

2.2.4 Implementation Plan

2.2.4.1 Implementation Policy

(1) Basic Concept

This Project is to construct the seven proposed bridges, which are located in five different provinces in the central region of Vietnam, and is to be implemented by a Japanese contractor under Japan's Grant Aid Scheme. In consideration of this, the following describes the basic implementation concept of the Project:

- MOT's PMU 18 will implement the Project from the tendering stage throughout the construction stage. However, the operation and maintenance of all the proposed facilities will be transferred to the relevant provincial DOTs. Accordingly, close communication between PMU18 and the provincial DOTs will be required for Project implementation.
- The construction plan should be set taking into consideration the difference in the characteristics of the rainy season between the mountainous and coastal areas, including the duration, rainfall volume and intensity.
- The seven proposed bridges are categorized into four groups depending on their location and one site office will be established for each group. In order to manage all site offices, a Central Office shall be set up in Phan Rang of Ninh Thuan Province. Furthermore, a liaison office will be established in Hanoi in order to ensure close communication with PMU18's headquarters.
- The number of Japanese engineers for construction management shall be minimized given the previous abundant experience of Term 1 and 2 of the Project. However, Japanese engineers shall occupy key positions to ensure smooth implementation, quality of facilities, and safety during construction. These positions include the Project Manager, Office Manager in charge of administration, and site manager for the four site offices. In addition, a bridge expert to supervise PC tensioning and girder erection shall be dispatched from Japan to compensate for the lack of experienced bridge engineers in Vietnam. Furthermore, a Japanese mechanical and electric engineer shall be assigned to the Central Office to manage equipment and machinery at the initial stages of the Project, as this can have a significant impact on construction time.
- Basically, PC post-tensioned girders manufactured in the construction yard are to be applied for the superstructure of the proposed bridges.
- A crane erection method to shorten erection time at a reasonable cost should be applied as much as possible, since it was confirmed in the Study that cranes with more than 50 tons of lift are available.

- In order to minimize construction costs, construction equipment and temporary construction materials should be reused for other bridges. Furthermore, materials and equipment shall be procured from the domestic market to the greatest extent possible, as long as the quality and quantity is acceptable.
- In the cases where an existing bridge is located near a new bridge and its removal is indispensable for new bridge construction, the construction of diversion roads, temporary bridges, and the removal of the existing bridge will be included in the tasks of the Japanese side in order to realize smooth Project implementation.

(2) Review of BD Construction Plan

The construction method for both the substructure and foundation, including the excavation method, was reviewed on the basis of additional boring results at some of the proposed bridges. The review results are as indicated in Table 2.2.22. A review of the erection method was also carried out in the Study and the results are as shown in Table 2.2.23.

Table 2.2.22 Construction Method for Foundation Work

Deider Name	Sub-	Foun-	Construction	on Method	Dancer for Ohanna
Bridge Name	structure	dation	BD	This Study	Reason for Change
Da Dung Bridge	A1	Spread	Open excavation	Same as left	
	P1	ditto	Dike surrounding	ditto	
	P2	ditto Sheet pile Dike surrounding cofferdam		Dike surrounding	Exposure of bed-rock
	A2	ditto	Open excavation	Same as left	
Tran Bridge	A1	ditto	Open excavation	Open excavation	
-	P1	ditto	Dike surrounding	Sheet pile cofferdam	Excavation of sand gravel layer 5-6m deep
	P2	ditto	Dike surrounding	Sheet pile cofferdam	Excavation of sand gravel layer 5-6m deep
	A2	ditto	Open excavation	Sheet pile cofferdam	Excavation of sand gravel layer 8m deep and necessity of securing detour route space
Tam Ngan	A1	ditto	Open excavation	Same as left	
Bridge	P1	ditto	Dike surrounding	ditto	
	P2	ditto	Dike surrounding	Sheet pile cofferdam	Excavation of sand layer 7m deep
	A2	ditto	Open excavation	Same as left	
Tan Van Bridge	A1	ditto	Open excavation	ditto	
	P1 ditto Sheet pile Dike surroundii cofferdam		Dike surrounding	Bedrock is situated 1m deep from the riverbed	
	P2	ditto	Sheet pile cofferdam	Dike surrounding	Exposure of bed-rock
	A2	ditto	Open excavation	Same as left	
Ea Soup Bridge	A1	ditto	Open excavation	ditto	
	P1	ditto	Sheet pile cofferdam	Dike surrounding	Bedrock is situated 1m deep from the riverbed
	P2	ditto	Sheet pile cofferdam	Dike surrounding	Exposure of bed-rock
	A2	ditto	Open excavation	Same as left	
Krong K'mar	A1	RC Pile	Open excavation	ditto	
Bridge	P1	ditto	Dike surrounding	Sheet pile cofferdam	Excavation of sand layer 3m deep
	P2	ditto	Dike surrounding	Sheet pile cofferdam	Excavation of sand layer 2.5m deep
	A2	ditto	Open excavation	Same as left	·
Ngoi Ngan Bridge	A1	ditto	Sheet pile cofferdam	ditto	
	P1	ditto	Sheet pile cofferdam	Ditto	
	A2	ditto	Sheet pile cofferdam	ditto	

