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| 1. | Project Title | Comprehensive Non-Formal Education Programs |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Education Culture and Sports |
| 4. | Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) To provide continuing educational opportunities and life skills for adults and youths(2) To product milkfish and shrimps for local consumption |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | ₱ 9.9 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1990 - 2000 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) To upgrade the living quality of poor people(2) To strengthen self-reliance in this community people |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Comprehensive Non-Formal Education Programs

1. Background

Today, that our cultural, political and economic involvement are deeply rooted in all aspects of our national life, we are finding ourselves tied in the morass of social, moral and spiritual degeneration, and our people are finding themselves in an ever deepening economic crisis. The educational system is turning out low-quality graduates and drop-outs who are not only unemployable but lack the social consciousness nationalism and commitment to the national goals of development. The answer to the present problems arising in our country is economic recovery since the rest of these problem are unemployment and low literacy level which causes poverty of the people. Economic development could be attained only by providing them with the necessary knowledge, attitude and skills for employment and making them aware of their roles, responsibilities and privileges as citizens of the country.

Vital in the realization of our goal is the implementation of various continuing education programs where government and non-government organization should see parts of the need and attempt to meet them even with their limited financial, human and physical resources. Services and efforts particularly the disadvantaged group in isolated areas, in low-income municipalities, cultural communities, and slums whatever level of education they have attained.

Article XIV Section 2 of the 1987 Constitution on the other hand provides that "The state shall encourage non-formal, informal and indigenous learning systems, as well as self-learning, independent and out-of-school study program particularly those that respond to community needs: provide adult citizens, the disabled and out-of-school youth with the training on civics, vocational efficiency and other skills." In this connection, the functional line structure is supported by a system of networking and linkages with various government and non-government agencies, schools, State Universities and Colleges and other funding agencies/entities.

2. Objectives

The general objectives of the project are:

- To provide continuing educational opportunities and life skills for adults and youths, and
- To product milk fish and shrimps for local consumption

3. Project Outline

The project consist of five (5) sub-programs of DECS listed as bellow:

- Project Unlad (Continuing Education)
- Fishpond Project
- Parent Education
- Rehabilitation of Offenders
- Training Program for Level C Personal

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 Unlad (Continuing Education)

The objectives of the project are 1) to provide basic knowledge, skills and values that allow OSY and adults to improve their quality of life and their opportunities to participate in the development process, 2) to provide skills training programs that shall cater to the different learning needs of the OSY, unemployed underemployed adults, and 3) to established linkages with GOs and NGOs for the successful implementation of the project.

The Project Unlad includes various programs such as, Post Literacy Programme, Equivalency Programme, Income-Generating Programme, Quality of Life Improvement Programme, Individual Interest Promotion Programme, and Future-Oriented Programme. These programs are prepared on the basis of the survey and preparation of action plan. The programs are implemented through the organization of classes on different programs, conduct of regular classes for various target groups, putting up of income-generating projects, cooperatives, clubs, etc, and campaign for attainment of quality life.

Project Unlad which is expected to provide continuing education will be undertaken by a particular agency as a continuing education provider. But these sectors do not stand alone. Every services of each agency could complement and supplement each other being a part of the network with their particular roles and functions independent of the strategies/approaches they may employ. For the span of ten years, some projects especially skills training are terminated in a specific period of time and another batch is

organized. This goes on in the different communities until such time that the targeted number of clientele are serviced.

Thus, the monitoring and evaluation are identified as the important components of the Project Unlad. The different agencies with other designated personnel and other attached agencies will monitor outputs of project and will render report on each. Monitoring plan and evaluation guidelines/instruments will be developed for every kind of program for consistency of purpose. Regular conferences to assess loopholes for consideration of remedial measures to be taken will also be conducted. Monitoring and evaluation findings will be utilized to a great extent to ensure success of project. Clear and accurate documentation of all activities will be made for ready references and record purposes. In depth evaluation of each project will serve as basis for expansion/replication and or termination of any project depending on the project outputs.

2. Fishpond Project

The school has a fishpond with an area of .5260 hectare with only 1/2 of it has some fish and shrimps using the pansol method to maintain water inside the pond as their project in their EPP. The fishpond needs attention to help boost the production of milkfish and shrimps in the community since the people could no longer buy these things in the community because most of the shrimps and milkfish are brought to Dalahican Beach for a much higher price. Milkfish in the local market costs P50.00 - P60.00 per kilo while shrimps costs P80.00 to P120.00 per kilo. These prices could not be afforded by the poor consumers. The EPP pupils are claiming that they can catch fingerlings from the pond which are only wasted. The fishpond can be used for practicum of the other government agencies engaged in fishery. The area for fishpond could only be useless unless rehabilitated and funded by any government agency or any private entity. Any harvest that could be obtained from the project will be utilized for the improvement of the school facilities and teachers and pupils needs.

The project should contribute to help boost in the production of milkfish and shrimps for local consumption and province wide consumption by attaining following specific targets:

- a. To be used as an agricultural project of the school and the EPP pupils and the NFE clientele.
- b. Supply the high demand of sugpo and milkfish.
- c. Any fund obtained from the said project will be utilized in the improvement of the school to facilitate learning and teaching situation.

- d. Instructional materials would be purchased from the income generated from the project which will not be a burden for the government.

The area covers .5260 hectare with three ponds. The dikes are too low that when the high tide occurs water passes through the dikes. In other words, the dikes overflow during high tide. The main gates of the ponds need repair because the floor and the main passage of water are leaking. The dikes need to be elevated to two meters in height and a width of 1 1/2 meter. Two auxiliary gates inside the ponds need repair and the project needs a total rehabilitation.

For every pond, there will be 30,000 fingerlings either of shrimps or milkfish. It is presumed that 1/3 of the total fingerlings that will be allowed to grow in the pond will be considered mortality rate. With 3-5 pcs. of milkfish per kilo out of 30,000 will harvest 6,000 live milkfish that would have a production of P24,000.00 per pond. There are three ponds. The total amount of harvest or output will be P72,000.00 for the first harvest. The second growth will reduce the total number of expenses because the dikes are in good condition as well as the gates. The only concern of the project will be the fingerlings, fertilizer and salary of the guards.

3 Parent Education

Parents are faced with the enormous responsibility of rearing their children and of providing them with the basic necessities of life. Experiences of teachers and school administrators and studies reveal that school children need the emotional, social, mental and value development which all begin with educating the parents who themselves were not able to have the opportunity to attain formal education. The State recognizes the family as the foundation of the nation, the vital role of the youth in nation building and aim to promote development of the family and children through certain provisions in the Philippine Constitution, Civil Code of the Philippine and Presidential Decree 603. With these legal bases and realizing the urgency of meeting the needs of children, their protection and optimum development, parent education seeks to open channel of communication to reach, inform and support the vast majority of parents to carry out their parenting role effectively and motivate them into taking action as confident child rearers and participating members of society. Cognizant of the vital role the parents play in the total education program, DECS, Region IV, through Nonformal Education encouraged all concerned to organize and strength Parent Education as an integral part of the continuing education program.

The objectives of Parent Education are 1) to help parents gain a greater measure of competence and security - dealing with their children, 2) to enable parent to acquire

appropriate skills for preparing their children for schooling, 3) to develop and appreciate desirable family values such as caring, loving, sharing to improve relationships within the family, and 4).to provide parents with knowledge for personal growth, skills training, spiritual activities and the rights of children and parents.

Parent Education is addressed primarily to parents of street children, OSY and even school children, OSY and even school children. Parents living in adjacent puroks are encouraged to attend and organized into a group. Sessions are conducted by authorities on subjects like health, charter on family rights, Filipino value framework etc. Skills training and technology transfer will also be conducted as a come-on to maintain parents interest and enthusiasm and furthermore to improve their capacity to earn a living through sariling sikap projects. The 260 schools district in Region IV are expected to have one pilot parent education class for the year 1991.

The project implementation will be monitored during the ride on supervisions and monitoring visits of Regional Supervisors in the different schools division. Besides, the project will be continuously conducted using different approaches. more instructional materials will be developed and used.

4 Rehabilitation of Offenders

The public offenders such as the probationers, parolees, and pardonees carry with them the stigma of having been ex-convict and as such they are often looked down by society. The stigma attached to them usually gives them the feeling of insecurity and reintegration to society to pursue a normal and productive way of living seems difficult. These offenders come from different socio-economic background with varied level of education, a few of whom are either illiterate or have undergone very little formal education. Some do not posses any skill that will help them land a decent job. It is this group of offenders with none or very little education and who are unskilled that should be helped through continuing education. This is in consonance with Proclamation No. 480 by the President of the Philippines declaring the period of 1990 as the "Decade of Education for All" which includes education for out-of -school youths and adults as its target.

The objectives of the project are 1) to provide basic knowledge, skills and values that will help the offenders improve their quality of life and become productive citizens of society, 2) to provide skills training program to better equip them and land decent job and 3) to establish linkages with GOs and NGOs for the successful implementation of the project.

The project consists of the following components.

- a. Establish and maintain ELD programs designed to create learning opportunities for illiterate offenders.
- b. Provide basic literacy education integrating values development on developing writing and numeracy skills.
- c. Increase number of functionally literates.
- d. Sustain and maintain the interest of the clientele by providing relevant and meaningful activities.
- e. Provide opportunities for evaluation of knowledge and skills gained.

5 Training Program for Level C Personal

In consonance with the Philippine Plan of Action, the Nonformal Education field implementing body should be trained and upgraded in teaching basic and post-literacy to adult learners based on the LTC and ATLP, since their knowledge and skills for teaching adult learners are inadequate. The project address to upgrade the competencies of Level B and C personnel in managing and teaching basic and post-literacy to adult learners based on the LTC and ATLP for ten days. The components of the project are summarized as follows:

- a. Develop a regional/provincial literacy training curriculum.
- b. Develop literacy training manual.
- c. Design a plan for actual implementation.
- d. Demonstrate skill in literacy teaching.
- e. Develop and action for networking.
- f. Develop an action for program evaluation.

4. Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated to be P 9.9 million and the cost of each sub-projects are estimated as follows:

Project Unlad (Continuing Education)	6,518,000
Fishpond Project	68,000
Parent Education	365,000
Rehabilitation of Offenders	1,000,000
Training Program for Level C Personal	2,000,000

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|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Provincial Priority Education Development Project |
| 2. | Project Location | Provinces in CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Education, Culture and Sport (DECS), SCUs |
| 4. | Objectives | To implement the priority projects identified in each provinces in CALABARZON |
| 5. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2010 |
| 6. | Project Descriptions | Per Attached |

List of the Projects of Provincial Priority Educational Development Project

Cavite

1. Research, Development and Training Program on Upland Intensive Farming System	Cavite Province	1992-2010	Don Serving Agricultural Collage	-
2. Culayan sa Paaralan School Vegetable Gardening	Cavite City	1992-1995	Cavite National High School	P 260,000 per year
3. Construction of two-story Building	Kawit	7 month	E.T.Tarona Memorial National High School	P 10 million
4. Construction of School Building	Bacoor	1992-1995	Bacoor National High School	P 6.5 million
5. Garments Serving	Generl Trias	1992-1995	Governor Ferrer Memorial High School	P 200,000 per year
6. Unit Shop Building and Home Economics Building	Tanza	1 year	Tanza National Compreher-sive High School	P 6 million
7. Utilization of Local Materials	Tanza	1992-1995	Amaya School of Home Industry	P 449,200 per year
8. Update and Realign Curricular Offerings of the School	Tanza	-	Tanza National Trade School	-
9. Industrial Arts Building and Household Economics Building	Amedeo	1 year	Amedeo National High School	P 6 million

Laguna

1. Adequate Physical Facilities and Instruction for Fast Learners	San Pablo City	1 year	San Pablo Central School	P 4.5 million
2. Providing Technology Equipment, Tools and Facilities	Binan	1992-1995	Jacobo Z. Gonzales MSAT	P 11.3 million

Batangas

1. Construction of Classroom Building	Laurel	1992	Wenceslao Trinidad Memorial National High School	P 4.5 million
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2. Construction of Bauan Educational Center	Bauan	1992	Municipality Government of Bauan ESF, PREMIUM D	-
3. Apolinario R. Apacible School of Fisheries Training Center	Nasugubu	1992-2010	Apolinario R. Apacible School of Fisheries	P 4.3 million

Rizal

1. Comprehensive Upland Farming System	Rizal	1992-2010	Rizal Collage of Agriculture and Technology	-
2. Small Farm Tools Development and Fabrication Center	Rizal	1992-2010	- do -	-
3. Sericulture and Cutflowers Research and Development Center	Rizal	1992-2010	- do -	-

Quezon

1. Construction of Six-Room Science and Technical Laboratory Building	Gumaca	3 months	Gumaca National High School	P 5.5 million
2. Establishment of Prawn Demonstration Farm and Training Center	Gumaca	1992-1995	Lamon Bay School of Fishery	P 5.7 million
3. Provincial Library Development Project	Lucena City	-	Quezon Provincial Library	-
4. Vegetation Analysis and Site Characterization of Mt. Banahaw de Lucban	Lucban	1992-2000	Southern Luzan Polytechnic Collage	-
5. Social Services Development Program (Education and Manpower Development)	Quezon Province	1992-1994	Provincial Government of Quezon, NEDA	-
6. Bondoc Peninsula Education Project	Bondoc Peninsula	5 years	Office of Bondoc Development Program Project	-

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| 1. | Project Title | Expansion of School Building Construction Programs |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Education, Cultural and Sports (DECS) |
| 4. | Objectives | (1) To provide access to education through the improvement of accomodation capacities
(2) To improve the equipments of schools |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | P 8,432 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2013 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | To uplift the present standard of teaching in schools in the area |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Expansion of School Building Construction Programs

1. Background

The increase of population brought about the rapid expansion of the demands for education. However, the supply of education service is limited due to the lack of school buildings, teachers, classrooms, textbooks, and other materials and facilities.

Due to the rapid increase of the population in CALABARZON, the population per school is also rapidly increasing. The population per school of the elementary education in 1987 is estimated to be 2,013 that is much higher than that of Region IV and the Philippines. The division of Cavite, Cavite City, Laguna, Rizal and Lucena City indicate the large population per school while the population per school in the division of Batangas, Batangas City, Lipa City and Quezon are lower than that of Region IV. At the secondary level, the population per school is estimated to be 18,469 that is higher than that of Region IV. Rizal indicates the largest population per school of 53,092 in CALABARZON.

Thus, the construction of the school building is identified as the most urgent program of the education sector in CALABARZON and the School building construction and repair program for elementary school and secondary schools development program have been implemented by DECS. The School Building Program for CALABARZON is proposed to expand the existing programs by integrating two programs.

2. Objective

Development Objectives

To provide access to education through the improvement of accommodation capacities in the government elementary, secondary and technical vocational schools.

Strategic Objectives

To construct additional academic, laboratory, and multi-purpose buildings in the elementary, secondary and technical vocational schools.

To repair and rehabilitate school buildings in the elementary and secondary schools including the technical-vocational institutions.

To construct new buildings/laboratories for existing science high schools.

3. Project Outline

The DECS Region IV School building Program for CALABARZON is a plan to jibe the educational output to the forecasted development in selected industrialized areas in Region IV as a result of the concentrated efforts of concerned agencies geared toward a single goal of progress. To uplifts the present standard of teaching in schools in the area, one of the identified problem is lack of classrooms and school buildings. Reports received reveal that enrollment in schools continuously increase due to the influx migration of population from other regions.

