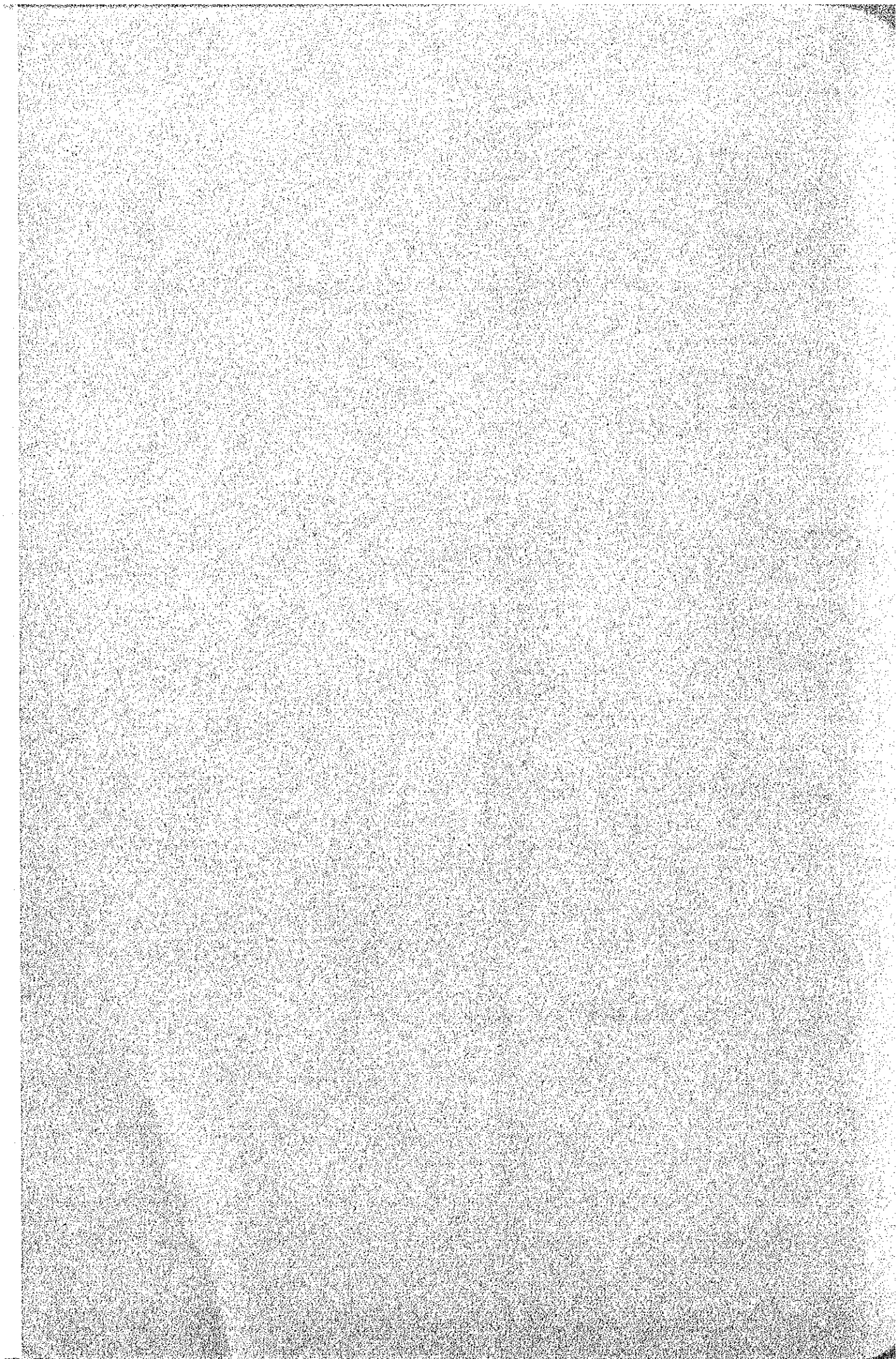


CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION



CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

5-1 IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES

5-1-1 EXECUTIVE AGENCY

The Executive Agency of the Philippines to this project is PHRDC and its organization and staffing is as show in the Appendix. The Secretary General will be in charge of normal and daily activities of PHRDC.

5-1-2 ORGANIZATION OF EACH PROGRAM

In the appendix there are organization charts for each program of this project.

Although the organization and staffing of the respective programs ave been partly established it seems that further study on this matter and discussion between the ministries and authorities affiliated with the project is necessary. Moreover, it appears that the organization and staffing for the operation and maintenance of buildings and equipment has yet to be closely studied, something essential to the long term success of each program and the continued functioning of buildings and equipment.

In carrying out the project, each program will receive the support and coordination of the PHRDC but at the same time be subject to guidance and financial control by the related ministries and authorities. Consequently, the coordination among the various ministries and authorities will be very important in the implementation of the Project.

The Joint Steering Committee of which every ministry involved in the project is a member, will be the executing organization of the project, and the smooth operation of the project will be primarily this committee's responsibility.

The Japanese authorities involved, such as the chief advisor, program leaders and officials from the Japanese embassy in the Philippines, and the JICA Manila office are expected to aid this committee with advice and assistance in policy making.

In actually performing consulting services and construction work, official communications will be made through the office of the secretary general of the PHRDC, the executive agency of this project. However, detailed communications for each program should be made with the attendance of a representative of the office of the secretary general.

5-2 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

5-2-1 IMPLEMENTATION SYSTEM FOR CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLY

This subject will be pursued later, at the implementation of this project.

Program IV will be started before Programs I, II and III. While the scope of Japanese grant aid to Program IV includes chiefly the supply of equipment, Programs I, II and III involve the construction of buildings and the supply of equipment. So, optimum implementation schemes will differ.

Programs I, II and III are different in scale, their sites are very different and the building needs differ. Simultaneous execution of all three programs by one contractor, treating the individual programs as one whole is preferable.

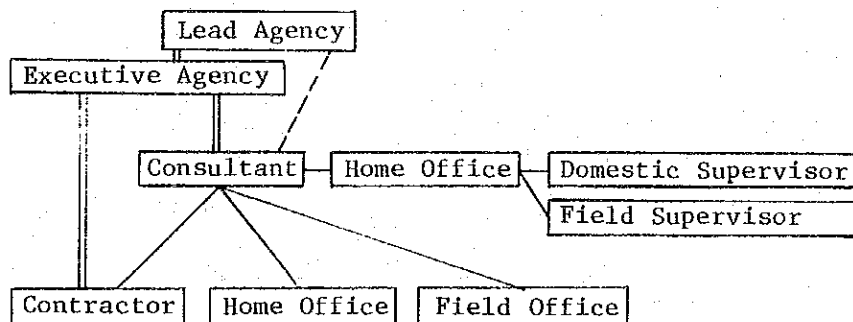
Also, considering the variety of equipment, and the different transportation and installation schedules and complicated adjustment and coordination with building work, it is best for total performance that one contractor take responsibility for all.

Program IV almost solely concerns the supply of machines, and the only building work is the repair of roofs and gutters. So the wood, bamboo and rattan machine supplier will probably be able to undertake this work also.

5-2-2 IMPLEMENTATION ORGANIZATION

The contractor will execute this project understanding its objectives and coordinating the progress of each program with attention to the customs, practices and technical level of the Philippines. Particularly in supplying equipment, the contractor's field supervisor should keep close contact with machine makers, supply agents and shippers interacting smoothly with the staff of the Japanese home office. When preparing the construction schedule, he should be very much aware of the construction market of the Philippines and take care in coordinating the progress of building construction and equipment manufacturing and transportation.

