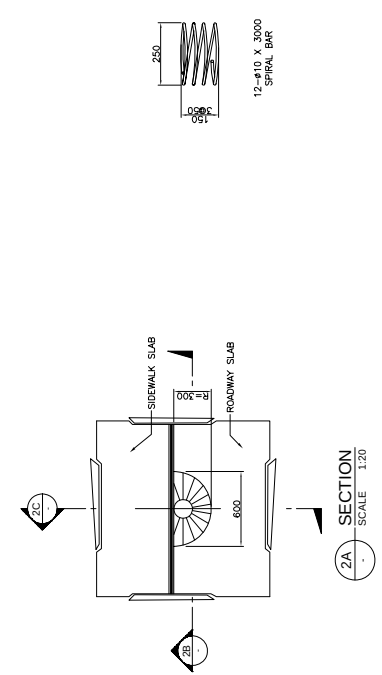
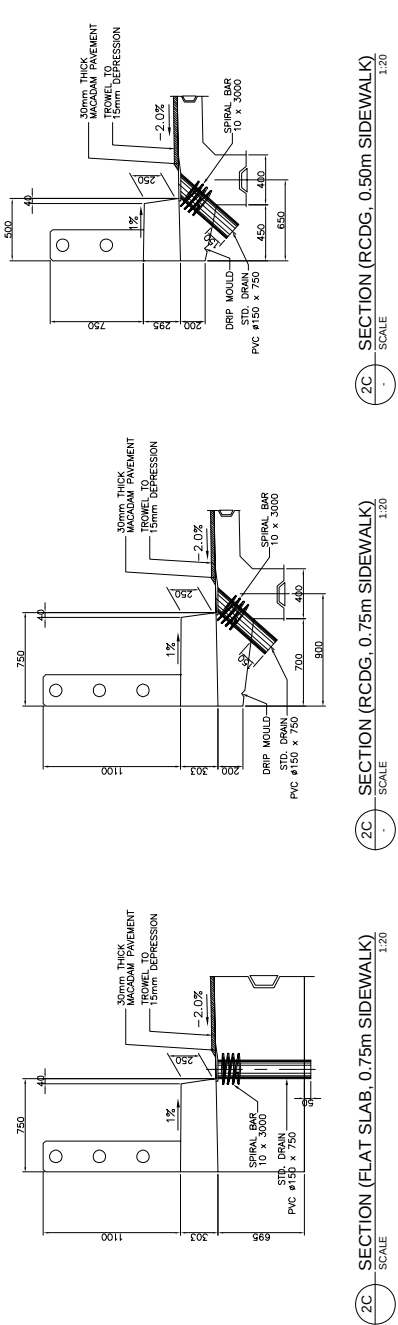
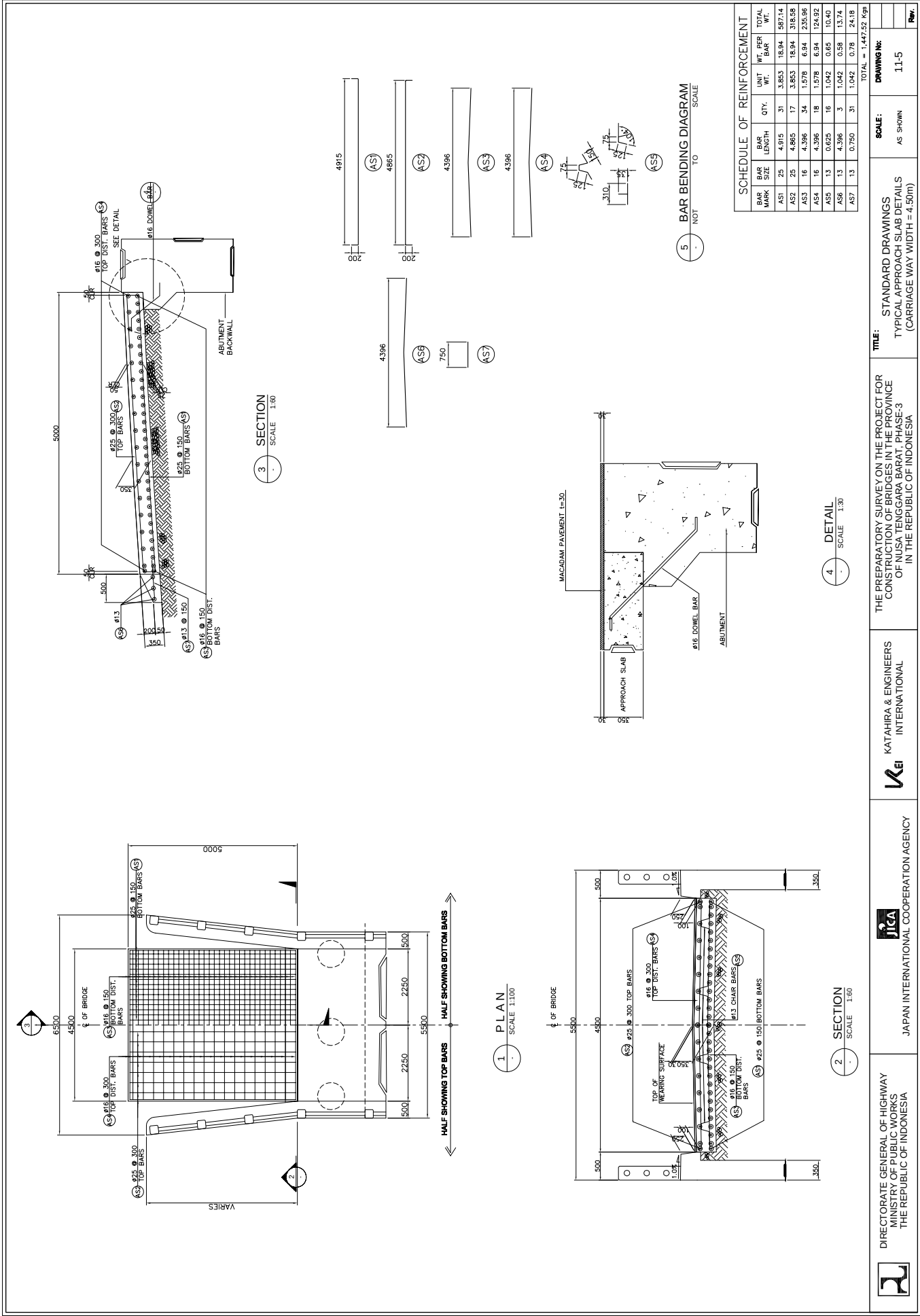
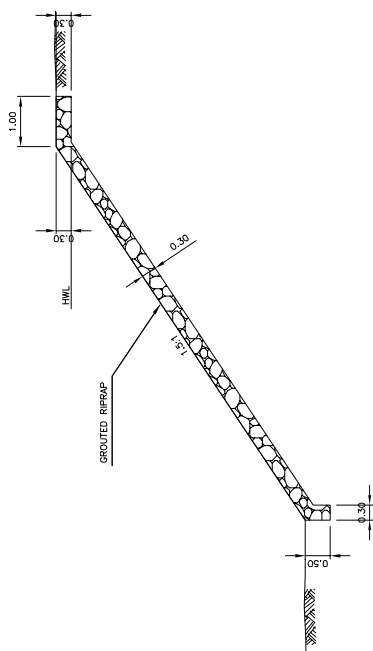

11. DET. OF STANDARD STRUCTURES



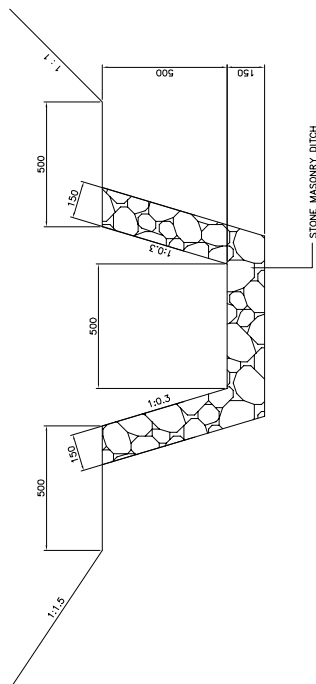
			THE PREPARATORY SURVEY ON THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN THE PROVINCE OF NUSA TENGGARA BARAT, PHASE-3 IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	TITLE: STANDARD DRAWINGS TYPICAL RAILING, SIDEWALK AND DRAIN DETAILS (2/2)	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DRAWING NO: 11-2	Rev.





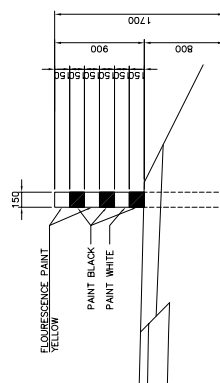


1. GROUTED RIPRAP SLOPE PROTECTION
SCALE 1:100

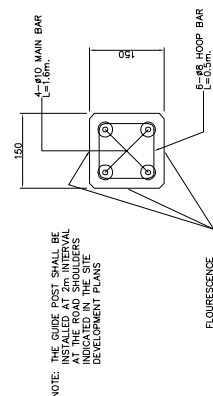


2. STONE MASONRY DITCH
SCALE 1:20

QUANTITY PER GUIDE POST	
CONCRETE CLASS "A"	0.028 m ³
BAR # 10	39.5 kg
BAR # 8	1.2 kg



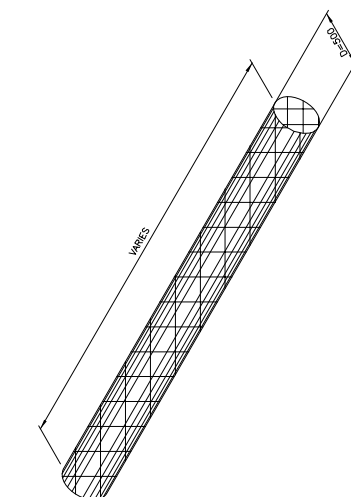
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SCALE 1:50



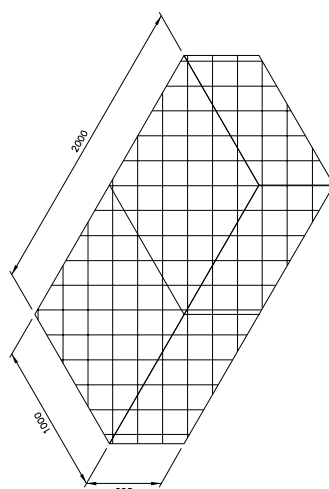
5B. SECTION
SCALE 1:10

5. GUIDE POST
SCALE AS SHOWN

NOTE: THE GUIDE POST SHALL BE PLACED AT THE ROAD SHOULDERS INDICATED IN THE SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS



4. CYLINDRICAL GABION
SCALE NOT TO SCALE



3. GABION MATTRESS
SCALE NOT TO SCALE

SCHEDULE OF REINFORCEMENT						
BAR MARK	BAR SIZE	BAR LENGTH	QTY.	UNIT WT.	WT. PER BAR	TOTAL WT.
1	16	1.432	209	1.578	2.26	472.34
2	16	0.523	209	1.578	0.83	173.47
3	16	4.342	6	1.578	68.52	411.12
TOTAL =					25.416g	

NOTE: THE GABION MESH AND BOULDERS SHALL COMPLY WITH THE TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THIS CONTRACT. THE GABION MESH SHALL BE PLACED ON GEOTEXTILE FABRIC.



DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHWAY
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THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA



JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY



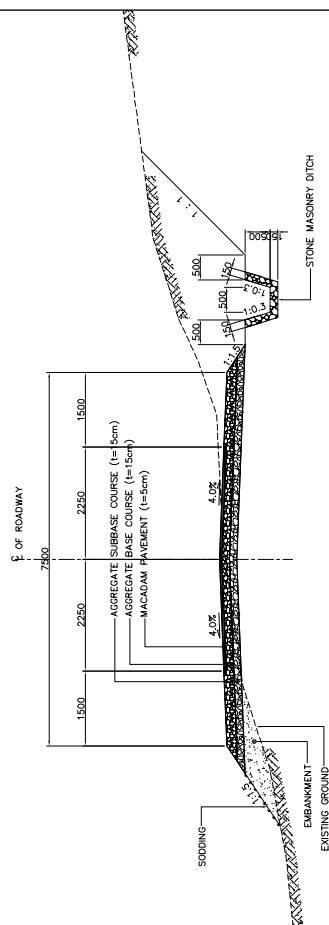
THE PREPARATORY SURVEY ON THE PROJECT FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN THE PROVINCE
OF NUSA TENGGARA BARAT - PHASE-3
IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

STANDARD DRAWINGS
RIPRAP PROTECTION, GABION,
STONE MASONRY DITCH & GUIDE POST

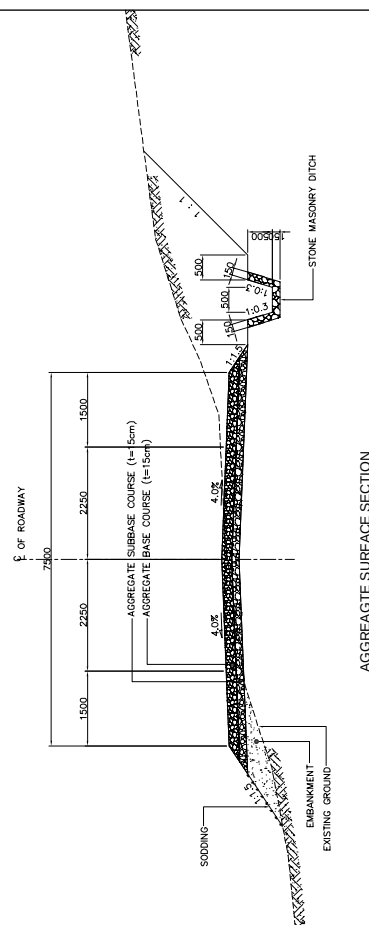
SCALE:
AS SHOWN

DRAWING NO:
11-6

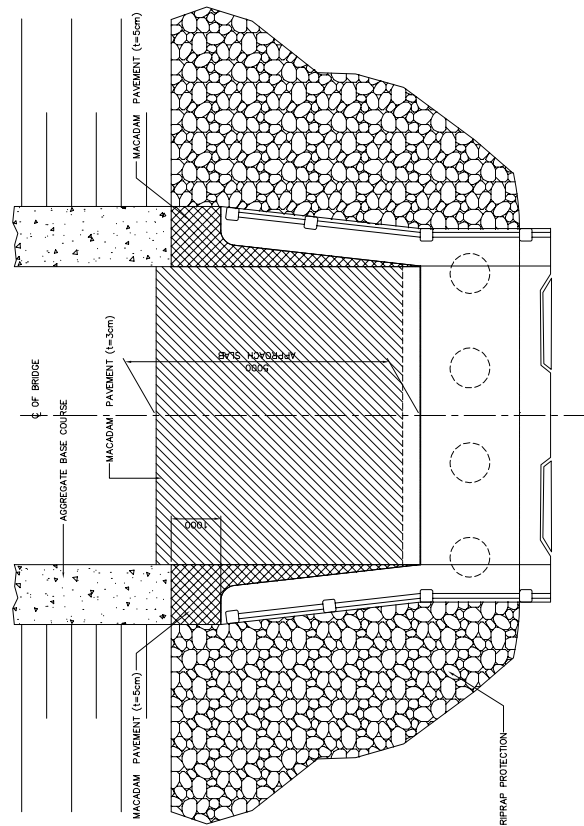
Rev.



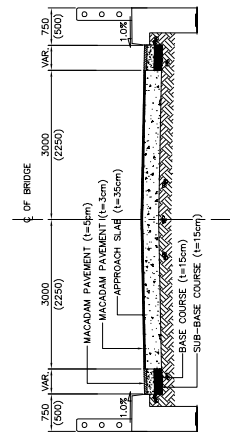
MACADAM PAVEMENT SECTION



AGGREGATE SURFACE SECTION

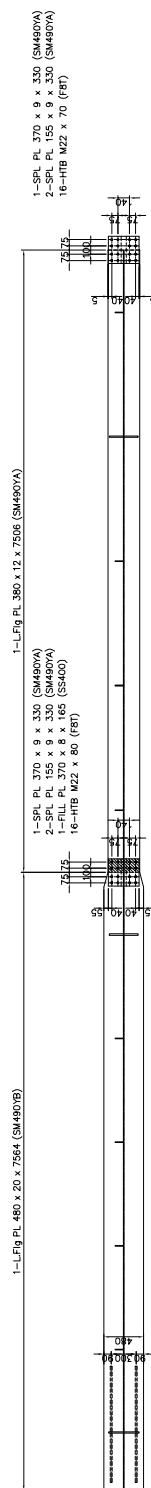
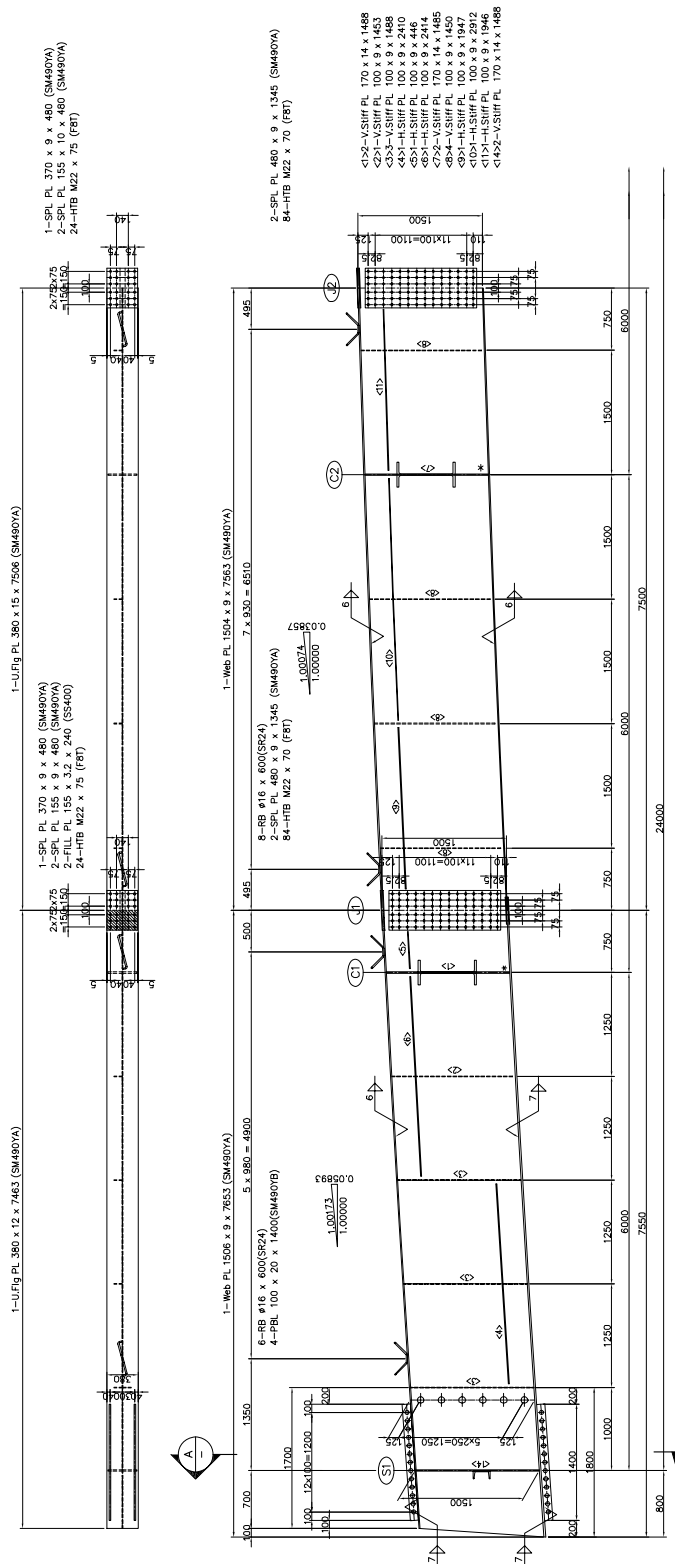


