# REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS & HIGHWAYS

# Feasibility Study on The Rural Road Network Development Project

FINAL REPORT (Volume 9)

PROJECT EVALUATION
IN
THE PROVINCE OF ALBAY

OCTOBER, 1990

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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FINAL REPORT (Volume 9)

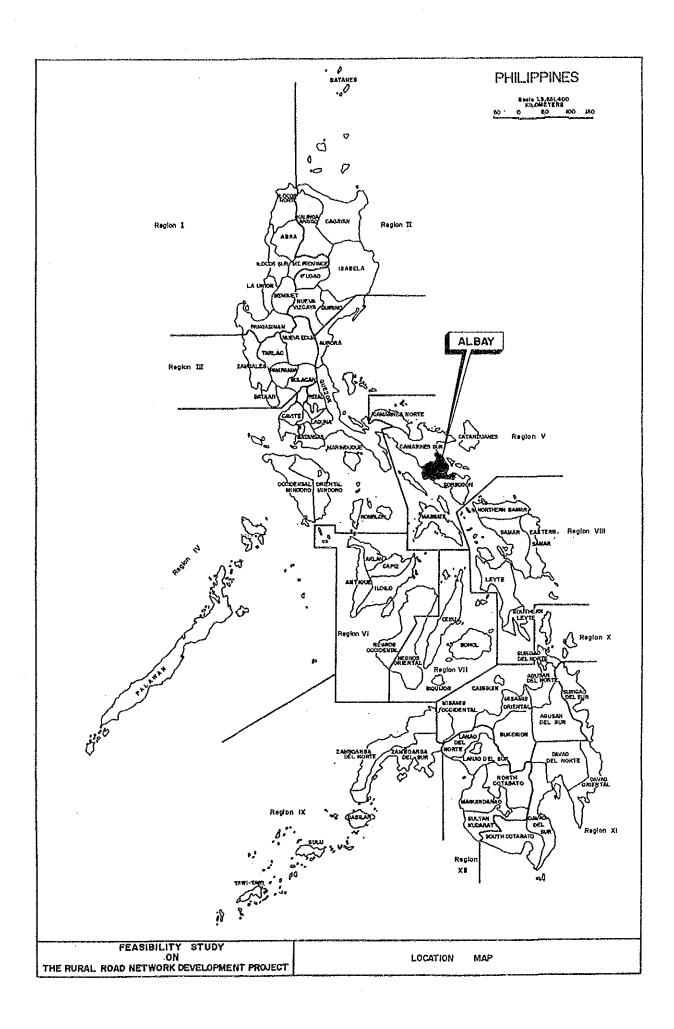
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#### VOLUME - 9 PROVINCE OF ALBAY

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### CHAPTER 1 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROVINCE

#### 1.1 GENERAL

The Province of Albay was selected as one of the Study Provinces which represents the province of the following characteristics:

- . Economically less developed
- . Average level in road development
- . Topographically flat

#### 1.2 GEOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The province is located in the southern Luzon, bounded on the north by Camarines Sur Province, on the east by Lagonoy Gulf, on the south by Sorsogon Province and on the west by Burias Pass.

The topography of the Province is described as generally flat land with several upheaved high volcanoes of which representative is Mayon Volcano.

Slope map of the province is shown in Figure 1.2-1.

#### 1.3 POPULATION

The province is composed of one (1) city and seventeen (17) municipalities, however, the lone municipality of Rapu-Rapu in Rapu-Rapu Island was excluded from the Study. The provincial capital is located at Legaspi City which is also the capital of Region V.

Population in 1990 is estimated at 1,005,000. The average annual population growth rate for the period of 10 years from 1980 to 1990 was estimated 2.1% which is lower than the national average of 2.4%. Population density of the province in 1990 is 393.6 persons per square kilometer which is higher by 1.9 times than the national average of 205 persons per sq. km.

Population, the average annual population growth rate and population density by city/municipality are presented in Table 1.3-1. Distribution of city and municipal towns together with their population is shown in Figure 1.3-1. Most municipal towns are located in the central area which are linked to each other by Pan-Philippine Highway and in the eastern coastal area.

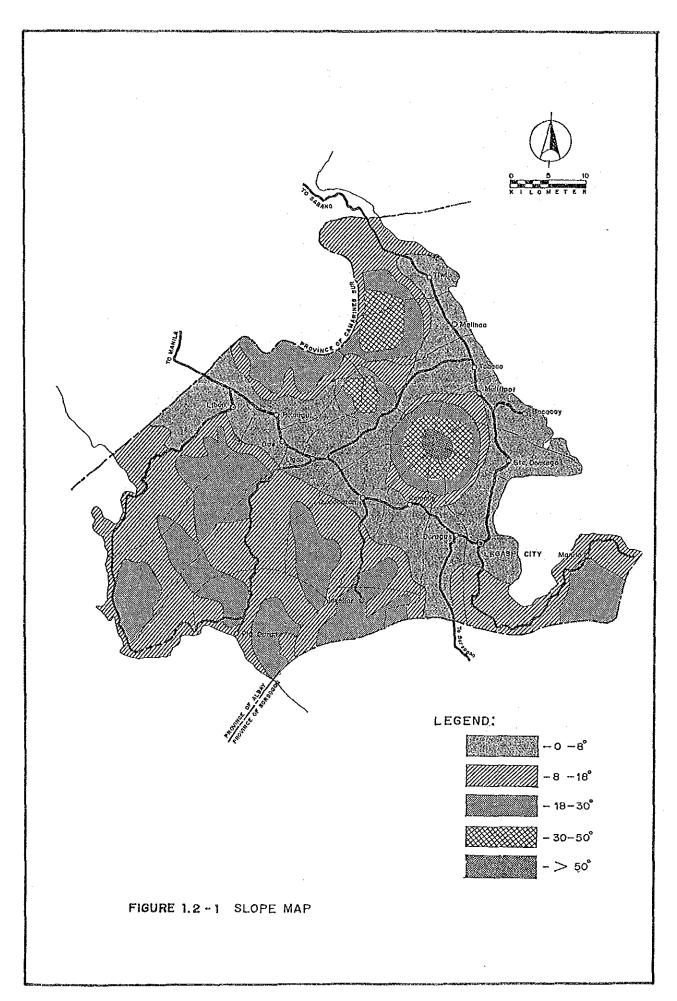


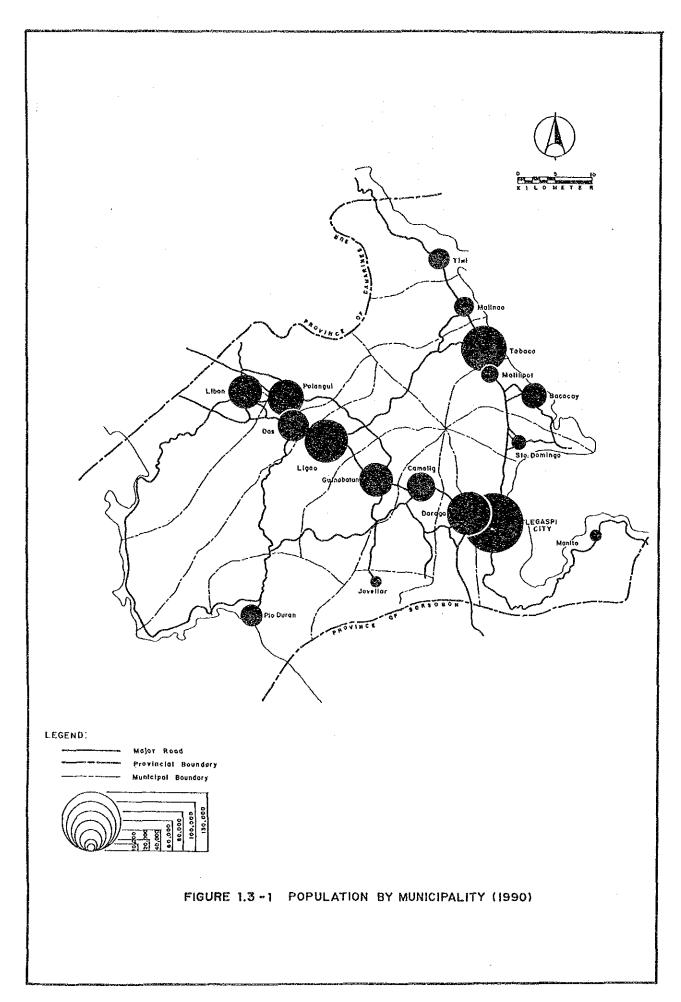
Table 1.3-1

POPULATION, LAND AREA AND DENSITY (1990)

Province of Albay

			===	=========	=	=======	=		====	=====	Ξ
	1		ì	Projected	}	Annual	ŧ				Ì
	$\frac{1}{2}$ $-c^{2}$	ity/Municipality	ì	Population	}	Growth	1	Land Area	l De	nsity	ł
	!	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ŀ	(1990)		Rate (%)				'km^2)	ł
							-				
	1		١.		į		ì		l i		ł
	. 1.	Legaspi City	ŀ	124,360	ł	2.1	1	153.7	1	809.1	}
		Bacacay	!	55,109			ļ	112.2	}	491.2	i
		Camalig	1	56,798	i	2.0	ì	130.9	<b>\</b>	433.9	ŀ
		Daraga	ŀ	91,763	1	2.2	1	118.6	1	773.7	ł
		Guinobatan	ŀ	63,735			ļ	203.0	<b>!</b>	314.0	ł
	1 6.	Jovellar	1	18,549	ì	2.0	ļ	105.4	1	176.0	ł
	1 7.	Libon	1		ţ	2.0	1	185.4		344.5	ł
		Ligao	ŀ	87,510	1	2.2	ł	246.4		355.2	1
		Malilipot	ľ	29,499	ì	2.3	}	53.6	}	550.4	Ì
		Malinao	ŀ	35,474	¦	2.2	1	107.5	1	330.0	1
		Manito	ł	19,838	ł	2.5	ł	107.5	!	184.5	ł
	112.		ţ	61,575	١	1.6	;	271.3	t I	227.0	ļ
		Pio Duran	ŀ	41,286	ł	2.1	ł	133.7	!	308.8	ł
		Polangui	ļ	69,319	į	2.1	i	145.3	1	477.1	ł
ķ	115.	Rapu-Rapu	}	32,612	ì	1.0	ŧ	161.8	1	201.6	ì
	116.	Sto. Domingo	1	25,258	;	2.4	ŀ	76.6	1	329.7	1
	117.	Tabaco	}	90,754	ł	2.2	ľ	116.4	1	779.7	į
		Tiwi	ļ	37,257	}	2.5	1	123.4	}	301.9	ì
	1		1	•	ł		;				!
					-					<b></b>	-
	1	TOTAL :	I	1,004,572	ì	2.1	1	2,552.6	1	393.6	}
			= =		=	=======	=		====	: <b>===</b> ==	=

Note: \* - Island Municipality



#### 1.4 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

Table 1.4-1 shows major socio-economic data of the province in comparison with the national value.

Gross Regional Domestic Product which shows economic output of the province shares 0.9% of the total national output. In view of land area and population share of the province to the country, the province's economic output is in the lower level than the national average.

Per capita income of the province is much lower than the national average. Incidence of poverty is higher than the national average. Unemployment and underemployment rates show the slightly lower level than the national average.

Agriculture is the predominant industry of the province and shares 55% in terms of number of workers.

Table 1.4-1
MAJOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA OF PROVINCE OF ALBAY

}	Albay	l Philippines	}
1	(A)	(B)	(A)/(B)
1		}	1
11. Total Land Area (sq.km.)	2,553	1300,000	0.008
12. Population in 1990	4 00#	1 01 100	
(1000 persons)	1,005	61,483	0.016
13. Population Density	. 004	i L nor	i i
(persons/sq.km.)	394	1 205	1.92
44. GRDP (Million P at 1000 prices)	5,458	623,051	0.009
1000 prices;   15. Per Capita Income in 1985		1029,091	1 0.005 1
(P/person)	3,868	,   5,593	0.69
16. Number of Workers	0,000	1 0,050	0.05
by Industrial Sector in			
1980 (1000 persons)		!	} {
1		<u> </u>	
* Agricultural	127.3 (55%)	7,303 (51%)	0.017
* Industry !	38.7 (17%)	1 2,177 (15%)	0.018
* Service	60.6 (26%)	4,552 (32%)	
* Total <u>1/</u>	230.3 (100%)	14,197 (100%)	0.016
17. Incidence of Poverty	00.0		
in 1985 (%)	68.8	59.3	;
18. Unemployment Rate	6,9	i ! 8.3	i .
in 1988 (%) {   19. Underemployment Rate	0.3	t 0.0 i	·
in 1988 (%)	9.7	11.6	,
1 111 1300 (%)	J • I	11.0	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Note: 1/ Includes other workers who cannot be classified as any one of three (3) sectors.

#### 1.5 AGRICULTURAL LAND USE AND MAJOR CROPS

Albay has a total land area of 2,553 square kilometers, representing 0.8% of the total land area of the Philippines. Table 1.5-1 shows general land use of the province. About 55% of the province are occupied by agricultural land, about 27% by grass/shrub land, and about 12% by forest.

Figure 1.5-1 illustrates the agricultural land use of the province. Table 1.5-2 shows major crops produced in the province. Five (5) major crops of the province are palay, coconut, corn, abaca and cassava. The province produces about 60% of Region V's corn production.

Table 1.5-1 LAND USE OF ALBAY

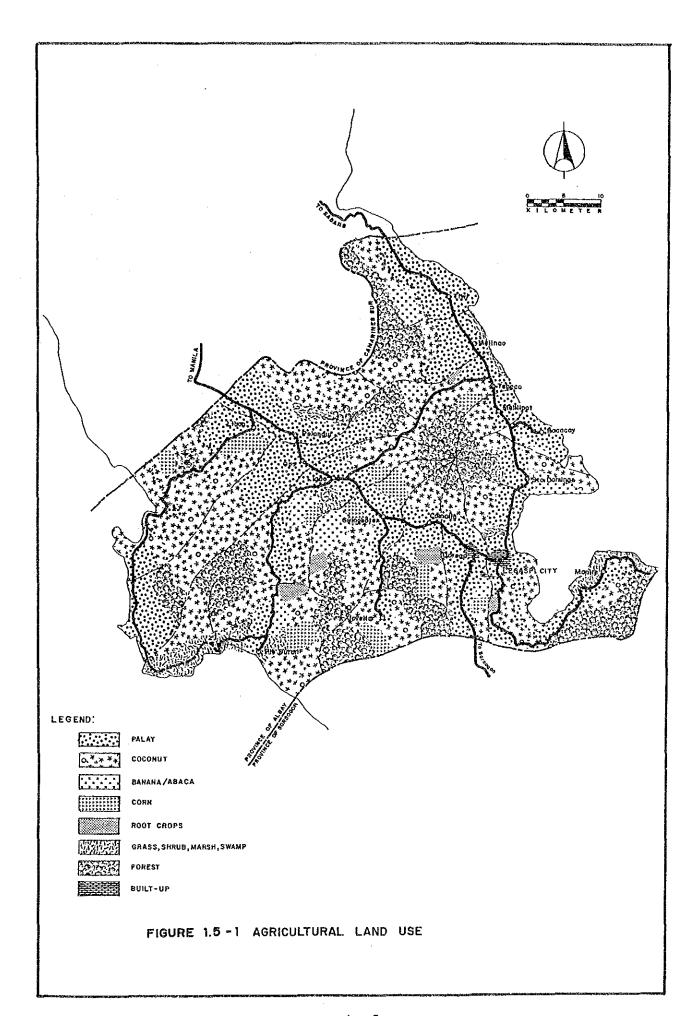
Land Use	Area in sq.km.	%
Agricultural Area	1,414.1	55.4
Grass/Shrub Land	676.4	26.5
Forest	314.0	12.3
Wet Land	28.1	1.1
Built-up Area	63.8	2.5
Others	56.2	2.2
Total	2,552.6	100.0

Source: Bureau of Soil

Table 1.5-2
MAJOR CROPS OF PROVINCE OF ALBAY

Major Crops	Area Utilia	zed (ha.)	Production	on (M.T.)
Major Crops	1985	1986	1985	1986
Corn	61,040	65,900	107,785	78,560
Coconut	-	57,287	÷	50,231
Palay	52,660	57,620	107,785	113,355
Abaca	16,900	16,400	3,784	3,284
Cassava	6,170	5,530	53,905	48,395

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Statistics



## CHAPTER 2 ROAD NETWORK OF THE PROVINCE

#### 2.1 GENERAL

The province was classified as one of the provinces of which road network development represents the average level in the Philippines. In this Chapter, present level of road network development is assessed more in details, then general direction of the future road network development is established. Based on the said assessment and the functional road classification criteria, the major road network for the Province is proposed.

2.2 PRESENT LEVEL OF ROAD NETWORK DEVELOPMENT

Present level of the road network development level is assessed in terms of road extension (quantity of roads), surface type and conditions (quality of roads) and road network pattern.

2.2.1 Present Level of Road Development in terms of Road Extension

Albay has a total of 1,637.6 kms. of roads, comprising 385.4 kms. of National, 374.7 kms. of Provincial, 26.9 kms. of City, 116.6 kms. of Municipal and 684.0 kms. of Barangay Roads in 1987.

Table 2.2-1 shows road density by class of road which is compared with national average. In comparison with the national average, road development level of the province in terms of road extension is summarized as follows:

National roads	higher by 1.24 times
Provincial roads	higher by 1.09 times
Barangay roads	low at 67% of the
	national average
All roads	low at 88% of the
	national average

In terms of road extension, national and provincial roads are in high level, however, barangay roads are in low level.

2.2.2 Present level of Road development in terms of surface type and surface condition

The Study Team conducted an extensive field survey on the existing road conditions of which results are summarized in Table 2.2-2.

TABLE 2.2-1 EXISTING ROAD LENGTH AND ROAD DENSITY Province of Albay

			Road Density (	(L/ PA)
Road Class	Road Length !-	Albay	Philippines	Albay /Phils
National Rd.   Prov'l. Rd.    Sub-Total	374.7 (22.9) 760.1 (46.4)	0.2482 0.2413 0.4895	0.1994   0.2211   0.4205	1.24 1.09 1.16
City Rd. Municipal Rd Barangay Rd.	26.9 (1.7); 116.6 (10.2); 684.0 (41.8);	0.0173 0.1073 0.4406	0.0304   0.0981   0.6536	0.57 1.09 0.67
TOTAL	1,637.6(100.1)	1.0547	1.2026	0.88

\*SOURCE: DPWH Infrastructure Atlas, 1989

TABLE 2.2-2 EXISTING SURFACE CONDITION (SURVEYED ROADS ONLY) Province of Albay

	<b></b>		. = =							
l Dood	   Pavement	: :	Surface Condition 1/ 1% of Pavement Type 2/1							
Road   Class				Bad/Ve	ry Bad	Tota	al (%)	Albay	Phils.	
	PCC	177.8	(100.0)	-			(100.0)	50.2	23.6	
	Bi tumi nous	15.5		•		•		11.3	22.3	
•	Gravel	5.2	(7.7)	62.5	(92.3)	67.7	(100.0)	38.5	51.3	
1	Earth	; } -	-	-	-	-	(100.0)	-	2.8	
•	Total:	•		•		292.4	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	
!	PCC	17.3	(95.1)	0.9	(4.9)	18.2	(100.0)	0.7	2.5	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Bituminous			51.9		63.7	(100.0)	29.5	8.9	
l Road	Gravel	•		•		82.9	(100.0)	49.4	70.6	
i !	Earth	1.1	(28.2)	2.8	(71.8)	3.9	(100.0)	20.4	18.0	
; 	Total:					168.7	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	
-	PCC	195.1	(99.5)		(0.5)		(100.0)	25.8	12.5	
l and	Bituminous						(100.0)	20.2	15.3	
Provincial   Road	Gravel			139.3		150.6	(100.0)	43.9	61.4	
j \$ }		•			•	3.9	(100.0)	10.1	10.8	
1	Total:	234.8	(50.9)	226.3	(49.1)	461.1	(100.0)	100.0	100.0	

SOURCE: 1/ Survey by Study Team in 1989 2/ DPWH Infrastructure Atlas, 1989

Present level of road development in terms of surface type and surface condition (quality of roads) could be summarized as follows:

#### National Roads

- About 62% of national roads are paved with either PCC or bituminous surfaces in the Province, whereas the national average is only 46%.
- . Road surface condition of national roads is relatively well maintained and about 68% were assessed good or fair condition, however, gravel roads were mostly in bad/very bad condition.
- . In terms of road quality, national roads in the province is in relatively high level.

