# マレイジア国 サラワク幹線道路建設計画 事前調査報告書

昭和53年3月

国際協力事業団



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日本国政府は、マレイシア国政府の要請に応え、同国サラワク州の第2幹線道路のうちベルル、ロンラマ、リンバン間を結ぶ道路建設計画のフィージビリティ調査を行なうことを決定し、その調査を国際協力事業団が実施することとなった。

サラワク州は豊富な天然資源を有するマレイシア国最大の面積をもつ州であり、資源開発、 農業開発等を促進し、人的・物的交流の円滑化を通して同州の経済力を高める上で、本件調査 は極めて意義の深いものである。

当事業団は、本格調査に先立ち、建設省東北地方建設局道路調査官吉越治雄氏を団長とする5名からなる事前調査団を昭和53年2月21日より3月17日に亘り、マレイシア国に派遣し、S/W、T/R等について協議を行なうとともに、要請のあった地区について現地踏査を行ない現地事情の把握と本格調査実施にあたっての問題点等の調査を実施した。

これらの結果をとりまとめた本報告書に基づき、マレイシア国政府の期待に沿うべく本格調 査が円滑に進められ今後の計画が早期に策定されることを希望するものである。

おわりに、今回の調査実施にあたり御協力をいただいたマレイシア国政府、在マレイシア日本国大使館並びに関係各機関の関係各位に対して厚く御礼を申し上げる。

昭和53年3月

国際協力事業団 社会開発協力部長

廣 田 孝 夫

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# 第1章 プロジェクトの背景

#### 1-1 サラワク州の概況

マレイシア国は、タイと国境を接する西マレイシアと南シナ海を隔てるボルネオ島のサバ、サラワク両州からなる東マレイシアとから形成され、総面積は約32万km²である。このうちサラワク州はボルネオ島北西海岸に位置し、降雨量が多く大森林地帯が州の面積の4分の3を占め、世界有数の胡椒の産地である。サバ州との間にブルネイ国が介在し、南はインドネシア領の西カリマンタンと国境を隔て、北西は南シナ海に臨んでいる。第4省及び第5省にはムルウド山(2420m)、ムル山(2380m)が聳え、ラジャン川をはじめバラム川、リンバン川・サラワク川等の河川が流下している。州の面積は約124万km²、人口は約100万人で中国人、イバン人、マレイ人、インド人、ビダニ人、ケニャ人などの多くの人種によって構成されている。

#### 1-2 サラワク州の道路事情

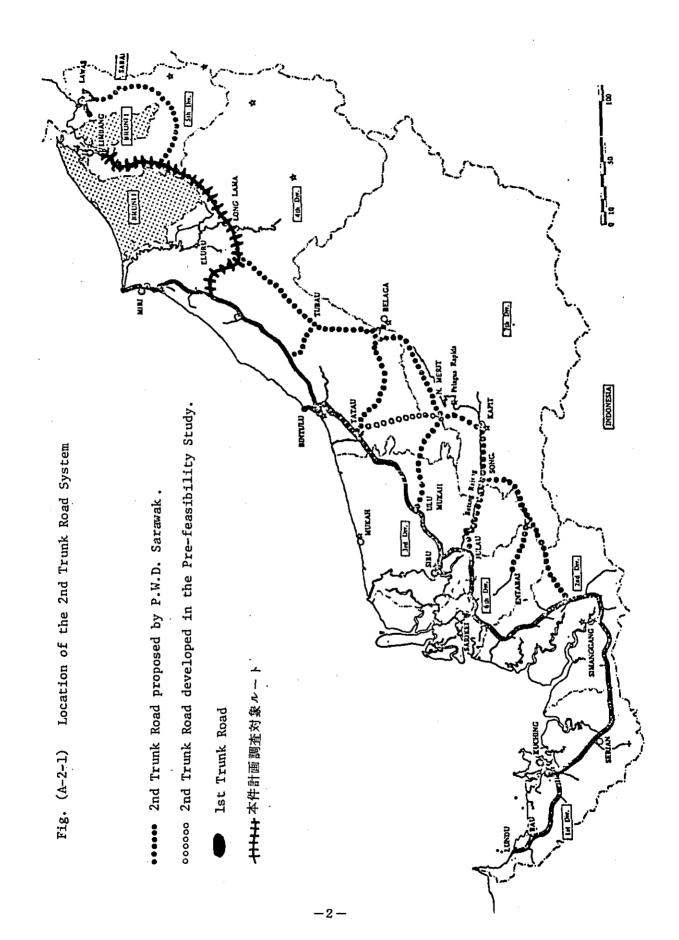
サラワク州には、州全体をカバーする道路網がなく、政府は限られた財政力の中で、出来るだけ道路延長を伸ばすと同時に、地域の経済発展を最大目標とするような政策をとってきた。マレイシア国政府は現在第 3次 5 ケ年計画(1976~1980年)を実施中であるが、この中で第1幹線道路の未建設部分112 kmを完成させると伴に、第2幹線道路の整備が計画され、一部実施されている。第2幹線道路は総延長約1200kmで、 第1幹線道路に大体平行して走り、丘陵部と山地部の境界附近を通り、内陸部の開発適地や集落と、海岸の都市とを結ぶものである。SEATACが実施したプレ・フィージビリティ調査においても、特に次の三区間について第3次5 ケ年計画の中でフィージビリティ調査を実施するよう提案している。

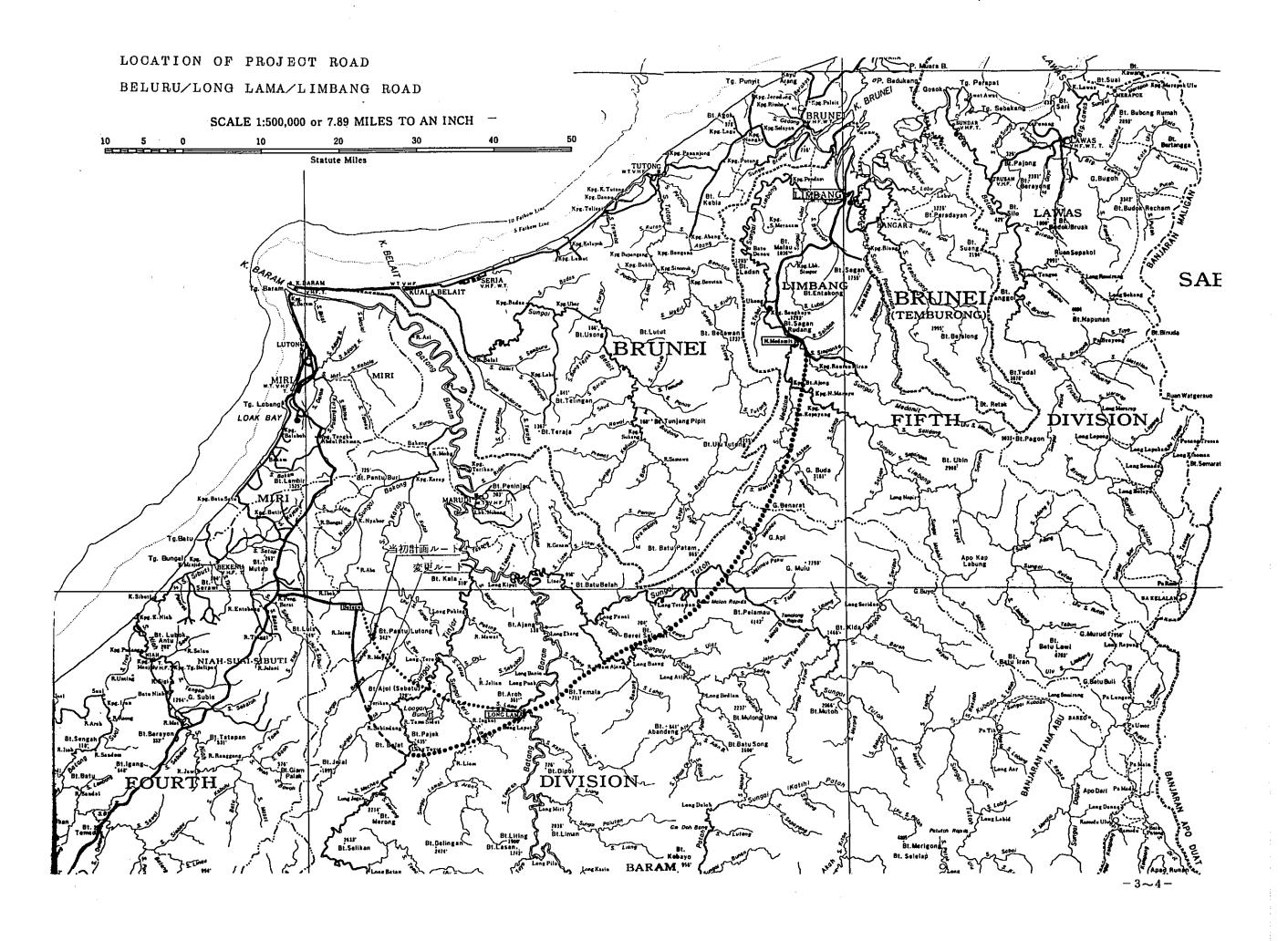
- 1. ベルルー ロンラマー リンパン間 約230㎞
- 2 ベラガー トウバウー ピントウル間 約128㎞
- 3. カピット タタウ間 約192 Km

の区間である。また、同調査報告書の中で、その開発計画が以下のように記されている。

区	間	km	建設費万M\$	1976~1980	1981~1985	1986~1990
1) (1, 1	ンベン	230	95			
うちペルル	ロンラマ	80	2 2.6		>	
ロンラ	マ゛リンパン	150	5 7.4	F/S	<u> </u>	<del> </del>
~~n,	ロンラマの舗装	80	1 5.0	F/S		Į
2) ベラガ・ト	・ウバウ , ピントウル	128	50	F/S 🖚	<b></b>	
3) カピット	<b>,</b> タタウ	176	69.0	F/S 🖚	-	
B	t	534	214.0			

(A-3-1) 第2幹線道路開発計画





#### 1-3 本件計画の背景

前述したように、ミリとリンバンとの間にはプルネイ国が位置し、現在ミリとリンバンを結ぶ交通手段は、空路、海路、陸路とがある。サラワク州の道路が充分整備されていないこともあって地域住民の大部分は高価な航空賃を払って空路を利用している。物資の輸送は海路に頼っているが、モンスーンの時期には輸送が困難になる。また陸路については、プルネイ国を通過しなければならないが、マレイシアとプルネイとの国交はかならずしも良好とは言いがたく国境通過は容易ではない。公用者がビザを取得するには約3ヶ月を要する。

このような現状のため、自国領のみを通過することによって、ミリ、リンパン間を容易に行き来できるようにし、サラワク州の中心地区と孤立しているリンパンのある第5省とを結びつけ政治的、社会的、経済的、文化的に統合を図るため本件プロジェクトに第一優先順位が与えられている。

またこの道路の完成により豊富な森林資源の開発や農業開発を促進するとともに、動植物が原始的に保存されている同地域周辺の観光開発計画をも実行に移すことができる。これに伴ないロンラマを州のサブセンターとする計画が具体化して行くことになる。

