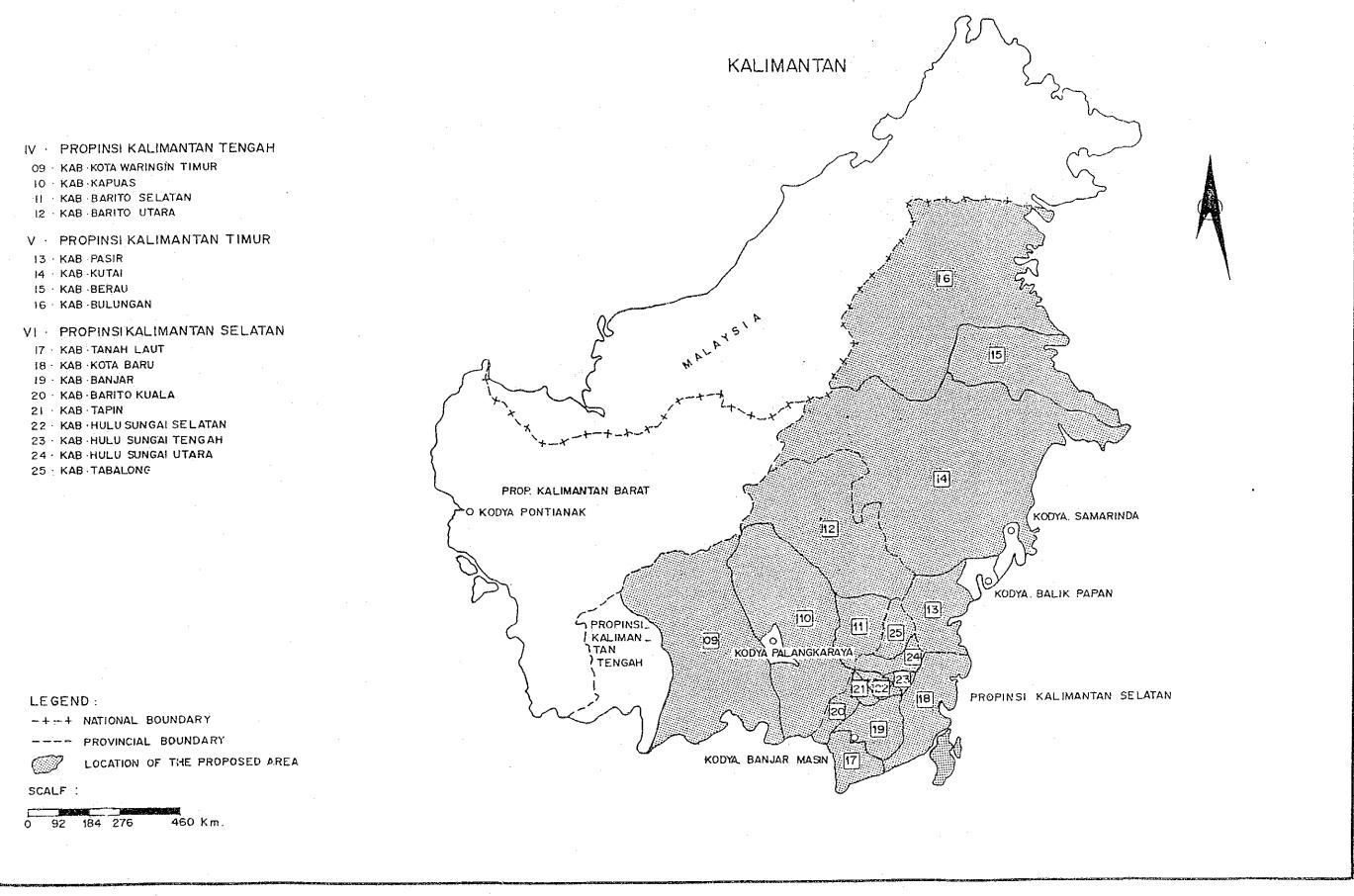
Since the study period was limited, without cooperation of Bina Marga, Bangda and local governments of both province and Kabupaten in collecting the data, the study would not have been completed within the period.

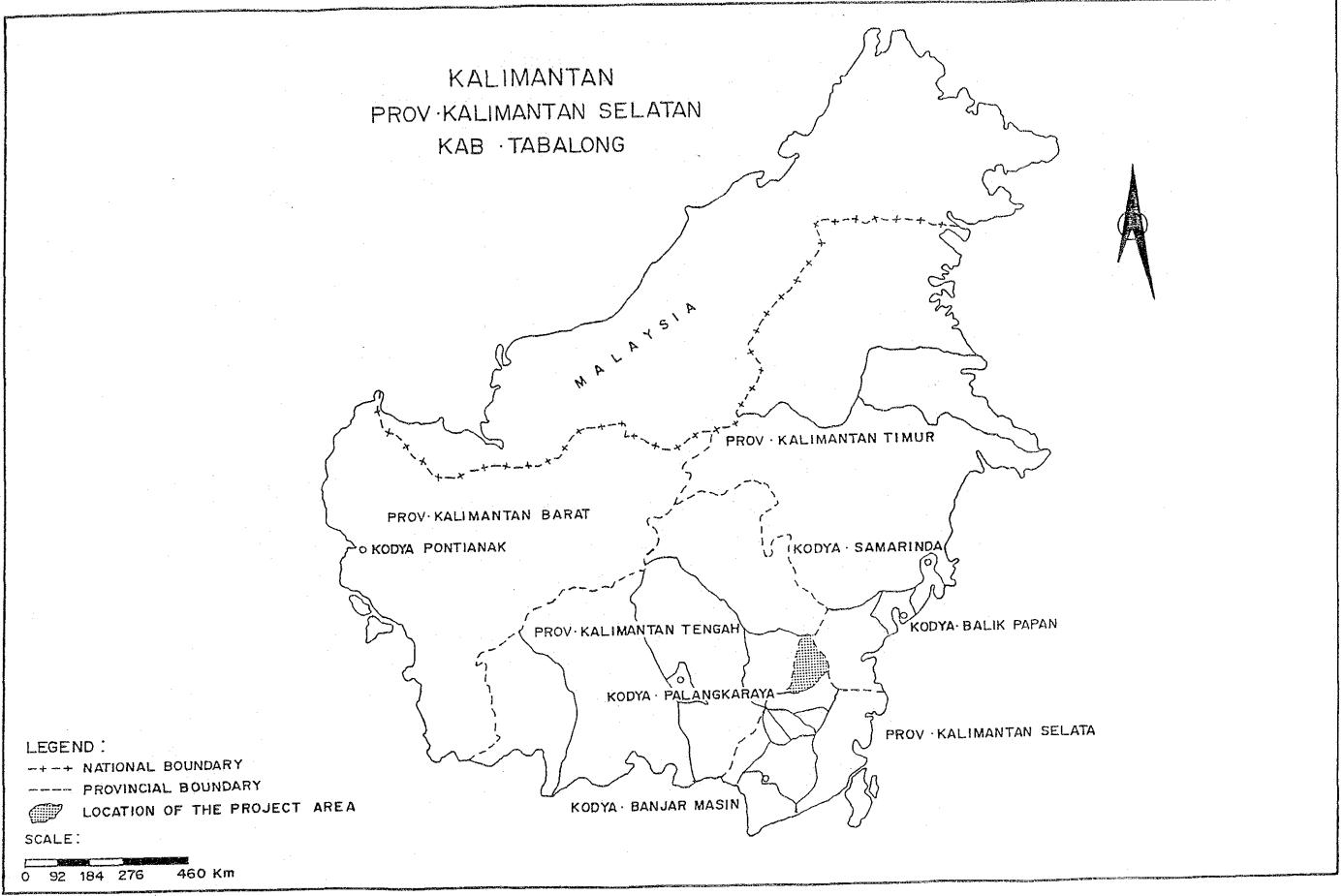
The report consists of the results of the feasibility study and proposed implementation programme of the local road development in the Kabupaten.

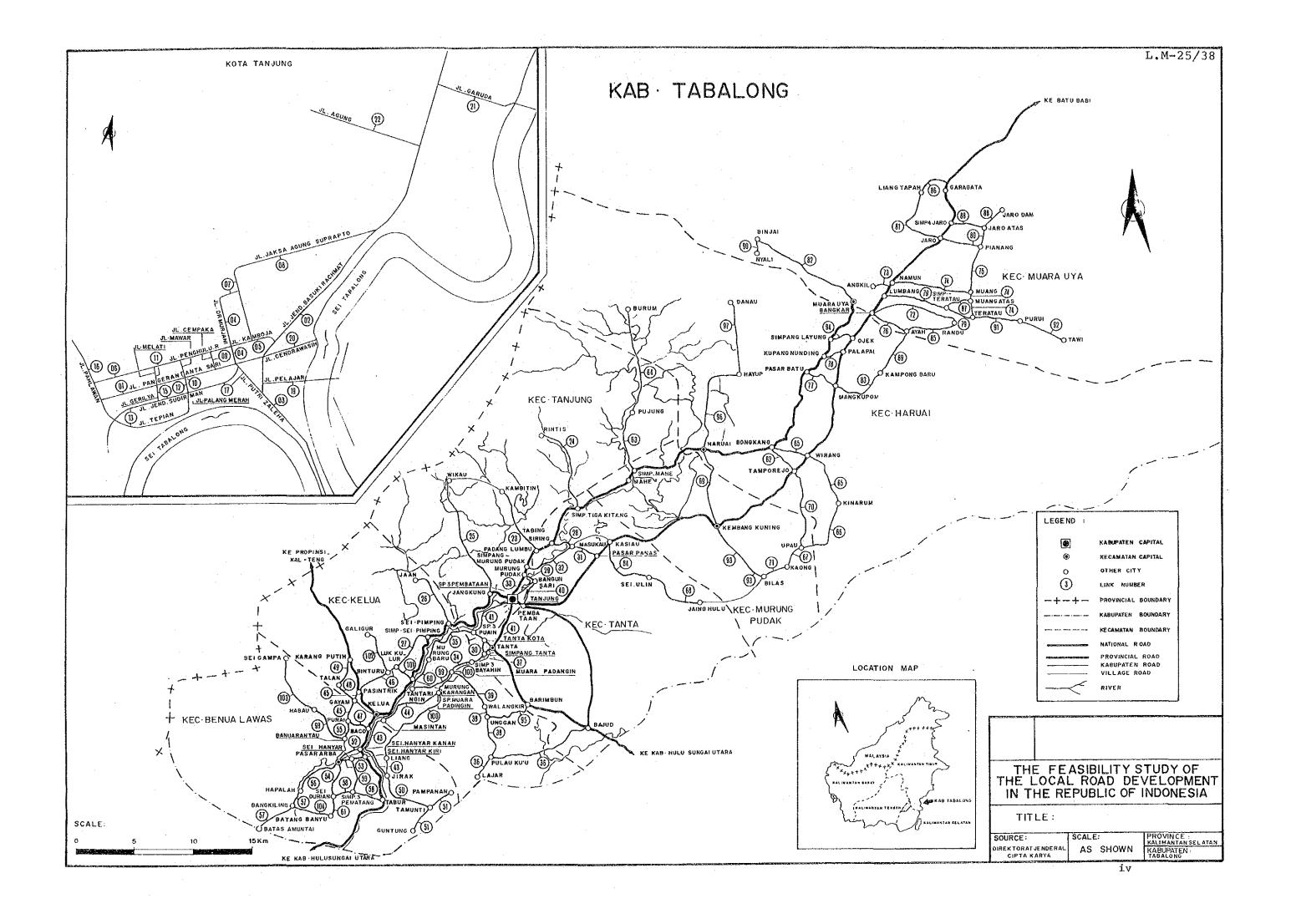
The simplified economic feasibility evaluation methodology utilized for the study was established by the Study Team in Phase I Study through a pilot study of seven (7) model Kabupatens, and is described in the Main Report.

The purpose of the study for the Kabupaten is mainly to estimate the total Project Cost for the local road development but only limited data is available for study base. Therefore a detailed survey and design for the improvement of the Kabupaten roads should be carried out before commencing the Project together with a review of this report.









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Chapter 1 BACKGROUND OF THE KABUPATEN

1.1 Topographic and Meteorological Conditions

1.1.1 Location and Topography

Kabupaten Tabalong is the northernmost Kabupaten in Kalimantan Selatan Province. It is bordered on the east by Kalimantan Timur Province, on the northwest by Kalimantan Tengah Province and on the south by Kabupaten Hulu Sungai Utara.

The middle and the south of the Kabupaten, except for the eastern mountainous district located on the west side of the Meratus mountains, are flat areas formed on the basin of the upper Negara River, where the capital of the Kabupaten, Tanjung, is located almost central.

The area of the Kabupaten is about 3,946 square kilometers, approximately 11 percent of the total of the province. It consists administratively of 7 Kecamatans.

1.1.2 Meteorological Conditions

The average number of rainy days and the average amount of yearly rainfall in Kabupaten Tabalong are 94 days and 1,947 mm respectively.

One year in the Kabupaten consists of a rainy season and a dry season. The dry season is from November through December in general. However this is variable as Table 1-1-1 shows.

The number of working days which is necessary for planning the construction schedule in chapter 6, is estimated at 250 days using the following formula based upon the data shown in the table referred to above.

Working Days =
$$365$$
 - Holidays - Rainy Days + (Rainy Days $\times \frac{\text{Holiday}}{365}$ + (0.10 x Rainy Days)

Where

- Holidays consist of 52 Sundays and 13 national holidays; and
- 10% of rainy days are assumed to be workable days.

Table 1-1-1

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

PROVINCE KABUPATEN	: Kalimanta : Tabalong	Kalimantan Selatan Tabalong			STA	STATION : Tanjung	Sun				:	
	1 6	980		1 9	8 1	p-r-d	982	1	983		1 9	8 4
MONTH	RAINY DAYS RAINFALL (mm)	RAINFALL (mm)	RAINY	DAYS	RAINFALL (mm)	RAINY DAYS	RAINFALL (mm)	RAINY DAYS	RAINFALL (mm)	RAINY	DAYS R	RAINFALL (mm)
January	6	179		6	159	13	303	4	179		ĸ	179
February	10	204		11	195	ν ₀	28	•	188		7	188
March	Ø	205		œ	195	6	530	r-d	34		m	34
April	∞	89		6	80	1	485	9	70		7	70
May	0	76		ō,	29	m	112	7	80		m	80
June	ī	130		œ	122	ĸ	180	6	219		10	220
July	7	99		5	59	2	16	7	09		1	65
August	∞	87		4	77	en.	63	9	220		00	222
September	7	151		σ	142	2	76	g,	105		13	105
October	77	48		5	39	2	40	12	234		14	237
November	11	198		13	189	9	115	10	222		11	231
December	19	501		20	502	6	209	16	277		17	285
Total	100	1,936		110	1,826	99	2,127	68	1,888	rl	103	1,916

1.2 Socio-Economic Conditions

1.2.1 Population

The population of Kabupaten Tabalong in 1984 was 130,218 which was approximately 5.8% of the 2,241,600 total population of Kalimantan Selatan Province as shown in Table 1-2-1.

The population density was 0.33 persons per ha which was lower than the provincial density of 0.58.

The recent annual average growth rate of population of the Kabupaten is 2.0% which is lower than both the provincial rate of 2.1% and the national rate of 2.2%. This may be caused by outflow of population to other areas in the province although the transmigration programme is planned for the Kabupaten.

The population of each Kecamatan and its proportion to the Kabupaten population is shown in Table 1-2-2.

POPULATION BY KABUPATEN

Table 1-2-1

DESCRIPTION	POPULATION	AAGR (%)	AREA (ha)	POPULATION DENSITY (persons/ha)	SURVEY YEAR
KABUPATEN:	>		——————————————————————————————————————	rek er den manne fir kommune meden er en en eksem en med en egen er efter hille kommune er en en e	
TANAH LAUT	148,708	3.5	347,682	0.43	1984
KOTA BARU	253,400	5 · 6	1,426,432	0,18	1984
BANJAR	355,078	3.0	503,980	0.70	1982
BARITO KUALA	198,282	4.0	299,696	0,66	1984
TAPIN	115,752	3.0	270,062	0.42	1983
HULU SUNGAI SELATAN	187,161	3 - 5	189,261	0.99	1984
HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	205,266	0.5	147,200	1.39	1983
HULU SUNGAI UTARA	248,860	1.5	359,178	0.69	1984
TABALONG	130,218	2 · 0	394,600	0.33	1984
PROVINCE:		*	•		
KALIMANTAN SELATAN	2,155,700		3,766,000		1982
•	2,198,400	2 1	3,766,000	0.58	1983
	2,241,600	.•	3,766,000		1984
JAWA IS. (Excluding				,	
DKI JAKARTA)	91,126,900	1.7	13,159,700	6 · 92	_
INDONESIA	161,579,500	2 · 2	191,944,300	0.84	-

Notes:

1. Sources:

Kabupaten; Kabupaten concerned with the study

Province ; Jawa and Indonesia:

Statistical yearbook of Indonesia 1984, published by the Central statistics Bureau.

