Appendix A-14.5 Sensitivity Analysis
Table A-14.5.1 Cost Benefit Analysis of Section 1: Noi Bai - Bac Ninh

10.94% lion Dong	Benefit	Present Value	0	56	56	91 696	97. 185	26, 763	29, 752	32, 708	32, 656	31, 522	31,811	32, 130	50. 704	1000 57	2000	55, 6628	20, 100	34, 321	106% 06	29, 007	27, 115	25, 202	23, 333	21. 323	19.78/	18. 222	15, 750	10 500	11.898	10, 411	9, 385	8, 459	7, 625	786, 017
1 MS1 RVC Analysis	2	Present Value	49, 002	95, 435	333. 201		530	478	431	388	12, 891	316	282	328	737	007	25.0	ח כי	n c	135	1011	3, 709		82	7 <i>L</i>	67	09	1, 989	57 T	77	04.8	8	1, 067	26	24	785, 050
1ERR : Unit :	Ι	Factor	106.0					0.483		0.393	ರ		6	.	.	.		5 9			5 c		; c	<u>ا</u>	ď	<u> </u>		್ ೧	<u> </u>	5 c	0.040	- c	0.029	0.026	0.024	
	Total			0		0 20	2000	55, 355	68, 268	83, 261	92, 225	98, 761	110,569	123, 896	131, 350	141.570	191, 332	209, 594	227, 586	245, 777	258, 543	987 733	201,102	304, 476	312, 735	317, 061	326, 407	333, 473	340,068	346, 104	341.850	320.300	320, 200	320, 200	320. 200	7, 203, 44
	Saving	Diverted Traffic	0	-	5	0 00	2, 324	201.02		6,519			7.577	7.874	. 837	8 058	12, 797	13, 744	14, 853	15, 962	16, 594	10.001	100	19, 180	19, 733	19,855	20.544	20.981	21, 362	21, 6/0	21, 131	13, 321	18, 250	18, 250		451.542
÷	Denetat Time Sav	Normal Traffic	0	6	0	000	Pro c	7 830		12, 466	15, 320	16, 941	20, 933	25, 991	28, 809	31.872	35, 267	39, 025	43, 169	47, 765	50, 672	33, (49	20,00	61, 938	64, 201	66, 535	68, 937	71, 410	73, 952	76, 552	76, 561	10,001	76. 561	76, 561	76, 561	1, 510, 353
ř	X XO.	Diverted Traffic	0	0	0	0 0	207 11	10,010	26, 630	33, 651	34, 974	36,619	38, 680	40,803	40,848	43, 174	79, 799	87, 924	94, 905	101, 905	105, 853	113, 550	114.0/4	121, 395	124, 322	123, 697	127, 484	129, 213	130, 507	131, 309	127, 593	115, 425		108, 820	108, 820	2, 723, 506
121		Normal	0	6	6	0 6	17, 312	700 020	200	30, 526	35, 007	37, 941	43, 380	49, 228	53, 857	58.466	63, 469	106.89	74, 760	81, 146	85 524	90.00	200 00	101, 963	104, 479	106, 975	109,441	111,869	114, 247	116, 564	116.570	110,5/0	116.570		116, 570	2, 518, 042
4 Lane 31.3 km	7,012		54, 363	118, 689	482, 356	385, 884	50 G	200	000	000	36, 406	986	686	686	636		36, 406	686	686	686	60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 60 6	50 00	30, 400	000	9	686	686	36, 406	686	686	686	n (0	36 405		988	1, 250, 025
** .**	Cost	nance	0	0	0	0	500	0000 0000	000	000	080	000	686	686	686	686	686	986	986	686	686	00 00 00 00	700	n 07	586	686	686	686	686	989	686	20 C	000	586	686	31, 648
Case Design length	1 101 100		54, 363	118,689	482, 356	385, 884	5 (57	- C	• C	26. 23	0	0	0	0	0	35, 417	0	0	0	6	0 (33, 417			0	0	35, 417	0	Ö	0	> <	25 717		0	1, 218, 377
Va	3	<u> </u>	1 19971	2 1998		2000		2002		2002		11 2007									•			20202				28 2024	29 2025	į				35 2031	<u> </u>	Total