The total implementation system will be as shown below.



5-2-3 SUPERVISION

The consultant will supervise the contractor and/or supplier of the project in Japan and in the field in the Philippines for smooth execution and quality control of the project.

5-3 SCOPE OF WORKS

The scope of Japanese cooperation to this PHRDC project is to provide buildings and equipment - structural plans, utilities plans and equipment plans with lists of equipment are included in the report.

Also some work by the Philippine authorities at their expense is necessary for smooth implementation of this project.

Basic Design Survey Team phase II has clearly stated the items to be carried out by the Philippine side in the "MINUTES OF DISCUSSION" dated Oct. 29, 1982, and confirmed by the Philippine authorities.

The Government of the Philippines will take the following necessary measures:

Particulars on each program is as follows:

1. PROGRAM I

- (1) Removal of furniture and utilities in the existing building
- (2) Supply of electricity, water and telephone and drainage system to the building
- (3) Removal of water supply main at the site
- (4) Renovation of road affected by the expansion of the building

2. PROGRAM II

- (1) Deepwell with casing
- (2) Site preparation
- (3) Electricity supply to the site

- (4) Roads in the compound, gate, fence and jetty
- (5) Permission to use the seashore

3. PROGRAM III

- (1) Excavation and backfill of soil around the buildings
- (2) Electric supply to the building
- (3) Roads in the compound, guard's post, gate, fence and gardening
- (4) Deep well with casing

4. PROGRAM IV

- (1) Removal of machines in the existing workshops
- (2) Renovation of the existing workshops except roofs and gutters
- (3) Electricity and water supply as needed
- (4) Renovation of the existing dormitory
- (5) Construction of a shed for woodcraft (WOOD-3 bldg.)

Details of these works are subject to further discussion with the Philippine authorities.

5-4 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Because of the coordination requirements of the different programs of the project and the regulations in Japanese grant aid procedure, the project is best implemented in two groups - one, Programs I, II and III, and the other Program IV.

Schedules after the "exchange of notes" by the two governments are shown below.