Table 2.2.23 Review of Erection Method

Bridge Name	Super- Span(m)		Erection I	Reason for Change		
bridge Name	structure	Span(III)	BD	This Study	Reason for Change	
Da Dung Bridge	PC-T girder	30+30+30	Erection girder Same as left			
Trang Bridge	PC-T girder	21+21+21	Erection Girder Crane erection		It should be done before rainy season	
Tam Ngan Bridge	PC-T girder	21+27+21	Erection by using temporary bridge	Erection Girder	A review of construction time for each enables application of this erection method	
Tan Van Bridge	PC-T girder	24+30+24	Ditto	Erection by using temporary bridge	Platform will be built for girder fabrication and it can be utilized for erection	
Ea Soup Bridge	PC-T girder	18+21+18	Erection girder	Same as left		
Krong K'mar Bridge	PC-T girder	21+27+21	Erection girder	Ditto		
Ngoi Ngan Bridge	PC-T girder	24+24	Erection by using temporary bridge	Ditto		

2.2.4.2 Implementation Conditions

The Project comprises mainly bridgework, approach roadwork and other necessary works. All sub-work items, including PC girders, RC substructures with spread or RC piles, and DBST for road surfacing, have been carried out before in Vietnam and there is no work item that requires high technical or supervisory skills. Accordingly, quality, safety and environmental considerations during the construction shall be the areas of major concern.

- It is important for the contractor to establish a well-organized management system for the construction schedule, quality, equipment, materials and labor in order to smoothly complete all of the bridges, which are widely dispersed, within the planned period of time. Furthermore, careful supervision and close communication with PMU18 and the Consultant is also vital.
- Any river work during the rainy season shall be carefully executed because there
 is a possibility of a sudden flood.
- Erection work shall be carefully undertaken and include safety education for laborers in order to prevent accidents before they happen.
- It is important to take the necessary safety measures to protect local residents, which includes the proper handling of wastewater and dust caused by construction work.

2.2.4.3 Scope of Works

To implement the Project under Japan's Grant Aid Scheme, there shall be some works to be shared by both the Japanese and Vietnamese Governments (see Table 2.2.24).

Table 2.2.24 Joint Tasks for the Japanese and Vietnamese Sides

Responsibilities of Japanese Side	Responsibilities of Vietnamese Side
-Construction of bridges, approach roads, revetment and	-Land acquisition for the construction sites and
protection works, and other necessary facilities.	the securing of lands necessary for temporary
	facilities such as PC girder manufacturing yards,
	stockpile areas for materials and equipment, etc.
-Removal of existing bridges and construction of	-Compensation for relocation of houses
temporary detour bridges in the case of existing bridges	
being on the same alignment	
-Construction and removal of temporary roads and bridges	-Removal or relocation of public utilities, such as
for construction works	electricity and telephone poles, water pipes, etc.
-Procurement of materials, equipment and labor required	-Removal of an existing bridge when the
for the above construction work	proposed bridge is constructed away from
	existing bridge (Bridge Da Dung, Tan Van, Ea
	Soup and Krong M'Mar Bridge)
-Supervision of the above construction works	-Exemption from tax on materials and equipment
·	imported for the Project and from custom
	clearance expenditures
-Consultancy services required for implementation of the	-Exemption from custom fees and taxation for
Project	Japanese and third party nationals entering
·	Vietnam to work for the Project, as well as
	exemptions from any other financial obligations.

