

IV.2 THE IRRIGATOR'S ASSOCIATION (IA)

IV.2.1 THE IRRIGATOR'S ASSOCIATION (IA)

Information of the Irrigator's Association (IA)

Name of IA	Office Location	Barangay/s Covered	Date Organized	Date of SEC Registration	SEC Registration No.	Current President of IA	No. of Farmer-members:				
							Total	Male: Cristian	Female: Cristian	Male: Muslim	Female: Muslim
TAFIA (Tagaligue Farmers' Irrigators Association)	Maridagao, Datu Montawal, Maguindanao	Part of Kilangan and Maridagao				Datu Iskak Matalam	77			1	
Division 1	Campo 2	Kilangan, Pagalungan		02-Jan-2008	CN200251950	Datu Khalib Matalam	154			154	
KALIMUDAN	Watermaster's Quarter	Part of Kilangan	Organized last April 2006			Datu Teng Matalam	231			1	
Kilangan Farmers' Association (KIFABRE IA, Inc)	Poblacion, Kilangan, Pagalungan	Kilangan		01-Apr-2001	A200019008	Datu Arnel Matalam	100 over			1	
MIRIS DIV. 3 IA, INC.	Nabundas, Datu Montawal, Maguindanao		15-Mar-2002	01-Aug-2002	CN200252352	Omar T. Ladtudan	239			154	
PIGKUTAN IA, INC.	Nasapian, Carmen, Cotabato		16-May-2006	21-Sep-2006	CN200629816	Nasser Matog	173			78	
KIPAN IA, Inc. (Kibayao, Pantadon, Nasapian IA, Inc.)	Kibayao, Carmen, North Cotabato	Kibayao		01-May-1999	D199900340	Butch Basalon	291				
Maridagao River Irrigation System Irrigators Association	Nasapian, Carmen, Cotabato	Limbalod, Nasapian, General Luna, Ugalingan		01-Aug-2002	Cn 200252532	Abdul Salipata	136	98		30	4
NASFIA	Sito Dansuli, Nasapian	Nasapian		21-Sep-2006	CN200629815	Musa Esmael	165 over			132	33
MIRIS Div 6 IA	IA Treasurer's residence (temp	Barangays Luna and Ugalingan, Carmen, Cotabato		02-Jan-2008	CN200252351	Mr. Edwin Bandilia	245	154	1	91	4

Name of IA	Service Area (has)	Irigable Area (has)	Irrigated Area (has)	Not-irrigated Area (has)	Built-up	Permanent Crops	Undeveloped Area	Others (specify)
TAFIA (Tagaligue Farmers' Irrigators Association)	200 has	100 has	100 has	100 has	10 has	60 has	17 has	13 has (swampy areas)
Division 1	810 has	520.50	380.5					
KALIMUDAN	275	275	224	51	25 used for homelots of 31 farmers scattered all over the irrigated area	12 has.	14 has because swampy or overgrown with large trees	
Kilangan Farmers' Association (KIFABRE IA, Inc)	668 has	431 has	100 has	331 has				Some have permanent crops, some are used as side barrow, and some on high grounds 237ha Planted with permanent crops (rubber and fruits) and also for corn
MIRIS DIV. 3 IA, INC.	660.21							
PIGKUTAN IA, INC.	150.75							
KIPAN IA, Inc. (Kibayao, Pantadon, Nasapian IA, Inc.)	620		340					
Maítadagao River Irrigation System Irrigators Association	843.6 has	255 has	150 has		30 has	none		submerged 30 has
NASFIA	154 ha	154 has	141 ha + 50 ha that is easily flooded			11 ha (sugar, coconuts, mango, pomelo)		
MIRIS Div 6 IA	893.83	536.25	373					

Name of IA	Number of TSAG:	No. of TSAGs served	No. of TSAGS not Served	Reason of not served	Number of BOD Members	Number of Farmer-Beneficiaries	Type of O & M Contracts	Name of Supply Canal:	Length of Canal served in KM
TAFIA (Tagaligue Farmers' Irrigators Association)	9	5	4	the ones in the very end that are still undeveloped and swampy	10	77	No contract yet but have MOA with NIA to clear the canals at the rate of P400/km cleared.	LC I-2 from Turn outs 10-18	2.6 km
Division 1	21	19	2	not served because swampy and with large trees	15	357 with 203 non-member farmers	none	Part of LMC1, part of Lateral 1-2	LCM1- 1.84 KM, Lateral Canal I-2 – 6.88 KM
KALIMUDAN	16	14	2		14	231 farm beneficiaries	No contract yet because new break away group	Lateral A1 and A1-1	4.21 km
Kilangan Farmers' Association (KIFABRE IA, Inc)	18	16	2	2 because the turnouts have been non-functional	18	100 members + 100 using the irrigation facilities	No contracts yet but have been maintaining the canal by bayanihan	Lat. I , Lat. I-1	Lat. I = 4.10 km, Lat. I-1= 1.48 km , total = 5.58 km
MRIS DIV. 3 IA, INC.	20	11							
PIGKUTAN IA, INC.	9	9					None		3.16 Lateral A2 – 3.16 km
KIPAN IA, Inc. (Kibayao, Pantadon, Nasapian IA, Inc.)	25	25		but some not served well because of high elevation, illegal checking that diminish the volume of water for the members, and there are some flooded areas due to the unfinished drainage canals.	15	328	Yes, Type 1 and Type 2	Main Canal 2, Lat. Canal B and C	Main Canal 2 – 5.2 KM, Lat. B- 1.04 Lat. C- 2.51; Total= 8.75km
Maítadagao River Irrigation System Irrigators Association	16	11				232 (served)	none	Lat.D, MC-2	5.366 km
NASFIA	10	10	0		13	165	No contract yet	Main canal and Lateral D	2060 meters and 500 m for lateral canal = 2.562 km
MRIS Div 6 IA	30	24	6		11	344	With NIA : Types 1 & 2	MC-2, Laterals E, E1 & E3	11.97

