

Park will be established with careful location of facilities to provide economic incentives for protection/enhancement of marine environment.

The Tourism Communities Development will be widely applied to beach and mountain resorts to prevent segmented tourism development. The public sector will take the initiative in identifying areas for tourism communities, and a land use plan will be prepared by a participatory approach to promote more orderly and integrated tourism development.

The Balingtingon Reservoir Resort will develop a mountain resort in Sierra Madre mountains for weekend tourism by Metro Manila residents by utilizing the planned Balingtingon Reservoir Multipurpose Project.

The Promotion of Localization Initiatives in Forest Protection and Upland Management will also apply a participatory approach to conservation of protected forests. Environmental Protection Societies (EPSs) will be established in each target barangay, and a revolving loan fund set up to encourage soil and water conservation activities.

(5) Resettlement sites

The following project addresses needs in the Mt. Pinatubo related resettlement sites:

(GN-14) Post MPC Agro-Industrial Rurban Community Program.

The Mt. Pinatubo Commission (MPC) will be dissolved in 1998, and existing Productivity Centers will be turned over to respective municipalities. The Post MPC Agro-Industrial Rurban Community Program will support the development of viable community enterprises by using these and other facilities through the provision of credit and other incentive measures as well as community organizing and skills training/education.

5.3.3 Refocused government supports

Other local projects/programs are classified further into six sectors: (1) rural development, (2) agriculture, (3) urban development, (4) industry and trade, (5) social services, and (6) environment. These projects/programs represent revised focuses of various government agencies in line with the CLDP paradigm. Some of them have social development components to be supported by NGO/PO participation, which will increase in later phases even for these projects.

(1) Rural development

The rural development component consists of seven projects. Four of them provide soft and hard infrastructure to support various rural activities; others represent new kind of livelihood projects.

Infrastructures projects

The following projects will provide infrastructure supports for various rural activities:

- (RU-1) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement,
- (RU-2) Rural Energy Program,
- (RU-3) Rural Roads Development and Management, and
- (RU-4) Rural Database Development.

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement will improve access to safe drinking water aiming at over 94% service coverage by 2010 and contribute to the promotion of health. The Rural Energy Program will promote indigenous resources-based energy development and use and help to preserve/enhance living environment for rural populace. Emphasis is placed on non-conventional types of energy such as agri-waste, photovoltaics, wind power and mini-hydro.

The Rural Roads Development and Management will establish a self-help maintenance and rehabilitation system for rural roads based on barangay as a functional unit. The system will be supported by the provision of basic facilities and equipment as well as technical training.

The Rural Database Development will provide a rural database as soft infrastructure to support planning, implementation and monitoring of development activities. First, the structure, plan and methodology of social surveys will be systematized, and social survey mechanisms will be integrated on the basis of extensive experiences of NGOs.

Livelihood projects

In addition to various livelihood projects included in the community development component of regional projects/programs and the other categories of local projects/programs, the following represent new type of government supports:

- (RU-5) Countryside Agro-Industrial Centers Development Program,
- (RU-6) Seri-culture Promotion, and,
- (RU-7) Postharvest Operation Nucleus Development.

The Countryside Agro-Industrial Centers Development Program will contribute to rural industrialization through the provision of improved infrastructure and utility facilities

selectively in locations having superior potentials for particular agro-industries. It will be implemented first in seven selected locations in six provinces.

The Seri-Culture Promotion will encourage this new livelihood activity in upland areas of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan. A few small scale seri-culture will be established in Phase I by organized farmers in willing municipalities, supported by technology development at CLSU.

The Postharvest Operations Nucleus Development will expand postharvest infrastructure and facilities for both commercial crops and grains to be owned, managed and operated by organized farmers. Capabilities of NAPHIRE will be strengthened for training and extension of post harvest technologies to enhance technical and management capacity of farmers for postharvest operations. Pilot processing plants with associated facilities will be established in Phase I at one location in each province.

(2) Agriculture

The agriculture component consists of 18 projects. Three of them aim at establishing new types of farming in upland and lowland. Ten projects are rehabilitation or new development of irrigation systems. Three projects will support livestock and fishery. Two projects will strengthen delivery systems of training and extension. Agricultural development and diversification will be supported also by projects in the category of government initiatives with strong NGO/PO components (Figure 5.1).

New types of farming

The following new types of farming will be developed in different geographic areas of the region:

- (AG-1) Integrated Organic Farming Promotion,
- (AG-2) Integrated Upland Farming System Development, and
- (AG-3) Citrus Intercropping Pilot Development.

The Integrated Organic Farming Promotion will promote sound organic agriculture to reduce soil degradation throughout the region and to accelerate regeneration of land productivity in Mt. Pinatubo affected areas. It will encourage alley cropping or hedgerow inter-cropping in the upland, use of leguminous crops and crop residue to feed livestock, and improved composting.

The Integrated Upland Farming System Development aims at consolidation of on-going efforts targeted at upland for better overall effects. It will cover SWIP/SRIP, small farm reservoir (SFR), and SALT for crop cultivation and fishery, ISF, and livestock development.

Sound land use practices will be promoted to reduce erosion and other undesirable environmental effects.

The Citrus Intercropping Pilot Development will establish a new citrus-based multi-storey cropping scheme in the Sierra Madre mountainous areas. Citrus trees will be inter-cropped with rice, tomato, watermelon and other crops.

Irrigation development/rehabilitation

The selected irrigation schemes will be developed/rehabilitated during Phase I:

- (AG-4) Angat Afterbay Regulator Dam (Bustos Diversion Dam) Rehabilitation,
- (AG-5) Pampanga Delta Development Project - Irrigation Component,
- (AG-6) Porac-Gumain River Irrigation System (PGRIS) Restoration,
- (AG-7) Mapanuepe River Lake Irrigation,
- (AG-8) Upper Tabuating Irrigation,
- (AG-9) Aulo Small Water Impounding Project (SWIP),
- (AG-10) Small River Irrigation/Impounding Projects (SRIPs), and
- (AG-11) North Lawis (Palongohan) Irrigation.

The Upper Tabulating Irrigation and the Aulo Small Water Impounding Project (SWIP) in Nueva Ecija, the North Lawis (Palongohan) Irrigation in Zambales and the Small River Irrigation Projects (SRIPs) combining a few schemes are new developments. The Angat Afterbay Regulator Dam Rehabilitation in Bulacan and the Porac-Gumain River Irrigation System Restoration in Pampanga will serve existing schemes. The Mapanuepe River Lake Irrigation will serve the salvaged area of the Sto. Thomas Irrigation System damaged by the Mt. Pinatubo derived lahar with a new lake created by the lahar.

The Pampanga Delta Development Project - Irrigation Component is a major irrigation development covering a gross area of 1,500 ha. It will convert the present rainfed agriculture into paddy double cropping with year round irrigation. Efforts have been made to reduce the vulnerability of the intake site and service areas to further lahar hazard to maintain the viability of the project.

The following projects combine the implementation of urgent schemes and a study to formulate additional schemes:

- (AG-12) Tarlac Satellite Irrigation,
- (AG-13) Communal Irrigation, and
- (AG-14) Pilot Pump Irrigation.

The Tarlac Satellite Irrigation will cover both new and existing schemes to be implemented urgently. While these schemes are implemented, new CIS schemes will be identified for continued implementation. The Communal Irrigation will promote a few communal irrigation projects in four provinces except Bulacan and Tarlac for initial implementation. The Pilot Pump Irrigation aims at establishing the technical viability of a new type of irrigation under different conditions with respect to topography, water source, crops and farm management.

Livestock and fishery

The following four projects will support livestock and fishery activities by small farmers and fishfolks:

- (AG-15) Backyard Animal Production Enhancement Program,
- (AG-16) Provincial Tilapia Hatchery,
- (AG-17) Grouper Cage Culture, and
- (AG-18) Fishery Common Service Facilities Establishment.

The Backyard Animal Production Enhancement Program will be the core project to boost livestock production in Central Luzon. It consists of the support component for cattle, animal feed component, and management component. The cattle support component comprises breeding stations, artificial insemination centers and extension for production and disease control. The animal feed component includes village feed mills, corn production by organized farmers, and fodder crops development. The management component contains facilities for extension and training, credit, and linkage with applied research.

The Provincial Tilapia Hatcheries will be established during Phase I in Bataan, Pampanga and Zambales to breed tilapia and distribute its fingerlings widely to support backyard fishponds and other inland aquaculture activities. It will cover other provinces subsequently. The Grouper Cage Culture will culture green grouper in cages in brackish water at river mouths in Bataan, Bulacan and Zambales.

The Fishery Common Service Facilities Establishment will be implemented in Phase II for Bataan and Zambales, after a feasibility study in Phase I. Specific components and their locations and dimensions will be determined by the feasibility study. Components for Zambales will consist of a fishing port complex in Masinloc, fish processing center also in Masinloc, and municipal fishing ports in Sta. Cruz and fishing wharf in Iba. Provision will be made also to improve other existing municipal ports, and fishing vessels, gear and technology.

