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**SUMMARY OF PROJECT PROPOSAL FOR
DEVELOPMENT STUDY PROGRAM**

Project Title	The Master Plan Study for the Development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) in the Province of Isabela
Kind of Study	M/P
Implementing agency	Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)
1. Name	
2. Outline	<p>The DAR is the lead agency in the implementation of the project with the assistance of CARP Implementing Agencies [National Irrigation Administration (NIA); Department of Agriculture (DA); Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH); Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), etc.], the Local Government Units (LGUs) and the Peoples' Organization/Non-Government Organization (PO/NGO) partners.</p> <p>The DAR is headed by a Secretary and assisted by three (3) Undersecretaries, three (3) Assistant Secretaries, five (5) Staff Bureaus, eight (8) Service Office Directors and fourteen (14) Regional Directors. As of June 30, 1998, DAR has a total personnel of 14,621 of which 1,151 are in the Central Office and 13,470 are in the Field Offices. For fiscal year 1998, DAR has a total operating budget of 4.825261 Billion Pesos.</p>
Justification	
1. Background	<p>Region II which is responsible in the implementation of CARP has been fast tracking the distribution and transfer of lands to qualified farmer-beneficiaries and farmworkers. Among the 13 regions, Region II has achieved the highest accomplishment in land tenure improvement (LTI). By the end of 1998, it is expected that the region would be LTI free, meaning it has completed the titling and distribution of all lands covered by CARP. The performance of Region II is a showcase of CARP implementation to other regions, the latter being the "Top Performer" on the implementation of CARP. In view of this, the provision of basic support services necessary to improve/enhance agricultural productivity of the farmers in Region II shall be given in order to uplift their living condition.</p> <p>Isabela is one of the province in Region II which has the biggest CARP Scope of 118,431 hectares which is equal to 42% of the total scope of the region (284,025 hectares). Moreover, the province has the largest number of 1993, 1994 and 1995 ARCs (22 ARCs equal to 48% of ARCs for 1993 and 1994 in the region). Land distribution activities in the province is almost completed, hence farmers are awaiting for the provision of support services to make their own lands productive.</p>
2. Goals (Long-Term Objectives)	To increase the income of the farmer-beneficiaries by providing the necessary infrastructure and post-harvest facilities.
Terms of Reference	
1. Objectives	To formulate a well-defined area development plan for the 22 ARCs in Isabela province that will optimize the optimum utilization of its resources and identify the necessary package of support services eventually propelling the area into agro-industrialization.

2. Area	The 22 ARCs of Isabela identified in 1993, 1994 and 1995 with an estimated area of 30,000 hectares will be the area for the study.
3. Scope	<p><u>Phase I: Pre-Feasibility Study</u> Preparation of topographic maps of the project area involving establishment of control points, execution of aerial photography and photogrammetric production of 1:4,000 scale topographic maps.</p> <p><u>Phase II: Conduct of Feasibility Study</u> Field survey and investigation of project site, assessment of the potentials for development and defining the framework for area development.</p> <p>Formulation for integrated rural development plan and justifying the technical, financial and economic viability of the plan. This shall also include implementation plan and proposed organization for project operation management.</p>
4. Duration	<p>The study will be carried out for a period of fourteen (14) months: Phase I - 4 months Phase II - 10 months</p>
Expected Funding Source	JICA-Development Study Program (Grant)
Other Relevant Projects by Other Donor Country	<p>Agrarian Reform Support Project (EU) Belgian Agrarian Reform Support Project (Belgium) Agrarian Reform Community Development Program (VWB)</p>

**APPLICATION FORM for the
DEVELOPMENT STUDY PROGRAM (DSP) for JFY 1999**

I. PROJECT DIGEST

1. **Project Title** **The Master Plan Study for the Development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) in the Province of Isabela**
2. **Locations** **Twenty-two (22) ARCs in Isabela Region II**
3. **Implementing Agency**

Name of the Agency: Department of Agrarian Reform

No. Of Staff of the Agency : 14,621 (As of June 30, 1998)
Nationwide

Agency Operating Budget for fiscal year 1998 : 4.825261 Billion Pesos (PhP)

Organizational Chart: See attached

4. Justification of the Project

Present Condition of the Agricultural Sector

Agriculture continues to play a significant role in the economy, both in terms of its direct contributions to production and employment and as a basis for activities in the manufacturing and service sectors. During the first six years of the 1990s, agriculture's direct contribution amounted to about 22% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), agri-based industry accounted for another 13%, while as much as one-third of value added in the service sector was also linked to agriculture. Agriculture remains the most important source of employment directly providing income to 43% of the labor force. Although the sector's direct contribution to national output and employment has dropped continuously over the past two decades, the pace of change has been remarkably slow compared to other countries in the region. This slow structural shift is a reflection of industry's failure to become the main engine of growth and principal source of labor absorption over the last two decades.

Following a decline in output during the crisis years of the early eighties, the agriculture sector recovered to grow at an average annual rate of 3%, contributing about 16% to domestic growth between 1985 and 1990. The early 1990s were characterized by stagnation in both the agricultural output and value added in agro-processing. The sectoral growth rate during the period of economic recovery was below both growth in the rest of the economy and the sector's comparatively strong performance during the 1970s. Sectoral added value, agricultural exports, and food production per capita have lagged far behind those in the most other East and South East Asian countries. Several factors account for this slow down, including the fact that the fruits of the green revolution had largely been exploited by the end of the 1980s, an overall downward trend in international commodity prices for the Philippines' traditional export crops, natural calamities, and a series of macro-economic and sector specific impediments which have led to under investment in the sector. Among the latter two figure an exchange rate that became overvalued in the late 1970s, the absence of the long term credit, deterioration of inter sectoral terms of trade, weak rural infrastructure and an inefficient transport system, feeble support

services and slow implementation of agrarian reform prior to 1992. This was exacerbated by high growth rate of population which in turn led to falling farm sizes despite a 60% increase in cultivated land between 1965 and 1990 and contributed to the stagnant real agricultural wages, inadequate growth of the agriculture sector and a failure of the economy as a whole to provide sufficient employment opportunities outside agriculture sector in the rural areas. It will be indispensable to reduce rural poverty in the years to come.

Only 60% of the total farm area is owned by the farmers themselves, large areas continue to be tenanted. An agrarian reform program has been underway for some 40 years in the country, however, it has only been a priority since 1988. With such large number of tenant farmers, poverty remains a major concern in the rural areas. The 1994 estimate of the poverty incidence indicated that about 36% of families live below poverty line. The 1994 estimates made by the National Statistical Board (NSB) indicated that about 47% of rural families and 24% of urban families live below the annual per capita poverty thresholds of P8,035 and P9,910, respectively.

The Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)

The Government has recognized that an important cause of poverty and underdevelopment is the way in which the country's land resource is used and controlled. Legislative efforts to change this situation date back to 1936, with the most recent efforts being the 1988 Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law (CARL). The implementation of this law was slow until 1992, but since then the Government pursued a faster and more effective implementation of agrarian reform through the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). CARP is mandated to distribute public and private lands to farmer beneficiaries in an effort to increase agricultural productivity, enhance income, and improve the standards of living of the Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries (ARB). The Government has made agrarian reform, and in particular CARP, a priority in achieving the goals of Philippines 2000, to be a newly industrialized country by the turn of the century. DAR was given the lead role in the implementation of CARP. However, other line agencies also play an active role in the implementation of CARP such as the Department of Agriculture (DA), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE), Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH), Land Bank of the Philippines (LBP), Land Registration Authority (LRA), and the National Irrigation Administration (NIA).