3 TYPICAL PLAN OF BRIDGE APPROACH



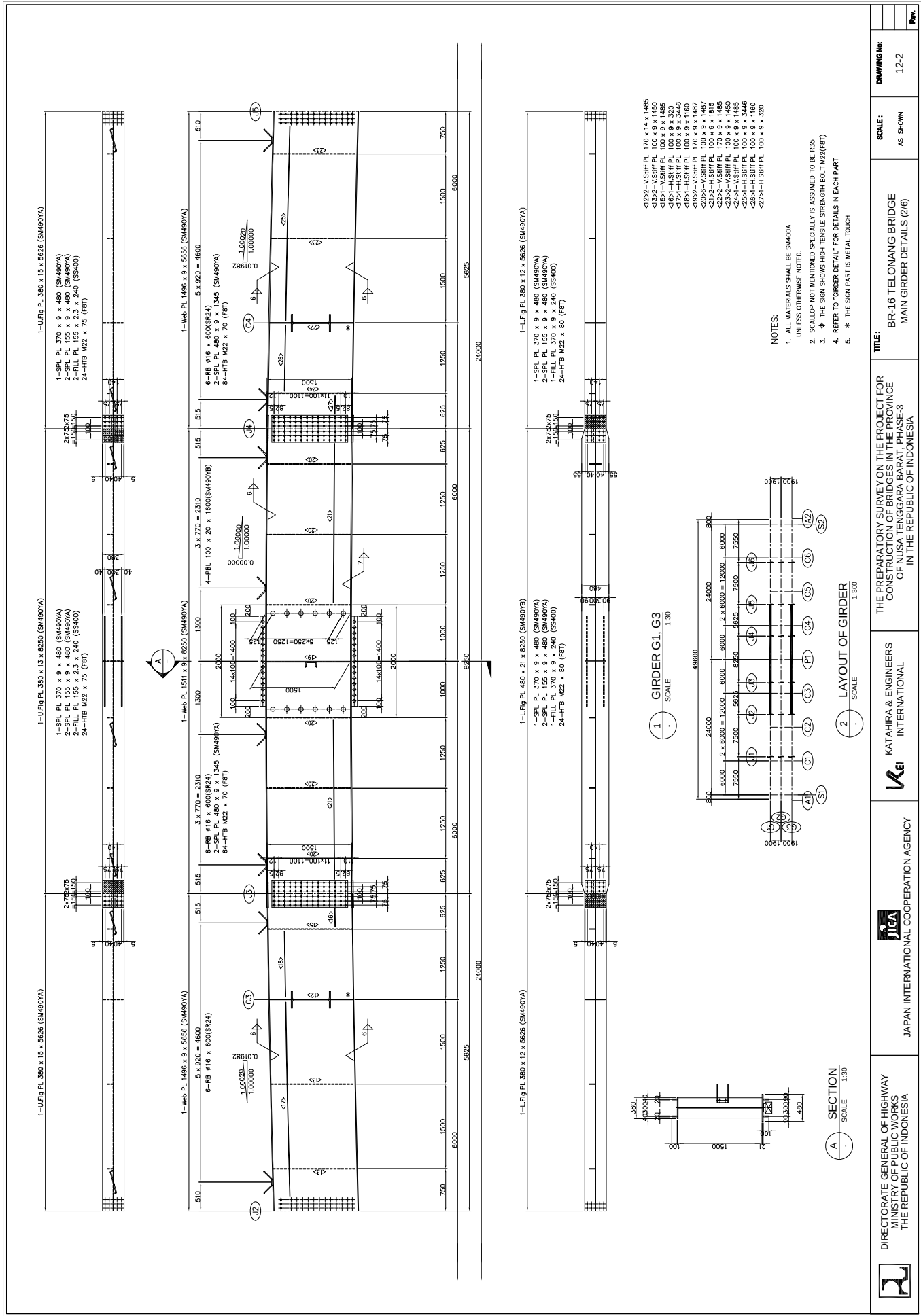
4 TYPICAL SECTION OF BRIDGE APPROACH

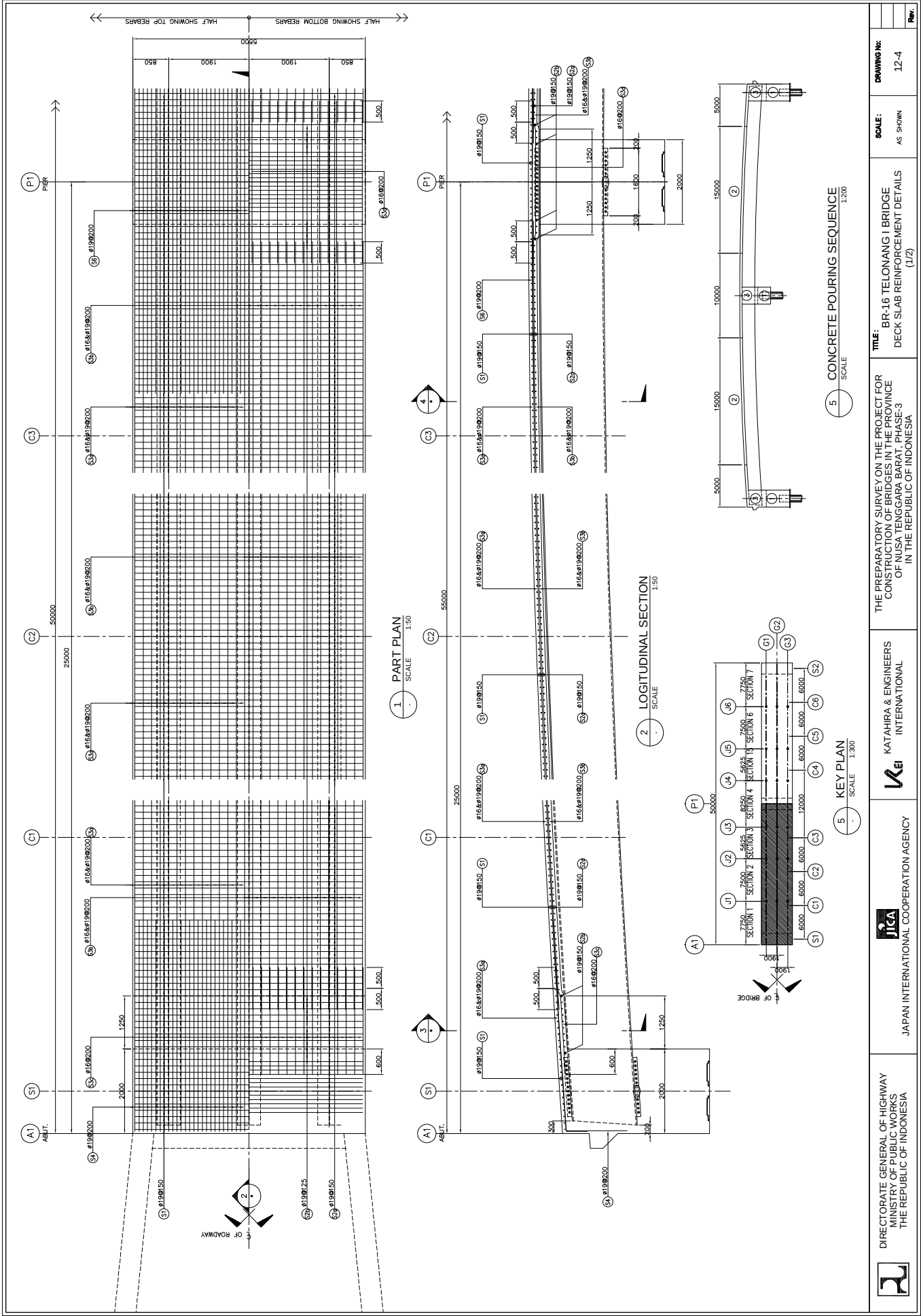
12. TYPICAL DETAIL DESIGN (STEEL)

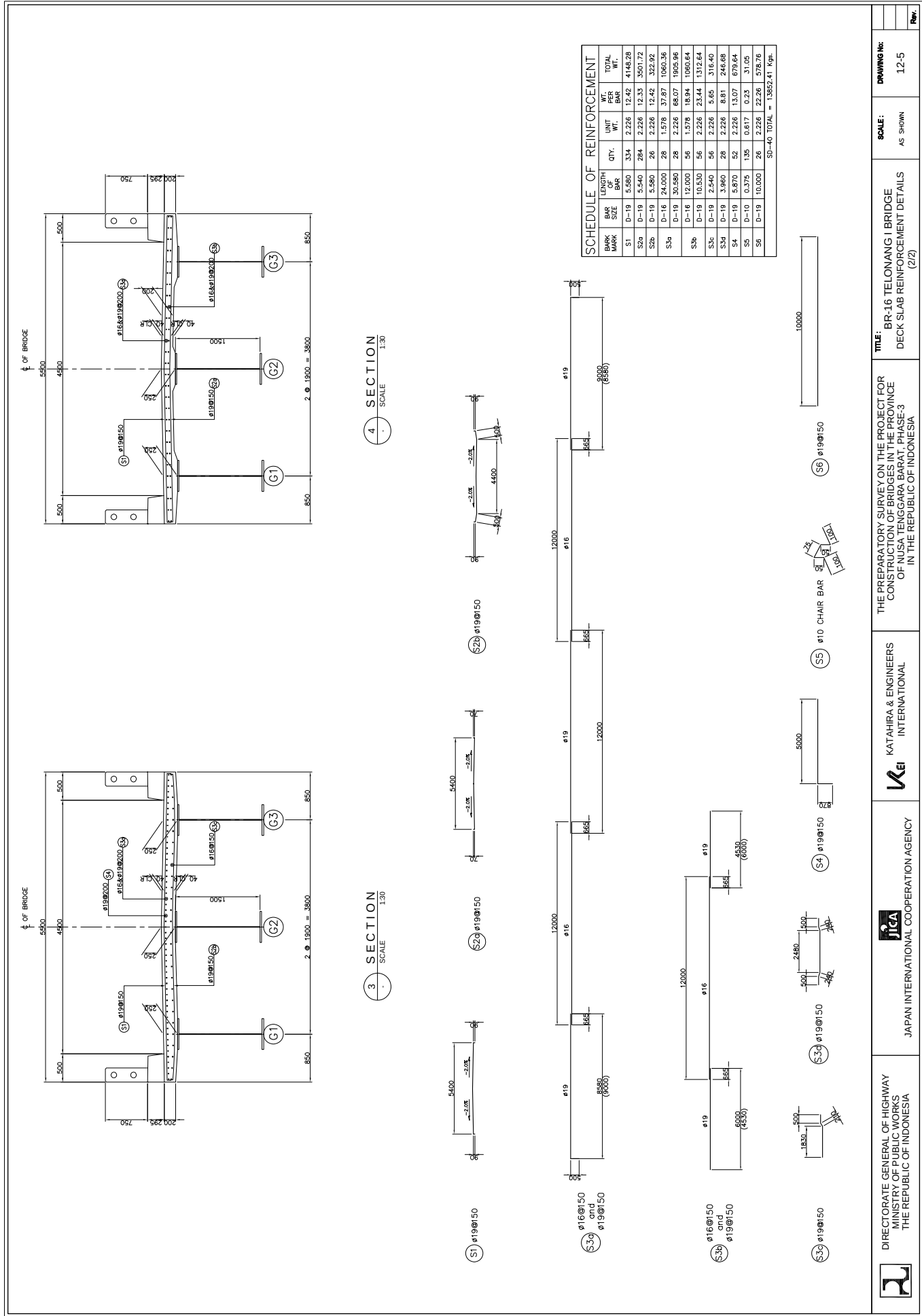


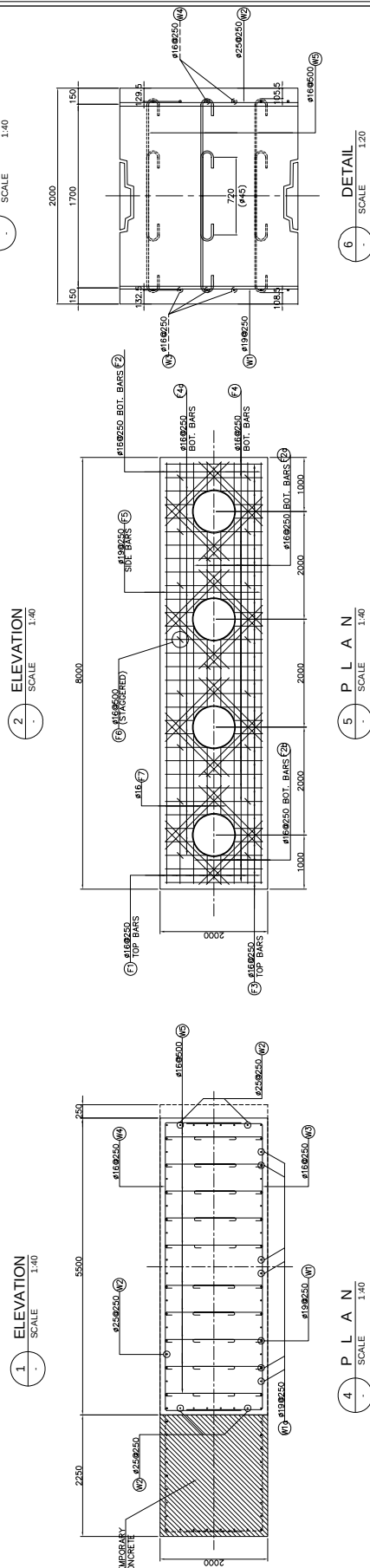
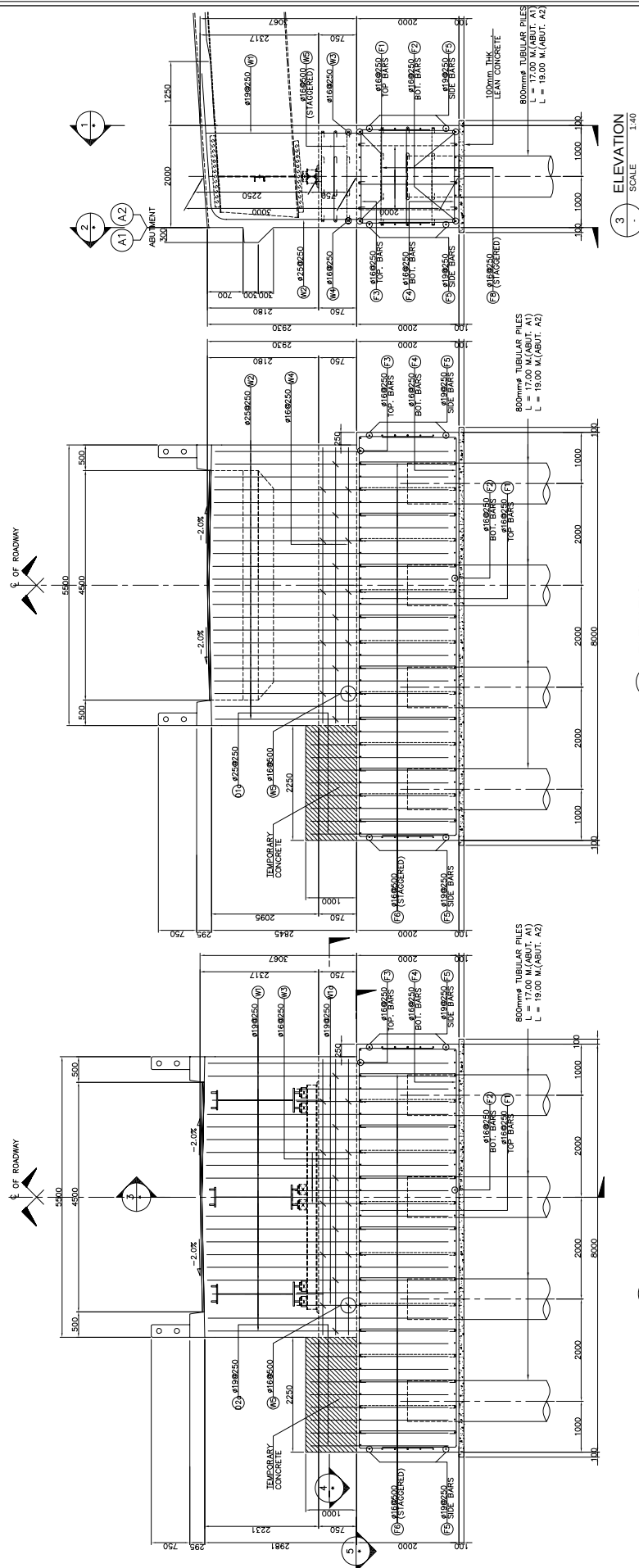
NOTES:

1. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE SM400A UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. SCALLOP NOT MENTIONED SPECIALLY IS ASSUMED TO BE R35
3. ♦ THE SIGN SHOWS HIGH TENSILE STRENGTH BOLT W22(F8T)
4. REFER TO "GIRDER DETAIL" FOR DETAILS IN EACH PART
5. * THE SIGN PART IS METAL TOUCH

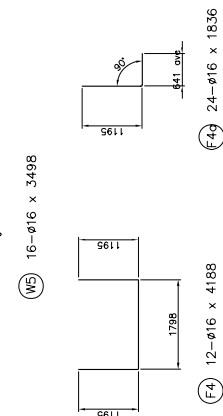
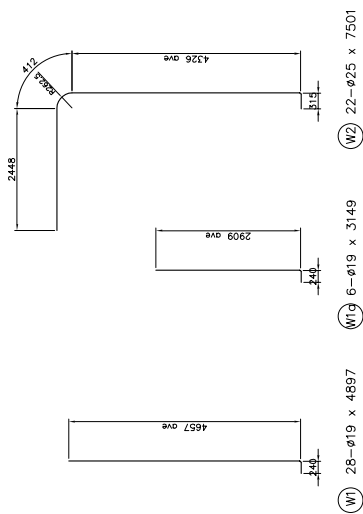






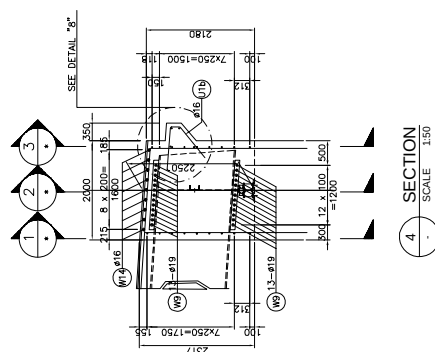


 DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHWAY MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	 JICA JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	 KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL	THE PREPARATORY SURVEY ON THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN THE PROVINCE OF NUSA TENGGARA BARAT, PHASE-3 IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	TITLE: BR-16 TELONGANG BRIDGE ABUTMENT A1 & A2 REINF. DETAILS (1/4)	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DRAWING NO.: 12-6	Rev.:

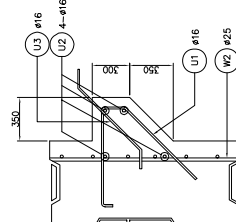


SCHEDULE OF REINFORCEMENT									
MARK BAR	MARK BAR	LENGTH BAR	QTY.	UNIT WT.	WT. BAR	TOTAL WT.	REMARKS		
							NO.	DATE	BY
W1	D-19	4.497	28	2.226	10.91	305.20			
W1a	D-19	3.149	6	2.262	7.00	42.06			
W2	D-25	7.976	22	3.653	28.80	635.60			
W3	D-16	7.391	3	1.576	11.66	34.98			
W4	D-16	7.693	3	1.576	12.14	36.42			
W5	D-16	3.498	16	1.576	5.52	88.32			
F1	D-16	8.302	8	1.576	13.10	104.80			
F2	D-16	8.270	4	1.576	13.05	52.20			
F3	D-16	1.481	8	1.576	2.34	18.72			
F2b	D-16	1.871	8	1.576	2.95	23.68			
F3	D-16	4.220	24	1.576	6.66	159.84			
F4	D-16	4.188	12	1.576	6.61	79.32			
F4a	D-16	1.836	24	1.576	2.90	69.60			
F5	D-16	8.268	14	2.226	18.54	259.56			
F6	D-16	2.222	14	1.576	5.51	49.14			
F7	D-16	1.568	24	1.576	2.47	59.28			
F8	D-16	3.498	19	1.576	5.52	104.88			
							SD-40	WT. =	2123.72 Kgs.