Training and extension

The following two projects will contribute to increasing agricultural productivity through better training and extension services:

- (AG-19) Regional Agricultural Training and Extension Center, and
- (AG-20) Regional Cooperatives Development Training Institute.

The Regional Agricultural Training and Extension Center will be established to consolidate activities of the existing Agricultural Training Institute of DA. The Regional Cooperatives Development and Training Institute will be established to serve agro-based primary and secondary cooperatives and their leaders with practical and job related training and other assistance.

(3) Urban development

The urban development component contains eight major projects. They are mostly composite projects or study projects to derive more individual urban projects.

- (UR-1) Integrated Urban Development Program,
- (UR-2) Urban Land Readjustment Program,
- (UR-3) Urban Renewal and Industrial Modernization,
- (UR-4) San Fernando-Angeles Metropolitan Area Development,
- (UR-5) Bulacan Central Water Supply,
- (UR-6) Olongapo City Water Supply Improvement,
- (UR-7) LWUA Water Supply, and
- (UR-8) Bypasses Construction.

These projects will serve collectively urban centers in the National Triad Growth Centers and other urban centers as outlined below.

Bulacan

The Metro Manila conurbation area in Bulacan will be the initial target for the Urban Land Readjustment Program and the Urban Renewal and Industrial Modernization. The former will prepare a land readjustment manual, compiling available land readjustment methods and applying them to urban municipalities in Bulacan. The latter will be implemented first in Meycauayan, located closest to Metro Manila and having some polluting industries. Those industries within the urbanized areas will be relocated and re-established with more advanced technology in areas where common facilities will be provided for waste and wastewater treatment. Areas to be made available by the relocation will be developed for various urban facilities to enhance amenity.

The Bulacan Central Water Supply will expand the water supply by LWUA to eight municipalities/districts. It will be implemented in Phase I, following the on-going review of feasibility study and detailed design. Specific projects for other urban centers in the

conurbation will be formulated by the Integrated Urban Development Program, which would be applied first to Malolos.

San Fernando-Angeles

The San Fernando-Angeles Metropolitan Area Development will create a new metropolis in the center of Central Luzon. A comprehensive planning study will be conducted first to clarify functional division among the member city/municipalities and allocate key facilities, and prepare land use plans. Specific urban projects to be implemented subsequently will be formulated. Urban projects to be implemented earlier within this future metropolitan area include bypass roads and water supply expansion for San Fernando and Angeles City.

SBMA-Olongapo

Olongapo City Water Supply Improvement is at an advanced stage and will be implemented during Phase I. Other projects will be formulated by the Integrated Urban Development Program. A proposed San Marcelino - Dinalupihan bypass will also be examined within a consistent framework.

Other urban centers

A bypass road and a bus terminal for Cabanatuan City will be implemented during Phase I. Of the LWUA Water Supply, those at an advanced stage include Masantol in Pampanga, Sta. Cruz in Zambales, and Cabanatuan City, San Leonard, San Isidro, Talavera, and Lupao in Nueva Ecija. Other urban projects will be formulated by the Integrated Urban Development Program, which will cover more urban centers in steps. Planning capacity of cities/municipalities would be augmented through land use planning and project formulation works under this program. Financial position of each city/municipality will also be analyzed and specific measures to strengthen the revenue base will be formulated.

(4) Industry and trade

The industry and trade component will provide soft and hard infrastructure to support strategic industries of the CLDP paradigm and advance facilities for technology upgrading. In addition to policy measures proposed in subsection 3.2.2, the following projects/programs will be implemented by phase.

Phase I:

- (IN-1) Industrial Clusters International Partnership Program,
- (IN-2) Strategic Overseas Workers Management Program,
- (IN-3) World Class Designer Invitation Program,
- (IN-4) Tripartite R & D Promotion Program,
- (IN-5) Skills Expert System Development,

Phase II:

- (IN-6) Industrial Clusters Integrated Modernization Program,
- (IN-7) Regional World Trade Center (ECLUZON),
- (IN-8) Central Luzon Research Triangle,
- (IN-9) Techno-Communicator Development Program,

Phase III:

- (IN-10) Provincial Industrial Testing Center,
- (IN-11) International Design Academy, and
- (IN-12) Lifestyle Research and Information Center.

In addition, the following projects address specific areas of industry and trade.

- (IN-13) Tourism-Local Industry Complex,
- (IN-14) Mining Area Development and Use,
- (IN-15) Bulacan Wholesale and Distribution Center, and
- (IN-16) Regional Integrated Distribution Promotion.

Industrial clusters

An industrialization strategy for the CLDP paradigm is to create clusters of inter-related industries, which in totality would establish the fame of Central Luzon as a world center for these industries. These clusters consist of the Total Fashion Industry and the Total Interior Design Industry (Figure 6.2). Both of them will lead the world in these fields as a lifestyle trendsetter/creator.

As the first step to create these clusters, the Industrial Clusters International Partnership Program will be implemented. Business cooperatives or industrial associations will both dispatch and receive trainees to/from their counterpart organizations in other countries. This will promote efficient technology transfer and linkages between enterprises in Central Luzon and those in other countries.

The World Class Designer Invitation Program will expand opportunities for Filipino designers to communicate with world class designers and to develop their sense and skills. A designers village will be established for both Filipino and foreign designers to stay for longer periods, equipped with international telecommunications links to the world.

The Industrial Clusters Integrated Modernization Program will provide support for modernization of selected clusters in the forms of (1) lease of advanced machinery and equipment by a foundation with low charges, and (2) compensation for replaced machinery and equipment. Candidate industries include garments, furniture, leather goods, metal craft or metal works, and jewelry.

These supports will lead eventually to the establishment of the International Design Academy and the Lifestyle Research and Information Center. The Academy may evolve from the designers' village, and will become a world class institute. It would encompass a wide application including computer software (CAD/CAM), computer assisted education (CAI), engineering and industrial design. The Lifestyle Research and Information Center will be established as an annex to the Academy, and specialized in creation and dissemination of design related information.

Technology trade and development

The Strategic Overseas Workers Management Program will utilize effectively experiences and skills gained by overseas Filipino workers. It includes job matching, priority system for granting permits, link with training programmed by SMEs, monitoring, and assistance to returned workers in establishing new firms.

The Tripartite R & D Promotion Program will establish tripartite linkages between government agencies, the business sector and the academe for inter-disciplinary R & D. Human resources at academic institutes will be mobilized for product-or market-oriented R & D activities jointly with the business sector by the provision of R & D facilities and subsidies by the government. The Skills Expert System Development will develop an expert system for manufacturing skills developed by excellent craftsmen or masters.

The Regional World Trade Center will provide functions of big trading firms or wholesalers lacking in the Philippines. It will accommodate an exhibition hall, permanent showrooms combined with offices of SMEs, trade agents and relevant government agencies, meeting facilities and amusement facilities.

The Central Luzon Research Triangle will be formed by linking the Agro-Science Community in Muñoz, Technopolis in Angeles City, and Science City in Tarlac. Strengthened links would allow more inter-disciplinary and inter-industry R & D activities.

The Techno-Communicator Development Program will increase professionals who disseminate information of useful technology and technological seeds, and thereby coordinate/organize some actors in technology transfer or commercialization.

The Provincial Industrial Testing Center will be established in each province as an extension of regional testing and R & D functions. Provincial or city government will provide consultancy, skill training, testing and quality control, while the Central Government's regional office will perform facilities sharing for products development, applied research, and technology incubator functions.

(5) Social Services

The social services component consists of 14 projects broadly classified into five projects for education, three for human development and training, five for health and social welfare, and one to assist LGUs. Many projects/programs in other categories support also the development of capability of people and the improvement of their conditions and status, and thus contribute to social development. In the present category, only those projects more directly related to social services are included.

Education

- (SO-1) Bataan National Schools of Arts and Trade Upgrading,
- (SO-2) Bataan Teachers' College Upgrading,
- (SO-3) Acquisition and Upgrading of Teaching Tools,
- (SO-4) Elementary Science Schools Establishment, and
- (SO-5) Functional Division Educational Management Information System (EMIS).

Two key education institutes in Bataan will be upgraded by the Bataan National School of Arts and Trade Upgrading, and the Bataan Teachers' College Upgrading. The former covers also the upgrading of the Bataan National School for Filipino craftsmen, and the latter covers also the Bataan National Agricultural School. Both projects will serve the entire region by expanding reserve corps of Filipino designers and qualified teachers to support respectively the strategic design-related industries and agro-industrilization.

The Acquisition and Upgrading of Teaching Tools will modernize and upgrade the education system through the introduction of audio-visual tools, wider application of computers, establishment of engineering laboratories and other means. The Parent Learning Support System and other existing programs will also be covered.