With the aim in view of accommodating all the youth desirous to obtain academic, technical and spiritual knowledge in schools, additional classrooms and school buildings should be constructed. This program summarizes the number of existing classrooms and the future needs as the enrollment changes from 1992 to the year 2013.

There are eight (8) major components such as:

	Activities	Schedule	Physical Inputs
1.	Construction of Elementary School Building	1992-2013	21,548 clsrms.
2.	Construction of Secondary School Building	1992-2013	8,852 clsrms.
3.	Repair & Rehabilitation of Elem. School Bldg.	1992-2013	8,859 clsrms.
4.	Repair & Rehabilitation of Secondary Sch. Building	1992-2013	1,066 clsrms.
5.	Construction of Tech-Voc School Building	1992-2013	325 clsrms.
6.	Repair & Rehabilitation of Tech-Voc School Building	1992-2013	476 clsrms.
7.	Construction of Multi-Purpose Building	1992-2013	1,944 clsrms.
8.	Expansion & Construction of new building for existing science high schools	1992-2013	3 bldgs.

4. Project Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 8,432 million for twenty (20) years.

The annual cost of the project is shown in the attached table.

Cost (In Thousand Pesos)

Component Activities	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000
1. Construction of Elem. Sch. Bldg.	865,480	169,180	193,600	192,060	193,600	193,600	197,120	196,900
2. Construction of Secondary Sch. Bldg.	315,000	77,000	96,500	88,250	94,000	95,500	97,750	97,500
3. Construction of Multi-Purpose Bldg.	22,500	23,000	23,750	22,750	23,500	23,250	22,500	22,750
4. Construction of Tech-Voc. Rooms	11,900	6,300	5,250	5,250	5,950	5,250	4,200	5,250
5. Repair & Rehabilitation of Elem. School Building	22,600	22,750	22,250	22,500	22,650	22,850	22,700	21,750
6. Repair & Rehabilitation of Secondary School Bldgs.	5,000	5,500	5,300	5,100	5,400	5,200	5,500	5,700
7. Repair & Rehabilitation of Tech-Voc Bldgs.	6,250	6,500	6,000	5,750	6,250	5,250	5,500	6,000
8. Expansion & Construction of New Science Building for Existing Science HS	330	330	330					
TOTAL	1,249,060	310,560	352,980	341,660	351,350	350,900	355,270	355,850

Component Activities	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
1. Construction of Elem. Sch. Bldg.	196,900	195,800	193,600	194,700	195,800	196,900	195,800	194,700
2. Construction of Secondary Sch. Bldg.	96,250	96,250	94,000	95,000	98,000	97,500	96,250	96,250
3. Construction of Multi-Purpose Bldg.	232,580	23,750	23,000	23,500	22,750	22,500	23,000	22,750
4. Construction of Tech-Voc. Rooms	5,250	4,550	4,200	4,900	5,250	5,600	5,950	4,550
5. Repair & Rehabilitation of Elem. School Building	20,500	20,000	19,500	19,750	19,900	20,000	20,100	20,250
6. Repair & Rehabilitation of Secondary School Bldgs.	4,500	4,700	4,900	5,000	5,200	4,800	4,700	4,600
7. Repair & Rehabilitation of Tech-Voc Bldgs.	5,250	5,250	6,250	5,750	5,500	5,250	5,000	5,750
8. Expansion & Construction of New Science Building for Existing Science HS								
TOTAL	561,230	350,300	345,450	348,600	352,400	352,550	350,800	348,850

1.	Project Title	Expansion of Development and Upgrading of Teachers Program
2.	Project Location	CALABARZON region
3.	Implementing Agency	Department of Education, Cultural and Sport (DECS)
4.	Objectives	To provide quality teachers through the training programs for all levels
5.	Estimated Project Cost	P 12 million
6.	Implementation Schedule	1992 - 2010
7.	Expected Effects	(1) To develop the professional and personal capacity of teachers (2) To provide educational opportunities of the high quality to children
8.	Project Descriptions	As per attached

Expansion of Development and Upgrading of Teachers Program

1. Background

The increase of population brought about the rapid expansion of the demands for education in CALABARZON. However, the insufficient of quantity and quality of education is a critical constrain, mainly caused by the lack of upgraded teachers. The student per teacher ratios of the elementary and secondary education in CALABARZON are estimated to be 33 and 31 respectively that are higher than the national average. The ratio of the elementary level of the division of Batangas City and San Pablo City are higher than the average rate of the Philippine and all other divisions in CALABARZON indicate the worse ratio compared with the national average.

To increase the number of the teachers and update The quality of the teachers, the various programs to develop the capability of teachers had been implemented by DECS. These programs are proposed to expand in CALABARZON by integrating the comprehensive program.

2. Objectives

The general objectives of the project are:

- To develop the professional and personal capacity of teachers, and
- To provide educational opportunities of the high quality to children

3. Project Outline

The project consist of four (4) sub-programs of DECS listed as bellow:

Project Community Based Preschool (CBPS)
Strengthening Multi-grade Teacher
Expansion/Upgrading Secondary Science and Math Program
Learning Action Cell

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 Community Based Preschool (CBPS)

At present, pre-school education is primarily provided by the private sector and minimally by government institutions. Under this set-up, most pre-schools are privately owned charging exorbitant school fees which only children of high income families can afford. The less privileged children are deprived of the opportunity to acquire pre-school education before formal schooling. In an effort to meet this educational disparity and in consideration of the significance of pre-school education to the improvement of the quality of primary education, DECS Region IV has planned to operationalize in a wider scale, the Community Based Pre-school Project which was started some few years back.

The objectives of the project are 1) to institutionalize pre-school education in the identified divisions through the existing elementary school network and community/parents participation; and 2) to train primary school teachers on the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes on pre-school education.

A series of seminar-workshops will be conducted for primary teachers to equip them with the necessary knowledge on teaching methodologies, materials utilization, evaluation, skills and attitudes on the teaching of pre-school education. Local trainees are to organize pre-school classes in their respective classes. This will be a continuing activity until all schools shall have organized CBPS classes. The component of the project are summarized as below:

- 1) Identification of the divisions where the project will be expanded and institutionalized.
- 2) Orientations of the project staff and Core Trainers.
- 3) Training of potential CBPS Classes.
- 4) Organization of CBPS Classes.
- 5) Monitoring of CBPS Classes.
- 6) Evaluation
- 7) Institutionalization and further expansion

The impacts of the project are expected to improve pupil performance in formal primary school, to extend pre-school education to the majority of less privileged children in the selected divisions and to strengthen further school and community collaboration in the education of pre-school children. Monitoring and evaluation of the performance of pupils shall be undertaken periodically to assess the effectiveness of the program.

2 Strengthening Multi-grade Teacher

The project is to provide opportunities for universal primary education by addressing the disadvantaged children who are attending multigrade / multiple and combination

classes in difficult teaching / learning contexts. Most of the teachers handling said classes are without teaching background in handling multigrade or combination classes. Classes are ill-housed and lack of adequate equipment and instructional materials. These teachers in this project will be trained to handle such classes, prepare appropriate instructional materials and learn to manage the classes effectively.

The development objective of the project is to improve the instructional and management skills of teachers handling multigrade or combination classes by raising the achievement rates of pupils in multigrade and combination classes.

The major components of the project are listed as follows:

- 1) Training of teachers who are or will be handling multigrade or combination classes.
 - 2) Preparation, reproduction and utilization of self-directed, self-scoring, self-checking seatwork / exercises.
 - 3) Preparation and utilization of lesson plans appropriate for multigrade / combination teaching.
- 3 Expansion/Upgrading Secondary Science and Math Program

The development objectives of the project are set as the development of well-trained Science and Mathematics teachers and the enrichment of secondary Science and Math Program through following activities.

- 1) Classroom Management Seminar-Workshop
- 2) Lesson Plan Preparation Workshop
- 3) Test Construction Workshop (Curriculum Writing)
- 4) Environmental Seminar Workshop
- 5) Self-Learning Materials Preparation (Curriculum Writing)
- 6) Investigatory Project Preparation Workshop
- 7) Science Equipment Improvisation Seminar

In a week-long live-in seminar-workshop by year level at staggered dates, the Science and Mathematics teachers of CALABARZON Region will be trained to develop classroom management skills with emphasis on the use of appropriate teaching strategies, the training workshop. A group of selected trained teachers will be involved in the preparation of flexible lesson plans by year level with corresponding test items based on SEDP textbooks in a month-long live-in training-workshop. Live-in seminars/workshops and panel discussions will be conducted on environmental management and protection by division/school levels with resource speakers invited from lead agencies.

Self-learning materials in Science and Mathematics by year level and based on SEDP textbooks will be prepared by a group of selected and well-trained teachers in a month-long live-in seminar workshop. Improvised science equipments from

indigenous/recycled materials will be developed especially for barangay high schools in a live-in seminar-workshop. The following effects are expected by the project.

- a. upgrading of the classroom management skills of Science and Mathematics teacher
- b. provision of Science and Mathematics teachers with ready-made and flexible SEDP - oriented lesson plans and corresponding evaluation materials
- c. provision of Science and Mathematics teachers with a comprehensive knowledge of the present global environmental situation and develop their sense of concern and commitment towards environmental protection and management
- d. provision of Science and Mathematics teachers the skills needed to coordinate and spearhead student investigatory project-making activities in response to the present global problems
- e. provision of student school leavers with self-learning materials based on SEDP textbooks
- f. development of improvised science equipments from indigenous/recycled materials.

4 Learning Action Cell

Learning Action Cell (LAC) is a mechanism to ensure the continuous learning of teachers, school administrators and supervisors in the school/district/division and regional levels. It is intended for staff development where issues/concerns are cleared up, problems and needs in teaching are met and put into practice the potentials of leaders and up-coming leaders. LACs are held to strengthen the supervisory skill of school administrators/supervisors and improve instructional skills of teachers. Regular and relevant sessions in LACs will eventually lead to better pupil performance.

To warrant the institutionalization of LACs at all levels, the Region is conducting the yearly Search for the Outstanding Division Learning Action Cell (DvLAC) Leaders; District LAC (DsLAC) Leaders; and School LAC (SLAC) Leaders. Plaques of recognition and certificate of merit are awarded to winners and divisions nominees.

4. Project Cost

The total project cost is estimated to be P 12 million except the cost of Learning Action Cell which is financed by annual budget of DECS and the cost of each sub-projects are estimated as follows:

Project Community Based Preschool (CBPS)	4,690,501
Strengthening Multi-grade Teacher	274,000
Expansion/Upgrading Secondary Science and Math Program	7,266,000

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|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Industrial Education Development Program |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Education, Cultural and Sport (DECS) |
| 4. | Objectives | To provide opportunities of industrial educations to youths and educators through scholarships and the training programs |
| 5. | Estimated Project Cost | P 600 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2013 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | To develop manpower which will contribute to the future industries of the country |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Industrial Education Development Program

1. Background

A long term and systematic development of consciousness on the industrialization direction of the country should be instituted to speed up the industrialization process in CALABARZON. The school is a potential in creating such consciousness to elevate the level of awareness and smoothly shift gear from the present agricultural orientation to new industrial orientation.

However, the present secondary and tertiary education can not cope with rapid increase of demands or suitable human resources for both industrialization and agricultural development in CALABARZON. As a result, the unemployment of out-of school youth is increasing due to the weak linkage with economic sector including the agricultural skill training. The contribution of education sector to the agricultural development is insufficient because of the inadequate services and resources in the support of instruction, research and extension. The excessive emphasis on degree consciousness of the people is also one of the reasons for increasing the unemployment of out-of-school youth.

The education sector need to train research oriented manpower in the region in support of industrialization efforts. Planned industrial development based on utilization of research result as expected to protect lives and properties of people in the industrialized and its neighboring areas. Balance social and industrial development is the major purpose of creating high interest in action and applied researches in the education sector. Thus, Industrial Education Development Project is proposed by DECS.

2. Objectives

General Objectives

- 1) Enhance social development in support of the industrialization effort in the CALABARZON area.
- 2) To develop research and development capabilities focus on education toward industrialization in order for the social sector to keep pace with industrial development.

Strategic Objectives

1. Education Technical Assistance Development Program

- 1) To extend technical assistance to gifted school children and youth through local and foreign scholarships as well as training in different specialized fields in all levels of education including special and non-formal education.
 - 2) To develop potentials of children and youth as well as educators in relevant areas needed by industries.
 - 3) To provide opportunity to travel in the Southeast Asian Countries and Asia Pacific Countries and become education ambassador of goodwill.
 - 4) To visit local and foreign schools and learn new education technologies that will enhance educational and socio-economic development of the people.
2. Education Research and Development Program
- 1) To provide training in research and development to students and pre-service and in-service teachers/instructors/professors in support of industrial development.
 - 2) To undertake research and development focused on education in relation to industrialization.
 - 3) To disseminate and utilize research results/findings for industrial development.

3. Project Outline

The project consists of two sub-projects, Education Technical Assistance Development Program and Education Research and Development Program. The outline of the sub-projects are summarized as below.

Education Technical Assistance Development Program

The project will provide opportunities to children, youth and educators to avail themselves of the technical assistance through scholarships, training and travel in the country or abroad to broaden its perspectives on the industrialization needs of the country and prepare themselves for the task of contributing to industrial development of the country.

The project has four major components such as :

1. Children and Youth Scholarship Program (CYSP)
2. Educators Scholarship Program
3. Introductory Comprehensive Industrial Training Children and Youth
4. Specialized Training for Educators
5. Educational Travels and Tours for Industrial Development

The description of each project are as follows :

- 1) Children and Youth Scholarship Program (CYSP)

This project intends to involve children and youth with high interest in industrial development especially those residents from CALABARZON area. The government together with the funding agency will support potential children and youth under

special curricula and with strong linkage with the industries which are expected to benefit from such technical assistance to gifted children and youth.

2) Educator's Scholarship Program (ESP)

The program objective is to re-orient educators and introduce them to the new scheme of education to meet the demands of the industrialization efforts of the country. This is in support of the children and youth scholarship program from without synchronizing these efforts the educator factor might hinder progress especially during the transition period.

3) Introductory and Comprehensive Industrial Training for Children and Youth

The program aims to orient children on the industrial developments through in-plant experiences according to their level and lines of interest among the industries in the CALABARZON. Such exposures is expected to motivate children and youth in the industrialization of the country.

4) Specialized Training for Educators

Industrial skills orientation and upgrading are necessary for teachers/instructors in all levels in order to transmit effectively such interests to children and youth awareness to the mechanics and workings of industrial development should be internalized by educators by undergoing specialized training course that will give them a better idea on what aspects the children and youth are being prepared for.

5) Educational Travels and Tours

Children and youth as well as teachers / instructors need to learn from experiences of industrial personnel and managers. Local travels and tours will be availed to gifted students with strong interest in industries and its development. Foreign tours will also be extended to selected students and instructors to give them better ideas in attaining full industrialization.

Improve Quality Education in Private Secondary School

The project will create awareness and increase interest in research in all levels of education. Teachers or instructors in elementary, secondary and tertiary levels will be re-oriented on the research thrust focused in the industrialization with an end in view of making education keep pace with industrial development. Action and applied researchers will be encouraged among students, teachers and instructors the results or findings of which will be utilized in the industrial development in the countryside.

