BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR PROCUREMENT OF PORTABLE STEEL BRIDGE (PHASE II) IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MARCH 2000

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL

G R 3 CR (3) 00-076 MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

BASIC DESIGN STUDY ON THE PROJECT FOR PROCUREMENT OF PORTABLE STEEL BRIDGE (PHASE II) IN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH

MARCH 2000

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL

PREFACE

In response to a request from the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study on the Project for Procurement of Portable Steel Bridge (Phase II) and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA sent to Bangladesh a study team from September 2 to October 24, 1999 and from November 21, 1999 to January 9, 2000.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and conducted field studies at the study area. After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made. Then, a mission was sent to Bangladesh from March 6 to 14, 2000 in order to discuss a draft basic design, and as this result, the present report was finalized.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of the project and to the enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for their close cooperation extended to the team.

March, 2000

Kimio Fujita

President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

Letter of Transmittal

We are pleased to submit to you the basic design study report on the Project for Procurement of Portable Steel Bridge (Phase II) in the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

This study was conducted by Katahira & Engineers International, under a contract to JICA, during the period from March 19, 1999 to March 31, 2000. In conducting the study, we have examined the feasibility and rationale of the project, with due consideration to the present situation of Bangladesh, and formulated the most appropriate basic design for the project under Japan's grant aid scheme.

Finally, we hope that this report will contribute to further promotion of the Project.

