

1. **Project Title**

Laguna Upland Integrated Rural Development
2. **Location**

Laguna Province (nine municipalities of Nagcarlan, Liliw, Majayjay, Rizal, Magdalena, Pagsanjan, Luisiana, Lumban, Cavinti)
3. **Implementing Agency**

Provincial Government of Laguna
4. **Objectives**

The project primarily aims at establishing vegetable bowl areas in the upland areas of Laguna province to supply perishable vegetables to Metro Manila and at improving rural economic condition of through the following specific objectives:

 - 1) to construct farm to market road and related structures in relation to marketing
 - 2) to produce perishable vegetables on cooperative approach
5. **Estimated Project Cost**
6. **Implementation Schedule**
7. **Expected Effects**
 - 1) contribution to increase of farmers' income and enhancement of rural economy
 - 2) enhancement of social welfare in the backward area
 - 3) contribution to soil conservation
8. **Project Description**

Attached in a separate sheet

Laguna Upland Integrated Rural Development

1. Background

A big earthquake occurred in 1990 has hit the central and northern Luzon island and has a devastating damage to the area including mountain province which had been a perishable vegetable supply base to Metro Manila. It has been reported that it would take more than ten years at least to recover its production as before. Stable vegetable supply, especially perishable ones has been called for to Metro Manila area.

Upland of Laguna province has been backward area as basic infrastructure including rural road, electricity or potable water had not been facilitated in spite of its big potential to produce perishable vegetables. A farmers' cooperative supported by a NGO and UPLB as well as Provincial Agricultural Office has been established in Bucal barangay of Nagcarlan municipality to market such perishable vegetables to Metro Manila area. Agricultural development with related basic infrastructure development is prospective solution to enhance rural economic condition in upland areas of Laguna Province, situating the Nagcarlan cooperative as model case. At the same time environment conservation efforts will be expected towards sustainable agriculture through reforestation and soil conservation measures.

Existing Plan

Organization for agricultural development has already been established in each of objective municipalities. In Nagcarlan, some definite plan has been prepared consisting of six project components: (1) water system, (2) road network (3) electrification, (4) post harvest/processing and marketing facilities, (5) reforestation and (6) credit. With technical support by UPLB and DA, some experiment of vegetable production have been started in a pilot demonstration farm at the project site.

2. Project Rationale

Enhancing Rural Socio-economy

Basic infrastructure will help upland rural areas in Laguna province to enhance their socio-economic situation. Vegetable production will surely increase farm income. This will contribute to equitable development objective in the national development plan.

Stable Supply to Metro Manila

Vegetables produced will be marketed to Metro Manila in stable condition. Retail prices of vegetable will also be stable, which may contribute to consumers' spiritual stability.

Environment

Through agricultural development, presently disordered land use will be corrected. Reforestation and/or soil conservation measures will contribute to environment conservation and lead to sustainable agriculture.

3. Objectives

The prime objective of the project is to increase farmers' income through stable perishable vegetable production. More specifically, this project expects:

- (1) to construct basic infrastructure in relation to vegetable production which will also contribute to rural life
- (2) to produce perishable vegetable in upland area in order to assure stable vegetable supply to Metro Manila area
- (3) to conserve environment to ensure sustainable agriculture in the area

4. Scope of Works

The project will consist of two components: (1) Nagcarlan rural development (design and implementation) and (2) Laguna upland integrated rural development (study). These two components will be executed simultaneously.

4.1 Nagcarlan rural development (design and implementation)

This project site is located in the barangay Bucal of Nagcarlan Municipality.

(1) Water system establishment

A communal irrigation system will be established from the identified spring as water source. This system will serve about 1,800 families of 15 Barangays of Nagcarlan with total area of 1,200 ha.

(2) Road network establishment

Access road with total length of 107 km including 80 km of horsetrail will be improved.

(3) Electrification

107 km of electric line mainly alongside road network and horsetrails will be facilitated to serve electricity to upland farmers.

(4) Postharvest/Processing and Marketing Facilities

Facilities for sorting, grading, packing, assembling, processing, storing and warehousing will be constructed.

(5) Reforestation and soil conservation

Immediate reforestation will be made to conserve water source as well as soils in steep portion. Ridging or terracing will also be worked out.

(6) Agricultural Credit

The project will provide credit to Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), which will become the on-lending agencies to farmers through cooperatives. Credit will be used for the procurement of inputs such as improved seed, fertilizer and agro-chemicals and also for investment in farm buildings and other related structures.

(7) Consulting Services

The following consultancy services will be required.

Overall

- Coordination between the Government and aid organization
- Preparation of progress reports to the aid organization
- Assistance in overall management of the project including financial management

Water system establishment

- Assistance in selection of water uptake site and canal alignment
- Assistance in designing of intake and canal structures
- Assistance in the construction supervision for the facilities

Road network establishment

- Assistance in the construction supervision

Electrification

- Assistance in the construction supervision for electric line network

Postharvest/Processing and Marketing Facilities

- Assistance in selection of site and scale of facilities
- Assistance in designing of the facilities
- Assistance in the construction supervision for the facilities

Reforestation and soil conservation

- Assistance in planning measures
- Assistance in the coordination of the work

Agricultural Credit

- Advice on on-lending terms and eligibility conditions
- Assistance in the management of the designated LBP account and rural banks and/or cooperatives

4.2 Laguna upland integrated rural development (study)

This project covers eight of nine municipalities except Nagcarlan.

(1) Land and Water Resources Potential Survey

Land and water resources potential for agricultural development will be determined for eight municipalities. Agricultural potential area and protection area will be defined clearly to conserve environment.

(2) Land use planning

A land use plan will be prepared for the entire project area based on the results of land and water resources potential survey. This will clarify areas suitable for various activities such as reforestation and protection areas, livestock production area, fruit orchards, horticultural area and rural service center. Road alignment will also be clarified that will serve these activities, while minimising soil erosion. In this stage, intension and/or opinion of local people will be reflected in the planning as much as possible.

(3) Infrastructure development

Needs for infrastructure will be clarified through the tasks (1) and (2). The project provides for the planning and implementation of the following.

- Communal irrigation system for upland crops including vegetables and fruit orchards
- Service road improvement
- Rural electrification
- Water and sewerage system

(4) Watershed management

The watershed management is an important component of the project. Reforestation will be conducted by the public sector in areas identified by the task (1) for this purpose.

5. Work Schedule

The project will be implemented over a five year period. The project office will be established at the beginning of the project implementation, and subsequent works will be undertaken by the initiative of this office. Detailed design and construction of the rural roads, communal irrigation system and electric lines will be sub-contracted by the province through the project office. Agricultural services and credit will be extended to beneficiary farmers. Other infrastructure facilities will be established towards the end of the implementation period.

6. Input Requirement

Experts

The project is expected to be implemented by the initiative of the organization consisting of NGO, UPLB, DA provincial staff. Foreign experts may be required. The following expertise will be required during the execution of the project:

- (1) Project manager
- (2) Resident engineer
- (3) Irrigation engineer
- (4) Land use planner
- (5) Water resources planner
- (6) Road engineer
- (7) Electric engineer
- (8) Water supply engineer
- (9) Sewerage engineer
- (10) Agronomist/pedologist
- (11) Marketing analyst
- (12) Agricultural extension expert
- (13) Forestry engineer
- (14) Unidentified experts

The total of approximately 240 man-months will be required.

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|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Quezon Upland Integrated Rural Development |
| 2. | Location | Quezon province (municipalities of Sampaloc, Tayabas and Lucban) |
| 3. | Implementing Agencies | DA, provincial government of Quezon |
| 4. | Objectives | <p>To enhance the rural income in the upland municipalities of Quezon by promoting the production of high value-added horticultural crops. More specifically,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to improve rural access, 2) to establish effective links between research and extension, 3) to improve input delivery, 4) to establish marketing outlets, and 5) to provide credit. |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 5 years (1992 - 96) |
| 7. | Expected Effects | Contribution to the enhancement of rural economy and the improvement of peace and order situation |
| 8. | Project Description | As per attached |

Quezon Upland Integrated Rural Development Project

1. Background

Quezon province and its upland

The province of Quezon is the largest among the five provinces with a total area of 870,680 ha. The land is dominantly hilly to mountainous covering two-thirds of the total land area. Hills of low profile extend from the central part to the Bondoc peninsula utilized for coconut trees and extensive grazing. Hills of high profile are found around the low profile hills and covered by forests or coconut trees. The northern part is the Sierra Madre mountains covered mostly by forests. Alluvial plains are limited to the lowland near Infanta, deltaic lowlands of small rivers and the area around Lucena City.

The poor transportation, especially the road network in remote rural areas, causes low level of social services and deprived means of livelihood for people.

The rural poverty is found in most municipalities in the province. Most farmers in the province are engaged in coconut production and suffer from both lack of market and unstable international market prices of coconut products.

Thanks to the cool climate, high-value horticultural crop production is practiced in the upland areas, and it should be further increased with improvement of market access and extension for establishing new crops and varieties with proper farming practices.

2. Project Rationale

Rural economy

Enhancement of rural economy is one of four objectives for CALABARZON regional development. Attainment of this objective will contribute not only to the livelihood of rural people but also to reducing rural-origin in-migration pressure on Metro Manila and its suburbanization areas. Increased income of rural people will contribute in turn to further industrialization by expanding markets for consumer goods and other manufacture commodities.

Project area

The project area is defined as the jurisdiction of two municipalities in the foot slope of Mt. Banahaw: viz. Tayabas and Lucban. It contains relatively developed areas around Lucban. Inclusion of Lucban will facilitate the project implementation by providing centers for service delivery and marketing.

The potential of water resources is generally high in the project area.

Access is a constraint to increasing the production of highland vegetables.

Integrated approach

Horticultural development combined with rural access roads to improve delivery of inputs and extension services and marketing of outputs will be implemented in a coordinated manner to realize maximum benefits.

Project program which was proposed by Southern Luzon Polytechnic College and Forest Research Institute, includes projects of agroforestry, forest plantations, watershed management, etc in the project area. Those projects are complementary with one another, and will be implemented in a combination with said horticultural development.

3. Objectives

The prime objective of the project is to increase the rural income in the upland municipalities of the Quezon province by promoting the production of high value-added horticultural products. More specific objectives are:

- (1) to improve rural access roads,
- (2) to establish effective links between existing research and extension activities,
- (3) to improve input delivery,
- (4) to establish marketing outlets, and
- (5) to provide credit.

4. Scope of Work

The objectives of the project will be achieved through the implementation of the following works.

(1) Rural access roads

The project will provide for construction and improvement of roads to improve the rural access and to facilitate input delivery and marketing. Included in the project is the Lucban - Tayabas - Sampaloc loop road.

(2) Communal irrigation

A communal irrigation system will be established at a selected site in the project area to produce vegetables. Source of water is mainly rainfall. An association will be organized by beneficiary farmers for water distribution and management of irrigation facilities.

(3) Agricultural services

As a key organizational vehicle to implement the project, a project office will be established at a selected site in the project area, under the extension unit of provincial agricultural office of DA. The purposes of the office are:

- i) to coordinate new research activities at existing institutions on crop varieties,
- ii) to transmit relevant research results to farmers through the existing extension system, and
- iii) to provide extension services to farmers related to farming practices and on-farm water management.

The project office will be supported by audio/visual and other equipment and vehicles.

(4) Agricultural credit

The project will provide credit to the Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), which will become the on-lending agencies to farmers through rural banks and cooperatives. Credit will be used for the procurement of inputs such as improved seed, fertilizer and agro-chemicals and also for investment in agricultural machinery and equipment, and farm buildings and structures. On-lending terms and eligibility conditions will be worked out by related agencies.

(5) Infrastructure

In addition to irrigation facilities, the project will provide for other infrastructure facilities. Post harvest facilities and a pilot processing center will be established for vegetables to support marketing of these products.

(6) Consulting services

For all the works described above, the following consultancy services will be required.

Overall

- Coordination between the Government and aid organization
- Coordination among the executing agencies and other related agencies
- Preparation of progress reports to the aid organization
- Assistance in overall management of the project, including financial management

Rural access roads

- Review of detailed design prepared by contractors
- Assistance in preparing tender documents
- Tender evaluation
- Supervision of construction works

Communal irrigation

- Review of detailed design prepared by contractors or the provincial office of DA
- Advice on organizational set up for water distribution and management of irrigation facilities

Agricultural services

- Provision of training to extension officers
- Technical assistance related to research coordination and management such as review of research programs
- Supervision and advice on field extension services

Agricultural credit

- Advice on on-lending terms and eligibility conditions
- Assistance in the management of the designated LBP account and rural banks and/or cooperatives

Infrastructure

- Review of design for post harvest facilities and a pilot processing center
- Advice on appropriate technology for the processing center
- Assistance in the construction supervision for the facilities

5. Work Schedule

The project will be implemented over a five year period. The project office will be established at the beginning of the project implementation, and subsequent works will be undertaken by the initiative of this office supported by the consultant. Detailed design and construction of the provincial roads and the communal irrigation system will be sub-contracted by the province through the project office. Agricultural services and credit will be extended to beneficiary farmers in the second half of the implementation period. Other infrastructure facilities will be established toward the end of the implementation period.

6. Input Requirements

Experts

The project is expected to be implemented with the participation of foreign experts to work in close collaboration with staff of the DA project office and related Philippine agencies. Foreign experts to be required during the project execution are the following.

- (1) Project manager
- (2) Resident engineer
- (3) Agricultural extension expert
- (4) Agronomist/pedologist
- (5) Marketing analyst
- (6) Financial analyst
- (7) Irrigation engineer
- (8) Road engineer
- (9) Water supply engineer
- (10) Unidentified experts

The total of approximately _____ man-months will be required.

Project costs

Implementation of the project will involve in total about US\$ _____ million over the four year period. The total costs are broken down as follows.

Cost item	Costs (US\$ million)	Notes
Rural access roads		
Communal irrigation		
Agricultural services		
Agricultural credit		
Infrastructure		
Consulting services		
Total basic costs		
Contingencies		
Total project costs		
<u>Government inputs</u>		

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|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Rizal Inland Agro-Industrial Park Project |
| 2. | Location | Rizal province |
| 3. | Implementing Agencies | DA, provincial government of Rizal |
| 4. | Objectives | <p>(1) To provide the means of livelihood for rural people by creating productive agro-industrial area in the upland of Rizal,</p> <p>(2) To promote proper management of land resources to prevent erosion and other environmental problems, and</p> <p>(3) To prevent unorderly urbanization / industrialization into the Marikina watershed.</p> |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | 30 million US dollars |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 4 years (1991 - 1995) |
| 7. | Expected Effects | <p>Creation of employment opportunities and the means of livelihood for rural people in agricultural, industrial and service activities;</p> <p>Establishment of the provincial administration and service center; and</p> <p>Demonstration of development and conservation of upland areas.</p> |
| 8. | Project Description | As per attached. |

Rizal Inland Agro-Industrial Park Project

1. Background

Rizal province and its upland

The province of Rizal is situated immediate east of Metro Manila. The provincial terrains are generally rolling to mountainous. Lands suitable for intensive agriculture are limited to areas along the Laguna lakeshore and small patches of area inland, constituting only 27% of the Province's territory.

The urbanization has been proceeding from Metro Manila in the western part of the Province. The eastern part of the Province constitutes upper catchment areas of the Marikina and the Kaliwa rivers. The Marikina watershed, however, has been largely deforested, and there is serious encroachment on the remaining forest areas by migrants from the lowlands.

The road density in Rizal including all types of roads is 0.96 km/km², the second lowest of the CALABARZON provinces next to Quezon, reflecting the dominance of hilly/mountainous areas. The Marikina-Infanta (Quezon) road, the envisaged east-west highway, is still incomplete as a paved all-weather road after several years since the pavement work was initiated. All in all, the upland areas of the Province are effectively isolated from the mainstream of the Province's economy.

Existing plans

The Pinugay industrial estate is planned by the provincial government as the top priority project. In the same broad area along the boundaries between the Marikina watershed and the Laguna basin, the Province owns a farm land of 2,366 ha. This land is planned to be utilized for initiation of various activities foreseen to be promising in the Rizal uplands. The Province also has a plan to establish a new provincial administration center on their land. The Marikina watershed management has been an important issue in the development of Rizal for many years.

2. Project Rationale

Project area

The project area covers the Pinugay estate and the provincial farm land of 2,366 ha, but other adjacent areas may also be included, if found necessary for integrated management. The project area thus defined will be important in the future development of the Province.

This area should provide not only for various economic activities but also for a buffer between heavily urbanized area coterminous with Metro Manila in the west and the upper Marikina watershed. For this purpose, land use should be carefully planned, transportation infrastructure aligned both to serve various economic activities and to minimize possible disturbance to the environment, and reforestation and other measures taken to minimize soil erosion and other environmental problems.

Public-private partnership

A committee has been established by the Province and large land owners in the Pinugay area to discuss various matters related to the development of the area. On the one hand, it is necessary to give incentives for private land owners to put their lands to more productive uses. On the other, proper land use regulation needs to be effected to prevent erosion and other environmental problems due to unorderly land development practices.

The Province has a plan to develop an industrial estate on the land it owns, but a better site may be selected in the privately owned land. A joint venture arrangement may be worked out by the Province and the land owners for the development and management of the industrial site.

This area as a whole should become a model agro-industrial park with generally rural environment containing hubs of urban/industrial activities. Also this project should become a model case of public-private partnership for development and management.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the project are the following:

- (1) To provide the means of livelihood for rural people by creating productive agro-industrial area in the upland of Rizal,
- (2) To promote proper management of land resources to prevent erosion and other environmental problems, and
- (3) To prevent unorderly urbanization/industrialization into the Marikina watershed by providing a buffer with reforested areas.