LIST OF EXISTING IRRIGATORS ASSOCIATION UNDER MMIP I & II

No	Service Area	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	NAME OF IA	LOCATION	NO. OF MEMBERS	NO. OF FEMALE	NO. OF BOARD MEMBER	NO. OF FEMALE in BOARD MEMBER	SERVICE AREA (Ha)	REMARKS			
1	MMIP I /MSA	COTABATO	Carmen	BASBIA	Nasapian, Carmen, Cotabato	300	0	7	0	432.88	Turned-over			
2				MANSAPA	Nasapian, Carmen, Cotabato	213	3	7	0	201.26	Turned-over			
3				MRISIA DIV 5	Nasapian, Carmen, Cotabato	178	23	9	0	902.96	Turned-over			
4				NASFIA	Nasapian, Carmen, Cotabato	127	3	9	0	165.55	Turned-over			
5				KIPAN	Kibayao, Carmen, Cotabato	237	4	9	0	369.9	Turned-over			
6	MMIP I /MSA	MAGUINDANAO	Pagalungan	NASGIA	Kibayao, Carmen, Cotabato	192	2	7	1	211.14	Turned-over			
7				MRISIA DIV 6	Ugalingan, Carmen, Cotabato	182	19	9	0	326.81	Turned-over			
8				EDUFIA	Ugalingan, Carmen, Cotabato	122	16	7	0	186.41	Turned-over			
9				GAGDANEN BAYA	Kilangan, Pagalungan, Maguindanao	351	16	9	0	345.36	Turned-over			
10				KATINGKONGAN	Kilangan, Pagalungan, Maguindanao	318	32	11	1	394.86	Turned-over			
11				MORNING LIGHT	Kilangan, Pagalungan, Maguindanao	265	32	11	3	377.67	Turned-over			
12				TAFIA	Meridagao, D. Montawal, Maguindanao	174	4	5	0	211.34	Turned-over			
13				MMIP I /UMSA	COTABATO	Pikit	BAGONABATI	Balabak, Pikit, Cotabato	450	4	11	1	641.02	Turned-over
14							BALATIKAN	Balaitkan, Pikit, Cotabato	318	40	11	1	368.23	Turned-over
15	DALFIA	Dallingaoen, Pikit, Cotabato	195				31	9	1	255.72	Turned-over			
16	TAMICIA	Takepan, Pikit, Cotabato	82				5	9	1	251.85	Turned-over			
17	LAGUNDI PAMBUA	Lagunde, Pikit, Cotabato	162				152	9	1	283	Turned-over			
18	MALIGA LUPA	Bualan, Pikit, Cotabato	64				15	7	0	118	Turned-over			
19	PAIKOL	Paidu Puang/Kolambog, Pikit, Cotabato	120				4	11	0	410.08	For turn-over Nov 2018			
20	PAMALIAN TALIAWID	Pamalian, Pikit, Cotabato	78				5	5	0	116.92	For turn-over Nov 2018			
21	SARAPANI	Panicupan, Pikit, Cotabato	75				7	9	0	365.87	Turned-over			
22	CHRISLAMI	Panicupan, Pikit, Cotabato	316				25	11	4	339.31	Turned-over			
23	MMIP II /UMSA	COTABATO	Aleosan	NALAPANI	Nalapaan, Pikit, Cotabato	72	4	9	1	51.97	Turned-over			
24				TAPODOC BANGSAMORO	Tapodoc, Aleosan, Cotabato	33	4	5	0	268.11	For turn-over Nov 2018			
25				DUNGGUAN-LANGAYEN	Dungguan, Aleosan, Cotabato	28	0	7	0	191	For turn-over Nov 2018			
26				UBADALA FARMERS IA	Galakit, Pagalungan, Maguindanao	42	6	7	0	145	SEC Registered			
27				LAYOG INUG-UG IA INC	Layog, Pagalungan, Maguindanao	86	5	7	1	261.8	SEC Registered			
28	MMIP II /PESA /UMSA	MAGUINDANAO	Pagalungan	PAGALUNGAN TALIAWID IA	Pagalungan, Maguindanao	40	6	9	0	no data	SEC Registered			
29				GLI-GLI LATERAL H & H2 FARMERS IA	GLI-GLI, Pikit, Cotabato	163	12	13	0	292	SEC Registered			
30				BULOD BULOD IA INC	Bulod, Pikit, Cotabato	90	9	9	0	238.7	SEC Registered			
31				TALITAY INUG-UG GLI-GLI POBLACION IA	Talitay, Pikit, Cotabato	130	4	9	0	225.7	SEC Registered			
32				BATOLAWAN GINATILAN LADTINGAN IA	Batuawan, Pikit, Cotabato	82	16	13	5	362.4	SEC Registered			
33				MAKAUYAG GU-GLI LATERAL H3 IA	GI-gli, Pikit, Cotabato	150	19	9	0	217	SEC Registered			
34				MAGLIB IA	GI-gli, Pikit, Cotabato	171	11	15	0	481	SEC Registered			
35				MACABUAL KALTAN FARMERS IA	Macabual, Pikit, Cotabato	95	6	9	1	190.1	SEC Registered			
36				KALTAN BALONG FARMERS IA	Balong, Pikit, Cotabato	95	6	11	0	268.5	SEC Registered			
37				TAMBAK BALONG IA	Balong, Pikit, Cotabato	88	7	9	0	183.8	SEC Registered			
38	MMIP II /LMSA	COTABATO	Pikit	MANAULANAN IA	Manaulanan, Pikit, Cotabato	70	5	9	1	172.7	SEC Registered			
39				PROPER MACABUAL IA	Macabual, Pikit, Cotabato	78	10	7	0	122.7	SEC on process			
40				SITIO GALIGAYANEN IA	Macabual, Pikit, Cotabato	89	7	9	0	245	SEC on process			
41				NALKATAN MANAULANAN IA	Manaulanan, Pikit, Cotabato	on process				371.3	SEC on process			
				8 IAs to be established										
				GRAND TOTAL		6,121	579	368	23	11,565				

APPENDIX-V

ROAD AND BRIDGE

APPENDIX V: ROAD AND BRIDGE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

V.1	Road List.....	V-1
V.2	Bridge List	V-9

V.1 Road and Bridge

V.1.1 Road List

1. Status of Infrastructure Development (Road)

1-1. Summary of Road Development (as of 2016, 2018)

Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				
	Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	Total (km)
National Road (as of 2018)	12.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.500
Provincial Road (as of 2016)	3.860	2.000	43.300	18.779	67.939
Municipal Street (as of 2018)	8.806	1.200	10.327	3.057	23.390
Barangay Road (as of 2018)	26.220	1.000	167.370	45.030	239.620
Total	51.386	4.200	220.997	66.866	343.449

1-2. Summary of Road Development (as of 2015)

Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				
	Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	Total (km)
National Road (as of 2015)	8.500	0.000	4.000	0.000	12.500
Provincial Road (as of 2015)	1.860	2.000	43.300	20.779	67.939
Municipal Street (as of 2015)	7.888	1.200	10.657	3.255	23.000
Barangay Road (as of 2015)	15.318	1.000	166.470	50.332	233.120
Total	33.566	4.200	224.427	74.366	336.559

2. Status of National Road

2-1. National Road (as of 2018)

Road Name		Pavement Type and Road Length				
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	Total (km)
1	Cotabato-Davao National Highway	8.500				8.500
2	Dualing-Silik Tertiary National Highway	4.000				4.000
Total		12.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	12.500

2-2. National Road (as of 2015)

Road Name		Pavement Type and Road Length				
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	Total (km)
1	Cotabato-Davao National Highway	8.500				8.500
2	Dualing-Silik Tertiary National Highway			4.000		4.000
Total		8.500	0.000	4.000	0.000	12.500

3. Status of Provincial Road

3-1. Provincial Road (as of 2016)

	Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	Total (km)
1	Nalapaan-Tomado			1.250		1.250
2	Fort Pikit-Tinibtiban	0.200		0.800	0.550	1.550
3	New Panay-Maridagao-Pikit			10.000	3.529	13.529
4	Pikit-Junction-Fort Pikit	0.500		0.400		0.900
5	Inug-ug-Dyke-Fort Pikit			1.000	1.000	2.000
6	Inug-ug-Talitay-Dyke			4.500		4.500
7	Pikit-Paidu Pulangi	0.800	1.000	5.000	8.900	15.700
8	Manding-Gligli-Bulol	0.360	1.000	4.650		6.010
9	Ladtingan-Calawag			3.000		3.000
10	Tapudoc-Nalapaan			3.850	3.000	6.850
11	Ginatilan-Panicupan-Nalapaan Nat'l. Highway Junc.			2.050	1.800	3.850
12	Carmen-Maridagao			3.000		3.000
13	Bualan-Nalapaan Road			3.800		3.800
14	Fort pikit - Ladtingan	2.000				2.000
Total		3.860	2.000	43.300	18.779	67.939

3-2. Provincial Road (as of 2015)

	Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	Total (km)
1	Nalapaan-Tomado			1.250		1.250
2	Fort Pikit-Tinibtiban	0.200		0.800	0.550	1.550
3	New Panay-Maridagao-Pikit			10.000	3.529	13.529
4	Pikit-Junction-Fort Pikit	0.500		0.400		0.900
5	Inug-ug-Dyke-Fort Pikit			1.000	1.000	2.000
6	Inug-ug-Talitay-Dyke			4.500		4.500
7	Pikit-Paidu Pulangi	0.800	1.000	5.000	8.900	15.700
8	Manding-Gligli-Bulol	0.360	1.000	4.650		6.010
9	Ladtingan-Calawag			3.000		3.000
10	Tapudoc-Nalapaan			3.850	3.000	6.850
11	Ginatilan-Panicupan-Nalapaan Nat'l. Highway Junc.			2.050	1.800	3.850
12	Carmen-Maridagao			3.000		3.000
13	Bualan-Nalapaan Road			3.800		3.800
14	Fort pikit - Ladtingan				2.000	2.000
Total		1.860	2.000	43.300	20.779	67.939

