

Chapter 2

Contents of the Project

CHAPTER 2 CONTENTS OF THE PROJECT

2-1 Basic Concept of the Project

2-1-1 Overall Goal and Project Purpose

Despite the fact that the Indonesian armed forces have been responsible for maintaining public peace and order for more than 30 years, with the democratic movement that followed the collapse of the Sukarno regime in accordance with the official separation and independence of the national police from the armed forces decided by the People's Consultative Assembly in August 2000, responsibility for public peace and order is also entrusted to the national police. Accordingly, the national police force plays an increasingly important role in dealing with common crime that occurs frequently nationwide, as well as ensuring public safety. However, the force only recently became independent. And due to its limited capabilities, it is having difficulty fulfilling its role in providing democratic police administrative services.

Although the police reform measures including police-related legislation and police structural reform have been in effect since 2000, democratic restructuring of the national police for civilian police forces is still being requested due to the actual state of affairs and a police awareness problem.

Under such background, upon the request of the Government of Indonesia, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) introduced the "Program for Supporting Reform of the Indonesian National Police (INP)" in Indonesia through the cooperation of the Japan National Police Agency and by dispatching an advisor specializing in policy making to the Chief of INP for the purpose of supporting "democratic police administration", "expedition and efficiency of police activities", "decrease in crime rate", "improvement in civil services" and "awareness reform within the police administration", etc. In addition, a technical cooperation project- "Civil Police Activities Promotion Project ("Technical Project")" has been implemented as a component of the Program with the Bekasi Resort Police Station as a model, where individual experts in the field of narcotics have been dispatched as an advisor to the Chief of the Bali Provincial Police. Moreover, training has been provided in Japan.

The Project includes ① construction of a radio communication network between the Jakarta Metropolitan Police and the Bekasi Resort Police Station for telecommunication dispatching of the "Technical Project" which is based at the Bekasi Resort Police and under the jurisdiction of Bekasi Station, ② criminal identification equipment for three copying pilot

stations with the Criminal Identification Department of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police and the Bekasi Resort Police for onsite criminal identification activities, ③ simple drug identification equipment for activities by individual experts (“drug enforcement” / the Narcotics Enforcement Section of the INP Headquarters in Indonesia), and ④ Koban (police box) set (equipment, buildings materials, and vehicles, etc.) for regional police activities implemented under the Program.

Although the request for Koban (police box) set has been confirmed by Indonesia, it was difficult to secure all the lots for Koban at the time of the field survey. In addition, as the “Technical Project” a certain monitoring period of the function and utilization of the new Koban system is necessary after completion. Therefore, a survey of Koban facilities design and related equipment and materials should be conducted separately, a measure not included in this Project.

Considering this information, the Project is designed for the purpose of promoting the said program by the constructing a radio communication network and by improving onsite criminal identification and simple drug identification equipment.

2-1-2 Outline of the Project

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, the Project aims at procuring equipment and materials necessary for constructing a radio communication network within the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police, onsite criminal identification equipment at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police and three copying stations, as well as, simple drug identification equipment at INP and nine (9) provincial police headquarters as priority areas for narcotics control. Accordingly, activities for transfer of technology by experts are expected to help in the creation of a modern civilian police force as requested by INP, in other words, efficient policing and social services through an improved radio communication system. In addition, by improving criminal identification-related equipment and materials and narcotics enforcement-related equipment and materials, the effectiveness of scientific criminal investigation based on objective evidence is also expected to improve. Such democratization of the police force and support for its capabilities is vital to the “creation of a democratic and impartial society”.

2-2 Basic Design of Requested Japanese Assistance

2-2-1 Design Policy

Since the Project aims at procuring equipment and materials necessary to promote the above-mentioned program activities, it is subject to equipment and materials for a radio communication system, onsite criminal identification and simple drug identification.

(1) Basic Policy

1) Radio Communication Equipment

- Compatibility with the existing radio system installed at the BEJ tower repeater station will be ensured and police activities will be improved and enhanced by incorporating the communication system with the Jakarta Metropolitan Police.
- Due to the high cost of installing digital equipment and since analog systems are in use even at INP, an analog system compatible with existing systems will also be adopted for the Project for simplicity of maintenance and management.
- Since the service areas of the two BEJ tower repeater site and the Cikarang repeater site fall under the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police Station, a seamless multi-site configuration is planned in order to prevent interruptions when users move between service areas.

2) Onsite Criminal Identification Equipment

[Onsite criminal identification equipment and materials for three copying stations]

- To establish and stabilize the outcome of “technical project” activities, basic onsite crime identification equipment necessary for crime identification activities will be procured at three copying stations, with the Bekasi Resort Police as a model.
- Up until now technology transfers have been Japanese criminal identification equipment kits introduced by Japanese specialists. Therefore, equipment and materials to be procured under the Project will have similar specifications in order to ensure continuity in technology transfer.

[Criminal identification-related equipment and materials for the Jakarta Metropolitan Police]

- From the viewpoint of ensuring the confidentiality of evidential photos, improvements in equipment to simplify “photo developing” — ”printing” — “negative files management” at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police will be examined.

- For maintenance and management after procurement, expendables and spare parts should be easily procurable for photo developing and printing equipment and materials.

3) Simple Drug Identification Equipment

- Of illegal drugs mostly associated with crime in Indonesia, four types of simple identifiable reagents procured will be subject to the Project: cannabis, stimulants, cocaine and heroin.
- Technology transfers for handling chemical reagents have been carried out by experts, and the utilization of Japanese reagents has been disseminated onsite. The procurement of reagents with similar specifications will therefore be examined.
- Since the chemical composition of reagents' is prone to secular or temperature change, in order to minimize deterioration in reactivity, the procurement of refrigerators to store reagents will be examined.
- A portable radio system is vital on the frontlines of defense in the fight against drugs, but has yet to be improved due to budgetary reasons on the Indonesian side. Consequently, procurement of a minimum standard of radio equipment for the Narcotics Enforcement Section of the INP will be examined.

(2) Natural Conditions

1) Temperature and Humidity

The climate in the Jakarta area is mild with the average annual temperature reaching 26.2°C (2000) and high humidity at 31 to 97% (2000). Consequently, special consideration should be given to the environment when utilizing radio communication equipment and materials and criminal identification-related equipment and materials. Steps to protect reagents from temperature and humidity should be included in the simple drug.

2) Rainfall

Since the region to which Jakarta belongs is a climate of substantial rainfall, total rainfall can reach 400mm during the rainy season, especially between December and April. Therefore, special consideration should be given to disruptions in operations to install equipment and materials at actual sites.

3) Lightning

The existing lightning protection system will be improved or newly constructed. Furthermore, lightning-proof radio equipment will also be installed.

4) Earthquakes

Since Indonesia lies within a volcanic zone, earthquakes often occur. However, on Java Island earthquakes of magnitude five (5) occur only every fifty (50) years or so. Consequently, a normal installation method by utilizing bottles should be adopted for some radio equipment.

(3) Socio and economic Conditions

- The repeater site at BEJ tower where the radio communication equipment will be installed is near the Jakarta Metropolitan Police and is easily accessible to the repeater sites at Bekasi Resort Police and Cikarang site. Therefore, special consideration is not necessary.
- Regarding electric power conditions, electric power stoppages often occur in the Jakarta Metropolitan area including the Bekasi Resort Police jurisdiction, in addition, shifts in voltage arise, special consideration is required for electric power improvement.
- Since approximately forty percent (40%) or about 1.2 million people of a total population of 3.3 million reside in the center of the Bekasi city center district, it should be considered that the majority of Bekasi Resort Policemen are assigned to this area.

(4) Procurement Conditions

In principle, most equipment and materials other than radio communication-related equipment to be procured through the Project will be procured locally. When needed, procurement from a third country or Japan will be examined. From the viewpoint of maintaining and managing equipment necessary for national police activities, which are social responsibility, special consideration is required for after-sales service of equipment.

(5) Use of Local Work Force

Local builders or local builders of Japanese decent and electrical work companies in the Jakarta area will carry out construction work in the relevant areas. Consequently, onsite

procurement of the labor force, transportation and installation of equipment necessary to the Project will be straightforward.

However, as the Project will be implemented with Japan's Grant Aid Scheme, effective utilization of local Japanese descendants is essential. However, Japanese nationals should supervise in order to ensure quality and the construction schedule.

(6) Operation and Maintenance Capabilities of Implementing Organizations

Thirty (30) provincial police (POLDA) including the Jakarta Metropolitan Police under INP and 327 police stations (POLRES) under the jurisdiction of each provincial police have been posted. Since the project is subject to these organs at each level, all decision making will be made by the Working Group (WG), the central body for the Program which includes all such organs. All decisions, including distribution after equipment is procured and budgetary appropriation, will be decided by the WG. Accordingly, equipment to be procured should be equipment and materials that can be effectively utilized in the Program's technology transfer activities by Japanese experts or equipment and materials necessary for disseminating activities by the Indonesian side based on technologies transferred.

(7) Facilities and Equipment Grade

In principle, equipment and materials to be procured through the Project should be the following.

1) Radio Communication Equipment and Materials

Since existing radio communication system are installed at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police and in jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police, equipment and materials should be compatible with these systems.

2) Onsite Criminal Identification Equipment and Materials

Since technology transfer activities up until now have utilized Japanese portable criminal identification equipment for experts, these technologies are in use by the Bekasi Resort Police. Consequently, to ensure compatibility with existing equipment and materials and technical guidance, similar specifications should also be procured through the Project.

3) Simple Drug Identification Equipment and Materials

Although simple Japanese reagents granted through JICA experts have not yet been disseminated on a national scale, this confirms the direction of Indonesian drug enforcement. These reagents are gradually being disseminated through the guidance of traveling JICA experts who share basic knowledge on drug investigation for officers specializing in the field. And since this will be continued in the future specifications similar to Japanese reagents should be procured.

(8) Procurement Method and Term of Work

Equipment and materials to be procured through the Project will be procured locally or from Japan and third-party nations, the most rationalized plan should be formulated for procurement after comparing and examining transporting methods, costs, periods, various custom clearance procedures and import duties.

(9) Design Conditions and Standards

When designing equipment, materials and facilities for the Project, the major functions and manufacturing standards should conform to Japanese standards or international standards such as IEC and ISO. Accordingly the following standards are applied. Furthermore, an international system of units (SI units) should be utilized.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC):

Generally applies to major functions of electrical products.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO):

Generally applies to performance evaluation of industrial products.

Japan Industrial Standards (JIS):

Generally applies to industrial products.

Japanese Electrotechnical Committee (JEC):

Generally applies to electrical products.

Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association (JEM):

Same as above

Japan Electronic Association Code (JEAC):

Same as above

Japanese Electric Cable Makers' Association Standard (JCS):

Applies to electrical lines and cables.

International Radio Consultative Committee (CCIR) Technical Standard:

Applies to radio equipment.

Electronic Industries Association of Japan (EIAJ):

Generally applies to industrial electronic products.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU):

Generally applies to telecommunication equipment.

Technical Standard for Electrical Equipment:

Generally applies to electrical work.

Audio Engineering Society/European Broadcasting Union (AES/EBU):

Generally applies to broadcasting devices.

2-2-2 Basic Plan (Equipment Plan)

(1) Overall Plan

Since the experts specializing in radio communication, onsite criminal identification and simple drug identification equipment and materials have been dispatched and technology transfers have been conducted by utilizing their portable equipment and materials. The purpose of the Project is to support aspects necessary in promoting activities for technology transfer. Therefore, for equipment and materials to be procured, conformity with equipment and materials presently owned, especially those utilized for technological transfer activities by experts should be ensured.

The radio communication filed is dependant on the construction of a communication system within the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police where technology transfers are being conducted through the present “Technical Project” and the Jakarta Metropolitan Police as its competent organ.

For onsite criminal identification filed, in addition to the Jakarta Metropolitan Police, in order to establish and disseminate the outcome of activities conducted by the “Technical Project” as a model of the Bekasi Resort Police, technology transfers at three copying stations are planned. The Project will cover onsite identification equipment and materials (fingerprint collection and photos) necessary for these activities.

In the drug enforcement field, seminars conducted by experts for the purpose of transferring technology in simple drug identification are being taken on a national scale, targeting all areas of Indonesia. However, the INP has designated ten (10) priority areas

of control where the rate of narcotics-related crime is especially high. Therefore, preferential treatment for drug enforcement should be planned for those ten areas.

(2) Equipment and Materials Plan

1) Radio Communication Equipment and Materials

By regarding Bekasi Province in the Jakarta metropolitan area as a pilot site, a technical cooperation project for the improvement of Indonesian civilian police activities (Technical Project) has been implemented. In the Project, equipment and materials for radio communication networking necessary to technology transfer for telecommunication dispatching will be improved. Twenty two (22) branch police stations (POLSEK) have been established within a 147,000 hectometers area under the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police (POLRES), where 2,055 policemen are assigned. The construction of a police radio system necessary to those police officers to provide public service is one of the objectives of the Project.

① Prerequisites for the Project

The following should be taken into consideration when securing equipment and materials for the construction of a radio communication network.

- The 800MHz trunking system has already been constructed and is being operated by the Jakarta Metropolitan Police, the Bekasi Police, each police station and portable mobile radio subscribers. However, dead areas often occur.
- Although one hundred eighty four (184) Motorola radio subscribers including radios for the base station and mobile radio subscribers have been adopted at the Bekasi Resort Police and at each police station, there is an extreme shortage of radio units required for police activities.
- The area under the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police is covered by the repeater site at the BEJ tower and Cikarang repeater site.
- Some vehicles presently owned by the Bekasi Resort Police have GPS installed.

Type and purpose of the system to be constructed are shown in Table 2-2-1.

Table 2-2-1 System to be Constructed and Purpose

Radio communication system to be constructed	Purpose
Within the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police	Technology transfer of telecommunication dispatching to support civilian police activities through the technical project
Repeater sites	Construction of a telecommunication dispatching system between the Jakarta Metropolitan Police and the Bekasi Resort Police and addressing dead areas under the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police

② Configuration of the radio communication system equipment and materials within the Bekasi Resort Police and contents of the plan

In due consideration of the existing system (800MHz trunking system), the planned system configuration for the Bekasi Resort Police is shown in Table 2-2-2.

Table 2-2-2 Configuration of the Radio Communication System Equipment and Materials and Contents of the Plan (within Bekasi Resort Police jurisdiction)

Equipment Name	Quality	Place to be installed	Descriptions
Mobile radios (including external speaker microphones and batteries)	503	Bekasi Resort Police and 22 branch police stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compatibility with the existing type will be maintained. • External speaker microphones will be also be prepared to improve police mobility. • Key pad type will be provided on subscriber radio surface for easy operation. • Only 1 standby battery for charging, therefore 2 units of batteries will be provided per subscriber radio.
Mobile radios	86	Bekasi Resort Police and 22 branch police stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard machine models of an analog trunking method will be adopted. • GPS functions will be attached.
Radios for the base station	2	H. Qs of Communication at the Bekasi Resort Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish a plural number of talk groups, at least 2 units are necessary for monitoring. • Standard machine models of an analog trunking method will be provided.

a) Installation Plan for Portable Radios (Portable Terminals)

i) Number of units currently installed

The condition of equipment presently owned by the Bekasi Resort Police is shown in Table 2-2-3. One hundred sixty one (161) 800 Mhz portable radio subscribers have already been prepared.