Progress and Accomplishment in Land Tenure Improvement

A. Land Acquisition and Distribution

CARP has set out ambitious targets for land acquisition and distribution over the ten year period (1988-1998). The overall target is 8.2 million hectares, of which DAR is mandated to distribute 4.4 million hectares of private agricultural lands, government owned lands (GOL), lands foreclosed by government financing institutions (GFIs), settlements and landed estates, while DENR was assigned to distribute 3.8 million hectares of public alienable and disposable lands.

At the early stage of CARP implementation, progress in land acquisition and distribution was slow. Financial resource limitations and insufficient institutional capacity have been the major factors for delay. The slow resolutions of agrarian cases also hampered the land titling and distribution process. Over the last four years, CARP has been moving ahead rapidly. As of December 1997, 2.77 million hectares representing 63% of lands covered by CARP was distributed and titled.

This impressive accomplishment is largely due to the collective efforts and political will of the present DAR management. This has brought about the need for accelerated support to the beneficiaries. CARP focused initially on the land acquisition and distribution priorities mandated by the government, but the beneficiaries remained without the much needed support services, physical and social infrastructure.

B. Non-Land Transfer (Leasehold Operations)

Leasehold is a non-land transfer tenurial improvement program. Farmers whose lands are not covered by land transfer are ensured of their security over the landholding through the institution of leasehold arrangements involving a contract between the farmer and landowner. Under this agreement, farmers are entitled to 75% of the net harvest after deducting allowable expenses. This has a more tangible impact because ARBs can benefit what is due to them. Since 1972, 1.45 million hectares have already been placed under leasehold arrangement benefiting 800,722 ARBs nationwide. Of this total, 414,130 hectares or 28.6% were covered during the five and a half (5 1/2) years of the Ramos administration, while 29.2% were covered during the Aquino administration (5 1/2) and the remaining 3.6-4% were covered during the Marcos administration (15 years).

C. Implementation of the ARC program

In the face of problem and issues affecting CARP implementation, the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) is committed to pursuing a fairer, faster and more meaningful implementation of the program. To achieve this, the Department anchors its efforts and resources on a strategy that will develop the agrarian reform communities (ARCs) 1993. The development of ARCs aims to rectify the deficiencies of the earlier approach by providing a definite geographic focus for the synchronized implementation of the CARP. This is premised on the principle that CARP can only create significant impact if it will intensify operations and channel resources to specific communities where distributable lands and number of beneficiaries are high.

Development activities in the ARCs have proceeded at a faster pace. Most of the farmer-beneficiaries who were awarded lands have been provided with the skills and the means to make their lands productive. DAR and other government agencies synchronized their efforts to provide necessary support services such as infrastructure facilities, appropriate technology, credit assistance and market assistance. As of December 1997, 921 ARCs have been launched covering 2321 barangays in 797 municipalities. These 921 ARCs cover a total CARP scope of 802,137 hectares, of which 612,705 hectares (78%) have been distributed benefiting 302,773 FBs. The area placed under leasehold in these ARCs reached a level of 79,277 hectares involving 48,325 FBs. Most of these farmers have received training in organizational strengthening enabling them to respond to their new roles as landowners.

OTHER AUTHORIZATION FOR CARP

1. Constitution

The new Constitution approved on February 1987 prescribes the execution of agrarian reform in Article III, Sec. 4 to Sec. 6. Therefore, CARP is the significant matter executed as authorized by the Constitution.

"ARTICLE III"
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Agrarian and Natural Reform

Sec. 04. The State shall, by law, undertake an agrarian reform program founded on the right of farmers and regular farmworkers, who are landless, to own directly or collectively the lands they till or, in the case of farmworkers, to receive a just share of the fruits thereof. To this end, the State shall encourage and undertake the just distribution of all agricultural lands, subject to such priorities and reasonable retention limits as the Congress may prescribe, taking into account ecological, developmental, or equity consideration, and subject to the payment of just compensation. In determining retention limits, the State shall respect the right of small landowners. The State shall further provide incentives for voluntary land-sharing.

Sec.05. The State shall recognize the rights of farmers, farmworkers, and landowners, as well as cooperatives, and other independent farmers' organizations to participate in the planning, organization, and management of the program, and shall provide support to agriculture through appropriate technology and research, and adequate financial, production, marketing and other support services.

Sec.06. The State shall apply the principles of agrarian reform or stewardship, whenever applicable in accordance with law, in the disposition or utilization of other natural resources, including lands of the public domain under lease or concession suitable to agriculture, subject to prior rights, homestead rights of small settlers, and their rights of indigenous communities to their ancestral lands"

2. REPUBLIC ACT NO. 6657

"An act instituting a faster and more effective implementation of agrarian reform through the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)".

The CARP is mandated not only to acquire and distribute lands but also provides support facilities and systems to increase agricultural productivity and income of farmers. It covers all private and public agricultural lands regardless of crop and tenorial arrangements, including whenever applicable in accordance with law other lands of the public domain suitable to agriculture.

3. REPUBLIC ACT NO. 8532

"An act strengthening further the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) by providing augmentation fund therefore amending for the purpose Section 63 of R.A. 6657, otherwise known as the CARP Law of 1988".

Through this act, the CARP is extended for another ten years (1998-2008) with additional funds to be appropriated from the Agrarian Reform Fund (ARF) in the amount of P50,000,000,000.00. The remaining balances for the land acquisition and distribution activities shall be completed and programs for project beneficiaries development including the provision of support services facilities shall be enhanced.

The RP-Japan High-Level Policy Dialogue on Economic and Technical Cooperation

The RP-Japan High-Level Policy Dialogue was held to discuss the future directions of Japan's economic cooperation and technical cooperation with the Republic of the Philippines from the medium and long-term viewpoints, in Manila, February 22-25, 1994. In the dialogue both sides agreed that the execution of agrarian reform is very important for achieving sustainable economic development and reducing social and regional disparities, hence, agrarian reform is one of the priority sectors to be given by the Japanese economic and technical cooperation.

Consultative Group Meeting Cum Philippines Assistance Program (PAP) Pledging Session

The session was held in Paris, France on July 21-22, 1994. The purpose of this conference is to give proper assistance to the Philippines as a developing nation. The focus of the meeting as proposed by the World Bank are the following areas:

- a) The Philippines' recent economic developments and the Government's efforts towards further structural reforms to create a business environment conducive to private investment;
- b) Issues for development assistance which include the government's efforts to improve public sector management and the implementation of priority investment projects; and poverty alleviation and sustainable development; and
- c) Financing needs of the Government and proposed donor assistance.

The first conference was held in 1989 and it is held each year.

The major representatives of the conference are from the following countries/donor agencies:

Australia	Korea
Austria	Netherlands
Belgium	New Zealand
Brunei	Norway
Canada	Saudi Arabia
Denmark	Singapore
Finland	Spain
France	Sweden
Kuwait	Switzerland
Germany	United Kingdom
Italy	United States
Japan	

International Finance Corporation
Asian Development Bank
Commission of the European Communities
International Monetary Fund
Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development
OPEC Fund
Saudi Fund for Development
United Nations Development Program

In that year's session, the representatives of the major creditor nations and organizations stressed the necessity to shift the macroeconomics policy reforms to human resources development and social reforms, which include the implementation of the CARP, population control, AIDS prevention and environmental control.