Appendix A - 14.5 Sensitivity Analysis

Bac Ninh - Chi Linh Cost Benefit Analysis of Section 2: Table A-14.2

Capte : Overley + Highway Design length : 86.4 km Capital
Case Case Case Exercite Exercite Year Capital Mainter Total Normal Diverted Normal Time Sa 1997 154,572 0
Cost Nortley + Highway Vear Cost V. O. C Saving Benefit 1998 154,572 0 154,572 0 0 0 0 2001 154,572 0 154,572 0 0 0 0 1998 154,572 0 154,572 0 0 0 0 2001 128,572 0 154,572 0 0 0 0 2002 128,572 0 154,572 0 0 0 0 2001 128,572 0 154,572 0 0 0 0 2002 2001 128,572 20 0 0 0 0 0 2002 128,572 20 1,283 1,283 1,283 1,70 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 <t< td=""></t<>
Case : Overley + Highway Design Length : 36.4 km Cost V.O.C Saving Vear Capital Mainte- Total V.O.C Saving 1998 154.572 0 0 0 1998 154.572 0 0 0 2000 38.702 283 154.572 0 0 2001 128.030 283 128.832 0 0 0 2002 38.702 283 128.832 7.004 13.101 2002 2003 30.192 1.283 1.283 1.283 21.350 1.889 2004 0 1.283 1.283 1.283 21.350 1.889 2005 30.192 1.283 1.283 21.283 21.283 21.475 2006 0 1.283 1.283 1.283 21.475 100.377 2007 0 1.283 1.283 1.283 22.653 90.774
Case : Overley + Highway Design Length : 36,4 km 36,4 km 36,4 km Cost Cast Capital Mainte- Total Normal Traffic 1998 154,572 0 15,283 0 14,452 0 15,283 0 14,452 0 15,283 0 14,452 0 15,283 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,283 0 15,283 0 15,574 0 15,283 0 15,28
Case : Overley + Highway Design Length : 36.4 4 1997 Cost C
Case : Design Length : Cost Cost Cost Cost
Case Design leng Year Capital 1997 1998 154.572 1998 2000 2001 2000 2000 2000 2000 2010 201
Year 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 2002 2002 2003 2005 2005 2005 2005 200

Cua Ong - Tien Yen Appendix A-14.5 Sensitivity Analysis Table A-14.3 Cost Benefit Analysis of Section 4:

11. 23% on Dong		becomit	Value	0	Ö (0	3, 055	3, 40C	(8) (3)	4. 720	700	400 u	2000	היים היים היים היים היים היים היים היים	0,000	0, 352	1, 183	7, 4893	7, 804	27.5	977	200	2.000	0000	868	8, 712	8, 537	8, 372	7. 340	6.598	5, 932	5, 333	4. 795	4.311		196.300	
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		Total	:	0	O	0	4,677	5, 789	7, 168	8, 895	11.060	13, 772	16.048	18.671	21, 734	25, 261	31.872	٠.;	42.841	49, 599	59, 379	68, 673	75, 977	84, 051	32, 301	119 064	100 123	122 931	199, 915	129, 913	129, 913	129, 913	129.913	129, 913	129, 913	2, 055, 126	
		8	Generated Traffic	0	0	0	0	0	0				~1	2	c o	က	7		9			10	, · ·						7							1 477	
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		VOC	Generated			G					17								64															214	214	3.156	
			Normal Traffic	,		C	4, 258	5, 262	6, 545	8, 154	10, 176	12, 720	14,806	17, 226	20 019	23 221	29, 196	33, 751	39, 023	45.027	53, 502	61,598	67, 794	74, 559	81.944	90,002	97, 153	104.813	113,020	100 OFF	101 011	110 101	110 101		110, 10]	1, 784, 493	1
43.5 km		Total	L	3.	200.00	3 5	: 8 :	200	225	225	225	18, 825		225	225	995	225	18,825	225	225	225	225	225	18,825	225	225	225	522	76	18, 825	677	C220	277	200	18,825	577 688	1 1000
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Appendix A-14.5 Sensitivity Analysis Table A-14.5.4 Cost Benefit Analysis of Section 5 : Ten Yen - Bac Luan