4. Scope of Work

The project's objectives will be achieved through the implementation of the following tasks.

(1) Land use planning

A land use plan will be prepared for the entire project area. This will clarify areas suitable for various activities such as reforestation and protection areas, fruit orchards, industrial area, administrative and service center, horticultural areas, mulberry plantation, and cattle breeding center. Road alignment will also be clarified that will serve these activities, while minimizing soil erosion.

(2) Establishment of fruit orchards and horticultural areas

Areas identified by the task (1) for fruit orchards and horticulture should be developed in principle on a commercial basis. However, some prerequisites will have to be satisfied by the public sector. They include land use arrangement for lease or land subdivision with CARP implementation, if relevant, settlement plan for rural people, increased production and delivery of seedlings/saplings or seed, and provision of extension services.

Fruit orchards will include mango and citrus trees. Promising horticultural activities will include vegetables and cut flowers. Mulberry production for sericulture is another possibility. Extension for sericulture will liaise with on-going research activities at the Rizal College of Agriculture and Technology in Tanay.

As a key vehicle for this, a horticultural center will be established. This center will be equipped with a nursery for fruit trees and other tree species for tree planting and seed multiplication center for horticultural crops, and will function as an extension center.

(3) Detailed planning for administration and service center

Within the area earmarked for the provincial administration and service center, a detailed plan will be prepared. Facilities to be located in the center include not only government offices but also a provincial hospital, national sport training center, provincial livelihood training center and others.

(4) Infrastructure development

Needs for infrastructure will be clarified through the tasks (1), (2) and (3). The project provides for the planning and implementation of the following:

- Main highway widening and pavement - part of the Marikina - Infanta road

- Service road improvement - Teresa - Pinugay, Baras - Pinugay, and Tanay - Pinugay
- Utilities for the administrative and service center and the industrial area - electricity, water, sewerage and telecommunication

(5) Watershed management

The watershed management is an important component of the project. Proper farming practices will be promoted in areas identified for fruit orchards and horticulture by extension services. Protective tree planting will be incorporated in land use regulations for areas to be developed by the private sector initiative. Reforestation will be conducted by the public sector in areas identified by the task (1) for this purpose.

5. Work Schedule

The project will be implemented over the four year period, covering planning, design, infrastructure development and start-up operation. The schedule by task is indicated below.

Task	Year			
	1	2	3	4
(1) Land use planning	horticultural center			
(2) Orchards and horticulture	establishment by private sector			
(3) Administrative and service center	implementation			
(4) Infrastructure	D/D			
(5) Watershed management	implementation			

Note: The works denoted by broken lines are not components of the project.

6. Input Requirements

Experts

The project is expected to be implemented with the participation of foreign experts to work in close collaboration with staff of related Philippine agencies. Foreign experts to be required during the project execution period are the following.

- (1) Project manager,
- (2) Regional planner,
- (3) Land use planner,
- (4) Transportation planner,
- (5) Agronomist,
- (6) Forestry expert,
- (7) Horticulture expert,
- (8) Sericulture expert,
- (9) Urban planner,
- (10) Road engineer,
- (11) Municipal engineer,
- (12) Water resources planner, and
- (13) Other unidentified experts.

The total of approximately 180 man-months will be required.

Project costs

Implementation of the project will involve in total about US\$ 30 million, including investment costs and initial operation and management costs. The total costs are broken down as follows.

<u>Cost item</u>	<u>Costs</u> (US\$ million)	<u>Notes</u>
Horticultural center	6.9	
Roads	6.9	15 km upgrading, 40 km improvement
Utilities	4.6	
Watershed management	2.3	
Consulting services	4.3	
Total basic costs	25.0	
Contingencies	5.0	20% of the basic costs
Total project costs	30.0	

Government inputs

The Philippine Government will provide all the available data and information related to the project, a counterpart team to the foreign team of experts, logistic support, clearance for administrative or legal matters and other support necessary for the execution of the project.

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| 1. | Project Title | Rural Energy Development Program |
| 2. | Location | Provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon |
| 3. | Implementing Agencies | OEA and NEA |
| 4. | Objectives | (1) To contribute to the enhancement of livelihood in rural areas, and

(2) To realize the complete electrification in CALABARZON |
| 5. | Project Costs | US\$ 20 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 3 years (1991 - 94) |
| 7. | Expected Effects | Activation of rural economy; and Demonstration of research and development related to non-conventional energy that would be applied to other areas |
| 8. | Project Description | As per attached |

Rural Energy Development Program

1. Background

Energy policy and programs

As an important part of national energy policy, the Government is promoting the development of indigenous energy resources. Aside from the large-scale exploration of coal, petroleum and geothermal reserves and hydropower potential primarily for large demand centers, several programs are implemented for rural energy. Two most important sources of rural energy, other than conventional ones, are non-conventional energy and mini-hydro.

Office of Energy Affairs (OEA) has programmed to develop new technology and improve available technology for non-conventional energy in the Philippines according to a priority system. National Energy Administration has 104 units of mini-hydro equipment purchased during the previous regime in its warehouse awaiting installation.

Rural energy in CALABARZON

The CALABARZON provinces have high electrification ratios : 85.4% in Cavite, 91.3% in Laguna, 79.0% in Batangas, 95.9% in Rizal and 63.9% in Quezon as compared with the national average of 60% in 1988. The target for complete electrification in the MERALCO's supply areas is set at the year 1997.

All the systems of non-conventional energy in the first priority category of the OEA priority system are promising in CALABARZON. Particularly promising are the coconut shell/husk-fired and the baggas-fired system for process heat production, steam production and power generation, the pig manure-fed system for cooking, process heat and internal combustion, and solar water heaters.

2. Project Rationale

In order to attain the target set at 1997 for complete electrification in the MERALCO supply area, the development of non-conventional energy and mini-hydro is essential. These forms of energy, in fact, find their most viable applications in rural and remote areas.

As outlined above, the CALABARZON region has advantage of better availability in some non-conventional forms of energy. The Region, being close to the national capital, has also advantage in introducing advanced non-conventional energy technology developed elsewhere. Such an initiative in technology development and adaptation is quite relevant to the Project CALABARZON, a national priority project.

A map survey has identified six potential sites for mini-hydro in Cavite, 14 in Laguna, and 10 in Batangas. The total potential in CALABARZON is over 9,000 kW. Of the mini-hydro equipment in NEA's possession (53 MW in total capacity), 38 MW (78 units) are originally designated to be installed in the Luzon grid. Full development of the mini-hydro potential in CALABARZON will require allocation of only small part of the NEA equipment.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the project are to contribute to the enhancement of livelihood in rural areas and to realize the complete electrification in CALABARZON by developing non-conventional energy and mini-hydro.

4. Scope of Work

The project has two components : non-conventional energy and mini-hydro. Scope of work is outlined for each component.

Non-conventional energy

In order to promote non-conventional energy, both financial and technical assistance will be required as follows:

(1) Financial assistance

The financial assistance should cover research and development in the following areas related to biomass and solar systems.

- development of direct combustion systems
- development of biogas systems
- development of alcogas from sugarcane
- commercialization of solar thermal systems
- development and commercialization of photovoltaics

(2) Technical assistance

For all the areas listed above, technical assistance will be required. Senior experts should be assigned on a long-term basis.

Mini-hydro

Scope of work for this component encompasses field investigation works, planning and implementation as follows:

- (1) **Field investigations**
 - examination of present conditions of available equipment and materials
 - review of design of the available equipment and projects previously applied
 - investigation into potential projects sites and comparative study of alternative sites
 - investigation into existing distribution systems around the potential project sites or new distribution systems to be constructed to feed power to demand areas
- (2) **Detailed planning**
 - detailed civil and building design for each site
 - detailed plans for repair of available machine and equipment
 - cost estimate and preparation of construction schedule
 - project evaluation
- (3) **Implementation**
 - financial arrangement
 - preparation of procurement documents
 - construction

5. Work Schedule

Technical assistance for non-conventional energy should be provided on a continual basis, and the initial assignment of experts may be for two years. Financial assistance should cover initially research and development expenses for this period.

Implementation of the mini-hydro project will take about 36 months, including field investigation, planning and construction phases.

6. Project Costs

Costs involved in the program are roughly estimated at US\$ 20.0 million in total as broken down below.

	Costs (US\$ million)
Non-conventional energy	<u>5.0</u>
Financial assistance	2.6
Technical assistance	2.4
Mini-hydro (10 sites)	<u>15.0</u>
Total	<u><u>20.0</u></u>

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|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Rural Roads Improvement and Maintenance Project |
| 2. | Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agencies | |
| 4. | Objective | To strengthen the improvement and maintenance system of local roads in rural areas of CALABARZON |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | US\$ 1.5 million for the study first |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 12 months for study, 12 months for institution building to be followed by implementation |
| 7. | Expected Effects | Activation of rural economies; and strengthening of institutions for maintaining rural roads and related infrastructure. |
| 8. | Project Description | As per attached |

Rural Roads Improvement and Maintenance Project

1. Background

Rural roads in CALABARZON are not properly planned, constructed and maintained. Planning criteria is not clearly provided, though there is a certain formula prepared by DPWH Region IV in allocating limited budget for the development and maintenance of the roads by municipality. The formula do not explicitly indicate what types of roads are constructed/rehabilitated/improved/maintained to what extent. The development and maintenance level of rural roads vary considerably by area and by section. Some sections of a road are solidly cemented, while other sections are unpaved and completely neglected, even in the same stretch of a road.

The present road management system do not warrant the availability of roads in rural areas where the roads are practically the only means of communication in most parts of the region. Deficiencies in the existing rural road management system is attributed not only to insufficient funds, equipment or personnel but also to institutional matters.

2. Objectives

The proposed project intends to strengthen the improvement and maintenance system of various local roads in rural area of the CALABARZON region with the following specific objectives:

- 1) To prepare proper planning criteria and engineering standards to meet the requirements of the areas.
- 2) To establish more effective planning and budgeting mechanism for rural roads development and maintenance.
- 3) To establish effective implementation system for construction/rehabilitation/ improvement and maintenance of rural roads.
- 4) To determine more effective organizations and necessary institutional arrangements to support the above objectives.

Rural roads are defined as all roads other than primary and secondary roads which function as feeder to the primary/secondary roads as well as community roads.

3. Project Outline

The proposed project will comprise the following components:

3.1 Study

- 1) Review and assessment of present rural roads development and maintenance system with regard to organization, planning method, design standards, budgeting, implementation and monitoring.
- 2) *Assessment of development and maintenance needs of rural roads in the areas.*
- 3) Formulation of more effective rural roads development and maintenance system to cover organization, planning financing and budgeting, implementation and monitoring with distinctions of functions among various agencies of central, provincial and municipal governments as well as barangays and private sectors.

3.2 Institution Building

- 1) *Determination of organizational structure.*
- 2) *Preparation of manuals and guidelines on planning, evaluation, design standards, maintenance and monitoring.*
- 3) *Preparation of management information and reporting system.*
- 4) *Conduct of training for various levels and fields of personnel.*
- 5) Development of infrastructure/facilities necessary to implement the above such as construction of new building/depot, improvement of existing facilities, procurement of construction and maintenance equipments/machineries, etc.

3.3 Financing and Technical Services

- 1) Financing of rural roads development and maintenance through various financial schemes and set-ups to be determined in 3.1 and 3.2 above.
- 2) Provision of various technical services with different organizations on various aspects to ensure the smooth and effective implementation of the project.

4. Estimated Project Cost and Possible Funding Source

4.1 Study

- 1) Name : Rural Roads Improvement and Maintenance Study
- 2) Period : 12 months
- 3) Cost : Approximately US\$ 1.5 million
- 4) Possible Funding : JICA

4.2 Institution Building

- 1) Name : Rural Roads Improvement and Maintenance Capability Strengthening Project
- 2) Period : 12 months
- 3) Cost : To be determined base on 4.1 above
- 4) Possible Funding : OECF, JICA

4.3 Project Financing

- 1) Name : Rural Roads/Improvement and Maintenance
- 2) Period : To be determined based on 4.1 and 4.2 above
- 3) Cost : To be determined base on 4.1 and 4.2 above
- 4) Possible Funding : OECF

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Southern Tagalog Manpower Training and Employment Program |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region / Region IV (Southern Tagalog) |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | DOLE, as the lead agency, and other member agencies of the Regional Employment and Manpower Development Committee (REMDC) |
| 4. | Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To conduct a survey of industries and determine the skills needed by the industries (2) To establish a data base information system (3) To undertake a comprehensive review of the different curricula of courses and training (4) To utilize and dissemination data and information of manpower development program (5) To monitor and evaluate the matching process of graduates and manpower needs (6) To implement manpower training program of all concerned agencies (7) To support integrated area development through implementation of manpower training |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | P 428 million except personnel services |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) AIMSSP First six (6) months of initial year (2) MDBISP First six (6) months of intital year and from thereforth a continuing activities (3) CRDP Five (5) years (4) CIDP Four (4) years (5) MMEP Five (5) years (6) TTMTTP Five (5) years (7) ITC Five (5) years |
| 7. | Expected Effects | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To effectively match manpower resources with manpower requirement in the region, particularly the CALABARZON (2) To determine available manpower resources and requirements in the CALABARZON in particular, and the Region in general. |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Southern Tagalog Manpower Training and Employment Program

1. Background

Manpower Planning as part of social and economic development planning gained wide recognition in the late 1950s when studies in industrialized countries pointed out that work force development was a requisite in efforts to foster greater economic growth. It aids in the systematic analysis of the manpower and employment situation to ensure the proper matching of the right men and jobs at a given time. An effective manpower program involves not only the upgrading of basic knowledge and skills to enhance employability but also the maximum utilization of employment opportunities. Such a program plays a very important role in economic development.

The focal point of manpower development planning therefore rests on two very broad concepts, namely: manpower development and employability. Both addresses solutions to problems unemployment.

With the emergence of the rapid industrialization of the major portion of the region, a comprehensive and integrated manpower planning and development was set into action. The Regional Employment and Manpower Development Committee (REMDC) was created to resolve the critical need for an inter-agency coordinating committee to monitor on the growing imbalances of the labor market. Placement facilitation services of various member agencies of the REMDC were relatively insufficient. Mismatched labor supply vis-a-vis labor demand is also a major problem. Another consideration is the composition of its population and labor force. A large percentage of the estimated 16,543,671 population belongs to the 15-24 age bracket, or an estimated 3,663,230 people who would be looking for jobs in the coming year, and another estimated 933,400 persons belonging to the 10-14 age group who would be entering the labor force. Notwithstanding the current Gulf Crisis Worldwide, the projected demand for employment for the displaced Filipino overseas workers will eventually alter the current manpower development and employment situation in the country.

The Southern Tagalog Manpower Training and Employment Program is proposed by REMDC by integrating the manpower training development of their member agencies to cope with above situations. The Program is a regionwide program of the Region IV, however, the Program shall be piloted in CALABARZON region and all other provinces is covered in succeeding years.

2. Project Rationale

Maximum utilization of employment opportunities

The average unemployment rate of 8.0 % of CALABARZON region recorded during the period 1986 to 1989 is one of the highest in the Philippines. The national average registered in 1980-88 period is only 7.1% while its neighboring areas such as NCR and Region IV shows a lower average at 6.7% and 6.8%, respectively. The employment development is one of the essential objectives in the region.

The high unemployment rate was caused by not only the increasing of labor force in the region, but by the mismatch of required manpower and existing manpower. The Program will improve this mismatch by providing the adequate skill training to labor force in the region.

Provision of basis for industrial development in CALABARZON region

The industrialization in CALABARZON region is urgent requirement from the point of view of development of national economy. The Program will contribute to the industrialization by providing suitable manpower in CALABARZON region.

Integration of manpower development efforts

There were various kinds of manpower development and training programs conducted by various agencies, however the comprehensive and integrated manpower planning and development was insufficient. The Regional Employment and Manpower Development Committee (REMDC) was created to resolve the critical need for an inter-agency coordinating committee to monitor on the growing imbalances of the labor market. The Program is conducted thus REMDC to integrate the programs and projects by setting the inter-agencies manpower development program supported by the information data base and integrated training program and the monitoring and evaluation system.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the Program are as follows:

- 1) To conduct a survey of existing and proposed industries and determine the existing and projected skills needed by the industries within the area of CALABARZON and other provinces in the Southern Tagalog Provinces through Agro-Industrial Manpower and Skills Survey Project (AIMSSP).
- 2) To establish a data base information system to match the graduates who took collegiate, short term technical-vocational and non-formal education courses as well as special training with the manpower needs of industries in CALABARZON and in

other parts of the region through Manpower Data Base Information System Project (MDBISP).

- 3) To undertake a comprehensive review of the different curricula of courses and training and make them relevant to the needs of CALABARZON and other provinces in the region through Curriculum Review and Development Project (CRDP).
- 4) To utilize and dissemination data and information of the CALABARZON and Region IV's manpower development program through CALABARZON Information Dissemination Project (CIDP).
- 5) To monitor and evaluate the matching process of graduates and manpower needs of industries as well as the different development projects in the CALABARZON and other provinces in the region through Manpower Monitoring and Evaluation Project (MMEP).
- 6) To implement manpower training program of all concerned agencies which will facilitate transfer of technology to CALABARZON and other provinces in the region using the Manpower Priorities Plan through Technology Transfer and Manpower Training Project (TTMTP).
- 7) To support the integrated area development of CALABARZON through provision of competent manpower to the existing and emerging industries in the area through Industrial Training in CALABARZON.