Sectoral Development Policy of the National/Local Government

The new administration has been very clear and specific in their policy on the agrarian reform sector as spelled out in the framework for agricultural development, food security and poverty alleviation. For this sector, DAR would undertake the following:

- The DAR will implement aggressively President Estrada's directive to complete the land transfer process nationwide within the next four years.
- The DAR will explore institutional arrangements that will restore the collateral value of lands covered by the agrarian reform program.
- The DAR will take the lead in the operationalization of the land conversion and idle land taxes mandated by RA 8435 (Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997)
- The DENR, DAR and DA will institutionalize arrangements with a view in insuring land use rights conducive to proper resources management and development for sustainable forestry and agro-forestry issues.
- The DAR, DA and other concerned agencies will improve the provision of farm support services to agrarian reform beneficiaries.
- To ensure sustainability of gains in agrarian reform communities established by the DAR and to cover more ARCs, stronger coordination between these agencies shall be ensured.

The Government will focus in providing coordinated effort in the ARCs in terms of the following:

- Accelerating the completion of the agrarian reform program
- Providing the ARCs with support services to maximize utilization of the land for higher income
- Improving access to credit for agricultural households and agro-industries in all their economically viable activities/enterprises including operating small business
- Enhancing human resources development commensurate to the needs and opportunities of agrarian reform communities
- Promoting partnerships with the private sector and LGUs in the identification, implementation, and maintenance of critical support services, as well as undertaking of farm/non-farm business ventures beneficial to ARCs

Problems to be Solved in the Sector

During the past administration (Ramos administration) there were some constraints observed during the early years in the implementation of CARP and these are the following:

- Slow processing of landowner compensation claims and related slow resolution of just compensation
- Slow pace of resolving agrarian cases due to insufficient number of DAR lawyers and adjudicators. DAR could not cope with the growing caseload and continues to have a hard time hiring good lawyers because of the government's relatively low salary scales.
- Low valuation of landholdings
- Weak inter-agency coordination tended to disperse support services delivery

- Program's dwindling financial resources

To address the above problems/constraints, the former President through Sec. Garilao when assumed office in July 1992, done the following program tasks:

- Bring back the support of key CARP stakeholders
 - Energize the bureaucracy
 - Improve the program's operating systems
 - Find more resources to the program
 - Bridge certain existing gaps in policy
 - Strengthen the program's role in reducing rural poverty by raising the productivity and income s of farmer beneficiaries through an integrated and sustainable approach at beneficiaries development
- **Outline of Isabela Province**

Physical Characteristics of Isabela Province

The province of Isabela is situated at the heart of Cagayan Valley on the eastern side of Northern Luzon. It is bounded on the north by Cagayan, on the west by Kalinga-Apayao, Mountain Province and Ifugao; on the east by the Pacific Ocean; and on the south by Nueva Vizcaya, Aurora and Quirino. The fertile plains and valleys are bounded by two (2) great mountain systems; the Sierra Madre Mountain range and Cordillera Central on the west.

It has a total land area of 1,066,456 hectares which is approximately 40 percent of the regional land area and 3.5 percent of the country's total land area. The climate of the province falls under Type I and Type III.

The principal crops are palay, corn, tobacco and peanut. The province contributes approximately half of the region's palay production.

The province of Isabela has a rural economy with agriculture as dominant sector.

Provincial Agrarian Reform Communities

In 1993, the DAR Provincial Office identified ten (10) priority Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) of which eight (8) are classified as regular ARCs and two (2) as special ARCs to showcase the program's viability. The eight (8) regular ARCs represent the four (4) congressional districts, namely: Lapogan, Tumauni and Capellan of Ilagan for District I; Quiling and San Placido both of Roxas for District II; Gappal, Cauayan and Bagong Sikat of an Mateo for District III; and San Manuel, Echague and Rizal of Santiago for District IV. The identified special ARCs are the three (3) barangays of Isabela Settlement Area in Guillermo and Luna Cluster (8 barangays).

For 1994 and 1995, sixteen (16) ARCs were identified, hence a total of 26 ARCs for the whole province of Isabela. Of these, four (4) ARCs are being assisted by the World Bank through "Agrarian Reform Community Development Project (ARCDP). This project involves the provision of basic rural infrastructure, agricultural and enterprise development activities and institutional strengthening of cooperatives in 100 Agrarian Reform Communities. In 1997, these ARCs were selected by the World Bank based on the following :

- a) 100% LTI free and presence of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
- b) LGUs/Stakeholders are willing to provide share/equity to the project (In cash or in kind)
- c) Supportive LGUs, government and non-government organizations
- d) Presence of people's organizations/non-government organizations
- e) Farmers/residents are participative and cooperative. In addition, they are very receptive to change especially if it will be for the improvement/development of their locality.

Moreover, only 4 ARCs in Isabela (Region II) were selected, because, not only ARCs in this region are the focus of the World Bank. Their coverage area include also those ARCs located in Region I, IV, V, VIII, X, XI and XIII, hence the WB assistance is scattered. The target ARCs to be covered by the WB in its five-year implementation are 100 ARCs, including the 4 ARCs mentioned. As of February 1998, three hundred sixty seven (367) sub-projects were already covered by the project as follows: completed, 6 (2 road rehab and 4 water supply projects), under construction, 19 projects, approved sub-projects, 29, appraisal and project approval, 8 and technical feasibility and design, 309 projects.

With regards to the present condition of the remaining 22 ARCs in Isabela, by the end of 1998, all of these ARCs are also LTI-free, meaning all of the lands have already been distributed to farmer beneficiaries. (Please refer to Table 1, Detailed CARP situation, 22 ARCs, Isabela). Hence, the formulation of a well-defined area development plan for the 22 ARCs is the next thing to be done to optimize the utilization of its resources and to identify the necessary package of support services, thus, eventually propelling the province of Isabela into an agro-industrial area. At this point, agro-industrialization will be realized. Also, all of the criteria used by WB in the selection of ARCs are also present in these ARCs (please refer to item b to d above), therefore, these ARCs are already worth assisting for.

Outline of the Project Area

Project Area

The project area comprises twenty-two (22) agrarian reform communities identified for 1993, 1994, & 1995. The following are the ARCs:

1993 ARCs

Lapogan, Tumauini
 Quiling, Roxas
 San Placido, Roxas
 Bagong Sikat, San Mateo
 Gappal, Cauayan
 Amulungan, Rizal, Santiago
 San Manuel, Echague
 Isabela Settlement
Capellan, Ilagan
Luna, Luna

1994 ARCs

Minagbag, Quezon
 Villa Miguel, Quirino
 Cabaruan, Naguillan
 San Miguel, Ramon
 Capirpiriwan, Cordon
 Fermeldy, Tumauini
 Luzon, Cabatuan

Progreso, San Guillermo
Yeban Norte/Sur, Benito Soliven
Siempre Viva, Mallig

1995 ARCS

Canan, Cabatuan
Pompongan, Jones

The 22 ARCs are generally characterized as flat, slightly sloping to rolling terrain.

The agricultural activities in the ARCs are mostly devoted to grain production (rice and corn). Secondary crops such as tobacco, vegetables, fruit trees and garlic are also grown in the ARCs.

CARP Situationer

The total CARP scope for the 22 ARCS is 17,456.998 hectares. However, as of December 1997, 16,704.9072 hectares were already distributed to 7,887 ARBs. Table 1 shows the detailed CARP scope, accomplishments, percent accomplishment and the number of ARBs benefited in the 22 ARCs.