2. AAGR ; Average Annual Growth Rate.

Table 1-2-2

POPULATION BY KECAMATAN

Year : 1984

PROVINCE

: KALIMANTAN SELATAN

KABUPATEN

TABALONG

KECAMATAN	POPULATION	PROPORTION (%)
BENUA LAWAS	14,315	11.0
KELUA	27,945	21.4
TANTA	11,634	8.9
TANJUNG	19,763	15.2
HARUA1	20,838	16.0
MUARA UYA	19,506	15.0
MURUNG PUDAK	16,217	12.5
TOTAL	130,218	100

1.2.2 Land Use

In Kabupaten Tabalong, 78,761 ha of the current available land use area, which is approximately 19.8% of the 394,600 ha total area of the Kabupaten, is used for living purposes and for industrial activity of the inhabitants of the Kabupaten. It is the total value of columns (1) through (6) in Table 1-2-3.

The current available land use area consists of 46,461 ha of agricultural harvest area, 7,300 ha of residential area and 25,000 ha of usable open space which are 59.0%, 9.3% and 31.7% of the current available land use area respectively.

The agricultural harvest area consists of 18,805 ha of paddy field, 19,980 ha of plantation and 7,676 ha of other cultivated area which are 40.5%, 43.0% and 16.5% of the agricultural harvest area respectively.

It can be realized from the land use that the main industry in the Kabupaten is plantation.

PROVINCE : KALIMANTAN SELATAN

KABUPATEN	WET PADDY FIELD	UPLAND PADDY FIELD T	OTHER GUL- TIVATED AREA	PLANTATION AREA	RESIDENTIAL AREA	USABLE OPEN SPACE	RIVER &	FORESTRY	OTHERS	TOTAL AREA	(ha) SURVEY YEAR
TANAH LAUT	53,787 (15.5)	9,266 (2.7)	6,890 (2.0)	30,350	13,839	15,000 (4.3)	300 (0.1)	173,539 (49.9)	44,712 (12.9)	347,683 (100)	1984
KOIA BARU	14,997	37,331 (2.6)	73,244 (5.1)	27,050	14,184	92,450 (6.5)	1	1,108,967	58,524 (4, 1)	1,426,432 (100)	1984
BANJAR	νį	52,360 (10.4)	17,590	22,850 (4.5)	16,000 (3.2)	٠,	12,500 (2.5)	248,340 (49.3)	134,340 (26.6)	503,980	1982
h BARITO KUALA o	76,493 (25.5)	ŧ	1	18,274 (6.1)	6,006	3,678 (1.2)	1,408	121,494 (40,6)	72,343 (24,1)	299,696	1984
TAPIN	33,647 . (12.5)	17,385	49,616 (18,4)	20,694	6,120 (2.3)	4,525	16,366 (6.1)	63,819 (23,6)	57,910 (21,4)	270,082 (100)	1983
HULU SUNGAI SELATAN	29,725	414 (0.2)	4,651 (2.5)	21,544 (11,4)	6,733	37,451 (19.8)	38,681 (20,4)	47,956 (25,3)	1,053	189,261 (100)	1984
HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	23,764 (16-1)	2,100		16,425 (11.2)	1,329	1,930 (1.3)	11,060 (7.5)	40,846 (27.7)	49,733	147,168 (100)	7867
RULU SUNGAI UTARA	99,035	7,828 (2.2)	48,032	66,068 (18.4)	11,586	15,000 (4.2)	69,866 (19.4)	33,482 (9.3)	10,055	359,178 (100)	1584
TABALONG	13,085	5,720 (1.4)	7,676 (1.9)	19,980 (5.1)	7,300 (1.8)	25,000 (6.3)	12,215 (3.1)	258,867 (65.7)	44,759	394,600	1984

Notes :

1. The value in () denotes the proportion 2. Source : Kabupaten concerned with the study

1.2.3 Agriculture

The cultivated area and food crop production in Kabupaten Tabalong in 1984 were 18,931 ha and 57,970 ton respectively as shown in Table 1-2-4. Of food crops, the area and production of paddy, which consists of wet paddy and upland paddy, was 17,461 ha and 51,572 ton respectively which are 92.2% and 89.0% of the total food crops. The yield rate of paddy production is 2.95 ton per ha. Thus, paddy is the most predominant agricultural crop of the Kabupaten.

As the table shows, average annual growth rates of area and production of paddy in 1979 through 1984 were 2.7% and 8.1% respectively which indicate favorable development of paddy production. It is desirable that productivity of paddy increases and this depends upon the future development of irrigation together with river improvement.

The commodity crops are produced in the plantations. The area and production of plantation crops in 1983 were 27,109 ha and 10,073 ton respectively with current growth rates of 5.0% and 12.6% as shown in Table 1-2-5. Thus the plantation crop which is exported is an important agricultural product. Some changes are expected considering the international balance of supply and demand.

The population of the agricultural sector which is assumed from the employment in the Kabupaten is 81.5% of the total population as shown in Table 1-2-6. Thus this is an agricultural Kabupaten.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FOOD CROPS

Table 1-2-4

KABUPATEN: TABALONG

CULTIVATED AREA

			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	**		(ha)
			Y	'EAR		14 1	AAGR
ITEM	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(%)
PADDY	15,275	17,806	18,698	18,295	13,637	17,461	2.7
OTHERS	2,268	1,605	1,379	886	1,291	1,470	0
TOTAL	17,543	19,411	20,077	19,181	14,928	18,931	1.5

PRODUCTION

·			Y	EAR		·	(ton) AAGR
ITEM	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(%)
PADDY	34,902	41,406	47,634	51,441	41,125	51,572	8.1
OTHERS	18,137	11,196	10,818	2,727	3,640	6,398	-19.0
TOTAL	53,039	52,602	58,452	54,168	44,765	57,970	1.8

YIELD RATE

						(10	n/na)
			Y	EAR			AAGR
ITEM	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	(%)
PADDY	2.28	2.32	2.55	2.81	3.02	2.95	5.5

Notes :

1. AAGR : Average annual growth rate

2. Source : Kabupaten concerned with the study

Table 1-2-5 AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PLANTATION CROPS Year: 1983

PROVINCE : KALIMANTAN SELATAN

KABUPATEN	AREA (ha)	PRODUCTION (ton)	AREA	AAGR (%) PRODUCTION
TANAH LAUT	9,095	1,500	6.3	18.0
KOTA BARU	9,517	703	3.4	0
BANJAR	-	* •		
BARITO KUALA	13,021	9,013	4.0	11.0
TAPIN	-		-	-
HULU SUNGAI SELATAN	12,603	6,165	11.3	10.0
HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	18,000	6,400	1.9	11.7
HULU SUNGAI UTARA	19,721	7,176	3.5	0
TABALONG	27,107	10,073	5.0	12.6

Table 1-2-6 POPULATION OF AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

PROVINCE: KALIMANTAN SELATAN

KABUPATEN	AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	TOTAL POPULATION	PROPORTION (%)	AAGR (%)	SURVEY YEAR
TANAH LAUT	122,000	148,708	82.3	3.5	1984
KOTA BARU	161,000	253,400	63.7	4.0	1984
BANJAR	312,000	355,078	88.0	3.0	1982
BARITO KUALA	156,000	198,282	78.6	5.0	1984
TAPIN	71,000	115,752	61.5	3.0	1983
HULU SUNGAI SELATAN	114,000	187,161	61.0	3.0	1984
HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	125,000	202,370	61.9	0.3	1984
HULU SUNGAI UTARA	192,000	248,860	77.0	1.5	1984
TABALONG	106,000	130,218	81.5	3.0	1984

Notes :

- 1. AAGR : Average annual growth rate
- 2. Kabupaten concerned with the Study

1.2.4 Other Economic Activities

Notable economic activities excluding agriculture in Kabupaten Tabalong are only the forestry industry and the current growth rates are shown in table below.

As can be seen in the table below, an extreme decrease is seemed to be caused by some reasons such as the government policy which prohibits exporting the green wood etc.

	1980	1984	AAGR (%)
Production (ton)	229,365	50,410	- 31.5

However the volumes of both the fishery and livestock productions are just enough to supply the consumption of the Kabupaten itself.

1.3 Present Status of Kabupaten Roads

1.3.1 Outline of Road Networks

In Kabupaten Tabalong there is one national road which runs across the Kabupaten from southwest to northeast via Tanjung, the Kabupaten capital. In parallel with the national road one provincial road also runs toward the neighbouring Kabupaten from Tanjung. Besides this provincial road there are three other provincial roads. Of these, two form a circular route between Tanjung and Bajud in the area south of Tanjung and the other separates from the national road at Kelua which is west of Tanjung and leads to the neighbouring Province of Kalimantan Tengah.

These national and provincial roads play an important role as regional trunk roads of the Kabupaten.

Except for the mountainous area in the east and the area towards the southeast boundary the whole area of the Kabupaten is covered by flat or hilly areas. Consequently the Kabupaten roads are mostly developed along the regional trunk roads as rural service roads connecting with the regional trunk road.

A high density Kabupaten road network is developed to the southwest of Tanjung because the area is flat and suitable for regional development. However the northeast part of the Kabupaten is mostly covered by a low swampy area and the Kabupaten roads are not yet developed.

1.3.2 Road Inventory

From the road inventory data prepared by the Kabupaten, the number and total length of Kabupaten roads to be studied in Kabupaten Tabalong are confirmed as 104 links and 434 Km respectively. These figures exclude Kabupaten roads with no data.

According to the data the present status of the Kabupaten roads is as follows:

(1) Density of Kabupaten Roads

The density of the Kabupaten roads is 1.10 m per ha. This is higher than the national density of 0.48 m per ha but distinctly lower than 2.11 m per ha which is the density in Jawa Island, excluding DKI Jakarta, as shown in the following table. Thus the Kabupaten is presently at the stage of road development.

·		Total	Length (km)	Area (ha)	Density (m/ha)
Kabupaten :	Tabalong		434	394,600	1.10
Province :	Kalimantan Selatan		3,029	3,938,091	0.77
Jawa Is.(Exc	cluding I Jakarta)		27,715	13,159,700	2.11
Indonesia	•		92,038	191,944,300	0.48

- Notes: 1. The value for the province is the total value for the Kabupatens included in the study.
 - 2. The sources of data are as follows: Kabupaten and Province: Bina Marga Inventory Jawa and Indonesia: Statistical Yearbook of Indonesia 1984, published by the Central Statistics Bureau

(2) Kabupaten Road Surface Type

The type of surface on the Kabupaten roads in the Kabupaten is shown in Table 1-3-1.

The legend used in the table is as follows:

ASP : Asphalt

PROV : KALIMANTAN SELATAN

KAB : TABALONG

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KRK : Gravel/Stone/Telford/Water Bound Macadam

TNH : Earth
LL : Others

Comparison of the proportion of surface type in the Kabupaten with other regions is as follows:

	ASP	KRK	TNH/LL
Kabupaten : Tabalong	6.9	25.4	67.7
Province : Kalimantan Selatan	1.0.5	41.1	48.4
Jawa Is.(Excluding DKI Jakarta)	56.2	25.0	18.8
Indonesia	26.0	26.6	47.4

Thus, in the Kabupaten the proportion of Kabupaten roads with asphalt surface is much lower than either that of Indonesia or of Jawa Island. The proportion of low grade roads such as earth roads and others is distinctly high. This means that the road classification in the Kabupaten is low.

(3) Surface Condition of Kabupaten Roads

The surface condition of the Kabupaten roads classified as good, fair, poor and bad which are shown as BA, SD, RU and RB respectively, are summarized in Table 1-3-2.

Comparison of the proportions of the various surface conditions of the Kabupaten roads in the Kabupaten with other regions is as follows:

	Good	<u>Fair</u>	Poor	Bad
Kabupaten : Tabalong	15.7	14.5	40.1	29.7
Province : Kalimentan Selatan	26.4	34.2	31.4	8.0
Jawa Is.(Excluding DKI Jakarta)	45.6	29.8	19.6	5.0
Indonesia	43.5	21.8	21.1	13.6

PROVINCE : KALIMANTAN SELATAN

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Table 1-3-2 (2) EXISTING ROAD CONDITION BY SURFACE TYPE

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The surface condition level of the Kabupaten roads in the Kabupaten is lower than that of Indonesia and of Jawa Island. The proportion in good condition is relatively low.

Therefore improvement of Kabupaten roads in poor or bad condition is desirable.

(4) Terrain Conditions of Kabupaten Roads

The difficulty of road improvement is mainly dependent upon the terrain conditions.

The terrain conditions of the Kabupaten roads, classified as flat, hilly, mountainous and swampy which are shown as DT, BK, GN and RW, are summarized in Table 1-3-3.

The proportions of terrain conditions in the Kabupaten are 49.0% flat, 24.0% hilly, 21.0% mountainous and 6.0% swampy. There is much hilly and mountainous area in the Kabupaten and therefore road construction is anticipated to be not so easy particularily considering the proportion of swamp.

1.3.3 Bridge Inventory

A bridge inventory showing the existing condition of bridges on the Kabupaten roads in Kabupaten Tabalong was prepared by the Kabupaten.

The bridge types are classfied as timber, concrete, steel and others which are shown in the inventory as KY, BT, BJ and LL respectively.

The inventory shown in Table 1-3-4 and Table 1-3-5 indicates a total of 213 bridges with a total length of 2,502 m of which 204 or 96.2% are timber, 2 or 0.9% are concrete and 6 or 2.8% are others. On the other hand, 5 bridges with a total length of 41 m are required to be newly constructed.

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Table 1-3-4 NUMBER AND LENGTH OF BRIDGES

PROV , KALIHAMIAN SELAIAN YAB 1 TABALONG

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ŀ	23	1	ı	6.00 1			1	1	6.00	1	63	l	10	78,40 1			10	78.40
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	25	1	9	49.30 1			i	9	19.30	ı İ	65	l	J	31.00 1			1 3	31.00
	26	1	7	38.00 1			i	. 2	38.00	į I	- 66	ì	- 5	30.50 1			5	30.50
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-	61	ı	l	14.60 [1	1	14.60	11	101	!	3	21.50 1			1 3	21.50
								-		ı	TOTAL	ı.	217	2502.06 1	5	£1.00	1 218	2513.06

Table 1-3-5 NUMBER OF EXISTING BRIDGES BY BRIDGE TYPE

'n	ÚV :	Ké	LIHA	HIAN	SEL	ATAN		K	19	1 [ABA	LONG													
		<u> </u>	(((BA	IDGE	> >	>					(No)					(((ORII	UGE	>>>				(1)	lo l
}	103			KY					١	81	1 1	OTAL	1	1	103 (181	1	KY I	F	13 I	l.L.	1	81	1 101	AL.
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ł	ETIK	32	:T	4	l	•			ŧ		1;	. 4	1	1	LINK	67	1	2 1		1		1			7
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ŧ	LIIK	34	1	5	1		1		1		ŀ	5	1	1	LINK	67	1	1 1		- 1		ı		t	1
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ì	LINK	36	1	4	ì		1		1		Ì	4	F	١	LINK	71	1	7	ł	. 1		1		1	7
ŀ	LIIK	37	.1	4	1		1		1		ŀ	4	1	- 1	LINK	72	1	3	l	ŧ		1		ł	3
ı	LINK	38	1	2	1		1		1		ł	2	1	ł	LIIIK	73	ł	1	l	ŀ		1		ţ .	l
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														•		 1110	~ ~ ~	96		,	7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	~ 1	1	

The number of existing bridges by span length is as follows:

Bridge Type					Sp	an Le	ngth	(m)			
Dirage xype	<u>(3</u>	<u>\(5</u>	<u>{8</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	(14	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>(20</u>	<u> </u>	Tota1
Timber	68	121	11	-				-	• •	4	204
Concrete	-	2	-		-		***	-		· •	2
Stee1	1	-	••	-	_	b	••	~	_		. 1
Others	1	4	· -	-	~	-	•	••	-	_	5
Tota1	70	127	11	_	:	F-	_	**		4	212

Thus, most of the existing bridges on the Kabupaten roads are timber and the majority of spanlengths is within the range of 3 m to 5 m.