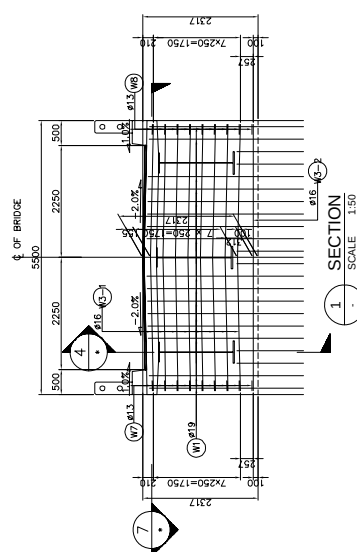
NOTE : QUANTITIES FOR 1 ABUTMENT ONLY
LAP SPLICE 35 BAR DIAMETER



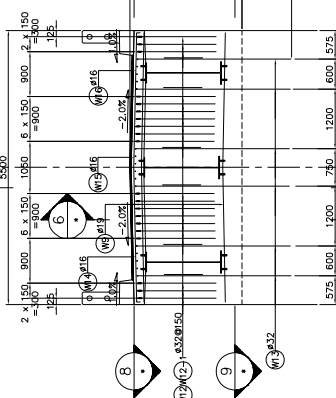
7 DETAIL
SCALE 1:20



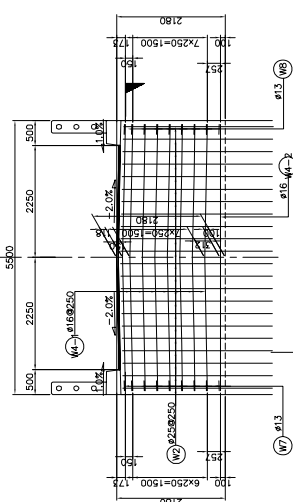
8
DETAIL
SCALE 1:20



5



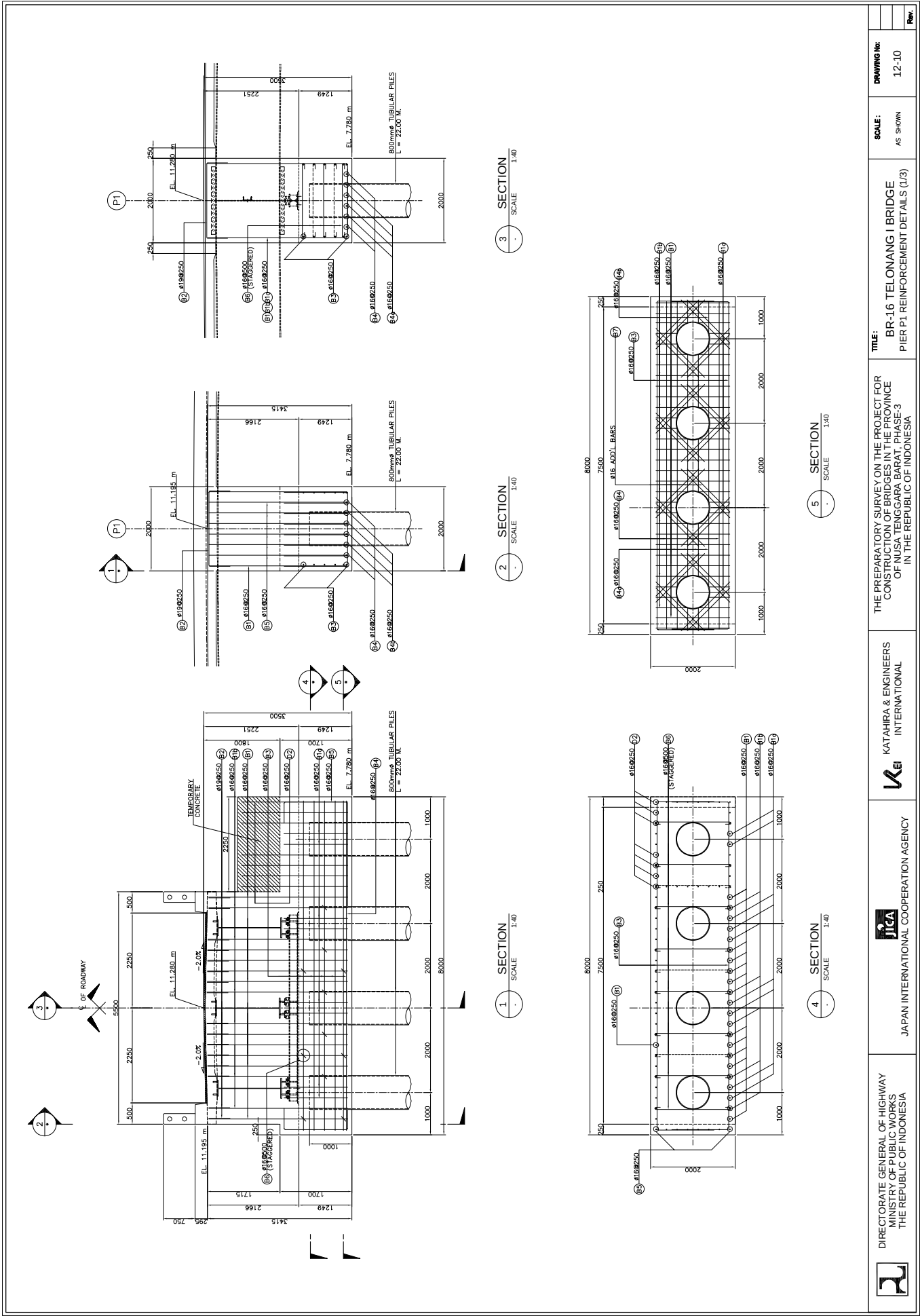
SECTION

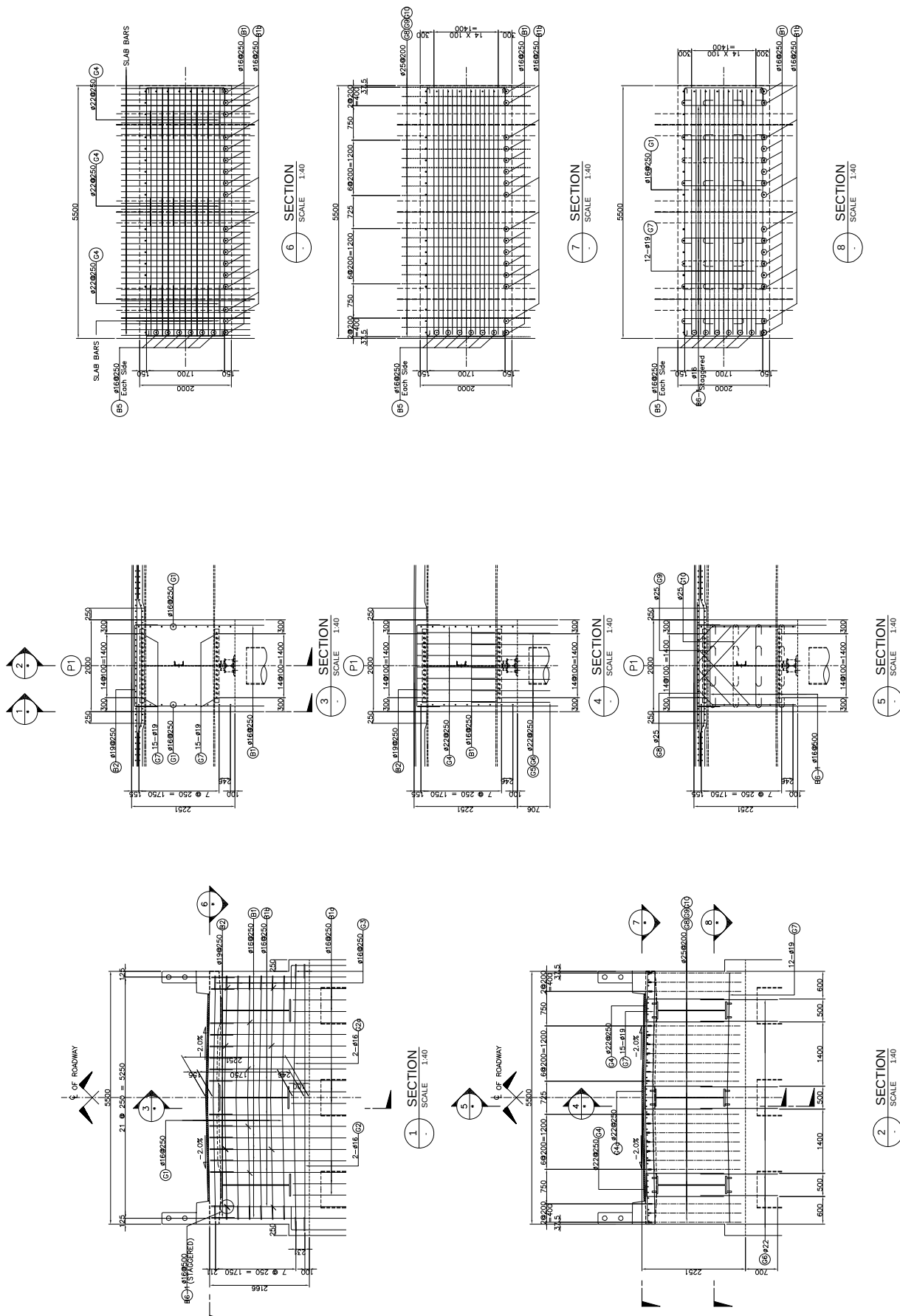


SECTION
SCALE 1:50

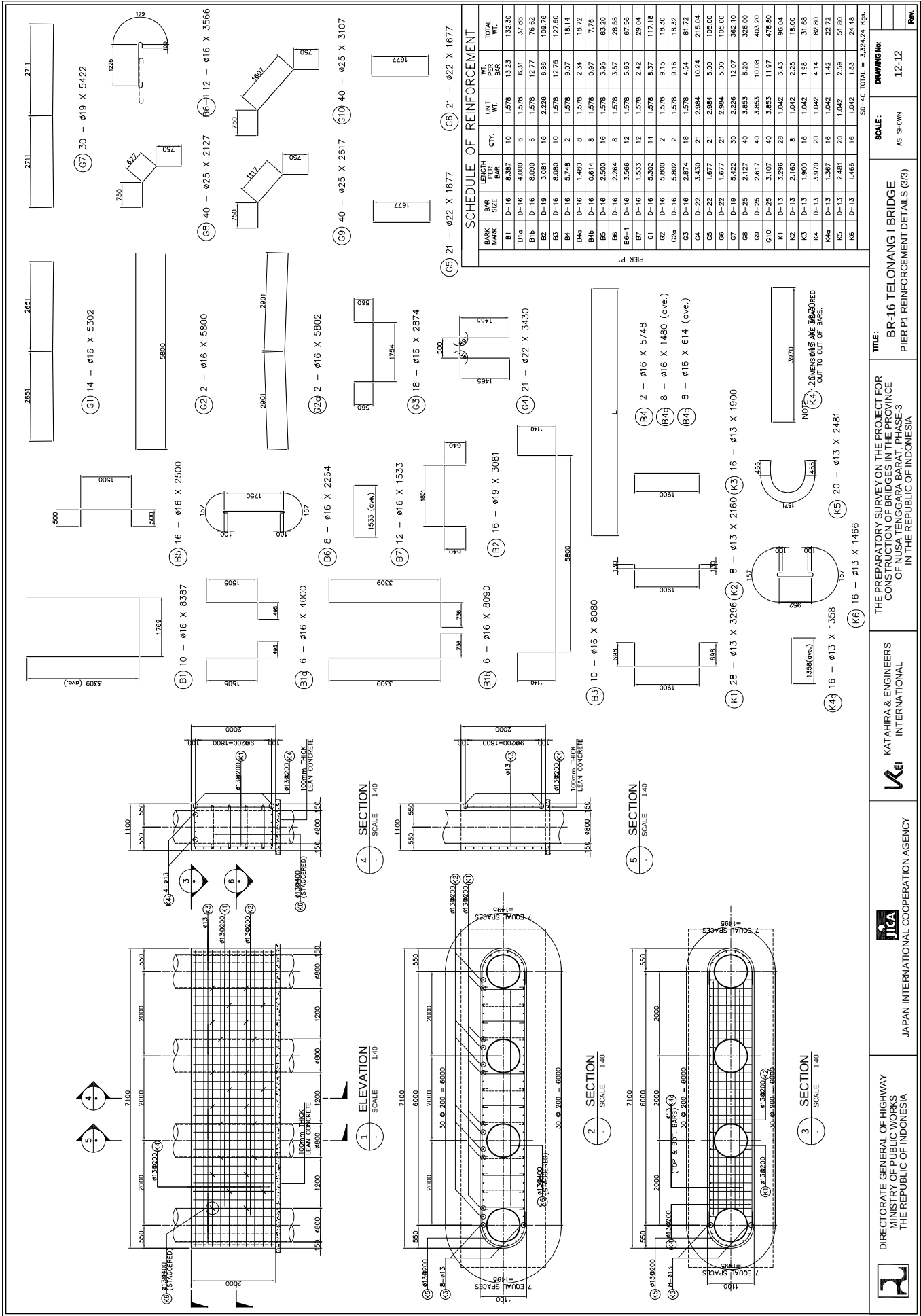
1 ABUTMENT DETAIL
SCALE 1:50

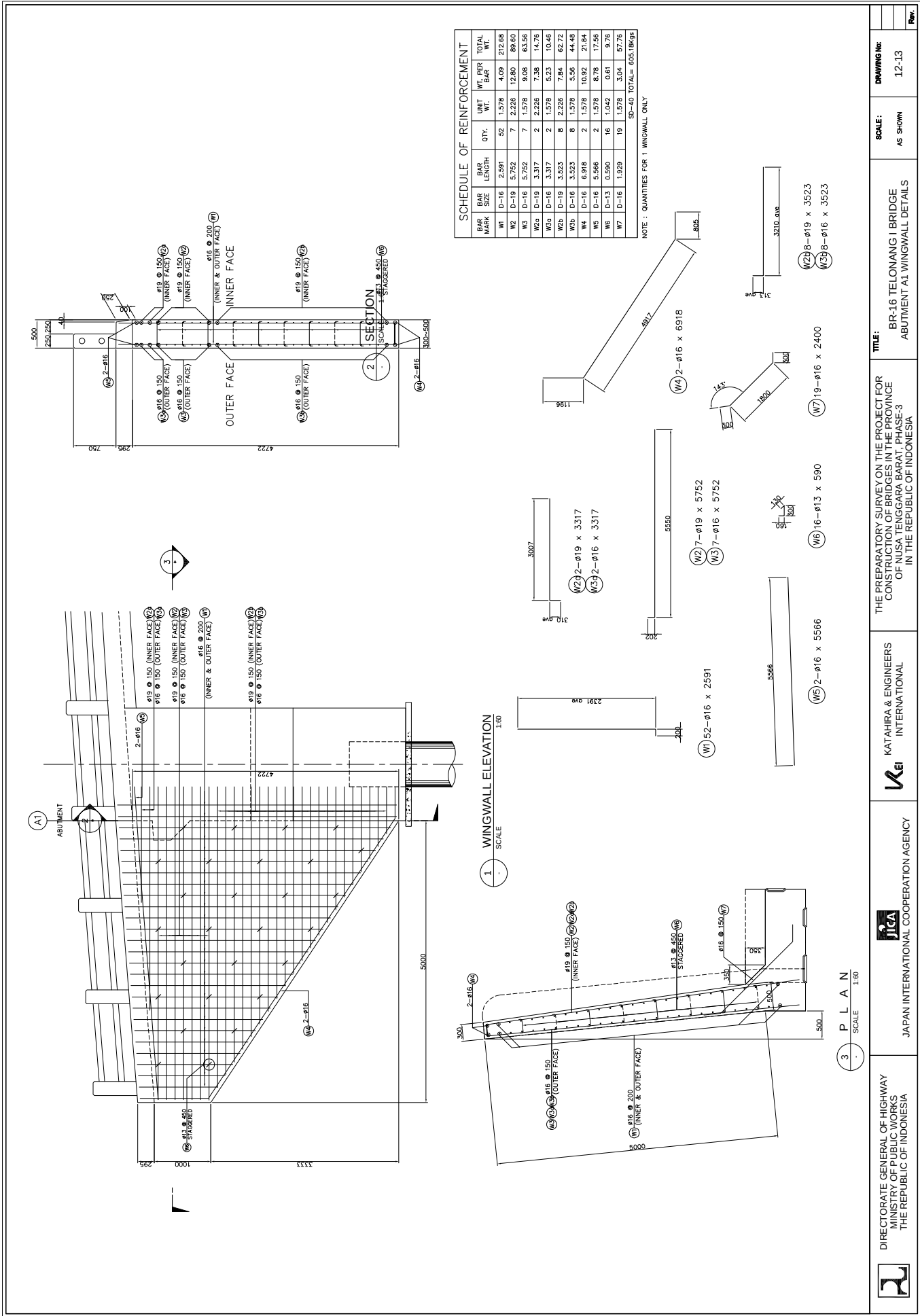
 DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHWAY MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	 JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	 KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL	THE PREPARATORY SURVEY ON THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN THE PROVINCE OF NUSA TENGGARA BARAT, PHASE-3 IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	TITLE: BR-16 TELONGAN BRIDGE ABUT. A1 & A2 REINF. DETAILS (3/4)	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DRAWING No: 12-8





 DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHWAY MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	JICA JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY	 KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS INTERNATIONAL	THE PREPARATORY SURVEY ON THE PROJECT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN THE PROVINCE OF NUSA TENGGARA BARAT, PHASE-3 IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA	TITLE:	SCALE: AS SHOWN	DRAWING NO: 12-11	Rev.
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DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHWAY
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

JICA
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS
INTERNATIONAL

THE PREPARATORY SURVEY ON THE PROJECT FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES IN THE PROVINCE
OF NUSA TENGGARA BARAT, PHASE-3
IN THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

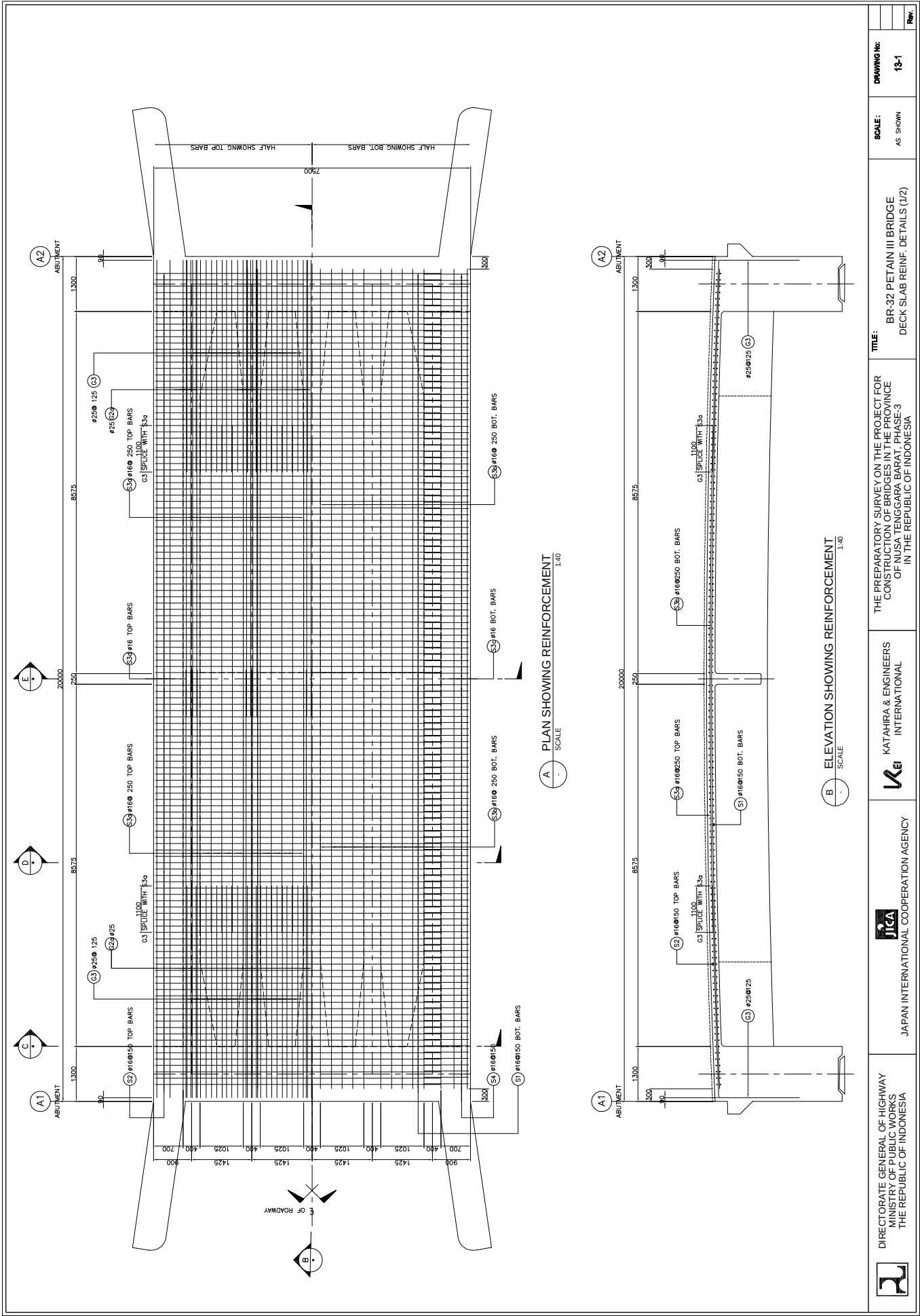
TITLE:
BR-16 TELONGAN I BRIDGE
ABUTMENT A1 WINGWALL DETAILS

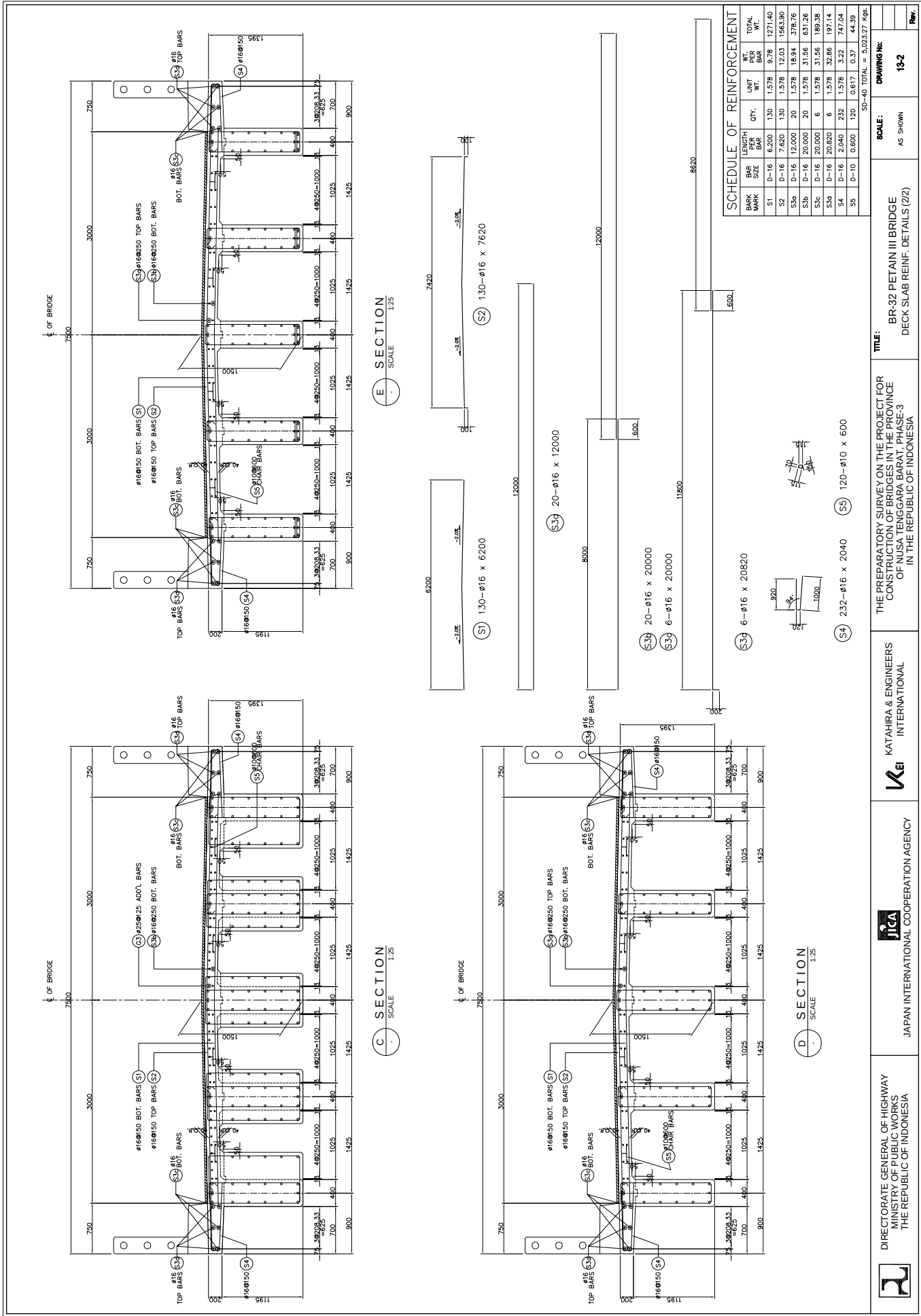
SCALE:
AS SHOWN

DRAWING NO:
12-13

Rev.