The project has three major components such as :

1. Research and Development Training
 - 1.1 Teachers/Instructors in all levels
 - 1.2 Pupils/Students in all levels including the graduate school
2. Conducting Group/Individual Researches
 - 2.1 Teachers/Instructors in all levels including graduate school
3. Research Results Dissemination and Utilization
 - 3.1 Research Results Dissemination
 - 3.2 Research Results Utilization

An interface of education and industries will be used as an approach to effectively respond to the changing needs of the social and business sectors in order to cope with the impact of industrialization. Simple action researches will be undertaken by the elementary and secondary students together with the teachers considering their level of competence in undertaking researches. The graduate school will have an overall plan of the areas for researches focused on industrialization and will assist in designing researches of elementary and secondary teachers.

4. Project Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 600 million, P 500 million for Education Technical Assistance Development Program and P 100 million for Education Research and Development Program.

Education Technical Assistance Development Program

		Unit: Million Peso					
Phase	Projects / Activities	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2013</u>
1	Children & Youth Scholarship Program	5	5	10	15	15	90
2	Educators Scholarship Program	10	10	10	15	15	90
3	Social & Industrial Training for Children and Youth	5	5	5	5	5	75
4	Specialized Training for Educators	10	12	15	17	20	90
5	Educational Travels & Tours	5	6	7	8	10	75
	Contingencies	10	10	10	15	15	80
		45	48	57	75	80	500 M

Improve Quality Education in Private Secondary School

		Unit: Million Peso					
Phase	Projects / Activities	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2013</u>
1	Research and Development Training						
	Teachers/Instructors Training	2	2	3	3	4	15
	Pupils/Students Training	3	3	4	4	5	15
2	Social and Industrial Researches						
	Teachers/Instructors Researches	2	4	6	8	10	20
	Pupils/Students Training	4	8	12	16	20	30
3	Research Results Dissemination and Utilization						
	Research Results Dissemination	2	2	4	4	6	10
	Research Utilization	2	2	4	4	6	10
							100 M

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Comprehensive Tech-Voc Education and Entrepreneurial Development Program (CTVEEDP) |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | TVED and NFED, DECS IV Southern Tagalog |
| 4. | Objectives | (1) To train youth and adults by providing opportunity to "earn-while-they-learn"
(2) To give opportunity to students in developing and enhancing entrepreneurial skills |
| 5. | Estimated Project Cost | P 500 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2000 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | (1) To provide manpower needed in the CALABALZON region
(2) To improve imbalance between demand and supply in the labor sector |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Comprehensive Technical Vocational Education and Entrepreneurial Development Program

1. Background

The technical vocational education is an important part of the manpower development activity to train the students and pupils as the productive manpower. However, the most serious concern for the technical vocational education is the weak linkage with the job opportunities that bring about the increase of unemployment of the out of school youth.

In order to boost industrial development in the region, the technical-vocational schools need to undertake actual entrepreneurial project in school to initially utilize their own students and graduate to deliver products and services to the community until the students become self-employed or employed in the existing industries in their area thereby improving their socio-economic status.

The various technical vocational programs of DECS had been implemented in all levels of schools, however, the effects of these programs were limited because of inadequate curriculum and lack of employment opportunities. The various programs should be integrated to strengthen the linkage among the programs. Thus, the Comprehensive Technical Vocational Education and Entrepreneurial Development Program is proposed to develop industrial manpower in CALABARZON

2. Objectives

Development Objectives

- To develop middle and high level manpower through technical-vocational training in formal and non-formal school system.
- To provide manpower needed in industries/agro-industries, fishery/agro-fishery and forestry/agro-forestry in the CALABARZON.
- To improve imbalance between demand and supply in the labor sector.

Strategic Objectives

- To train in school and out-of-school youth as well as adults by developing their technical vocational skills.
- To extend assistance to students by providing opportunity to "earn-while-they-learn".
- To give opportunity to students in developing and enhancing entrepreneurial skills and encourage them to be self-employed to enhance their socio-economic status.

3. Project Outline

The project is a combination of training and actual job-generating efforts coupled with capital formation out of School-Based Service Centers. The students will be encourage to save two-thirds of its earning to prepare him to become independent entrepreneur. The School-Based Service Centers will be constructed and provided with necessary tools equipment and consumable goods on its initial stage until it becomes sustaining through its one third share for its maintenance.

A. Training Development Project (TDP)

1. Technical-Vocational Training (TVT) project
 - 1.1 Formal Training (FT)
 - 1.2 Non-Formal Training (NFT)
 - 1.3 Advance Training (AT)
 - 1.4 Special Training (ST)
2. Entrepreneurial Skills Training (EST) Project
 - 2.1 School-Based Service/Production Centers (SBSPC)
 - 2.2 School-Based Enterprises (SBE)
 - 2.3 Individual Student's Service Center (ISSC)
 - 2.4 Individual Student's Enterprises (ISE)

B. Facilities Development Project (FDP)

1. Construction of School-Based Service /Production Centers
2. Procurement of Tools, Equipments and Consumables
3. Acquisition of Delivery Vehicles (For hauling raw materials and delivering finished product)
4. Maintenance Development Project (MDP)
 - 4.1 Service/Production Centers
 - 4.2 Vehicles
 - 4.3 Tools Equipments and Consumables

C. School-industry Cooperation. Project(SICP)

1. Information Exchange Service Center (IESC)
2. Labor Sub-Contracting Service Center (LSCSC)
3. Product Sub-Contracting Service Center (PSCSC)
4. Job-Placement Service Center (JPSC)

D. Mobile Training Vehicle

The descriptions of the project are as follows :

1. Training Development Project (TDP)

Students will enrol in formal post secondary and higher education courses for in school youth and adult while the non-formal education shall provide technical-vocational training for out-of-school youth and adults especially designed for the manpower needs in the CALABARZON area.

In addition, private schools or organizations will complement the efforts by providing advance and special training. This is necessary to supplement the government efforts and respond to the immediate needs of industries.

Furthermore, the project will include entrepreneurial skills training by establishing school-based service and/or production centers and school based enterprises to train and expose students in entrepreneurial endeavor. Students will be assisted to form capital through savings of his earning and will be encouraged to engage and establish as own Individual Students Service Center and/or Individual Student Enterprises.

2. Facilities Development Project

Through the fund that will be provided, School-Based Service/Production Centers will be constructed in Tech-Voc Schools while tools equipment and consumables will be procured to efficiently and effectively operate the Centers. Delivery vehicles will also be procured to facilitate services as well as in transporting the raw materials and delivery of the finished products. Certain logistics will be set aside for maintenance of the facilities and revolving capital for the active and continuous operation of the center. The revolving capital cannot be expended for other purposes except for service or production purposes.

3. School-industry Cooperation. Project

To balance the manpower demand and supply, the Information Exchange Service Centers will be established together with Labor Sub-Contracting Service Center and for students who cannot be self-employed to Job Placement Service Center will be organized.

4. Mobile Training Vehicle

To complement institutional training vehicles will be procured to be used in Mobile Training Project.

The target beneficiaries are expected as follows:

		<u>1992 - 1996</u>	<u>2000</u>
Direct Beneficiaries	:	312,014	Post Secondary Students 795,432
		152,000	Out of School Youth 265,018
		75,020	Technicians 191,205
		23,500	Experts 82,136
Target Beneficiaries	:	8,531,605	People 16,345,711

4. Project Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 500 million as shown below.

		<u>P 500 Million</u>				
		<u>Year (In P Million)</u>				
Phase	Projects / Activities	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u> <u>2013</u>
1	Training Development Project					
	* Tech-Voc Training Project (TVT)	2	4	5	7	8 30
	• Formal Training					
	• Non-Formal Training					
	• Advance Training					
	• Special Training					
	* Entrepreneurial Skills Training	3	6	9	12	15 70
	• School-Based Service/Prod. C.					
	• School-Based Enterprises C.					
	• Individual Students Service C.					
	• Individual Students Enterprises					
2	Facilities Development Project					
	* Construction for School-Based Service/Production Center	20	40	60	80	100 (2 B)
	* Procurement of Tools, Equipment and Consumables	10	15	20	25	30 150
	* Acquisition of Delivery/Service Vehicles	2	4	6	8	10 60
	* Maintenance Development Project	5	7	9	12	14 80
3	School-industry Cooperation. Project					
	Information Exchange Service Center	5	6	7	8	9 50
	Labor Sub-Contracting Service Center					
	Product Sub-Contracting Service Center					
	Job-Placement Service Center	3	4	6	8	10 30
4	Mobile Training Vehicle	3	4	6	8	10 30

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Bondoc Peninsula Education Development Program |
| 2. | Project Location | Bondoc Peninsula |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Education, Cultural and Sport (DECS) |
| 4. | Objectives | (1) To improve the living conditions in this area through training and financing programs
(2) To provide educational opportunities of livelihood skills through the mother's class and schools |
| 5. | Estimated Project Cost | P 50 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2013 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | To upgrade the present depressed conditions of this area |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Bondoc Peninsula Education Development Program

1. Background

The Bondoc Peninsula area is identified as the most depressed area in CALABARZON due to the low performance of economy in the area. Most farmers in the area are engaged in coconut production and suffer from both lack of market and unstable international market prices of coconut products. Fishermen in coastal areas and remote islands in Lamon Bay and Tayabas Bay are at subsistence level. They have problems in marketing their fishery products due to both lack of processing and storage facilities and poor transportation system. The poor transportation, especially the road network in remote rural areas causes low level of social services and deprived means of livelihood for people in the Bondoc peninsula.

The highly depressed conditions of the Bondoc Peninsula are whose livelihood depends on Coco-Based Products needs to be redirected through the introduction of new technologies, livelihood skills upgrading and engaging in profitable entrepreneurial endeavor to provide source of livelihood and augment income with the participation of a wider sector in the community. Augmentation of family income will improve the holding power of the school and enhance the socio-economic development in the Bondoc Peninsula area.

The Bondoc Peninsula Education Development Project has been designed to complement the Bondoc Peninsula Integrated Development Project focused on the education sector in delivering community services in the Pilot Areas where Participatory Action Research has been undertaken to sustain the social and economic development in the 13 municipalities of the Bondoc Peninsula Area.

2. Objectives

Development Objectives

To enhance the socio-economic and industrial development in the Bondoc Peninsula area

Strategic Objectives

- To provide school-based livelihood skills training program for members of Parent Teacher Associations (PTA), out-of-school youth and school children in at least 60 barangays and 13 municipalities in Bondoc Peninsula within 5 to 20 years;
- To extend seed money for school-based livelihood projects of the PTA ranging from ₱ 10,000 to ₱ 100,000 within the plan period;
- To increase literacy level from 78% to 83% from year 1 to year 20;
- To improve health and nutritional status of school children in at least 30 to 60 barangay within the 13 municipalities from 1992 - 2013.

3. Project Outline

The program has five major components namely :

1. School - Based Livelihood Skills Training Project
2. School - Based Livelihood Financing Program for
 - 2.1 PTA School - Based Livelihood Projects
 - 2.2 Out-of-School Youth School-Based Livelihood Projects
 - 2.3 Health Education and Nutrition Projects
 - 2.3.1 Bio-intensive gardening program
 - 2.3.2 School feeding program
 - 2.3.3 Mother's Class
 - 2.4 Pre-School Education Project
 - 2.5 Values Education
 - 2.5.1 Patriotism
 - 2.5.2 Loyalty
 - 2.5.3 Industry and Thrift
 - 2.5.4 Work Ethics

The detailed description of each project component are as follows :

1. School Based Livelihood Skills Training Project

Livelihood skills training will be provided in barangays/municipalities where there is a need for new or an improved new and relevant technologies. The training will involve members of PTA, OSY and school children organizations (SCO's) in intermediate or high school levels.

After the training, the seed money will be provided from the Livelihood Financing Program (LFP) fund until such time when members can formally organize and from their shares put up their own capital which may vary from member to member according to its level of interest in investing this time, money and effort for the project to generate regular share of profit from the association through dividends and/or profit sharing.

2. School-Based Livelihood Financing Program for PTA, SCO and OSY

Most of the livelihood projects which are school-based cannot take off because of lack of seed capital. The SBLFP will provide seed money to PTA, OSY and SCO with identified livelihood projects. This will be managed by the PTA officers with the participation of school children and out of school youth. The community will patronize their efforts as end users of services and products that it develops or facilitate the marketing of such services or products to the general public.

To cut down the initial cost of the project in terms of capital outlay they will be allowed to utilize school facilities provided this will not disrupt educational activities.

As the organizations eventually develop, the members may already branch out as an independent entity. The cycle is repeated to provide support in capital formation of members through its membership fee and its access to two-thirds counterpart from the School-Based Livelihood Financing Program funds on the basis of its accumulated individual profits or shares. The tripartite membership may involve neighbors, friends, kins or individual families. As the enterprise become independent, the community achieves its socio-economic progress.

3. Health and Nutrition Project

As a comprehensive part of the Bondoc Peninsula Education Development (BPED) Project a certain percentage of profit (three to five per cent) can be shared by PTA, SCO or OSY School-Based Livelihood Development Project from its net share or profit the counterpart of which will be provided by the foreign funding agency. It is expected the Mothers Class can be conducted to teach how to prepare nutrition food and school feeding program together with bio-intensive gardening will supplement the efforts.

4. Pre-School Education Project

Expansion of pre-school in areas where there are no pre-schools or day care will enhance mental feeding program at an early stage of development of the children. This

will give a rare opportunity to pre-school children to grow mentally and speed up their learning capabilities considering the stage as formative years of the children. The community will be partner to child development by putting in 50% of the expenses while the funding agency shoulders the 50% until such time that it can independently operate.

The school facilities will be used while the salary or honoraria of teacher will be taken from the combined funds from collection from parents and funding agency assistance. These classes will only be organized in the most depressed areas.

5. Values Education

Moral and spiritual values need to be integrated in all types of activities of children and adults in school and in the community in order to provide opportunity to develop patriotism, love of country and its people and systematically eradicate disharmony and indifference to people and to the government. Work ethics should be inculcated and self-dignity should be developed to harmonize existing relationships between tenants and landlords.

The beneficiaries of the project are expected as follows:

		1992	to	2013	
Direct Beneficiaries	192 schools	53,545	102,322	School	
	Children				
Target Beneficiaries	13 municipalities	379,439	603,318	Persons	

4. **Project Cost**

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 50 million as shown below.

		P 50 Million Year (In P Million)					
Phase	Projects / Activities	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>2013</u>
1	School-Based Skills Training Reports	0.5	0.75	2	4	5	20
2	School-Based Livelihood Project	0.2	0.75	1	2	2	10
3	Health and Nutrition Project	0.1	0.3	0.5	1	2	5
4	Pre-School Education Project	0.1	0.1	0.25	0.5	0.5	2.5
5	Values Education	0.1	0.1	0.25	0.5	0.5	2.5
6	Contingencies	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	10
	Total	3.5	4.5	6.5	10.5	12.5	50

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Family Farm School Development Project |
| 2. | Project Location | Batangas |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Pampamilyang Paaralang Agrikultura, Inc. |
| 4. | Objectives | To provide a education and agricultural training to the rural farmers through FFS |
| 5. | Estimated Project Cost | P 34 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1991 - 1996 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | (1) To improve agricultural productivity of farmers
(2) To develop the rural community by instilling in farmers moral values and professionalism |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Family Farm School Development Project

1. Background

In Philippines, farm youths and the farmers themselves need a very specific training program that would help them to be small-scale entrepreneurs. They also need a training that would make them become an integral part of the rural environment where they live which, will motivate them to think of ways and means of increasing their farm incomes by improving their productivity.

