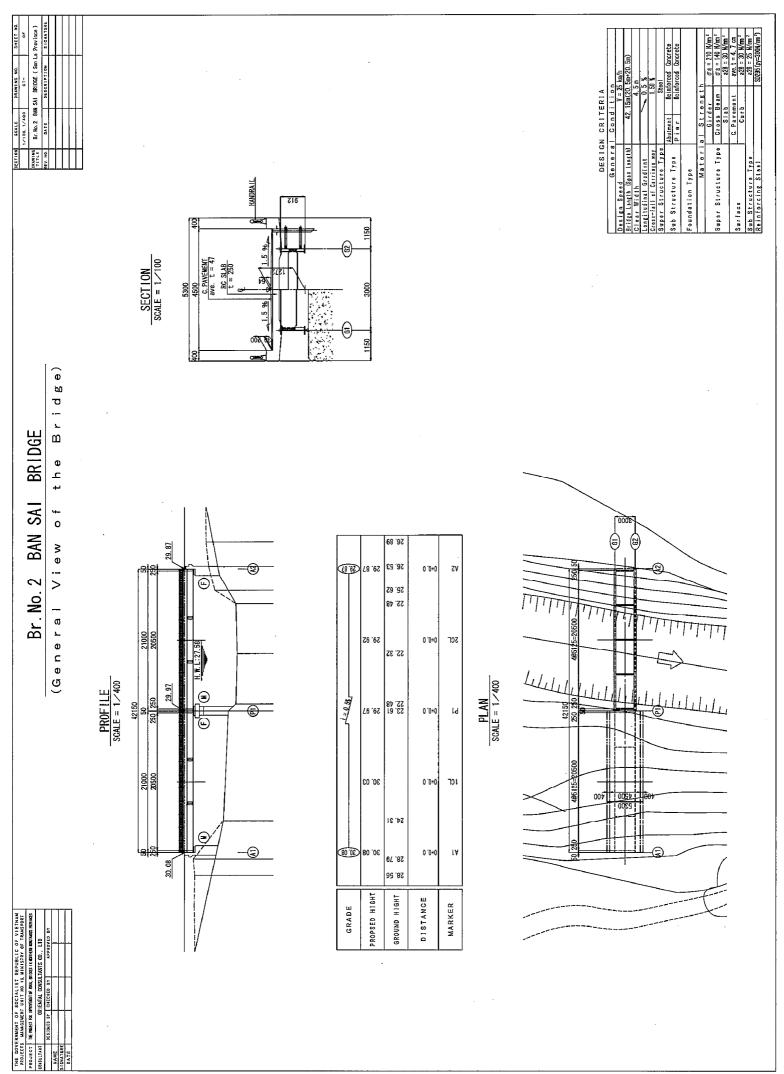
2-2-3 Basic Design Drawings

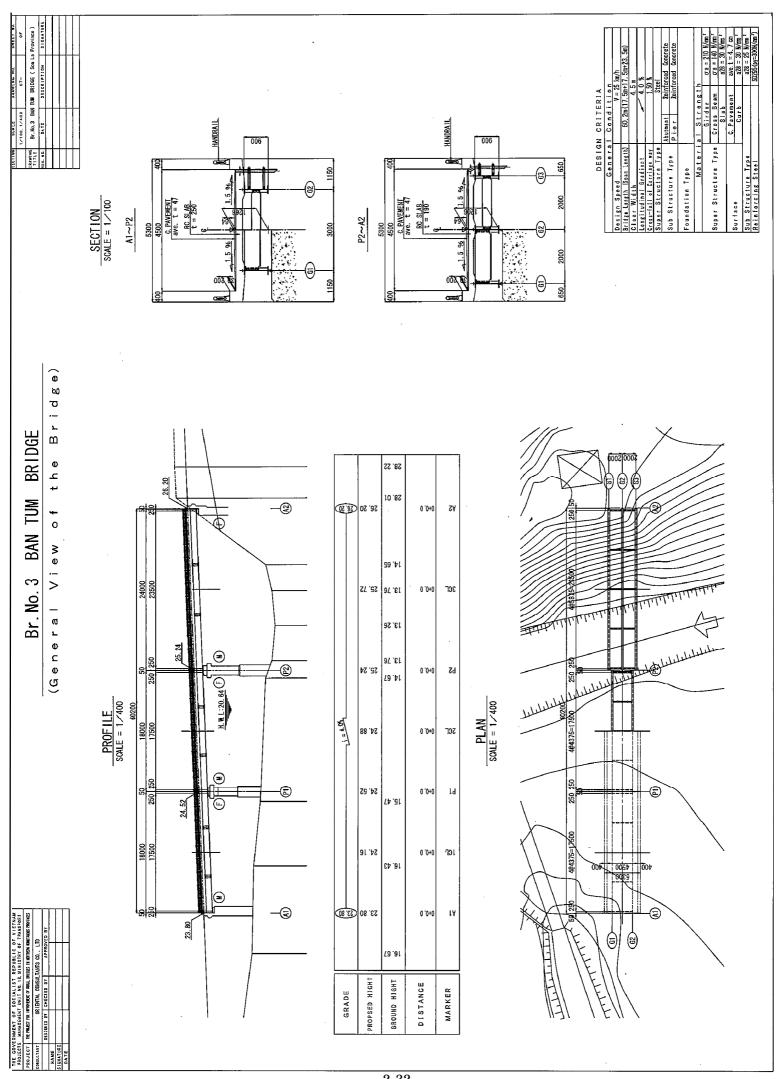
The basic design drawings for the 43 objective bridges listed in Table 2.2.3.1 are shown starting from the next page.

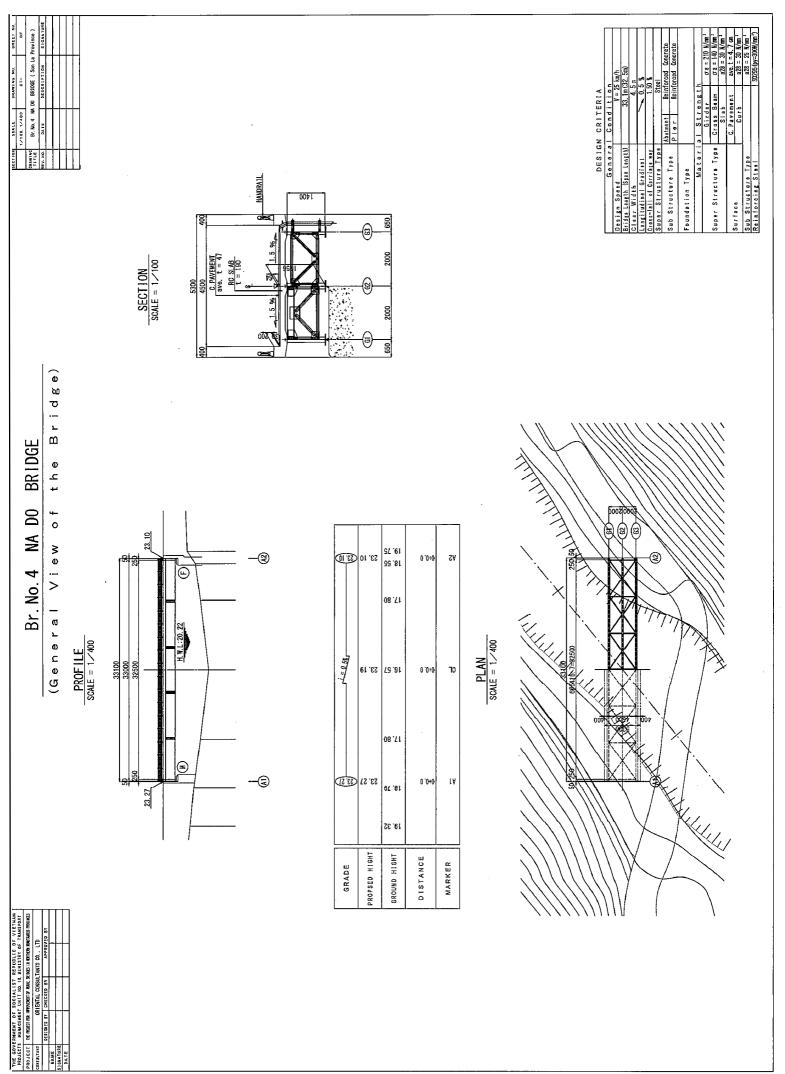
Table 2.2.3.1 List of 43 Objective Bridges

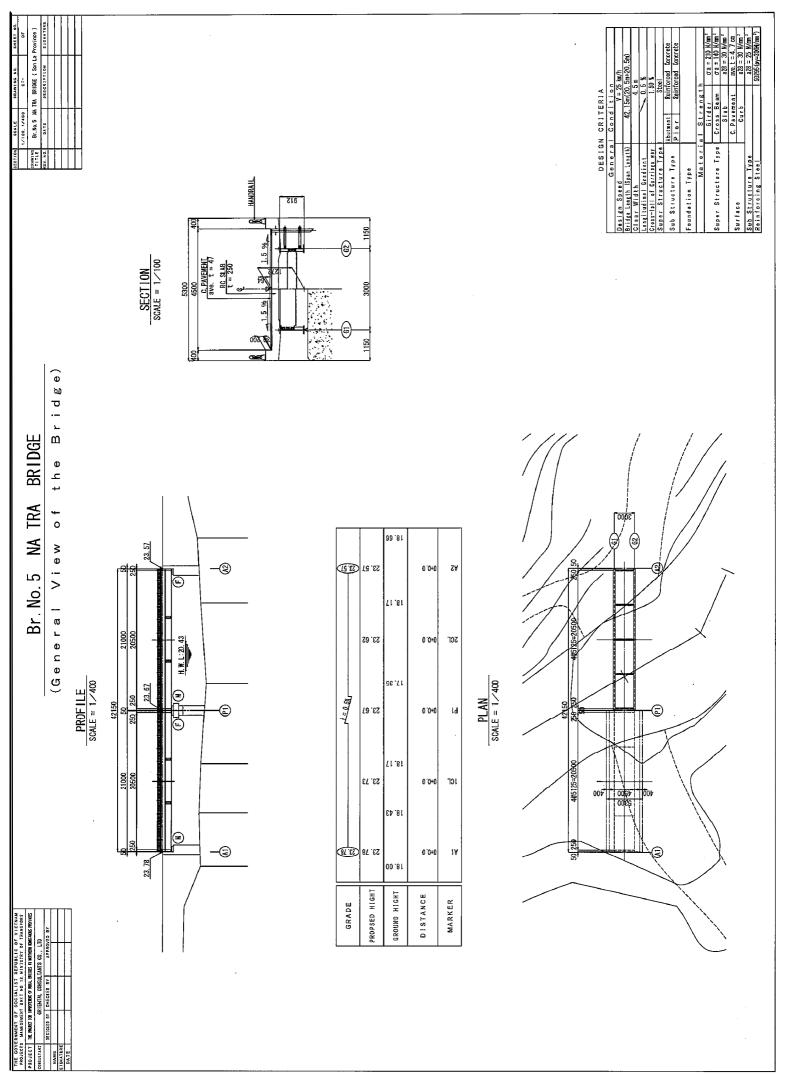
Province	Br. No.	Bridge Name
Son La	2	Ban Sai
	3	Ban Tum
	4	Na Do
	5	Na Tra
	6	Ban Pang
Dien Bien	7	Na Phat
	8	Pa Bat
	9	Su Lu
	10	Ban Bung
	11	Pac Nam (DB)
Lai Chau	12	San Thang
	14	Nam Puc
	15	Huoi Dit
	16	Nam Ham
	17	Nam Cum
Yen Bai	18	Ngoi Thap
	20	Lao Chai
	21	Pu Trang
	22	Ta Tiu
	23	Ben Cao
Lao Cai	25	Thanh Phu
	26	Ban Xeo
	27	Muong Hum 2
	28	Den Sang
	29	Soi Chat

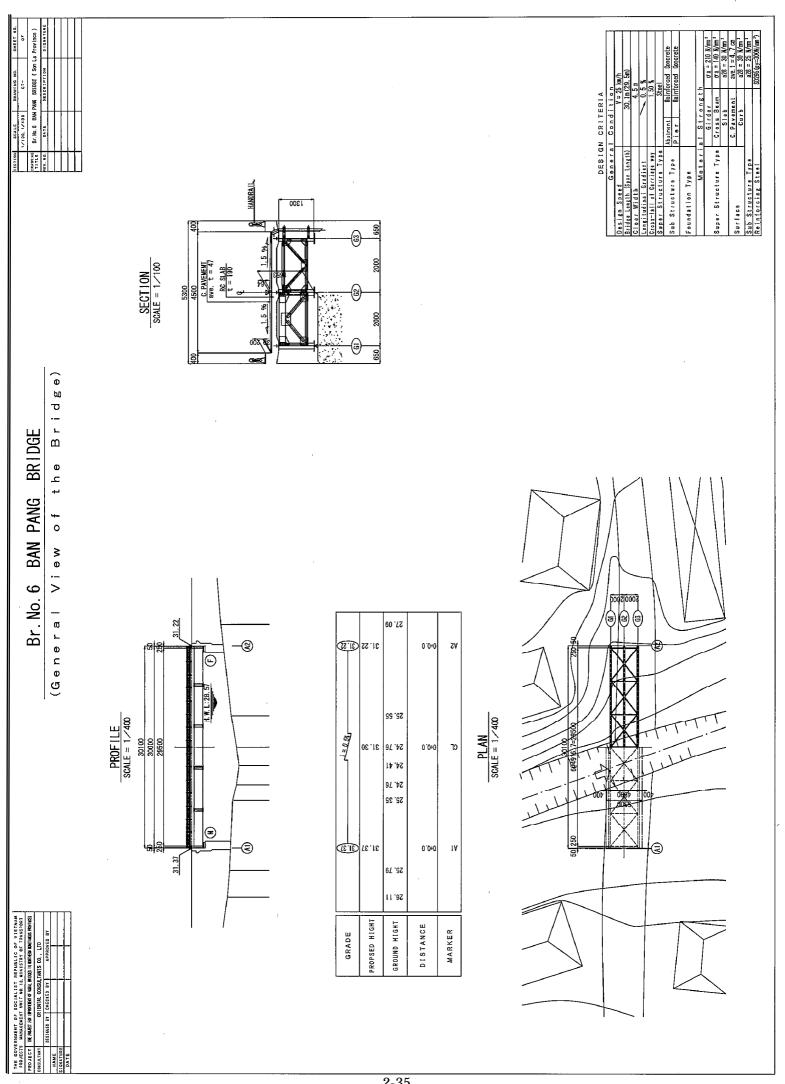
Province	Br. No.	Bridge Name
Tuyen Quang	30	Ban Nghien
	31	Trinh
	32	Na Nham
	33	Sung
Ha Giang	36	Na Lan
	37	Ta Lang
	38	Suoi Dau
	39	Diec
	40	Lien Hiep
Bac Can	42	Pac Nam (BC)
	43	Khuoi Nung
	44	Nga Ba
	46	Don Phong
	47	Quang Chu
Cao Bang	48	Dong May
	49	Binh Long
	50	Ban Sac
	52	Keo Ai