Table 2-2-3 Condition of Equipment Presently Installed at the Bekasi Resort Police

No	POLRES/POLSEK	Radio 800 Mhz		Radio 170 Mhz		Vehicles	Motorcycles	Truck	Bus
		BASE	Subscriber Radio	BASE	Subscriber Radio	Total	Total		
1	BEKASI POLRES	1	46	5	79	44	86	4	3
2	BEKASI BARAT	1	5	1	11	3	6	-	-
3	BEKASI UTARA	1	5	1	4	2	5	-	-
4	BEKASI SELATAN	1	5	3	10	3	5	-	-
5	BEKASI TIMUR	1	5	3	10	3	4	-	-
6	PONDOK GEDE	1	5	3	25	3	8	-	-
7	JATIASIH	1	5	2	11	3	3	-	-
8	BANTAR GEBANG	1	5	1	5	2	4	-	-
9	BABELAN	1	5	1	1	2	6	-	-
10	TARUMA JAYA	1	5	1	3	2	7	-	-
11	TAMBUN	1	5	3	15	2	11	-	-
12	SETU	1	5	-	1	2	3	-	-
13	CIBITUNG	1	7	1	3	4	8	-	-
14	CIKARANG	1	5	-	4	2	6	-	-
15	SUKATANI	1	5	-	-	2	6	-	-
16	PEBAYURAN	1	5	1	1	2	5	-	-
17	LEMAH ABANG	1	8	1	1	5	6	-	-
18	KEDUNG WARINGIN	1	5	2	1	3	6	-	-
19	TAMBELANG	1	5	1	2	2	4	-	-
20	SERANG	1	5	-	-	3	5	-	-
21	CIBARUSAH	1	5	1	1	2	5	-	-
22	CABANG BUNGIN	1	5	1	1	2	7	-	-
23	MUARA GEMBONG	1	5	1	1	2	5	-	-
TOTAL		23	161	33	190	100	211	4	3

ii) Number of Units Needed

Although the prerequisites for installation of portable radios vary between the Bekasi Resort Police and its branch police stations, the necessary number of units was determined using the following criteria based on the conditions of equipment presently owned and a deployment plan for the number of officers within the Bekasi Resort Police.

- Managerial officers such as chief and deputy chief should already have units.
- Seven (7) sections at the Bekasi Resort Police and 3 sections at each police station should be deemed priority installation sites.
- Since there is a three-shift work system, one unit should be shared by three officers at each priority installation site.

Table 2-2-4 Concept for the Installation Plan

Installation Conditions	Bekasi Resort Police	22 Branch Police Stations
Priority installation for managerial officers	Chief, deputy chief, section chiefs and representative section chiefs	Station chief, station deputy chief and section chiefs
Priority installation sites as a matter of duty	7 sections including the H.Qs of Communication security Dept., Investigation Dept., Uniform Police Dept., Traffic Police Dept., Drug Control Dept. and Special Police Force	3 sections including the Investigation Dept., Uniform Police Dept. and Traffic Police Dept.
Necessary number of units based on number of personnel	1 unit per 3 officers at the above-mentioned priority installation sections (due to 3-shift work system)	1 unit per 3 officers at the above-mentioned priority installation sections (due to 3-shift work system)

Based on the above-mentioned concept, a total 664 units will be necessary: 252 units for the Bekasi Resort Police and 412 units for 22 branch police stations. However, since there are presently 161 pieces of equipment, the necessary number of units is 503 units (206 units for Bekasi Resort Police + 297 units for police stations) after taking existing equipment into account.

Table 2-2-5 Necessary Number of Portable Radios and Installation Plan

a. Bekasi Resort Police (POLRES)

Section Name	Number of Officers	A: Necessary number of units			B: Number of units presently owned	Number of units to be procured at this time (A-B)
		Managerial positions	Other	Subtotal		
Chief	1	1	0	1	1	0
Deputy Chief	1	1	0	1	1	0
H.Q of Communication	15	3	4	7	5	2
Security	55	3	17	20	8	12
Police Detective	135	3	44	47	7	40
Uniform Police	258	3	85	88	10	78
Traffic	133	3	43	46	10	36
PR	18	3	0	3		3
Drug Enforcement	29	3	9	12	2	10
Communication Technology	7	3	0	3	1	2
Instruction	15	3	0	3	1	2
Special Police Force	28	3	8	11		11
Personnel Affairs	43	3	0	3		3
General Affairs	17	3	0	3		3
Supervision	23	3	0	3		3
Other	15	0	0	0		0
Total	793	41	211	252	46	206

b. 22 Branch Police Stations (POLSEK) under the Jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police

	Station name	Number of officers	Number of officers at 3 sections (Note)	A. Necessary number of units					B. Number of units presently owned	Number of units to be procured through the Project (A-B)
				Chief	Deputy chief	Section chief	3 sections (Note)	Sub-total		
1	BEKASI BARAT	89	66	1	1	5	22	29	5	24
2	BEKASI UTARA	61	37	1	1	5	12	19	5	14
3	BEKASI SELATAN	77	58	1	1	5	19	26	5	21
4	BEKASI TIMUR	92	60	1	1	7	20	29	5	24
5	PONDOK GEDE	99	31	1	1	6	10	18	5	13
6	JATIASI	62	35	1	1	8	12	22	5	17
7	BANTAR GEBANG	65	51	1	1	6	17	25	5	20
8	BABELAN	33	23	1	0	4	8	13	5	8
9	TARUMAJAYA	34	21	1	1	5	7	14	5	9
10	TAMBUN	92	57	1	1	4	19	25	5	20
11	SETU	37	22	1	1	5	7	14	5	9
12	CIBITUNG	83	56	1	1	7	19	28	7	21
13	CIKARANG	63	46	1	1	5	15	22	5	17
14	SUKATANI	33	18	1	0	4	6	11	5	6
15	PEBAYURAN	32	19	1	0	4	6	11	5	6
16	LEMAH ABANG	94	48	1	1	6	16	24	8	16
17	KEDUNG WARINGIN	41	29	1	1	4	10	16	5	11
18	TAMBELANG	38	27	1	0	5	9	15	5	10
19	SERANG	33	15	1	1	5	5	12	5	7
20	CIBARUSAH	38	17	1	0	6	6	13	5	8
21	CABANG BUNGIN	32	20	1	0	5	7	13	5	8
22	MUARA GEMBONG	34	20	1	0	5	7	13	5	8
Total		1,262	776	22	15	116	259	412	115	297

(Note) Three sections including the Police Detective, Uniform Police and Traffic departments are subject to priority installation.

b) Mobile Radios

Of vehicles (4-wheel drive) presently owned by the Bekasi Resort Police, mobile radios will be installed to all vehicles excluding trucks and 23 vehicles equipped with GPS. Mobile radios on busses will be required for police emergencies. Consequently, 86 mobile radio sets (GPS attached) as shown in the following table will be procured.

Table 2-2-6 Necessary Number of Mobile Radios and Installation Plan

Classification	Number of vehicles presently owned
1. Patrol cars	65 units
2. Public cars and investigation vehicles	41 units
3. Busses	3 units
A. Sub-total (1 + 2 + 3)	109 units
B. Existing Vehicles with GPS attached	23 units
C. Necessary number of radios/GPS (A-B)	86 units

③ Configuration of the radio communication system at repeater sites and improvements in plan contents

a) Improving plan for ratio repeater sites

To construct the telecommunication dispatching system between the Jakarta Metropolitan Police and the Bekasi Resort Police and to address dead areas within the Bekasi Resort Police jurisdiction, the BEJ tower and the Cikarang repeater sites will be improved through a multi-zone system configuration. (Refer to Figure 2-2-1.)

By preparing a repeater for calls at the BEJ tower and Cikarang repeater sites, communication will be improved so that it will be possible to call even in areas presently inaccessible. (Refer to Figure 2-2-2.) However, portable radios have a range of 25km from both repeater sites, so they will be able to reach mobile radios and the base station radio within 30km. (Since the Bekasi area has few obstacles, the actual range of utilization should be greater.)

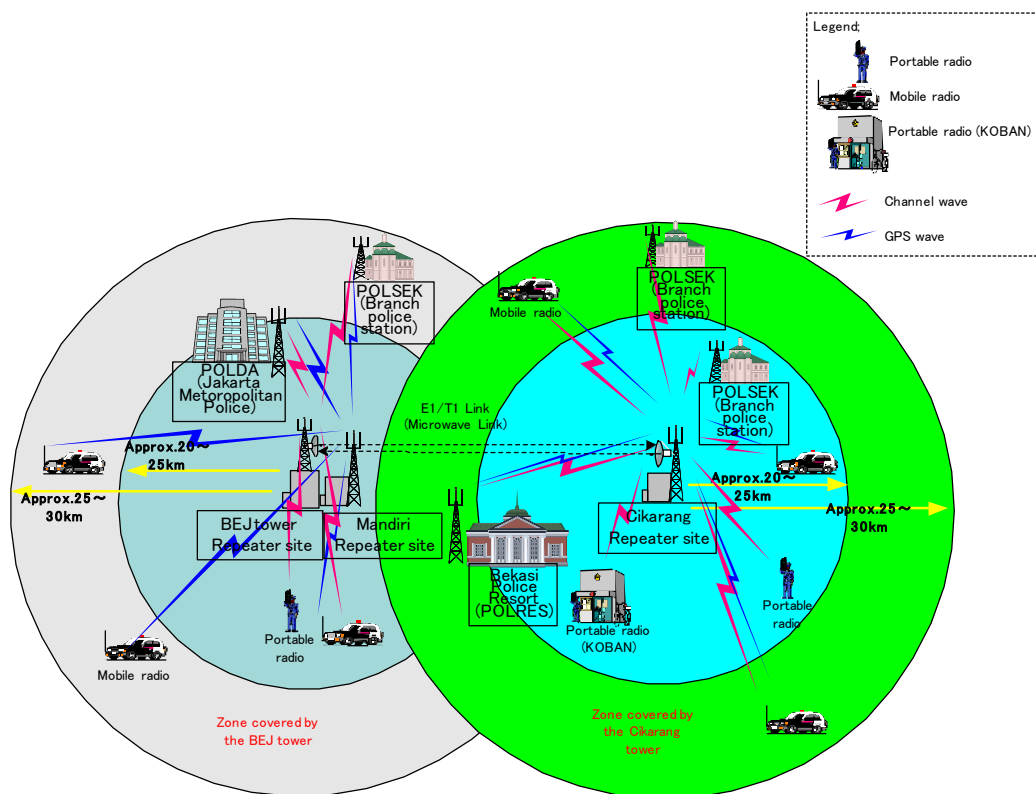
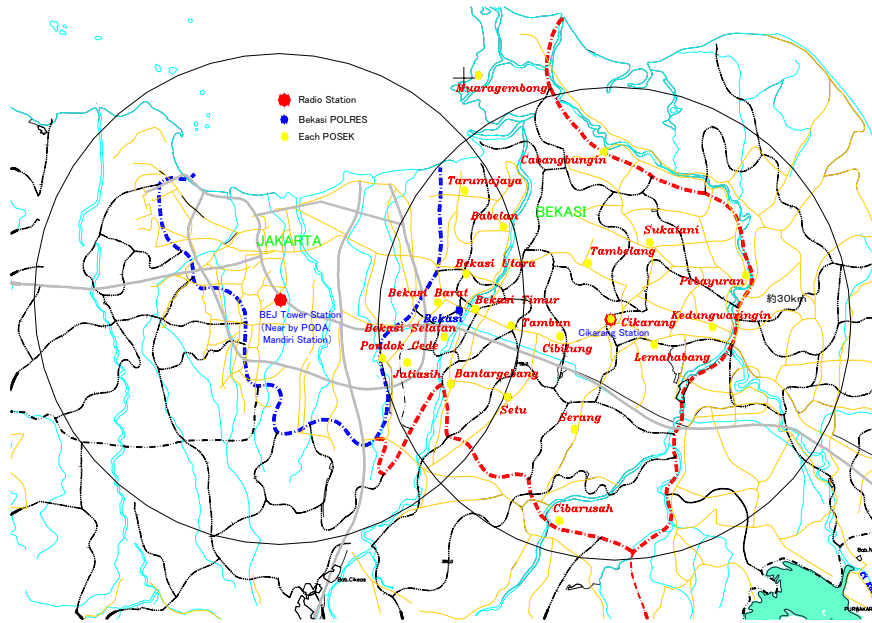


Figure 2-2-1 Configuration for Multi Site System between BEJ Tower and Cikarang Repeater Site



Note 1: Portable radios can be utilized within circle.
 2: Mandiri repeater site is used for GPS

Figure 2-2-2 Range of Utilization in Bekasi Area after Improvement of Radio Communication System

b) Installation Plan of Radio Communication System at Radio Repeater Sites

Configuration of equipment and materials necessary to construct the system and installation plan are shown in Table 2-2-7.

Table 2-2-7 Configuration of Equipment and Materials for Radio Communication System and Contents of the Plan (Radio Repeater Sites)

Configuration	Quantity	Place to be installed	Item
Station operation (including channel bank)	2 sets	BEJ repeater site, Cikarang repeater site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeater (communication repeater): 11 units • Aerial wires: 2 lines (1 each for transmission and receiving) • Shared aerial system: 1 unit • Channel bank: 3 units • Grounding system: 1 set
System controller (including USP, servers, LAN)	1 set	BEJ repeater site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controller, servers, LAN, UPS: 1 set
Microwave link	1 set	Cikarang repeater site BEJ repeater site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio circuit (Frequency: 5GHz)
Power unit	1 set	Cikarang repeater site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic voltage regulator (AVR): 1 unit • Battery power source (UPS): 1 set • Engine generator (20KVA): 1 unit
Upgrading of existing system	1 set	BEJ repeater site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Module base: 1 sheet • Automatic voltage regulator (AVR): 1 unit • Wiring: 1 set
Maintenance and test equipment	1 set	Jarkarta Metropolitan Police (Telecommunication and Electronics Dept.) and Bekasi Resort Police	Tools for monthly periodic inspection: 1 unit

c) Station Operation

i) Repeater (Repeater for Calls)

Since the number of feasible mobile equipment per repeater is approximately 80 units, it should be $(503 \text{ units to be improved} + 184 \text{ units} + 86 \text{ mobile units}) / 80 \text{ units} = 10 \text{ units}$. Accordingly, the number of repeaters for calls to be prepared through the Project will be 11 units including 1 unit for control. The existing 21 channels at the BEJ tower are filled only by portable radios at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police. Therefore, three of the eleven units will be installed at the BEJ tower. The remaining eight units will be newly installed at the Cikarang repeater site.

ii) Aerial Wire

Since the service area especially at the Cikarang repeater site should have a wide range, non-directional co-linear aerial wire will be installed. Aerial wire specifications should be similar to wires installed at the BEJ tower.

iii) Shared aerial system

There are eight repeater units for calls; therefore, shared equipment for 8 inputs will be prepared.

iv) Channel Bank

After converting voice and control signals into digital data, equipment to convert to TDM (time division multiplex) signals will be prepared (2 units for the BEJ repeater site and 1 unit for the Cikarang repeater site).

v) Grounding Device

One grounding device will be provided for aerial wire lightening protection and one for communication equipment.

d) System controller

As for a multi-site configuration controller, one set of controller, servers, LAN and UPS will be prepared.

e) Microwave Link

Radio lines utilizing microwaves for information exchange at each repeater site will be created. The frequency will be 5 GHz.

f) Power Unit

- The following improvements in the electric power unit will be made to address voltage changes and power failures which are current problems.
- Automatic voltage regulator (AVR): Steps for the transition (170v to 260v) of commercial power source (3-phase 220v, 50Hz)
- Battery power source (UPS): Steps for temporary power failures
- Engine generator (20KVA): Steps for long-term power failures (Automatic switching device to hold temporary power failure is attached.)

g) Upgrading the Existing System

- Module base: Expansion for MTC3600 controller
- Automatic voltage regulator (AVR) and wiring: power source facilities for each equipment to be newly established

h) Maintenance and Test Equipment

The maintenance and testing equipment and materials required for equipment maintenance inspections will be procured. With respect to the maintenance and management of the radio communication system, engineers at the Bekasi Resort Police should take measures for the initial stage, at the same time, engineers are dispatched from the Jakarta Metropolitan Police when necessary. Under such circumstances, the following equipment necessary for maintenance and control of equipment and materials to be procured will be installed at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police (Department of Telecommunication and Information: TELEMATIKA) which is the department responsible for maintenance and control. However, since simple maintenance and check-ups should be done at the Bekasi Resort Police, one toolkit will be distributed to the Bekasi Resort Police.