Table 1. Detailed CARP Situation, 22 ARCs, Isabela

ARCs	CARP SCOPE (has.)	ACCOMPLISHMENT (As of Dec. 1997)	PERCENTAGE (%)	NO. OF ARBS
Lapogan, Tumauni	441.9537	393.8140	89.1	274
Quiling, Roxas	200.111	198.5796	99.2	145
San Placido, Roxas	232.06	226.02	97.4	208
Bagong Sikat, San Mateo	345	332	96.2	190
Gappal, Cauayan	1,304.32	1301.7134	99.8	554
Sn. Manuel, Echague	330.4286	275.0941	83.3	134
Isabela Settlement	7,171.2359	7,116.1672	99.2	1,104
Sta. Maria, Ilagan	1,908.3539	1,904.8034	99.8	2,250
Siempre Viva, Mallig	338.3830	318.2996	94.0	153
Minagbag, Quezon	497.449	454.13	91.2	90
Villa Miguel, Quirino	92.82	82.5147	88.9	68
Cabaruan, Naguillan	311.238	239.6401	76.9	165
San Miguel, Ramon	217.0823	202.449	93.3	85
Capirpiniwan, Cordon	140.1121	124.5623	88.9	81
Fermeldy, Tumauni	496.1905	368.5602	74.3	439
Luzon, Cabatuan	341.0	311.0	91.2	284
Progreso, San Guillermo	701.913	701.913	100.0	270
Yeban Norte/Benito Soliven	1,226.257	1,049.7487	85.6	632
Capellan, Ilagan	390.3667	379.4967	97.2	269
Luna, Luna	317.1071	313.6071	98.89	244
Canan, Cabatuan	154.7948	154.7948	100.0	120
Pompongan, Jones	33.5804	33.5804	100.0	20
TOTAL	17,456.988	16,704.9072	95.7	7,887

Project Components

The following project components are initially identified:

- **Agricultural Development**

The development includes formulation of a cropping pattern, farm mechanization program, soil conservation, post-production support, and livestock.

- **Infrastructure Development**

This development will comprise the construction of roads, irrigation facilities (the Tumauni Irrigation System Improvement and the Agdan Communal Irrigation which were proposed separately to JICA for Development Survey Program and now a component of study), farm ditches, and installation of wells/pumps for potable water supply.

- **Agro-industrialization**

It is the establishment of resource-based industries for sustainable resource income.

- **Marketing System**

Establishment of market centers for trading of farm products.

- **Institutional Development**

This will involve capability building of beneficiaries to sustain the project.

Project Objectives

General:

The overall objective of the project is to increase the income of the farmer-beneficiaries by providing the necessary infrastructure facilities.

Specific:

The project shall seek to:

1. improve mobility of rural people and their farm produce within and outward the project sites;
2. improve accessibility to farm inputs and other economic and social opportunities;
3. increase farm production by providing a stable supply of water for farming activities;
4. increase marketability of produce by providing the necessary post-harvest/processing facilities; and
5. improve the health condition of the people.

Prospective Beneficiaries

The prospective beneficiaries in this study are 7,887 farmer-beneficiaries of the CARP and their families in the 22 ARCS.

5. Desirable or Scheduled Time of the Commencement of the Project

The study is expected to be implemented in 1999. The project is priority of the DAR.

6. Expected Funding Source and/or Assistance

The Department is requesting for Grant Assistance for the actual implementation of the study.

II. Terms of Reference of the Proposed Study

1. Necessity/Justification of the Study

Region II also known as the Cagayan Valley Region lies within the northeastern tip of the Philippines. It is bounded on three (3) sides by big mountain ranges. These have been claimed as the haven of New People's Army (NPAs). The presence of the NPAs has contributed to the unstable peace and order in the region.

Before the Aquino Administration, NPAs have been demanding for social security from the poor farmers in the region. Unless, the Administration of President Aquino, reconciliation was envisioned and the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) was seen as the major means for countryside development was enacted into law which is promote social justice and to move the nation toward sound rural development and industrialization and establishment of owner-cultivatorship of economic size farms.

Isabela is the province which has the biggest CARP scope which is 118,431 hectares, equal to 42% of the total scope of the region (284,025 hectares). Moreover, the province has the largest number of 1993, 1994 and 1995 ARCs (22 ARCs equal to 48% of ARCs for 1993 and 1994 in the region).

Region II which is responsible in the implementation of CARP has been fast tracking the distribution and transfer of lands to qualified farmer-beneficiaries and farmworkers. Among the 13 regions, Region II has achieved the highest accomplishment in land tenure improvement (LTI). By the end of 1998, it is expected that the region would be LTI free, meaning, it has completed the titling and distribution of all lands covered by CARP.

It is now the Program Beneficiaries Development (PBD) activities are the most important factor for the sustainable operation of land distributed to the ARBs as well as the full accomplishment of the remaining LTI. Program Beneficiaries Development (PBD) activities will involve the provision of support services to farmer-beneficiaries to enable them to gain access to productive resources and meaningfully participate in overall process of agrarian reform. Hence, immediate provision of the needed support services to farmer-beneficiaries is indispensable in order to improve the quality of life, maintain peace and order in the area. A delay and non provision would mean ineffective implementation of the CARP. This is not only true to Region II but also to all regions nationwide. Region II is prioritized for feasibility study because it has been the top performer in the implementation of CARP. The performance of Region II is a showcase of CARP implementation to other regions.

Region II has never been provided with assistance from the Japanese Government. With the efforts of Region II under CARP, it has turned out to be a peaceful area. Likewise, the Peace and Order Council of Region II has reclassified the region as "Risk Free Area for Purposes of Foreign Investment and Aid" which peace and order situation is assured for investors and other foreign development interventions.

In this regard, the Department is earnestly seeking the cooperation of the Japanese Government for the development of Region II specifically the province of Isabela. **The province requires immediate development assistance in order to uplift the living condition of the farmer-beneficiaries after completing the land distribution.**

2. Necessity/Justification of the Japanese Technical Cooperation

The Government of Japan through its technical cooperation is providing grant assistance in the preparation of a development plan. In addition, it has a vigorous expertise in this kind of field. Hence, the Government of the Philippines is expecting for the early approval of this study for the development of Isabela.

The Experts home base will be at the DAR Head Office. However, if they will be on the field during the conduct of the study, the DAR Provincial Office will be their home base and it is the organization where the experts will be assigned.

3. Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to formulate a well-defined area development plan for the 22 ARCs in Isabela province that will optimize the optimum utilization of its resources and identify the necessary package of support services eventually propelling the area into agro-industrialization.

4. Areas to be Covered by the Study

The 22 ARCs of Isabela identified in 1993, 1994 and 1995 with an estimated area of 30,000.0000 hectares will be the area for study.

5. Scope of the Study

Phase I: Pre-Feasibility Study

Preparation of topographic maps of the project area involving establishment of control points, execution of aerial photography and photogrammetric production of 1:4,000 scale topographic maps.

Phase II: Conduct of Feasibility Study

Field survey and investigation of project site, assessment of the potentials for development and defining the framework for area development.

Formulation for integrated rural development plan and justifying the technical, financial and economic viability of the plan. This shall also include implementation plan and proposed organization for project operation management.