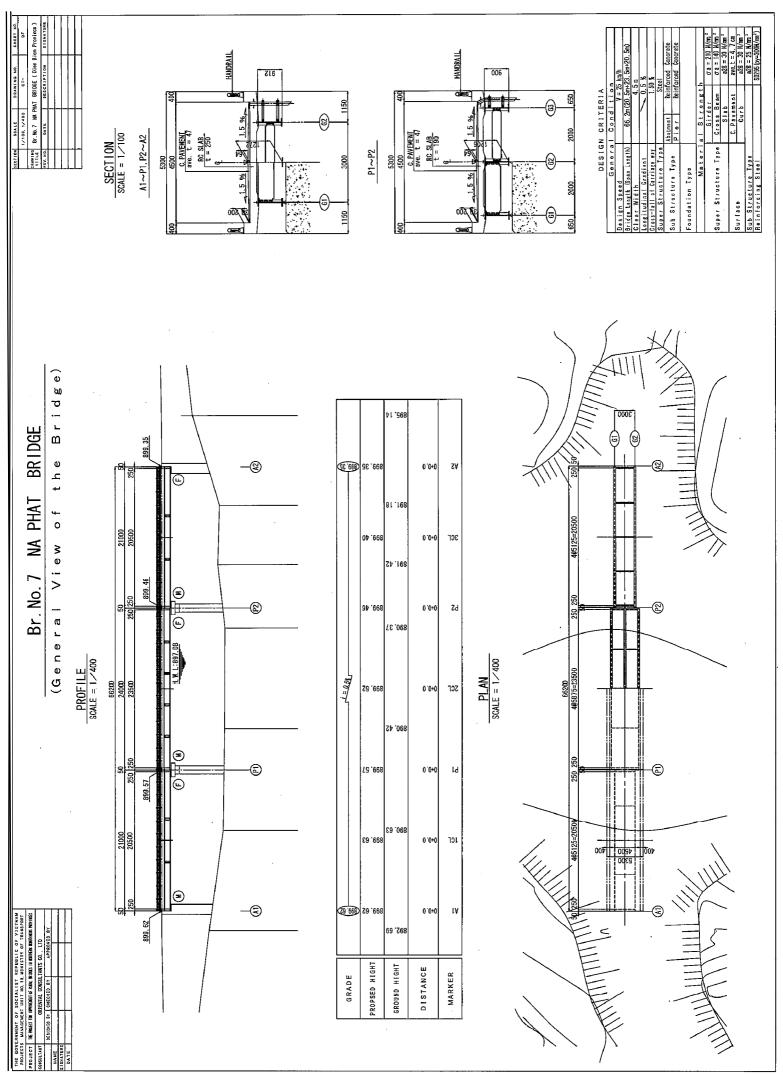


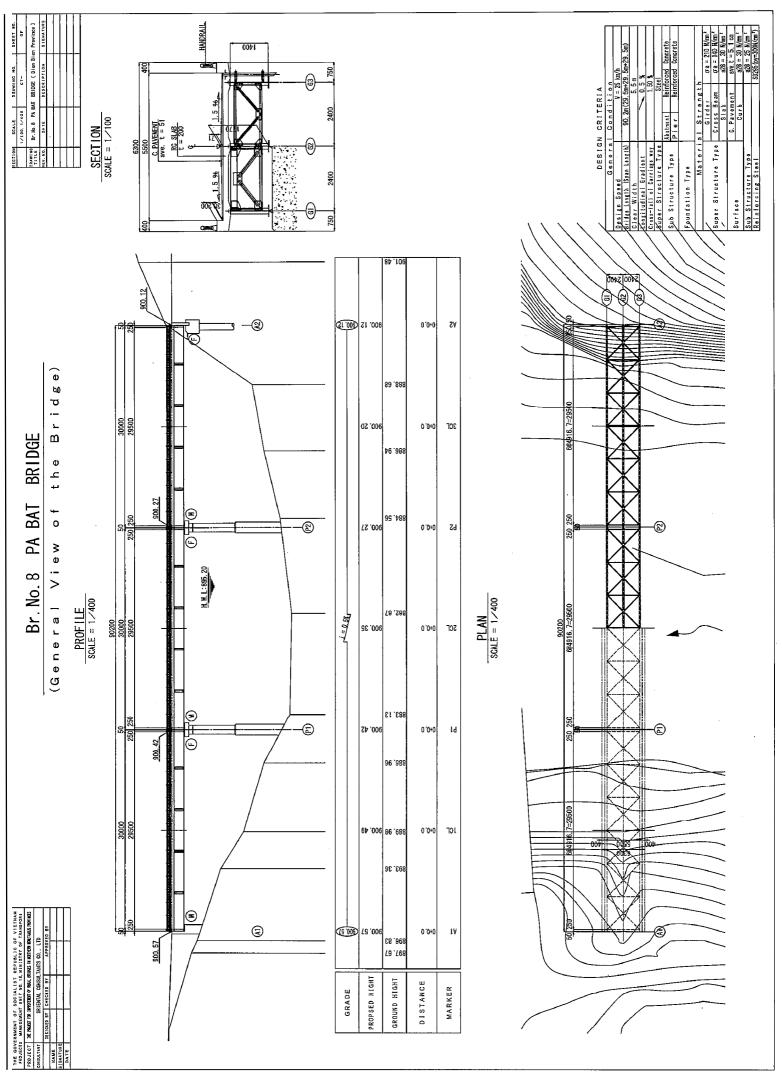


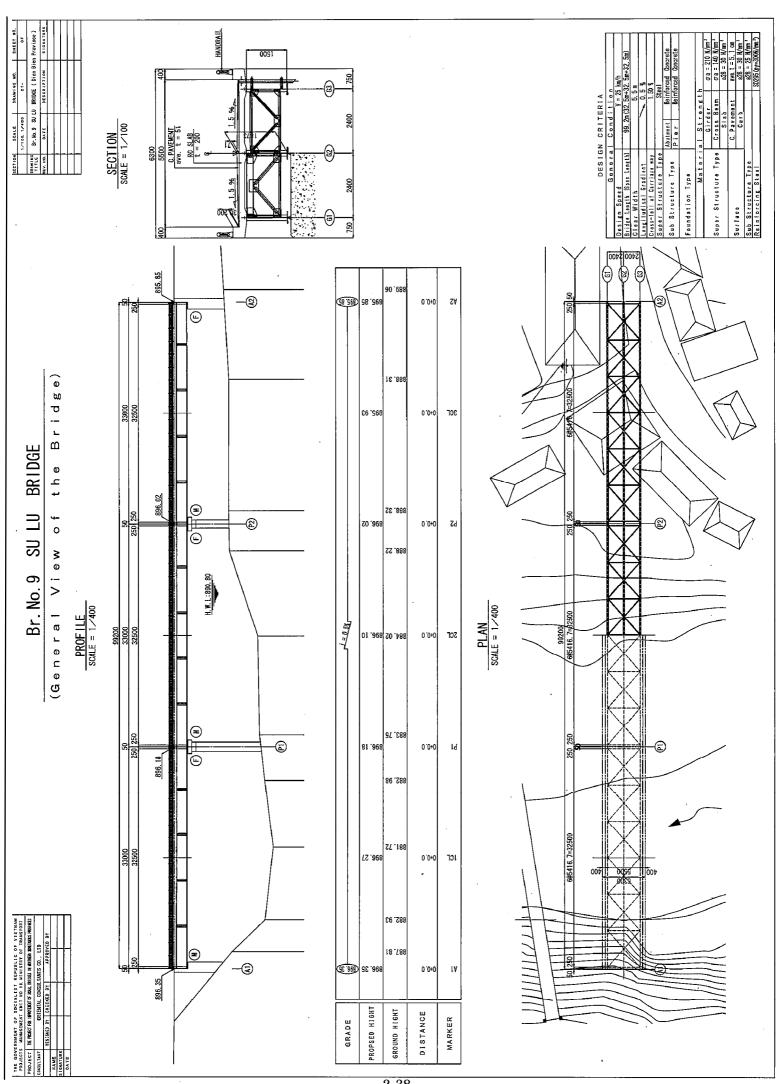


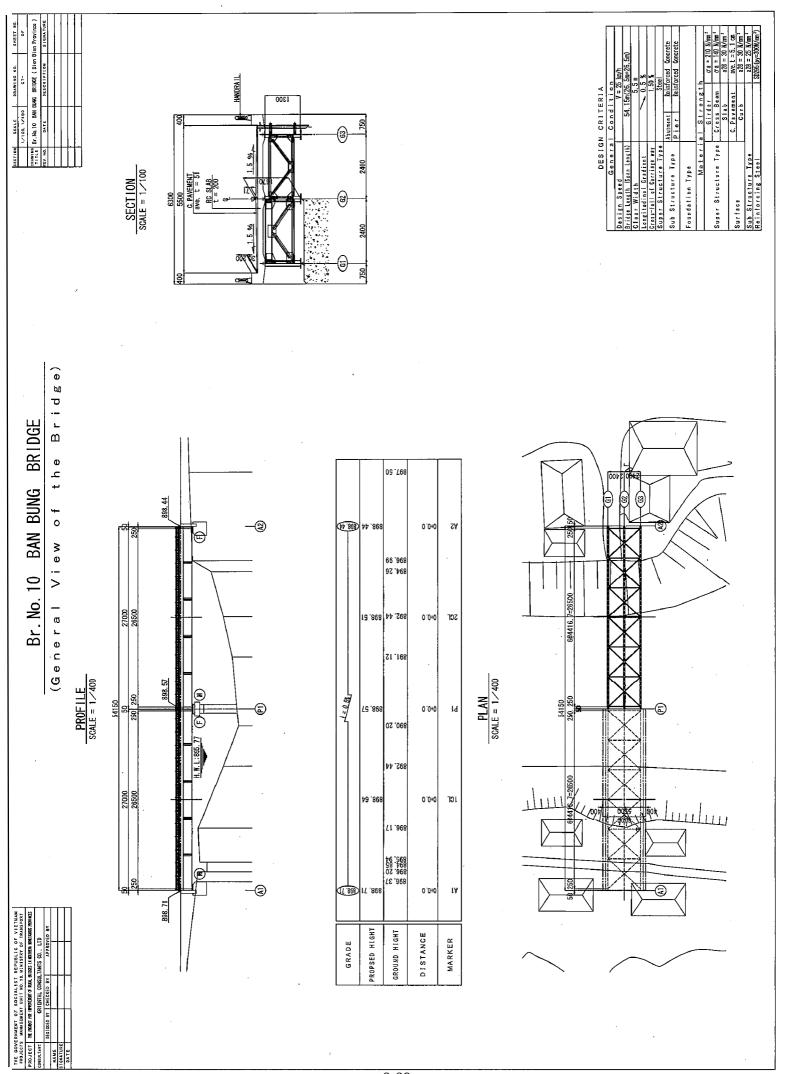


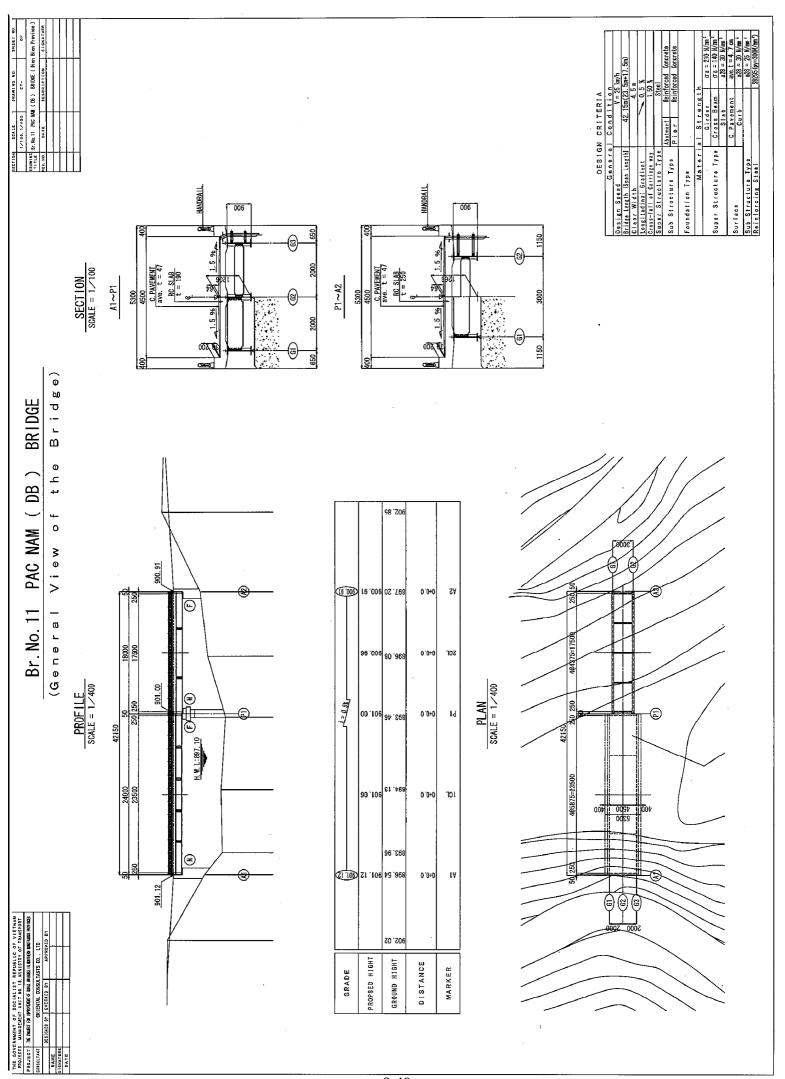


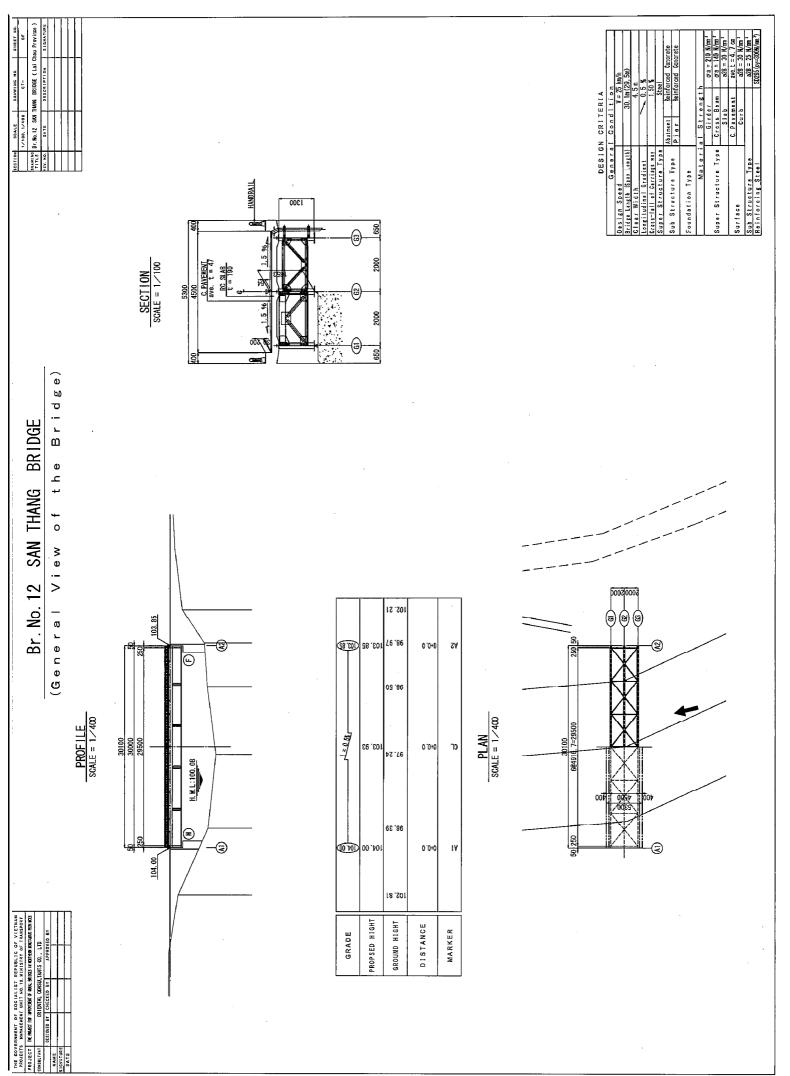


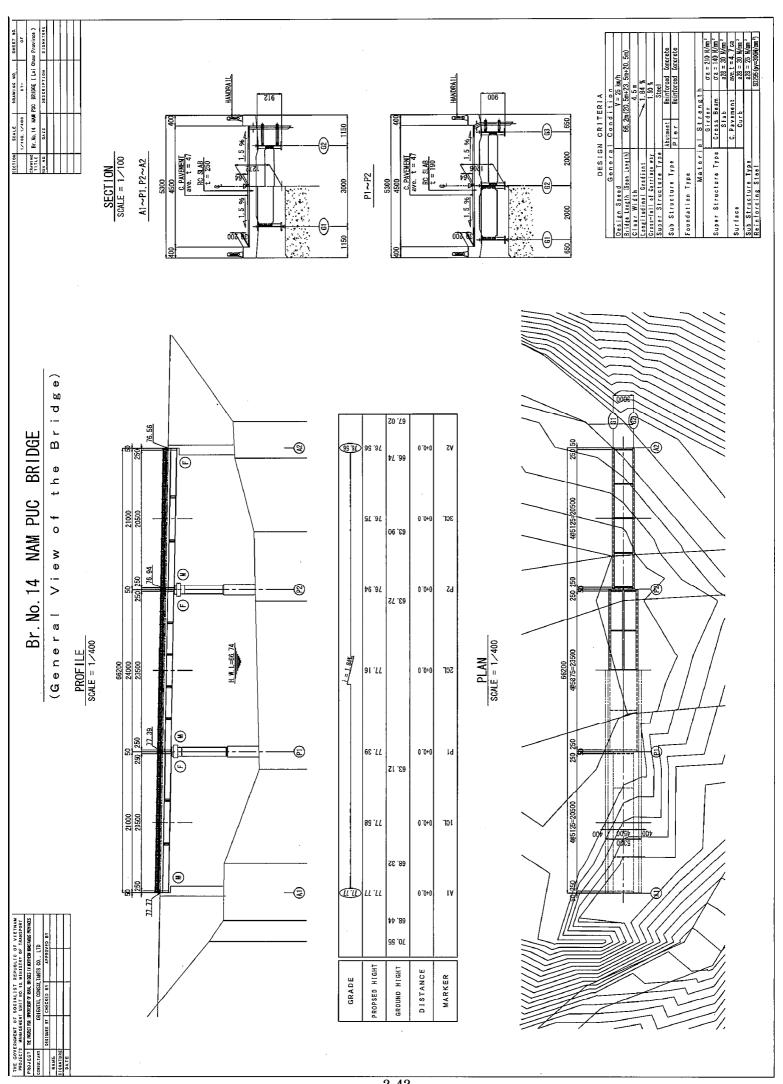


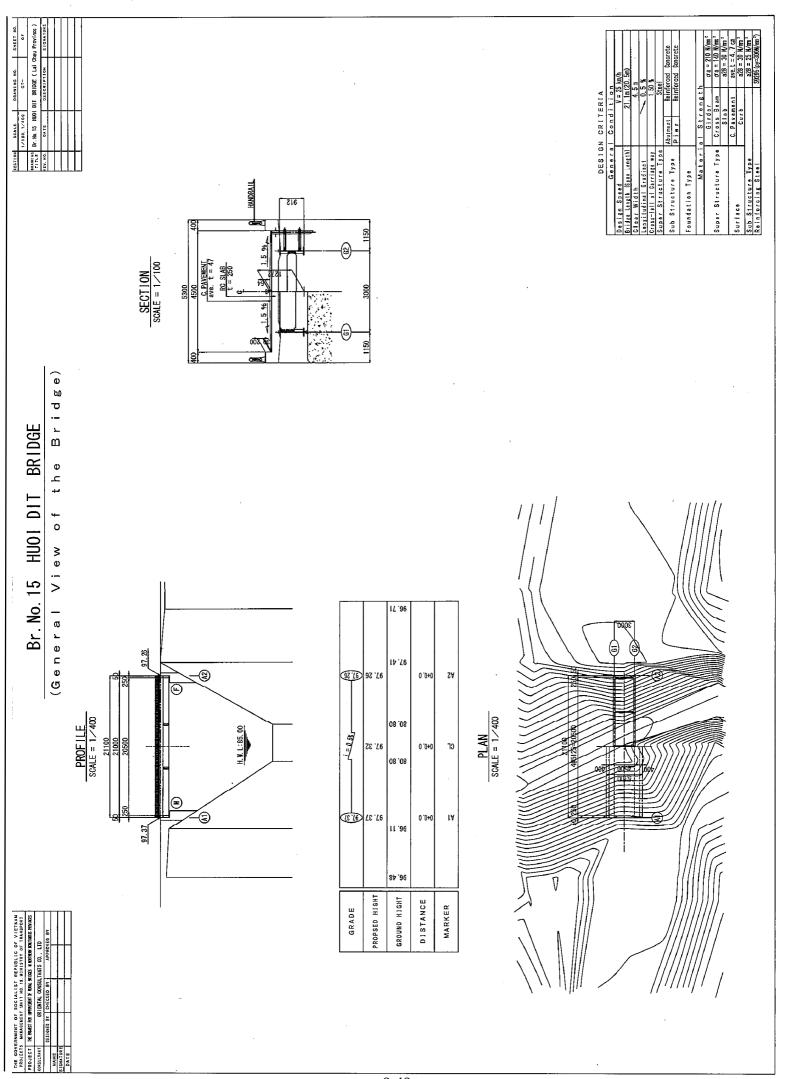


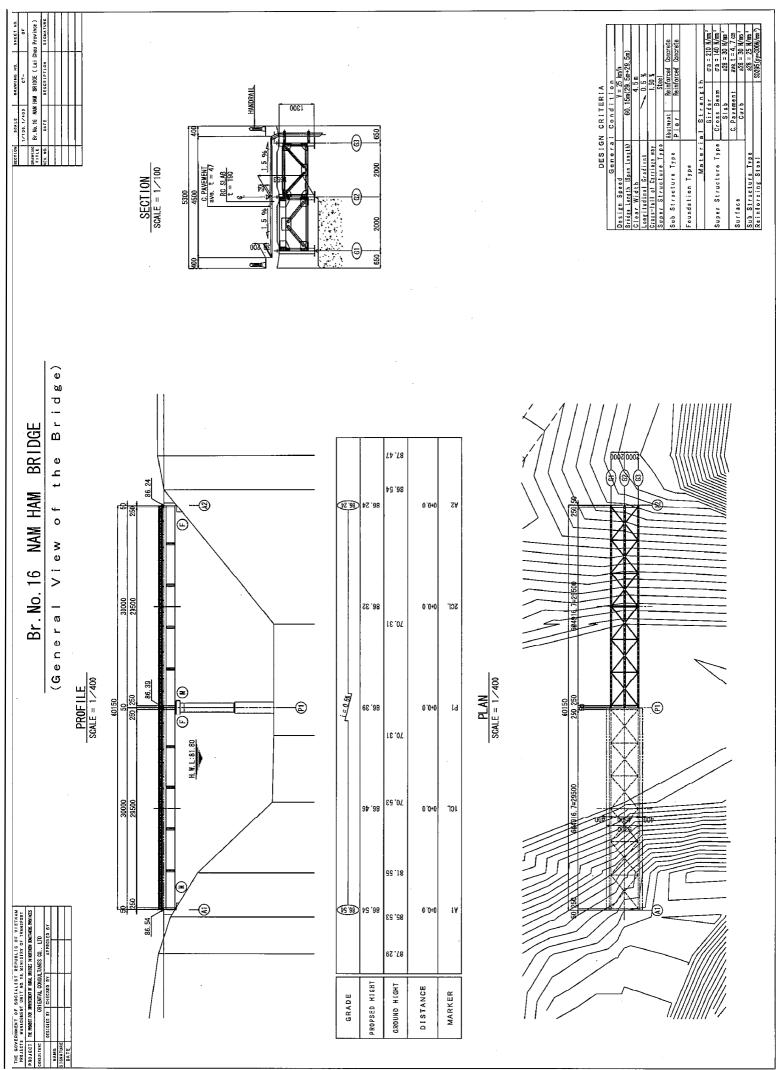


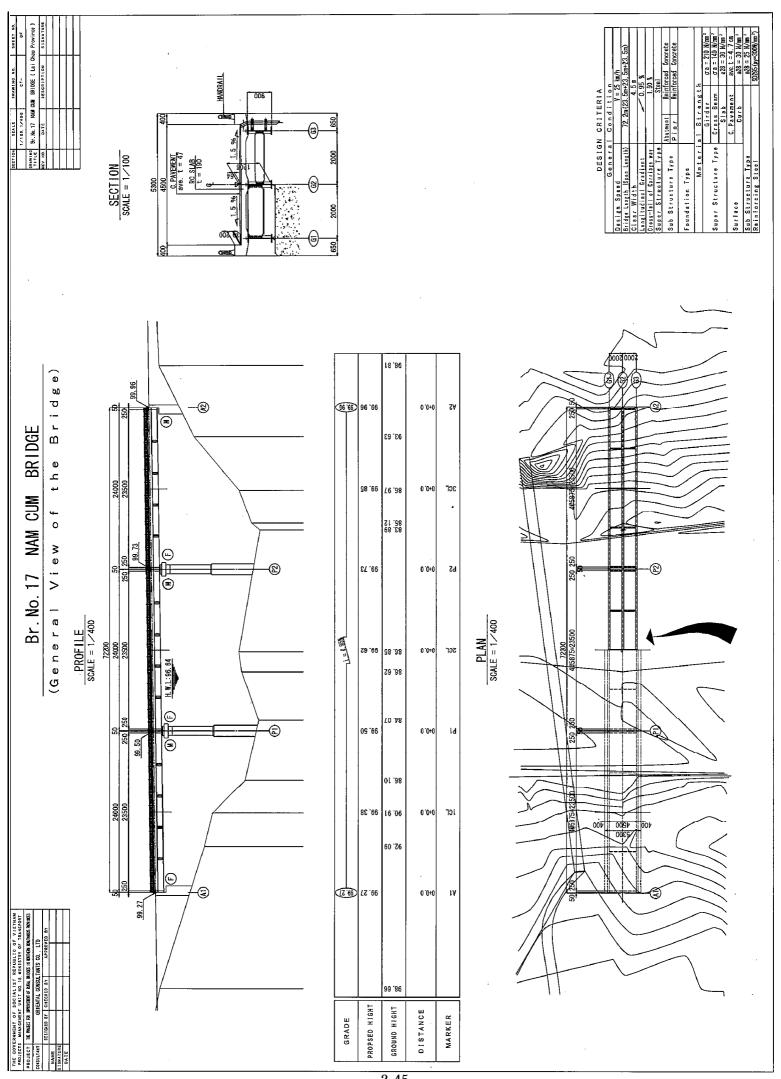


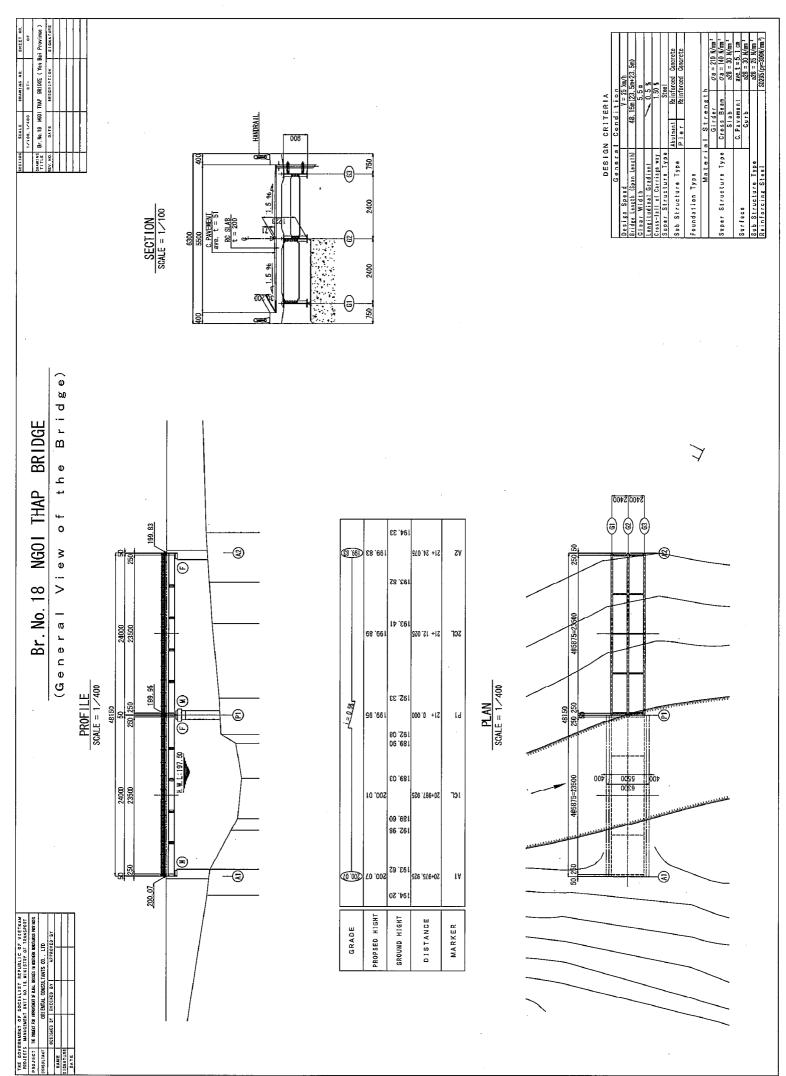


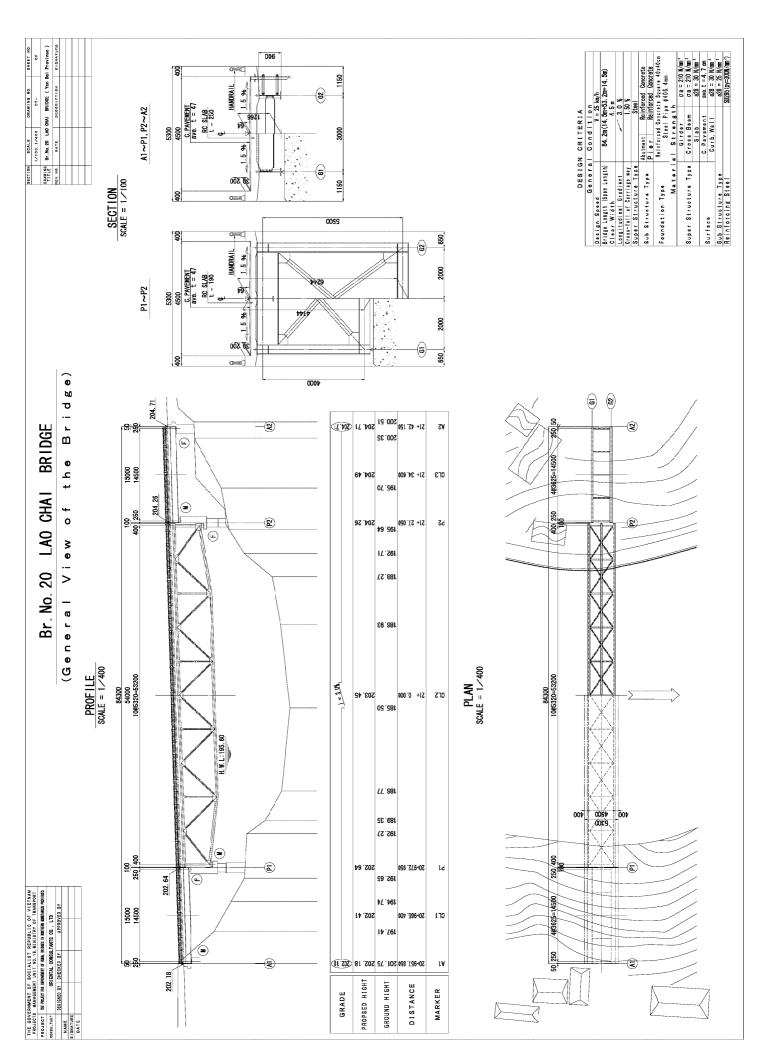


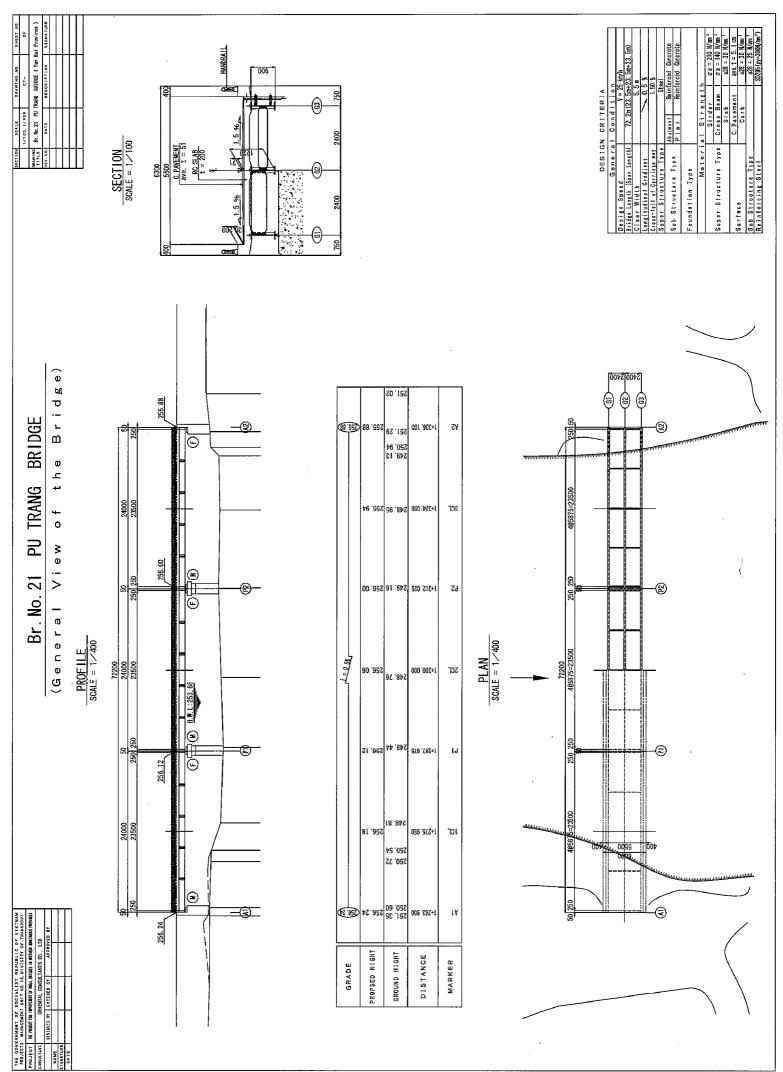


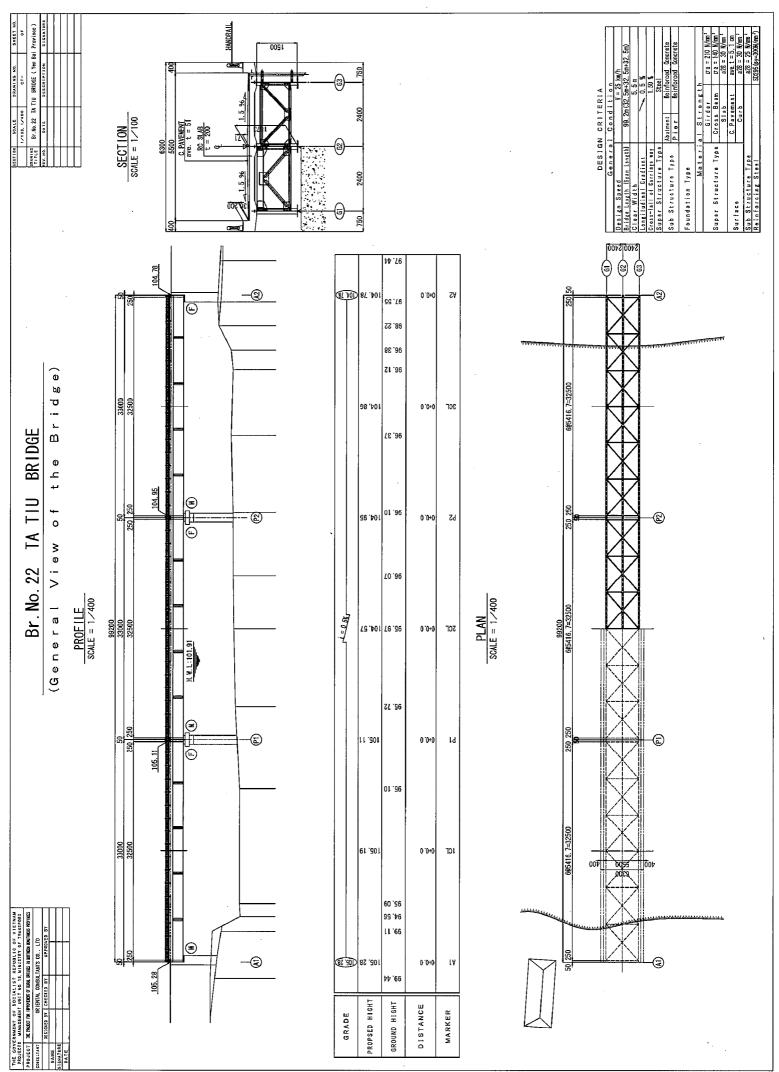


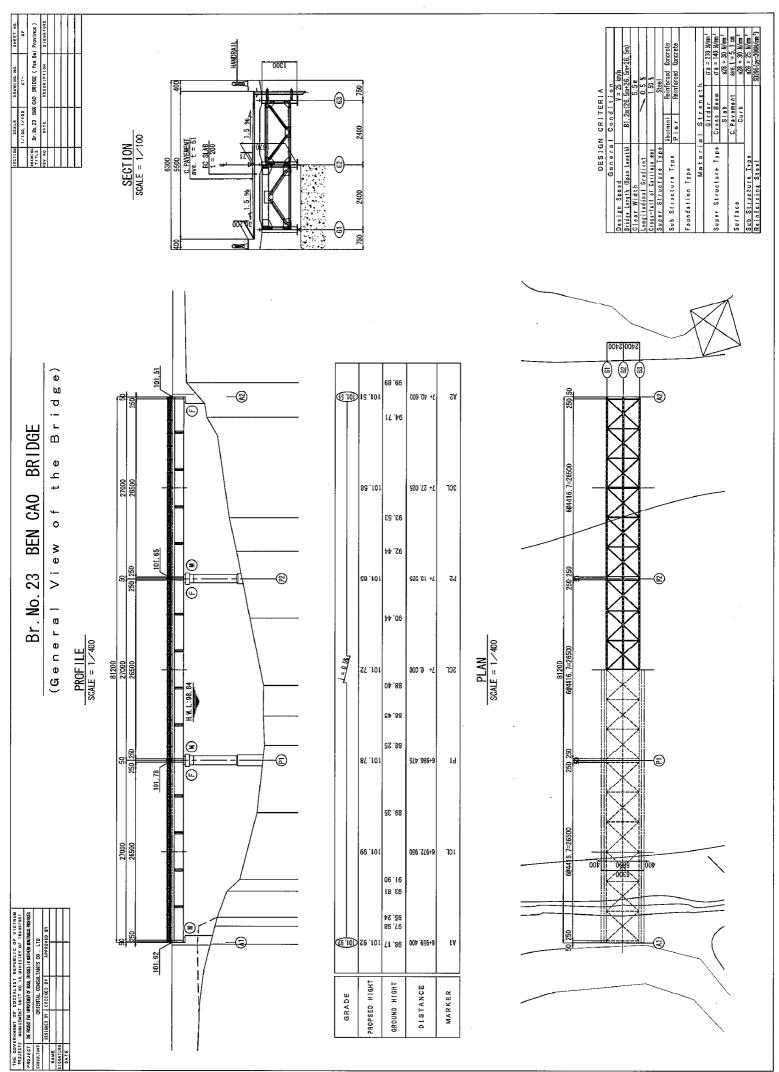


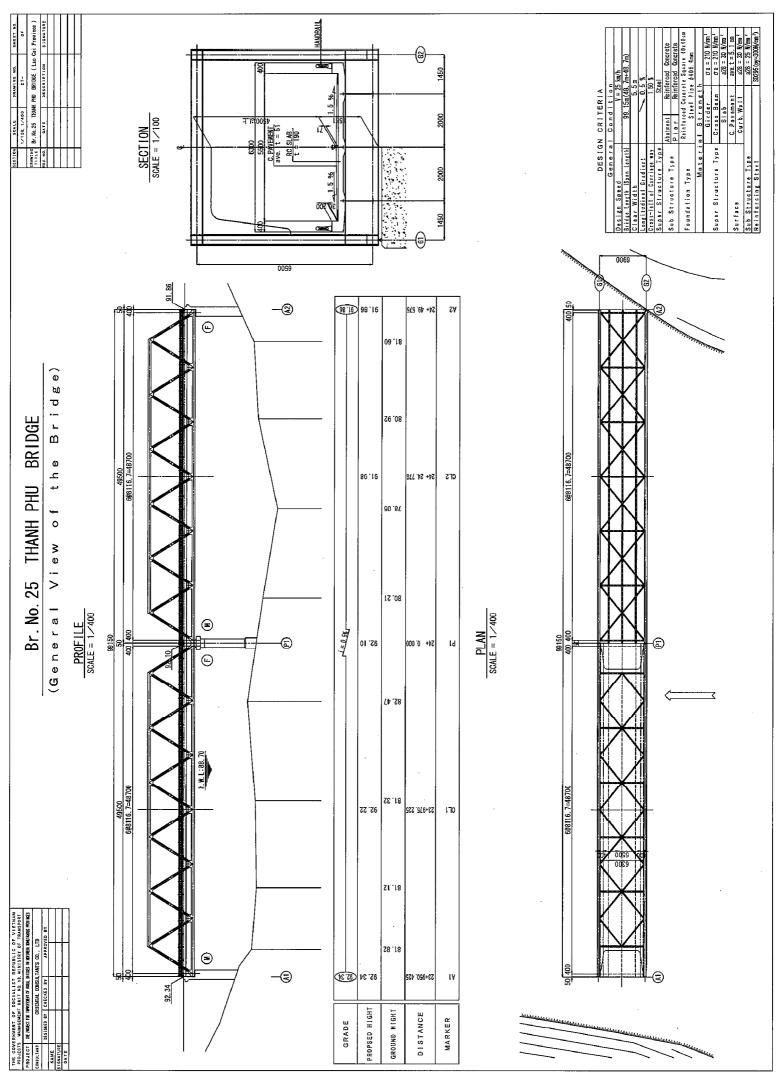


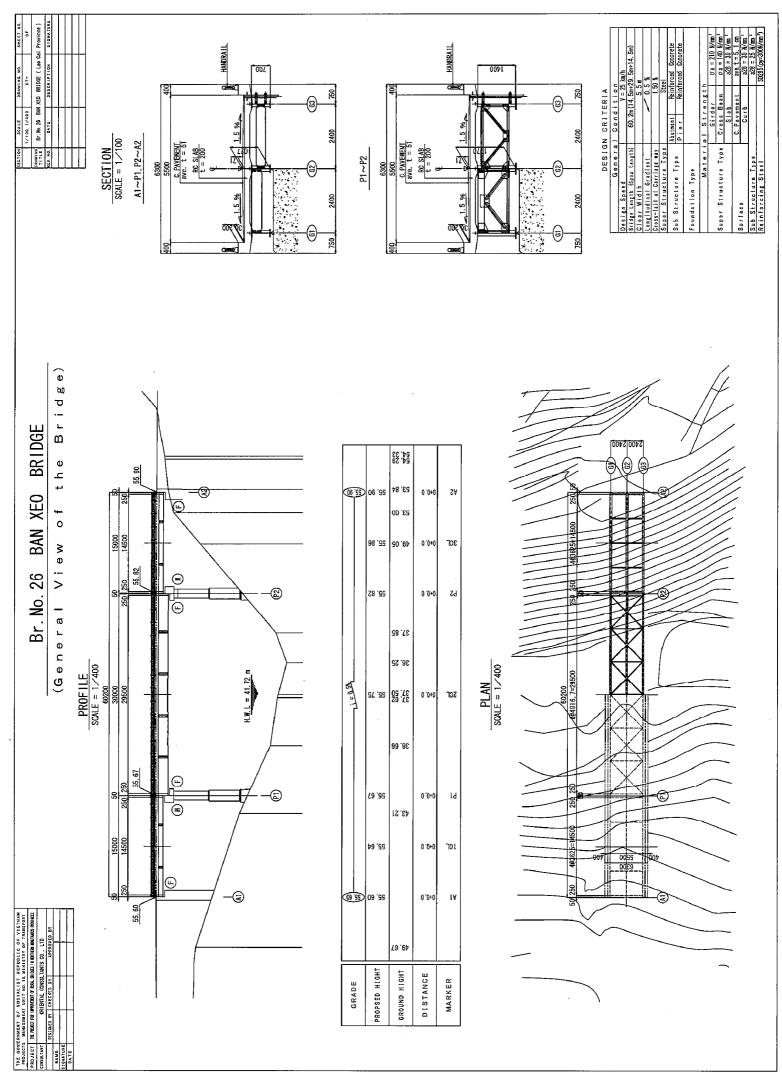


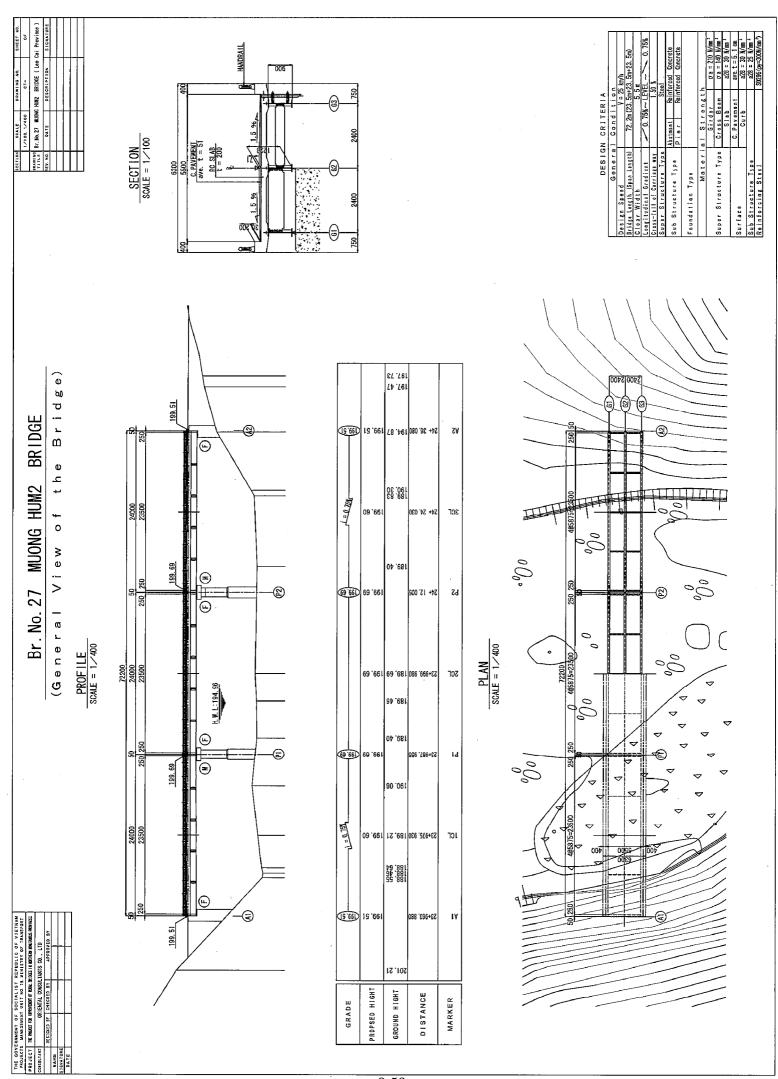


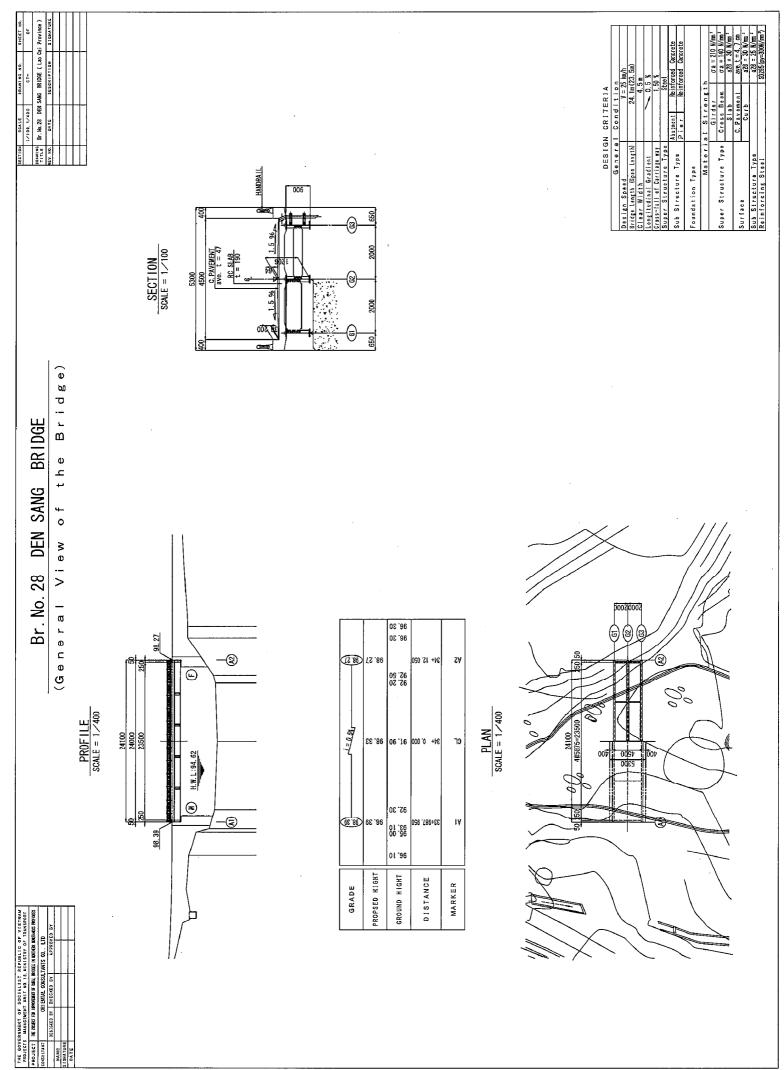


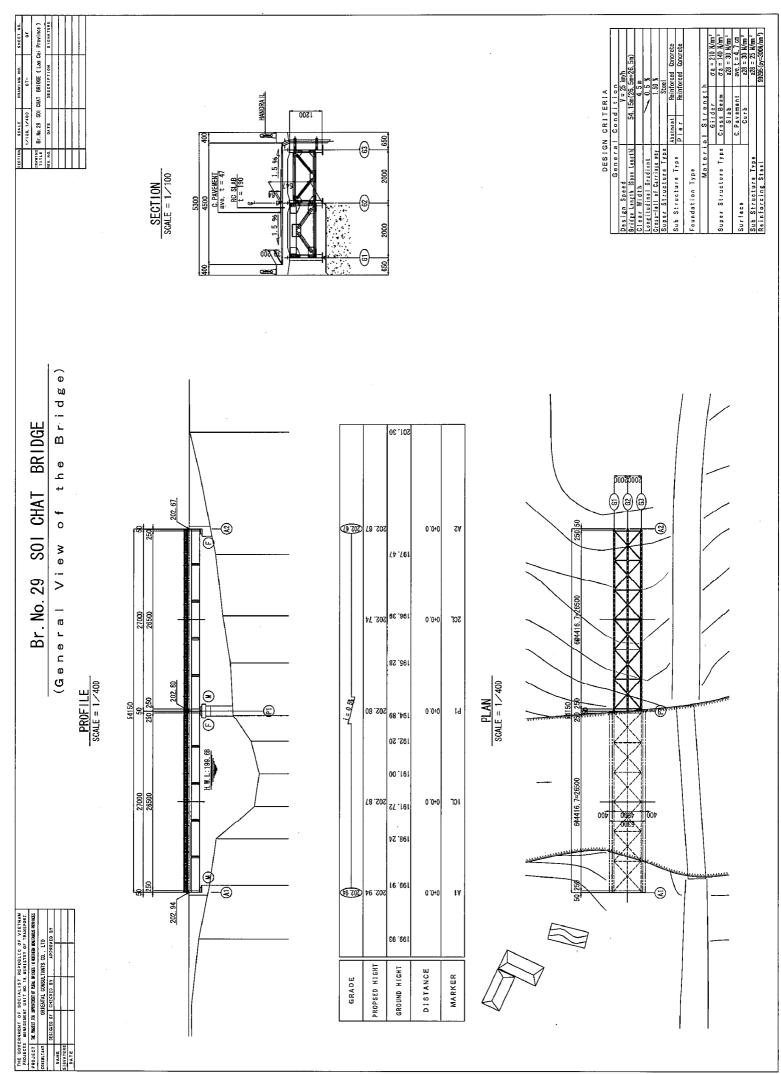


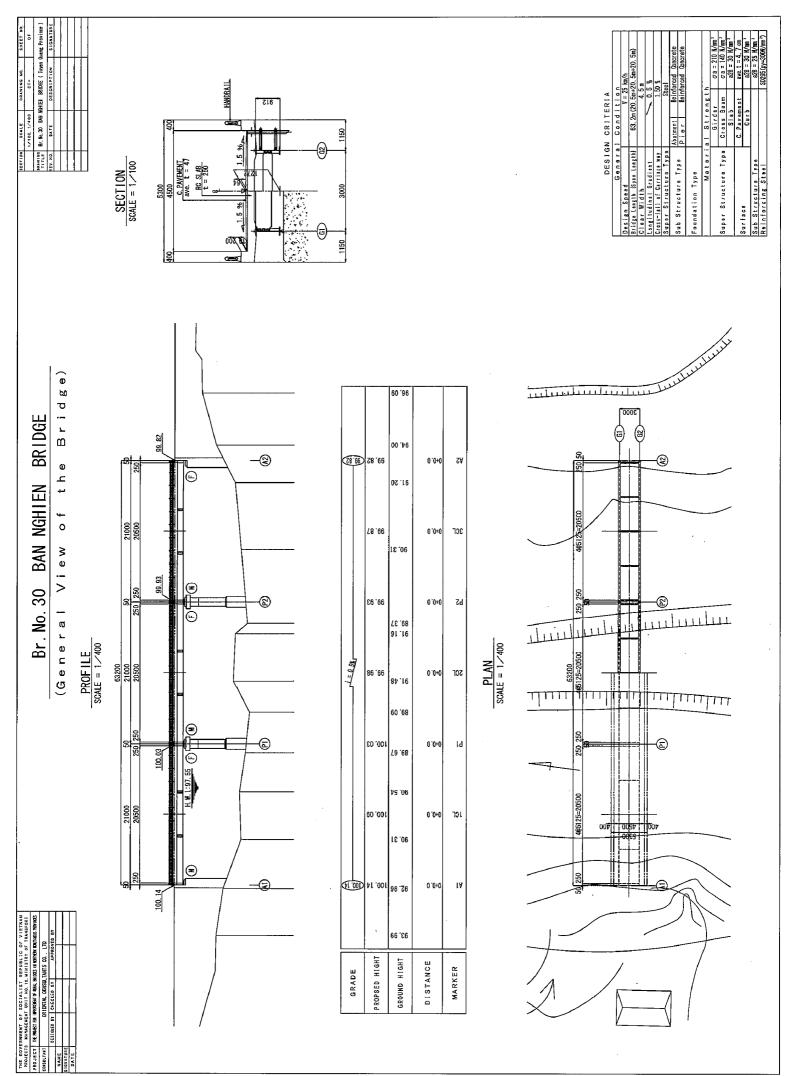


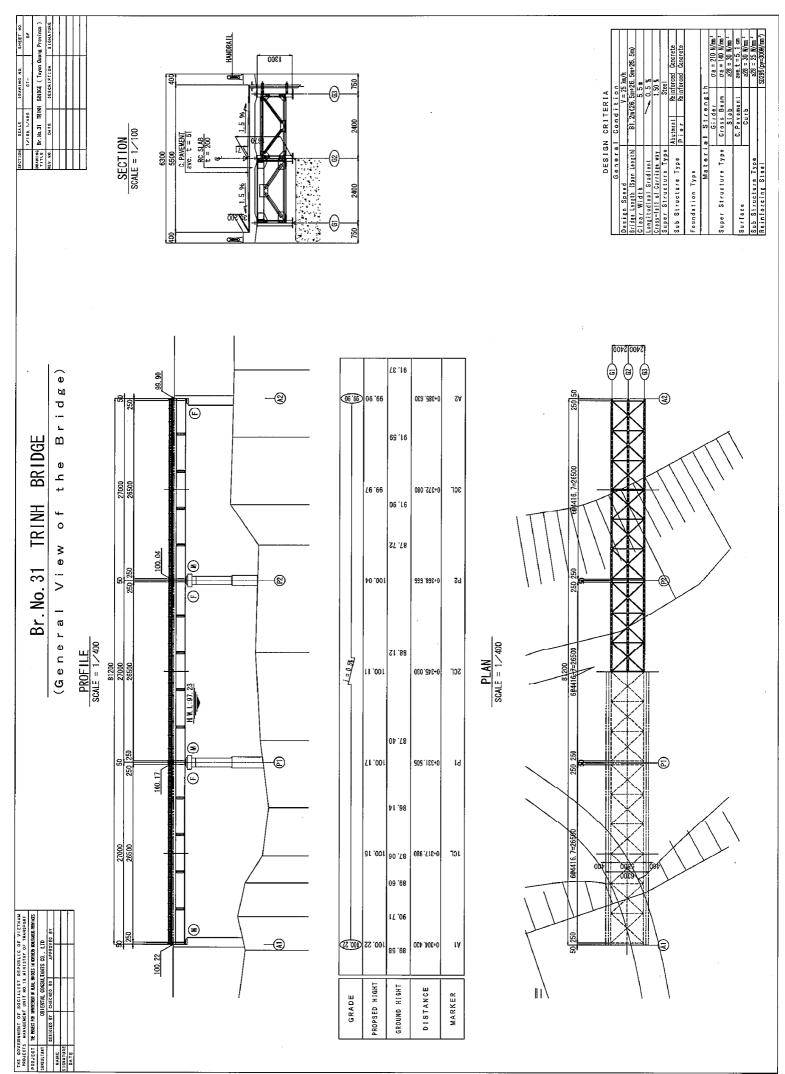


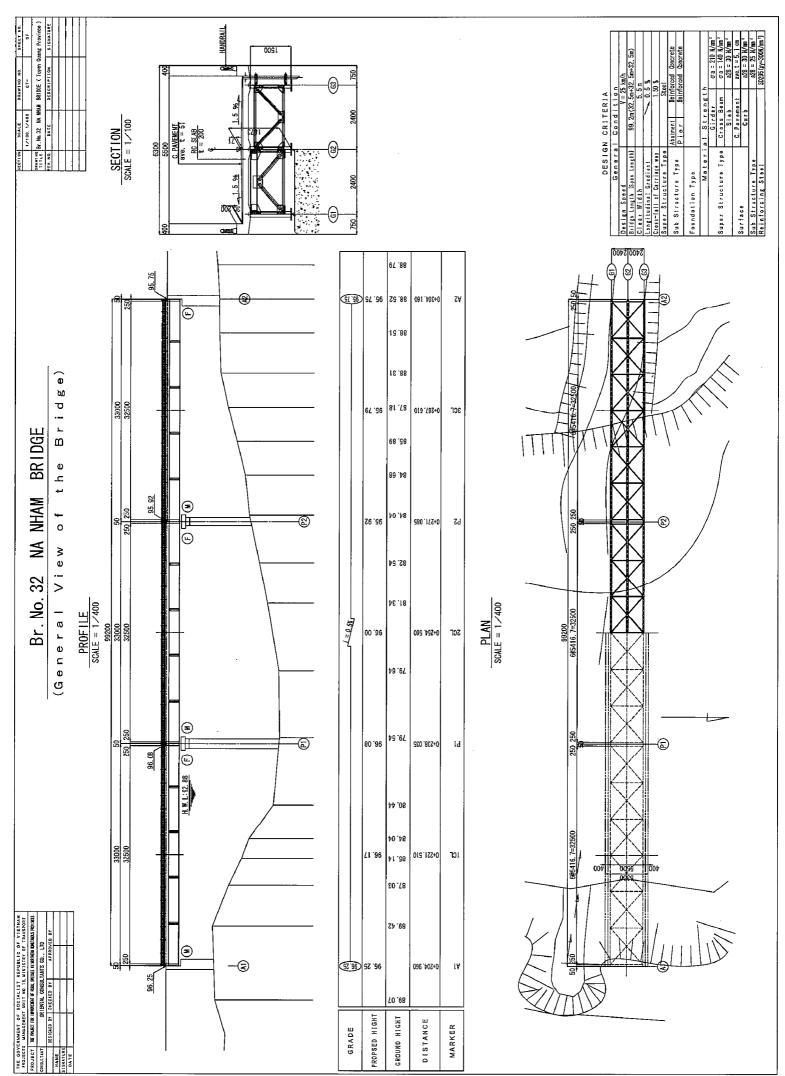


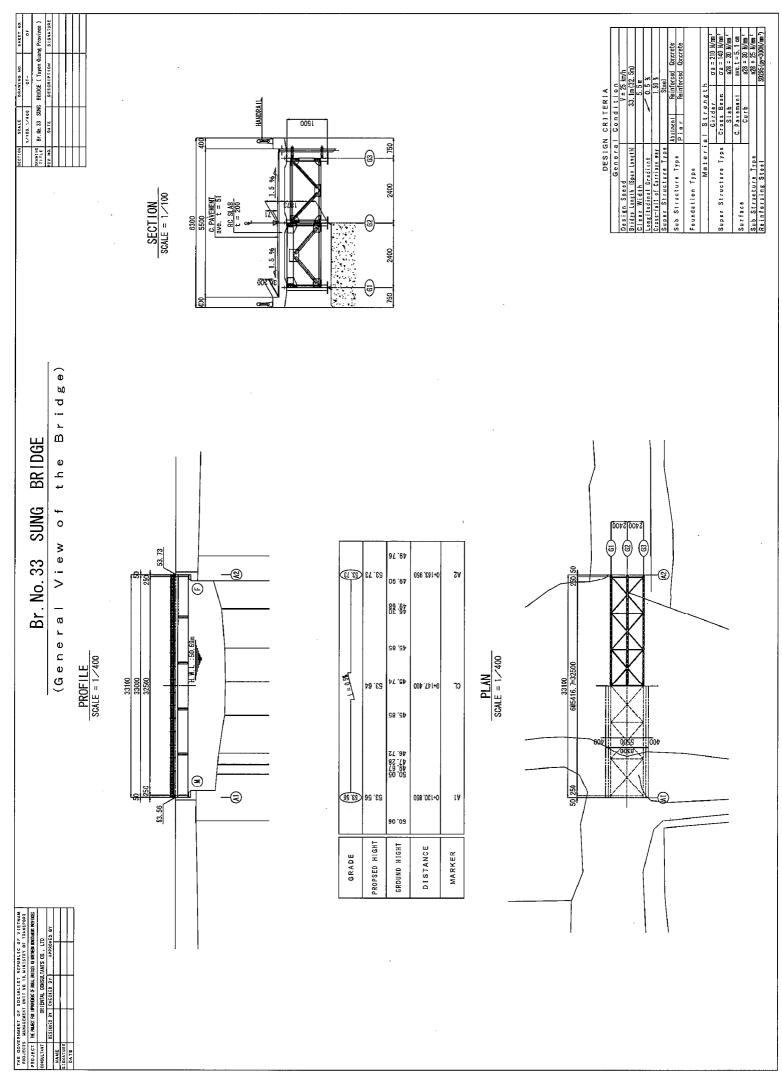


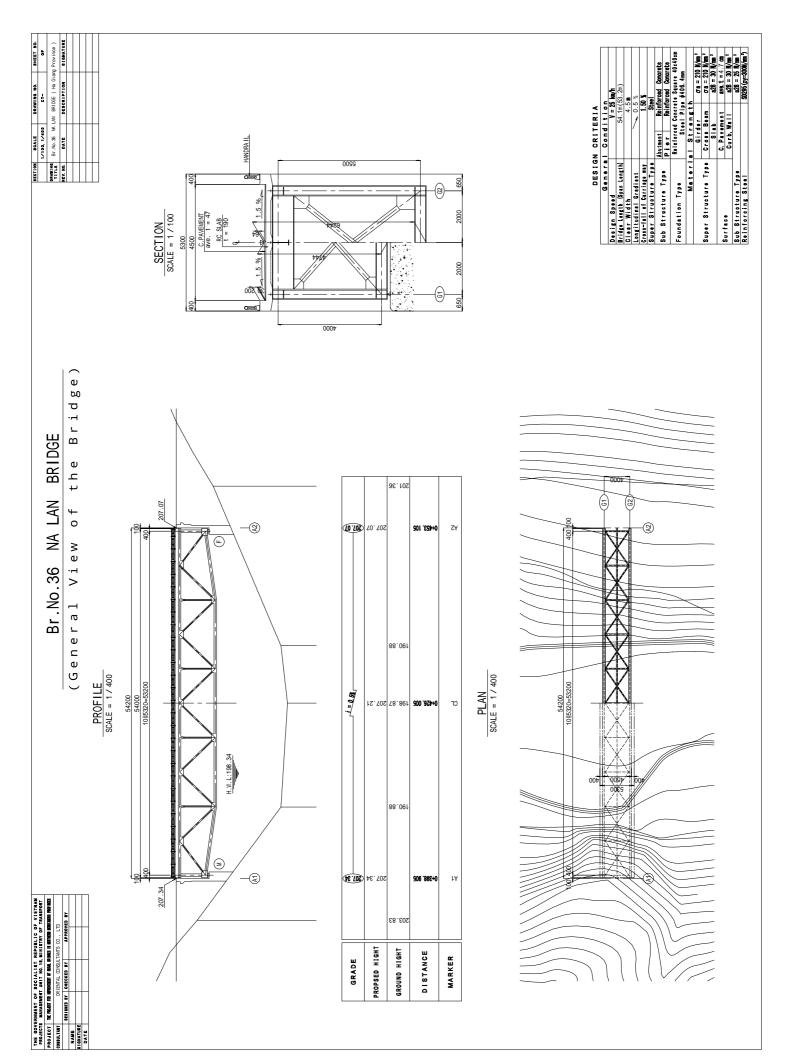


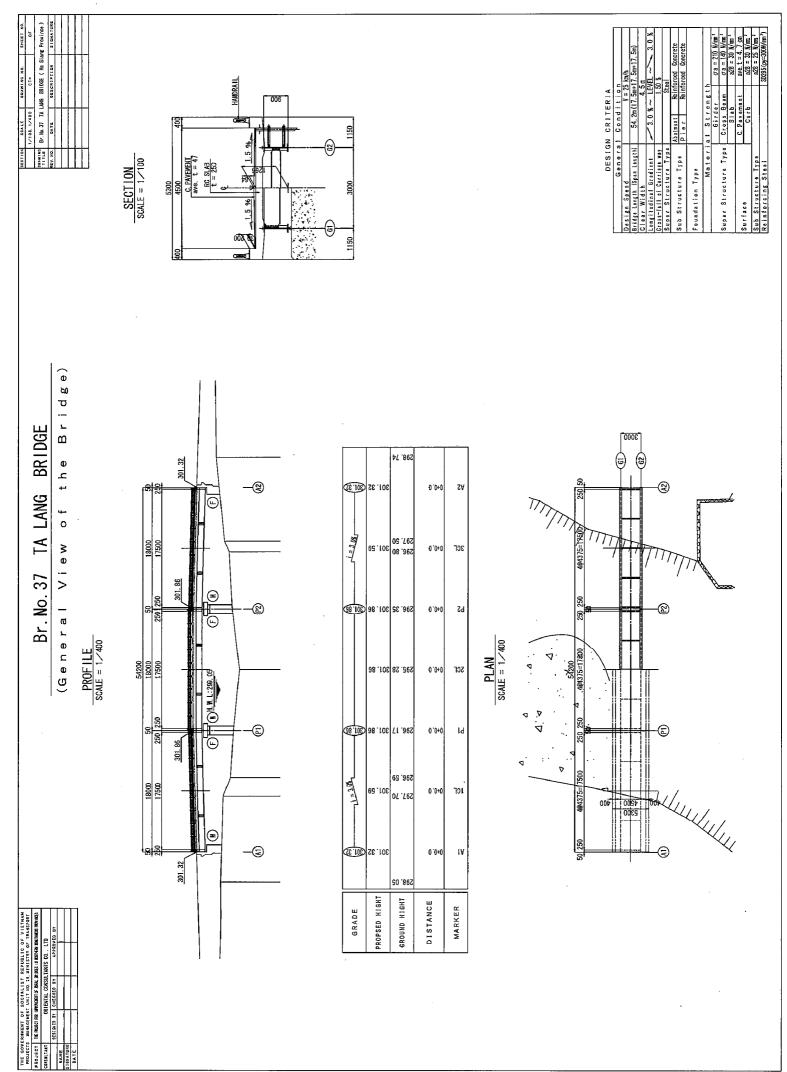


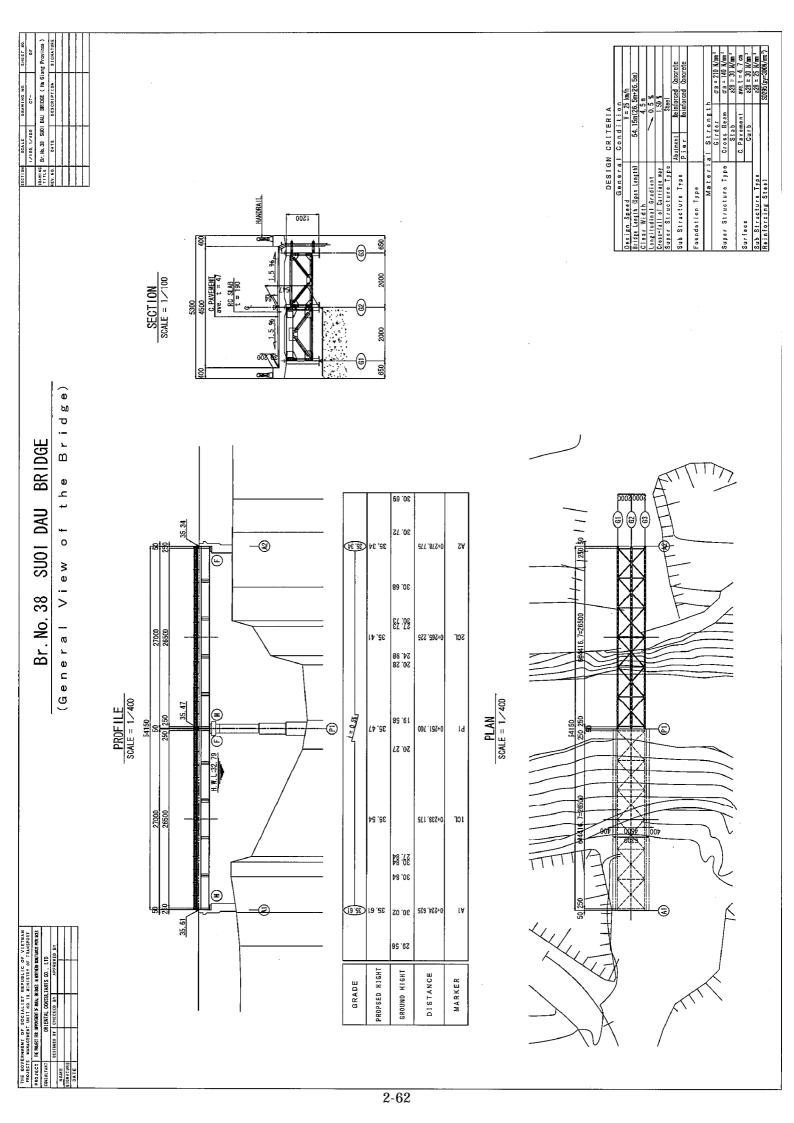


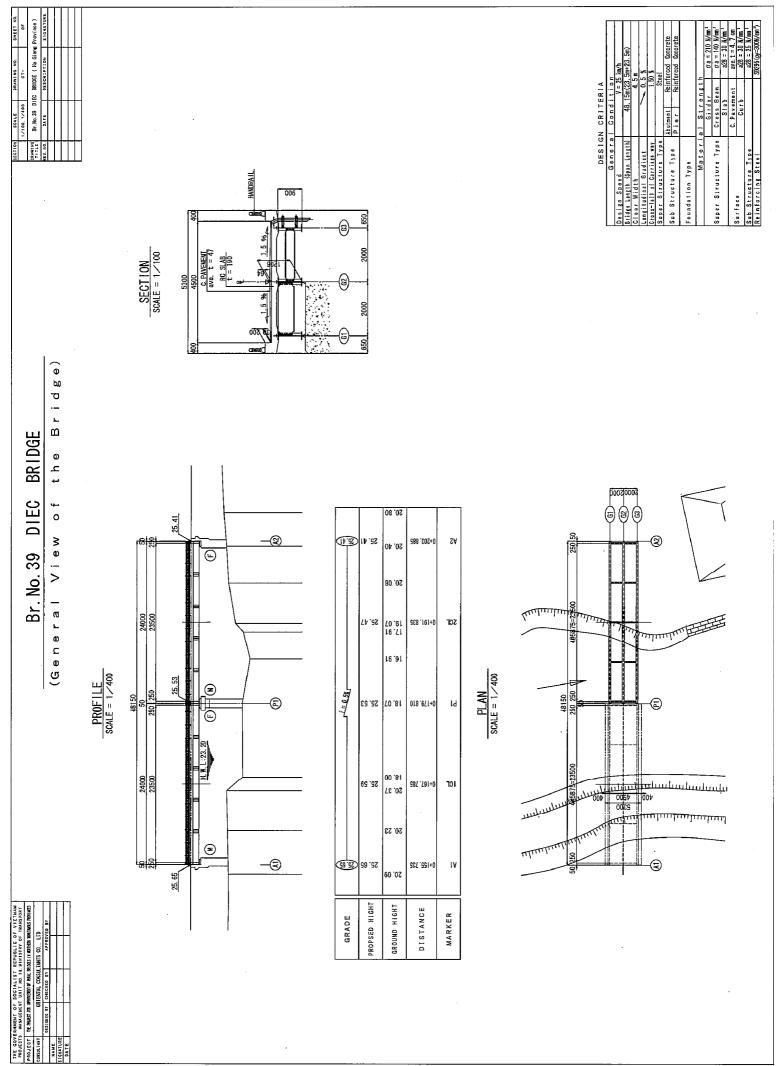