In line with the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) of the Philippine Government, whose program as we know, is bent on going beyond actual land distribution in agrarian reform areas, there is a great potential for the government and the private sector to work hand in hand in providing these farmer beneficiaries support services so as to make their newly-acquired lands productive and to develop their farming operations into an economically-viable undertaking.

The center of this projects are located in Barangay Dagatan, Lipa City and Nasugbu, Batangas some 80 km. south of Manila.

Analyses of the socio-economic situation of the region highlights poverty as the root cause of its problems of underdevelopment. Poverty as a socio-economic status of the family is found to be closely associated with the following characteristics:

- Lack of access to land, animals, or farm/fishing implements with which poor families can combine with their labor resources in order to be self-employed. Lacking these resources, the employment of poor families are vulnerable to the seasonal ups and downs of the agricultural labor market.
- Farmers without access to irrigation are forced to be employment only during the monsoon season. Lack of access to technical skills and capital prevent them from going into light industrial activities as a source of off-farm income.
- Families with very high ratio of dependents (usually children too young to work) to active workers are poor when housewives have no access to off-farm employment that could supplement farm income.

Since its establishment in 1986, the Pampamilyang Paaralang Agrikultura, Inc. (PPAI) had already established two Family Farm Schools namely: the Dagatan FFS in 1988 and the Balete FFS in 1990.

For Dagatan FFS, the school opened in June, 1988 with an initial enrollment of 36 students. It was formally inaugurated by Pres. Corazon C. Aquino on Aug. 8, 1988 in the presence of some cabinet secretaries, foreign guests, PPAI Trustees, and parents and students of the first batch. The school is now on its fourth year of operations with a total of 81 students now enrolled in the school.

For Balete FFS, the school opened in June, 1990 in a provisional place in Lipa, Batangas. eventually, once the construction of the school on its definitive site in Balete, Batangas is finished, the transfer from Lipa to Balete will be effected. Owing to the limited space they have in the present location, they could only take in a max. of 18 students per year. to-date, there are 30 students enrolled in the school.

Presently, the funding for the operations of the two schools come from the combined efforts of the parents of the students that study in these schools, local private corporations, local and international NGOs and from private individuals.

The funding for construction and equipping the Dagatan FFS came from a combined loan/grant source. The land where the Dagatan FFS was established as well as that for the Balete FFS were donated to PPAI.

2. Objectives

General Objectives

To improve agricultural productivity of farm families by increasing the number of properly trained and motivated farmers in the rural area with a special emphasis on the training of farmers' children and the development of the rural sector general.

For the government's CARP Beneficiaries, the farm school will serve as a center that would provide these beneficiaries support services (i.e. agricultural training for farmers and their dependents, technology transfer, basic values education, cooperative development and environmental improvement and preservation, livelihood programs especially for the women, etc.).

Specific Objectives

- 1) To implement the agricultural training program for rural youths of Dagatan FFS
- 2) To construct of an agricultural school under family farm school system in Nasugbu

3. Project Outline

The Dagatan FFS in Lipa and FFS in Nasugbu adopt a unique system of education farm youths together with their families, through a non-traditional but very practical methods of instruction based on the following principles:

- a. The direct involvement and participation of parent farmers in the education of their children;
- b. The alternating cycle of classes wherein the student would be required to attend "live-in" classes at school followed by actual work and time in parent's farm; and,
- c. The small size of classes, which will be limited to a maximum of 40 students per class. This is done to closely supervise them and to ensure that their responsibilities in the school and at home are capably performed.

The FFS Project, through the application of the above principles aims to provide a firm educational and agricultural foundation to the rural youths and to instill in them high human, social, and moral values and the right sense of professionalism in the performance of work for the promotion and development of the rural community.

The project consist of two sub-projects, Agricultural Training Program for Rural Youths of Dagatan FFS and Construction of an Agricultural School under Family Farm School System in Nasugbu and the outlines of the sub-projects are as follows:

Agricultural Training Program for Rural Youths of Dagatan FFS

The project components of the project are summarized as below:

A. Farm Youth Agricultural Training Aspect

The training cycles (totalling 15) start on the first week of June and will end on the last week of April, 1992. During these months various cycle topics will be taken up by those in-training according to the plan of work the school programs for the current schoolyear.

B. Rural Promotion (Public Awareness)

The promotional aspect is very important so that the farmers in the area would be aware of the school and how they could take advantage of the services it will offer to them in the future.

This will be done with the help of the families of the students and the Dagatan FFS Association. Through it, a wide community base would be realized which is necessary to facilitate the development of the rural community.

C. Strengthening the Dagatan FFS Association

The Dagatan FFS Association and the tutors of the FFS are envisioned to manage and operate the school on its own in a few years time with a minimum of outside help. This will depend however, on how close they could, work together and how deep is their commitment to the work they have started.

PPAI, through its administrative arm, will continue providing them with the means in order to achieve the above goal until such time that the school is mandated to be self supporting.

Construction of an Agricultural School under Family Farm School System in Nasugbu

The project will be implemented through the following five (5) work components.

- A. Construction Phase
- B. Equipping the School
- C. Recruitment and Promotion (Public Awareness)
- D. Application of School Permit of DECS
- E. Establishment of the FFS Association

4. Project Cost

The cost of the projects is estimated to be P 34 million, P 20.5 million for the Agricultural Training Program for Rural Youths of Dagatan FFS and P 13.8 million for Construction of an Agricultural School under Family Farm School System. The detail cost estimate is shown as below:

Agricultural Training Program for Rural Youths of Dagatan FFS

Training Costs	Grant	Local Fund	Total
A. Salaries	P -	3,391,555	3,391,555
B. Other Costs Related to the Training	4,553,946	-	4,553,946
C. Land, Buildings and Equipment (Fixed Assets)	-	5,900,000	5,900,000
Total Direct Cost	<u>P 4,553,946</u>	<u>9,291,555</u>	<u>13,845,501</u>
in %	33	67	100

Construction of an Agricultural School under Family Farm School System in Nasugbu

I. Direct Costs	Grant	Local Fund	Total
A. Land	P -	5,000,000	5,000,000
B. Building Constriction & Site Development	8,925,975	-	8,925,975
C. Furnitures and Equipment	2,218,000	-	2,218,000
D. Staff Salaries	-	1,434,186	1,434,186
E. Operating Expenses	-	2,004,349	2,004,349
Total Direct Cost	<u>P 11,143,975</u>	<u>8,438,535</u>	<u>19,582,510</u>
II. Indirect Cost			
A. Administrative Cost of NGO (3 years), 4% of total Project Cost	P 840,740	-	840,740
B. Pre-operating	P -	112,930	112,930
Total Indirect Cost	<u>P 840,740</u>	<u>112,930</u>	<u>953,670</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u><u>P 11,984,715</u></u>	<u><u>8,551,465</u></u>	<u><u>20,536,180</u></u>

1.	Project Title	Strengthening of Provincial Science High School
2.	Project Location	CALABARZON region
3.	Implementing Agency	DECS, DOST, SCUs
4.	Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To provide disadvantaged students the quality science and technology educations through improving the capability of the College (2) To encourage students researchers through providing adequate facilities (3) To improve science and technology educations in high schools
5.	Estimated Project Cost	P 420 million
6.	Implementation Schedule	1992 - 2012
7.	Expected Effects	To strengthen the development of science and technology and upgrade the livelihood of the people in this area
8.	Project Descriptions	As per attached

Strengthening of Provincial Science High School

1. Background

The science and technology education is an important part of the manpower development activity to train the students and pupils as the productive manpower. However, the most serious concern for the science and technology education is the weak linkage with the job opportunities that bring about the increase of unemployment of the out of school youth. In order to boost industrial development in the region, the science and technology schools need to provide effective and adequate education. The various science and technology education services had been provided, however, the effects of these education services were limited because of inadequate curriculum and lack of employment opportunities. Thus, the Strengthening of Provincial Science High School is proposed to develop the provincial science high school as the center for science and technology education in province.

The SCUs are expected the major proponent of the project as the mainbody of the research and development in the provinces. Besides, the programs of DECS and DOST related to R& D should be implemented as the supportive project.

2. Objectives

Development Objectives

The project aims to improve the capability of the College in providing the socially and economically disadvantaged but intellectually qualified students a curriculum which will strengthen and sustain the development of science and technology. Through this, the project expects to provide quality science and technology education; increase the pool of talent from which to draw future scientists and technicians; and produce employable high school graduates.

Strategic Objectives

1. Integrate technology-oriented activities in the existing agricultural science curriculum;
2. Incorporate a community-based science and technology education which will make the curriculum more responsive to community / regional needs and more geared toward increasing productivity;
3. Focus students' researches on the thrust of the region in addition to the existing research thrust of the College;
4. Provide continuous training and development of faculty and staff; and
5. Improve and expand the existing physical resources.

3. Project Outline

In keeping with the mission of the SCUs, the project aims to institutionalize the science and technology high school to benefit primarily the socially and economically disadvantaged but intellectually capable youths of the region. This will enrich and expand the existing science curriculum. Basically, it encompasses three components, namely : instruction, research and extension. The provincial science and technology high school is developed in each province. The target high schools are the DSAC Science and Technology High School in Cavite, LSPC Agricultural Science High School in Laguna, PBMIT Science High School in Batangas, RCAT Science High School in Rizal and SLPC Science High School in Quezon. The project consists of the following components and the project components are different among the high schools due to the local conditions of the provinces.

1. Instruction Components

- Revision of the existing Agricultural Science Curriculum, course syllabi, and course contents;
- Preparation of instructional materials / modules focused on science and technology;
- Integration of technology-oriented activities in teaching;
- Utilization of indigenous resources in teaching science and technology courses;
- Upgrading of library facilities;
- Establishment of MIS in coordination with the MISU of the SCUs;
- Construction and / or expansion of building and structures;
- Continuous training and development of faculty and staff through attendance in seminars, conferences, training and any other form of scholarship (degree and non-degree); and
- Procurement of equipment and facilities.

2. Research Components

- Realignment of student researches within the thrust of the region in addition to the existing priority of the SCUs;
- Publication of student researches in the form of journals;
- Establishment of linkages with other agencies for possible financial assistance;
- Construction and / or expansion of building and structures;
- Procurement of laboratory equipment and facilities

3. Extension Components

- Dissemination of information through publication, field days and conferences; and
- Conduct training, conferences and workshops on agriculture and related activities in coordination with the Extension Services of the SCUs.

The following supportive projects are also proposed by DECS and DOST. The description the project is summarized as follows:

Student Research Enhancement Project (STUREP)

A number of researches and feasibility studies, in education, health, agriculture, trade and business undertaken by graduating college students in Region IV, were found to have bright possibilities for technological, social and economic advancement. But these studies were accorded only recognition and appreciation by school authorities or entered in national and international competitions and then kept or shelved due to lack of financial, technical and personal assistance. The proposed project is intended to encourage and support students to pursue relevant researches with scientific, economic and social value that will help uplift the life of the people in the region and the nation as well. Through a built-in monitoring, evaluation and selection system the next studies will be chosen from among the schools in the divisions to be made into full-blown, in-depth and scientific researches. Linkages with other agencies will be established for the needed technical know-how, assistance and support in the preparation and throughout the implementation of the project. Available indigenous materials and resources will be utilized and maximized. The needs of the people in the CALABARZON area will be addressed to. An effective program will be devised for the dissemination, promotion, and marketing of the end-products and results of these researches for public consumption and possible expansion. The main components of these project are :

1. Needs identification and analysis
2. Project / Research Formulation and Preparation
3. Research Implementation
4. Dissemination, promotion and marketing of research outputs and products
5. Research Utilization
6. Project Expansion

The possible agencies, the services of which will be tapped aside from the Department of Education, Culture and Sports are the TLRC, DTI, NEDA, DA, DILG, DOST and NGO's. With careful planning and study and proper implementation this project is believed to benefit the poorer sectors of society and open avenues for scientific and industrial advancement of the country.

Formulation of Special Curriculum on Science and Technology for High School

At present, the preference of the youth to pursue courses in science and technology is at its lowest level. This may be attributed to inadequate materials, devices, science laboratory and facilities in schools teaching sciences and the lack of trained teachers in science. If courses on science and technology will be included in high school

curriculum and non-degree / degree program will be offered to high school graduates, then the problem on science and technology illiteracy will be solved. This will also prepare the youth in pursuing employment on science and technology.

The project aims to upgrade the quality of science instruction in high school, degree and non-degree program; and to develop a special curriculum on science and technology for high, degree and non-degree program. The project is implemented through the following methodologies.

1. Planning Stage : Project proposal preparation and approval
2. Survey of existing facilities / manpower
3. Development of curriculum : Curriculum program
Supportive climate

4. Project Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 420 million as shown below.

	Million Peso
DSAC Science and Technology High School	109.6
LSPC Agricultural Science High School	110.0
PBMIT Science High School	26.4
RCAT Science High School	70.0
SLPC Science High School	75.0
Student Research Enhancement Project (STUREP)	3.1
Formulation of Special Curriculum on Science and Technology for High School	26.0
Total	420.0

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Comprehensive Social Welfare Program for Special / Disadvantaged Groups |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Line Agencies and NGO's |
| 4. | Objectives | To provide a social welfare program package which will promote social adequacy and economic sufficiency for the disadvantaged group |
| 5. | Estimated Project Cost | P 484 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2010 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | (1) To provide alternative source of income
(2) To strengthen family and community disaster preparedness
(3) To provide social development programs for children and youth |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Comprehensive Social Welfare Program for Special/Disadvantaged Group

1. Background

The envisioned economic development in CALABARZON region is promising endeavor of government and private sector which would eventually generate a lot of employment opportunities to thousands of residents in the area. However, this development will surely affect the psycho-social functioning of these people and their families whether they or not are economically benefitted or displaced through forced ejection / voluntary relocation / improve relocation. With the resulting movement/mobilization of families and groups, the new growth centers and communities created will be challenges which have to be responded to. It is in this light that the role of the social welfare initiated by DSWD can not but be over emphasized. The programs of social welfare are expected to provide the care, protection and rehabilitation to the socially disadvantaged and displaced individuals, families and groups as a part of the total development of the region.

For coping with the socially disadvantaged and displaced people, the various social welfare programs had been implemented by the government and non-government agencies in CALABARZON. However, the performance of the programs were limited because of lack of budget, manpower, facilities and equipment as well as the poor coordination between the programs. Thus, the social welfare programs should be integrated and coordinated to utilize the limited resources and to provide more adequate services. In this context, the agencies related to social welfare sector including DSWD, OSC, PPA and other government and non-government agencies proposed the integrated social welfare program for the Project CALABARZON.

2. Objectives

The general objective of the project is:

To provide a social welfare program package which will promote social adequacy and economic sufficiency for the disadvantaged/special group of clientele usually regarded as "un-bankables".

The specific objectives are:

- 1) To provide economic productivity access and opportunity;

- 2) To facilitate normal social functioning of the disadvantaged;
- 3) To strengthen disaster preparedness and coping mechanisms of individuals, families and communities;
- 4) To provide shelter assistance to family victims of calamities and social disorganization/displacement;
- 5) To provide community welfare structures that would hasten community organization and development; and
- 6) To provide development programs for children and youth with special needs.

3. Project Outline

The Comprehensive Social Welfare Program for Special/Disadvantaged Groups (CSWPSDG) is designed to cater to the "un-bankables" : the socially dysfunctioning, the families living below food threshold (ultrapoor), the children and youth with special needs, the parolees and probationers, and others similarly situated individuals and families who need social welfare interventions in order to restore their normal social functioning.