1.3.4 Traffic

Inventories of the average daily traffic (ADT) on the Kabupaten roads in Kabupaten Tabalong were prepared by the Kabupaten and are shown in Chapter 2.

From the inventories, total value of average daily trips by vehicle type and their proportions in the Kabupaten in 1985 are summarized as follows:

	SEDAN	BUS	TRUCK	MOTOR-	TOTAL
	<u> </u>	a		CYCLE	-1
Total Trips .	3,766	128	3,386	15,350	22,630
Proportion (%)	16.64	0,57	14,96	67,83	100.00

Source : Bina Marga Inventory

The proportions of registered vehicles by vehicle type are as follows:

	SEDAN	BUS	TRUCK	MOTOR-	TOTAL
				CYCLE	·
Proportion (%)	6.76	0.10	11.46	81.68	100.00

Source : Kabupaten.

Thus, the proportion of motorcyles in the Kabupaten is by far the highest.

From the above tables the following can be observed:

- Number of total trips might be underestimated
- Proportions are probably reasonable.

Essentially, for estimation of future traffic volumes past and present traffic data together with the trend in the number of registered vehicles are important basic data. However the data obtained for the study was traffic count data for each road link in 1985 and of low reliability.

Therefore the future traffic volumes are estimated by the calculation process recommended in chapter 3 of the Main Report.

Chapter 2 ESTIMATIONS OF FUTURE TRAFFIC VOLUME AND BENEFIT

2.1 Future Traffic Volume

2.1.1 Traffic Growth Rate

The traffic growth rate used for estimation of the future traffic volume on the Kabupaten roads was estimated by the following calculation process.

Growth of Production Basis "A":

Annual Population Growth Growth of the Total of the Kabupaten X Cultivated Area

Growth of Productivity "B" :

Growth of the Total X Growth of the Paddy Paddy Field Area Production per ha

Traffic Growth Rate: Initial estimated figure:

 $\overline{GR^{T}} = \sqrt{A \times B}$

Traffic Growth Rate GR =Final adjusted figure:

VGR' X Trend of GDP/Capita of the Province Concerned

Results of the estimation are shown in Table 2-1-1.

Table 2-1-1

TRAFFIC GROWTH RATE ESTIMATION

A)	Browth Rate of Population		2.00 (%)
B)	Growth Rate of Cultivated Area	:	3.00 (%)
C)	Browth Rate of Rice field	ŧ	2.70 (7)
D)	Growth Rate of Rice yield rate	3	5.50 (%)
E)	Growth Rate of GDP / capita	:	6.60 (%)
a)	Geometrical Mean (A x B)		2.50 (%)
h)	Geometrical Mean (C x D)	:	4.09 (%)
c)	Geometrical Mean (a x b)	:	3.29 (%)
d)	Geometrical Mean (c x E)		4.93 (%)

.2.1.2 Present and Future Traffic Volume

The future traffic volumes on the Kabupaten roads in 1998 for the Project life time of ten years were estimated by the following formula:

 $Tn = Te (1 + r)^n$

Where :

Tn : Future traffic volume n years later

Te: Traffic volume in 1985

r : Traffic growth rate

The results are shown in Table 2-1-2 together with the traffic volume in 1985.

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1	CPN	1 /	7	

													< SPO	: 1/2 >			
:	1		INVE	NTORY (1	985)		1	RATE			AFTER 13	S YEARS	(1998)	~		CLASS	
FINK NO	1	HBL	BUS	TRUK	SPD	TOTAL	1		1	HBL	BUS	TRUK	SPD	TOTAL			1
1	1	250	6	100	350	531	Į	4.9%	1	467	. 11	187	654	993	1	HIA	1
2	ł	250	6	100	350	531	1	4.9%	1	467	11	187	654	993	ł	IIIA	ŀ
3	1	200	4	100	300	454	ŧ	4,9%	1	374	· 7		561	849	ł	IIIA	ł
4	1	150	2	50	350	377	1	4.9%	ł	280	. 4	93	654			IIIA	1
5	ŧ	150	2	50	350	377	ł	4.9%	ľ	280	4	73	654	705	ł	HIA	ţ
b	1	150	. 4	100	400	454	ł	4.9%	1	280		187	748	849	1	IIIA .	. !
7	1	100	4	50	200			4.9%	ł	187		93	374	475	Į	1118-1	;
8	ŧ	80	2	60	250				1	150		112	467	.499	4	1118-1	1
9	ŀ	100	4	80	400	384	1	4.9%	ł	197	7	150	748	719	ŧ	HIA	1
10	ì	60	2	50	450	337	;	1.9%	;	112		93	841			111A	1
11	1	B0	6	100	500				l	150		187	935			111A	1
12	į	100	6	90	500				ł	187	11	150	935				- }
13	ŀ	50	2	60	300				H	93	4	112	561	490	ł	1118-1	!
14	3	60	2	20	150	157	ł	4.9%	1	112		37	280			1118-1	1
15	l	250	6	100	350	531	ł	4.9%	ŧ	467		197	654			IIIA.	1
16	1	300	6	150	400	656			ł	561	11	280	748	1226			1
17	ł	200	- 4	100	300	454	1	4.9%	1	374	7	1B7	561	849	ł	HIA	1
- 18	ł	280	2	150	400	632			ţ	523		280	748	1181	;	HIA	- }
19	ŧ	50	2	30	350				1	93	4	56	654	480	ŀ	[]]B-	 -
20	ŀ	46	2	30	100				ł	75		56	187			1118-1	
	ŧ	50	2	50	200	202	ţ	4.97	•	93	4	. 93	374	378	1	IIIB-I	1
22	ł	0	0	0	50	25	ł	4.9%	ł	0	0	; 0	93	47	1	HIC	ł
23	1	20	2	50	100				i	37	4	93	197	228	ŀ	[119-1	1
_	1	8	Ú	50	100				ŧ	15	, 0	93	187			1118-1	
	ł	- 10	0	- 50	150			4.9%	ļ	19	0	93	260			111B-1	
	ł	0	0	0	100			4.9%		0	. 0	. 0	187			1118-2	
- -	1	10	0	20	150			4.9%		19	0	37	280			1118-2	
	}	f	2	40	100			4.92		. 11	. 4	75				1118-2	, ł
~ .	ŧ	50	-30	100	300				ı	93	56	187	561			111A	1
	ţ	10	Ú	40	150				ţ	19	0	75	280			1118-1	
	1	-6	2	- 40	150			4.9%		11	4	75	280			111B-1	
	;	10	2	30	150				1	19	4	56	280			1119-1	
	1	40	0	40	250				1	75	0	75	467			1118-1	
34	!	.6	0	20	60			4.9%		11	0	37	112			1118-2	
	1	6	0	20	80			4.9%	1	11	0	37	150			111B-2	
	1	8	0	30	100			4.9%					107			1118-2	
		10	0	50	200			4.9%	!	19	0	93	374			IIIB-I	
39 39	1	8 .	ŷ	40	150	123	1	4.9%	!	15	0	75	280	230		1118-1	
	1	166	0	100	10		!	4.9%	1	0	0	0	19	9		1116	!
41		100 70	4	100	250	329	}	4,9%	1	187	. 7	. 187	467	615		IIIA	!
	1	30 20	0 10	30 20	100	110	1	4.9%	i	56	() 10	56	187	206		111B-1	
43	i	20 0	0	20 0	150 100	125	!	4.9%	!	37	19	37	280	234		1118-1	
44	1	0	0	0	100	50 50		4.9%	ŀ	0	0 6:	0	187	93		1118-2	
	ì	6	0	30	150	111	i 	4.9%	!	0	0. 0.	9	187	200 63		1110-2	
	:	10	0	50	200	160	1	4.7%	•	11 19	0	56 93	280 374	208		1110-1	
	1	6	0	30	80	76	1	4.9%	1				374	299		1119-1	
	1	0	0	0	30	15	i }		1	11	0	56	150			IIIB-5	
	í	6	0	10	50	41		4.9%	;	0	0	()	56			HIC .	
	!	0	Ò	0	30			4.9% a oy		11 0	0	19	93			1118-2	
	•	v) 	4,9%	1	· · · · · · · ·		0	56	28	ì	1116	}

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- 1	SPD	 17

	,					***	×			. m. r. w							
			INVE	TORY (985)		1	RATE	1	f	AFTER 13					CLASS	1
FINK NO	1	MBL		TRUK						KBL	BUS	TRUK	SPD	TOTAL	1		
51	1	0	0	0	100	50	1	4.9%	!	0	0	0	187	93	1	!1[B-2	!
	T.	10	0	- 30	150	115	İ	4.9%	Ì	19	. 0	56	280	215	ł	1118-1	ŧ
53	1	20	0	30	150	125	ł	4.9%	1	37	0	56	280	234	ł	1118-1	ł
54	1	10	Q	30	150	115	ļ	4.9%	ł	19	. 0	56	280	215	ł	1118-1	3
55	1	10	0	30	130	105	i	4.9%	1	17	0	56	243	196	1	1118-2	ŀ
56	t	20	0	40	200	160	ŧ	4.9%	ţ	37	0	75	374	299	ł	HIB-1	,
57	1	0	0	. 0	30	15	ŧ	4.9%	1	0	0 -	0	56	28	1	1110	i
58	1	20	0	40	150	135	ŧ	4.9%	ŧ	37	0	75	280	252	ŧ	1119-1	.
59	ł	10	0	30	150	115	1	4.9%	1	19	0	56	280	215	1	1118-1	. 1
60	i	10	0	20	100	80		4.9%	1	19	0 -	37	187			1119-2	
61	ł	20	0	40	150	135	ł	4.9%	1	37	0	75	280		ŧ	1118-1	. 1
62	1	6	0	20	90	71	ì	4.9%	1	11	0	37	168	133		1118-2	
63	i	10	0	30	150	115	1	4.9%	1	17	0	56	280	215		111B-1	
64	1	0	0	6	50	31	ļ	4.9%	1	0	0	11	93	58		1118-2	
65	1	6	0	20	100	76	Ţ	4.9%	Ţ	11	0	37	187	142		[118-2	
66	1	6	0	20	100	76	•	4.9%	1	11	Ó	37	187	142		1118-2	
67	i	0	0	8	20	18	1	4.9%	Ì	0	0	15	37	34		HIC	
69	!	0	0	4	100	54	•	4.9%	į	0	0	7	197	101		1118-2)
69	1	30	0	50	200	180	ì	4.9%	ì	56	0	93	374	336		1118-1	
70	1	20	0	40	200	160	į	4.9%	i	37	Ò	75	374	299		1118-1	
71	1	6	. 0	20	100	76	Í	4.9%	ì	Ïi	0	37	187	142		111B-2	
72	ì	20	0	50	200	170	•	4.9%	į	37	ò	93	374	318		IIIB-1	
73	i	0	Ò	0	100	50	i	4.9%	Ì	0	ó	Ô	187	93		1118-2	
74	i	10	0	30	150	115	i	4.9%	į	19	ŏ	56	280	215		1118-1	
75	i	10	0	30	100	90	i	4.9%	i	19	ŏ	56	187	168		1118-2	
76	i.	8	0	20	60	58	i	4.9%	i	15	Ď.	37	112	108		1118-2	
77	i	ō	Ö	0	50		i	4,9%	ì	0	ŏ	0	93	47		1110	-
78	1	10	0	10	50	45	į	4.9%	į	19	ò	19	93	84		1118-2	
79	i	30	0	20	100	100	į	4.9%	į	56	Ö	37	187	187		1118-2	
80	i	16	ò	0	30	31	í	4.9%	;	30	ŏ	0	56	58		1118-2	
91	i	10	õ	10	50	45	i	4.9%	i	19	ŏ	19	93	84		1118-2	
92	i	4	ò	10	50	39	i	4.9%	ì	7	ō	19	93	73		1118-2	
	i	10	Đ	40	70	85	-	4.9%	i	19	0	75	131			1118-2	
94		. 4	Ŏ	10	50	39	i	4.9%	ì	7	ò	19	93	73		1118-2	
85	i	4	. 0	10	60	44	į	4.9%	į	7	ŏ	19	112			1118-2	
86	i	Á	Ŏ	8	50	37	ì	4.9%	i	7	ŏ	15	93			1119-2	
97	i	4	ō	6	50			4.9%	•	7	ņ	11	93			1118-2	
88	i	10	. 0	20	100	80	i	4.9%		19	ó	37	187			1118-2	
89	į	Ã	Ŏ	6	50	35	;	4.9%	i	7	ò	ii	93			1118-2	
. 90	i	4	0	8	50	37	i	4.9%	į	7	ó	15	93			1119-2	
91	i	10	. 0	20	50	55	i	4.9%	į	19	ŏ	37	93			111B-2	
92	ì	. 0	Ŏ	0	20	10	i	4.9%	_	: 0	Ŏ	0	37	19			
93	i	20	0	30	100	100	ì	4.9%	i	37	ŏ	56	187			1118-2	
94	1	0	0	.0	50	25	i	4.9%	į	0	Ö	0	93	47		1110	
95	ì	Ö	Ő	0	50	25	ļ	4.9%	•	0	ŏ	Õ	93				
96	•	20	0	30	100	100	i	4.9%	;	37	ŏ	56	187			1118-2	
97	į	4	0	10	150	89	;	4.9%	;	7	ŏ	19	280			1118-2	
98	:	. 0	0	0	40			4.9%	1	. ,	Ó	0	75				_
99	:	0	. 0	0	150			4.9%		ŏ	Ō	0	280			1118-2	
11		v	v	9	20		,	1 + 1 (1	•	٧	v	·	704	110	•		-

Table 2-1-2 (3) EXISTING AND FUTURE TRAFFIC VOLUME

PROV : KALIHANTAN SELATAN KAB : TABALONG

< SFD : 1/2 >

	!		INVE	NTORY (19851			RATE			HIER I	3 YEARS	(1998)		 	CLASS	
LINK NO	1	HBL	BUS	TRUK	SPD	TOTAL	}		1	N9L	BUS	TRUK	SPD	TOTAL	1		1
101	1	0	0	0	10	5	1	4.9%	1	0	0	0	19	9	;	HIC	
102	ļ	: 0	0.	0	20	10	1	4.97	1	0	0	. 0	37	19	ŧ	1110	ł
103	1	0.	0	0	20	10	1	4.9%	1	0	0	0	37	19	ł	1110	1
104	1	0	0	0	40	20	1	4.9%	1	0	0	0	75	37	;	1110	ł
PERCENT	1	16.64	0.57	14.96	67.83				!	16.64	0.57	14.96	67.83		<u>.</u>		

2.2 Benefit

2.2.1 Benefit Estimation Method

Generally, estimation of the benefit on each Kabupaten road due to the Project was made by analyzing the direct benefit i.e. the VOC reduction benefit, which was estimated by comparing "with project" and "without project" based upon the future traffic volume on the road. However for the following road links it was decided to estimate the indirect benefit through the producer's surplus benefit.

- a) Road links with present traffic volume (ADT) less than 60 equivalent 4-wheel vehicles.
- b) Road links with no 4-wheel vehicle operation at present.

The indirect benefit was changed into the future traffic volume and the VOC reduction benefit was estimated.

The VOC adopted for the estimation is shown in Table 2-2-1.