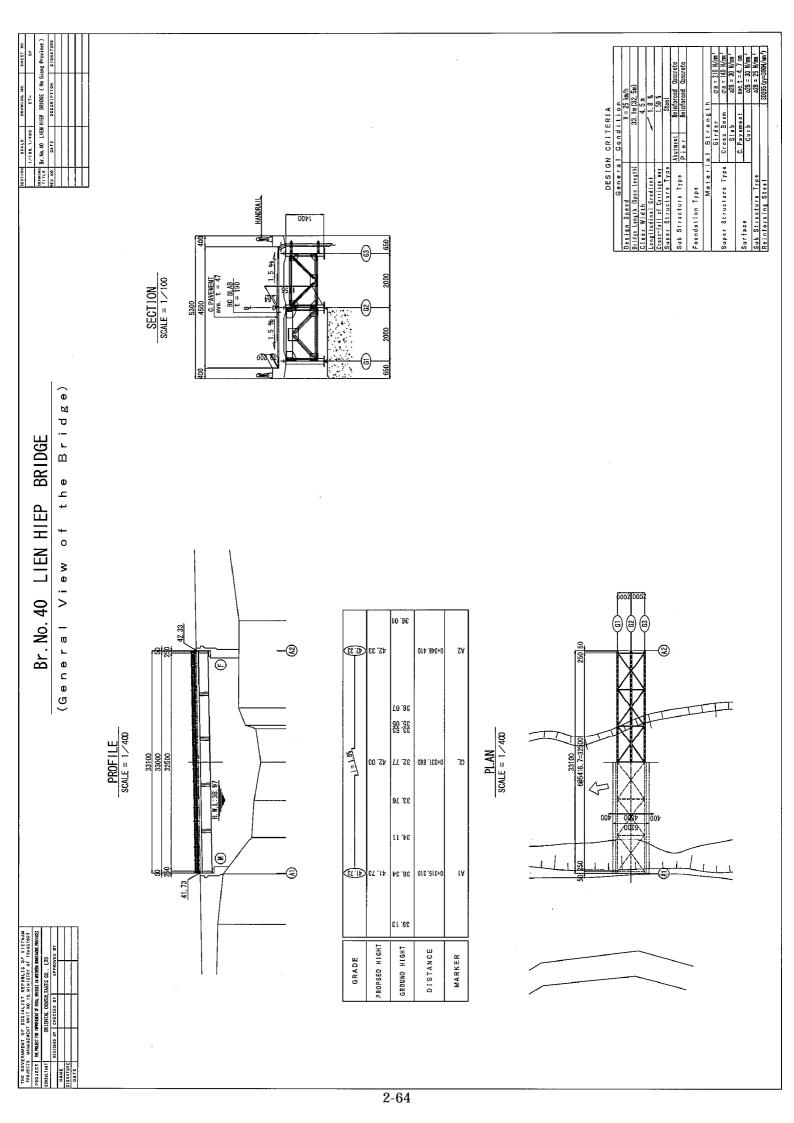


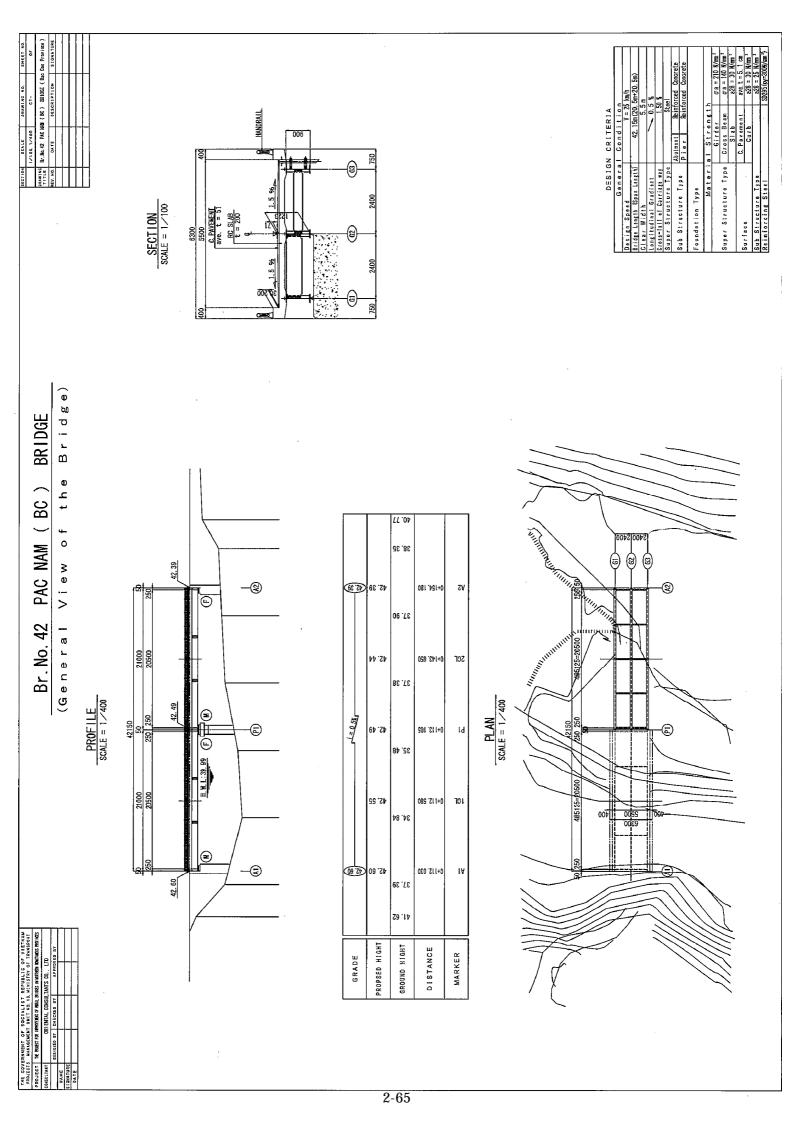


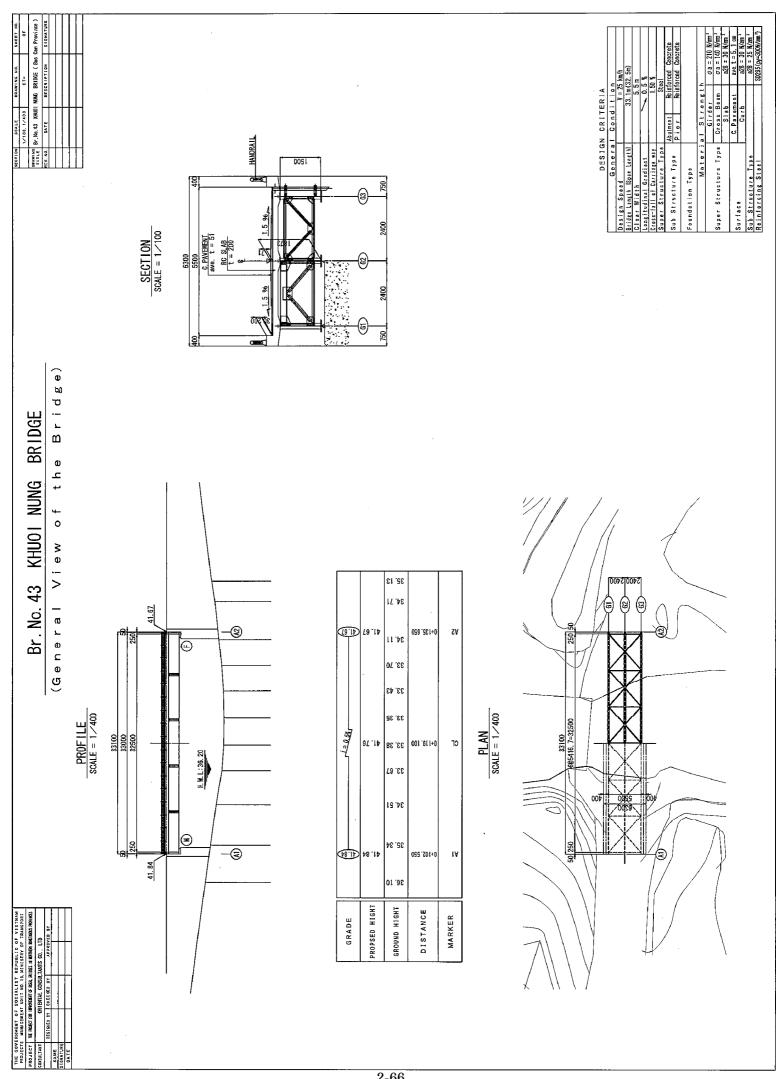


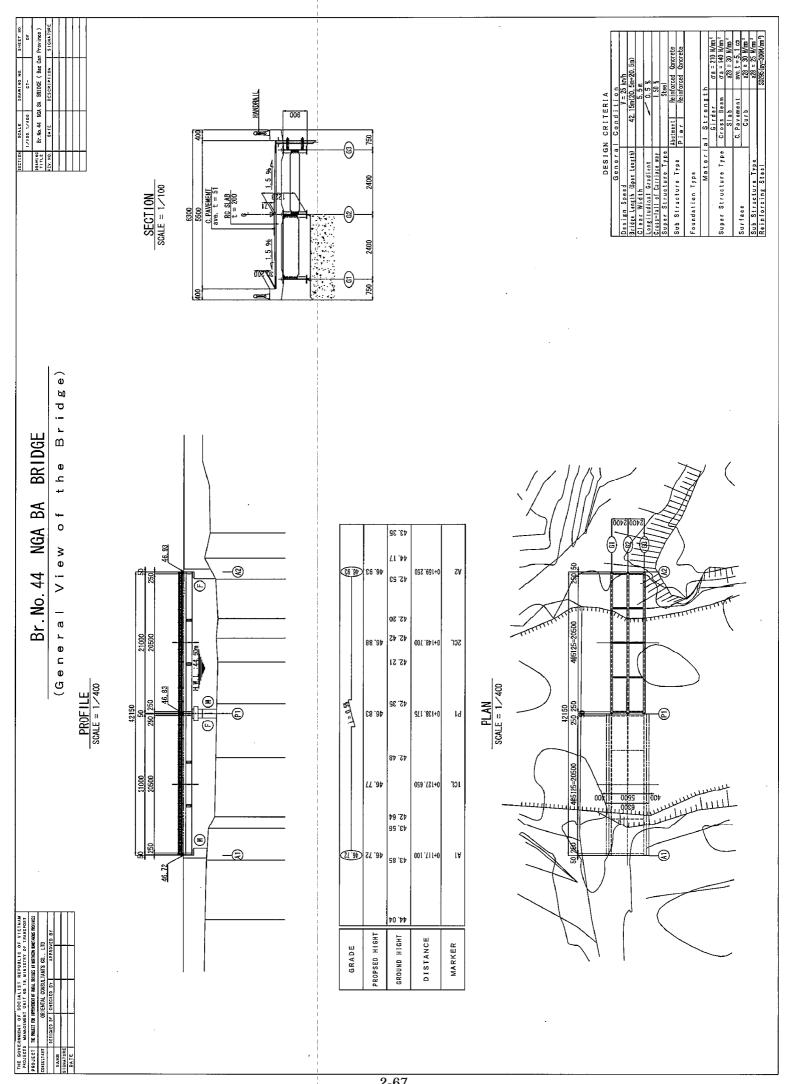


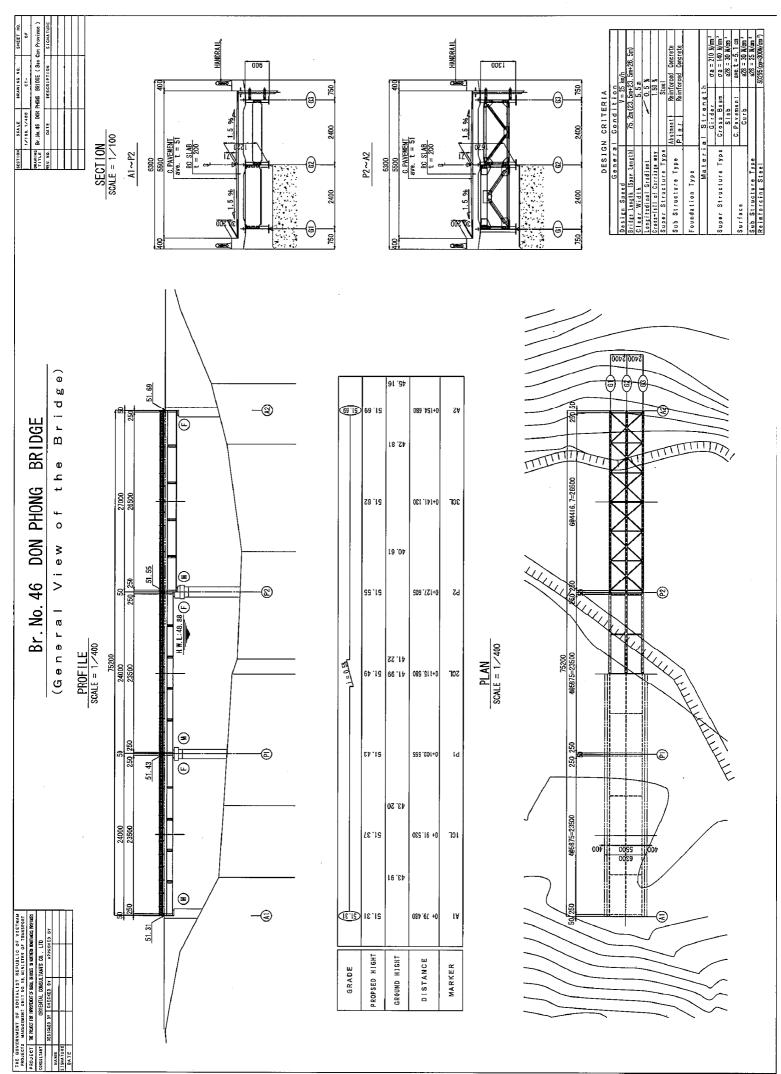


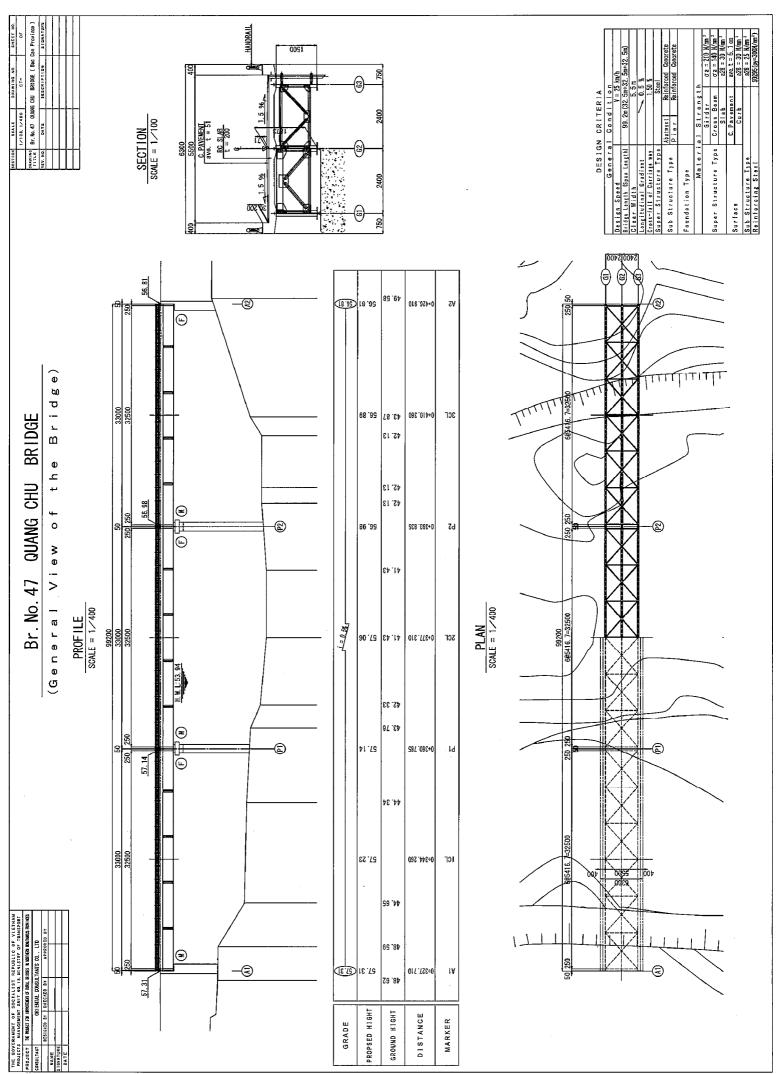


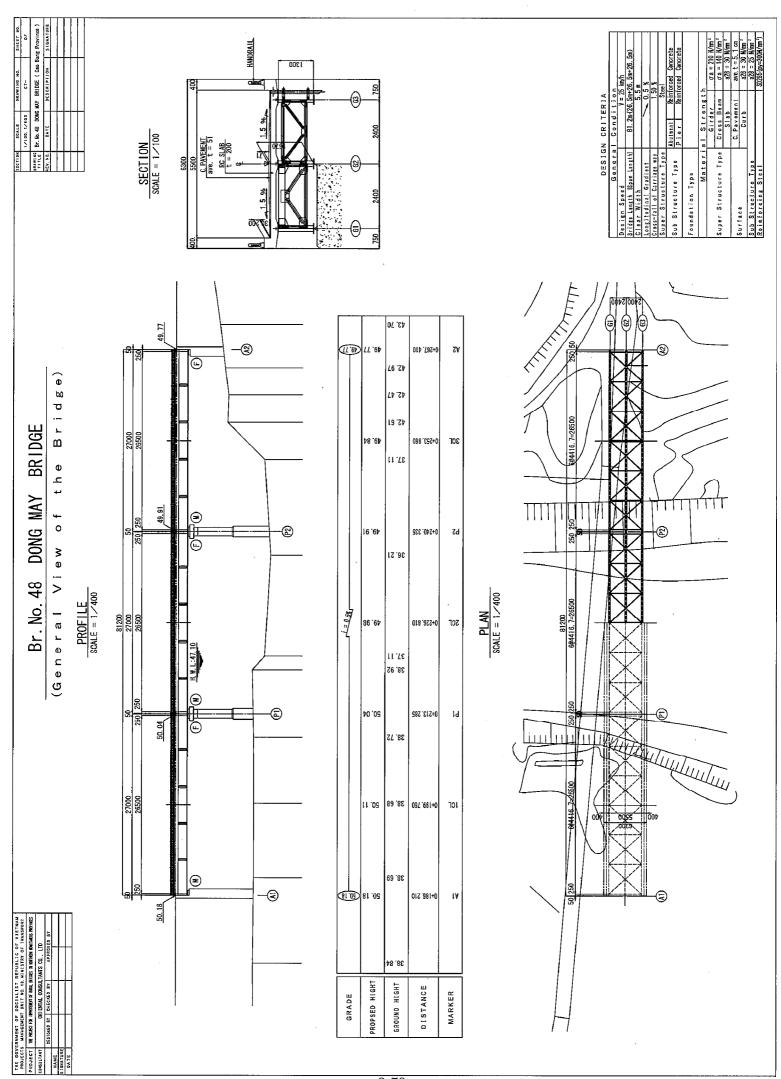


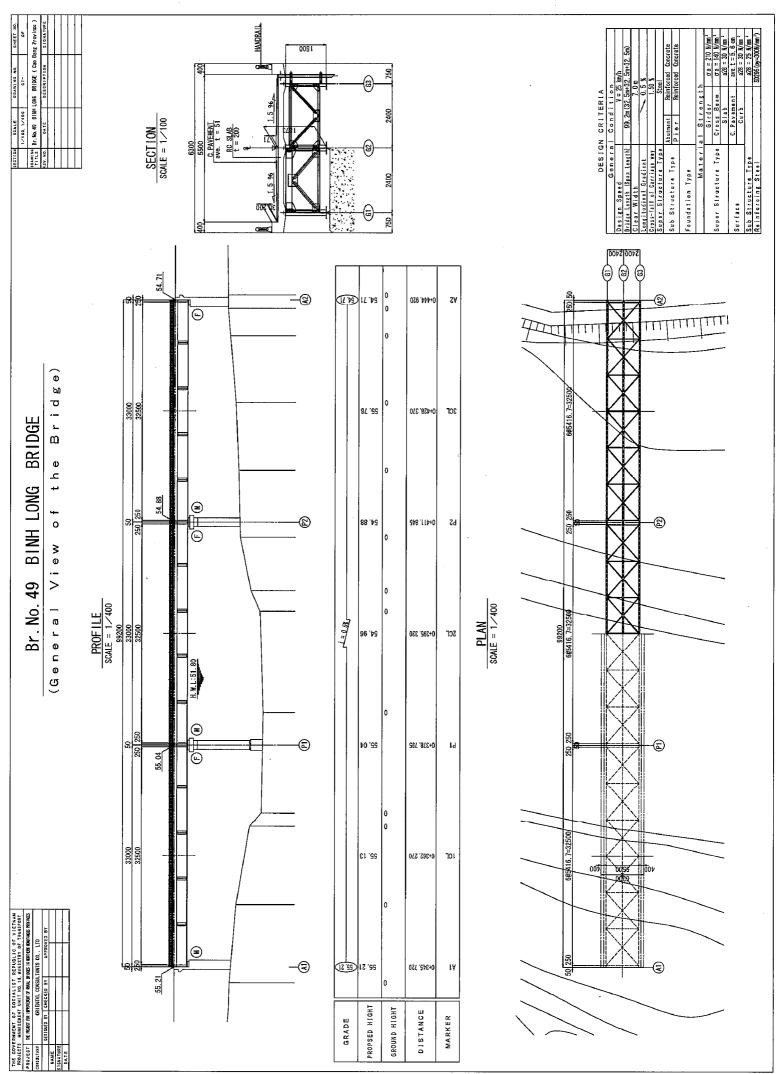


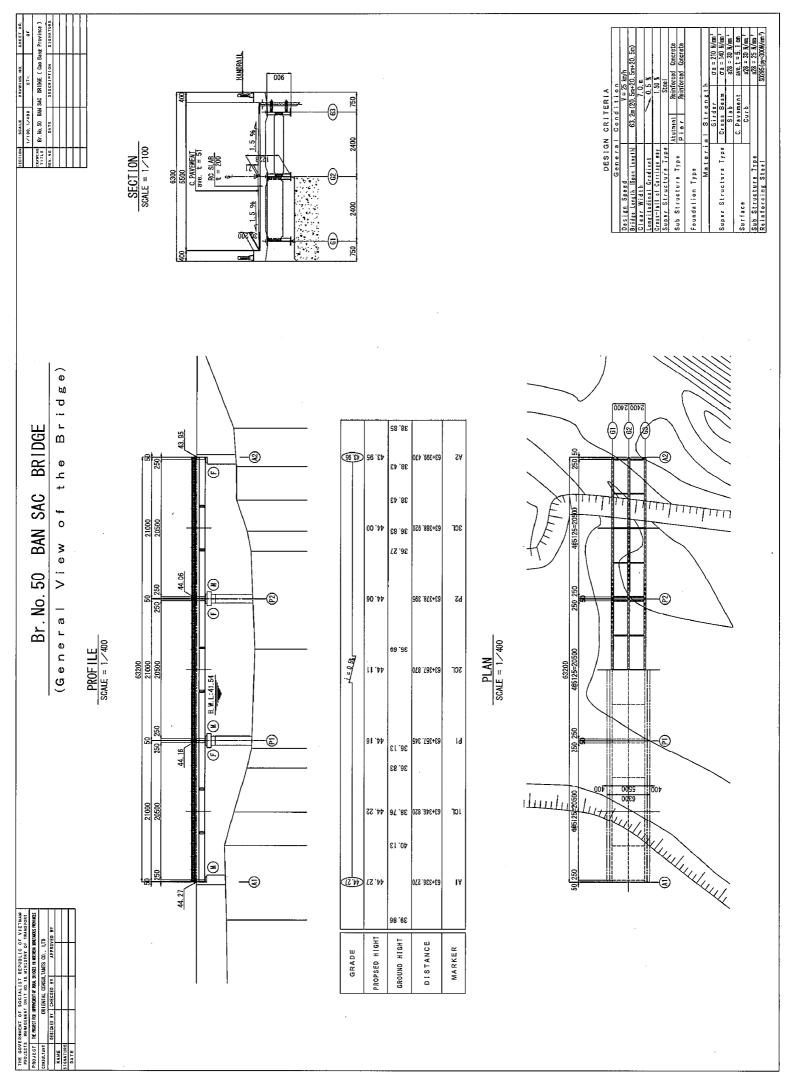


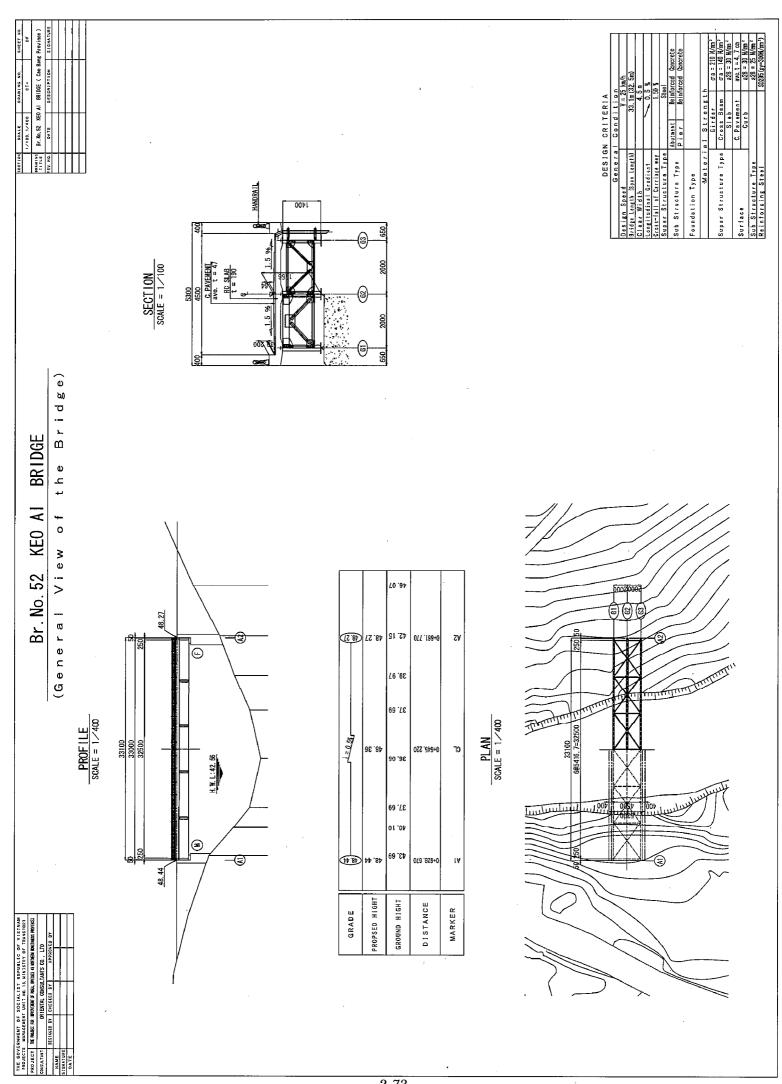












2-2-4 Implementation Plan

2-2-4-1 Implementation Policy

This Project is to procure superstructure materials for 43 small to medium sized bridges dispersed in nine northern provinces of Vietnam. Policies for both the construction and procurement of the Project, which is a Japanese Grant Aid scheme, are as follows:

- Erection via truck crane will be adopted for 40 of the 43 bridges, as it possible to use
 the riverbeds of the proposed bridge sites during the dry season. For these 40 bridges,
 the GOV is responsible for implementing all of the bridge works, except for girder
 procurement, since Vietnamese contractors have sufficient experience with similar
 projects.
- The three remaining bridges are truss bridges and are to be constructed by the GOV