2) Onsite Criminal Identification Equipment and Materials

① Prerequisites for the Project

Onsite criminal identification equipment and materials to be procured through the Project is aimed at supporting the concept of diffusing onsite criminal identification activities by the Indonesian side and unified management of photographs at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police. On the assumption of the Project, configuration of equipment and materials by usage and place to be provided is shown as follows.

a) Composition of Equipment and Materials

The composition of equipment and materials to be procured through the Project, place to be distributed, installed and usage are shown in Table 2-2-8.

Table 2-2-8 Composition of Equipment and Materials, Place to be Distributed and Installed, and Usage

Composition of equipment and materials	Place to be distributed and installed	Usage
Powder method crime fingerprint collection kit	Identification Dept. at three copying police stations	Technology on onsite criminal identification will be transferred to the copying police stations.
Chemical method fingerprint collection kit		
Field photograph kit		
Photo developing machine	Identification Dept. at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police	Unified management of field photos
Photo printing machine		
Photographing and printing-related chemical agents, etc.		
Instant printing system		Adjustment of temperature within the laboratory
Air conditioning for the laboratory		

b) Copying Police Stations

“Program for Supporting Reform of the Indonesian National Police” (Program) is greatly expected by the Indonesian side in an inclusive and long-term manner. Through the intention of INP (initiatives of the Chief of INP) for the “Technical Project”, in order to transfer the outcome of the “Technical Project” to other provincial police headquarters within the Jawa Island, police stations around the provincial capital were designated as the “copying police stations”, they are preparing the setup to accept the outcome of the “Technical Project”. The copying police stations such as Chimahi, Kendal and Sidoarjo are firstly nominated for the Program. With respect to “copying police stations”, both Japanese and Indonesian sides reached the consensus that the support by experts of the “Technical Project” of the Program will be limited to the minimum by entrusting the self-efforts of the Indonesian side. However, since the considerable human resources and materials have been invested to the “Technical Project”, through the onsite crime identification kits deemed to be necessary for technology transfer in the identification field will be granted through the Grand Aid Cooperation scheme. The minimum onsite crime identification kit will be procured under this scheme.

② Onsite Crime Identification Equipment and Materials to be Distributed to Copying Police Stations

a) Composition of Equipment and Materials and Contents of the Project

The Indonesian side designated the total 3 police stations from each 1 location in East Jawa, Central Jawa and West Jawa as the above-mentioned copying police stations. The places to distribute to these copying police stations where powder method crime fingerprint collection kits, chemical method fingerprint collection kits and field photograph kits will be distribute are as follow.

- Cimahi/Cibabat Police Station (West Jawa)
- Kendal Police Station (Central Jawa)
- Sidoarjo Police Station (East Jawa)

Similar equipment and materials granted through the “technical project” such as powder method crime fingerprint collection kits, chemical method fingerprint collection kits and field photograph kits to be used as onsite criminal identification equipment and other materials will be distributed to the three copying police stations.

Table 2-2-9 Composition of Equipment and Materials for Onsite Criminal Identification to be Distributed to the Three Copying Police Stations and Contents of the Project

Classification	Quantity procured	Usage
Powder method crime fingerprint collection kit	3 sets	To detect and collect fingerprints from objects (such as desks and cups) at the actual crime scene.
Chemical method fingerprint collection kit	3 sets	To detect fingerprints from paper.
Field photograph kit	3 sets	To photograph fingerprints detected at the actual crime scene, to preserve its condition by photographing for evidence.

b) Equipment and Materials Procurement Plan

As for the contents of powder method crime fingerprint collection kits, chemical method fingerprint collection kits and field photograph kits to be procured through the Project, excluding experts’ portable equipment assigned at the start of the technical project not often utilized at the actual site for technology transfer activities. Table 2-2-10 shows the contents of the kits.

Table 2-2-10 Contents of Kits

a. Power Method Crime Identification Collection Kit

Contents			Q'ty
(1)	Aluminum trunk	W400 x D300 x H160mm, with partition	1
(2)	Fingerprint powder, aluminum	35g	10
(3)	Fingerprint powder, black	35g	10
(4)	Fingerprint powder, Lycopodium	35g	10
(5)	Fingerprint powder, black	50g	3
(6)	Fingerprint powder, aluminum	100g	5
(7)	Fingerprint powder, black	100g	5
(8)	Vinylon fingerprint lifting tape	60mm × 10m, with mount	10
(9)	Round brush	Bamboo holder, 35mm head × 165mm of total length , with case	50
(10)	Plastic test tube with rubber cap	Polyethylene, 12mm diameter × 105mm length	30
(11)	Duster brush, rabbit cheek fur	Rabbit fur	50
(12)	Duster brush case	For 2	5
(13)	Scissors	Stainless	10
(14)	Fingerprint paste ink	Black	5
(15)	Gloves	Nylon	100
(16)	Dryer	850W	5
(17)	Fingerprint rubber roller	50g	10
(18)	Fingerprint rubber roller	25mm roller diameter × 50mm length	5
(19)	Roller case	Hard vinyl chloride, covering cap	5
(20)	Universal fingerprint stamping base	Steel/melanin coating, W205 × D100 × H60mm	1
(21)	Magnifier	2.5 times, 62mm diameter	5
(22)	Dustproof mask	Electrostatic filter for dust proof, activated carbon fiber for deodorant	100
(23)	Remains bag	Soft vinyl chloride	5
(24)	Remains vinyl sheet, black	Black	20
(25)	Remains vinyl sheet, grey	Grey	20
(26)	Disposable clean gloves	Latex, 100 sheets	10
(27)	Portable drawing board	400 x 300x 5mm, low-forming PE board & color aluminum	1
(28)	Foot print protection cover	Soft vinyl chloride	50
(29)	Barrier tape	30m	20
(30)	Convex	3.5m, steel	1
(31)	Tape measure	30m, glass fiber	1
(32)	Photo scale	40cm scale, each 1 of white and black (with case), 61 × 45cm L shape × 1	1
(33)	Modeling cord for crime scene	Each 1 of white and black	2
(34)	Photo evidence plates	88 × 85mm, 1 to 20, A to J, 4 types of symbols, each 1 sheet	1
(35)	Number seal	4 x 4cm. 1 to 50	2
(36)	Plate bag	W300 × D150 × H190mm	1
(37)	Compass	45mm diameter	1
(38)	Fluorescent light	Fluorescent light, charging type	1
(39)	Down transformer	120W	1
(40)	High performance handy light	10W metal halide lamp	1
(41)	Spare lamp		1

b. Chemical method fingerprint collection kit

Content		Q'ty	
(1)	Nihyndrin	25g	5
(2)	Acetone	1 st grade, 500cc	30
(3)	Petroleum benzine	500ml	30
(4)	Ethyl alcohol	500ml	10
(5)	Liquid brush	Thread fastened, medium	10
(6)	Stainless tweezers	23cm	10
(7)	Steam iron	220V, 1200W	3
(8)	Beaker	200ml	3
(9)	Graduated cylinder	300ml	1
(10)	Quick-drying glue	20g, ethyl	25
(11)	Black dye	30g	1
(12)	Tetramethylbenzidine	1g	3
(13)	Digital balance	Resolving power 0.1g	1
(14)	Surfactant	250g	4
(15)	Triiron tetroxide	500g, special grade	10
(16)	Aluminum trunk	W430 × H350 × D270mm	1
(17)	Cyanoacrylate fuming chamber	W270 × D270 × H420mm, with down trans	1

c. Field Photograph Set

Content		Q'ty	
(1)	Single-lens reflex camera	28 to 80m, F3.3 to 5.6	1
(2)	Strobe light	SB28	1
(3)	UV cut filter	58mm	1
(4)	Green filter	58mm	1
(5)	Blue filter	58mm	1
(6)	Camera case	Inside size: W320 × H225 × D160mm	1
(7)	Tripod	3-way universal head, pipe diameter 32mm, 3-stage, warming up gear type	1
(8)	Stepladder	90cm	1
(9)	Photographic back paper	Each 3 sheets of white, red and blue, 75 0× 450mm, with accommodation case	1
(10)	Macro lens	60mm, F2.8	1
(11)	Lens case	For macro lenses	1
(12)	Camera stand	150W 2 light, 960m total length, stand board: 450 × 450mm	1
(13)	Down transformer	500W, with AVR function	1
(14)	L-type photo scale	Long side 610mm× short side 405mm, steel, white scale on black base	1
(15)	Photo scale	Aluminum, total length 410 × width 12mm, each 1 of black and white, with case	1
(16)	Release	30cm, with auto stopper	1

③ Equipment and Materials to be Provided to the Identification Department at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police

a) Composition of Equipment and Materials and Contents of the Project

Although photo evidence should be managed in a cohesive manner in order to secure investigation security, the Jakarta Metropolitan Police does not have color photo developing and printing machines. Consequently, at the present time they have asked a private company (DPE) to do the work. Under such conditions, the possibility of

information leakage and human rights issues exists. Therefore, in order to support police activities, the Indonesian side plans to unify the management of field photographs at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police. To support this plan, color photo developing and printing machines will be provided through the Project. The contents of equipment and materials are shown in Table 2-2-11.

Table 2-2-11 Composition of Equipment and Materials and Contents of the Project

Equipment name	Content and grade	Quantity to be procured
Photo developing machine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing capacity: 23 films for 24 sheets /per 1 hour 	1 unit
Photo printing machine (color)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Processing capacity: 3R-size 300 sheets at least / day PC for automatic processing 	1 unit 1 unit
Photo developing and printing-related chemical agents, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Film developing solution (types: A,B,C,D) Printing solution Printing paper 	A:7,B:4,C:6,D:4 bottles 4 bottles 38 sets
Instant printing system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PC Scanner Color laser printer Photo paper 	1 unit 1 unit 1 unit 2 sets
Air conditioning	33m ² separate type	1 unit

i) Photo Developing Machine

In 2003 the number of criminal cases within the jurisdiction of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police was approximately 10,000. Therefore, 3,000 rolls of film (72,000 sheets = 24 sheets per average use) is the minimum amount of film needed over a one-year period. Accordingly, a model of machine that can handle this quantity should be selected.

ii) Photo Printing Machine (Color)

Similarly to the photo developing machine, a model machine that can handle one-year utilization (72,000 sheets) should be selected.

iii) Photo Developing and Printing-related Chemical Agents, etc.

Since photo developing solution utilized for developing and printing photographs are consumables, a portion necessary for the initial activities for the equipment is procured in general under the grant aid cooperation scheme. However, in due

consideration of the importance for supporting police activities and the stored period of reagents, the maximum 1 year portion will be procured under the Project. The Study Team explained that materials to be needed after that should be procured by the Indonesian side by its self effort. The Indonesian side fully understood this materials procurement plan.

iv) Instant Printing System

The instant printing system is a machine capable of quickly (a few seconds) enlarging photographs to A4 size with good picture quality. Fingerprint detail is often difficult to confirm with the naked eye; therefore this system is necessary. Since the system is able to obtain results similar to photo printing by acquiring slight technology such as correction of color tone, it is frequently utilized in Japan for identification and observation purposes. Even in Indonesia, this equipment is vital to the efficiency of identification activities. However, the model that has been commonly utilized up to now is inconvenient requiring special paper and management of consumables. Accordingly, the system will house the same functions (PC + scanner + color laser printer).

v) Laboratory Air Conditioning

Since temperature in the laboratory must be adjusted when efficiently utilizing various types of equipment and materials, a suitable-sized air conditioning will be procured for the laboratory.

3) Drug Enforcement: Simple Drug Identification Equipment and Materials

① Prerequisites of the Project

Equipment and materials for drug enforcement and simple drug identification are aimed at supporting the activities of individually dispatched experts. Since the activities of the said experts extend nationwide in Indonesia, in accordance with the Project, the composition of equipment and materials by usage and organizational level subject to distribution are as follows.

a) Composition of Equipment and Materials

Four types of equipment and materials are to be procured through the Project: ① simple drug identification sets for drug enforcement activities, ② refrigerators for storing chemical reagents, ③ small-scale radio systems, and ④ sample reagents utilized for technology transfer of simple drug identification (refer to Table 2-2-12).

Simple drug identification sets are consumables, therefore, the minimum consumables are granted in general under the grant aid cooperation scheme. However, similarly in due consideration of the above-mentioned onsite identification equipment and materials, it is planned to procure approximately one year portion of simple drug identification sets.

Table 2-2-12 Contents of the Plan for Drug Enforcement:
Simple Drug Identification

Usage	Equipment and materials type
For drug enforcement activities	Simple drug identification set
	Refrigerators for storing chemical agents
	Small-scale radio system
For technology transfer	Sample reagents

b) Organizational Level for Distribution of Equipment and Materials

The organizational structure of the Indonesian National Police (INP) is shown in Table 2-2-13. Drug enforcement sections are established at INP headquarters and the police (POLRES); these sections have not established at police branch stations (POLSEK). Consequently, the organization responsible for distribution of equipment and materials for drug enforcement and simple drug identification to be procured in the Project will include INP headquarters and police stations (POLRES).

Table 2-2-13 Organizational Level for Equipment Distribution

Name	Existence of the drug enforcement section	Target for equipment distribution
INP headquarters (MABES)	Yes	○
Provincial police headquarters (POLDA)	Yes	○
Regional police headquarters (POLWIL) Metropolitan police (POLTABES)	Yes	○
Police stations (POLRES)	Yes	○
Police branch stations (POLSEK)	No	×

② Simple Drug Identification Sets

a) Plan to Distribute Simple Drug Identification Sets

Ten (10) areas have been designated by the drug enforcement section of INP headquarters as priority areas for drug control. Five of these provinces to which Jakarta, Surabaya, Banten, Medan, Samarinda and Balikpapan belong, Jawa Timur (east), Jawa, Sumatra Utara (north) and Kalimantan Timur (east) had the highest drug-related crime rate both in 2002 and 2003. (Refer to Table 2-14.) In addition,

Batam (Riau province), Semarang (Jawa Tenga (central) province), Bali (Bali province) and Makassar (Sulawesi Selatan (south) province) are other areas with relatively higher level of narcotics-related crime, and are important geographically in overseas drug trafficking. In the Project, these areas have priority and should be selected for distribution of simple drug identification sets.