#### Provincial Roads

- . Only 30% of provincial roads in the province are paved with PCC or bituminous surfaces, which is in higher level than the national average of 11%.
- . Surface condition of provincial roads are still in poor condition. Only 22% are assessed good/fair condition. Bituminous surfaced roads are also in poor condition.
- . Quality of provincial roads is still in poor condition.

#### 2.2.3 Present Road Network Pattern

Present road network is presented in Figure 2.2-1, which shows all existing national and provincial roads. Present road network of the Province is assessed as follows:

- . Present road network pattern is described as a fishbone type with two (2) axis, one axis is Pan-Philippine Highway and the other axis is Legaspi-Tabaco-Tiwi Road.
- . Road network in the area south of Pan-Philippine Highway is less developed.
- . All municipal towns are accessed by a national or a provincial road.

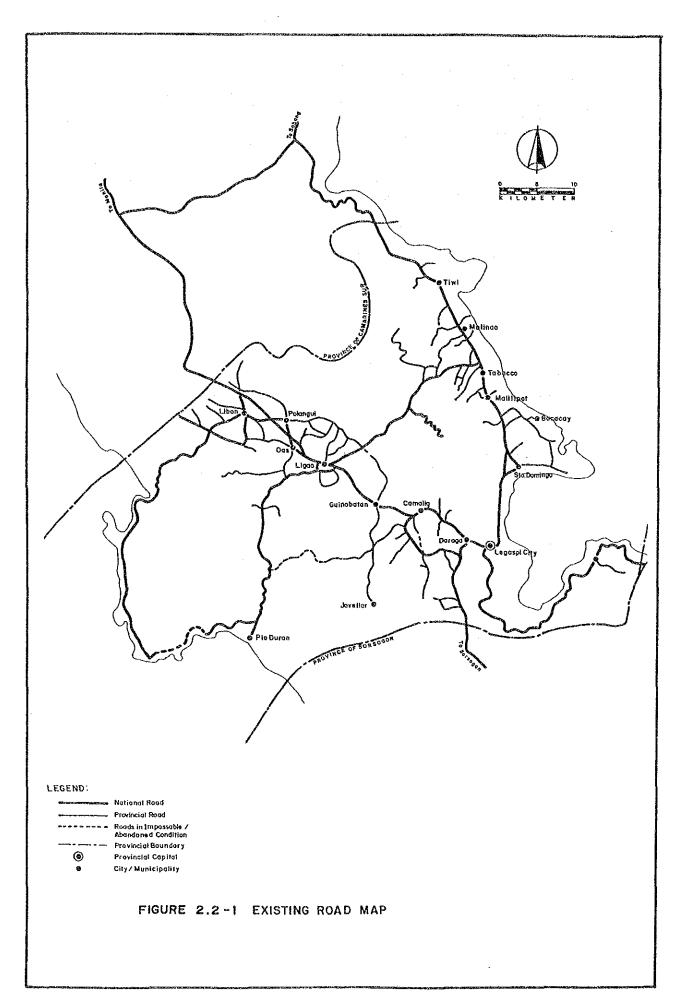
#### 2.3 GENERAL DIRECTION OF ROAD NETWORK DEVELOPMENT

Results of assessment of present road network development level are summarized as follows:

- . In terms of road extension, national and provincial roads are relatively in high level, but barangay roads are in lower level than the national average.
- . In terms of surface type and condition, national roads are in relatively good condition, however, provincial roads are still in poor condition.
- . Basic road network is formed, however, road network in the area south of Pan-Philippine Highway is still scarce.

Based on the above assessment, general direction of road network development of the Province will be as follows:

- (1) Priority should be given to improvement of provincial roads, while improvement of national roads should also be pursued, particularly gravel surface national roads.
- (2) Extension of barangay roads should be seeked.
- (3) Road network development in the area south of Pan-Philippine Highway should be considered.



#### PROPOSED MAJOR ROAD NETWORK 2.4

#### 2.4.1 Procedure

To identify major roads, all existing roads are firstly classified in accordance with the functional road classification criteria which is shown in Table 2.4-1. Functional classification groups roads according importance and quality of services they are intended provide. Individual road links of similar importance and quality of services are organized into systems so that a road network in accordance with the hierarchy of functions can be planned and formed. They can be efficiently managed with consistent policies, design and operation.

After identification of existing major roads, necessity of additional new links is assessed. For example, if a certain municipal town has no access, a new major road is added to the existing major road network. Thus, the initial major road network is proposed and subjected to evaluation whether the proposed one is well-balanced or not. Evaluation is made by two (2) indicators as follows:

#### a) Network Value

$$Nv = \frac{L}{\sqrt{PA}}$$

Where: Nv = Network Value

L = Road length delineating a block
P = Population in a block
A = Land Area in a block
Block= Area delineated by major roads

#### b) Accessibility

Average Accessibility A ave = 
$$\frac{\sum pl}{p}$$

Where

= Population of a Barangay

= Distance from a barangay center

to respective major road

= Total population in a block

If indicators of some blocks show imbalanced value, additions or deletions of major road links are made until indicators show almost balanced values. After these adjustment, the major road network is finally proposed.

Table 2.4-1 Proposed Functional Road Classification Criteria for Rural Road Network

tíon	Barangay Road			•	•	
ve Classifica	Hunicipal Road	And the state of t				•
ministrati	City Road	·		•		•
Relationship with Administrative Classification	Provincial Road		•	•		
Relati	National Road	•				
Gangra? Characteristics and	Services Provided	Provides the highest level of service at the high speed for the long uninterrupted distance. Serves for long distance trips. Mobility is given the highest consideration	. Provides high lavel of service . Serves for medium distance trips . Mobility is given high consideration	Provides rather low level of mobility . Serves for short distance trips . Collects traffic from feeder roads and connects them with major roads . Mobility and land secess	abutting land with little or no through traffic. Serves for local traffic. Land access is given high	Primarily provides access to abutting land in urban areas . Through traffic usage discouraged
	General Definition	. Major inter-provincial roads Intra-provincial roads linking two (2) or more municipal towns to the Provincial Capital . Intra-provincial roads which form a skelton road network of a province	. Roads linking municipal towns each other Roads linking a municipal town. to the Provincial Capital . Roads linking one (1) or more municipal towns to the primary major road network	Roads linking secondary major roads each other or a primary road with a secondary road. Roads linking two (2) or more barangays to the municipal town or to the higher level network	. Roads linking one or more barangays centers to the higher level network . Roads linking farm areas to their respective barangay centers or to the higher level network	. Roads within built-up population centers (Foblacion) with essen- tially urban rather than rural rural functions
A	Classification	Frimary Major Road dd dd	Secondary Hajor Road	Collector Road & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	Minor Poeder Road	S tree e t

Relationship between functional classification and administrative classification gives only general guideline, therefore, some national roads may be classified as minor roads, or some barangay roads may be classified as major roads. NOTE:

#### 2.4.2 Proposed Major Road Network

The major road network for the Province of Albay was proposed as shown in Figure 2.4-1. For establishing the major road network, the following were taken into consideration:

- . Present road network pattern of a fish-bone type with two (2) axis was basically considered.
- . In the southern area, it was judged that to formulate a mesh type network was still permature.
- . As the basic network connecting all municipal towns are already formed, no new road link was considered necessary.

Network value and accessibility of each block were computed to evaluate whether the proposed major road network is a balanced one. Based on these values, addition or deletion of road links was made and finally the major road network was proposed as shown in Figure 2.4-1.

Network value and accessibility of the proposed major road network are presented in Table 2.4-2.

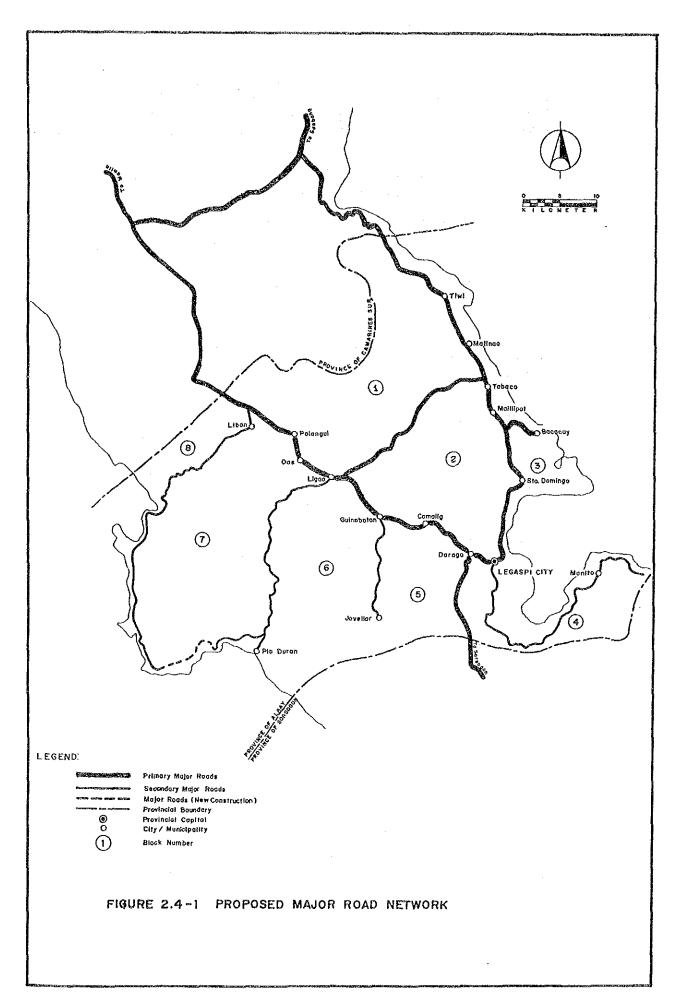
Proposed major road network has a total length of 310.0 kms. and composed of the following roads.

National Road 293.8 kms. (76% of all national roads)
Provincial Road 16.2 kms. (4% of all national roads)

Total 310.0

Table 2.4-2
NETWORK VALUE/ACCESSIBILITY
Province of Albay

= :	=====	**********		==	======	= =	=======	=======	========
}		<b>‡</b>	ł i	ł ł	Road	ļ		t i	Average
-   ]	Block	Population	Land Area	1	Length	;	Network	Access	Access.
1	No.	(1990)	(km <sup>2</sup> )	i	(km)	. 1	Value	(p.km)	(km.)
1 -				-		-	<b></b>		-
1	1	165,277	473.54	ļ	74.7	1	0.267	1332,739	1 2.013 1
ì	2	1 211,787	327.67	- 1	78.3	;	0.297	1204,212	0.964
1	3	41,709	1 70.83	-	29.0	ł	0.534	171,789	1 1.721
1	4	; 56,351	1 182.31	;	68.5	ł	0.676	1 27,990	0.497
;	5	96,357	1 207.63	ł	47.0	1	0.332	1182,468	1.894
i	6	1 87,179	324.54	- ;	61.9	1	0.368	1189,579	2.175
ļ	7	114,880	1 472.82	ŧ	118.0	ł	0.506	1181,727	1 1.582
1	8	1 24,300	1 100.34	ł	33.1	¦	0.670	1 58,138	1 2.393 1
¦ -				- ;		-   -			-
1	Ave.	1 99,730	1 269.96	1	63.8	}	0.389	1156,080	1 1.565
= :	=====	==========	****	==	=======	==	======	=======	========



### CHAPTER 3

#### 3.1 TRAFFIC SURVEY RESULTS

Roadside traffic count survey was conducted on selected roads. Traffic counts were carried out on two (2) consecutive days for 12 hours from 6:00 AM to 6:00 PM each day. Traffic volume was counted by direction and by vehicle type every hour. The vehicle type was classified as follows:

- Car
- Jeep
- Van
- Jeepney
- Bus (mini bus & large bus)
- Truck (including trailer)
- Motor-tricycle
- Motorcycle
- Animal drawn
- Pedestrian
- Others

Figure 3.1-1 shows the location of traffic count stations. Traffic survey results are summarized in Table 3.1-1.

Survey results were converted to Average Daily Traffic (ADT) by using the hourly factors based on the data from the Nationwide Traffic Counts Program (NTCP). Considering other factors such as market days, harvest season, rainy season, etc., AADT were estimated by vehicle type.

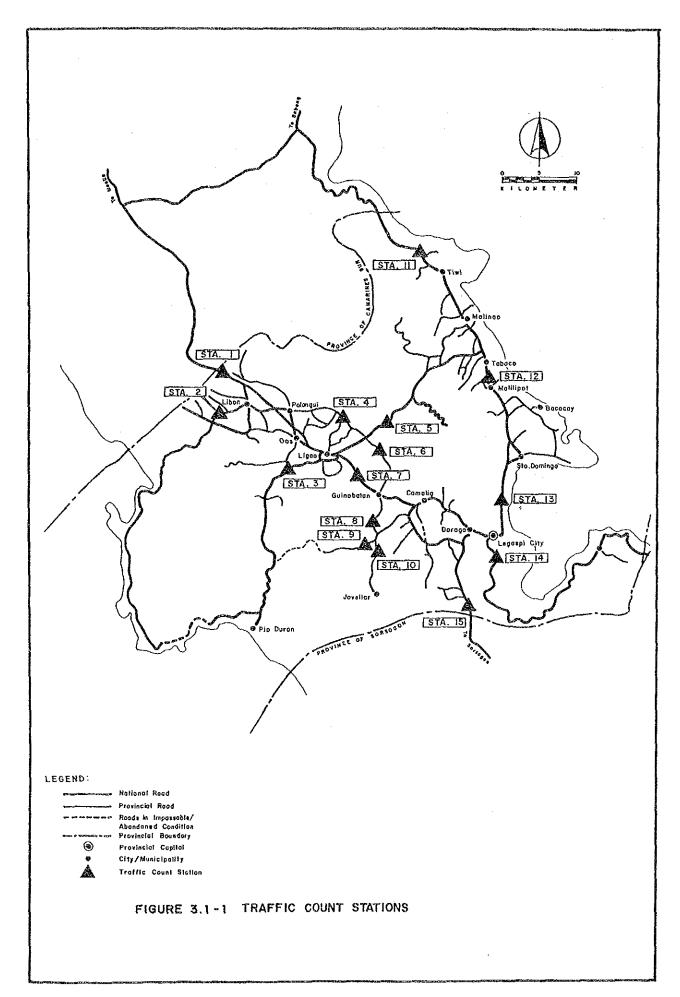


TABLE 3.1-1 SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC SURVEY RESULTS
- ALBAY -

1						! ! ! !	 			:   	
1298	rei	76	က	1218	187	1.55	484	177	105	109	12
425	0	36	∞	381	21	0	202	151	77	<b>≈</b> 2	₹
3163	0	345	254	2563	285	254	1,079	200	206	239	13
3034	0	332	787	1915	180	243	930	304	67	191	12
593	Ó	89	301	224	<b>ታ</b>	2	78	50	40	10	11
170	0	45	12	113	**	0	06	Ф	7	9	10
တ လ	0	21	6	61	2	0	ស	63	~	0	တ
292	0	ت 8	32	202	ıΩ	0	179	7-	မ	ഹ	œ
2747	2	251	86	2408	317	438	603	454	212	384	7
108	2	13	7	86	Ф	0	29	œ	77	-	9
591	0	74	64	453	139	87	94	41	82	30	ιĊ
1059	0	175	245	633	218	0	199	19	158	2	4
297	0	22	43	232	18	m	175	18	16	8	ന
368	0	102	141	125	ŢŢ	0	36	7	53	18	2
2001	10	130	122	1739	328	466	348	274	135	187	1
Total	Animal Drawn	Motor- cycle	Tri-	Sub- Total	Truck	Bus	Jeepney	Pickup /van	jeep	Car	Station No.
1990)	as of Feb.	(ADT 8	, , , , ,	] ] 3 1 1		1 1 1 1 1		1		; ; ;	; ; ;

Source: Traffic Survey by Study Team (Feb. 1990)

#### 3.2 TRAFFIC ANALYSIS AND FORECAST: TRAFFIC PROJECTS.

#### 3.2.1 Analysis of Present Traffic

#### 1) General Procedure

Present traffic on each major road network was analyzed according to the procedure shown in Figure 3.2-1.

The analysis is divided into three major steps:

Step I : Analysis of Traffic Survey Results

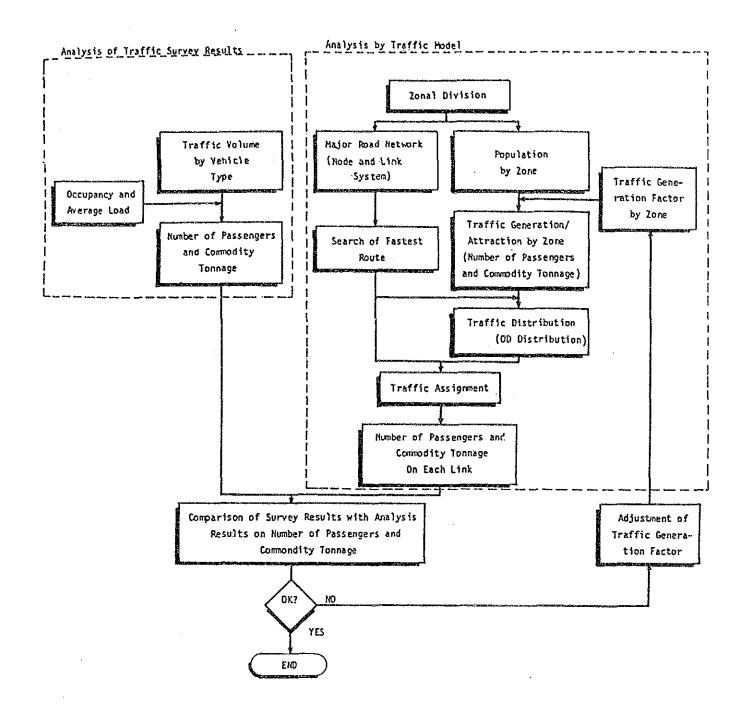
The number of passengers and commodity tonnage were obtained from the results of the traffic survey. These data are, however, available only on the surveyed road links and used for calibration purposes for the traffic model described below.

Step II : Analysis by Traffic Model

Traffic generation and attraction, in terms of passengers and commodity tons, were estimated based on population and per capita traffic generation factors; traffic distribution (OD distribution) was estimated by the gravity model; then, OD distribution was assigned to the major road network expressed by the node and link system. In the analysis, since only traffic generation factors were unknown, assumed values were used in the first step.

#### Step III : Comparison of Both Figures

The number of passengers and commodity tonnage estimated by the traffic model were compared with those derived from the traffic survey. On the basis of the comparison, traffic generation factors were appropriately adjusted and the traffic model analysis was reiterated until the traffic model reflected the actual people and freight movements with a high accuracy.



PROCEDURE OF ANALYSIS OF PRESENT TRAFFIC ON MAJOR ROAD NETWORK

#### 2) Analysis of Traffic Survey Results

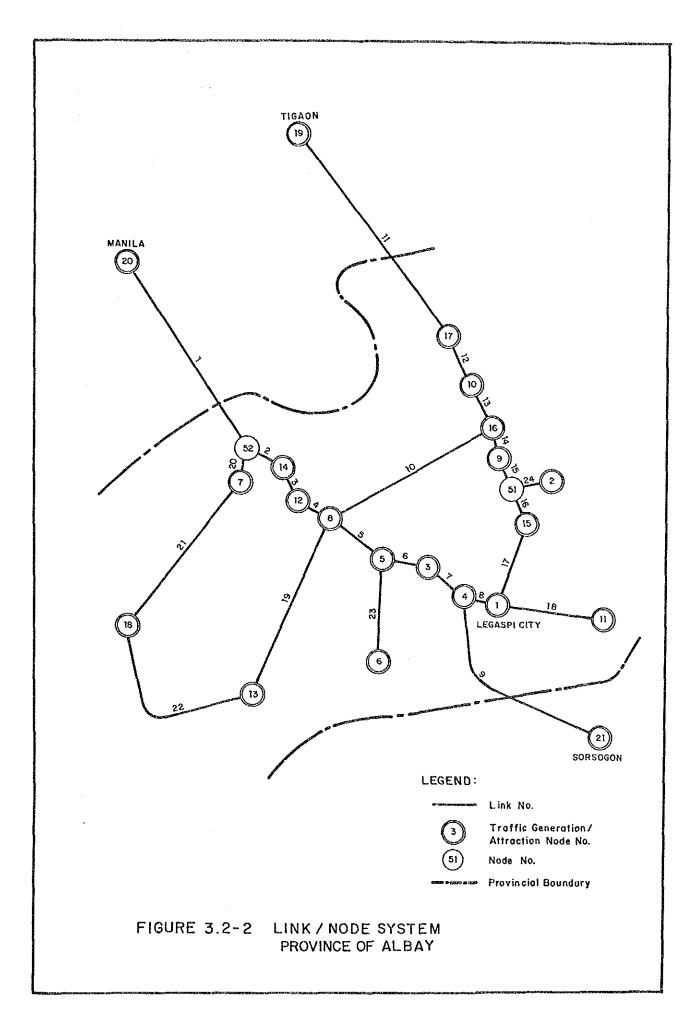
Traffic volume by vehicle type counted in the traffic survey was converted to number of passengers and commodity tonnage using the occupancy and average load shown in Table 3.2-1.