 with Japanese technical support, as Vietnamese contractors have little experience
 with this type of structure.
- Erection via cable crane will be adopted for two of the three truss bridges, as a truck
 crane cannot use the riverbeds of these bridge sites. Since Vietnamese contractors
 usually do not own a cable crane, which is often utilized for girder erection in
 mountainous areas in Japan, it should be included as equipment to be procured by the
 Project.
- Although there are a few fabricators of steel girders in Vietnam at present, their
 production capacity is limited. Consequently, it is assumed that only the three truss
 bridges, with a total weight of 350 tons, will be procured from the domestic market.
 The remaining 2000 tons of steel for I-shaped girders will be procured from the
 Japanese market and transported by ship to Vietnam.

2-2-4-2 Implementation Conditions

(1) Sea Transport from Japan

Hai Phong International Port shall be utilized for unloading Project materials and equipment from Japan, because it is the closest port to the Project area and is capable of handling large amounts of freight. Presently, there are both container and conventional ships traveling between Japan and Hai Phong Port, with the former making a few trips per week and the latter one or two trips per month. Note that a conventional ship should be utilized for transporting steel girders due to their long length and the inconvenience of both loading and unloading long steel girders from a container ship. In a previous project implemented in 2002 (Project

for Reconstruction of Bridges in the Central Area (Phase I)), a conventional ship was utilized for this purpose. Note that it will take 7 to 20 days to transport girders from Japan to Hai Phong, and once arriving little time will be required for unloading as there are a sufficient numbers of berths (11).

(2) Customs Clearance

A letter for tax exemption and an import certificate have to be provided for customs clearance, as the Project is to be implemented with a Japanese Grant. These documents will be prepared on the basis of shipping documents, which are obtained after the loading of materials in Japan. It usually takes two weeks to prepare these documents. Since Vietnamese Customs at Hai Phong Port has much experience in dealing with materials imported under Japan's Grant Aid Scheme, it should be possible to clear customs in 3 to 5 days.