PROGRAM I - III

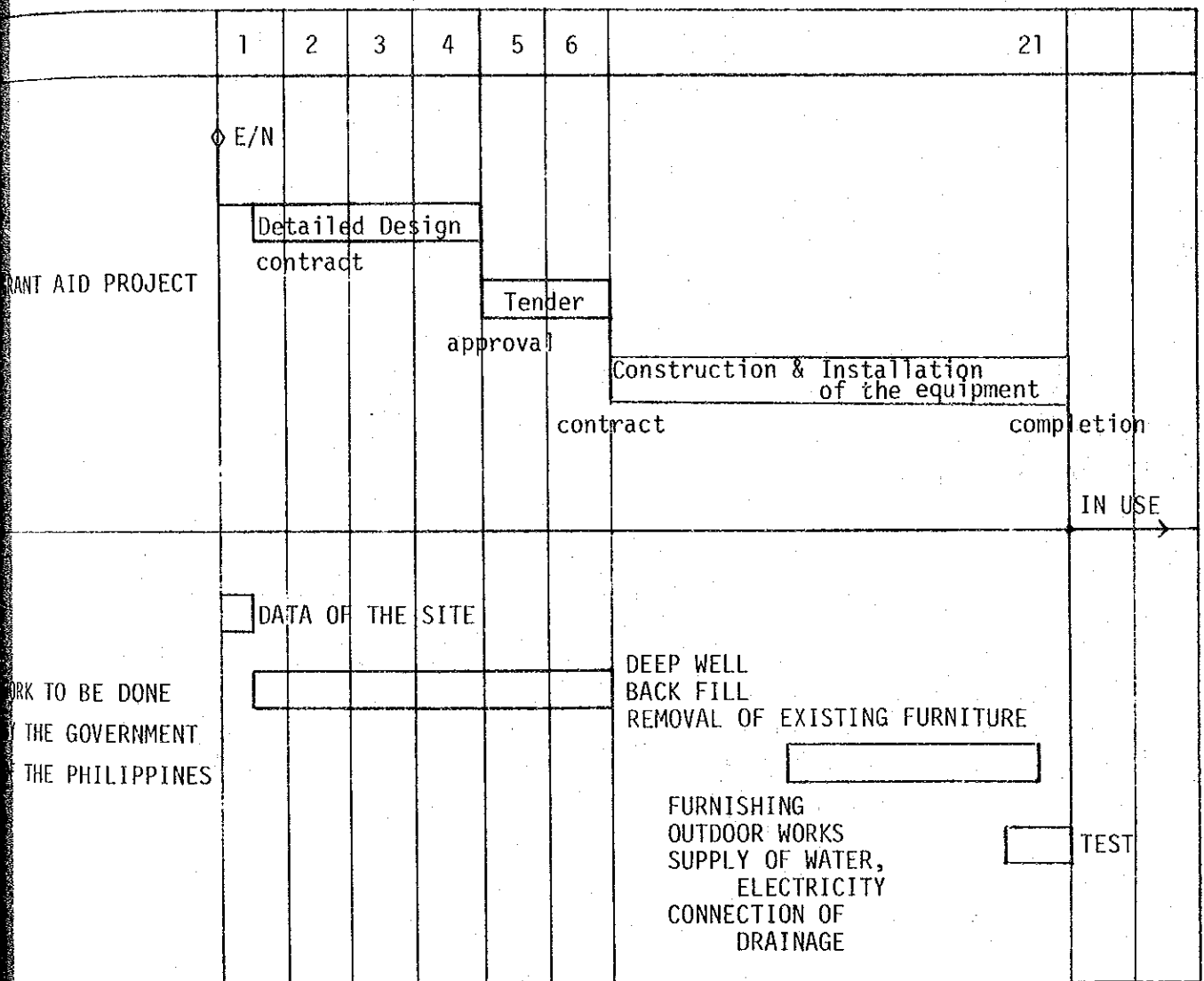


FIG. 5-4-1

PROGRM IV

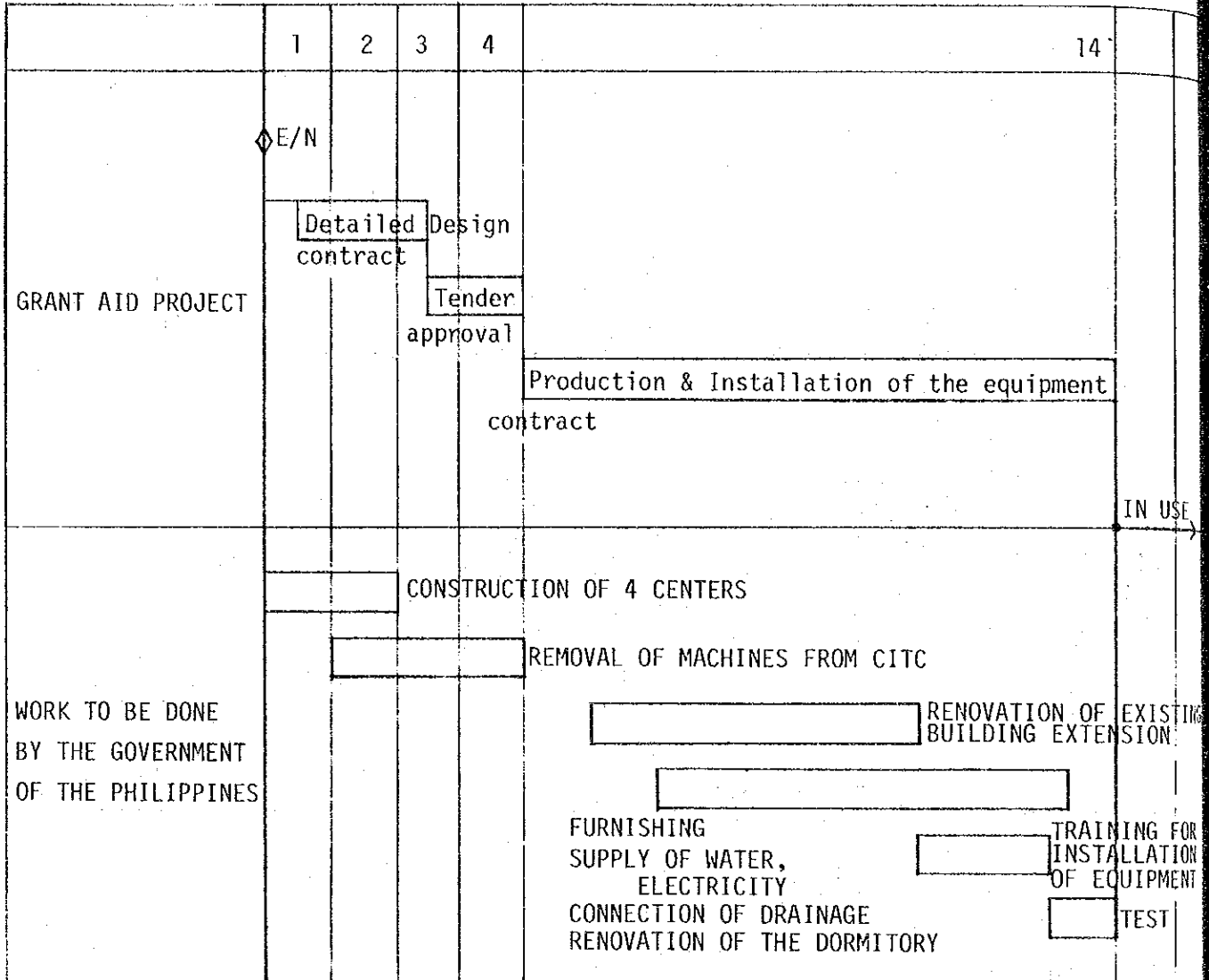


FIG. 5-4-2

5-5 MAINTENANCE SCHEME

5-5-1 SCHEME

The operation and maintenance of the facilities and equipment provided through Japanese grant aid should be the responsibility of the Philippine authorities and at their own expense.

In this section, we discuss some points in the operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment.

The subject of operation and maintenance should be divided into daily service, such as cleaning and security, and periodical service, for wear, breakage or deterioration.

Daily maintenance is required not only to keep the buildings clean, but to prolong the lives of equipment and machines and also to detect flaws before they become critical.

For each program a cleaning crew is necessary and for security purposes, guardmen will be needed 24 hours a day.

Maintenance items are:

a) Exterior

1. Exterior wall finishings and cracks (once/5yrs)
2. Roofing material and paint (check: once/year, maintenance: once/5yrs)
3. Leakage (check: once/year, maintenance: once/5yrs)
4. Eave gutters, downspouts and roof drains (once/month)
5. Sealing around exterior sashes and doors (once/year)
6. Paint on steel sashes and doors (once/5yrs)
7. Rain-water drains and manhole covers (once/month)
8. Fence painting (once/5yrs)
9. Garden trees and grass (as needed)

b) Interior

1. Finishing (as needed)
2. Adjustment of doors and sashes (once/year and as needed)

It would appear necessary to appoint a maintenance officer to execute systematic checks and maintenance work.

For Program I, a working relation should be established with the maintenance engineer from the University of Life for the total campus maintenance.

Both daily maintenance and periodic maintenance of building utilities such as electricity, air-conditioning, plumbing and sea water facilities is necessary. It is most important that equipment be properly operated and receive daily check, oiling, greasing, adjustment and touch-up to prevent failure or trouble. Sea water facilities in Program II particularly require elaborate maintenance service.

Building utility machines require periodic overhauls and exchange of worn or torn parts. Maintenance intervals will differ with the individual machine.

Estimated equipment and machine lives are listed below and each item should be replaced by the end of its respective life. Sea water facilities have a rather short life.

Generator	15 - 20 years
Switch panel	20 - 30 years
Fluorescent lamp	5,000 - 10,000 hrs
Candescent lamp	1,000 - 1,500 hrs
Public address system	10 - 20 years
Pump	15 - 20 years
Tank	15 - 20 years
Pipe	10 - 20 years
Sanitary ware	30 years
Fire extinguisher	20 years
Septic tank	7 - 10 years

Air-conditioner	5 - 10 years
Fan	15 - 18 years

For the operation and maintenance of building utilities, each program will require four staff members including a electric and mechanical engineer.

So that equipment is used appropriately and efficiently, a maintenance team consisting of researchers, specialists, an operator and a maintenance engineer should be formed.

Researchers and experts will be taught on equipment provided through technical cooperation; however, the Philippine government must obtain the operators and maintenance engineers vital in the operation and maintenance of the sophisticated equipment used in the programs.

Usually an in-house maintenance engineer performs daily maintenance an the equipment supplier or agent is called on only for special cases. But equipment such as the computer apparatus and TV production apparatus of Program I will need maintenance contracts for periodic maintenance.

Since most of the equipment to be provided under this grant-aid program will probably be products of Japan, we will select equipment which requires minimum maintenance. However, because there is much sophisticated equipment, such as computer and TV apparatus, we recommend that the Philippine authorities make maintenance contracts with suppliers and makers for periodic maintenance and repair for better performance and longer equipment life.

The following number of engineers might be required for maintenance.

Program I : one each for computer and TV apparatus

Program II : periodical service of sea water facilities by supplier or maker, building utilities engineers can perform daily checks

Program III: two engineers familiar with all training equipment

The authorities should be aware that though the equipment to be provided under this project will be modern and new, it should eventually be replaced as it becomes outmoded by improvement in technology, diversification in the research subject and development of better equipment.

We hope that the authorities keep this in mind and prepare for the further development of the project to better service the people.

5-5-2 EXPENSE

The expenses for maintenance and operation per annum are roughly estimated below.

PROGRAM I

1. Building		
Cleaning		₱60,000.-
Security		120,000.-
Maintenance		60,000.-
2. Building Utilities		
Running cost		620,000.-
Maintenance		330,000.-
3. Equipment		
Running cost		140,000.-
Maintenance including parts and consumables		550,000.-
Total		₱1,880,000.-

PROGRAM II

1. Building		
Cleaning		₱30,000.-
Security		120,000.-
Maintenance		50,000.-
2. Building Utilities		
Running cost		₱360,000.-
Maintenance		250,000.-
3. Equipment		
Running cost		80,000.-
Maintenance including parts and consumables		80,000.-
Total		₱970,000.-

PROGRAM III

1. Building		
Cleaning		₱58,000.-
Security		270,000.-
Maintenance		150,000.-
2. Building Utilities		
Running cost		850,000.--
Maintenance		540,000.-
3. Equipment		
Running cost		450,000.-
Maintenance including parts and consumables		350,000.-
<hr/>		
Total		₱2,668,000.-

PROGRAM IV

The CITC NACIDA is already in operation, but as we are yet not familiar with their activities, and hence the extent of machine usage, we are not able to prepare an estimate on maintenance. However, we recommend that the NACIDA establish a firm maintenance system.

The figures presented here are a rough estimate based on speculation and might differ from the expenses incurred in actual operation. Also, costs brought on by unforeseeable factors, such as accidents or natural disasters are not included. Figures for manpower other than maintenance staff are also excluded.