なお、1976 年にSEATACが、第2幹線道路にかかるプレフィージビリティ調査を実施している。

# 第2章 事前調査の内容

#### 2-1 事前調査の目的

マレイシア国政府より要請のあった同国サラワク州のベルルーロンラマーリンバン間約 230 Kmの道路建設計画についてフィージビリティ調査を実施するにあたり、以下の項目を 行なうことを主な目的とした。

- 1. Terms of Reference (T/R)の内容の確認
- 2. Scope of Work (S/W)のドラフトについて、マレイシア国政府関係当局との協議
- 3. 関連資料の所在の調査
- 4. 現地踏査

#### 2-2 事前調査団の構成

	E	ŧ	名	1	担	当		所	属
団長	吉	越	冶	雄	総	括	建設省	東北地 方建	設局・道路調査官
団員	佐	沢	栄	_	水理	<b>业水文</b>	建設省	建設大学校	建設部教官
団員	中	置	智	信	道路	画信名	建設省	中国地方建	設局道路計画第二課長
団員	保	田	悠紀	2雄	経び	許価	日本道	路公団審讃	<b>全主管</b>
負団	斉	藤	祐	巳	業務	<b>ӄ</b> 調整	国際協	力事業団社	会開発協力部
							開発調	査課	

#### 2-3 出発前の検討事項

(1) 調査団は既にマレイシア国政府より提出のあったT/R の内容を中心に、本格調査を実施する際に問題となると思われる点について検討を行ない、その結果をもとにマレイシア 国政府と協議することとした。

検討の結果、疑問点となった主な項目は以下の通りである。

- → 対象区間の中には道路の新設部分もあることから本格調査の実施にあたっては 1/10,000 ~ 1/5,000 の地図が必要となるが、どの程度の尺縮の地図があるのか、また、もし新たに地図を作成することになった場合、日本側及びマレイシア側の作業範囲と航空写真等の国外持ち出しに対するマレイシア側の便宜供与は、どのような内容になるのか。
- ii T/R の作業項目の中に、日本国政府が技術協力として実施しているフィージビリティ調査の範囲を越えるのではないかと思われる内容があること。
- iii ブルネイとの国交状況はどの程度のものであるのか。
- W T/R に全ての代替案を検討することと記されているが、ロケーションの概略の範囲 及び代替案採択の観点についてどのような考え方を持っているのか。例えばプルネイを 通過する案も考えられるのか。
- V 第2幹線道路の一環としての位置付けであるが、ベラガ、トウバウ方面及びラワス方

面への配慮をどの程度考えたらよいのか。

- Vi Feeder Roadとは具体的にどのような道路を指しているのか。
- VII 設計基準及び単位表示はどのようになっているのか。
- Viii 現地の測量・土質調査会社の能力はどの程度のものか。
- (2) Scope of Workのドラフトの作成

調査団は、T/R を参考にS/W のドラフトを作成したが、マレイシア側との協議の結果、第4章の通りとなった。

## 2-4 調 査 日 程

日順	月日	羅日	行	調 赛 内 谷								
1	2/21	火	東京 10:40 JL715 Kuala Lumpur 18: 25									
2	22	*	(午前)日本大使館 (午後)BEATAC事務所	(午前)日程及び問題点についての打合わせ(JICA事務所谷田職員同席) (午後)日程。丁/Rの確認、S/W(Dratt) について、連邦政府関係者との打合わせ								
3	23	*	(午後)日本大使館 Public Works Department, Highway Planning Unit(在P-U)	計議内称についての打合わせ 設計基単等についての打合わせ								
4	24	金	Kuala Lumpur ートMalacca (車輌にて)	既存道路状況の視察								
5	25	±	Kuala Lumpur 07: 30 <u>SQ1 01</u> Singapore 08: 15 Singapore 09: 40 MH681 Kuching 10: 30									
6	26	В	(午後)調査団打合わせ	討議内容及び問題点についての打合わせ								
7	27	Я	(午後)Government Complex Building	Kusla Lumpur での計議内容説明及び S/W(Draft) についての打合わせ(州政府関係当局)								
8	28	火	(午前) Public Works Department(P.W.D. Sarswak) (午號) Lands & Surveys Department(L.S.D.)	設計基準等についての打合わせ 地形図,航空写真についての打合わせ								
9	3/1	*	Kuching 09: 40 MH259 Miri 11: 40 (午後) Public Works Department Divisional Office	日界についての打合わせ								
10	2	*	MiriBelurn (車幅にて)	Miri, Belurn 附边の既存遺路状况,道路建設現場,石灰石採石現場の視察								
11	3	<b>û</b>	(セスナにて) MiriLong Lame Ninga Medenit Limbung	予定ルート状況の視察。及びLimbang 周辺通路の視察。Divisional Engineerと の行合わせ								
12	4	#	(午前)要料整理 (午後)Miri→→Kuala Balam(車輌にて)	既存遺略状況の視察								
13	5	B	Miri 11: 35 MH960 Kuching 13: 45									
14	6	Я	(午前) State Plannig Unit(S.P.U.) (午飯) S.P.U., P.W.D. Sarawak, L.S.D.	経済関係受料。地形物。航空写真についての打合わせ								
15	7	火	調査団打合わせ	マレイシア偶と行なった打合わせ内容の整理								
16	3⁄8	*	(午前)Forestry Department, Drainage & Irrigation Dep (午級)Gorertment Complex Building	artment 関連資料及び情報だついての打合わせ 州政府関係当局との最終打合わせ								
17	9	*	調査団打合わせ	費料整理								
18	10	<b>£</b>	(午前)調査団打合わせ Kuching 16:15 MH502 Kuala Lumpur 17:15									
19	11	±	委科を理及び調査団打合わせ	問題点の整理及び報告書原稿についての打合わせ								
20	12	В	要料整理及び調査団打合わせ	Minutes Draft 作政								
21	13	月	(午前)JICA Office (午後)日本大使館	Minutes Draft についての打合わせ								
22	14	火	(午前)阿査団打合わせ (午後)Highway Planning Unit Economic Planning Unit	Sarsmak州での調査結果の説明及びMinutes Draft についての打合わせ								
23	15	*	(午後) Economic Planning Unit	達邦政府関係当局とのMinutes についての打合わせ								
24	16	*	(午後) Economie Planning Unit, 日本大使館 SEATAC Office	Minutes の神紀 Minutes のイニンャル・サイン								
25	17	<b>£</b>	Kuala Lumpur 09: 25 JL714 東京 18: 35									

# 2-5 打合わせた内容について

#### (1) T/R について

出発前の検討の結果、疑問点となった事項について確認を行なった。

- 1 24ページ30.については、最終技術調査、最終設計と費用積算、入札資料作成、入札と審査等を含んだフィージビリティ調査以降の実施計画を作成するという意味である ことを確認した。
- 25ページ30.2については、現地調査のみマレイシア国内で行ない、解析や報告書作成等の作業は日本国内で行なりことで了解に達した。
- (2) S/Wのドラフトについて
  - 」 S/WとT/Rとの関係についてマレイシア側より質問があり、S/W のドラフトは T/R に基づき作成されたものであり、本格調査実施にあたっての政府間合意の裏付け となるもので、その意味から調査項目が要約されて記されている。当然、本格調査の実施時には事前調査団員を中心に作業監理委員会が構成されT/R の趣旨は充分生かされる旨説明を行ない、S/W のドラフトの簡潔さについて了解を得た。
  - || V. 6.の文章末尾に" subject to the approval of the Malaysian Government." を附記することとした。
  - ||| Final Report の部数は150 部とすることとした。

## (3) 設計基準について

西マレイシアとサラワク州では各々独自の設計基準を持っている。サラワク州のPublic Works Department(P.W.D.Sarawak) のAssistant Director との打合わせでは、西マレイシアの設計基準がどうであれ、サラワク州の設計基準を下限値と考えて設計して欲しいとのことであった。一方、連邦政府Highway Planning and Public Transport Unit(H.P.U.)のDirectorとの打合わせでは、西マレイシアとサラワク州双方の設計基準を勘案の上、調査団に設計を行なってもらい最終決定は、マレイシア政府関係当局者によって構成されるSteering Committee においてなされるとのことであった。

### (4) 単位表示について

西マレイシアにおいては現在メーター表示に移行しつつあるので、メーター表示にして 欲しいとのことであったが、サラワク州ではマイル表示を採用している。従って、メータ ー表示にし、マイル数を併記する必要がある。

#### (5) 地形図について

サラワク州のLands and Surveys Department (L.S.D.) より、州全体について 1/50000 の地図が作成されており、また 1/25000 の航空写真も撮影されている。 1/50000の地図は、図化対象地区のほとんどがジャングルであることから木の表面に刺針し、コンターを画く一方、チェックポイントで得たデータから木の高さを差引き地表高を出して作成したものであるが、やはり50フィート程度の誤差はあるとのことであった。また 1/25,000 の航空写真の中には撮影状態が良好でないものも含まれている。

当調査団は、日本国政府の行なっているフィージビリティ調査では 1/10,000~1/5,000 程度の地図を用いており、本件も最低 1/10,000 の地図を用いて調査を実施する必要がある旨説明した。しかし、P.W.D. Sarawak は 1/50,000 の地図上でルートを選定し、直営工事でジャングルを切り開きながら道路を建設し、湿地帯などの障害があれば現場でルー

トを変更するという方法をとっているため、単なる調査に 1/50000 以上の精度の高い地図は必要ないとの主張をくずさず、 1/10000 の地図の必要性を認識してもらうまでには到らなかった。

そこで本件フィージビリティ調査要請の目的をマレイシア側に質問したところ、外国借款を得るためとの回答があったので、そのためには妥当な縮尺の地図を用いて調査を行なり必要がある旨再度説明したところ、本件調査の対象地区のようなジャングルは、どの国が実施しても実際にジャングルを切り開いていかないかぎり地形がどのようになっているかわからないし、実際に道路を建設する際、フィージビリティ調査のルートが変更されるのは当然であり、それによって日本国政府が実施した調査内容が批判されることはないとの意見がマレイシア側より出された。

当調査団としては、できる限り精度を上げた調査をすべきとの判断から、地図の作成については Phase I での調査経験を踏まえて、日本側、マレイシア側双方で検討の上、再度協議することとし、マレイシア側も了解した。

一方、もしPhase I での調査の結果、1/10,000 の図化が必要となった場合の具体的な方法について、L.S.D. のDirectorに質問したところ、次の3 方法があるとの回答があった。

- | 航空写真を借り、日本国内で図化する方法
- ii 航空写真を基に、現地測量会社に図化させる方法
- ||| L.S.D. 直営で図化する方法

しかし、 || についてはP.W.D.Sarawak のAssistant Director の言によれば、現地の測量会社は費用が高いし、能力も劣るとのことであり、 ||| についてはL.S.D. は現在多くの業務をかかえており図化を短期間に行なうことが困難であるとのことであった。

またした関連し、3ヶ月前から自国政府機関内の地図・航空写真の持出してあっても警察の許可が必要となった背景もあり、国外持出しは容易ではないが、政府間ベースの調査のために使用されるのであるから許可取り付けには最善を尽す旨の発言があった。

(6) 調査機材の供与要請について

マレイシア側より、現地調査で使用するセオドライト、レベル、トランシット等の測量 及び土質試験器具を現地調査終了後供与してほしいとの強い要望が出された。当調査団は マレイシア側の意向を日本政府に伝える旨返答した。