(3) Land Transport in Vietnam

Table 2.2.4.1 shows the transportation distances to the unloading points of each province from Hai Phong Port. The materials procured for the Project are to be transported to stockyards located in the provincial centers, which are designated by the Provincial People's Committees.

Table 2.2.4.1 Transport Distances from Hai Phong Port

Province	Unloading Points	Transportation Route from Hai	Distance	
	(Provincial Center)	Phong Port	(km)	
Son La	Son La	NR5-NR6	387	
Dien Bien	Dien Bren	NR5-NR6-PR279	537	
Lai Chau	Lai Chau	NR5-NR6-NR12-NR4D	645	
Yen Bai	Yen Bai	NR5-NR3-NR2-NR70-NR37	281	
Lao Cai	Lao Cai	NR5-NR3-NR2-NR70	432	
Tuyen Quang	Tuyen Quang	NR5-NR3-NR2	262	
Ha Giang	Ha Giang	NR5-NR3-NR2	423	
Bac Can	Bac Can	NR5-NR3	258	
Cao Bang	Cao Bang	NR5-NR3	371	

As shown in Table 2.2.4.1, all transportation will be on routes utilizing national roads. However, these national roads have not been maintained well enough for heavy trailers, as they are located in mountainous areas. For instance, some routes have bridges with weight restrictions (e.g., 8 tons), or sharp curves less than 15m in diameter, or steep gradients of more than 10%. Taking these constraints into account, appropriate loading will be determined. Note that a truck with a capacity of 10 tons can carry 4 to 6 girders of about 7 to 8 tons, and medium size trucks with a capacity of about 5 tons could be utilized for sever road conditions.

After leaving Hai Phong Port, it takes a few days (including loading time) to transport the girders to each province.

2-2-4-3 Scope of Works

The responsibilities of the GOJ and GOV regarding procurement, construction, etc for the Project bridges, which are being financed with Japanese Grant Aid, are described below.

(1) Responsibilities of GOJ

1) Procurement of Superstructure and Miscellaneous Equipment for Bridges The following materials and equipment shall be procured by GOJ.

Procurement of Steel Girders for Plate Girder Bridges and H-shaped Girder Bridges, and Steel Members for Truss Bridges

These members are to be fabricated with weathering steel and shall be procured together with splice plates, TC bolts, nuts, etc.

Miscellaneous

Bearings, expansion joints, drainage devices, painting materials necessary at site shall be procured by the GOJ. Handrail materials will be procured by the GOV.