The CSWPSDG is composed of three major program components each designed a particular needs while at the same time complementing each other in order to integrate the projects and services that would hasten the rehabilitation of the clientele. These components are : (1) Productivity Development Program, (2) Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Program, and (3) Development Program for Children and Youth with Special Needs.

The main focus of the program is on family and community development and is heavily biased for the ultra poor in the low-income municipalities and depressed urban barangays.

(1) Productivity Development Program

The program addresses itself to providing economic productivity opportunities and access to those clients like the unskilled, probationers, parolees, disadvantaged women, the disabled and the needy out-of-school youth who are otherwise ineligible to avail of the usual credit and training facilities. And unlike other manpower and livelihood development projects, this program because of its target clientele group does not rest on economic sufficiency projects alone but also provide value formation, social awareness, community responsibility and family life enrichment.

The component is broken down into sub-components of : Technical assistance; capability building; capital assistance for self-employment; and project monitoring and evaluation. The components of the program are listed as follows:

- 1) Establishment of an Integrated Training and Productivity Center per province
- 2) Provision of required equipments and training materials, and transport support system as well as manpower complements
- 3) Implementation of community organizing, family life development/enrichment and Self-Employment Assistance Program (SEAP)

(2) Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Program

This program is a response to the potential destabilizing impact of calamities (both man-made and natural) on development efforts. It addresses both the preventive and remedial aspect of disaster management and ensure the readiness of the family, the community and government to respond to any disaster by providing avenues for their training, stockpiling of relief commodities, communication facilities, and projects that would rehabilitate the severely affected families. The program is composed of two sub-components : Disaster Management Service and Core Shelter Assistance Project. The components of the program are listed as follows:

- 1) Establishment of a Community Multi-Purpose Center that would provide a venue for disaster preparedness trainings, community assemblies and serve as a "Bodega" or storage facilities for relief goods and stockpiles.
- 2) Conduct of Disaster Preparedness Trainings from the barangay up to the provincial level.
- 3) Implementation of the Core Shelter Assistance Project (CSAP) and community organizing.

(3) Development Program for Children and Youth with Special Needs

Progress and development has both positive and negative impact on the social life of families, communities and individuals. In any case, it is the youth and the children who are affected most intensely. The need to care, protect and rehabilitate children with special needs (e.g. street children, abused, maltreated, abandoned, exploited children and youth) are arrested in two ways under the program : through the children and youth themselves and by closely involving their families and communities. Similarly, the active involvement of the non-government organizations/private groups is very crucial since there are many of this kind of institutions which cater to children and youth. By closely interfacing with these organizations, a more thorough social

work intervention could be ensured. The components of the program are listed as follows:

- 1) Establishment of a Drop-In Center .
- 2) Provision of program materials that would ensure the proper development of the children and youth.
- 3) Provision of skills training and livelihood opportunities to the youth and the families by linking with the Productivity Development Program.
- 4) Provide technical assistance to NGO's through collaboration and program interface.
- 5) Provide social welfare intervention to children and youth with special needs (e.g. street children, abused, maltreated, potentially neglected, abandoned, exploited children and youth) to ensure their psycho-social development.

4. Project Cost

The project cost is estimated to be P 483 million as summarized below:

Personal Services (salaries)	₱ 40,640,520.00
Maintenance / Operating Expenses	422,443,825.00
Capital Outlay	20,850,000.00
Total Cost	₱ 483,934,345.00

Component Activities :

<u>Project Component</u>	<u>Personal Service</u>	<u>M.O.O.E.</u>	<u>Capital Outlay</u>
Productivity Development Program	₱ 11,965,200	303,629,975	12,000,000
Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Program	15,163,320	62,413,250	4,250,000
Development Program for Children and Youth with Special Needs	13,512,000	56,400,600	4,6000,000

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Integrated Drug Sweeping Program |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | LGUs, Inter-agencies |
| 4. | Objectives | (1) To sweep drug abuse and to implement the rehabilitation programs
(2) To provide adequate recreation opportunities to youth/students |
| 5. | Estimated Project Cost | ₱ 359 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 2002 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | (1) To prevent drug abuse problems
(2) To provide youth/students adequate opportunities to improve their social environment |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Integrated Drug Sweeping Program

1. Background

The rapid economic development brought about various social problems in CALABARZON. The drug problem is regarded as one of the most serious social problems due to the drug pushing activities, especially increasing of the crimes. The drug abuses cases can be founded especially in the urbanized area near from Metro Manila. The youth and out of school youth are the major victims of the drug abuse cases. In CALABARZON, the unemployment and underemployment youths are apt to become the victims of drug, especially the out of school youth are major victims of drug problems.

The government had implemented the drug abuse prevention programs through the various government agencies. However, the existing programs had been not effective because of lack of budget, manpower, facilities as well as poor coordination and integration among the programs. The DILG proposed the integrated program for drug abuse prevention by integrating the existing and new program of the different agencies to cope with above constraints.

2. Objectives

Development Objectives

- To provide a frontline, integrated and continuing approach to drug abuse prevention and control involving combined public and private sector initiatives.

Strategic Objectives

- (1) To sweep drug abuse and to implement the rehabilitation programs
- (2) To provide adequate recreation opportunities to youth/students

3. Project Outline

The project consists of five major sub-projects shown as follow:

1. Establishment of CALABARZON Regional Drug Abuse Prevention Center

The general center for drug problem is established as the regional center. The purpose of the center is to implement the programs related to drug, such as, preventive education, training, treatment, rehabilitation, enforcement coordination and post care services. The center will be maintained by the DILG supported by the LGUs and related agencies, DSWD, NEDA, PIA and DOH.

2. Establishment of five (5) Provincial Satellite Drug Abuse Prevention Center

The provincial satellite drug abuse center are establish as the parallel operating units in the provinces except the treatment and rehabilitation. The provincial government should be proponent of the center under the coordination of the DILG.

3. Media Advocacy

The various kinds of media are utilized for the information campaign of drug sweeping conducted by the PIA.

4. Comprehensive School-based Drug Abuse Prevention Program

The drug abuse prevention programs are implemented in the schools focusing the preventive education for the pupils and students through the education programs of DECS. The program implemented in CALABARZON is expanded.

5. Comprehensive Community -based Drug Abuse Program

The drug abuse prevention programs are implemented in the barangays focusing the preventive education for the youth and OSY. The LGUs should strengthen the activities of drug abuse prevention programs including the prevention education, development of sports and cultural activities and medical support programs.

The structure of the operation of the above programs is shown in attached figure.

4. Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be ₱ 359 million for ten (10) years

INTEGRATED DRUG SWEEPING PROGRAM

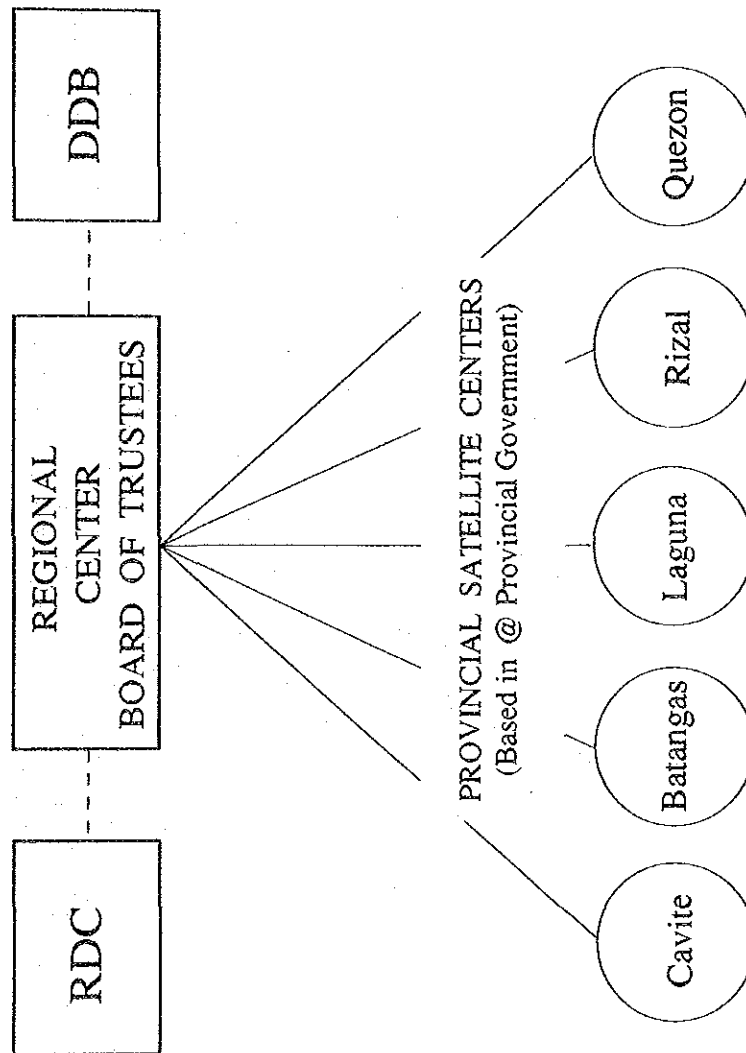
STRUCTURE OF OPERATIONS

MAJOR PROJECTS OF THE IDSP:

- Information Campaign & Research
- Preventive Education / Training
- Treatment / Rehabilitation
- Post-Care Facility / Support Services

COMPONENT PROJECTS OF IDSP:

- Into Campaign
- Preventive Education / Training
- Post-Care Facility / Support Services



1.	Project Title	Staff Development Program for Non-Government Organization / Government Offices in CALABARZON
2.	Project Location	CALABARZON
3.	Implementing Agency	Livelihood Cooperation
4.	Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To conduct the inventory survey of NGOs to identify the needs and problems of NGOs and their projects (2) To provide the required training for staff of NGOs and GOs (3) To provide the financial assistance for the training programs of NGOs and GOs
5.	Estimated Project Cost	P 11 million
6.	Implementation Schedule	1993 - 2002
7.	Expected Effects	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To strengthen the capability of NGOs and GOs staff to implement of social development activities (2) To strengthen the linkage of NGOs and GOs (3) To support the activities of NGOs
8.	Project Descriptions	As per attached

Staff Development for Non-Government Organization/Government Offices in CALBARZON

1. Background

The rapid population growth brought about an increase in the number of the labor sector. Employment opportunities were very limited because of the weak labor absorption on the industrial sector, thus resulted in the increase of unemployment and underemployment. Further, the existing livelihood in specific areas such as sugarcane production in the western Batangas, the diminishing fish production in Laguna Lake and the coastal areas in Cavite and Batangas, and the coconut farming in Eastern Laguna and Quezon are considered to be no longer available as a main source of income for the people because of continuous decrease in prices of produce, small market demand, and low productivity. In addition to these, the urbanization and industrialization also affected the livelihood of small farmers through the conversion of agricultural lands to residential and industrial uses as well as the social and environment impacts due to past developments.

To cope with above situations, the strengthening of self-employment through the development and diversification of livelihood is one of the most important and urgent issues of the socio-economic development in CALABARZON. The livelihood development is an essential strategy to ensure the socio-economic well-being of people as well as to strengthen their self-reliance. In CALABARZON, the various livelihood development projects and programs are implemented by GO's

Among the constraints continually experienced by NGOs, inadequate staff development posed difficulties particularly in the technical aspects of their work. While they may have excellent credentials in the sociological aspects of the job, their lack of technical capabilities limits their ability to identify and/or assess innovative enterprise opportunities as well as adopt to emerging and rising sophistication of such projects.

On the other hand, the IRLDP shall finance enterprise projects for targeted beneficiaries through the conduit system. And the conduits are the accredited NGOs and GOs. Thus, to have a sustained and enhanced project implementation, the capabilities of the staff implementors shall likewise be enhanced and sustained through the Staff Development Program for NGOs and GOs.

2. Objectives

The Staff Development Program shall aim to provide new and/or enhance knowledge, develop skills as well as attitudes of NGO/GO staff who will be involved in project implementation, monitoring, assessment, and development of other new projects. It shall be financed through the grant/s which will be extended to the NGOs/GOs.

3. Project Concept

The project consists of three (3) phases as follows:

- 1) Preparation Phase
 - a. Inventory Survey of NGOs
 - b. Review of the training needs for proposed livelihood projects
 - c. Preparation of the curriculum and materials for training
- 2) Implementation Phase
 - a. Technical and Management Training
 - b. Financial assistance for trainees
- 3) Evaluation and Monitoring Phase

The training should be conducted in line with proposed livelihood projects that is approved as the IRLDP projects. Thus, the training grant/s shall be extended to the conduit/s after:

- Project Proposal have been approved by the RDA/PMO;
- Training Needs have been identified and corresponding program designs reviewed and approved by RDA/PMO.

The training will be designed on the basis of the type and character of each livelihood project.

4. Cost

The project cost is estimated to be P 11,260,000 for the period of 1993 - 2002 (Ten Years).

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1. | Project Title | Pilot Implementation of Regional Livelihood Development Project |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON region |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | Livecorp / PHRDC / NEDA |
| 4. | Objectives | (1) To organize and/or strengthen beneficiary cooperatives
(2) To monitor, evaluate and document organizational and operation processes |
| 5. | Estimated Project Cost | P 4.9 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 1995 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | To develop beneficiaries entrepreneurial skills as well as determine feasibility of projects |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

Pilot Implementation of Regional Livelihood Development Project

1. Background

The CALABARZON Project is an encompassing and multi-sectoral complex plan to be implemented in a period of twenty (20) years. To ensure smooth implementation later, the Project should have sufficient knowledge and experiences in managing entrepreneurial undertakings. To be able to do this, this paper attempts to offer opportunity to go through the actual process of administering potential projects on a "Pilot" basis. The "Pilot" shall be specifically on the Livelihood component wherein financial assistance will be extended on a loan term. In the end, the learning experiences gained during this phase shall serve as basis to determine the right approach towards full implementation of the Project.

In line with the Philippine government's thrust on poverty alleviation and consistent with the importance that is accorded to the Social Sector as a significant component in an integrated and holistic development plan, the CALABARZON Master Plan Study identified the Integrated Regional Livelihood Development Project (ILRDP) as one of the top priority anchor projects.

Said Project is envisioned to establish an effective implementation system of livelihood development through: (1) regional livelihood potential and market study; (2) establishment of institutional framework for livelihood development; (3) financial arrangement; and (4) provision of supportive service packages.

In connection with the above, it is hereby proposed that pilot livelihood projects be immediately undertaken within each of the provinces comprising the CALABARZON for the following reasons:

1. Such pilot projects can serve to immediately address specific pressing social needs.
2. Such pilot projects can help create a better public image of the CALABARZON and hopefully generate a spirit of appreciation and cooperation.
3. These can serve as a forerunner of the ILRDP and could pave the way for a smoother implementation of a region-wide program.

The above reasons can be viewed as desirable objectives that will support the CALABARZON Project as a whole. By immediately taking concrete steps along the

Plan's avowed critical areas of concern a message of seriousness and decisiveness would be communicated. An initial and immediate focus on the Social Sector, especially through livelihood projects carefully selected and well-designed, can engender public thrust and generate sectoral participation.

It is further proposed that a livelihood project be initiated in each province symbolic of the equity principle and consistent with the specific developmental concerns for each area. These projects can address the following specific objectives of the CALABARZON Project:

1. enhancing the income levels in the rural areas (part of the 1st statement of objectives); and
2. creating a better human environment and enhancing the local social capacity for development (part of the 4th statement of objectives).