Table 2-2-1 VEHICLE OPERATION COST ON KABUPATEN ROADS

					(KM)
SURFACE	CONDITION	SEDAN	BUS	TRUCK	MOTORCYCLE
ASPHALT	GOOD	104.7	86.2	85.4	15.9
	Fair	125.5	101.0	98.0	18.2
	Poor	164.1	135.2	138.5	22.8
	Bad	222.1	202.0	205.0	29.1
GRAVEL	Good	125.7	101.4	102.5	18.5
	Fair	145.0	124.6	127.1	21.1
	Poor	198.6	172.6	178.4	27.1
	Bad	242.7	228.9	231.2	31.8
EARTH	Fair	201.8	180.0	185.1	28.0
	Poor	240.7	218.2	225.8	31.8
	Bad	264.9	278.0	281.7	35.5

Source : Bina Marga

Table 2-2-2

FUTURE TRAFFIC VOLUME ESTIMATED BY THE PRODUCER'S SURPLUS

PROV : KALIMANTAN SELATAN KAB : TABALONG

(1998)

LINK NO	CLASS	SURFACE	MOBIL	BUS	TRUCK	SEPEDA	TOTAL
22	1110	KRK	3	0	3	13	13
26	1110	KRK	6	0	5	24	23
34	1110	KRK	7	0	6	29	28
39	1110	KRK	. 8	0	7	32	31
43	1110	KRK	0	0	7	31	31
. 44	1110	KRK	10	0	9	41	40
48	HIC	KRK	2	0	. 2	9	g
47	HIIC	KRK	2	0	2	10	. 9
50	1110	KRK	5	0	4	19	19
51	1110	KRK	4	0	4	17	17
57	1110	KRK	6	0	5	22	27
64	1110	KRK	9	0	8	38	36
67	1110	KRK	2	0	2	8	
68	HIIC	KRK	11	0	10	44	43
73	1110	KRK	6	0	5	23	23
76	1110	KRK	10	. 0	9	41	40
77	1110	KRK	9	0	9	35	35
78	1110	KRK	9	0	8	36	35
00	3111	KRK	8	0	7	34	37
81	1118-2	KRK	19	i	17	79	77
92	1119-2	KRK	28	1	25	113	111
84	1110	KRK	9.	0	. 8	38	38
95	1110	KRK	8	0	7	- 34	37
96	1110	KRK	6	0	5	23	23
87	1110	KRK	6	0	5	23	2.
89	1110	KRK	9	0	8	36	35
90	1110	KRK	3	0	2	11	1
91	1110	KAK	11	0	10	- 45	41
92	1110	KRK	11.	0	10	45	4:
94	HIC	KRK	5	0	5	21	21
95	1110	KRK	8	0	9	35	3
98	1110	KRK	4	0	3	15	1
99	1110	KRK	4	0	3	15	1
100	1110	KRK	- 11	0	10	47	4:
101	HIC	KRK	2	0	2	1	
102	HIC	KRK	4	.0	3	15	1
103	1110	KRK	5.	0	5	21	2
104	ilic	KRK	3	. 0	3	13	13

2.2.2 Benefit

The benefit estimation was carried out for each Kabupaten road. Table 2-2-3 shows a sample of the result of benefit estimation. In the table "surplus" and "VOC" show the estimation method utilized and III A, III B-1, III B-2 and III C show the road classification.

Table 2-2-3

RESULTS OF BENEFIT ESTIMATION

KABUPATEN : TABALONG

_													<u> </u>						(10	00Rupi ah	}
l		ı	LINK I	ı	LINK 2	1	LINK 3	1	LINK 4	1	LINK 5	i	LINK 6	ı	LINK 7	ì	FINK B	1	LINK 9	1	LINK 10	-
ł		1	i Ka	ı	1 Ka	ı	- 1 Ka	l	i Ka	ı	1 Ke	ı	1 Ka	1	i Ke	I	! Ka	ı	1 Ke	ı	l Ka	1
}	:)	1111	1	111A	1	1118)	1114	1	111A	1	1110	1	1118-1	1	1118-1	1	1118	ì	1111	
ı	YEAR	I	VOC	}	VOC	1	VOC	1	VOC	l	voc .	I	VOC	1	VOC	ı	voc	1	VOC	1	VOC	-
ł	1988		0	1	. 0	 I	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	 	0	ļ	0	1	0	 I	0	
1	1989	ŧ	975	1	650	Ť	1636		2246		1623	ì	4275		2846		134		1619	i	1461	
ı	1990	ł	1025	1	683	1	1716	ı	2363		1707		4485		2984		141		1699		1532	
1	1991	1.	1075		717		1801		2474		1788		4695		3123		148		1779		1609	
1	1992	i	1127		751		1893		2595		1875		4940		3289		155		1872		1686	
	1993		1183		788		1986		2716		1963		5178		3443		162		1966		1764	
	1994		1242		928		2081		2853		2062		5430		3610		170		2057		1858	
	1995		1305		870		2187		2999		2167		5706		3794		178		2159		1945	
	1996		1366		911		2297		3146		2273		5775		3989		197		2272		2042	
	1997		1134		956		2404		3301		2385		6276		4173		197		2381		2147	
	1978		1504		1003		2525		3458		2499		6582		4374		207		2498	-	2247	
ì	SUN	1	12236	ı	8157	1	20526	ı	28151	ı	20342	i	53562	1	35624	1	1679	1	20302	1	18291	-
- 1	COST	I	1810	!	-605	 I	6714	}	11231	1	6609	ı	26267	1	15653	1	-4438	 I	6582		5395	_
Į	/Ke	1.	1810	ł	-605	I	6714		4 4 4 4 4		6609	Į	26267	ı	15653	ı	-4438	1	6582	1	5395	

Chapter 3 ENGINEERING

3.1 Design Criteria and Specification

3.1.1 Geometric Design Criteria

Gurrently a technical standard for improvement of Kabupaten roads i.e. PETUNJUK TEKNIS INPRES PENUNJANGAN JALAN KABUPATEN, TAHUN 1984-1985 is established by Bina Marga.

The geometric design criteria in the above standard are recommended to be adopted in general for the Project. Following discussions with Bina Marga, exceptions to this are allowed for Pavement width and pavement type to minimize the construction cost of the Kabupaten road improvement, if necessary. The geometric design criteria adopted for the Project are shown in Table 3-1-1. The typical cross sections of Kabupaten roads are shown in Fig. 3-1-1.

3.1.2 Loading Specification

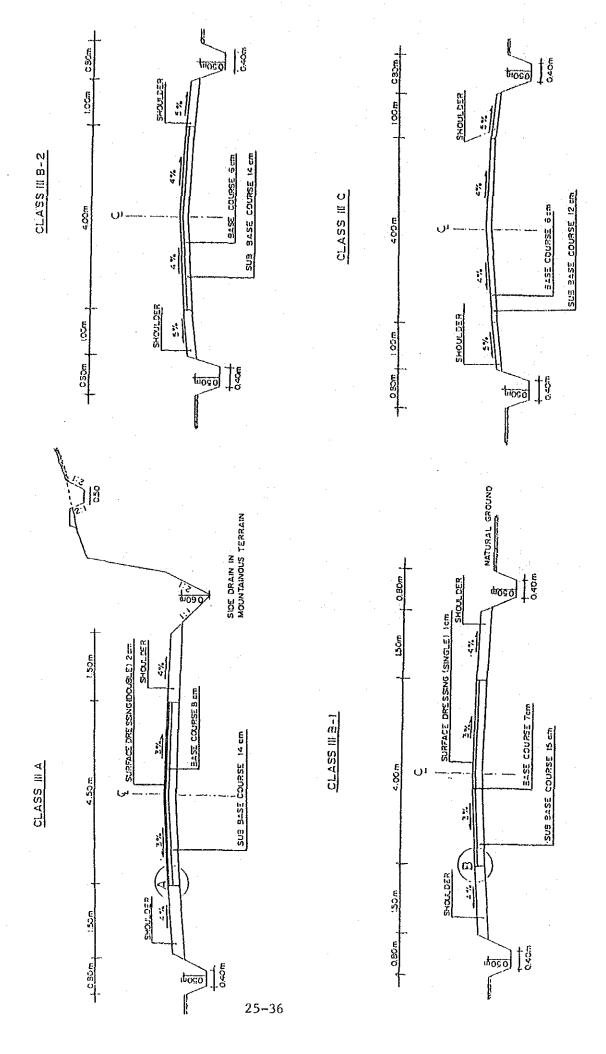
The LOADING SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAY BRIDGES BY DIRECTORATE GENERAL BINA MARGA is used in principle as the basic specification of loading and the TECHNICAL STANDARD FOR KABUPATEN ROADS compiled by Bina Marga shows that the design live load for bridges on Kabupaten roads is 70% of the Bina Marga live road. However, after discussions with Bina Marga the following loads were decided as the design live loads for the standard bridges of Kabupaten roads:

- a. 50% of Bina Marga live load (hereinafter BM 50) is applied for concrete and timber bridges on roads of III A classification.
- b. 10-ton truck load is applied for timber bridges on roads of III B-1, III B-2 and III C classification.

Table 3-1-1

AS PRACTI-CABLE MOUNT-AINOUS 0.75 3 Ö 3 5.0 4.0 7 16 0.5 AS PRACTICABLE Ç CLASS III GRAVEL HILLY ∞ 12 3.5 30 0. 0.5 5.5 4.0 8 20 **-~1** 12 S œ 4 FLAT TO ROLLING 0.75 4.5 3 3.0 1.0 5.5 30 20 'n r MOUNT-AINOUS AS PRACTI CABLE 30 4.5 ص ص 1.0 + ∞ 12 9 6.5 4.5 B-2 50 0.75 HILLY GRAVEL 4.5 ٠. د 7.0 5. 0 CLASS III 6.5 Ċ, ᆣ 40 30 12 4 ιΛ 2 1 200 MOUNT- FLAT TO AINOUS ROLLING 4.5 3.5 1.5 1.0 7.5 5.5 9 30 土 4 -DESIGN CRITERIA FOR KABUPATEN ROADS 0.75 AS PRACT 0.1 6.5 s. 0 4,5 S S ASPHALT SEAL (SINGLE) 30 ∞ \pm 10 CLASS III B-1 - 200 HILLY 5.5 3.5 7.5 1.0 7.5 4.5 ቷ 40 8 Ø ထ 12 9 m 4 500 FLAT TO ROLLING 4.5 3.5 1.5 1.0 8.0 5.5 ቷ 70 30 す 1 MOUNT-AINOUS ASPHALT SEAL (DOUBLE) 0.75 0-9 7.5 0.6 0.9 + 40 30 ∞ 2 4.5 4 3000 - 500 CLASS III HILLY 9 9.0 9-0 9 30 'n 4.5 7.0 ቷ ~ 16 12 m 4 FLAT TO ROLLING 9.0 6.0 2.0 10.0 30 ‡ 70 4 7.5 4.5 (Forecast 10 th year average per day) DESIRABLE DESIRABLE DESIRABLE DESIRABLE DESIRABLE DESIRABLE ADI SHOULDER PAVEMENT MINIMUM MINIMOM MINIMUM MINIMOM MINIMUM MAXIMUM ROAD CLASSIFICATION z TRAFFIC LANES エマシエ Н ⊲; (Km/hr) TRAFFIC VOLUME ഷ (%) B $\widehat{\Xi}$ Ξ $\widehat{\mathbf{x}}$ (%) SURFACE 斘 ы (LIMITING) ⊱ SHOULDER ROAD BED GRADIENT PAVEMENT RIGHT OF WAY ROAD CAMBER DESIGN WIDIM WIDIM SPEED WIDIM

25-35



3.2 Pavement Design

3.2.1 Design Conditions

From the engineering data prepared by the Kabupaten it is noted that the pavement structure of the Kabupaten roads seems to have been determined without adequate designs, therefore the Kabupaten roads generally have insufficient capacity. The standards generally used for highway pavement design such as Road Note 29, Road Note 31 and AASHTO are not suitable for Kabupaten roads with small traffic volumes and loads.

Therefore formulae suitable for the pavement design of Kabupaten roads are recommended as described in Chapter 5 of the Main Report.

The following are important factors for the design of pavement thickness.

1) Design Traffic Volume

As the pavement thickness is designed for each road classification the design traffic volume of which the target year is 1998, is adopted for each classification as follows:

Road Classification	Design Traffic Volume (vpd)
III A	1,000
III B-1	500
III B-2	200
III C	50

2) Strength of Roadbed

The CBR value of the existing roadbed is a very important factor for the pavement design but no results are available from CBR tests on the Kabupaten roads.

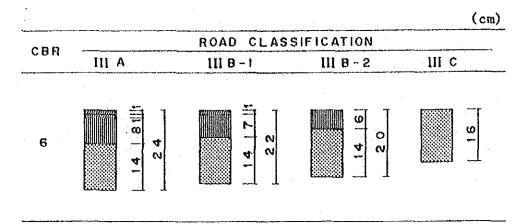
CBR of the laterite is generally in the range of CBR 4 to 10. However site CBR tests should be conducted before construction to finally decide the pavement thickness.

3.2.2 Pavement Structure

Fig. 3-2-1 shows the standard pavement structure adopted for the Kabupaten roads.

Fig. 3-2-1

PAVEMENT STRUCTURE



= SURFACE DRESSING (ASPHALT)

= BASE COURSE (CRUSHER - RUN)

= SUBBASE COURSE (SANDY GRAVEL)

3.3 Design of Bridges and Other Structures

3.3.1 Standard Bridge

There are so many bridges to be improved or to be newly constructed on the Kabupaten roads in the Project Area that it is very difficult to prepare an individual design for each bridge. Therefore, standardization is recommended as being necessary for the bridge design with conclusions as described below.

(1) Bridge Type

1) Superstructure

A timber beam bridge (hereinafter timber bridge has been finally selected regardless of road classification by the agreement of Bina Marga after studying the actual rurall condition of bridge construction. Fig. 3-3-1 shows the cross section of the standard type.

2) Substructure

Taking account of the actual combinations of super and substructure types noted from the field survey, timber pile barts are recommended as standard because of ease of construction and economy.

3) Foundation

There is no information of subsoil conditions in the inventory data. However, timber piles of 20 cm diamenter are generally recommended as piles of this type are in common use.

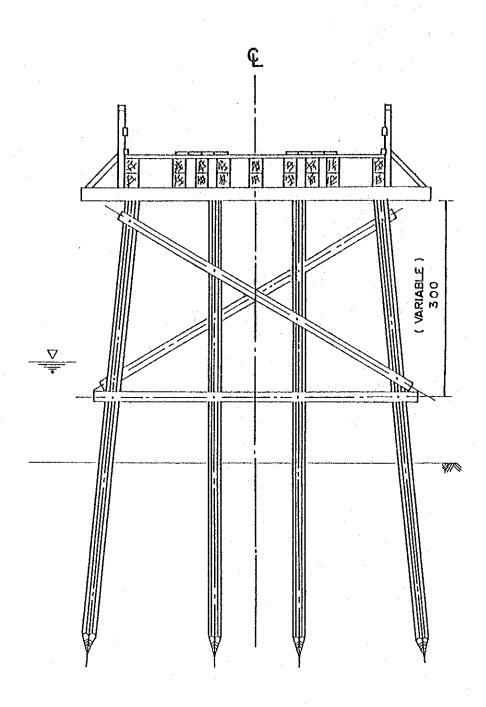
The pile length is suggested to be a minimum of 3 meters under the bottom of the foundation or river bed.

The length and number of piles should be decided in order to be adequate for the condition of the foundation materials.

(2) Bridge Width

The effective bridge width for the standard bridge has been generally decided as 4.0 m through discussions with Bina Marga and considering the actual width of Kabupaten roads.

CROSS SECTION OF STANDARD BRIDGE TIMBER BRIDGE



(3) Span Length

The range of span lengths are determined as:

Timber bridge: 3.0, 5.0 and 8.0 m

3.3.2 Other Structures

Culverts and retaining walls shown in Fig. 3-3-2 and Fig. 3-3-3 are recommended as standard structures.

(1) Culvert

The following two culvert types have been adopted for the tranverse drainage.

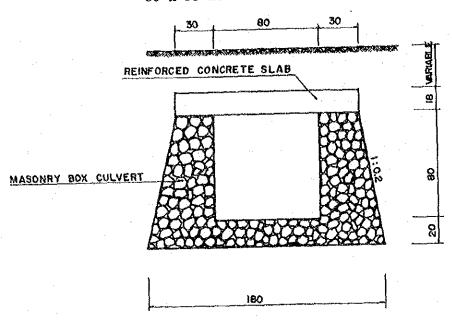
- a) Reinforced concrete pipe culvert Ø 80 cm m
- b) Rubble in mortar box culvert with RC slab 80 cm X 80 cm

(2) Retaining Wall

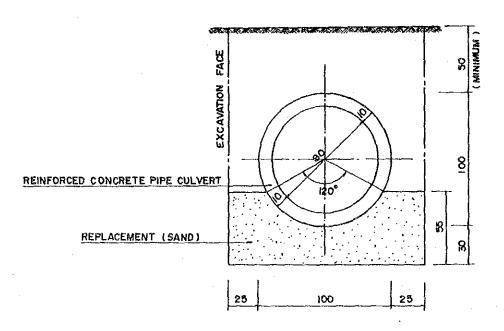
The following two types of retaining walls have been adopted because of ease of construction, economy and familiarity in Indonesia.