4. Project Outline

The Manpower Training and Employment Development Program is a strategy developed by the Regional Employment and Manpower Development Committee (REMDC), the Chairman of which is the Regional Director of the Department of Labor and Employment, Regional Office IV. The project, headed by the Chairman of the REMDC as Board Director, consists of seven (7) major project components each headed by project managers consisting of Regional Directors from DTI, NMYC, DOST, DECS, NEDA and DLG in Region IV with other member agencies such as the DA, DENR, DSWD, and PLA. The research coordinators and staff consist of the official members of the Technical Working Group (TWG) and two (2) other staff. The seven (7) major project components are the following:

- 1) Agro-Industrial Manpower and Skills Survey Project (AIMSSP)

Survey of existing and proposed industries and skills and technology focussing following items.

- Data collection and analysis on manpower, labor and employment in the region
 - Data collection and analysis on skill requirement in industry in the region
 - Data collection and analysis on industrial development in the region including the priority industrial development areas, investment priority and loan and credits
 - Data collection and analysis on traditional and non-traditional basic and advanced skills training
 - Identification of industrial and resource-based, micro and cottage development manpower requirement and skill requirement,
- 2) Manpower Data Base Information System Project (MDBISP)
- i Establishment of the data base information system including following information by utilizing the results of AIMSSP.
 - Data on manpower, labor and employment in the region
 - Data on skill requirement in industry in the region
 - Data on industrial development in the region
 - Data on traditional and non-traditional basic and advanced skills training
 - ii Operation of the data base information system
 - iii Updating of data and information
- 3) Curriculum Review and Development Project (CRDP)
- i Review and evaluation of the existing curricula of courses and training
 - ii Identification of required manpower and skills in the region
 - iii Recommendation of adequate curricula of course and training
 - iv Monitoring of curricula development
- 4) CALABARZON Information Dissemination Project (CIDP)
- Utilization and dissemination of the data and information of the CALABARZON and Region IV's Manpower Development Program.
- 5) Manpower Monitoring and Evaluation Project (MMEP)
- Monitoring and evaluation of the matching process of graduates and manpower needs of industries as well as the different development projects.
- 6) Technology Transfer and Manpower Training Project (TTMTP)

- i Implementation of manpower training program and workshop
- ii Promotion of transfer of technology using the Manpower Priorities Plan.

7) Industrial Training in CALABARZON

- i Construction of three Provincial Manpower Training Center
- ii Expansion of Regional Manpower Training Center
- iii Training Program Packages for craftsman and operators
- iv Preparation of 3 Sectorial Training Center (Food processing, Jewelry, Textile)
- v Preparation of Trade Standards and Test
- vi Skills/Supervisory/Training Program Package

The project as a whole shall be undertaken into four (4) phases:

- Phase I - Research and Development
- Phase II - Technical Assistance for the Preparation of FS for the construction of PTC's
- Phase III - Implementation
- Phase IV - Technology Transfer and Manpower Training

Components 1),2),3) shall compose the activities under the research phase, while components 4) and 5) the implementation phase, and component 6) and 7) the technology transfer and construction phase. The program shall be piloted for the first 2 years in CALABARZON Area, all other provinces is covered in succeeding years.

5. Work Schedule

The project as a whole shall be undertaken into four (4) phases:

- Phase I Research and Development Projects
 - (1) AIMSSP First six (6) months of initial year
 - (2) MDBISP First six (6) months of initial year and from thereafter a continuing activities
 - (3) CRDP Five (5) years
- Phase II Technical Assistance for the Preparation of FS for the construction of PTC's
- Phase III Implementation
 - (4) CIDP Four (4) years
 - (5) MMEP Five (5) years
- Phase IV Technology Transfer/and Manpower Training
 - (6) TTMTTP Five (5) years
 - (7) ITC Five (5) years

The Implementation of ITC shall be piloted for the first 2 years in CALABARZON Area, all other provinces is covered in succeeding area.

6. Required Input

Manpower

The following personnels are required for the Program.

- 1) Office of the Project Manager
 - 1 Project Manager
- 2) Project Management Office
 - 1 Technical Assistant
 - 1 Secretary
 - 3 Staff Assistants
 - 1 Driver
- 3) Information Office
 - 1 Project Officer
 - 3 Tri-Media Specialists
- 4) Office of Consultant
 - 3 Consultants
- 5) Research and Development Office
 - 1 Project Officer
 - 7 Researchers
- 6) EDP Office
 - 1 Project Officer
 - 5 Analysts/ Encoders
- 7) Curriculum Development / Training Office
 - 1 Project Officer
 - 4 Curriculum Specialists
 - 4 Trainers
 - 4 Scientist / Experts
- 8) Monitoring / Evaluation Office
 - 1 Project Officer
 - 7 Monitors / Evaluators

Equipments

The following equipments are required for the Program.

1	Mimeo Machine
1	Trimmer
1	Binding Equipment
7	Computer Units
6	Printers
1	Xerox machine
1	FAX machine, Supplies and materials
1	Utility Vehicle

Cost

The required cost is estimated as follow:

(1)	Agro-Industrial Manpower and Skills Survey Project (AIMSSP)	P	0.5 million
(2)	Manpower Data Base Information System Project (MDBISP)	P	7.7 million
(3)	Curriculum Review and Development Project (CRDP)	P	2.1 million
(4)	CALABARZON Information Dissemination Project (CIDP)	P	2.1 million
(5)	Manpower Monitoring and Evaluation Project (MMEP)	P	0.8 million
(6)	Technology Transfer and Manpower Training Project (TIMTP)	P	5.9 million
(7)	Industrial Training in CALABARZON	P	409.6 million
(8)	Personnel Services for seven (7) project components	P	million

Institutional Inputs

The REMDC establish the Project Implementation Office for the implementation and monitoring of the STMTEP. The Project Implementation Office consists of the Office of the Project Manager, Project Management Office, Information Office, Office of Consultant, Research and Development Office, EDP Office, Curriculum Development / Training Office and Monitoring / Evaluation Office.

- The Project Management Office coordinates the overall implementation of the Project under the supervision of the Office of the Project Manager.
- The Office of Consultant consists of three consultants, one foreign consultant and two filipino consultants.
- The Information Office is responsible for promotion and information campaign of STMTEP through CIDP.
- The Research and Development Office is handling the research and survey through AIMSSP supported by the Project Management Office.

- The EDP Office manages the data and information system through the implementation of MDBIP.
- The Curriculum Development / Training Office is responsible for the curriculum review and development as well as implementation of the manpower training.

The Monitoring / Evaluation Office is responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the matching process of manpower needs and demand through MMEP.

The organizational structure is shown in attached figure.

Each agency has corresponding responsibilities to support the Project Implementation Office in order to ensure smooth coordination and implementation of the different projects namely:

- 1) The Department of Trade and Industry in coordination with other member agencies shall be responsible for undertaking the industry and skills survey projects and provide these inputs to the Data Base Management Information System of REMDC.
- 2) The National Manpower and Youth Council in coordination with other member agencies shall facilitate the immediate processing of survey results for dissemination to all member agencies and for the utilization of industries and educational and/or training institutions within the CALABARZON in particular, and the region in general.
- 3) The Department of Education, Culture and Sports in coordination with other member agencies shall review, revise/develop different curricula based on the identified priority needs of industries within the CALABARZON and in other provinces in the region.
- 4) The Department of Local Government in coordination with other member agencies shall be responsible for using the tri-media approach in order to facilitate the systematic dissemination and utilization of the data and information regarding the progress of the CALABARZON for the funding agencies as well as for the people in the region in particular and the country in general.
- 5) The National Economic and Development Authority in coordination with other member agencies shall be responsible in monitoring and evaluating the different projects of the Manpower Training and Employment Development Program as well as the CALABARZON development projects through the

assistance of NGOs in order to come up with an objective monitoring and evaluation reports.

- 6) The Department of Science and Technology in coordination with other member agencies shall design the manpower training on the latest technology and facilitate technology transfer to the industries within CALABARZON and in other provinces in the region.
- 7) The National Manpower and Youth Council in coordination with other member agencies in take charge of construction and maintenance of the provincial training center.

The Department of Labor and Employment, as lead agency of the REMDC shall be responsible in the overall coordination and implementation of the different projects as well as facilitating the matching process of manpower demand and supply in the CALABARZON in particular and region in general.

Other member agencies of the REMDC shall be responsible in the implementation of their respective regular and special programs and projects in the CALABARZON and in other provinces in the region. All important data and information should be inputted.

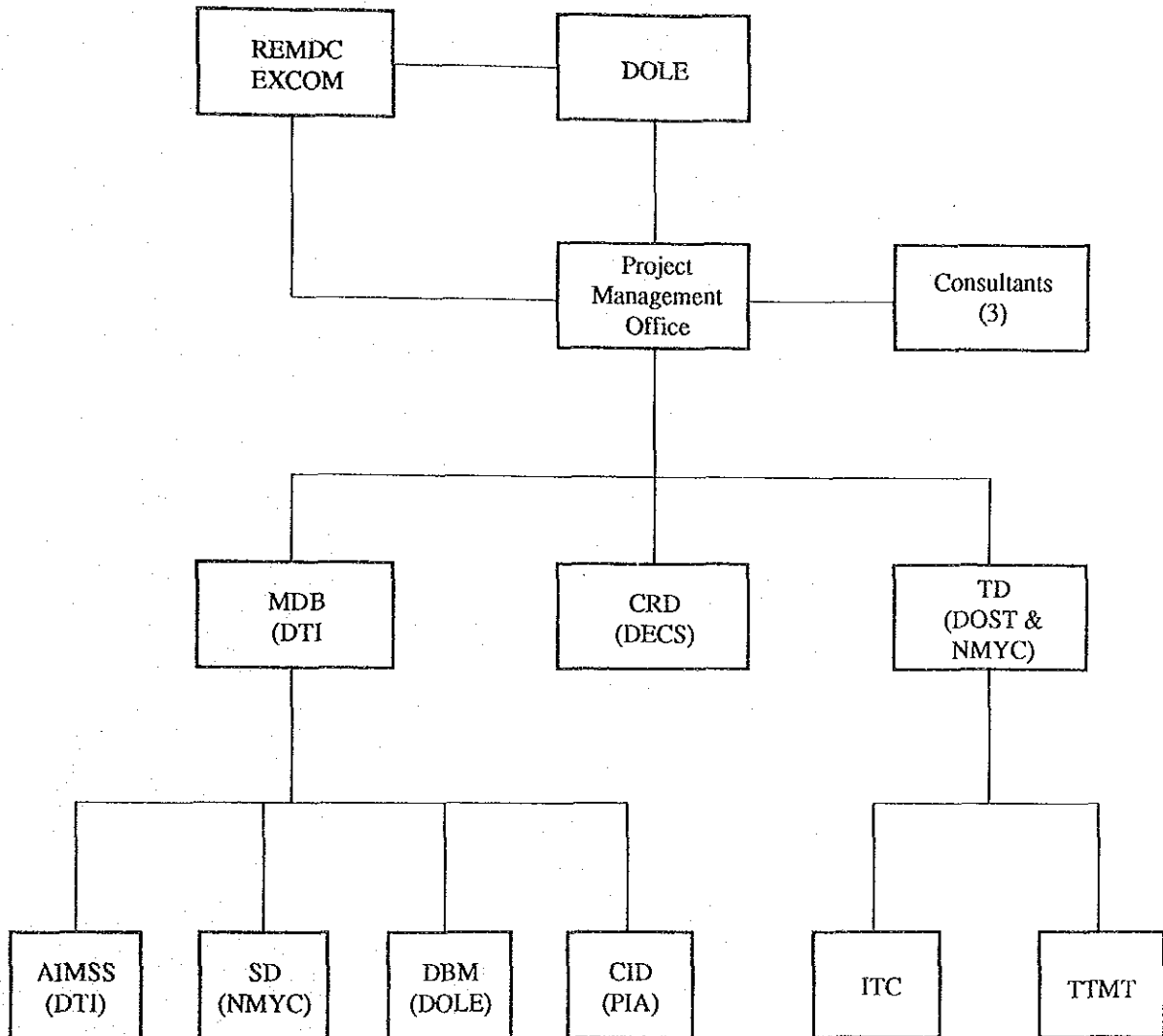
7. Expected Outputs

- 1) Accurate listing of the existing and projected industries and manpower resources as well as the skills needed by the industries with proper location and specific skills.
- 2) Adequate information on manpower requirements which will be used to match the graduates who took collegiate education as well as short-term or non-traditional courses and special training. The data generation process shall be updated every two years.
- 3) The different educational and/or training curricula is redesigned relevant to the needs in the CALABARZON in particular, and the region in general.
- 4) Researches, reports and evaluation of CALABARZON Research and Development Projects and the different development programs of the REMDC.
- 5) Print, broadcast and radio materials will be produced regarding the status of development programs in the CALABARZON areas in particular and the region in general.
- 6) Scientific studies and transfer of new technologies to industries.

- 7) Provincial Specialized Training Centers in the region to cater on the development of skilled craftsmen and plant/machine operators, taking care not to exclude the training of managers and supervisors, including technical supervisors and trainers.

All the projects shall utilize the existing structure and the personnel of the different participating members agencies with special assistance from consultants and field personnel on the basis of the expected output.

**SOUTHERN TAGALOG MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**



1.	Project Title	Batangas Regional Hospital Upgrading
2.	Project Location	Batangas City, Region IV (Southern Tagalog)
3.	Implementing Agency	Batangas Regional Hospital, Department of Health
4.	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To construct an expanded Batangas Regional Hospital and upgrade its equipment (2) To strengthen the network system of the Batangas Regional Hospital and the provincial hospitals (3) To upgrade the delivery system of health services
5.	Estimated Project Costs	US\$ 22 million
6.	Implementation Schedule	Phase I Twelve (12) months Phase II Eighteen (18) months
7.	Expected Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To establish the regional medical center of Region IV (2) To improve and increase the outreach of speciality and sub-specialty health care (3) To provide extension health service delivery to the remote area, especially islands provinces in Region IV (4) To provide adequate training and teaching services for resident physicians (5) To create opportunities for research in the specialties.
8.	Project Descriptions	As per attached

Batangas Regional Hospital Upgrading

1. Background

Existing conditions of the Hospital

The Batangas Regional Hospital plays an important role in addressing the aforementioned health problems of Region IV because it is the only tertiary hospital in the area. At present, however, the Hospital lacks space and equipment. It is also poorly designed that it hampers the efficient delivery of services as well as the training activities and has prevented the conduct of research.

The Batangas Regional Hospital treats an average of 300 patients a day. 150 or 50 percent of these daily patients are from Batangas City while 45 percent and 5 percent are from other parts of the province of Batangas and Mindoro, respectively. Patients from the provinces of Cavite, Rizal and Quezon tend to proceed to Metro Manila despite the fact that it is farther because of the known limitation of the Hospital. Worse, those from the island provinces of Romblon, Marinduque, Palawan and Mindoro are not that accessible to Manila and do not have a better alternative.

Eighteen percent of the daily patients are admitted while the rest are treated on an out-patient basis. Several other patients would have been admitted had there been more beds/rooms and necessary facilities and equipment. But, at present, the hospital has only a bed capacity for 100 patients while it is authorized for 200. As a consequence, those patients who undergo simple surgical operations (like appendectomy) are sent home at the end of the 24 hours even if it may be preferable for them to stay for a longer time. These patients are better off at home than at the hospital considering its present conditions.

The lack of space can be further illustrated by the fact that the Out-patient Department (OPD) has a floor area of 300 square meters. This is very limited considering that 300 patients are accepted there as previously mentioned. It should also be mentioned that the OPD is presently being used also as the emergency room. Because of this, the patients have to stay outside the consultation room in a crowded lobby and aisles while waiting to be treated.

In the case of admitted patients, it is often that two of them share a bed. This is usually the case for maternity patients who were likely uncomfortable during their labor hours

because the hospital does not have a separate labor room. In other instances, two beds have to be placed adjacent to each other to accommodate more patients who have to use folding beds. This limits the mobility of both patients and medical staff. There are also a lot of instances when the corridors were used as recovery room or to isolate tubercular cases since isolation rooms are lacking.

As a consequence, other patients and even medical staff get contaminated. It was found out that septicemia or general infection is the leading cause of complication among the patients. Worse, even babies get infections because there is no separate septic delivery rooms. During the past one year, the hospital staff has been conducting an environmental test which revealed that bacteria is present everywhere, even in the operating rooms.

Aside from the basic lack of space, the hospital is poorly ventilated and the operating rooms are far from the surgical wards.

As to the equipment, these are very limited both in terms of number and capacity considering the type of cases that are supposed to be treated by a tertiary hospital. Some of the patients have to wait because of the limited equipment and even surgical patients have to be moved for testing when, ideally, these equipment should, instead be brought to the wards. Most of the equipment were acquired twenty-five years ago and often out-of-order due to continuous use.

Given these present problem on the lack of space and equipment, the Batangas Regional Hospital cannot efficiently and adequately respond to the treatment needs of the whole region despite the high level of commitment and resourcefulness of its staff. It is for this reason that the construction of a new hospital and the acquisition of new equipment is being proposed.

According to the proposal prepared by the Batangas Regional Hospital, Region IV, DOH to Provincial Development Council of Batangas as of Oct. 17, 1989, the major components of the project are the improvement or construction of facilities, that is, two contiguous pavilions including pavilion solely for contagious diseases, Separate OB-Gyn ward, operating rooms, separate septic and non-septic delivery rooms and training facilities.

