

Chapter 11

Environmental Survey for Pre-Feasibility Route

Chapter 11 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY

11.1 Environmental Survey

11.1.1 Survey Objective

In this pre-feasibility study (Pre-F/S), environmental site survey was carried out in order to find the outline of the environmental conditions/settings of the objected road links which are located in Central and Southeast Sulawesi (total road length is approx. 1000km), to identify the potential negative and/or positive environmental impacts bring about by the project road development activities and to envisage the environmental items to be considered for the next feasibility study (F/S) stage and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) study.

Environmental survey was carried out based on existing data/information analysis, interview survey and site reconnaissance survey by using scoping assessment method which is defined by the JICA Environmental Guidelines.

The environmental survey results in each road link are described in Section 11.2, while, the scoping results and main points/items of the project which might cause environmental impact will be taken into account for the next step (F/S, EIA study, etc.) are surmised in Section 11.3 of this report.

11.1.2 Scope of Works

(1) Objected Road Links

Objected roads for the Pre-F/S area, which are selected in the master plan (M/P) stage of this study, composed of eight (8) road links; five (5) links from Central Sulawesi and three (3) links from Southeast Sulawesi. Table 11-1-1 shows the road links of Pre-F/S study area.

Table 11-1-1 Road Links for Pre-Feasibility Study Area

| Road Link No. | Location | | Road Length (km) |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Road Section | Province | |
| 4 | Toli Toli – Buol | Central Sulawesi | 174.2 |
| 5 | Buol – Umu | Central Sulawesi | 141.0 |
| 15 | Uekuli – Nuha | Central Sulawesi | 174.0 |
| 16 | Tompira – Bungku | Central Sulawesi | 103.9 |
| 22 | Bungku – Border of Province | Central Sulawesi | 115.0 |
| 32 | Pohara – Asera | Southeast Sulawesi | 81.4 |
| 33 | Asera – Border of Province | Southeast Sulawesi | 76.0 |
| 31 | Barru – Kasipute | Southeast Sulawesi | 187.9 |
| Total Road Length (km) | | | 1,053.4 |

Source : Study Team

(2) Environmental Items to be Surveyed

Based on the result of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) conducted in the Master Plan Study of this project, the survey was executed in focus to the environmental items marked (*) in Table 11-1-2. However, it is noted that most of the environmental items/factors listed in Table 11-1-2 are obliged to be considered in the process of AMDAL, which is settled by Indonesian Government.

Table 11-1-2 Environmental Items

| Social Environment | | Natural Environment | | Environmental Pollution | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Resettlement * | 10 | Topography and Geology * | 18 | Air Pollution |
| 2 | Economic Activities * | 11 | Soil Erosion * | 19 | Water Pollution |
| 3 | Traffic and Public Facilities* | 12 | Groundwater * | 20 | Soil Contamination |
| 4 | Split of Communities | 13 | Hydrological Situation * | 21 | Noise and Vibration * |
| 5 | Cultural Property | 14 | Coastal Zone * | 22 | Land Subsidence |
| 6 | Rights of Common * | 15 | Fauna and Flora * | 23 | Offensive Odor |
| 7 | Public Health Conditions | 16 | Meteorology | | |
| 8 | Waste * | 17 | Landscape * | | |
| 9 | Hazard (Risk) * | | | | |

Source: JICA Environmental Guidelines

11.2 Present Environmental Conditions

11.2.1 Toli Toli - Buol (Link No. 4) and Buol -- Umu (Link No. 5)

(1) Natural Environment

1) Meteorology

Central Sulawesi including study area, is located in tropical zone, therefore, in general rainfall intensity of this region is rather high. The monthly rainfall data in the last ten years taken from Toli Toli Meteorological Station is shown in Table 11-2-1.

Table 11-2-1 Monthly Rainfall

| Year | Monthly Rainfall (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | Total (mm) |
|---------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 1987 | 132 | 149 | 59 | 29 | 74 | 59 | 36 | 58 | 81 | 113 | 241 | 89 | 1,119 |
| 1988 | 126 | 331 | 153 | 92 | 361 | 338 | 314 | 272 | 340 | 164 | 189 | 310 | 2,990 |
| 1989 | 226 | 244 | 263 | 234 | 132 | 186 | 200 | 106 | 89 | 261 | 168 | 144 | 2,253 |
| 1990 | 297 | 87 | 93 | 89 | 44 | 116 | 253 | 103 | 173 | 228 | 289 | 113 | 1,885 |
| 1991 | 117 | 69 | 8 | 51 | 213 | 132 | 110 | 65 | 58 | 34 | 15 | 169 | 1,041 |
| 1992 | 45 | 39 | 21 | 11 | 101 | 233 | 128 | 45 | 51 | 138 | 95 | 215 | 1,122 |
| 1993 | 111 | 96 | 61 | 34 | 85 | 432 | 187 | 70 | 49 | 163 | 127 | 86 | 1,501 |
| 1994 | 172 | 217 | 324 | 148 | 247 | 248 | 92 | 135 | 6 | 64 | 244 | 436 | 2,333 |
| 1995 | 304 | 352 | 192 | 238 | 176 | 288 | 278 | 413 | 204 | 113 | 258 | 200 | 3,014 |
| 1996 | 303 | 223 | 421 | 154 | 111 | 318 | 422 | 535 | 248 | 308 | 152 | 256 | 3,451 |
| Average | 183 | 181 | 160 | 108 | 154 | 235 | 202 | 180 | 130 | 159 | 178 | 202 | 2,072 |

Source : Toli Toli Meteorological Station

2) Topography

The project roads are located mainly along the seashores which are faced to Makassar sea in the west and Sulawesi sea in the north. Topographic feature of the study area is characterized flat and hilly in average, while some part of the road is situated at steep slopes with more than 25% of gradient.

Table 11-2-2 and Table 11-2-3 shows the topographic features in focus to the location of the hilly/sloping sections of each road links of the study area, link No.4 and link No.5.

Table 11-2-2 Topographic Features (hilly/sloping Section) of Link No. 4

| Road Section | Road Length (km) | Topographic Features | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | 8-15% (Wavy) | 16-25% (Undulated) | > 25% (Hilly) |
| Toli Toli-Perintis | 30 | --- | --- | --- |
| Perintis-Pinjan | 62 | Km 509 Km 519-529 | Km 488 -- 503 | --- |
| Pinjan-Malolok | 61 | Pinjan area (2 km) | B. Dampelas – B. Bambalatung | Mbukit Pamantauan - Mb. Dampelas |
| Malolok-Buol | 23 | Km 593 - 590 Km 5711- 580 | Km 599 – 600 | --- |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

Table 11-2-3 Topographic Features (hilly/sloping Section) of Link No. 5

| Road Section | Road Length (km) | Topographic Features | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 8-15% (Wavy) | 16-25% (Undulated) | > 25% (Hilly) |
| Buol-Bunobogu | 27 | --- | --- | --- |
| Bunobogu-Paleleh | 66 | --- | Mbukit Buta Talokan - Lunguto Tangmas - Tidalom | Mbukit Besar Mbukit Oyale Tanggalaan – Paleleh |
| Paleleh-Umu | 48 | --- | Setelah Baturata | --- |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

3) Hydrological Situations

The study area belongs to the catchment area of Buol river. Characteristics of major rivers and streams in the study area are shown in the Table 11-2-4.

Table 11-2-4 River Characteristics in the Area of Link No.4 and No.5

| No. | Name of Rivers | Location | Length (km) | Area (km ²) |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | S. Buol | Kp. Buol | 87 | 239 |
| 2 | S. Lantikadigo | Ds. Negerilama + 1 km | 28 | 89 |
| 3 | S. Kantanan | Ds. Kantanan | 2.5 | 9.7 |
| 4 | S. Tangdidi | Kota Bokat | 1 | 1.2 |
| 5 | S. Tangdoka | Kp. Tang, Ds. Doulan | 1.5 | 4.5 |
| 6 | S. Doulan | Ds. Doulan | 1.5 | 3.2 |
| 7 | S. Ponot | Ds. Mekar | 1 | 1.6 |
| 8 | S. Luno | Kp. Palas | n.a | n.a |
| 9 | S. Bunobogu | Kota Bunobogu | n.a | n.a |
| 10 | S. Poguloton | Ds. Kenamukan | 1 | 1.4 |
| 11 | S. Kopi | Ds. Inalatan | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| 12 | S. Inalatan | Ds. Inalatan | 2.5 | 6.7 |
| 13 | S. Nantu | Ds. Nantu | 2.2 | 5.8 |
| 14 | S. Doka/S. Matinan | Mbukit Besar | 7.1 | 15.9 |
| 15 | S. Binuang 1 | Ds. Lokodoka | 1 | 1.8 |
| 16 | S. Binuang 2 | Ds. Lokodoka | 1 | 1.2 |
| 17 | S. Imam | Ds. Lokodoka | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| 18 | S. Buladigun | Ds. Lesi | 4.7 | 24.6 |
| 19 | S. Labingan | Before Mbukit Oyak | 2.5 | 7.8 |
| 20 | S. Bodi | Ds. Bodi | 5.8 | 39.1 |
| 21 | S. Pelamian | Kp. Pelamian | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| 22 | S. Talokan | Ds. Talokan | 1.6 | 1.2 |
| 23 | S. Bila | Kp. Bila | 1.4 | 2.2 |
| 24 | S. Lungutudoka | Kp. Lunguto | 1.7 | 4.3 |
| 25 | S. Lungutodidi | Kp. Tangmas | 1 | 1.1 |
| 26 | S. Tidolom | Kp. Tidolom | 0.8 | 0.9 |
| 27 | S. Timbulon | Ds. Bulano | 6.2 | 51.2 |
| 28 | S. Pokobo | Ds. Pokobo | 0.5 | 0.7 |
| 29 | S. Bungayon | Ds. Oyak | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| 30 | S. Matahari | Ds. Lintindu | 1 | 1.0 |
| 31 | S. Palechtua | Kota Paleleh | 3 | 9.3 |
| 32 | S. Tolau | Kota paleleh | 2.2 | 4.2 |
| 33 | S. Dutuno | Ds. Dutuno | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| 34 | S. Tiamsaripa | Ds. Kualabesar | 2 | 2.4 |
| 35 | S. Doka | Ds. Kualabesar | n.a. | n.a. |
| 36 | S. Talaki | Ds. Talaki | n.a. | n.a. |

Source : Topographic Map and Site Survey by JICA Study Team, 1998

4) Natural Hazard (Earthquake)

The earthquake has been observed frequently in Sulawesi. Table 11-2-5 shows the number of earthquake occurred at Central Sulawesi between the year 1993 and 1995. The earthquake with the magnitude of more than four is less than 20% in numbers, and more than 80% are small ones of which are not able to be felt by human body.

Table 11-2-5 Earthquake in Central Sulawesi

| Year | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1995 | 322 | 574 | 403 | 633 | 1184 | 788 | 365 | 505 | 340 | 358 | 442 | 353 |
| 1994 | 370 | 218 | 283 | 254 | 297 | 314 | 359 | 320 | 344 | 539 | 348 | 470 |
| 1993 | 359 | 158 | 170 | 150 | 180 | 204 | 147 | 116 | 155 | 80 | 610 | 397 |
| Average | 350 | 317 | 285 | 346 | 554 | 435 | 290 | 314 | 280 | 326 | 467 | 407 |

Source: Mining Office in Palu

According to the record in the Meteorological Station in Palu, 4 times of strong earthquake between 5.1 to 6.8 in Richter scale were observed in the study area in 1997. The greatest one occurred in November 25th 1997, centered at 78km north-east of Gorontalo (in the sea).

At Toli Toli region, strong earthquake of 6.6 in Richter scale happened in July 22nd 1996. The center point of the earthquake was estimated in Kecamatan Dondo and Donpal.

5) Coastal Area

<Link No. 4>

At Toli Toli - Buol road section, some coral reefs can be observed along the project road. The project road sections which path through the coastal area are shown in Table 11-2-6.

Table 11-2-6 Project Road Sections path along the Coastal Area (Link No. 4)

| Road Section | Road Length | Project Road Sections path through the Coastal Area |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Toli Toli-Perintis | 30 km | Tanjung Harapan – Cendana sub-village (coral reef) Aung sub-village – Tanjung Galumpang |
| Perintis-Pinjan | 62 km | Perintis Tanjung Kanga – Teluk Mamuru Datulela sub-village Tanjung Kanoa Tanjung Ambotuban |
| Pinjan-Malolok | 61 km | Binontoan village (swamp area) Tunggilio Paulyang, Manulipo |
| Malolok-Buol | 23 km | Leok sub-village – Negeri Lama sub-village |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

<Link No. 5>

At Buol - Umu road section, the mangrove forests and coral reefs can be observed along the project road. The project road sections which path through the coastal area are shown in Table 11-2-7.

Table 11-2-7 Project Road Sections path through the Coastal Area (Link No. 5)

| Road Section | Road Length | Project Road Sections path through the Coastal Area |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Buol -- Bunobogu | 27 km | Bodi sub-village – Negeri Lama sub-village Kantanen sub-village – Kambe sub-village Bunobogu (mangrove) |
| Bunobogu – Paleleh | 66 km | Kenamakan sub-village -- Malatan sub-village (mangrove) Lokodidi, Lokodoka, Lesi, Riapatih sub-village (mangrove) Tunggilio Talokan -- Tunggilio Tilang (coral reef) Tunggilio Tanian -- Loko Paleleh (coral reef) |
| Paleleh -- Umu | 48 km | Talaki sub-village – Lili sub-village (swamp) |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

6) Flora and Fauna

a. Flora

Species of flora existing in the study area are: Uru (*Elmerillia sp*), Bungur (*Perospermum sp*), Kayu hitam (*Diospyros sp*), Damar (*Agathis sp*), Jambu-jambuan (*Eugenia sp*), Wanga (*Pigafeta filaris*), Kayu palapi (*Palaguium sp*), Kemiri hutan, etc. Among them, the protected flora is Kayu hitam (*Diospyros sp*).

b. Fauna

Species of fauna existing in the study area are: burung maleo (*Macrocephalaon maleo*), Monyet Hitam (*Macaca tonkeana*), Anoa (*Bubalus sp*), Babirosa (*Babyrousa babyrussa*), Tarsius (*Tarsius spectrum*), Musang Sulawesi (*Macrogalidia sp*), Kus-kus (*Palanger sp*), Kakaktua putih jambul kuning (*Cacatua sp*), etc. Among them, protected fauna are burung Maleo (*Macrocephalon maleo*), Monyet Hitam (*Macaca tonkeana*), Anoa (*Bubalus sp*), Babirosa (*Babyrousa babyrussa*), Tarsius (*Tarsius spectrum*) and Kus-kus (*Palanger sp*).

