

Annex III List of Machinery and Equipment

1. A set of equipment needed for surveying and updating manuals such as (a) vehicle(s), survey equipment, a large-format printer for mapping, etc.
2. A set of equipment needed for hydraulic experiments and research, such as a personal computer system, etc.
3. A set of equipment needed for establishing an information filing and dissemination system such as a photocopy machine, printing equipment for publication, etc.

Annex IV List of Philippine Counterpart and Administrative Personnel

1. Overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the Project
Manuel M. Bonoan, Undersecretary for Planning and Technical Services of DPWH
2. Responsibility for managerial and technical matters of the Project
Resito V. David, MNSA, Project Director of FCSEC, DPWH
3. Counterpart and Administrative Staff
In addition to the Project Director and the Project Manager, 14 technical positions and 7 administrative positions are approved by Department of Budget and Management as follows, although currently 5 positions are vacant.

(1) Project Manager of FCSEC
Dolores M. Hipolito

(2) Staff Members

Position	Number of staff	Vacant positions within the number
Engineer V	3	
Engineer IV	3	including 1 currently vacant position
Engineer III	4	
Draftsman III	1	
Laboratory Technician III	1	
Information Technology Officer I	1	
Librarian II	1	currently vacant
Human Resource Management Officer IV	1	currently vacant
Administrative Officer III	1	
Budget Officer III	1	
Accountant III	1	currently vacant
Artistic Illustrator II	1	currently vacant
Clerk III	1	
Driver II	1	
Total number of Staff	21	including 5 vacant positions

Annex V Evaluation Grid

Relevance	Check Items	Findings (including Requirements)
From the following findings, the Project's relevance is highly evaluated. Needs for the Project	Actual needs for strengthening flood management functions of DPWH	Typhoons directly hit the country every year causing immense damage to life and property. Further increase in flood damages is expected in the coming years due to rapid urbanization. Now that many of the major rivers have been improved by international cooperation projects, floods and disasters are increasingly reported on principal rivers and it is essential for the government to become capable of protecting the citizens from disasters.
Relevance to Philippine policies	Emphasis on FCSEC in Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (2004-2010) and Medium-Term Public Investment Program (2005-2010) Exemption from Administrative Order No. 103 dated August 31 2004 "Directing the Continued Adoption of Austerity Measures in the Government" Compliance with Executive Order No. 366 dated October 4 2004 "Directing a strategic review of the operations and organizations of the executive branch and providing options and incentives for government employees who may be affected by the rationalization of the functions and agencies of the executive branch"	The policies of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan (2004-2010) are translated into concrete projects in the Medium-Term Public Investment Program (2005-2010) and the program stipulates to strengthen and maximize the capacity of FCSEC to conduct basic and applied research and development, engineering programs and human resources development. The training courses of FCSEC, namely (1) planning and design of flood control and drainage structures, (2) maintenance of flood control and drainage structures, and (3) construction supervision of flood control projects, were exempted from AO No. 103 by the Office of the President on April 19, 2005. Following the Department Order No. 205 dated October 29 2004 "Creation of a DPWH Change Management Team to Prepare the DPWH Rationalization Plan Prescribed under E. O. No. 366, S. 2004", the DPWH Rationalization Plan will be submitted to DBM. Currently meetings are frequently held and it is said that the new organizational structure will be shown in June or July and the preparation for the change will be continued toward the end of 2005.
General trends	Trend of devolution (eg implementation by LGUs) in flood control and sabo engineering works Trend of privatization (eg construction by contractors, subcontracting) in flood control and sabo engineering works Trend of community participation in flood control and sabo engineering works Current situation and major issues of the construction supervision	In reality, roles of LGUs are still very limited in the field of flood control and sabo engineering. Current priority is on capacity building of local DPWH offices. However, some LGUs started to be interested in the training or to request technical assistance from FCSEC. Construction works are mostly implemented by private contractors. DPWH needs capabilities of planning, feasibility study, basic design and supervision of projects. Therefore, training, technical standards, guidelines and manuals, etc are indispensable. Social aspects are important for disaster management. However, within the overall structure for disaster management in the Philippines, FCSEC specializes in engineering components. Technical quality of construction needs to be controlled by proper supervision.