Expected role of the Hospital in regional health services

The existing condition of health sector in CALABARZON region appears better compared with other provinces in Region IV. To prevent increasing regional imbalance in Region IV, the excess concentration into CALABARZON region should be avoided and the linkage between CALABARZON region and other area, especially island province to be identified as a depressed area in terms of health condition, should be strengthened. Geographically, CALABARZON region is expected to be the center for delivery the health service to other provinces in Region IV, because the Region is locating in center of Region IV as well as locating the entrance point to island provinces. In this context, the development of health sector in CALABARZON region should contribute to the development of health sector in the island provinces as well as Region IV as a whole.

The present plan should be reviewed considering the objective of the Project, that is, establishment of the regional center of delivery of medical service to remote area. The present plan focuses on mainly infrastructure improvement of hospital facility and the improvement of service delivery system to target area is not included. The following improvement of service delivery system should be included in the project.

- Improvement of communication system between the Batangas Regional Hospital and the provincial hospitals,
- Improvement ambulance system from remote area, especially island provinces,
- Improvement of mobility of health service, such as traveling clinic,
- Improvement of training programs of rural health manpower.

2. Project Rationale

Function of the regional medical center in Region IV

The Batangas Regional Hospital is the only tertiary hospital in the area, however, the Hospital lacks space and equipment at present. It is also poorly designed that it hampers the efficient delivery of services as well as the training activities and has prevented the conduct of research.

The new hospital will increase the present service outreach by fifty percent (i.e., an additional 150 patients per day can be served) as a result of the increased efficiency in operations. This is the estimated number of patients who are not attended to because of

the hospital's present conditions. Also, the new equipments will provide opportunities to undertake research particularly on specialty health problems (like malaria) that are presently confronting the region. Likewise, it shall improve the training facilities. Basic to this, improvements in its training function is also expected to better prepare medical practitioners so that they can effectively respond to the needs of their respective communities.

In totality, the increase in service outreach, improvement in training and research functions are expected to contribute to the decrease in deaths and increase life expectancy thereby contributing to the overall improvement in the health status of the region.

Health services in the island provinces

Patients from the island provinces in Region IV, such as, Romblon, Palawan, Occidental and Oriental Mindoro and Marinduque, do not, presently, have access to a tertiary hospital in Metro Manila which is used as alternative source of such services. The Hospital is intended to cater to beneficiaries all over the region, however it will, specifically, be able to accommodate more beneficiaries from these island provinces. Corollary to this, it will minimize transportation expenses of beneficiaries who usually go to Metro Manila for treatment. The Hospital will strengthen the delivery of medical service to remote island provinces through the extension medical services, training of rural health manpower and research services.

3. Objectives

1) Short-term objective:

- a) To construct an expanded Batangas Regional Hospital and upgrade its equipment within the standards set for its effective and efficient operations.
- b) To strengthen the network system of the Batangas Regional Hospital and the provincial hospitals through the improvement of the communication system, ambulance system from remote area, especially island provinces
- c) To upgrade the delivery system of health services through improvement of the mobility of health service and the training programs of rural health manpower.

2) Long-term objectives

- a) To establish the regional medical center of Region IV
- b) To improve and increase the outreach of speciality and sub-specialty health care
- c) To provide extension health service delivery to the remote area, especially islands provinces in Region IV
- d) To provide adequate training and teaching services for resident physicians
- e) To create opportunities for research in the specialties.

4. Outline of the Project and Scope of Work

1) Outline of project

The Project is composed of two (2) major components, that is, 1) Improvement of the Hospital , 2) Improvement of health service delivery system. The outline of the project and scope of work are as follows:

Improvement of the Hospital

The major improvements of the proposed hospitals over the present one are highlighted below:

- 1) Two contiguous pavilions, one of which will be solely for contagious diseased thereby preventing contamination;
- 2) Separate OB-Gyn ward: operating rooms to be separated and be adequately kept sterile;
- 3) Separate septic and non-septic delivery rooms to be accessible to the nursery;
- 4) Training rooms.

Furthermore, the building is designed to provide good ventilation. More important, the proposed hospital will provide adequate space for the out-patient department and the bed capacity shall be increased from 100 to 250. The project shall also include the provision of equipments all of which are necessary to undertake the basic functions of a tertiary hospital. Attachment A contains the construction plans and the complete list of equipment being requested. The major sections or departments of the proposed hospital are as follows:

a) Out-patient Department

This Department will include an out-patient and emergency division the facilities and equipment of which should be adequate for the immediate and efficient diagnosis of patients. Since this is the entry section of the patients, it will also require a separate space to be used as waiting lounge. There shall also be adequate space within the treatment section to facilitate the movement of several patients and medical staff particularly in cases of emergencies. In addition to diagnostic equipment, the emergency division shall have equipment for quick treatment and operation.

b) Central Diagnosis and Treatment Department

This Department will include nine divisions, namely: the medical laboratory, central diagnostic, x-ray division, operation, delivery, ICU and CCU, central sterilizing supply, blood bank rehabilitation division. The medical laboratory division shall be designed and equipped for the receipt of samples for laboratory testing; the preparation for testing; and the actual conduct of haematology, serum, biochemistry and endoscopic testings.

The central diagnostic division shall contain the equipment necessary for the physiological (ECG, EEG and ultrasound) and endoscopic examination. The x-ray division shall have the main apparatus and its peripheral equipment, parts and materials required to undertake diagnosis of the human anatomy and organs. In addition, fluoroscopy, tomographic, mamograph x-ray will be available. The operation division shall be equipped to enable the conduct of general operations. A separate division shall be constructed for the obstetric and gynecologic operations.

The ICU and CCU division will be primarily equipped to respond to cases needing intensive or urgent attention. Meanwhile, the central sterilizing supply division will be provided with the equipment for sterilizing the supply division will be provided with the equipment for sterilizing the supplies and apparatus needed for operations and diagnosis.

The blood bank will be maintained to keep a supply of blood necessary for transfusion while the rehabilitation division will be equipped to provide treatment of physical impairments.

c) Ward Department

The Ward Department will be composed of five separate sections as follows: Survey ward, obstetrics and gynecology ward, paediatrics ward, contagion ward and the internal medicine ward. Each ward will be equipped to provide institutional care as well as post-operative care in case of emergency.

d) Others

The proposed hospital shall also include the construction of training rooms, administrative offices, canteen, and residential rooms for resident physicians.

Improvement of health service delivery system

The major improvement of the health delivery system of the Hospital in the Region IV are summarized as follows:

- a) Communication system between the Batangas Regional Hospital and the provincial hospitals, such as, Telecommunication system, Facsimile system and other communication equipment
- b) Ambulance system from remote area, especially island provinces, such as, land and sea transportation system for emergency case
- c) Mobility of health service, such as, traveling clinic, first aid delivery, other direct delivery of health service to remote area
- d) Capability of existing health manpower in remote provinces through the preparation of training system in the Hospital
- e) Research on adequate health technologies utilized in the rural remote area

2) Scope of work

The Project will be divided of two (2) phases as follow:

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Phase I | Study and Design Stage |
| Phase II | Construction, Installation and Training Stage |

Phase I Study and Design Stage

Phase I is composed of a) Review of the proposed improvement plan of the Hospital, b) Study on the improvement of health delivery system of the Hospital and c) Design of the building, facilities and equipment.

a) Review of the proposed plan of the improvement of the Hospital

The proposed plan of the improvement of the Hospital will be reviewed through the additional data collection and analysis as follow:

- Identification regional needs of the health services in the coverage area of the Hospital as well as Region IV as a whole,
- Identification of expected role of the Hospital in the regional health services,
- Review of the proposed expansion of building, facilities and equipment,
- Recommendation on modification of the proposed plan,
- Recommendation on institutional arrangement and staff training

b) Study on the improvement of health delivery system

The study will be conducted according to the following scope of work:

- Collection of data and information and identification of existing conditions and constraints of the health delivery system in the Region IV
- Evaluation of existing capability of the health delivery system of the Hospital in the Region IV
- Preparation of improvement program of health delivery system of the Hospital in the Region IV
- Basic design and cost estimate of proposed delivery system
- Recommendation on institutional arrangement

c) Design of the building, facilities and equipment

The design of proposed improvement plan of the Hospital and the delivery system will be conducted as follows:

- Topographic survey
- Detail design of facilities, facilities and equipment
- Estimation of cost
- Preparation of tender documents
- Identification of the construction agency
- Site development

Phase II Construction, Installation and Training Stage

Phase II is composed of the construction, installation of equipment and training of the operation staff. The major work items of this phase are as follows:

- Infrastructure work for the construction of the building, external facilities and internal facilities
- Supervision of construction work
- Installation of equipments
- Training of local manpower for the use of equipment
- Institution building

5. Work Schedule

The Project will be conducted according following schedule.

Phase I	Study and Design Stage	12 months
Phase II	Construction, Installation and Training Stage	18 months

6. Input Requirement

Site

The new hospital shall be constructed on the five-hectare area where the present facility is also located. This land is presently owned by the Government of Batangas which has committed to lease it to the DOH for a period of fifty years.

Consultancy Service

The consultancy services for the study, design and implementation and training stages are required as summarized in Attachment A.

Buildings, Facilities and Equipments

The required buildings, facilities and equipments are listed in Attachment B.

Cost

The total estimated cost of the improvement of the hospital amounts US\$22.0 million the breakdown of which is as follows:

1.	Building Construction and Site Development	US\$ 14.0 million
2.	Supply of Equipment	US\$ 7.0 million
3.	Consultancy Services	US\$ 1.5 million

The cost of the consultancy services includes the that for the study on improvement of health delivery system, however the cost of the improvement of the health delivery system is not included in above estimation.

1.	Project Title	Integrated Regional Livelihood Development Project
2.	Project Location	CALABARZON region
3.	Implementing Agency	CALABARZON RDA/PMO-NGOs/GOs
4.	Objectives	(1) To provide various assistance for strengthening self-reliance (2) To organize cooperatives/associations of prospective beneficiaries
5.	Estimated Project Cost	P 1,008 million
6.	Implementation Schedule	1993 - 2010
7.	Expected Effects	(1) To develop the self-help entrepreneurial activities (2) To enhance the socio-economic development activities in this area
8.	Project Descriptions	As per attached

Integrated Regional Livelihood Development Project IRLDP)

1. Background

The widespread unemployment and underemployment in the CALARARZON Region is the result of limited employment opportunities due to low agricultural productivity, and low labor absorption in the industrial sector. The main source of income of the people in specific areas such as coconut farming, sugar cane production and coastal fishing have continuously experienced difficulties including low prices of produce, low market demands and low production.

Urbanization and industrialization have also affected the livelihood of the farmers because of the conversion of agricultural lands to industrial and / or residential lands. these developments have likewise created negative impacts on the social environmental angles.

Thus, socio-economic development activities in the CALABARZON region should focus on these pressing situations to help the people cope with them and alleviate the effects. Specifically, enhancing self-employment through the development and diversification of livelihood projects is of utmost importance.

The Non-Government organizations (NGOs) in the Philippines based from several surveys, have proven their effectiveness and efficiency in working at the grassroot level. In fact, both government and foreign donor institutions have resorted tapping NGOs as their conduits in extending technical and financial assistance to the rural poor. In like manner, some government-initiated grassroot undertakings have proven the same.

However, majority of these NGOs specially in the localities, are more often than not, faced with financial constraints and therefore, forced to remain idle. This happens even when financing programs are available, Moreso, when these programs are channelled through the banks, even the primary or people's organization do not qualify to borrow or apply for loan simply because these secondary NGOs and people's organizations do not have the traditional 4C's (character, collateral, capital/equity, and capacity). These borrowers are generally termed as "unbankable". These problem is not only being experienced by the NGOs but more so with the local government. LGUs have identified several projects but they remain unimplemented because of lack of funds.

Livelihood development is a most essential strategy to ensure socio-economic well-being of the people by developing their self-reliance. However, present livelihood development projects and programs being implemented by NGOs and GOs are discouraged by constraints such as lack of capital, lack of credit facilities, limitations of marketing systems, low demand for production, lack of technical support, inadequate infrastructure, and stiff competition among producers.

Further, the duplication and poor coordination among existing livelihood development projects / programs caused the imbalanced distribution and inefficient utilization of financial and other support services.

In view of the above, the CALABARZON RDA/PMO has formulated the IRLDP which is geared towards improving the quality of life of rural families in the region. The project addresses itself to minimize, if not eliminate poverty in the Region by:

- a. strengthening the self-help entrepreneurial activities of the beneficiaries;
- b. developing self-reliance in the beneficiaries;
- c. reinforcing awareness of their rights and responsibilities for development by managing their entrepreneurial activities; and
- d. sustaining development resulting from the eventual rationalized distribution of population in the rural and urban areas arising from the increased opportunities for economic upliftment of the people in the rural areas.

2. Objectives

The Goal of the IRLDP is to improve the quality of Life of Rural Families.

Generally, the objectives are to:

- 1) Assist prospective beneficiaries establish livelihood projects to increase their productivity and augment their income; and
- 2) Provide the necessary support services/development schemes to effectively achieve project goals and objectives.

Specifically, the IRLDP aims to realize the following objectives:

- 1) To organize cooperatives/associations in feasible project areas;

- 2) To enable beneficiaries earn from their livelihood project/enterprises an additional income of at least 20% p.a.;
- 3) To provide assistance through a package of institutional, technical, financial, marketing and support services to direct beneficiaries and/ or GOs / GOCCs / NGOs.

3. Project Concept

In the light of the proven track records of NGOs and some government offices in effectively and efficiently undertaking grassroots level activities, the RDA/PMO strongly recommends the adoption of the DONDUIT SYSTEM where the NGOs and some GOs shall be tapped as channels to implement the proposed IRLDP.

Basically, the NGOs/GOs will organize the prospective beneficiaries into cooperatives/associations/aggrupations to be able to serve more people, and facilitate coordination as well as other required undertakings. Recommended membership is a minimum of 30/organization.

Secondly, interested NGOs/GOs shall be accredited by the RDA and qualify to avail Enterprise Development Loan (EDL).

And , lastly, to be able to fully support activities at the grassroot's level, NGOs/GOs shall likewise be given grants for staff development purposes.

Lending Scheme

There are three (3) levels of NGOs in the Philippines. The Primary Level most often are the people's organization (POs') e.g. fishermen association, farmers association, etc. The Secondary Level are NGOs who are assisting the POs or the ones organizing the POs. The Tertiary Level are the Confederations, Networks or Umbrella Organizations.

Any agency in this matter would find it hard to deal with POs simply because there are two or more POs in one barangay. Therefore, it is highly recommended that the Agency shall deal or assist only Secondary Tertiary Level NGOs for facilitation purposes and better coordination.

Lending Scheme

1)	Loan Ceilings	
		Total Project Cost

- ## 2) Interest Rate

- ### 6) Maturity Period

- 28 - 4

Procedure

I. NGO

A. Accreditation

Process

Agency Action

NGO submits Letter of Intent for Accreditation

Evaluates/Approves

Issues Accreditation Certificate
Sends Notice of Non-Accreditation /Disqualification

B. Loan Application (since this is a loan, NGOs should prepare and submit Feasibility Study (FS) not Project Proposal)

Submits FS and loan application for not less than 2 projects at a time

Evaluates/Approves FS and Loan Application

Prepares Loan Documents

NGO signs Loan Documents

Processes and prepares check

Releases Loan

NGO receives/deposits Loan proceeds

C. Remits amortization payment

Receives/Records

II. GO/GOCCs

A. Accreditation

GO/GOCCs submits Letter of Intent to participate

Evaluates/Approves

Prepares Memorandum of Agreement
Signs Memorandum of Agreement

B. Loan Application

Submits FS and Loan Application of not less than 2 projects at a time.

Evaluates/Approves FS and Loan Application

Prepares Contract of Loan

Signs Contract of Loan

Processes/prepares check

Releases Loan

Receives/deposits Loan Proceeds

C. Remits amortization payment

Receives/Records

Grant/Aid

Accredited NGOs/GOs with approved loan applications shall be granted assistance to enable them to enhance their knowledge, skills, attitudes and capabilities. (See Staff Development for NGOs/GOs in the CALABARZON Region)

4. Implementing Schedule/Estimated Project Cost : P 1,008 million

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No. of Projects</u>
1993	P 84 M	140 projects @ P .6M/project
1994-95	P 84 M	140 projects @ P .6M/project
1996-97	P 112 M	187 projects @ P .6M/project
1998-2000	P 168 M	280 projects @ P .6M/project
2001-2010	P 560 M	934 projects @ P .6M/project

1.	Project Title	Family Health Care Development Project
2.	Location	CALABARZON region
3.	Implementation Agency	Department of Health (DOH)
4.	Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To train one member in a family as the Health Worker of that family to make him knowledgeable, develop the right attitude and correct skills in carrying out simple health measures/practices (2) To facilitate the transfer of simple health technology to the people and assure health responsibility
5.	Implementation Schedule	20 years
6.	Expected Effects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Strengthening of self-reliance of people (2) Improvement of health condition of depressed area
7.	Project Description	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Training of Family Health Care Workers (FHCWs) (2) Financial support to FHCWs for training (3) Implementation of primary health care services by FHCWs <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a Education on prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them, b Promotion of adequate food supply and proper nutrition. c Basic sanitation and an adequate supply of safe water, d Maternal and child care including family planning, e Immunization against the major infectious diseases, f Prevention and control of locally endemic diseases, g Appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries and h Provision of essential drugs.