Rate 10.95% Willion Dong		Benefit	Valu Present Valu	554 0	228	101	313 4. 931	956 5 621	200. 4	208 8, 374	684 9.917		152 11, 512	137 13, 175	124 14, 321	111 15.065	336 17.018		82 18 666	73 19, 519		962 07 109			20 17, 040		32 16, 281	108	26			19 12, 145	·	130 8 800	1111 418.731
Discount Unit: 1	B/C Analysis	Cost	Present	31.5			:		1	:	13.						-					***************************************	e 5		:			ري ا					-		418,
1 1 1			Discount Factor	0.901		خ د د	5 G	ာ်င	; c	0.4	0.39	0.35		0.28	<u>ن</u>		<u>.</u>		٠ -	္ ေ		<u>ن</u>	්		ತ <u>೯</u>		-	_	ं	ە -	<u>.</u>	ු			
		Total					7. 54	13, 78,	200	19.22	25, 266	29, 667	36, 102	45,844	55, 288	64, 529	80.874	94, 028	109, 200	126, 691	157, 468	162, 96	168, 498	173, 735	192, 56(919 180	242, 652	268, 589	274, 956	304, 284	304.320		304, 320	304, 32(4, 324, 453
		8	Generated Traffic	0	0:	0	9	3.	77	:	22	26	31	41	67	58	75	88	105	124	191	163	175	787	607 607	240	288	329	342	396	386	396	396	QRS	4, 998
:	Beneti t	Time Saving	Normal Traffic	0	0	0	288	785	200	1.69.1	2, 131	2, 522	3, 081	3, 998	4,841	5.717	7, 364	8, 701	10, 280	12, 164	15, 763	16, 456	17, 154	17, 851	20, 434	24.35	28.014	32, 289	33, 534	38, 777	28, 782	38, 782	38, 782	28, (82	489, 778
		Saving	Generated Traffic	Ô	0	0 (88	88	101	177	233	274	333	422	509	593	742	198	886							1 910				2, 678			2, 678	_	38, 935
		Vehicle Operating	Normal Traffic	0	<u> </u>	3	6, 684	90/20	33, 30,	17, 400	22, 880	26,845	32, 657	41.385	49, 889	58, 160	72, 694	84, 377	97,817	113, 247	139, 859	144, 860	149,642	154, 132	170, 181	192 591	212, 187	233, 587	238, 644	262, 433	262, 463	262, 463	262, 463	202, 403	3, 790, 743
provement 86.9		Total		35, 009	186, 172	279, 257	477	7.7.4	- 6	477	34,862	477	477	477	477	477	34.862	477	4.7	477	477		34,862	7.74		7.27	477	34,862		477	477	477		34. 802	686, 673
1 Stage Improv	Cost	Mainte-	nance	0	0	0 (477	7.1.5	717	7.77	477	477	477	417	477	2.25	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	1.1*	- 6	117	477	477	477	477	477	477	477	7) \$	14,310
Case : Design length		Capital	•	32,009	186, 172	279, 257	0	00	S C	0	34, 385	0	<u>.</u>	0	C	0	34, 385	0	0	0	0	0	34.385	<u>-</u>	0	96		34, 385	0	0	0	0		54, 585	672, 363
O.L		year						51 2001		2007				:			٠																2028		Total
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There are 53 different ethnic minorities within the territory of Vietnam, and their population makes up about 10% of the total national population. These minority groups are distributed mainly in the mountain and highland areas from the central to northern part of Vietnam. In the northern to northeastern highland areas of the northern part of Vietnam, there are minorities which make up more than 10% of the population in the northern part of Vietnam. Various policies to protect their existence have been taken by the government. Most of these minority's life cycle is based on slash-and-burn agriculture

system, rotating crops on mountain hillsides.

Project area of Highway No.18 is situated in the Red River delta area and also in the coastal plain to coastal hilly areas. In this project area Kinh (Viet) people as known majority of Vietnamese has inhabited Vietnam historically for a long time and they have civilized these region. In the northern mountain area of Quang Ninh province, there are ethnic minorities settled in the mountain ranges where natural vegetation remains rich. The population is minimal; estimated to be about 1% of the provincial population. The approximate locations of the minorities are shown in Figure A - 15.1. These areas are more than 10km apart from Highway No.18. The areas adjacent to the highway are low hills of about 100m high. These areas are covered by grass and low shrubs due to the woods cut by the people in the past.