Relevance	Check Items	Findings (including Requirements)
Selection of pilot projects	Selection the pilot projects and their sites	<p>The pilot projects consist of revetment, sabo dam(s) and spur dike(s). The selection criteria for the pilot projects and the sites are preliminarily set as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Technical (catchment area not more than 200 km²) Social (support from DEO, LGU and stakeholders) Economic (cost-benefit relationship) Accessibility (near Manila) Peace and order (security) Budget <p>After preliminary study and field survey, Caulaman River was selected as a candidate site, where the Barangay captain expressed supportive opinions of the community for the pilot project.</p> <p>The final site selection of the pilot projects and their sites will be done at the beginning of the Project based on further studies of the above criteria.</p>
Technical relevance	<p>What types of technologies are enhanced and spread? Appropriateness of technologies? Utilization of assets in Japan</p>	<p>Technical standards, guidelines and manuals will be further adjusted to the Philippine situation through discussions with Philippine engineers and the implementation of the pilot projects.</p> <p>Historically Japan was long prone to natural disasters. From Edo Era till Showa Era, a lot of disaster mitigation efforts were made with insufficient finance and expertise. Such technical assets of Japan as well as its state of art technologies are great advantages to seek for technologies appropriate to the current situation of the Philippines.</p>
Relevance of training	Training needs/demand of local DPWH offices	<p>Water induced and sediment related calamities occurred during the past decades, such as Mt. Pinatubo eruption and Ormoc flash flood. Recently there were landslides/slope failures in Southern Leyte, Camiguin, Quezon Province and various areas nationwide. Such disasters have inflicted loss of many lives and much damage to properties. DPWH through FCSEC needs to provide urgent countermeasures to prevent or mitigate such impacts. Considering that DPWH has constructed only few countermeasures for such disasters, there is neither much experience nor expertise. Hence it is urgently needed to formulate and develop training programs and manuals to complement the technical standards and guidelines developed under the Project ENCA (Phase I). Needs assessment prior to the commencement of the training courses shall be conducted by FCSEC jointly with the concerned RO/DEOs.</p> <p>A one-day meeting to discuss initial assessment of training under the Project ENCA was held on May 12, 2005. The meeting proposed specific actions to maximize expected benefits from the training programs regarding target groups, venues, contents, institutional arrangements and advocacy activities. Those proposals shall be utilized in the preparation of new batches of training.</p> <p>Training courses on construction supervision and maintenance of flood control and drainage structures were also commenced during the later part of the Project ENCA and shall be continued during the new Project.</p> <p>The training shall be extended to Visayas and Mindanao areas in addition to completing the training for all offices in Luzon.</p>

Relevance	Check Items	Findings (including Requirements)
Relevance to communities	Priority of the local communities on the project and the pilot projects	Community's willingness to accept the pilot projects is a critical factor for the site selection.
Relevance to Japanese cooperation policies	New ODA Charter of Japan Japan's ODA policy for the Philippines	The Japan's Official Development Assistance Charter revised in August 2003 presents 4 priority issues, namely poverty reduction, sustainable growth, addressing global issues and peace building. Natural disasters are specified as a global issue. Japan is addressing these issues through ODA. "Environmental conservation and disaster management" is one of the four priority issues and areas of JICA's assistance for the Philippines. JICA is determined to assist and strengthen the capacity building of government agencies concerned with disaster management in addition to continued support to flood and erosion control.
Effectiveness	Check Items	Findings (including Requirements)
The following findings indicate that the Project can be made highly effective.		
Review of Project ENCA (Phase I)	Completion of the construction manual and the maintenance manual and their dissemination to DPWH offices (eg ROs and DEOs)	The construction manual was already distributed, while the maintenance manual shall be distributed in June 2005.
Practicality	Practical contents of the documents and the training	By combining the training and the pilot projects, both trainers and trainees will develop practical knowledge and skills.
Monitoring and evaluation	How to identify the baseline situation of the pilot project sites? How to monitor and evaluate the training results?	Feasibility studies will be conducted for the pilot projects and they will identify the site situation. The trainees shall fill the questionnaire for monitoring the course and feed-back to new courses. As the network of FCSEC and the trainees grows, the outcome of the training will be seen to contribute to the post evaluation of the training.
PDM components	Is the PDM achievable in another 5 years time? Who will be in charge of the information management system? Expected factors to promote the effectiveness (eg cooperation with other agencies, LGUs, NGOs, local communities) Anticipated factors to constrain the effectiveness (on Philippine and Japanese sides)	The project purpose is expected to be achieved in 5 years time based on the implementation of the pilot projects, the research activities, the local staff training, the information management and dissemination, and consolidation of flood control and sabo engineering functions of DPWH. It is however difficult to foresee the conditions of the Project in 5 years to come, therefore monitoring and adjusting of the Project and its indicators will be maintained. No long term expert will be assigned for the system. A division in charge of information management will file relevant reports and information and disseminate technical information in various channels like reports, bulletins and seminars. Scope of FCSEC and the watershed management of Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall keep coordination upstream in river basins. Other coordination activities under the National Disaster Coordinating Council will benefit effectiveness of the Project. The budget and status of FCSEC are among the issues to be addressed as described under "Sustainability".