Table 3.2-1 OCCUPANCY AND AVERAGE LOAD Province of Albay

	Average Number of Passenger per vehicle	Average Load (ton per vehicle)
Car/Taxi	3.00	0.30
Jeep	3.00	0.50
Van/Pickup	3.00	1.00
Jeepney	13.00	1.00
Bus	30.00	1.00
Truck	3.00	3.00
Motor-tricycle	4.00	0.10
Motorcycle	1.50	0.10
Animal Drawn	1.50	0.20

#### 3) Analysis by Traffic Model

- i) Zonal Division: The province was divided into traffic zones corresponding to municipal divisions in principle.
- ii) Major Road Network:
  The major road network was expressed by a node and link system. Each link was given length and average speed according to the actual road condition. A node and link system of the Province is presented in Figure 3.2-2.
- iii) Search for the Fastest Route:
  The fastest route for each zone pair was calculated by Moore's Method.
  - iv) Traffic Generation Factor:
    Per capita traffic generation factors (trip/
    person/day and ton/person/day) vary between zones
    even in the same province with many factors such
    as:
    - Economic Activity
    - Size of Population
    - Distance from Provincial Capital
    - Road Condition
    - Other Physical Conditions



3 - 7

The generation factors which best illustrate the observed people and freight movement were estimated by the iterative method. The traffic generation factors thus estimated are summarized in Table 3.2-2.

TABLE 3.2-2 PER CAPITA TRAFFIC GENERATION FACTORS (MAJOR ROAD, 1990 W/O)
Province of Albay

	Passenger Movement (trip/person/day)	Commodity (kg/person/day)
Range	0.036 - 0.428	2.8 - 33.4
Mean Value	0.176	13.9

v) Traffic Generation and Attraction by Zone:

Traffic generation and attraction were obtained in terms of passengers and commodity tonnage as the product by generation factors.

vi) Traffic Distribution:

Traffic distribution (OD distribution) was estimated by the gravity model:

$$Xij = k \frac{Gi.Aj}{2}$$

$$tiJ$$

Where, Xij = Traffic from zone i to zone j

k = Parameter

Gi = Traffic generation in zone i

Aj = Traffic attraction in zone j

tij = Travel time from zone i to zone j along the fastest route

OD distribution was adjusted so as to satisfy the following conditions by the Frator Method:

$$Gi = \sum_{j+1}^{n} X_{ij}$$

$$Aj = \sum_{i+1}^{n} X_{ij}$$

Where, n = Number of zones

#### vii) Traffic Assignment:

Each OD traffic was assigned to the major road network expressed by the node and link system on an all-or-nothing basis. Thus, the number of passengers and commodity tonnage for each link were calculated.

#### 3.2.2 Traffic Forecast

Figure 3.2-3 illustrates the procedure of traffic forecast.

The traffic model prepared for the analysis of present traffic was basically used for forecasting future traffic on the major road network with the following additions/modifications:

#### 1) Major Road Network and Fastest Route Search

The node and link system for the "with" case was prepared by changing the characteristics of the links included under this feasibility study as well as the links committed to be improved.

The fastest route search was carried out both in the "w/o" and "with" case networks.

#### 2) Traffic Generation/Attraction and Distribution

The future population was based on the NCSO 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

Per capita traffic generation factors in the "with" case were estimated referring to the generated transport demand/transport cost reduction elasticity shown in "Highway Planning Manual, Volume 3, MPWH" and also based on the results of the analysis of present traffic. For instance, a zone showing a small generation factor at present due to poor road conditions is expected to increase the factor to some extent by road improvement, and the degree of increase can be estimated referring to other zones in similar situations but with better road conditions.

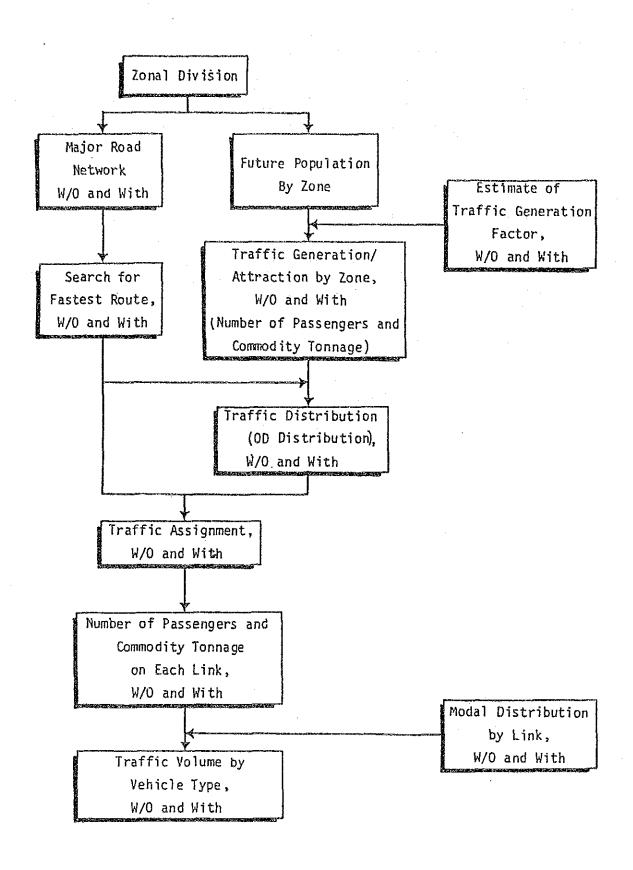


FIGURE 3.2-3
PROCEDURE OF FORECASTING TRAFFIC
ON MAJOR ROAD NETWORK

The traffic generation factors thus estimated are summarized in Table 3.2-3.

TABLE 3.2-3 PER CAPITA TRAFFIC GENERATION FACTORS (MAJOR ROAD, 1990 WITH)
Province of Albay

	٣٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ - ١٠٠ -	
	Passenger Movement (trip/person/day)	Commodity (kg/person/day)
Range Mean Value	0.071 - 0.428 0.180	4.2 - 33.4

The transition period, i.e., the period which will elapse after opening of the improved road before the full impact on generation will take place, was assumed to be three years.

Traffic distribution for the "with" case was estimated by the same method as used in the analysis of present traffic.

## 3) Traffic Assignment

The number of passengers and commodity tonnage on each link in the "with" case was estimated by assigning OD traffic to the major road network in the "with" case. They were converted to the number of vehicles using the modal distribution in the "with" case. Changes in modal distribution with changes in road condition were estimated reffering to the present distribution in other road links in a similar situation but in the road condition. The transition period of a complete change in modal distribution was assumed to be three years.

The traffic in the "with" case was broken down into following four categories for convenience of traffic benefit estimation:

Normal Traffic:

Flow of passengers and freight which will occur even without road improvement. However, changes in the number of vehicles is possible due to changes in modal distribution.

Diverted Traffic-1: Traffic which diverts to a certain road from other routes as a consequence of road improvement. This is usually called simply diverted traffic.

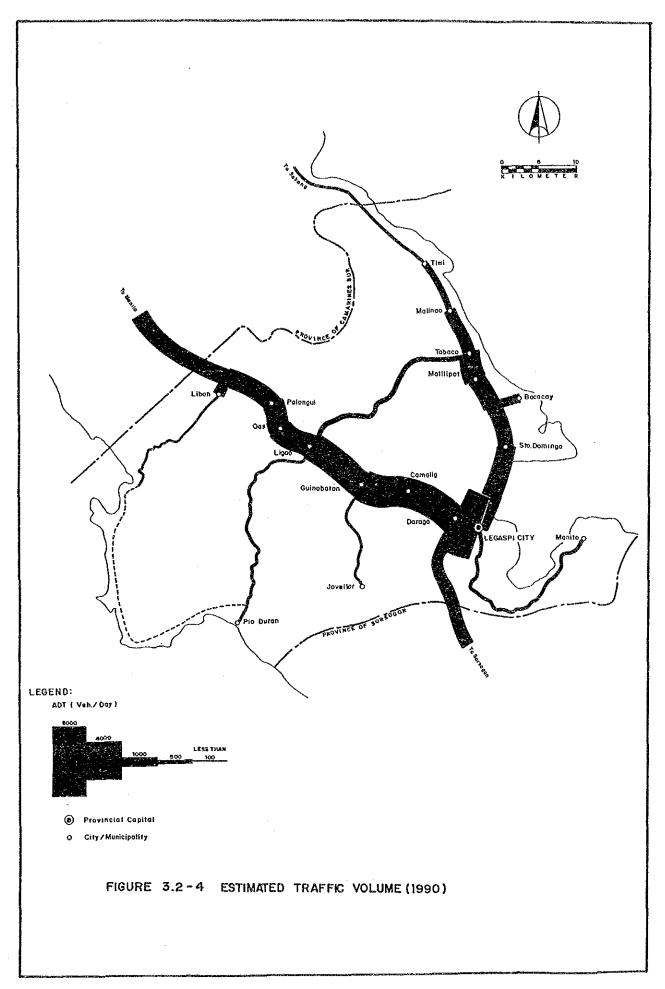
Diverted Traffic-2: Traffic which changes destination as a consequence o f road improvement but for the same purpose as in the "w/o" case. This is possible in the case of improvement of the access road to the nearest town which is at. present barely accessible due to poor conditions. This traffic is. called "Diverted Traffic-2" i n this Study, distinguished from Diverted Traffic-1.

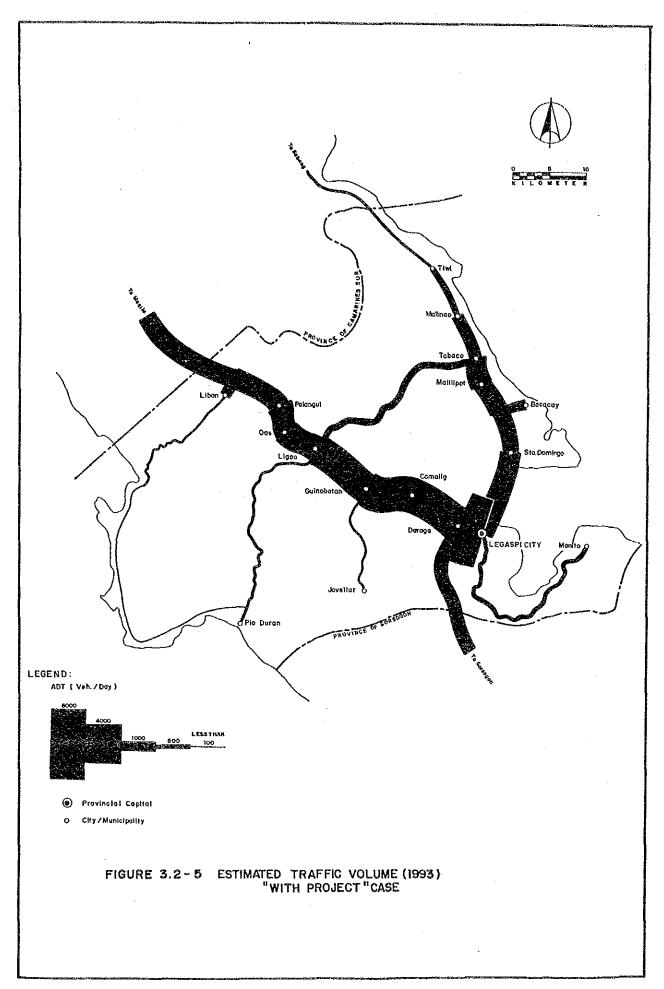
Generated Traffic: Increased traffic brought about by road improvement.

## 3.2.3 Estimated Present and Future Traffic

Estimated present and future traffic on the major road is illustrated in Figure 3.2-4 and Figure 3.2-5, respectively.

Estimated present and future movements of passengers and commodity by link are presented in Table 3.2-4, and estimated traffic volumes are presented in Table 3.2-5.





TRAFFIC PROJECTION ALBAY

Movement of Passengers and Commodity TABLE 3.2 - 4 (1)

1	·		Number	of Passe	ngers			Comm	Commodity Ton	Tonnage	
1	ار ان ان ان	Norman I	Diver- ted-1	Diver- ted-2	Gener	Total	Norman	Diver- ted-1	Diver- ted-2	Generrated	Total
	1999 1999 1997 2007	17951 20946 25731 41662 65369	111	3 0 0 4 1 1 1 m	1 1 1	17951 20942 25726 41653 65355	1389.11 1574.36 1860.35 2733.47 3892.04	1 1 1 1 ·		1 1 1 1	1389.11 1574.32 1860.30 2733.39 3891.93
	1993 1997 1997 2007	0 8 0 1 8 .	1111	62 76 123 193		82900 82900 829000	120004		4.90 5.78 8.44 11.96	1 1 1 1	(១៨៣៤৮
, ω	19993	23210 27075 33249 53793 84335		75 194 221		23210 27150 33340 53937 84556	1823.99 2066.54 2440.91 3583.27	- -	6.13 7.16 10.22 14.24		1823.99 2072.66 2448.07 3593.49 5111.63
4	1990 1993 1997 2007	24628 28689 35166 56681 88561	f 1 1 1 1	53 64 100 154	1 1 1 1		1936.16 2190.57 2582.70 3777.09 5354.86	111	4.61 5.35 7.56 10.52		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
ယ	6666	22786 26560 32584 52620 82314	1120 1152 1262 1428	-217 -269 -446	1 1 1 1		800048	000 C	-17.46 -20.85 -31.36	1 1 1 1	(၁၈)
φ i	10001 10000 100000 20007	26186 30511 37409 60319 94342	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 152	1 1 1 1 1	26186 29715 36431 58734 91851	2089 . 35 2364 . 56 2788 . 73 4080 . 69 5791 . 83	- 52 . 12 - 61 . 35 - 126 . 53	-8.66 -10.47 -16.17	1	2089.35 2303.78 2716.92 3975.13 5641.39
t- 1	1999 1993 1997 2007 2017	25459 25735 35574 59379 93382		128	1111	25459 28979 35646 91021	2049.68 2325.20 2751.04 4053.17 5784.28	1 2 6 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.		2049.68 2266.41 2681.62 3951.28 5639.27
© 1		\$ 4 TO 4 SO 1	-728 -891 -1433 -2239	1 1 8 2	1 1 1 1 1	20 00 00 10 10 10	05.2 52.6 00.7 01.7	1000001	-10.85 -16.85 -24.27	1 1 1 1	4005.28 4491.54 5328.50 7895.79 11323.02

ALBAY TRAFFIC PROJECTION

TABLE 3.2 - 4 (2)
Novement of Passengers and Commodity

			Number	of Pass	engers			Соши	ommodity Tonnag	ากลgc	-
Y .		Normal	Diver- ted-1	Diver- ted-2	Cene-	Tolal	Normal	Diver- ted-1	Diver- ted-2	Gene-	Total
о 1 5	19993 19993 2007	9581 11179 13733 22235 34888	. 4 4 4 1	ကက္ကေတ ) ! ! !	1 1 1 1	1 11177 1 11177 1 13730 2 2 2 2 3 0	903.29 1023.75 1209.71 1777.44 2530.79	1 1 1 1	.01		1023.74 1209.70 1777.43 2530.76
. 0	19993	4362 5094 6263 10164	728 728 1433 2239	827 1017 1652 2593		4362 4362 8172 13248 20799	344.39 390.50 461.71 679.26	52.12 61.35 89.40 126.53	63.88 75.53 111.16 158.26		
1 [	1990. 1997 1997 2007	881 1029 1263 2046 3210	1 1 1			1008 1008 1263 32045 32046	211.85 240.10 283.72 416.87 593.55	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20		211.85 240.08 283.69 416.83 593.50
2	1990 1990 1997 2007	4615 5442 6781 11323 18215		1111	F 1 1 1	4615 5440 6778 11318 18208	464.31 530.11 632.61 949.82	1 1 1 1	12. 13. 13. 15.	1111	464.31 530.27 632.82 950.17
		7963 9358 11604 19177 30598	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7963 9332 11572 19125 30515	823.2 9823.2 1111.4		11.35		1 2 4 5 0 5
[ \ \ \ \	1990 1993 1997 2007	17416 20396 25175 41181 65184	120	-385 -471 -758 -1180		17416 20131 24856 40586	1396.03 1587.96 1885.53 2799.26 4021.20	9.53 11.58 18.06 26.74	28.61 33.72 -49.28		1396.03 1568.87 1863.39 2768.05
ω I		13832 16184 19955 32564 51447	11 100 1100		1111		1119.69 1272.61 1509.48 2235.80 3205.99	7.1	-24.05 -28.31 -41.23	1111	448.3 448.3 495.2
16	1990 1993 1997 2007		7728 1 1433 1 2239	-242. -296 -474 -736	1 1 1 1 1		1085.14 1233.62 1463.69 2169.55 3112.72	1 1 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2	122.24	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1085.14 1162.60 1380.10 2047.73 2940.41

TRAFFIC PROJECTION

Movement of Passengers and Commodity ALBAY TABLE 3.2 - 4 (3)

	Total	1312.52 1430.08 1699.56 2528.14 3637.31		134.98 152.18 179.23 261.40 370.23		1 N O O O O	2.94 34.44 112.79 164.29	48974	460.87 823.07 619.39 914.08
Tonnage	Generated	1111				f 	30.69 108.40 157.94	f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f. f.	
Commodity To	Diver- ted-2	-11.24 -13.17 -18.97 -26.55	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.51	-5.25 -6.07 -8.47	1.5.1	. 44	1	100
Comm	Diver- ted-1	-52.12 -61.35 -89.40		1 1 1		f	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	1 1 1 1
	Normal	1312.52 1493,44 1774.07 2636.51 3790.39	44.000	134.98 152.61 179.73 262.14 371.28	416.27 465.60 540.59 762.63	67.66 76.46 90.00 131.05	1	77.40 87.77 103.79 152.72 217.81	
	Total	16223 18158 22435 36778 58311	2124 2124 3122 5217 8397	11730 2007 2458 3950	5334 5075 7333 11401	00000	1541 1541 1541 3854	1054 1931 2374 3848	
engers	Gene-	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		1 1 1 1
of Passe	Diver- lea-2	-119 -145 -227 -347		1177	- 68 - 181 - 187	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	6 6 1 1 2 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	; r-(.)	4.086
Number	। > छ ।	-728 -891 -1433 -2239	, , , , , ,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	, , , , ,		1	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	1 1 1 1
		16223 19005- 23471 38438 60897	3272	1730 2013 2465 3962 6184	5334 6142 7414 11526 17435	869 1011 1237 1984 3087	36 36 31 32 31 32 126	1654 1931 2374 3849 6049	5903 6899 8493 13811 21756
i	ช ย		19993 1993 1997 2007	1990 1993 1997 2007 2017	2007 2007 2007 2007	1990 1993 1997 2007 2017	19990 19990 20007 20007	19990 19993 19993 2007	1990 1993 1997 2007 2017
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TRAFFIC PROJECTION TABLE 3.2 - 5 (1)