- a) Rubble in mortar retaining wall
- b) Timber retaining wall

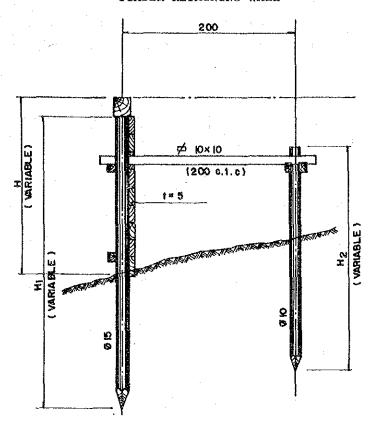
80 x 80 RUBBLE IN MORTAR BOX CULVERTS



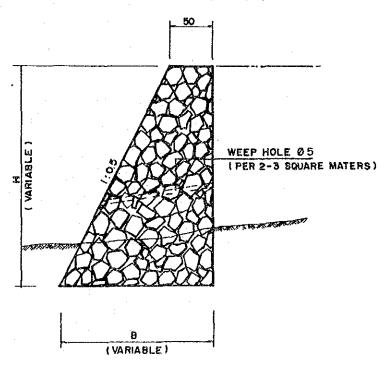
Ø 80 RENFORCED CONCRETE PIPE CULVERT



TIMBER RETAINING WALL



RUBBLE IN MORTAR WALL



3.4 Selection of Equipment Types

From the results of comparison of two types of Kabupaten road construction methods, i.e. equipment intensive method and labour intensive method construction methods for major works were basically decided as shown in Table 3-4-1.

Table 3-4-1

CONSTRUCTION METHODS FOR MAJOR WORKS

METHOD	WORK TYPE
Equipment Intensive	Earthwork, Base Course and Subbase Course
Labour Intensive	Surface Dressing, Drainage,
	Bridge and Other Structures.

3.4.1 Points to be Considered for the Selection

Full consideration was given to the following points in studying the selection of equipment type.

- a. Most of the construction in the Project is pavement works for road improvement.
- b. The pavement width adopted is equal to or less than 4.5 m and therefore large sized equipment is omitted from the selection process.
- c. Equipment should be capable of with standing the heavy rainfall and poor soil quality. Equipment for construction in swampy areas is considered if necessary.
- d. Uniformity of equipment types with existing equipment is considered to facilitate repair of the equipment in the provincial work shop.
- e. Since the scale of the construction is small and transportation of equipment will frequently be necessary, wheel type equipment has been selected as much as possible as this can move by itself or by being towed.
- f. The road like to be improved are scattered all over the Kabupatens and therefore a low bed truck or equivalent is necessary for transportation of crawler type equipment. It is desirable to protect the existing pavement from damage caused by the movement of crawler type equipment on the existing roads.
- g. The capacity of the equipment has been decided taking into consideration the construction volume and the combination of equipment in the main work.

3.4.2 Combinations of Equipment for Major Works and Maintenance

The combinations of equipment for major works and maintenance are listed in Table 3-4-2 and 3-4-3 respectively.

TYPE OF WORK	EQUIPMENT REQUIRED							
1. Site Clearing in Light Bush	1- Bulldozer 90 HP 2- Dump Truck 3.0 Ton	1- Wheel Loader 1.2 m ³						
2. Excavation & Embankment								
i) Normal Fill	1- Bulldozer 90 HP 1- Vibratory Roller 4.0 Ton (D&T)	1- Water Tank Truck 4,000 Ltr						
ii) Fill by Borrow Material	1- Bulldozer 90 HP 3- Dump Truck 3.0 Ton	1- Wheel Loader 1.2 m ³						
iii) Fill in Swamp	1- Swamp Bulldozer 90 HP 1- Water Tank Truck 4,000 Ltr	1- Vibratory Roller 4.0 Ton (D&T)						
iv) Excavation to	•							
Spoil	1- Bulldozer 90 HP 1- Wheel Loader 1.2 m ³	4- Dump Truck 3.0 Ton						
3. Subgrade Preparation	1- Motor Grader 75 HP1- Vibratory Roller 4.0Ton (D&T)	1- Water Tank Truck 4,000 Ltr						
4. Subbase Course	1- Motor Grader 75 HP 1- Vibratory Roller 4.0 Ton (D&T)	1- Water Tank Truck 4,000 Ltr						
5. Base Course	1- Motor Grader 75 HP 1- Vibratory Roller 4.0 Ton	1- Water Tank Truck 4,000 Ltr						
	1- Portable Crusher/Screen 30-40 Ton/H	s						
6. Cement Stabilizing	I- Motor Grader 70 HP I- Bulldozer 90 HP	1- Vibratory Roller 4.0 Ton (D&T)						
	1- Wheel Loader 1.2 m ³ 1- Flat Bed Truck 3.0 Ton	l- Road Stabilizer						
7. Surface Course	1- Asphalt Sprayer 850 Ltr 1- Tyre Roller 8-15 Ton 1- Portable Crusher/Screen 30-40 Ton/H	1- Flat Bed Truck 3.0 Ton s						
8. Concrete	1- Concrete Mixer 0.5 m ³ 1- Water Pump 200 Ltr/Min 1- Concrete Vibrator 3.3 HP	1- Flat Bed Truck 3.0 Ton 1- Hand-Guided Vibratory Roller 1000 Kg						

Table 3-4-3 EQUIPMENT OF ONE WORK GANG FOR MAINTENANCE

TYPE OF WORK	EQUIPMENT REQUIRED
Road	i- Motor Grader
	1- Tyre Roller 8-15 Ton
Market and the state of the state of	1- Hand-Guided Vibratory Roller 1000 Kg
	1- Flat Bed Truck 3.0 Ton
	1- Dump Truck 3.0 Ton
Bridge and Other Structure	1- Flat Bed Truck With Crane 3.0 Ton

3.5 Workshop and Laboratory

3.5.1 Policy of the Kabupaten Workshop

A workshop will be provided for each Kabupaten. The function of the workshop is to cope with requests from the construction site. The main service will be routine maintenance while the secondary service will be light repairs which can be carried out by changing parts. Dismantling and assembling of units which need setting or adjustment using special equipment or facilities will not be carried out in the Kabupaten workshop. Such repairs are planned to be carried out by the provincial workshop or the regional Workshop of Bina Marga.

Accordingly the main tasks of the Kabupaten workshop are as follows:

- 1) Administration for and storage of equipment
- 2) Routine maintenance and light repair of equipment
- 3) Storage and supply of spare parts
- 4) Operation of equipment including crushing plant.

3.5.2 Workshop Equipment and Tools

Equipment and tools for the workshop are recommended as shown in Table 3-5-1.

Table 3-5-1

WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Upright Drilling Machine	1 Set
Electric Hand Drill	1
Electric Portable Grinder	1
Disc Grinder	1
Bench Electric Grinder	1
Engineer's Vice	.1
DC Electric Welder with Engine	1 Set
Portable Hydraulic Jack, Screw Head	1 .:
Hydraulic Jack	1
Grease Gun	. 2
Suction Pump for Oil Recovery	2
High Pressure Grease Pump	1

continued

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Drum Opening Spanner	1
Silicon Normal Charger	1
Tyre Changer Air Operated	1
Tyre Service Tool Set	1
Tyre Pressure Gauge	1
Automatic Tyre Inflator	1
Plug Cleaner and Tester	1
Mechanics Tool Set, Heavy Equipment	1
Mechanics Tool Set, Large Vehicle	1
Portable Air Compressor	1
Electric Cord Reel, 15 A, 50 m	1
0il Measure, Polyethylene	1
Funnel 200 mm, Steel	3
Hand Truck (Cart), 4-Wheel	1
Nylon Sling, 10 ton	2
Chain Block, 1 ton	. 2
Wire Rope (for sling), 1.8 ton	2
Wire Rope (for sling) 3.2 ton	2
Generator	1

3.5.3 Laboratory

For quality control of construction in the Project it is recommended that a laboratory is provided for each Kabupaten. For each laboratory, provision of laboratory test equipment for the following tests is recommended:

- Physical characteristic, compaction and strength tests for the road bed and pavement materials.
 - Slump and strength tests for the bridge concrete.

In the laboratory a fixed water tank should be provided for CBR tests and curing of concrete specimens.

The proposed laboratory equipment is listed in Table 3-5-2.

Table 3-5-2

LABORATORY TEST EQUIPMENT

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY
Soil Moisture Test Set (JIS Al203)	1
Liquid Limit Set (JIS A1205)	1
Plastic Limit Set (JIS A1206)	1
Compaction Set (JIS A1210)	1
CBR Laboratory Set, Mechanical (JIS A1211)	1
Sand Density Apparatus (JIS A1214)	1.
Aggregate Test Sieve Set	1
Portable Cone Penetrometer	1
Compression & Bending Test Machine	1
Cylinder Mould (JIS All32, 1108)	9
Slump Test Apparatus (JIS Al101)	2

To conduct the surveys necessary for road and structure construction such as centering, profile leveling, cross section leveling etc., the surveying equipment listed in Table 3-5-3 recommended.

Table 3-5-3

SURVEYING EQUIPMENT

DESCRIPTION	QUANTETY
Transit	1
Level .	1
Staff	3

Chapter 4 CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COST ESTIMATIONS

4.1 Unit Price

With regard to the unit prices of materials and labor, the data were collected from each Kabupaten through Bina Marga. The collected data were compared with those of Jakarta using BAHAN BANGUNAN DKI-JAKARTA MAY & JUNE 1985 compiled by PUSAT INFORMASI TEHNIK PEMBANGUNAN, and then finalized.

4.1.1 Unit Labour Price

The unit labour prices of Kabupaten Tabalong and other Kabupatens in Kalimantan Selatan Province are shown in Table 4-1-1.

Table 4-1-1

UNIT LABOUR PRICE

							(Rp)
KABUPATEN	MAN	SKL LAB	CAP	MAS	LAB	DRIV	OPE
Tanah Laut	2,500	2,250	2,500	2,500	1,750	2,500	4,000
Kota Baru	2,750	2,750	3,500	3,500	2,500	2,500	4,000
Banjar	2,750	2,200	2,750	2,750	1,750	2,750	3,850
Barito Kuala	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,500
Tapin	3,000	2,500	3,250	3,250	2,000	3,000	4,000
Hulu Sungai Selatan	2,000	2,250	2,500	1,500	1,750	2,500	3,000
Hulu Sungai Tengah	2,000	1,750	2,500	1,500	1,250	2,500	3,000
Hulu Sungai Utara	3,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	2,000
Tabalong	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	3,500
Average	2,333	2,078	2,556	2,444	1,667	2,417	3,039

Notes :

MAN : Mandur

SKL LAB : Skilled Labour

CAP : Carpenter

MAS : Mason

LAB : Labourer

DRIV : Driver

OPE : Operater

4.1.2 Unit Price of Materials

Table 4-1-2 shows the unit price of materials for Kabupaten Tabalong together with for other Kabupatens in Kalimantan Selatan Province.

Table 4-1-2 (1)

UNIT PRICE OF MATERIALS

•						(Rp)
MATERIAL	UNIT	TANAH LAUT	KOTA BARU	BANJAR KUALA	BARITO	TAPIN
Bitumen	L	275	375	300	300	275
Asphalt oil	L	700	750	700	750	700
Gasoline	L	250	250	250	250	250
Sand	_M 3	5,000	12,500	6,000	12,500	4,500
Cement	bag	4,000	5,300	4,500	5,000	5,000
River Stone	8 _M	5,000	12,500	7,000	17,500	10,000
Steel moulds	Set	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
Timber	МЗ	60,000	150,000	80,000	200,000	80,000
Paint	${f L}$	4,000	3,500	3,000	2,000	2,500
Reinforcing Steel	Кg	750	1,000	750	1,000	1,000
Tying Wire	Кg	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,200	1,200
Equivalent Royalty	_M 3	250	250	250	250	250

Table 4-1-2 (2)

UNIT PRICE OF MATERIALS

						(Rp)
MATERIAL	UNIT	HULU SUNGAI SELATAN	HULU SUNGAI TENGAH	SUNGAT UTARA	TABALONG	AVERAGE
Bitumen	L	450	300	300	300	385
asphalt oil	L	800	700	700	700	925
Gasoline	L	250	250	250	250	250
Sand	$\epsilon_{\mathtt{M}}$	5,000	5,000	5,000	6,000	5,745
Cement	bag	4,350	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,687
River Stone	ϵ_{M}	7,750	7,000	9,000	7,500	11,165
Steel moulds	Set	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	7,865
Timber	_M 3	75,000	75,000	80,000	90,000	132,758
Paint	L	2,100	2,000	2,750	2,500	2,573
Reinforcing Steel	Kg	1,000	1,000	750	1,000	940
Tying Wire	Kg	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,200	1,897
Equivalent Royalty	_M 3	250	250	250	250	_

4.1.3 Hourly Equipment Cost

The hourly equipment cost for Kabupaten is shown in Table 4-1-3.

Table 4-1-3

HOURLY EQUIPMENT COST

PROVINCE : KALIMANTAN SELATAN KABUPATEN : TABALONG

		****			(UNIT	1 Rp 1	(b	85 >	
	EQUIPMENT NAME	CLASS	////	LOCAL COS	>>>>	{{{{ (FOREIGN COS	61	TOTAL
NO			ONNERSHI	OPERATION	SUB-TOTAL	OWNERSHIP	OPERATION	SUB-TOTAL	COST
	Bulldozer	120 HP	234	14,015	14,249	7,769	1.024	8,793	23,042
	Bulldozer/Ripper	120 HP	255	15,026		8,500			
	Snamp Bulldozer	120 HP	267	15,268					26,060
	Bulldozer	90 HP	14(9,692		647	5,561	
	Bulldozer/Ripper	90 HP	154	10,134	10,293		982	6,282	
	Bulldozer -	65 HP	10	6,940	7,045		461	3,961	
	Bulldozer/Ripper	65 HP	115						12,031
	Swamp Bulldozer	90 HP	159		10,283		979		
	Swamp Bulldozer	65 HP	123	7 230	7,352		750	,	
	Motor Grader	110 HP	208	12,075	12,283				
	Motor Grader	75 HP	144	8,272				•	
	Notor Grader	65 HP	208 144 125 258	7,269					
	Road Stabilizer	W=1850 ma	258	3,381		8,594	424	•	
	Vibratory Roller	4 ton	97	3,635	3,722	2,900	382	3,282	7,004
	Hand-guide Vib. Roller	1000 Kg	88	646	714		29	879	1,593
	Tire Roller	8-15 ton	94	8,266	8,360	3,106		3,208	
	Vibratory Roller (D&T)	4 ton	97	3,635		•			7,004
	Hand-guide Vib. Roller	600 Kg	48						1,109
•	Rough Terrain Crane	10 ton	302				744	10.783	25,179
	Hydraulic Excavator; Wheel	0.3 m3	124	•			541	4,650	
	Wheel Loader	1.2 =3	211						
	Wheel Loader	0.3 m3	69			2,269			5,818
	Water Tank Truck	4000 ltr.	7(4,251
	Fuel Tank Truck	4000 ltr.	71	3,200		882	2 121	1,003	
	Dump Truck	3.0 tan	118	3,939	4,056	1,469	202		
	Fiat Bed Truck with Crane	3.0 ton	57	3,440	3,492	1,717	127	1,844	5,336
	Dump Loader Truck	12 ton	110	21,554		3,837	1 127 1 126		25,633
	Dump Truck	5.0 ton	170	6,526	6,702		302	2,491	9 193
	Flat Bed Truck	3.0 tan	17	3,015	3,032	563	41	604	3,636
	Portable Crusher/Screening	the state of the s		,		18,800			
	Concrete Mixer	0.5 m3	433			5,400		5,819	
	Hater Pump			•					
	Concrete Vibrator	3.3 HP		5 255		73	3 2	75	336
	Asphalt Sprayer		82	808	890	1,019	140	1,159	

4.2 Unit Construction Cost by Work Type

4.2.1 All Works Except Bridges

The unit construction costs by work type, excluding bridge construction costs, have been estimated using the combination of equipment described in Clause 3.4 and the unit prices already listed. The results are summarized in Table 4-2-1.