Efficiency	Check Items	Findings (including Requirements)
The following findings indicate that the Project can be efficiently implemented.		
Review of Project ENCA (Phase I)	Dormitory building construction	The dormitory building near the office will be completed shortly. Till its facilities are completed, the training and accommodation facilities near the DPWH headquarters can be used.
Inputs	Continuation of the budget disbursement for training and dissemination of the project outputs and outcome Prospects of the exemption from the austerity order	In April 2005, the Office of the President approved the conduct of certain training and seminar programs of DPWH including that of FCSEC. Thus, the training activities can be resumed. Local travels are also possible subject to approval of the Secretary or the Undersecretaries. Considering the budget appropriation of P50 million for the pilot projects in the Medium-Term Public Investment Program and annual P 10 million for maintenance and other operating expenditure, disbursement of the Philippine budget is expected.
	Plan to utilize the laboratory for the project (eg documents, training, pilot projects)	The hydraulic laboratory building provided by Japanese Government's general grant aid program was inaugurated in July 2003. The Philippine staff acquired basic knowledge and operation skills. However there is a need for FCSEC and other counterparts (such as BOD, BRS, PMO-Major Flood Control Projects, PS, PHIVOLCS, etc) to conduct research and experiments to develop expertise and produce studies/analysis that will support recommendations on policies, structures, guidelines, etc. During the Project, both long-term and short-term experts further transfer knowledge and skills of the operation of the hydraulic laboratory to the FCSEC staff so that they will be able to develop and conduct research activities.
	Appropriateness of the inputs from Japanese side (quality, quantity, timeliness, etc) and their utilization	Appropriate input items were identified based on discussions between Japanese and Philippine stakeholders.
	Appropriateness of the inputs from Philippine side (quality, quantity, timeliness, etc) and their utilization	The DPWH's Rationalization Plan is likely to strengthen the status of FCSEC and its staff members, and to reinforce the Philippine inputs to the Project. At least, the current level of the staff will be maintained.
	Are the inputs and activities cost effective?	Locations of site practicum and on-the-job training will be selected by considering travel costs of the trainees. Site selection of the pilot projects also takes the costs into due consideration.
Coordination	Supporting systems of the project (JCC, others) Cooperation with inputs or activities of other projects/organizations	In addition to a joint coordinating committee, a project implementing committee will be organized. Flood control and sabo measures need coordination with several member organizations of the National Disaster Coordinating Council such as Department of Environment and Natural Resources, Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration, and Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology. In DPWH, a committee in charge of flood control may be established with FCSEC as a core member.

Impact	Check Items	Findings (including Requirements)
<p>The following impacts are expected from the Project.</p> <p>Dissemination</p>	<p>Prospects of nation-wide dissemination and implementation of the project achievement</p> <p>Awareness of and attention to water-induced disaster prevention among the people in general and the policy makers</p>	<p>Basically, nation-wide dissemination and implementation of the Project achievement will be through the technical standards, guidelines and manuals and by the trainees even after the Project period. For example, local government units may utilize the developed documents for their flood control activities. FCSECC will not conduct awareness raising activities for the people in general. However, it will disseminate technical information to organizations related to disaster management so that it will promote the national momentum for disaster management.</p>
<p>Impact at various levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central government - Local offices of DPWH and other disaster related organizations - Local governments - Local communities 	<p>The direct target of the Project is limited to the local staff of DPWH. However, impacts on local government units are expected as some LGUs already show their interest in FCSECC and are requesting assistance.</p> <p>The laboratory activities will be open to engineers out of DPWH, such as PHIVOLCS.</p> <p>In spite of an engineering center specializing in technical aspects, FCSECC will have considerable impacts on communities through the pilot projects.</p>
<p>Incidence of disasters</p>	<p>Impacts on post-disasters in the Project period</p>	<p>As FCSECC will survey actual disasters mainly for the staff to learn from them, it shall advise those concerned.</p>
<p>Special issues</p>	<p>Poverty, gender, environments, etc</p>	<p>The Project will have substantial impact to benefit the poor, because disaster prone areas tend to be inhabited by low income people.</p>
<p>Higher goals</p>	<p>Prospects to achieve the overall and super goals</p>	<p>Steady activities with the sufficient budget and reinforced organization will accumulate resulting in positive outcomes toward the goals.</p>