ALBAY

Traffic Volume

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90 633 93 727 97 1350 17 2024 1	633 727 875 350 024 1	<b>}</b>	1 33 4 4 60 H	1 40440	324 367 434 638	200488	11111	1 1 1 1 1	11111	1 7-0 4-88 9 9 9 8 8 9	664 0522 1556	485 675 1051 1589	524 643 1041 1634.			1111	1111		204 1 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
696 798 959 474	696 798 959 474	1	1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1130 1767	3359 4739 701-1	007700	: : :	1 1 1	1 1 1	007708	731 715 1117 11694	533	573 702 1133 1771	417 514 514 753	2253 2673 4151 6264		1 1	1 1 1	2253 2673 4151 6264
90 825 90 947 97 1140 07 1757 1	825 947 140 757 1 629 1	1	5 8 8 2 7 0 7 1 1 1 4 7 0 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9 5 9	23373		7000 7000 7000 7000 7000 7000 7000 700	1 	i i i i i i i i i i i i		2333 2688 3248 5052 7632	867 849 1330 2023	632 880 1369 2068	679 833 1348 211.4	6121	2673 3175 4946	1 1 1 1	4111	1111	2673 3175 4946 7482
90 875 90 1004 97 1206 07 1851 17 2761	875 004 206 351 761		1 4 4 4 6 5 1 1 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2471	w → O ∞ 4	48480	1111	1 1 3 1 5	1111	7 4 8 4 8 0 0 1 2 2 2 C L L	918 898 1401 2122	669 930 1441 2170	719 881 1420 2218	524	2830 3356 5207 7851		, j   1	, , , , , ,	
90 1096 93 1257 97 1508 07 2307 17 3428	2000 1 2000 1 4 2000 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	02233	24701	1 4 5 6 7 4 7 1	00000	] 	: 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 01 2 4 5 10 1	1834 1834 4295		431 643 1038 1623	8123	3338 95051 9516 9516	1111	1111	4 1 1 3	3338 4051 6301 9516
93 144 97 173 97 264	95446 95446 9546 9546	ł - (	000001	1 W W W T T W S	1 4 4 8 6 6 1	3371 4678 10934	1111			3371 3879 4678 7254 10934	1515 2084 3230 4867	1 ოლიი 1	489 729 1175 1837	4 4 0 2 4 4 0 2 4 4 0 2 4 4 0 2 4 4 0 2 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3787 4595 7138	1111	1111	1 1 1 1	3787 4595 7138 110779
30 1233 33 1416 37 1704 07 2620 17 3911	704 704 911		500000	1 1 10 10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10040W	0 H 0 H 0	1111	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	11111	0 0 0 0 0 0	1484 2046 3194 4839	1351 1278 2007 3059	477 713 1158 1820	3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	F 10 0 10 1	111	1111	1116	3707 4511 7056 110714
30   242 33   278 37   335 37   519	458 m	1. 1	いっかりゃくに	1 7 8 0 7 7 1 1 8 8 8 8 4 1	1387 1989 1989 1989	0 7 4 7 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8	1	1 - 1 - 1 - 1	11111	44094	2956 4092 6423 9780	2699 2558 4040 6187	1 432 2338 3694	784 941 1395:	7394 9024 14196 21662;	ttij	1111	1 1 1.1	7394 9024 114196
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ALBAY

TABLE 3.2 - 5 (2)
Traffic Volume

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un l	1990 1993 1997 2007 2017		811 940 1345 1817 2795	2037 2337 7558 755	1 8 -4 80 - 80 1	16981 19621 2378 37271 5668	11111		1 1 1 1	1002 1002 2378 3727	621 904 1438 2218		261 391 639 1010	229 321 476	1930 2363 3728 5705	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			778.9
9	1999 1999 1999 2000	558 1002 153	78 10 10 75 75	6000001	22 2 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	16411 18961 22991 36061 54861	1111	1111		40000	ကြလက္ပ ၂		241 361 591 934		1788 2190 3458 5295			1 1 1 1	1788 1788 13458 13458

TRAFFIC PROJECTION

TABLE 3.2 - 5 (3)
Traffic Volume

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3	5 5 9 1	Car /van	9 6	Bus		ויבון	Tri- cycl	Mot. cycl	Ani		car /van	Jeep-	Bus T	ru-18	ub- 1 otali	Tri- cycl	Mot. cycl	Ani-	Total
17	1990 1993 1997 2007	810 672 810 1251 1873	20 13 21 21 330	85273 86273 86498	66668	199 230 279 439 670	1111	11111	1111	1991 2303 2796 4398 6706	71.1 1037 1656 2562	939 858 1354 2073	299 449 736	20000		1111	1111	1 1 1	2210 2711 4293 6589
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## 3.3 TRAFFIC ANALYSIS AND FORECAST: DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Traffic on development project roads was forecasted separately for passenger traffic, non-agricultural traffic and agricultural traffic. The number of passengers and commodity tonnage were estimated first, and then they were converted to the number of vehicles assuming modal distribution and occupancy/average load. Figure 3.3.-1 shows the schematic diagram of traffic forecast for development project.

#### 3.3.1 Passenger Traffic and Non-Agricultural Traffic

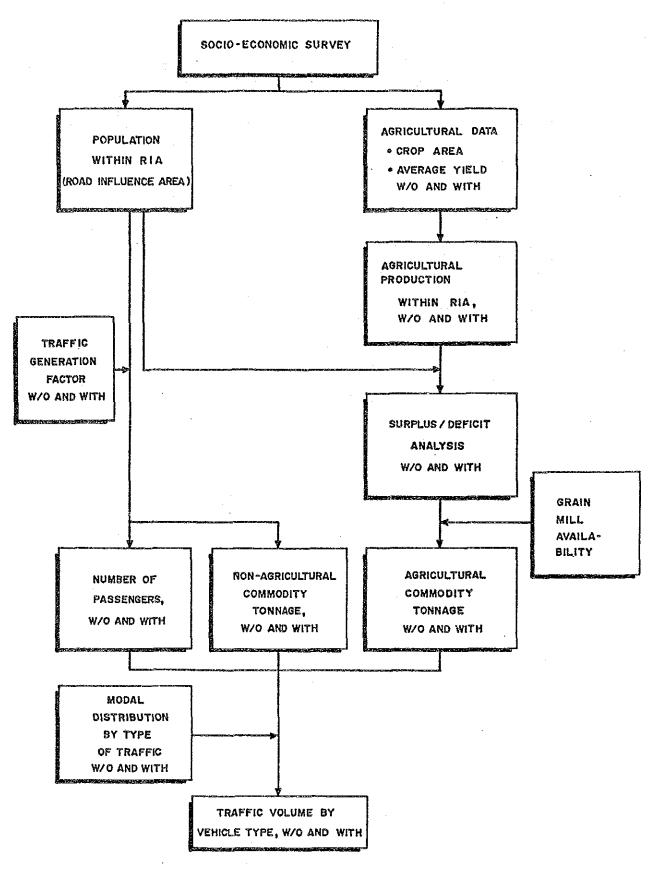
The population residing within the road influence area, which is defined as the area from which local existing or potential traffic using the road derives, was obtained mainly from distribution of barangays shown in 1:50,000 topographical maps and the NCSO 1980 Census of Population and Housing, and supplemented by information obtained from barangay interviews. The population forecasts were prepared using the NCSO report.

The number of passengers and non-agricultural commodity tonnage were obtained as the product of population by the per capita generation factor. Table 3.3-1 shows the generation factors commodity used in the analysis, which was derived mainly based on the traffic survey and referring to previous studies. In the case of particular roads where the common values were deemed inapplicale, specific values were used.

TABLE 3.3-1 PER CAPITA TRAFFIC GENERATION FACTORS (MINOR ROAD): Province of Albay

Existing Road Condition	Passenger (trip/per	Movement son/day)	Non-Agri Comm (kg/pers	odity
	w/o	with	w/o	with
Paved/Gravel				
Good/Fair	0.12	0.12	2.0	2.0
Bad	0.10	0.11	1.6	1.8
Very Bad	0.08	0.11	0.6	1.0
Earth Road	0.03	0.06	0.5	1.0
Impassable to				
motoried vehicle	0.01	0.03	0.4	1.0

The modal distribution and the occupancy/average load used in the conversion to traffic volume by vehicle type were estimated individually for each road based on the road



PROCEDURE OF TRAFFIC FORECAST FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

inventory survey and the traffic survey.

## 3.3.2 Agricultural Traffic

Agricultural commodity tonnage was estimated based on the agricultural production within the road influence area, taking into consideration i) home consuption and surplus/deficit and ii) availability of grain mill(s) in the road influence area, as regards food grain.

- i) Home consumption of food grain was calculated as population times per capita grain consumption (assumed to be 130 kg in a milled form), and the surplus or deficit production was calculated based thereupon.
- ii) In case of no mill in the road influence area, all net production is assumed to move out in the form of palay/unmilled corn. Milled grain products for home comsumption are then transported back. An eventual deficit moves into the road influence area in the form of milled products.

Provided one or more mills exist in the road influence area, the transport flows are assumed as follows:

- Home consumption remains in the road influence area (no transport movement assumed).
- Surplus production would be transported out, traditionally in the form of unmilled food grains.
- Deficit production would be moved into the road influence area in milled form.

Agricultural commodity tonnage was coverted to number of vehicles using the modal distribution and average load, which were estimated individually for each road considering the transport circumstances.

#### 3.3.3 Estimated Present and Future Traffic

Estimated present and future traffic is presented in Table 3.4-1 in the next Section.

# 3.4 SUMMARY OF TRAFFIC VOLUME ON STUDIED ROADS

Estimated present and future traffic volumes of the studied roads comprising of traffic and development projects are presented by each road project in Table 3.4-1.

TABLE 3.4 - 1 (1)
Traffic Volume by Vehicle Type

ALBAY

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Second y Rehab/ N5-2 Major Imp-1 N10-2 N5-1 N5-1 N5-1 N7-2 P23 Imp-2/ N7-1 Imp-2/ N10-1	Rehab/ Imp-1	Rehab/ N5-2 Imp-1 N10-2 N5-1 N5-1 N7-2 N7-2 P23 N7-1 Imp-2/ N10-1	8 44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		4440014	1		1				004011 004011 004444 1094444 1094444	244 27 27 27 244 170 181 170	46 97 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 6 8 6 7 7 9 1 7 9		0000000	111111	1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1	

Traffic Volume by Vehicle Type

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TABLE 3.4 - 1 (3)
Traffic Volume by Vehicle Type ALBAY

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Type	E S	Rehab/	Imp-1											<del>-</del>		
Class	Road	Minor	(Baran-	gay)												

# CHAPTER 4 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND SCREENING

## 4.1 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

#### 4.1.1 Field Surveys

Field survey was conducted by the Study Team to assess present condition of all major roads and some other typical minor roads (these are referred to as "Surveyed Roads").

Road projects (mostly minor roads) proposed by the local officials were also collected and road conditions of these roads were obtained by the interview survey (these are referred to as "Road Projects proposed by local officials").

Road projects surveyed by the Study Team and proposed by the local officials were combined and integrated, because some road projects were both surveyed by the Study Team and also proposed by the local officials, and a list of Studied Roads was prepared.

Summaries of "Surveyed Roads", "Road Projects proposed by Local officials "and" Studied Roads" are shown in Table 4.1-1.

TABLE 4.1-1 SUMMARY OF SURVEYED ROADS
Road Projects Proposed by Local Officials and Studied Roads
Province of Albay

	Road Class	National Roads	Prov'1/City Roads	Barangay Roads	Total
Surveyed	Major Rd.	248.9	16.2		265.1
Road	Minor Rd.	43.5	152.5	12.4	208.4
	Total	292.4	168.7	12.4	473.5
Rd. Proj.	Major Rd.	44.9		_	44.9
Proposed by Local	Minor Rd.	-	185.9	273.2	459.1
Officials	Total	44.9	185.9	273.2	504.0
Studied	Major Rd.	293.8	16.2		310.0
Road	Minor Rd.	43.5	338.4	285.6	667.5
	Total	337.3	354.6	285.6	977.5

# 4.1.2 Project Identification

1) Project Identification Criteria

Project identification criteria are shown in Table 4.1-2.

TABLE 4.1-2 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION CRITERIA

I I am	Condition of Iden	tification
I tem :	Major Roads	: Minor Roads
(1) Existing Links * Carriageway Width	Less than 6.0 meter	:
* Pavement Type	Inferior to recommen ded type in the engi neering Standards	
* Surface Condition :	Bad or very bad 1/	:Bad or very bad2
(2) New Links	: Aband	sable loned existing
(3) Bridges	Ford crossing Spillway Timber bridge Bailey bridge	: Ford crossing Spillway in structurally un sound condition Bailey bridge for AADT more than 300

- Notes: 1/ Gravel road which is proposed for improvement by local officials shall be identified, even though surface condition is "fair".
  - 2/ Gravel road of which surface condition is "fair" shall be identified, as the surface condition of gravel minor roads is easily deteriorated.

# 2) Identified Road Projects

All studied Roads, except those of the national primary roads and committed roads, were evaluated in accordance with the identification criteria. Road projects identified are summarized in Table 4.1-3.

TABLE 4.1-3 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED ROAD PROJECTS Province of Albay

		Road Class	National Road	Prov'1/City Road	Barangay Road	Total
Major Road		Length (kms.) (% to Studied	203.0	16.2		219.2
	:	Roads)	(69%)	(100%)	-	(71%)
Minor Road		Length (kms.) (% to Studied	43.5	280.8	242.0	566.3
		Roads)	(100%)	(83%)	(85%)	(85%)
Total		Length (kms.) (% to Studied	246.5	297.0	242.0	785.5
	:	Roads)	(73%)	(84%)	(85%)	(85%)

#### 4.2 PROJECT SCREENING

#### 4.2.1 Categorization

Road projects are categorized by the following factors in order to establish comprehensive prioritization criteria:

## (1) Class of Roads

#### Major Roads

## Minor Roads

\* Primary major roads

\*National/provincial/city

roads

\* Secondary major roads

\* Barangay roads

#### (2) Urgency of work

Improvement criteria for roads and bridges are established as shown in Tables 4.2-1 and 4.2-2, respectively. Improvement works are classified into five (5) types as shown in Table 4.2-3. In view of the urgency of work to be implemented, the types of improvement are grouped into two (2) as follows:

## Type A (Urgent Projects)

\* Rehabilitation: Improvement of deteriorated road surface, but standard or superior class pavement, to acceptable condition.

\* Improvement -1: Improvement of deteriorated road surface and substandard class pavement, to acceptable and standard pavement.

\* New Construction: Construction of new road including re-construction of abandoned road.

## Type B (Less Urgent Projects)

\* Improvement -2: Upgrading of substandard pavement class, though existing road surface condition is acceptable.

\* Widening of roads with substandard carriageway width, other conditions meet engineering standards.

Note: Road projects which include only improvement of bridges are classified as "Rehabilitation".

## (3) Economic Viability

## Major Roads

Simplified economic evaluation is conducted for major roads. Internal Rate of Return (IRR) is calculated based on roughly estimated construction cost and traffic cost savings. Categorization is made as follows:

## Improvment Type A:

- \* IRR of 7.5% or more
- \* IRR of less than 7.5%

## Improvement Type B:

- \* IRR of 15% or more
- \* IRR of less than 15.0%

## Minor Roads

Minor road Pre-evaluation Indicator (MPI) is developed based on Phase-1 Study results. Categorization of minor roads is made based on calculated MPI as follows:

- \* MPI of 7.5 or more
- \* MPI of less than 7.5

TABLE 4.2-1 IMPROVEMENT CRITERIA FOR ROAD

Road Class	: Maj	or Road	: Minor Road
Class	: Standard/ : Superior	: Substandard	: Standard/ : Substandard : Superior :
Good/Fair	: or	:(improvement-	: : :No improve-:No improve- : ment : ment : ;
Bad/Very bad	<pre>:surface condi : tion : (Rehabilita-</pre>	-: pavement type : (improvement-	:Improvement:Upgrading of surface con: pavement :(Rehabilita: type : tion) : (Improve-tion) : ment-1)
Abandoned/ Non-existi		Construction (New Const	

Note: 1) In case of carriageway width less than 6.0 meters.

TABLE 4.2-2 IMPROVEMENT CRITERIA FOR BRIDGES

Existing	: Prop	osed Improvement
Bridge Type	: Major Road	: Minor Road
Ford Crossing	: 2-lane : permanent : bridge :	: Carriageway width 4.0 m: : 1-lane spillway : Carriageway width 6.0 m: : 2-lane spillway
Spillway	: 2-lane : permanent : bridge	: No improvement :
Timber Bridge	: 2-lane : permanent : bridge	: AADT less than 200 : 1-lane : permanent bridge
	:	: AADT more than 200 : 2-lane permanent bridge
Bailey Brridge	: 2-lane : permanent : bridge :	: AADT less than 300 : No improvement : AADT more than 300 : 2-lane : permannet : bridge

- Note: 1) Where the site condition is not favorable for a spillway, a permanent bridge should be planned in accordance with the criteria for a timber bridge.
  - 2) When the existing spillway is structurally sound and traffic disturbance is estimated less, the existing one can be utilized. Under other conditions, a permanent bridge should be planned in accordance with the criteria for a timber bridge.

TABLE 4.2-3 TYPES OF IMPROVEMENT

<del></del>	: Condition	Work
	: Bad/	: Improvement of
: Substandard	: Bad/ : very bad	: Upgrading of surface : type
: Substandard	: Good/Fair	: Upgrading of surface : type
		: Widening of existing : road :
·		: Construction of new road
	:Pavement Type : Standard or : superior : Substandard : : Substandard : : Standard : (carriageway : standard) truction Impa	: Standard or : Bad/ : superior : very bad  : Substandard : Bad/ : very bad  : Substandard : Good/Fair : : : Standard : Good/Fair : (carriageway is narrowed than : standard) :

# 4.2.2 Prioritization and Selection Criteria

Prioritization and selection criteria of road projects for feasibility studies are established as shown in Tables 4.2-4 and 4.2-5.

TABLE 4.2-4 PRIORITIZATION AND SELECTION OF ROAD PROJECTS
- Major Roads -

Category	Road Class	Type of Improvement	IRR	Priority Criteria	Selection Criteria
2 S 3 H 4 S 5 H 6 S	Primary Secondary Primary Secondary Primary Secondary Primary Secondary	A A B B A A B B	7.5 ≦ IRR 7.5 ≦ IRR 15.0 ≦ IRR 15.0 ≦ IRR 1RR < 7.5 IRR < 7.5 IRR <15.0 IRR <15.0	MA-1  MA-2  MA-3	To be selected for F/S

TABLE 4.2-5 PRIORITIZATION AND SELECTION OF ROAD PROJECTS
- Minor Roads -

Category	Road Class	Type of Improvement	MPI	Priority Criteria	Selection Criteria
1 N	ational/Pr	ovincial/			
C	i ty	Α	7.5 ≤ MPI 7.5 ≤ MPI	MI-1	To be
2 B	arangay	Α	7.5 <b>≤</b> MPI J		selected for,F/S
3 N	ational/Pr	ovincial/			¥
C	i ty	Α	$\begin{array}{c} MPI < 7.5 \\ MPI < 7.5 \end{array}$	- M1-2	
4 B	arangay	Α	MPI < 7.5 ∫		

Note: Improvement Type A: Rehabilitation, Improvement-1, New Construction

Improvement Type B: Improvement-2, Widening

# 4.2.3 Priority of Identified Road Projects

Identified projects were evaluated and prioritized in accordance with criteria discussed and summarized in Tables 4.2-6 and 4.2-7.

TABLE 4.2-6 PRIORITY OF IDENTIFIED MAJOR ROADS Province of Albay

Category		Type of provement	I RR		ority roup	Road Length	No. of Road Links
1	Primary	Α	7.5 ≤	IRR	MA-1	35.5	3
2	Secondary	Α	7.5 ≤	IRR	MA-1	130.8	6
3	Primary	В	15.0 ≤	IRR	MA-2	· 🕶 .	
4	Secondary	В	15.0 ≤	IRR	MA-2	-	-
5	Primary	Α	IRR<7.5		MA-2	15.6	1
6	Secondary	Α	IRR<7.5		MA-2	25.5	1
7	Primary	В	IRR<15.0	)	MA-3	4.5	1
8	Secondary	В	IRR<15.0	)	MA-3	7.3	1
	Total					219.2	13

Table 4.2-7 PRIORITY OF IDENTIFIED MINOR ROADS
Province of Albay

Catego		Type Improv	•	MPI	Priority Group	Road Length	No. of Rd.Links
1	Nat'l/Provi/ City	Α	7.5 ≤	MPI	M I - 1	275.4	5 4
2	Barangay	Α	7.5 ≤	MPI	MI-1	107.7	40
3	Nat'l/Provi/	Α	MPI <	7.5	MI-2	48.9	13
4	Barangay	Α	MPI <	7.5	MI-2	134.3	34
	Total					566.3	141

# 4.2.4 Selection of Road Projects For Feasibility Studies

In accordance with selection criteria discussed above, road projects under priority groups MA-1 and MA-2 for major roads and priority groups MI-1 for minor roads were initially selected, and these were plotted on 1:100,000 map to evaluate the following:

- . Distribution of initially selected road projects (when these are concentrated in certain area, some minor roads were deleted, and where road projects are scarce, some minor roads were added.)
- . Linkage of road projects
  (There is a case that a selected lower class road is connected with a higher class road, however, the latter is not selected due to lower priority. Such a case, a higher class road is also selected to maintain similar condition of road after implementation.)