Very truly yours,

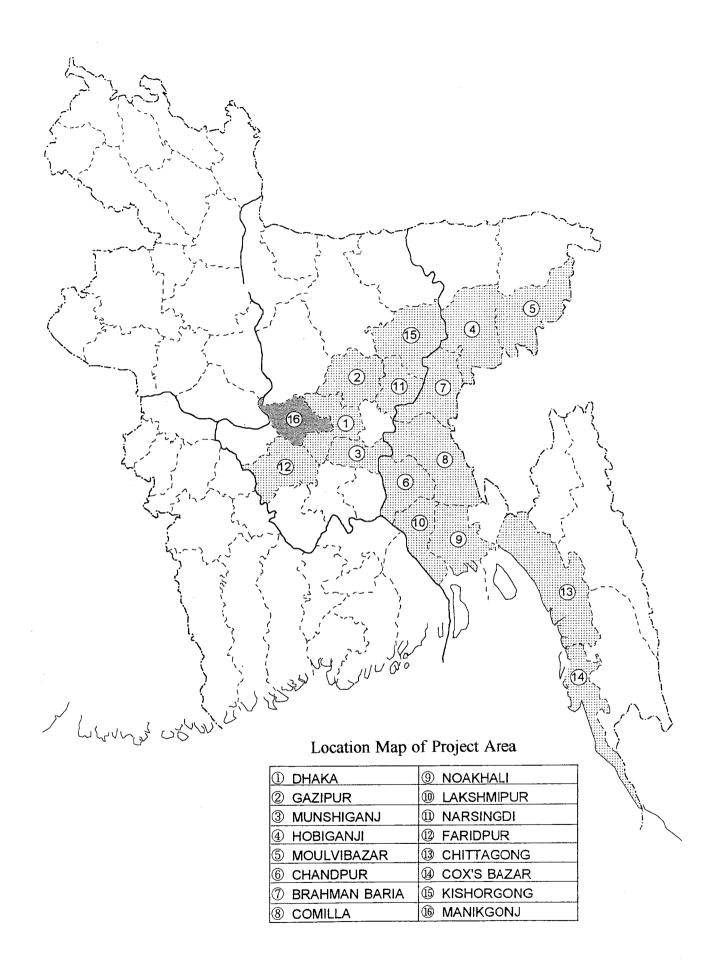
Minoru Miura

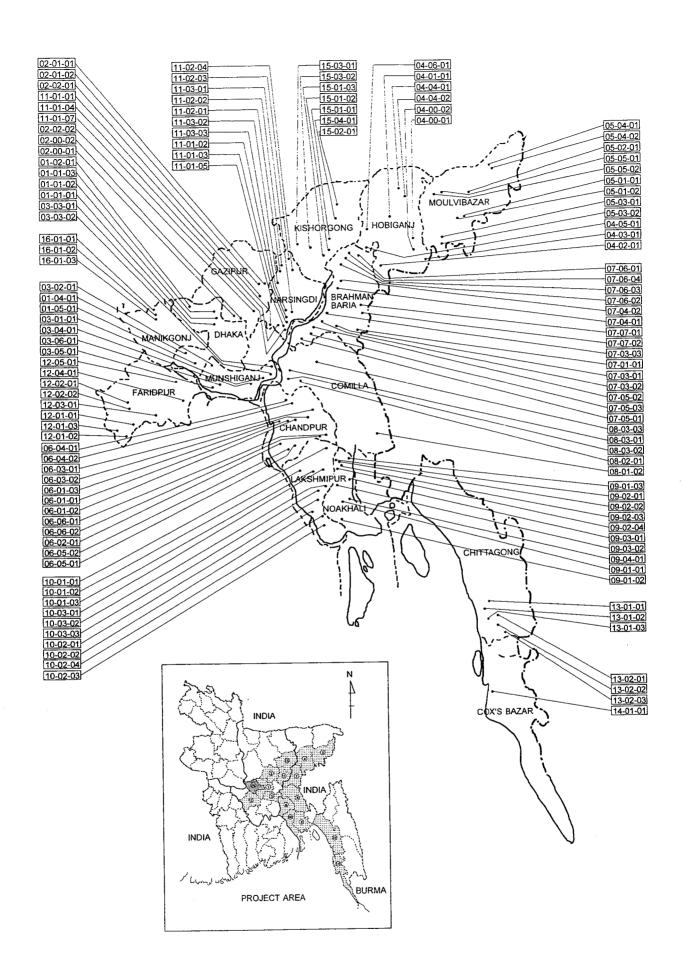
Project Manager,

Basic Design Study Team on the Project for Procurement of Portable Steel Bridge (Phase II) in the People's Republic of Bangladesh

M. gura

Katahira & Engineers International





Location Map of Requested Bridge Sites

B.Baria

Abbreviation

AASHTO : The American Association of State Highway and Transport

Officials

BWDB : Bangladesh Water Development Board

H.W.L : High Water Level

N.H.W.L : Normal High Water Level

LGED : Local Government Engineering Department

PCP : Project Concept Paper

PIO : Project Implementation Office

PP : Project Proforma

R D P : Rural Development Project

R H D : Road and Highway Department

CONTENTS

Preface
Letter of Transmittal
Location Map / Perspective
Abbreviations

				Page	
Chapter	1	Backgro	ound of the Project	1	
Chapter	2	Content	s of the Project	3	
	2.1	Object	ives of the Project	3	
	2.2	Basic (Basic Concept of the Project		
	2.3	2.3 Basic Design			
		2.3.1	Design Concept	7	
			(1) Bridge Location and Length	7	
			(2) Plan of Superstructure	7	
			(3) Plan of Substructure	7	
			(4) Design Conditions	8	
			(5) Construction	8	
		2.3.2	Natural Condition Survey and Analysis	8	
			(1) Site Survey and Meeting with LGED	8	
			(2) Natural Condition Survey	8	
		2.3.3	Design Criteria	28	
			(1) Design Specifications	28	
			(2) Design Load	28	
			(3) Design Criteria of Stress	29	
			(4) Mechanical Property of Steel Materials	29	
			(5) Specification of Painting	29	
			(6) Specification of Approach Roads	31	
		2.3.4	Structure of Bridges	31	
			(1) Superstructure (Portable Steel Bridge)	31	
			(2) Substructures	32	
			(3) Approach Road	34	
			(4) River Protection	34	
		2.3.5	Basic Design		
			(1) Basic Bridge Planning	36	
			(2) Basic Design of Superstructure	38	
			(3) Basic Design of Substructure	47	
			(4) Quantities of Bridge Construction Works	48	

		(5) Quantities of Superstructure Materials	48		
		(6) Preliminary Design of Substructure and Subsidiaries	49		
Chapter 3	Implem	entation Plan	62		
3.1 Implementation Plan					
	3.1.1	Bridge Material Transportation Plan	62		
	3.1.2	Bridge Erection Plan	62		
		(1) Erection Method			
		(2) Erection Tools			
	3.1.3	Consultant Supervision	67		
	3.1.4	Procurement Plan	67		
	3.1.5	Soft Components	67		
	3.1.6	Implementation Schedule	70		
	3.1.7	Obligations of the Government of Bangladesh	70		
3.2	Projec	t Cost Borne by the Government of Bangladesh	72		
3.3	Mainte	enance Plan	72		
Chapter 4	Project	Evaluation and Recommendation	74		
	-	t Effect			
		nmendation	75		

Appendices:

- 1. Member List of the Study Team
- 2. Study Schedule
- 3. List of Parties Concerned in the People's Republic of Bangladesh
- 4. Minutes of Discussions
- 5. Site Data of Requested Bridges and Selection of Bridges for 2nd Site Survey
- 6. Scheme of Erection Method
- 7. The Cost Borne by the Government of Bangladesh