7) Conservation Area

In Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli (including both of the study area, Link No. 4 and No. 5), 608,345 hectares of forest exists in 1995. Among them, 51,760 hectares of forest are designated as Hutan Suaka Alam (Forest Reserve) and Hutan Wisata (Forest recreation area).

<Link No. 4>

In the study area of Link No.4, two nature conservation areas are designated: Suaka Margasatwa Pinjan/Tanjung Matop (Game Reserve) and Suaka Margasatwa Pulau Dolangon. The project road, Toli Toli - Buol road, paths through Suaka Margasatwa Pinjan/Tanjung Matop.

Suaka Margasatwa Pinjan/Tanjung Matop is located in the area of Pinjan and Binontoan village, Kecamatan Toli Toli Utara, Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli. While, Suaka Margasatwa Pulau Dolangon is located at Santigi village, Kecamatan Toli Toli Utara, Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli.

<Link No. 5>

In the study area of link No.5, no nature conservation area is designated.

(2) Social Environment

1) Demography

<Link No. 4>

The study area is administratively located at Kecamatan Toli Toli Utara, Dati II Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli, with its capital in Laulalang. Villages sitting along the project road are Lingadan, Laulalang, Leok and Buol. Population of Kecamatan Toli Toli Utara is 19,245

people and its area is 549.40 km² (7.2% of the area of Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli).

<Link No. 5>

The study area is administratively located at Kecamatan Paleleh, Dati II Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli, with its capital in Paleleh. Villages sitting along the project road ara Buol, Paleleh and Umum. Polulation of Kecamatan Paleleh is 12,246 people and its area is 586.50 m² (7.7% of the area of Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli).

2) Economic activities

Working population classified by the economic activities in the region of Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli is shown in Table 11-2-8. Major economic activity in this region is agriculture sector (51.8% of working population in engaged in this sector). Approx. 12.9% of the area of Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli, which is 98,000 hectare, is used for the farmland. While, agriculture sector consists of five activities, that is; food crops, plantation, forestry, cattle breeding and fishery.

Table 11-2-8 Classification of Economic Activities in Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli

| No. | Type of Jobs | Total (persons) | Ratio (%) |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| 1. | Agriculture | 47,900 | 51.8 |
| 2. | Mining and Quarry | 2,668 | 2.9 |
| 3. | Industry | 5,120 | 5.5 |
| 4. | Electric and Gas, Water | 67 | -- |
| 5. | Construction | 2,460 | 2.7 |
| 6. | Trade | 12,578 | 13.6 |
| 7. | Communications | 2,284 | 2.5 |
| 8. | Finance | 201 | 0.2 |
| 9. | Service | 17,870 | 19.3 |
| 10 | Others | 1,397 | 1.5 |
| | Total | 92,545 | 100.0 |

Source : Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli dalam Angka 1995.

3) Transmigration

Table 11-2-9 shows the number of transmigrants in Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli, classified by Kecamatan, up to the Pelita V. In general, economic activities of transmigrants are food crops and plantation.

Table 11-2-9 Transmigration in Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli

| Location | General | | Self-motivated | | Total | |
|--------------------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|----------|--------|
| | House H. | Person | House H. | Person | House H. | Person |
| Kecamatan Baolan | | | | | | |
| 1. Basi Dondo I | 337 | 1534 | -- | -- | 337 | 1534 |
| 2. Basi Dondo V | 355 | 1542 | -- | -- | 355 | 1542 |
| 3. Despot Janja | -- | -- | 250 | 575 | 250 | 575 |
| 4. Despot Salusu P | -- | -- | 100 | 374 | 100 | 374 |
| 5. Despot Silodow | -- | -- | 100 | 333 | 100 | 333 |
| Kecamatan Dondo | | | | | | |
| 1. Basi Dondo II | 386 | 1563 | -- | -- | 386 | 1563 |
| 2. Basi Dondo III | 200 | 798 | -- | -- | 200 | 798 |
| 3. Basi Dondo IV | 260 | 837 | -- | -- | 260 | 837 |
| 4. Despot Buga | 75 | 269 | 150 | 575 | 225 | 844 |
| Kec. Momunu | | | | | | |
| 1. Puji Mulyo | 56 | 272 | -- | -- | 56 | 272 |
| 2. Diat Momunu II | 343 | 1437 | -- | -- | 343 | 1437 |
| 3. Diat Momunu III | 350 | 1346 | -- | -- | 350 | 1346 |
| 4. Diat Momunu IV | 300 | 1191 | -- | -- | 300 | 1191 |
| 5. UPT Despot P | -- | -- | 100 | 350 | 100 | 350 |
| 6. Diat Momunu V | 348 | 1355 | -- | -- | 348 | 1355 |
| Kec. Bokat | | | | | | |
| 1. Bokat I sp.I | 300 | 1360 | -- | -- | 300 | 1360 |
| 2. Despot Poongan | -- | -- | 100 | 350 | 100 | 350 |
| 3. Bokat I sp.II | 200 | 768 | -- | -- | 200 | 768 |
| 4. Bokat III | 300 | 1181 | -- | -- | 300 | 1181 |

Source : Kantor Dep. Transmigrasi dan PPH Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli

4) Tourism

Tourism area in Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli; there were some recreational objects, such as Suaka Margasatwa (Wildlife Preserve), Cagar Alam (Nature Sanctuary), seashore, island, waterfall, etc. Table 11-2-10 shows tourism area located in Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli and its locations.

Table 11-2-10 Tourism Area in Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli

| No | Tourism Area | Kecamatan | Desa |
|----|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | Suaka Margasatwa P. Dolangan | Toli Toli Utara | Dolangan |
| 2 | Suaka Margasatwa Pinjan/Tanjung Masap | Toli Toli Utara | Dolangan |
| 3 | Cagar Alam Gunung Doka | Baolan/Galang | Kalangkangan |
| 4 | Cagar Alam Gunung Sojol | Dampal Selatan | Kombo |
| 5 | Pantai Batu Bangsa | Galang | Lalos |
| 6 | Pulau Lutungan | Baolan | Nalu |
| 7 | Pulau Tumpangan | Baolan | Nalu |
| 8 | Pulau Koko | Dampal Utara | Ogotua |
| 9 | Pemandian Alam Pekasalo | Dampal Selatan | Soni |
| 10 | Pemandian air jatuh | Biau | Leok |
| 11 | Pemandian Kulango | Mamunu | Kulango |
| 12 | Tanjung Bajugan | Galang | Bajugan |
| 13 | Air jatuh Seladan | Baolan | Selatan |
| 14 | Air Terjun Puse | Dampal Selatan | Bangkir |
| 15 | Air Terjun Tolakan | Paleleh | Bodi |
| 16 | Air Panas Sajae | Dampal Selatan | Soni |

Source : Kabupaten Buol Toli Toli dalam Angka tahun 1995

(3) Environment Pollution

There is almost no data available regarding to the environmental pollution such as air pollution, water pollution, soil contamination, noise and vibration, land subsidence and offensive odor. However, taking into consideration of the contents of the project and its scale; i.e., lower traffic volume in the study area, no toxic substances produced, no groundwater pumping, etc., significant environmental pollution might not take place by any of the project activities, except noise and vibration during construction stage of the project.

11.2.2 Uekuli – Nuha (Link No. 15), Tompira – Bungku (Link No. 16) and Bungku - Border of Province (Link No. 22)

(1) Natural Environment

1) Meteorology

Central Sulawesi including study area is located in tropical zone. Therefore, rainfall intensity of this region is rather high. There are two seasons in Indonesia; that is, the wet season between December to May and dry season between June to November.

Meteorological data in this region was not available, therefore, for reference, refer to the data in Kendari shown in Section 11.2.4, Table 11-2-22 of this report.

2) Hydrological Situations

<Link No.15>

Link No.15 consists of five road sections; the road sections of Uekuli – Malino, Malino – Tambayoli, Tambayoli – Kolonadale, Kolonadale – Beteleme and Beteleme – Nuha.

In the rainy season, some rivers sometimes flood, while, the high-tide also cause the overflow of the rivers. Characteristics of major rivers located in the study area of Link No.15 are shown in Table 11-2-11.

Table 11-2-11 River Characteristics in the Area of Link No. 15

| Road Section | Name of Rivers | Width (m) | River Flow |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Ukuli – Malino | (no data available) | | |
| Malino – Tambayoli | S. Karosamora | 12 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| | S. Sangga | 16 | Perennial flow |
| Tambayoli – Kolonadale | S. Tambayori | 10 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| Kolonadale – Beteleme | (no data available) | | |
| Beteleme – Nuha | S. Karosakini | 9 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Karoolehaya | 6 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Koro Loa | 6 | intermittent flow |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

<Link No.16>

Link No.16 consists of three road sections; these are the road sections of Tompira – Latunjaya, Latunjaya – Wasu and Wasu – Bungku.

In the rainy season, some rivers sometimes flood and affect the smooth traffic of these road sections. The high-tide also causes the overflow of the rivers. Characteristics of major rivers located in the study area along link No.16 are shown in Table 11-2-12.

Table 11-2-12 River Characteristics in the Area of Link No. 16

| Road Section | Name of Rivers | Width (m) | River Flow |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Tompira - Latunjaya | S. Koro Laa | 24 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| | S. Koro Langkai | 8 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Tambalaka | 22 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| | S. Solonsa | 11 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Lengkaya | 19 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| Latunjaya - Wosu | S. Karupa | 14 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| | S. Bahu Ambuno | 12 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| | S. Babo Maburu | 6 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Bahu Wosu | 12 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| Wosu - Bungku | S. Bahoerakoreko | 13 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| | S. Bahoelanona | 15 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| | S. Bahoeipi | 12 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

<Link No. 22>

Link No.22 consists of three road sections; these are the road sections of Bungku - Bahodopi, Bahodopi - Tongahu and Tongahu - Provincial Boundary.

Babolarangsangi river and Bahodopi river are sometimes influenced by the high-tide and cause the overflow. Characteristics of major rivers located in the study area along link No.22 are shown in Table 11-2-13.

Table 11-2-13 River Characteristics in the Area of Link No. 22

| Road Section | Name of Rivers | Width (m) | River Flow |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------------|
| Bungku - Bahodopi | S. Bakolarangsangi | 21 | Perennial flow, overflowed by high-tide |
| | S. Bakomosi | 9 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Lasiumbatu | 14 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Bahokolanga | 8 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Bahodopi | 16 | Perennial flow, overflowed by high-tide |
| Bahodopi - Tongahu | S. Padabaho | 8 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Betebete | 5 | Perennial flow |
| Tongahu - Provincial Boudary | (no major rivers exist) | | |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

3) Biological Inventory

The project roads are mainly located at the coastal region, except part of link No.15 which paths near the Morowari Extension Nature Reserve. The biological inventory results of link No.15, No.16 and No.22 are shown in Table 11-2-14, Table 11-2-15 and Table 11-2-16, respectively.

Table 11-2-14 Biological Inventory of Link No. 15

| Road Section | Length (km) | Biological Inventory |
|------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Uekuli – Malino | 22 | Limited production forest (HPT), Plantation/agriculture area |
| Malino – Tambayoli | 21 | Cagar Alam Morowari Extension, Conversion product forest (HPK), Industrial forest (HTI), Plantation area |
| Tambayoli – Kolonadale | 7.8 | Cagar Alam Morowari Extension, Plantation/agriculture area |
| Kolonadale – Beteleme | 40 | Limited production forest (HPT), Conversion protected forest (HPK), Coastal area |
| Beteleme – Nuha | 38 | Industrial forest (HTI), Plantation area |
| Total | 128.8 | |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

Table 11-2-15 Biological Inventory of Link No. 16

| Road Section | Length (km) | Biological Inventory |
|---------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Tompira – Latunjaya | 32 | Limited production forest (HPT), Coastal area |
| Latunjaya – Wasu | 40 | Conversion production forest (HPK), Agriculture area, Coastal area |
| Wasu – Bungku | 30 | Conversion production forest (HPK), Agriculture area, Coastal area |
| Total | 102 | |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

Table 11-2-16 Biological Inventory of Link No. 22

| Road Section | Length (km) | Biological Inventory |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Bongku – Bahodopi | 46 | Conversion protected forest (HPK), Agriculture area, Coastal area |
| Bahodopi – Tangofa | 42 | Conversion protected forest (HPK), Agriculture area, Coastal area |
| Tangofa – Provincial Boundary | 27 | Conversion protected forest (HPK), Agriculture area, Coastal area |
| Total | 115 | |

Source : Site Survey by JICA Study Team

The forest observed in Kabupaten Poso, including the study area of the both link No.16 and No.22, and its classification are shown in Table 11-2-17.

Table 11-2-17 Forest Classification in Kabupaten Poso

| No | Forest Classification | Area (ha) | Ratio (%) |
|-------|----------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Limited production forest | 755,776 | 35.0 |
| 2 | Convertible production forest | 55,066 | 2.6 |
| 3 | Ordinary production forest | 178,505 | 8.3 |
| 4 | Nature sanctuary and recreation forest | 373,320 | 17.3 |
| 5 | Protection forest | 795,980 | 36.9 |
| Total | | 2,158,647 | 100.0 |

Source : Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Poso 1996

4) Coastal Area

The study area is mainly located at the coastal area and the biodiversity can be observed in this area. The identified species inhabited at the coastal area are:

- Coral reef: *Favia* spp, *Labophyllia* spp, *Porites* spp, *Plastygira* spp, *Azphthera* spp, *Astropora*, Karang batu (*Scleractina*), Lolak (*Trochus niloticus*), Karang mutiara (*Pinctada* spp), Kimah (*Tridacna*), etc.
- Fish species observed at coral reef: Kuda laut belang (*Hippocampus kuda*), Paling Berbintang (*Echidna nebulosa*), Tamba laut garis biru (*Symphoricichthys spilamus*), Ikan belang putih (*Dasyllus trimaculatus*), Ikan karang bendera (*Hentochus acuminatus*), Ikan badut jingga (*Amphiprion ocellaris*), Ikan karang bermata dua (*Coradion melanopus*), Ikan Katak (*Arottron areostaticus*), paling berekor hitam (*Moringua bicolor*), Ikan todak lorek hitam (*Ilemirhampus far*), Ikan pipih bentuk lidah (*Tetrasomus gibbosus*), Ikan kakatua merah-lembayung (*Scarope rubroviolaceus*), etc.
- Mangrove: *Avicunia alba*, *Avicenia marina*, *Avicenia officinalis*, *Campostenion philippinense*, *Rhizopora apiculata*, *Rhizopora mucronata*, *Sonneratia*, etc.