2.2.4.4 Construction Supervision

(1) Scope of Works for Consultancy Services

There shall be an Exchange of Notes (EN) between the Japanese and Vietnamese Governments before the commencement of the Project. Followed by the EN, a contract for consultancy services between a Consultant, who shall possess a recommendation letter from JICA, and the MOT of Vietnam shall be signed and the Consultant shall assist with the preparation of tendering documents and the supervision of construction work. The major scope of the works for the consultancy services is described below.

1 Assistance with Preparation of Tender Documents

The tender documents provided on the basis of the Study output shall be reviewed and submitted to MOT for approval. The major contents of this work are as follows:

- Review of drawings
- Review of quantities of facilities to be built and cost estimates

- Review of construction plans
- Provision of "Instruction to Bidders" and contract documents for contractor

2 Assistance for Bidding

The Consultant will assist MOT in executing the bidding for the Project. The major items where assistance will be provided are as follows:

- "Notice of Tender"
- Pre-qualification evaluation
- Pre-bid meeting and site visit, if necessary
- Evaluation of bidders
- · Contract negotiation

3 Construction Supervision

After obtaining approval for the contract documents for the construction works from the Japanese Government, the Consultant will issue the "Notice to Proceed" to the Contractor and start its supervision work. During the construction period, the Consultant will oversee the quality and safety of the works, execute the administrative work for payment, and make recommendations on working methods to the Contractor. Furthermore, the Consultant will coordinate as necessary with the relevant organizations, including JICA, the Embassy of Japan in Vietnam, and the Vietnamese Government. The contents of the major activities of the Consultant are as described in Table 2.2.25.

Table 2.2.25 Supervision Items during Construction Stage

Supervision Items	Contents		
① Approval of	-To inspect and approve the construction schedule and shop		
construction schedule &	drawings submitted by the Contractor.		
drawings	-To check if submitted documents are in accordance with		
	contract documents and drawings, specifications, etc.		
②Schedule control	-To receive progress reports from the Contractor and to give		
	instructions to ensure completion of the Project on schedule.		
③Quality control	-To examine the quality of works and approve construction		
	materials and construction methods by making reference to the		
	contract drawings and specifications.		
④Inspection of completed	-To inspect and give approval for completed work and final		
construction works	quantities for payment by checking as-built drawings.		
⑤Issuing of certification	-To issue the necessary certificates for payment for completion		
	of construction and for the expiry of the warranty period to the		
	Contractor.		
6 Submission of reports	-To inspect monthly reports and as-built drawings and		
	photographs prepared by the Contractor for submittal to the		
	Vietnamese authorities, JICA, etc.		
	-To prepare a final report at the completion of construction and		
	to submit to JICA.		

(2) Organization of Consultancy Services

① Consultant Organization at Assistance to Tendering Process

Since the Project is to be implemented as a Japan Grant Aid Scheme, the following shall be required in the tender process:

- To provide "Instruction to Bidders" and draft contractual documents in accordance with the guidelines of Japan's Grant Aid Scheme.
- To prepare technical specifications that reflect the results of the review of specifications used in Term 1 and 2 of the Project.
- To allocate engineers who were involved in the BD or this Study for this work.

Two experts shall be allocated for the work of preparing tender documents and supporting the Client in the bidding process.

Table 2.2.26 Experts for Preparation of Bidding Documentation & Bidding Process Assistance

Name	Roles
Project Manager	To manage & supervise all activities of the Consultant in the
	tendering process
Document Specialist	To finalize the tendering documents on the basis of the Study
-	results and to support the Client in the bidding process.

2 Consultant's Organization during Construction Supervision

A resident engineer, who has experience with both bridge projects and Japan's Grant Aid Scheme, shall be assigned throughout the entirety of the construction in order to ensure the quality of work for all of the proposed bridges. On the other hand, a chief Consultant shall visit the site when required in order to check the progress of the Project as well as to coordinate the relevant organizations.

A bridge engineer shall be assigned to support the resident engineer because: (1) the 7 bridges are widely dispersed, and (2) tensioning of PC cables and erecting girders have a significant impact on the quality and safety of work. In addition, a soil engineer shall be dispatched for a short time in order to supervise the soft ground treatment work. Table 2.2.28 shows the role of each of the engineers mentioned above.