5-6 PROCUREMENT

5-6-1 MATERIALS

(1) FINISHING MATERIALS

Almost all building materials, except finish hardware, highpolymer products and high-quality asphalt built-up membrane are manufactured in the Philippines. However, there is a limited variety and the quality of their cast iron products is questionable. On the other hand, wood products, such as sashes, doors, grilles, parquet, veneer boards, ceiling boards and furniture are truly fine.

Aluminum sashes and doors as well as steel products are popular.

Imported materials are plentiful on the market; with vinyl tiles, rockwool ceiling board, corner bead and fitting hardware coming from Japan.

Painting materials and stainless steel products are produced by joint venture companies or under license.

In this project, we are making it a rule to use the locally manufactured material as much as possible to facilitate future maintenance and extension.

(2) STRUCTURAL MATERIAL

In the Philippines structural materials are manufactured according to ASTM standards.

Reinforced concrete piles are rectangular in shape and precast on the floor, different from the cylindrical ones manufactured by a centrifugal process in Japan.

Steel piles and piles cast in place are not popular.

There are 18 cement manufacturing plants in the Philippines which produce about 140 million bags a year according to ASTM. Eighty-four percent of the output is used locally, and the remaining 16% is exported to Indonesia and Hong Kong, etc.

Coarse aggregate is predominantly crushed stone, and fine aggregate is river-bed sand. Ready-mixed concrete is popular for construction and the quality and supply are dependable.

Domestic reinforcement bars are produced by electric furnace, and round and deformed bars are available.

Except for some small-sized ones, most formed structural steel members are imported.

Precast and prestressed concrete products are often used in highways, pedestrian decks and columns, and beams and slabs of buildings.

(3) MATERIALS FOR BUILDING UTILITIES

Large machines, such as refrigerators, are imported or assembled locally. Piping materials other than stainless steel and polyvinylchloride coated tubes, electric wires, conduit tubes, sanitation items and concrete pipes are produced locally but variety is limited.

Most electric devices, such as lighting fixtures, are produced locally, but are less dependable than imported ones.

5-6-2 EQUIPMENT

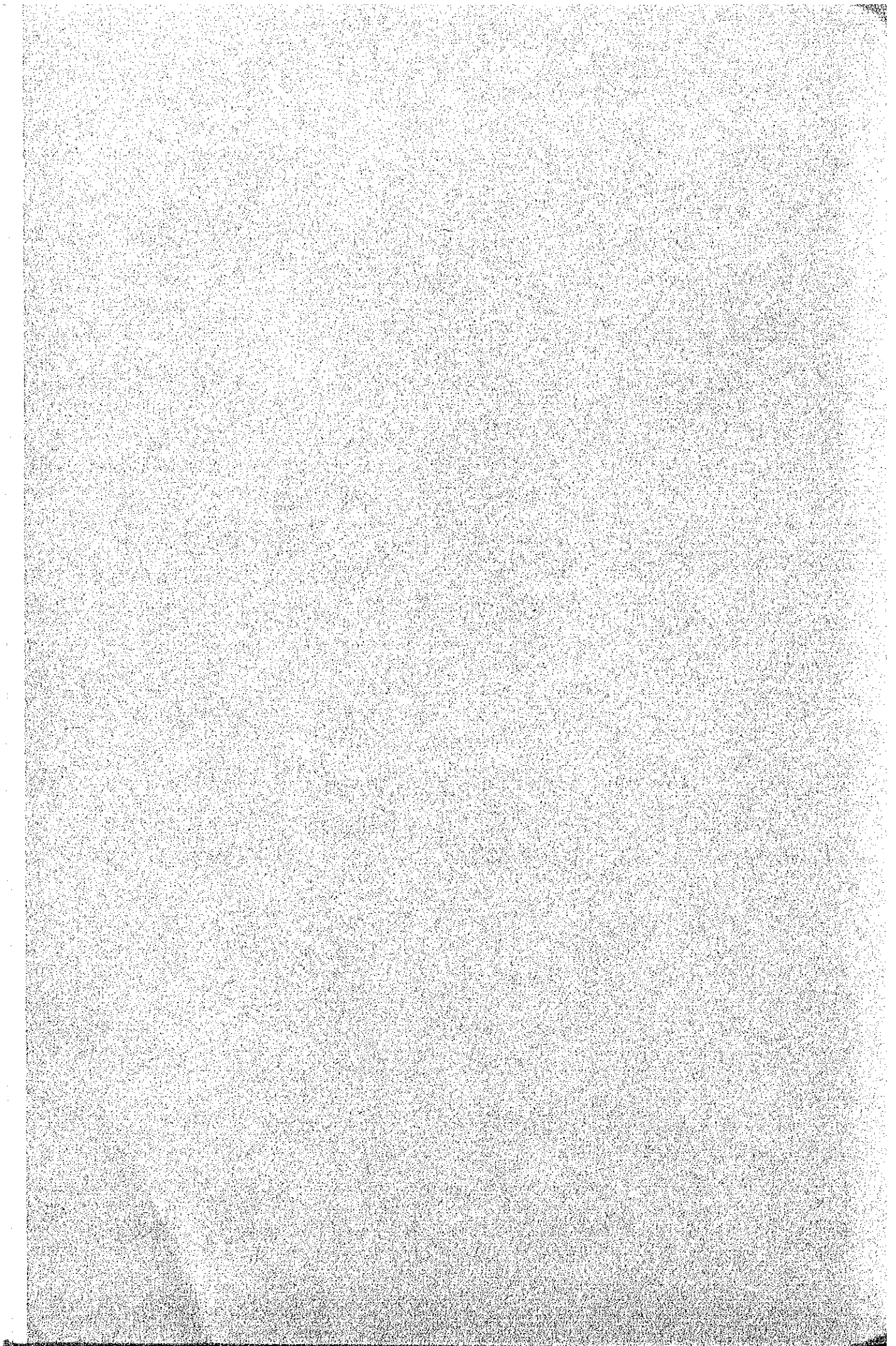
Very little of the equipment necessary for this project is produced locally. Most of it, particularly the specialty equipment such as TV production apparatus, audio-visual apparatus, manufacturing and processing machines, heavy equipment for construction and special vehicles is very expensive on the local market. Therefore, it is preferable that we import most of it from Japan, selecting equipment most appropriate for use and maintenance.

5-6-3 MANPOWER

As mentioned before, many skilled construction laborers seek jobs abroad, mainly in the Middle East, to the extent that this trend could endanger the success of the government program.

There are hard workers who could adequately complete simple work, but who are not well trained in the systematic execution of work or in complicated work which requires close cooperation among different trades.

CHAPTER 6: PROJECT APPRAISAL



CHAPTER 6: PROJECT APPRAISAL

Reflecting the concept of ASEAN Human Resources Development Project, this project aims to improve the livelihood of the people of the Philippines from a grassroots level.

As stated before in this report, livelihood uplift programs, such as the Kilusang movement, already exist in the Philippines. They are promoted as national projects by the government in an attempt to demonstrate its resolution to improve the national standard of living.

Showing high priorities in the Kilusang movements, the programs which make up this project are in great need of Japanese technical cooperation, and will ultimately contribute greatly to the economic and social development of the Philippines.

In executing this project, the Philippine side must contribute manpower and other resources, including funds for administration, operation and maintenance. Regarding manpower, much of the project is related to existing and operating organizations or programs and the Kilusang movement or ministries; and an executive order is already in effect to provide funds for administration of the project, and other ministries and authorities are prepared to shoulder the cost for operation and training. Hence, it could be said that the ground for executing the project is already established by the Philippine side.