Sustainability	Check Items	Findings (including Requirements)
The following findings indicate that the Project can be made highly sustainable.		
Institutional sustainability	<p>Prospects of establishing a legal framework for disaster prevention</p> <p>Prospects of enforcement of the use of the documents prepared by the project, considering the incurred costs</p> <p>Prospects of the permanent status of FCSEC</p> <p>Prospects of better division of work between FCSEC and the organizations in and out of DPWH</p>	<p>The outputs of the Project do not include legal documents, while it will study policy recommendations.</p> <p>The use of the documents will be instructed by the Department Order.</p> <p>FCSEC has already been provided with large investments by the two governments. Following the Executive Order 366 for rationalization of government organizations, DPWH created a Change Management Team and is preparing a Rationalization Plan of the Department. It is expected that FCSEC becomes a permanent organization attached to either Planning Service or Bureau of Research and Standards, in addition to becoming an independent organization.</p> <p>Considering the existing deficiencies in functions and their integration, FCSEC is expected to have the following activities in the fields of flood control and sabo engineering.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Technical support (2) Permanent training institution (3) Research and development (4) Planning, design and implementation of selected prioritized projects <p>Reinforcement of the FCSEC's status is supported by NEDA and strengthening of its functions is recommended by the Study on Flood Control Project Implementation System for Principal Rivers in the Philippines.</p>
Financial sustainability	Prospects of the budget for FCSEC	FCSEC is not an income generating organization. Therefore its financial sustainability will depend on the budget disbursement. The Medium-Term Fiscal Program sets an objective of balancing the national government budget by 2010. According to the program, the total disbursements of the national government will be steadily increasing. Considering also the past budget disbursement to FCSEC, the center can be sustained financially with the Government support.
Technical sustainability	<p>Assignment plan of the counterpart staff</p> <p>Status of the counterpart staff and prospects of their retention in FCSEC</p> <p>Sustainability of transferred technologies</p> <p>System to sustain capabilities as the organizational knowledge</p> <p>Maintaining and upgrading the equipment</p>	<p>Currently, a total of 21 positions for FCSEC are authorized by Department of Budget and Management. The technical sustainability will depend on the status of FCSEC and its staff members. In order to make FCSEC technically sustainable after the Project period, reinforcement of the center and its staff is essential. Accumulation of knowledge as consolidated documents like manuals and information files is also important to establish the so called organizational knowledge.</p> <p>As FCSEC being a project management office, most of its staff are contract employees. As the status of CSEC is changed, that of the most staff will also be changed.</p> <p>Documentation of activities in FCSEC as manuals shall be continued, especially of the laboratory activities.</p> <p>FCSEC shall aim to be capable of maintaining its equipment especially in the laboratory.</p>

Annex VI Results of Questionnaire Survey to District Engineering Offices of DPWH

Project for Strengthening the Flood Management Function of DPWH
Preparatory Study Team

0. Answerers

Region I	10 DEOs (including 1 PMO)
Region III	1 DEO
Region IV-A	13 DEOs
Region V	8 DEOs
Total	32 DEOs (including 1 PMO)

1. What measures are most important in your region or district? Please encircle the three most important measures.

Choice	Number	Share (%)
Road construction	22	68.8
Disaster mitigation	19	59.4
Water supply	12	37.5
Bridge construction	10	31.3
School construction	10	31.3
Irrigation	7	21.9
Afforestation	3	9.4
Industrial development	2	6.3
Electricity	1	3.1
Commercial development	1	3.1
Others (Please specify:)	1	3.1
Hospital construction	0	0.0
I do not know.	0	0.0
Total (multi-choice)	88	(275.0)

2. Do you think that the control measures of floods, erosion and sediment movement have been sufficient in your region or district?

Choice	Number	Share (%)
Fully sufficient	0	0.0
Considerably sufficient	2	6.3
Acceptable	10	31.3
Little insufficient	15	46.9
Totally insufficient	5	15.6
I do not know.	0	0.0
Total	32	100.0

3. Do you think that local communities in your region or district are likely to be cooperative with water-induced disaster prevention projects?

Choice	Number	Share (%)
Yes. They are likely to cooperate well enough to play their roles in such projects.	21	65.6
Yes. But they are not likely to contribute any to such projects.	5	15.6
They are likely to be neutral to such projects.	4	12.5
No. They are not likely to be cooperative with such projects.	2	6.3
No. They are likely to be against such projects.	0	0.0
Total	32	100.0

4. What are the three most important measures for water-induced disaster prevention?

Choice	Number	Share (%)
Construction of infrastructures	28	87.5
Budget increase in the local offices of DPWH	25	78.1
Strengthening coordination between DPWH and other central and local offices	11	34.4
Establishment of local organizations for disaster prevention	10	31.3
Establishment of a disaster warning system	10	31.3
Capacity building of the local staff of DPWH	8	25.0
Others (Please specify:)	1	3.1
Scientific research at the central level	0	0.0
Total (multi-choice)	93	(290.6)

5. What is most needed in capacity building of the local staff of DPWH for water-induced disaster prevention?

Choice	Number	Share (%)
Practical engineering skills in implementation of disaster prevention projects	21	65.6
Academic knowledge about disasters	11	34.4
Practical administrative/management skills in implementation of disaster prevention projects	7	21.9
Others (Please specify:)	0	0.0
Total (Some answerers selected more than one choice item.)	39	(121.9)

Annex VII

RECORD OF DISCUSSIONS
BETWEEN
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY
AND
AUTHORITIES CONCERNED OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES
ON
JAPANESE TECHNICAL COOPERATION
FOR
THE PROJECT
FOR
STRENGTHENING THE FLOOD MANAGEMENT FUNCTION
OF
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS

In response to the request of the Government of the Philippines, the Government of Japan has decided to conduct the technical cooperation concerning the Project for Strengthening the Flood Management Function of the Department of Public Works and Highways (hereinafter referred to as "the Project").