(7) コンサルタント選定の際のコメントについて

マレイシア側より、コンサルタントを選定する際、担当団員の経歴、作業工程及びはり付けについてコメントを出したい旨強い要望が出された。その理由としては、日本国内で多くの経験があったとしても本件の調査対象地域がジャングルであることから、熱帯、特にジャングルでの経験が無ければ役に立たないし、また、本件調査を成功させるには双方理解し合った上で作業を進める必要があり、英語の能力がなければならないためであり、日本側の決定を覆す意図は全くないとのことであった。これに対し、マレイシア側の趣旨は充分理解できるが、日本国政府が技術協力の一環として実施しているフィージビリティ調査における、コンサルタントの選定は日本国政府の責任において行なわれるのであり、被援助国のコメントを受け入れるシステムにはなっていないことを説明した。しかし完全に納得してもらりことができなかったため、コンサルタントの選定に先立ち、調査団の担当構成、作業工程及びはり付けの案をマレインア側に送り、これに対するコメントがあれ

ば、それを参考にしてコンサルタントを選定することで合意に達した。

(8) 事業費の連邦政府と州政府の負担割合いについて

道路の種類としては、Federal Road、State Road、Local Road に分かれている。 Federal Road は建設費、維持費とも連邦政府が負担し、State Road は建設費を州政府が負担し、維持費は連邦政府が負担している。

(9) Trunk Road と Feeder Road について

Feeder Road とはどのようなものを考えているのか確認したところ、幹線からはずれたカンポン(村)等をつなぐ程度の道路であるとのことであった。

また本件計画について質問したところ、第1幹線道路からベルルまでは、Feeder Road の規格で建設されている。ベルルからナンガメダミットまではTrunk Road,ナンガメダミットからリンパンまではFeeder Road の規格で考えているとのことであった。

#### (10) 便宜供与について

#### 1 現地事務所

クチンでもミリでも設置することができるが、使用人数、使用期間、備品類について 詳細を事前に連絡してくれるようマレイシア側より要請があった。ただし電話料は日本 側で負担してほしいとのことであった。

#### 車輌等

ランドローバーは P.W.D. しか所有しておらず、ガソリン代、運転手の給料を日本側で負担してくれるのであれば、いつでも提供するし、 local Office Transport は供与するとのことであった。また、スピードボートについても P.W.D. しか所有していないが、実費を日本側で負担してくれれば提供するとのことであった。

## Ⅲ カウンターパート

経験年数3~4年の技術者を2~3人要請したところ、P.W.D.Sarawakには技術者がそれ程いないため、実質的には、P.W.D.SarawakのAssistant DirectorのMr. Michael Parker とミリのDivisional EngineerのMr. Chung Sie Hyungが、カウンターバートとなろう。

# |V その他

本件調査にかかる連邦政府の担当者は、Economic Planning Unit (E.P.U.)の Miss Leong So Seh, 州政府の担当者はState Planning Unit (S.P.U.)の Mr. Teo Tien Hiongであり、その他のアレンヂメントは両者が各々行なってくれる。

(11) 道路の建設費について

サラワク州の道路建設費は、おおよそ次の通りである。

| 改良のみ(橋梁は除く)

平垣地: 400,000M\$/Mile

ジャングル: 500,000M\$/Mile

∥ 2車線舗装

400,000 M\$/Mile

#### (12) 湿地(スワンプ)について

Forest Department (Kuching) において、森林開発のために作成中のTutoh 川支川からLimbang 川支川.上流域を調査した林相図を閲覧することができた。これにはスワンプの位置も記されていて大変貴重な資料であった。作成にあたっては支流先端まで舟で

行き、そこからジャングルの中を歩いて調査したものであり、精度の高いものである。これによるとT/R の別添地図に記入されているP.W.D.Sarawakの計画ルートはスワンプ及び洪水による湿地帯を通過することが予想されるので、スワンプの位置については、あらゆる関係者から情報を得る必要がある。

ti3 稲田 Paddy 開発について

Drainage and Irrigation Department(D.I.D.Sarawak) において、現在計画中のリンパン渓谷のパディ開発の規模について情報を聴取したところ、土地は60,000エーカーあり、そのうち開発可能地は40,000 エーカーである。また、現在サラワク州の人口の60 男をまかなうだけの生産量で、あとの40 男はタイ国などからの輸入米にたよっている現状である。

#### (14) その他

- | 実施設計のためのT/R の作成を作業内容に含めるようマレイシア側より要望が出された。
- 現在実施中の第3次5ヶ年計画のサラワク版があったが、これは持ち出し禁止であったため、抜すいを入手した。なお今年は第3次5ヶ年計画の中間年次にあたり、現在、4月末を目途に見直し作業が行なわれており、本格調査団が現地に入るまでには、とりまとめられていると思われる。

#### 2-6 現地踏査結果

(1) ミリ→ベルル→ティンジャー川手前1マイル地点→ニアの骨材砕石場→ミリ(9:00~ 18:00)

3月2日、道路状況、道路建設現場及び砕石場(石灰石)を視察する目的でP.W.D. Sarawak のランドクルーザーで現地路査を行なった。現地視察記録は、別表の通りである。以下に現地の状況と感想を記す。

- | 前述の通りP.W.D.Sarawakでは 1/50000 の地図上でルートを決定し道路建設を行なっているが、このペルルーロンラマ間道路建設についても同様にルートを決定した後、ジャンクルを閥開し、現地で実測しながら建設を進めてきたところ、途中ルート上に大きなスワンプがあることがわかり当初ルートの約24km南側を迂回して建設を行なっていた。
- ii 新設道路建設にあたっては、平面線形を先に決定し、縦断線形は地形成りに建設を進め、舗装時に取り残した縦断線形の極端に悪い地点を改良し舗装する方針であり、段階施工の一手法としては興味深いものがある。
- Ⅲ P.W.D.Sarawakの施工能力は大変高く13kmの道路改良を4ヶ月で済ませた実績もある。全般に人が少ないので、大型建設機械の組合わせを考えても抵抗は無く日本型土工の施工になじみやすいと思う。
- |V 標準定規図の階段式法面切土断面について質問したところ、雨水による浸食がはげしいこと、そして断面が落着くまでにステップに自然植生を期待できること、また施工上ペンチカットが有利であることをその理由としていた。
- ∨ 骨材採取(砕石)場の決定は重要なことであり、現在、P.W.D.Sarawakが直営で改 良中の道路への骨材は、50~60哩離れた砕石場からトラックで運んでいる。石質は

石灰岩で、路盤材としては優秀であるが、舗装材としては問題があり、舗装用骨材さが しが大変重要である。

- Ⅵ 用地はほとんどが個人所有の土地であるが、道路建設により開発、生活面等で便利に なることから協力的で、用地取得は容易とのことである。
- VII 道路が建設されることにより材木、椰子油、胡椒等が開発される。本格調査においては、土壌、補給水等を考慮に入れ開発計画を提案し、便益を出すことも考えられる。
- Viii 小河川の渡河については、工事中重機運搬用にベリー橋や型鋼を持ち込みそのまましばらく残す方法が考えられる。
- |X スワンプの克服は最大課題であり、航空写真や航空機による踏査で植生からスワンプの所在を確認することが重要である。さらに予定ルート上に、疑わしい地点があれば、 呼刈り等を行なう必要性を感じた。
- X ロンラマはベルル同様第4省を3つの行政区に分けている1つであり、サプセンター としてその発展が充分考えられる所である。
- Xi 近年丘陵地帯の開発が進み、川沿いにしか発達していなかった未開の土地が道路沿い にも開発され、新しいカンボン(村)が急速に発展していく息吹が感じられた。
- XII 椰子園では鼠害防止のため、わざわざ毒蛇を放っており、農夫でも常時薬を携行しているとのことで注意を要する。

[2] MAR, 1978, 第一幹線道路分岐点~ベルル~改良工事中道路の現地路査記録]

Feader Road

			Terminal Control of the Control of t		
<b>奉</b>		7.0	7220		
マイル部み	10645 6 7 8 9 1070	0 1 2 3 4 5	7 8 9 1080 1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 1090 1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
界加ァイル	34 35 36 37 38 39 40	41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54	55 56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68
盘	10:10	10:25	10:30 11:18		12:00
雑	74 - ダー 道路規格		フィーダー道針づ; トランク道的規格 		very steep
<b>基</b>	ゆるい丘陵頂線	経断が悪くなる。経	平面観防は良いが。1973年より工事研覧 報節観的は悪い	直線ゆるで統断	hilly steep
" 韓 遊 物	#5 = 7   J   M   M   M   M   M   M   M   M   M	 	工事中 7 6=10	工作 (=10m	ペイリ- 橋 コルゲ・ト 小さな橋
(年)	オイルド・ム 水田 4200エーカ・	木材・サナ水田ゴム	フィーダー 運路は右直角まがり ジャングル	〇林 人材かティング	J.J.
(年)	○ オイル・ム・サナー・キオー・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	切りたましたとしょう ゴム ゴム	パラム (キャブ) 切り掛かている	林かティング	(1/2)
か ら 奇	トシッロートは直進 た直角でフィーダーへ	アルルは河辺の町とて近路はゆき	アルルは河辺の町 ことで道路はゆきどまり 		技   前方内山か: F.E.   道   みえてくる   工作中   第
	→ マイル 36 少結戦 50MPH	H	MRCU10		

[ 2. MAR, 1978年, ミリ~第2幹線道路分岐点の現地踏査記録]

Trunk road

村	Miri
マイル説み	1030 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1040 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1050 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1060 1 2 3 4
来加ァイル	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34
世	9:05 9:18 9:30 10:10
編 技 (路倒)	- 21ft 24ft 砂石121/7 (JM21/7) w=18ft 石灰の路盤 基格 41/7 (JM21/7)
雨	クラット(砂岩文内砂) ゆるい丘陵 アップタウン 模断仕相当 i=8を急な丘陵 平たんば殿 ・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・
<b>英</b> 尚 书	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
(左)	電外機材 本田 材木 大田子・シュートカント オイルニュ ショートカント オイルニュ (音Buniln キャンプ オイルニュ ショートカント オイルニュ (音Buniln か) (・)規模 (・) (・)規模 (・) (・) (・) (・) (・) (・) (・) (・) (・) (・)
(在)	ゴム株 (5 収落 オイル・ム //ブナンス Atl オイル・ム
もら	・シクカットがでてくる ・ヘ・シク 知曲がはがしい
	10MPH + 0MPH

(2) ミリ→ベルル→ロンラマ→ナンガメダミット→リンバン→ナンガメダミット→ロンラマ →ミリ

3月3日、計画対象地区の状況(特にジャングル部分)を把握するため、5人乗りセスナ機を借り上げ、空からの調査を行なうとともに、リンバン駐在のP.W.D.SarawakのDivisional Engineer の案内でリンバンとナンガメダミットを結ぶ道路の状況を視察した。セスナ機による所要時間は往路が約2時間(9:55~11:55)、 復路が約1時間40分(15:00~16:40) であった。以下に現地の状況と感想を記す。

Ⅰ ロンラマ ― トウト川付近

との地区はジャングルの山地部で、トウト川沿いに林道が平行に走り、現地事情は森 林開発関係者から聞くことができると思われる。

ⅱ トウト川付近 ― リンパン川付近

この地区は、小起伏の続くジャングルである。空からの調査に基づき、既存の1/5000の地図の精度を判断すると、平面位置はかなり正確であるが、このような状態のジャングルでは、標高は精度が劣ると思われる。小起伏は10m~15mのしわで、また広い高原部にある中央の石灰岩質の小山(Api山) は飛行時の目標となる。ただし、このApi山は、トウト川沿いに住んでいる住民の埋葬地であり採石場とすることは、不可能であるとのことであった。