To systematically and effectively pursue the objective of cultivating leaders and instructors in technology extension, a center for the production of teaching material and systematic information control with a data bank will be created. This center will closely follow each livelihood improvement program, covering their wide range of activities, to determine the methods most effective for the limited budget.

In designing and selecting buildings and equipment for this project, the directing principle is to conform with conditions existing in the Philippines. This is important in technology extension to rural areas, and it minimizes maintenance and operation costs resulting in easy project execution.

In Program II, when the aim of the project in establishing an optimum technology for oyster culture and depuration has been achieved, together with the extension service, it will promote the oyster industry not only in the Lingayen Gulf area but all over the Philippines. This, in turn, will boost the export of oysters, already existing but on a small scale, and this rise in exports will contribute to the international exchange of the Philippines.

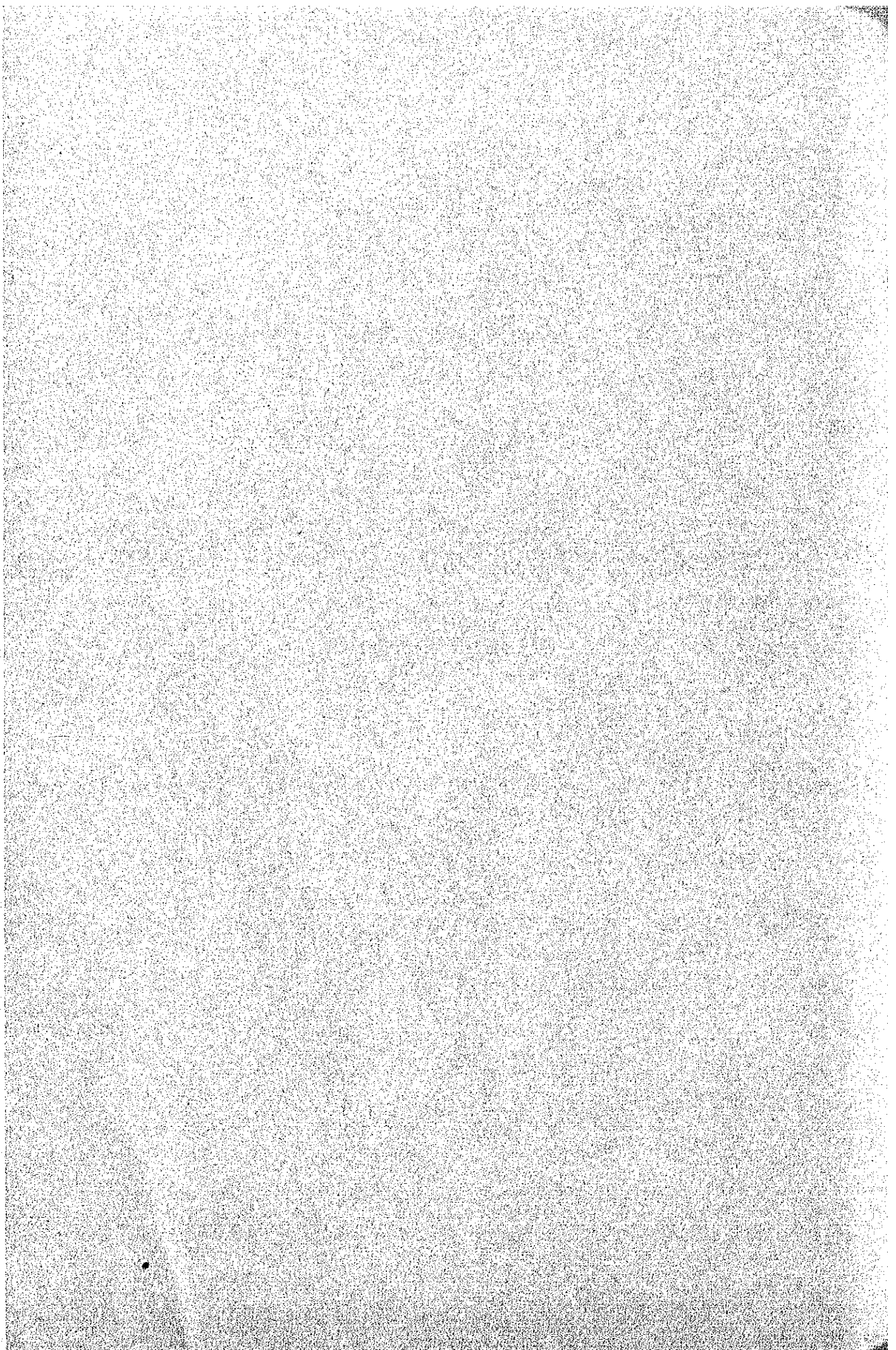
The intention of Program III, is to develop construction manpower in three steps. The first step is to train 50 instructors under this program in the Philippines and Japan, the second step is to train 1,400 craft-teachers in the use of facilities and equipment of this program who will undertake the third step of training 200,000 craftman at 12 local training centers all over the Philippines.

This number of craftsmen will fulfill the objectives of the Ministry of Trade and Industry for implementation of government public works program and also contribute to the construction industry abroad.

Program IV will help improve the quality of handicraft of the Philippines and develop that market and the subsequent increase in wood, bamboo and rattan craft exports will again stimulate the medium- and small-scale and cottage industries in the Philippines.

Japanese technical cooperation to this project is programmed simultaneously with the grant-aid cooperation. Together they will enhance the effect of each and act to strengthen the present good relations and friendship between the Republic of the Philippines and Japan.

CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS



CHAPTER 7: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

One of the peculiar characteristics of this project is that four programs of different natures comprise one project, and the ministries and authorities involved with the project are also numerous. This is probably inevitable in a human resources development project related to such a wide range of human activities and in one so necessary to the government of the Philippines. In the execution of the project, it is important to coordinate and maintain close relations among authorities concerned to consolidate and elevate the total effect of the project.

We expect the PHRDC organization to take active part in this project in the role of coordinator and continuously endeavor to keep the project active, effective and progressive.

To achieve its real objectives, the project must advance along a systematic course based on a long-term schedule, not randomly. The vigorous support of the government of the Philippines in this project's implementation will cover expenses for the administration, operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment and also for the preparation of future development. We anticipate receiving real understanding and support from all relevant ministries and authorities with total recognition of the objectives of the project and the necessity of proper management.

As stated in this report, this project is planned to obtain maximum efficacy for programs which are urgently needed for the development of the Philippines; and Japanese technical cooperation is scheduled. However, the international and domestic economic situation is ever-changing, and accordingly, a change in needs is expected.

Japanese technical cooperation in this project is scheduled to have a duration of five years, and during its implementation there might be some changes in the executive organization of the Philippines and alterations in facilities and equipment be required.