5) Flora and Fauna

a. Flora

Based on the Decree of Minister of Agriculture No. 54/Kpts/Um/2/1972, the Decree of Minister of Forestry No. 261/Kpts.IV/1990 and the Government Act No. 5 of 1990, the species as the occupants of the lowland and highland forest ecosystem which belong to the endemic and protected are as follows;

- Lowland species: *Cratoxylon celebicus*, *Ficus varegata* *pterospermum calebicus*, *Vitex quinata*, Palm kipas (*Livistoma rotunaifolia*), Palm raksasa (*Pigafettafilaris*), etc.
- Highland species: *Agathis damara*, *Phyllacladus hypophyllus*, *Dracrycarpus* spp, *Vaccinium*, *Salmanila malabrica*, Pohon kuku alam (*Pericopsis mooniana*), Garuga Floribunda, Kedondong (*Spondias pinnata*), Benuang (*Octomeles sumatrana*), Rambutan Hutan (*Nephelium mutabile*), Durian (*Durio spp*), Manggis (*Garcinia hombroniana*), Keruing (*Dipterocarpus merginata*), etc.

b. Fauna

The endemic and protected fauna observed in the study area are as follows;

- Birds: Burung Maleo (*Macrocephalon maleo*), Gagang bayem (*Himantopus himantopus*), Burung Elang (*Spizaetus lanceolatus*), Burung Raja udang paruh hitam (*Pelagopsis melanorphyscha*).
- Insects: Belalang pemakan paku (*Karyndia gracilipes*).
- Mammalia: Musang raksasa (*Macrogalidia musschenbroekii*), Kelclawar pemakan serangga (*Minipteris schreibersii*), *Hipposideros diadema*, *Rhinolopus arcvatus*, *Megalerna spasma*, *Babyrousa (Babyrousa)*, Kucing bakau (*Felis spp.*)

6) Conservation Area

Cagar Alam Morowari Extension (Nature Reserve) is located in the study area near link No.15, while no nature reserve is designated in the study area of Link No.16 and No.22.

(2) Social Environment

1) Demography

<Link No. 15 & 16>

The study area is administratively located at Kecamatan Tajo, Kecamatan Mariatas, Kecamatan Petasia and Kecamatan Lembo, Kabupaten Poso. The demographic data of the study area are shown in Table 11-2-18.

Table 11-2-18 Demographic Data of the Study Area (Link No. 15 & 16)

| Name of Kecamatan | Number of villages | Population (person) | Number of households |
|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Kecamatan Tajo | 24 | 19,340 | 3,911 |
| Kecamatan Moriatas | 19 | 10,869 | 2,369 |
| Kecamatan Petasia | 26 | 24,483 | 5,421 |
| Kecamatan Lembo | 18 | 15,066 | 3,334 |

Source: Kabupaten Poso dalam Angka 1995

<Link No. 22>

The study area is administratively located at Kecamatan Bungku Tengah and Kecamatan Bungku Selatan, Kabupaten Poso. The demographic data of the study area are shown in Table 11-2-19.

Table 11-2-19 Demographic Data of the Study Area (Link No. 22)

| Name of Kecamatan | Number of villages | Population (person) | Number of households |
|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Kecamatan Bungku Tengah | 52 | 38,835 | 8,109 |
| Kecamatan Bungku Selatan | 38 | 20,107 | 4,409 |

Source: Kabupaten Poso dalam Angka 1995

2) Economic Activities

Working population classified by the economic activities in the region of Kabupaten Poso is shown in Table 11-2-20. Major economic activity in this region is the agriculture sector. While, agriculture sector can be classified in five activities, that is; food crops, plantation, forestry, cattle breeding and fishery.

Table 11-2-20 Classification of Economic Activities in Kabupaten Poso

| No | Type of Job | Kabupaten Poso | |
|----|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| | | Person | % |
| 1 | Agriculture | 125,418 | 69.9 |
| 2 | Industry | 5,653 | 3.2 |
| 3 | Mining and quarry | 1,058 | 0.6 |
| 4 | Construction | 3,410 | 1.9 |
| 5 | Trade | 15,345 | 8.6 |
| 6 | Communication | 2,063 | 1.2 |
| 7 | Finance | -- | -- |
| 8 | Service | 23,708 | 13.2 |
| 9 | Others | 1,776 | 1.8 |
| | Total | 179,477 | 100.0 |

Source: Kabupaten Poso dalam Angka 1995

3) Transmigration

Then number of transmigrants relocated in Kabupaten Poso since 1990/1991 - 1994/1995 is 6,091 households (equivalent to 22,968 people). Transmigrants have been derived from various provinces of Sulawesi, West Java, Central Java, East Java and Bali. In the fiscal year of 1994/1995, 981 households (3,663 people) were relocated in this region. Table 11-2-21 shows the location of transmigrants and their household numbers.

Table 11-2-21 Transmigration in Kabupaten Poso

| Kecamatan | Location of Transmigration | Number of Households |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Kecamatan Petasia | UPT Malino I | 600 |
| | UPT Malino II | 600 |
| | UPT Tiu | 400 |
| | UPT Malino III | 800 |
| | UPT Bau | 350 |
| | UPT Tompira | 390 |
| | UPT Mohoni | 576 |
| | UPT Keuno | 700 |
| Kecamatan Bungku Tengah | UPT Ambbuno (PIR Trans III) | 418 |
| | UPT Bahometefe I | 500 |
| | UPT Bahometefa II | 500 |
| | UPT Solansa (PIR Trans II) | 600 |
| Kecamatan Bungku Selatan | UPT Bahodopi I | 774 |
| | UPT Bahodopi II | 308 |
| | UPT Labota | 500 |
| | UPT Lele | 300 |

Source: Kantor Departemen Transmigrasi dan PPH Kabupaten Poso

4) Tourism

The development of tourism in the study area is rather weak compared with other areas such as Bunaken, Toraja, Bali, etc., because of less transportation facilities (accessibility), less accommodation facilities and less professionals and investors in its management.

(3) Environmental Pollution

There is almost no data available regarding to the environmental pollution such as air pollution, water pollution, soil contamination, noise and vibration, land subsidence and offensive odor. However, taking into consideration of the contents of the project and its scale; i.e., lower traffic volume in the study area, no toxic substances produced, no groundwater pumping, etc., significant environmental pollution might not take place by any of the project activities, except noise and vibration during construction stage of the project.

11.2.3 Pohara - Asera (Link No. 32) and Asera – Border of Province (Link No. 33)

(1) Natural Environment

1) Meteorology

Southeast Sulawesi, including study area is located in tropical zone, therefore rainfall intensity of this region is rather high. Two seasons; the wet season between December to May and dry season between June to November, are clearly observed in this region.

The monthly rainfall data between year 1990 to 1994, taken from Meteorological Station in Kendari Airport are shown in Table 11-2-22.

Table 11-2-22 Monthly Rainfall

| Year | Monthly Rainfall (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | Total (mm) |
|---------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 1990 | 194 | 128 | 170 | 185 | 218 | 32 | 42 | 27 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 376 | 1,378 |
| 1991 | 218 | 143 | 113 | 141 | 331 | 132 | 35 | 0 | 93 | 78 | 16 | 291 | 1,589 |
| 1992 | 509 | 212 | 441 | 392 | 392 | 192 | 89 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 130 | 238 | 2,596 |
| 1993 | 447 | 157 | 403 | 458 | 252 | 83 | 15 | 28 | 0 | 6 | 15 | 90 | 1,952 |
| 1994 | 394 | 253 | 290 | 94 | 217 | 276 | 241 | 52 | 43 | 38 | 122 | 149 | 1,737 |
| Average | 352 | 178 | 283 | 254 | 282 | 143 | 84 | 22 | 27 | 26 | 57 | 229 | 1,937 |

Source : Meteorological Station in Kendari Airport 1995

2) Hydrological Situations

<Link No.32>

Link No.32 consists of three road sections; these are the road sections of Pohara -- Matababu, Matababu – Tinobu and Tinobu – Asera.

Pohara-Matababu road section is located at the catchment area of Konawe Eho and Aala Muna river. In the rainy season, Konawe Eho river sometimes floods and affects the smooth traffic of this road section. Characteristics of rivers located in the study area along link No.32 are shown in Table 11-2-23.

Table 11-2-23 River Characteristics in the Area of Link No. 32

| Road Section | Name of Rivers | Width (m) | River Flow |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Pohara – Matababu | S. Konawe Eho | 28 | Perennial, flood in rainy season |
| | S. Ambaku | 7 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Kambu Kambu | 6 | Perennial/intermittent flow |
| Matababu – Tinobu | S. Kakapi | 8 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Andolia | 6 | Perennial/intermittent flow |
| Tinobu – Asera | S. Aala Solo | 16 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Aala Amolami | 7 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Anggomate | 9 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Aala Monapa | 5 | Perennial/intermittent flow |
| | S. Aala Bowiyu | 11 | Perennial flow |

Source: Site Survey by JICA Study Team

<Link No. 33>

Link No.33 consists of two road sections; these are the road section of Asera – Kuratao and Kuratao – Provincial Boundary.

Sub-streams of Alala Lindu river cross the road section of Kuratao - Provincial Boundary in several places, the width of river crossing points are between 10-14 meters. Alala Lindu river sometimes overflowed in the rainy season. Characteristics of rivers located in the study area along link No.33 are shown in Table 11-2-24.

Table 11-2-24 River Characteristics in the Area of Link No. 33

| Road Section | Name of Rivers | Width (m) | River Flow |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------|------------------------------------------|
| Asera – Kuratao | S. Alala Lindu | --- | Intermittent flow, flood in rainy season |
| Kuratao – Provincial Boundary | S. Alala Lindu (sub-stream) | 10 -- 14 | Perennial flow |
| | S. Tanggu Napa | --- | --- |

Source: Site Survey by JICA Study Team

3) **Biological Inventory**

The forest designated as protected forest and the nature reserve named Cagar Alam Lasoro Sampana is located in the study area of Link No.32. Protected forest is located in the study area of link No.33.

The biological inventory results of link No.32 and No.33 are shown in Table 11-2-25 and Table 11-2-26, respectively.

Table 11-2-25 Biological Inventory of Link No. 32

| Road Section | Length (km) | Biological Inventory |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Pohara – Matababu | 28.4 | Protected forest (HL), Production forest (HP) Agriculture area, Coastal area |
| Matababu – Tinobu | 24.3 | Protected forest (HL), Production forest (HP) Agriculture area, Coastal area |
| Tinobu – Asera | 28.7 | Protected forest (HL), Limited production forest (HPT), Production forest (HP), Agriculture area Cagar Alam Lasoro Sampana (Nature reserve) |
| Total | 81.4 | |

Source: Site Survey by JICA Study Team

Table 11-2-26 Biological Inventory of Link No. 33

| Road Section | Length (km) | Biological Inventory |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| Asera – Kuratao | 40 | Protected forest (III.), Limited production forest (HPT) |
| Kuratao – Provincial Boundary | 36 | Production forest (HP), Agricultural area |
| Total | 76 | |

Source: Site Survey by JICA Study Team

The forest observed in Kabupaten Kendari, including the study area along the both link No.32 and No.33, and its classification are shown in Table 11-2-27.

Table 11-2-27 Forest Classification in Kabupaten Kendari

| No | Forest Classification | Area (ha) | Ratio (%) |
|----|-------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1 | Production forest | 577,666 | 44.9 |
| 2 | Industry forest | 441,100 | 34.3 |
| 3 | Ordinary production forest | 47,000 | 3.7 |
| 4 | Nature sanctuary forest | 10,797 | 0.1 |
| 5 | Nature Conservation Rawa Aopa & Watumokai | 72,023 | 5.6 |
| 6 | Recreation forest | 50,000 | 3.9 |
| | Total | 1,287,486 | 100.0 |

Source: Dinas Kehutanan Kabupaten Kendari 1996

4) Coastal Area

The study area along link No.32 is mainly located at the coastal area and the biodiversity can be observed in this area. The identified species inhabited at the coastal area are:

- Coral reef: *Favia* spp, *Labophyllia* spp, *Porites* spp, *Platygira* spp, *Azphthera* spp, *Astreopora*, Karang batu (*Scleractina*), Lolak (*Trochus niloticus*), Karang mutiara (*Pinctada* spp), Kimah (*Tridacna*), etc.
- Fish species observed at coral reef: Kuda laut belang (*Hippocampus kuda*), Paling Berbintang (*Echidua nebulosa*), Tambra laut garis biru (*Symphoricichthys spilamus*), Ikan belang putih (*Dasyllus trimaculatus*), Ikan karang bendera (*Heniochus acuminatus*), Ikan badut jingga (*Amphiprion ocellaris*), Ikan karang bermata dua (*Coradion melanopus*), Ikan Katak (*Arotron areostaticus*), paling berekor hitam (*Moringua bicolor*), Ikan todak lorek hitam (*Hemirhampus far*), Ikan pipih bentuk lidah (*Tetrasomus gibbosus*), Ikan kakatua merah-lembayung (*Scarope rubroviolaceus*), etc.
- Mangrove: *Avicunia alba*, *Avicenia marina*, *Avicenia officinalis*, *Campostenion philippinense*, *Rhizopora apiculata*, *Rhizopora mucronata*, *Sonneratia*, etc.