The Elementary Science Schools Establishment will contribute to a more intensive and advanced primary education particularly emphasizing science. The Functional Division Educational Management Information System (EMIS) will help educational administrators to assess the implementation of educational goals and objectives. It will serve for improving policies and planning for primary and secondary education.

Human development and training

- (SO-6) Acquired Competencies and Excellence in Sports,
- (SO-7) Human Resources Development and Training Center, and
- (SO-8) Integrated Training, Livelihood and Organization Development for Mt. Pinatubo Resettlement Areas.

The Acquired Competencies and Excellence in Sports will support mass-based sports as means to foster self-discipline, team work and other values through the provision of equipment and materials as well as educational services. The Human Resources Development and Training Center will provide central facilities for training activities in various sectors such as skills training, staff development, seminar/workshops for out-of-school youth, senior citizens, disabled people and others, disaster preparedness training and others. The Center will be equipped also with a library, disaster operations center and storage facilities for relief goods, rescue vehicles and equipment.

The Integrated Training, Livelihood and Organization Development for Mt. Pinatubo Resettlement Areas will contribute to capacity building of resettled communities focusing on a group of key leaders within each resettlement site. Skill training, community organizing, and business development will be conducted to create viable new barangay communities.

Health and social welfare

- (SO-9) Public Health Services Improvement,
- (SO-10) Hospitals Upgrading,
- (SO-11) Regional Herbal Processing Plant,
- (SO-12) Integrated Family Planning and Child Survival Program, and
- (SO-13) Construction of Day Care Centers and Health Clinics.

The Public Health Services Improvement will promote preventive health care through information-education-communication (IEC) campaigns and improve public health programs by provision of modern equipment. The Hospitals Upgrading will improve and upgrade facilities of 38 existing government hospitals devolved from DOH. It will cover provincial, district, city medicare and other hospitals, and selectively improve their facilities for better overall health services.

The Regional Herbal Processing Plant will be established with a herbal garden to meet the need for low-cost drugs and medicines. It includes also IEC on herbal plants and training on operations of the processing plant.

The Integrated Family Planning and Child Survival Program will establish a self-reliant community-based network that will continuously promote and sustain family planning and child survival practices. Intensive information-education-communication campaigns will be undertaken, aiming at married couples of reproductive age.

The Construction of Day Care Centers and Health Clinics will expand the day care facilities and health clinics throughout the region. Through participation of local people in planning

and construction of each day care center, the project will also develop a scheme for community-based day care services.

Assistance to LGUs

(SO-14) Computerization of LGU Database.

The Computerization of LGU Database will strengthen the on-going efforts of the Integrated Capability Building on Local Governance, assisted by USAID and CIDA. It will include the tax mapping system to allow the Provincial Assessors Office to classify and appraise all kinds of taxable objects, properties and establishments. It will help the Public Employment Services Office to match job vacancies, skills available and suitable training.

(6) Environment

The environment component contains 12 projects. Four of them support various economic activities, four projects are for conservation, and four provide soft infrastructure. Additional conservation and environmental management projects are included in other categories.

Economic sector support

- (EN-1) Rattan Plantations Development and Management,
- (EN-2) Bamboo Plantations Development and Management,
- (EN-3) Pollution Control and Prevention Center, and
- (EN-4) Solid Waste Management Improvement Pilot Project.

Two projects will expand the raw materials base for furniture and fixture and handicraft industries : the Rattan Plantation Development and Management, and the Bamboo Plantation Development and Management. They will help also to make idle land productive and protect river banks from erosion, including lahar affected areas. They will benefit from Project No. GN-2 for supply of consistent quality planting materials.

Two projects will support industrial enterprises, particularly SMEs, by facilitating their pollution control. The Pollution Control and Prevention Center will be established to provide technical guidance for industries to plan and design pollution control facilities and concessional loans for their installation. A feasibility study will be carried out in Phase I for the establishment of the center in Phase II. The Solid Waste Management Improvement Pilot Project will be implemented first in one municipality in each province. Improved solid waste treatment and disposal system will be established as a pilot project, including new type of collection vehicles, transshipment station, improved composting and different levels of landfill at identified disposal sites. A master plan and feasibility study and initial implementation will be undertaken during Phase I.

Conservation

- (EN-5) Candaba Swamp Conservation Program,
- (EN-6) Sta. Cruz Marine Conservation Program,
- (EN-7) Luzon Sea Coastal Resources Management, and
- (EN-8) Subic Environmental Development Program.

The Candaba Swamp Conservation Program is to formulate a conservation plan, and to prepare documents for registering the swamp as a NIPAS legal conservation area. The Sta. Cruz Marine Conservation Program will establish a marine sanctuary in the Sta. Cruz coastal and offshore area to restore damages and imbalances caused by illegal and inappropriate fishing methods and to sustain aquatic resources productivity.

The Luzon Sea Coastal Resource Management will be applied to coastal areas of Bataan and Zambales. A coastal management master plan will be prepared first for rehabilitation of marine resources, improvement of fishing methods, protection and use of coastal areas, and improvement of livelihood of fishfolks.

The Subic Environmental Development Program has dual purposes: to conserve marine and forest resources in and around the Subic Bay, and to use them for environmental education. A conservation and environmental management plan will be prepared first.

Soft infrastructure

- (EN-9) Land Resources Information System Development,
- (EN-10) Eco-Community Network,
- (EN-11) Comprehensive Regional Environmental Management Improvement Program,
and
- (EN-12) World University of the Environment.

A good data base and monitoring system are basic requirements of environmental management. The Land Resources Information System Development will establish land resources information system and the environmental monitoring system, based on surveys on existing conditions and available data. A GIS based information system is recommendable. Organizational and institutional arrangements for the monitoring system will be clarified, and training programs for environmental monitoring formulated.

The Eco-Community Network aims at promoting communications between government agencies, local communities and the industrial sector. Structure of the network will be clarified through a series of workshops to be convened by DENR-III with participation of local communities, NGOs, LGUs, academic institutes and related government agencies. The system will be established initially based on telephone systems with facsimile machines, complemented by radio apparatus.

Environmental management at present suffers from lack of human resources and awareness both on the part of government agencies and in the private sector. The Comprehensive Regional Environmental Management Improvement Program will address the problem on both the government and the private sector sides. Main components for the government are formulation of a master plan for organizational restructuring and administrative strengthening of DENR, and implementation of environmental training for DENR regional officers and LGUs. For the private sector, the project will provide a package of measures to improve environmental education for local communities and to promote public relations for environment. They include preparation of environmental education materials, formal classes aided by audio-visual equipment, organization of seminar/workshops, and information campaign using posters, radio, TV and other media.

The World University of Environmental will be established, capitalizing on unique assets Central Luzon has. They include the Candaba swamp, the Subic rainforest, and the native upland people having extensive knowledge and experiences on resource use and survival in forest areas. Other resources can also be used for research and field works, such as the Subic bay and Zambales coasts with well preserved coral reefs and marine environment, and Mt. Pinatubo and its influence area. Even traditional craftsmanship may be a subject for education, which makes effective use of natural resources to enrich living environment.