6. Study Schedule

The study will be carried out for a period of fourteen (14) months, as follows:

Phase I:	Aerial Photography and Mapping	4 months
Phase II:	Masterplan Study	10 months

7. Expected Major Outputs of the Study

The expected outputs of the study are: Aerial Photographs, maps and reports. The different reports that will be prepared in the course of study are as follows:

Inception Report	Start of Phase I
Interim Report	End of Phase I
Progress Report	End of Field Work of Phase II
Draft Final Report	End of Phase II
Final Report	Two months after submission of the final draft

8. Total Project Cost of Study

The project study will entail a total cost of Phil P20.33 million which will comprise out of pocket expenses, communications, office equipment (vehicle, and computers), supplies and materials, salaries and living allowances of experts and travelling expenses.

III. Facilities and Information for the Study Team

1. DAR Counterpart personnel to be assigned to the project:

- 1 Chief Counterpart (Assistant Secretary or the Director)
- 1 Assistant Chief Counterpart (Rural Development Specialist)
- 1 Photogrammetrist/Geodetic Engineer
- 2 Agriculturists
- 1 Economics Major
- 2 Civil Engineer & Agricultural Engineer
- 1 Environmental Specialist
- 1 Institutional Development Major

2. Available Data

Provincial Agrarian Reform Community Development (PARCDP) of Isabela and ARCs Development Plans

3. Information on the security conditions in the study area

The area is well secured and with prevalence of peace and order condition. The people living in the area are very hospitable, hence, the study team are assured of warm acceptance from the residents.

IV. Global Issues

1. Environmental Components of the Study

The following components will have to consider the environmental conservation measures:

- Agricultural development (intensification and diversification, farm mechanization, etc);

- Agro-industrial development (establishment of post-harvest centers, food processing plants, etc.)
- Infrastructure development (construction of roads, irrigation, etc.)

2. Anticipated Environmental Impacts

Mitigating measures will be identified for each component so as to preserve the ecological balance of the area.

3. Women as Main Beneficiaries

In a typical family, women have the biggest load in maintaining the family. Aside from housekeeping, they will have also share in farm work due to lack of money to hire extra labor for farming. The purpose of this project is to improve the living condition of poor families, thus, the women will have the most benefited sector of the project. They will be relieved from unnecessary work in the farm.

4. Project Components which requires Special Considerations for Women

The role of women will be covered by the institutional development component.

5. Anticipated Impacts on Women Caused by the Project, if any:

- Improved quality of life;
- Active participation in institutional development.

6. Poverty Reduction Components

The target beneficiaries belong to the poorest sector of the population. Although they are already owners of the land they till, their income is still at the subsistence level due to several constraining factors.

7. Sustainability of the Project/Capability of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries

Isabela is rice producing province and it is indeed an agrarian reform area. There are cooperatives and peoples organizations in the area and it is not difficult to coordinate in this place. In terms of Beneficiaries Development Program, the DAR is continuously undertaking organization and strengthening of these community-based organization through provision of training programs suited to the needs of the coop. This is in preparation for them to effectively manage and sustain the project after the termination of assistance.

V. Undertakings of the Government of the Philippines

In order to facilitate a smooth and efficient conduct of the study, the Government of the Philippines shall take the necessary measures:

1. To secure the safety of the Study Team;
2. To permit the members of the Study Team to enter, leave, and sojourn in the Philippines in connection with their assignment therein, and exempt them from alien registration requirement and consular fees;
3. To exempt the Study Team from taxes, duties and any other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into and out of the Philippines for the conduct of the Study;

4. To exempt the Study Team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the Study Team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study;
5. To provide necessary facilities to the Study team for the remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced in the Philippines from Japan in connection with the implementation of the study;
6. To secure permission or entry into private properties or restricted areas for the conduct of the study;
7. To secure permission for the study to take all data, documents and necessary materials related to the study out of the Philippines to Japan; and
8. To provide medical services as needed. Its expenses will be chargeable to the members of the Study Team.

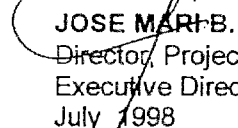
VI. The Government of the Philippines

Shall bear claims, if any arises, against the members of the Japanese Study team resulting from, occurring in the course of or otherwise connected with discharge of their duties in the implementation of the study, except when such claims arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct on the part of the member of the Study Team.

VII. The Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

Shall act as counterpart agency of the Japanese Study Team and also as coordinating body in relation with other government and governmental organizations concerned for smooth implementation of the study.

The Government of the Philippines assured that the matters referred in this form will be ensured for a smooth conduct of the Development Study of the Japanese Study Team.

Signed :  **JOSE MARI B. PONCE**
Title : Director, Project Development and Management Staff/
Executive Director, Foreign-Assisted Project Office
Date : July 1998

Implementing Arrangement
for
The Study on
the Development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs)
in the Province of Isabela
in
the Republic of the Philippines

agreed upon between
Department of Agrarian Reform
and
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Manila, May 19, 1999

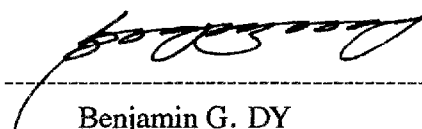


Conrado S. NAVARRO
Undersecretary
for Field Operations and Support Services
Department of Agrarian Reform,
The Government of the Republic of the Philippines



Naomi KAWATA
Leader
The Preparatory Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Witnessed by



Benjamin G. DY
Governor
Province of Isabela

29

I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines (hereinafter referred to as "GOP"), the Government of Japan (hereinafter referred to as "GOJ") has decided to conduct the Study on the Development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) in the Province of Isabela (hereinafter referred to as "the Study"), and exchanged the Notes Verbales with GOP concerning the implementing of the Study.

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as JICA), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programs of the Government of Japan, shall undertake the Study in accordance with the relevant laws and regulations in force in Japan.

On the part of GOP, Department of Agrarian Reform (hereinafter referred to as "DAR") shall act as the counterpart agency to the Japanese Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") and also as the coordinating body in relation with other governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations concerned for smooth implementation of the Study.

The present document constitute the implementing arrangement between JICA and DAR under the above mentioned Notes Verbales exchanged between two government.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- (1) Formulate a Master plan for the development of ARCs in the Province of Isabela, which aims to improve agricultural productivity and income in the objective areas by providing necessary support services,
- (2) Conduct a Feasibility study on the priority project(s) or area/ARCs selected in the Master plan, and
- (3) Carry out technology transfer to Philippine counterpart personnel through on-the-job trainings in the course of the Study.

[Signature]

III. STUDY AREA

The Study shall cover 22 ARCs in the province of Isabela (the list of the ARCs is attached as ANNEX 1) and the location map is attached as ANNEX 2.