Table 4-2-1 UNIT COST BY WORK TYPE EXCEPT BRIDGE WORK

PROV		KALIMANTAN	SELATAN	KAB	ā	TABALONG
L. L.(L.)	5	L'AUT 11.(4) A 1 541 A	DEFINITION	L/Litra		1 1 18", 1 17" ("), 1 4 145

				(Rp)
ITEH	UNIT	LOCAL	FORE16N	TOTAL
Site Clearance in Light Bush	#2	174	91	265
Subgrade Preparation	e 2	22	-11	33
Normal Fill	#3	1.776	863	2,659
Fill in Swamp	4 3	2.656	1,052	3,708
Normal Excavation to Spoil	m3	1,051	522	1,573
Sub Base Course	ъJ	3,379	1,347	4,726
Dase Course	m3	4,637	2,299	6,936
Shoul der	e2	314	146	460
Asphalt Patching	m2	3,700	1,377	5,277
Surface Dressing (Single)	6 2	621	595	1,216
Surface Dressing (Double)	s 2	777	936	1,713
Earth Drain	8	939	. 119	1.058
Earth Drain in Swamp (by machine)	a 3	1,271	474	1,745
Pipe Culvert D80cm	8	16,069	51,386	97,455
Hasonry Culvert (BOxBOcm)	a ·	63,136	41,554	104,690
Retaining Wall and Wing Wall (Timber)	#2	10,758	246	11,004
Retaining Hall and Wing Hall (Masonry)	я3	46,111	11,868	57,979
Gabion Protection	a 3	13,146	120	13,266
Manual routine maintenance of road	Km	152,384	7,248	159,632
Routine maintenance of earth road	K.a	100,878	37,904	138,802
Routine maintenance of gravel road	Ke	203,196	80,047	271,243
Routine gaintenance of asphalt road	Ka	370,000	137,700	527,700

4.2.2 Bridges

The unit construction costs by bridge type including the cost of demolition of existing bridges are shown in Table 4-2-2.

Table 4-2-2

BRIDGE COST

PROV : KALIMANTAN SELATAN

KAB : TABALONG

LTEH TIKU LOCAL FOREIGN TOTAL. Superstructure HimberjSpan 3m;101) 43,911 **a**2 40,370 3,541 Superstructure (Timber: Span 5m: 101) 48,625 42 44,715 3,910 59,226 Superstructure (Timber; Span 8m; 101) 64,362 **s**2 5,136 Superstructure (Timber; Span 3m; BH50) 82 50,057 4,378 54,435 Superstructure (Timber|Span 5m;BN50) 54,646 4,745 59,391 a 2 75,312 Superstructure (Timber; Span 8m; BM50) 69,306 6,006 42 Superstructure (Concrete; Span 3m; 8H50) **s**2 47,530 107,965 155, 195 169,638 Superstructure (Concrete; Span Sm; BH50) 48,744 120,694 #2 182,006 Superstructure (Concrete | Span 8m | BH50) 50,515 131,491 **a**2 149,376 204,714 Superstructure (Concrete; Spanion; BMSO) #2 55,338 Superstructure (Concrete; Span15m; BH50) **a**2 59,852 176,007 235,859 32,859 384,581 NO 351,722 Substructure (Pieryfor Timber; 101) 1,152,269 997,907 154,362 Substructure (Abut; for Timber; 10%) ND NO 517,289 49,627 565,916 Substructure (Pieryfor Timber; BHSO) Substructure (Abut; for Timber; BM50) 171,532 1,294,505 NO 1,122,973 477,161 2,230,041 Substructure (Piersfor Concrete; BH50) KO 1,752,880 КO 999,497 4,672,962 Substructure (Abut; for Concrete; BM50) 3,673,465 12,766 11,393 1,373 Desolition of Bridge (Tisber-)Tisber) **e**2 11,393 1,373 12,766 Demolition of Bridge (Timber-)Concrete) a2 82,705 81,377 164,082 82 Despition of Bridge (Concrete) 8,653 7,532 1,121 Maintenance of Yimber Bridge (New) 4,999 Maintenance of Concrete Bridge (New) £2 1.864 3,135 Maintenance of Timber Bridge (Exist) 7,859 2,404 10,262 **2**2 2,471 6,935 4,464 Haintenance of Concrete Bridge (Exist) a 2·

Chapter 5 RESULTS OF ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY EVALUATION

5.1 Preliminary Screening

The road links to be improved should be effective for development of the Project Area. The road links where improvements were assumed to be inefficient for development of the Project Area were generally screened out using the following cut-off criteria.

- (1) Very short roads, less than 2 Km long, which have no connection with the trunk road network.
- (2) Roads not connected to the network at any point
- (3) Unpreferred roads, due to poor suitability for transportation compared to other existing alternative roads serving the same purpose.
- (4) Road in good condition according to the Bina Marga road inventory which lists improvement projects carried out in the last two or three years
- (5) Roads with asphalt surface in good condition
- (6) Urban roads, except those forming part of a longer route
- (7) Roads serving single large organizations rather than the general public
- (8) Roads with no inventory data
- (9) Kabupaten roads also assigned as provincial roads

The road links to be screened out in Kabupaten Tabalong are shown in Table 5-1-1.

Table 5-1-1

ROAD LINKS TO BE SCREENED OUT

KABUPATEN: TABALONG

CRITERIA NO	ROAD LINK NO
(3)	20
(6)	01,02,03,04,05,06,08,09,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,19,
	21,22
(8)	14,18,42

5.2 Evaluation

5.2.1 Primary Analysis

The Kabupaten roads were classified by using the future traffic volume on the road links in 1998. The primary analysis of the IRR was carried out using the construction and maintenance costs. Road links where IRRs were more than 10% were defined as feasible links.

Results of primary analysis are shown in Table 5-2-1.

5.2.2 Secondary Analysis

From the infeasible road links evaluated by the primary analysis, road links where the IRRs were between 1% and 10%, i.e. road links which could become feasible if down graded by one rank, in classification were down graded and the costs re-estimated. Using these costs, a secondary analysis of IRR was carried out. Road links where these IRRs were then more than 10% were also defined as feasible links. This reflected that even though the road classification was rather low the road link should be improved.

Results of secondary analysis are shown in Table 5-2-2.

5.2.3 Ranking of Feasible Road Links

From the results of the primary and secondary analysis, road links where the IRRs were more than 10% were selected and their NPVs and B/Cs were estimated. The ranking of feasible road links from the economic evaluation are decided in the order of the NPVs, i.e. the larger the NPV the higher the road link priority as shown in Table 5-2-3.

PROVINCE : KALIMANTAN BELATAN KABUPATEN : TABALONB

LINK NO	LENGTH	CLABB	1RR (%)	REMARK
29	1 Km	1110	B6.762	VOC
16	1 Km	IIIA	70.517	VOC
72	LO Km	1110-1	36.118	VUC
-6	1 Km	ILIA	34.243	VDC
23 70	5 Km 10 Km	1110-1 1110-1	32.758 31.685	VOC
40	3 Km	IIIA	27.007	VOC
83	3 Km	1119-2	29.107	VOC
7	1 Km	1118-1	27.561	VOC
36	7 km	1118-5	25.569	VOC
24	4 Km	1119-1	24.825	VOC
74	7 Km	1118-1	24.073	VOC
66	8 Km	1119-2	24.013	VOC
46	6 Km	1119-1	23.877	VOC
25	11 Km	1118-1	22.557	VDC
.75	4. Km	1119-2	22.097	VOC
28	5 Km	1118-2	21.397	VDC
31	3 Km	1119-1	20.008	VDC
45	9 Km	1118-5	18.767	VOC
53	3 Km	1119-1	18.320	VOG
61	2 Km	IIID-1	16.092	voc voc
54 45	5 Km 2 Km	1118-1	14.373	VOC
96	2 Km	1110-2	13.883	Vac
41	7 Km	1119-1	13.794	VOC
38	6 Km	1119-1	13.143	VUC
17	1 Km	IIIA	13.032	YOC
62	2 Km	1118-2	11.808	VOC
77	6 Km	1118-2	10.758	VOC
4	i Km	IIIA	10.644	VOD
6 9	8 Km	111B-1	10.416	VOC
35	8 Km	1119-2	9.196	VDD
71	6 Km	1118-2	9.881	VOC
9	1 Km	IIIA	8.829	VDC
56 07	6 Km	1110-1	7.267	VOC
93 32	6 Km 6 Km	1118-2 1118-1	6.856 5.858	VDC VDC
10	1 Km	IIIA	4.753	VOC
้รั	t Km	HIA	4.703	Vac
13	1 Km	1118-1	4.510	VOC
88	3 Km	1118-2	4.522	VOC
81	a Km	1119-2	1.884	Burplus
33	7 Km	1119-1	1.796	VOC
27	5 Km	1118-5	1.510	Vnc
52	3 Km	1118-1	1.261	VDC
21	1 Km 1 Km	1110-1	0.372	VOC
2.5 3.	3 Km	IIIA	0.078 0.078	Vยน อินทอในต
11	1 Km	1110	0.078	VDC
55	5 Km	1118-2	0.078	VDC
34	6 Km	1110	0.078	Surplus
57	6 Km	HIC	0.078	Surplus
58	5. Km	1118-1	0.078	Voc
159	4 10m	1110-1	0.078	VOC
60	5 Km	1118-2	0.079	VOC
12	1 Km	IIIA	0.078	VOC
1	1 Km	1110	0.078	VDC
63	9 Km	1110-1	0.078	VOC
64	6 Km	HIC	0.078	Burplus
37 26	3 Km	1118-1	0.078	Voc
26 67	5 Km 2 Km	1110	0.078	Burplus
9B	2 Km 7 Km	111C	0.078 0.078	Surplus
39	7 Km	1110	0.078	Surplus Surplus
8	1 Km	1118-1	0.078	VOC

PROVINCE I KALIMANTAN BELATAN KABUPATEN I TABALONG

LINK NO	LENGTH	CLV88	१८८ (४)	REMARK
2	i ism	LIIA	0.078	Voc
43	8 Km	IIIC	0.078	Burplue
73	2 Km	IIIC	0.078	Burplus
44	8 Km	1110	0.078	Burplus
19	1 Km	1110-1	0.076	Vac
76	4 Km	1116	0.078	Burplus
77	4 Km ·	LILC	0.078	Burplus
78	,4 Km	IIIC	0.078	Rurplus
77,	4 Km	1118-5	0.078	VOC
80	3 Km	1110	0.078	Burplus
30	1 Km	1118-1	0.078	VOC
-02	10 Km	1118-2	0.078	Burplus
47	4 Km	1118-2	0.078	VOC
84	6 Km	IIIC	0.078	Surplus
26	3 Km	HIE	0.078	Burplus
86	2 Km	IIIC	0.078	Surplus
87	2 Km	1110	0.078	Burplus
48	2 Km	IIIC	0.078	Burplus
87	4 . Km	IIIC	0.078	Surplus
70	1 Km	İIIC	0.078	Surplus
71	4 Km	IIIC .	0.078	Surplus
72	4 Km	1110	0.078	Burplus
49	2 Km	IIIC	0.078	Surplus
74	2 Km	IIIG	0.078	Surplus
. 95	7 Km	HIC,	0.078	Surplus
50	5 Km	1110	0.078	Surplus
51	53 - Km	HIC	0.078	Surplus
'78	4 Ka	1110	0.078	Burp1 us
77	3 Km	1110	0.078	Surpius
001	to Km	1110	0.078	Burplus
101	2 Km	HIC	0.078	Burplus
102	3 Km	1110	0.078	Burplus
103	10 Km	IIIC	0.078	ង្ការ ព្យា
104	4 Km	IIIC	0.078	Burplus

Table 5-2-2 RESULTS OF SECONDARY ANALYSIS

FROVINCE 1		KALIMANTAN	BELATAN	KABUPATEN	1	TABALUNB
------------	--	------------	---------	-----------	---	----------

LINK NO	LENGTH	CLABB	TRR (%)	REMARK
13	i Km	1119-2	15.025	VOC
32	. 6 Km	1119-2	11.743	VIII
35	O Kin	1116	11.220	Vois
71	6 Km	1110	7.888	VOC
17	į Km	1119-1	8.827	Vac
10	i Km	1119-1	0.476	VOC
5	i Ka	111B-i	0.239	VOIC
56	6 Km	1119-2	7.521	VOE:
73	6 Km	1110	6.856	VDC
88	3 Km	IIIC	4.522	VOE
FI 1	& Ka	1110	3.677	Burplus
27	5 Km	1110	3,310	VOE
52	3 Km	1119-2	2.205	VOC
33	7 Km	1110-2	0.078	VÜC

Table 5-2-3 RANKING OF FEASIBILITY ROAD LINKS

'NO 'INK	LEN	HTE	CLASS	NPV (1000Rp)	B/C	1RR (%)	REMARK
70	10	Km	1118-1	222977	2.014	31.685	
72	10	Km	IIIB-1	213388	2.172	36.118	VOC
25	11		1118-1	129418	1.527	22.557	VDC
23	5	Km	1118-1	102273	2.038	32.758	VOC
29		Km	1118-1 1118-1 111A	102273 94655	5.207	D6.762	VDC
74		Km	IIIB-1	97984	1.590	24.093	VDC
46			1118-1	72383	1.543	23.879	VDC
36		Km		68633	1.602		VOC
24			IIIB-1	8090B	1.666	24.825	VOC
40			IIIA	55502	1.830	29.007	VDC
66			1118-2			24.015	
65			1118-2	46427		18.767	
16		Km		45549	4.196	78.517	VOC
31		Km	111A 111B-1	34018	1.447	78.517 20.008	VOC
75			1118-2	33253	1.529	22.089	YOC
83	-	Km	1119-2	33178	1.814	28,107	
28		Le au	1110	24560	1.457	21.399	VOC
41	7	Km	IIIB-1		1.151	13.794	VOC
38	6	Km	1119-1	21206	1.131	13.143	VOC
53		Km	IIIB-1	19772	1.349	18.320	VOC
4	1	Km	1117	16043	1.349 2.025	34.243	YOC
54	5	Km	1118-1	15970	1.170	14.373	YDC
96			1118-2	14045	1.141	13.883	Vac
61		Km		13504	1 254	14. 002	UNC
7		Km -		8359	1.657	27.561	VOC
35			IIIC		1.048	11.228	VOC
45			IIIB-1	6292	1.150	14.013	vac
32		Km	1119-2		1.062		VOC
97	6	Km	1118-2	3525	1.039	10.758	VOC
13	1	Km	1118-2	2898	1.202	15.025	:VOC
62			1118-2	2594		.11,808	VOC
69	8	Km	1118-1	2518	1 614	10 414	VOC
17	1	Km	IIIB-1 IIIA	1860	1.112	13.032 10.644	VOC

Chapter 6 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME

6.1 Implementation Schedule

6.1.1 Project Cost

The total Project Cost for the Kabupaten is composed of the cost of construction and maintenance, supplementation as described later, and workshop, laboratory and survey equipment. The total Project Cost for the Kabupaten is summarized in Table 6-1-1.

Table 6-1-1

TOTAL PROJECT COST (1)

KABUPATEN: Tabalong

 $(Rpx10^6)$

COST	FOREIGN CURRENCY	LOCAL CURRENCY	TOTAL
CONSTRUCTION	596	1,455	2,051
MAINTENANCE	136	519	655
SUPPLEMENTATION	400	-	400
WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT & TOOLS	28	-	28
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT	12		12
SURVEY EQUIPMENT	5	-	5
TOTAL	1,177	1,974	3,151

The total Project Cost can be divided into costs as shown in Table 6-1-2.

Table 6-1-2

TOTAL PROJECT COST (2)

 $(Rpx10^6)$

COST	FOREIGN CURRENCY	LOCAL CURRENCY	TOTAL
CIVIL WORK	329	1,959	2,288
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT	745	-	745
SPARE PARTS	58	15	73
WORKSHOP/LABORATORY/SURVEY EQUIPMENT	45	-	45
TOTAL	1,177	1,974	3,151

The cost for civil work is composed of the cost of labour and materials, operation cost excluding spare parts, indirect cost and transportation cost of equipment, and ownership cost for existing equipment.