Figure 5.2 Structure of Agriculture Development Component

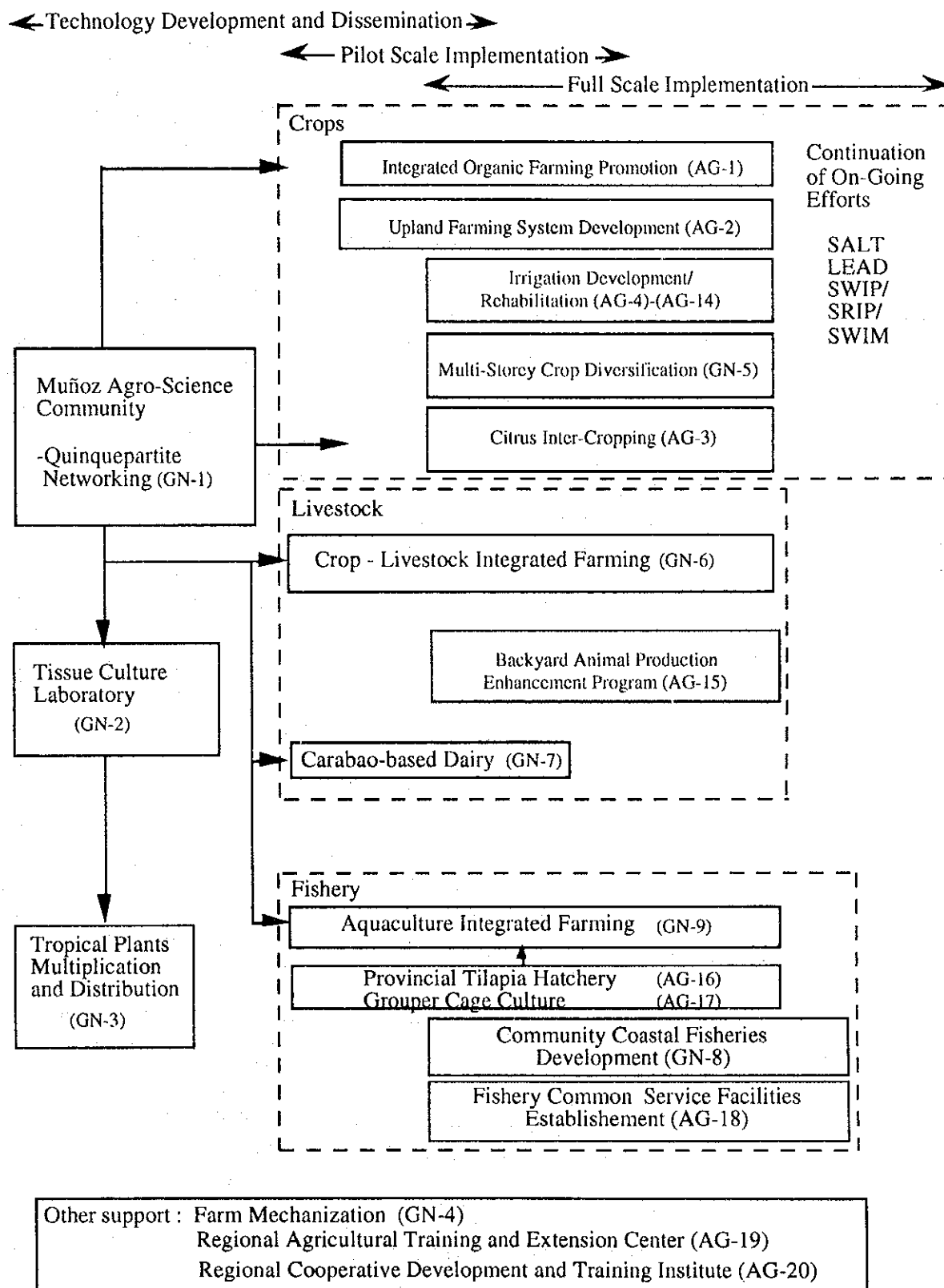
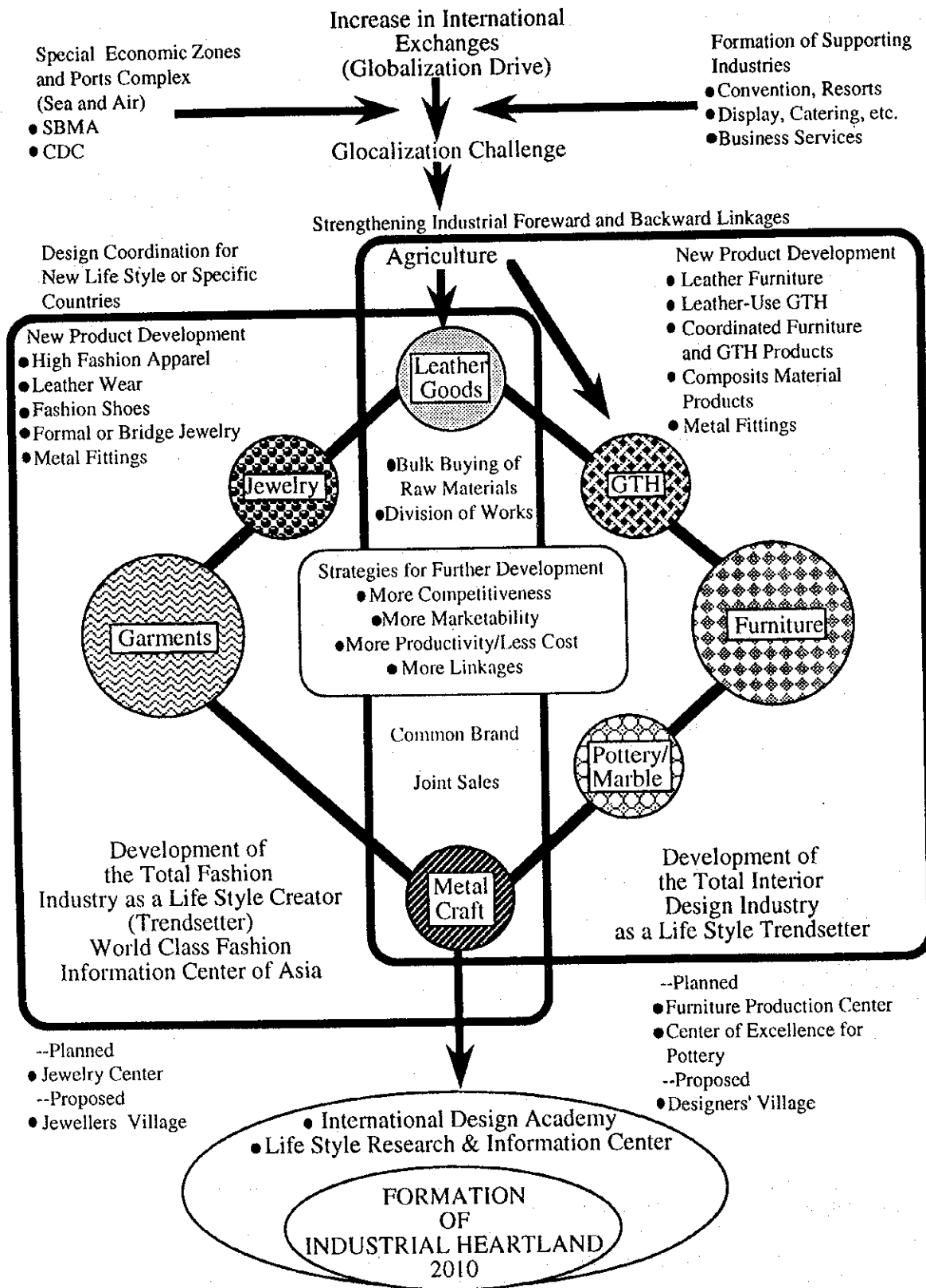


Figure 5.3 Formation of Industrial Clusters in Central Luzon



5.4 Management of Investment Schedule and Public Fund

5.4.1 Indicative investment schedule

(1) Projected public fund flow to CLDP

The availability of public fund to be allocated to the Central Luzon Development Program (CLDP) has been projected based on the ratio of all public investment to GNP, investment shares by the Central Luzon provinces, and expected GNP growth. Ratios of all public investments to GNP during 1987-92 range from 3.25% in 1988 to 5.54% in 1992 as shown below.

GNP and Public Investment in the Philippines, 1987-92

(Unit: ₱ billion in current price)

	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
(A) GNP	670.8	791.8	914.1	1,078.4	1,262.4	1,374.6
(B) Public Investment	24.1	25.7	37.6	59.0	60.7	76.1
(C) (B)/(A)%	3.59	3.25	4.11	5.47	4.81	5.54

Source: NEDA, Philippine Development Report, 1987-1992.

The average ratio of all public investments to GNP during 1987 - 92 is calculated to be 4.5%. The share of the Central Luzon provinces in the total public investment in the future may be in line with the population share, which will increase from 10.2% in 1990 to 11.6% in 2010 according to the socio-economic framework for the CLDP Master Plan. The GNP growth is assumed to follow the Medium-Term Development Plan target upto 1998, and then will decelerate to 5.0% per annum through 2004 and further to 4.0% per annum through 2010.

The cumulative amount of public fund for the CLDP is projected to be US\$840 million during 1996-98, US\$2,280 million during 1999-2004, and US\$3,200 million during 2005-10. Actual allocations to the CLDP would depend above all on the steady growth of the Philippine economy itself.

(2) Indicative investment schedule

An indicative investment schedule for all the projects and programs proposed in the CLDP Master Plan is shown in Table 5.1. For most projects/programs, crude estimates of investment costs are made and allocated to different phases in due consideration of the development phasing presented in Section 4.3. For those projects/programs of which the implementation is subject to the results of studies recommended by the Master Plan, only

indicative allocations are made for Phase I. Allocations for the subsequent phases are denoted by an asterisk (*).

(3) Comparison between investment requirements and availability

Public investment requirements for the CLDP, calculated from the indicative investment schedule in Table 5.1, are US\$826 million during Phase I, US\$2,795 million during Phase II, and US\$3,351 million during Phase III. Requirements for Phases II and III do not include costs of additional projects to be formulated through studies during Phase I.

The total public investment requirement for Phase I has been made to match the public fund availability by adjusting implementing schedule of some projects/programs. The calculated public investment requirements exceed the projected public fund availability for Phase II and Phase III. This does not immediately mean that all the projects and programs should not be implemented as scheduled and some of them should be deferred for their implementation. Some projects, especially those regional projects for the National Triad Growth Centers, are national projects and may be funded from different sources. Also some projects such as industrial estates and telecommunication projects are expected to be implemented by the private sector. Even some projects of social services may be implemented increasingly by the private sector.