IV. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

In order to achieve the said objectives, the Study shall consist of two (2) phases and the following items:

1. Phase I (Master Plan Study)

- 1.1 Collect and review existing data and information relevant to the Study and carry out field surveys and interviews to obtain additional data on the following items:

- (1) Natural conditions
 - a. Topography

[Signature]



- b. Meteorology
- c. Hydrology
- d. Geology
- e. Soil
- f. Others

(2) Social and Economic conditions

- a. Economic indices (Population, Household, Employment, etc.)
- b. Basic social services
- c. Regional / provincial economy
- d. Farmers' economy
- e. Land tenure
- f. Agricultural / Rural Credit
- g. Others

(3) Agriculture

- a. Land use and Farming Practices
- b. Agricultural production
- c. Water use
- d. Irrigation and Drainage
- e. Farmers' organization
- f. Institutions and Extensions service
- g. Agricultural support system
- h. Post-harvest and Marketing
- i. Others

(4) Agricultural and Rural infrastructure

- a. Irrigation and Drainage facility
- b. Post-harvest and Marketing facility
- c. Water supply system
- d. Farm and Rural road network
- e. Others

(5) Environmental aspects

- a. Natural environmental aspect
- b. Social environmental aspect
- c. Others



(6) Community development aspect

- a. Farmers' organizations and local institutions
- b. Gender and development concerns, programs and projects
- c. Others

(7) Other Information relevant to the Study

- a. Administrative Organizations
- b. Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)
- c. Others

1.2 Collect and review the existing projects, studies and national / provincial development plans relevant to the Study

1.3 Analyze the collected data and information, and identify major constraints and potentials for the development of the area



- 1.4 Conduct Initial Environmental Examination (IEE)
- 1.5 Formulate the Master Plan including following components:
 - (1) Agricultural Infrastructures,
 - (2) Extension Services,
 - (3) Rural credit and savings,
 - (4) Post-harvest and Processing,
 - (5) Marketing, and
 - (6) Institution and Capacity Building.
- 1.6 Prepare the Financial plan and Evaluation
- 1.7 Prepare Conclusions and Recommendation
- 1.8 Select high priority project(s) or area / ARC(s) for the Feasibility study in Phase II

2. Phase II (Feasibility Study)

- 2.1 Prepare the topographic map(s) at scale of 1/4,000 for designing of agricultural infrastructure, if necessary
- 2.2 Conduct the field survey to obtain the supplementary data and information
- 2.3 Conduct the feasibility study and prepare the following items:
 - (1) Optimum development plan of the high priority area,
 - (2) Preliminary design of major structures,
 - (3) Estimate of project costs and benefits,
 - (4) Financial plan, and
 - (5) Implementation plan.
- 2.4 Evaluate the project(s)
- 2.5 Prepare Conclusions and Recommendations

V. STUDY SCHEDULE

The Study shall be carried out in accordance with the Tentative Work Schedule attached as ANNEX 3.

VI. REPORTS

JICA shall prepare and submit the following reports, written in English, to GOP:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inception Report | : Twenty (20) copies at the commencement of the Study |
| Progress (1) Report | : Twenty (20) copies at the end of Phase I |
| Interim Report | : Twenty (20) copies at the commencement of Phase II |
| Progress (2) Report | : Twenty (20) copies at the end of Work in Philippines of Phase II |
| Draft Final Report | : Twenty (20) copies at the end of Phase II |
- Philippines side shall submit written comments on the Draft Final Report to JICA in one (1) month of time.


Final Report

: Forty (40) copies in two (2) months after the receipt of comments on the DF/R from Philippine side

VII. UNDERTAKING OF GOP

In accordance with the Notes Verbales exchanged between GOJ and GOP, GOP shall accord privileges, immunities and other assistance to the Team and, through the authorities concerned, take necessary measures to facilitate the smooth conduct of the Study.

1. GOP shall be responsible for dealing with claims which may be brought by the third parties against the members of the Team and shall hold them harmless in receipt of claims and liabilities arising in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their duties in the implementation of the Study, except when such claims and liabilities arise from gross negligence or willful misconduct of the above mentioned members,
2. DAR shall, at its own expense, provide the Team with the following, if necessary, in cooperation with other agencies concerned:
 - (1) Available data and information related to the Study,
 - (2) Counterpart personnel,
 - (3) Suitable office space with necessary equipment in Manila and the Study area, and
 - (4) Credentials or identification card to the members of the Team.
3. DAR shall make necessary arrangement with other governmental and non-governmental organizations concerned for the following:
 - (1) To secure the safety of the Japanese study teams,
 - (2) To permit the members of the Team to enter, leave and sojourn in the Philippines for the duration of their assignment therein,
 - (3) To exempt the members of the Team from taxes, duties, fees and other charges on equipment, machinery and other materials brought into the Philippines for the conduct of the Study,
 - (4) To exempt the members of the Team from income tax and charges of any kind imposed on or in connection with any emoluments or allowances paid to the members of the Team for their services in connection with the implementation of the Study,
 - (5) To provide necessary facilities to the Team for remittance as well as utilization of the funds introduced into the Philippines from Japan in connection with the implementation of the Study,
 - (6) To secure permission for entry into private properties or restricted areas for the conduct of the Study,
 - (7) To secure permission for the Team to take all data and documents (including photographs and maps) related to the Study out of the Philippines to Japan, and

- 
- (8) To provide medical services as needed. Its expense will be chargeable on members of the Team.

VIII. UNDERTAKING OF GOJ

In accordance with the Notes Verbales exchanged between GOJ and GOP, GOJ through JICA, shall take the following measures for implementation of the Study:

- (1) To dispatch, at its own expense, study teams to the Philippines, and
- (2) To pursue technology transfer to the Philippines counterpart personnel in the course of the Study.

IX. CONSULTATION

JICA and DAR shall consult with each other in respect of any matters that may arise from or in connection with the Study.



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List of the Objective ARCs of the Study