Moreover, these projects can also serve to demonstrate how livelihood projects can be designed to support other important concerns under the entire CALABARZON Plan, such as:

- a) the need for well-organized, well-motivated and skilled sub-contractors among those living near the various industrial area;
- b) the need to protect watersheds and similar vital natural resources that are endangered or already damaged;
- c) the need for more and better housing facilities particularly among the displaced agricultural workers as well as those who are drawn or attracted into the new urban growth center;
- d) the need to upgrade productivity in the upland areas.

2. Objective

The objective of the "Pilot Scheme" is to be able to develop beneficiaries entrepreneurial skills as well as determine feasibility of such projects.

Specifically, it aims to realize to following:

- 1) Organize and/or strengthen beneficiary-cooperatives in feasible project areas;

- 2) Provide the necessary support services/assistance to effectively achieve project goals and objectives; and,
- 3) Monitor, evaluate and document organizational and operation processes for future reference.

3. Project Outline

The creation of an agency to implement the Project has not been decided. Likewise, source of funds have not categorically signified their intention to support any component or sub-component of the Project. In the absence of the required support as mentioned earlier, this "Pilot Scheme" moves to tap some government agencies/non-government organizations as conduits to facilitate implementation of identified "pilot projects to be financed by the Embassy of Japan or other source of financing. The scheme shall be an interim arrangement and upon the establishment of the appropriate agency to implement the Project, these "pilot" undertakings will be subsumed under the right sector of said agency.

One or two identified potential project/s in each province of the Project shall be pursued or if resources would allow, the "Pilot" projects could be extended into the four corners of each province to at least give a wider characterization of the locality.

As mentioned earlier, the following are the givens for the strategy of implementation.

- a. the RDA or Project Management Office is not yet established thus, an office or agency shall act as an interim RDA or PMO;
- b. the government agencies and NGOs who will be involved shall act as conduits or agencies shall act according to their tasks;
- c. the Donor (Embassy of Japan or other financing institution) shall agree to the Pilot Scheme as interim arrangement and give its confidence and full support;
- d. all parties involved shall abide or take full responsibility in their respective roles and responsibilities. A Memorandum of Agreement or Contract of Loan shall be prepared as basis of the above; and,
- e. the agencies mentioned above shall be the following:
 1. the Department of Environment and Natural Resources-Region IV

2. the Phil. Human Resources Development Center
3. the Livelihood Cooperation
4. the PPDC of Batangas
5. the Department of Trade and Industry-Region IV

The planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation for the undertakings shall be done on a gradual phasing to ensure smooth operation as follows:

Phase I : Exchange/Consolidation of Notes or ideas

The agencies involved shall hold meetings to thresh out details of the Pilot Scheme as required. Also to be discussed/agreed upon are the projects and their respective location.

After completing/finalizing the concept of the Pilot Scheme, all agency concerned including the interested financing institution shall agree and sign required documents to forge commitments.

This phase may take at least one month to three months.

Phase II : Institution Building

- a. Conduct of community diagnosis/resources study/etc.
- b. identification of project and prospective beneficiaries
- c. community mobilizing and organizing
- d. preparation of feasibility study (FS)
- e. presentation of FS to prospective beneficiaries
- f. registration of association
- g. submission to donor or financing institution
- h. training of prospective beneficiaries
- i. preparation and submission of loan documentary requirements
- j. release of loan

Phase III : Project Implementation

Phase IV : Monitoring and Evaluation

Phase V : Impact Study-Repeat Cycle

In line with the above, the following pilot livelihood projects are being proposed for each of the 5 provinces of the CALABARZON:

Cavite

The Plan identified the areas within the Carmona-Trece Martires circuit as suitable for industrial estates. In this regard, an immediate livelihood-related need is the social preparation, training and organizational development of residents within the vicinity of these industrial estates. These livelihood-related interventions could serve to: (a) prepare the people to function as sub-contractors of industries located within said estate; and/or (a) enable them to embark on a self-initiated and self-managed livelihood projects.

The marketing/trading project is proposed as a model project to develop self-initiated and self-managed livelihood opportunity for the people in the area

The livelihood opportunity can be found for the upland agricultural area in the province. Due to the poor market system, the price of their agricultural products are unstable and also the farmers suffer from a sudden fall in price. Thus, the food processing project is proposed to ensure the stable market opportunity. Besides, this project can create the employment opportunity in the area.

Laguna

In the Plan, the areas on the skirt of Mt. Banahaw and Mt. Cristobal of Laguna is envisioned to be the horticulture site of the province while for the nearby towns of San Pablo and Alaminos, cut flower has been identified as a suitable industry.

Batangas

In the CALABARZON Plan, Batangas City and its environs is envisioned to grow into a major urban center. In fact, there are existing social problems attendant to the industrialization going on in the province such as pollution caused by the coal processing operations and the residential and work displacement of farmers and fishermen resulting from the planned expansion of the Batangas port.

The Plan explicitly states that the development of this major urban center must not replicate the undesirable features of Metro Manila one of which is the proliferation of squatters living in shanties. While this concern appears to be future-oriented, the present need for housing facilities in Batangas is already recognized as a vital concern by the provincial government.

Per the report of the incumbent Provincial Administrator, mud clay is abundant in San Juan, Batangas. In coordination with the Department of Science and Technology,

sample bricks have been produced attesting to the technical viability of the project. With this initial positive result, the provincial government is currently negotiating with the National Housing Authority to utilize said bricks for its nation-wide low-cost housing program. Within Batangas itself, there should be a ready market for these bricks given a budget for housing projects.

Brick making can then be developed into small-scale business operations amongst individual entrepreneurs or even groups organized for this purpose. With available financing, these entrepreneurs can immediately embark into brick production. To ensure production efficiency, product quality and continuing operational viability, a series of training and organizational development programs need to commence prior to any project start-up activity.

Another requirement for the livelihood project can be found in Calaca to strengthen the people's self-reliance through the home industry project.

Rizal

A principal concern for Rizal is the need for "more employment opportunities in the upland areas without further degradation of the Marikina catchment area". Thus, the Plan mentions the significance of the ongoing Integrated Social Forestry Program of the DENR. This program utilizes different varieties of trees suitable for reforestation purposes. Thus in Boso-Boso, Rizal, the DENR had put up a rattan seedling production project with the required nursery facilities.. This nursery is planned to be transferred to the workers who come from the community and who have been technically trained on the job. The operation of this nursery can be expanded to include the production of other suitable reforestation materials such as bamboo. For the nursery to continue operating, financial viability must be sustainable and this imply the need to organize and train the involved project beneficiaries.

Again, from past experience, training and organizing must commence early and must be conducted to cover all the necessary attitudinal and skills aspects that are important for the success of the business enterprise.

Quezon

As one of the prime coconut producing province in the country, the province of Quezon is envisioned to be the future cocochemical center of the world. The reality, however, is that except for the owners of large coconut plantations, almost all coconut farmers are poor.

The Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) in coordination with the Department of Science and Technology (DOST) has developed numerous products that can be produced out of the various parts of this "wonder tree". Many of these can be produced on small scale by individuals or small groups that can be organized for this purpose. Household cooking oil, handicrafts, fuel and some household gadgets are some of the widely-used products that can be produced by small-scale entrepreneurs from various parts of the coconut tree.

It is also possible to conceive of sub-contracting arrangements in the event that a cocochemical plant is put up. Although this may take some time, it is important to prepare the coconut farmers to learn how to diversify his income source by shifting to a processing type of economic activity. This, combined with the usual income from raw and dried coconuts; as well as from inter-cropping produce, would serve to augment the farmers' small income.

Aside from the technical training which can be provided in coordination with the PCA and the DOST, basic training and organizational development programs would have to be conducted to enable the farmers to adopt the business orientation and develop better entrepreneurial aptitudes.

Based on the above situations in five provinces, the following projects are identified as the pilot projects.

	<u>Project title</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Proponent</u>	<u>Cost</u>
1.	Food processing project	Indan, Cavite	DISAC	P 700,000
2.	Marketing trading project	Dasmariñas, Cavite	Luziminda Market Vendors Association	P 700,000
3.	Cut flower project	Aliminos, Laguna	Cut flower Growers Association	P 700,000
4.	Brick making project	San Duan, Batangas	Barik Incorporation	P 700,000
5.	Home industry project	Barangay, Dacanlao, Calaca, Batangas	Dacanlao Cooperative	P 700,000
6.	Integrated social forestry project	Bosoboso, Antipolo, Rizal	Bosoboso Farmers Association	P 700,000

In addition to the above, the bamboo handicraft project and the social credit for swine raising project will be proposed to provide an alternative livelihood for the fishermen along Laguna Lake.

1.	Project Title	Batangas Integrated Housing Program
2.	Project Location	Batangas City
3.	Implementing Agency	NHA, DSWD, LGUs
4.	Objectives	To provide the resettlement site to the families removed by the expansion of Batangas Port
5.	Estimated Project Cost	P 112.4 million
6.	Implementation Schedule	1992 - 1993
7.	Expected Effects	To develop communities of displaced / relocated families
8.	Project Descriptions	As per attached

Batangas Integrated Housing Program

1. Background

The CALABARZON Project is a large-scale, multi-sectoral project complex planned in a region contiguous to the National Capital Region. It comprises the five provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon in Region IV.

One of the major component of this project is the expansion and development of the BATANGAS PORT located in Batangas City and managed by the Philippine Port Authority (PPA) which is the key to the CALABARZON program.

The expansion of Batangas Port will affect 3,000 household structures at present (1991) squatting at the PPA's compound. The expansion program will indefinitely be delayed if this affected structures will not be relocated at the soonest possible time. Squatting is one of the major problems here in the urban areas of the Philippine key cities. Census done last 1986 of families that would be affected by PPA's expansion program were only 718 families. Thus, if this present number of families are not to be removed/relocated now then it is anticipated that this families will triple in number in a few months time.

To solve this problem, PPA has requested different line government agencies for assistance and thus a task force has been created. This is composed of Philippine Ports Authority, National Housing Authority, Department of Social Work Development, Philippine Commission on Urban Poor, City Planning Office, City Engineering Office, Batangas Water District, Batangas Electric Cooperative, Department of Public Works and Highways, and National Manpower and Youth Commission.

The resettlement of the first identified families which number is only 718 is on-going at Barangay Balete. The impact on this is only 28% which is insignificant to the present number of affected structures. The task force therefor, needs at least 16 Hectares of land to relocate the remaining 2,200 families. The land valuation in Batangas is too high that this would be beneficiaries could hardly afford to pay for their housing needs. They cannot be relocated to more than 10 KM radius from PPA because their means of livelihood are stevedoring and fishing.

This therefor, the task force will need foreign financial resources/grants (i.e., JICA) to facilitate the immediate implementation of Batangas Port Resettlement Project.

2. Objectives

Development Objectives

Expansion program of development of Batangas Port, PPA for the opening of the CALABARZON Project of Region IV through the development of resettlement sites for the dislocated/affected more or less 2,200 household families from PPA compound in Sta. Clara, Batangas City.

Strategic Objectives

- To provide shelter assistance to the 2,200 squatter families not covered by the Batangas Port Resettlement Project I.
- To be able to develop viable communities that will meet basic social, economic and cultural needs of the families.

3. Project Outline

The Project will entail the resettlement of 2,200 families residing in the Batangas Port Area to sites acceptable to them. The Project will also take into consideration affordability of the shelter units and also the necessary social preparation for community organization. The project consists of the following components.

1. Land Acquisition (16 ha.)
2. Social Preparation
3. Site Development
4. Construction of Dwelling Units
5. Resettlement and Community Development

In addition to above, the livelihood project will be implemented as the pilot scheme of the Integrated Regional Livelihood Development Project.

The proposed site location are listed as follows:

1. Location : Barangay Balete, Batangas City
Area : 6.6 Has.
Distance from the Port : 8.2 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : 2.6 Km
2. Location : San Pascual, Batangas
Area : 4.3 Has.
Distance from the Port : 5.5 Km

- Distance from Diversion Road : 3.5 Km
3. Location : Barangay Balagtas, Batangas City
Area : 7.0 Has.
Distance from the Port : 5.8 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : 0.35 Km
4. Location : Barangay Sta. Rita Karsada, Batangas City
Area : 6.5 Has.
Distance from the Port : 5.0 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : 3.0 Km
5. Location : Barangay Wawa, Batangas City
Area : 7.0 Has.
Distance from the Port : 1.5 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : None
6. Location : Barangay Gulod, Batangas City
Area : 6.04 Has.
Distance from the Port : 5.0 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : 3.5 Km
7. Location : Barangay Pallocan, Batangas City
Area : 4.7 Has.
Distance from the Port : 5.0 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : None
8. Location : Barangay Pallocan, Batangas City
Area : 8.8 Has.
Distance from the Port : 5.0 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : None
9. Location : Barangay San Isidro, Batangas City
Area : 7.0 Has.
Distance from the Port : 5.5 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : None

10. Location : Barangay Paharang, Batangas City
Area : 6.2 Has.
Distance from the Port : 8.0 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : None
11. Location : Ibaan, Batangas City
Area : 4.8 Has.
Distance from the Port : 11 Km
Distance from Diversion Road : None

4. Project Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 112.4 million as shown below.

	Activities	Unit Cost	Total Cost
1.	Land	P 250.00	P 40,000,000.00
2.	Development	150.00	24,000,000.00
3.	Housing	22,000.00	48,400,000.00
	TOTAL		P 112,400,000.00

The project will be implemented for 15 months based on the following schedule.

1. Land Acquisition : 4th quarter 1991 to 1st quarter 1992
2. Site Development : 2nd quarter 1992 to 4th quarter 1992
3. Construction : 2nd quarter 1992 to 4th quarter 1992

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | CALABARZON Integrated Shelter Program |
| 2. | Project Location | CALABARZON |
| 3. | Implementing Agency | NHA |
| 4. | Objectives | To provide the living facilities to industrial workers and displaced families in this area through land acquisition and construction of housing units |
| 5. | Estimated Project Cost | P 12,370 million |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 1992 - 1999 |
| 7. | Expected Effects | To develop communities and the planning capabilities of the LGUs in the CALABARZON |
| 8. | Project Descriptions | As per attached |

CALABARZON Integrated Shelter Program

1. Background

The provision of adequate shelters for all the people constitutes essential part of the civil minima for basic human needs. In CALABARZON, the satisfaction of this need is already threatened by some phenomena newly developing and may face further difficulties as rapid industrialization proceeds without incorporating housing as an integral part of the Project CALABARZON.

Some phenomena in the Region are particularly related to the housing problem. They include in-migration from outer provinces, spillover from Metro Manila, dislocation due to peace and order situation in some areas, damage by calamities (typhoons), and dislocation due to land conversion and project implementation. Main development issues for housing in CALABARZON resulting from these old and new phenomena are insufficiency in absolute number of housing units especially in rapidly urbanizing areas, development of urban squatters and existence of shanties in rural area, and resettlement needs related to CALABARZON implementation.

Existing government programs for housing should be extended to enlarge their coverage within CALABARZON. The community mortgage program has been implemented to assist existing slum communities to gain land ownership. Target groups in CALABARZON are squatters in rapidly urbanizing areas and settlers in poverty-stricken rural areas. Efforts of NHA, PCUP and DSWD should be coordinated for this program.