After adjustment mentioned above, road projects were finally selected and summarized as follows:

Major Road	
Minor Road	
Total	534.9 kms. ( 67 projects)

# CHARTER 5 PROJECT EVALUATION

## 5.1 PRELIMINARY DESIGN AND COST ESTIMATE

## 5.1.1 Preliminary Design

- 1) Design Concept There are two options in design concept for rural road improvement, as follows:
  - \* Designing rural roads with optimum standards aimed at improving all aspects including horizontal and vertical alignments, which sometimes require massive earth works and is custly.
  - \* Designing rural roads by basically concentrating on improving surface conditions, thus improving horizontal and vertical alignments is limited to the required minimum.

Rural roads are extensive in the number of road links as well as in length, and their present conditions are still at a poor level. Thus, requirements for rural road improvement are quite huge, while financial resources are limited. Under these circumstances, the Study Team placed priority on improving surface conditions of more roads. The preliminary design was undertaken in line with the concept of the second option.

2) Preliminary Design
On the basis of the findings of the road inventory survey, the type of improvement was determined for each subsection of road in accordance with the engineering standards and the improvement criteria.

Typical road sections for each type of improvement/rehabilitation are summarized as shown in Table 5.1-1.

Special considerations were given to steep gradient sections and flood section.

"PCC pavement for steep gradient section" was applied to sections with steep gradients where otherwise gravel surfacing might be applied, as a countermeasure against excessive gravel losses during heavy rains and impossibility for vehicles to climb. "Grade raising in flood area", was applied to sections located in flood areas.

Table 5.1-2 shows the proposed improvement for each road project subjected to the feasibility study.

TABLE 5.1-1 EXISTING CONDITION VS PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT/REHABILITATION

[	Road	ad Section	Existing Pavement		Proposed	Pavement	Structure (cm)
Type of Improvement	Type	Type	Condition	Pavement Type	Surface Course	Ваѕе	Subbase
Rehabilitation	111111 200469	PCC PCC Bituminous Bituminous Bituminous Gravel	Bad/Very Bad Bad/Very Bad - do - - do - - do -	PCC AC Overlay AC AC Overlay BMP/DBST Gravel	20 - 23 5 5 5 5.5/1.6 15	110151	10 10 10
Improvement - 1	00000000 11111111 4004006	Bituminous Gravel Gravel Gravel Earth Earth Earth	Bad/Very Bad - do - - do - - do - - do - - do - - do -	P F < B F < B C	20 - 23 20 - 23 20 - 23 5.5/1.6 20 - 23 5 5.5/1.6	112 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120	20 20 10 10 10
Improvement - 2	0000 1111 -0004	Bituminous Gravel Gravel Gravel		PCC PCC AC BMP/DBST	20 - 23 20 - 23 5 5.5/1.6	1105	10 10 5
Widening	1	PCC Bituminous Bituminous Gravel	Good/fair - do - - do -	Widening w/PCC Widening w/AC Widening w/BMP/DBST Widening w/Gravel		1 20 1 1 1 20 1 1	20 20 15
New Construction	იიიი           	, l l t	, , , ,	PCC AC BMP/DBST Gravel	20 - 23 5 5.5/1.6 15	120	20 20 15 10
Special Treatment	9	PCC pavement Grade raising	for steep in flood	gradient section area			\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \

TABLE 5.1 - 2 (1)

Summary of Proposed Improvement

ALBAY

Primary Major

Type   Road   Length   1993 AADT   Existing Cond	Type   Road	Length	Length 1993 AADT   Existing Cond	\DT	<u>6</u>	cisting	Length 1993 AADT   Existing Condition	Proposed		Cost (Million Peso); IRR	IRR
Impr't!	To guina		W/o with i L Width Type	+ + +	with L	Width	Condit		/notal Length/	Road Bridge Total	?
Rehab/! N4-8 [mp-1	Rehab/! N4-8   11.5   2303   Imp-1		11.5 2303 2210 10.0 7.1 PCC	01	10.0	7.1	PCC Good BT Fair		2-lane Br (n= 4,L=295m)  .0	.00 19.84	100.0 (T)
	N2-1   22.8   490   628   10.6   5.0-8.0   PCC   12.2   5.5-6.0   GRV	22.8	22.8 490 628 10.6 5.0-8.0 PCC	228	10.6 %	10.6 5.0-8.0 PCC	PCC Good GRV Bad	Imp-1(6.7-AC)	1	13 .00	33.13   34.0 (T)
	N4-1 16.8 276 266 116.2 6.8 PCC	8	16.8   276 266   16.2   6.8 FCC   16.2   16.0 GRV	99	16.2	6.0	PCC Good GRV Bad	Imp-1(6.8-PCC)	2-cell BC (n= 1,L= 2-lane Br (n= 1,L=	7m) 1.92 2.10 4.02	6.5 (T)

(T):Traffic Project (D):Development'Project

Secondary Major

Type	Road	Length! 1993 AADT	1993	AADT		Existing	ပ	ondition	Proposed	Proposed Bridge		Cost (M	(Million Peso)	IRR
Impr't			0/*	w/o with		Width	F-4	ype Condition	i improvement	(Number/10tal		Road	Bridge Total	
Rehab/	Rehab/ N5-2	80 1	! :	467 448	8	4.5	GRV	Bad/V.Bad	Imp-1(6.0~AC)	2-lane Br (n= 1	1,L= 22m)	0	1.78 22.56	28.8 (T)
	N10-2	2.0	O:	8	33.	1.6.1 0.8.0	GRV GRV EAR	, ≒.⇔>-	Widen(6.0-GRV) Rehab(6.0-GRV) Imp-1(6.0-GRV)	= 5 = 5 = 5	1 8 2	9 . 9 . 9 .	5.83 44.19	18.2 (T)
	6 Z	0 0 0	223	1 8 C	111.7	6.1-6.7 5.0-6.0 5.0-5.5	7 PCC 0 GRV 5 GRV	Good Bad/V.Bad Fair	Rehab(6.0-GRV)	2-cell BC (n= 1 2-lane Br (n= 3	1, L= 7m) 3, L= 44m)	25 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4.83 30.34	1.16.9, (T)
	NS-11	0	467	4.4 8.4 1.8	100.00	0.442	PCC BTC PCC	Good Fair/V.Badl Bad	999	2-cell BC (n= 1	0, L=134m); 1, L= 7m);	46.76	14.32 61.08	16.9 (T)
	N7-2	14.3	273		2.2	6.0-7.0	o GRV BCC	Bad Good Bad	Imp-1(6.0-BMP)  Rehab(6.0-Ov1)	2-lane Br (n= 3	3, Ln 709)	33.26	5.84 39.10	6.8 (T)
	P23	ε Θ	235	236	11.2	7 4 4 0 . 0	BT PCC	Bad/V.Bad Fair Good	Rehab(6.0-BMP) Widen(6.0-BMP) Rehab(6.0-PCC)	2-lane Br (n= 1	1, L* 38%	23.01	2.86.25.86	6.6 (T)
	N7~1	25.5	273	258	12.6 12.0 10.9	6.0 6.0 6.0	PCC BT 0 GRV	Good Good/Fair Bad	Imp-1 (6.0-BMP)	2-lane Br (n= 1	1,L= 51m)	31.45	3.79 35.24	3.2 (T)
Imp-2/; Widen ;	- 1	12.1	<b>5</b> 1	8 4	12.1	4.0.4	S GRV	Rair T	Widen(6.0-GRV)	2-lane Br (n= 5 2-cell Bc (n= 1 1-cell Bc (n= 1	5, L=131m) 1, L= 8m) 1, L= 4m)	8.91	11.46 20.37	8,3 (T)
			1 1 1 1 1	t f f t	! ! ! !	r 1 1 1 1	i         	 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1			(T): Traffic Pro	Project ent Projec

TABLE 5.1 - 2 (3)
Summary of Proposed Improvement
Minor(National/Provincial)
Type | Road | Length | 1993 AADT |

ALBAY

RR X)	6.	3 (D)	(D) 6.	(D)	(D)	(0)	6	8	3.3 (D)	(a) 9.5	(0) 8 (1)	1 (D)	.8 (D)	.3 (D)	(d) e:
	1 60	3 37	2 2	4 27	27	5 24	1 . 23	1 23	123	C	io	2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20	5 : 18
1016	1 1	1 4, 1 4, 1 .	12.4	22.8	3.7	6.5	3.4	27.0	2.3	6 . 7	       .	ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ ເ เ เ เ เ เ	7.7	8	19.1
(M)))ion	00	0	00	2.47	. 61	00.	00	3.48		00.	0	001	00.	00.	00.
Cost	1.73	4 .33	12.45	20.36	1 60 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6.55	3.41	23.54	2.31		1.40	1 . 1 . 1 . 1 . 1 .	7.74	(n)	19.15
Proposed Bridge (Number/Total Length)			1	2-lane Br (n= 1,L= 30m)	2-cell BC (n= 1,L= 7m)			2-cell BC (n= 3;L= 21m) 2-lane Br (n= 1;L= 13m) 2-lane Sp (n= 1;L= 11m)							
Proposed   Improvement	Rehab(6.0-GRV)	0 - 0	Rehab(6.0-0vl)	ab (6.0-	Rehab(6.0-BMP)	hab(6.0-B	hab(6.0-	n (6.0-BM b (6.0-BM	ehab(6.0-	Miden(6.0-BMP) Rehab(6.0-BMP) Rehab(6.0-GRV) Widen(6.0-PCC)	ehab(6.0	Rehab(6.0-BMP) Widen(6.0-BMP) Imp-1(6.0-BMP) Rehab(6.0-GRV)	Rehab(6.0-GRV)	Rehab(6.0-BMP) Rehab(6.0-GRV) Widen(6.0-BMP)	Rehab (6.0-BMP)   Rehab (6.0-BMP)
EXISTING CONDITION	6 4.0-6.0 GRY Bad/V.	.8 6.0 PCC Go	3.8 G.0 PCC Good 9.6 G.0 BT Bad	.0	.3 5.0 BT V .1 5.5 GRV F	3.9 4.0 BT Bad	.8 3.2 G	.8 4.1 BT F .5 4.0-4.1 BT B .3 6.1 PCC G	3.2-4.0 G	.5 3.0 BT F .7 4.0 BT F .0 3.2-4.5 GRV B	7 6.0 BT F 5 4.0 BT B 8 6.0 GRV B	0.64 0.02 0.03 0.03	3.9 4.0 BT Bad/V.Bad 1.3 6.0 GRV Fair 1.1 4.5 GRV Bad	.4 3.0 BT V.Bad 2.4 4.0 GRV Bad/V.Bad 1.1 3.0 BT Fair	6.6 4.0 BT V.Bad 1
AADT		! ! ω	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	76 1	69	! 	! 				1 E-		1 0 1 0 1	! 	7.2
1993 AA)	351	26	275	296	1 1 1 & 1 &	1	] == ! !	203	22	1 0		2 2	1 1 1 0 1 0	23	139
Length; (Km) !-	2.6	0	M	13.2		3.9	. ∞	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	3.4		10	0		1 m	12.0
Road	i us	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 S		1	P61	736	8 N	P41	0 00	1 4	9	1	අ   ය 	P60
	P51	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		35.	A 1 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	No.	75 70 71 71 75 75 75	2	25	N 1	N	25	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N		

											•		
Type	Road	Type   Road   Length   1993 AADT	1993	AADT		Existing	Conditi	no	Proposed	Proposed Bridge	Cost (Mi	llion Pesc)	IRR
Impr't	700		0/#.	with	1	Width	Type	ditio		סומן דבוועל יוון	Road	ridge Tota	1
hab/ p-1	0.	9.	37	86		6246	Tei Tei Bad	·	Widen(6.0-BMP); Rehab(6.0-GRV); Rehab(6.0-BMP);	2-lane Sp (n= 1,L= 20m)	3.02	. se . se .	18.8 (D)
	101	20.0	J	114	1 4.6		BT V.B	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ehab(6.0-B ehab(6.0-G	2-lane Br (n= 1,L= 26m)	21.71	2.28 23.99	18.5 (D)
=	P5.5		1 7	( H ( E	7.0	i (r)	RV V.B	du!	ehab(6.0-G	L	1 9	0 4.62	17.2 (D)
	P46	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	<u></u>	(G)	ı	3.2-4.5	EAR Bad	/v.Bad	p-1(6.0-GR	;	1,55	1 1 0	8 9
	P3.7	တ	4	. 0	1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1	,	BT Fai BT Bad GRV Fai GRV Bad	. Ba		2-cell BC (n= 2,L= 14m)	13.4	0	6.7
	P54	2,0					। हु	/V.Ba			1.3	0 1.38	16.3 (D)
	<i>io</i> :	•	86	1 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	20.9	4.0 4.0 4.0-4.5	BT Bad BT Fai GRV Bad	/V.Bad r /V.Bad	chab(6.0-B iden(6.0-B ehab(6.0-G	E 688	2 4 2 2	40 37.83	
	13	0	) ;	20		į	V 10 a	 ! ! ! ! ! !	Rehab(6.0-GRV)	2-cell BC (n= 1, L= 7m)	2.27	61 2.87	13.1 (D)
	· )		හ ව		l	1 7 7 7 7 1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ָם מו	Tehab (6.0-BMP) Imp-2(6.0-BMP) Imp-1(6.0-BMP)		i <del>-</del>	0 7.1	2.6 (
	P26	9		œ e	 	6.4	GRV Bad BT V.B	pa		-lane Br (n= 1,L= 19m -cell BC (n= 1,L= 7m	9.18	8 1.1.	12.4 (D)
 	P16	6	   03   4	H		1 7	GRV Bad EAR Bad GRV Fai	/Y.Bad	hab(6.0-G p-1(6.0-G den(6.0-G	e Br (n= 2,	7.68	4.93 12.62	12.3 (D)
	P40	2.0	111		 	4.5	GRV V. Bad EAR V. Bad	 	Rehab(6.0-GRV)	2-lane Br (n= 1,L= 30m)	1 8 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E	2.47 3.85	11.9 (D)
	(12)	6	4	S	2.4		GRV Ba	ad/Impa	Rehab(6,0-GRV)		3.03	0.0	11.3 (D)
	P24		7	1.6	2.8	3.0	BT Bad GRV Dad		hab(6.0-BM		2.90	.00 2.90	10.6 (0)
·	P66	9	ස #4		1 1	3.2-4.5	ГШОП	pa pa	ehab(6.0-BM ehab(6.0-GR mp-1(6.0-GR	2-cell BC (n= 1, L= 7m)	8 8 9 9	00.6 70.	8.5 (D)
	ı Ω.,		19	42	ω, ,	0.0	្រុក្ស ខ្មែរ	- •• .	iden(6.0-		2.13	.00 2.13	8.2 (D)

TABLE 5.1 - 2 (5) Summary of Proposed Improvement

y of Froposca improvement

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) ) ) () ()	Koad N:Bho	Longth	1993	AADT		XiStin	g Condi	1 2 3 0 3	**************************************	Martin Control of State	Cost (%	(Million Peso)	(%)
- 1			2 / 3	with	[	W d t	<u>.</u> > 1	Conditio	a ii a i		0 a d	Bridge	
	1. <u>D.</u>	(a)		) <del>,                                   </del>		04000 04000	1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1	Bad/V.Bad   Fair Bad Fair	2 (6.0)		4. 6	.00 4.65	7.7 (D)
		1 v		1 1 1 1 1	0.4	4.0	BT	Fair	Widen(6.0-BMP) Rehab(6.0-GRV)		4.12	.00 4.12	6.9 (D)
	FΩ	. 1 . 1	1 61	2 5	0.0	9.0	BT	Bad/V.Bad   V.Bad	Rehab(6.0-BMP)		80 57 13	.00 8.25	5.0 (D)
•		2	[ ⊷i ] i	i — (	1.0		BT	Bad Y. Bad	Rehab(6.0-BMP)		3.0	0	3.6 (D)
		0	03   05   14   15	I 50 1 40 1 → I	44080	00000	BT PCC SRV BT	)	den (6.0-B den (6.0-6 den (6.0-6 hab (6.0-7 hab (6.0-6	2-lane Br (n= 2,L= 36m)	0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	3.17 16.77	2.8 (D)
	i E	1 4 1 4 1 0	1 4	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 6.		1000	Fair Bad/V.Bad	en(6.0 ab(6.0	2-cell BC (n= 1,L= 8m)	11.87		. 5 (D)
·- ·- ·- ·	1 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5.7	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.0	0.4	BT H	Fair V. Bad	Widen(6.0-BMP)  Rehab(6.0-BMP)		8	.00 8.50	.4 (9)
	1 6 6 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	0		( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( ( (	3.0	1 • 1	i go Ga	V. Bad Bad/Impas	Rehab(6.0-BMP)(		11.07	.00 11.07	(a) 0
Imp-2/:		m		145		5.0	BT BT GRV	Good	Widen(6.0-BMP)	2-cell BC (n= 2,L= 14m) 2-lane Br (n= 1,L= 13m)	. 26	2.46 2.72	45.6 (D)
<b>/</b>	P3 1	2	20	27	1 . 9	4.8	GRV	Bad	Rehab(6.0-GRV); Widen(6.0-GRV);	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2.96	.00 2.96	23.4 (D)

5 - 7

Summary of Proposed Improvement TABLE 5.1 - 2 (6)

ALBAY

Mino	Minor(Barangay)	^	- 1	1	1	3			-			
Type	e   Road	Length;	1993 AAD	۲. 	Existing	ng Condition	Proposed	Proposed Bridge	Cost (Mil	llion	Peso);	IRR
Impr			W/O Wit		¥	e Conditio			Road	Bridge	Totali	
Rehab/ Imp-1		0.9	0		5.2 2.4-4.	PCC Good O GRV Bad/Impas	Rehab(4.0-GRV)	2-cell BC (n= 1,L= 7m)	2.64	4.0	3.13	48.9 (D)
	В1	2.0	r-4	າ່ ເ ເດ	52.3	BT GRV EAR	ab(4.0 ab(4.0		1.09	00.	1.09	46.5 (D)
	, ,	3.0	16 2	)  	0 3.2-4	[ 전   [도]	Rehab(4.0-GRV)		1.40	00.	1.40	3.5
		2	ι ω ι	l ro	1.0 3.2-4.	GRV OGRV EAR	Rehab(4.0-GRV)	i .	7.7	00.	ł [~	33.5 (D)
	က	3.0	0	ω	.0 2.4-6	1 D	164.0 b(4.0	1-lane Sp (n= 3,L=100m)	00.	7.32	2.82	23.4 (D)
5 -	0	3.1	လ လ 4	1 4		BT Bad Fair BT Bad	Rehab(6.0-BMP)		2	0,0	2 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51	21.4 (D)
8	. <u></u>	n	12 2	) 	4.0	EAR Bad 5 GRV Bad/V.Bad	Imp-1(4.0-GRV)	1-lane Br (n= 1,L= 12m)	2.95			21.3 (D)
	B3-1	6	99	99	750	BT Fair BT Bad FCC Good	hab(6.0-B		08.	00.	0	18.6 (D)
	B10-2	2.2	မ	e0	.2 4.	GRV V. Bad	Rehab(4.0-GRV)		1.03	00	1.03	12.3 (D)
÷	B13-2	11.8	12 1	i - 1	.0 4.0-	!	ab(4.0-		8.91	00	6.	11.6 (D)
	<u>д</u> 1	3.0	0	i	0	EAR Impas	Imp-1(4.0-GRV)		1.41	00.	1.41	10.2 (D)
	B12-1	(a)	0	4		AR I	-1(4.0 ab(4.0		l (N)	00.	1.25	
	B15	8	0	S	3.7 3.2	EAR Fair/V.Bad	I mp-1(4.0-GRV)	2-cell BC (n= 1,L= 5m)	1.79	64.	l W	. 5
-	<b>~</b> 1		7 10	16	1.1 4.0	GRV Bad	hab(4,0-G		. 53	00.		71.
	8 1	0.1	10 2	 ເຕ	.2 3.2	GRV Fair GRV Bad	Widen(4.0-GRV)		1.69	00.	1.69	4.3 (D)

(T):Traffic Project
(D):Development Project

## 5.1.2 Cost Estimate

## 1) Unit Cost

Unit prices for construction equipment, materials and labor were obtained from Associated Construction Equipment Lessors, Inc. (ACEL), the Price Monitoring Section of DPWH, market price survey by the Study Team and relevant studies. Based on the data collected, unit prices at April 1990 prices were developed. Exchange rates used were: P22.50 = US\$1.00 = Y155.

Unit costs for major construction items are presented in Table 5.1-3.

#### 2) Construction Cost Estimate

Based on the results of the road inventory survey and proposed type of improvement, the quantity of each construction item was computed for each road project. Then the construction cost was estimated.

Table 5.1-4 presents estimated quantities and construction cost of each road project.