Family Health Care Development Project

1. Background

Family Health Care Development Project was an off-shoot of the innovative strategies evolved by the Department of Health-Region IV to strengthen the implementation of Primary Health Care (PHC). What is PHC? Primary Health Care (PHC) is a nationwide approach to health development introduced in 1980 which is carried out through a set of activities and whose ultimate aim is to make people productive. This envisages that the community will define its own health problems and needs and devise and carry out programs or activities to solve them, in partnership with the government and the private sector. As an approach to health development, PHC must provide, among others, essential health care which is : community-based accessible, acceptable, sustainable at a cost which the community and the government can afford and interrelated with the overall socio-economic development.

To effect community involvement and participation in Community Health Programs, Volunteer Workers, the Barangay Health Workers (BHWs) were organized with one Barangay Health Worker for every 20 households, trained, duties and responsibilities defined and mobilized to carry out the concept of PHC in close coordination and supervision of the Rural Health Midwives assigned in barangays. They have been effectively carrying out their tasks but the essence of voluntarism had its own limitations. They slowly dropped out from their duties and responsibilities. Only a handful remained loyal to voluntary work. The task of administering and monitoring to the needs of 20 households in a barangay becomes a tall order for them. This was a big set back to the implementation of PHC.

As a result, the Region further simplified the strategy by organizing the Family Health Care Development Project.

The Project focusses more the smallest political unit, the family. It is more specific, direct, permanent and kindred in nature. The aim is to develop the capabilities of each family to be self-reliant and more responsible in the promotion and protection of their own health. Considering the nature of health occurrence, nobody is able to predict when illness comes in the family and what time it will befall. The most important person who can immediately provide the care needed of an immediate member of the family who is sick is no other than of one of each member who is adequately knowledgeable.

So far we have trained 69,352 Family Health Care Workers (FHCWs) located in the island provinces and municipalities as well as the mainland provinces of Aurora and Quezon of Region IV.

The plan of DOH of Region IV is to train more 1,200,391 to complete the total of 1,269,743 FHCWs in Region IV upto 1992. One very dramatic impact is the reduction of pneumonia and bronchitis in the island provinces of Romblon, Palawan, Oriental and Occidental Mindoro and mainland provinces of Aurora and Quezon. The contribution of the Family Health Care Workers could not be over-emphasized.

2. Rationale

Strengthening of Self-reliance of People

The basic concept of the primary health care is to prevent the health problems through participation of people to be targeted in health and environmental improvements rather than to cope with health problems at later time by providing health services. The voluntary attitude of people to be involved their health and environment improvement are enhanced through the Project.

Improvement of Health Services of Depressed Area

The health condition of rural remote area as well as urban congested area are depressed area due to the bad physical environment as well as the lack of health facilities and manpower. The Project will upgrade health condition in the depressed area through the improvement of physical condition of people while the Project will overcome the lack of health manpower by providing FHCWs.

3. Objectives

The objective of the Project is to train one member in a family as the Health Worker of that family to make him knowledgeable, develop the right attitude and correct skills in carrying out simple health measures/practices for better health and healthful living which will facilitate the transfer of simple health technology to the people and assure health responsibility.

4. Scope of Work

1) Training of Family Health Care Workers (FHCWs)

A 2-weeks training is conducted by the Rural Health Midwives, Nurses, Municipal Health Officers and Health Educators at the barangay level for 30 Family Health Care Workers at a time. Lecturettes, demonstrations, film showings, on the job-trainings were the methods used. Each one was given a copy of the Family Health Care Manual.

The training of FHCWs will be conducted by concentrating to the families below the poverty line considering the regional balance of distribution of FHCWs. The target number of training of FHCWs are set as below;

Phase I : 1992 - 1995	Training of	600,000	FHCWs
Phase II : 1995 - 2000	Training of	600,000	FHCWs
Phase III : 2000 - 2010	Training of	1,000,000	FHCWs

At the end of Phase I, all families below poverty line will be covered and all families will be covered at the end of Phase III.

2) Financial Support

Each Family Health Care Worker was allocated P50 for supplies, meals for 2-weeks training from the PHC funds plus P3.67 per annual or a total cost of P53.67 per FHCW.

3) Implementation of primary health care services by FHCWs

The Family Health Care Worker will translate and apply the significance and value of the eight (8) elements of Primary Health Care which are;

- 1) Education on prevailing health problems and the methods of preventing and controlling them,
- 2) Promotion of adequate food supply and proper nutrition.
- 3) Basic sanitation and an adequate supply of safe water,
- 4) Maternal and child care including family planning,
- 5) Immunization against the major infectious diseases,
- 6) Prevention and control of locally endemic diseases,
- 7) Appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries and
- 8) Provision of essential drugs.

5. Work Schedule

The work schedule of the Project will be conducted from 1991 to 2010 composed of three (3) phases as below:

Phase I : 1992 - 1995	600,000	FHCWs
Phase II : 1995 - 2000	600,000	FHCWs
Phase II : 2000 - 2010	1,000,000	FHCWs

6. Required Input

Health manpower

The following health manpower is required for conducting about 65,000 training courses of the FHCWs through the project period.

Cost

The cost of the Project is estimated to be P composed of following cost items.

1. Direct Cost of Training (allowance, material)
2. Equipment, material, etc.
3. Personnel

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Information Education, Communication and Motivation Program (IECM) |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Health (DOH), National Nutrition Commission (NNC), Population Commission (POPCOM) |
| 4. | Objectives | (1) To promote intensive IECM through multi-media campaigns and utilization of institutional and non-institutional media sources
(2) To strengthen the value formation of people for health development |
| 5. | Implementation Schedule | 1991 - 2010 |
| 6. | Expected Effects | (1) To disseminate adequate information on health issues / practice
(2) To strengthen people's consciousness for health development |
| 7. | Project Descriptions | (1) Development / production / distribution of IEC materials
(2) Household teachings by the barangay health workers and the family health care workers
(3) Classroom teaching
(4) Intersectoral meetings/conferences
(5) Patient education in government private health facilities
(6) Preventive and promotive health education
(7) Mass media information campaign |

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|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Herbal Production, Dissemination /Distribution and Research and Development Program |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Health (DOH) |
| 4. | Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) To research and development of herbal medicine(2) To promote herbal production(3) To promote herbal medicine dissemination/distribution to rural area |
| 5. | Implementation Schedule | 1991 - 2010 |
| 6. | Expected Effects | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) To improve the accessibility of people to medicare through utilization of cheap medicines(2) To support the community-based primary health programs by utilizing herbs(3) To strengthen people's self-reliance in health development |
| 7. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Herbal Production, Dissemination, Distribution, Research and Development Project

1. Background

In the CALABARZON region, the major health and nutrition indicators such as birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate and maternal rate indicate the similar levels to those of Region IV. However, the indices such as the underweight children below age of seven, population of served water and number of household with sanitary toilet indicate that the health and nutrition conditions of the CALABARZON region are still poor.

The delivery of health services in CALABARZON is still insufficient considering the present health and nutrition status. Especially, the poor accessibility of poor people to health service is the major issue in CALABARZON. The high cost of medicines and other medical services limit and hinder the effective delivery of medical services especially to the poor people.

In the CALABARZON region, the potential of local production of herbal medicines is identified by DOH. The development of utilization of herbal medicines is the most important issues of the health development in the CALABARZON region. The herbal production, dissemination / distribution and research and development project is proposed to boost local production of drugs and medicines and thereby decreasing imports on drugs while using the medicinal plants which CALABARZON has plenty of it.

2. Objectives

General Objectives : To use indigenous materials in the production of medicine drugs for the cure of common illness.

Development Objectives :

- 1) To research and develop herbal medicines;
- 2) To promote herbal production; and
- 3) To promote herbal medicines dissemination / distribution to rural areas.

Strategic Objectives :

- 1) To improve the accessibility of people to medicare through utilization of cheap medicines;
- 2) To support the community-based Primary Health Care by utilizing herbs; and
- 3) To strengthen peoples self-reliance in health development.

3. Project Outline

Project Component

The project consists of three major components as follows:

- 1) Establish the Research and Development Center of herbal medicines,
- 2) Implement the herbal dissemination / distribution program, and
- 3) Train the people how to utilize herbal plants in local communities.

The Research and Development Center of herbal medicines is constructed as the center of the research, production and dissemination of herbal medicines in CALABARZON. The herbal dissemination / distribution programs are implemented by utilizing the existing health delivery system of the DOH while the family health care development program cooperates with the herbal dissemination by providing the training of herbal production and utilization through the family health care workers.

Activities, Schedule and Physical Inputs

<u>Inputs</u>	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Physical</u>
	Phase I	1993 - 1996	
	a. Construction of building		P 11,000,000
	b. Installation of equipment		1,894,117
	c. Provision of supplies		1,760,000
		Total	P 14,654,117
	Phase II	1996 - 2013	
	Operation of the Herbal Plant		67,524,765
		Grand Total in Peso	P 82,178,882

Beneficiaries

- Direct** : People in far-flung barangays who walk miles to drug centers.
- Target** : Nationwide implementation to lessen the importation of drugs and medicines.

4. Cost

<u>Phase I</u>		1993 - 1996	
a. Building			₱ 11,000,000
b. Equipment			1,894,117
c. Supplies			1,760,000
		Total in Peso	₱ 14,654,117
		Total in US \$	\$ 542,745
<u>Phase II</u>		1996 - 2013	Operational Cost/Year
		1996	₱ 1,209,600
		1997	1,354,752
		1998	1,517,322
		1999	1,689,400
		2000	1,903,328
		2001	2,131,727
		2002	2,387,534
		2003	2,674,038
		2004	2,994,922
		2005	3,354,312
		2006	3,856,829
		2007	4,207,648
		2008	4,712,565
		2009	5,278,072
		2010	5,911,441
		2011	6,620,814
		2012	7,415,312
		2013	8,305,149
		Total in Peso	₱ 67,524,765
		Total in US \$	\$ 2,500,917
		Grand Total in Peso	₱ 82,178,882
		Grand Total in US \$	\$ 3,043,662

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Intensified Nutrition Action Program |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | NNC |
| 4. | Objectives | To organize communities and the Local Government Units through nutritional problems |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | P 70 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2012 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | (1) To upgrade the health condition in depressed area
(2) To build capabilities of communities to solve their own problem |

Intensified Nutrition Action Program

1. Background

The share of severely and moderately underweight children against the total number of children in CALABARZON is estimated to be 19.2% in 1989 that is higher than the national average, but slightly lower than the average of Region IV. The shares of Quezon and Rizal are estimated to be 22.3% and 22.8% respectively, much higher than both the national and regional average while those of Cavite (17.3%) and Batangas (15.5%) are lower than the national and regional average.

To improve these nutrition condition in CALABARZON, the intensified nutrition action program, otherwise known as "Lalakas ang Katawang Sapat Sa Sustansiya" (Lakass) has been implemented as the ongoing program of NNC. The intensified nutrition action program is to improve the health and nutritional well-being of families/communities by building capabilities of communities to identify analyze and solve their own health and nutritional problems through the development of skills in food and nutrition program management among communities. The project is identified as the effective measure to cope with nutrition problems, thus the expansion of the intensified nutrition action program is proposed as the urgent project of the Project CALABARZON. The concept paper and TOR of the project has been already available since 1989 and the results of external evaluation by SCU's available as of June, 1991.

2. Objectives

Development Objective

To improve the health and nutritional well-being of families/communities in identified nutritionally depressed municipalities.

Strategic Objectives

- a) To build capabilities of communities to identify analyze and solve their own health and nutritional problems
- b) To develop skills in food and nutrition program management among communities

3. Project Outline

General Description

The intensified nutrition action program, otherwise known as "Lalakas ang Katawang Sapat Sa Sustansiya" (Lakass) has four (4) features:

- a) It is an area based project which hinges on the capabilities of the community and the Local Government Units (LGU's) to manage (plan, implement, monitor and evaluate) to solve their own problems.
- b) It advocates for a combination of short and long term measures to address local health and nutrition problems.
- c) It emphasizes the utilization of local indigenous resources.
- d) It strengthens already existing nutrition surveillance system.

Component

The project component is summarized as below:

	<u>Activities</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Physical Inputs *</u>
1)	Social Mobilization (social preparation/ advocacy; community organization)	Prior, during and after project planning and implementation over the span of ten years (1992-2012)	One (1) computer with printer
2)	Regional Orientation/ Consultation Meeting		Four (4) contractual staff
3)	Training of: Provincial /Municipal Lakass Core Group	5 days 2nd Quarter of 1992 & 1st Quarter thereafter until 2002	Three (3) technical staff
	Barangay Lakass Core Group	7 days 2nd Quarter of 1992 & 1st Quarter thereafter until 2002	One (1) administrative staff
4)	Community Assembly/ Consultation meetings Preparation & Submission of Project Proposal	Prior, during & after project 2nd Quarter of 1992 1st Quarter thereafter until 2002	One (1) project consultant

- 5) Review & Approval of Project Proposal 1991 - 1992
 - 6) Project Implementation 3rd Quarter of 1992 and Second Quarter thereafter until 2002 One (1) vehicle for mobility
 - 7) Nutrition Surveillance 1992 - 2012
 - 8) Monitoring and Evaluation Quarterly and Annually 1992 - 2012
- * Applies to all project activities until 2002

4. Work Schedule

The proposed schedule of the project is as follows:

Proposed Schedule:

Project Start : 1992
 Project End : 2002
 Project Duration : 10 years
 Monitoring and Evaluation until 2012

Detailed schedule of project implementation of Lakass in the CALABARZON*

Areas	Existing Lakass Project	1992-1997	1998-2002	2003-2012
Cavite (2 muns.)	none	10	10	project supervision monitoring and evaluation
Laguna (29 muns.)	1	18	10	
Batangas (32 muns.)	none	20	12	continuation of nutrition surveillance
Rizal (14 muns.)	1	7	6	
Quezon (40 muns.)	4	20	16	
130 muns.	6	75	55	

* By 1997 the PRO-POOR areas as well as the Area Development Project areas of the SCUs/SDC will already be covered.

5. Inputs

Cost

The cost of the project is estimated as below.

A. Direct Cost

	<u>Component Activities</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Social Mobilization/ Local Dialogues	-	P 500,000
2.	Regional Orientation and Consultation meetings	P 250/pax x 50 x 10 times	P 125,000
3.	Training of Provincial/ Municipal Lakass Core Group	P2000/ pax x 750 pax	P 1,500,000
	Training of Barangay Lakass Core Group	P 700/pax x 3,900 pax	P 2,730,000
4.	Community Assembly/ Consultative Meetings	c/o Local Government Units (LGU's)	
5.	Review and Approval of Project Proposal	1992 - 1997 P 350 T x 75 muns.	P 26,250,000
6.	Review and Approval Implementation	1992-1997 P 500 T x 55 muns.	P 27,500,000
7.	Nutrition Surveillance		P 3,250,000
8.	Monitoring and Evaluation		P 5,300,000

P 67,155,000

B. Personnel and equipment cost

1.	3 technical staff	P5,000 x 3 x 120 months	P 1,800,000
2.	1 administrative staff	P 2,500 x 1 x 120 months	P 300,000
3.	Consultancy	P1,500/month x 120 months	P 180,000

4. Equipment

Computer with printer	P 20,000
Vehicle	P 600,000

P 2,900,000

Total
US\$ P70,055,000
3,086,1123.30

Institutional Arrangements

The RNC-SDC will serve as the policy making body in the region with regard the directions/guidelines of Lakass Project using the general guidelines set by NNC. NNC will coordinate the conduct of planning, training and project proposal preparation of each municipality as well as the monitoring of projects. RNC-SDC member agencies will provide the requisite technical and logistical support. The LGUs/NCs will serve as proponents, implementors, monitors and evaluators of their respective projects. Personnel support and financial counterparts will be sought.

6. Beneficiaries

The beneficiaries of the project are expected as follows:

A. Direct Beneficiaries

- Preschooler and Schoolchildren who are moderately and severely underweight
- families with moderate and severe underweight children
- families of marginal farmers and fisherfolks and those with six or more pre-school and schoolchildren

B. Target Beneficiaries

- families with moderate and severe underweight children
- nutritionally-at-risk-families
- identified priority barangays/comunities

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Disease Control Program Package |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Health (DOH) |
| 4. | Objectives | (1) To upgrade the health service and control specific health problems
(2) To promote health education |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | P 780 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1993 - 2013 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | To improve the health condition |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Disease Control Program Package

1. Background

The health sector, led by DOH, has adopted policies and strategy which aim to "promote effective, efficient and accessible quality services with particular focus on the poor, underserved, unserved and high-risk group". These policies and strategy are contained in the Medium-term Philippines Development Plan: 1987 - 1992. Specifically, the sector plan for the period 1987 - 1992 provide for, among others, the improvement in the capabilities of hospitals at the different levels so that they can adequately respond to the needs of the community within set standards of operation. Following the national policy, the regional development policy of health sector in Region IV are prepared focusing on upgrading the quantity and quality of health services to people.

The health and nutrition conditions of the CALABARZON region are still poor. The persistent occurrence of communicable diseases which are the major causes of morbidity and mortality such as diarrhea, influenza, bronchitis, malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia. Besides, the non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases such as hypertension, rheumatic heart disease and malignant diseases are also identified as the cause of morbidity and mortality. The incidence of disability such as blindness, ENT and orthopaedic are increasing.

To deal with above diseases in CALABARZON, the DOH has been implementing the regular disease control programs. For expanding the health services in CALABARZON, these existing programs should be strengthened. Thus, the integrated package of these existing programs is formulated as the disease control program package. The component of information, education, motivation and communication is also included to strengthen the people's participation, better understanding, interest and support for health programs of the government. Besides, the DOH is proposing the disease control program package though it is handicapped by budgetary limitations, especially now that the health budget is cut by the present administration, so DOH introduced this package for financial assistance.