Table 2.2.27 Consultant's Organization for Construction Supervision

Name	Roles & Activities
Project Manger	-To confirm the progress of major work items and coordinate the relevant organizations, including JICA, the Embassy of Japan, and
	the Vietnamese Government
Resident Engineer	-To supervise all seven bridges and carry out daily supervision works
	jointly with the bridge engineer.
Bridge Engineer	-To supervise the daily works of the Contractor and give instructions
	as necessary
	- To supervise the tensioning PC cables and girder erection work.
Geotechnical Engineer	To supervise the procedures and methods of soft ground treatment

2.2.4.5 Procurement Plan

(1) Materials

The BD procurement plan was reviewed and the review results are as shown in Table 2.2.28. A concrete plant, steel formwork and temporary houses, which were used in Term 1 and 2, shall be re-used for Term 3. However, temporary steel shall be newly procured, as the time since the completion of Term 2 work has been relatively long.

 Table 2.2.28
 Review of Procurement Plan for Materials

	Procurem	nent Source		
Name	BD	Review	Specification	Remarks
Embank, fill	Vietnam	Same as left		Source in each province
Upper-sub-				
base	Ditto	"	Graded crusher-run	Ditto
materials				
Lower	Ditto	"		
sub-base			Crasher-run	Ditto
material				
Coarse	Ditto	"	Ditto	Ditto
aggregate				
Fine	Ditto	"	Sand	Ditto
aggregate	D:::		05.00	D
Quarry stone	Ditto	"	25~30cm	Ditto
Asphalt emulsion	Ditto	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Imported but available in HCM
Cement	Ditto	11	Portland cement	Ditto
Admixture	Ditto	11		Ditto
Re-bar	Ditto	11	Deformed bar	Available in HCM
PC strand	Japan	Indonesia	1S21.8 12S12.7	To HCM port
Sheath	Ditto	Vietnam	ϕ 38mm ϕ 65mm	Available from agent in HCM
Anchorage	Ditto	Ditto	1T22 12T13M220	Ditto
PC girder	Vietnam	Ditto		Manufactured on site
RC pile	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto
Rubber bearing	Japan	Vietnam		Available in HCM
Expansion joint	Ditto	Vietnam	25mm	Ditto
Signboard	Vietnam	Same as left	Speed & Weight limit	Available in provincial capitals
Plywood	Ditto	Ditto		Steel formwork shall be used from previous work
Wood	Ditto	Ditto		Available in provincial capitals
Falsework,	Third	Ditto		
Scaffolding	country			To HCM port
Sheet pile	Ditto	Ditto	III or IV type	Ditto
H-shape steel	Vietnam	Ditto		Imported but available in HCM
Steel cover	Third country	Ditto	1*2*0.2m	To HCM port
Angle	Ditto	Ditto	H village, other	Ditto
Fuel	Vietnam	Ditto		Available in provincial capitals