Accordingly, Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation scheme of the Government of Japan, will cooperate with the authorities concerned of the Government of the Philippines for the Project.

JICA and the Philippine authorities concerned had a series of discussions on the framework of the Project. As a result of the discussions and in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement on Technical Cooperation between the two Governments, JICA and the Philippine authorities concerned agreed on the matters referred to in the document attached hereto.

Manila, June X, 2005

Mr. Shozo Matsuura
Resident Representative
Philippine Office
Japan International Cooperation Agency
Japan

Mr. Manuel M. Bonoan
Undersecretary
Department of Public Works and Highways
Republic of the Philippines

THE ATTACHED DOCUMENT

I. COOPERATION BETWEEN JICA AND THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

1. The Government of the Philippines will implement the Project for Strengthening the Flood Management Function of the Department of Public Works and Highways (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) in cooperation with JICA.
2. The Project will be implemented in accordance with the Master Plan which is given in Annex I.

II. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY JICA

In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Japan, JICA will take, at its own expense, the following measures according to the normal procedures under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.

1. DISPATCH OF JAPANESE EXPERTS
JICA will provide the services of the Japanese experts as listed in Annex II.
2. PROVISION OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
JICA will provide such machinery, equipment and other materials (hereinafter referred to as “the Equipment”) necessary for the implementation of the Project as listed in Annex III. The Equipment will become the property of the Government of the Philippines upon being delivered C.I.F. (cost, insurance and freight) to the Philippine authorities concerned at the ports and/or airports of disembarkation.
3. TRAINING OF PHILIPPINE PERSONNEL IN JAPAN
JICA will receive the Philippine personnel connected with the Project for technical training in Japan.

III. MEASURES TO BE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

1. The Government of the Philippines will take necessary measures to ensure that the self-reliant operation of the Project will be sustained during and after the period of Japanese technical cooperation, through full and active involvement in the Project by all related authorities, beneficiary groups and institutions.
2. The Government of the Philippines will ensure that the technologies and knowledge acquired by the Philippine nationals as a result of Japanese technical cooperation will contribute to the economic and social development of the Philippines.
3. The Government of the Philippines will grant in Philippine privileges, exemptions and benefits to the Japanese experts referred to in II-1 above and their families, which are no less favorable than those accorded to experts of third countries working in the Philippines under the Colombo Plan Technical Cooperation Scheme.
4. The Government of the Philippines will ensure that the Equipment referred to in II-2 above will be utilized effectively for the implementation of the Project in consultation with the Japanese experts referred to in Annex II.
5. The Government of the Philippines will take necessary measures to ensure that the knowledge and experience acquired by the Philippine personnel from technical training in Japan will be utilized effectively in the implementation of the Project.
6. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Philippines, the Government of the Philippines will take necessary measures to provide at its own expense :

- (1) Services of the Philippine counterpart personnel and administrative personnel as listed in Annex IV ;
 - (2) Land, buildings and facilities as listed in Annex V ;
 - (3) Supply or replacement of machinery, equipment, instruments, vehicles, tools, spare parts and any other materials necessary for the implementation of the Project other than the Equipment provided by JICA under II-2 above ;
 - (4) Means of transport and travel allowances for the Japanese experts for official travel within the Philippines ; and
 - (5) Suitably furnished accommodation for the Japanese experts and their families.
7. In accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the Philippines, the Government of the Philippines will take necessary measures to meet :
- (1) Expenses necessary for transportation within the Philippines of the Equipment referred to in II-2 above as well as for the installation, operation and maintenance thereof ;
 - (2) Customs duties, internal taxes and any other charges, imposed in the Philippines on the Equipment referred to in II-2 above ; and
 - (3) Running expenses necessary for the implementation of the Project.

IV. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROJECT

1. The Undersecretary for Planning and Technical Services of the Department of Public Works and Highways will bear overall responsibility for the administration

and implementation of the Project.

2. The Director of the Flood Control and Sabo Engineering Center will be responsible for the managerial and technical matters of the Project.
3. The Japanese Team Leader will provide necessary recommendations and advice to the Project Director and the Project Manager on any matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
4. The Japanese experts will give necessary technical guidance and advice to the Philippine counterpart personnel on technical matters pertaining to the implementation of the Project.
5. For the effective and successful implementation of technical cooperation for the Project, a Joint Coordinating Committee will be established whose functions and composition are described in Annex VI.

V. JOINT EVALUATION

Evaluation of the Project will be conducted jointly by JICA and the Philippine authorities concerned, at the middle and during the last six months of the cooperation term in order to examine the level of achievement.

VI. CLAIMS AGAINST JAPANESE EXPERTS

The Government of the Philippines undertakes to bear claims, if any arises, against the Japanese experts engaged in technical cooperation for the Project resulting from, occurring in the course of, or otherwise connected with the discharge of their official functions in the Philippines except for those arising from the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the Japanese experts.