2. Objectives

General Objectives : Expansion of the on-going program related to upgrading the Nutrition and health conditions.

Strategic Objectives :

- 1) To lower high incidence of communicable diseases;
- 2) To lower high infant mortality rate;
- 3) To decrease the number of high risk mothers and married women of reproductive age (MWRA);
- 4) To improve health and nutrition conditions of the people through nutrition and disease control program.

3. Project Outline

The disease control program package consist of the four programs, such as, Comprehensive child and maternal program, Communicable diseases control program, Non-communicable disease control program and Health communication program. The project components of each program are listed as below:

- 1) Comprehensive child and maternal program
 - a) Expanded Program on Immunization
 - Surveillance of six immunizable diseases
 - Cold chain management
 - Social mobilization
 - Immunization sessions
 - Communication Campaign
 - b) Maternal and Child Health Program
 - Pre-natal, natal and post-natal care
 - Training of traditional birth attendants (Hilots) on asepsis and the care of the mother and newborn
 - Breast-feeding advocacy and milk code implementation
 - Regular surveillance of growth and health status of 0 - 5 years old
 - Tetanus toxoid immunization of pregnant mothers
 - c) Dental Health Program
 - Case finding / oral examination
 - Dental Health Education
 - Preventive treatment through fluoridation and prophylaxis
 - Treatment and referral of cases

2) Communicable diseases control program

a) Acute Respiratory Infection

- Case finding and treatment

b) Tuberculosis Control Program

- Case finding through sputum microscopy and chest X-ray for cavities
- Treatment of cases
- Referral of cases

c) Control of Diarrheal Diseases

- Correct diarrhea management and care
 - i Prevention of dehydration by early home management with appropriate home-available fluids
 - ii Early, elective, and widespread use of ORESOL to treat dehydration at home, in health centers, and hospitals
 - iii Appropriate use of drugs
 - iv Appropriate referral
- Improvement of MCH practices (emphasis on breast-feeding and weaning), environmental health practices, domestic and personal hygiene
- Epidemic control which includes diarrheal disease surveillance, investigation, family appropriate control measures in response to epidemics

d) Malaria Control Program

- Case finding through blood smear examination
- Treatment of cases
- Vector control: Residual house spraying
 Environmental management
 Biological control
- Referral of cases
- Information, Education and Communication support

e) Leprosy Control Program

- Case finding
- Treatment
- Referral
- Follow-up

f) STD / AIDS Control Program

- Pap smear / GC smear / other laboratory procedures
- Information, Education and Communication support
- Gynecological examination
- Treatment of case
- Contact tracing

3) Non-communicable disease control program.

- Screening of patients for :
 - Hypertension
 - CVA
 - Rheumatic heart disease
 - Congenital heart disease
 - Coronary heart disease
 - Cancer
 - Blindness
- Treatment of cases
- Follow-up and referral
- Establishment of baseline data
- Participation in consultative meetings on cancer, anti-smoking and blindness

4) Health communication program

- Development / Production / Distribution of IEC materials
- Household teachings by the Barangay Health Workers and the Family Health Care Workers
- Classroom teaching
- Community meetings / assemblies
- Intersectoral meetings / conferences
- Patient education in government and private health facilities
- Preventive and promotive health education
- Mass media information campaign

4. Work Schedule

The project is divided into three phases as follows:

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Physical Inputs</u>
Phase I	1993 - 1996	Basic Health Programs
Phase II	1997 - 2000	Basic Health Programs
Phase III	2000 - 2013	Basic Health Programs

5. Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 780 million as below.

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Physical Inputs</u>
Phase I	1993 - 1996	₱ 195,011,710
Phase II	1997 - 2000	234,014,050
Phase III	2001 - 2013	351,021,080
Total in Peso		₱ 780,046,840

6. Beneficiaries

- Direct : People in the depressed areas in the CALABARZON and throughout the Region as well.
- Target : Children and all lactating mothers within the CALABARZON area.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Environmental Sanitation Program |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Health (DOH) |
| 4. | Objectives | To improve environmental sanitation through provision of potable water, construction of sanitary toilet and establishment of appropriate disposal system |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | P 805 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1993 - 2013 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | (1) To upgrade the sanitary condition
(2) To prevent the communicable diseases |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Environmental Sanitation Program

1. Background

There are three levels of water service namely Level I or point source, Level II or communal faucet system and Level III or waterworks system. Level I consists of a point source usually a protected spring or well with no distribution system, often provided in areas where houses are few and scattered thinly. It essentially covers 100 persons. Level II is a communal faucet system intended for rural areas where houses are clustered enough to justify a simple distribution system with public standpipes. It delivers water to average of 100 households per system. Level III water supply service refers to a piped system with individual house connections, generally suited for dense urban areas.

The ratio of served households in CALABARZON is estimated to be 91.4% in 1989 that is higher than the average of Region IV as well as the Philippines. The ratio of provinces are 83.4% in Cavite, 92.9% in Laguna, 93.8% in Batangas, 94.5% in Rizal and 61.1% in Quezon. The ratio in Quezon is estimated to be only 61.1%, lower than both the average of Region IV and the Philippines while that of Cavite is lower than the average of Region IV.

The share of households with sanitary toilet against total households is estimated to be 62.4% in 1989 that is slightly higher than that of Region IV. The share by provinces are 75.9% in Cavite, 76.8% in Laguna, 51.0% in Batangas, 66.7% in Rizal and 51.0% in Quezon. The share in Batangas and Quezon are lower than the average of Region IV.

To improve the present poor condition of sanitation in CALABARZON, the DOH proposes the expansion of the existing programs, the environment and sanitation program including water supply surveillance, household sanitation.

2. Objective

General Objective : To upgrade continuously existing level of health and nutrition condition in CALABARZON through the improvement of sanitation

Specific Objective : To implement the programs for the improvement of the environment including water supply surveillance, household sanitation

3. Project Outline

Project component

The project consists of following six components to improve the environment conditions.

1. Provision of potable water supply
2. Disinfection of questionable water supply
3. Inspection of Food and Industrial establishments and issuance of sanitary permits
4. Campaign for Sanitary Toilet
Construction and provision of water sealed toilet bowls
5. Promotion of appropriate refuse collection and disposal
6. Vermin Control in homes, food establishments and communities

Beneficiaries

- Direct : People in the CALABARZON Area
- Target : Household without sanitary toilets and potable water supply sources, business establishments and household with questionable potability of their water sources.

4. Cost and Work Schedule

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1. Provision of potable water supply	1993 - 2013	₱ 250,462,250
2. Disinfection of questionable water supply	1993 - 2013	44,805,600
3. Inspection of Food and Industrial establishments and issuance of sanitary permits	1993 - 2013	77,551,200
4. Campaign for Sanitary Toilet Construction and provision of water sealed toilet bowls	1993 - 2013	257,740,000
5. Promotion of appropriate refuse collection and disposal	1993 - 2013	22,745,000
6. Vermin Control in homes, food establishments and communities	1993 - 2013	151,459,000
Total in Peso		₱ 804,763,050
Total in US \$		\$ 29,806,039

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|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Integrated Population and Development Program |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Population Commission (POPCOM) and Line Agencies (DPWH, DTI, DENR, DILG) |
| 4. | Objectives | (1) To integrate population concerns
(2) To promote and implement programs and projects about population problems |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | P 407 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1993 - 2012 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | (1) To reduce the imbalance in population distribution
(2) To improve the population welfare |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Integrated Population and Development Program

1. Background

The population of the CALABARZON region in 1990 was estimated to be 6,349,000 composed of 1,153,000 in Cavite (18.2% of total population in the Region), 1,374,000 in Laguna (21.6%), 1,476,000 in Batangas (23.3%), 973,000 in Rizal (15.3%) and 1,373,000 in Quezon (21.6%). It accounts for 76.9% of total population in Region IV. The population in CALABARZON has been increasing in the last 20 years. In the period from 1970 to 1980, the annual growth rate in CALABARZON was estimated to be 3.2% while the annual growth rate of Region IV and the whole country were calculated to be 3.2% and 2.8% respectively. In terms of population growth of the provinces during 1970 to 1980, Rizal had the highest rate of over 6% p.a., followed by Cavite and Laguna with 4.0% p.a. and 3.4% p.a.. The annual growth rate of Batangas and Quezon were estimated to be 2.4% and 2.3%, lower than the average of Region IV as well as the whole country.

In the period of 1980 to 1990, even though the annual population growth rate in Region IV was decreasing compared with that in 1970 to 1980, the annual growth rate in CALABARZON was increasing. The annual growth rate was 3.3%, higher than the average 2.3% of whole country and 3.1% of Region IV. The growth rate of provinces were estimated to be 5.8% for Rizal, 4.1% for Cavite, 3.5% of Laguna, 2.3% for Batangas and 2.0% for Quezon. The population in CALABARZON had been expanding continuously with high growth rates. Especially in Cavite and Rizal the population had been increasing rapidly while the population growth in Batangas and Quezon was lower than the national average.

The rapid population growth in CALABARZON is identified as the major issue of the development by bringing about congestion and over supply of labour. Thus, the government has already started their program of population including the family planning and redistribution of the population. The integrated population and development program is proposed as the urgent program of the Project CALABARZON.

2. Objectives

General Objective : (1) To integrated population concerns

- (2) To promote and implement programs and projects about the population problems
- Specific Objectives : (1) To promote policies and measures that will support the integration of population concerns in the planning of programs and projects that have impact on population variables
- (2) To promote policies and measures, and support programs and projects that can reduce the imbalance in population distribution in relation to land are, resources and environment
- (3) To promote policies and measures that will ensure that the economic, social, moral and physical well-being of the individual and family are addressed in developmental programs
- (4) To implement the Family Planning Program

3. Project Outline

The "Integrated Population and Development Program's" primary components are advocacy, multi-media information dissemination, human resource development, logistical/equipment assistance, research and policy analysis/development, monitoring and evaluation. The major project components are summarized as below:

- (1) Integrated population concerns into various socio-economic plans, programs and projects at all levels
- (2) Strengthen the POPDEV information and research base for policy-making, decision-making, and implementation of developmental projects
- (3) Strengthen the IEC, motivational human resource development, logistics and other support for the promotion of the different POPDEV concerns, i.e., Family Formation, Status of Women, Maternal and Child Health, Child Survival, Morality and Morbidity, Population Distribution and Urbanization, Migration and Population Structure.

(4) Implement the Family Planning Program

- a. Intensified IEC
- b. Provision of permanent and non-permanent methods of contraception
- c. Management of infertility

The major activities of the project are summarized as follows:

- 1. Human resource development program
 - a. Training / orientation
- 2. Advocacy / info-dissemination
 - a. Production and development of IEC materials
 - b. Program promotion through Radio-TV and cinema
- 3. Logistic support
- 4. Research / policy development
- 5. Monitoring
- 6. Impact evaluation

4. Work Schedule

The project is proposed to be implemented from 1993 to 2012 for 20 years as shown in attached schedule table.

5. Input

Cost

The total cost of the Project is estimated to be P 406,501,000 as shown in the attached table. The cost of each project activity is summarized as below.

(Unit: P.1,000)		
1.	Human resource development program	27,213
2.	Advocacy / info-dissemination	304,475
3.	Logistic support	41,300
4.	Research / policy development	27,313
5.	Monitoring	200
6.	Impact evaluation	6,000

Inputs would include production costs of IEC/advocacy materials, IEC/advocacy materials, IEC Equipment and technical consultants IEC expert and expert on IEC equipment technology.

Institutional Arrangement

The lead agency will be the Commission on Population, Region IV and the CALABARZON provinces, in cooperation with DENR, DILG, DTI and DPWH, etc.

6. Expected Effects

The following effects of the project are expected.

- (1) Line agencies whose programs provide key resources and services that influence major demographic movements, will have integrated population and development concerns as major considerations in the identification, location, planning and phasing of their projects and activities.
- (2) The policy framework for rationalizing the distribution of population through measures like a system of incentives and a migrant assistance network shall have been established.
- (3) The policy framework for the integration of population welfare concerns into the development management process shall have been broadened and the necessary support systems for such integration at national and local government levels shall have been initiated.

The following groups are expected as the beneficiaries of the project.

- Direct Beneficiaries : Decision-makers, policy-makers, planners and influentials
- Target Beneficiaries : People of the CALABARZON and the youth as special population group

1.	Project Title	Upgrading of Strategically Located District/Medicare Hospitals and RHUs/BHSs
2.	Project Location	CALABARZON region
3.	Implementing Agency	Department of Health (DOH)
4.	Objectives	To upgrade frontline health facilities to be able to cater to the needs of the people in far-flung areas
5.	Estimated Project Costs	P 1,070 million
6.	Implementation Schedule	1993 - 2013
7.	Expected Effects	To improve medical services in this area
8.	Project Descriptions	As per attached

Upgrading of Strategically Located District / Medicare Hospitals and Rural Health Units and Barangay Health Stations

1. Background

There are 183 hospitals in CALABARZON composed of 50 government hospitals and 133 private hospitals in 1988. The bed capacity of the CALABARZON region are estimated to be 5,797 in 1988 and about 40% of total bed capacity are supplied by the government hospitals. This share is also lower than that of the Philippines and Region IV estimated to be 54% and 59% respectively. The population per bed in 1988 is also estimated to be 1,030 in CALABARZON that is higher than that of the Philippines (686), Region IV (778) as well as the targeted standard of population per bed (500). In the provinces, the population per bed ranges from 883 in Batangas to 1,266 in Cavite. In all provinces in CALABARZON, the population per bed is higher than the national average as well as the average of Region IV.

There are 192 rural health centers, 1,005 barangay health centers and 42 pueri-culture centers in CALABARZON. The population per health center are estimated to be 31,111 for rural health center, 5,944 for barangay health center and 142,221 for pueri-culture center.

The improvement of inadequate health facilities, equipments, supplies and manpower are the major objectives to attain the sufficient delivery of health service for high risk areas while the delivery system is also strengthened to increase the people's access to essential health and nutrition services. For these objectives, the programs related to the establishment and maintenance of service units are undertaken.

The Upgrading of Strategically Located District / Medicare Hospitals and Rural Health Units and Barangay Health Stations is proposed to upgrade the conditions of health facilities including the hospitals, BHSSs, RHUs and supportive systems such as communication system and ambulance system by establishing the regional health service networking. The project is also expected as the support project of the Batangas Regional Hospital Upgrading Project.

2. Objective

The objective of the project is set as follows:

General Objectives : To upgrade frontline health facilities to be able to cater to the needs of the people in farflung areas.

Development Objectives :

- 1) To prepare strategic location plan of District / Medicare hospitals and Rural Health Units / Barangay Health Stations;
- 2) To facilitate required health facilities and manpower; and
- 3) To establish Regional Medicare Network by improving communication, ambulance and transport system.

Strategic Objectives :

- 1) To improve regional imbalance of health services through improvement;
- 2) To provide sufficient health services to the people in remote areas especially the isolated islands; and
- 3) To utilize limited health facilities in the CALABARZON region.

3. Project Outline

The project consist of the following four (4) major components.

- 1) Regional Master Study for Networking of Health Facilities
- 2) Renovation and construction of RHUs, BHSs and hospitals
- 3) Establishment of communication system and ambulance system
- 4) Expansion of implementation of the existing programs of DOH

The activities of the above project components are summarized as follows:

- 1) Regional Master Study for Networking of Health Facilities
 - To conduct the Regional Master Study for Networking.

- To prepare the Strategic Location Plan of District / Medicare Hospitals and Rural Health Units and Barangay Health Stations.
- 2) Renovation and construction of RHUs, BHSs and hospitals
- To construct and upgrade the District / Medicare Hospitals.
 - To construct RHUs and BHSs in the depressed areas.
- 3) Establishment of communication system and ambulance system
- To facilitate communication system covering District / Medicare Hospitals, Provincial and Regional Hospitals.
 - To improve ambulance system through land and transporting system for emergency cases.
- 4) Expansion of implementation of the existing programs of DOH
- a) Medical Care Improvement Program
- Outpatient consultation and treatment
 - In-patient care
 - Continuing education on health programs
 - Strengthening frontline services
 - 2-way referral system
- b) Hospital Care Improvement Program
- Upgrading of facilities, equipment and manpower complement
 - Upgrading capabilities of hospital personnel
 - 2-way referral system
- c) Laboratory Service Program
- Upgrading of equipment, laboratory space, and facilities and manpower complement
- d) Medicare Program
- Conversion of Medicare Hospitals to District Hospitals with the following twelve (12) functional support programs
 - Infrastructure development
 - Maintenance Program
 - Training and Human Resource Development
 - Health Information
 - Management Information
 - Community Health Program
 - Planning
 - Logistics
 - Administration, Personnel, Accounting and Budgeting
 - Decentralization, Managerial and Organization Management and Development
 - Accountability and Public Ethics

The following beneficiaries are expected by the project.

- Direct : People in remote areas where there are no hospitals and doctors.
- Target : The people nationwide at large as this is being implemented nationwide as a project of the Department of Health.