(2) Construction Machinery & Equipment

Table 2.2.29 Review of Procurement Source for Equipment

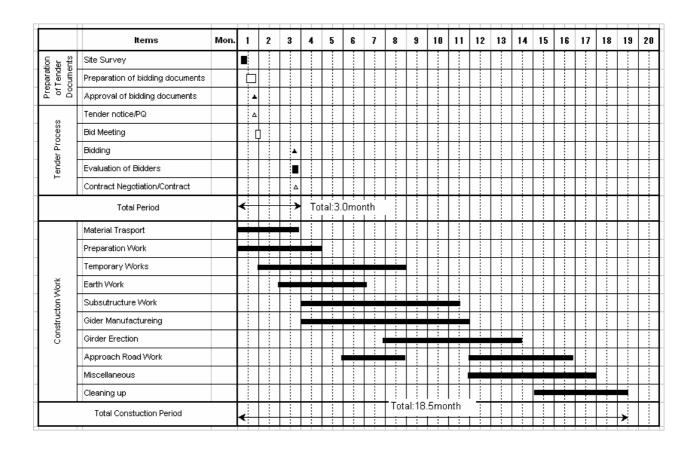
	Specification Procurement Source			December 6 to Character		
Name Specification		BD	Review	Reasons for Change		
Bulldozer	15t	Lease in Vietnam	Purchase in Vietnam	Depreciation shall be calculated based on previous use		
Back hoe	0.6m ³	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Back hoe	0.06m ³	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Dump truck	10t	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Macadam roller	10-12t	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Vibration roller	0.8-1.0t	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Tamping machine	60-100kg	Purchase in Vietnam	Same as BD			
Wheel loader	1.3m ³	Lease in Vietnam	Purchase in Vietnam	Depreciation shall be calculated based on previous use		
Concrete plant	0.5m ³	Purchase from third country	Ditto	Available in HCM		
Cement silo	30t	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Aggregate hopper		Purchase in Vietnam	Same as BD			
Truck mixer	4.5m ³	Lease in Vietnam	Purchase in Vietnam	Depreciation shall be calculated based on previous use		
Concrete pumping vehicle	30m ³ /h	Ditto	Same as BD			
Re-bar cutter and bender		Ditto	Same as BD			
Vibrator		Purchase in Vietnam	Same as BD			
Crawler crane	40t	Lease in Vietnam	Same as BD			
Crawler crane	50,65t	Purchase in third country	Lease in Vietnam	Available in HCM		
Vibrating hammer	46,60kw	Ditto	Purchase in Vietnam	Depreciation shall be calculated based on previous use		
Generator	150kva	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Grout mixer, pump	15-30l/min	Lease in Vietnam	Purchase in Vietnam	Available in HCM		
Tension jack, pump		Lease in Japan	Lease in Vietnam	Available in Vietnam		
PC erection girder		Purchase in third country	Same as BD			
Gantry crane		Lease in Vietnam	Purchase in Vietnam	Available in Vietnam		
Truck	2,3,5,11t	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Truck with crane	2.9t	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Trailer	20t	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Truck crane	15, 25,45t	Ditto	Same as BD			
Drilling machine	20kg	Purchase in Vietnam	Same as BD			
Air compressor	5m ³ /min	Purchase in third country	Purchase in Vietnam	Available in Vietnam		
Water pump	H: 10m	Lease in Vietnam	Ditto	Ditto		
Generator	10,100,45kVA	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto		
Welding machine		Purchase in Vietnam	Same as BD			

The BD study assumed that much of the construction equipment and machinery would be leased from the domestic market. However, the major equipment and machinery used by the Contractor in Term 1 and 2 of the Project belonged to a local sub-contractor. Accordingly, equipment and machinery cost shall be calculated as its depreciation, except for a crane. The review results are shown in Table 2.2.29.

2.2.4.7 Implementation Plan

Table 2.2.30 shows a tentative project implementation schedule based on the Study's results. Since Study outputs consist of detailed level of design drawings, the preparation of tender documents will be done first followed by the Exchange of Notes, and then tendering will be carried out that to be followed by construction.

Table 2.2.30 Tentative Project Implementation Schedule for Term 3



2.3 Obligations of Recipient Country

The obligations of the Vietnamese Government are listed below, and were confirmed in the exchange of the Technical Memorandum between the Study Team and the Vietnamese Government (including MoT's PMU18).

- Acquisition of construction sites and lands necessary to perform temporary works (PC girder manufacturing, stockpiling of materials and equipment, and repairing of equipment and materials such as formwork & re-bars)
- Compensation for relocation of houses from construction sites
- Removal or relocation of utilities, such as electric cables, telephone cables and water pipes
- Removal of existing bridges when the proposed bridge is built away from the existing one.
- Exemption of tax on materials and equipment imported for the Project and prompt customs clearance
- Exemption from custom fees and taxation for Japanese and third party nationals entering Vietnam to work for the Project, and exemption from any other financial obligations

It was confirmed through discussions with the Vietnamese side that land acquisition and compensation negotiations are properly progressing, and it is expected that all land acquisition and resettlement activities will be properly completed in due date.

Removal of the existing bridge is a concern of the Japanese side because it was observed that some existing bridges have not removed after completion of the new bridges constructed in the Term 1 and 2 of the Phase 2 Project. Since the existence of the old bridge may give an adverse effect to new bridge at flood, it is necessary to remove the existing one as described a subject to be undertaken by the Vietnamese side once a new bridge is completed.

2.4 Project Operation & Maintenance Plan

2.4.1 Operation & Maintenance System

Large-scale repair work will not be required until 20 to 30 years after the completion of the bridges, if inspection and routine maintenance (see Table 2.4.1) are properly executed. Accordingly, it is possible for the provincial DOTs to carry out the inspection and maintenance work for the proposed bridges by following the present maintenance system under the control of the provincial DOT.