Table 2-14 Number of Drug-related Crimes (2002 to 2003)

Provincial police headquarters	Priority areas	2002			Ranking	2003			Ranking
		Narco-tics	Stimu-lants	Total		Narco-tics	Stimu-lants	Total	
Jakarta	Jakarta	321	232	553	2	2,410	984	3,394	1
Jawa Timur	Surabaya	240	288	528	3	193	373	566	2
Jawa Barat	Banten	244	116	360	4	292	172	464	3
Sumatera Tengel	Medan	505	189	694	1	384	51	435	4
Kalimantan Timur	Samarinda, Balikpapan	6	193	199	5	12	227	239	5
Riau	Batam	75	40	115	10	126	97	223	6
Kalimantan Selatan		10	85	95	11	6	216	222	7
Jakarta Raya		112	57	169	7	119	74	193	8
Lampung		91	69	160	8	78	67	145	9
Jawa Tengah	Semarang	60	64	124	9	48	83	131	10
Aceh		50	3	53	15	83	11	94	11
Bali	Bali	110	81	191	6	42	47	89	12
Kalimantan Barat		27	42	69	14	23	41	64	13
Jambi		40	36	76	13	37	25	62	14
Sulawesi Selatan	Makassar	38	50	88	12	14	46	60	15
Sumatera Barat		42	7	49	16	27	6	33	16
Kalimantan Tengah		3	15	18	20	1	31	32	17
Sulawesi Utara		11	24	35	17	14	12	26	18
Nusa Tenggara Barat		18	3	21	19	13	7	20	19
IHP Headquarters		7	11	18	20	4	10	14	20
Sumatera Selatan		16	8	24	18	1	6	7	21
Sulawesi Tenggara			1	1	26		2	2	22
Sulawesi Tengah		1	14	15	22		2	2	23
Nusa Tenggara Barat		4	1	5	24	1		1	24
Malku				0	27	1		1	25
Bengkulu		5		5	24			0	26
Papua		4	3	7	23			0	27
Bangka Belitung									
Banten									
Gorontalo									
Malku Utara									
Total		2,040	1,632	3,672		3,929	2,590	6,519	

Consequently, simple drug identification sets procured through the Project will include the drug enforcement section of INP headquarters, provincial police headquarters (POLDA) which has jurisdiction over the above-mentioned 10 priority sites, regional police headquarters which belong to the provincial police headquarters, metropolitan police stations and police stations. The breakdown of police is shown in Table 2-2-15.

Table 2-2-15 Plan to Distribute Simple Drug Identification Sets

Province	Provincial police headquarters	Regional police headquarters Metropolitan police	Police stations	Total
INP Headquarters	1	-	-	1
Jakarta	1	-	8	9
Jawa Timur	1	7	36	44
Jawa Barat	1	5	22	28
Sumatra Utara	1	1	14	16
Kalimantan Timur	1	1	10	12
Riau	1	2	12	15
Jawa Tengah	1	6	37	44
Bali	1	1	7	9
Sulawesi Selatan	1	3	25	29
	10	26	171	207

b) Procurement Plan for Simple Drug Identification Sets

i) Quantity of Sets to be Procured

A procurement plan for simple drug identification sets was formulated based on the following calculation method.

- Based on the current Indonesian distribution figures, a minimum two sets are needed at INP headquarters and provincial police headquarters.
- Of these, additional sets are required at provincial police headquarters that have jurisdiction over priority areas. Therefore, the number of additional sets will be proportionally distributed based on the number of criminal cases (Refer to Table 2-2-16).
- Since practical training on simple drug identification is scheduled for the police detective and police academy, four sets for the two locations will be delivered to INP headquarters to which the said academy belongs.
- Although there are no distribution figures at regional police headquarters, since the metropolitan police and police stations belonging to the provincial police headquarters, at least one set each is needed.

Table 2-2-16 Breakdown in the Number of Sets at INP and Provincial Police Headquarters Having Jurisdiction over Priority Sites by Province

No.	Provincial police headquarters		Population (2000)	Population ratio	Narcotics	Stimulants	Number of crimes (2002)	Number of crimes (2003)	Number of crimes (02-03)	Ratio of the number of cases	Indonesian method distribution results	Basic number	Ratio of the number of cases	Total
Priority areas and INP Headquarters														
10	Jakarta	Jakarta	8,347,083	6.0%	321	232	553	3,394	3,947	38.7%	5	2	4	6
14	Jawa Timur	Surabaya	34,765,998	24.9%	240	288	528	566	1,094	12.9%	3	2	1	3
11	Jawa Barat	Banten	35,723,473	25.6%	244	116	360	464	824	9.7%	3	2	1	3
3	Sumatera Tengah	Medan	11,506,808	8.3%	505	189	694	435	1,129	13.3%	4	2	2	4
21	Kalimantan Timur	Samarinda, Balikpapan	2,443,334	1.8%	6	193	199	239	438	5.2%	3	2	1	3
6	Riau	Batam	4,755,176	3.4%	75	40	115	223	338	4.0%	3	2	0	2
12	Jawa Tengah	Semarang	30,924,164	22.2%	60	64	124	131	255	3.0%	3	2	0	2
15	Bali	Bali	3,146,999	2.3%	110	81	191	89	280	3.3%	3	2	0	2
22	Salawesi Seatan	Makassar	7,801,678	5.6%	38	50	88	60	148	1.7%	2	2	0	2
1	INP Headquarters		-		7	11	18	14	32	0.4%	2	4	0	4
Sub-total			139,414,713	69%			2,870	5,615	8,485	83.3%	31	22	9	31
Non-priority areas														
20	Kalimantan Selatan		2,975,714		10	85	95	222	317	18.6%	2			
13	Jakarta Raya		3,120,478		112	57	169	193	362	3.0%	2			
8	Lampung		6,649,181		91	69	160	145	305	2.2%	2			
2	Aceh		1,734,722		50	3	53	94	147	1.4%				
18	Kalimantan Barat		3,732,950		27	42	69	64	133	1.0%	3			
5	Jambi		2,407,166		40	36	76	62	138	1.0%	2			
4	Sumatera Barat		4,241,605		42	7	49	33	82	0.5%	2			
19	Kalimantan Tengah		1,801,006		3	15	18	32	50	0.5%	2			
25	Sulawesi Utara		1,973,440		11	24	35	26	61	0.4%	2			
16	Nusa Tenggara Barat		3,830,597		18	3	21	20	41	0.3%	3			
9	Sumatera Selatan		6,857,376		16	8	24	7	31	0.1%	2			
23	Sulawesi Tenggara		1,776,292			1	1	2	3	0.0%	2			
24	Sulawesi Tengah		2,012,393		1	14	15	2	17	0.0%	2			
17	Nusa Tenggara Barat		3,808,477		4	1	5	1	6	0.0%	2			
26	Malku		1,149,899				0	1	1	0.0%				
7	Bengkulu		1,562,085		5		5	0	5	0.0%	2			
27	Papua		1,697,984		4	3	7	0	7	0.0%	3			
28	Bangka Belitung		899,095											
29	Banten		8,096,809											
30	Gorontalo		830,184											
31	Malku Utara		669,833											
Sub-total			61,827,286				802	904	1,706		33			
Total			201,241,999				3,672	6,519	10,191		64			

As described above, the procurement plan on the quantity of simple drug identification sets is shown in Table 2-2-17.

Table 2-2-17 Procurement Plan on Quantity of Simple Drug Identification Sets

Place to be distributed	Number of locations	Distributed number (Set)
INP headquarters	1	4
Provincial police headquarters having jurisdiction over priority sites	9	27
Regional police headquarters, metropolitan police and police stations	197 (26+171)	197
Total		228

ii) Contents of Simple Drug Identification Sets

Since the target drugs of the Project are hemp, stimulants (amphetamine, methamphetamine), heroin and cocaine, four reagents subject to these drugs are Duquenois reagent (hemp), Simon reagent (methamphetamine), Marquis reagent (amphetamine, heroin) and Scott reagent (cocaine). Of these drugs, the JICA experts point out that reagents for stimulants (amphetamine and methamphetamine), which are difficult to identify at the actual site of drug enforcement activities (compared to other drugs, they are difficult to identify at first glance), should be have priority in distribution. Accordingly, the ratio between Simon reagent for methamphetamine and other reagents is 1.5:1. With respect to amphetamine which is another stimulant, since the Marquis reagent is shared with heroin and adjustment is possible depending on the utilizing conditions, the ratio of quantity will be 1.

Although the utilizing conditions of each reagent vary according to type and area, an approximate 30-times portion per 1 reagent is required based on past distribution figures. Accordingly, the basic number will also be 30 times per 1 reagent for the Project, and the contents per set based on earlier-mentioned ratios are shown in Table 2-2-18.

Table 2-2-18 Contents of Simple Drug Test Set

Contents of Japanese-style simple drug test set (per 1 set)	Quantity
Duquenois reagent (Hemp)	30 times
Simon reagent (Methamphetamine)	45 times
Marquis reagent (Amphetamine, heroin)	60 times
Scott reagent (Cocaine)	30 times
Reaction plate	1 sheet
Flashlight	1 unit
Camera	1 unit

Note: Since the Marquis reagent is used for two types of drugs (amphetamine and heroin), a total 60-times portion will be provided.

③ Refrigerators for Storing Reagents

a) Installation Plan for Refrigerators for Storing Reagents

At the time of the request, the plan was to store reagents at all locations and to distribute simple drug identification sets. However, in order to efficiently utilize reagents it was decided that reagents should be stored and managed centrally instead of storing small amounts at each station. Consequently, in the Project, instead of installing refrigerators for reagents at all places where simple drug identification will be distributed, reagents will be controlled centrally by installing refrigerators at provincial police headquarters as a base of each site and at the drug enforcement section of INP headquarters. If reagents are stored at room temperature under 25°C, these can be utilized for 2 years, accordingly if these are stored in refrigerators, the number of years to store can be further extended, so it is judged to utilize for 3 years.

b) Procurement Plan for Refrigerators for Storing Reagents

i) Refrigerator Capacity

The following criteria for refrigerator capacity were established.

- The volume of reagents per simple drug identification set is 10 liter.
- In due consideration of the accommodation efficiency and inside shape of the refrigerator, 2 types of simple drug identification sets, 150 liter (10 sets) and 220 liter (16 sets) will be allotted.

ii) Number of Refrigerators

As mentioned above, the number of refrigerators is shown in Table 2-2-19.

Table 2-2-19 Procurement Plan for Refrigerators for Storing Reagents

Place of distribution	Distribution quantity	
	Simple drug test set	Refrigerator
① INP headquarters	4	1 (150ℓ)
② Provincial police headquarters to which priority sites belong		
Jakarta	14 (6+8)	1 (220ℓ)
Jawa Timur	46 (3+43)	3 (220ℓ)
Jawa Barat	30 (3+27)	2 (220ℓ)
Sumatra Utara	19 (4+15)	2 (150ℓ)
Kalimantan Timur	14 (3+11)	1 (220ℓ)
Riau	16 (2+14)	1 (220ℓ)

Jawa Tengah	45 (2+43)	3 (220ℓ)
Bali	10 (2+8)	1 (150ℓ)
Sulawesi Selatan	30 (2+28)	2 (220ℓ)
Total	228	4 (150ℓ) 13 (220ℓ)

Note: Number of simple drug identification sets (provincial police headquarters' portion + number of police stations belonging)

④ Sample Reagents

a) Distribution Plan for Sample Reagents

Sample reagents will be distributed so that JICA experts will be able to utilize technology transfer activities for drug enforcement. As for educational activities for drug enforcement on the Indonesian side, the drug enforcement section of the INP will provide onsite assistance (guidance clinics), accompanied by JICA experts whenever possible. Consequently, the places of distribution of sample reagents for technology transfer activities are shown in Table 2-2-20. Except for the drug enforcement section of INP headquarters all sections (389 locations) from provincial police headquarters to police stations will be subject.

Table 2-2-20 Distribution Plan for Sample Reagents

Name	Target equipment distribution	Number of sections	Distribution quantity
INP headquarters (MABES)	×	1	0
Provincial police headquarters (POLDA)	○	30	30
Regional police headquarters (POLWIL) Metropolitan police (POLTABES)	○	32	32
Police stations (POLRES)	○	327	327
Total		390	389

b) Procurement Plan for Sample Reagents

Reagent procured as sample reagents for the Project will be one-time portions of four types, Duquenois reagent (hemp), Simon reagent (methamphetamine), Marquis reagent (amphetamine, heroin) and Scott reagent (cocaine).

⑤ Small-scale Radio System

The small-scale radio system (one repeater unit and 30 portable radio units) which was also requested will be provided for the drug enforcement section of INP for utilization on the frontline.

a) Repeater

Since drug enforcement activities are always conducted in a mobile manner, repeaters should be portable in design and installable in high locations such as condominiums, or in vehicles. In addition, when compared with the radio communication system, due to the fewer number of portable radios, if efficiency is taken into account, analog-type conventional repeaters are preferable.

b) Portable Radios

Portable radio specifications should conform to analog-type conventional repeaters and external speaker microphones will be attached. In addition, 1 of spare battery per 1 unit will be also provided for charging. The required number of units is shown as follows.

- For police detectives: 30 units (5 units × 2 groups × 2 sections)
- For communication with the management: 5 units
- To support detectives: 5 unit

From the results above, the contents and quantity of equipment and materials in the drug enforcement field are shown in Table 2-2-21.

Table 2-2-21 Contents and Quantity of Equipment and Materials in the Drug Enforcement Field

Equipment Name	Breakdown	Requested number	Results after examined	Place of distribution	Remarks
1. Simple drug test sets		400	228	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INP drug enforcement section • Provincial police headquarters controlling priority sites • Police stations of provincial police headquarters controlling priority sites (Total 207 locations) 	
(1)	Duquenois reagent	30			For Hemp
(2)	Simon reagent	45			For Methamphetamine
(3)	Marquis reagent	3			For Amphetamine, heroin
(4)	Scott reagent	30			For Cocaine
(5)	Reagent reaction plate	1			
(6)	Flashlight	1			
(7)	Camera	1			
2. Refrigerators		400	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • INP drug enforcement section • Provincial police headquarters controlling priority sites (Total 10 locations) 	
(1)	150ℓ	4			10 sets accommodated
(2)	220ℓ	13			16 sets accommodated
3. Sample reagents		-	389	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provincial police headquarters • Regional police headquarters • Metropolitan police • Police stations (Total 389 locations) 	
(1)	Duquenois reagent	1			For Hemp
(2)	Simon reagent	1			For Methamphetamine
(3)	Marquis reagent	1			For Amphetamine, heroin
(4)	Scott reagent	1			For Cocaine
4. Small-scale radio system		1	1	INP drug enforcement section (1 location)	
(1)	Repeater	1			
(2)	Portable radio	30			With external speaker microphones, spare battery

The relationship of activities, equipment and materials to be procured and places of distribution are shown in Table 2-2-22.