- |||| ナンガメダミットはリンパン川右岸に発達した町で、木材切り出しのために伊藤忠と 現地法人との合弁会社が建設した林道がジャングル深く幾筋も切り込まれている。
- |V リンパン、ナンガメダミット間のFeeder Roadは、ミリ地区に比べ路面維持及び路側除草等が劣る。路盤は丘砂利を利用しており、当地区には砕石機が無いため丘砂利を水洗い、篩分けする程度の施設しかない。石質は砂岩が主で、安山岩質のものが10%混入し、大理石も極く一部ある。Divisional Engineer の話しによれば、舗装材料の骨材・砕石はクチン地域から舟で運搬されている。本格調査においては砂岩の質と量を確かめ、かつ砂利を産出する原石山をさがすこと、及び予定ルート沿いにある石灰岩質の原石山を道路建設用材として調査する必要がある。
- V 当調査団が空から調査した限りでは、ジャングルの中にスワンプを確認できなかったが、地図上で決定したルート上を充分空から調査し、疑わしい地点は坪刈りするとか Forest Department 及び木材開発関係者からの聞き込みなどにより確かめる必要性を痛感した。特に雨期、洪水時の状況調査は重要であろう。
- Vi リンパン地区のFeeder Roadの橋梁もミリ地区と同様、ベリー橋で鋼桁上に枕木を並べた1車線橋梁である。
- VII ミリにあるBORNEO SKYWAYS会社のセスナ借上げ料金は、450M\$/時で、待ち時間については2時間を過ぎると60M\$/時である。チャーターの引合いは多く、2~3日前の予約が必要である。この会社には、セスナ2機、ヘリコプター1機を所有している。セスナはパイロットを含めて6人乗りで、重量900ポンド以内の制限がある。なお、セスナ借り上げは、ミリにあるP.W.D.SarawakのDivisional Office を通して行なり方が良い。

# 第3章 フィージビリティ調査に関する提言

#### (1) 路線選定について

路線選定にあたっては、湿地帯及び雨期に洪水が発生する地帯を避ける上で、Forest Department や森林開発業者や地域住民から情報を集め、場合によっては空からの調査等を行なう際に植生の専門家に同行もらって位置を確認する必要がある。

また本格調査団の経済分析の結果にもよるが,大きな河川の渡河については,予想される 交通量からするとフェリーでとりあえずつなぐ方が良いと思われる。この点の検討をお願い したい。

#### (2) 地形図について

日本で行なっているフィージビリティ調査の手法によれば,山地部,丘陵部では 1/5,000 ~ 1/10,000 の地形図が必要となろう。 P.W.D. Sarawak は 1/5,000 の図上で路線を選定してれた基づきジャングルを関開しながら工事を進め,湿地帯にぶっかると現地で路線をふり直すという方法をとっているため, $1/5,000 \sim 1/10,000$  の図化の必要性を充分理解してもらうまでには到らず,今後の検討事項として残されたが,第1 Phase の現地調査終了時のProgress Report 提出までに図化の可否を判断する必要があろう。航空写真撮影及び図化については,英コモンウェルズ系の技術指導を受けた L.S.D. がサラワク州にあり,能力は大変高い。しかし現在多くの業務をかかえており,図化が必要となれば,日本国内で図化した方が良いと思われる。

(3) フィージビリティ調査の進め方について

事前調査の結果,フィージビリティ調査の進め方 について以下のように提言する。

- (i) まず 1/50000 の地図上で比較路線を数本入れる。
- (ii) これをもとに、Highway Engineer、地質担当、水文担当、機械担当、森林(植生)の専門家 [ これについてはマレイシア側で熱帯の植生に詳しい人を手配してくれるとのことである。 ] から成る調査団で、現地聞込み、撮影写真及び空からの調査により、各路線の利点、欠点を摘出し、その結果をもとに路線を1本にしぼる。
- (iii) 次にしぼらえた路線沿いに 1/10000 の図化を行ない,詳細調査を実施し,フィージビリティ調査を完了させることが望ましいと思われる。
- (4) 骨材について

骨材については、計画対象地域の近辺に石灰岩の山がある。ただし場所によっては地域住民の埋葬地となっていたり国立公園の予定地になっており、これらとの関係を配慮する必要がある。

(5) 経済効果について

本件計画道路を連邦政府,サラワク州政府とも第一級幹線道路として位置付け,リンパンまでつなぐととは政策であると力脱していたが,経済効果の点で若干不安が残るプロジェクトと思われる。この点から,周辺の開発計画を考慮するのは勿論のことであるが,サバ州への連結を充分考え,潜在効果を引き出すことにしたらいかがであろう。また,連結位置についても充分考えるべきであろう。

(6) カウンターパートについて

カウンターパートとして頼める技術者の数は極く少なく,ミリではDivisional Engi-

neer と道路担当次長,リンパンではDivisional Engineer 程度が相談相手になりうるのみで実質的には現地調査期間中継続して随いてくれることは期待できないと感じた。現地調査の際必要があれば若い職員を案内人に頼み,相談はDivisional Engineer 等に随時時間をさいて貰って打合わせることが適当であろう。

(7) コンサルタントの選定について

コンサルタントの選定にあたっては、熱帯ジャングルにおけるプロジェクトの経験者及び 英語が堪能な者を選定するよう強い要望が出された。コンサルタント会社自体の実績と同時 に団員の経歴・経験をも充分考慮して選定すべきであろう。

(8) 調査資機材の供与について

マレイシア側より、本格調査団が使用した測量及び土質調査等の資機材について供与要請が出された。可能な方法があれば、意向にそってあげたいものと感じて来た。

(9) 連邦政府とサラワク州政府について

サラワク州政府はその地理的状況もあり独立色が強く、独自の政策をとっている。また連邦政府とサラワク州政府との意思の疎通は必ずしも良いとは言えないため、当調査団は円滑に本格調査を行なうためにマレイシア国政府関係当局者によって構成されるSteering Committee で意見の調整を充分はかってもらうように要望したが、本格調査団自身も連邦政府とサラワク州政府双方の意向を充分聞いた上で、調査を行なうべきである。

## 第 4 章

#### MINUTES OF DISCUSSION

OF

THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY FOR THE FEASIBILITY STUDY OF

THE BELURU/LONG LAMA/LIMBANG TRUNK ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

IN SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

The Japanese Government, on the request of the Malaysian Government, dispatched a reconnaissance team from 21st February to 17th March 1978, through the Japan International Cooperation Agency, to carry out the preliminary survey for the feasibility study of the Beluru/Long Lama/Limbang trunk road construction project in Sarawak. The team undertook a field survey and discussions with various government agencies concerned during their stay in Malaysia. The main items which were understood by both sides are as follows:

- Draft Scope of Work proposed by the team was discussed in detail and agreed as attached.
- 2. It was confirmed that this study would not include detailed engineering study but be limited to a feasibility study. However, it was requested by the Malaysian Government that the study should include the preparation of a draft terms of reference for detailed engineering study.
- 3. It was clarified that such office works as the detailed data analyses and report preparing works would be carried out in Japan.
- 4. The Japanese Government was requested to train some Malaysian counterpart personnel in Japan under the Japanese Technical Cooperation Scheme.

- 5. It is the opinion of the team that maps of scale 1: 10,000 might be necessary for the Phase II Study. Should the experience of the Phase I Study confirm the necessity of such mapping, then the location and area involved could be further discussed.
- 6. The Malaysian Government was requested to provide the feasibility study team with local office support and assist the team in arranging all the necessary transportation, accommodation and communications pertaining to the Study.
- 7. The Malaysian Government was requested to assist the feasibility study team in the collection of relevant data and information which might be brought back to Japan for further analyses.
- 8. On the membership of the study team in the various disciplines, the team was requested to invite the comments of the Malaysian Government on the composition of professional input and other items based on their local knowledge and experience.
- 9. The team will convey all the requests made by the Malaysian Government, including the handing over of survey and engineering equipment used in the study, to the Japanese Government which will be confirmed by the Japanese Government.

(HARUO YOSHIKOSHI)

Leader

of
Japanese Preliminary Survey Team

(BASHAH BIN NORDIN)

Director

of Infrastructure and Utilities

Economic Planning Unit

16th March, 1978.

#### SCOPE OF WORK

FOR

THE FEASIBILITY STUDY ON THE BELURU/LONG LAMA/LIMBANG TRUNK ROAD

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN SARAWAK, MALAYSIA

(DRAFT)

#### I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request made by the Government of Malaysia for technical cooperation in conducting the Feasibility Study on the Beluru/Long Lama/Limbang Trunk Road Construction Project in Sarawak, the Government of Japan agreed to offer the service of Japanese expert team for the studies to be carried out in the project site and the transfer of knowledge to the Counterpart who appointed by the Government of Malaysia, in accordance with laws and regulations in force in Japan. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the official agency responsible for implementation of technical cooperation programmes of the Government of Japan, will carry out the studies in close cooperation with the authorities concerned of the Government of Malaysia.

#### II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The Government of Japan conducted the Preliminary Survey on the Beluru/Long Lama/Limbang Trunk Road Construction Project in Sarawak in February and March, 1978. Based on the results of this survey, JICA will carry out the Feasibility Study on this Project.

#### III. CONTENTS OF THIS STUDY

- 1. Performance of field reconnaissance
- 2. Data collection and analysis
- 3. Interview with relevant Government departments and agencies
- 4. Traffic survey

- 5. Soils and hydrological survey
- 6. Study of materials and labour force
- 7. Study of agricultural and other development plans
- 8. Study of laws and regulations concerned
- 9. Determination of the methodology
- 10. Identification of alternatives including preliminary engineering study and economic analysis
- 11. Analysis of existing and potential socio-economic characteristics
- 12. Determination of existing and future freight and passenger traffic
- 13. Selection of roadway route
- 14. Preliminary engineering designs
- 15. Assessment of local contrators
- 16. Estimation of construction, operation and maintenance costs
- 17. Economic and financial analysis
- 18. Preparation of implementation programme
- 19. Recommendation of institutional organization and management

# IV. REPORTS

JICA will prepare and submit the following reports in English to the Government of Malaysia.

- 1. Inception Report
  - o 50 copies
  - at the beginning of the Phase I field survey
- 2. Progress Report
  - o 50 copies
  - o at the end of the field survey

# 3. Interim Report

- o 50 copies
- within 2 months after the completion of the field survey
- The Government of Malaysia will provide JICA with its comments within one month after the receipt of the Interim Report

# 4. Draft Final Report

- o 50 copies
- o within 3 months after the receipt of the comments on the Interim Report
- o The Government of Malaysia will provide JICA with its comments within one month after the receipt of the Draft Final Report.