TABLE 5.1-3 UNIT COST OF MAJOR CONSTRUCTION ITEMS

Unit: Pesos at April 1990 Prices

	Description		Unit Price
100	Clearing nad Grubbing		2.10
102	Stripping		52.00
106	Roadway and Drainage Excavation		58.00
107	Borrow	cu.m.	110.00
108	Aggregate Subbase	cu.m.	225.00
118-1	Preparation Of Previously Constructed Road (Gravel)	sq.m.	7.00
118-2	Preparation Of Previously Constructed Road (Asphalt)	sq.m.	8.00
118-3	Preparation of Existing Pavement Surface (PCC)	sq.m.	22.50
118-4	Preparation of Existing Pavement Surface (AC)	sq.m.	17.00
200	Crushed Aggregate Base Course	cu.m.	305.00
300	Crushed Aggregate Surface Course	cu.m.	
302	Bituminous Prime Coat	MT	11,100.00
303	Bituminous Tact Coat	MT	11,500.00
306	Bituminous Macadam Pavement	sq.m.	95.00
310	Bituminous Concrete Surface Course	МТ	
314	Double Bituminous Surface Treatment	sq.m.	
316-1	PCC Pavement (t = 23cm)		320.00
316-2	PCC Pavement (t = 20cm)		280.00
316-3	PCC Pavement (t = 18cm)	sq.m.	
413-1	RCPC (Ø 910mm)		1,550.00
	Headwal T for RCPC (Ø 910mm)		2,900.00
	Grouted Riprap	sq.m.	625.00
517	Side Ditch (Grouted Riprap)	m	360.00
Bridge Cos			
	2-lane Superstructure	m	•
	Abutment for 2-lane bridge	each	
	Pier for 2-lane bridge	each	•
	1-lane Superstructure		32,000.00
	Abutment for 1-lane bridge	each	230,000.00
yang ngag 4000 daria spina ngang Vicer darib Pala sana s	Pier for 1-lane bridge	each	200,000.00
Reinforced	Concrete Box Culvert		
	1-Cell RCBC	m	20,600.00
	2-Cell RCBC	m	36,000.00
	Wing wall and Apron for 1-Cell RCBC Wing wall and Apron for 2-Cell RCBC	set	155,000.00
Spillway			
Spiliway	2-lane Spillway	m	16,500.00
	1-lane Spillway	m	
Slope Prot	ection Cost		
	Cut Slope Protection	m	23,000.00
	Embankment Slope Protection	m	25,000.00

TABLE 5.1 - 4 (1)
Quantity and Construction Cost

The state   The		Umiti	N4-8	N2-1	N4-1	N5-2	N1.0-2	z	N5-1	N7-2	P23	N7-1	N10-1
Stripping   Stri	ь ТУР	EE	i	22. 122.	16.	0. 1884	0.03	! ?		14. 13.	2 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 -	255. 10. 0 DBM	-0.
Secretarion of Prev. Road (Gray)   m2   2820   450   18656	Quantity 100 Clearing & Grubbing			; i i i i	; ; ; ; ;	ŀ	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	t 1 i .	Г			
Manual State   Manual Control   Manual		EE 6	r	1 1	1 9	1 6	1 1	1 1	1 .	·	1 -è	1 9	1 1
Addrecque a control of Prev. Mod (Grv)   m2   m3494   2008   2008   2018		 	<b>t</b> 1	8250	450	057	3707 4656	866 718	521	0	28738	242	5036
Proparation of Proc. Road (Gray)) m2			,	38494	20	53	992	879	296	03	20877	829	3086
Proparation of Prov. Surf. (ACC) m2  Prov. Surf. (AC	Preparation of Prev. Road (Grv1)		1	140600	9	ထ	342	237	348	24	:	6	48900
Propertation of Processing Age of State Black Course May 1 1875 - 1147	Prebaration of Prev. Noad (Asph. Prebaration of Pave. Surf. (PCC)					t i	1 1		320	1 1	4. V		
Crushed Argr. State Base Course   m3			1	•	•	ı	1	1	•	32			1
Bituminous Friend Coat   M.T.   98   61   100   94   98   76   98   96   98   98   98   98   98   9	202 Crushed Aggregate Base Course	 E	1 1	18178	•	<b>←</b>	5	1 0	18765	=	26	<u>~</u>	Q
Bituminous Tack Cadinate (127 can be seen to the concrete State (127 can)	301 Bituminous Prime Cont	Σ.	l	90		61	3	) (	001.	94	8	76	
Bitum nouse Macadem Pavement   mn2	302 Bituminous Tack Coat	E X	ľ	1	1		1	ı	•			ť	•
### Bilum.Surface Course   M.T.   8991	305 Bituminous Macadam Pavement	m2	1		1	1	1	•	1	ζ.		00000	ı
PCC Parament (1220 cm)   m2	310 Bitum.Concrete Surface Course	×	ı		,	5610	1	•	917.	₹.	1	l I	
PCC Pavement (1=20 cm)   PCC Pavement (1=20 cm)   PCC Pavement (1=20 cm)   PCC Pavement (1=18	304 Double Britam.Surface Treatmen 311-1.PCC Pavement (1=23 cm)	7 E	; <b>;</b>	F 1	1 ,	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	<b>1</b> 1	ŧ į	
PCCC Pavement (t118 cm)   m2	311-2 PCC Pavement (t=20 cm)	E -		ŧ	0	•	1	1	200	•	5400	•	•
Name	311-3 PCC Pavement (t=18 cm)	 E	ı	ı			0	8	1 1	ω.		2400	7200
A Niprab)   m   295   440   530   650   1180   1170   61000   61000   61000   61000   61000   61000   61000   61000   610	500 RCPC (dia.910mm)	£ 0	[ ]	360		255	-	w w w	42.0	420	ፈ ເບ ແ	405	350
Cut Slope)   m   400 5300 6500 11800 11700 - 6100   1800 11800   11800	0		ı t	, i	٠,	- 1		9 1	3 1	) i	3 1	3992	239
Cut Slope)   m		£	1	•	•	400		50	Ö	11700	١.	6100	•
Trigonal No. 1971   March 1971	Slope Protection (Gut Slope)	 E :	1	•	1	1	i .	•	000	1	1		<b>i</b> :
Tetructure M	Slope Frotection (Embank t Sl.)	E E	, c		, (* ! **	1 6	1 6	. *	7.0	1 6	α 1 °	ı ü	
Each   Fach	1-lane Bridge, Superstructure		n n I N		? - 1	y 1	. 1	₹ ₹ 1	<u>.</u>	? .	3 1	1 3 L	7 1
Each   Fach	2-lane Bridge, Abutment	Each;	80	ı	2	54	4	ဖ	20	O	8	7	10
Each   9	1-lane Bridge, Abutment	Each ;	t-	•	ı	ì	•	•		1	1	1	1
NCBC	2-lane Bridge, Fler	Each Coen	on on	•	•	•			•		ri		77
I RCBC   Set     10   -   -   10   12   -     10   12   -     10   12   -     10   12   -     10   12   -     10   12   -     10   12   -     10   12   -     10   12   -     10   12     10   12   -     10   12     10	111ane briage, rier	1 CO 8	, ,	. 1	; i			' '		, ,	1 1		
MCBC   Set     15   -   10   -	Lanco Orillacy	:		: 1	: 1						: 1	· 1	. 1
NCBC   Set     15   -   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	1-cell RCBC		1	•	٠	1	10	1	1	1	1		10
NCBC   Set     _   _   _   _   _   _   _	2-cell ncBc	E	i	•	15	•	41	10	12		1	ι	10
NCBC   Set     1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	Wingwall for 1-cell RCBC	Set	ı.	ı	•	1	~-1	í	,1	1	1	1	<b></b> 1
1.5.   1		Set	,	ı	و پښو	1	4	П	r-L	ı	1	ı	<b>~</b>
M.P.  .00 33.13 1.92 20.78 38.36 25.51 46.76 33.26 23.01 31.45 8.   M.P.  19.84 .00 2.10 1.78 5.83 4.83 14.32 5.84 2.86 3.79 11.   M.P.  19.84 33.13 4.02 22.56 44.19 30.34 61.08 39.10 25.86 35.24 20.   M.P.  .00 2.72 3.20 2.44 1.20 1.31 5.25 2.39 1.41 2.89   Local Km   M.P.  1.73 1.45 .24 2.65 1.38 1.19 1.53 2.73 1.59 1.38 1.	Miscellancous	٠,			1 1 1 1 1	. !	, i	r i	i	, i	. I	r-t	F4 1
M.P. 1 19-14 33 13 4.02 22.56 44.19 30.34 61.08 5.84 25.86 35.24 20. mpr't km 1M.P. 1 .00 2.72 3.26 44.19 30.34 5.25 2.39 1.41 2.83 1.51 1.73 1.45 .24 2.65 1.38 1.19 1.53 2.73 1.59 1.38 1.			0.0	3.1	6.	7.0	ω. ω.	TO C	6.7	6.0	.0.	41	ω·.
mpt't km iM.p.i .00 2.72 3.20 2.44 1.20 1.31 3.25 2.39 1.41 2.83 Total km iM.p.i 1.73 1.45 24 2.65 1.38 1.19 1.53 2.73 1.59 1.38 1.	Total Construction Cost			> -	4 C		0 7	0 C			0 K		46
M.p.  1.73 1.45 .24 2.65 1.38 1.19 1.53 2.73 1.59 1.38 1.	Road Construction Cost/Impr't km			2.7	. 2.	2.4		3	3 .	. 2	,	8	
	Total Construction Cost/Total km		-1	7	. 24	φ	ω,	Ξ.	r.	7	ı.	ε,	1.68

TABLE 5.1 - 4 (2) Quantity and Construction Cost

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Total Total Foropose	Length t Length avement Type	EE	2.6 2.6 6.0-GRV	6.0-GRV	13.4 9.6 6.0-041	15.2 15.2 6.0-BMP	99	3.9 3.9 6.0 BMP	3.8 3.8 6.0-GRV	15.6 9.3 6.0-BMP		44020	2.0 1.3 6.0-BMP 6.0-GRV
Quanti (	y yearing & Grubbing trioning	E E	[	1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	} · I	1 	. 1	1 1	1 1
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	Aggregate Subbase	33		9 60	1440	N (1)	200	6607		373	2244	798	1375
-4 943	Preparation of Prev.Road(Asph)	7 E E	<u>ا</u> ي	n 1		41000	150	15600	08427	34540	4	200	2000
r4 14	Preparation of Pave. Surf. (PCC)   m Preparation of Pave. Surf. (AC)   m	25.5	ı'ı	1 1	57600			1 1	1 1	1 1			1 1
202	Trushed Aggregate Base Course	E .		1 (		9643	30	3990		8768	, ,	2506	512
301	Urushed Aggr. Surjace Course Bituminous Prime Coat	e z	2340	4. 3.3.0 0.1	1 46	1 5		1 6	3420	1 6	3000		07/
302	Bituminous Tack Coat	Σ	,	1	) i	2 1	1	2 1	•			)   1 <sub>.</sub>	
305	Situminous Macadam Pavement	2E .	ŀ	•	1 6	54900	~	23400	ı	51320	ι	14700	3000
304	Mitum.concrete Surface Course Mouble Bitum.Surface Treatment		, ,	, ,	0550 1				1 - 1				i 1
311-1 F	PCC Pavement (t=23 cm)	E .		1	,	1		1	•	1	•	1	1
311-2 1	occ Pavement (t=20 cm)	1 m2	1	1	1	t		t	1	ı	•	400	t
311-3 5	POO Pavement (tels on)	201	i (	0 (0 0,0 0,0	1 6	1300		1 5	1 5	1200	1 5	1.0	. v
2	teadwall for RCPC (dia.910mm)	Set	0 10	200	19	0 CC		5 7 7 8	27	310	- C-	127	i i
504 G	Srouted Riprap	 EE	1	1	•	163		1	1	3008	٠	ı	t
J 1 U	Side Ditch (Grouted Riprap)	E 6	1	O ပာ ၂	1	0069			1	2300	1	1 1	1 1
. 03	Nobe Protection (Embank't SI)		1	t	1	•		1 1	1	1		1	•
10	?-lane Bridge, Superstructure	E	1	ı	r	30	1	t	•	13	•	1	1
r-4 °C	-lane Bridge, Superstructure	E 6	ı	1	1	,	•	1	t		•	1 -	
4	-lane Bridge, Abutment -lane Bridge Abutment	Fach	i 1			? -	l , <b>1</b>	1 1	<b>å</b> [	" 1	1	l 1	1 1
. ~	-lane Bridge, Pier	Each	ľ	•	•	_	ı	1	t	•	ı	1	ı
(	-lane Bridge, Pier	Each	t	ı	•	t	1	1	1	1	t	1	•
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1. 8*		€ €		1		t 1	۱ ۱	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 (	1 1	ŧ 1
. 03	Local ROBO	: E	,	į	•	١	11	ı	1	36	· •	,	. 1
*	lingwall for 1-cell RCBC	Set	ī	ŀ	t	•		ı	ı			1	t
, <b>e</b> )	lingwall for 2-cell RCBC	Set	ı	1	1	•	<b>H</b>	1	ı	6	•	ı	•
2           	1 1 1 1 1 1		1		1 1 1 1 1	er !	1	- 1 1 1 1	1	-	i	7	T 1
Road Co Bridge		Z Z	1.73	4.33		20.36	3.14	6.55	3.41	23.54	2.31	7.93	1.40
Total	Jonstruction Cost	Q.	1.73		12:45	2.8	r~ t	ığ ı	4 (	91	2.31		1.40
Total C	Total Construction Cost/Impl t km Total Construction Cost/Total km	. α. Ε Σ	. 67		, 0,	າທ	- 0	ف ف	n on	٥.	 		200
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TABLE 5.1 - 4 (3)
Quantity and Construction Cost ALBAY

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1		Unit:	P65	P12	P43	P60	P.39	P21	P55	۲۳ I	F37	P54	F22
Total Impro Propo	Road Length vement Length sed Pavement Type	X X	2.9 2.9 6.0-BMP 6.0-GRV	m c a >	3.9 3.9 6.0-BMP 6.0-GRV	12.0 12.0 6.0-BMF 6.0-GRV	2:6 2.6 6.0-BMP 6.0-GRV	20.0 20.0 6.0-BMP 6.0-GRV	00>	2.3 2.3 6.0-GRV	တ္ထင္း		9.8 9.8 6.0-BMP 6.0-GRV
Quantity		!!!	 	1 1 1 1 1	: ! ! !	: : : : :	: 1 1 1 1 1	1 	; ; ; ; ;	! ! ! ! !	1 1 1 1 1 1	; { { { { { { { { { { { { { { { { { { {	k t ! !
100	Clearing & Grubbing	 E !	3	4 1		1 .	1 4	1	ı	ı	<b>a</b> 1		1 1
60	Designed Project George	 	1 0	1 1	1 6	1 11	1 7	ו ני	l u	ıĉ	١ ٥	ı c	9
104	nodeway a Didinage Excavation Borrow	26	70 T 8	5.0.2	1071	1094	230	4039	2205	875	759	1130	7435
200	Aggregate Subbase		8	53	4.5	392	0	522	20		80	32	057
	Preparation of Prev. Road (Grv1)		6.7	26	88	82	7	88	20	18	$\mathbf{H}$	20	76
	Preparation of Prev. Road (Asph)		70	60	120	640	2	630	1		540		680
	Preparation of Pave Surf. (PCC)		1	ı	1	1	1	I.	ı	ı	1	•	ī
6				1 8	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 5	1	1	1 6	1	1 8
707	Crushed Aggregate Base Course	 5 (		0000	9/2	07.02	1381	3000	1 5	1 1	2000 m	9 0	0000
200	Dittant Aggr. Surrace Course	- ~ 2 E 2 - ~	0 0	2 6		0 ~	o .	770	9	>		0	, ,
302	Direminous Filme Cost 第4tumibous Taok Cost	E X		7 I	` <b>.</b>		- 1	4. I	l F	۱ ۱	n -	ı į	וי
302	Bituminous Macadam Pavement	<u> </u>	10800	23400	5700	39600	8100	18000	1	1	12200	ı	29200
310	Bitum. Concrete Surface Course		). ).	, <b>1</b>	. 1	) 1	. 1	, ,	1	1			
304	Double Bitum. Surface Treatment	1 m2	٠	ı	•	ì	•	•	ŀ	ı	•	1	ı
311-1	PCC Pavement (t=23 cm)	1 m2	1	r	1	r	ı	,	1	1	1	ı	
311-2		1 m2	•	•	1	ı	1		ı	1	•	•	ı
311-3	PCC Pavement (l=18 cm)	1 m2 '	١		ı	7200	040	009	ŧ		1200	ı	
200	RCPC (dia.910mm)	2	76	150	106	360		0	210	75	6	09	332
	Headwall for RCPÇ (dia.910mm) 1S	Set	ഗ		ω	24		40	14	ιO	18	4	24
504	Grouted Riprap	 EE	1	•	ı	•		1	ı	ı	1	ı	1206
	Side Dilch (Grouted Riprap)	E	1	t	000	2700	150	7600	1	ı	4900	1	ŀ
	Slope Protection (Cut Slope)	·	1	ı	ŧ	1	1	1		1	20	ı	1
	Slope Protection (Embank't Sl)	E	,	1	1	1	1		ŧ	1	1	ı	1 6
	2-Jane Bridge, Superstructure	E 1	1	1	E i	ı	ı	2 2	1	t·	. :		0 0
	all and bridge, superstructure	Ξ,	1	ı	l		1	,		!	1	1	i
	1-lane bridge, Abutment	ಶ. (	<b>1</b>	r	l i	1	1 1	7	1	1	1. 1	1 1	۰,
	1-14Te Dilage, Astument	d c	1	ı ';			i 1	, •	i 1		: 1	. (	۲ <del>-</del>
	1. Dans Bridge Pion	1000	, ) }	ĺ	ŧ		. 1	٠,	ı		:		2 1
	2+1 and Snill kay	5 E	1	1	ı	1	20	1	•	ŀ	1	,	•
	1-lane Spillway	· ·	1		·	l	,	1	1	ı	•	1	1
	1-0-1 8080	. E	1	•	ι	ı	1	i	1	ı	,	1	t
	2-cell RCBC	 E	1	1	ı	٠	١	1	•	1	20	1	•
	Wingwall for 1-cell RCBC	Set	1	,	ŧ		1.	ı		•	ŀ		,
	Wingwall for 2-cell nCBC	Set	1	•	ι	ı	. 1	,	,	1	2	1	1
		1.8.	<b>~</b>		-	-	ᆏ		<b>v~</b> €	rd		<b>-</b> ι	⊷
Road.	Road Construction Cost	M.D.	3.54	7.74	3.83	31.91.	3.02	21.71	4.62	1.55	13.48	1.38	12.42
Bridg	Bridge Construction Cost	o X	O	0	o.	•	m	2 2	0	0	~	0	5
Total		Z.	ഹ		∞ .	~	co.	6	Ö	1.55	ò	m	7.8
No ad	Hoad Construction Cost/ Lapr't Km	D.	1.22				1.16	0	99.	Φ,	w,	69.	7
lotal		W	7		31	ა.		∾.	O	.67	ဖ	Ø	÷
j 1 1		1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1	1		1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

TABLE 5.1 - 4 (4) quantity and Construction Cost

 		iúniti	P32	P17	P26	1 ~	1 4	100	P24	P66	58	64	P30
Total Improv Fropos	Total Road Length Improvement Length Proposed Pavement Type	X X E E	3.0 6.0-0RV	5.6 6.0-BMP	6.6 6.0 6.0-GRV 6.0-BMP		2.0 2.0 6.0-GRV	3.3 3.3 6.0-GRV	2.0 2.0 6.0-BMP 6.0-GRV	i	1.7 1.7 6.0-BMP		3.4 3.4 6.0-BMP 6.0-GRV
Quantity 100 Cle	ty Clearing & Grubbing	E 22	! ! ! ! !	E	! ! ! ! ! !	i 	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	; ; ; ;	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	t 1 1   1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1	 
	Stripping Roadway & Drainage Excavation	က က က က က က က	1 2	471.9	1 10 1	512	100	1 மி	13840	37922	2887	6469	104
200	Borrow Aggregate Subbase		1964	Ç	9538 4873	3309	1320	2178	1476	5081	2202	3787	2149
	Freparation of Frev. Road (Asph)	225	21	2100	80	120	1 0	- I	600	00	5500	00	ar 1 '
	Preparation of Pave Surf. (AC)		1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	) i	1 1	1 1	1 1	
300	Crushed Aggregate Base Course   Crushed Aggr. Surface Course		. 2700	4297	512 4770	5310	1800	2799	205 1620	1228 3690		1785	1530
	Bituminous Prime Coat Bituminous Tack Coat		1 1	စ္တဲ့ 1	<del>ت</del> ،	! I	1 1	1 1	۱ ،	ۍ ۱	<del>ი</del> .	 	A. 1
	Bituminous Macadam Pavement		1	25200	3000	,	1	ı	1200	7200	7200	10300	3000
	Bitum.Concrete Surface Course Double Hitum.Surface Treatment		1 1	' '	1 1		1 1	ı l	1 !	1 !		1 1	1 4
	PCC Pavement (t=23 cm)		1	1	1	•	,	ı	ŀ	1	1	1	•
	PCC Pavement (t=20 cm)		1	ı	t	ı	t	•	•	•	ı	1	1
	POC Pavement (this on)		1 0	1 6	4800	1 8	1 4	1140	1 9	4200	1 6	1 7	000
	Headwall for RCPC (dia.910mm)		9	> co	16	16	5 4	7 2	5 4	7 7 7	o m	201	
504	Grouted Riprap		•	ı	1233	2316	1	1	1		į	1	
	Side Ditch (Grouted Riprap)		230	1 1	1150	' '	. 1	009	1800	7	1 1	1 1	2500
	Slope Protection (Embank't S1)		1	•	٠,	ı	1	ı	٠		•	1	
	2-lane Bridge, Superstructure		1		13	r0	30	1	1	•	•	1	•
	1-lane Bridge, Superstructure		ì	F	1	ļ	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ļ
	2-lane Bridge, Abutment 1-lane Bridge, Abutment	0 C	, ,	1 1	CV I	₹ I	2	1 1	1 1	1 1		1 1	1 (
	2-lane Bridge, Pier		ŀ	•	ı	-		1	1	1		1	1
	1-lane Bridge, Pier	390	3	ı	'		•	•	i	· 1	•	1	ı
	2-lane Spillway		i i	1	!	ı	ı	ì	I	•	•	,	1
	1 1 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	<del></del>	1	ľ		•	ı	ı	ı	ι,	1	1	ı
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311-3	PCC Pavement (t=18 cm)	m2	96	180		2400	ı		t	009	800	1	400
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TABLE 5.1 - 4 (6)
Quantity and Construction Cost

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# 5.1.3 Summary of Preliminary Design

Results of preliminary design were summarized in Tables 5.1-5 and 5.1-6 for major and minor roads, respectively.