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6.1.2 Proposed Road Links

(1) Road Link to be Improved

The road links to be improved were generally selected taking into consideration the following criteria:

- (1) Feasible road links
 - Feasible road links from the primary evaluation
 - Feasible road links from the secondary evaluation
- (2) Road links selected from the engineering points of view
- (3) Road links selected because of basic human needs.

The road links finally proposed to be improved in the Kabupaten are the 26 links with the total length of 143 km which is 33% of the 434 km total length of Kabupaten roads studied. The proposed road links are shown in Table 6-1-3.

Table 6-1-3

ROAD LINKS TO BE IMPROVED

KABUPATEN : TABALONG

REASON FOR SELECTION	ROAD LINK NO
Feasible	
- Primary	23,25,28,29,31,36,38,40,41,46,53, 54,61,65,66,69,70,72,74,75,83,96
- Secondary	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Engineering Point of View	67,85,89,94
Basic Human Needs	-

There are so many feasible road links in the Kabupaten that some road links are not selected to be improved. Among feasible road links following road links are proposed to be improved:

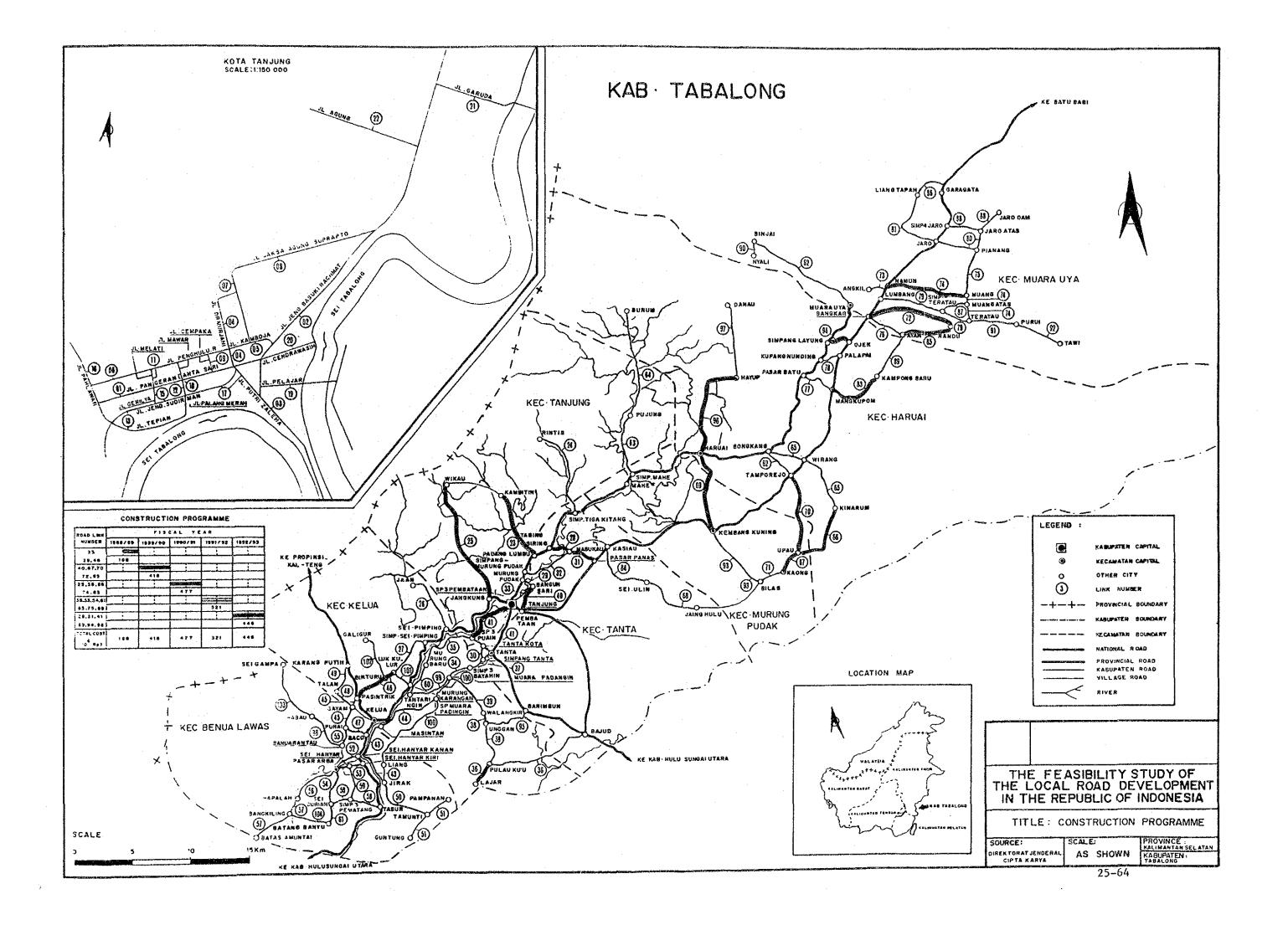
- Road Link which form the local road network; and
- High priority road links.

Four key road links which are located at the strategic point to complete the local road network consisting of feasible road links are selected from the engineering points of view.

The order of proceeding with the improvement of the proposed road links are decided as shown in Table 6-1-4.

Table 6-1-4 ROAD LINKS TO BE IMPROVED BY YEAR

INK NO	():rate
, 29, 46	
, 67, 70, 72,	, 85
, 36, 66, 74,	, 83
, 53, 54, 61,	, 65, 75, 89
, 31, 41, 69,	, 94, 96
	, 36, 66, 74 , 53, 54, 61



(2) Road Links to Be Maintained

It is desirable that all Kabupaten roads are maintained. However, because of the limited budget it is inevitable that some road links in the Kabupatens will be left without maintenance for the time being. The budget should be used for those which are effective in producing more useful development of the Kabupaten through the road development project. The road links to be maintained are finally proposed as shown in Table 6-1-5.

Table 6-1-5 (1)

ROAD LINKS TO BE MAINTAINED

1014	FOREIGH	LUCAL	BRIDGE	AREA	RC	AREA	18	EARTH	BRAVEL	ASPIIAL	RB	AU	SD	ÐA	LENGTH	LIHK
EOS	COST	COST	COST	(n2)	HO	1=21	HO	(Ka)	(Ka)	(Ka)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(Ka)	KO
68	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	l	0.0	0.0	30.0	70.0	· •	1
61	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	- 0	t	0.0	0.0	20.0	80.0	.	2
68	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	60.0	10.0	1 '	3
61	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	t	0.0	10.0	80.0	10.0	1	Ą
81	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	ł	0.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	ŀ	5
61	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	i	0.0	50.0	20.0	30.0	i	Ь
61	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0.0	60.0	10.0	30.0	ŀ	7
61	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	Ö	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	10.0	70.0	l	8
61	145	512	0	0.00	0	0.00	Û	0	0	ŧ	0.0	0.0	70.0	10.0	J	. 9
ė	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	ı	0.0	10.0	86.0	10.0	1	10
6	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	ì	0.0	0.0	10.0	70.0	1	11
6	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	ı	0.0	0.0	13.0	87.0	1	12
6	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	!	0.0	60.0	10.0	30.0	ſ	13
b	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0.0	12.0	90.0	8.0	1	14
ь	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0.0	10.0	90.0	0.0	1 .	15
6	145	512	0	0.00	Ü	0.00	0	0	0	1	0.0	60.0	10.0	30.0	l l	16
6	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0.0	10.0	50.0	30.0	1	17
6	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	ŧ	0.0	20.0	30.0	50.0	. 1	18
6	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	1	0.0	0.0	10.0	90.0	1	19
b.	145	5#2	0	0.00	0	0.00	Q	0	0	ļ	0.0	20.0	60.0	20.0	1	20
6	145	542	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	Q	0	ı	0.0	30.0	60.0	10.0	1	21
2,2	4 0B	1,864	780	0.00	0	76.00	2	5	0	0	7.0	79.0	14.0	0.0	- 5	26
7,3	1,589	5,722	5,819	0.00	0	567.00	6	5	0	0	0.0	80.0	0.0	20.0	5	27
43	95	354	. 0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	l	0	0.0	20.0	80.0	0.0	l l	30
4,3	953	3,379	1,627	0.00	0	158.50	4	0	ŧ	. 0	11.7	50.3	30.0	0.0	b	32
11,9	2,735	9,248	8,827	0.00	0	860.16	5	0	7	0	27.1	58.6	19.3	0.0	. 1	33
2,1	479	1,699	926	0.00	0	80.50	4	0	3	0	6.7	46.7	20.0	28.7	3	37

PROV : KALIMANTAN BELATAN KAB I TABALUNG

												-		.5 -	t.	1000Rp 1
L I IIK Ilo	LENGTH (Ka)	8A (1)	\$0 (1)	AU (1)	11)	ASPIIAL (Ko)	GAAVEL (Ka)	EARTH (Ka)	TH NO	AREA (a2)	AC Ho	ANEA (12)	BRIDGE COST	LOCAL COST	FOREIGH COSI	TOTAL COST
40	j	43.3	16.7	10.0	0.0	0	J		i	11.10	0	0.00	453	1,413	392	1,805
43	ě	32.5	16.3	18.8	2.5	· ŏ	Ò	ė	2.	122.50	: 0	0.00	1,257	2,989	656	3,615
44	8	26.3	26.3	17.5	0.0	Ò	ð	8	Ā	86.34	0	0.00	989	2,705	569	3,274
15	2	15.0	0.0	85.0	0.0	ð	0	2	2	57.75	0	0.00	593	960	227	1,189
16	6	16.7	26.7	56.7	0.0	Ŏ	. 0	ě	B	243.25	Ō	0.00	2,196	3,431	956	1,207
47	4	77.5	12.5	10.0	0.0	Ó	Ó	Ĭ	3	66.50	0	0.00	682	1,536	310	1,978
57	3	30.0	16.7	53.3	0.0	0	ò	3	Ò	0.00	Ö	0.00	0	760	135	875
53	3	46.7	30.0	16.7	6.7	Ò	Ö	3	Ö	0.00	0	0.00	Ö	760	135	895
54	5	64.0	6.0	30.0	0.0	ò	ō	5	i	47.00	. 0	0.00	503	1,651	344	1,995
55	5	12.0	26.0	62.0	0.0	0	Ö	5	1	214.50	Ò	0.00	2,701	2,752	711	3,693
56	6	40.0	25.0	35.0	0.0	0	0	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1,520	271	1,791
50	5	78.0	22.0	50.0	0.0	0	4	1	2	110.25	O	0.00	1,131	7,512	178	3,233
57	4	17.5	30.0	52.5	0.0	0	0	4	3	83.81	0	0.00	860	1,672	382	7,054
63	9	22.2	23.3	52.2	7.2	0	9	. 0	10	277.00	0	0.00	2,843	5,377	1,574	6,701
69	В	37.5	31.3	30.0	1.3	0	7	i	į	22.75	0	0.00	233	2,721	767	3,698
71	6	0.0	0.0	17.5	92.5	ò	b	ō	1	132.45	0	0.00	1,359	3,174	970	1,051
13	2	25.0	10.0	65.0	0.0	Ö	0	2	i	31.36	0	0.00	322	753	184	717
76	4	02.5	15.0	2.5	0.0	Ó	Ô	4	j	57.50	0	0.00	611	1,481	321	1,805
77	4	35.0	35.0	30.0	0.0	Ò	Ö	4	Ö	0.00	Ö	0.00	0	1,013	181	1,174
78	4	45.0	10.0	15.0	0.0	0	Ö	4	Ò	0.00	. 0	0.00	Ö	1,013	181	1,194
79	4	0.0	55.0	45.0	0.0	Ó	i	0	Ô	0.00	Ò	0.00	Ö	1,122	391	1,803
89	j	0.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	3	Ò	Ò	Ö	0.00	Ö	0.00	ò	1,627	135	2,062
93	6	0.0	47.5	11.2	8.3	ě	Ö	Ö	ė	151.20	Ö	0.00	1,552	1,442	1 233	5,675
76	9	17.8	32.2	33.3	16.7	0	7	2	1	61.25		0.00	629	3,177	705	1,392
78	á	30.0	17.5	52.5	0.0	ō	Ö	i	ě	217.00	Ŏ	0.00	2,247	2,734	707.	1,141
79	3	43.3	23.3	33.3	0.0	ō	. 0	3	į	69.00	ò	0.00	700	1,302	301	1,603
104	Ť	17.5	25.0	57.5	0.0	ð	Ō	Ă	3	05.75	Ö	0.00	880	1,887	397	2,07
rnu	100						 E T			3505 45				********		

6.1.3 Annual Construction and Maintenance Cost

The annual allocation of the total construction and maintenance cost in the five years programme for Kabupaten Tabalong is finally recommended as shown in Tables 6-1-6 (1), (2) and (3) for the construction, maintenance and total respectively.

The proposed construction cost is Rp 2,051 x 10^6 and maintenance cost is Rp 655 x 10^6 which is approximately 24% of the total expenditure.

Table 6-1-6 (1) CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COST (CONSTRUCTION)

EALTMANTAN BELATAN

			*************					(URIT :	1000Rp 1
	ITEH		〈 1988 〉			and the second s	(1992)	(TOTAL)	
LOCAL	CURRENCY	t.	120,402	265,361	316,296	357,436	296,747	1,356,322	(66.1%)
	Ownership	Cast	1,412	3,204	4,172	4,307	3,703	16,798	(1.2%)
	Operation				165,214		150,446		149.62
	Haterial				37,921				(14.52)
	Labour				67,733			•	(21.62)
	Contingent				41,256		38,704		(13.0%
FORE 16	IN CURRENCY	;	67,498	151,477	161,608	164,039	149,890	694,511	(33.92
	Ownership	Pack	28,387	64,386	87 GYU	85,325	74 102	337,160	£48.57
	Operation				11,711				
	Material	Past	25,409	59,372	45,858	45.450	43,486	219,575	
	Labour		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Contingenc			19,759		21,396	19,551	90,589	(13.02
TOTAL	cost :		187,980	416,838	477,904	521,474	446,637	2,050,833	~ # • • • • • •
		n1	ግሽ ግበበ	17 50A	87,132	09,632	79,805	353,958	(17.3%
	Ownership		29,799	137,723		183,478	161,197	•	135.12
	Operation		60,353	102,386	83 ₁ 779	01 70°	86,909	416,100	
	Material		49,234		63,773 67,733	96,554	60,469	293,600	
	Labour	Cast	24,075 24,519	54,769 54,370	62,335	68,018	58,257	267,499	(13.0)

⁽ Contingency : 15%)

Table 6-1-6 (2) CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COST (MAINTENANCE)

PROV : KALIMANTAN SELATAN KAB : TABALONG (1980) (1989) (1990) 110,336 519,294 (79.2%) LDCAL CURRENCY : 44,617 95,244 128,651 140,446 791 944 4,481 (0.9%) Ownership Cost 1,136 1,267 45,349 60,313 Operation Cost 21,495 51,636 65,558 244,351 (47.12) 35,301 (6.8%) 6,762 Naterial Cost 3,176 7,507 8,587 9,199 235,161 (45.3%) 64,432 Labour Cost 19,593 42,352 50,169 5B,615 FOREIGH CURRENCY: 11,495 24,696 28,758 33,972 37,282 136,203 (20.82) 19,894 26,568 28,920 107,448 (78,92) Ownership Cost 9,410 22,656 Operation Cost 949 2,014 2,328 2,758 3,033 11,082 (0.1%) 2,788 3,774 4,646 5,329 17,673 (13.0%) Haterial Cost 1,136 Cost 0 (0.0%) Labour TOTAL COST : 119,940 139,094 162,623 177,728 655,497 56,112 Ownership Cost 9,763 23,600 27,704 30,197 111,929 (17.17) 20,675 63,071 13,233 Operation Cost 22,444 47,363 53,964 69,591 255,433 (39.0%) 52,974 (8.12) 11,361 14,518 Material Cost 4,312 9,550 235,161 (35.97) 64,432 Labour Cost 19,593 42,352 50,169 50,615

Table 6-1-6 (3) CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE COST (TOTAL)

KALIMANTAN SELATAN KAB : PROV : TABALONG (UNIT : 1000Ro) ITEN < 1988 > (1989) (1990) (1991) (1992) (TOTAL) LOCAL CURRENCY : 165,099 360,605 437,193 1,875,616 (69.3%) 426,632 486,007 Ownership Cost 1.765 3,985 5,443 4,970 21,279 (1.12) 5,116 Operation Cost 77,950 (48.9%) 174,111 216,850 231,924 916,839 216,004 Material Cost 45,508 (12.4%) 26,001 50,776 56,929 231,826 52,612 43,669 (28.2%) Labour Cost 97,121 117,902 528,761 145,169 124,901 176,911 (9.4%) Contingency 15,715 41,256 38,706 34,612 46,622 FOREIGN CURRENCY : 78,993 190,366 198,010 187,172 830,714 (30.7%) 176,173 37,797 84,280 105,616 444,608 (53.57.) Ownership Cost 111,873 105,022 58,270 (7.02) Operation Cost 4,847 10,975 14,039 14,625 13,784 Material Cost 237,249 (28.6%) 27,545 49,632 50,096 48,815 61,160 Labour 0 0 (0.01) Cost Û 0 0 (10.9%) Contingency 8,804 19,758 21,079 21,396 17,551 90,588 616,998 684,097 624,365 2,706,330 IDTAL COST : 244,092 536,778 88,265 110,732 117,336 109,992 465,887 (17.2%) 39,562 Ownership Cost 230,889 246,549 229,788 975,109 (36.0%) 82,797 195,096 Operation Cost (17.3%) 95,140 107,025 101,427 469,074 111,936 53,546 Material Cost 124,901 528.761 (19.5%) 97,121 117,902 145,169 Labour Cost 43,668 68,018 58,257 267,499 (9.92) 62,335 24,519 54,370 Contingency

< Contingency : 15% >

6.1.4 Construction and Maintenance Equipment Cost

(1) Required Number of Equipment

The required numbers of construction equipment for Kabupaten Tabalong are estimated from the annual proposed construction quantities as shown in Table 6-1-7.