5) Flora and Fauna

a. Flora

Based on the Decree of Minister of Agriculture No. 54/Kpts/Um/2/1972, the Decree of Minister of Forestry No. 261/Kpts.IV/1990 and the Government Act No. 5 of 1990, the species as the occupants of the lowland and highland forest ecosystem which belong to the endemic and protected flora are as follows;

- Lowland species: *Cratoxylon celebicus*, *Ficus varegata pterospermum celebicus*, *Vitex quinata*, Palm kipas (*Livistoma rotundaifolia*), Palm raksasa (*Pigafettafilaris*), etc.
- Highland species: *Agathis damara*, *Phylla cladus hypophyllus*, *Dracrycarpus spp*, *Vaccinium*, *Salmanila malabrica*, Pohon kuku alam (*Pericopsis mooniana*), Garuga Floribunda, Kedondong (*Spondias pinnata*), Benuang (*Octomeles sumatrana*), Rambutan Hutan (*Nephelium mutabile*), Durian (*Durio spp*), Manggis (*Garcinia hombroniana*), Keruing (*Dipterocarpus merginata*), etc.

b. Fauna

The endemic and protected fauna observed in the study area are as follows;

- Birds: Burung Malco (*Macrocephalon maleo*), Gagang bayem (*Himantopus himantopus*), Burung Elang (*Spizaetus lanceolatus*), Burung Raja udang paruh hitam (*Pelagopsis melanorphyscha*), Rangkong (*Rhyticeros cassidix*), Nuri (*Eos hitrio*), Kakatua putih (*Cacatua alba*), Ayam hutan (*Gallus galus*).
- Insects: Belalang pemakan paku (*Karyndia gracilipes*).
- Mammalia: Anoa (*Bubalus guarlesi*), Musang raksasa (*Macrogalidia musschenbroekii*), Kelelawar pemakan serangga (*Miniopteris schreibersii*), *Hipposideros diadema*, *Rhinolopus arcvatus*, *Megalerna spasma*, *Babyrousa (Babyrousa)*, Kucing bakau (*Felis spp.*), Ruasa (*Cervus timorensis*).
- Primates: Owa-owa (*Hylobater spp*), Monyet Sulawesi (*Macaca tonkeana*), Lutung (*Presbytis cristata*).

6) Conservation Area

Cagar Alam Lasoro Sampana (Nature Reserve) is located in the study area of link No.32. No nature reserves is designated in the study area of link No.33.

(2) Social Environment

1) Demography

<Link No. 32>

The study area is administratively located at Kecamatan Asera, Kecamatan Lasoro and Kecamatan Sampara, Kabupaten Kendari, with its capital in Kendari. The demographic data of the study area is shown in Table 11-2-28.

Table 11-2-28 Demographic Data of the Study Area (Link No. 32)

| Name of Kecamatan | Area (km ²) | Number of villages | Population (person) | Household | Pop. Density (person/km ²) |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------------------|
| Asera | 6,105 | 18 | 16,338 | 3,460 | 2 |
| Lasolo | 2,315 | 22 | 19,049 | 3,967 | 8 |
| Sampara | 1,095 | 22 | 21,244 | 4,187 | 19 |

Source: Kabupaten Kendari dalam Angka 1995

In Lemobajo village, Kecamatan Lasolo, *Bajo* ethnic group is inhabited. They build wooden houses above the sea along the seashore, fishing and gathering are their main source of sustenance. No reliable data regarding to their total population has been obtained.

<Link No. 33>

The study area is administratively located at Kecamatan Asera, Kabupaten Kendari. There are no cities along the project road, while some small villages and transmigration sites are located with population of approx. 300 to 2,000 people.

2) Economic Activities

Working population classified by the economic activities in the region of Kabupaten Kendari is shown in Table 11-2-29. Major economic activity in this region is the agriculture sector. Agriculture sector can be classified into five activities, these are food crops, plantation, forestry, cattle breeding and fishery.

Table 11-2-29 Classification of Economic Activities in Kabupaten Kendari

| No | Type of Job | Kec. Sampara | | Kec. Lasolo | | Kec. Asera | |
|-------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
| | | Person | % | Person | % | person | % |
| 1 | Agriculture | 2,427 | 58.0 | 8,078 | 88.5 | 4,871 | 53.3 |
| 2 | Industry | 232 | 5.5 | 106 | 1.2 | -- | -- |
| 3 | Mining | 37 | 0.9 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 4 | Construction | 1 | 0.02 | 39 | 0.4 | 35 | 0.4 |
| 5 | Trade | 323 | 7.7 | 217 | 2.4 | 182 | 2.0 |
| 6 | Transportation | 44 | 1.1 | 15 | 0.2 | 124 | 1.4 |
| 7 | PNS/ABRI | 418 | 10.0 | 510 | 5.6 | 440 | 4.8 |
| 8 | Finance | 279 | 6.6 | 71 | 0.8 | 119 | 1.3 |
| 9 | Service | 419 | 10.0 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 10 | Others | 10 | 0.2 | 92 | 1.0 | 3,386 | 37.1 |
| Total | | 4,187 | 100.0 | 9,128 | 100.0 | 9,137 | 100.0 |

Source: PDRB Kabupaten Kendari in 1995

3) Transmigration

General description regarding to the transmigration of the study area has already been described in section 5.2.3 of this report, therefore, in this section transmigration in Kabupaten Kendari is reported briefly.

The number of transmigrants relocated in Kabupaten Kendari since 1979/1980 - 1995/1996 is 24,001 households (equivalent to 100,551 people). Transmigrants have been derived from various provinces of Sulawesi, West Java, Central Java, East Java and Bali. In the fiscal year of 1996/1997, 1,633 households (5,735 people) have relocated in this region.

4) Tourism

The tourism spots in the study area are Wawolosea and Torco for the hot spring water, Pemandangan Pantai Tanjung Taipa for the seashore recreation and the habitat of Maleo bird and Batu Gong Taipa for the handicraft of the traditional boats.

However, the development of tourism in the study area are rather weak compared with other

areas such as Bunaken, Toraja, Bali, etc., because of less transportation facilities (accessibility), less accommodation facilities and less professionals and investors in its management.

(3) Environmental Pollution

There is almost no data available regarding to the environmental pollution such as air pollution, water pollution, soil contamination, noise and vibration, land subsidence and offensive odor. However, taking into consideration of the contents of the project and its scale; i.e., lower traffic volume in the study area, no toxic substances produced, no groundwater pumping, etc., significant environmental pollution might not take place by any of the project activities, except noise and vibration during construction stage of the project.

11.2.4 Barru – Kasipute (Link No. 31)

(1) Natural Environment

1) Meteorology

The study area is located in tropical zone, therefore rainfall intensity of this area is rather high. The monthly rainfall data in the last four years taken from Lanuda Wolter Monginsidi Meteorological Station is shown in Table 11-2-30.

Table 11-2-30 Monthly Rainfall in Kolaka

| Year | Monthly Rainfall (mm) | | | | | | | | | | | | Total (mm) |
|---------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 1993 | 354 | 336 | 230 | 324 | 229 | 410 | 132 | 46 | 80 | 320 | 325 | 152 | 2,938 |
| 1994 | 135 | 154 | 510 | 320 | 405 | 120 | 57 | 47 | 0 | 22 | 66 | 463 | 2,299 |
| 1995 | 91 | 474 | 359 | 278 | 277 | 391 | 260 | 179 | 46 | 79 | 211 | 89 | 2,734 |
| 1996 | 115 | 239 | 220 | 194 | 197 | 256 | 246 | 264 | 22 | 211 | 199 | 231 | 2,394 |
| Average | 174 | 301 | 330 | 279 | 277 | 294 | 174 | 134 | 37 | 158 | 200 | 234 | 2,591 |

Source : Lanuda Wolter Monginsidi Station

2) Topography

The project road is located mainly along the seashores which is Bone sea in the west and south. Topographic feature of the study area is characterized flat and hilly in average, while some part of the road is situated at steep slopes with more than 25% of gradient.

Table 11-2-31 shows the topographic features in focus to the location of the hilly/sloping sections of the project road.

Table 11-2-31 Topographic Features (hilly/sloping Section) of Link No. 31

| Road Section | Road Length (km) | Topographic Features | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | 8-15% (Wavy) | 16-25% (Undulated) | > 25% (Hilly) |
| Kolaka-Matabundu | 19 | --- | --- | --- |
| Matabundu-Tondowolio | 51 | --- | --- | --- |
| Tondowolio-Ewolangka | -- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ewolangka-Teppoe | 54 | --- | --- | --- |
| Teppoe-Pangkuri | 39 | --- | Longori | Ds. Pusuea |
| Pangkuri-Kasipute | 22 | --- | Ds. Ladumpi | --- |

Source: Site Survey by JICA Study Team

3) Geology

The study area is divided into three geo-morphological units; namely alluvial plain, coastal area and undulated hills.

The alluvial plain dominated by Alluvium formation (Qa), is located along Poleang river and other river banks. The coastal zone dominated by Buarra formation (Ql) which is characterized by coral reef, conglomerate and sandstone, is located on the south-western side of the study area. The undulated hills characterized by irregular relief formations, are located southern part of the study area.

4) Hydrological Situations

Characteristics of major rivers and streams located in the study area are shown in the Tale 11-2-32.

Table 11-2-32 River Characteristics in the Area of Link No. 31

| No. | Names of Rivers | Location | Length (km) | Area (km ²) |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | S. Kolaka | Kota Kolaka | 5,0 | 21,3 |
| 2 | S. Balandete | Ds. Balandete | 4,5 | 39,8 |
| 3 | S. Sabilambo | Ds. Lakondole | 8,0 | 47,5 |
| 4 | S. Wunduloko | Kota Kowioha | 9,0 | 17,4 |
| 5 | S. Tikonu | Kota Kowioha | 8,0 | 11,2 |
| 6 | S. Mekongga | Ds. Modal | 8,5 | 33,2 |
| 7 | S. Hukohuko | Ds. Palosilae | 7,2 | 49,4 |
| 8 | S. Okooko | Ds. Okooko | 20,0 | 112,5 |
| 9 | S. Anaiwai | Ds. Pasirputih | 0,4 | 0,5 |
| 10 | S. Papalia | Ds. Oneha | 2,1 | 13,2 |
| 11 | S. Wolulu | Ds. Wolulu | 31,0 | 127,2 |
| 12 | S. Peoha | Ds. Watubangga | n.a | n.a |
| 13 | S. Toari | Ds. Toari Buton | 3,5 | 62,5 |
| 14 | S. Duhung-duhung | Ds. Matabundu | 1 | 2,7 |
| 15 | S. Timbala | Ds. Timbala | 0,8 | 1,2 |
| 16 | S. Paria | Ds. Mulaeno | 4,5 | 24,6 |
| 17 | S. Poleang | Ds. Teppoe | n.a | n.a |
| 18 | S. Bambiaea | Kota Bambiaea | 7,1 | 45,1 |
| 19 | S. Iora | Ds. Poo | n.a. | n.a. |
| 20 | S. Rarompana | Ds. Saeyo | n.a. | n.a. |

Source: Directorate General of Water Resources Development

5) Coastal Area

In some part of the project road along the seashore, a lot of mangrove trees in the form of mangrove forest can be observed. The project road sections which path along the coastal area are shown in Table 11-2-33.

Table 11-2-33 Project Road Sections path along the Coastal Area (Link No. 31)

| Road Section | Project Road Sections path through the Coastal Area |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Barru – Matabondu | --- |
| Matabondu – Tondowalio | Dawi-Dawi village - Lomboato sub-village Lampedai sub-village - Tondowalio sub-village |
| Tondowalio – Ewolangkko | Tondowalio sub-village to Wolinde sub-village (mangrove) Tondobaru sub-village, Watubangga village, Matabondu sub-village, Timbala sub-village |
| Ewolangkko – Teppoe | All links with mangrove (except Wacamputang sub-village - Pesa Teppoe) |
| Teppoe – Pangkuni – Kasipute | Kasipute village |

Source: Site Survey by JICA Study Team

6) Flora and Fauna

a. Flora

Species of flora existing in the study area are: Apu (*Gironier zubaequalis* Planch), Rambutan hutan (*Nephellium sp.*), Kolaka (*Pasinari corimbora*), Eha (*Castanopsis buruana* Miq.), Aren (*Arenga pinnata*), Belatung (*Nephelium lappaceum*), Bintangor (*Calophyllum soukatri* Burm F.), Copeng-Copeng (*Tricalysia sp.*), Dama-Dama putih (*Satria laevigata* B1), Cela dara (*Horsfieldia sp.*), Hialuh/Morobite (*Drypetes longopoila*), Jambu (*Kokoona ochracea* Elm. Merr), Marduria (*Aglaia sp.*), Pangindehu (*Rapanea sp.*), Pondo (*Litsea odorifera* Val), and Satu lambu (*Sandoricum borneense*). No protected flora can be observed in the study area..

b. Fauna

Species of fauna existing in the study area are: Kadal (*Mabuya multifasiata*), bunglon (*Draco volana*), biawak (*Varanus sp*), ular hijau (*Dryophis prasinus*), ular cobra (*Phyton malans*), katak (*Rana sp*), Musang (*Paradoxulurus hermiprodit*), tikus hutan (*Ratus sp*), kera abu-abu (*Macaca fascicularis*), babi hutan (*Sus vittatus*), Pipit (*Lonchura sp*), elang hitam (*Spizaetus chirrahatus*), perkutut (*Geopillia striata*), gereja (*Passer montanus*), layang-layang (*Hilunda rustica*) and tekukur (*Streptopella chinensis*). Among them, protected fauna are Elang hitam (*Spizaetus chirrahatus*) and perkutut (*Geopillia striata*).

7) Conservation Area

Cagar Alam Napa Melano (nature reserve) characterized as the lowland forest with specific species, is located in the study area.

In Kabupaten Kolaka, 790,169 hectares of forest are distributed. Among them, 17,667 hectares of forest are designated as Hutan Suaka Alam (forest reserve) and Hutan Wisata (forest recreation area). In Kabupaten Buton, 413,990 hectares of forest exist and 121,471 hectares of them are designated as forest reserve and forest recreation area.

(2) Social Environment

1) Demography

The study area is administratively located at two Kabupaten, Dati II Kabupaten Kolaka and Dati II Kabupaten Buton. Population of the study area in 1996 is shown in Table 11-2-34.

Table 11-2-34 Population in the Study Area (Link No. 31)

| Kabupaten | Kecamatan | Population |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------|
| Dati II Kabupaten Kolaka | Kecamatan Kolaka | 36,131 |
| | Kecamatan Poleang | 21,767 |
| Dati II Kabupaten Buton | Kecamatan Wundulako | 19,708 |
| | Kecamatan Poleang Timur | 17,668 |

Source: Kecamatan Dalam Angka Kolaka, Poleang dan Poleang Timur 1995

2) Economic Activities

Major economic activity in this region, Kabupaten Kolaka and Buton is agriculture sector which consists of food crops, plantation, forestry, cattle feeding and fishery. In Kabupaten Kolaka, 69% of working population are engaged in agriculture sector, while in Kabupaten Buton, 48% are engaged.

3) Transmigration

Table 11-2-35 shows the number of transmigrants in Kabupaten Kolaka and Buton, classified by Kecamatan up to the Pelita V. In general, economic activities of transmigrants are food crops and plantation.