Table 2-2-22 Places of Distribution of Equipment and Materials to be Procured

Place of distribution		For control activities			For technology transfer
		Simple drug identification set	Refrigerator	Small-scale radio system	Sample reagent
INP headquarters		○	○	○	
Provincial police headquarters	Priority 9 provinces	○	○		○
	Non-priority provinces				○
Regional police HQs and metropolitan police	Priority 9 provinces	○			○
	Non-priority provinces				○
Police stations	Priority 9 provinces	○			○
	Non-priority provinces				○
Quantity		228	17	1	389

(3) Equipment List

Radio Communications System (1/2)

No.	Equipment	Specification	Quantity	Unit
1	Subscriber Radio	Accessory: Speaker-mic, Battery, Chager	503	set
2	Mobile Radio	GPS, Support	86	set
(1)	Accessory: Antenna		86	set
(2)	GPS Base Station		1	set
(3)	GPS Mobile Radio		86	set
3	Base Station	Analog Tracking System	2	set
	Accessory: Antenna			
4	8units Repeaters		1	set
(1)	Repeater, 8ch		8	set
(2)	Antenna		2	set
(3)	Tx		1	set
(4)	Rx		1	set
(5)	Support		1	set
(6)	Cable		1	set
(7)	Repeater Boad	(Spare Parts)	2	set
5	3units Repeaters	Analog Tracking System	1	set
(1)	Repeater, 3ch		3	set
(2)	Antenna		2	set
(3)	Tx		1	set
(4)	Rx		1	set
(5)	Support		1	set
(6)	Cable		1	set
6	Channel Bank		3	set
7	System Controller		1	set
(1)	Multi-Site Controler		1	set
(2)	Spare Unit	(Spare Parts)	1	set
8	Network System		1	set
(1)	ZDS		1	set
(2)	ZSS		1	set
(3)	ATS		1	set
(4)	FV		1	set
(5)	USC		1	set
9	Upgrading Board for Existing controller		1	set
10	Upgrading Board for Existing Repeater		14	set
11	5GHz Microwave Radio System		2	set
(1)	Microwave Radio System		2	set
(2)	Software		2	set
(3)	Hardware		2	set
(4)	Maitenance tool		2	set
(5)	DC Power Source		2	set

Radio Communications System (2/2)

No.	Equipment	Specification	Quantity	Unit
12	Microwave Antenna System		2	set
(1)	Antenna		2	set
(2)	Support		1	set
(3)	Cable		145	m
(4)	Terminal		2	set
(5)	Earth Kit		2	set
(6)	Dehydrator		2	set
(7)	Materials		1	set
13	Radio Inspector and Tools		1	set
(1)	Communication System Analyzer	Tracking	1	set
(2)	Spectrum Analyzer		1	set
(3)	Digital Multimeter		1	set
(4)	Oscilloscope		1	set
(5)	Laptop PC for Radio Programming (English OS)		1	set
(6)	Radio Programming Software for ATS2500 & MCS2000		1	set
(7)	Radio Programming Kit		1	set
(8)	DC Power Supply		1	set
(9)	RF Wattmeter (including Element & Case)		1	set
(10)	RF Coupler		1	set
(11)	RF Termline Load Resistor		1	set
(12)	Service Tools		3	set
(13)	L-shaped Hex Key Set		1	set
(14)	Magnetic Screwdriver Set with Bits		1	set
(15)	Anti Static Grounding Kit		1	set
(16)	Conductive Wrist-Strap		1	set
14	Emergency Power Source			
(1)	Diesel Engine Generator	20kVA	1	set
(2)	Auto Voltage Regulator	AVR:5kVA	2	set
		10kVA	1	set
(3)	UPS	UPS	3	set

Onsite Criminal Identification (1/2)

No.	Equipment	Specification	Quantity	Unit
1	Powder Method Crime Fingerprint Collection Kit		3	set
(1)	Aluminum Trunk	W400 x D300 x H160mm with partition	1	set
(2)	Fingerprint Powder, Aluminum	35g	10	set
(3)	Fingerprint Powder, Black	35g	10	set
(4)	Fingerprint Powder, Lycopodium	35g	10	set
(5)	Fingerprint Powder, Black Aluminum	50g	3	set
(6)	Fingerprint Powder, Aluminum	100g	5	set
(7)	Fingerprint Powder, Black	100g	5	set
(8)	Vynylon Fingerprint Lifting Tape	60mm x 10m, with mount	10	set
(9)	Round Brush	Bamboo Handle, Brush tip 35mm x 165mm of total length, with case	50	set
(10)	Plastic Test Tube with Rubber Cap	Polyethylene, dia. 12mm x length 105mm	30	set
(11)	Duster Brush	Rabbit cheek fur	50	set
(12)	Duster Brush Case	for two pieces	5	set
(13)	Scissors	Stainless	10	set
(14)	Fingerprint Stamping Pad	Black	5	set
(15)	Gloves	Nyron	100	set
(16)	Dryer	850W	5	set
(17)	Fingerprint Paste Ink	50g	10	set
(18)	Fingerprint Rubber Roller	Roller dia. 25mm x length 50mm	5	set
(19)	Roller Case	Hard vinyl chloride, covering cap	5	set
(20)	Simplified Fingerprint Stamping Base	Steel, melanin coating, W205 x D100 x H60mm	1	set
(21)	Magnifier	Magnification 2.5x, dia. 62mm	5	set
(22)	Dustproof Mask	Electrostatic filter for dust proof, activated carbon fiber for deodorant	100	set
(23)	Remains Bag	Soft vinyl chloride	5	set
(24)	Remains Vinyl Sheet, Black	Black	20	set
(25)	Remains Vinyl Sheet, Gray	Grey	20	set
(26)	Disposable Clean Gloves	Latex, 100 sheets	10	set
(27)	Portable Drawing Board	400 x 300 x 5mm, low-foaming PE board & color	1	set
(28)	Shoes Cover	Soft vinyl chloride	50	set
(29)	Barrier Tape	30m	20	set
(30)	Convex	3.5m, steel	1	set
(31)	Tape Measure	30m, glass fiber	1	set
(32)	Photo Scale	Divisions 40cm each one piece of white base & black base, with case L-shaped scale 61x45cm x one piece	1	set
(33)	Modelling Cord for Crime Scene	Each one piece of white & black	2	set
(34)	Photo Evidence Plates	88 x 85mm, 1-20, A-J, four types of signs, each one	1	set
(35)	Number Seal	4 x 4cm, 1-50	2	set
(36)	Plate Bag	W300 x D150 x H190mm	1	set
(37)	Compass	Dia. 45mm	1	set
(38)	Fluorescent Light	13W fluorescent, charging type	1	set
(39)	Down Transformer	120W	1	set
(40)	High Performance Handy Light	10W metal halide lamp	1	set
(41)	Spare Lamp		5	set
2	Chemical Method Fingerprint Collection Set		3	set
(1)	Ninhydrin	25g	5	set
(2)	Acetone	1st grade, 500cc	30	set
(3)	Petroleum Benzine	500ml	30	set
(4)	Ethyl Alcohol	500ml	10	set
(5)	Liquid Brush	Thread fastened, medium	10	set
(6)	Stainless Tweezers	23cm	10	set
(7)	Steam Iron	220V, 1200W	1	set
(8)	Beaker	200ml	3	set
(9)	Graduated Cylinder	300ml	1	set
(10)	Quick-drying Glue	20g, etyl	25	set
(11)	Black Dye	30g	1	set
(12)	Tetramethylbenzidine	1g	3	set
(13)	Digital Balance	Resolving power 0.1g	1	set
(14)	Surfactant	250g	4	set
(15)	Triiron Tetroxide	500g, special grade	10	set
(16)	Aluminum Trunk	W430 x H350 x D270mm	1	set
(17)	Cyanoacrylate Fuming Chamber	W270 x D270 x H420mm, with down trans	1	set

Onsite Criminal Identification (2/2)

No.	Equipment	Specification	Quantity	Unit
3	Field Photograph Set		3	set
(1)	Single-lens Reflex Camera	28-80mm, F3.3-5.6	1	set
(2)	Strobe Light	SB28	1	set
(3)	UV Cut Filter	58mm	1	set
(4)	Green Filter	58mm	1	set
(5)	Blue Filter	58mm	1	set
(6)	Camera Case	inside W320 x H225 x D160mm	1	set
(7)	Tripod	3-way universal head, pipe dia.32mm, 3-stage, warming up gear type	1	set
(8)	Stepladder	90cm	1	set
(9)	Photographing Back Paper	Each 3 sheets of white, red and blue, 750 x 450mm, with accommodation case	1	set
(10)	Macro Lens	60mm, F2.8	1	set
(11)	Lens Case	for macro lens	1	set
(12)	Camera Stand	Halogen 220V, 100W	1	set
(13)	Down Transformer		1	set
(14)	L-type Photo Scale	Long side 610mm x short side 405mm, steel, black base and white divisions	1	set
(15)	Footprint Comparison Scale	Aluminum, total length 410 x width 12mm, each one of black & white, with case	1	set
(16)	Release	30cm, with auto stopper	1	set
				set
4	Photo Printing Machine		1	set
(1)	Photo Development Machine		1	set
(2)	Photo Printing Machine		1	set
(3)	Personal Computer		1	set
(4)	Auto Voltage Regulator		1	set
5	Photo developing and printing-related chemical agents, etc.		1	set
(1)	Chemical Agent (A)		7	set
(2)	Chemical Agent (B)		4	set
(3)	Chemical Agent (C)		6	set
(4)	Chemical Agent (D)		4	set
(5)	Printing Chemical Agent		4	set
(6)	Printing Papers	3R size	38	set
6	Instant Printing System		1	set
(1)	Color Laser Printer		1	set
(2)	Scanner		1	set
(3)	Personal Computer		1	set
(4)	Auto Voltage Regulator		1	set
(5)	A4 size Film Paper	100 sheets	1	set
7	Air Conditioner		1	set
(1)	Air Conditioner			
(2)	Piping works			

Simple Drug Identification

No.	Equipment	Specification	Quantity	Unit
1	Simple Drug Identification Set		228	set
(1)	Hemp Identification Kit	Duquenois reagent	60	set
(2)	Stimulant Identification Kit (Methamphetamine)	Simon Reagent	30	set
(3)	Stimulant Identification Kit (Amphetamine)	Marquis Reagent	3	set
(4)	Cocaine Identification Kit	Scott Reagent	30	set
(5)	Reagent Reaction Plate		1	set
(6)	Flashlight		1	set
(7)	Compact Camera		1	set
(8)	Shoulder Bag		1	set
2	Sample Reagents Set		389	set
(1)	Hemp Identification Kit	Duquenois reagent	1	set
(2)	Stimulant Identification Kit (Methamphetamine)	Simon Reagent	1	set
(3)	Stimulant Identification Kit (Amphetamine)	Marquis Reagent	1	set
(4)	Cocaine Identification Kit	Scott Reagent	1	set
3	Refrigerators for Storing Chemical Reagents		17	set
(1)	Capacity 150 liter		4	set
(2)	Capacity 220 liter		13	set
4	Small-scale Radio System		1	set
(1)	Repeater		1	set
(2)	Portable Radio		30	set

2-2-3 Basic Design Drawings

The basic design drawing in the Project is shown as follows.

Fig 2-2-3 Configuration for Multi Site System between BEJ Tower and Cikarang Repeater Site

Fig 2-2-4 Repeater Site (Current Condition)

Fig 2-2-5 Repeater Site (after Improvement)

Fig 2-2-6 Emergency Power Source at CIKARANG Repeater Site

Fig 2-2-7 Photograph Development / Printing Machine

Fig 2-2-8 Instant Printing System

Fig 2-2-9 Criminal Identification Room at Jakarta Metropolitan Police (POLDA)

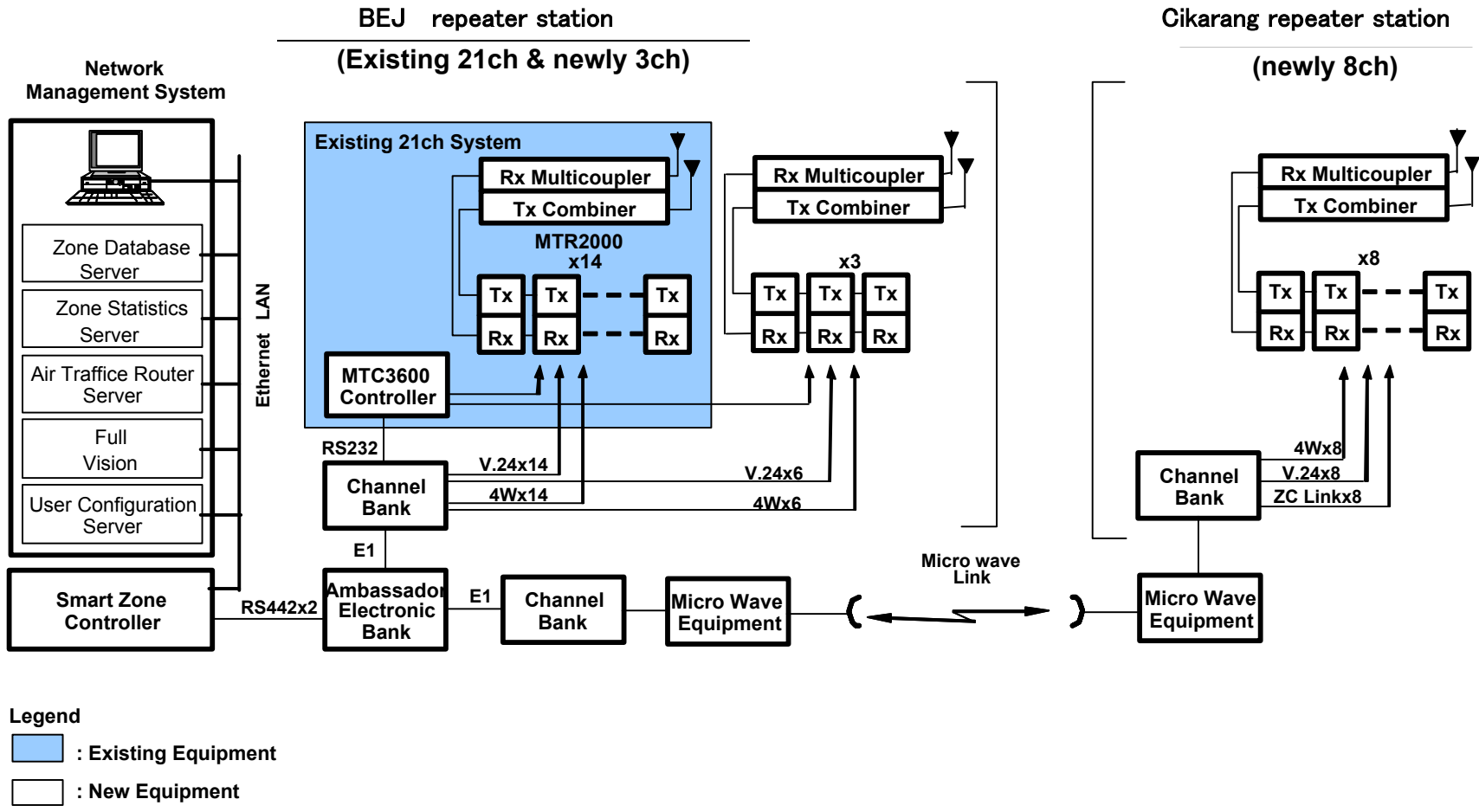


Fig 2-2-3 Configuration for Multi Site System between BEJ Tower and Cikarang Repeater Site