4. Work Schedule

The project is divided into two phases such as Phase I Renovation of RHUs/ BHSs, creation of additional beds and buy-ing of equipments and supplies and Phase II Construction of RHUs/ BHSs. The master plan of networking is conducted as the project component of the Batangas Regional Hospital Upgrading. The work schedule of the project is set as below:

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Physical Inputs</u>
Phase I	1993 - 1996	Renovation of RHUs/ BHSs, creation of additional beds and buy-ing of equipments and supplies
Phase II	1996 - 2013	Construction of RHUs/ BHSs

5. Cost

The project cost is estimated to be P 1,070 million as shown in below:

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Schedule</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Phase I		
A. Renovation of Rural Health Units and Barangay Health Stations	1993 - 1996	₱ 150,919,000
B. Creation of additional beds (Hospitals)	1993 - 1996	680,760,000
	Total (A + B)	₱ 831,679,000
C. Equipment and Supplies	1993 - 1996	84,852,800
	Grand Total (A + B + C) in Peso	₱ 916,531,800
	Grand Total (A + B + C) in US \$	\$ 33,945,622
Phase II		
A. Construction of Rural Health Units	1996 - 2013	₱ 14,631,120
B. Construction of Barangay Health Stations	1996 - 2013	139,030,000
	Total (A + B) in Peso	₱ 153,661,120
	Total (A + B) in US \$	\$ 5,691,153
	Grand Total in US \$	\$ 39,636,775

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|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | SCU Integrated Education and Research Development Project |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | SCUs |
| 4. | Objectives | To provide extension training and appropriate technologies through SCUs in CALABARZON |
| 5. | Estimated Project Cost | P 2,763 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2010 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | (1) To upgrade the competencies and the skills of people in this region
(2) To improve the quality of life and social conditions |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

SCU Integrated Education and Research Development Project

1. Background

There are five major state collages and universities (SCUs) in CALABARZON, Don Severino Agricultural Collage (DSAC) in Cavite, Rizal Collage of Agriculture and Technology (RCAT), Pablo Borbon Memorial Institute of Technology (PBMIT) in Batangas, Laguna State Polytechnic Collage (LSPC) in Laguna, and Southern Luzon Polytechnic College (SLPC) in Quezon. The SCUs, as a state institution, are instruments of the national government in the Region IV to bring closer the benefits of higher education to grassroot level in the countryside, most especially in CALABARZON. The people it served are educated functionally to be able to apply the benefits offered by science and technology.

The main goal of SCU is spelled out in PB No.173, Section 9, otherwise known as "Batas Pambansa Blg. 145" which mandates that "It shall primarily provide higher technological, occupational, vocational instruction and training in the applied arts and sciences. It shall promote applied, advanced studies and progressive leadership in its areas of specialization". As a SCU, it is committed to the four-fold mission of instruction, research, extension services and production.

In CALABRZON, the development of science and technology is identified as an urgent regional development issue to cope with the rapid industrialization and agricultural modernization. The technologies which are suitable for the local conditions and needs should be developed to cope with the peculiar requirement for research and development (R&D) in CALABARZON. The DSOT is a major implementing agency for R&D at national level, however DOST has no effective provincial institution for R&D at a province level. Thus, the institutional development of R&D is identified as a basis for R&D at a regional level.

The SCUs had carried out the R&D programs, however these R&D programs could not fulfil the requirement in the region because of lack of budget, manpower and equipment. Besides, only few programs could be implemented, even though so many R&D programs had been proposed by SCUs. The major causes of these low performances are the lack of overall strategies of R&D in the region as well as poor integration and coordination in planning and implementing stages among the SCUs. In this context, for implementing these proposed R&D programs, the SCUs decided to

integrate their R&D programs by identifying the roles of each SCUs for the development of R&D in CALABARZON. The SCU Integrated Education and Research Development Project are proposed as an integrated region-wide program for R&D in CALABARZON.

The inherent potential and direction of SCUs in the pursuit of its goals in instruction, research and extension are aimed at maximizing the productivity of the labor force for economic recovery. The SCUs in its effort to actualize its commitment in manpower training to support development thrusts strengthens its programs and project for its maximum utilization of the present resource capability. Agricultural and industrial planning to meet the continuous challenge of innovations remains to be a dynamic process as it properly considers the financial constraint in aligning activities geared towards improvement. All avenues that will pave the way for increased opportunities to push through development strategies to bring about the desired result are explored in an attempt at enhancing quality outputs in the educational process. It is ardently hoped that the research and training capability of the institution shall have been tremendously bolstered upon the realization of the proposed project.

2. Objectives

The long term goal of the project is to enhance the improvement of the skills of those employed in agricultural and industrial sectors and to conduct scientific researches in the CALABARZON area. The project seeks to provide extension training to the employed technical workers who may wish to upgrade their competencies and improve their qualification for promotion. It further aims to provide appropriate technologies and effective strategies that will help hasten economic recovery and growth in the locality particularly in the region and nation in general. The strengthening of this long-range objective and the project is the sustained flow of better trained manpower resources, more advanced technology transfer, appropriate information dissemination and better quality of goods and services produced as a result of the research, training and extension program of the SCUs.

The strategic objectives of the project are summarized as follows:

1. Provide a general education program that will promote national identity, cultural consciousness, moral integrity and spiritual vigor.
2. Train the nation's manpower in the skills required for national development.

3. Develop the professions that will provide leadership for the nation.
4. Advance knowledge through research work and apply new knowledge for improving the quality of life and responding effectively to changing societal needs and conditions.

3. Project Outline

The project consist of five (5) package program of SCUs as follows:

1. DSAC Integrated Education Project
2. LSPC Technology Resource and Integrated Livelihood Development Program
3. PBMIT Research and Extension Institute for Industrial Development
4. RCAT Integrated Development Program
5. SLPC Integrated Development Program

The project description is summarized as follows:

DSAC Integrated Education Project

The DSAC Integrated Education Project consists of eight (8) components listed as follows:

1. DSAC Institutional Development Project
2. Animal Science Improvement and Livestock Intensification Project
3. Promotion and Development of Food Processing Enterprises in Cavite
4. Cutflower Research, Demonstration and Training Project
5. Crop Processing Mechanization Development Program
6. Expansion and Improvement of the National Training and Development Center for Fruits and Vegetable-Based Products
7. Comprehensive Computer-Based Information System
8. Live Animal Marketing Center

LSPC Technology Resource and Integrated Livelihood Development Program

The Technology Resource and Integrated Livelihood Development Project, with its various project components, is expected to generate and expand employment and self-employment among the target beneficiaries / clientele, which is hoped to ultimately, bring them above the poverty level. This is a 6-year development project aimed at

building and/or strengthening the capability of the College in the pursuit of its mandated functions, namely, instruction, research, extension, and production.

The Project is a package of different agricultural projects designed to achieve the objectives. Principally, the project revolves around the generation of appropriate technologies in agro-fishery-forestry based enterprises, such as dairy and beef cattle, blackpepper, sericulture, fishpen/fishpond, and seed production. This is an initial attempt to showcase package, and disseminate the technologies of the various project components that will eventually lead to commercialization thru farmer's cooperatives/cooperators and interested private entrepreneurs. The Technology Resource and Livelihood Training Center, another component of the project will be the vehicle of packaging / dissemination, information and training. The components of the project are listed as follows:

1. Technology Resource and Livelihood Training Center
2. Blackpepper Production
3. Sericulture
4. Fishery Development for Marginal Fishermen
5. Integrated Cattle Development and Production
6. Seed Production

PBMIT Research and Extension Institute for Industrial Development

The project which aims to promote functional research and extension services needed by the industries of Southern Tagalog Region has three components, namely : human resource development, research and extension service. It shall further enhance technology development and export promotion through industrial skills upgrading, testing and certification program and equipment and facilities assistance. The project is expected to fully develop the skills of growing industries of the growth corridor areas of Southern Tagalog Region through optimum utilization of local resources. The Pablo Borbon Memorial Institute of Technology with it available human and material inputs has strong capability for technology transfer.

The proposed project, establishment of Regional Research and Extension Institute was conceptualized to consist of the following components :

1. Industrial Skills Upgrading Center
2. Human Resource Development
3. Research and Development

Industrial Skills Upgrading Center was envisioned that the center will contain eight areas of specialty, namely : a).metal working, b).material testing, c).refrigeration and air-conditioning, d) power plant maintenance and repair, e) instrumentation technology, f) chemical technology, g) computer science, and h) audio-visual services.

Human Resource Development consists of two (2) work components, a) PBMIT staff training and b) hiring of consultants. The components of Research and Development are a) equipment and facilities assistance including the capital assistance, infrastructure, and research equipment and b) conduct of researches. The major proposed researches are listed as follows:

- CALABARZON-Batangas Environmental Profile (Baseline Survey)
- CALABARZON-Batangas Manpower Demands
- Pollution Monitoring of Batangas Bay
- Suitability of Technology / Machinery Climate and Culture
- Industrial Waste Management
- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Study on Labor Relations / Productivity
- Development of Tools / Equipment for Small Entrepreneurs
- Material Testing
- Continuing Monitoring and Evaluation

RCAT Integrated Development Program

The Integrated Development Education Project (RCAT-IDEP) consists of ten (10) components listed as follows:

1. To upgrade and expand higher education services / programs in the sciences, technology, agriculture and agricultural engineering for Rizal;
2. To conduct environmental research research, promotion and development in the Province of Rizal;
3. To develop, showcase and transfer technology in upland farming systems, cutflower and sericulture in Rizal;
4. To develop, showcase and transfer of technology in small farm tools and implements design, repair and fabrication in Rizal;
5. To develop, conduct research and transfer of technology in inland fishery in Rizal;
6. To develop the campus road network and drainage system,
7. To establish a center for altitude training for sports and athletics in Rizal;

8. To establish an upland farming system research center in Rizal and CALABARZON;
9. To establish and operate a Continuing Education Center in Agriculture, Sciences, Education, Arts and Culture for the Province of Rizal;
10. To establish a Graduate Studies and Research Center in Agriculture, Sciences, Education, Arts and Culture for the Province of Rizal.

SLPC Integrated Development Program

The SLPC proposes the SLPC Integrated Development Program with the following project components :

1. Campus Development Project
2. Integrated Mt. Banahaw R & D Project
3. Infanta-Polillo Area SLPC Branch
4. Provincial Integrated Cottage Industry Center
5. The Utilization of Coconut Lumber and Indigenous Materials for the Production of School Equipment
6. Quezon Farming Training Center
7. Manpower Needs and Opportunities : An Educational Intervention in Quezon Province.

4. Project Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 2,763 million as shown below.

	Million Peso
1. DSAC Integrated Education Project	1,340.0
2. LSPC Technology Resource and Integrated Livelihood Development Program	141.1
3. PBMIT Research and Extension Institute for Industrial Development	275.0
4. RCAT Integrated Development Program	700.0
5. SLPC Integrated Development Program	307.1
Total	2,763.2

1.	Project Title	Cultural Revival
2.	Project Location	CALABARZON region
3.	Implementing Agency	Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS)
4.	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) To preserve and promote Filipino traditional culture to youth through Gintong Anyong Lahi(2) To give reading materials in English and Filipino to pupils through Bayan Ko Muna Bago Sarili
5.	Estimated Project Cost	P 30 million
6.	Implementation Schedule	1992 - 2010
7.	Expected Effects	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) To foster patriotism and nationalism among youth(2) To develop pupils critical and creative thinking
8.	Project Descriptions	As per attached

Cultural Revival

1. Background

The enhancement of commitment of youth to serve their Country before seeking their own interest is the most important issue of the Philippines. The education related to the value formation of youth had been strengthen by the DECS through the programs in the past. In CALABARZON, the poor commitment to serve their country is also identified as the constraint of the education sector. The enhancement of value formation of the youth is set as the development objective through the following strategies:

- provide education that will imbue the Filipino youth with the commitment to serve Country first before seeking their own personal interests in all levels of education,
- conduct researches and evaluation studies on the various educational aspects/components in all levels, and
- integrate values of education, particularly Filipinism, in all levels of education.

The existing programs of Gintong Anyo Ng Lahi and Project Bayan Ko Muna Bago Sarili are expected to be extended in CALABARZON.

2. Objectives

General Objectives

- Enhance the commitment of youth to serve their community through value formation programs
- Foster patriotism and nationalism among youth

Specific Objectives

- 1) Gintong Anyo Ng Lahi
 - a. Promote cultural heritage through games, songs and dances.
 - b. To preserve and develop appreciation for the cultural heritages on the areas of traditional games, dances and songs.
 - c. Propagate regional indigenous games, songs and dances.
 - d. Uplift value development, social development through games, songs and dances.
- 2) Project Bayan Ko Muna Bago Sarili
 - a. Improve weak attitude and cultural value of youth
 - b. Enhance critical thinking of the youth

- c. Develop pupil's of creative thinking

3. Project Outline

The project consist of two sub-projects, Gintong Anyo Ng Lahi and Project Bayan Ko Muna Bago Sarili and the outlines of the sub-projects are as follows:

Gintong Anyo Ng Lahi (Indigenous Games, Dances and songs)

Awareness and appreciation of a people for their cultural heritage is a prerequisite for national identity and solidarity. With a long history of colonial rule, it is "a country with a damaged culture," goes a good and recent commentary on the Philippines. If this were so, then education should attempt to repair those aspects of Filipino culture which were damaged, lost or forgotten through centuries of foreign influence.

The Lahi (Larong Lahi, Sayaw ng Lahi, Kanta ng Lahi, Kalesthenics ng Lahi) program of the Regional Physical Education and School Sports Division is concerned with the preservation and promotion of Filipino traditional games and sports, folk songs and folk dances and a national calisthenics based on movement of indigenous occupational, martial arts and ethnic activities.

Education for the filipinos shall be rooted in our cultural and traditions which are anchored on positive values and beliefs of the people. It shall develop an enlightened and rationalistic citizenry, and proud of being Filipinos.

The component of the Project is summarized as below:

1. Research
 - a. organization
 - b. seminar, workshop, training programs
 - c. collation/editing, printing
 - d. publication
 - e. distribution
 - f. enrichment
2. Establishment of Sports and Cultural Library Centers for the 5 provinces/school divisions.of CALABARZON
 - a. construction of building or room with complete facilities and equipment, (projector, video camera, camera, VHS etc.) displays, books, brochures, etc.)
 - b. publications, write-ups

3. Supervision and Monitoring Contingencies
4. Other Expenses like operational, maintenance, etc.

Project BKMBS - (Bayan Ko Muna Bago Sarili)

In response to the Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) program toward the realization of a commitment "Bayan Ko Muna Bago Sarili", Region IV attempts to come up with supplementary reading materials in English and Filipino for Grades I to IV pupils giving emphasis in the positive values, worthy customs, traditions, folklores and appreciation of the role of distinguished men and women who left a lasting imprint in the historical development of the Region. The materials in the supplementary readers will develop the love of country and pride in being a Filipino, as well as develop pupils critical and creative thinking as designed in the post reading activities.

This project involves the development of instructional materials, reading to develop critical and creative thinking text and study helps on vocabulary development, comprehension and exercises on focus skills. Two writeshops will be conducted. The first will be for Grades I and II and the second, will be for Grades III and IV. This will be done in 2 years.

The component of the Project is summarized as below:

1. Writeshop on BKMBS Materials Development for Grades I and II (English and Filipino)
 - 1.1 Orientation and Writing of First Draft
 - 1.2 Revision, Finalization of Texts and Preparation of Teacher's Manual (TM)
2. Printing of the materials for Grade I and Grade II
3. Writeshop on BKMBS Materials Development for Grades III and IV (English and Filipino)
 - 3.1 Orientation and Writing of First Draft
 - 3.2 Revision, Finalization of Texts and Preparation of Teacher's Manual, TM (English and Filipino)
4. Printing of the materials for Grade III

4. Project Cost

The cost of the projects is estimated to be P 30 million, P 25.5 million for the Gintong Anyo Ng Lahi and P 5.35 million for Project BKMBS. The detail cost estimate is shown as below:

Gintong Anyo Ng Lahi

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Cost Estimates</u>
1. Research	P 3,000,000
2. Establishment of Sports and Cultural Library Centers for the 5 provinces/school div. of CALABARZON	P 15,500,000
3. Supervision and Monitoring Contingencies	P 2,000,000
4. Other Expenses like operational, maintenance, etc.	P 5,000,000
Grand Total	P 25,500,000

Project BKMBS - (Bayan Ko Muna Bago Sarili)

<u>Activities</u>	<u>Cost Estimates</u>
1. Writeshop on BKMBS Materials Development for Grades I and II	
1.1 Orientation and Writing of First Draft	62,700
1.2 Finalization of Texts and Preparation of Teacher's Manual (TM)	26,600
2. Printing of material for Grade I and Grade II	1,700,000
3. Writeshop on BKMBS Materials Development for Grades III and IV	
3.1 Orientation and Writing of First Draft	61,200
3.2 Revision, Finalization of Texts and Preparation of Teacher's Manual	26,600
4. Printing Grade III	3,480,000
Grand Total	5,357,000

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|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Expansion of Access to Education Programs |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) |
| 4. | Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) To increase the annual income ceiling of scholarships and study loan grants and upgrade the competencies of DECS school teachers and personnel(2) To provide assistance to students of private secondary education |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | P 804 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2010 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | To provide educational chance to more deserving beneficiaries |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Expansion of Access to Education Programs

1. Background

The education sector in CALABARZON attains high level compared with both Region IV and the nation and the CALABARZON region is considered to be the most advanced area in education due to its location, people's high motivation for education and better socio economic conditions. However, the imbalance of distribution and allocation of educational services between rural and urban areas are the major problems of the sector.

There is an imbalance in distribution of educational services among the different areas in CALABARZON. The secondary and tertiary schools are concentrating in the urbanized area and there is the difference in accessibility to higher education between the urbanized area and rural remote area. In addition, the large share of private schools in the higher education causes the difference in accessibility to education service between the rich and the poor.