A few additional projects/programs should be initiated in CALABARZON. First, projects to expand the supply of low-cost housing need to be implemented by both government agencies and the private sector. Low-cost housing should be an important component of the proposed integrated industrial/urban development program. When an industrial estate is planned by the private sector, provision should be made for land that would be developed for low-cost housing by either the public or the private sector.

Thus, the CALABARZON Integrated Shelter Program is proposed by integrating the development programs and projects and for the smooth implementation of the project the Pre-investment Study for the CALABARZON Integrated Shelter Program is also proposed.

2. Objectives

Development Objectives

- To improve the living conditions/quality of life of industrial workers and dislocated families in the CALABARZON through the provision of affordable shelter facilities.

Strategic Objectives

- To provide affordable shelter facilities to industrial workers.
- To provide relocation facilities to displaced families
- To plan for efficient and optimum land use/development in the CALABARZON.

3. Project Outline

The project will focus on the housing needs of emerging industrial/urbanizing areas in the CALABARZON, particularly for the industrial workers/displaced families. The Project will also aim to develop the capabilities of the LGUs in planning for the efficient and optimum use of land.

The study consists of the following four (4) components.

1. Pre-Investment studies and Site Identification
2. Land acquisition
3. Site Development
4. Construction of Dwelling Units

The project will be implemented for eight (8) years based on the following tentative schedule as below:

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------------|
| 1. | Pre-Investment studies and Site Identification | 1st year |
| | a) Identification of specific project sites | |
| | b) Plans for site development | |
| | c) Conduct of Market studies | |
| | d) Plans for financing scheme | |
| 2. | Land acquisition and Site Development | 2nd to 7th year |
| 3. | Construction of Dwelling Units | 2nd to 9th year |

4. Input

Cost

The total cost of the project is estimated to be P 12,370 million as shown below.

	Million Peso
1. Pre-Investment studies and Site Identification	P 30
2. Land acquisition	P 1,680
3. Site Development	P 4,060
4. Construction of Dwelling Units	P 5,600
Total	P12,370

Institutional Arrangement

The NEDA, acting as coordinator of the Housing Sub-Committee of RDC shall oversee the pre-investment study. NHA, LGU, and other housing agencies shall provide technical assistance to the consultants of the pre-investment study.

As for the implementation of the project , the implementing agencies will be responsible for the implementation under the coordination of NHA.

1.	Project Title	Marikina Watershed Development and Management
2.	Location	Rizal province
3.	Implementing Agencies	DENR in cooperation with DPWH and provincial government of Rizal
4.	Objectives	<p>(1) to control erosion in the watershed through reforestation and other proper means,</p> <p>(2) to ensure livelihood sources for the inhabitants,</p> <p>(3) to develop viable water resources, and</p> <p>(4) to mitigate floods in downstream areas</p>
5.	Estimated Cost	1.7 million US dollars for study
6.	Implementation Schedule	1.5 years (1991 - 1992) for study
7.	Expected Effects	Restoration of the natural environment of the watershed, enhancement of the rural socio-economic conditions, and further, development of water resources and mitigation of flood damage in the downstream areas including Metro Manila area
8.	Project Description	As per attached

Marikina Watershed Development and Management Study

1. Background

Marikina watershed means the upstream part from Montalban of the Marikina river basin with a catchment area of about 280 km² located to the northeast of Manila. The watershed is a part of the mountainous range and the terrain is generally rough or rugged. More than 70% of the watershed is dominated by lands vulnerable to erosion such as unproductive brush area and open/grass land, and forest area occupies only 20% extending in the northeastern portion which is the least accessible. Hence, the restoration of forest in this watershed is indispensable for the recovery of natural water storage capacity and the prevention of soil erosion, and further for the water resource development and flood control for the downstream areas including Metro Manila.

Throughout the watershed, except in the least accessible areas, small settlements of farmers, who are mostly shifting cultivators and squatters, are found. At present, the cultivation areas are about 1,200 ha. of permanent cultivation and about 1,100 ha. of Kaingin. The exact number of population is not known, but the number of squatters tends to increase. The deforestation in the watershed results from their kaingin agriculture. The watershed area is behind other areas of the province in social services, welfare and infrastructures and the people obtains a livelihood by the small agricultural cultivation and shifting cultivation.

On the other hand, the Marikina watershed is closely linked with the other areas. Especially for Metro Manila area which is located in the downstream, it is a promising water resource potential area and the flood control function is expected. At present, water coming from the watershed is not so much utilized or harnessed. The existing old dam at Bo. Wawa, Montalban which used to supply for Manila with some of its water requirements is no longer operable. However, the non-use of the water from the watershed does not reflect the absence of demand for it. In fact, Metro Manila is chronically short of water both for domestic and industrial use.

The hydrologic condition of the Marikina watershed is characterized by the rapid runoff of rainwater into river stretches and the very small base flow discharge during the dry season. This means that the natural water storage and regulation capacity of the watershed is small because of the soil and geologic condition and the poor vegetation.

Considering the present watershed conditions as mentioned above, it is difficult to control further deforestation and to recover the forest area by way of simple reforestation projects or programs, in other words, restoration of the watershed would only be realized through measures from overall aspects with proper attention to social and economic problems in the watershed.

2. Project Rationale

Restoration of the watershed

At present, a lot of reforestation projects/programs are planned or implemented in the watershed aiming at the restoration of the watershed. It is certain that the reforestation activity is one of the effective measures for recovery of forest area in the watershed. However, at the same time, the socio-economic background of the watershed deterioration should be clarified and the endeavors to deal with the problems should be made. In this way, the maximum effect of the reforestation activities would be expected.

The watershed area is both socially and economically depressed area and the shifting cultivation or small permanent cultivation by highland farmers and squatters have deteriorated the forest area of the watershed.

Therefore, some projects or programs to create alternative livelihood source of inhabitants substituting for shifting cultivation should be conducted in parallel with reforestation projects. In addition, enhancement of the rural socio-economic conditions through the improvement of social services and infrastructures would contribute to restoration and conservation of the entire watershed.

Water resource development of the watershed

It is clear that water resource availability and water holding capacity of the watershed is dependent on the land and vegetation conditions of the watershed. The feasibility and viability of a water resource development project would be influenced by the watershed conditions. Therefore, overall development and management plan as mentioned above should be prepared for the purpose of the successful implementation of water supply projects or flood control projects for the downstream areas.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the Marikina Watershed Development and Management Project are (1) to control erosion in the watershed through reforestation and other proper means, (2) to ensure livelihood sources for the inhabitants, (3) to develop viable water resources and (4) to mitigate floods in downstream areas. The project will contribute to restoration of the natural environment of the watershed and enhancement of the socio-economic conditions, and further development of water resources and mitigation of flood damage in the downstream areas including Metro Manila area.

4. Scope of Work

(1) Review of previous studies and field reconnaissance

This task includes a review of reports of the previous studies relating to reforestation activities, water supply, flood control and rural development program. And field reconnaissance will be carried out to identify the major areas to require further investigation.

(2) Collection of relevant data/information

At the beginning of the study, the following data/information will be collected:

Watershed

- aerophotos and topographic maps
- river longitudinal profiles and cross sections
- additional survey and mapping, as necessary

Meteorology and hydrology

- Rainfall; its seasonal and locational variations and the influence of monsoon and typhoon
- Other meteorologic data such as temperature, relative humidity, evaporation, etc.
- Flood runoff; flood discharge and hydrograph

Environment/land use

- ecological, soils and geological condition
- water quality

- land use and capability map
- existing land use plan
- on-going or planned solid waste disposal projects

Socio-economic condition

- population and land use; population distribution and growth, and rural development
- present condition of social services and infrastructures

Facilities and management

- river and riparian structures
- dams and reservoirs
- operation records of the above structures/facilities
- hydrological observation facilities and the operation/maintenance

Existing laws and regulations

(3) Study and analysis

To formulate the watershed development and management plan, the following studies and analyses will be carried out:

Hydrology and flood simulation

- runoff modeling and flood discharge calculation

Environment/land use

- ecology survey during dry and wet season
- water sampling and quality test during dry and wet season
- impact survey of project on natural environment
- review and formulation of land use plan
- estimation of land value
- social impact survey

Socio-economic study

- population and employment survey
- income and expenditure survey
- market demand survey

Water supply

- analysis for water resource potential

- water dependability analysis
- (4) Plan formulation and implementation phasing

Formulation of development and management plan

- reforestation plan
 - agriculture and agro-forestry plan
 - water resource development plan
 - rural area development plan
- (5) Project evaluation and selection
- Socio-economic evaluation and priority ranking
 - Selection of priority project and preparation of implementation program

5. Reporting

The output from the study will consist of the following reports:

- (1) An "Inception Report" within 2 months after commencement of the study, describing the summary of the objectives of the study, initial findings and a detail plan of operation and methodology of the study.
- (2) A "Progress Report" within 6 months after commencement of the study, giving a summary of the study team's activities, technical problems encountered, deviation from the original work schedule and the program of the works in the next study period.
- (3) An "Interim Report" within 12 months after commencement of the study, giving all possible alternatives of the Watershed Development and Management Plan and their socio-economic evaluations, listing up of each projects.
- (4) A "Draft Final Report" within 16 months after commencement of the study, giving the results of the Development and Management Plan Study and the selected priority project for discussion and comment by concerned agencies.
- (5) A "Final Report" within 18 months after commencement of the study, reflecting the comments provided by concerned agencies on the Draft Final Report.

6. Experts

The study will be completed with about 18 months and the total of 70 man-months will be required for the study. Experts required for this study are listed below:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Designation</u>
1.	Team Leader
2.	Hydrologist
3.	Land/soil specialist
4.	Agronomist
5.	Reforestation planner
6.	Environment Specialist
7.	Ecologist
8.	Water resource planner
9.	Rural development planner
10.	Sociologist
11.	Socio-economist

7. Costs

The 70 man-months of foreign experts will cost about US\$ 1.7 million, including remuneration, overhead costs, mobilization costs, out-of pocket expenses and other direct cost.

Additional costs will be incurred for the procurement necessary for data compilation, measurement and analyses such as the followings :

- Topographic survey
- Meteoro-hydrologic measurement and analysis
- Water quality test and analysis
- Soil test and analysis

8. Government Input

The executing agency for the study is organized by the Philippine Government. Technical assistance is expected to be provided by overseas aid. Counterpart personnel and logistic support to the extent necessary shall be provided by the executing agency, and coordination and cooperation with other agencies related to the study shall be arranged through the counterpart staff.

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Laguna Basins Environmental Monitoring Project |
| 2. | Location | Laguna province, Rizal province |
| 3. | Implementing Agencies | LLDA in cooperation with DENR, provincial governments of Laguna and Rizal |
| 4. | Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">(1) To establish an environmental monitoring and evaluation system for the Laguna basin, and(2) To put the system into initial implementation. |
| 5. | Estimated Project Costs | 5 million US dollars |
| 6. | Implementation Schedule | 2 years initially (1991-1993) |
| 7. | Expected Effects | Minimization of possible environmental problems associated with the Project CALABARZON implementation, and preservation/enhancement of means of livelihood for rural people. |
| 8. | Project Description | As per attached |

Laguna Basins Environmental Monitoring Project

1. Background

Project CALABARZON

The Project CALABARZON is a large-scale, multi-sectoral project complex planned in the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal and Quezon in Region IV, near Metro Manila. It was originally conceived as an industrial promotion project by DTI-BOI. It is now one of the most ambitious regional development projects not only in the Philippines but throughout the world. It encompasses all the sectors including economic sectors (agriculture, livestock, fishery, manufacturing, mining, tourism and other services), infrastructure sectors (water, transport, communications, energy and utilities), and social sectors (education, health and livelihood development).

The Project CALABARZON is one of five projects earmarked for the Philippine Assistance Program (PAP), and a priority national project.

Laguna de Bay

Laguna de Bay is located to the southeast of Metro Manila in the provinces of Laguna and Rizal. With the surface area of some 900 km², it is one of the largest fresh water lakes in the southeastern Asia. Its catchment area is 3,200 km². About 40 short streams drain the basin to enter the lake.

LLDA and its monitoring activities

The Laguna Lake Development Authority (LLDA) was established in 1969 with the aim of promoting integrated development of the area around the lake. Its main functions have changed over time. A new institutional vehicle to effect the integrated development is the Laguna Lake Development Coordinating Council reactivated in 1989. The Council has LLDA as its chairman, NEDA as its vice-chairman, and the National Water Resources Board (NWRB), National Irrigation Agency (NZA), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), and Rizal and Laguna provinces as its members.

LLDA has been monitoring the water quality of Laguna de Bay at six points: West Bay, East Bay, Central Bay and South Bay. Water samples are taken every two weeks. LLDA monitors also the seven major rivers flowing into the lake by taking water samples once a month at nine points. The monitoring is done by most important chemical and biological parameters: ammonia, nitrate, dissolved oxygen, pH, inorganic phosphorus, temperature, turbidity, total dissolved solids and coliform.

Monitoring on heavy metals and pesticides started recently but presently suffers from breakdown of equipment.

2. Project Rationale

Environmental problems

Laguna de Bay has been undergoing a process of transformation for centuries as part of natural environment. Recently, this process has been affected significantly by human activities and the lake environment has been degrading rapidly. Major environmental issues related to the lake are outlined below.

First, the upper catchment areas of the Laguna basin have been deforested and mostly transformed into unproductive open grass land. This has caused serious soil erosion on slope lands and high siltation into the lake. As a result, depth of water in the lake has been decreasing at a fast rate. The average depth is now less than 3 meters.

Second, lake shore areas are susceptible to flooding as the water level in the lake is raised either naturally or as a result of temporary storage of flood water in Marikina river diverted through the Napindan gate to prevent flooding in Metro Manila. Some 20,000 ha are habitually flooded.

Third, fishery production in the lake has decreased drastically in recent years. This decline is due among others to the turbidity of lake water. Factors affecting the lake turbidity include (1) siltation due to erosion in upper catchment areas, (2) decreased depth of lake water, (3) discharge of industrial and domestic wastewater, and (4) the Napindan hydraulic control structure which tends to prevent the saline water from entering the lake and thus from reducing the turbidity by coagulation.

Fourth, the urbanization/industrialization along the lakeshore has been proceeding rapidly to increase discharge of industrial and domestic wastewater. Solid waste disposal poses another problem.

Expected functions of Laguna de Bay

Laguna de Bay has been used to support various human activities. It provides the means of livelihood for many rural people by supporting lakeshore irrigation and fishery. While most existing national (NIA) and communal irrigation systems use rivers as sources of water, a few small schemes rely on lake water. While there are

many large fish pens owned/operated by non-residents, many small fishermen rely on captive fishery in the lake.

The lake serves as a receiving body for wastewater and functions as a natural aerated lagoon to partly treat the wastewater. It also stores temporarily floodwater of Marikina river as mentioned above. It will supply supplemental irrigation water for the expansion of friar land irrigation (6,500 ha) in Cavite under the second Laguna irrigation project. In this connection, MWSS plans to advance the tapping of lake water for domestic water supply to Metro Manila by using pumps offered by NIA. This plan has been discussed among LLDA and NGO's as well as MWSS and NIA.

CALABARZON initiative

The CALABARZON region will undergo rapid changes in coming decades according to the Project CALABARZON Master Plan. The Project CALABARZON, being a large scale, multi-sectoral project complex, will have significant effects on the environment. In particular, possible effects on the Laguna basin environment should be taken seriously, as it is relatively vulnerable and already affected by human activities in various ways as outlined above.