4. Status of Municipal Street

4-1. Municipal Street (as of 2018)

	Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				Total (km)
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	
1	Colony St.	0.300	0.890			1.190
2	Makapendeg Andil St.			0.900		0.900
3	Fidel Flores St.	0.840		0.000		0.840
4	Rasam Afdal St.	0.200		0.375		0.575
5	Datu Plang Mamasalakeg St.			0.580		0.580
6	Maximo Abad St.			0.750		0.750
7	Datu Piang St.	0.370		0.230		0.600
8	Datu Udtog Matalam St.	0.450				0.450
9	Manuel L. Quezon St.	1.410				1.410
10	Notre Dame Drive	0.360	0.010			0.370
11	Ubaldo Cuevas St.	0.250		0.300		0.550
12	Gregorio Toca St.		0.300	0.310		0.610
13	Alfonso Gokotano St.			0.430		0.430
14	Pedro Fernandez St.			0.370		0.370
15	Rufino Caballero St.	0.200		0.090		0.290
16	Gregorio Initan St.			0.170		0.170
17	Pablo Navarro St.	0.070				0.070
18	Vicente Nacario St.			0.330		0.330
19	Vidal Cabanog St.	0.070		0.230		0.300
20	Roque Dandan St.			0.200		0.200
21	Mama Manampan St.			0.325		0.325
22	Joaquin Ferenal St.	0.500		0.150		0.650
23	Cipriano Quinones St.	0.240				0.240
24	Datun Aminin Pucan St.	0.200		0.000		0.200
25	Datu Dalandag St.			0.090		0.090
26	Bai Matabay Plang St.	0.200		0.000		0.200
27	Sergio Osmena St.	0.540				0.540
28	Pendatun Drive	0.695		0.210		0.905
29	Tumindeg-Sultan Road			1.000		1.000
30	Lamak St.	0.100		0.040		0.140
31	Datu Piang St. and Gregorio Del Pilar St.	0.263				0.263
32	J. Ferenal Street	1.150				1.150
33	Town Site Parcel 2 (Batulawan)			3.057	3.057	6.114
34	Higway - Batulawan Es	0.198				0.198
35	National Highway - CFCST St.	0.200		0.190		0.390
Total		8.806	1.200	10.327	3.057	23.390

4-2. Municipal Street (as of 2015)

	Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				Total (km)
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	
1	Colony St.	0.300	0.890			1.190
2	Makapendeg Andil St.			0.900		0.900
3	Fidel Flores St.	0.840				0.840
4	Rasam Afdal St.	0.200		0.375		0.575
5	Datu Plang Mamasalakeg St.			0.580		0.580
6	Maximo Abad St.			0.750		0.750
7	Datu Piang St.	0.370		0.230		0.600
8	Datu Udtog Matalam St.	0.450				0.450
9	Manuel L. Quezon St.	1.410				1.410
10	Notre Dame Drive	0.360	0.010			0.370
11	Ubaldo Cuevas St.	0.100		0.450		0.550
12	Gregorio Tocaos St.		0.300	0.310		0.610
13	Alfonso Gokotano St.			0.430		0.430
14	Pedro Fernandez St.			0.370		0.370
15	Rufino Caballero St.	0.070		0.220		0.290
16	Gregorio Initan St.			0.170		0.170
17	Pablo Navarro St.	0.070				0.070
18	Vicente Nacario St.			0.330		0.330
19	Vidal Cabanog St.	0.070		0.230		0.300
20	Roque Dandan St.			0.200		0.200
21	Mama Manampan St.			0.325		0.325
22	Joaquin Ferenal St.	0.500		0.150		0.650
23	Cipriano Quinones St.			0.240		0.240
24	Datun Aminin Pucan St.	0.200		0.000		0.200
25	Datu Dalandag St.			0.090		0.090
26	Bai Matabay Plang St.	0.200		0.000		0.200
27	Sergio Osmena St.	0.540				0.540
28	Pendatun Drive	0.695		0.210		0.905
29	Tumindeg-Sultan Road			1.000		1.000
30	Lamak St.	0.100		0.040		0.140
31	Datu Piang St. and Gregorio Del Pilar St.	0.263				0.263
32	J. Ferenal Street	1.150				1.150
33	Town Site Parcel 2 (Batulawan)			3.057	3.057	6.114
34	Higway - Batulawan Es				0.198	0.198
	Total	7.888	1.200	10.657	3.255	23.000

5. Status of Barangay Road

5-1. Barangay Road (as of 2018) (1/2)

	Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				Total (km)
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	
1	Inug-ug-Barongis Road	0.300		10.000	1.700	12.000
2	Silik-Damalasak-Katilacan Road			3.000		3.000
3	Poblacion-Gligli-Bulol-Kabasalan Road		1.000	11.000	3.000	15.000
4	Balong-Calawag Road	1.000		3.000		4.000
5	Tinutulan-Nabundas-Balabak Road	1.000		11.000		12.000
6	Galigayanan-Gligli Road			2.000		2.000
7	Hi-way Junc.-Takepan-Kalacacan Proper Road			2.000		2.000
8	Panicupan-Lagunde Road			2.000		2.000
9	Bulol-Bagoinged Road			2.400		2.400
10	Bualan- Sitio Valencia Road			6.100		6.100
11	Sitio Sampaguita-Brgy.Rd. Kalacacan				1.300	1.300
12	Balatican-Balungis Road			4.000		4.000
13	Batulawan Brgy. Road			1.000		1.000
14	Dalingaoen Brgy. Road			1.000		1.000
15	Dalingaoen-Panicupan Road			4.200		4.200
16	Hi-way-Nalapaan-Sitio Baruyan Road			2.000		2.000
17	Silik-San Isidro Road			2.000		2.000
18	Hi-way-Takepan-Sitio Idsla Road			1.500		1.500
19	Lagunde E/S-Sitio Edzap FMR			2.000		2.000
20	Lagunde-Mahad Road			1.500		1.500
21	Provincial Road-Tinutulan			2.000		2.000
22	Balatican Proper-Sitio Aleng Road			2.000		2.000
23	Highway Takepan-Kalacacan Brgy. Road			2.500		2.500
24	Balong-Macabual-Gligli Road			2.500		2.500
25	Manaulanan-Balong Road			2.500		2.500
26	Sitio Midsambal-Punol Proper Road			2.500		2.500
27	Manding Gligli Road			1.500		1.500
28	Gligli-Calawag Road			1.200		1.200
29	Bagoinged-Buliok-Barongis Road			4.000		4.000
30	Provincial Road-Nunguan ES Road			1.200		1.200
31	Calawag-Macabual-Gli-gli Road				3.500	3.500
32	Tapodok-Bualan-Nalapaan Prov'l.				3.500	3.500
33	Ginatilan-Balong Road	2.000		2.000	2.500	6.500
34	Balong-Manaulanan Road				3.500	3.500
35	Paidu Pulangi-Macasendeg Road				3.500	3.500
36	Sitio Tamanang-Punol Road				2.500	2.500
37	Bagoinged-Bulol Road				2.000	2.000
38	Silik-Katilacan Road				2.500	2.500
Sub-total		4.300	1.000	95.600	29.500	130.400

5-1. Barangay Road (as of 2018) (2/2)

	Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	Total (km)
39	Manaulanan-Pamalian Elem.Sch. Road				1.500	1.500
40	Nunguan-Balungis Road				5.550	5.550
41	Poblacion-Bualan Road				8.480	8.480
42	Highway Batulawan ES	0.260				0.260
43	Poblacion Gli-gli	0.450				0.450
44	Highway Takepan-Kalacacan Brgy. Road	2.000		2.000		4.000
45	Nabundas - Balungis Road			6.820		6.820
46	Takepan - Kalacacan Road			1.640		1.640
47	Bulod- Sitio Lebanaon Gli-Gli Road			1.600		1.600
48	Batulawan - Fort Pikit Road			1.620		1.620
49	Manaulanan - Pamalian Road			6.550		6.550
50	Bualan - Kolambog Road			1.650		1.650
51	Paidu - Pulangi - Sitio Shuk Brgy. Road Dike			1.740		1.740
52	Lagunde - Nalapaan Road			4.450		4.450
53	Nunguan - Gokotan Road			4.200		4.200
54	Ginatilan - Panicupan Road			4.000		4.000
55	Batulawan - Sitio Buguak, Kalacacan Road			3.000		3.000
56	Nalapaan - Bualan Road			5.800		5.800
57	Damalasak - Katilacan Road			4.800		4.800
58	Dalingaoen - Panicupan Road			4.200		4.200
59	Batulawan - Balungis Road			2.800		2.800
60	Balatikan - Balungis Road	5.000				5.000
61	Silik - Sitio Midsambal Road			2.000		2.000
62	Nalapaan - Sitio Baruyan Road			3.600		3.600
63	Balatikan - Balungis Road	4.200				4.200
64	Nalapaan - Sitio Baruyan FMR	1.760				1.760
65	Panicupan - Lagunde FMR	1.500				1.500
66	Batulawan ES FMR	1.150				1.150
67	Balungis - Nabundas Road			3.000		3.000
68	Lagunde ES- Provincial Road Junction	2.000				2.000
69	Tinutulan - Balabak	2.400				2.400
70	Nunguan - Nabundas Road	1.000				1.000
71	Batulawan - Dalingaoen - Malapang Road	0.200		6.300		6.500
Sub-total		21.920	0.000	71.770	15.530	109.220
Total		26.220	1.000	167.370	45.030	239.620

5-2. Barangay Road (as of 2015) (1/2)

	Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				Total (km)
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	
1	Inug-ug-Barongis Road	0.300		10.000	1.700	12.000
2	Silik-Damalasak-Katilacan Road			3.000		3.000
3	Poblacion-Gligli-Bulol-Kabasalan Road		1.000	11.000	3.000	15.000
4	Balong-Calawag Road	1.000		3.000		4.000
5	Tinutulan-Nabundas-Balabak Road	1.000		11.000		12.000
6	Galigayanan-Gligli Road			2.000		2.000
7	Hi-way Junc.-Takepan-Kalacacan Proper Road			2.000		2.000
8	Panicupan-Lagunde Road			2.000		2.000
9	Bulol-Bagoinged Road			2.400		2.400
10	Bualan- Sitio Valencia Road			6.100		6.100
11	Sitio Sampaguita-Brgy.Rd. Kalacacan				1.300	1.300
12	Balatican-Balungis Road			4.000		4.000
13	Batulawan Brgy. Road			1.000		1.000
14	Dalingaoen Brgy. Road			1.000		1.000
15	Dalingaoen-Panicupan Road			4.200		4.200
16	Hi-way-Nalapaan-Sitio Baruyan Road			2.000		2.000
17	Silik-San Isidro Road			2.000		2.000
18	Hi-way-Takepan-Sitio Idsla Road			1.500		1.500
19	Lagunde E/S-Sitio Edzap FMR			2.000		2.000
20	Lagunde-Mahad Road			1.500		1.500
21	Provincial Road-Tinutulan			2.000		2.000
22	Balatican Proper-Sitio Aleng Road			2.000		2.000
23	Highway Takepan-Kalacacan Brgy. Road			2.500		2.500
24	Balong-Macabual-Gligli Road			2.500		2.500
25	Manaulanan-Balong Road			2.500		2.500
26	Sitio Midsambal-Punol Proper Road			2.500		2.500
27	Manding Gligli Road			1.500		1.500
28	Gligli-Calawag Road			1.200		1.200
29	Bagoinged-Buliok-Barongis Road			4.000		4.000
30	Provincial Road-Nunguan ES Road			1.200		1.200
31	Calawag-Macabual-Gli-gli Road				3.500	3.500
32	Tapodok-Bualan-Nalapaan Provl.				3.500	3.500
33	Ginatilan-Balong Road	2.000		2.000	2.500	6.500
34	Balong-Manaulanan Road				3.500	3.500
35	Paidu Pulangi-Macasendeg Road				3.500	3.500
36	Sitio Tamanang-Punol Road				2.500	2.500
37	Bagoinged-Bulol Road				2.000	2.000
38	Silik-Katilacan Road				2.500	2.500
Sub-total		4.300	1.000	95.600	29.500	130.400

5-2. Barangay Road (as of 2015) (2/2)

	Road Name	Pavement Type and Road Length				Total (km)
		Concrete (km)	Asphalt (km)	Gravel (km)	Earth (km)	
39	Manaulanan-Pamalian Elem.Sch. Road				1.500	1.500
40	Nunguan-Balungis Road				5.550	5.550
41	Poblacion-Bualan Road				8.480	8.480
42	Highway Batulawan ES	0.260				0.260
43	Poblacion Gli-gli	0.450				0.450
44	Highway Takepan-Kalacacan Brgy. Road	2.000		2.000		4.000
45	Nabundas - Balungis Road			6.820		6.820
46	Takepan - Kalacacan Road			1.640		1.640
47	Bulod- Sitio Lebanaon Gli-Gli Road			1.600		1.600
48	Batulawan - Fort Pikit Road			1.620		1.620
49	Manaulanan - Pamalian Road			6.550		6.550
50	Bualan - Kolambog Road			1.650		1.650
51	Paidu - Pulangi - Sitio Shuk Brgy. Road Dike			1.740		1.740
52	Lagunde - Nalapaan Road			4.450		4.450
53	Nunguan - Gokotan Road			4.200		4.200
54	Ginatilan - Panicupan Road			4.000		4.000
55	Batulawan - Sitio Buguak, Kalacacan Road			3.000		3.000
56	Nalapaan - Bualan Road			5.800		5.800
57	Damalasak - Katilacan Road			4.800		4.800
58	Dalingaoen - Panicupan Road			4.200		4.200
59	Batulawan - Balungis Road			2.800		2.800
60	Balatican - Balungis Road				5.000	5.000
61	Silik - Sitio Midsambal Road			2.000		2.000
62	Nalapaan - Sitio Baruyan Road			3.600		3.600
63	Balatican - Balungis Road	3.898			0.302	4.200
64	Nalapaan - Sitio Baruyan FMR	1.760				1.760
65	Panicupan - Lagunde FMR	1.500				1.500
66	Batulawan ES FMR	1.150				1.150
67	Balungis - Nabundas Road			3.000		3.000
68	Lagunde ES- Provincial Road Junction			2.000		2.000
69	Tinutulan - Balabak			2.400		2.400
70	Nunguan - Nabundas Road			1.000		1.000
	Sub-total	11.018	0.000	70.870	20.832	102.720
	Total	15.318	1.000	166.470	50.332	233.120

V.2 Bridge List

Status of Infrastructure Development (Bridge)

(1) Summary of Bridge Development (as of 2018)

Bridge Name or Name of Road Section (where bridge is located)	Bridge Type and Bridge Length (m)				Total
	Concrete Bridge	Steel Bridge	Timber Bridge	RC Box Culvert	
Along the National Road	16	0	0	0	16
Along the Provincial Road	13	0	0	0	13
Along the Municipal Street	0	0	0	0	0
Along the Barangay Road	0	0	0	24	24
Total	29	0	0	24	53

(2) Along the National Road (as of 2018)

Bridge Name or Name of Road Section (where bridge is located)	Bridge Type and Bridge Length (m)				Total
	Concrete Bridge	Steel Bridge	Timber Bridge	RC Box Culvert	
1 Nalapaan Bridge	6				6
2 Panicupan Bridge	10				10
Total	16	0	0	0	16

(3) Along the Provincial Road (as of 2018)