VII. MUTUAL CONSULTATION

There will be mutual consultation between JICA and the Philippine Government on any major issues arising from, or in connection with this Attached Document.

VIII. MESURES TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING OF AND SUPPORT FOR THE PROJECT

For the purpose of promoting support for the Project among the people of the Philippines, the Government of the Philippines will take appropriate measures to make the Project widely known to the people of the Philippines.

IX. TERM OF COOPERATION

The duration of the technical cooperation for the Project under this Attached Document will be five (5) years from July 1, 2005.

ANNEX I	MASTER PLAN
ANNEX II	LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS
ANNEX III	LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT
ANNEX IV	LIST OF PHILIPPINE COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL
ANNEX V	LIST OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES
ANNEX VI	JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

ANNEX I MASTER PLAN

1. Super Goal

Water-induced disasters are mitigated through improved effectiveness of flood control and sabo structures and other measures implemented by DPWH for sustainable development.

2. Overall Goal

More effective and appropriately designed flood control and sabo structures/facilities are constructed by DPWH in accordance with technical standards, guidelines and manuals.

3. Project Purpose

The flood management function of DPWH is strengthened through research and development, training, information management, implementation of pilot projects and creation of the internal support mechanism.

4. Outputs

- (1) Pilot projects are implemented using the technical standards, guidelines and manuals.
- (2) Research is conducted for developing/updating technical standards, guidelines and manuals; and assessing efficient countermeasures for flood control and sabo.
- (3) A sufficient number of personnel of DPWH are trained on flood control and sabo engineering.
- (4) Information Management System is established for a more effective flood management function of DPWH.
- (5) DPWH creates the internal mechanism to sustain the development of technology and organization in the field of flood control and sabo engineering.

5. Activities

- (1-1) Collect available data/information regarding the selected pilot sites through survey and investigation, and interviews with local residents.
 - (1-2) Formulate Master Plan(s) for pilot rivers.
 - (1-3) Conduct Feasibility Studies on the pilot projects identified in the Master Plan.
 - (1-4) Conduct hydraulic experiments for the pilot projects.
 - (1-5) Conduct detailed design of the pilot projects.
 - (1-6) Supervise the construction of the pilot projects.
 - (1-7) Conduct post evaluation of the completed pilot projects.
 - (1-8) Prepare/submit reports.
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- (2-1) Conduct field survey and investigation including disaster survey.
 - (2-2) Conduct hydraulic experiments for other offices/organizations' technical requirements and to further improve the technical standards, guidelines and manuals.
 - (2-3) Monitor usage/applicability of the technical standards, guidelines, manuals and other outputs of the project.
 - (2-4) Make reports and recommendations.
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- (3-1) Continue training on structure planning & design, construction supervision and maintenance.
 - (3-2) Commence training on planning and design of sabo works.
 - (3-3) Evaluate the training.
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- (4-1) Conduct coordination meetings/seminars with related agencies/organizations regarding flood and sabo management.
 - (4-2) Issue bulletins and annual reports.
 - (4-3) Accumulate and compile data and information.
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- (5-1) Hold consultative meetings regularly to strengthen the internal mechanism.
 - (5-2) Prepare a plan/document on the sustainability of the project gains.

ANNEX II LIST OF JAPANESE EXPERTS

1. Long-term experts
 - Chief Advisor
 - Coordinator
 - Sabo Engineering
 - River Engineering
2. Short-term experts
 - Sediment discharge analysis
 - Run-off analysis
 - Hydraulic experiments
 - Feasibility studies of the pilot projects
 - Other fields as required

Note: The fields, number and terms of assignment of the short-term experts will be finalized in consideration of the progress of the Project through mutual consultations for each Japanese fiscal year.

ANNEX III LIST OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

1. A set of equipment needed for surveying and updating manuals such as (a) vehicle(s), survey equipment, a large-format printer for mapping, etc.
2. A set of equipment needed for hydraulic experiments and research, such as a personal computer system, etc.
3. A set of equipment needed for establishing an information filing and dissemination system such as a photocopy machine, printing equipment for publication, etc.

ANNEX IV LIST OF PHILIPPINE COUNTERPART AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

1. Overall responsibility for the administration and implementation of the Project
Manuel M. Bonoan, Undersecretary for Planning and Technical Services of DPWH
2. Responsibility for managerial and technical matters of the Project
Resito V. David, MNSA, Project Director of FCSEC, DPWH
3. Counterpart and Administrative Staff
In addition to the Project Director and the Project Manager, 14 technical positions and 7 administrative positions are approved by Department of Budget and Management as follows, although currently 5 positions are vacant.