Table 11-2-35 Transmigration in Kabupaten Kolaka and Buton

| Kabupaten/Kecamatan | Desa | Location of Transmigration |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Kecamatan Wundulako (Kabupaten Kolaka) | D. Baula | Towuai I |
| | D. Tangkeda | Pewisoajaya, Tenggeda |
| | D. Anawoi | Wawoli, Tendebura, Peoho, Kukutio, Polinggona, Tanggeau I, II, Pundangi, Ranomentaa |
| Kecamatan Poleang and Poleang Timur (Kabupaten Buton) | D. Teppoe | Tampa Wulu, Tana Poleang |
| | D. Larote | Larote |

Source: Kantor Departemen Transmigrasi dan PPH Kabupaten Kolaka dan Buton

4) Tourism

Tourism points located in the study area are as follows (all points are located at Kecamatan Wundulako, Kabupaten Kolaka):

- Cagar Alam Napa Nelano : Nature reserve
- Pantai Watubangga : Beach recreation
- Pantai Tangketada : Beach recreation
- Wisata perburuan : Game hunting park / Integrated recreational park

(3) Environmental Pollution

There is almost no data available regarding to the environmental pollution such as air pollution, water pollution, soil contamination, noise and vibration, land subsidence and offensive odor. However, taking into consideration of the contents of the Project and its scale; i.e., lower traffic volume in the study area, no toxic substances produced, no groundwater pumping, etc., significant environmental pollution might not take place by any of the project activities, except noise and vibration during construction stage of the project.

11.3 Environmental Considerations for EIA Study

11.3.1 Scoping Assessment

Taking into consideration the results of Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) carried out in the master-plan (M/P) study stage and environmental site survey carried out in this pre-feasibility study (Pre-F/S) stage which described in Section 11.2 of this report, scoping assessment was carried out for each road link of Pre-F/S area.

The environmental items/factors are those specified in JICA Environmental Guidelines for Road Engineering, as shown in the following tables of this article. Four kinds of marks; A, B, C and D are used to identify the extent of impact on each environmental factor according to an analysis of environmental condition at the project site. As a result, *some impact* is predicted on 10 environmental factors (5 from the social environment, 4 from natural environment and 1 from environmental pollution) and *unknown impact* is anticipated on three environmental factors.

The results of scoping assessment of the study area are surmised in Table 11-3-1 and the scoping results of each road link are shown in Table 11-3-2 to Table 11-3-9 in the following manner;

| Table No. | Road Links |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Table 11-3-2 | Link No. 4 : Toli Toli – Buol |
| Table 11-3-3 | Link No. 5 : Buol – Umu |
| Table 11-3-4 | Link No. 15 : Uekuni – Nuha |
| Table 11-3-5 | Link No. 16 : Tompira – Bungku |
| Table 11-3-6 | Link No. 22 : Bungku – Border of Province |
| Table 11-3-7 | Link No. 32 : Pohara – Asera |
| Table 11-3-8 | Link No. 33 : Asera – Border of Province |
| Table 11-3-9 | Link No. 31 : Barru – Kasipute |

Table 11-3-1 Summary of Scoping Results

| No | Environmental Item/Factor | Link No.4 | Link No.5 | Link No.15 | Link No.16 | Link No.22 | Link No.32 | Link No.33 | Link No.31 | Overall Evaluation |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------------|
| A. Social Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Resettlement | B | B | C | B | C | B | C | B | (1) B |
| 2. | Economic Activities | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| 3. | Traffic/Public Facilities | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| 4. | Split of Communities | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| 5. | Cultural Property | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| 6. | Water Rights and Rights of Common | B | C | B | C | C | B | C | C | B |
| 7. | Public Health Condition | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| 8. | Waste | B | B | B | D | B | D | D | D | B |
| 9. | Hazards (Risk) | B | B | A | C | B | C | B | C | B |
| B. Natural Environment | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Topography and Geology | D | D | B | D | C | D | D | D | (2) C |
| 2. | Soil Erosion | B | B | B | D | B | D | D | D | B |
| 3. | Groundwater | D | D | C | D | C | D | D | D | C |
| 4. | Hydrological Situation | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| 5. | Coastal Zone | B | B | B | B | B | B | D | B | B |
| 6. | Fauna and Flora | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| 7. | Meteorology | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| 8. | Landscape | C | D | B | D | D | D | D | D | C |
| C. Pollution | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Air Pollution | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | (3) D |
| 2. | Water Pollution | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| 3. | Soil Contamination | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| 4. | Noise and Vibration | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| 5. | Land Subsidence | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |
| 6. | Offensive Odor | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D | D |

Source: "JICA Environmental Guidelines"

Note : Evaluation categories:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impact may become clear as study progresses).

D: No impact is expected.

Table 11-3-2 Scoping Result for Toll Toli – Buol (Link No. 4)

| No | Environmental Item/Factor | Evaluation | Reasons |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Social Environment | | | |
| 1. | Resettlement | B | Resettlement will be taken into consideration due to improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Economic Activities | B | Project scope is improvement of existing roads, therefore impacts on economic activities are small Plus impacts on transmigrants are anticipated |
| 3. | Traffic/Public Facilities | D | Project site is located at rural region |
| 4. | Split of Communities | D | Notable impact regarding split communities not predicted |
| 5. | Cultural Property | D | Cultural properties are few in the study area |
| 6. | Water Rights and Rights of Common | B | Nature conservation area and forest protection area exist in the study area |
| 7. | Public Health Condition | D | No impact on public health conditions |
| 8. | Waste | B | Some amount of surplus soil by cutting work will be produced |
| 9. | Hazards (Risk) | B | Some part of project road is located in hilly area and seashore cliff area, therefore a potentially hazardous area, especially landslides and/or cave-in. Also, flood is predicted in some area |
| B. Natural Environment | | | |
| 1. | Topography and Geology | D | No large scale topographic change will be carried out in the project |
| 2. | Soil Erosion | B | Soil erosion may occur during construction stage, due to earth works, etc., mainly in hilly and seashore cliff area |
| 3. | Groundwater | D | Large scale excavation will not be carried out in the project |
| 4. | Hydrological Situation | B | Some impacts on river flow are anticipated by bridge construction |
| 5. | Coastal Zone | B | Project roads in the study area mainly pass through the coastal zone |
| 6. | Fauna and Flora | B | Protected/Endemic fauna and flora exist in the study area Nature reserve and forest reserves exist in the study area |
| 7. | Meteorology | D | No meteorological impacts are predicted by the project |
| 8. | Landscape | C | Cut slopes in the seashore cliff area will cause some impacts |
| C. Pollution | | | |
| 1. | Air Pollution | D | Predicted traffic volume in the study area is small |
| 2. | Water Pollution | D | Impacts on water bodies by construction works etc. is negligible |
| 3. | Soil Contamination | D | Toxic substances will not be handled by the project |
| 4. | Noise and Vibration | B | Noise and vibration may occur by construction equipment during construction stage |
| 5. | Land Subsidence | D | No ground water pumping will be carried out in the project |
| 6. | Offensive Odor | D | There is no factor of offensive odor in the project |

Source: "JICA Environmental Guidelines"

Note : Evaluation categories:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impact may become clear as study progresses).

D: No impact is expected.

Table 11-3-3 Scoping Result for Buol – Umu (Link No. 5)

| No | Environmental Item/Factor | Evaluation | Reasons |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Social Environment | | | |
| 1. | Resettlement | B | Resettlement will be taken into consideration due to improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Economic Activities | B | Project scope is improvement of existing roads, therefore impacts on economic activities are small Plus impacts on transmigrants are anticipated |
| 3. | Traffic/Public Facilities | D | Project site is located at rural region |
| 4. | Split of Communities | D | Notable impact regarding split communities not predicted |
| 5. | Cultural Property | D | Cultural properties are few in the study area |
| 6. | Water Rights and Rights of Common | C | Forest protection areas exist in the study area |
| 7. | Public Health Condition | D | No impact on public health conditions |
| 8. | Waste | B | Some amount of surplus soil by cutting work will be produced |
| 9. | Hazards (Risk) | B | Some part of project road is located in seashore cliff area, therefore a potentially hazardous area, especially landslides and cave-in |
| B. Natural Environment | | | |
| 1. | Topography and Geology | D | No large scale topographic change will be carried out in the project |
| 2. | Soil Erosion | B | Soil erosion may occur during construction stage, due to earth works, etc., mainly in seashore cliff area |
| 3. | Groundwater | D | Large scale excavation will not be carried out in the project |
| 4. | Hydrological Situation | B | Some impacts on river flow are anticipated by bridge construction |
| 5. | Coastal Zone | B | Project roads in the study area mainly pass through the coastal zone |
| 6. | Fauna and Flora | B | Protected/Endemic fauna exist in the study area |
| 7. | Meteorology | D | No meteorological impacts are predicted |
| 8. | Landscape | D | Notable impact regarding landscape not predicted |
| C. Pollution | | | |
| 1. | Air Pollution | D | Predicted traffic volume in the study area is small |
| 2. | Water Pollution | D | Impacts on water bodies by construction works etc. is negligible |
| 3. | Soil Contamination | D | Toxic substances will not be handled by the project |
| 4. | Noise and Vibration | B | Noise and vibration may occur by construction equipment during construction stage |
| 5. | Land Subsidence | D | No ground water pumping will be carried out in the project |
| 6. | Offensive Odor | D | There is no factor of offensive odor in the project |

Source: "JICA Environmental Guidelines"

Note : Evaluation categories:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impact may become clear as study progresses).

D: No impact is expected.

Table 11-3-4 Scoping Result for Uekuni -- Nuha (Link No. 15)

| No | Environmental Item/Factor | Evaluation | Reasons |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Social Environment | | | |
| 1. | Resettlement | C | Resettlement will be taken into consideration due to construction of new roads and improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Economic Activities | B | Project scope is mainly improvement of existing roads, therefore impacts on economic activities are small Plus impacts on transmigrants are anticipated |
| 3. | Traffic/Public Facilities | D | Project site is located at rural region |
| 4. | Split of Communities | D | Notable impact regarding split communities not predicted |
| 5. | Cultural Property | D | Cultural properties are few in the study area |
| 6. | Water Rights and Rights of Common | B | Project road path through the nature conservation area Forest protection areas exist in the study area |
| 7. | Public Health Condition | D | No impact on public health conditions |
| 8. | Waste | B | Large amount of surplus soil by cutting work will be produced |
| 9. | Hazards (Risk) | A | Some part of project road is located in mountainous area and seashore cliff area, therefore a potentially hazardous area, especially landslides and/or cave-in. Also, flood is predicted in some area |
| B. Natural Environment | | | |
| 1. | Topography and Geology | B | Many slopes will be cut to accommodate improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Soil Erosion | B | Soil erosion may occur during construction stage, due to earth works, cutting of forest, etc., mainly in mountainous area |
| 3. | Groundwater | C | Some impact is anticipated by tunnel construction |
| 4. | Hydrological Situation | B | Some impacts on river flow are anticipated by bridge construction |
| 5. | Coastal Zone | B | Some project roads in the study area pass through the coastal zone |
| 6. | Fauna and Flora | B | Protected/Endemic fauna and flora exist in the study area. Nature reserve and forest reserves exist in the study area |
| 7. | Meteorology | D | No meteorological impacts are predicted |
| 8. | Landscape | B | Cut slopes in mountainous area and seashore cliff area will cause some impacts |
| C. Pollution | | | |
| 1. | Air Pollution | D | Predicted traffic volume in the study area is small |
| 2. | Water Pollution | D | Impacts on water bodies by construction works etc. is negligible |
| 3. | Soil Contamination | D | Toxic substances will not be handled by the project |
| 4. | Noise and Vibration | B | Noise and vibration may occur by construction equipment during construction stage |
| 5. | Land Subsidence | D | No ground water pumping will be carried out in the project |
| 6. | Offensive Odor | D | There is no factor of offensive odor in the project |

Source: "JICA Environmental Guidelines"

Note : Evaluation categories:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impact may become clear as study progresses).

D: No impact is expected.

Table 11-3-5 Scoping Result for Tompira – Bungku (Link No. 16)

| No | Environmental Item/Factor | Evaluation | Reasons |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Social Environment | | | |
| 1. | Resettlement | B | Resettlement will be taken into consideration due to improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Economic Activities | B | Project scope is improvement of existing roads, therefore impacts on economic activities are small Plus impacts on transmigrants are anticipated |
| 3. | Traffic/Public Facilities | D | Project site is located at rural region |
| 4. | Split of Communities | D | Notable impact regarding split communities not predicted |
| 5. | Cultural Property | D | Cultural properties are few in the study area |
| 6. | Water Rights and Rights of Common | C | Forest protection areas exist in the study area |
| 7. | Public Health Condition | D | No impact on public health conditions |
| 8. | Waste | D | Large amount of surplus soil by cutting work will not be produced in the project |
| 9. | Hazards (Risk) | C | Flood is predicted in the study area |
| B. Natural Environment | | | |
| 1. | Topography and Geology | D | No large scale topographic change will be carried out in the project |
| 2. | Soil Erosion | D | Soil erosion may not occur by the project |
| 3. | Groundwater | D | Large scale excavation will not be carried out in the project |
| 4. | Hydrological Situation | B | Some impacts on river flow are anticipated by bridge construction |
| 5. | Coastal Zone | B | Some project roads in the study area pass through the coastal zone |
| 6. | Fauna and Flora | B | Protected/Endemic fauna and flora exist in the study area |
| 7. | Meteorology | D | No meteorological impacts are predicted |
| 8. | Landscape | D | Notable impact regarding landscape not predicted |
| C. Pollution | | | |
| 1. | Air Pollution | D | Predicted traffic volume in the study area is small |
| 2. | Water Pollution | D | Impacts on water bodies by construction works etc. is negligible |
| 3. | Soil Contamination | D | Toxic substances will not be handled by the project |
| 4. | Noise and Vibration | B | Noise and vibration may occur by construction equipment during construction stage |
| 5. | Land Subsidence | D | No ground water pumping will be carried out in the project |
| 6. | Offensive Odor | D | There is no factor of offensive odor in the project |

Source: "JICA Environmental Guidelines"

Note : Evaluation categories:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impact may become clear as study progresses).

D: No impact is expected.