Bridge Name or Name of Road Section (where bridge is located)	Bridge Type and Bridge Length (m)				Total
	Concrete Bridge	Steel Bridge	Timber Bridge	RC Box Culvert	
1 Silik Bridge (Unfinished)	10				10
2 Paidu-Pulangi	3				3
Total	13	0	0	0	13

(4) Along the Municipal Street (as of 2018)

Bridge Name or Name of Road Section (where bridge is located)	Bridge Type and Bridge Length (m)				Total
	Concrete Bridge	Steel Bridge	Timber Bridge	RC Box Culvert	
1 -					0
Total	0	0	0	0	0

(5) Barangay Road (as of 2018)

Bridge Name or Name of Road Section (where bridge is located)	Bridge Type and Bridge Length (m)				Total
	Concrete Bridge	Steel Bridge	Timber Bridge	RC Box Culvert	
1 Takepan				3	3
2 Pamalian				6	6
3 Panicupan Irrigation Drainage				3	3
4 Bulol (Balibet)				3	3
5 Ginatilan - Panicupan				3	3
6 Lagunde				6	6
Total	0	0	0	24	24

APPENDIX-VI

FLOOD SIMULATION

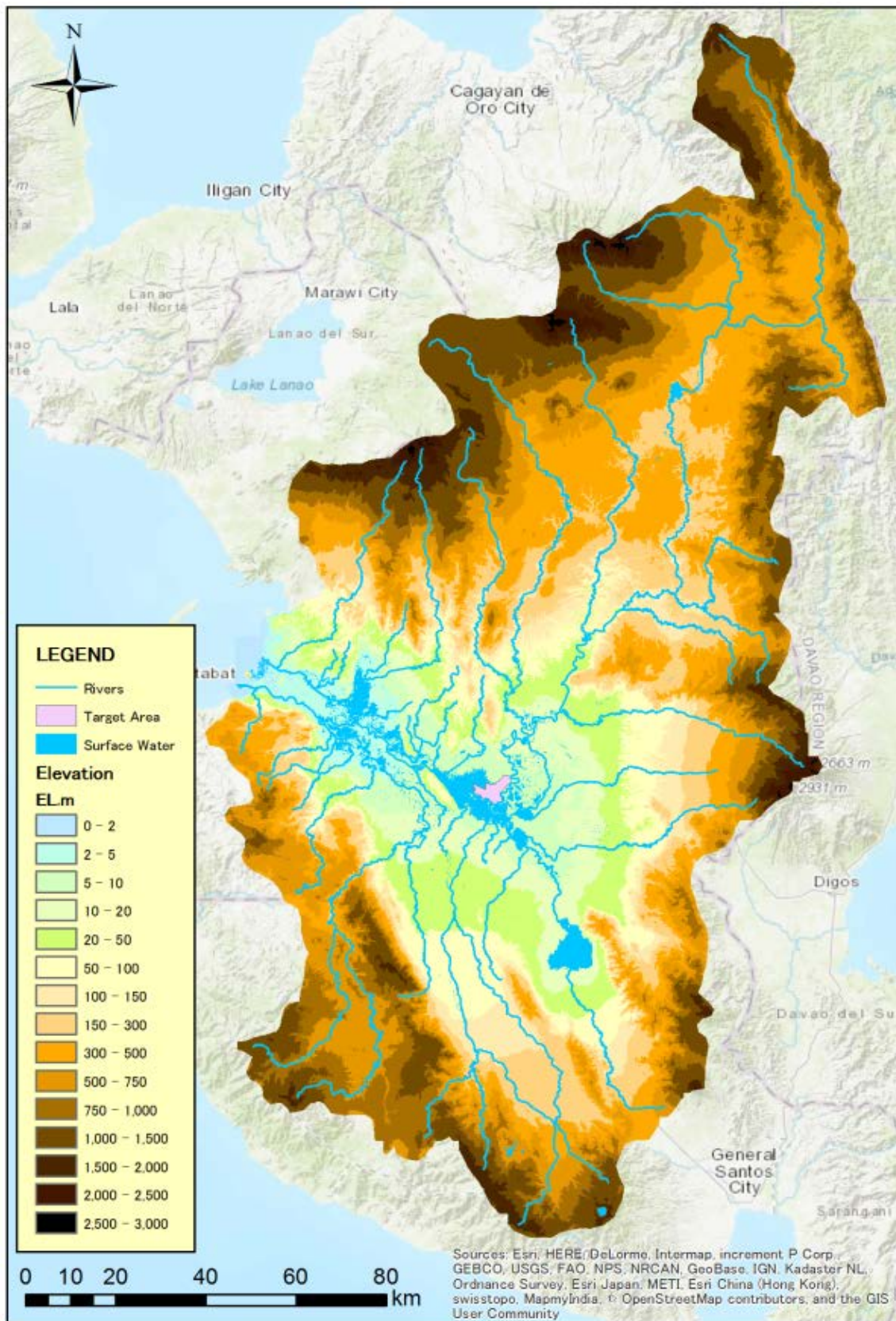
APPENDIX VI: FLOOD SIMULATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VI.1	Elevation Distribution within the MRB	VI-1
VI.2	River Alignments and Basin Boundaries	VI-2
VI.3	River Alignments and Basin Boundaries (Focusing on the Area from LMSA to the River Mouths)	VI-3
VI.4	River Network Diagram in the MRB	VI-4
VI.5	Land Use Map.....	VI-5
VI.6	Rainfall Gauge Stations	VI-6
VI.7	List of Rainfall Gauge Stations.....	VI-7
VI.8	Location of the Pan-Evaporation Stations	VI-8
VI.9	Pan-Evaporation Stations.....	VI-9