### 5. Final Report

- o 150 copies
- o within 2 months after receipt of the comments on the Draft Final Report

# V. UNDERTAKINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MALAYSIA

- To provide the Study Team with the relevant data, information and materials necessary for the execution of the survey and study
- 2. To exempt the Study Team from taxes and duties for materials, equipment and personal effects brought into Malaysia by the Study Team that normally extends to Colombo Plan expert
- 3. To provide the Study Team with suitable office space with necessary equipments and services for the studies
- 4. To arrange the Study Team with transportation necessary for the studies

- 5. To appoint counterpart personnel (officials/engineers) to the Study Team during the survey period
- 6. To make the arrangements for the Study Team to bring the data, maps and materials concerning the study to Japan subject to the approval of the Malaysian Government

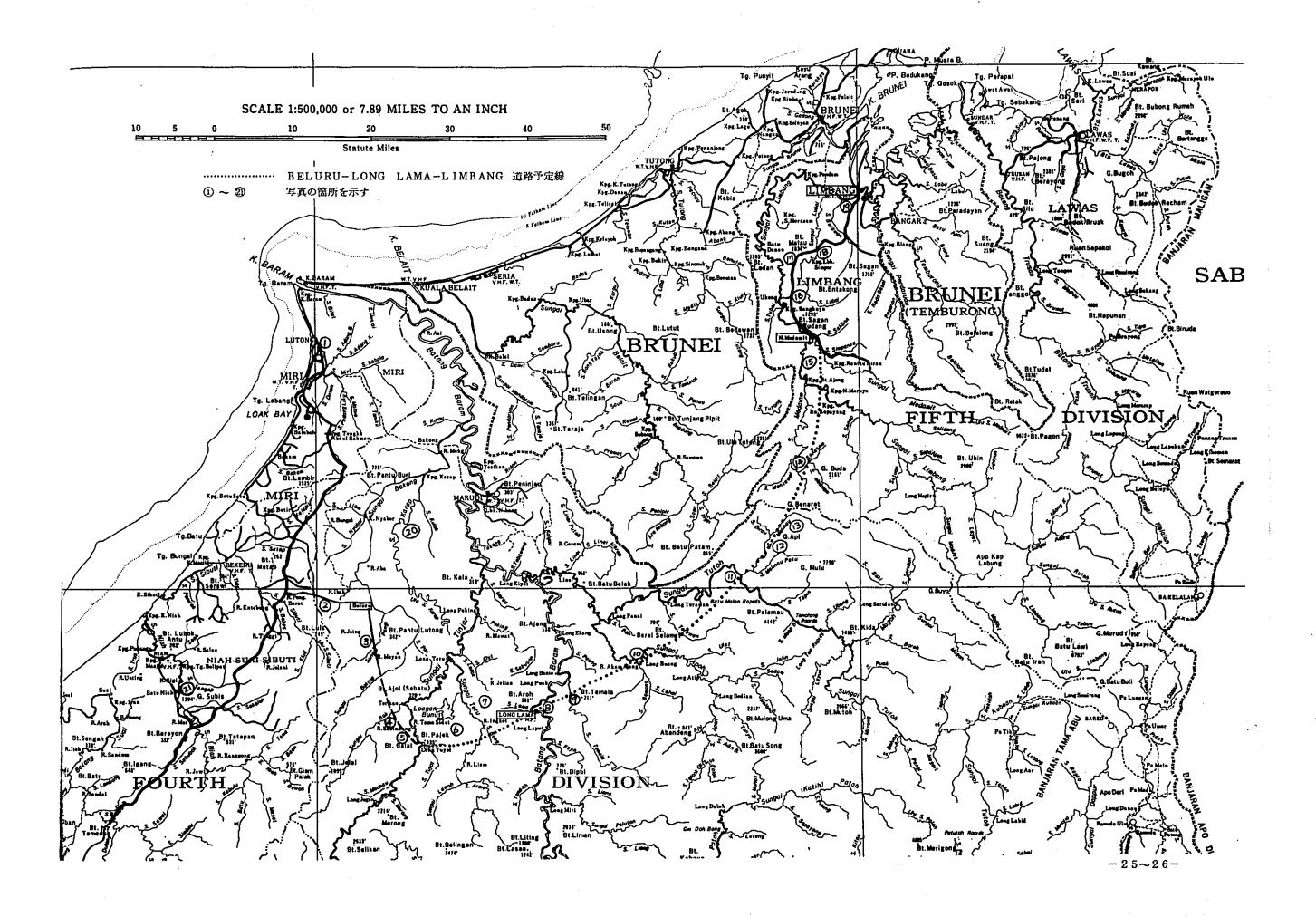
# VI. UNDERTAKING OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

1. To transfer the knowledge for the Malaysian counterpart personnel during the feasibility study

: Works in Malaysia

VII. STUDY SCHEDULE (Tentative Schedule)

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		Explanation of Inception Report	Field Survey	Explanation of Progress Report	Analysis & Preparation of Interim Report	Explanation of Interim Report	Comments on Interim Report	Plotting (if necessary)	Field Survey	Explanation of Progress Report	Analysis & Preparation of Draft Final Report	Explanation of Draft Final Report	Comments on Draft Final Report	Preparation of Final Report	Completion of
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# 第 5 章

PROPOSED TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR

THE BELURU/LONG LAMA/LIMBANG
TRUNK ROAD, SARAMAK

(October, 1977)

ECONOMIC PLANNING UNIT, PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA

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#### I. BACKGROUND

- 1. With an area of 48,050 square miles Sarawak is almost equal in size to the whole of Peninsular Malaysia and by far the largest State in the Federation of Malaysia. It lies just north of the equator between latitudes 0.50' and 5° North and longitudes 109° 40' East. It stretches for a distance of approximately 450 miles along the northwestern coast of the island of Borneo and extends inland as far as the watershed that separates those rivers flowing north and into the South China Sea from those flowing in a broadly southerly direction into the Java Sea.
- 2. The terrain of the State can be classified broadly into three main groups: the alluvial coastal plain; the mountainous interior; and the central belt of undulating country between the coastal plains and the interior. The flat alluvial coastal plain extends along most of the shoreline of Sarawak and is particularly extensive in the First, Second and Third Divisions. This terrain is characterised by deep peat soils; poor drainage; mangrove, nipah and swamp forest and tide inundation. The soils are extremely acid and chemically poor. Road construction is difficult owing to poor subsoils.
- 3. The inland mountainous region extends from the watershed boundary of the principal Sarawak rivers. Most of this region is over 1,000 feet and substantial areas exceed 4,000 feet. The land is heavily dissected and covered by primary jungle.

- 4. The broad central belt of undulating land between the above two geographic extremes extends throughout the State along a north-east south-west axis. It occupies an extensive area in east and central Sarawak, attaining in places a width of as much as 100 miles. Generally, the land here is suitable for development and stable enough for the road network. Existing roads are, therefore, concentrated along this belt.
- 5. For a long time the most conspicuous feature of road transport in the State was the absence of a general State wide system. Due to physical constraints, road construction and maintenance is a costly affair in Sarawak. The Government's policy, bearing in mind the limited resources, has always been not only to construct the maximum mileage of road but also to select the routes carefully in order to achieve maximum rural economic and social development at reasonable costs.
- 6. The primary objective in respect of roads under the First Malaysia Plan (1966 1970) was the construction of a trans-State trunk road to link up the major towns in the State and a maximum mileage of feeder roads to open up the surrounding land in order to quicken the tempo of agriculture development. Under the Second Malaysia Plan (1971 1975) continued efforts were made in this direction, and by the beginning of the Third Malaysia Plan (1976 1980) the only break in this First Trunk Road System was the partially completed Sibu-Bintulu road. Top priority

has been given by the Government in the Third Malaysia Plan to construct this "missing link" of some 70 miles.

- 7. With the scheduled completion of the first trunk road system during the TMP period, the State Public Works Department, has drawn up plans for the development of the Second Trunk Road System. This system will consist an estimated 750 miles of roads that branch off from the First Trunk Road System, running generally parallel to it and through the broad central belt of undulating land bordering the inland mountanous region. It will provide reliable access to the potentially rich resources in the interior of the State and serve to link the internal population centres with the established urban and economic centres nearer to the coast.
- 8. Towards this end the Pacific Consultants International (PCI) sponsored by the Government of Japan, through the Southeast Asian Regional Transport and Communications Agency (SEATAC) was requested to carry out a pre-feasibility study in 1975 1976 on the overall development of the Second Trunk Road System and transport conditions in its area of influence. This study recommended that it be followed by detailed feasibility studies to determine the most economic development programme for the various roads proposed to form part of the Second Trunk Road System.

  Due to the budgetary constraint and the substantial mileage involved, it is envisaged that the detailed studies and

<sup>1</sup> See Map A.

subsequent implementation of these proposed roads would need to be phased. The quickening tempo of economic development in the central Sarawak region and the acute need to bring closer and integrate the Fifth Division with the rest of the State dictates that first priority be given to the development of the Beluru-Long Lama-Limbang Trunk Road.

## II. OBJECTIVES

- 9. The basic objective of the Study is to determine the technical and economic feasibility of developing a portion of the Second Trunk Road System as outlined below:-
  - i) Improvement, especially with regard to bitumensurfacing of the 50 - mile Beluru-Long Lama Section now under construction;
  - ii) Provision of 74 miles of new road between Long Lama and Nanga Medamit in the Fifth Division;
  - iii) Upgrading of 20 miles of existing Nanga Medamit feeder road leading to Limbang Town; and
    - iv) Provision of new road bridges across the major rivers and/or improvement of the ferry facilities.

- 10. The study shall also include: -
  - (a) Full and firm establishment of the justification for developing the road through review, investigation, evaluation and expansion of existing data;
  - (b) Identification of all possible alternative routes based on economic and engineering analysis of the data resultant to the Study, the submission of recommentation to the Government supporting the recommendation with cost/benefit calculations, and the evaluation of socio-economic and environmental impacts etc. as spelt out in detail in the SCOPE OF CONSULTING SERVICES;
  - (c) Provision of preliminary and final designs, proposals, programmes and other engineering implementation details together with cost estimates and financial phasing for staged development; and
  - (d) Recommendation with regard to the construction of future feeder roads to serve population centres and potential development areas within the influence area of the proposed road.

#### . III. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

- 11. The proposed road will provide a 144-mile long vital link between the Miri area and the Limbang area which is currently not linked by road with the rest of Sarawak. The road branches off from Mile 36 Miri-Bintulu Road and passes through Beluru, Long Teru, Long Lama, Nanga Medamit and thence to Limbang town in the Fifth Division as shown in Map B attached.
- 12. The construction of Beluru-Long Lama section is in progress and is anticipated to reach Mile 34 by the end of 1978. The balance of 16 miles to Long Lama is scheduled for completion by December, 1982, assuming that fund is available for the construction of Long Teru-Long Lama section. Thereafter and pending the recommendation of this Study and the funding position, construction can begin on the 94 miles Long Lama-Limbang Road inclusive of 20 miles of upgrading to the existing Nanga Medamit feeder road. Surfacing work on the 50 mile Beluru-Long Lama section can also begin simultaneously.

The anticipated alignment of the road is presented in Map B.

#### IV. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

#### Communication Improvement

- 13. The most glaring feature in the geography of northern Sarawak is the location of the Sultanate of Brunei in the "coastal plain" and "undulating central region" between the Fourth and Fifth Divisions of the State. As can be seen from Map B attached, the only common boundary the latter has with the rest of the State is over the "mountainous interior" between the Limbang and Baram Districts the two administrative Districts through which the proposed road will run.
- 14. Currently, the proposed Study Area for the road is as yet not served by any continuous road, although definite efforts are being made by the Government in that direction. What exist are feeder roads and, more often, jungle tracks. Thus, due as much to tradition as to the non-existence of a proper road system, the local population is compelled to settle along the rivers which generally flow in the north-south direction. This, coupled with the occurance of rugged highland in the interior, has the effect of reducing the east-west communication between the Limbang and Baram Districts to a negligible trickle. viable means of access to Limbang from even the nearest point in the Fourth Division are via an expensive trip by air, a time consuming sea voyage skirting around Brunei or a land journey through the Sultanate. first two means, particularly the second, are, however, very much dependent upon the weather and sea conditions

which render any trip impossible during the Northeast Monsoon season.