The poor accessibility of the depressed groups to education services is the major issue of education sector in CALABARZON and the existing programs to ensure equal accessibility for all people in CALABARZON are expanded. For the Project CALABARZON, the following development strategies are adopted.

- promote the complementation between private and government schools,
- provide scholarship granted to deserving and qualified students in tertiary level, and
- strengthen the administration of student financial assistance program like scholarships, study grants, and GASTPE.

A number of educational financial assistance through scholarships and loan grants, have been extended by the government to qualified students about to enter college from both public and private high schools. Among these are the State Scholarship Program (SSP), National Integration Study Grant Program (NISGP), Selected Ethnic Group Educational Assistance Program (SEGEAP), National Reconciliation Development Program (NRDP), Private Education Student Financial Assistance (PESFA) and the Study Now Pay Later Plan (SNPLP) programs. Nonetheless, these have not really addressed the needs of a lot more who are equally poor and deserving. This is because, firstly, the number of slots is limited and the annual income ceiling is too low to accommodate more beneficiaries. The scholarship grants for example peg the annual income of parents to only P 36,000.00 while the educational loans, to P 50,000.00. These figures are quite unrealistic if the value of today's peso and price of goods and services are to be considered.

On the other hand, the College Faculty Development Program (CFDP) under the Government Assistance for Students and Teachers in Private Education (GASTPE), which was launched only this school year 1991-92, is limited only to private faculty members who wish to pursue masteral or doctoral degrees. The benefit does not include those from the government schools/colleges/universities and offices. Many government school teachers and personnel express their desire to upgrade their educational qualifications and competencies, but are hampered due to lack of logistic support. It is a fact that, one of the vital inputs to quality education, is quality mentors and personnel who will cater to the needs of students.

In CALABARZON, the share of the private schools to all schools is relatively high compared with other regions. However, almost students of private schools belong to the upper class families because of school expenses. Thus, the government should provide the financial assistance to the students of private high school to strengthen the function of the private school to serve their education services to all peoples.

2. Objectives

General Objectives

1. To promote and make quality education accessible to all Filipino citizens in CALABARZON and Southern Tagalog Regions.
2. Upgrade the competencies of DECS school teachers and personnel by extending assistance for graduate and post-graduate studies.
3. To improve quality private education.

Specific Objectives

1. Provide educational assistance to more deserving but poor beneficiaries, not covered by on-going scholarships and study loan grants by increasing the income ceiling to P 100,000.00 annually.
2. To provide assistance to students of private secondary education who are citizens of the Philippines for the purchase of textbooks duly approved by the Department of Education, Culture and Sports in the support of the Secondary Education Development Program (SEDP).

3. Project Outline

The project consists of two sub-projects, Expansion of education financial assistance to students and DECS personnel and Improve quality education in private secondary school. The outline of the sub-projects are summarized as below.

Expansion of Education Financial Assistance to Students and DECS Personnel

The financial assistance is provided to the undergraduate students and DECS personnels and teachers. The following items should be covered by the assistance.

A. For Undergraduate students

- Tuition
- Book Allowance
- Stipend (monthly)
- Summer Assistance
- Total Annual Cost
- Graduation Allowance

B. For DECS Personnel/Teachers

- Tuition
- Monthly stipend
- Book Allowance
- Thesis Assistance
- Graduation Allowance

Improve Quality Education in Private Secondary School

The government financial assistance is given to all students in private high schools in the form of textbooks assistance in the amount of five hundred pesos (P500.00) per student enrolled in SY 1991-1992 up to SY 1995-1996. The procedure of the financial assistance is summarized as follows:

- a. Seminar Workshop for private school administrator/principle
- b. Verification of supporting documents submitted
- c. Preparation of the payment
- d. Verification of payments made for books purchased by private schools

The student awardee of Textbooks Assistance should meet the following criteria:

- a. He must be a Filipino citizen;
- b. Resides with family or residence of the community where the school is located;
- c. Students who come from the family whose income fall below the poverty line determined by NEDA.

The following beneficiaries of the project are expected.

Direct Beneficiaries

Students in Private Secondary Schools and come from families whose income falls below the poverty line as defined by NEDA.

Indirect Beneficiaries

Communities in CALABARZON with other Southern Tagalog Region.

4. Project Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 804 million, P 402 million for the Expansion of education financial assistance to students and DECS personnel and P 401 million for the Improve quality education in private secondary school.

Expansion of Education Financial Assistance to Students and DECS Personnel

1.	For Undergraduate students	P104,400,000
2.	For DECS Personnel/Teachers	P298,000,000
	Total	P402,400,000 in 20 years

Improve Quality Education in Private Secondary School

1.	Seminar Workshop	
2.	Verification of Supporting Documents	
3.	Preparation of the Payments	
4.	Verification of Supporting Documents	
	Total	P401,567,000 in 20 years

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|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Education for All |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Education, Culture and Sports (DECS) |
| 4. | Objectives | To provide educational opportunities for all and improve educational system by offering pre-school education and training teachers |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | P 41 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2010 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | (1) To reduce illiterate
(2) To promote and develop self-reliance of depressed people |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Education for All

1. Background

The forms of Education For All is on the urgency for basic education as the right of every human being, along side with the provision of lifelong learning both within and outside the formal schooling.

There are a lot of problems which have relevance and somehow affect the number of children who go to school of these school children, 1.1% dropped out largely due to lack of financial resources, migration or transfer of residence, health condition, peace and order problem, poor moral values and weak family relationship.

To address the need for equal and relevant education for all, Region IV has included the following projects for funding which however are either recommended for integration with the relevant National Project or not considered to be funded during the Project Rating of EFA Programs.

2. Objectives

The general objectives of EFA project are:

- To provide educational opportunities for all, and
- To improve educational system by offering pre-school education and training teachers

3. Project Outline

The EFA project consist of eleven (11) sub-programs of DECS listed as bellow:

Project Maximizing Early Childhood Development Outreach Program (MECDOP)
Project Edukasyon at Kalusugan Para sa Etnikong Pamanayan (EKPEP)
Project Study Program for Seasonal Absentees
Project BRIGHT
Project Teaching Beginning Reading II (TBR)
Project Intensive Literacy Action Workshop (ILAW)
Special Education Project for the Disabled Children
Operation Alay-paglingap
Drop-out Prevention Program
School on Air
Search for Effective Grade I Teachers

The sub-projects are the existing programs of DECS and these program should be expanded in CALABARZON. The description of the sub-projects are summarized as below:

1 Project MECDOP (Maximizing Early Childhood Development Outreach Program)

This is a project where all agencies offering pre-school education, such as DSWD, DA, DECS, are bound for the improvement of the well being of children age 2 to 6 even in far-flung places so that they will be fully equipped when they enrol in Grade I. The objectives of this program are : increase the participation of pre-school children in Early Childhood Development (ECD) Program in identified depressed places in Region IV; expand and strengthen existing ECD programs and projects being carried out by government and private organizations; and train teachers/teacher aids in the craftsmanship of handling ECD classes. This project involves retraining of teachers on ECD and construction of classroom for government run pre-school classes.

2 Project EKPEP (Edukasyon at Kalusugan Para sa Etnikong Pamayanan)

This project is addressed to children/youth of school age (7 - 18) in cultural communities who have no means of going to school. The objectives of this project are : provide basic knowledge, skills and values that will allow the target clientele to improve the quality of their life and increase their opportunities to participate in the development process; eradicate illiteracy; and provide equal opportunities for quality, primary education. The proponents of this project are the Office for Southern Cultural Communities (OSCC), DECS and State Colleges and Universities (SCU) in Region IV. This project is rated relevant and incorporated in the EFA National Plan of Action for fund sourcing and implementation.

3 Project SPSA (Study Program for Seasonal Absentees)

This project is addressed to children who often miss classes because they have to help their parents at work or at home; these children are left behind in the lessons and have a difficult time coping with the class which eventually cause drop outs and low performance of pupils in school. The objectives of the project are : improve the achievement level of pupils who are absent seasonally; decrease drop out rate; and provide equal opportunity to depressed pupils for quality education. The project involves the reproduction of instructional materials in the form of modules that will be reproduced and distributed to the different districts in Region IV.

4 Project BRIGHT

Assessment made showed that the Minimum Learning Competencies (MLC) for Grades III and IV particularly reading were geared only to the basics. The data gathered from the observations of the teachers also revealed that most teachers do not teach beyond the MLC specified for a certain grade level. It is the contention of this project that even in Grades III and IV, children are capable of acquiring higher thinking skills. This project is addressed to the mentioned inadequacies. Aside from producing a tangible, validated, educational product, the project will contribute to the professional and personal development of the teacher participants by upgrading their knowledge and instructional competencies, thereby their self-esteem will be enhanced. Eventually, the pupils of these teacher participants will benefit from the output of this project. The project will be expanded to grade V and VI for the next year and to Grade I and II in the succeeding year in the same school. Later, the materials will be transferred to another school and cycle of implementation will be followed. This part will no longer be funded.

The project consists of three (3) components, 1) reproduction of the teacher training package to be used., 2) reading for comprehension/reading for context clue/vocabulary and development and discussing answers with the trainer, and 3) preparation and utilization of improved lesson plans. The expected effects of the project are 1) to upgrade teacher's knowledge and instructional competencies and produced tangible, validated, educational product and 2) to develop better reading comprehension and critical thinking among pupils. The plan of work is ready for implementation. This will be started when funds for the reproduction of the Teacher Training Package is secured.

5 Project Teaching Beginning Reading II (TBR)

This is a project to address pupils in Grade I and II who cannot read. Using the Four-Pronged Approach : Genuine love for Reading (GLR); Critical Thinking (CT); Mastering the Structure of English/Filipino Language (MSE/FL); and Transfer Stage (TS) pupils will be helped to read and use reading as a tool in learning other subject areas. The project consists of four (4) activities, 1) to implementation of the approaches to be used, 2) to conduct of pretest and posttest in TBR for Grades I and II, 3) to conduct of in-service training on TBR; pretest and posttest for teachers in Grades

I and II, and 4) preparation and utilization of needed materials in teaching beginning reading.

6 Project Intensive Literacy Action Workshop (ILAW)

With the task of eradicating illiteracy and raising the functional literacy rate of Region IV from 76.28% to at least 80% by the year 2000 as envisioned by the program "Education For All" the Nonformal Education of DECS Region IV has conceived of this project in an effort to supply a genuine need which is keenly felt. This project could be characterized as an intensive literacy drive within a reasonable period of time, region wide. DECS Region IV takes the lead role in this project, being a basic education services for OSY/adult illiterate/neo-literates in depressed communities and ethnic groups in cultural communities through Nonformal Education. Literacy education is being under taken as one of the area packages in Nonformal Education to complement and supplement program to the formal education. But the implementation of the program is presently constrained by the lack of trained literacy teachers to teach in remote areas and lack of funds.

Taking full responsibility to spearhead the nation's development on this particular program, this project will not be restricted only to the literacy instruction of the 3Rs per se, but also vocational literacy and their application to daily life undertakings, employing mandate of the Constitution and to pursue the objectives, that is, to provide opportunities to illiterate and neo-literate adults/OSY, women, people in rural areas and urban slums, to acquire, retain and improve literacy skills so as to enhance their participation in development.

Project "ILAW" is a love project intended for the underprivileged adult/OSY illiterate/neo-illiterate people in rural areas and urban slums, which means "Intensive Literacy Action Workshop". It is proposed under the component, Eradication of Illiteracy which aims to provide basic literacy skills integrated with values education and livelihood skills training as a come on. This project is viewed as an intensive drive towards literacy because it will be implemented in the light of the broader interpretation of functional literacy. It is not merely, development of basic skills in the 3Rs utilizing the SISOMATIC Method of Teaching but will seek also to acquire knowledge, develop understanding and organize for cooperative action for the uplifting of the quality of life. If education is to serve as an instrument for individuals and social development and uplifting, it must get its substance and motivation from the needs and problems of the individuals and society itself. Thus, an integrated approach will be utilized in which

various government and non-government services are coordinated, to accomplish its purposes. Getting to know the needs and problems of the specific target group could be achieved through the NP method (New Participatory Method) and getting things started can be attained by using the community organizing process. Before the commencement of the literacy drive scheme measures will be taken in order to develop a curriculum that will sufficiently consider the matters of social concern for personal enrichment. Appropriate indigenous curriculum materials will be developed, produced and utilized based on the levels and needs of the clientele for effective learning. In the event that literacy teaching could hardly be implemented due to lack of full-time literacy teachers, para-teachers will be trained in teaching the illiterates. They may be high school graduates or college undergraduates. Retired teachers or any retired employee who may volunteer to serve in the project will also be trained for this purpose. And to better enhance the teaching learning situation additional reading/training centers will be established to serve as a social laboratory and varied and meaningful learning experiences will be provided. In this connection, more books and reading materials will be acquired and placed in the centers for the benefits of the clientele.

With this responsibility of setting the tone for providing meaningful and relevant learning experiences, government and non-government agencies are therefore bound to join efforts to share resources as a grand alliance in order to eradicate illiteracy by the year 2000.

7 Special Education Project for the Disabled Children

In pursuance to the constitutional mandate to give priority to the needs of the underprivileged and disabled children and the declaration of the Presidential Decree No. 480 declaring the period from 1990-1999 as the "Decade of Education For All", and as embodied in our Constitution Section 13 of Article XIII and Section 1 and 2 of Article XIV giving the right to disabled persons the equity of access to quality education.

In order to give equal attention and privileges to the disabled children / youth to the access of quality education and to meet their needs to participate in varied programs, DECS Region IV is deeply committed to provide activities to meet the needs and interests of disabled youth. For education to be meaningful and significant, it should not only cater to the needs and interests of the able-bodied children but also the disabled ones. This project is in consonance and in compliance to Presidential Proclamation No. 480 declaring the year from 1990-1999 as the Decade of Education for all.

The activities of the project are 1) construction of training center complete with facilities and equipment in San Pablo City, 2) implementation of the training programs for administrators, teachers and personnel of Special education schools of the CALABARZON, 3) preparation of instructional materials for group hearing aid for hearing impaired and braille machine for the blind educational toys for the mentally retarded, 4) provision of facilities and equipment, and 5) management and conduct of yearly special Olympic.

8 Operation Alay-paglingap

In response to the National Plan of Action target goal which is aimed at developing and strengthening activities which will ensure the integration of disabled persons into the mainstream of society by promoting their welfare through responsive programs and projects, the Division of Lucena City through the Lucena East District officials put up a SPED - H-I center known as the SENTRO NG PAGLINGAP AT PAG-ASA at the La Milagrosa Subdivision. The lot with an area of 1,133 sq.m. was donated by the heirs of Doña Teofila Z. Unson through its administrator Mr. Antonio Constantino, a grandson in-law of the donor and President - Manager of Generally Realty Corporation.

Two units with two rooms each have been constructed to house the SPED - H-I learners from Grades I - VI. Originally, the four rooms were intended for Grades I and II combined, Grades III and IV, Grades V and VI, and for the Slow Learners or Mentally Retarded. However, with only two teacher - items available, the grade levels I - III are under one teacher and levels grade IV - VI are under the other teacher, and none left for the slow or mentally retarded learners. Aside from lack of teacher - items, the stumbling blocks to the development of the center are the poor transportation access from the residences of pupil, the classrooms without no ceiling, no fence to surround the school ground to protect the learners, lack of other equipments like, lack of audio equipment and sports equipment, and lack of a multi-purpose hall. If the aforementioned needs of this center could be provided, this center can fulfill its mission to serve these less fortunate children of this city and province to the utmost.

Thus, the project is expected to help educate the mentally retarded and the hearing impaired children in communicating effectively with their folks at home, in school and in the community to make them responsible citizens of our country, equipped with various knowledge and skills and to develop self-sufficient citizens who are morally, spiritually and socially sound.

Operation Alay Paglingap is principally intended for the SPED - HI, MR, or SL children who are studying at the SENTRO NG PAGLINGAP at PAG-ASA located at the La Milagrosa Subdivision. This center is deprived of the needed equipment and facilities which the city nor the provincial government could not afford to give. The Project Proponents have tried their best to shop around for help from civic - spirited citizens but to no avail.

The proposed projects would immensely benefit the SPED - HI and SL children to wit :

- School bus will solve the problem on enrollment punctuality and attendance.
- Livelihood equip will help develop in the learners employable skills making them self-sufficient citizens in the future.
- Sport equipment will help improve their physical condition through play and other sports activities.
- Audio equipment will help the HI children response the musical activities like folk-dancing, playing musical instruments, and for speech development.
- Multi-purpose hall will serve the HI and MR children as well as those adults enrolled in NFE classes during programs, conferences, workshops, seminars, and other activities of the barangay people.

The school bus, will be strictly for use by the learners staff of the SPED - HI and SL center, in going to and from the center during official hours which is not to be available for hiring purposes by other persons or authorities. Every morning, the bus will have to be parked at the most strategic place where the SPED - HI and SL children coming from different places could easily alight from buses and jeepneys. They will be transported back to this place in the afternoon when they will start for home.

4. Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated to be P 40.8 million except the cost of three regular programs of DECS, Drop-out Prevention Program, School on Air, and Search for Effective Grade I Teachers. The cost of each sub-projects are estimated as follows:

Project MECDOP	4,075,875
Project EKPEP	3,393,900
Project Study Program for Seasonal Absentees	548,000
Project BRIGHT	151,328
Project Teaching Beginning Reading II	4,946,200
Project Intensive Literacy Action Workshop	9,690,000
Special Education Project for the Disabled Children	17,000,000
Operation Alay-paglingap	1,000,000