Table 11-3-6 Scoping Result for Bungku -- Border of Province (Link No. 22)

| No | Environmental Item/Factor | Evaluation | Reasons |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Social Environment | | | |
| 1. | Resettlement | C | Resettlement will be taken into consideration due to improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Economic Activities | B | Project scope is improvement of existing roads, therefore impacts on economic activities are small Plus impacts on transmigrants are anticipated |
| 3. | Traffic/Public Facilities | D | Project site is located at rural region |
| 4. | Split of Communities | D | Notable impact regarding split communities not predicted |
| 5. | Cultural Property | D | Cultural properties are few in the study area |
| 6. | Water Rights and Rights of Common | C | Forest protection area exist in the study area |
| 7. | Public Health Condition | D | No impact on public health conditions |
| 8. | Waste | B | Some amount of surplus soil by cutting work will be produced |
| 9. | Hazards (Risk) | B | Some part of project road is located in the seashore cliff area, therefore a potentially hazardous area, especially landslides and/or cave-in |
| B. Natural Environment | | | |
| 1. | Topography and Geology | C | Some slopes will be cut to accommodates improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Soil Erosion | B | Soil erosion may occur during construction stage, due to earth works, etc., mainly in seashore cliff area |
| 3. | Groundwater | C | Some impact is anticipated by tunnel construction |
| 4. | Hydrological Situation | B | Some impacts on river flow are anticipated by bridge construction |
| 5. | Coastal Zone | B | Some project roads in the study area pass through the coastal zone |
| 6. | Fauna and Flora | B | Protected/Endemic fauna and flora exist in the study area. |
| 7. | Meteorology | D | No meteorological impacts are predicted |
| 8. | Landscape | D | Notable impact regarding landscape not predicted |
| C. Pollution | | | |
| 1. | Air Pollution | D | Predicted traffic volume in the study area is small |
| 2. | Water Pollution | D | Impacts on water bodies by construction works etc. is negligible |
| 3. | Soil Contamination | D | Toxic substances will not be handled by the project |
| 4. | Noise and Vibration | B | Noise and vibration may occur by construction equipment during construction stage |
| 5. | Land Subsidence | D | No ground water pumping will be carried out in the project |
| 6. | Offensive Odor | D | There is no factor of offensive odor in the project |

Source: "JICA Environmental Guidelines"

Note : Evaluation categories:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impact may become clear as study progresses).

D: No impact is expected.

Table 11-3-7 Scoping Result for Pohara – Asera (Link No. 32)

| No | Environmental Item/Factor | Evaluation | Reasons |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Social Environment | | | |
| 1. | Resettlement | B | Resettlement will be taken into consideration due to improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Economic Activities | B | Project scope is improvement of existing roads, therefore impacts on economic activities are small Plus impacts on transmigrants are anticipated |
| 3. | Traffic/Public Facilities | D | Project site is located at rural region |
| 4. | Split of Communities | D | Notable impact regarding split communities not predicted |
| 5. | Cultural Property | D | Cultural properties are few in the study area |
| 6. | Water Rights and Rights of Common | B | Nature conservation area exist in the study area |
| 7. | Public Health Condition | D | No impact on public health conditions |
| 8. | Waste | D | Large amount of surplus soil by cutting work will not be produced in the project |
| 9. | Hazards (Risk) | C | Study area is mainly located in flat/hilly region, therefore possibility of landslides and/or cave-in is low However, flood is predicted in some area |
| B. Natural Environment | | | |
| 1. | Topography and Geology | D | No large scale topographic change will be carried out in the project |
| 2. | Soil Erosion | D | Soil erosion may not occur by the project |
| 3. | Groundwater | D | Large scale excavation will not be carried out in the project |
| 4. | Hydrological Situation | B | Some impacts on river flow are anticipated by bridge construction |
| 5. | Coastal Zone | B | Some project roads in the study area pass through the coastal zone |
| 6. | Fauna and Flora | B | Protected/Endemic fauna and flora exist in the study area. Nature reserve exist in study area |
| 7. | Meteorology | D | No meteorological impacts are predicted by the project |
| 8. | Landscape | D | Notable impact regarding landscape not predicted |
| C. Pollution | | | |
| 1. | Air Pollution | D | Predicted traffic volume in the study area is small |
| 2. | Water Pollution | D | Impacts on water bodies by construction works etc. is negligible |
| 3. | Soil Contamination | D | Toxic substances will not be handled by the project |
| 4. | Noise and Vibration | B | Noise and vibration may occur by construction equipment during construction stage |
| 5. | Land Subsidence | D | No ground water pumping will be carried out in the project |
| 6. | Offensive Odor | D | There is no factor of offensive odor in the project |

Source: "JICA Environmental Guidelines"

Note : Evaluation categories:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impact may become clear as study progresses).

D: No impact is expected.

Table 11-3-8 Scoping Result for Asera -- Border of Province (Link No. 33)

| No | Environmental Item/Factor | Evaluation | Reasons |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Social Environment | | | |
| 1. | Resettlement | C | Resettlement will be taken into consideration due to improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Economic Activities | B | Project scope is improvement of existing roads, therefore impacts on economic activities are small Plus impacts on transmigrants are anticipated |
| 3. | Traffic/Public Facilities | D | Project site is located at rural region |
| 4. | Split of Communities | D | Notable impact regarding split communities not predicted |
| 5. | Cultural Property | D | Cultural properties are few in the study area |
| 6. | Water Rights and Rights of Common | C | Forest protection areas exist in the study area |
| 7. | Public Health Condition | D | No impact on public health conditions |
| 8. | Waste | D | Large amount of surplus soil by cutting work will not be produced in the project |
| 9. | Hazards (Risk) | B | Flood is predicted in the study area |
| B. Natural Environment | | | |
| 1. | Topography and Geology | D | No large scale topographic change will be carried out in the project |
| 2. | Soil Erosion | D | Soil erosion may not occur by the project |
| 3. | Groundwater | D | Large scale excavation will not be carried out in the project |
| 4. | Hydrological Situation | B | Some impacts on river flow are anticipated by bridge construction |
| 5. | Coastal Zone | D | Project roads does not pass through the coastal zone |
| 6. | Fauna and Flora | B | Protected/Endemic fauna and flora exist in the study area. Forest reserves exist in the study area |
| 7. | Meteorology | D | No meteorological impacts are predicted |
| 8. | Landscape | D | Notable impact regarding landscape not predicted |
| C. Pollution | | | |
| 1. | Air Pollution | D | Predicted traffic volume in the study area is small |
| 2. | Water Pollution | D | Impacts on water bodies by construction works etc. is negligible |
| 3. | Soil Contamination | D | Toxic substances will not be handled by the project |
| 4. | Noise and Vibration | B | Noise and vibration may occur by construction equipment during construction stage |
| 5. | Land Subsidence | D | No ground water pumping will be carried out in the project |
| 6. | Offensive Odor | D | There is no factor of offensive odor in the project |

Source: "JICA Environmental Guidelines"

Note : Evaluation categories:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impact may become clear as study progresses).

D: No impact is expected.

Table 11-3-9 Scoping Result for Barru – Kasipute (Link No. 31)

| No | Environmental Item/Factor | Evaluation | Reasons |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Social Environment | | | |
| 1. | Resettlement | B | Resettlement will be taken into consideration due to improvement of existing roads |
| 2. | Economic Activities | B | Project scope is improvement of existing roads, therefore impacts on economic activities are small Plus impacts on transmigrants are anticipated |
| 3. | Traffic/Public Facilities | D | Project site is located at rural region |
| 4. | Split of Communities | D | Notable impact regarding split communities not predicted |
| 5. | Cultural Property | D | Cultural properties are few in the study area |
| 6. | Water Rights and Rights of Common | C | Nature conservation area and forest protection areas exist in the study area |
| 7. | Public Health Condition | D | No impact on public health conditions |
| 8. | Waste | D | Large amount of surplus soil by cutting work will not be produced |
| 9. | Hazards (Risk) | C | Part of project road is located in hilly region, therefore possibility for landslides is predicted |
| B. Natural Environment | | | |
| 1. | Topography and Geology | D | No large scale topographic change will be carried out in the project |
| 2. | Soil Erosion | D | Soil erosion may not occur by the project |
| 3. | Groundwater | D | Large scale excavation will not be carried out in the project |
| 4. | Hydrological Situation | B | Some impacts on river flow are anticipated by bridge construction |
| 5. | Coastal Zone | B | Project roads in the study area mainly pass through the coastal zone |
| 6. | Fauna and Flora | B | Protected/Endemic fauna exist in the study area. Nature reserve and forest reserves exist in the study area |
| 7. | Meteorology | D | No meteorological impacts are predicted |
| 8. | Landscape | D | Notable impact regarding landscape not predicted |
| C. Pollution | | | |
| 1. | Air Pollution | D | Predicted traffic volume in the study area is small |
| 2. | Water Pollution | D | Impacts on water bodies by construction works etc. is negligible |
| 3. | Soil Contamination | D | Toxic substances will not be handled by the project |
| 4. | Noise and Vibration | B | Noise and vibration may occur by construction equipment during construction stage |
| 5. | Land Subsidence | D | No ground water pumping will be carried out in the project |
| 6. | Offensive Odor | D | There is no factor of offensive odor in the project |

Source: "JICA Environmental Guidelines"

Note : Evaluation categories:

A: Serious impact is expected.

B: Some impact is expected.

C: Extent of impact is unknown (Examination is needed. Impact may become clear as study progresses).

D: No impact is expected.

11.3.2 Environmental Items to be Considered in EIA Study

Based on the evaluation result of scoping assessment described in Article 11.3.1, environmental consideration for the project was carried out for the following environmental items/factors, which are designated as A/B/C in Table 11-3-1. Itemized matters followed by sub-title, stated in Sub-article (1), (2) and (3), were clearly identified and necessary counter-measures taken into consideration, during the project's environmental site survey on the next feasibility study (F/S) stage and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA/AMDAL) study.

(1) Social Environment

1) Resettlement

- Conditions of the inhabitants and/or minority races (such as Bajau etc.) surrounding the project sites
- Inventory for number of families/households and population required to be relocated from the project sites, quality of housing, religious status, occupation, income level, living standard, etc., including minority races (such as *Bajau*, etc.)
- Public facilities, if any, needed to be relocated from the project area. Evaluation of value and estimation of scale of influence on the related area
- Experience of resettlement and/or compensation in previous project, and the resettlement plan/idea which will be carried out by authorities concerned

2) Economic Activities

- Inventory of regional economic activities, such as agriculture, forest production, fisheries, etc.
- Characteristics of the transmigration, in view of the number of migrants in each location, religion, tribe, origins of the migrants, their main jobs, their activities related to environmental conservation, etc.
- Inventory of forest squatters, illegal settlement and cultivation
- Inventory of *Pari Wisata* (parks and/or recreation area including potential sites)

3) Water Rights and Rights of Common

- Location/distribution of national parks, nature conservation areas, forest reserves, etc., in the study area
- Domestic, agricultural and industrial uses of river/lake/spring/sea water.
- Existence of common land and its location (Special attention should be paid to old communities likely to have common forests or land.)

4) Waste Disposal

- Estimate the amount of solid waste, especially surplus soil produced by the project activities; such as slope-cutting works, and tunnel construction, etc.
- Plan of treatment and/or final disposal of such waste by the project

5) Hazards/Risk

- History of natural hazard/disaster, scale and its location in the study area such as landslides, high tidal waves, earthquakes and floods
- Potentially hazardous area in the study area concerning landslides, high tidal waves, earthquakes and floods
- Countermeasures for such natural hazards

(2) Natural Environment

1) Topography and Geology

- Topographic and geographic characteristics at the project site, related to natural hazards
- Meteorological data especially rainfall

2) Soil Erosion

- Investigation of soil texture of the project site, and the possible/predicted area of soil erosion
- Examination of the possibility of soil erosion by the project activities

3) Groundwater

- Groundwater used by the people around the tunnel construction site
- Relationship between groundwater flow and tunnel construction

4) Hydrological Situation

- The following hydrological conditions: hydrology in terms of flow pattern, capacity of volume; existing drainage system of surface water; river and channel use which may be used for drainage; and river system and river usage
- Impacts on the river flow in case the construction of the bridge, etc., in the river
- River flow in case of the flood and high tide
- Possible/predicted area for the impacts on the river flow

5) Coastal Zone

- Examination of impact on the coastal environment; such as mangrove forest, coral reefs, etc., especially the earth flow and soil sedimentation by the river water running off into the coastal area during the project construction stage
- Identification of the possible/predicted area for impact on the coastal zone

6) Fauna and Flora

- Inventory of protected/endemic flora and fauna in the study area
- Location, classification and name of nature conservation areas, forest reserves, etc. and situational relation with project road links

7) Landscape

- Examination of impact on the natural, historical and cultural landscape by the road structure (especially in case the project road path through inside the nature reserves, etc.)

(3) Environmental Pollution

1) Noise and Vibration

- Noise and vibration caused by road construction with equipment, mainly during construction stage, shall be considered
- Inventory of houses, school, religious places, etc. located along the project road

2) Other Environmental Pollution Elements

Regarding the other environmental pollution elements; i.e. air and water pollution, soil contamination, land subsidence and offensive odor, no significant negative impact is anticipated from any of the project activities, taking into consideration of contents of the Project and its scale; i.e. lower traffic volume in the study area, no toxic substances produced, no groundwater pumping, etc. Therefore, these elements was not considered in the environmental impact assessment conducted for the project.

Chapter 12

Construction Planning and Estimation for Pre-Feasibility

Chapter 12 CONSTRUCTION PLANNING AND COST ESTIMATES

12.1 Precondition of Cost Estimates

12.1.1 Contract Method

The construction consists of improvement and new construction of earthworks, pavements, bridges, slope protection works, tunnels and others.

Bina Marga has implemented construction projects by either force account or contract basis. Usually the contract method for large-scale construction projects such as long road pavement, long bridges and tunnel works is by general competition bid by international open tender.

12.1.2 Construction Method

Large scaled construction project including earth works of big amount excavation, tunnel works, etc. requires special techniques and various works of road construction with heavy construction equipment. Cost estimates were made, considering an efficient construction method and applying to use heavy construction equipment.

12.1.3 Work Methods

(1) Earth work

The construction site includes steep mountainous areas and needs cutting and embankment of a large amount of earthworks. For the preservation of environment and prevention of disasters, excavated surplus materials should be controlled and treated so as to preserve environment. As the newly constructed road locates in a steep hill, the works is assumed to be started from the both ends using a pilot road taking account of preservation of environment. The excavated soils are disposed of in the site with a hauling distance of about 5 km on average.