- Against this background, therefore, it is not altogether unexpected that the Fifth Division, in particular the Limbang District, has closer communicational, economic and cultural ties with Brunei than the rest of the State. The Government is fully conscious of this prevailing situation and every effort is made to remedy Top priority is given to the implementation of projects that will effectively draw the population of the Fifth Division more closely into the mainstream of activities and help its social, economic, and to some extent, cultural integration with the rest of the State. Some of these projects include the establishment of direct dialling telephone system between the District and other major towns in the State and the location of television and radio transmitting stations in Limbang. During the current Third Malaysia Plan, plans are being drawn up for the construction of a new airport in Limbang that will cater for aircrafts of up to F27 class. present Limbang Airport is only capable of handling STOL aircrafts.
- 16. Although the impact of the proposed road in this respect is not easily measurable in monetary terms, it is beyond all doubt that its contribution is the single most significant factor contributing towards the eventual complete integration of the Fifth Division with the rest of the State. This, as far as the State is concerned, is also by far the most important justification for the construction of the road.

#### Population Growth

- 17. According to the 1970 census of population, the Fourth and Fifth Divisions were populated by a total of 173,000 people with 136,000 in the former and 37,000 in the latter. Based on the State-wide average rate of population growth of 2.8 %, compounding over 10 years. the population in central and northern Sarawak will be 228,000 in 1980, comprising of 179,000 in the Fourth Division and 49,000 in the Fifth Division. without considering the inward migration of people from the other Divisions to particularly the Fourth Division where major development projects are currently being implemented. The two Districts through which the proposed road will run - Baram and Limbang - had a population of 40,000 and 20,000 respectively in 1970. Assuming the same rate of population increase their 1980 population will be 52,000 and 26,000 respectively.
- 18. In the absence of detailed population data, and in any case before the alignment of the proposed road is finalised, it would be extremely difficult to estimate the number of people who will benefit from the improvement in transportation. However, drawing from knowledge of existing settlement pattern and mode of communication in the region and the anticipated road alignment, it will be fair to assume that being the only means of transport, a very substantial percentage of the population in the influence area including the towns of Beluru, Long Teru, Long Lama, Nanga Medamit and Limbang will utilise the obvious advantage provided. Besides that, it is also envisaged that a very significant volume of the traffic

from upriver and to some extent downriver will also utilise the road as a complement to their river transport. The subsequent construction of a feeder road from the proposed road to Marudi (1970 population 4,700) and other pockets of settlement will further enhance its utilization.

The Government is well aware of the development and human potential in the Study Area and the urgent need to adopt a policy of balanced regional development. In this connection, both Limbang and Long Lama have been designated as sub-regional centres in the State physical planning set-up. These centres will act as growth poles wherein development efforts will be concentrated to generate maximum multiplier and spin-off effects. In particular, the development of agro-based and timberbased processing industries, the latter especially in Long Lama, will be strongly induced. The role of Long Lama as a future major urban centre is also clearly underlined by the Special Committee established to review the Administrative Boundaries in Sarawak. Amongst other things, this Special Committee recommended in 1974 that the town be upgraded to a full Administrative Divisional Headquarters as is presently the case with Limbang.

#### Development Potential

20. Although the area to be served by the proposed road is at present largely shrouded in thick jungle and consists mainly hilly country, it is known that sub-

stantial areas of potentially productive agriculture land exist and that, far from being a liability, most of the forest can eventually be commercially exploited for timber. Due to its inaccessibility, detailed geological information is not available for the whole Study Area. Inspite of this, however, it is confirmed that deposits of certain minerals and good construction stones are to be located. Furthermore, the occurance of isolated mountain groups and their richness in flora and fauna types that are still relatively free from human interference ensures an immense scope for the development of tourist industry through the creation of national parks and controlled construction of recreational facilities.

#### (a) Agriculture

20.1 Agricultural activities in the Study Area, are for the moment, by and large restricted to small scale farming with the possible exception of the oil palm and rubber cultivation in Danau and Lubai Tengah respectively in the Fifth Division. Shifting cultivation of hill pedi as the mainstay of subsistence farming is prevalent throughout the area with smallholdings of perennials such as rubber and pepper providing limited cash in individual cases. In terms of their distribution and intensity, most of these activities are concentrated in the Beluru-Long Teru-Long Lama region in the Sungai Tinjar and Batang Baram valleys of the Fourth Division and between Limbang and Nanga Medamit

in the Sungai Limbang Valley of the Fifth Division where the density of population is relatively heavier and the terrain easier. The region between Long Lama and Nanga Medamit is on the other hand generally less densely populated although not without potential. Its full agricultural capability, for want of a road, is as yet still unsurveyed.

- Agriculture Department to the south of the proposed road indicates that about 7,000 acres in the Bakong-Bakas-Bok area is suitable for a wet padi cultivation scheme. The Miri-Bintulu Regional Master Plan Study conducted by Hoff and Overgaard and Huntings Technical Services in 1972 also recommended that considerable areas in the Beluru-Long Toru-Long Lama region would be ideal for agricultural purposes if market outlets could be provided to Miri and Bintulu through the construction of a reliable road network.
- 20.3 The Limbang Valley is regarded as having the richest soils in the State as well as potentially the largest wet padi cultivation area. Based on semidetailed soil surveys conducted in the lower valley about 60,000 acres are found to be suitable for rice cultivation. Plans are afoot to develop this project in the TMP. A detailed feasibility Study will be conducted soon on this project. It is envisaged that more areas of good soils are located in the upper valley which could be surveyed and

opened up for cultivation with the construction of the proposed road.

#### (b) Forestry

- After petroleum, forestry as an industry is currently 20.4 the most important economic activity in the Fourth Division. With the opening of more timber land, its vital significance in the next decade cannot be over emphasized. At present there are two main areas of timber operation along the proposed road: that in the Sungai Bakong and Sungai Tutoh valleys. Both the areas are just north of the proposed road, with the latter located beyond Long Lama. absence of a road, all the output are at present transported by water for processing downriver. Bintulu Deepwater Port Study undertaken by Norconsult A/S anticipated that the construction of the proposed road will encourage processing of logs on site, and that a very significant volume of the processed timber will be trucked by road to Bintulu for export. Although the river is a relatively cheaper means of transporting the timber to the export points than road, it is also on the other hand slower and very often uncertain due to the seasonal fluctuation in the depth of the Baram River.
- 20.5 Besides the existing timber operations, a forest inventory survey carried out by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in 1972 located three other potential areas in the Baram District all of which

when exploited will to a considerable extent require the use of the proposed road for transporting the timber products to Bintulu. Referred to as FAO Units 6, 7 and 8, they have a total potential of some 19 million tons and estimated production of 620 - 670 thousand tons of timber by 1980. At least 190 thousand tons of this are expected to be trucked via the proposed road.

#### (c) Tourism

- 20.6 Currently there are two major tourist potential areas along the proposed road. One is Mulu National Park and the other is Loagan Bunut and its surrounding area which is expected to be designated as a National Park soon. The completion of the proposed road will provide direct access to the rich flora and fauna attractions in the parks for international as well as local tourists.
- Originally, the State Forest Department planned to include the 12,700 acre Loagan Bunut area a National Park in 1974 under the Second Malaysia Plan. However, due to the lack of infrastructure in the area and, consequently, high maintenance cost, it was decided that the implementation of the project be pushed back slightly. With the possibility of this proposed road passing close to the western edge of the Loagan (lake), the feasibility of the project is now clearly apparent.

Since the lake is just a oneday trip from Miri and other major population centres, it should prove to be a popular attraction.

#### (d) Future Traffic

- 20.8 The proposed road will go a long way towards meeting the ever increasing traffic demands and enabling the various development schemes to be implemented.
- Besides this, it is envisaged that the project will generate its own future traffic through the stimulation of the regional economy, particularly in the forestry and agricultural sectors, and to a more limited extent in the tourism sector. It is also anticipated that substantial passenger traffic will be diverted from the river and the air. This is particularly true on the Beluru-Long Lama section where diverted timber traffic alone will account for an estimated ADT of about 90. Assuming the other related and generated traffic to be more than the timber traffic, then the traffic forecast for the proposed road when it is opened will be between 200 ADT and 300 ADT.

#### V. SCOPE OF CONSULTING SERVICES

- 21. The Study shall be conducted in two phases as spelt out in detail below:
- (a) Scope of Work (Phase I)
- 22. Inception Study
- 22.1 This phase of the Study initiates with the submittance of the first monthly report. The main activities involved are:
  - a) Performance of field reconnaissance;
  - b) Collection and review of existing data;
  - c) Interview with relevant Government departments and agencies;
  - d) Conducting traffic surveys;
  - e) Preliminary selection of alternatives:
  - f) Determination of the methodology.
- 22.2 a) Performance of Field Reconnaissance

  The field reconnaissance will be carried out soon after the arrival of the expatriates at the site and with the participation of all members of the team. A discussion among the members of the team will be held after the reconnaissance to determine the general policy for the execution of the Study.

A second reconnaissance will be carried out after Step (d) in order to obtain detailed data needed for further analysis of alternatives.

# 22.3 b) Collection and Review of Existing Data During the Inception Period basic data on economics, traffic and engineering as follows should be compiled and examined:

#### i) Economic Data

Population and Towns

National and Regional Income

Industries (agriculture, mining, forestry processing industries and tourism)

Import, Export and Consumption of Major Items of Commodities

Price structure of major items of commodities

Public and Private Development Plans
Related Data of the Neighbouring
Countries and Sabah

#### ii) Road Transport Data

Existing Overall Transport Network in the Influence Area

Transport Operation

Vehicle Registration

Traffic Data including those of River and Air Transport

Transport Cost Data

## iii) Engineering Data

Inventory of Existing Roads and Transport Facilities

Contour Maps and Aerial Photographs

Meteorological and Hydrological Data

Design Standards and Construction Specs.

Construction and Maintenance Cost

Drawings of Existing Roads

Other Related Survey Data

22.4 c) Interviews with relevant Government Departments and Agencies

Interviews and discussions with relevant Government departments and agencies will be held to have the authorities' opinions regarding the policies which may directly or indirectly influence the proposed project.

Where existing plans, long or short term, are available, the practicality shall be assessed and an implementation programme drawn up.