5.4.2 Fund management for CLDP implementation

Implementation of the CLDP Master Plan calls for coordinated efforts of various agencies, LGUs and local communities. In particular, the 1991 Local Government Code (LGC) expects much increased roles of LGUs supported by NGOs/POs. The CLDP Master Plan proposes many projects and programs to be implemented by LGUs in cooperation with government agencies as well as NGOs/POs. They include integrated area development type projects/programs, livelihood development type projects/programs, and projects for social services.

(1) Integrated area development

Many projects/programs proposed by the CLDP Master Plan take an area-based approach. They have typically four features: (1) multi-sector involvement, (2) spatial integration (3) grassroots participation, and (4) organizational integration. Three alternative modes of public fund mobilization are available for implementing these projects/programs:

- 1) released to the lead agency from DBM (integrated budgeting system),
- 2) released directly to different participating agencies, and
- 3) released to a specialized project management office (PMO).

The effective implementation of these projects/programs depends on decentralized decision-making and an integrated fund management to ensure synchronized implementation of multi-sectoral components. In line with the 1991 LGC, LGUs are expected to serve effectively PMOs of many local projects. Given the limited capabilities of LGUs, however, this cannot be realized immediately.

In reality for most projects/programs of this type, a relevant government agency should be identified to take the initiative, and inter-agency implementing arrangements prepared with LGUs. Activities of participating agencies would be coordinated increasingly by LGUs supported by NGOs/POs.

(2) Livelihood development

A large number of projects/programs of CLDP have broad livelihood components to be implemented by local participation. Some of them may be implemented by the LGU initiative using their own local funds or internal revenue allotment from the Central Government. For others, government lead agencies would be identified. It is highly recommended that any lead agency will adopt the "conduit system" through which funds will be released to accredited NGOs for livelihood components. In some cases, funds may be released directly to LGUs for use by NGOs.

The conduit system will allow NGOs to participate in livelihood components while ensuring integrated fund management and accountability. It will help to develop financial and management capabilities as well as credibility of selected NGOs. More NGOs will be accredited to become direct recipients of project funds or even contributions of international donor agencies.

(3) Social services

LGUs are expected to take the initiative for implementation of projects for social services. Increasingly more local resources, human, financial and other, should be mobilized for planning, implementing and managing these projects as proposed for specific projects included in the CLDP Master Plan.

Table 5.1 Indicative Investment Schedule of the Central Luzon Development Program (1/3)

(Unit: US\$ million)

1. Regional Projects/Programs						
Code No.	Project/Program Title	Agencies	Status	Investment		
				Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
(RP-1)	Subic Port Development	SBMA	P	20	50	30
(RP-2)	Subic Industrial Estate	SBMA	P	25	134	29
(RP-3)	Greater Subic Tourism Core Development	DOTC, SBMA	N	-	10	-
(RP-4)	Subic-Looc Jet Foil Connection	Private	N	-	-	-
(RP-5)	Hermosa Agro-Industrial Estate	DTI	P	4	7	-
(RP-6)	Clark International Aviation Complex	DOTC, CDC	P	55	300	120
(RP-7)	Clark Industrial Estate and Dry Port Development	CDC, Private	N	15	80	65
(RP-8)	Clark Field Amusement Park	Private	N	-	-	-
(RP-9)	Main Line North Rehabilitation/upgrading	DOTC	P	40	260	150
(RP-10)	BEPZ-SBMA Complementary Development - Mariveles-Bagac and Morong-Subic roads, Mariveles port etc	BEPZA, SBMA	N	5	*	*
(RP-11)	New Intra-Regional Artery Establishment	DPWH	N	50	100	50
(RP-12)	North Luzon Expressway Extension	DPWH	P	40	99	-
(RP-13)	Manila Coastal Road	DPWH	P	5	*	*
(RP-14)	San Fernando-Dinlupihan Road Improvement	DPWH	N	10	14	-
(RP-15)	Iba-Tarlac Road	DPWH	P	10	250	2,000
(RP-16)	Sierra Madre (Marginal) Highway - Bulacan and Mt. Arayat East section	DPWH	N	10	127	299
(RP-17)	Regional Telephone Services Improvement	DOTC	P	14	30	50
(RP-18)	Optic Fiber Network	DOTC	N	-	65	67
(RP-19)	Labrador-Hermosa Extra High Voltage Transmission Line	NPC	P	55	147	-
(RP-20)	Hermosa-Dasmariñas Extra High Voltage Transmission Line	NPC	P	-	80	39
(RP-21)	Balintingan Reservoir Multipurpose Development	NIA	P	10	270	-
(RP-22)	Casacnan Multipurpose Development	-	P	5	*	*
(RP-23)	Holistic Water Catchment Management Program	LGUs, PENRO	N	5	*	*
(RP-24)	Community-Based Manila Bay and Coastal Rehabilitation and Resource	Inter-agency	N	2	*	*
(RP-25)	Provincial Cooperative Savings and Loan Association	NGOs, Cooperatives	N	5	15	20
(RP-26)	Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Livelihood and Cooperative Development	NGOs, DAR, LGUs	N	20	50	50
(RP-27)	Micro and Small Enterprises Livelihood Systems Development	Inter-agency	N	2	*	*
(RP-28)	Resource Center for People's Participation in Local Governance and Dev't.	Inter-agency	N	-	3	*
	Sub-total			407	2,091	2,969

2. Special Programs

Code No.	Project/Program Title	Agencies	Status	Investment		
				Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
(SP-1)	Indigenous People Development Program	NGOs, LGUs	N	2	*	*
(SP-2)	Indigenous Communities Cooperative Economic Development	NGOs, Cooperatives	N	2	*	*
(SP-3)	Gender Development and Resource Center	NGOs, LGUs	N	2	*	*
(SP-4)	Community-Based Disaster Management Program	NGOs, DSWD	N	2	*	*
(SP-5)	Storm and Flood Monitoring	PAGASA	N	2	8	-
	Sub-total			10	8	-

3. Local Projects/Program

3. Local Projects/Program						
Code No.	Project/Program Title	Agencies	Status	Investment		
				Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
3 Community initiatives						
(CI-1)	Community-Based Upland Development Program (Bataan)	DENR, LGUs, NGOs	N	6	12	
(CI-2)	Local Resource and Agri-Based Rural Industries Establishment (Bataan)	Coop's, LGUs	N	3	3	
(CI-3)	Cooperative-Managed Food Terminal (Bulacan)	Coop's, NGOs	N	4	5	
(CI-4)	Cooperative-Based Health Systems Development (Bulacan)	NGOs, LGUs	N	15	23	
(CI-5)	Sustainable Rice-Based Enterprise Development (Nueva Ecija, Pampanga)	NGOs, Coop's	N	2	3	
(CI-6)	Community-Based Integrated and Diversified Farming Promotion (Tarlac)	NGOs, Coop's	N	2		
(CI-7)	People's Postharvest and Trading Facilities (Tarlac)	Coop's, NGOs	N	3		
(CI-8)	Community-Based Resettlement and Livelihood Development (Zambales)	NGOs, LGUs	N	4	10	
(CI-9)	Popular Leadership and Entrepreneurship Training (Six provinces)	NGOs, Coop's	N	6		
	Sub-total			45	56	

* P: planned by sector agencies, N: newly formulated

Table 5.1 Indicative Investment Schedule of the Central Luzon Development Program (2/3)

(Unit: US\$ million)