(2) Slope protection work

Slope protection must be done by stabilizing cut and embanked areas taking account of prevention of road disasters and preservation of environment.

(3) Drainage work

Drainage facilities are constructed on the hill side of cut section areas in order to prevent flooding of the roadbed and the damage of pavement. Concrete pipes of more than 60 cm in diameter are applied for the road crossing waterway to facilitate its maintenance.

(4) Tunnel work

The number of tunnel construction is two; 300m long in Uekuuli – Nuha road (Link No.15) and 700 m long in Bungku – provincial border road (Link No.22) with a cross sectional area of 65 - 70 m². Regarding excavation method for tunnels, the concrete spraying and rock bolt method (NATM) is adopted. The excavation equipment are drill -jumbo, splayed machines etc. which are to be imported from overseas.

(5) Bridge

Prestressed concrete I-girders of the standard span length of 10, 20 and 30 meters were planned to be produced at a factory near the construction site. PC-I girders will be launched by crane, which simplifies the work procedure. Cast-in-place concrete for slabs and substructure was planned to be carried into the site from the concrete plant.

(6) Pavement work

Bituminous asphalt was applied for surface course. Natural (Buton) asphalt was adopted for the asphalt treated base course. Mechanical stabilized crushed stone was planned for subbase course.

(7) Plants

Asphalt and concrete plants were assumed to be installed at the locations as shown in Table 12-1-1.

Table 12-1-1 The Location of Plants for Concrete and Asphalt

| No | Link Name | Plant Location |
|----|----------------------------|----------------|
| 4 | Toli Toli – Buol | Buol |
| 5 | Buol – Umu | Buol |
| 8 | Toboli - Poso | Toboli |
| 15 | Uekuuli – Nuha | Marino |
| 16 | Tompira – Bungku | Bungku |
| 22 | Bungku – Provincial Border | Bungku |
| 31 | Baru – Kasipute | Wolulu |
| 32 | Asera – Pohara | Asera |
| 33 | Asera – Provincial Border | Asera |

Source : JICA Study Team

(8) Construction Equipment

Construction equipment was proposed to be carried into the site via Buol, Bungku and Kolaka and Kendari ports.

12.1.4 Base Year for Cost Estimates

The construction cost was estimated based on foreign currency and local currency. The foreign component has been expressed in rupiah at July 1998 prices with an exchange rate of one (1) US dollar to 10,600 Rp. Cost calculations were based on the material cost, labor cost and equipment cost. Imported materials costs included all import taxes and rates (issued in October 1996 by directorate general of customs and excise in the Department of Finance).

12.1.5 Foreign and Local Currency

Classification into foreign and local currency component was based on the following principles.

(1) Foreign currency

- Wage of foreign personnel;
- Overheads and profit of foreign firms;
- Imported equipment, material and supplies; and
- Foreign component cost of material purchased in domestic market.

(2) Local currency

- Domestic equipment, materials and supplies
- Wages of local personnel;
- Overhead and profit of local firms; and
- Taxes.

12.1.6 Economic Costs

To assist in the economic evaluation of the projects, economic costs have also been estimated by subtraction of transfer cost, taxes, etc. from the local component.

12.2 Cost Estimates Process

12.2.1 Method

The cost estimates process are shown in Figure 12-2-1. The direct construction costs of each work item were estimated by a method which combines the cost of labor, equipment and material. The indirect construction cost were calculated based on common expenses such as temporary works, over heads and profits. The project costs also included contingencies, land acquisition and compensation cost which were calculated and added separately.

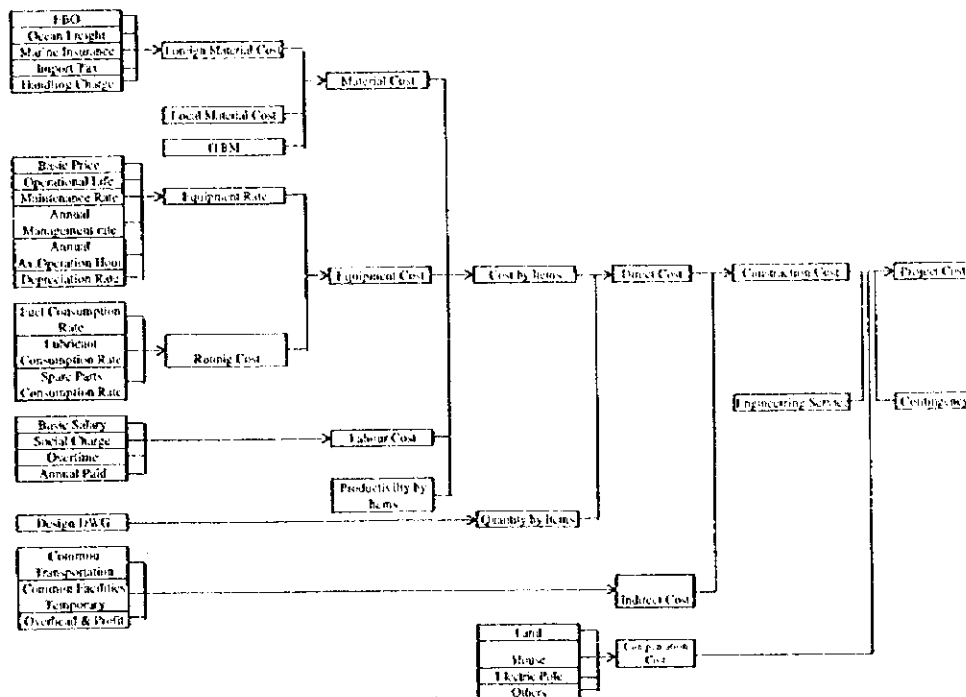


Figure 12-2-1 Cost Estimates Process

Source : JICA Study Team

12.2.2 Labor Cost

Basic salaries were calculated including social charges which account for 26% of the average unit wage. Labour cost is classified into 5 categories of driver, forman, operator, skilled labor and unskilled labor as shown in the following Table 12-2-1.

Table 12-2-1 Labor Cost

| Categories | Unit | Foreign(US\$) | Local(Rp) |
|------------------|------|---------------|-----------|
| Driver | Hr | 0 | 3865 |
| Forman | Hr | 0 | 4637 |
| Operator | Hr | 0 | 5670 |
| Skilled Labour | Hr | 0 | 4126 |
| Unskilled Labour | Hr | 0 | 2962 |

Source : JICA Study Team

12.2.3 Material Cost

Material costs are divided into local and imported materials. The CIF (cost, insurance and freight) prices of imported materials which are not available in Sulawesi, are estimated from foreign prices. Material costs are estimated including import tax, handling charge, consumption tax in the country.

Where the selling price of imported materials are known, 25% of the selling prices is regarded as handling charge, of which 7.5% of the selling prices are transportation expenses. 50% of the transportation expenses are estimated as the foreign portion. Consumption tax of 10% is added to the material costs.

In case of the domestic product the majority of the cost component of raw materials are regarded to expenses of the production plants, equipment, transportation and fuel which would have been imported. The unit costs and assumed foreign and local currency portions for the major materials are shown in Table 12-2-2.

Table 12-2-2 Foreign Currency Portion in Raw Material

| Description | Unit Cost (Rp) | Unit | Foreign currency portion (%) | Local currency portion (%) |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cement | 380,000 | ton | 60.0 | 40.0 |
| Sand | 30,000 | m ³ | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| Crusher stone | 37,000 | m ³ | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| Steel | 4,600,000 | ton | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Reinforcement | 4,300,000 | ton | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Wood | 350,000 | m ³ | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| Concrete product | 397,000 | m ³ | 60.0 | 40.0 |
| Asphalt | 1,700,000 | ton | 80.0 | 20.0 |
| Gasoline | 1,000 | l | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| Diesel oil | 600 | l | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| Heavy oil | 400 | l | 40.0 | 60.0 |
| Electricity | 105 | kwh | 0.0 | 100.0 |

Source : Bina Marga in Sulawesi

12.2.4 Equipment Cost

The construction equipment costs are estimated assuming that the equipment are assigned to other projects when not being used. All construction equipment could be supplied in Republic of Indonesia. Equipment costs include import tax, consumption tax and all other expenses except operator and driver costs, which are calculated in labor costs.

Equipment cost could be divided into rental cost and operation cost.

Rental cost per hour = ((basic price (1.0 - residual value ratio)) * depreciation rate + annual maintenance rate per hour + management rate per hour.

Depreciation rate = $1 / (\text{annual operation hour} * \text{operation life})$

Operation cost are included for fuel, lubricant, spare part, wage of management and maintenance costs per hour.

Table 12-2-3 shows result of calculation for equipment cost per hour.

Table 12-2-3 Equipment Cost

| Equipment Name | Unit Cost (Hr./Rp) | Equipment Name | Unit Cost (Hr./Rp) |
|------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Agg. Spreader 2.3m | 28,566 | Vib-Roller 3.5t | 171,831 |
| Apron Feeder 30t | 55,006 | Watering Cart 5.5kl | 94,096 |
| Asphalt Plant 60t | 665,242 | Wheel Loader 1.4m ³ | 127,704 |
| Asp. Finisher 3m | 383,909 | Dump Truck 2t | 30,293 |
| Batching Plant | 885,713 | Dump Truck 6t | 89,262 |
| Belt Con. 0.35*10m | 12,514 | Dump Truck 11t | 135,068 |
| Belt Con. 0.6*15m | 99,297 | Earth Oager 0.45 | 149,076 |
| Boring Machine 19kw | 304,321 | Engine Pump 4in | 1,973 |
| Breaker 1200kg | 57,803 | Grout Mixer | 40,212 |
| Bulldozer 1t | 123,646 | Grout Pump | 27,501 |
| Bulldozer 2t | 264,819 | Hand Hammer 1.1m ³ | 4,873 |
| Compressor 4.6m ³ | 64,244 | Hydro-Shovel 0.6m ³ | 131,656 |
| Compressor 9.6m ³ | 133,871 | Line Marker 90kg | 20,297 |
| Compressor 20m ³ | 186,829 | Mac. Roller 12t | 154,100 |
| Tandem Roller 10t | 75,125 | Motor Grader 3.7m | 107,976 |
| Tire Roller 15t | 98,835 | PC Jack | 5,839 |
| Conc. Bucket | 17,969 | Road Sweeper 1.8m | 214,837 |
| Truck 5t | 56,634 | Soil Compactor 0.05t | 9,095 |
| Truck 8t | 74,513 | Soil Compactor 0.2t | 19,430 |
| Crawler Crane 35t | 497,468 | Soil Mixing Plant 15 | 235,263 |
| Truck Crane 40t | 464,911 | Spray Gun | 134,577 |
| Truck Crane 70t | 1,187,467 | Spray Gun for tunnel | 282,298 |
| Distributor 4kl | 126,986 | Sprayer 0.3kl | 4,122 |
| Drill Jumbo 49ps | 1,594,176 | Surf. Vibrator 1.5*0 | 9,482 |

Source : JICA Study Team

12.2.5 Indirect costs

Temporary work costs which include transportation of equipment and plant, mobilization and demobilization, installation and removal of such temporary facilities as power supply, environmental protection, safety facilities, quality and progress control, utilities and field office maintenance. Field management cost includes wages, office supplies, and other expenses included at field offices, while general administration includes the overhead of the contractor's head office.

These indirect costs can vary substantially from one contractor to another and are also dependent on the scale of project, and a number of assumptions must be made for their estimates. Therefore, for simplicity of the estimates, indirect costs have been estimated to be 20% of direct cost from previously implemented projects. The foreign currency portion and the local currency portion of indirect costs are shown in Table 12-2-4.

Table 12-2-4 Indirect Cost Component

Unit : Percent

| Description | Foreign Portion | Local Portion | Total |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------|
| 1.Common Temporary Facilities | | | |
| 1-1 Transportation | 1.0 % | 0.5 % | 1.5 % |
| 1-2 Mobilization | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 1-3 Temporary Facilities | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| 1-4 Environment Control | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| 1-5 Safety Facilities | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2.10 |
| 1-6 Public Services Charge | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 1-7 Quality Control | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| 1-8 Field Office Maintenance | 0.5 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Sub-total | 5.0 | 5.0 | 10.0 |
| 2.Field Management | 0.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 3.General Management | 5.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 |
| Total | 10.0 % | 10.0 % | 20.0 % |

Source : JICA Study Team

12.2.6 Engineering Services Cost

Engineering service costs vary and depend on the scales of the project, tender processing and contract method. Based on previous experiences the engineering service costs are estimated at 20% of the total of direct and indirect costs. The currency portion of foreign and local allocated to same ratio of the total cost.

12.2.7 Contingency

A contingency allowance has been included in the total cost to allow for unexpected cost identified in the detail design and construction stage. In view of the point that the subject projects are to be implemented in rural areas where unexpected difficulties for resettlement of inhabitants and scope of construction of related road are highly possible, 10% of total construction and engineering service cost is assumed as physical contingency. Price contingency for cost escalation is considered separately in financial analysis.

12.3 Result of Cost Estimates

12.3.1 Cost Items

As the cost estimates of the present stage which suffices to assign investment priority order without determining detailed work conditions and specifications, cost items are grouped into those each of which can be expressed by finished work quantity such as unit price per square meter of pavement areas. For actual cost estimates, each cost item is conceived of in three stages: plant products, site products, and work items. The work items conform to cost items for unit price contracting. Plant product and site products are the items of the breakdown of each work items. Plant products are materials produced and delivered by a field plant, such as batching plant and asphalt mixture. The concrete of pavement is placed, compacted, finished and curing into surface of concrete pavement, which is a site product. Work item is for example a pavement consisting of site product: an aggregate sub base course, and expansion joint. The unit price of each work item, such as per square meter in the case of pavement, is multiplied by the quantity calculated through designing, in estimating each cost item.

12.3.2 Estimated Project Cost

The Summary of total construction costs for each road link (Nos. 4, 5, 8, 15, 22, 31, 32, 33) is shown in Table 12-3-1.