13. TYPICAL DETAIL DESIGN (RCDG)





DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HIGHWAY
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

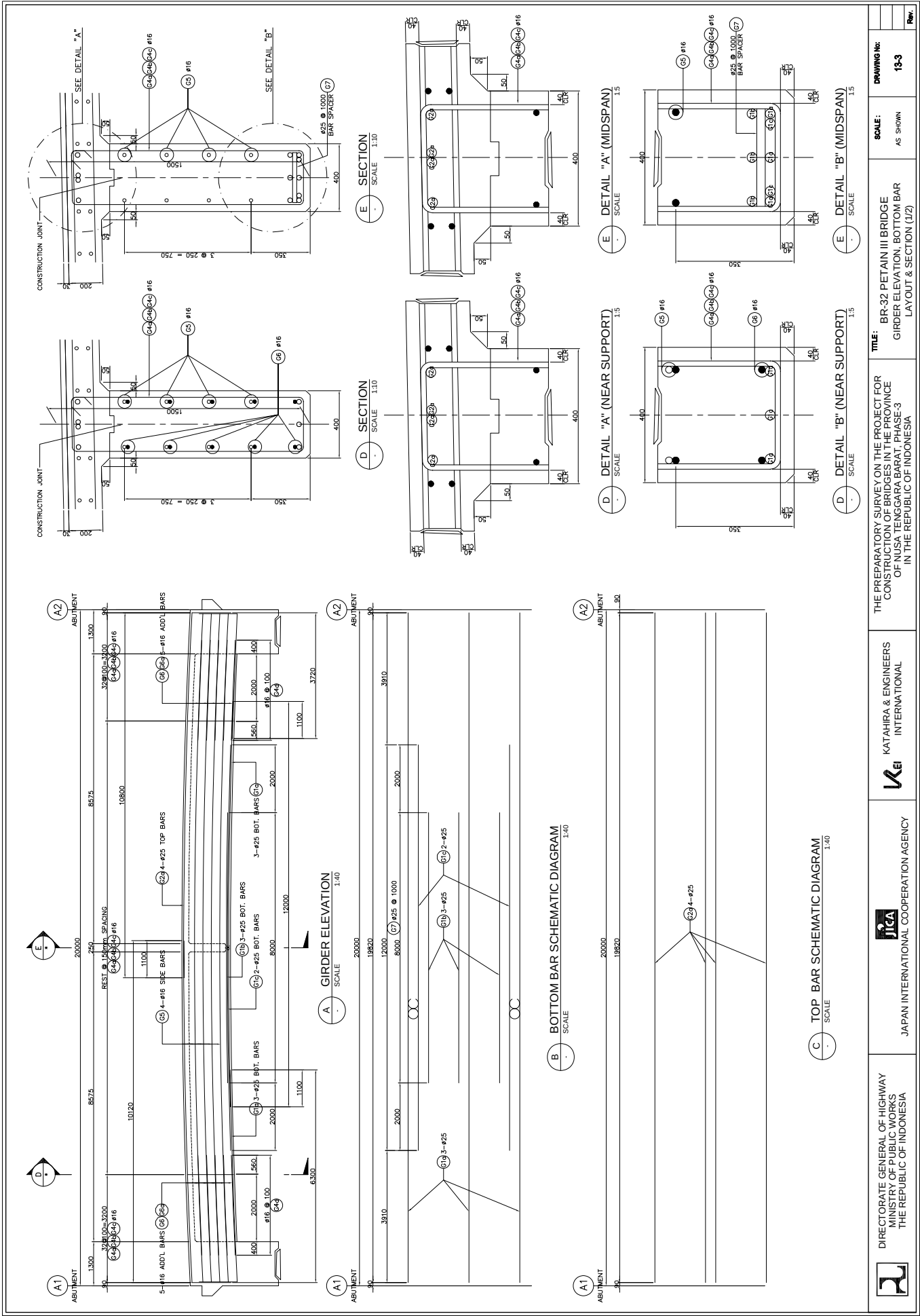
JICA
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

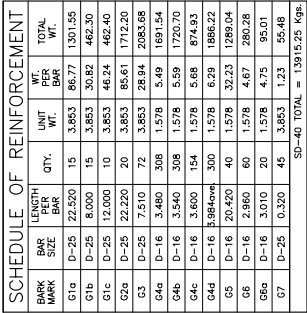
KATAHIRA & ENGINEERS
INTERNATIONAL

TITLE:
BR-32 PETAIN III BRIDGE
DECK SLAB REINF. DETAILS (2/2)

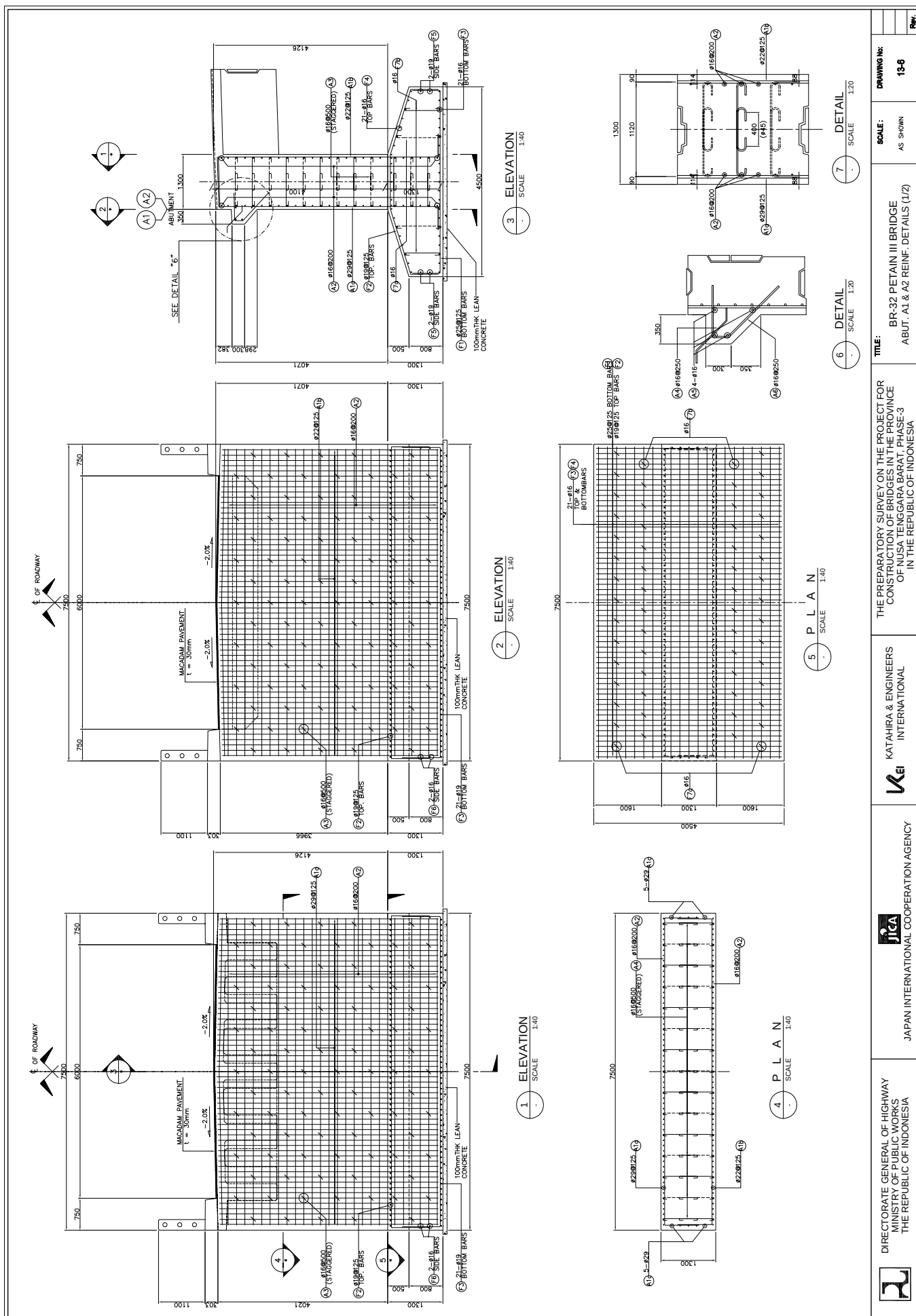
SCALE:
AS SHOWN

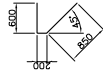
DRAWING NO:
13-2



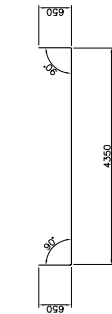


SCHEDULE OF REINFORCEMENT									
MARK	BAR	BAR	LENGTH	QTY.	UNIT	WFC	WFC	TOTAL	
MARK	SIZE	SIZE	BAR			WFC	WFC		
G1a	D-25	22,000	15	3,853	386.77	1301.55			
G1b	D-25	8,000	5	3,853	386.77	462.30			
G1c	D-25	12,000	10	3,853	386.77	462.40			
G2	D-25	22,000	20	3,853	85.61	171.20			
G3	D-25	7,510	72	3,853	28.84	2083.68			
G4a	D-16	3,540	308	1,578	549	1691.54			
G4b	D-16	3,540	308	1,578	559	1720.70			
G4c	D-16	3,600	154	1,578	568	876.92			
G4d	D-16	3,984.00	300	1,578	629	1886.22			
G5	D-16	20,420	40	1,578	32.23	289.04			
G6	D-16	2,980	60	1,578	4.67	280.26			
G6a	D-16	3,010	20	1,578	4.75	95.01			
G7	D-25	0,320	45	3,853	1.23	55.48			
SD-40 TOTAL = 139125.22 Kgs.									