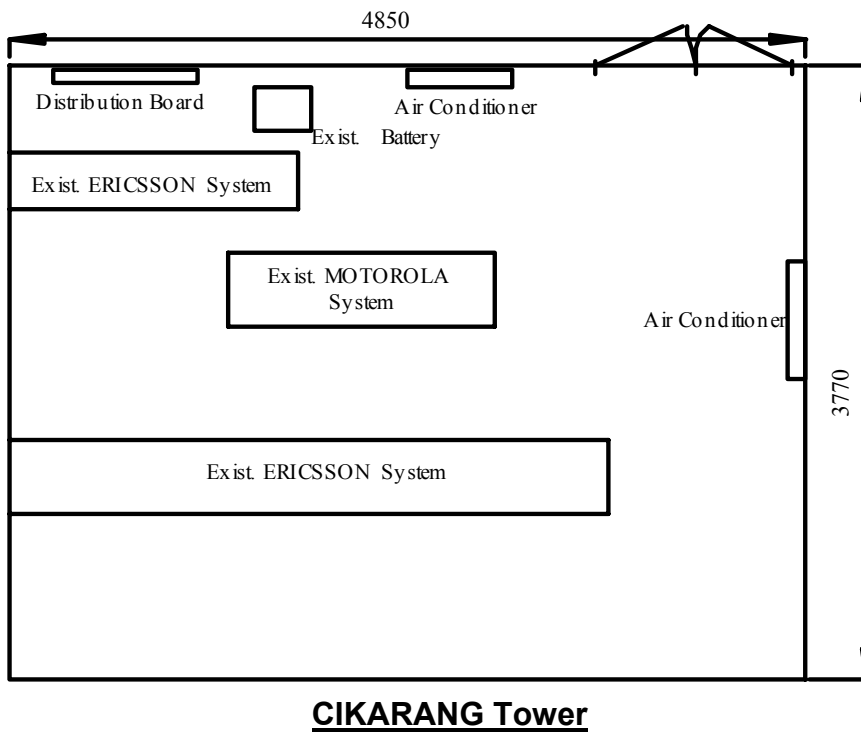
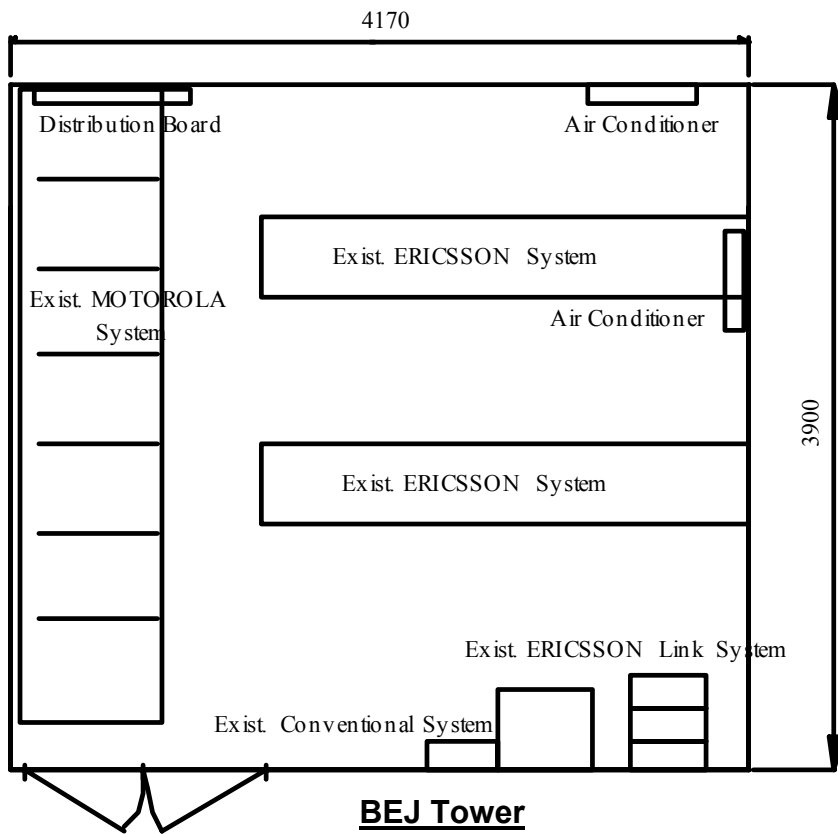
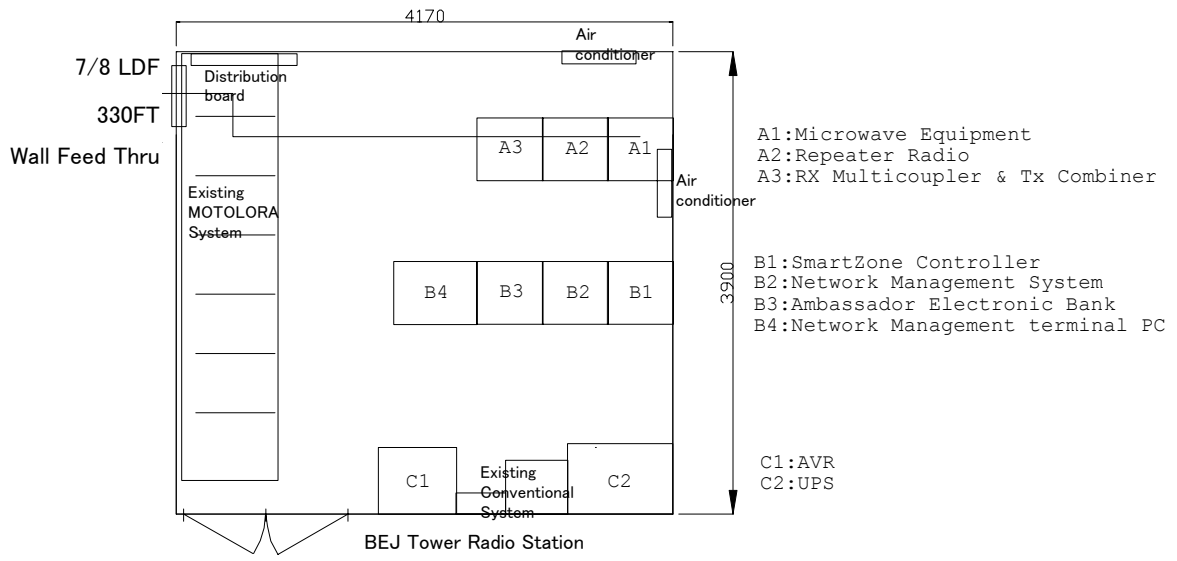


Fig 2-2-4 Repeater Site (Current Condition)



BEJ Tower Repeater Site

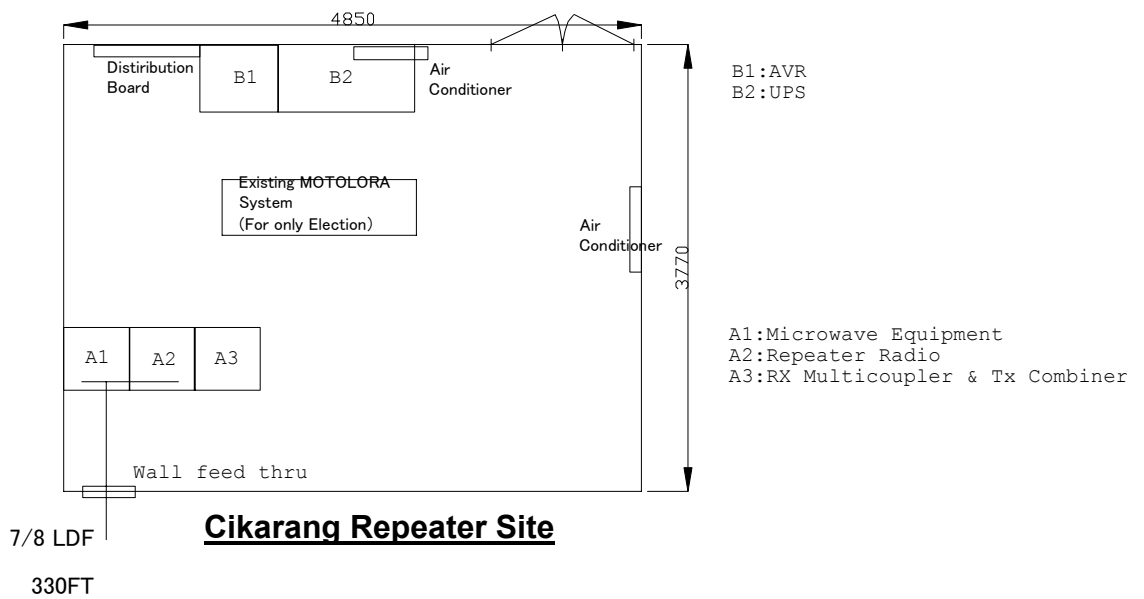


Fig 2-2-5 Repeater Site (after improvement)

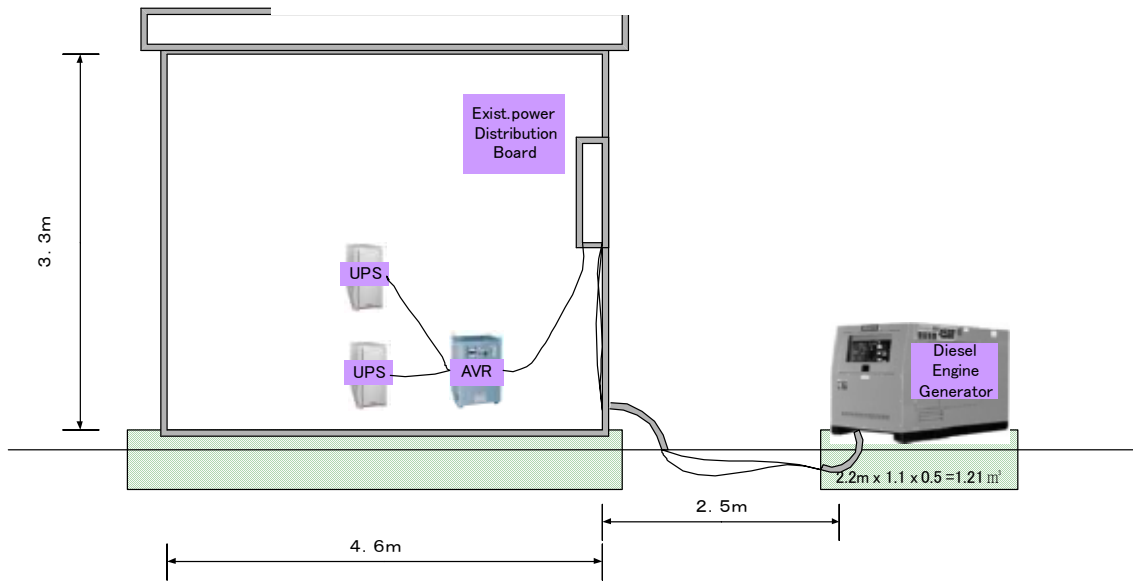


Fig 2-2-6 Emergency Power Source at CIKARANG Repeater Site

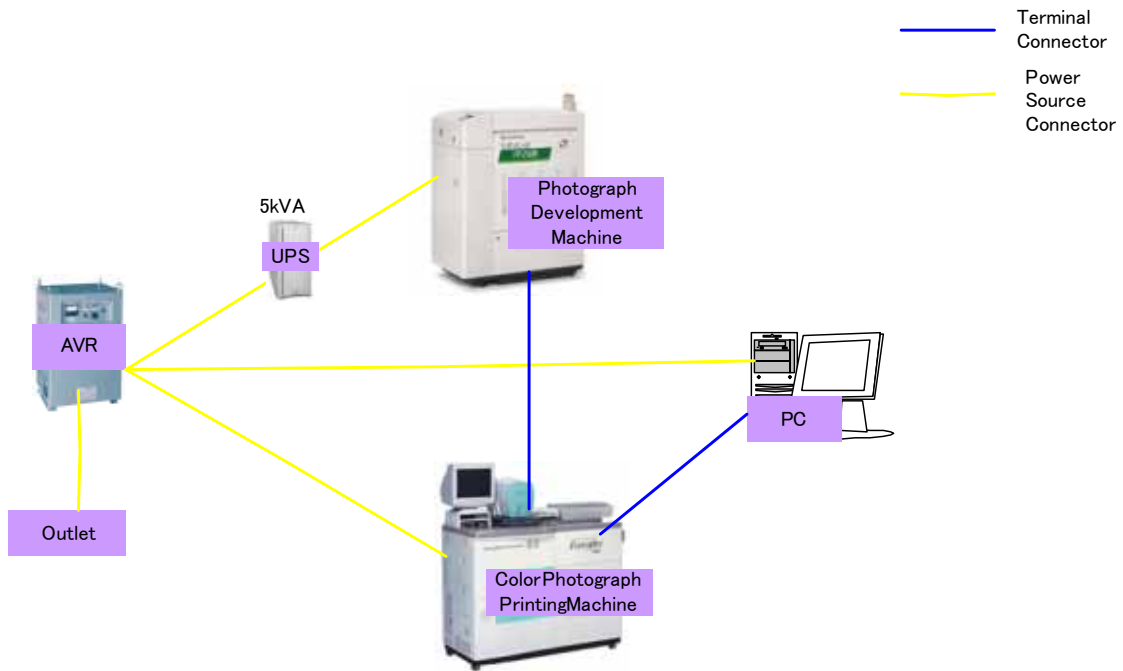


Fig 2-2-7 Photograph Development / Printing Machine

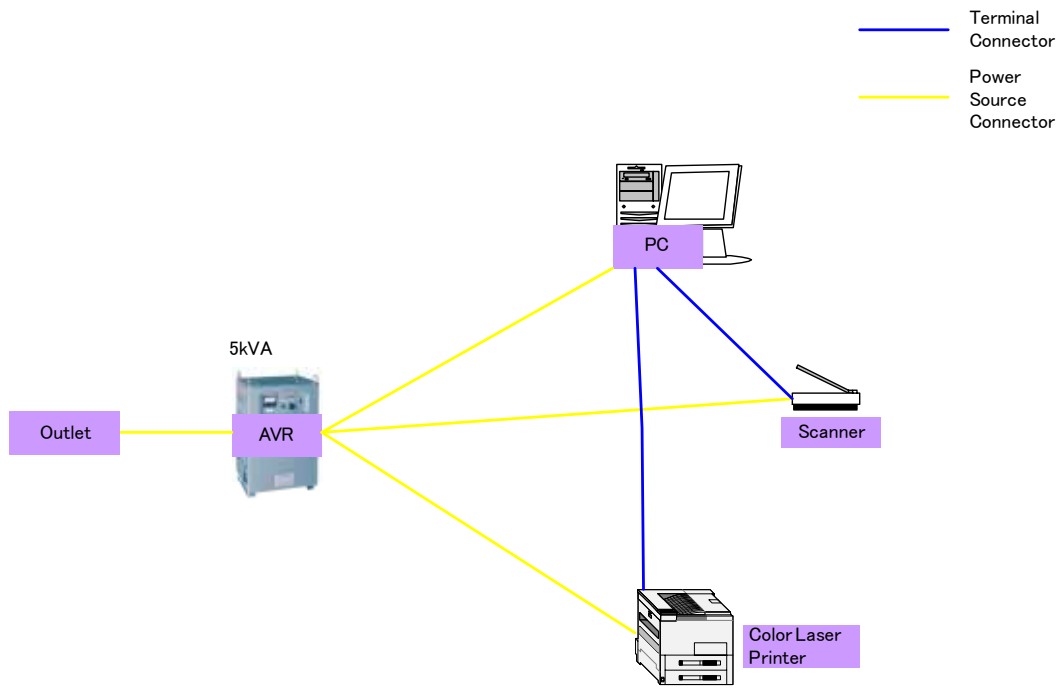


Fig 2-2-8 Instant Printing System

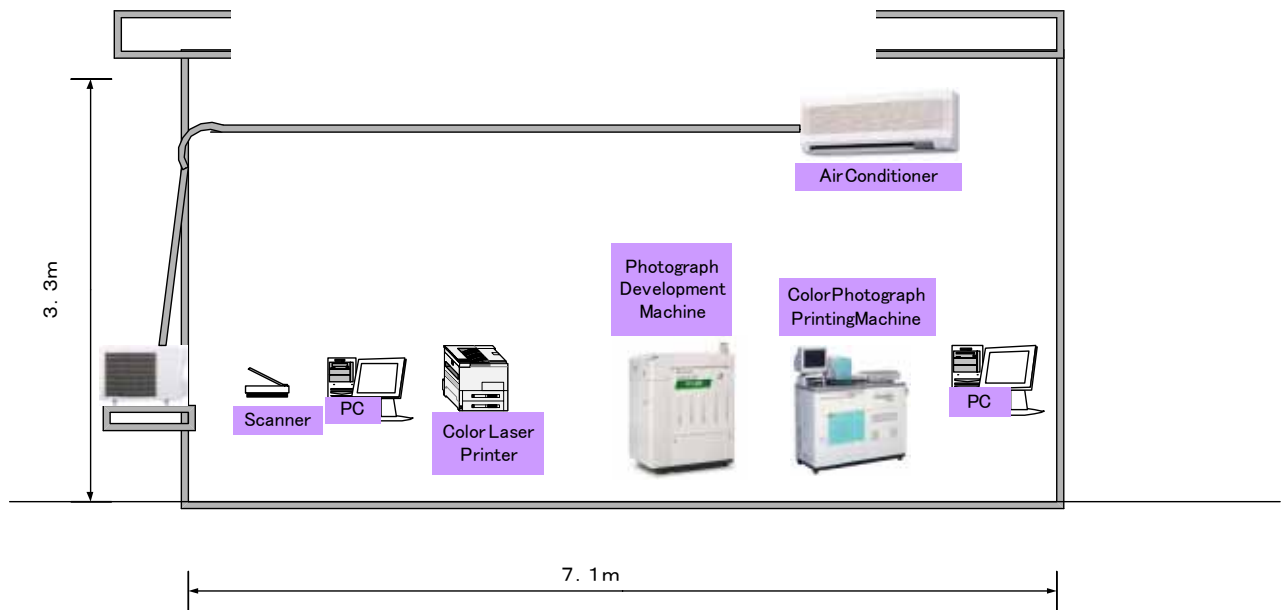


Fig 2-2-9 Criminal Identification Room at Jakarta Metropolitan Police (POLDA)