TABLE 5.1-5 SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY DESIGN:
Province of Albay
- Major Roads -

# W # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	ns mad gair Clar Life Air 270 bin Clar Clar Clar Clar Clar (20 Gair air Air Ann bha ga	Type of Improv	rement	
	Rehabilitation/ Improvement - 1	Widening	Construction	Total
Primary Major Roads		,,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1. No. of Links	3	_	_	3
2. Total Length (km)	51.1		_	51.1
3. Improvement Length (km)	12.8	-	<del>-</del>	12.8
4. Construction Cost (million P)	57.0	_	-	57.0
5. Const. Cost/Imp. Length (MP/km)	4.45	-	-	4.45
Secondary Major Roads				
1. No. of Links	7	1	••	8
2. Total Length (km)	162.1	12.1	~	174.2
3. Improvement Length (km)	115.5	12.1	-	127.6
4. Construction Cost (million P)	258.4	20.4	-	278.8
5. Const. Cost/Imp. Length (MP/km)	2.24	1.69	<del></del>	2.18
Major Roads Total				
1. No. of Links	10	i	-	11
2. Total Length (km)	213.2	12.1	~	225.3
3. Improvement Length (km)	128.3	12.1	-	140.4
4. Construction Cost (million P)	315.4	20.4	<b>-</b> ,	335.8
5. Const. Cost/lmp. Length (MP/km)	2.46	1.69	-	2.39

TABLE 5.1-6 SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY DESIGN
Province of Albay
- Minor Roads -

	·	Improvement	
	Rehabilitation/ Improvement-1&2/ Widening	Construction	
Minor Roads (National/ Provincial/City)			- WA AVE SA
<ol> <li>No. of Links</li> <li>Total Length (km)</li> <li>Improvement Length (km)</li> <li>Construction Cost (million P)</li> <li>Const. Cost/Imp. Length (MP/km)</li> </ol>	41 257.6 235.4 351.8	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	41 257.6 235.4 351.8 1.49
Minor Roads (Barangay)			
<ol> <li>No. of Links</li> <li>Total Length (km)</li> <li>Improvement Length (km)</li> <li>Construction Cost (million P)</li> <li>Const. Cost/Imp. Length (MP/km)</li> </ol>	15 52.1 47.3 33.0	-	15 52.1 47.3 33.0 0.70
Minor Roads Total			
1. No. of Links 2. Total Length (km) 3. Improvement Length (km) 4. Construction Cost (million 5. Const. Cost/Imp. Length (	282.7 on P) 384.8	- - - -	

#### 5.2 ECONOMIC EVALUATION

#### 5.2.1 Basic Assumptions

The commonly used cost-benefit analysis was applied under the following basic assumptions:

i) Analysis Period

1991 - Detailed design 1992 - Construction 1993 - Project life (25 years) 2017

- ii) Discount Rate: 15% pa
- iii) Quantified Cost

Initial construction/improvement costs Periodic maintenance costs

iv) Quantified Benefit

Traffic benefit
Development benefit (only for development projects)
Maintenance cost savings

The periodic maintenance costs, or rehabilitation costs, such as overlay, reconstruction and regravelling which will be needed after completion of the project to prolong the pavement life, were treated as project costs in this study, while the difference between routine maintenance costs and total maintenance costs in the "w/o" case was taken into account as a project benefit. In the case where the routine maintenance costs are higher than the "w/o" maintenance costs, the difference is considered as a negative benefit.

## 5.2.2 Economic Costs

1) Initial Construction/Improvement Costs

The construction costs discussed in Section 5.2.1 are the financial costs and do not include the costs for detailed design and construction supervision. In the cost-benefit analysis, the following economic cost was used:

Construction Cost	100%
-Tax	-15%
+Detailed Design Cost	4%
+Construction Supervision Cos	<u>st_6%</u>
Total Economic Cost	95%

In the cost-benefit stream, 4% for detailed design cost was assumed to be spent in 1991 and the remaining 91% in 1992.

# 2) Periodic Maintenance Costs

Periodic maintenance, or rehabilitation, will be necessary when the riding quality of a pavement decreases to a certain minimum level of acceptability. Table 5.2-1 shows the periodic maintenance assumed in this Study.

TABLE 5.2-1 PERIODIC MAINTENANCE COST ASSUMED IN THE ANALYSIS

Surface Type	Periodic Maintenance Work		1) Financial Cost (millionP/Km	Economic Cost
Gravel	10cm Regravelling	When thickness of gravel is reduced by 10cm, assuming 1.5cm loss annually from rainfall and 1.5cm loss every 100,000 vehicles (2-6 years)	Gravel: F 0.210 M 6.0 m	Cost
ВМР	5.5cm BMP Overlay	When pavement serviceability decreases to 2.0, assuming 85,000 ESAL or 350,000 vehicle repetitions (4-10 years)	₽ 0.830 M	85% of Cost
AC	5 cm AC Overlay	When pavement service ability decreases to 2.0, assuming 800,000 ESAL or 2,300,000 veh repetitions (8-20 years)	F 1.170 M	85% of Cost
PCC	5 cm AC Overlay	When pavement service ability decreases to 2.0, assuming 2,000,0 ESAL or 5,700,000 vehicle repetitions (10-25 years)	P 1.200 M	85% of Cost

# 5.2.3 Benefits

#### 1) Traffic Benefits

#### a) Traffic Cost

#### Basic Traffic Costs

The basic traffic costs were provided by PMO-FS, as shown in Table 5.2-2.

TABLE 5.2-2 BASIC TRAFFIC COSTS EXCLUDING TAX (AS OF DECEMBER 1989)

Running Cost (P/km)	Fixed Cost (P/hour)	Time Cost (P/hour)
1.75	6.30	17.70
1.12	23.76	26.40
2.81	35.64	95.04
3.48	38.88	0
0.36	8.76	4.98
0.31	0.72	8.34
	(P/km)  1.75 1.12 2.81 3.48 0.36	(P/km) (P/hour)  1.75 6.30 1.12 23.76 2.81 35.64 3.48 38.88  0.36 8.76

# Actual Traffic Costs

The actual traffic costs were estimated according to the dl-system concerning running costs and the dt-system with regard to fixed and time costs. The dl-values and operating speed for different surface conditions are shown in Tables 5.2-3 and 5.2-4, respectively.

TABLE 5.2-3 DL-VALUES IN KM PER ACTUAL KM

Surface Ty Surface Condition	PCC/AC	BMP/DBST	Gravel	Earth
Good	0	0.14	0.29	_
Fair	0.17	0.38	0.60	
Bad	0.43	0.65	0.87	1.20
Very Bad	0.89	1.04	1.20	1.56
Impassable	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73

#### TABLE 5.2-4 OPERATING SPEED IN KM/HOUR

Surface Ty	PC	-									Sart	
Condition	٥V	TR	MC	٥٧	TR	MC	OV	TR	MC	٥٧	TR	MC
Good	65	40	60	63	38	55	60	35	50		_	-
Fair					33						-	-
Bad	3.0	20	20	30	$\cdot 20$	20	30	20	20	20	1.0	1.0
Very Bad	20	10	10	20	10	10	20	10	10	10	5	5
Impassable	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	5	10	5-	5

Note: OV = Car/Jeepney/Bus/Truck

TR = Motor-tricycle MC = Motorcycle

# Traffic Costs of Other Transport Modes

In addition to the land-based motorized vehicles, the traffic costs of other modes were estimated as shown in Table 5.2-5.

TABLE 5.2-5 TRAFFIC COST OF OTHER MODES (COMMON TO ALL SURFACE TYPES AND CONDITIONS)

Mode	Traffic Cost in P/Km	
l Drawn ng (head loading) Boat	4.0 1.2 2.25	•

# b) Traffic Benefits in Traffic Projects

Traffic on the project roads wwas broken down into four categories: normal traffic, diverted traffic-1, diverted traffic-2 and generated traffic.

The traffic benefits were estimated as follows:

i ) Normal Difference in traffic "w/o" "With" Traffic between and cases. The change in traffic costs results not only from the improvement of surface Lype and condition but also from consequent change modal distribution.

- ii) Diverted: Difference between traffic costs along the "w/o" route and those along the "with" route. Where diverted traffic passes through two or more project roads, the benefits were allocated to each road in proportion to length.
- iii) Diverted Traffic-2 and Generated Traffic:
   Half of the difference in traffic
   costs between "w/o" and "with"
   cases. This is the commonly used
   approximation.

Traffic costs were calculated assuming the following surface conditions:

"W/O" Case: Present surface condition is maintained.
"With" Case: Gravel/BMP are maintained in a fair condition.

AC/PCC are maintained in a good condition

c) Traffic Benefits in Development Projects

No diverted traffic is expected in most development projects. The benefits from normal traffic generated traffic were estimated in the same way as used for the traffic projects paying attention to the following:

- i) The travel distance considered in the benefit calculation is the distrance from the average gravity point of transport (gravity of population for passenger traffic and non-agricultural traffic and gravity of agricultural production for agricultural traffic) to the connecting point with a higher road.
- ii) The benefit from generated agricultural traffic is not considered as a traffic benefit because it is included in the development benefit. Therefore, the generated traffic benefits are only from passenger traffic and non-agricultural traffic.

## 2) Development Benefits

Development benefits were assessed using the producer surplus approach, under the hypothesis that substantial road improvement which removes constraints on development will permit and encourage farmers to adopt modern agricultural techniques and inputs. The development benefit consists of the difference in the

net value of total production (farmgate value less production costs) between the "w/o" and "with" cases. Changes in the volume and value of agricultural production will be achieved by one or more of the following:

- i) Increase in cultivated area
- ii) Increase in yield
- iii) Increase in intensity of land use through increasing the number of harvest or intercropping
   iv) Changes in the type of crop

Using the data obtained from the socio-economic survey, development benefits were calculated from the following equation:

Benefit = PRODw(FGPw-CPw)-(FGPw-CPw/o)

where, PRODw = Production in metric tons, with PRODw/o= Production in metric tons, w/o

FGPw = Farmgate price in pesos per metric ton,

with

CPw = Production cost in pesos per metric

ton, with

CPw/o = Production cost in pesos per metric ton, w/o

The increase in farmgate price resulting from reduction in traffic cost is not included in the development benefits, because it is considered a part of the traffic benefits.

Table 5.2-6 presents the summary of demographic and agricultural data.

TABLE 5.2 - 6 (1)
Summary of Demographic and Agricultural Data

		Type	Road :	Road	19	1 06			1990 Cr	op Area (ha)		199	3 AADT	· 	IRR
Higher   Fig.   12.0   10.00		of mpr't	Number	Length (km)	Popul	; ,	1 %	1	[ ] ] ] ] ] ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [	ajor Cro		/M :	1 3		ŝ
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Price   10   10   10   10   10   10   10   1	·			9 17	7572	2227	000		9000	30			,		
Prince   P	-				12921	1538	1920	1000(Coco.)	2000	2 5					
Pincology   Pinc				2.0	2840	1420	200	0	100 (Coco	3			. ~		
P12   G. 9   10972   175   1		•-		2.9	6218	2144	300	150(Palay)	100(Coco	0			3		
PAG				6.3	110872	1726	650	ē	50 CB				6 0		
Prop.   12.0   2008   1695   2500   1700 (Coco.) 200 (Chauan)   150 (Chauan)				3.9	8516	2184	170	õ	30(B	20(Cocc.)	O		9		
Fig. 2.6   15024   750   14000 (10000)   2000 (10000)   10000 (10000)   10000 (10000)   10000 (10000)   10000 (10000)   10000 (10000)   10000 (10000)   100000)   100000 (10000)   100000 (10000)   100000 (10000)   100000 (10000)   100000 (10000)   100000 (10000)   1000000 (10000)   1000000 (10000)   1000000 (10000)   1000000 (10000)   1000000 (10000)   10000000 (10000)   10000000 (10000)   10000000 (10000)   100000000 (10000)   100000000 (10000)   1000000000 (10000)   10000000000 (10000)   1000000000000000000000000000000		-•		12.0	120338	1695	50	00	Pal	300 (Banan)		- 13	9 17		
P21   20.0   15024   751   4600   3000(Cocc.) 300(Chanan)   40(Palaya)   451   4500   3000(Cocc.) 300(Cocc.)   40(Palaya)   451				5.6	8663	3332 1	750	000000	5	150(Palay)			7 8		•
P555   7.0   6589 941   840   800(Coco.) 200(Coco.) 30(Palay) 30(Palay)   7.0   6589 1941   800   800(Coco.) 200(Coco.) 30(Coco.) 30(Coco.) 30(Coco.) 30(Coco.) 30(Palay) 30(Palay)   34   34   34   34   34   34   34   3		•		20.0	115024	751	4600	300(0000	5	400(Banan)			 80		
P46   2.3   2288 1299 180   500(Coco.)   50(Banan)   30(Palay)   7   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1				7.0	6283	941	540	00(Coco	8	40(Palay)			2		
P37				ස ස	5288	2299 3	180	30	000	50(Banan)	0(Pa]		7		
Post				80 80	110920	1241	1000	õ	200(13				œ	 0	
P32   3.0   12001   1642   1690   1000 (Palay)   500 (Coco.)   100 (Palay)   200 (Coro.)   100 (Palay)   200 (Coro.)   100 (Banan)   100				7.0	1 9803	4902	110	00	20(0				<b>ゼ</b>		
P32   3.0   2.701   699   520   400 (Cocco) 100 (Palay) 20 (Coccon)   9 2 2				о 8.	116091	1642 ;	1690	õ	650(0	O			S	 m	
P17   S. G 22025 4158   900   500 (Pollay) 300 (Coco.) 100 (Banan)   917   918   918   910   900 (Coco.) 500 (Pollay) 20 (Banan)   918   919   910   900 (Coco.) 500 (Pollay) 20 (Banan)   918   919   910				3.0	1.2071	069	520	õ	(Pa)	O			o,		
P26   6.6   8121 1232   1470   900(Coco.) 250(Palay) 20(Banan)   80(Palay)   114 2				დ დ	123285	4158	006	õ	2000	$\circ$			5	3	
Pide   5.9   6315   1070   530   300(Cacco.) 200(Palay)   300Banan)   80(Palay)   11   11   130   130   1300(Cacco.) 150(Carn)   100(Banan)   80(Palay)   11   11   130   130   1300(Cacco.) 150(Carn)   100(Banan)   80(Palay)   11   11   11   11   11   11   12   13   14   14   15   15   14   15   15   15				6	8132	1232	1470	õ	5	O			**		•
P40   2.0   6071 3036   630   300(Cocc.) 150(Corn.)   100(Banan)   80(Palay)   11   2   12   13   13   13   13   13				5.9	6315	1070 ;	230	õ	P	0			4	-	2.3
F24   2.0   1775   888   580   300(Coco.) 280(Falay) 20(Vegc.)   13   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1				0 1	6071	3036	630	õ	9	0	80(Palay)		-1	7 : 1	•
P56   1.7   4378 2575   550   1050				, ,	8 5 5 5 5	800	C 0 0	000	<u>.</u>						
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F36   1.77   4378 25/5   550   300(Coco.)   250(Banan)   10(Vege.)   15   4378 25/5   4378 25/5   600   600(Coco.)   20(Banan)   10(Vege.)   13   13   13   13   13   14   15   15   14   15   15   15   15				٠ د د	1016	300	1050	200	E !	0(001			(C)		•
Fig.   5.2   3377   649   600   60				7:1	4378	25.75	550	00	O (Ban				Ċ)		
P30   3.4   3261 959   230   200(Coco.)   30(Banan)   10(Vege.)   13   3   13   14   15   15   15   15   15   15   15				2.	3377	649.	009	00					ល	· 	
P47   S.1   7466 1464   260   200(Palay) 30(Coco.) 30(Banan)   13   1   13   1   1   1   1   1   1				65 4	3261	959	230	000	O(Ban	O(Vege			6		
P35 2.3 3301 1435 130 (2000.)  P7 10.0 16678 1668 1050 1050(Coco.)  P7 10.0 16678 1668 1050 1050(Coco.)  P2 2 5.7 7732 1365 760 600(Coco.) 300(Palay)  P2 3 5.7 7732 1365 760 600(Coco.) 300(Palay)  P3 4 2625 279 1500 1000(Coco.) 300(Palay)  P3 5 7 7732 1355 1681 1000 600(Coco.) 250(Vege.) 150(Palay)  P4 1355 1681 1000 600(Coco.) 250(Vege.) 150(Palay)  P5 1					17466	1464 ;	260	00 CF	00000	O(Bana			ς.		
Fig.   10.0   16678   1658   1050 (Tealay)   14   14   15   15   15   15   15   15				2.5	3301	1435	130	) 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10					က	·-	ი ი
P10		••		10.0	16678	1668	1050	SO(P					2		
F26   5.7   7782 1365   760   600(Goco.) 80(Boanan)   724   734   732 1365   760   600(Goco.) 300(Pajay) 200(Banan)   77   7782 1365   760   1000(Goco.) 300(Pajay) 200(Banan)   77   77   77   77   77   77   77				. 0 1	4905	320	1900	00 (0000	00 (Pa]				4		us.
F34   2625 279   1500   1000(Coco.) 300(Palay) 200(Danan)   F34   2625 279   1500   1000(Coco.) 250(Vege.)   150(Palay)   200(Danan)   F6   F6   F6   F6   F6   F6   F6   F		- ·			7782	1365	760	00 (0000	80 (Roo	80					Ψ.
Imp-2/   PG	:	1	10.5	9 1 4 1 4 1	2625	279	1500	00 (C000	00(Pa]	0			۲-	 m	0
Widen   P31   2.0   4667 2304   710   600(Coco.)   60(Palay)   50(Vege.)   20   2   2   2   2   2   2   2   2		mp-2		с С	95	9	1000	00(Coco	50 (Vere	50 (Pal			0 17		٠ ١
Rchab/   B5-2		jden	P31	2	09	္ထ	710	000000	60(Pal	50 (Veg			0		•
mp-1   B12-4   2.0   6729 3365   60   50(Palay)   10(Coco.)   153-7   3.0   3892 1297   310   200(Coco.)   60(Palay)   50(Vegc.)   16   16   16   17   17   17   17   17		chab	B5-2	l 125	7061	17	ιco	18	400	1	\$ B \$ \$ \$ \$ L L L L L L L L L L L L L L		0	4	
-7   3.0   3892   1297   310   200(Coco.)   50(Palay)   50(Vegc.)   15 7-1   2.4   10498 4374   350   300(Coco.)   30(Palay)   308 3.0   1770   590   500(Coco.)   80(Palay)   20(Banan)   1770   206   200(Banan)   80(Coco.)   20(Banan)   1770   206   200(Palay)   20(Root.)   1770   206   200(Palay)   20(Root.)   1770   206   20		T Q E	S	2.0	6229	36	S	50 CP	2					3 : 4(	•
7-1   2.4   10458 4374   330   300(Coco.) 30(Palay) -3   3.0   1770   550   250(Coco.) 80(Palay) 20(Danan)   0 -2   3.1   8072 2604   300   200(Banan) 80(Coco.) 20(Root.)   33 -1   5.4   4262   789   580   350(Coco.) 200(Palay) 30(Vege.)   12 -1   1.9   14964   8766.  40   20(Coco.) 20(Root.)   6 -2   2.2   1982   901   180   150(Coco.) 30(Palay)   6			1.4	က က	3892	29		000	မ်	0			ß	 	
-3   3.0   1770   350   250   (260   260			•	٠, د.	10498	37	ကျ	00(0000	$\circ$	;			α0		
-2   3.1   5072 2004   300   200 Usanan)				) ·	0 2 4 4	2 (	ဂေ	2000	$\supset$ (	o Chana			0	5	
-1 1.3.4 1.456.2 7.63 1.550 1.			1	י יי יי ני	2007	o (	$\supset v$	00(535	80(00	0 (			m ·	2	
2-2 1 1982 901 180 1180 (1000) 30(Ph) av				n -	7077	10	<b>₽</b>	200000000000000000000000000000000000000	OU CPAI	$\circ$			0 0		
			١,	. 2	1982	000	180		20				<b>پ</b> د		9 c

TABLE 5.2 - 6 (2) Summary of Demographic and Agricultural Data

IRR	3	11.6	10.2	ώ ω	7.5		€.
AADT	'ith	191	ω	7	ທ	9	600
11993 AADT :	*/o with	1 12	0 1	o 		7.	
1990 Crop Area (ha)	Total	68 302   1550   1200(Coco.) 350(Corn.)	1 200(Coco.) 50(Banan)	1 100(Coco.) 10(Palay)	1 400(Coco.) . 80(Banan)	1 300(Coco.) 100(Banan)	1 2000000 J 5000000
	Total	1550	250	110	480	400	080
0	KE KE	302	1051	1050 1	748	1540	2020
199	0 t a 1	3558	3152	2626	2766	1694	9530
Road !	(km) 17	11.8   3558 30	3.0	2.5	3.7	1.1	-
Road	Road   Impr't;   (km)   Total /km   Total	B13-2	B15-1	B12-1	B15-2		
Type ;	I mor ti	Rehab/  B13-2	Imp-1				
Class	Road	Minor	(Baran-	gay)			

#### 3) Maintenance Cost Savings

The difference in maintenance costs between the "w/o" and "with" cases is considered one of the benefits. Maintenance costs in the "w/o" case were estimated based on the current EMK system, while maintenance costs in the "with" case were estimated as shown in b) below. It is noted that periodic maintenance cost in the "with" case is not included in the calculation of maintenance cost savings, because it is treated as a part of project costs.