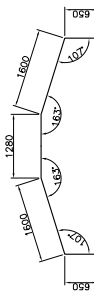




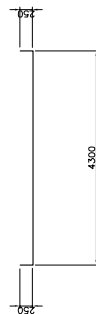
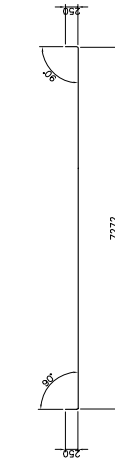
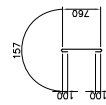
Ⓐ 59-029 x 7067



(F1) 59-025 x 5650



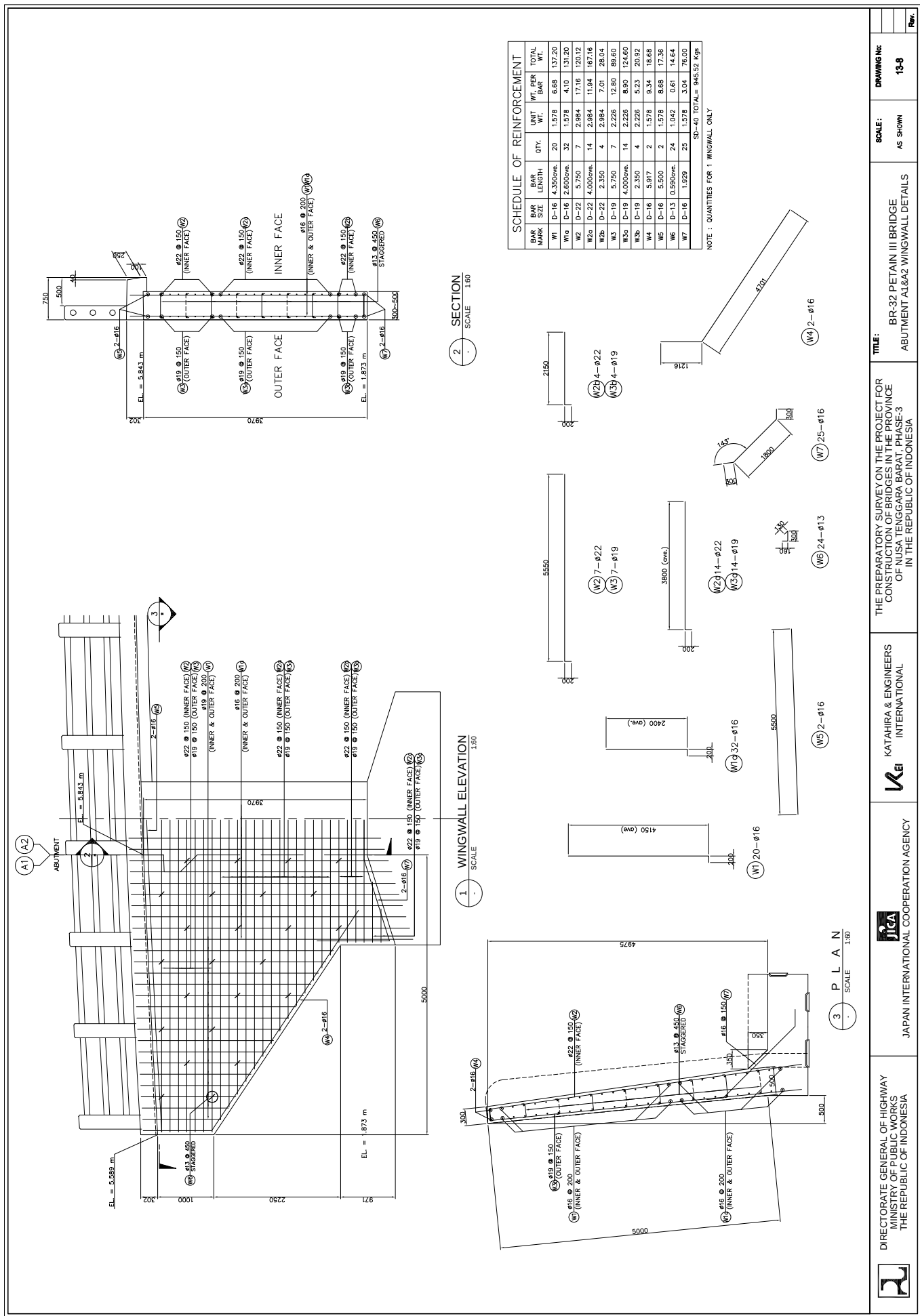
⑤ 4-ø19 × 7772



④ F6 4-φ19 × 4800

SD-40 TOTAL = 7876.41 KQS.

QUATITIES ARE FOR 1 ABUTMENT ONLY
LAP SPLICE 35 BAR DIAMETER



2.2.4 Implementation Plan

2.2.4.1 Implementation Policy

(1) Basic Condition of the Project Implementation

The basic conditions for the project implementation are as follows:

- This project, if approved, will be implemented in accordance with the Japan's grant scheme after the signing of the Exchange of Notes and Grant Agreement between the Government of Japan and the Government of Indonesia.
- The Directorate General of highway of the Ministry of Public Works is responsible for implementing the Project.
- The detailed design, assistance in tendering and construction supervision of the project will be undertaken by a Japanese consulting firm in accordance with a contract between the Ministry of Public Works and the consulting firm.
- The construction will be undertaken by a successful Japanese tenderer who wins the contract with the Ministry of Public Works.

(2) Implementation Policy

Construction Planning

- Construction methods and schedules are planned with consideration of local natural conditions such as climate, topography, geology and hydrology.
- Common methods which do not require special equipment and technique are planned.
- Constructability and safety are considered in the construction planning.
- Full attention is paid to the environmental preservation during the construction.
- Temporary detours are provided if necessary for public traffic.

Construction supervision planning

- Appropriate technical specifications and quality control requirements are established and included in the contract documents.
- Organization of construction management by a contractor and construction supervision by a consultant are planned to meet the standardized construction management requirements.
- Counter-measures for preventing accidents are secured.

Material procurement planning

- All materials, equipments and laborers required for the project are procured from Indonesia.
- The materials and equipment for the Project are planned in transportable size and specifications since the transportation route condition is bad and trailer truck is not possible to transport them.
- Cost efficiency is considered in selection of materials and equipment and construction

planning.

2.2.4.2 Implementation Condition

(1) Safety Measure

Safety measures should be established to prevent accident in the construction.

Accidents prone to happen in bridge construction

- Falling down of girder : Breaking of hangers, overturning of crane are major cause
- Scaffolding / support collapse: Inadequate support or soil strength is major cause
- Excavation slope failure: lack of support, inadequate strength of support are major cause
- Falling down of worker: Lack or ignorance of using safety device is major cause

Safety measure in construction site

- Safety officers are deployed
- Construction plan including temporary works is submitted and checked.
- Works are checked whether they are compliant with the construction plan.
- Construction plan is informed to all related persons.
- Action should be taken when failure and accident happen.

Safety measure in transportation

- Safety seminars are given to drivers.
- Driving at night should be avoided.
- Transportation plans are submitted and checked.

(2) Transportation Condition

Transportable construction equipment

The Project road passes through steep mountains and there are many road sections steeper than 15% and sharp curves with radius less than 15 m. Semi-trailer may not pass through such substandard road sections. As the result, crawler type equipments are not available for the Project since only semi-trailer can carry such equipment. Only small-sized construction equipments transportable by trucks or self-propelled equipment are possible to be procured.

Transportation through sea route

Padas Port in Sumbawa Besar has enough capacity for landing large-sized goods. However, there are mountainous road sections between the port and the Project site that makes transportation of large-sized materials and equipment by semi-trailer difficult. Instead, a landing craft is available, as it was used in Phase-2 of the Project, for transportation of large-sized materials such as reinforcing bars, steel girders and large construction equipments from Jakarta to a beach close to Lunyuk.

(3) Construction Sequence of Integral Type Bridges

Integral type bridges should be constructed with the sequences similar to what was assumed in the design analysis and constructed symmetrically. Additionally the concrete pouring sequences should be planned so as to avoid cracking due to deformation caused by the weight of subsequent concrete pouring. The construction sequences should be clearly instructed in the construction plans and the construction should be executed in accordance with the instructions.

(4) Temporary Detour Road

Temporary detour roads for public traffic and for construction vehicles are planned for the bridges which are planned to be constructed on the existing road. The temporary detour roads plan is shown in Appendix-7.

(5) Observance of UKL & UPL

UKL & UPL approved by BLHP and the Recommendation from BLHP should be observed in the construction of the project bridges. Environmental monitoring reports should be prepared and report to the concerned agencies every 6 month. The major contents of the UKL & UPL are as shown in Table 2.2-7. The environmental monitoring form is shown in Annex-6 of Minutes of Discussions (Appendix-4).

Table 2.2-7 Major Contents of UKL&UPL

The major items of environmental impact management to be taken in the construction of project bridges are as follows.	
1. Land acquisition	The forest land owned by regency can be used for the project without compensation. However, private land and trees should be compensated based on the deliberated rate in accordance with laws and regulations.
2. Employment opportunity creation	Local manpower should be maximum utilized. Wage should referred to regency minimum wage. Training is given to laborers to improve their skills.
3. Air and noise pollution mitigation	To water routinely on the dusty roads, install dust-collector of plant if necessary, secur distance of base camp from residential area, regulate vehicle speed slower than 40 km/hr and ban overtime work. To clear and vegetate the area where camps were.
4. Riverwater pollution prevention	To treat polluted water properly, discharge muddy water after clearing, install septic tanks for every camps and treat rubbish properly but not to dump directly.
5. Soil pollution prevention	To store fuel and oil in a storage, collect waste oil then send to oil treatment plant, collect spilled oil immediately before it discharges to the river by rainwater and treat toxic and hazardous substances in accordance with law and regulation.
6. Traffic control and safety	To install flag man for transporting heavy equipments, hold safety campaign for students, install warning signs and traffic safety signs and regulate max driving speed to be 40 km/hr.
7. Accident prevention	To let workers wear safety devices (helmet, musk, earplug, safety shoe, goggle, etc.)
8. Health control	To manitain camp sanitary and prevent malaria and hemorrhagic fever by covering breeding spots and fill water ponds.
9. Road damage	To limit the size and weigh of heavy equipments which are to use the road and repair the road immediately when damaged.
10. Disruption of utility	To relocate power poles, coordinate with regency government and Sumbawa Electric Enterprise (PLN).
11. Gravel quarring	To ban quarring river gravel within 500m from any bridge.
12. Preservation of forest	To ban fire, cut trees, hunting animals in the forest, and install sign boards of these information.
13. Post construction environmental management	To ban construcion buildings close to bridges and control traffic operation.

2.2.4.3 Scope of Works

Responsibilities of both Japanese and Indonesian governments are shown on Table 2.2-8.

Table 2.2-8 Responsibilities of Both Governments

Items	Contents	Undertaken by		Remarks
		Japan	Indonesia	
Procurement of materials and equipment	Procurement and delivery	○		
Preparation work	Improvement of Project road		○	
	Construction of bridges excluded from Japan's grant		○	
	Land acquisition for construction		○	
	Rent temporary work areas		○	For detour, camp, work yards
	Securing borrow pit and disposal area		○	
	Relocation/removal of construction obstacles		○	
	Other preparation work	○		
Construction works	Bridge construction	○		

2.2.4.4 Construction Supervision Plan

A Japanese consultant will carry out the detailed design, assistance in tendering and construction supervision in accordance with the contract between the Ministry of Public Works and the consultant.

(1) Detailed Design

Major works in the detailed design to be carried out by the consultant are as follows:

Detailed Design

- Commencement meeting with the Directorate General of Highways and site survey
- Detailed design and preparation of drawings
- Quantity calculation and cost re-estimate

The time required for the detailed design is estimated 1 month.

(2) Assistance in Tendering

Major items of the services in the assistance in tendering are as follows:

- Preparation of tender documents (conducted simultaneously with the detailed design)
- Tender publication
- Pre-qualification
- Assistance in tendering
- Tender evaluation
- Contract facilitation

The time required for the assistance in tendering is estimated 3 months.

(3) Construction Supervision

The consultant will carry out the supervision of the construction works executed by the contractor. Major items of the construction supervision are as follows:

- Inspection and approval of site survey
- Inspection and approval of construction plan
- Quality control
- Progress control
- Measurement of work
- Inspection of safety aspects
- Management of environmental requirements
- Final inspection and hand-over

The required construction period is estimated 20 months. For the construction supervision, a Japanese-national engineer is required to be stationed on the site. Additionally, an Indonesian engineer is planned to be stationed on the site.

2.2.4.5 Quality Control Plan

Quality control plan for concrete work, earthwork and pavement work and plate girder fabrication work are shown on Table 2.2-9 to Table 2.2-11, respectively.

Table 2.2-9 Quality Control Plan for Concrete Work

Item	Test	Test Method (Specification)	Frequency of Test
Cement	Physical property test	AASHTO M85	Once before trial mix. Thereafter, once every 500 m ³ concreting or when the material brand is changed.
Fine aggregate	Physical property test	AASHTO M6	Once before trial mix. Thereafter, once every 500m ³ concreting or when supplying place is changed (with confirmation of the supplier's data).
	Sieve analysis	AASHTO T27	Once a month.
Coarse aggregate	Physical property test	AASHTO M80	Once before trial mix. Thereafter, once every 500m ³ concreting or when the material source is changed (with confirmation of the supplier's data).
	Sieve analysis	AASHTO T27	Once a month.
Water	Quality test	AASHTO T26	Once before trial mix.
Concrete	Slump test	AASHTO T119	Twice a day
	Air content test	AASHTO T121	Twice a day
	Compressive strength test	AASHTO T22	6 specimens per placement or 6 specimens per 75 m ³ when concrete volume in one placement is big (3 specimens for 7 days strength test and 3 specimens for 28 days strength test).
	Temperature	—	Twice a day
	Salinity test	—	Twice a day

Table 2.2-10 Quality Control Plan for Earthwork and Pavement Work

Item	Test	Test Method (Specification)	Frequency of Test
Embankment	Density test (compaction test)	AASHTO T191	Once every 500 m ²
Base course	Site density test (compaction test)	AASHTO T191	Once every 1,000 m ²
	Sieve analysis	AASHTO T27	Once every 500m ³
Asphalt pavement	Temperature of asphalt mixture	-	5 times a day.
	Abrasion	AASHTO T96	Once every 1,500m ³ or when the material source is changed (with confirmation of the supplier's data).

Table 2.2-11 Quality Control Plan for Plate Girder Fabrication Work

Item	Test	Test Method (Specification)	Frequency of Test
Steel plate	Mill sheet quality test	JISG3101	Before work
High tensile bolt	Mill sheet quality test	JISB0205/Z2201	Before work
Galvanizing	Weighing test	JISH0401	Every work
Welding	X-ray radio graphic flaw detection, Liquid penetration test	JISG3106	Every work
Shop assembly	Japanese Road Association Specifications	JISG3101	Every bridge
Fabrication factory	ISO 9001 Certified Factory		

2.2.4.6 Procurement Plan

All construction materials and equipments necessary for the Project are available in Indonesia. Equipments owned by local contractors will be rented for the project. The material and equipment procurement plan is shown on Table 2.2-12Table .