2-2-4 Procurement Plan

(1) Implementation Policy

The Project will be implemented in accordance with the guidelines of the grant aid scheme of the Government of Japan. Consequently, its implementation will commence following the approval of the Project implementation by the Government of Japan and the exchanging of notes (E/N) between the two countries. Hereinafter, matters to be considered at the stage of implementing the Project will be discussed.

1) Project Implementation Body

The implementing body will be the Indonesia National Police (INP).

INP Headquarters, Jakarta Metropolitan Police and the Bekasi Resort Police should appoint a responsible person to engage in the Project. On the Indonesia side, the said responsible person should contact and hold discussions with the Japanese consultant and contractors, and obtain cooperation by fully explaining the contents of the Project to related organizations and persons concerned.

2) Consultant

The Japanese consultant will conclude a consulting services agreement with INP in order to perform the detailed design (preparation of tender documents) of the Project and work of procurement supervision (agent for tender, procurement supervision).

3) Contractors

- ① A trading company recognized as Japanese juridical person will be assumed for suppliers of equipment and materials (including installation). In accordance with the Indonesian agreement, suppliers shall bear the obligation to deliver equipment and materials conforming to specifications as prescribed in the tender documents by the prescribed date.
- ② Suppliers shall bear the obligation to provide aftercare service in supplying spare parts and dealing with any problems even after the completion of the Project.

4) Necessity for Dispatch of Japanese Engineers

Since equipment and materials to be procured in the Project requires high technology during installation and adjustment and testing, etc. after installation, in the case of the

said work, quality control, technical guidance and schedule control should be conducted by dispatching specialized engineers.

Furthermore, at the time of installing equipment procured, specialized engineers should provide technical guidance on operation, maintenance and management. However, the relationship of technical guidance (activity contents, guidance scope, etc.) to the “Technical Project” should be carefully considered when being provided.

(2) Procurement Conditions

1) Work Conditions

Since there many local builders including construction traders residing in Jakarta City near the Bekasi Resort Police are of Japanese decent, some companies possess the technology necessary to build Koban for the Project. In addition, a few companies have the advanced technology required for installation of criminal identification equipment and radio equipment and materials. Accordingly, in the case of installation work, technological and schedule control will be carried out through the dispatching of specialized engineers.

2) Effective Use of Local Equipment and Materials

Wherever possible, locally procurable equipment and materials will be utilized.

(3) Scope of Works

The Japanese side should bear the procurement and installation of equipment and materials; whereas, the Indonesian side should bear the removal of existing equipment and materials necessary to the implementation of the said construction and remodeling of existing facilities. The work share (draft) between Japan and Indonesia is shown in Table 2-2-23.

Table 2-2-23 Work Share (Draft) between Japan and Indonesia

Work Item	Work share		Remarks
	Japanese side	Indonesian side	
(1) Procurement of equipment and materials (including spare parts)	○		
(2) Inland transportation of equipment and materials	○	○	Radio communication equipment will be handed over at the site, including installation work. The Indonesian side should bear equipment such as refrigerators locally procured, in addition, equipment and materials for on-site criminal identification and simple drug identification.
(3) Installation of equipment and materials	○		
(4) Implementation of field test and field adjustment after installation work	○		
(5) Removal of the existing equipment and materials (repeater sites, air conditioning)		○	Completion before loading equipment and materials procured by the Japanese side
(6) Repair of the Cikarang steel tower		○	Completion before installing equipment and materials procured by the Japanese side

(Note) “○” mark indicates work share.

(4) Consultant Supervision

In accordance with the guidelines of the Japanese grant aid scheme, a consultant should promote smooth operations by organizing a dependable project team with respect to the detailed design and work supervision tagging into account the significance of the basic design. In the stage of work supervision, by dispatching experts with the progress of work such as equipment installation work, and field testing and field adjustment following installation work, a consultant should supervise work such as schedule control for construction conducted by prime contractors, quality control, work progress control and safety control. In addition, a consultant should prevent problems from occurring before they happen after the delivery of equipment and materials to site locations through inspections of equipment and materials manufactured within Japan prior to shipping.

1) Basic Policy on Work Supervision and Procurement Control

The key points for major work supervision and procurement control are explained as follows.

① Schedule Control

The consultant should request prime contractors to observe a work completion period specified in the agreement and carry out progress supervision on a weekly and monthly basis. If a schedule delay is expected, the consultant should inform contractors, and at the same time request that they present a countermeasure draft. The planned schedule and progress schedule are compared mainly on the following items.

- a. Confirmation of work progress (manufacturing of equipment at a factory and shipment quantity)
- b. Confirmation of delivered equipment and materials
- c. Confirmation of the production rate and the actual number of engineers, skilled workers and workmen

② Quality and Workmanship Supervision

Based on the following items, the consultant should provide quality and work progress supervision to ensure that procured equipment and materials satisfy quality and workmanship specified in the agreement documentation. As a result of confirmation and checking, if a shortfall in quality or workmanship is feared, the consultant should immediately request that the contractor make corrections, changes or modifications to rectify the problem.

- a. Checking of specifications for utilized equipment and materials
- b. Checking of shop drawings and equipment specifications
- c. Witnessing of factory inspection or checking factory inspection results
- d. Checking of installation manuals
- e. Checking of trial operation, adjustment, testing and inspection manuals for equipment
- f. Supervision of on-site equipment overhauls and witnessing trial operation, adjustment and inspection

③ Labor Management

Industrial accidents, third person injuries and accidents should be prevented before they occur through detailed discussions with the contractor's safety control manager. The key points for on-site safety supervision are as follows.

- a. Formulation of safety control regulations and appointment of a manager
- b. Formulation of operation routes for work vehicles and safe operation of transportation machinery
- c. Welfare measures and holidays for workers

The relationship between groups involved in the Project is shown in Figure 2-2-10.

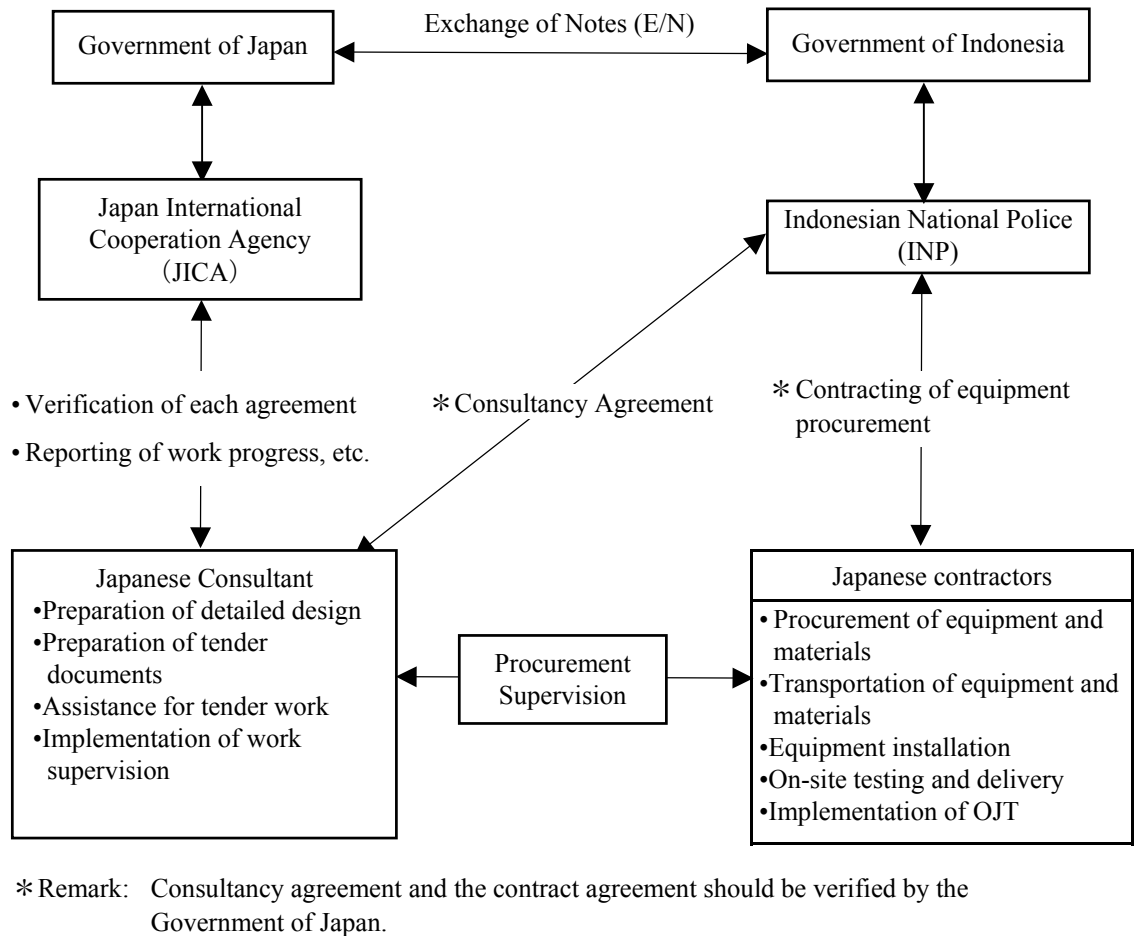


Figure 2-2-10 Project Implementation System

4) Work Supervisors

- ① With respect to facility construction, in the case of directly appointing local contractors, since the consultant should ensure that local subcontractors fully understand the content of the construction process, quality, the security of workmanship and safety measures, and engineers who have experience with similar operations overseas should be dispatched to the actual site in order to provide guidance and education to local contractors.

- ② With respect to the delivery of equipment and materials, suppliers should procure and deliver equipment and materials while carrying out installation work. To implement the said construction, contractors should have local subcontractors fully understand the content of the construction process, quality, securing workmanship and safety measures. Accordingly, contractors should dispatch engineers to the actual site who have experience with similar operations overseas in order to provide guidance and education to local companies.

(5) Quality Control Plan

Confirmation on whether equipment and materials to be procured conforms to technical specifications specified in the tender documents or whether or not it should be strictly enforced during factory inspections prior to loading should be made. In addition, during onsite work, quality control should be conducted in accordance with the work control criteria specified in the work manuals.

(6) Procurement Plan

Equipment and materials other than those related to radio communication which are to be procured for the Project should be procured from the local market. When needed, procurement from a third country or Japan will be examined. From the viewpoint of maintaining and managing equipment and materials necessary to national police activities, as a social responsibility special consideration is required for aftercare service of equipment and materials.

(7) Packing Plan

Of equipment and materials to be procured in the Project, those to be procured from Japan and third countries will be packed for exportation and transported by sea to the Port of Tanjung Priok in Jakarta. After that, radio communication-related equipment and materials will be transported by land (truck) to the repeater site at the BEJ tower, the Bekasi Resort Police and the Cikarang repeater site. Other equipment and materials for criminal identification and drug enforcement will be transported by land to INP headquarters.

Of equipment and materials to be procured in the Project, those to be procured locally will be packed immediately into cases after inspection in Indonesia and delivered to INP headquarters.

(8) Implementation Schedule

In accordance with the guidelines of the grant aid scheme of the Government of Japan, the following project implementation schedule has been prepared.