In the case where the routine maintenance costs in the "with" case are higher than the maintenance costs in the "w/o" case (especially in the case of new construction, the maintenance cost in the "w/o" case in zero), the difference is considered as a negative benefit).

# a) Maintenance Cost in "w/o" Case

According to the current EMK system, the annual maintenance cost per km was estimated as basic maintenance cost of P17,143.00/km times the EMK factor as shown in Table 5.2-7.

TABLE 5.2-7
EMK FACTOR FOR DIFFERENT SURFACING AND AADT

AAD Surface Type	T   	25	50	75	100	150	200	300	400
Earth Gravel		0.40			1.90	)   2.2	1 2.4	0   2.50	)   2.60
AAD Surface Type		400	600 1	000	1500 2	2000	3000	5000	10000
Bituminous Gravel		1 1.55					1 1.0	0   1.08	1 1.10

# b) Routine Maintenance Costs in "with" Case

The costs deemed necessary to maintain the improved roads in a fair condition were estimated as shown in Table 5.2-8.

# TABLE 5.2-8 ESTIMATED ROUTINE MAINTENANCE COSTS

Surface Type	Operation	Annual Cost (peso/km)
Gravel	Vegetation Control Ditch Cleaning Grading Pothole Repair	1,150 4.0 m Gravel: 2,650 + 40 AADT 6.0 m Gravel: 3,000 + 45 AADT
	Total	4.0 m Gravel: 3,800 + 45 AADT 6.0 m Gravel: 4,150 + 45 AADT
ВМР	Vegetation Control Ditch Cleaning Shoulder Repair Patching Regravelling Shoulder	1,150 1,100 2,150 8,000 + 7.5 AADT 8,600
	Total	21,000 + 7.5 AADT
AC	Vegetation Control Ditch Cleaning Shoulder Repair Crack and Joint Sealing Regravelling Shoulder	1,150 1,100 2,150 9,300 8,600
	Total	20,400
PCC	Vegetation Control Ditch Cleaning Shoulder Repair Crack and Joint Sealing Regravelling Shoulder	1,150 1,100 2,150 5,600 8,600
	Total	18,600

# 5.2.4 Economic Evaluation

Results of economic evaluation are summarized in Table 5.2-9 and illustrated in Figure 5.2-1. Results of economic evaluation of each project road is presented in Table 5.2-10.

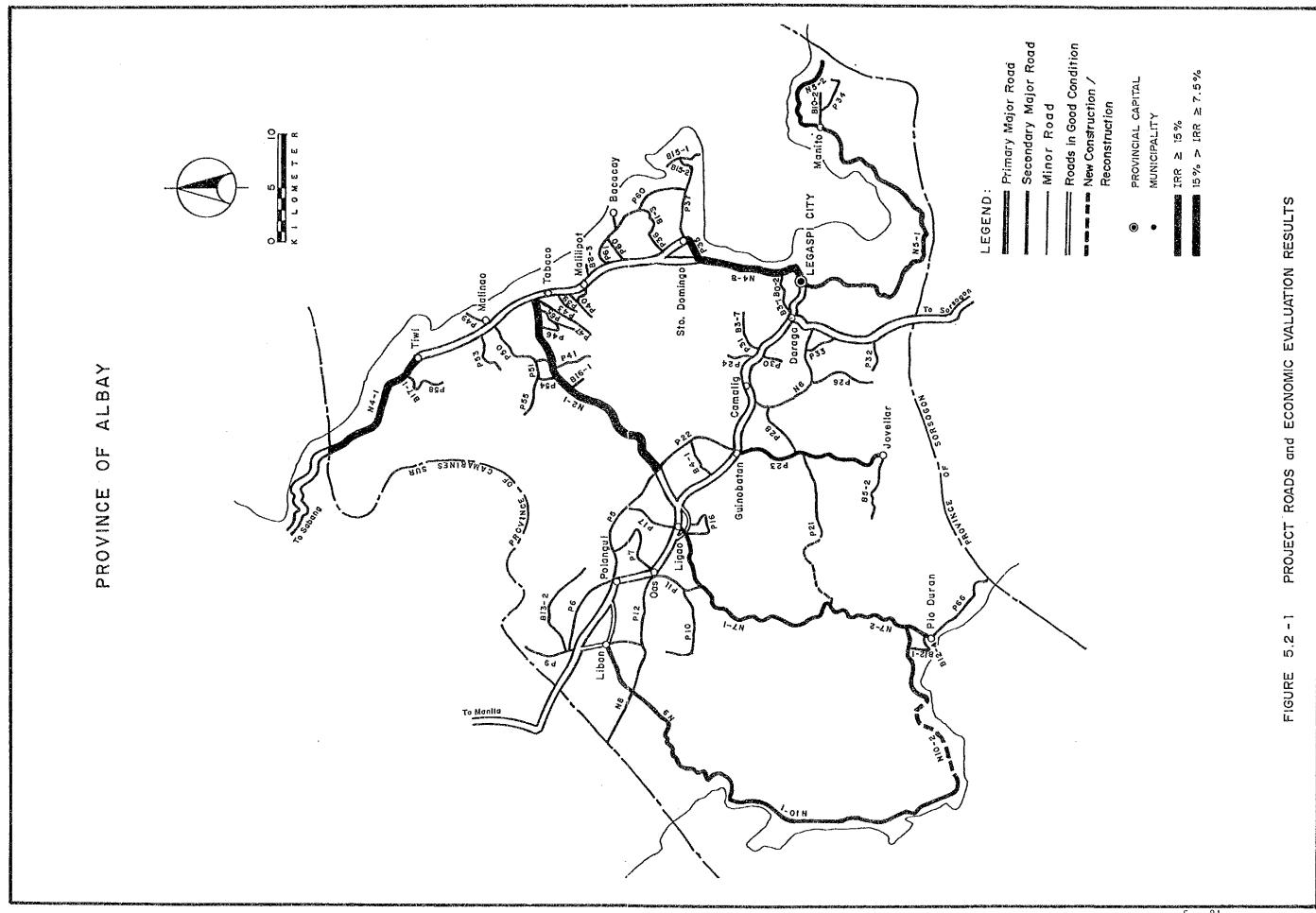


TABLE 5.2 - 9 (1)
Road Length and Construction Cost

Class	Range	Reha	 i 1 i ta		mprov	ement-		1 1 1 1	Impr	oven	×	dening	         		New Co	nstruct	.ion	1 1 1 1 1
Road	IRR	No. Total	Impr	1 % S	ad Br st C	idge	ota)	No. T	otal ngth	Improv Length	Road	Bridge	Total	No. Tota	I Impro	v Road h Cost	Bridge	Total Cost
Primary Major	VIIV	34	3 12 1	33	9	! ! ∞	1 to 4 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to 1 to	; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	: : :	1111	i 1 1			{	1 	 	111	! ! !
	Tot	Š	1 12.	8 35	.1 2	1.9	57.0	!   	t t i i i	i i i i i	1 1 1     1	! ! ! ! !	i i i i	i i i i i t	 	 	 	i 
Second'y Major	15< 10-15 7.5-10	106	0 74.	31	. 7	6.81	58.2	  - 	1 2 1	12.1	(	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	200	F E L L 1 1 1 1 1 T	t t	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1
	Tot	7 162	1 115.	ÇD.	. 1 3	.2.	58.4	! ! ! !			8.9	11.5	20.4	1               	t l 1 f t t	,               	! ! ! !	! ! ! !
Minor (Nat'1/ Prov'1)	15< 10-15 .5-10 <7.5	21 146 8 38 3 12 7 49	2 133. 2 36. 9 12. 9 49.	167 46 150 60	% O C 4	. 60 . 0 . 60 . 0 . 60 . 0 . 10 . 0	777.5	0111	101		00	Ω - 1 1 1 - 1 1 1		.   t t E L			   1	 
	Total	39 247	2 232.	83	.3	6.83	46.1	7	10.3	2.5	3.2	2.5	5.7	1	1	1	ı	1
Minor (Baran- gay)	5 - 10	8 26. 3 17. 1 2.	88 17.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		6					1111	, , , , ,				1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	,1 1 1 1
Total	1 2000 1	1 2 1 4 4 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1	2 2 2 41	1 8 4 1 1 2 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4		5 5 6 4 1	146691	10171	10.3	l F • L » I F	8 3 1							
·-	Total	64 512.	5 408.5	5 573	.3 12	1,2 69	94.5	1 1 1 1	22.4	14.6	12.1	13.9	26.0 ;	1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1	t t t i t

TABLE 5.2 - 9 (2)
Road Length and Construction Cost

ı ;	ı —		t		<b>1</b> :	1	ı	ı .	ı	<b>r</b> 1	ı ·
	Tot	ι <b>ທ</b> .		20	78.	8400	51.	1 5 H H T	33.	410.2 93.0 37.9 179.5	20.
	i i S	1 6 7	21	26.	50.	i i i i i i i		8	က	22221	135.1
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	1 1 00	12.2	12.8	74.4	127.6	135.8 36.8 12.9 49.9	235.4	22.0 17.0 2.5 5.8	47.3	1	423.1
	Tota engt	34.	1 70	06.0	1 4.	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	37.5	52.7.8	52.1	323.6 55.2 27.5 128.6	4
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100	IRR	I [**	Total	15< 10-15 7.5-10	Total	154 10-1 7.5-1	Total	15< 10-15 7.5-10	Total		Total
	Road	Primary Major		Second'y Major		Minor (Nat'1/ Prov'1)		Minor (Baran-	- <del></del> -	Total	

TABLE 5.2 - 10 (1) Summary of Economic Analysis

				1													
Ι Α΄ Ι	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		AADT	Le	11993 AADT   Length (km)	Economic	c Cost	(Mp/km)		ЭG	Benefit	(MP/km)			Econom. Indicator	.Indi	ator
de I	Road   Impr't! Number	)	with	Total	W/o with Total Improvement	Const-	Period! Maint.	Total	Total Normal	Diver- ted	Gene- rated	Dove- 1	Maint: sav'g;	Total	NPV (Mp)	B/C	1 R.R (22)
rimary (Reh.	:	2303	3 2210 5 528 5 266	11.5	2303 2210   11.5	16.49 2.26 5.57	0 1 - 1	16.49	139.23		1 60 1		199	139.23	122.7	00 C1 4 CD CU	34.0
ajor Imp-1 Imp-1 Imp-2/ Imp-2/	Second 'y Rehab/ N5-2 Major Imp-1 N10-2 N5-1 N5-1 N7-2 Imp-2/ N10-1	1	467 448 3 223 186 2 467 448 4 273 258 1 273 258 1 273 258 1 273 258 1	448 8.5 186 25.5 448 40.0 258 14.3 258 16.3 258 16.3 84 12.1	448 8.5 8.5(6.0-AC) 84 32.0 32.0(6.0-GRV) 186 25.5 19.5(6.0-GRV) 448 40.0 13.9(6.0-RC) 258 14.3 11.7(6.0-BMP) 236 16.3 15.4(6.0-BMP) 258 25.5 10.9(6.0-BMP) 84 12.1 12.1(6.0-GRV)	2	40740 S E E S	2.25 11.56 3.57 2.59 1.64	4 -16 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		00. 1. 65.			0.00	20.00 0 1 1 1 1 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	9 H H B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	21111 88000 80000 80000 80000 80000 80000

Class 1 Type 1	Type	1	993	TOVV		5	Sconomic	Cost	(#X/d#)		¦ ===	enefit	(Mp/km)			Econom. Indicator	. Indic	ator
Road	Town I	Number	3	ج. ا			onst-	Period! Maint.	Totai	Normal	,	Gener	Deve-	Malnt? sav'@!	Totai	WPY (Mp)	3/C	E ŝ
linor   Rehab/	Rehab/	P51	35	7.6	2.0	266.0	1 . 55	24	98		,1 1	9 5	53	5.0	2.09		39.0	. 6.
Prov'1)		84 N S	275	336	133.4	9.6(6.0-0v1) 15.2(6.0-BMP)	1.08		01.1	1.79	1 1	20.	2,33	00	2.6	25.7	20.0	28.9
		-	ee 	169	: -		04.	 	1.10	282	1	5	60.	8.	2.03	#0 F7	 	·-
		1 P61	113	133		9(6.0	1.40	156	1. 3.0 6.0	. 61		20.0	2.42		2.92	200		24.0
		80	203	2 2		36.0	7.7	2	2.87	5	. 1	0.0	2.90	6				13.0
		1 750	222	11.56	₹ ₹ 	99	22.	22	1.00	5 E	, (	- 6	5.	60.	1.55	2.5	i.	23.3
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		1 1749	12	27	2.0		.90	- 71	1.06.	. ea	ı	10.	1.03	01	1.65	e.		21.8
•	<b>.</b>	P65	24		2.9	:6:	1.01	- 16	1.17	1.44	1	.07	91.	03	1.65	7.7	1.4	21.1
• ·		P12	40	20	6.3	-	1.29	- 84.	3.46	.63	1	69	1.69	02	2.21	80		20.8
		543	2.0	63	3.9	999	.82	- 61.	1.01	1.10	I,	. 1.3	2	01	1.33	-		20.3
		1 250	139	172	12.0	2.4(6.0-GRV) 6.6(6.0-RNF)	1.33	.33	1.64	1.26	,	22.	`£6.	. 02	2.06		1.3	18.9
		. P39	37	86	2.6	9 9 * 6	1.08		1.26	7.	1	.02	5	02	1.63	ء. و		18.8
		P21	4 10	V	20.0	.546 2.46		- 32	1.25	1.27.		.21	.02	- 00.	1.60	 	7.	8.5
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,	* <b></b> •		<b>6</b> 7	à !	÷ :	0.999	5	 - :	10.1	5	1	ŝ	71.	7.02	50	7	ė.	<b>5</b>
		202	E	-	8	1.0(6.0-DNP)	1.10		1.25	15.	i	.02	ō.	 	. 53	-1.7	₹.	3.6
		77	182	558	10.0	9 9	1.39	.26	1.65	.24		10.	32	90.	.62	-10.3	*	2 8
** **	***	P10	3			2(6.0-		=======================================		3,	1	ć	-		5			ų.
		P28	7.	69	to 5	9 6	27	120	66	- 6		10.0	2.	20.0		9 9 1	77.	
·i						4(6.0			. !	2	ı	90.			2		7.	•
:	1mp-2/; P6		30	27	2.0	. S (6.0-DMP)	4.52	55	7.68	6.22	1 :	00.	17.65	94	23,83	9.6	127	2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1111111		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 5 1 1 1 1 1	į	÷			1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1			٠;	Ò	;		

TABLE 5.2 - 10 (3)
Summary of Economic Analysis

Class	Type		11993	11993 AADT		Length (km)	: Economic	Cost	(Mp/km)		Пе	Denefit	(Mp/km)	^		Econom. Indicator	.រីរាជ់រំ(	cator
Road	Impr't		0/%	¢ i th	Total	w/o with iTotal improvement	Const- ruct.	Period! Maint.	Total	Normal D	Diver- ted	Generrated	Deve- N	Maint:	Total	NPV (MP)	B/C	ER S
Minor.	Rehab/		; O .	17	0.9	5.2(4.0-GRV)	. 50		. 61	1.27	! ! ! ! !	. 19	86.	. 01	2.45	9.6		48.9
(Baran- gay)	I - QEI	B12-4	<del></del> -			3(4.0-0v1); 1.7(4.0-GRV);	•			1.42	ì	. 27	80.	 00	1.76	4.	3.5	34
,		1 B3-7	16	21	3.0	3.0(4.0-GRV)			. 50	.83	١	.02	.58	.01	1.44	2.8	9	38.6
		1 B17-1	38	38	2.4	1.5(4.0-GRV)	.39	1 91.	.55	.81	١	.04	.36	.01	1.22	1.0	2.2	33.5
		B1-3	<del>.</del> -	9	3.0	3.0(4.0-GRV)		.11	06.	1.01	1	.07	.37	.01	1.46	1.7	9	23.4
		B0-2	33	44	3.1	1.4(6.0-BMP)		.13	1.36	1.83	1	.02	. 13	03	1.94	1.0	1.4	21.4
					••	.3(5.0-0vl)			~									
		B4-1	72	26	5.4	5.4(4.0-GRV)		11,	. 71	.27	١	40.	.78	00.	1.09	2.1	۳. ده	21.5
		1 B3-1	1 66	999	1.9	.2(6.0-BMP)	~	.16	1.41	.77	٠	00.	1.06	03 :	1.80	٠ <del>٠</del>	۳ ش	38.6
		B10-2	<u>د</u> ن	œ	2.2	2.2(4.0-GRV)		.11	.50	.30	ţ	.06	90.	.01	.43	2	∞,	12.3
		1 B13-2	1 12		11.8	11.8(4.0-GRV)		.11	74	.38	•	.07	.13	.01	 80	-1.9	œ̈́	11.6
		1 B15-1	0	г г	3.0	3.0(4.0-GRV)		.11	. 50	.21	,	. 1.4	.02	10.	38	4.4	.7	10.2
		1 B12-1	·-	4	2.5	2.5(4.0-GRV)		111	83.	.22	1	.10	.02	.01	.35	٠, 4	.7	80
	••	B15-2	0		3.7	3.7(4.0-GRV)		.11	.63	. 25	•	60'	.03	.01	333	6.	e)	٠.
5	•••	B16-1	-	16	1 1.1	1.1(4.0-GRV)	. 44	.11	. 55	. 22	•	.01	.07	.01	.30	ر. د	9.	6.1
		1 B8-3	10	23	1.0	1.0(4.0-GRV)		.11	1.52	.26	,	.01	. 28	- 00.	.56	-1.0	4.	4.3

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