(Unit: US\$ million)						
Code No.	Project/Program Title	Agencies	Status	Investment		
				Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
3 Government initiatives with strong NGO/PO components						
(GN-1)	Munoz Agro-Science Community-Quinguepartite Networking	Inter-agency	N	2	*	*
(GN-2)	Tissue Culture Laboratory	DA, DOST	N	2	*	
(GN-3)	Tropical Plants Multiplication and Distribution	DENR	N		3	*
(GN-4)	Farm Mechanization	LGUs, Coop's	N	2	4	
(GN-5)	Multi-Storey Crop Diversification	Inter-agency	N	2	*	*
(GN-6)	Crop-Livestock Integrated Farming	Inter-agency	N	2	*	*
(GN-7)	Carabao-Based Dairy Development	PCC, Coop.	N	2	4	
(GN-8)	Community Coastal Fisheries Development	BEAR, LGUs	N	2	2	
(GN-9)	Aquaculture Integrated Farming	BEAR	N		3	10
(GN-10)	Masinloc-Oyon IPAS Conservation Program	DOT, DENR	N	2	*	
(GN-11)	Tourism Communities Development	LGUs, DOT	N		3	*
(GN-12)	Balintingon Reservoir Resort	DOT, NIA	N		5	
(GN-13)	Localization Initiatives in Forest Protection and Upland Management	DENR, LGUs	N		3	*
(GN-14)	Post MPC Agro-Industrial Rurban Community Program	DTI, NGOs	N	2	*	*
	Sub-total			20	27	10
3 Refocused government supports						
-1 Rural development						
(RU-1)	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement	LGUs, DPWH, LWUA	N	5	10	20
(RU-2)	Rural Energy Program	DOE, NPC, NEA	N		10	15
(RU-3)	Rural Roads Development and Management	DPWH, LGUs	N	5	15	30
(RU-4)	Rural Database Development	NEDA	N		5	
(RU-5)	Countryside Agro-Industrial Centers Development Program	DTI, LGUs	N	20	46	
(RU-6)	Seri-Culture Promotion	LGUs, DA	N		3	*
(RU-7)	Postharvest Operations Nucleus Development	NAPHIRE, LGUs	N	5	15	20
	Sub-total			35	104	85
-2 Agriculture						
(AG-1)	Integrated Organic Farming Promotion	LGUs	N	5	15	20
(AG-2)	Integrated Upland Farming System Development	LGUs, NIA	N		15	20
(AG-3)	Citrus Intercropping Pilot Development	LGUs, DA	N		4	
(AG-4)	Angat Afterbay Regulator Dam (Bustos Diversion Dam) Rehabilitation	NIA	P	16		
(AG-5)	Pampanga Delta Development Project-Irrigation Component	NIA	P	37	87	
(AG-6)	Porac-Guman River Irrigation System Restoration	NIA	P	2	*	
(AG-7)	Mapanuepe River Lake Irrigation	NIA	P	2	4	
(AG-8)	Upper Tabuating Irrigation	NIA	P	7		
(AG-9)	Auto Small Water Impounding Project (SWIP)	NIA	P	2	5	
(AG-10)	Small River Irrigation Projects	NIA	P	2	4	
(AG-11)	North Lawis (Palongahon) Irrigation	NIA	P	3	*	
(AG-12)	Tarlac Satellite Irrigation	NIA	N	2	*	
(AG-13)	Communal Irrigation	NIA, LGUs	P	5	15	20
(AG-14)	Pilot Pump Irrigation	NIA	N	2	3	10
(AG-15)	Backyard Animal Production Enhancement Program	BAI, LGUs	N	5	10	
(AG-16)	Provincial Tilapia Hatchery	LGUs, NFFTRC	N	2		
(AG-17)	Grouper Cage Culture	LGUs, Coop's	N		4	
(AG-18)	Fishery Common Service Facilities Establishment	LGUs, BFAR	N	20	20	
(AG-19)	Regional Agricultural Training and Extension Center	ATI	N	2	*	
(AG-20)	Regional Cooperatives Development and Training Institute	CDA	N		3	*
	sub-total			114	189	70
-3 Urban development						
(UR-1)	Integrated Urban Development Program	LGUs, NEDA	N	20	60	60
(UR-2)	Urban Land Readjustment Program	LGUs	N		10	20
(UR-3)	Urban Renewal and Industrial Modernization	LGUs, DTI, DENR	N	20	40	40
(UR-4)	San Fernando-Angeles Metropolitan Area Development	LGUs, NEDA	N	5	*	*
(UR-5)	Bulacan Central Water Supply	LWUA	P	40	32	

* P: planned by sector agencies, N: newly formulated

Table 5.1 Indicative Investment Schedule of the Central Luzon Development Program (3/3)

(Unit: US\$ million)

Code No.	Project/Program Title	Agencies	Status	Investment		
				Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
(UR-6)	Olongapo City Water Supply Improvement	LWUA	P	14		
(UR-7)	LWUA Water Supply	LWUA	P	9	20	30
(UR-8)	Bypass Construction	DPWH	P	9	40	
	sub-total			117	202	150
-4 Industry, trade and services						
(IN-1)	Industrial Clusters International Partnership Program	Coop's, LGUs	N	2		
(IN-2)	Strategic Overseas Workers Management Program	POEA, DOLE, DTI	N	2		
(IN-3)	World Class Designer Invitation Program	Private, DTI	N	2		
(IN-4)	Tripartite R & D Promotion Program	DTI, DOST	N	2		
(IN-5)	Skills Expert System Development	ITDI, DTI	N	2		
(IN-6)	Industrial Clusters Integrated Modernization Program	Private	N	2		
(IN-7)	Regional World Trade Center (ECLUZON)	DTI, Private	N		5	
(IN-8)	Central Luzon Research Triangle	DOST, DTI, LGUs	N		2	
(IN-9)	Techno-Communicator Development Program	DTI, DOST	N		2	
(IN-10)	Provincial Industrial Testing Center	DTI, DOST, LGUs	N		3	
(IN-11)	International Design Academy	Private, DTI	N			10
(IN-12)	Life Style Research and Information Center	Private, DTI	N			5
(IN-13)	Tourism-Local Industry Complex	Private	N			
(IN-14)	Mining Area Development and Use	DENR, DTI	N	2	*	*
(IN-15)	Bulacan Wholesale and Distribution Center	DPWH, DTI	N	2		
(IN-16)	Regional Integrated Distributors Promotion	DTI	N	2		
	sub-total			18	12	15
-5 Social services						
(SO-1)	Bataan National School of Arts and Trade Upgrading	DECS, DPWH	P	2		
(SO-2)	Bataan Teachers' College Upgrading	DECS, DPWH	P	2		
(SO-3)	Acquisition and Upgrading of Teaching Tools	DECS	N	4	5	
(SO-4)	Elementary Science Schools Establishment	DECS	N		5	
(SO-5)	Functional Division Educational Management Information System	DECS	N		3	
(SO-6)	Acquired Competencies and Excellence in Sports (ACES)	DECS	N		4	
(SO-7)	Human Resources Development and Training Center	NGOs, PSWDO, PDCC	N	5	26	
(SO-8)	Integrated Training, Livelihood and Organization Dev't.	LGUs, NGOs	N	2	*	
(SO-9)	Public Health Services Improvement	IPHO, NGOs	N	5	8	
(SO-10)	Hospitals Upgrading	DOH, LGUs	N	12	15	25
(SO-11)	Regional Herbal Processing Plant	DOH	N		4	
(SO-12)	Integrated Family Planning and Child Survival Program	NGO, DOH, LGUs	N	2	*	
(SO-13)	Construction of Day Care Centers and Health Clinics	LGUs, NGOs	N	10	20	20
(SO-14)	Computerization of LGU Data Base	DOLE, LGUs	N		7	12
	sub-total			44	97	57
-6 Environment						
(EN-1)	Raitan Plantations Development and Management	CENRO, PENRO	N	2	*	
(EN-2)	Bamboo Plantations Development and Management	PENRO, LGUs	N	2	*	
(EN-3)	Pollution Control and Prevention Center	DTI, DENR	N	2	*	
(EN-4)	Solid Waste Management Improvement Pilot Project	DENR, LGUs	N	2		
(EN-5)	Candaba Swamp Conservation Program	DENR	N	2		
(EN-6)	Sta. Cruz Marine Conservation Program	DENR, LGUs	N		3	
(EN-7)	Luzon Sea Coastal Resources Management	DENR, BOF, LGUs	N		3	*
(EN-8)	Subic Environmental Development Program	DENR, SBMA	N	2		
(EN-9)	Land Resources Information System Development	NEDA, LGUs	N		5	
(EN-10)	Eco-Community Network	DENR	N	2	*	
(EN-11)	Comprehensive Regional Environmental Management Improvement Program	DENR, LGUs	N	2	*	
(EN-12)	World University of the Environment	Private	N		3	*
	sub-total			16	14	
	Total			826	2,800	3,356

* P: planned by sector agencies, N: newly formulated

5.5 Institutional Measures for CLDP Implementation

(1) Needs to institutionalize public participation

A sort of participatory mechanism was established for the CLDP Master Plan Study as described in subsection 1.2.1. This needs to be institutionalized for continuous Master Plan implementation, monitoring and updating.

In the Philippines, there exists a bottom-up planning process formally well established. It starts from a barangay level, go through municipality and provincial levels, and a final decision is made at a RDC meeting. In reality, however, reflection of people's needs at grassroots level tends to be eluded as it goes up the hierarchical structure of formal planning.

Also, the following problems with RDC may be noted from the viewpoint of participatory development and planning.

- 1) It tends to lapse into a political tool.
- 2) NGO representation is limited.
- 3) It is more of an authorization mechanism rather than a decision-making mechanism for specific issues and projects.
- 4) It is not frequently convened.
- 5) Its status at a regional level may be too high to deal with problems at grassroots level.

(2) Possible alternatives

Three broad alternatives are perceived to improve public participation in planning and development process:

- (a) to expand NGO/PO representation in the existing development planning and administration mechanism,
- (b) to introduce an alternative mechanism for development planning and administration based on NGOs and POs, and
- (c) to streamline/strengthen development planning and administration of LGUs with more active NGO/PO participation.