Table 12-3-1 Summary of Construction Cost for F/S Link Road

| No. | Link Name | Length (km) | Foreign Currency (1000US\$) | Local Currency | | Total Financial Cost (Mill.Rp) | Total Economic Cost (Mill.Rp) |
|-----|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | Financial Cost (Mill.Rp) | Economic Cost (Mill.Rp) | | |
| 4 | TOLI TORI-BUOL | 174.2 | 10,969 | 106,830 | 97,852 | 223,100 | 214,122 |
| 5 | BUOL-UMU | 141.0 | 9,715 | 93,693 | 82,916 | 196,676 | 185,899 |
| 8 | TOBOLI-POSO | 146.8 | 10,528 | 105,169 | 96,050 | 216,763 | 207,645 |
| 15 | UEKULI-NUHA | 174.0 | 18,269 | 168,803 | 147,131 | 362,449 | 340,778 |
| 16 | TOMPIRA-BUNGKU | 103.9 | 11,703 | 112,461 | 98,583 | 236,511 | 222,634 |
| 22 | BUNGKU-PROVINCIAL BORDER | 115.0 | 22,220 | 198,214 | 170,551 | 433,747 | 406,084 |
| 31 | BARRU-KASIPUTE | 187.9 | 12,826 | 123,309 | 109,270 | 259,262 | 245,223 |
| 32 | POHARA-ASERA | 81.4 | 10,262 | 98,656 | 86,876 | 207,438 | 195,658 |
| 33 | ASERA-PROVINCIAL BORDER | 76.0 | 10,582 | 99,740 | 85,424 | 211,912 | 197,596 |

Source : JICA Study Team

12.4 Maintenance Cost

Maintenance costs are necessary for the financial and economic analysis of the project. Maintenance work is classified into routine maintenance work and periodic maintenance work. Routine maintenance work is required irrespective of traffic volume and includes such as works as grass cutting and the cleaning of road side ditch or culverts. Periodic maintenance work is required depending on traffic volume and road surface condition and includes such works as overlay, patching, sealing, and other road surface repair, as well as the repair of bridge slabs.

Chapter 13

Conclusion and Recommendation of Pre-Feasibility Study

Chapter 13 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION OF PRE-FEASIBILITY STUDY

13.1 General

The pre-feasibility study for road links with a total length of 1,200.2 km together with its environmental survey were conducted as shown in Chapter 10, Chapter 11, and Chapter 12 and the summary is shown as follows:

- Results of engineering and economic analysis are shown in Table 13-1-1.

Table 13-1-1 Major Findings of Engineering and Economic Analysis

| Link No. | Length (km) | Construction Cost (Billion. Rp) | Unit Cost (Mill. Rp/km) | Bridges (m ²) | Slope Protection (m ²) | Tunnel (m) | E.I.R.R. (%) |
|----------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| 4 | 174.2 | 223.10 | 1,280.7 | 2,381 | 27,808 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 5 | 141.0 | 196.68 | 1,394.9 | 5,467 | 15,107 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 8 | 146.8 | 216.76 | 1,476.6 | 1,683 | 0 | 0 | 64.7 |
| 15 | 174.0* | 362.45 | 2,814.0 | 2,531 | 147,839 | 300 | 28.8 |
| 16 | 103.9 | 236.51 | 2,276.3 | 5,610 | 0 | 0 | 27.3 |
| 22 | 115.0 | 433.75 | 3,771.7 | 6,740 | 169,886 | 700 | 17.5 |
| 31 | 188.0 | 259.26 | 1,379.8 | 4,722 | 87,150 | 0 | 19.0 |
| 32 | 91.7 | 207.44 | 2,548.4 | 2,753 | 58,486 | 0 | 25.8 |
| 33 | 76.0 | 211.91 | 2,788.3 | 1,470 | 149,401 | 0 | 23.5 |
| Total | 1210.6 | 2347.86 | 2,032.8 | 33,357 | 655,677 | 1,000 | - |

Source : JICA Study Team

* A section of 128.8 km out of 174.0 km was estimated for the improvement.

- Link Nos. 15, 16, 22, 32 and 33 should be given top priority, considering traffic demand and economic evaluation (EIRR).
- Link Nos. 4, 5 and 31 should be given medium priority, considering the balance of factors, i.e., low traffic demand and low economic evaluation (EIRR),
- Link No. 8 should be given medium priority. It holds high traffic demand and high economic evaluation (EIRR), but was invested for the permanent pavement in 1994.

Further discussion is presented in the following sections.

13.2 Discussion and Conclusion

(1) Discussion

The feasibility study sections should be selected from the pre-feasibility study of about 1,200 km by taking into account seven items; 1) traffic demand, 2) land use of the adjacent area, 3) potential of regional development along roads, 4) road functions, 5) direct effects of improvement, 6) indirect effect of improvement and 7) impact on the environment of each package link.

1) Traffic demand

The traffic demand is high in link Nos. 15, 16, 22, 32 and 33 which form the Trans-Sulawesi East route in the future. In links 4, 5 and 31 the traffic volume is not high as cities on both ends are small in scale.

2) Land use of the adjacent area

Roadside development is in progress to some extent in links 16 and 32. In links 4 and 5, notable mountainous land configuration extends to the shoreline, except in settled areas, and the flat land is scarce. Link Nos. 22 and 33 contain many settlements currently being developed. Finally, in link No. 31, flat lands are distributed over a relatively wide area with area of cultivated land increasing along with progress of settlement.

3) Potential of roadside development

Link Nos. 16, 33, 31 and 22 which are mostly flat, have wide flat lands and development through settlement is currently under way.

4) Road functions and hierarchy

Link Nos. 4 and 5 are a corridor for promotion of industries, connecting Toli Toli, Buol and Umu which are collection and distribution centers of regional agricultural products for shipment to North Sulawesi. Link No. 31 is a road connecting wayside villages to South Sulawesi. Link Nos. 15, 16, 22, 33 and 32 are expected to be future important roads to make up the Trans-Sulawesi East route.

5) Indirect effects of development road

The indirect effects will be considerable in link Nos. 16, 33, and 32 where the substantial traffic volume is expected and the construction cost per km is low. Link No. 15 is a route shorter by 30 km than the existing road and the road development will prove highly effective. Many people are migrating from Banggai Island of Central Sulawesi to Bungku and Southeast Sulawesi, and Bungku has a close historical connection with Southeast Sulawesi. When link Nos. 16, 22, 33 and 32 are developed as one package, Bungku and Kendari can be connected with a 300 km route, achieving the long-cherished dream of an integrated regional culture. Three bridges at Asera, Lindo and Landowe, which cross 150 m wide rivers are currently under construction between Bungku and Asera of Southeast Sulawesi. When these bridges are completed, Central Sulawesi can be connected to Southeast Sulawesi with a land route, though the road surface condition is poor. The distance from Bungku to Palu of Central Sulawesi is 600 km and takes two days by car to cover the distance. Apart from a part of province boundary, the adjacent terrain between Kendari and Bungku is rolling hills while the

route to Palu passes through mountainous area. The road structural standard is better in the former case. Improvement of link Nos 16, 22, 33 and 32 as one package will cause change in the physical flow while improving transport of products out of the region considerably, which should lead to expanded production.

Sightseeing areas in Southeast and Central Sulawesi have been under-estimated because of divided land routes, and only a few tourists have taken trouble to visit these areas. Development of links Nos. 16, 22, 33 and 32 as one package will connect sightseeing spots in Southeast and Central Sulawesi, making tourist promotion easier and increasing the number of visitors.

6) Impact on the environment

Since most of the roads already exist, road improvement will not exert much impact on the adjacent natural environment. Besides, there is no planned road within restricted zones, such as existing parks and forestry protection area, etc.

Sightseeing spots are found along the route, but they will not be affected directly by widening of the road.

Traffic volume is not so large as to cause pollution.

Relocation of residents due to the road widening and improvement work is minimized over the road links.

(2) Evaluation and Conclusion

Based on the above discussion, criteria for evaluation was established as shown in Table 13-2-1.

Table 13-2-2 shows the result of counts taken for each of above items. Based on the result, links Nos. 16, 22, 33 and 32 were selected for the feasibility study, considering the following reasons;

- Road link Nos. 16, 22, 33 and 32 of the east route of Central Sulawesi; and Southeast Sulawesi should be improved for continuity between Kendari to Poso. These links should be given priority as, they are part of the Trans-Sulawesi East route.
- Road link No.8 was already invested for the improvement within the past 5 years and has sufficient traffic capacity at present.
- The Tompira-Umpanga section of link 16 is already completely improved and thus excluded from the scope of feasibility study.
- For link 32, the Pohara-Sandangpangan section is currently under improvement and also excluded from the feasibility study.

Table 13-2-1 Criteria for Evaluation

| Appraisal Items | Points |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| 1. Traffic demand (heavy vehicles per day) | |
| a More than 3000 | 3 |
| b From 200 to 3000 | 2 |
| c Less than 200 | 1 |
| 2. Existing land use | |
| a Extremely high | 3 |
| b High | 2 |
| c Normal | 1 |
| 3. Development possibilities | |
| a Extremely high | 3 |
| b High | 2 |
| c Normal | 1 |
| 4. Hierarchy of the road network | |
| a Gross Corridor | 3 |
| b Sub-Gross Corridor | 2 |
| c Corridor | 1 |
| 5. Direct effect (BIRR) | |
| a Extremely high (more than 20010) | 3 |
| b High (from 15% up to 20%) | 2 |
| c Normal (less than 15%) | 1 |
| 6. Indirect effect | |
| a Extremely high | 3 |
| b High | 2 |
| c Normal | 1 |
| 7. Environmental assessment | |
| a No impact | 3 |
| b Small impact | 2 |
| c Heavy impact | 1 |

(Notes: Weight of points was decided by Study Team for reference)

Table 13-2-2 Evaluation for Pre-Feasibility Links

| Evaluation Items | Project Package Link No. | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 4 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 16 | 22 | 31 | 32 | 33 |
| 1. Traffic Demand | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 2. Existing Land Use | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. Development of Possibilities | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 4. Road Hierarchy | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 5. Direct Effect (BIRR; %) | 1 (-) | 1 (-) | 3 (65) | 3 (29) | 3 (27) | 2 (18) | 2 (19) | 3 (26) | 3 (24) |
| 6. Indirect Effect | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 7. Environment | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 14 | 14 | 17 | 16 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 18 |

Source : JICA Study Team

13.3 Recommendation for Feasibility Study

A road length totaling 300 km out of about 1,200 km road links was recommended for the next step of the Feasibility Study, as shown in Table 13-3-1.

Table 13-3-1 Recommended Road Links for Feasibility Study

| Link No. | Link Length (km) | Location | Remarks |
|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 16 | 51 | Umpanga – Bungku | Umpanga is located 53 km south of Tompira |
| 22 | 115 | Bungku - Border of Province | |
| 33 | 76 | Border of Province – Asera | |
| 32 | 58 | Asera – Sandangpangan | Sandangpangan is located 24 km north of Pohara |
| Total | 300 | - | - |

Source : JICA Study Team

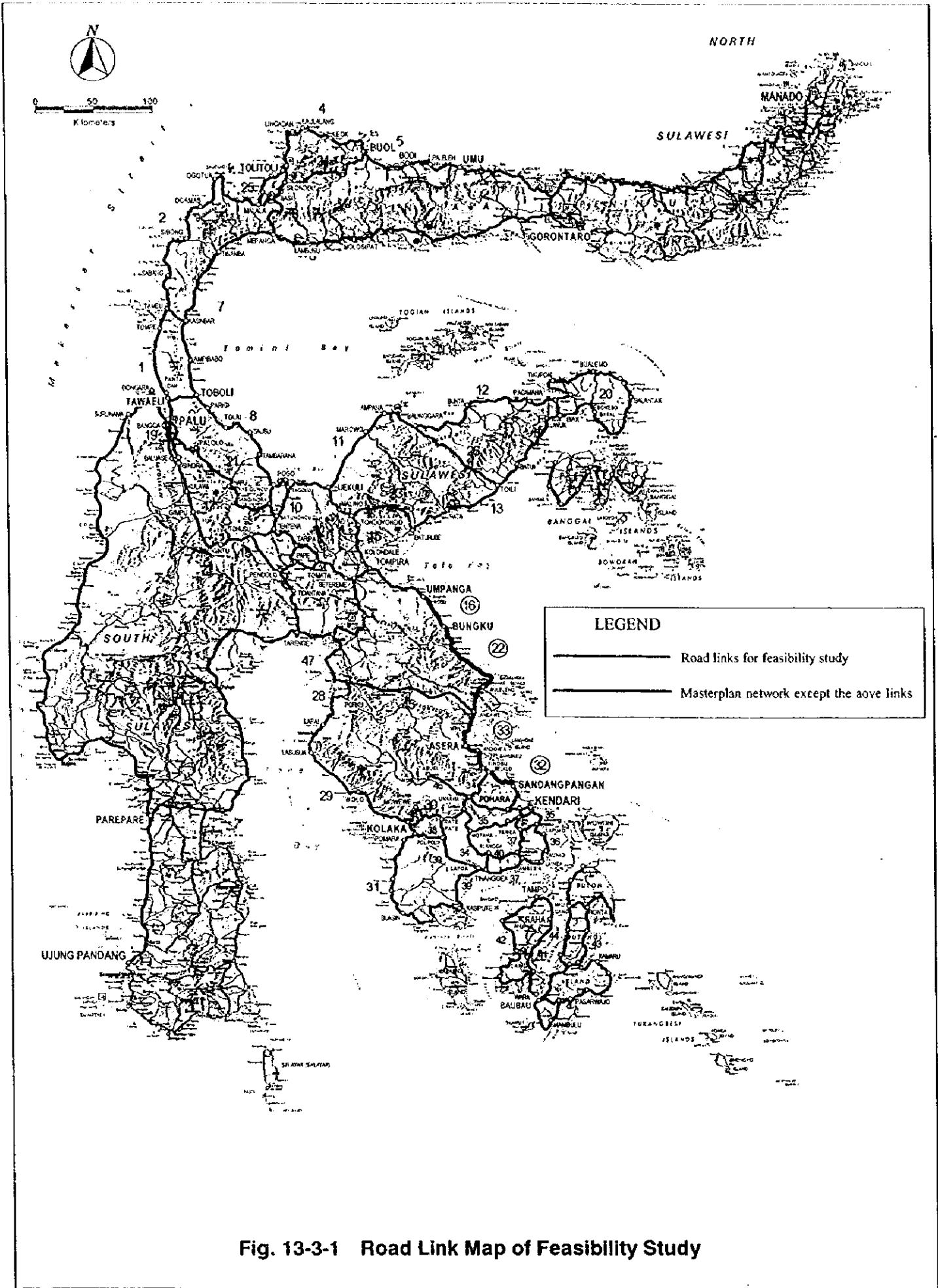


Fig. 13-3-1 Road Link Map of Feasibility Study

APENDICES

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