The proposed numbers of equipment to be purchased are finally decided considering the following number of existing equipment in the Kabupaten which are available for the Project.

- 2-Wheel Loader
- 2-Dump Truck
- 1-Asphalt Sprayer

The proposed numbers of maintenance equipment have been decided as shown below from the proposed annual maintenance volume taking into account the capacity of the proposed maintenance gangs.

a. Equipment for Road Maintenance

- 1-Motor Grader 75 HP
- 1-Tire Roller 8-15 Ton
- 1-Dump Truck 3 Ton
- 1-Hand Guided Vibratory Roller 1000 Kg
- 1-Flat Bed Truck 3 Ton

b. Equipment for Bridge Maintenance

- 1-Flat Bed Truck with Grane 3 Ton

(2) Equipment Cost

The proposed construction and maintenance equipment and their purchase costs are shown in Table 6-1-8. In the Project the supplementation cost or equipment cost supplemented is the difference between the purchase cost for newly supplied equipment and the depreciated value.

This comes about because full depreciation of the supplied equipment would not be completed within the Project Period of 5 years.

Table 6-1-7

REQUIRED NUMBER OF EQUIPMENT

PROV : KALIMANTAN SELATAN KAB : TABALONG

EQUIPHENT NAME	NORKABLE	EXISTING	(1988)	(1989)	< 1990 >	(1991)	< 1992 >
Bulldozer/Ripper	250	0	0.21	0.85	0.98	0.79	1.19
Swamp Bulldozer	250	0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.05
Hotor Grader	250	0	0.46	0.79	1.14	1.09	0.86
Hand-guide Vib. Roller	250	0	0.08	0.15	0.15	0,46	0.22
Tire Roller	250	0	0.28	0.54	0.40	0.36	0.40
Vibratory Roller (D&T)	250	0	0.36	0.90	1.17	1.02	1.09
Hydraulic Excavator; Wheel	250	0	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.77	0.27
Wheel Loader	250	5	0.59	1.27	1.70	1.71	1.53
Water Tank Truck	250	0	0.23	0.53	0.72	0.69	0.61
Dump Truck	250	0	4.64	10.58	14.21	14.58	11.94
Flat Bed Truck with Crane	250	0	0.04	0.12	0,13	0.37	0.20
Fiat Bed Truck	250	0	0.36	0.70	0.54	0.58	0.55
Portable Crusher/Screening	250	0	0.12	0.22	0.27	0.22	0.25
Concrete Mixer	250	0	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.03
Nater Pump	250	0	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03
Concrete Vibrator	250	0	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02
Asphalt Sprayer	250		0.28	0.54	0.40	0.36	0.40

NOTE WORKABLE: workable days in a year

EXISTING: number of existing equipment

		-	
- 4	1000	Ðĸ	- 1
	1000	an.	7

• •	•			(1000 Rp)
EQUIPMENT NAME	CLASS	CIF (JAKARTA)	PURCHASE NO.	PURCHASE COST
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		4 6 cm = 2 m m m m = 2 m m m m m m m m m m m	A 40 41 41 40 40 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41 41	
Bulldozer	90 HP	49,150	. •	
Bulldozer/Ripper	90 HP	53,000	1	53,000
Swamp Bulldozer	90 HP	52,850	-	· ·
Swamp Bulldozer	65 HP	40,500	-	•
Notor Grader	75 HP	47,800	2	95,600
Road Stabilizer	¥=1950 mm	85,950	-	
Hand-guide Vib. Roller	1000 Kg	8,500	1	B,500
Tire Roller	8-15 ton	31,070	1.	31,070
Vibratory Roller (D&T)	4 ton	29,000	Ł	29,000
Vibratory Roller	4 ton	29,000	-	-
Rough Terrain Crane	10 tun	100,400	•	-
Hydraulic Excavator; Wheel	0.3 m3	41,100	•	~
Wheel Loader	1.2 m3	70,200	-	· •
Water Tank Truck	4000 ltr.	12,750	. 1	12,750
Dump Truck	3.0 ton	14,700	13	191,100
Dump Loader Truck	12 ton	56,300	i	56,300
Flat Bed Truck with Crane	3.0 tan	25,190	1	25,190
Flat Bed Truck	3.0 ton	11,275	2	22,550
Portable Crusher/Screening	30-40 t/h	188,000	1	188,000
Concrete Nixer	0.5 m3	18,000	-	••
Water Pump	200 1/ain	630		· _
Concrete Vibrator	3.3 HP	740		~
Asphalt Sprayer	850 ltr.	10,200	•	•
Service Car	3 ton	11,600	1	11,600
4 Wheel Drive Vehicle	70 HP	17,500	1	17,500
Hotorcycle	100 сс	1,100	3	3,300
	Market of the party of the total of the party of the party of the party of the total of the party of the party	r ma ma ma ma ma war day gan yan gan ma dan m' war da	. 190, 446 per 191 ma mar der 1918 tel 1916 195 per 201	
		PURCHASE COST	TOTAL	745,460
•	en au au au au au	OWNERSHIP COST	(FOREIGN)	345,655
•			$\mathcal{C}_{\mathcal{A}} = \{ (x,y) \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{A}} : (x,y) \in \mathcal{A}_{\mathcal{A}} \}$	
		EQUIPMENT COST	SUPPLEMENTED	399,805
	*** ** ** **			
	NOTE :	OWNERSHIP COST (F	OREIGN) for	Existing Equipment
		Wheel Loader		77,231
		Our, uck	. :	18,723
	No set also se de	Asphall Sprayer		2,999
		TOTAL		98,953

6.1.5 Other Costs

Cost other items includes the costs of workshop equipment and tools, laboratory test equipment and survey equipment which are recommended in Sub-Clause 3.5. These total costs are summarized in Table 6-1-1.

6.1.6 Quantities by Work Type

The annual construction and maintenance quantities for all proposed road links are shown in Table 6-1-9.

CONSTRUCTION QUANTITIES FOR ALL PROPOSED LINKS

:								
ITEM:	UNCT	(1988)	(1989)	(1990)	(1991)	(1792)	(TOTAL)	
Site Clearance in Light Bush	a 2	9000.00	0.00	0.00	8500.00	12000.00	29500.00	
Subgrade Preparation	a2	82000.00	100000.00	179930.00	212500.00	64790,00	439220.00	
Normal Fill	a 3	0.00	14700.00	13550.00	4450.00	22100.00	54800.00	
Fill in Swamp	a 3	0.00	0.00	720.00	2707.10	1017.00	4744,10	
Normal Excavation to Spoil	•3	3134.00	7112.00	13362.00	22558.00	5252.00	51418.00	
Sub Base Course	#3	6125.00	11504.00	16924.00	18800.00	9914.00	63567.00	
Pase Course	: ₽3	3400.00	6560.00	9360.00	7600.00	8400.00	35320.00	
Shoul der	e 2	43000.00	B0500.00	103500.00	80500.00	107000.00	414500.00	
Asphalt Fatching	•2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Surface Dressing (Bingle)	8 2	44000.00	80000.00	72000.00	64000.00	72000.00	337000.00	
Surface Bressing (Bouble)	æ Z	4000.00	12000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	16000.00	
Earth Drain	Ą	12100.00	30900.00	41900.00	40900.00	21700.00	147500.00	
Earth Drain in Swamp (by machine)	#3	0.00	0.00	1800.00	15300.00	5400.00	22500.00	
Pipe Culvert 080ca	a	6.00	165.00	200.00	228.00	128.00	721.00	
Hasonry Culvert (80x80cm)	8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Retaining Hall and Hing Hall (Timber)	#2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	800.00	800.00	
Retaining Wall and Wing Wall (Masonry)	m3	30.00	28.80	41.60	104.80	22.40	227.60	
Gabian Protection	8 3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Superstructure (finher;Span 3m;10))	a Z	24.00	0.00	0.00	92.80	36.00	152.8	
Superstructure (Timber:Span 5m;101)	■2	0.00	18.00	0.00	86.40	40.00	144.4	
Superstructure (Timber:Span 8m; 101)	= 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.00	0.00	64.0	
Superstructure (Timber:Span 3m;8850)	#2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Superstructure (Timber;Span Sm; BH50)	a 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Superstructure (Timber:Span Um; DH50)	e2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Superstructure (Concrete:Span 3m:8H50)	* 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Superstructure (Concrete; Span Sm; BMSO)	m2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Superstructure (Concrete; Span 8m; BMSO)	6 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Superstructure (Concrete:Spaniom:8K50)	e 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Superstructure (Concrete;Span15a;8N50)	a2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Substructure (Pier; for Timber; 101)	NO	1.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	3.00	14.0	
Substructure (Abut:for limber:101)	NO	2.00	2.00	0.00	14.00	6.00	24.0	
Substructure (Pier; for Timber; RH50)	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Substructure (Abut; for Timber; BM50)	NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Substructure (Pier; for Concrete; BM50)	HO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Substructure (Abut:for Concrete:RHSO)	KO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Demolition of Bridge (Timber->Timber)	•2	24.00	15.75	0.00	91.63	46.10	177.4	
Demolition of Bridge (Timber-)Concrete)	n2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Demolition of Bridge (Concrete)	#2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Hanual routine maintenance of road	K.	88.50	181.50	211.00	213.00	263.50	930.5	
Routine maintenance of earth road	Kв	45.00	B7.00	87.00	83.00	77.50	379.5	
Routine maintenance of gravel road	Ka	28.50	55.50	59.00	77.00	87.00	307.0	
Routine maintenance of asphalt road	Ke	15.00	42.00	65.00	83.00	99.00	304.0	
Maintenance of Timber Bridge (New)	e2	0.00	0.00	24.00	18.00	24.00	66.0	
Haintenance of Concrete Bridge (New)	#2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	
Haintenance of limber Bridge (Exist)	# Z	1903.90	3907.37	4058.42	4420.07	1535.57	18825.3	
Haintenance of Concrete Bridge (Exist)	a 2	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.40	85.40	170.8	

6.2 Organization and Construction System

6.2.1 Organization

The Bupati as head of the Kabupaten has been authorized by Law No. 13, 1980 as an official responsible for the Local Road Development Project implementation. This means that the DPUK is considered as a responsible agency for the actual execution of the Project.

According to instruction letter dated June 24, 1982 Ref. No. 620/975-/BANGDA, the Project Manager appointed by the Bupati will be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the equipment. Accordingly the Equipment Coordinator appointed from the staff of the Regional Public Works (Kantor Wilayah) by Bina Marga as a coordinator between the Governor and the Bupati will be responsible for delivery, effectual utilization and maintenance of the equipment.

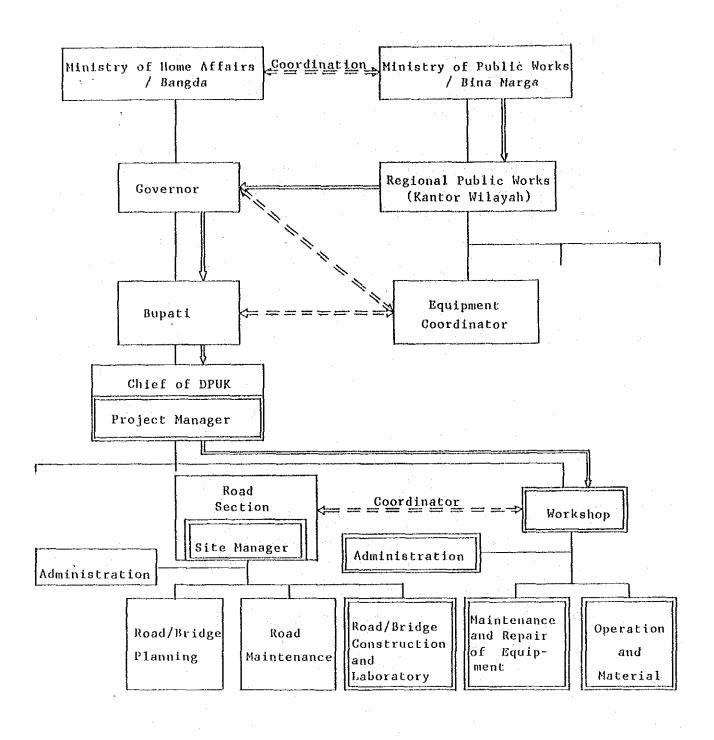
The standard organization of DPUK consists of a minimum of four sections, i.e. Road Section, Housing and City Planning Section, Irrigation Section and Administration Section. For execution of the Project it is strongly recommended that the structural organization of DPUK is established. It will be necessary not only to organize new sections but also to reorganize the current structure through a review of the roles and responsibilities of each inter-related section.

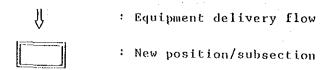
It is recommended that the workshop is newly organized to consist of three sub-sections, i.e. maintenance and repair of equipment, operation and materials, and administration to execute the main tasks described in Clause 3.5.

The sub-section of laboratory would be under the relevant Road Section. The proposed organization is shown in Fig. 6-2-1.

6.2.2 Construction System

For the construction of Kabupaten roads with a ten year effective design life, it has been recommended in Clause 3.4 that the equipment intensive method should be adopted for earth work and pavement work with the exception of surface dressing.





Current road construction in the Kabupatens is obliged to rely upon the traditional labour intensive method. It is therefore assumed that both the DPUK and the local contractors in the Kabupatens do not have sufficient experience and technique for the equipment intensive method of road construction.

For realization of the Local Road Development Project the GOI has ensured availability of the required human resources of DPUK and intends to conduct training programmes for those human resources as described in Clause 8.3 of the Main Report. This means that the GOI intends the Kabupatens to have the ability to execute the Project by force account (Swakelola).

It should be recognized from the experiences in the first local road project, which was assisted by OECF, ADB and IBRD, that because of their poor construction management and traditional labour intensive methods most of the road construction by local contractors could not be completed within the contract periods. Therefore execution of the road improvement by force account is desirable as recommended from their experience by the consultants for the first local road project.

It is strongly recommended that except for labourers the staff of the force account team should not be hired by the day as it would then not be able to consolidate the foundations for development of self reliability.

However, it will be very difficult to execute all the Projects by force account because of the need for many Kabupaten staff. The GOI has emphasized the need to promote the employment of local weak contractors in order to up-grade their capability in the road project schemes within the Fourth Five-Year Plan (REPELITA)

Taking into consideration the conditions mentioned above it is strongly recommended that the DPUK is obliged to lend some equipment with skilled operators to the local contractors in the Kabupatens for the execution of a part of the road improvement works.

The types of work executed only by force account are recommended as follows:

- Routine maintenance work for the Kabupaten roads
- Laboratory tests
- Production of crushed stone
- Technical service for the equipment