Tables

Table 2.2-1	Flowchart of Selection of Candidate Bridge for the Project	
Table 2.3.2-1	List of Bridges	
Table 2.3.2-2	Final Selection of Bridges for 2nd Survey (1~9)	19
Table 2.3.3-1	Mechanical Property of Steel Materials	29
Table 2.3.3-2	Quantity of Japan Industry Standard (JIS H8641)	30
Table 2.3.3-3	Lifetime of Galvanization	30
Table 2.3.4-1	Comparative Study on Pony Truss Structure	33
Table 2.3.5-1	The Result of Calculation for Superstructure	39
Table 2.3.5-2	Total Materials	39
Table 2.3.5-3	H-Shape / L-Shape	46
Table 2.3.5-4	Total Weight of Portable Steel Bridges	47
Table 2.3.5-5	Summary of Quantities of Bridge Construction Works	48
Table 2.3.5-6	Summary of Quantity of Superstructure (Portable Steel Bridge)	
	Materials	
Table 2.3.5-7	Summary Table of Bridges (1~8)	50
Table 2.3.5-8	Summary Table of Bridges (With Condition)	58
Table 3.1.2-1	Comparative Study of Erection Methods	63
Table 3.1.2-2	Assembly Tool List	65
Table 3.1.2-3	Launching Tool List	66
Table 3.1.5-1	Flowchart of Technical Relations between Undertaking of	
	Both Governments and Soft Components	69
Table 3.1.6-1	Procurement Plan	
Table 3.2-1	Cost Borne by the Government of Bangladesh	72
Table 3.1.6-2	Implementation Schedule	73

Figures

Figure 2.3.2-1	Flow of Hydrologic Analysis and Bridges Planning	11
Figure 2.3.2-2	Hydrological Region / Covers District and Project Area	12
Figure 2.3.2-3	Bridges Distribution in Hydrological Regions	13
Figure 2.3.2-4	North Central Region Model	14
Figure 2.3.2-5	North East Region Model	15
Figure 2.3.2-6	South East Region Model	16
Figure 2.3.2-7	South West Region Model	17
Figure 2.3.2-8	Chittagong Area Model	18
Figure 2.3.4-2	Typical Cross Section of Approach Road	35
Figure 2.3.4-3	Typical Cross Section of River Protection	35
Figure 2.3.5-1	Standard Span of Superstructure	37
Figure 2.3.5-2	Superstructure (15 m Span)	40
Figure 2.3.5-3	Superstructure (20 m Span)	41
Figure 2.3.5-4	Superstructure (25 m Span)	42
Figure 2.3.5-5	Main Truss and Floor Beam	43
Figure 2.3.5-6	Deck Plate	44
Figure 2.3.5-7	Hand Rail and Curb	45
Figure 2.3.5-8	Standard Abutment (Scale: 1:50)	59
Figure 2.3.5-9	Standard Pier (Scale: 1:50)	60
Figure 2.3.5-10	Standard Pile-Bent Pier (Scale: 1:50)	61
Figure 3.1.6-1	Phasing of Project Bridges	71

CHAPTER 1 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

1. Background of the Project

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. Over 85% of the people live in rural area. The majority of rural people remain unemployed for at least some months of the year with as many as unemployed most of the time.

The Fifth Five Year Plan addresses special focus on rural development to promote greater opportunities for the rural poor for productive employment.

Road transport has been playing an increasingly dominant role in the socio-economic development of Bangladesh and turns out to be the largest mode (more than 60% of freight) for inland transport of the country.

The Road and Highway Department (RHD) is responsible for construction and maintenance of three categories of road, namely, national highways, regional highways and Type-A feeder roads.

The Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) is responsible for construction and maintenance of Type-B feeder roads and rural roads, such as R1, R2 and R3.

The rural infrastructure situation in Bangladesh is in such a rudimentary state that it cannot ensure all weather year-round communication, since the lack of bridges crossing numerous creeks and small rivers cuts road sections.

The Government of Japan provided 74 steel portable bridge materials under Japan's Grant Aid Program necessary to reconstruct bridges destroyed by flood and to construct new bridges at river crossing along Type-B feeder road and rural roads and then whole bridges were already completed. These bridge constructions were part of Flood Rehabilitation Project which were implemented by LGED.

In 1998, destructive heavy flood affected almost the whole country in Bangladesh and destroyed infrastructures including bridges along feeder and rural roads.

To rehabilitate the roads and bridges damaged by floods and also to pursue the development of the feeder and rural road network in rural areas, the Government of Bangladesh formulated its Flood Rehabilitation Project. To construct bridges under that Project, the Government of Bangladesh requested Japan's Grant Aid for

the procurement of portable steel bridge materials necessary for constructing the bridges.

In response to the request of the Government of Bangladesh, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study on the Project for Procurement of Portable Steel Bridge (Phase II). Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) dispatched the Basic Design Study Team from September 2 to October 24, 1999, for the first field survey, and from November 21, 1999 to January 9, 2000 for the second field survey.

The Basic Design Study Team, during its stay in Bangladesh, confirmed the background, objectives and contents of the Project, collected relevant data, and surveyed the requested bridge site conditions.

After returning to Japan, the Team analyzed the collected data in respect of appropriateness, necessity, socio-economic effects and other factors based on the results of their investigations.