The alternative (a) means, for instance, to increase NGO membership in RDC. This is straight forward but may not be effective in reflecting people's needs to development decisions. NGO members can raise issues, but supporting data are usually on the GO side. NGOs can conduct a survey of their own to support their point, but the accountability of such NGO activities would become a question as they are not structured nor supported with

sufficient financing. GO activities, on the other hand, are naturally supported through regular budgeting and accountable in an ordinary sense of democracy.

The alternative (b) may be pursued by many NGOs specialized in policy advocacy activities. However, this does not necessarily mean a revolutionary change in development administration. Many NGOs are making steady efforts through specific projects to build up alternative mechanisms to allow people to become main actors in development or owners of developmental resources. Examples of these mechanism are rural financial institutions and post harvest facilities owned by farmers' organizations.

The alternative (c) intends to improve planning and development process at LGU levels in such a way that would better reflect needs and intentions of local people. In other words, it aims to improve substantive contents of development to be determined within the established mechanism of development planning and administration, rather than changing the latter. The devolution effected by the Local Government Code of 1991 has expanded the opportunity to create stronger, more responsible, responsive and accountable LGUs, and to realize this more active NGO/PO participation is a prerequisite.

(3) Recommendation

It seems realistic to make use of the established mechanism more effectively rather than trying to introduce a new mechanism, in order to increase public participation in planning and development process. Especially in line with the recent devolution, development planning and administration at LGU levels should be much strengthened. This would give a good opportunity to increase and institutionalize NGO/PO participation.

Barangay profiling

To strengthen development planning and administration at LGU levels with more active NGO/PO participation, barangay profiling may be institutionalized. It will cover needs identification, program formation, and impact assessment, tapping ample experiences of NGOs in rapid appraisal, ecoscan and other participatory approaches. For the conduct of barangay profiling, procedure for self-selection among NGOs/POs should be clarified. Through the profiling, credibility and capability of NGOs/POs will be enhanced, and they should be accredited by official bodies (e.g. relevant councils).

EIAs

Another main area where more active NGO/PO participation can contribute immediately to the strengthening of development planning and administration at LGU levels is a conduct of environmental impact assessment (EIA). For vigor and transparency of EIAs, extensive public hearings and discussions to determine social acceptability of development projects

would be indispensable with NGO/PO participation and disclosure of all the relevant information.

Social services

More substantial NGO/PO participation at LGU levels should be realized first for the delivery of social services. This is relevant since the participatory development aims at better distribution of development resources and social development addresses directly to the issue of distribution.

In particular, health services have been suffering from reduced budget allocation after the devolution. This trend cannot be reversed without strong input from the community side. An idea already implemented elsewhere is to establish a cooperative health fund and implement an NGO-cooperative health program by pooling local manpower and financial resources.

Alternative mechanisms

In parallel, steady efforts to build up alternative mechanisms to allow people to serve themselves should be continued. Such efforts should develop in steps to cover larger areas and a wider range of activities. They may start with the support of production activities, expand to cover post-production operations (storage, marketing and even processing), and further to deal with financing.

First, it is quite natural for farmers and fishfolks to become actors of primary production processes that they engage in rather than dominated by large land owners, commercial fishery operators and traders/usurers. Second, they should gradually become actors in post-production operations so that their products would be properly priced and marketed. Ultimately, they should become actors also in financing so that a wide range of activities they conduct would be financially supported by themselves.

Cooperative and livelihood development fund

To support more projects to establish essential facilities to be owned and managed by people, a cooperative and livelihood development fund may be established. The fund can be used also to provide a start up capital in the form of concessional loans or equity financing for various entrepreneurial activities. Some developmental NGOs may even be encouraged to grow into entrepreneurs themselves serving people's needs.

The fund should be administered by a legitimate federation of NGO-cooperatives. As the fund is fully established, it may be used also for some surveys necessary for planned development activities. They may cover participatory social surveys for needs identification, environmental or resource inventory surveys, and feasibility studies of investment projects. They can produce useful input into the formal planning process at every LGU level.

Eventually, the fund may develop effectively into an alternative planning and administrative mechanism, a sort of parallel to the RDC mechanism, representing the bottom-up approach. This parallel structure may appear cumbersome, while the top-down approach seems smooth and efficient. A real question, however, is efficiency in implementation. If any plan is prepared with substantial involvement of local people and communities, its implementation would be warranted. GOs would become more careful in this aspect, since a plan they push through against local people and communities would certainly face resistance at the implementation stage. It is desirable, in fact, that the cooperative and livelihood development fund would become an alternative mechanism to provide input into the formal planning process.

CHAPTER 6

1995-1996

CHAPTER VI ACTION PLAN

Activities to be undertaken subsequent to the completion of the CLDP Master Plan are (1) adoption and promotion of the Master Plan, (2) follow-up studies, and (3) further development of individual projects and implementation of identified priority projects. These activities are described.

6.1 Master Plan Adoption and Promotion

The bulk of development projects and programs proposed by the CLDP Master Plan can be implemented or further developed within the competence and policies of relevant sector agencies. However, the coordination of various development efforts by many agencies and timely implementation of anchor projects will have to be assured. For this purpose, Master Plan proposals will have to be discussed among related agencies, sector concerns and conflicts resolved, and the Master Plan should be formally adopted, if necessary with addenda. The Master Plan should be reviewed regularly as its projects/programs are implemented in phases and external conditions change.

The existing development administration centering around RDC-III will provide a mechanism for this Master Plan adoption. Since the Master Plan has been prepared through intensive consultation with member agencies of RDC-III as well as NGOs and local communities, most issues related to Master Plan proposals have already been resolved. In particular, most projects and programs proposed by the Master Plan have been practically endorsed by them. However, institutional arrangements to enhance public participation in development planning and administration, as proposed by the Master Plan, should also be discussed and adopted at RDC-III.

In parallel with these procedures, the Master Plan proposals should be disseminated widely to facilitate implementation through further cultivating public acceptance. The following will be particularly effective:

- (1) implementation of orientation seminars to convey the Master Plan proposals to a wide range of people such as politicians, local government officials, NGO's, environmentalists and researchers as well as general public,
- (2) preparation of publicity materials such as brochures and videos,
- (3) drafting of promotion materials for selected priority projects/programs,
- (4) launching of a series of TV programs combining video presentation, plan schematics and commentaries by various people, and
- (5) organization of international donors meeting and investment promotion seminars by public-private cooperation.

The existing Communication Office of DTI-III and Central Luzon Investment Coordinating Council (CLICC) will continue to be instrumental in these activities. The Communication Office needs to be further supported with logistics and possibly also expatriate experts.

6.2 Follow-up Studies

The Master Plan has identified some specific aspects of Central Luzon regional development that should be looked into in more detail in the subsequent step. Four follow-up studies have been formulated to address to these aspects:

- (1) Central Luzon Regional Mass Transport Development Study,
- (2) Central Luzon Comprehensive Regional Energy Strategy Formulation Study,
- (3) Central Luzon Comprehensive Irrigation Development and Management Study, and
- (4) San Fernando-Angeles Metropolitan Area Development Study.

The CLDP Master Plan is community-based and people-oriented, and a spatial strategy of the CLDP is to change the dominant flow of goods and movement of people away from Metro Manila. Development of a mass transportation system is naturally an important component of this strategy. The Central Luzon Regional Mass Transport Development Study will address this issue, including railways and water transport.

In reconciling the localization and the globalization scenarios for the glocalization - the CLDP scenario, one of most acute issues has been an appropriate energy mix. On the one hand, major power development is necessary to support the globalization, and on the other, indigenous rural or local energy should be used as much as possible for the localization. The issue is complicated by the fact that major power development often involves social costs. The Central Luzon Comprehensive Regional Energy Strategy Formulation Study will investigate into possible mechanisms to balance costs and benefits or economic goods and externalities associated with energy development and use for the region as a whole.

The CLDP Master Plan has identified priority irrigation schemes to be implemented or rehabilitated from the Mt. Pinatubo derived lahar damages. Prioritization of other schemes will be subject to further analysis on costs and benefits in relation to lahar damages and cropping systems to be established. More importantly, management of irrigation facilities and water use needs to be improved, particularly since some areas will face shortages of irrigation water by the year 2010 as clarified by the Master Plan. The Central Luzon Comprehensive Irrigation Development and Management Study will deal with these issues.

The development of the National Triad Growth Centers is an important CLDP strategy. While development plans exist for Subic and Clark, urban development of the San Fernando-Angeles area needs to be carefully planned for orderly development. The San

Fernando-Angeles Metropolitan Development Study will prepare an effective land use plan for the area, formulate specific urban projects, and recommend measures to strengthen development planning and administration capacities of concerned local government units.

Terms of reference for these studies have been prepared as part of the Master Plan Study and contained in Volume 8: Project Report. Supports of international aid organizations are sought for these studies.