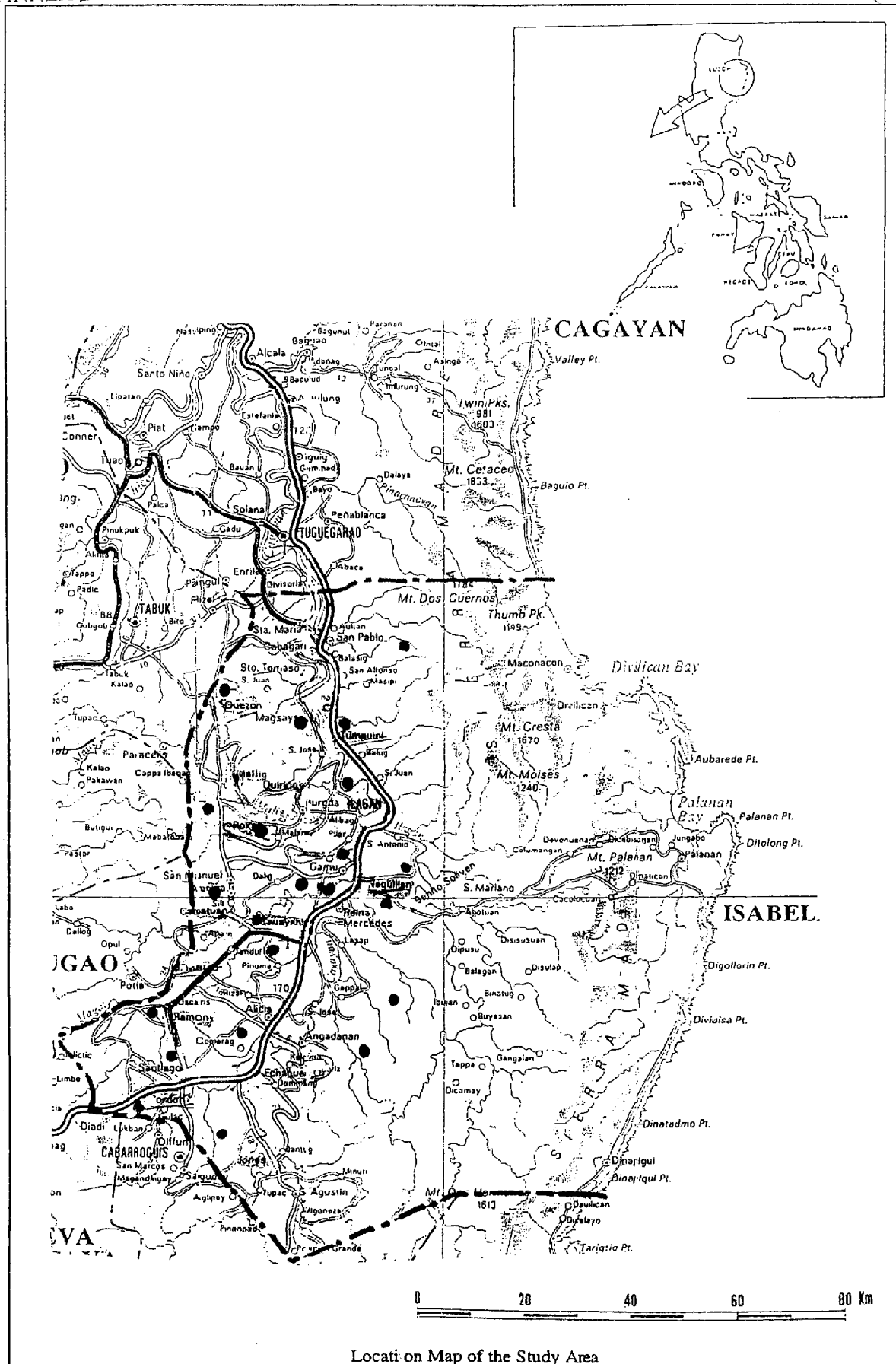
1. Name of ARC : Municipality; Barangay

- (1) **Lapogan:** Tumauini; Lapogan
- (2) **Quiling:** Roxas; Quiling
- (3) **San Placido:** Roxas; San Placido
- (4) **San Manuel:** Echague; San Manuel
- (5) **San Miguel:** Ramon; San Miguel
- (6) **Amulungan-Rizal:** Santiago City; Amulungan-Rizal
- (7) **Isabela Settlement:**
Angadanan; (La Suerte Cluster) San Marcelo, La Suerte, San Vicente, Buenavista, Victory
San Guillermo; (SANCOSA Cluster) San Mariano Sur, San Mariano Norte, Colorado
(DIPASIVI Cluster) Dipacano, Parawan, Sinalugan, Villa Remedio
(CENEA Cluster) Centro I , Centro II , Nakar, Anonang, Estrella
- (8) **Minagbag:** Quezon; Minagbag
- (9) **Cabaruan:** Naguillan; Cabaruan
- (10) **Capirpiriwan:** Cordon; Capirpiriwan
- (11) **Fermeldy:** Tumauini; Fermeldy
- (12) **Luzon:** Cabatuan; Luzon
- (13) **Progreso:** San Guillermo; Progreso
- (14) **Yeban Norte/Benito Soliven:** Benito Soliven ; Yeban Norte, Yeban Sur
- (15) **Canan:** Cabatuan; Canan
- (16) **Andarayan:** Delfino Albano; Andarayan
- (17) **Bantug Petines:** Alicia; Bantug Petines
- (18) **Dalena & Simanu:** San Pablo; Dalena, Simanu
- (19) **Dammao:** Gamu; Dammao
- (20) **San Miguel Burgos:** Burgos; San Miguel Burgos
- (21) **San Ramon:** Aurora; San Ramon
- (22) **Viola Estate Cluster:** R. Mercedes; Viola Estate

BY

BY

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Locati on Map of the Study Area

TENTATIVE WORK SCHEDULE

\MONTH	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Work in Philippine																	
Work in Japan																	
Mapping																	
Stages	← Phase 1 →						← Phase 2 →										
Reports		△ IC/R			△ P/R(1)		△ It/R			△ P/R(2)				△ DF/R	◎		△ F/R

(Remarks)

Ic / R

: Inception Report

P / R(1)

: Progress Report(1)

It / R

: Interim Report

P / R(2)

: Progress Report(2)

Df / R

: Draft Final Report

F / R

: Final Report

◎

: Comments on Df /R by Philippine side

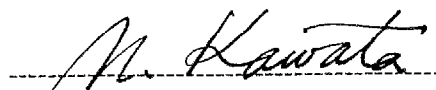
3. 協議議事録 (M/M)

**Minutes of Meetings
on
Implementing Arrangement
for
The Study on
the Development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs)
in the Province of Isabela
in
the Republic of the Philippines
agreed upon between
Department of Agrarian Reform
and
Japan International Cooperation Agency**

Manila, May 19, 1999

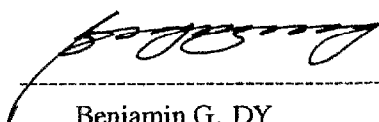


Conrado S. NAVARRO
Undersecretary
for Field Operations and Support Services
Department of Agrarian Reform,
The Government of the Republic of the Philippines



Naomi KAWATA
Leader
The Preparatory Study Team
Japan International Cooperation Agency

Witnessed by



Benjamin G. DY
Governor
Province of Isabela

I. INTRODUCTION

In response to the request of the Government of the Philippines, the Preparatory Study Team headed by Mr. Naomi KAWATA (hereinafter referred to as "the Team"), was sent to Philippines by the Government of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), from May 9 to May 27, 1999 for the purpose of discussing and confirming the Implementing Arrangement for the Study on the Development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) in the Province of Isabela (hereinafter referred to as "the Study").

The Team held a series of discussions with the relevant authorities of the Government of the Philippines represented by Mr. Conrado S. NAVARRO, Undersecretary, Department of Agrarian Reform (hereinafter referred to as "the Philippine Side").

As a result of the discussions, the Philippine Side and the Team agreed on the Implementing Arrangement for the Study.

The following are the main issues discussed and agreed upon by both sides in relation to the Implementing Arrangement for the Study. The list of participants in the series of meetings is attached as ANNEX.

II. RESULTS OF DISCUSSIONS

1. Title of the Study

Both sides agreed that the title of the Study shall be changed from "The Master Plan Study on the Development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) in the Province of Isabela" to "The Study on the Development of Agrarian Reform Communities (ARCs) in the Province of Isabela" because the formulation of Master Plan and the Feasibility study are conducted in the Study.

2. Study Area

Both sides agreed that the study shall cover twenty two (22) ARCs established in Isabela Province listed on ANNEX 1, attached to the Implementing Arrangement. The nine (9) ARCs and one (1) cluster out of the existing thirty one (31) ARCs in the province shall be excluded from the Study because these ARCs have already been funded by World Bank (Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project).

The Team presented its concern that it is not desirable to have any foreign-assisted project launched in the said study area during the Study period. On the other hand, the Philippine side explained it cannot prevent spontaneous activities of the LGUs such as preparing project proposals. In case any foreign-assisted projects arise, both sides confirmed that the Philippine side shall provide the study team details of the projects and the Steering Committee (refer to the item 5. below) shall be convened to discuss how the projects should be dealt with in the Study.

3. Environment aspect

Regarding to the item 1.5 of the Implementing Arrangement, both sides agreed that Environment aspect shall be considered in the formulation of the Master Plan.

4. Selection of the ARCs for the Feasibility Study

Both sides agreed that the following criteria shall be basically adopted in selecting the ARCs for the Feasibility Study. The details of these criteria shall be discussed in the course of the Master Plan study.

- (1) The ARC shall be suitable models of development. The method of development used in the Study would be applied to other ARCs in the province, taking into consideration characteristics such as topographic conditions, cropping patterns and so on,
- (2) The residents of the ARC shall be eager for the development of the ARC they belong to, and
- (3) There is/are project(s) in the ARC which require urgent implementation.