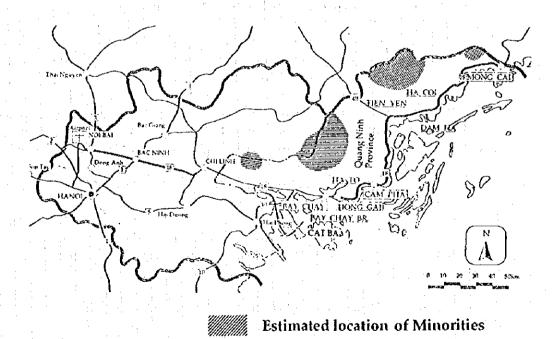


Figure A - 15.1 Approximate Locations of Minorities in Quang Ninh Province

Appendix A - 15.2 Flora and Fauna

The northern part of Vietnam is generally rich in natural environmental resources. Flora and fauna species are rich in their diversity, especially in the mountain areas and basins in the north to northeast areas of the region. Many valuable fauna species inhabit the subtropical monsoon forests. Certain distinctive rare and endangered fauna species identified by the government generally inhabit these natural forest areas in mountains.

The Red River and its tributaries are widely distributed in the northern part of Vietnam, distributing water to large lakes, ponds and also irrigation channels along the paddy fields. Therefore, fish species are also rich in diversity in the wider range of the aquatic river system, and the main fish are carp and catfish.

Life style of most minority groups is based on slash-and-burn agriculture system, so that some of mountain hillsides have become barren land. This is one of today's environmental problems to the natural forest areas. The government has taken measures to for reforestation of these slash-and-burn hillside areas.

The project area from Noi Bai to Chi Linh through Bac Ninh where Highway No.18 passes is located in the Red River delta. This delta area has been cultivated and civilized for thousands of years. Natural environmental conditions have been changed to the paddy-based agro-ecosystem environment, where no valuable flora or fauna species exist anymore. However, there are a number of common species. Hong Gai to Mong Cai through Cua Ong and Tien Yen where the highway passes is located on the coastal plain and among coastal hilly areas. These areas also have been civilized for many centuries due to the roads as a transportation access as well as marine ports. Since the 19th century Hong Gai and its vicinity areas have been developed as coal mining industry zones. Therefore, today natural ecological situation has been largely changed to an urban-type ecosystem. Lesser natural resources of flora and fauna exist. Since the hillside forest has been also affected by the people who cut woods and clear the land, trees and shrubs have been used and the rich natural vegetation of the past has been mostly destroyed, therefore secondary vegetation now grows. Such poor natural vegetation on the hillsides can be observed. The Vietnamese government has made efforts to afforest with pine and eucalyptus trees starting 20 years ago to rehabilitate the forest area. However, only a small amount has been accomplished.

Mangrove vegetation is widely distributed along the coastal zone. More than 15 km to the south from Bai Chay, at the estuary of Bach Dang river well grown mangrove colonies of about 15m high are distributed. The mangrove in this area is quite significant and protected by the government. But the area is very far from the project site. From Bai Chay bay to Mong Cai there are dwarf type mangrove vegetation zones along the shallow coastal area (see Figure A - 15.2). In this coastal area the mangrove trees of about 20m high had

flourished, but these have been cut down for charcoal and other uses. Today there are only dwarf-type mangrove species of about 1m high. These are strong and survive under the worst environmental conditions.

The fauna composition to be found along the study route could be obtained from data of the fauna present in the adjacent protected areas. According to studied data, there were 18 species of wild mammals, 60 species of birds, and 20 species of reptiles. But because of development of an agricultural ecosystem, industry, and roads; natural primary forest vegetation as well as wildlife has disappeared from the study route area. These were either killed off or have migrated to deeper places inland. (see Figure A - 15.2. Locations of mangrove vegetation zone and estimated area of important wildlife in Quang Ninh province)