2.4.2 Inspection & Maintenance Method

(1) Periodic Inspection & Maintenance

Bridge structures, approach roads and revetments around sub-structures shall be maintained by the provincial DOTs. Table 2.4.1 indicates the recommended intervention levels for the inspection and maintenance of the proposed bridges. Note that it is recommended to execute inspections before and after the rainy season.

Table 2.4.1 Maintenance & Inspection Schedule

	Item	Maintenance & Repair Works	Inspection Interval
	①Drainage pipe Clearing of sediment		3 months
	②Expansion joint	Repairing of metal & seal rubber	3 months
ge	③Railing	Repairing damage from collisions	3 months
Bridge	4Bearing	Removal of soil deposits	6 months
ш	Concrete pavement Repairing of cracks		6 months
	⑥Substructure	Removal of debris	6 months
	© Oubstructure	Inspection of scouring	6 months
a d	①Pavement	Patching, smoothing	3 months
о О	②Shoulder/slope	Planting turf, reinforcement of soils, repairing riprap	3 months
River	①Around abutment	Repairing of riprap/gabion	6 months
Riv	②Riverbank	Repairing of riprap/gabion, planting turf	6 months

It is important to keep records of the periodic inspections of the provincial DOTs and to assess the conditions of the facilities in order to establish a repair schedule. Accordingly, a proper inspection system including checking methods, intervals and reporting should be established from the outset.

(2) Maintenance of Approach Roads

Although minor maintenance activities, including patching and leveling, shall be executed periodically, an overlay shall be executed approximately every 10 years taking into consideration the life span of DBST. For the approach roads to Da Dung Bridge, Tran Bridge, and Ea Soup Bridge, there is some anxiety that consolidation settlement might occur because of the height of the abutments, which exceeds more than 10m, although an approach slab is planned for the backside of these bridges. In the construction stage, attentive supervision shall be undertaken in the material selection and compaction work and be in accordance with the technical specifications. However, based on the embankment materials used, advice on future maintenance will be given to the Vietnamese side after the construction of the approach roads.

2.5 Project Cost Estimation

2.5.1 Construction Cost

(1) Cost Estimate

The total costs of the Project are estimated at 1,149 million JPY, with the GOJ to bear JY1,098 million and the GOV JP51.3 million. This cost estimate is provisional and will be further refined by the Government of Japan when approving the Grant. In addition, these approximate Project costs represent the maximum amount of Japan's Grant Aid to be contained in the Exchange of Notes.

Table 2.5.1 Approximate Project Costs Borne by Japanese Side(unit: Japanese Yen)

Approximate Project Costs: 1,098 Million Japanese Yen

For 7 Bridges in 5 Provinces of the Central Region (total bridge length: 490m)

	Project C	Million Japanese Yen	
Facility	Bridge	Substructure Superstructure Revetment Approach roads Other facilities	996.3
Tendering Supervisio		& Construction	102.3

(2) Premises of Estimation

① Time of estimate : December 2005

② Exchange rate :1US\$ = JPY113.53, 1US\$= 15,864VND

(at the above-mentioned time)

③ Implementation period :Tendering process and construction period are shown in

the Implementation Schedule

④ Others : On the condition that the Project is implemented under

the Japan's Grant Aid Scheme. The above-mentioned exchange rate is to be reviewed by the Government of

Japan.

(3) Cost Borne by Vietnamese Government

The approximate costs required for the tasks to be undertaken by the Government of Vietnam are as shown in Table 2.5.2.

Table 2.5.2 Approximate Costs to be Borne by Vietnamese Government

Items	Cost: Million VND (Million JPY)	
Land acquisition	3,795(2,710)	
Resettlement	2,597(1,860)	
Removal/relocation of public utilities	305(220)	
Removal of existing bridge	470(340)	
Total amount	7,167(51.3)	

^{*} The above-mentioned costs are estimates subject to review.

2.5.2 Operation & Maintenance Cost

Inspection and daily maintenance costs are estimated below after the beginning of the operation of the proposed bridges.