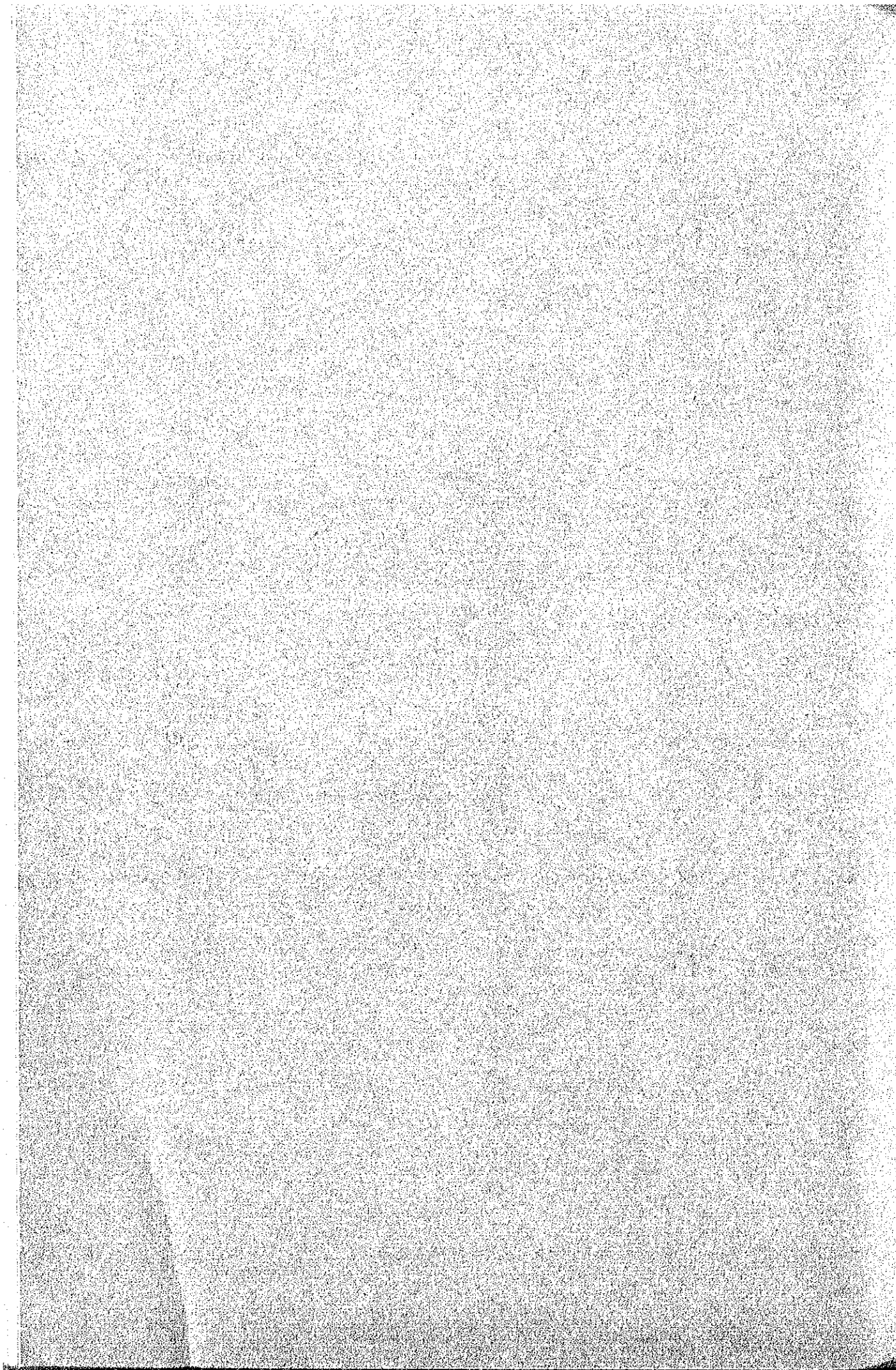
Therefore, after the completion of the facilities and supply of equipment through the grant-aid cooperation, a properly timed project appraisal will be necessary to adjust the project to reach its real objectives.

This project is expected to contribute to improving the livelihood of the average person, effecting the social and economic development of the Philippines and to further cultivate the friendship between the Philippines and Japan.

It is recommended that to attain those goals, cooperation between the two governments in this project be strengthened.

APPENDICES

1. EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 785
2. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF PHRDC
3. MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON THE BASIC DESIGN SURVEY (PHASE I)
4. MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON THE BASIC DESIGN SURVEY (PHASE II)
5. MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON THE BASIC DESIGN CONFIRMATION SURVEY
6. THE MEMBER LIST OF THE PHILIPPINE COUNTERPARTS
7. BORING SURVEY REPORT ON PROGRAM II SITE
8. PROGRAM IV REFERENCE PLAN
9. REFERENCE LAYOUT OF EQUIPMENT
10. PROGRAM I MAP OF EXISTING MAIN
11. PROGRAM II TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
12. PROGRAM III TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP
13. PROGRAM IV EXSISTING PLUMBING LAYOUT SYSTEM



1. EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 785

MALACAÑANG
Manila

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 785

CREATING THE PHILIPPINE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTER,
PROVIDING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

WHEREAS, the Government of Japan is offering the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) financial and technical assistance for the establishment and operation of human resources development centers and programs;

WHEREAS, in response to this offer, the Government of the Philippines has completed the preparation of the ASEAN Human Resources Development Project as undertaken by the inter-agency committee constituted under Letter of Instruction No. 1120;

WHEREAS, the Philippine Task Force had initiated through negotiations tentative agreements as to the nature, scope and naming of a Center;

WHEREAS, the program as a government response to the Japanese offer is primarily in support of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran;

WHEREAS, the Ministry of Human Settlements being the Secretariat of the Kilusang Kabuhayan at Kaunlaran shall implement the program in behalf of the Philippine government;

NOW, THEREFORE, I FERDINAND E. MARCOS, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby order the following:

1. There is hereby created the Philippine Human Resource Development Center, hereinafter referred to as the "Center", to be the recipient in behalf of the Government of the Philippines, of the Japanese grant aid for human resources development. All matters pertaining to this ASEAN-Japan project will be communicated to the Japanese government through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
2. The Center shall be in the University of Life, Ministry of Human Settlements.
3. The Center shall have the following functions:
 - a. ensure that human resources development efforts are productively applied to new and existing enterprises;
 - b. strengthen established infrastructure for training related to human resources development and to effect the networking of such existing training facilities;

- c. encourage training curricula and programs responsive to industry's demands;
- d. source and negotiate for training opportunities with Japan and with other ASEAN countries as a means of enhancing technical cooperation and technology transfer; and
- e. provide and facilitate information flow not only among local training agencies but also with Japan and other ASEAN countries.

4. The Center shall have a Governing Council to serve as its policy-making body. The Governing Council shall be composed of the following:

- a. Minister of Human Settlements - Chairman
 - b. Minister of Foreign Affairs - Vice-Chairman
 - c. Minister of Budget
 - d. Minister of Finance
 - e. Minister of Agriculture
 - f. Minister of Natural Resources
 - g. Minister of Trade and Industry
 - h. Director-General of the National Economic and Development Authority
 - i. President of the University of Life
- } Members

5. The Center shall have a Joint Steering Committee composed of the Secretary-General, representatives of the lead agencies involved in the Center programs, NEDA, as well as Japanese experts involved in the projects, officials from the Japanese Embassy and/or Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

The Joint Steering Committee shall perform the following functions:

- a. to assist the Governing Council in reviewing and recommending the annual Program plans, including budget allocation of the Center; and
 - b. to facilitate effective implementation of the Programs through close consultations and coordination with the Philippine and Japanese sides.
6. The Center shall have an Office of the Secretary-General. The Secretary-General shall be appointed by the Governing Council and shall act as the chief executive officer of the Center under the Joint Steering Committee.

The Secretary-General shall perform the following functions:

- a. to supervise Program I of the Center;
 - b. to coordinate Programs II, III, IV and V of the Center; and
 - c. to direct the activities of the Center.
7. Technical assistance forthcoming for the development of human resources shall be directed towards the development of skills and the commercialization of technologies particular to the following priority Programs and other non-traditional areas as may be identified from time to time by the Governing Council:
- a. Program I - Center Support Activities
 - b. Program II - Seafarming
 - c. Program III - Non-Traditional Crops
 - d. Program IV - Cottage and Light Industries
 - e. Program V - Shelter and Construction Manpower
8. The grant aid from the Government of Japan to the Center, to the extent that it takes the form of financial assistance or assistance-in-kind that can be easily converted into cash, shall be placed in a special account in any government depository bank to be administered by the Center and utilized for its programs and projects.
9. In order to provide the Peso Counterpart for the operating requirement/s of the Center, the Ministry of the Budget shall annually appropriate and program the amount of FIVE MILLION PESOS (P5,000,000) from the Foreign Assisted Project Support Fund.