6.3 Project Development and Implementation

Most projects and programs proposed by the CLDP Master Plan are expected to be initiated during Phase I, as they have been formulated to address immediate needs of the region or to anticipate desirable changes in the more distant future. Many projects and programs are composite ones comprising also study components to develop more individual projects or schemes. Priority projects or schemes identified by the Master Plan should be implemented in the immediate future, while additional projects or schemes should be developed through such studies for subsequent implementation under the common concepts and strategy.

6.3.1 Regional projects and programs

Some regional projects/programs should be implemented in part by the private sector to reduce the public sector investment requirements. To identify priority regional projects/programs for more direct government supports, all the regional projects/programs are evaluated qualitatively. Evaluation criteria are (1) whether or not a project/program has been newly formulated, (2) conformity with the new development paradigm, and (3) economic viability as well as need for more direct government supports.

Evaluation results are summarized in Table 6.1. Two projects are identified as the highest priority: the New Intra-Regional Artery Establishment and the Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Livelihood and Cooperative Development. Three more are identified as high priority: the Sierra Madre (Marginal) Highway, the Balintongan Reservoir Multipurpose Development and the Micro and Small Enterprises Livelihood Systems Development. Those projects/programs not requiring more direct government supports are not prioritized.

Of these priority projects, a preliminary feasibility analysis has been conducted on the New Intra-Regional Artery Establishment and the Sierra Madre (Marginal) Highway (Volume 8: Project Report). For the Balintongan Reservoir Multipurpose Development, a feasibility study is available, although it needs to be updated. For the Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Livelihood and Cooperative Development, a comprehensive study should be carried out by DAR in close collaboration with NGOs to identify more agrarian reform communities (ARCs) and land-related issues for subsequent implementation, while the

initial implementation is carried out for established ARCs. For the Micro and Small Enterprises Livelihood Systems Development, a feasibility study should be conducted by a consortium of NGOs supported by DTI. Immediate actions to be taken for all the regional projects and programs are summarized in Table 6.2.

6.3.2 Special programs

Four special programs are expected to be implemented by NGOs in cooperation with relevant government agencies. A consortium of concerned NGOs should be formed first for more detailed development of each program.

The Storm and Flood Monitoring is expected to be implemented immediately. PAGASA under DOST is the implementing agency, and the support of an international organization is expected.

6.3.3 Local projects and programs

(1) Community initiatives

All the nine projects and programs in this category are expected to be implemented by NGO initiatives in cooperation with relevant government agencies. Proponent NGOs are expected to prepare implementation programs. These projects/programs are of experimental nature, and should be initiated during Phase I in designated provinces respectively. Cooperating government agencies, to be identified by respective NGOs, should undertake fund sourcing including external sources.

(2) Government initiatives with strong NGO/PO components

For all the 14 projects and programs in this category, detailed project/program development should be conducted by government agencies in cooperation with NGOs/POs. Concept papers are available for some projects/programs, as contained in Volume 8: Project Report for the Crop-Livestock Integrated Farming.

(3) Refocused government supports

Most local projects in this category can be implemented by relevant sector agencies. For most of them, further project development including feasibility studies and design can be conducted also by the sector agencies.

Four programs in the industry, trade and services component are expected to be implemented by relevant industrial associations supported by DTI: the Industrial Clusters International Partnership Program, the World Class Designer Invitation Program, the Skills

Expert System Development, and the Industrial Clusters Integrated Modernization Program. DTI may take the initiative in preparing a concept paper for promotion of each program to the respective industrial association. For integrated implementation of programs/projects related to design industry-strategic industry of the CLDP, a concept paper has been prepared and contained in Volume 8: Project Report.

Table 6.1 Prioritization of Regional Projects/Programs

	Project/Program	Priority Criteria *				Priority assessment **
		A	B	C	D	
(RP-1)	Subic Port Development		√	√		
(RP-2)	Subic Industrial Estate		√	√		
(RP-3)	Greater Subic Tourism Core Development	√				
(RP-4)	Subic-Looc Jet Foil Connection	√				
(RP-5)	Hermosa Agro-Industrial Estate		√		√	Δ
(RP-6)	Clark International Aviation Complex		√		√	Δ
(RP-7)	Clark Industrial Estate and Dry Port Development		√	√		
(RP-8)	Clark Field Amusement Park	√	√	√		
(RP-9)	Main Line North Rehabilitation/Upgrading				√	
(RP-10)	BEPZ-SBMA Complementary Development		√		√	
(RP-11)	New Intra-Regional Artery Establishment		√	√	√	⊙
(RP-12)	North Luzon Expressway Extension			√	√	Δ
(RP-13)	Manila Coastal Road				√	
(RP-14)	San Fernando-Dinalupihan Road Improvement	√		√		
(RP-15)	Iba-Tarlac Road				√	
(RP-16)	Sierra Madre (Marginal) Highway	√	√		√	o
(RP-17)	Regional Telephone Services Improvement			√		
(RP-18)	Optic Fiber Network	√	√			
(RP-19)	Labrador-Hermosa EHV Transmission Line			√	√	Δ
(RP-20)	Hermosa-Dasmariñas EHV Transmission Line				√	
(RP-21)	Balintingan Reservoir Multipurpose Development		√	√	√	o
(RP-22)	Casacnan Multipurpose Development				√	
(RP-23)	Holistic Water Catchment Management Program	√	√			
(RP-24)	Community-Based Manila Bay and Coastal Rehabilitation	√	√			
(RP-25)	Provincial Cooperative Savings and Loan Association	√	√			
(RP-26)	Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Livelihood and Coop. Dev't	√	√	√	√	⊙
(RP-27)	Micro and Small Enterprises Livelihood Systems Dev't	√	√		√	o
(RP-28)	Resource Center for People's Participation in Local Gov.	√	√			

* Priority Criteria

- A: Is the project/program newly formulated?
 B: Does it conform well with the new development paradigm?
 C: Is it economically highly viable?
 D: Does it need more direct government support?

** Priority assessment

- ⊙ : Highest priority
 o : High priority
 Δ : Priority

Table 6.2 Immediate Actions to Be Taken for Regional Projects/Programs

	Project/Program	Immediate Actions
(RP-1)	Subic Part Development	• Further promotion for implementation by the private sector
(RP-2)	Subic Industrial Estate	• Further promotion for exclusive development for investing countries' firms
(RP-3)	Greater Subic Tourism Cone Development	• Planning for urban facilities and land use
(RP-4)	Subic-Looc Jet Foil Connection	• Preparation of concept paper for promotion to the private sector
(RP-5)	Hermosa Agro-Industrial Estate	• Clarification/streamlining of incentive measures
(RP-6)	Clark International Aviation Complex	• Study on complementary operation with the NAIA
(RP-7)	Clark Industrial Estate and Dry Port Development	• F/S of dry port development
(RP-8)	Clark Field Amusement Park	• Preparation of concept paper for promotion to the private sector
(RP-9)	Main Line North Rehabilitation/Upgrading	• Planning for phased implementation • Social impact analysis on residents along the route
(RP-10)	BEPZ-SBMA Complementary Development	• Study for characterization of BEPZ and SBMA industrial development and phased implementation of roads, Mariveles port etc.
(RP-11)	New Intra-Regional Artery Establishment	• F/S
(RP-12)	North Luzon Expressway Extension	• Additional investigations and D/D for revised alignment
(RP-13)	Manila Coastal Road	• Study of sections as alternatives to lahar damaged roads
(RP-14)	San Fernando-Dinalupihan Road Improvement	• Delineation of sections for improvement
(RP-15)	Iba-Tarlac Road	• Improvement of upland sections in relation to resettlements
(RP-16)	Sierra Madre (Marginal) Highway	• F/S of the Bulacan section and the Mt. Arayat East section
(RP-17)	Regional Telephone Services Improvement	• Implementation for municipalities in Nueva Ecija
(RP-18)	Optic Fiber Network	• Master planning
(RP-19)	Labrador-Hermosa EHV Transmission Line	• Pre-implementation works
(RP-20)	Hermosa-Dasmariñas EHV Transmission Line	• No action during Phase I
(RP-21)	Balintongan Reservoir Multipurpose Development	• F/S update
(RP-22)	Casacnan Multipurpose Development	• Comprehensive environmental inventory by participatory approach
(RP-23)	Holistic Water Catchment Management Program	• Master planning with community organizing
(RP-24)	Community-Based Manila Bay and Coastal Rehabilitation	• Review of the Fishery Sector Program
(RP-25)	Provincial Cooperative Savings and Loan Association	• Setting up of PCSLAs with member organizing
(RP-26)	Expanded Agrarian Reform Communities Livelihood and Coop. Dev't	• Implementation for identified ARCs and comprehensive study
(RP-27)	Micro and Small Enterprises Livelihood Systems Dev't	• F/S by a consortium of NGOs
(RP-28)	Resource Center for People's Participation in Local Gov.	• Detailed program development by a NGO consortium

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