5. Steering Committee and Technical Working Group

For the smooth and efficient implementation of the Study, both sides agreed that it is necessary to establish the Steering Committee, to be chaired by Undersecretary of Department of Agrarian Reform at the central office level. The committee shall be composed of the representatives from following institutions:

- Department of Agrarian Reform,
- Provincial Government of Isabela,
- National Economic and Development Authority,
- National Irrigation Administration,
- Department of Public Works and Highways,
- Department of Environment and Natural Resources,
- Department of Agriculture,
- JICA Study Team and JICA Philippine Office,
- Embassy of Japan, and
- Other institutions concerned.

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Both sides also agreed that a Technical Working Group shall be established at the provincial level and shall work in close cooperation with the study team to be dispatched from Japan in the study Area. The Technical Working Group shall be composed of the representatives from following institutions:

- Provincial Agrarian Reform Office of Isabela,
- Local Government Units,
- field office of National Irrigation Administration,
- field office of Department of Public Works and Highways,
- field office of Department of Environment and Natural Resources,
- field office of Department of Agriculture, and
- Other institutions concerned.

6. Counterpart personnel

Both sides agreed that DAR shall take responsibility for assigning necessary number of qualified counterpart personnel prior to the arrival of the Study team.

7. Evaluation of the project

Regarding item 2.4 of the Implementing Arrangement, both sides agreed that the description of social and natural environment impact and benefits of the project(s) shall be prepared together with the financial and economic evaluations. Both sides confirmed that this description shall not be considered as the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA).

8. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Both sides confirmed that the Philippine side shall be responsible for the conduct of EIA, if necessary.

Bay

9. Necessary Equipment and Facilities for the Study

The Government of the Philippines committed to provide the Study team with drivers and desks, chairs, use of telephone lines, cellular phones and telephone with facsimile function in suitable office space both within the DAR building in Manila and within the Provincial Agrarian Reform Office in Cauayan, Isabela.

The Government of the Philippines requested that vehicles, personal computers and photocopiers for the Study be provided by the JICA. The Study team promised to convey the request to the JICA headquarters.

10. Training of Counterpart Personnel

The Philippine side requested the counterpart training in Japan for an effective technology


an

ANNEX

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Philippine Side:

Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR)

Mr. Conrado S. NAVARRO	Undersecretary for Operations	
Mr. Rolando LL. QUERUBIN	Undersecretary, Financial Management Staff	
Ms. Susana LEONES	Director, Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development	
Mr. Adelberto BANIQUED	Director, Project Director of WB-ARCDP	
Mr. Carlos O. ABAD SANTOS	OIC-Asst. Director, Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development	
Ms. Ma. Celerina AFABLE	PDO V, PDMS, FAPSO	
Mr. Ronald B. DELA ROSA	PARO II, Provincial Agrarian Reform Office	
Ms. Erlinda DOLATRE	PDO IV, OIC, PDMS	
Ms. Florida ROMERO	PDO III, Japan-JICA desk officer, PDMS	
Ms. Ma. Cristina DAGDAG	SARPO, PDMS / FAPs	
Ms. Irma CANLAS	PDO III, PDMS / FAPs	

Provincial Government of Isabela

Mr. Benjamin G. DY	Governor
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National Irrigation Administration

Mr. Pedro F. DE GUZMAN	Assistant Project Manager
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Department of Public Works and Highways

Mr. Jose C. GUANZON	Project Manager-CARP-CLBU
Mr. Ricardo BAMERO	Planning Officer V
Mr. Ricardo INCIONG	Deputy Project Manager-CARP-CLBU

Department of Environment and Natural Resources

Mr. Michael Patrick TADEO	CDO IV
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Department of Agriculture

Ms. Arsenia PEREZ	Coordinator, Region II
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Japanese Side:

Preparatory Study Team

Mr. Naomi KAWATA	Leader
Mr. Hiroshi KANZAKI	Agriculture
Mr. Tadafumi KAWAI	Agricultural and Rural Infrastructure
Mr. Satoko EMOTO	Rural Society
Mr. Toshio OGAWA	Coordinator
Mr. Makoto ASAI	Assistant Coordinator

JICA Philippine Office

Mr. Tetsuji IIDA	Assistant Resident Representative
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JICA Expert

Mr. Mitsukuni WATANABE	Department of Agrarian Reform
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transfer. The Study team promised to convey the request to the JICA headquarters.

11. Final Report

The Government of the Philippines agreed that the Final Report shall be made accessible to the public.



4. 収集資料リスト

1. 図書等

- (1) 1998 Philippine Statistical Yearbook
- (2) 1993 Isabela Provincial Profile
- (3) Medium Term Agrarian Reform Development Plan (1999-2004)2冊
- (4) A COMPILATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY ISSUANCES CY 1996
- (5) FEASIBILITY STUDY Delfin Albano CPIP Delfin Albano,Isabela
- (6) NGO-PO PARTNERS Consultative Workshop
- (7) MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF TUMAUNINI,ISABELA
- (8) MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN CY 1999-CY 2001 San Guillermo,Isabela
- (9) Provincial Physical Framework Plan Province of Isabela
- (10) OPERATIONS MANUAL ON AGRARIAN REFORM COMMUNITIES DEVELOPMENT
- (11) A COMPILATION OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY ISSUANCES CY 1995
- (12) A Compilation of Administrative and Operational Issuances Related to the Provision of Support Services to Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries
- (13) ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCES AND PERTINENT MEMORANDUM CIRCULARS INDEX
- (14) ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCES AND PERTINENT MEMORANDUM CIRCULARS BOOK 1
- (15) ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCES AND PERTINENT MEMORANDUM CIRCULARS BOOK 2
- (16) ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCES AND PERTINENT MEMORANDUM CIRCULARS BOOK 3
- (17) ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUANCES AND PERTINENT MEMORANDUM CIRCULARS BOOK 4
- (18) Procedural Manual for DAO 96-37

2. 地形図等

地形図	地図名	地図番号	(入手したIndexmap上での番号)
(1)	Bunhian	7276- I	(3270- I)
(2)	Cordon	7276- II	(3270- II)
(3)	Napalinong	7376- II	(3369- I)
(4)	Virgoneza	7375- I	(3369- II)
(5)	Maddela	7375- IV	(3369- III)
(6)	Cauayan	7376- I	(3370- I)
(7)	Santiago	7376- III	(3370- III)
(8)	San Mateo	7376- IV	(3370- IV)
(9)	Tumauni	7377- I	(3371- I)
(10)	Ilagan	7377- II	(3371- II)
(11)	Roxas	7377- III	(3371- III)
(12)	Penablanca	7378- II	(3372- I)
(13)	Queson	7377- IV	(3372- III)
(14)	Tugegarao	7378- III	(3372- IV)
(15)	Dinapigue Point	7476- II	(3469- II)
(16)	Mount Dos Hermanos	7476- III	(3469- III)
(17)	San Mariano	7476- IV	(3470- IV)
(18)	Divilacon Bay	7477- I	(3471- I)
(19)	Palanan	7477- II	(3471- II)
(20)	Sindon	7477- III	(3471- III)
(21)	Mount Cresta	7477- IV	(3471- IV)
(22)	Baguio Point	7478- III	(3473- III)

行政区分図

- (23) Region II Cagayan Valley (1989)
- (24) Province of Cagayan (1990)
- (25) Province of Cagayan (1990)

その他

- (26) CATALOGUE OF NAMRIA PRODUCTS AND SERVICES