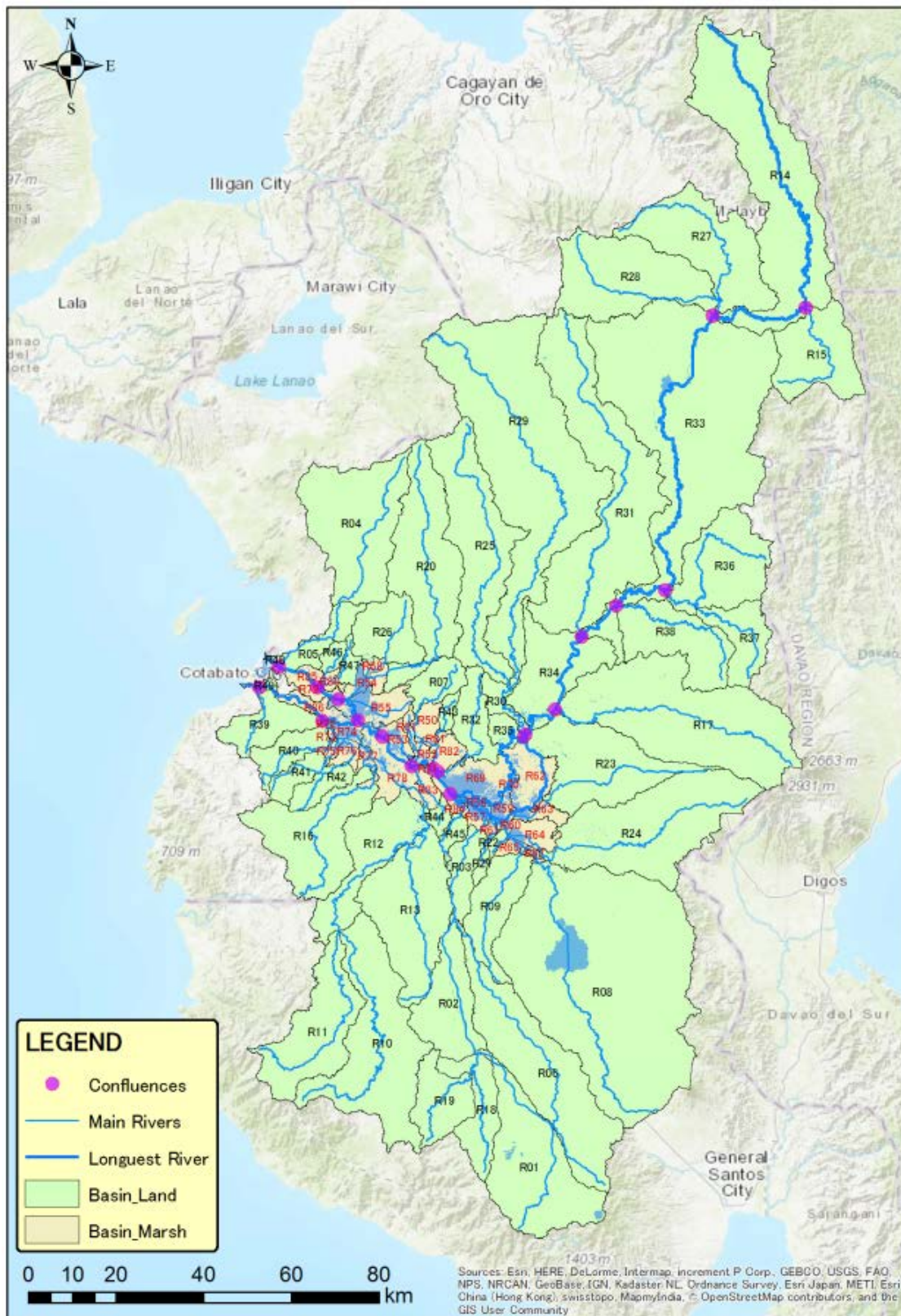
APPENDIX VI. FLOOD SIMULATION

VI.1 Elevation Distribution within the MRB



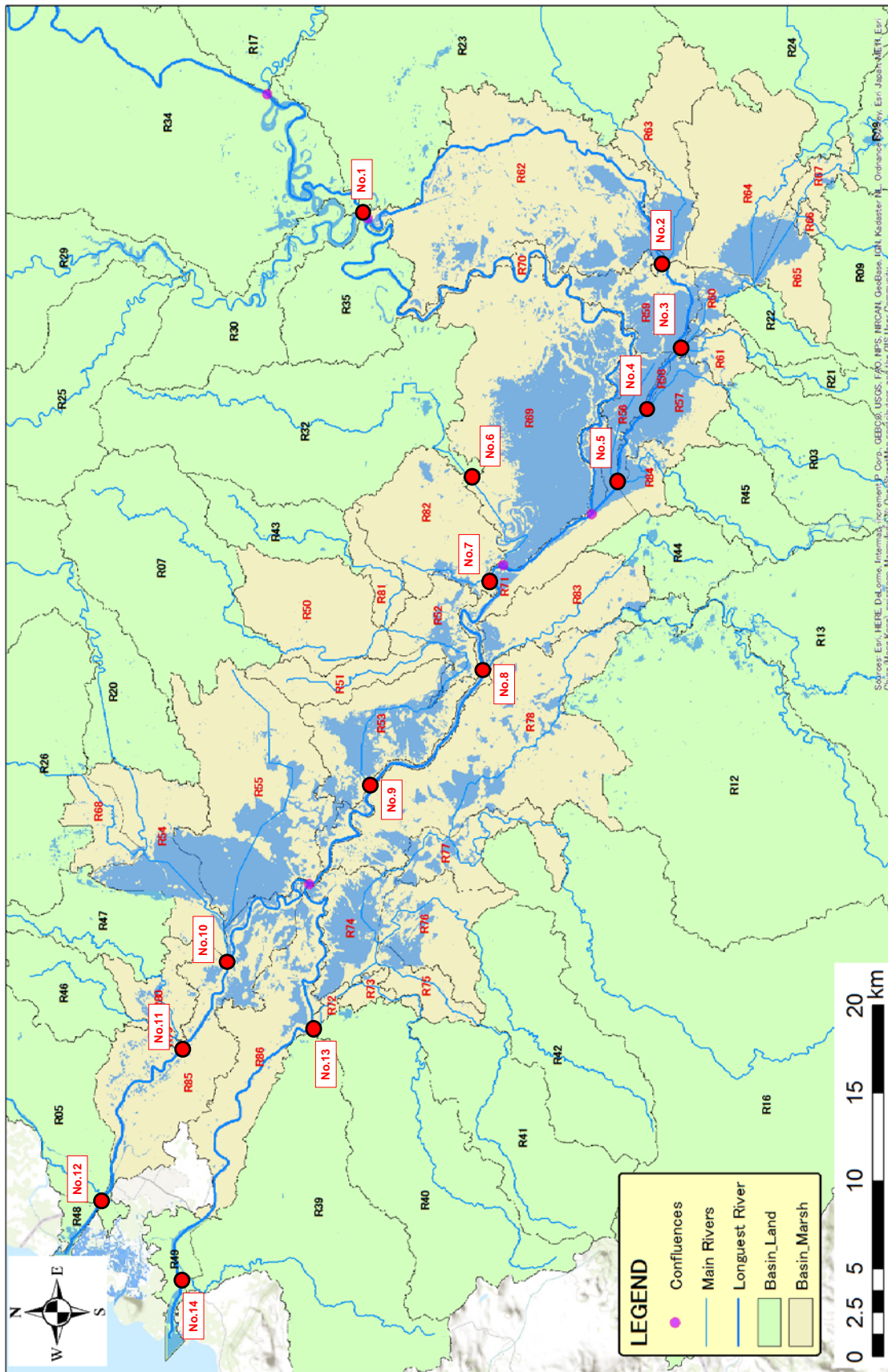
Elevation Distribution within the MRB

VI.2 River Alignments and Basin Boundaries



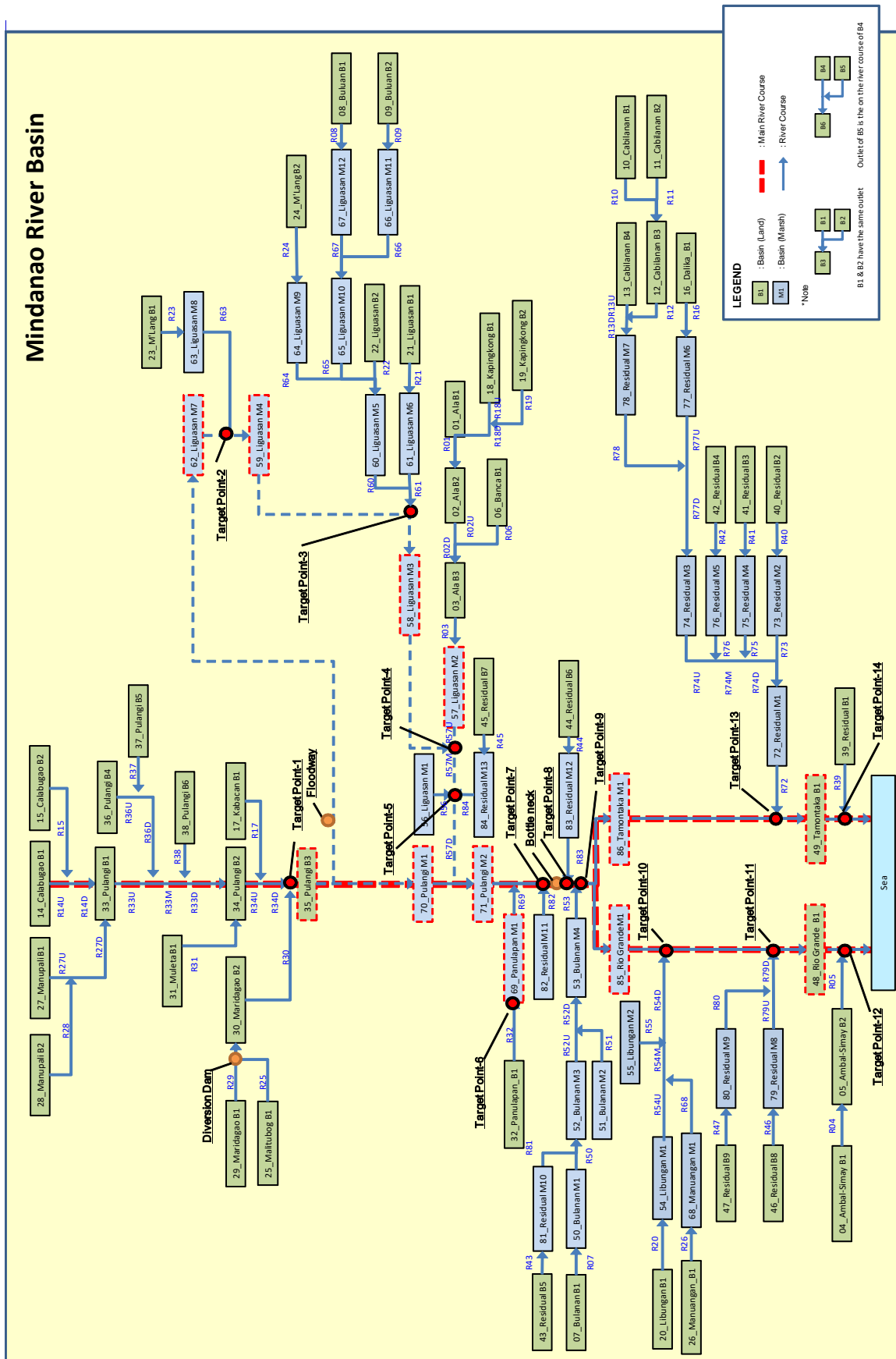