- 22.5 d) Conducting Traffic Surveys

  Additional traffic surveys including a limited

  O-D survey will be carried for river and air in
  the area where there is no road.
- 22.6 e) Preliminary Selection of Alternatives

  Alternatives will be selected based on the actual findings of the reconnaissance, the results of interviews with government authorities, and the results of a preliminary analysis of data collected. More detailed studies will be carried out for the selected alternatives in the next phase.
- 22.7 f) Determination of the Methodology

  On the basis of availability of the data collected and reviewed, detailed methodology to execute the Study will be worked out. The methodology of economic evaluation of the project will also be finally determined.
- 23. Detailed Analysis of Alternatives
- 23.1 The works to be covered in the Study may broadly be divided into three sections as economics, traffic and engineering. However, in many ways the works between these sections will be interrelated and close cooperation among the sectors shall be constantly maintained. The following studies will

#### be carried out:

- a) Identification of alternatives and preliminary engineering study;
- Analysis of existing and potential socioeconomic characteristics;
- c) Determination of existing and future freight and passenger traffic;
- d) Preliminary economic and financial analysis;
- e) Preparation of Interim Report.
- 23.2 a) Identification of Alternatives and Preliminary Engineering Study

Alternative alignments and standards will be identified on the basis of a review of available maps and aerial photographs as well as of studies proposed in the two paragraphs hereafter. Reconnaissance field surveys will be carried out to assist in the evaluation of these alternatives and to derive an order of magnitude cost estimate. For the purpose of establishing the best route from the technical point a detailed study of the topography, soil conditions, hydrological conditions, availability of construction materials, construction and maintenance costs will be carried out. The topographical, soil and hydrological conditions will affect the curvature and

gradient of the alignment, the types of structures to be made applicable, and the quantity of cut or fill. These major factors affecting the construction cost shall be investigated in detail in the field. The improvement or expansion of the existing road shall be one of the alternatives under comparative study, and the merits and demerits of such a solution shall be judged through studying the ease of acquisition of right of way, the ease in obtaining a favourable geometric standard, the volume of demolition, the construction method and the construction cost. The opinion of the Public Works Department shall be extensively sought when making decisions.

23.3 b) Analysis of Existing and Potential Socio-Economic Characteristics

The analysis shall include existing and potential socio-economic characteristics of the State, in general, and the road area, in particular. Relevant factors include: population growth and changes in rural and urban population distribution, rational and regional economic growth, development of manufacturing and processing industries, development of agriculture, forestry, fisheries, mineral resources, tourism, and hydroelectric power, anticipated domestic and foreign trade

in principal commodities and manufactures, and the present capacity and probable future changes in the role of river and air transport which serve the zones of influence of the proposed road.

Studies shall also be carried out regarding the social impact which will result from the completion of the proposed project.

23.4 c) Determination of Existing and Future Freight and Passenger Traffic

Existing and future goods and passenger traffic will be studied by mode. For the area which is not served by roads all the future road traffic will be either diverted or generated traffic.

Figures for present river traffic do not exist. Therefore now traffic surveys including a limited O-D analysis regarding goods and passenger movements by river and/or by air in the influence area appears to be necessary. The scope and coverage of such an analysis will depend partly on the considered importance of the problems of diverted traffic for each of the sections of the proposed road.

Estimates of development traffic are particularly needed for calculation of road capacities and benefits. It should be noted, however, that only generated passenger traffic, and not generated truck traffic, be included in benefit calculations if indirect benefits (expressed as net value of increased production) are to be considered as well. One of the methods to be applied in calculating the traffic for passengers and local trucks will be gravitation models with population (and/or other economic indices) and distances (time or mileage) as factors. Parameters shall be analysed on the basis of the proposed traffic surveys.

The other method in estimating development truck traffic is based on future generating sources being first identified, described and quantified, then the tonnages by type of product distributed and assigned based on the expected product movement. The modal-splits shall be basically decided after comparing the transportation costs of competitive modes.

However, the method to be adopted will depend on the detail quality of local data. The final dicision on methodology on this point should be considered during the first phase of the Study.

Transportation costs including those of different modes, vehicle operating cost by type of vehicle, operating cost by river and time cost will be analysed both for financial and economic cost. A detailed study of present vehicle operating cost under the prevailing road conditions of the proposed road sections shall be carried out for further cost analysis, possibly based on

the test driving on the similar existing sections.

- Preliminary Economic and Financial Analysis 23.5 d) With input data on construction and maintenance costs from the engineering team the economists shall calculate benefits and benefit/costs for the various proposed alternative solutions for each road section. These analysis will establish preliminary feasibility recommendations for the various road sections. These shall be submitted to the Government sectionwise for consideration and comments. Preliminary design procedures will be started on each section immediately following and in accordance with the comments and approvals received from the Government.
- (b) Scope of Work (Phase II)
- 24. This phase will follow the Government's review and approval of the Consultants' recommendation in the Report of Phase I.
- 25. The Consultants will concentrate engineering effort on the approved alternatives, including preliminary engineering surveys, preliminary engineering in detail and revise the economic analysis using refined factors.

#### 25.1 a) Preliminary Engineering Surveys

The Consultants will conduct necessary field investigations, including supplementary topographic surveys, sub-surface soil investigations, and hydrological surveys sufficient for the preparation of preliminary designs.

#### 25.2 b) Soils and Materials Survey

#### 1) Roadway

Surveys by means of test pits or soil auger will be made in areas along the proposed route at appropriate spots. The samples will be collected, examined and classified, and selected samples will be tested if necessary. Tests will include sieve analysis determination of plasticity index and liquid limit, CBR tests, if necessary.

ii) Bridges and Other Important Structure
Sites

Auger borings or cone penetration tests will be made at necessary bridges and structure sites to such depths that will give adequate information for proper foundation design and study.

#### iii) Sources of Materials

A detailed investigation of sources of construction materials including the location of suitably quarry, together with physical material test thereof will be made for selection of economical types of structures and for accurate cost estimation.

# 25.3 c) Hydrological Survey Analysis of Meteorological Data

Determination of the design discharge of each river and/or stream on the basis of existing data, taking into consideration expected changes in runoff due to construction of the proposed roads.

Determination of water openings for drainage structures as well as required capacity for drainage facilities:

#### 26. Preliminary Engineering Designs

#### 26.1 a) Roadway Design

Typical roadway sections shall be prepared in detail for each type of roadway involved. Estimates shall be made regarding the quantities of the various construction materials required for the project. The preliminary roadway ac designs shall be prepared to designated scale. Where details cannot be shown clearly on such plans, the Consultants shall prepare separate drawings as may be required.

The drawing consisting of plans, profiles and typical roadway sections, shall be prepared so

as to show the right-of-way, excavations, embankments, and side ditches. Location, type and main dimensions of all structures and other facilities shall be indicated in the same plans.

#### 26.2 b) Pavement Design

Using the traffic data and the soils and materials information, the pavement design for the project shall be developed where required. The C.B.R. test data and the testing data obtained in the materials surveys, such as sieve analysis tests, specific gravity and absorption tests, and testing data for strength and soundness, shall be fully utilized for the pavement design. Whenever there is a significant variation in the supporting strength of subgrade materials, separate pavement designs will be prepared. The structural requirement of pavement will be indicated for each design section.

#### 26.3 c) Structural Design

Based on the results obtained from topographic, soils, and hydorlogical surveys, the general plan of the required structure shall be established. The location and type of structure proposed, span lengths, deck width, the type of foundation, channel relocations, etc., should be shown on the plans. Pertinent soils data shall also be indicated. General plans for the

structural design of such items as bridges and culverts etc. will be prepared to an appropriate scale.

Major and special bridges will be designed by the Consultants to a preliminary engineering level. Bridge loadings, including special loading if any, will conform to relevant standards.

#### 26.4 d) Bills of Quantities

After the designs have been completed, Bills of Quantities reflecting all construction items shall be prepared, to be neatly summarized in tabular form and constitute the basis for the construction cost estimates.

#### 27. Refined Cost Estimates

- 27.1 a) On the basis of the preliminary bills of quantities the cost of construction of the roads shall be estimated. The components of foreign and local currency of all proposed construction shall be identified on the assumption that the work will be done by:
  - i) the Government construction unit;
  - ii) Malaysian contractors; and
  - iii) foreign contractors.

- 27.2 b) The foreign currency component shall include such items as equipment depreciation, materials and supplies, of which Sarawak is a net importer, wages of foreign personnel, overheads and profits of foreign firms. The local component shall include right-of-way acquisition costs, local materials and supplies, local salaries and wages, taxes, etc.
- 27.3 c) A year-by-year expenditure plan shall be prepared in accordance with the proposed construction schedule, the foreign and local currency needs, being classified therein.
- 28. Economic Analysis

#### 28.1 a) Benefit Calculation

For each alternative solution direct and indirect benefits shall be calculated. Direct benefits shall be calculated separately for passenger cars, buses and trucks - possibly for different groups of trucks if a further breakdown appears important for the accuracy of the results. Direct benefits shall be calculated separately for normal traffic, diverted traffic and generated traffic so that normal traffic gets 100 % of the savings in vehicle operating costs, development traffic gets 50 % of the

<sup>3</sup>Unless more accurate estimates can be made, it is common practice to take into account 50 % of the cost reductions as benefits to each unit of generated traffic.

savings in vehicle operating cost and diverted traffic gets the difference in vehicle operating cost before (the previously used route) and after diversion.

Since no roads exist in major part of the area, the benefits shall be derived from the diverted and the generated traffic. Benefits to each unit of such traffic consists of the difference between total transport cost by the old and by the new route.

Benefits of increased production could either be included through cost savings for development traffic above mentioned or through addition of net value of increased production but not both.

All use of resources necessary in order to create the production increase should be deducted. Other necessary investments, private as well as in public utilities of all kinds should be included.

Present maintenance cost shall be estimated according to the actual expenditures on the road section in question. It is of great importance that the calculation of present vehicle operating cost and present maintenance cost be co-ordinated, so that the vehicle operating cost refer to the maintenance standard given by the maintenance cost used in the Study. In cases where the maintenance standard is

very low it may be correct to choose a better maintenance standard as basis for both maintenance cost and vehicle operating cost. The benefit calculations shall be divided in two: one for improved maintenance, one for road improvement. Future maintenance cost will be calculated according to traffic, road type and the prevailing (expected) technique and unit costs.

#### 28.2 b) Sensitivity Analysis

For each benefit-cost calculations, sensitivity analysis should show the impact of variations in the important input data within their probable range of accuracy.

#### 29. Assessment of Local Consultants and Contractor

On the basis of the type of construction proposed for all road sections, contractors' availability and capabilities, domestic and foreign, shall be assessed. The results of assessment shall be compiled in the Final Draft Report.

#### 30. Proposed Programme for Implementation

A detailed engineering and construction time schedule for immediate implementation of the project, including the following, shall be established: Final Engineering Survey;

Preparation of final engineering plans and cost estimates;

Preparation of tender documents;

Tender and award.

The Consultants shall also prepare a long term plan and construction schedule in order of priority for the staged development of the project road as well as feeder roads linking population centres and potential development areas.

- 30.1 The Consultants shall recommend suitable institutional organization and management bases for effective future road system development and operation including training of needed specialised staff.
- 30.2 Most of the consulting work including design shall be carried out at the consultants' office to be established in Kuching in cooperation with the Public Works Department, Sarawak. The work items which require special processing by electronic computer, such as economic and structural analysis, and, others, shall be handled at the Consultants' home office.

#### VI. Special Consultants

31. Where specialist advice is required in certain disciplines related to, but not included in, the normal services herein described, such services may be arranged at the Government's request or through recommendations from the Consultants. Special consultants in allied fields such as ecology, seismology, tourism and other fields may be retained, either to provide basic data or to obtain an independent review of conclusions reached by the Consultants staff.