(1) Project Manager of FCSEC
Dolores M. Hipolito

(2) Staff Members

Position	Number of staff	Vacant positions within the number
Engineer V	3	
Engineer IV	3	including 1 currently vacant position
Engineer III	4	
Draftsman III	1	
Laboratory Technician III	1	
Information Technology Officer I	1	
Librarian II	1	currently vacant
Human Resource Management Officer IV	1	currently vacant
Administrative Officer III	1	
Budget Officer III	1	
Accountant III	1	currently vacant
Artistic Illustrator II	1	currently vacant
Clerk III	1	
Driver II	1	
Total number of Staff	21	including 5 vacant positions

ANNEX V LIST OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

The office building, its facilities and the dormitory building for the trainees in the Napindan Hydraulic Control Structure (NHCS) Compound is provided for the Project, together with the hydraulic laboratory installed by the Japanese Grant Aid.

ANNEX VI JOINT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

1. Functions

A Joint Coordinating Committee will be created, which will meet at least once a year and whenever the need arises.

The functions of the Committee are as follow.

- (1) To supervise the annual work plan of the Project in line with the Project Design Matrix and the Plan of Operations.
- (2) To review the annual and overall progress of the Project and to evaluate the accomplishment of the annual targets and achievement of the objectives.
- (3) To find out proper ways and means for solution of the major issues arising from or in connection with the Project.

2. Composition of the Committee

(1) Chairperson

Undersecretary for Planning and Technical Services of DPWH

(2)Members

a. Philippine Side

1. Director of Infrastructure Staff, NEDA
2. Director of Project Monitoring Staff, NEDA
3. Director of Planning Service, DPWH
4. Director of Bureau of Research and Standards, DPWH
5. Director of Bureau of Design, DPWH
6. Director of Bureau of Construction, DPWH
7. Director of Bureau of Maintenance, DPWH
8. Cluster Director, Cluster B, DPWH
9. Cluster Director, Cluster C, DPWH
10. Cluster Director, Cluster E, DPWH
11. Project Director of FCSEC, DPWH
12. Other person(s) concerned appointed by Chairperson

b. Japanese Side

1. Chief Advisor
2. Coordinator
3. Other Japanese experts
4. Member(s) of missions dispatched by JICA
5. Representative(s) of JICA Philippine Office
6. Other person(s) concerned appointed by Chief Advisor

Note: Official(s) of the Embassy of Japan may attend the Committee meetings as observer(s).

Annex VIII Outline of Preparatory Study

1. Members

YOKOKURA, Junji	Study Team Leader
TOKUNAGA, Yoshio	Flood Control Engineering
KOBAYASHI, Mikio	Sabo Engineering
NAKAYAMA, Atsushi	Cooperation Planning
TSURUTA, Shinsuke	Analysis for Evaluation

2. Schedule

Date	Activities			Remarks
	Time	Officials	Consultant	
22 May.(Sun)			13:00	Arrival at Manila (JAL741)
23 May.(Mon)			10:00 14:00 16:00	Meeting at JICA Office Meeting with Director, PS Meeting with JICA experts
24 May.(Tue)				Meeting with JICA experts and CPs of ENCA (Evaluation procedures. Collecting data and information, Interviews)
25 May.(Wed)	13:00 16:00	Arrival of Mr. Tokunaga Meeting with JICA RR	15:30	Discussion with FCSEC Meeting with JICA Expert of Flood Control for PS, DPWH
26 May.(Thu)			8:00	Meeting with Director, PMO cluster E Discussion with FCSEC
27 May.(Fri)				Discussion with FCSEC
28 May.(Sat)				Making a draft of evaluation
29 May.(Sun)	13:00 15:00	Arrival of Messer Kobayashi and Nakayama (JAL741) Internal Meeting		Making a draft of evaluation
30 May.(Mon)		Visit Pilot Project Site (Pampanga)		Discussion with FCSEC
31 May.(Tue)	9:00 15.30 17:00	Meeting with JICA experts, CPs of ENCA Visit hydraulic laboratory Meeting at JICA Office Meeting with JICA experts		13:00 Mr. Yokokura arrives at Manila by JAL741
1 Jun.(Wed)	9:00 11:00 PM	Courtesy call to DPWH Courtesy call to NEDA Meeting with CPs of ENCA		
2 Jun.(Thu)	9:00 12:00	Joint Coordinating Committee Signing of the Minutes Report preparation		
3 Jun.(Fri)	14:00 16:00	Report to JICA Office Report to Embassy of Japan		
4 Jun.(Sat)		Leave Manila (JAL742)		

公共事業道路省地方事務所に対するアンケート調査結果

公共事業道路省治水行政機能強化プロジェクト
事前調査団

0. 回答事務所

第 I 地域	10 地区事務所(1 プロジェクト管理事務所を含む)
第 II 地域	7 地区事務所
第 III 地域	1 地区事務所
第 IV-A 地域	13 地区事務所
第 V 地域	8 地区事務所
合計	39 地区事務所(1 プロジェクト管理事務所を含む)