River Alignments and Basin Boundaries

VI.3 River Alignments and Basin Boundaries (Focusing on the Area from LMSA to the River Mouths)



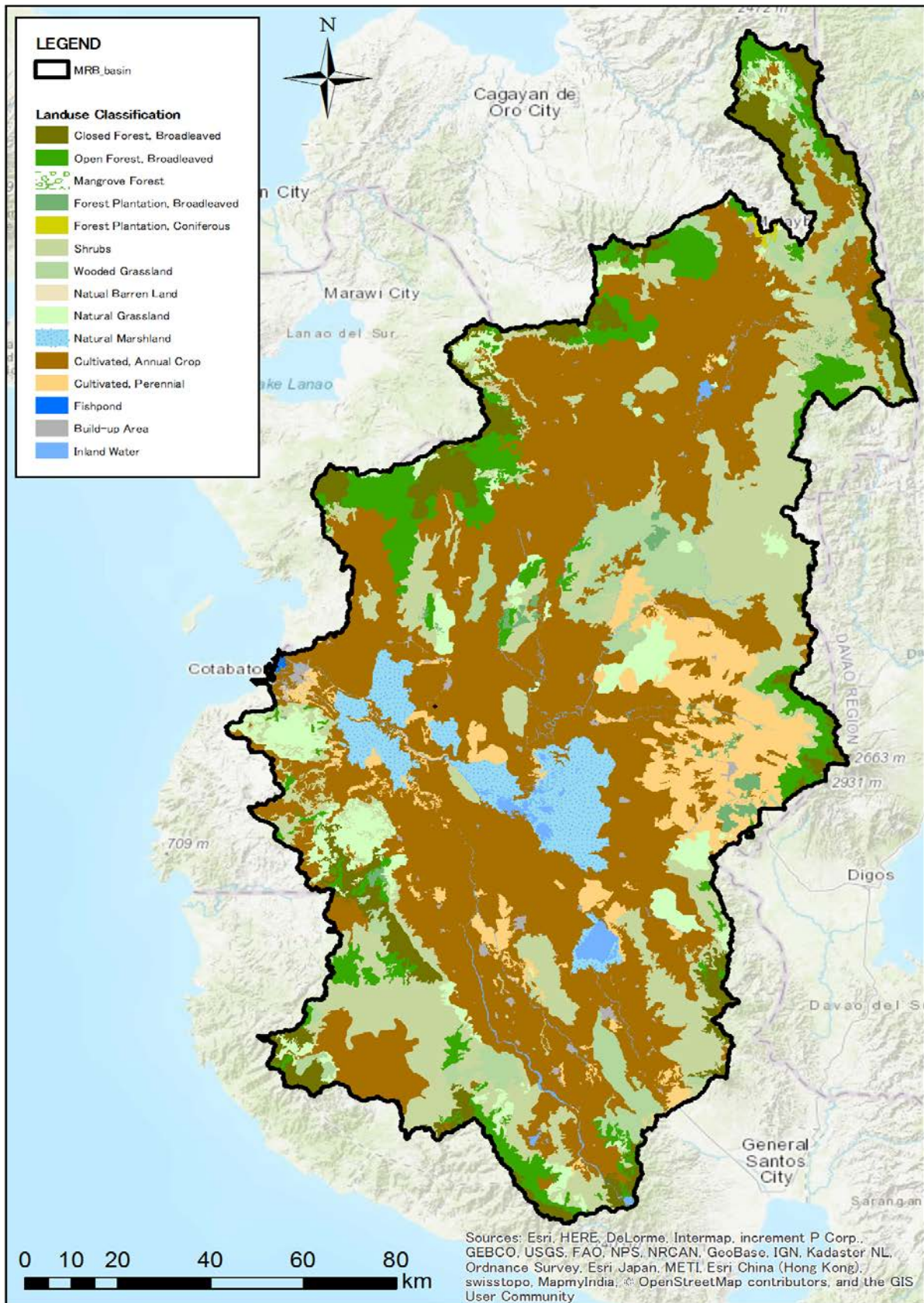
River Alignments and Basin Boundaries (focusing on the area from LMSA to the River Mouths)