## VII. Facilities, Local Services and Data to be Provided by the Government

- 32. The Government will establish a steering or advisory Committee to review project activities, give general guidance to the project and ensure cooperation of Government Agencies in the attainment of project objectives.
- 33. The Government will be represented by the Steering Committee consisting of the relevant Ministries/departments/agencies concerned.
- 34. The Steering Committee will be responsible for monitoring the project and the realization of its objectives as described in Part II of this document.

- 35. The Government will provide to the Consultants, office space, furniture, equipment and office supplies, administrative, secretarial and clerical services, utilites, telephones, postage and telegraph services and transportation within Sarawak for professional use.
- 36. The Government will provide to the Consultants on request all available data that are relevant to the Study.
- 37. The Consultants shall as far as possible make use of local technical services.
- 38. The Consultant shall undertake to carry out the Study in accordance with the terms of this document.

#### VIII. Reports

- 39. The Consultants shall submit to the Malaysian Government the required number of the following reports (in English):
- (a) Progress Reports (50 copies)

These Reports shall at monthly intervals after commencement of work give a statement of all work performed during the reporting period, and the schedule of work for the next reporting period;

(b) Interim Report (50 copies)

This Report shall upon completion of the Phase I

studies summarise all work performed under Phase I of the Study, the findings and recommendations of the Consultants, and giving sufficient details to permit review of the Consultants' recommendations by the Government.

### (c) Draft Final Report (50 copies)

This Report shall summarise all work performed under Phase 1 and 2 of the Study, together with findings and detailed recommendations. The Report shall include, inter alia, complete information on the economic and engineering data evaluated, discussion on methodologies, analysis and procedures employed and shall provide maps, plans and diagrams of the proposed construction works.

#### (d) Final Report (120 copies)

This Report shall incorporate all revisions deemed appropriate by the Consultants after receipt of comments on the Draft Final Report from the Government.

40. All Reports shall contain a concise first chapter summary of all major findings and recommendations of the Consultants. The estimates of economic costs and benefits and all economic analysis which support the Consultants' conclusions shall be presented in sufficient detail to permit checkings of all calculations without supplementary data. The Draft Final Report shall be carefully edited and completed so that production of the Final Report can proceed without delay.

- 41. All Reports and documents shall be the property of the Malaysian Government.
- 42. The Consultants shall submit reports other than those listed above when required by the Government.

#### Time Schedule

- 43. The Consultants shall commence field work on this project within thirty (30) calendar days after the issue of the Letter of Intent.
- 44. The Consultants shall submit the required Reports within the following time schedules:
  - i) Interim Report within seven (7) months of commencement of work;
  - ii) Draft Final Report within eight (8) months of the date of notification by the Government of approval of the Phase 1 study; and
  - iii) Final Report within one month after receipt of comments on the Draft Final Report from the Government.

#### 参 考 資 料

#### 1. 入手地図等及び航空写真リスト

- 1) 調査対象全域の地図(1/50:000)
- 2) サラワク州の道路ルート図(1/500:000)
- 3) サラワク州の一般地図(1/1,000,000)
- 4) サラワク州のDivision 毎の交通量調査図(1976年調査)
- 5) サラワク州の人口分布図
- 6) Potential Quarry Sites, Sarawak
- 7) Sources of Constructional Stones in Sarawak, 1976
- 8) 航空写真のサンブル(3ヶ所,1/25,000)

#### 2. 入手書籍リスト

- 1) Annual Statistical Bulletin, Sarawak, 1976
- 2) Year Book of Transport Statistics, 1975
- 3) Minimum Geometric Design Criteria for New Roads in Rural Areas
- 4) Public Works Department, Sarawak Trunk Road Standard
- 5) Third Malaysia Plan (Sarawak 版) 抜萃
- 6) Feasibility Study and Preliminary Engineering for Seremban-Air Hitam Highway
- 7) Detailed Engineering for the Proposed Road Improvement of the Crocker Range Crossing Between Tamparuli and Ranau, Saba
- 8) Appraisal Report of the Limbang River Basin Drainage and Irrigation Project Sarawak, Malaysia
- 9) Hydrological Year Book, Sarawak 1975
- 10) 地図持ち出し申請用紙

#### 3. 入手組織図リスト

- 1) Federal Ministry of Works and Utilities
- 2) Organization of Public Works Department, Ministry of Works and Utilities
- 3) Public Works Department, Sarawak General and Headquarters
  Branch Organization

- 4) Organization Chart of Drainage and Irrigation Department
- 5) Public Works Department Roads & Airfields Branch Organization Chart
- 6) Public Works Department Miri Divisional Organization
- 7) Organization Chart Mechanical Road Construction Unit

#### 4. 主な面会者リスト

#### 1) 連邦政府

Economic Planning Unit

Mr. Bashah Bin Nordin Director of Infrastructure

Division

Miss Leong So Seh Assistant Director of

Infrastructure Division

Mr. Harun Hashim Infrastructure Division

ъ. Public Works Department, West Malaysia

> Mr. Ong Chin Haw Director of Roads

c. Highway Planning & Public Transport Unit

Mr. Zaidan Haji Othman

Director

Mr. Jeramal Ganesan

Economist

#### 2) サラワク州政府

a. Ministry of Finance

Mr. Liang Kim Bang

Deputy State Financial Secretary

Ъ. Ministry of Communication & Works

Mr. William Tang

Permanent Secretary

c. State Planning Unit

Mr. Amirrudin Hussian

Director

Mr. Teo Tien Hiong

d. Public Works Department, Sarawak

Mr. Chai Boon Poh

Director

Mr. Fung Chee Ping

Deputy Director

Mr. Michael Parker

Assistant Director

Mr. Chung Sie Hyung

Divisional Engineer, Miri

Mr. Anthony Ho

Divisional Engineer, Limbang

Mr. Norman Choo

Assistant Divisional Engineer,

Miri

Mr. Tomothy Lian

Engineer

e. Lands & Surveys Department

Mr. Haji Borhan Sablo

Director

Mr. Ambrose Foo

Deputy Director

f. Drainage & Irrigation Department

Mr. Foong Ka Nim

Director

g. Forest Department

Mr. Paul Chai

Forest Botanist

3) Southeast Asian Agency for Regional Transport and Communications
Development (SEATAC)

Mr. Alfredo T. Kagawan

Assistant Director of Transport

Economics

4) 在マレイシア日本大使館

川村知也氏

参事官

小 沢 一 郎 氏

二等書記官

5) 派遣専門家

鈴木 敏雄 氏

SEATAC

森 康男氏

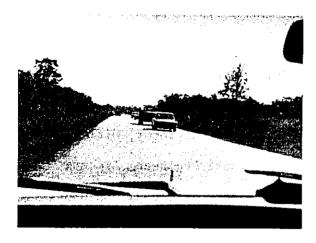
Public Works Department,

West Malaysia

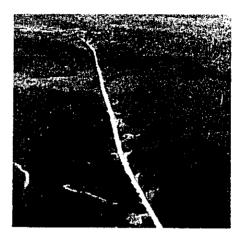
小森保数 氏

Drainage & Irrigation Department,

Sarawak



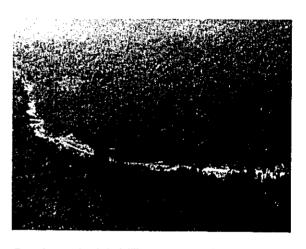
① LUTONG-MIRI 舗装道路の現況



② 高度約1000 mから見たR.PENG-BELURU道路(砂利道)



③ BELURU-BAKONG間の道路(砂利道)



④ ジャングルを切り開き道路建設工事中の BAKONG-L. TUYOT間道路



④ BAKONG-L.TUYOT 道路工事中(P.W.D直當)



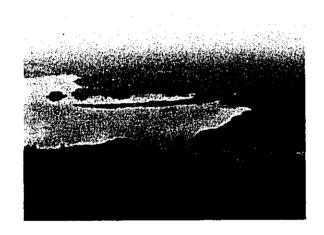
⑤ BAKONG-L.TUYOT 道路工事中



⑤ L.TUYOT(TINJAR川)まで1マイル地点



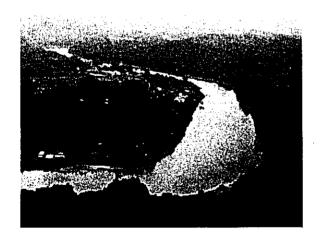
⑤ TINJAR川まであと1マイル 工事の最前線



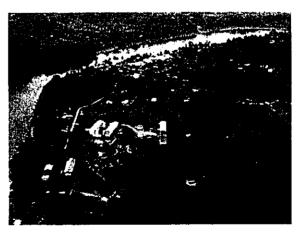
⑤ 国立公園 LOAGAN BUNUT湖 周囲はジャングルと湿地帯である



⑦ ジャングルの中の湿地(高度約1000mより)



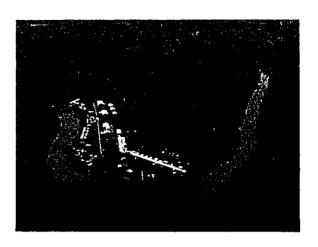
BARAM川とLONG LAMA町なみ



® LONG LAMA町の中心部

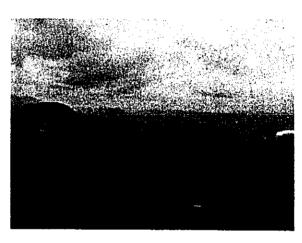


BARAM川まで木材を切り出すための林道 (民間業者による事業)



⑩ L.BUANG(APOH川) ロングハウス

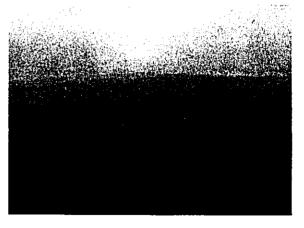




⑩ 厚いジャングルに覆われた無人地帯

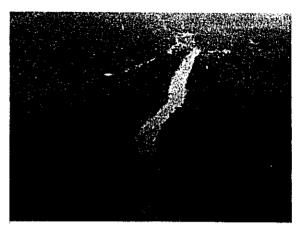


② VIRGIN JUNGLE, 中央の小山がG・API山 ③ との谷間の向側にG・MULU山(2,380m)がそびえる





ゆ ジャングルの中を蛇行するMEDALAM川



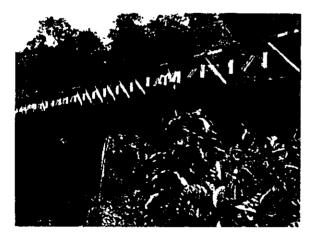
⑤ LIMBANG川とN.MEDAMITの村落



⑩ N·MEDAMIT-LIMBANG間道路(砂利道)



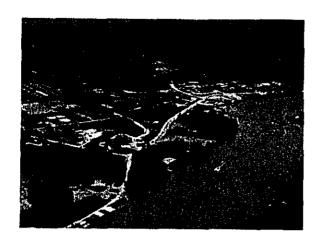
切 N.MEDAMIT-LIMBANGの道路現況



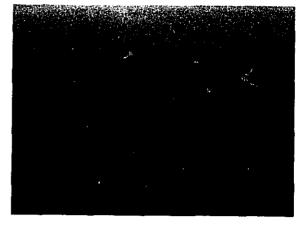
® LIMBANG近くのSG.LUBAI川橋



① LIMBANGの中心部



⑲ LIMBANGの中心及びLIMBANG川



 MIRI-MARUDI間KARAP川附近の広大な ジャングルとスワンプ地帯



② NIAH近くの採石場(石灰岩)