(1) Daily Maintenance Activities

Periodic inspection and minor repair/maintenance works shall be executed under the direct management of the provincial DOTs. The cost for annual inspection and maintenance per province is estimated as shown below:

Personal expenses: 40 Mil VND= 40 Mil VNDMaterials: 50% of above= 20 Mil VNDEquipment including vehicles: 25 Mil VND= 25 Mil VND

Total 85 Mil VND (US\$ 5300)

(2) Periodic Maintenance for Pavement

Periodic maintenance, mainly the overlay of the DBST for the approach roads, shall be entrusted to a local maintenance company and be carried out approximately every 7 years. The cost of the overlay is as shown below.

Total 111Mil. VND (US\$ 7000)

(3) Annual Operation & Maintenance Cost

The average annual operation and maintenance cost by province shall be summarized the table below based on the assumptions mentioned above.

Table 2.5.3 Approximate Costs to be Borne by Vietnamese Government

(Unit: Million VND)

Province Name		BINH THUANG	NINH THUANG	LAM DONG	DAC LAC	KANHN HOA
Ма	intenance Budget	10,000	8,000	6,000	5,000	16,000
Ne	cessary maintenance o	ost for the prop	osed bridges			
	Labor cost	40	40	40	40	40
	Material cost	20	20	20	20	20
	Machinery cost	25	25	25	25	25
	Repair cost(average)	22	22	11	22	11
Total Cost		107	107	96	107	96
Share in the maintenance budget (%)		1.1	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.6

The total operation and maintenance cost per province is estimated at VND 96Mil. To 107Mil(US\$ 6,000-7,000) and accounts approximately for 2% of the maintenance budget of each province at maximum, which can be easily covered by the maintenance budget of each province.

CHAPTER 3

PROJECT EVALUATION & RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter 3 Project Evaluation and Recommendations

3.1 Project Impacts

The Project aims to ensure the safe and smooth passage of road traffic for small- and medium-sized bridges on rural roads in the central districts of Vietnam, as many of these bridges were damaged in the war and only have temporary structures due to the lack of a sufficient budget. These bridges are characterized by a narrow formation width, insufficient capacity for handling heavy vehicles, and relatively low bridge height, which sometimes results in flooding and closure. The proposed 7 bridges will be improved with all-weather permanent structures having a 2-lane carriageway capable of handling heavy vehicles of at least up to 16 tons all-year round. This improvement is expected to achieve one of the objectives of the Project as well as one of the goals of the national development, which aims to narrow difference in the standard of living between the central area and other areas in the country by stimulating economic activity and improving access to social services and markets. The following describes both the direct and indirect positive impacts of the Project.

(1) Direct Positive Impacts

① Improvement of Access to Services

Present Situation & Issues	Frequent flooding in the rainy season sometimes causes the closure of		
to be Solved	bridges from a few days to a week.		
Countermeasures	The height of the new bridge is set so there will be no overflows from		
Provided by Project	floods with approximately twenty to fifty years of the return period based		
	on the previous flood record and providing freeboard under the girders.		
Positive Impacts from	Improvement of access to social services, including public offices,		
Project	hospitals, schools and markets by securing all-year passage with		
	all-weather bridges.		

The beneficiaries of the Project are expected to consist of people living within the districts where the proposed bridges are located. The table shows the expected number of the beneficiaries for each proposed bridge.

Province	Binh Thuan	Ninh Thuan		Lam	Dac Lak		Khanh
Name				Dong			Hoa
Bridge Name	Da Dung	Tran	Tam Ngan	Tan Vang	Ea Soup	Krong	Ngoi Ngan
						K'Mar	
Population to	169,000	156,400	73,800	132,200	39,100	80,200	26,400
Benefit							

2 Strengthening & Stabilization of Transport Capacity

Present Situation & Issues	The proposed seven bridges can only handle vehicles less than 13		
to be Solved	tons, which is lower than the Vietnamese standard. Accordingly,		
	vehicles exceeding this limit have had either to take a detour or pass		
	through the rivers, which is not possible in the rainy season.		
Countermeasures	In accordance with the Vietnamese standard, one bridge was designed		
Provided by Project	to have a capacity to handle vehicles up to 30 tons, while others were		
	designed to have a capacity of up to 16 tons.		
Positive Impacts from	An increase in vehicle weight limit capacity will enable heavy vehicles to		
Project	use the bridges.		

Further details on the level of improvement for the bridges are shown below.