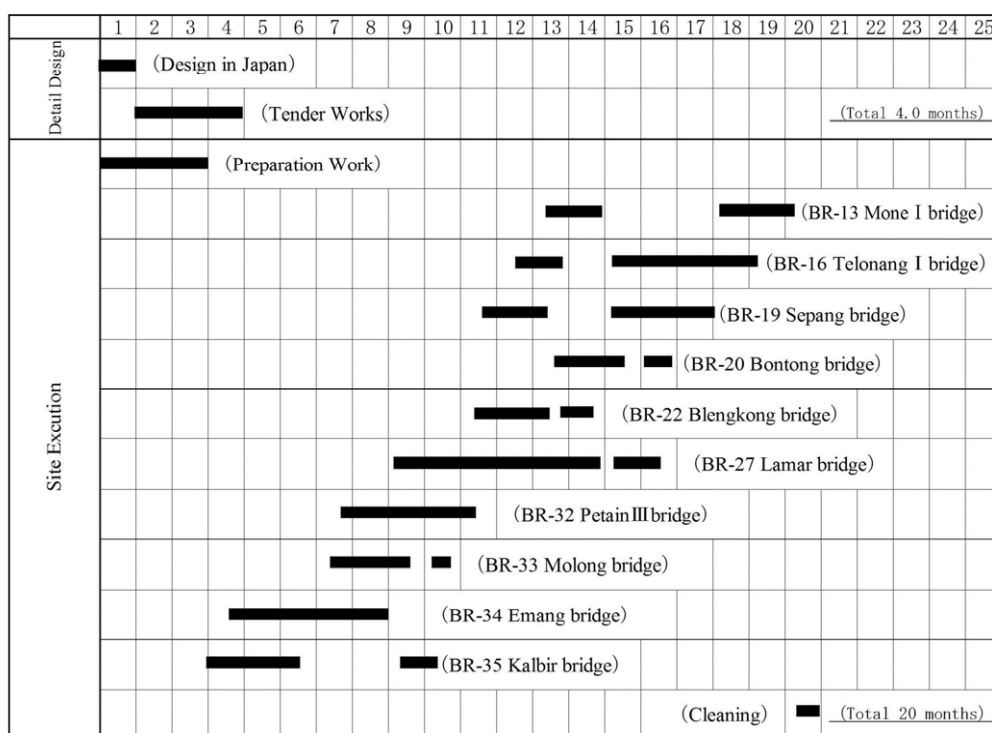
Table 2.2-12 Material and Equipment Procurement Plan

Item	Procured from			Remarks
	Indonesia	Japan	Third Country	
<u>Construction Materials</u>				
Crushed stone	○			
Cement	○			
Sand	○			
Boulder	○			
Aggregate	○			
Asphalt	○			
Reinforcing bar	○			
Concrete additives	○			
Steel girder	○			
Gabion	○			
Steel tubular pile	○			
Guardrail	○			
Timber	○			
Plywood	○			
Timber support	○			
Fuel, oil	○			
<u>Equipments</u>				
Bulldozer	○			
Backhoe	○			
Hydraulic clamshell	○			
Dump truck	○			
Crane mounted truck	○			
Loader	○			
Diesel hammer	○			
Vibratory hammer	○			
Breaker	○			
Motor grader	○			
Road roller	○			
Tire roller	○			
Vibratory roller	○			
Tamper	○			
Concrete mixing plant	○			
Truck mixer	○			
Asphalt kettle	○			
Water tanker	○			
Proportion (%)	100	0	0	

2.2.4.7 Implementation Schedule

The implementation schedule of the Project is shown on Table 2.2-13. The construction can be implemented during rainy seasons since the river water level becomes high just after strong rains only.

Table 2.2-13 Implementation Schedule



2.3 OBLIGATIONS OF THE RECIPIENT COUNTRY

The following works should be undertaken by the government of Indonesia on condition that the grant aid by the Government of Japan is extended to the project:

Directorate General of Highways of Ministry of Public Works

- Being responsible to coordinate with the local governments to execute their undertakings as the implementation agency
- Management to comply with environmental UKL and UPL.
- Conduct periodical environmental monitoring and reporting to BLHP and JICA.
- Allocating budget for the banking service on the basis of the Banking Arrangement of the Grant Aid.
- To exempt Japanese nationals engaged in the project from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies, which may be imposed in Indonesia
- To welcome Japanese nationals, whose services may be required in connection with the supply of the products and the services under the verified contract, such facilities as may be necessary for their entry into Indonesia and stay therein for the performance of their work

NTB Provincial Government

- Construction of 6 small bridges (BR-10 (Labihe I), BR-11 (Labihe II), BR-12 (Labihe III), BR-14 (Mone II), BR-17 (Telonang II), BR-21 (Bon Jati)) along the Project road.
- Pavement of very steep sections along the Project Road (Total about 3 km).
- Repair of the Project road
- Maintenance of the bridges after the final hand-over to the Provincial Government

Sumbawa Regency Government

- Land acquisition necessary for the construction of bridges and their approach roads. The land acquisition should be completed before the tendering. The necessary land acquisition areas are shown on Table 2.2-3 in Section 2.2.1.3.
- Securing area for temporary detour and temporary work yards. (Temporary detour plan is shown in Appendix-6.)

2.4 PROJECT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE PLAN

(1) Operation and Maintenance System

Maintenance of the project bridges after completion will be undertaken by the Department of Public Works of Nusa Tenggara Barat Provincial Government. Routine maintenance of roads and bridges such as cleaning, inspection and minor repairs are undertaken by own maintenance staff of the Provincial Department of Public Works. While periodic repair and rehabilitation of roads and bridges are undertaken by contractors. The Provincial Department of Public Works has staff and equipments for the road and bridge maintenance.

(2) Maintenance Work Items

Necessary maintenance works for the project bridges are as follows:

Routine Maintenance

- Cleaning: Cleaning of bridge deck, drain basin, road side ditches and cutting grass on road shoulders and slope.
- Inspection: Identifying damages / defects such as pavement crack, bridge structure deformation / collapse, slope failure, scouring protection damage / washout, etc.
- Repair: Sealing of pavement cracks, patching on potholes, leveling road shoulders, repairing gabions / riprap.

Periodic Maintenance

Repairing the identified damages: Repair of bridge structures, repainting, etc.

(3) Considerations in Maintenance

The maintenance of the Project bridges will be executed as the part of present road and bridge maintenance system. The major items to be considered are as follows:

- It is important that routine maintenance shall be executed in good care and damages shall be repaired immediately before becoming serious because repair cost will becomes higher if damages are neglected for longer time.
- Since revetment is seldom installed at riverbanks in Indonesia, river alignment changes sideways due to riverbank erosions. Before the river alignment change reaches the bridge site, revetment or any other river control structure shall be installed.
- There are many extremely steep sections (steeper than 20%) along the Project road. Such sections should be paved and maintained to keep the road passable safely.
- Frequent watering for the slope sodding is required until it roots down into the ground.

2.5 PROJECT COST ESTIMATION

2.5.1 Initial Cost Estimation

(1) Cost Born by the Government of Japan

The project will be implemented in accordance with the Japan's Grant Aid scheme and the cost will be determined before concluding the Exchange of Note for the project.

(2) Cost Born by the Government of Indonesia Rp 18.7 Billion

Cost Born by Ministry of Public Works

- Bank commission Rp 50 M

Cost Born by Nusa Tenggara Barat Provincial Government

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| - Cost for 6 small bridge construction | Rp 6,000 M |
| - Cost for pavement of very steep road sections | Rp 7,500 M |
| - Cost for repair of the project road | Rp 5,000 M |
| | <hr/> |
| | Rp 18,500 M |

Cost Born by Sumbawa Regency Government

- | | |
|---|----------|
| - Cost for land acquisition | Rp 150 M |
| - Cost for land rent for temporary detour | Rp 10 M |
| | <hr/> |
| | Rp 160 M |

(3) Conditions in Cost Estimation

- Estimated timing : November, 2011
- Exchange rate : Rp 1.0 = Yen 0.0104
- Others: The project is implemented in accordance with the system of Japan's Grant Aid.

2.5.2 Maintenance Cost

The annual cost for maintenance of 10 Project bridges is Rp 155 M. The breakdown of the maintenance work items and the cost is shown in Table 2.5-1.

Table 2.5-1 Maintenance Works and Annual Cost

Maintenance Work			Frequency	Each Time Cost (Rp /Time)	Annual Cost (Rp /Year)
Routine Maintenance	Cleaning	Bridge deck	1 time / yr	13,000,000	13,000,000
		Drain basin			
		Approach road			
		Grass cutting			
	Inspection	Pavement crack	1 time / yr	90,000,000	10,000,000
		Bridge deformation / damage			
		Slope failure			
		Gabion/riprap damage/washout			
	Repair	Pavement crack seal	1 time / 2 yr	70,000,000	35,000,000
		Pavement patching			
		Gravel surface patching			
		Repair gabions			
Periodic Maintenance	Repair / Rehabili- tation	Macadam re-pavement	1 time /10 yr	420,000,000	42,000,000
		Gravel re-surfacing	1 time / 5 yr	170,000,000	34,000,000
		Repaing of steel girders	1 time / 50 yr	600,000,000	12,000,000
		Bridge member repair	1 time / 50 yr	85,000,000	1,700,000
		Gabion / riprap repair	1 time / 20 yr	86,000,000	4,300,000
		Ditch repair	1 time / 20 yr	40,000,000	2,000,000
		Guide post repair	1 time / 20 yr	20,000,000	1,000,000
Total					155,000,000

The annual cost required for the routine and periodic maintenance for the 10 Project bridges are some 0.25 % of the 2010 total road and bridge maintenance budget of Nusa Tenggara Barat Provincial Government. No financial budgeting problem is expected.

2.6 OTHER RELEVANT ISSUES

To implement the Project efficiently, the following matters should be considered:

- The responsible implementation agency, Directorate General of Highways (DGH) of the Ministry of Public Works, is desired to maintain a project management office in the Province of Nusa Tenggara Barat for the management and coordination for the project
- The responsibilities of each party should be executed timely. Especially, land acquisition and relocation/removal of obstructions should be executed by the Regencies after the signing of Exchange of Note but no later than the commencement of the tendering. Ideally, the Regencies designate a representative from each Regency office to be assigned to coordinate with the consultant and contractor and other Project related parties.
- The construction site is located in the remote area where medical services rarely available. Therefore, it is necessary to secure measures to prevent accidents and disease and to establish an emergency medical system for the cases of accidents occur.
- The Environmental Management Measures (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Measures (UPL) approved by the BLHP should be observed in the implementation of the project. Also the measures proposed in this study to mitigate the provable negative environmental impacts should be taken. The periodic environmental monitoring should be undertaken and reported to the concerned agencies.

CHAPTER 3 PROJECT EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Project Effects

(1) Beneficial Population

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the residents in the southern Sumbawa Island with a population of approximately 120,000 people, whereas the indirect beneficiaries are the people of Sumbawa Island (Approximately 1,200,000).

(2) Quantitative Effects

- Presently, common vehicles (2-wheel drive vehicles) cannot pass through the Sumbawa South Ring Road due to lack of bridges and bad road condition. It will be passable for common vehicles all throughout the years after the project. (The passable duration becomes 12 month from zero per year.)
- Presently it takes about 4 hours 30 minutes to drive from Tongoloka to Lunyuk (about 60 km) by a 4-wheel vehicle, it will take only 3 hours after the project.

(3) Qualitative Effects

- People in the southern Sumbawa can travel easily and transport goods effectively with the improvement of the bridges and road. This will activate socio-economic activities in the area that will raise the living standards of the people. In other word, the project will contribute to the socio-economic development of the areas.
- The improvement of the living standards of the transmigrated areas will result the increase of the transmigration and development of the areas. As the result, the project will contribute to the success of the transmigration programs.
- When a road is closed by a disaster in the northern area, the traffic can go to the destination by detouring to the south ring road (the project road).

3.2 Recommendations

Since the project will make significant effects as mentioned above and contribute to the improvement of the residents' living condition, the project will be worth being implemented under the Japan's grant aid.

In order to realize, enlarge and sustain the effects of the Project, responsibilities to be undertaken by the Indonesian side are as follows:

- To make Sumbawa South Ring Road passable for common vehicles, pavement of steep road

sections, construction of remaining small bridges and repair of road and drainage along the Project road are necessary. These works should be undertaken by Indonesian side before the completion of the Project.

- To adequately carry out maintenance and repair works to keep the road and bridges in good condition and in order to maximize their serviceable lives. It is advisable to involve road users and residents in the road and bridge maintenance not only the maintenance by the government.