1. あなたの地域または地区においてどの施策が最も重要ですか。最も重要と思われる施策を3つ選んでください。

選択肢	回答数	割合(%)
道路建設	27	69.2
災害軽減	25	64.1
水供給	13	33.3
橋梁建設	13	33.3
学校建設	11	28.2
灌漑	7	17.9
植林	4	10.3
工業開発	3	7.7
商業開発	2	5.1
電気	1	2.6
その他(具体的に:)	1	2.6
病院建設	0	0.0
わからない	0	0.0
合計(複数回答)	107	(274.4)

あなたの選択の理由をあげて下さい。

典型的な記述	
道路建設	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 情報伝達のアクセス - 確かな経済的地位への向上 - 緊急時に対するサービスの提供 - 遠隔地のアクセス改善 - 農産物の輸送 - 砂利道から舗装道路への質的改善 - 観光振興 - 災害に対する道路の質的な不十分さ
災害軽減	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 住民の生活状況の改善 - 農業目的のための改善 - 人的、資産的及び公共施設被害の防止 - 治水構造物の不足 - 洪水被害を受けやすい地域特性 - 用意周到な人命救助施策 - 水害の影響の軽減及び最小化 - 自然災害に対して敏感になること - 災害防止のための住民との緊急行動
水供給	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 水供給のための備蓄 - 地域経済の振興 - 遠隔地に対する飲料水の必要性 - 現在の水供給量の増加 - 水供給施設の改善

橋梁建設	- アクセスと経済振興の促進 - 橋梁における土砂閉塞の防止 - 物流のための容易なアクセス - 災害に対する橋梁の不十分さ
学校建設	- 国家にとっての教育の重要性 - クラスの要望への対応 - 社会福祉
灌漑	- 多くの未灌漑水田の存在 - 地区の発展の維持
植林	- 土壌浸食の防止
工業開発	- 地域経済活動の振興
商業開発	- 生活水準の向上

2. あなたの地域または地区では、洪水、土壌浸食、土砂移動を制御する施策は十分だと思いますか。

選択肢	回答数	割合 (%)
十分	0	0.0
概ね十分	2	5.1
許容できる	11	28.2
やや不十分	19	48.7
不十分	7	17.9
わからない	0	0.0
合計	39	100.0

3. あなたの地域または地区の住民は、水害防止プロジェクトに協力してくれそうに思いますか。

選択肢	回答数	割合 (%)
はい。水害防止プロジェクトに対して、地域住民は自ら重要な役割を果たしてくれるほど、十分協力してくれそうである。	27	69.2
はい。しかし、水害防止プロジェクトに対する地域住民からの貢献はないであろう。	6	15.4
地域住民は水害防止プロジェクトに対して協力的でも非協力的でもないであろう。	4	10.3
いいえ。地域住民は水害防止プロジェクトに協力的ではなさそうである。	2	5.1
いいえ。地域住民は水害防止プロジェクトに反対しそうである。	0	0.0
合計	39	100.0

なぜそのように思いますか。

典型的な記述	
はい。水害防止プロジェクトに対して、地域住民は自ら重要な役割を果たしてくれるほど、十分協力してくれそうである。	- 地域住民の役割は重要 - 人的、資産的被害の防止 - 洪水制御プロジェクトに対する不十分な予算 - 住民自身が被災者かつプロジェクトからの受益者 - 人々の福祉 - 以前に実施したプロジェクトの経験 - 地域社会の協力的な姿勢 - 高い水害発生率 - 開発プロジェクトはいつでも歓迎 - 地域住民の生命と財産の被害の最小化
はい。しかし、水害防止プロジェクトに対する地域住民からの貢献はないであろう。	- 情報と知識の不足 - 限られた資源
地域住民は水害防止プロジェクトに対して協力的でも非協力的でもないであろう。	- 地域住民は災害防止のためになにも貢献しない。
いいえ。地域住民は水害防止プロジェクトに協力的ではなさそうである。	- 特定の理由はなし

4. 水害防止のために最も重要な施策を3つ挙げて下さい。

選択肢	回答数	割合 (%)
基盤施設の建設	34	87.2
公共事業道路省地方事務所の予算増額	31	79.5
災害防止のための地方組織の設立	13	33.3
公共事業道路省と他の中央及び地方事務所との調整強化	12	30.8
災害警報システムの設置	11	28.2
公共事業道路省地方事務所職員の能力構築	11	28.2
その他(具体的に)	1	2.6
中央レベルでの科学研究	0	0.0
合計(複数回答)	113	(289.7)

5. 水害防止のために、公共事業道路省地方事務所職員の能力を構築するためには、どんなことが最も必要と思われますか。

選択肢	回答数	割合 (%)
災害防止プロジェクトを実施するための実務的な工学的技術	23	59.0
災害に関する学術知識	13	33.3
災害防止プロジェクトを実施するための実務的な行政・管理技術	11	28.2
その他(具体的に)	2	5.1
合計(回答者によっては1項目以上を選択している。)	49	(125.6)