Erection Equipment

- Special equipment necessary for steel girders, member erection, or maintenance (axial force meter, clamping device for TC bolts, impact wrenches, etc.), excluding common equipment such as jacks and lever blocks.
- Cable crane equipment for erection of truss bridges including winches with double drums, pylons, erectors, carriers, wire, and saddles. However, common equipment that can be obtained in Vietnam shall not be included (e.g., anchor devices, generators, bents)

Others

Bridge inscription plates, ODA stickers

2) Transport to Designated Provincial Store Yards

The materials and equipment described in 1) shall be transported to the designated store yards for each province and handed over to the Vietnamese side.

3) Dispatch of Experts for Girder Erection of Truss Bridges

Two experts, one for procurement management and the other for girder erection, will be sent to site to assist with the erection of the three truss bridges, starting from the preparation for

erection work to completion of erection work.

4) Detailed Design Review & Procurement Supervision

The Japanese Consultant will execute the detailed design review for the superstructure (excluding handrail) of the bridges, prepare draft tender documents, and support the GOV in conducting tendering. In addition, the Consultant will supervise the procurement and erection process on site for truss bridges, from the handing over of materials and equipment to the completion of truss bridge erection.

(2) Responsibilities of GOV

1) Erection of Bridge Superstructure

The GOV shall erect the superstructure of bridges procured by the GOJ. This work includes installation of bearings, expansion joints, drainage pipes, and inscription plates.

2) Design, Construction and Supervision of Construction

The GOV shall design the substructure, slab, pavement, handrail, approach roads and revetment work, as well as supervise the construction work.

3) Tax Exemption & Customs Clearance

Tax exemption and timely customs clearance of the materials and equipment procured by the Japanese side will be provided by the GOV.

4) Land Acquisition & Compensation for Resettlement

Land acquisition for both permanent and temporary facilities and compensation for resettlement shall be carried out by the GOV.

5) Removal or Relocation of Public Facilities

The GOV shall remove or relocate public facilities that adversely affect the construction activities of the proposed bridges. This includes demolition of existing bridges and the provision of temporary detour roads, if necessary.

6) Tax Exemption for Japanese Experts

The GOV shall exempt the Japanese experts engaged in the Project from taxes.

2-2-4-4 Consultant Supervision

The Japanese Consultant will appoint a procurement supervisor in order to witness the handover of materials and equipment procured by the GOJ as well as to monitor truss bridge erection work. Whereas the Vietnamese procurement supervisor will manage the whole process of procurement, the Japanese procurement supervisor will only be present for

important milestones, including material handover, the preparation process for truss bridge erection, and the completion of erection work for the truss bridges.

2-2-4-5 Implementation Schedule

A draft implementation plan, which includes the basic design period, is shown in Table 2.2.4.2. For the successful completion of the Project, it is important that the Japanese and Vietnamese sides cooperate with each other throughout the whole process (i.e., from the design stage to the completion of construction). Table 2.2.4.3 shows the bridge erection work plan for the three truss bridges and the assignment periods of the Japanese experts.

Table 2.2.4.2 Implementation Schedule for Project (Draft)

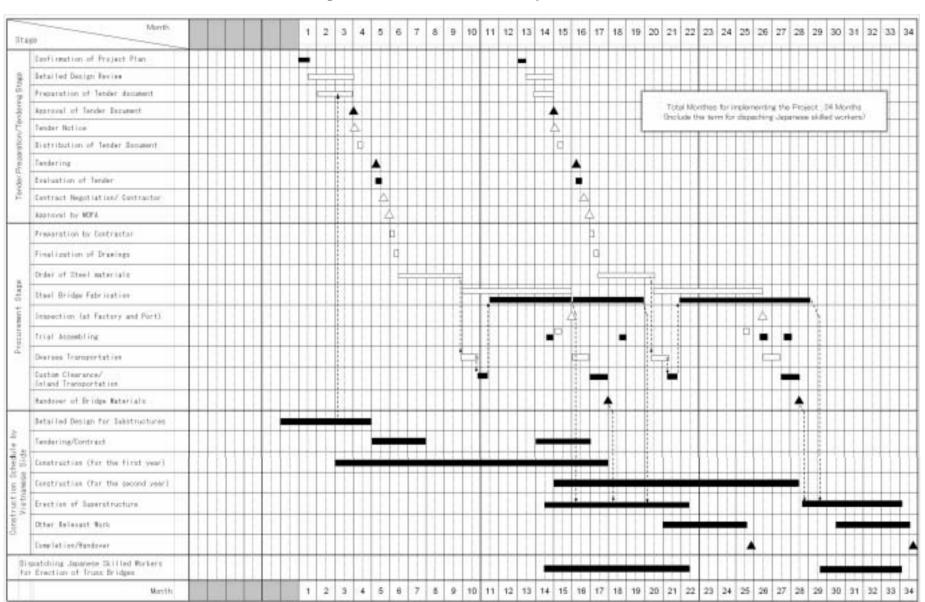
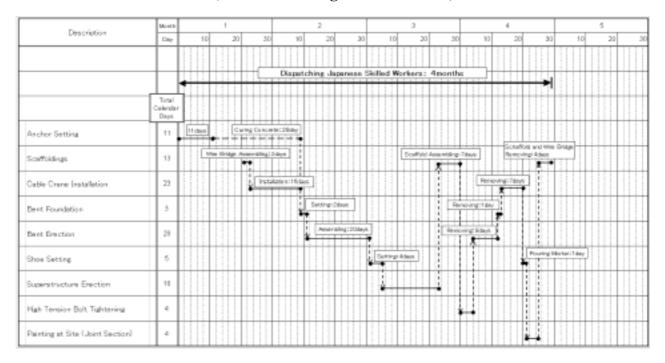
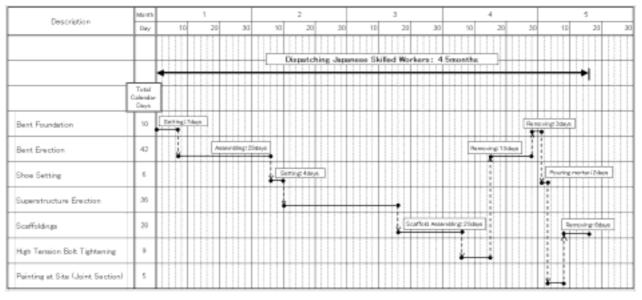


Table 2.2.4.3 Implementation Schedule for Truss Bridges (Draft) (First Year: Bridge No.20 & No.36)



(Second Year: Bridge No.25)



2-3 Obligations of Recipient Country

The obligations of the GOV for the Project are listed below.

(1) General

- ① Banking arrangements
- ② Notice and payment fees for Authorization to Pay (A/P)

(2) Project Implementation

- ① Acquisition of construction sites and lands necessary to perform temporary work, and compensation for relocation of houses from construction sites
- ② Removal or relocation of public utilities
- 3 Removal of existing bridges and construction of detour roads, if necessary
- Design and construction of substructures, slabs, pavements and handrails for the objective bridges, approach roads, protection works and supervision of the construction activities
- ⑤ Exemption of tax on materials and equipment for the superstructures of the proposed bridges and prompt customs clearance
- © Provision of storage yards for materials and equipment for the superstructures of the proposed bridges procured by the GOJ in the each province center by the time of unloading them
- Transportation of materials and equipment procured by the GOJ from storage yards to the proposed bridge sites
- 8 For the proposed truss bridges, completion of substructure works by the time of arrival of the materials and equipment procured by the GOJ and prompt implementation of superstructure works
- 9 Installation of bridge inscription plates procured by the GOJ
- © Completion of all bridge works within one year from procurement completion.

(3) Others

- ① Ensuring a sufficient budget for work to be undertaken by the GOV, including land acquisition and compensation for relocation of houses
- 2 Conclusion of a contract with the Japanese Consultant recommended by the GOJ for the detailed design review and procurement supervision
- 3 Execution of the tender to select a Japanese Contractor, who will procure the materials and equipment for the proposed bridges, and the conclusion of a contract with said Contractor in the tender process
- 4 Conclusion of contracts with Vietnamese contractors to implement the bridge works

- the GOV is responsible for
- (5) Exemption from custom fees and taxation for Japanese entering Vietnam to work on the Project, as well as exemption from any other financial obligations
- © Coordination of the procurement supervisor designated by the Consultant and the experts for truss bridge erection dispatched by the Contractor.
- ② Execution of the proper operation and maintenance of the bridges constructed by the Project and ensuring a continuous budget sufficient for this purpose

2-4 Project Operation Plan

2-4-1 Operation & Maintenance System

The Provincial Department of Transport (DOT) will take responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the proposed bridges after the completion of the Project, while the MOT is responsible for implementing the Project. There are few maintenance requirements for the proposed bridges, unlike a normal steel bridge that needs re-paining every 20 to 30 years. Although the operation and maintenance cost for the proposed bridges is expected to be small, the following "full-scale maintenance" activities are needed at the proper intervention levels: (1) replacement of expansion joints approximately every 15 years, (2) replacement of bearings approximately every 30 years, (3) re-painting of girder edges with epoxy resin approximately every 30 years, and (4) replacement of deck slabs on superstructure approximately every 50 years. As shown in Table 2.2.1.1, the financial burden of these "full-scale maintenance" activities amounts to only 0.5-2.0% of the maintenance budget of a provincial DOT, meaning that it is possible for provincial DOTs to execute the necessary "full-scale maintenance" activities for the upkeep of the bridges.

2-4-2 Inspection & Maintenance Method

(1) Periodic Inspection & Maintenance

Note that the "full-scale maintenance" cost described in 2.4.1 is only achievable if regular inspections and minor repair works for the proposed bridges are properly executed in accordance with Table 2.4.2.1. Therefore, it is suggested that the Japanese side occasionally encourage the Vietnamese side to carry out this work as intended. It is also important that the Japanese side advise each provincial DOT about the establishment of a system for keeping records on periodic inspections, which would indicate the date, inspection items, inspection results, and the name of the inspector, in order to assess the repair works that might be needed.

(2) Maintenance of Approach Roads

Although minor maintenance activities, including patching and leveling, shall be executed periodically, an overlay shall be required approximately every 10 years given the life span in case of the DBST (Double Bituminous Surface Treatment).

Table 2.4.2.1 Regular Inspection & Maintenance Items

Items		Maintenance & Repair Works	Intervention Level	
	Drainage pipe	Clearing of sediment	3 months	
	Expansion joint	Tightening of loose devices & repair of seal rubber	3 months	
	Railing	Repair of damage from collisions	3 months	
	Bearing	Removal of soil deposits	6 months	
ge .	Deck slab & curb	Repair of cracks & minor damages	1 year	
Bridge	Pavement	Inspection of surface condition & repair of minor damages	1 year	
	Structural members	Monitoring of generation of stable rust layer & minor repairs	1 year	
	Abutment & Piers	Repair of cracks & minor damages	1 year	
	Revetment	Revetment Inspection of scouring & minor repairs		
	Pavement	Inspection of surface condition & minor repairs	1 month	
Approach Road	Shoulder & slope Surface treatment, planting, repair embankments		1 month	
oach	Side ditch	Removal of soil deposits	1 month	
\dot bbr	Marking	Re-painting		
4	Guard rail	Re-painting & replacement	6 months	
	Retaining wall	Retaining wall Repair of cracks & minor damages		

2-5 Project Cost Estimation

2-5-1 Initial Cost Estimation

The total implementation cost of the Project under Japan's Grant Aid Scheme is estimated at 4,044 million Japanese Yen. This cost shall be divided between the GOJ and GOV in the manner described below.

(1) Project Costs borne by GOJ

Approximate Project Cost (Japanese side): 1,368 Million JPY(Japanese Yen)

This cost estimate is provisional and will be further refined by the GOJ when approving the Grant. In addition, this implementation cost does not represent the maximum amount of Japan's Grand Aid to be contained in the Exchange of Notes.

Table 2.5.1.1 Approximate Project Implementation Cost Borne by GOJ

Phase 1: 28 Bridges in 6 Provinces (total bridge length: 1,677m)

Items			Project Cost (Million JPY)	
	Bridge main structure	Main girder and structural members, etc		
Materials & Equipment	Bridge accessories Bearing, expansion joints, bolts, etc		846	
	Erection tools Wrenches, winches, etc		040	
	Dispatch of expert Advice on erection to Vietnamese contractors			
Detailed Design & Procurement Supervision			37	

(Sub-total) 883 Million JPY

Phase 2: 15 Bridges in 3 Provinces (total bridge length: 909m)

Items			Project Cost (Million JPY)	
Bridge main structure		Main girder and structural members, etc		
Materials & Equipment	Bridge accessories Bearings, expansion joints, bolts, etc		462	
	Erection tools Wrenches, winches, etc			
	Dispatch of experts Advice on erection to Vietnamese contractors			
Detailed Design & Procurement Supervision			23	

(Sub-total) 485 Million JPY

(2) Premises of Estimation

① Time of estimate : July 2006

② Exchange rate : 1US\$ = JPY116.79, 1US\$ = VND15,933

(at above-mentioned time)

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

Table 2.2.4.2 (17 months for each phase excluding

tendering).

① Others : The Project is implemented under the conditions of Japan's

Grant Aid Scheme. Note that the above-mentioned

exchange rate is to be reviewed by the GOJ.

(3) Project Cost borne by GOV

Approximate Project Cost (Vietnamese side): 365,121 Million VND (2,676 Million JPY)

Table 2.5.1.2 Approximate Implementation Cost Borne by GOV

Phase 1: 28 Bridges in 6 Provinces (total bridge length: 1,677m)

Items	Cost: Million VND (Million JPY)		
Land acquisition Resettlement Removal/relocation of public facilities	10,853	(80)	
Detailed design	4,638	(34)	
Bridge construction	203,582	(1,492)	
Removal/relocation of existing bridges	1,022	(7)	
Total amount	220,095	(1,613)	

Phase 2: 15 Bridges in 3 Provinces (total bridge length: 909m)

Items	Cost: Million VND (Million JPY)		
Land acquisition			
Resettlement	10,226	(75)	
Removal/relocation of public facilities			
Detailed design	2,309	(17)	
Bridge construction	132,115	(968)	
Removal/relocation of existing bridges	377	(3)	
Total amount	145,026	(1,063)	

Note: *The above-mentioned costs are estimates subject to review

2-5-2 Operation & Maintenance Cost

Inspection and maintenance costs (light maintenance cost) are estimated below for the post-construction period.

(1) Inspection & Maintenance Activities

Periodic inspection and minor repair/maintenance works shall be executed by the provincial

DOTs. The cost for annual inspection and minor repair/maintenance works per province is estimated as shown below.

Personal expenses	:	40 Mil VND	=	40 Mil VND
Materials	:	50% of above	=	20 Mil VND
Equipment including vehicles	:	25 Mil VND	25 Mil VND	
Total	85 Mil VI	ND (US	\$\$ 5300)	

(2) Periodic Maintenance for Pavement

Approach roads will be paved with DBST, as there is no asphalt mixing plant in the northern mountainous area of Vietnam, with an overlay to be carried out by a local maintenance company approximately every 10 years. The cost of an overlay per bridge is shown below.

200m × 5.5m × 1Bridge × 90 Thousand VDN (Assumed approach road length; 100m for both side)	= 99 Mil. VND
Total 9	99Mil.VND (0.73 Mil. JPY)

(3) Annual Operation & Maintenance Cost

The average annual operation and maintenance const by province is summarized in Table 2.5.1.3.

Table 2.5.1.3 Approximate Annual Maintenance Costs to be Borne by GOV

Unit (Mil.VND)

Province	Son La	Dien Bien	Lai Chau	Yen Bai	Lao Cai	Tuyen Quang	Ha Gian	Bac Can	Cao Bang
Full-scale Maintenance Cost/Year	144	241	162	239	215	193	154	224	253
Light Maintenance Cost/Year	135	135	135	135	135	125	135	135	125
Total Maintenance Cost/Year	279	376	297	374	350	318	289	359	378
Provincial Budget for Road Maintenance	30,055	18,200	11,196	24,174	18,200	17,250	28,000	17,222	14,237
(Year)	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)	(2005)	(2006)	(2006)	(2006)	(2005)	(2006)
Ratio (%)	0.93	2.06	2.65	1.55	1.92	1.84	1.03	2.08	2.66

The total operation and maintenance cost per province ranges from VND 278 million to VND 378 million, and accounts at a maximum for approximately 2.7% of the maintenance budget, which can be easily covered by the maintenance budget of any province.

2-6 Other Relevant Issues

There will be little problem with the GOV implementing the Project, as it has much experience and knowledge of the Japanese Grant Aid System and the issues that need to be addressed, which include land acquisition, resettlement, relocation of public utilities, etc. However, there are some issues that should be raised with the GOV before commencement of the Project based on the experience of the Japanese previous projects in Vietnam and they are as follows:

- There were cases in previous projects where the necessary storage yards had not been provided by the relevant provinces by the designated unloading dates. The implementation agency PMU18 should coordinate the Contractor and the provinces to ensure that this does not occur.
- Some provincial officers in the past have misunderstood that maintenance was unnecessary for bridges built with weathering steel. Although there is no need for re-painting, which accounts for a major portion of the maintenance requirements for a steel bridge, it is essential that each province's DOT periodically replace the expansion joints and bearings and execute routine inspection and minor repair/maintenance works for bridges built with weathering steel as well. This should be made clear to each province at the outset of the Project.

In the project for Reconstruction of Bridges in the Central District (Phase 1), the Japanese side provided work manuals regarding steel girder transportation, erection of girders, deck slab construction, painting on site, and maintenance through "Soft Component" scheme. PMU 18 should be requested to make maximum use of those manuals to smooth execution of its work.