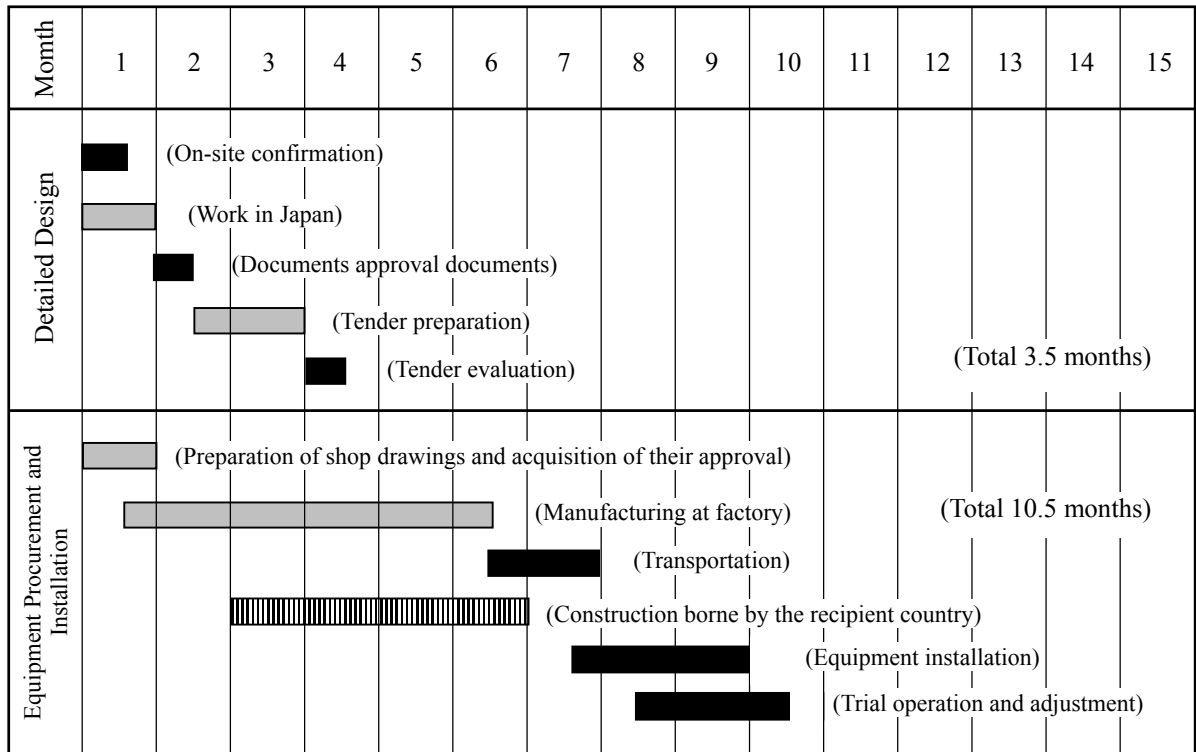


Figure 2-2-11 Project Implementation Schedule

2-3 Obligations of Recipient Country

In the case of implementing the Project, in addition to the scope of work conducted by the Indonesian side shown in the previous paragraph, the work items to be implemented and borne by the Indonesian side are as follows:

- (1) Providing of information and data required for the project implementation;
- (2) Custom clearance and tax exemption procedures for equipment and materials to be procured in the Project and prompt unloading;
- (3) Permission for Japanese nationals who engage in procurement work or services to be implemented in accordance with a certified agreement to enter into or stay in Indonesia;
- (4) Tax exemption such as taxes and custom duties imposed in Indonesia in relation to procurement work or services to be implemented in accordance with the certified agreement;

- (5) Payments of service charges to a bank in Japan if opening a bank account;
- (6) Bearing of banking service charges related to payments to the Japanese juridical persons to be implemented in accordance with a certified agreement;
- (7) In the case of implementing the Project, bearing of all matters which will be not borne by the Japanese grand aid scheme;
- (8) Witnessing to the inspection of equipment and materials to be procured in the Project;
- (9) Appointment of a responsible person for the Project and positive participation in work for technology transfer on operation, maintenance and management;
- (10) Implementation of various procedures concerning power failures required during equipment installation work;
- (11) Appropriate and effective utilization and maintenance of equipment and materials to be procured by the Japanese grant aid scheme and continuous procurement of consumables;
- (12) Repair of steel towers at radio repeater sites
- (13) Removal of the existing equipment and materials (such as repeater sites and air conditioning).

2-4 Project Operation Plan

2-4-1 Operation and Maintenance System

- (1) Maintenance Plan for Radio Equipment and Materials

Since the telecommunication technology department at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police as the responsible body has competency over the police radio system to be improved at Bekasi Resort Police Station, the plan is to distribute measuring instruments required for inspection of normal equipment operation and one set of tools. However, since the radio equipment is a precision system, in principle maintenance and repair is dependent on the manufacturers.

If policemen at the Bekasi Resort Police utilize portable radios (portable terminals) appropriately, they should last for more than 10 years. However, if usage is inappropriate and they are thrown or dropped, equipment life will be shorter. Therefore, an appropriate utilization method should be strictly enforced.

(2) Maintenance Plan for Onsite Identification and Simple Drug Identification Equipment and Materials

Although equipment and materials required for advanced maintenance technology are not included in powder method crime fingerprint collection kits or simple drug identification equipment and materials, a usage method which conforms to instruction manuals should be strictly enforced. In addition, although an approximate one-year supply of simple drug identification sets is planned for the Project, many items are consumables. Consequently, the Indonesian side should take necessary budget measures for new procurement while observing utilized volume. In principle, photo developing and printing machines to be distributed at the Crime Identification Section at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police to be procured in the Project should be operated appropriately. Any repair work is dependent on the manufacturers, and the Indonesian side should budget for repairs after the guarantee period has expired.

(3) Spare Parts Program

Although spare parts are generally not included as equipment and materials in the Project, when radio communication problems occur it takes time to procure parts. A total of two boards which are feared to hinder police activities will be procured, one each for the repeater and controller.

On the other hand, in implementing the Project the assumed manufacturer's guarantee period for equipment is one year. Consequently, the Indonesian side should provide the necessary budget to purchase additional spare parts for one year after completion of the Project and procure the parts.

2-5 Estimated Project Cost

2-5-1 Estimated Project Cost

The total cost of the Project in accordance with the Japanese grant aid scheme will be approximately ¥522 million. In accordance with the following integrated conditions, the breakdown of expenses between Japan and Indonesia based on the work share demonstrated earlier is estimated to be as follows.

This cost estimate is provisional and would be further examined by the Government of Japan for the approval of the Grant.

(1) Expenses borne by Japan : ¥ 518 million

Project cost classification	Amount (million yen)
(1) Radio terminals equipment cost	123
(2) Radio communication equipment and materials cost	254
(3) Onsite criminal identification equipment and materials cost	21
(4) Simple drug identification equipment and materials cost	85
Detailed design and work supervision cost	35

(2) Expenses borne by Indonesia: RP 35.2 billion (Approximately ¥4.4 million)

Major expenses borne by Indonesia are for renovation of Cikarang Tower: RP 35.2 billion (Approximately ¥4.4 million)

(3) Estimated Conditions

- 1) Estimated time: May 2004
- 2) Exchange rate: 1 US\$ = ¥108.75 (TTS average value from November 2003 to April 2004)
1 RP = ¥0.0137 (TTS average value from November 2003 to April 2004)
- 3) Work period: As shown in the work schedule.
- 4) Other: The Project will be implemented in accordance with the grant aid scheme of the Government of Japan.

2-5-2 Operation and Maintenance Cost

Many types of consumables, equipment and materials are to be procured through the Project so in the future INP should procure equipment and materials through their independent budget. In addition, the budget necessary for renewal of equipment should also be ensured.

(1) Contents of Necessary Budget

The contents of the budget necessary to maintain and manage equipment and materials and savings reserve for renewal of equipment are estimated as follows.

Table 2-5-1 Contents of Equipment Maintenance Expenses and Savings Reserve

Classification	Descriptions for Maintenance	Required Budget/ Annual
1) Radio communication equipment and materials	Exchange cost due to damage of portable radios: RP 11 million/unit x 5 units = RP 55 million	RP 55 million
	Periodic inspection cost for controller or repeater units conducted annually by manufacturer	RP 16 million
	Exchange cost for accessories for portable radios (such as batteries, remote speaker microphones) due to deterioration	RP 2 million
	Exchange cost for accessories for mobile radios (microphones, installed antennas and cables) due to damage	RP 2 million
	Sub-total	RP 75 million
2) Onsite criminal identification equipment and materials	Powder method crime fingerprint collection kit (supplement consumables for 3 kits)	RP 40 million
	Chemical method fingerprint collection kit (supplement consumables for 3 kits)	RP 36 million
	Field photograph kit (unnecessary because these are not consumables)	
	Photo film developing solution, print paper	RP 32 million
	Subtotal	RP 183 million
3) Simple drug identification equipment and materials	Simple drug identification set (Although the Project procures Japanese reagents, the unit cost of items to be procured by Indonesia after the second year is for nationwide. Therefore it is double the planned quantity: ¥332,000/set x 1/10 x228 sets x2).	RP 1.21 billion
Total 1)+2)+3)		RP 1.468 billion
Saving reserve	Since the radio communication equipment and materials to be procured through the Project will be renewed 12 years later, necessary funds (¥380 million = RP 3.04 billion) will be saved every year	RP 2.533 billion
	Since the on-site crime identification equipment and materials (photo developing and printing system and the instant printing system to be procured under the Project will be renewed 8 years later, necessary funds (¥13 million = RP104 million) will be saved every year.	RP 130 million
Total		RP 2.663 billion

Of the above-mentioned necessary budget, the guarantee period for equipment of the manufacturer is assumed to be 1 year, therefore, budget for the maintenance and management should be made from 2007, in addition, the saving reserve should be budgeted from 2006 which is the following year of the equipment and materials procurement.

(2) Consideration of Estimated Results

As described above, the total amount of the maintenance and management expenses arising every year as the maintenance cost and the saving reserve for the renewal of equipment RP4.13 billion. As shown in the following table, the past budgetary scale for equipment and materials improvement cost was 3.8% in 2001 and 0.8% in 2003. With respect to the feasibility of ensuring the budget, the 2006 budgetary scale will be further expanded. However, if the same amount as the 2003 budget can be ensured at least, it appears that expenses for maintenance and management of equipment and materials to be procured under the Project can be covered.

Table 2-5-2 Estimation of Equipment Maintenance Cost and Savings Reserve in Implementing the Project

(Unit: Million RP)

	Comparison with past results			Future forecast (Note)	
	FY2001	FY2002	FY2003	FY2006	After FY2007
(A) Equipment and materials improvement cost (based on payment results)	107,889	202,218	529,743	532,406	533,857
(B) Maintenance cost associated with implementation of the Project	1,468	1,468	1,468	0	1,468
(C) Savings reserve for equipment renewal	2,663	2,663	2,663	2,663	2,663
(D) Necessary budget amount for equipment and materials improvement (B + C)	4.131	4.131	4.131	2.663	4.131
(E) Ratio of necessary budget amount for equipment and materials improvement (D/A)	3.8%	2.1%	0.8%	0.5%	0.77%

(Note) Since the 2003 results is deemed to be ensured, the budget for equipment and materials improvement cost after FY2006 is the estimated amount in which the saving reserve will be added.

Chapter 3

Project Evaluation and Recommendations

CHAPTER 3 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3-1 Project Effects

Current Situation and Problems	Counter Measures Under the Project (Grant Aid Portion)	Project Effects and Degree of Improvement
Although the technical cooperation project (technical project) for improving “civilian police activities in Indonesia currently underway in Metropolitan Jakarta’s Bekasi pilot site, much of the radio equipment required for police activities is insufficient.	Radio Communication equipment within the jurisdiction of the Bekasi Resort Police <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile radios • Radios installed on vehicles • Radios for the base station 	Radio equipment is essential to police activities allowing quick response to emergency calls.
Bekasi Resort Police area is extensive (14.7 hectors), so dead areas are often a problem, hindering investigation activities.	Preparing of repeater sites <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Station operation • System controller • Microwave link • Power unit • Upgrading of existing system • Test equipment 	Mutual teleCommunication dispatching between the Jakarta Metropolitan Police, Bekasi Resort Police and police stations is managed uniformly.
Identification techniques (such as finger prints or foot prints) used to obtain evidence have not been standardized in Indonesia, and so the investigation method relies mainly on a deposition (voluntary confession) by the suspect.	Power method crime fingerprint collection kit Chemical method fingerprint collection kit Field photograph kit	Technologies in onsite identification are being transferred to the Bekasi Resort Police through the “technical project”; data obtained from onsite identification activities can also be effectively utilized during investigation activities in due consideration of human rights.
Since the Criminal Investigation Agency of the INP Headquarters currently has only old black and white photograph developing and printing equipment, color files are developed and printed at private DPE shops. Therefore, there is a fear this practice will lead problems such as leakage of information and human rights violations.	Photo developing machine Photo printing machine Photographing and chemical agents for printing, etc. Instant printing system Air conditioning for the laboratory	If photo developing and printing equipment are installed at the Jakarta Metropolitan Police, information will not leak to the outside and photographic evidence can be managed uniformly.
Several tons of marijuana, the most common illegal drug, is confiscated annually. SO it appears Indonesia is shifting from a drug trafficking nation to drug supplier. The problem of drug contamination is so serious that the adequacy of drug control and improvement in investigation efficiency has become an urgent task.	Simple drug identification set Sample reagents	Identification sets have been sent to the provincial police headquarters (POLDA) which supervises 10 drug control locations, thus strengthening police drug control activities, which should help to reduce the number of criminal cases.
Determining physical restraint (arrest) of a suspect actually depends on the presence drugs or a voluntary confession. Therefore, the “testimony of a witness” is preferred over “material evidence”.	(Same as above)	By supporting the activities of specialists in the field of drug enforcement, scientific criminal investigation based on “material evidence” is possible even in INP activities. The ratio of arrests will be also improved.
Since reagents for drug identification are chemical agents, they deteriorate over time and temperature. However, they are stored at room temperature because there are no refrigerators. As a result, many cannot be used due to discoloration or evaporation.	Refrigerators	By providing refrigerators to store reagents, deterioration of reagents can be kept to a minimum, which will lead to lower cost to procure reagents. In addition, the unified management of utilizing reagents can be done by the department in charge of managing the refrigerators.
At the frontline of drug enforcement, cellular phones purchased by individual police detectives are utilized to contact detectives or report to a commander. However, cellular phones do not have the same broadcast characteristics as radio equipment, and fail, hindering investigation efforts, for example, when pursuing a suspect.	Small-scale radio system	The system configuration covers repeaters and radio terminals. If a portable radio system is provided for drug investigation, the efficiency of investigation activities when pursuing a suspect will be improved and will lead to improvements in the arrest of offenders.

3-1-1 Direct Effects

(1) Prompt Police Activities

Installation of a police radio communication system within the Bekawi Resort Police jurisdiction and between the Jakarta Metropolitan Police and the Bekasi Resort Police will result in prompt response to emergency calls, improving the public service and the number of arrests.

(2) Democratic Police Activities and Human Rights through Scientific Techniques

By improving the technology of onsite criminal identification and drug identification which are scientific techniques, police activities will be more democratic in due consideration of human rights.

(3) Human Resources Development

Since the Project is designed to back up the “National Police Reform Support Program” with the aim of police reform to improve public confidence and to meet public expectations, the said program will be further promoted, and human resources with awareness reform as a civilian police force will be trained which will lead to overall reform of INP.

3-1-2 Indirect Effects

(1) Promotion of Democratization

The Project will contribute to the peace and ensure social stabilization through awareness reform and the importance of police in a democratic and fair society.

(2) Promotion of Direct Foreign Investment

If the issue of public peace and order, an important factor in direct foreign investment, becomes stable, the image overseas will be improved and the Project will contribute to Indonesia’s economic growth.

3-2 Recommendations

The Indonesian side should carryout the following to ensure that the Project will proceed as planned.

(1) Removal of Existing Equipment

Equipment presently not utilized, antennas on steel towers, and deteriorated air conditioning in the photographing laboratory at the Criminal Identification Department of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police should be removed until new equipment and materials are installed.

(2) Repair of Steel Tower

With respect to the steel tower at the Cikarang repeater site which will be utilized under the Project, some angle defects should be repaired and the steel tower should be painted. The Indonesian side should repair the existing steel tower at its own expense until installation of new equipment and materials is complete.

(3) Budget for Procuring Consumables

Some simple drug identification reagents and onsite identification materials are consumables. Although a one-year portion is scheduled to be procured under the Project, procurement after the second year should be carried out by the Indonesian side. Consequently, INP should budget for this expense henceforth.

(4) Management of Reagents

Since it is difficult to determine if the management of simple drug identification reagents is sufficient, the department responsible for managing refrigerators at the Drug Enforcement Department and about ten locations of the regional police headquarters (POLDA) in priority control areas should have full control over the storage and utilization of reagents.

(5) Appropriate Utilization of Equipment

The lifespan of a portable radio is greatly dependent on how it is used. Since the goal of the Project is ten years or more, it is important that everyone be responsible toward their daily maintenance.

(6) Consideration for the Environment

Photo developing and printing equipment to be procured under the Project will be managed by the Criminal Identification Department of the Jakarta Metropolitan Police. However, since developing solutions utilized at the photo developing stage contain toxic substances (silver), disposal methods for waste solutions should meet environmental criteria. Agents (traders) specializing in such solutions should also adopt appropriate disposal methods after use.