Province	Binh	Ninh Thuan		Lam	Dac Lak		Khanh
	Thuan			Dong			Hoa
Bridge Name	Da Dung	Tran	Tam Ngan	Tan	Ea Soup	Krong	Ngoi
				Vang		K'Mar	Ngan
Existing Weight	13t one	13t one	Only	8t one	8t one	13t one	13t one
Limit	way	way	pedestrian	way	way	way	way
Weight Limit After	16t two	16t two	16t two	16t two	30t two	16t two	16t two
Improvement	way	way	way	way	way	way	way

③ Ensuring Smooth & Safe Passage of Vehicles

Present Situation & Issues	Existing bridge width is insufficient for two-way traffic and results in long		
to be Solved	waiting times at bridge entrances. In addition, there is a mix of traffic		
	consisting of motor vehicles, pedestrians, bicycles and motorbikes that		
	sometimes results in accidents during busy times.		
Countermeasures	Widen bridge width to 7m (3m dual-carriageway with 0.5m shoulder on		
Provided by Project	either side) for the Da Dung, Tan Vang, Ea Soup and Krong K'Mar		
	bridges and to 5.5m for the remaining 3 bridges.		
Positive Impacts from	For the 4 bridges to have a 7m formation width, which also have large		
Project	traffic volumes, widening will enable vehicles to pass each other and will		
	result in the elimination of waiting times at bridge approaches. It will also		
	ensure the smooth and safe passage of vehicles. In addition,		
	pedestrians can walk along the shoulders and this will contribute further		
	to safety. For the remaining 3 bridges, widening to 5.5m will enable		
	sedans and trucks to safely pass each other.		

④ Reduction in Bridge Maintenance Cost & Improvement of Usage

Present Situation & Issues	Except for the Tran Bridge, wooden
to be Solved	slabs are used and it is necessary to
	replace them regularly, which
	results in temporary bridge closure
	and costs money.
Countermeasures	Concrete slabs will be utilized to
Provided by Project	reduce costs.
Positive Impacts from	There is no need to replace the
Project	slabs and only minor repairs will be
	required. This will eliminate the
	frequent temporary bridge closures.



(2) Indirect Positive Impacts

① Stimulation of Local Economic Activity

Present Situation & Issues	Bridge transport capacity is unstable and insufficient due to narrow	
to be Solved	width, low vehicle weight restrictions, and temporary closures from	
	flooding.	
Countermeasures	Raising bridge heights to improve discharge capacity capable of	
Provided by Project	handling 20- to 50-year return period flooding, and increasing the	
	capacity to handle larger vehicles weighing up to 16 tons or 30 tons.	
Positive Impacts from	Stimulation of economic activity in the agricultural and forestry sectors,	
Project	which are major industries in the area, by providing stable and	
	reinforced transport capacity for bridges. Furthermore, it is expected	
	that the living standard of minorities will be promoted as well.	

2 Improvement of Access by Utilizing Existing Bailey Bridges

Present Situation & Issue	Many crossing points have no crossing structure in the central area,		
to be Solved	which prevents access to markets and social services for rural villages		
Countermeasures	After completion of the new bridges at the Da Dung, Tan Vang, Ea Soup		
Provided by Project	and Krong K'Mar bridge sites, the existing Bailey bridges can be		
	removed and used at crossing points having no crossing structure.		
Positive Impacts from	Improvement in access of villages to services and market.		
Project			

3.2 Recommendations

There are some activities that should be carried out in order to maximize and sustain the positive impacts of the Project and these are explained below.

① Removal or Transfer of Existing Bridges after Completion of New Bridges

The site reconnaissance of the Study Team found that existing Bailey bridges had not been removed after the completion of bridges built via steel girder supply type work under Japan's Grant Aid Scheme. An interview with a local officer reveals that the removal of old bridges would be undertaken with next year's budget. Note that the existence of old bridges can cause swirling flows that result in adverse impacts on new bridges such as scouring. Accordingly, the prompt removal or re-utilizing of these old bridges at other crossing points should be executed by the Vietnamese side as quickly as possible.

② Execution of Proper Maintenance for New Bridges & Their Approach Roads

Maintenance for bridges constructed in the first and second term of the Project will start from this year, as the defect and liability period just ended last year. It is anticipated that proper maintenance will be executed by the Vietnamese side, as the necessary budget for road maintenance has been secured and the appropriate maintenance systems established at the provincial level according to interviews with the PDOTs. However, it is recommended that the Japanese side occasionally monitor the operation and maintenance activities for these bridges.