This ORDER shall take effect immediately.

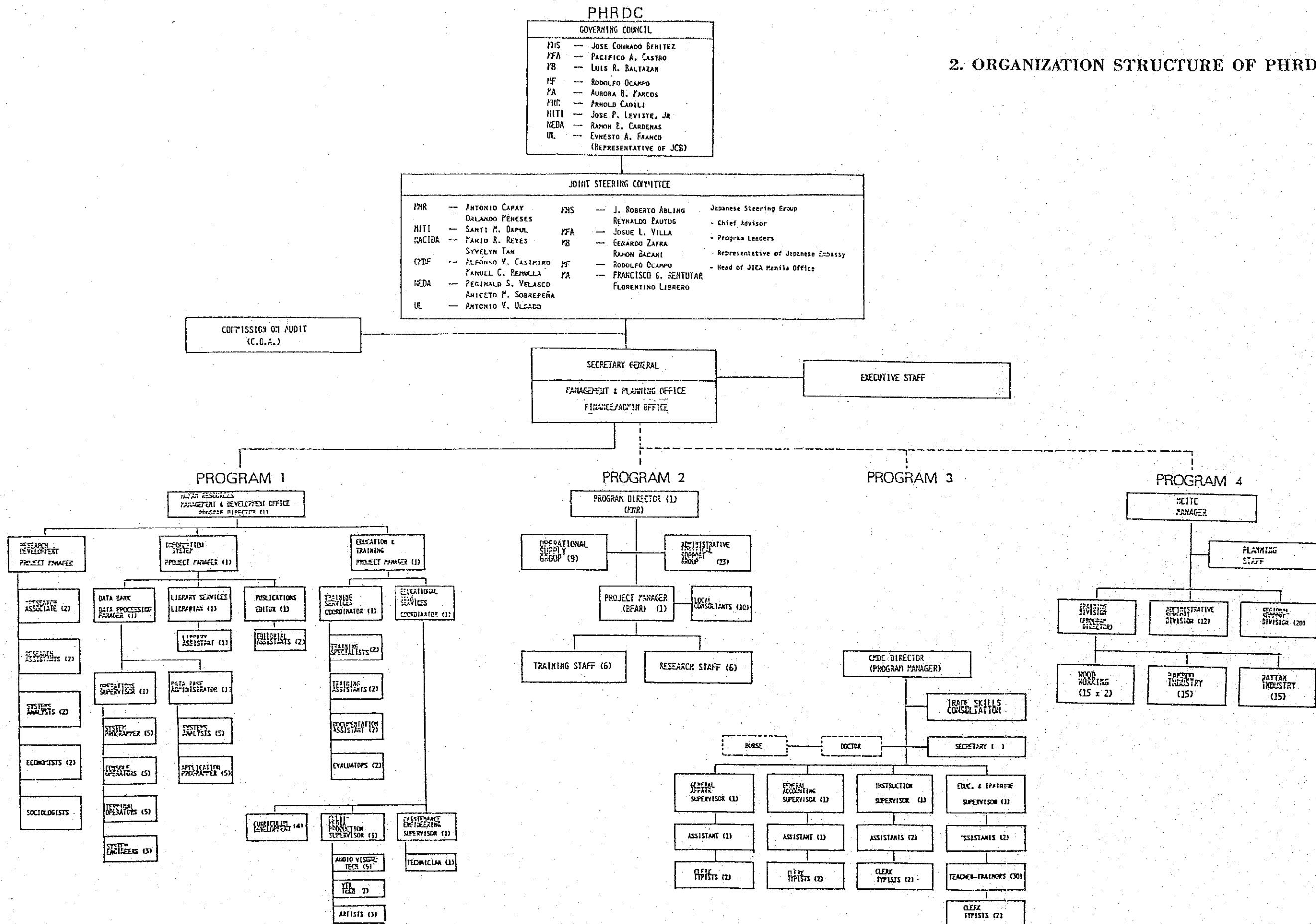
DONE in the City of Manila, this 19th day of March, 1982 in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and eighty two.

SCD. FERDINAND E. MARCOS
President
Republic of the Philippines

The President:

SCD. JOAQUIN T. VENUS, JR.
Acting Presidential Executive Assistant

2. ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE OF PHRDC



* The Organization is subject to change by final decisions

3. MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS ON THE BASIC DESIGN SURVEY (PHASE I)

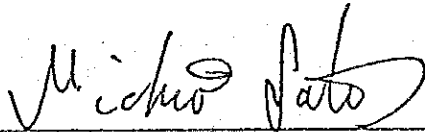
MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS ON THE BASIC DESIGN SURVEY (PHASE I)

In response to a request by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the Government of Japan has sent through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) which is an official agency implementing the technical cooperation of the Government of Japan, a team headed by Mr. Michio Sato, Second Economic Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to conduct a basic design survey (Phase I) on Philippine Human Resources Development Center Project (hereinafter called as the "Project") for 10 days from August 31, to September 10, 1982.

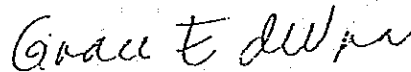
The Team had a series of discussions and exchanged views with the officials concerned of the Government of the Philippines. Main items which have been agreed and/or confirmed by both sides through the discussions are on the attached papers.

9 September 1982

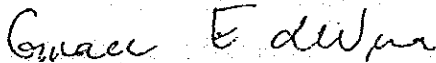
Manila, Philippines



Mr. Michio Sato
Leader
Second Economic Cooperation Division
Economic Cooperation Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



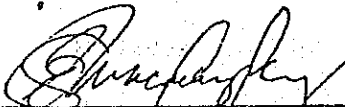
Ms. Grace E. de Vera
Chairman, Technical Panel
Philippine Human Resources
Development Center



Mr. Benito Estacio, Jr.
Human Resources Development
Program (Program I)



Mr. Manuel C. Remulla
Shelter & Construction
Manpower Training Project (Program III)



Mr. Enrique Macadangdang
Research & Development Project
for Oyster Culture (Program II)



Mr. Ernesto S. Payoyo
Cottage & Light Industries
Program (Program IV)

ATTACHMENT

1. The objective of the Project is to provide necessary buildings, facilities and equipment for the Philippine Human Resources Development Center project which is composed of four programs,

2. The component program of the Project are:

- (1) Program I Human Resources Management Program
- (2) Program II Seafarming Program (Research and Development Project for Oyster Culture and Depuration)
- (3) Program III Shelter and Construction Manpower Training Program
- (4) Program IV Cottage and Light Industry Program

3. The Agencies concerned with the Project are:

- (1) Secretary General of Philippine . . Ministry of Human Settlements Human Resources Development Center
- (2) Program I University of Life, Ministry of Human Settlements
- (3) Program II Ministry of Natural Resources Ministry of Human Settlements
- (4) Program III Construction Manpower Development Foundation, Ministry of Trade and Industry
- (5) Program IV National Cottage Industries Development Authority Ministry of Trade and Industry

These agencies will be counterparts of the basic design study to be carried out by the Japanese side and will provide necessary cooperation for the basic design study.