However, the full extent of possible environmental effects cannot be seen. The best and sensible way to minimize possible environmental problems in the future is to monitor environmental changes and to take corrective measures as adverse effects are observed.

The present monitoring activities by LLDA should be much enhanced. Cooperation with other government agencies and NGO's should be strengthened for integrated land and water management. Monitoring should be conducted by using socio-economic and biological indices as well as physical and chemical indices, as both socio-economic and ecological changes will be fundamental and long-lasting. Data base to be established through monitoring will be useful for environmental impact assessment (EIA) of individual projects.

An initiative by the Project CALABARZON in environmental management is quite relevant. The magnitude of development, its location near the national capital, and a model case of regional development justify such an initiative.

3. Objectives

The objectives of the Laguna basin environmental monitoring project are (1) to establish an environmental monitoring and evaluation system for the Laguna basin, and (2) to put the system into initial implementation. The project will contribute to minimizing possible environmental problems associated with the Project CALABARZON implementation by allowing the identification of problems at an early stage of development, modification of implementation plans, and formulation of corrective measures.

4. Scope of Work

The project will involve the following tasks that will be carried out partly in parallel with one another.

(1) Review of existing data and study reports

Existing data and study reports related to different aspects of the environment will be collected from various organizations. They will be reviewed and assessed for their quality. Important aspects to be covered include the following:

- Land use,
- Meteorology-hydrology,
- Water and sediment quality in rivers, lakes and reservoirs,
- Water use and wastewater discharge,
- Solid waste disposal,
- Rural sanitation, and
- Socio-economic activities.

This initial review will lead to the identification of existing and foreseen problems and the clarification of needs for additional data collection.

(2) Review of existing organizations and institutions

Existing organizations related to environmental management will be examined for their present and expected functions relevant to the project. They include not only those directly in charge of environment such as the monitoring unit of LLDA, but also project implementing agencies related to land and water development and management and

agencies in charge of meteorological and hydrological and other observations. NGO's and research institutes will also be reviewed, as their roles in monitoring and evaluation activities are expected to be important.

Philippine laws and regulations on environment will be reviewed. They include EIA guidelines, effluent discharge and ambient quality standards, other emission and discharge standards, land use regulations and others.

(3) Supplemental surveys

According to the needs for additional data collection clarified in the task (1), supplemental surveys will be designed and conducted. They will involve on-site observations of some aspects of environment and questionnaire or interview surveys for socio-economic aspects, sanitation conditions, solid waste and wastewater generation and disposal and the like.

(4) Determination of monitoring indices

On the basis of data availability clarified and specific problems identified in the task (1) above, indices will be selected that will be used to monitor different aspects of environment listed above.

(5) Design of monitoring and evaluation system

An environmental monitoring and evaluation system will be designed for the Laguna basin. A network of monitoring stations will be determined in the light of existing and foreseen environmental problems identified in the task (1) and existing stations of agencies examined in the task (2). Monitoring schedule will be determined for different indices selected in the task (4).

The monitoring and evaluation system encompasses not only a network of physical facilities but more importantly an organizational set-up with flow of relevant information. Functions and responsibilities of different agencies will be clarified, including LLDA, other government agencies, NGO's and research institutes, for periodical monitoring, data compilation, analyses and evaluation.

An environmental data base will be established, consisting of data related to natural conditions and socio-economic conditions. Relationships between these different kinds

of data will change over time as will be monitored. The data base will allow processing these data and outputting them in the form necessary for particular uses.

(6) Establishment of monitoring and evaluation system

The environmental monitoring and evaluation system designed by the task (5) will be implemented. Initial measurement will be made for those indices identified important in the task (1) but not properly measured. Those indices may be related to sediment quality in the Laguna lake, biological indices and residual chemical contents in the soil. Solid waste and wastewater generation will be monitored in a more systematic and comprehensive manner, covering not only industrial and municipal sources but also piggeries, poultry and agricultural non-point sources.

A data processing system will be established, incorporating the initial measurements. A data base will be established with a retrieval system. An initial organizational structure necessary for continuous monitoring and evaluation will be set up, and recommendation will be made for further institutional arrangements necessary.

5. Work Schedule and Reports

The project will be implemented initially for two years with possible extension. The period is divided into three phases:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Phase I (6 months) | : | Problem identification |
| | | - tasks (1), (2) and (3) |
| Phase II (6 months) | : | Monitoring and evaluation system design |
| | | - tasks (4) and (5) |
| Phase III (12 months) | : | Implementation |
| | | - task (6) |

Inception Report will be prepared within two months from the project initiation, containing detailed scope of work and work schedule. Phase Completion Report will be prepared at the end of each phase. During Phase III, Monthly Progress Report will also be prepared.

6. Input Requirements

Expert

The project is expected to be undertaken by a team of foreign experts in cooperation with related Philippine agencies including NGO's. Foreign experts to be required for the project through the three phases are the following.

- (1) Project manager,
- (2) Environmental engineers (water quality, solid waste),
- (3) Sanitary engineer (rural sanitation),
- (4) Ecologist,
- (5) Land use planner,
- (6) Soil scientist,
- (7) Agronomist,
- (8) Water resources planner (meteo-hydrology),
- (9) Regional economist,
- (10) Public health expert,
- (11) Socio-economist
- (12) Data base expert,
- (13) Statistician, and
- (14) Other unidentified experts.

The total of 150 man-months will be required for the project over the two year initial execution period.

Costs

The 150 man-months of foreign experts will cost about US\$ 3.6 million, including remuneration, overhead costs, mobilization costs, out-of-pocket expenses and other direct costs.

Additional costs will be incurred for the procurement of equipment necessary for data compilation, measurement and analyses such as the following:

- Water quality analysis
- Remote sensing
- Soil analysis
- Land capability analysis
- Statistical analysis
- Data base establishment

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.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|
| 1. | Project Title | Talim Island Integrated Area Development |
| 2. | Location | 17 barangays in Binangonan and 7 barangays in Cardona, Rizal Province |
| 3. | Implementing Agencies | NEDA, DPWH, Provincial government of Rizal |
| 4. | Objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) To formulate an integrated area development plan for the Talim island in line with the Rizal Integrated Development Plan and the CALABARZON Master Plan, and2) To identify priority industries and projects |
| 5. | Expected Effects | <ul style="list-style-type: none">1) Reduction of poverty incidence on the island,2) Promotion of effective communication and cooperation between the public and the private sectors related to development planning, and3) Facilitation of transfer of appropriate technology to the islanders |
| 6. | Project Description | As per attached |

Talim Island Integrated Area Development

1. Background/Rationale

Over 60% of the families in the Talim island live in a hand-to-mouth existence having an average family income of ₱1,500.00/month, way below the poverty threshold income of ₱2,832.00. Income from fishing, the main activity of the islanders exhibited a declining trend due to the deteriorating quality of Laguna Lake brought about by industrialization and urbanization proceeding from Metro Manila, proliferation and mismanagement of fishpens, over-exploitation of the lake resources and the rules and regulations as implemented by the Laguna Lake Development Authority. To illustrate, a study undertaken by SEAFDEC in 1988 cited that in the 1970's, fishpens could generate two croppings and it took only three to four months to rear milkfish from fingerlings to marketable size. The proposal to use Laguna Lake as a source water supply for Metro Manila further aggravates the plight to these lowly fishermen who stand to be significantly displaced from their traditional means of livelihood.

The bamboocraft business, another important activity in the area, can not take off the ground because the raw materials needed in the craft are not produced locally but are imported from other regions, thereby increasing the cost of production.

The island is isolated from the mainland by the channel called Diablo Pass, and can only be reached by boat. This situation makes life for the island folks miserable for they will forever be burdened by mobility. The terrain of the roads between barangays is generally hilly. Most of these roads are unpaved. With the lack of better road system that will connect every barangay of the island, land transportation is impossible. People will have to travel by boat to different barangays.

The island's orographic configuration is not ideal to develop agriculture in significant level, although there are some areas of the island where agriculture could be suitably developed. Revenue opportunities for the small people are rare saved for those moneyed and influential.

The situation is further compounded by lack of communication services in the area, although PLDT has lately installed two telephone lines in barangays Balibago and Janosa.

While it is true that at present the government is participating in giving basic services for the upliftment of the quality of life, these are only short time remedial measures.

With all these problems on hand, there is an urgent need to come up with a comprehensive multi-dimensional plan which will analyze the existing problems as well as potentials in the area. This also means reconciling the physical and social planning needs with the end in view of uplifting the life of community people in terms of economic, political and socio-cultural aspects, thereby humanizing development.

2. Objectives and Scope

- (1) To formulate an integrated and comprehensive Talim Island Integrated Area Development Plan in line with the Rizal Integrated Development Plan and the CALABARZON Master Plan) that will:
 - a. reduce if not eliminate poverty incidence,
 - b. improve the delivery of basic services to the people,
 - c. develop optimally all the existing resources in the area whether human, physical and governmental,
 - d. generate livelihood/employment opportunities for the people and revenue for the local government,
 - e. develop an economic base capable of self supporting growth,
 - f. promote effective communication and cooperation between the public and the private sectors, and
 - g. facilitate the transfer of appropriate technology to the island;
- (2) To identify and assess potential zones for development;
- (3) To study, analyze and prioritize existing development plans;
- (4) To identify priority industries for development; and
- (5) To identify priority projects.

3. On-going Proposed Development Efforts

Presently, there are various agencies of the Government including national and local agencies, non-government organizations and other concerned groups undertaking/proposing various projects with the view of uplifting the general quality of life of the people. The proposed projects are as follows.

(1) Construction of Talim island bridge and circumferential road

The proposed bridge will connect the island to the mainland while the circumferential road will connect all barangays within the island. The proposed projects will facilitate the transfer of goods and services as well as transfer of appropriate technology.

(2) Laguna de Bay viaduct project

This will involve the construction of 15 km viaduct linking Calamba, Laguna to Talim Island. This proposed project will open the trade between the Island and Rizal Province and the Laguna Province.

(3) Alternative livelihood program

This program is envisioned to develop alternative livelihood programs for the people in place of fishing, their traditional means of livelihood.

(4) Bamboo production

This will support the requirements of the bamboocraft industry.

(5) Tourism development

The development of Ginoong Sanay and Tabon Hot springs and the Island itself as a tourist zone will provide employment opportunity for the people and revenue for the government.

(6) Infrastructure development

This project will uplift the general quality of life of the people. The project includes:

a. Health services

- 1) construction of annex hospital and acquisition of medical and dental equipment in barangay Subay, Cardona
- 2) renovation of building in barangay Subay, Cardona
- 3) acquisition of medical and dental equipment for Talim Island
- 4) construction of daycare centers in barangay Subay and barangay Balibago, Cardona
- 5) construction of BHS in Brgys. Rayap, Binitagan and Kinaboogan

- 6) repair and rehabilitation of BHS in barangay Ginoong Sanay and Boor
 - 7) construction of mini-hospital in barangay Habagatan
- b. Schools and Buildings
- 1) construction of science and workshop building in Tuna-Balibago
 - 2) construction of six (6) rooms Tuna-Balibago high school
 - 3) construction of six rooms Talim Point high school
 - 4) construction of six rooms Janosa high school
 - 5) repair and rehabilitation of all public elementary schools in the island
 - 6) repair and rehabilitation of academic, science and multi-purpose buildings in the island
 - 7) construction of permanent police sub-station on both sides of the island
- c. Repair and rehabilitation of all existing basketball courts and barangay halls within the island
- d. Repair and construction of various roads, namely:
- 1) Navotas-Subay road
 - 2) Malanggam road
 - 3) Bombong road
 - 4) Lambac to Boor road
 - 5) Tuna-Balibago road
 - 6) F. Santos St., Balibago
 - 7) Acacia St., Janosa
- e. Repair and construction of ports and wharves in all island barangays
- f. Water supply for all island barangays

1. **Project Title** Looc Hacienda Tourism Development
2. **Location** Looc, Nasugbu, Batangas
3. **Implementing Agencies** Department of Tourism
Philippine Tourism Authority
4. **Objectives** Objective of this study is to formulate the
Tourism Development Plan for Looc
Hacienda.
5. **Estimated Project Cost**
6. **Implementation Schedule** 6 months for study
7. **Expected Effects** Foreign Currency Earning
Job Creation
To introduce new system of development
that will correct the current drawbacks of
the tourism industry in CALABARZON
8. **Project Description** As per attached

Looc Hacienda Tourism Development

1. Introduction

Looc Hacienda is a Government owned land of 8000 ha, about 80km southwest of Metro Manila. As no road serves the area, most part of the area is forest except some small villages and farm land. Accordingly, it is possible to obtain land for large scale tourism development.

Land is hilly and its coastline has numerous capes and coves that constitute beautiful natural landscape. Some sandy beaches and their hinterlands are suitable for marine and outdoor resort.

There are also many tourist attractions close at hand, such as Twin Island and Fortune Island for diving, Lubang Island for leisure fishing, Tagaytay ridge that overlooks Taal Lake and Volcano Island, and Taal town that still retains old colonial atmosphere.

Proposed road construction project between Ternate and Nasugbu is expected to make possible its tourism development. After the completion of the road, Looc will be reached approximately in two hours by coach from Metro Manila or Ninoy Aquino International Airport, which shows its high potentiality of tourism development.

2. Project Rationale

Department of Tourism emphasizes the importance of tourism as "export oriented industry" by earning net foreign currency and creating labour intensive employment. High potentiality of Looc Hacienda for international tourism coming from its strategic location can be expected to serve for the purpose.

Tourism industry in CALABARZON needs more accumulation of tourist establishments, more investments, and more coordination and collaboration to be competitive enough with other international destinations.

3. Objectives

Main objective of this study is to formulate the Tourism Development Study for Looc Hacienda.

4. Scope of Work

- **Identification of Socioeconomic and Investment Environment**

The current socioeconomic and investment activities in the Philippines will be examined to look into potential and viability of this tourism project, taking into account targeted markets. Future economic environment supporting the project will be viewed.

- **Tourism Market Analysis**

Tourism market analyses are conducted in terms of both qualitative and quantitative aspects.

Consumer needs and benefits for visiting the Philippines, its beach resort in particular, are to be discussed through the qualitative market analyses.

Tourism and recreational demands are to be overviewed through the quantitative market analyses. Tourism and recreational expenditure of domestic and international tourists will also be projected for a basis of the financial analysis of the project.

The performance of existing resort facilities, competitiveness and integration of the project will be examined.

- **Development Concept and Strategies**

Development Concept and Strategies are discussed in consideration of consumer needs of target market as well as topographical and geological characteristics of the area.

- **Physical Development Plan**

- **Physical Conditions**

Civil engineering studies are to be done to identify the available land in the project area from a topographical and geological point of view. Several alternatives of land use patterns are examined and assessed. The necessity of infrastructure to support the tourism development, such as utilities will be identified.

- **Conceptual Structure and Landuse**

The road network and landuse patterns in the Looc Hacienda are examined in depth, taking into account environmental conservation.

- **Conceptual Planning for Facilities Development**

Based on the alternative study, an appropriate development framework including project components and respective project scales and locations are to be assessed. A phasing strategy will also conceptually be depicted in this part of the Study.

- **Conceptual Design of Facilities and Landscape**

Architectural and landscape design of the suggested facilities are to be conceptually made, based on the framework determined above.

5. Cost estimate and Possible Funding

JICA