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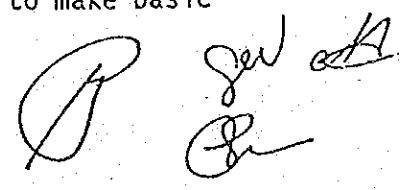
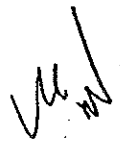
4. The Philippine side shall designate an authority who is responsible for the implementation of facilities and procurement of equipment and/or machinery for each program of the Project before the start of Basic Design Survey which is scheduled in the end of October, 1982.

5. The proposed site for each program are as follows:

- (1) Program I University of Life Complex
Meralco Avenue, Pasig
Metro Manila
- (2) Program II End of Marcos Park facing
Lingayen Gulf and mouth of the
Cayanga River owned by Dagupan
City
- (3) Program III Taguig, Metro Manila or
Carmona, Cavite
- (4) Program IV Cottage Industries Technology Center
Marikina, Metro Manila

6. The Philippine side understood the system of Grant Aid Programme to be extended by the Government of Japan.

7. The Buildings and other items as listed in Annex I will be necessary for the implementation of the Project. Based on this understanding, a study will be carried out to make basic designs on the Project.

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ANNEX I

1. Program I

- (1) Building : Offices, Conference Rooms, Seminar Rooms, Computer Room, Machine Room, Training Materials Production Rooms (including an audio-recording video studio), Library, Audio-visual Room, Language Laboratory Room, etc.
- (2) Equipment : Data Bank Equipment, Audio-visual Equipment Training Materials Production Equipment, Vehicles, Machine Installation/Correction, Language Laboratory Equipment, etc.

2. Program II

- (1) Building and Facility : Offices, Laboratories, Conference Rooms Oyster Treatment Facility, Seawater Intake Systems, etc.
- (2) Equipment : Oyster Culture Experiment Equipment Manmade Oyster Purification Test Equipment, Environmental Examination and Research Equipment, Biological Research Equipment, Vehicles, Small Boat with Out-board engine, Microbiological Research Equipment, and others.

3. Program III

- (1) Building : Offices, Lecture Rooms, Audio-visual Room, Drawing Room, Work Shops, Conference Room, etc.

P. J. et al.

M. M.

(2) Machinery and Equipment

: Construction Machines including service equipment, Steelwork and Reinforcing Work Equipment, Piping Work Equipment, Block Work Equipment, Audio-visual Equipment, Vehicles, etc.

4. Program IV

(1) Equipment

: Wood Processing Equipment, Bamboo Processing Equipment, Rattan Processing Equipment, Audio-visual Equipment, Vehicles, Installation of Equipment, etc.

msd

P *sw* *AK*
Q

4. MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS ON THE BASIC DESIGN SURVEY (PHASE II)

MINUTES OF DISCUSSION

ON

THE PHILIPPINE HUMAN-RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CENTER PROJECT

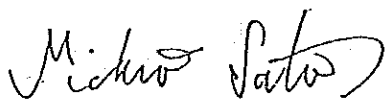
In line with the plans to implement the Philippine Human Resources Development Center Project (hereinafter referred to as the "Project"), the Government of Japan has sent through Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) a team headed by Mr. Michio Sato, Second Economic Cooperation Division, Economic Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to conduct a basic design survey (Phase II) for 21 days from October 10 to October 30, 1982.

The team had a series of discussions and exchanged views with the officials concerned of the Government of the Philippines.

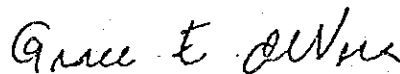
For the realization of the Project, both parties have agreed to recommend to their respective Governments to examine the result of the survey attached herewith.

October 29, 1982

Manila, Philippines



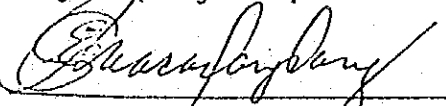
Mr. Michio Sato
Leader
Second Economic Cooperation Division
Economic Cooperation Bureau
Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Ms. Grace E. de Vera
Acting Secretary-General
Philippine Human Resources
Development Center



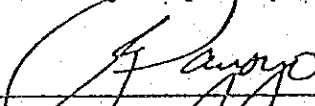
Human Resources Management
Program (Program I)



Research & Development Project
for Oyster Culture (Program II)



Shelter & Construction Manpower
Training Program (Program III)



Cottage & Light Industries
Program (Program IV)

ATTACHMENT

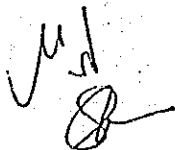
1. The objective of the Project is to provide necessary buildings, facilities and equipment and to renovate the existing facilities for the following programs:
 - (1) Program I - Human Resources Management Program
 - (2) Program II - Seafarming Program (Research and Development Project for Oyster Culture, Depuration and Processing)
 - (3) Program III - Shelter and Construction Manpower Training Program
 - (4) Program IV - Cottage and Light Industry Program

2. The Executing Agency for the implementation of the Project is the Philippine Human Resources Development Center (the "Center") created by Executive Order No. 785 on March 19, 1982.

The Center shall carry out necessary procedures for the implementation of the Project in consultation with the concerned Ministries and Agencies of the Philippines.

3. The Japanese Survey Team will convey the desire of the Government of the Philippines to the Government of Japan that Japanese Government will take necessary measures to cooperate in implementing the Project and will provide the buildings and other items as listed in Annex I within the scope of Japanese economic cooperation in grant form.

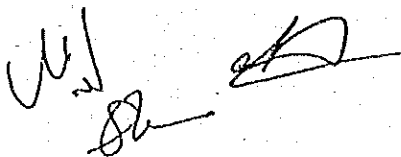
4. The Government of the Philippines will take the following necessary measures on condition that the grant assistance by the Government of Japan is extended to the Project:



- (1) to provide data and information necessary for the design and construction;
- (2) to secure the land sites necessary for the project;
- (3) to clear existing buildings and facilities for renovation and/or expansion for the project;
- (4) to clear, fill and level the Project sites, as needed before the start of constructions;
- (5) to construct and prepare the access road to the Project sites, as needed;
- (6) to provide other items listed in Annex II;
- (7) to ensure prompt unloading and customs clearance in the Philippines of imported materials and equipment for the implementation of the project and to expedite the internal transportation for them;
- (8) to exempt Japanese nationals* concerned from customs duties, internal taxes and other fiscal levies which may be imposed in the Philippines on the occasion of the supply of materials and services for the project;
- (9) to provide and accord necessary permissions, licenses and other authorization required to carry out the project.

5. The proposed sites for each program are shown on the maps of Annex III.

* The term "nationals" means Japanese physical persons or Japanese juridical persons controlled by Japanese physical persons.

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ANNEX I

The items requested by the Government of the Philippines for the Project whose costs will be covered by the Government of Japan are shown as follows:

1. Program I

(1) Building (including renovation of existing dormitory of University of Life)

- a. Office for Secretary-General of the Center
- b. Offices for training, research and administration of Program I
- c. Conference Rooms
- d. Seminar Rooms
- e. Computer Room
- f. Data Bank Rooms
- g. Audio-Video Studio with control room
- h. Audio-Visual classroom
- i. Library
- j. Language Laboratory Room
- k. Others

(2) Equipment

- a. Equipment for Data Bank: Central Processing Unit System, Mass Storage Processor System, Magnetic Tape Unit System, Operator-Station, I/O Driver System, Plotter, Terminal Control System, Off Line Equipment, Power Supply Equipment and others.
- b. Equipment for Audio-Visual Studio: Video Studio System, Video Master System, Audio Master System, Telop System, U-Matic Editing System, Telecine System, Dubing System and others.