VI.4 River Network Diagram in the MRB



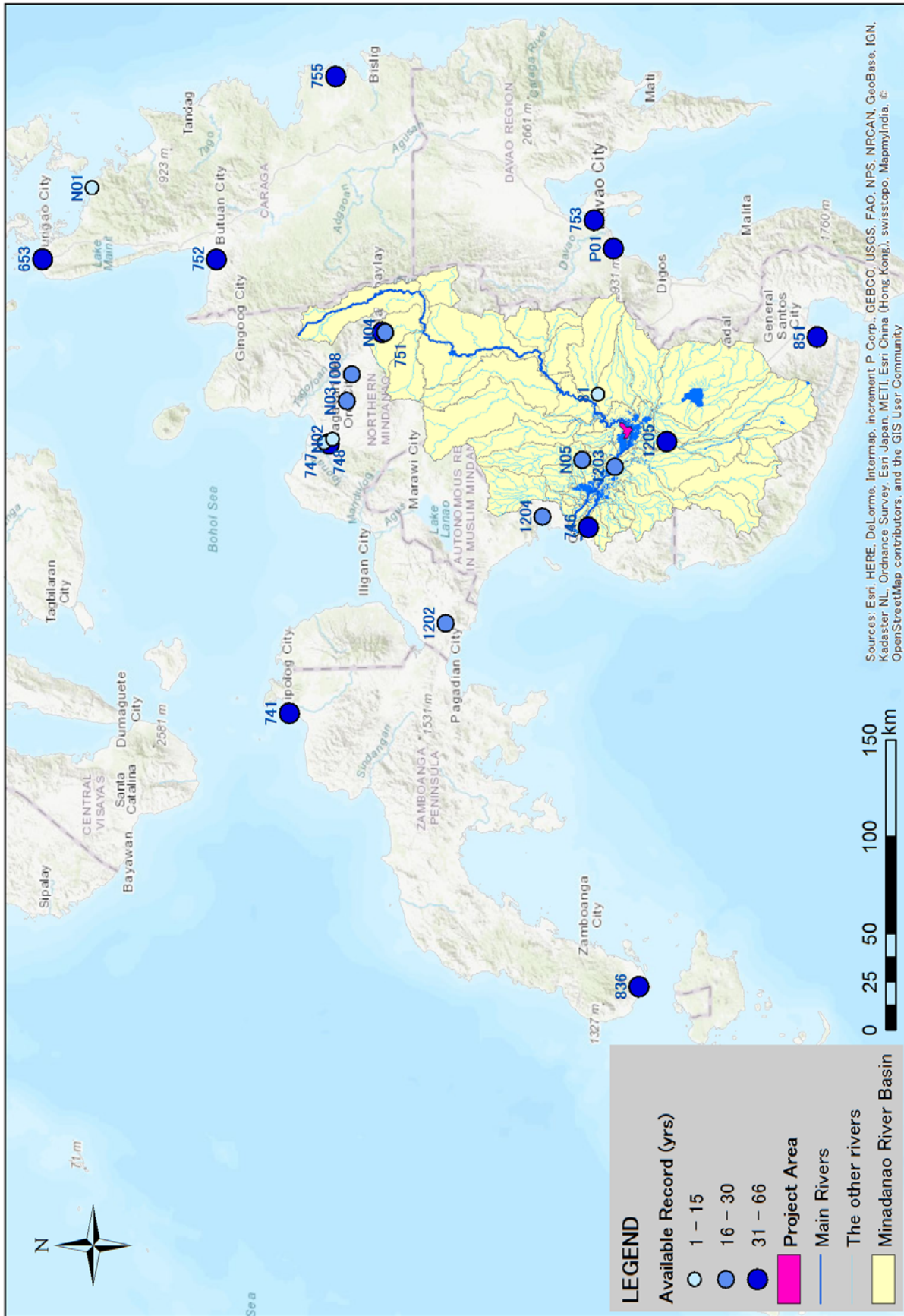
River Network Diagram in the MRB

VI.5 Land Use Map



Land Use Map

VI.6 Rainfall Gauge Stations



Rainfall Gauge Stations

VI.7 List of Rainfall Gauge Stations

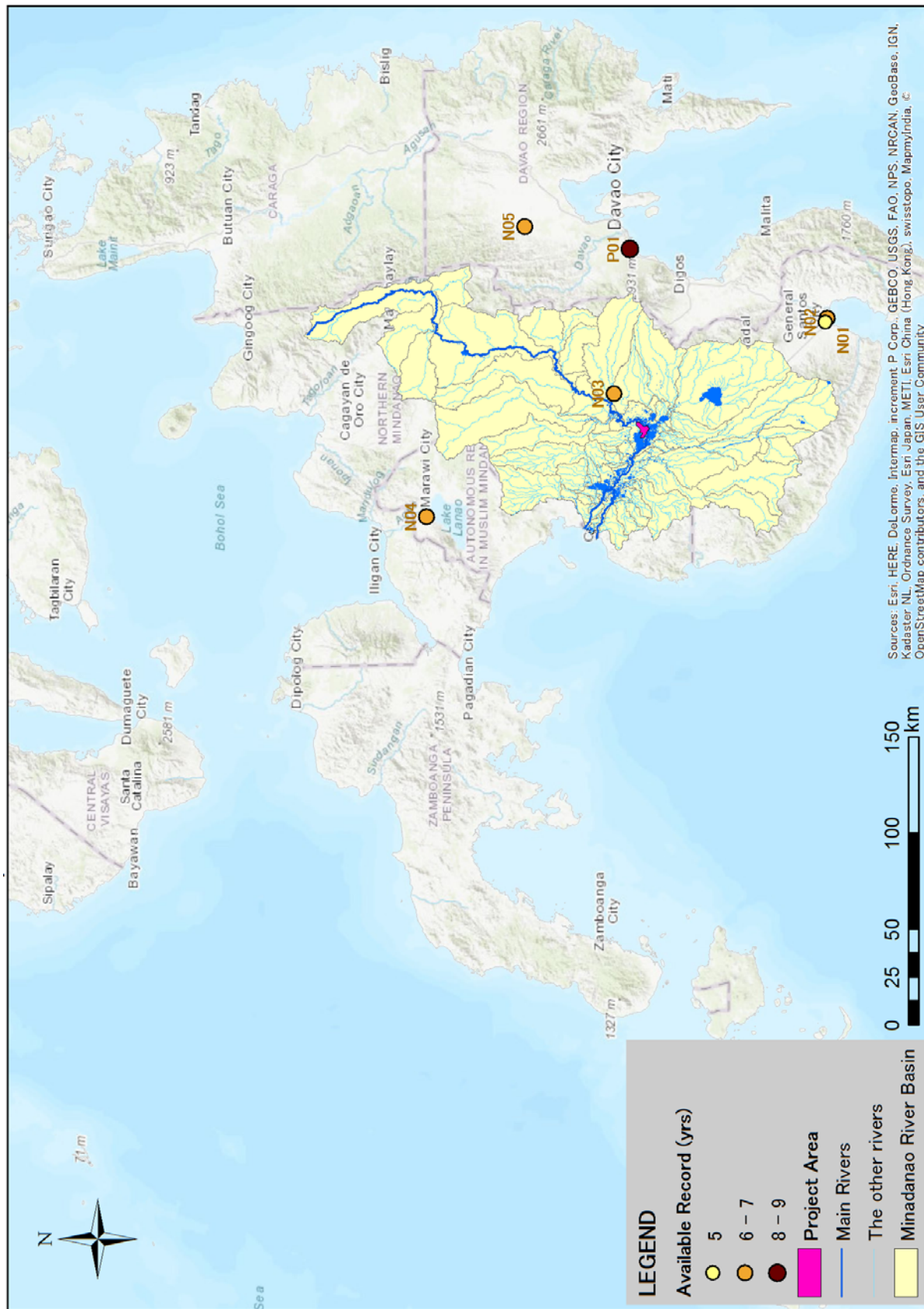
List of Rainfall Gauge Stations

Station ID	Name of Locatoin	Gauge Type *	Long. (°)	Lati. (°)	Elevation (EL.m)	Record Period	Source
81	USM Kabacan	GR	124.839	7.114	20	1969-1985	PAGASA
653	Surigao	SYN	125.489	9.783	39	1951-1979 1984-2016	PAGASA
741	Diplog Zamboanga del norte	SYN	123.345	8.603	4	1981-2016	PAGASA
746	Cotabato city Maguindanao	SYN	124.215	7.162	50	1951-1960 1986-2016	PAGASA
747	Lumbia airport Msamis oriental	SYN	124.612	8.409	182	1977-2013	PAGASA
748	El Salvador city Msamis Oriental	SYN	124.617	8.433	9	2013-2016	PAGASA
751	Malaybalay Bukidnon	SYN	125.134	8.151	627	1961-2016	PAGASA
752	Butuan city Agusan del norte	SYN	125.482	8.947	18	1981-2016	PAGASA
753	Davao city Davao del sur	SYN	125.655	7.128	17	1951-2016	PAGASA
755	Hinatuan Surigao del sur	SYN	126.338	8.367	3	1951-2016	PAGASA
836	Zamboanga city Zamboanga del norte	SYN	122.063	6.920	7	1951-2016	PAGASA
851	General Santos South cotabato	SYN	125.103	6.057	132	1951-2016	PAGASA
1008	Kisolon, Sumilao Bukidnon	CR	124.938	8.298	680	1980-2000	PAGASA
1202	Kapatagan Lanao del Norte	-	123.767	7.850	90	1971-2000	PAGASA
1203	Datu Piang Maguindanao	OR	124.500	7.033	9	1972-1987 1994-1998	PAGASA
1204	Parang Maguindanao	OR	124.267	7.383	85	1972-2000	PAGASA
1205	Carmen, Tauron Sultan Kudarat	OR	124.617	6.783	29	1960-2000	PAGASA
P01	PCA, Bago Oshiro Davao del sur	-	125.522	7.037	-	1981-2016	PAGASA
N01	Claver Surigao Del Norte	-	125.824	9.543	-	1980-1982	NIA
N02	Bununawan Bukidnon	-	124.634	8.393	-	1988-1990	NIA
N03	Camp Phillips Bukidnon	-	124.813	8.323	-	1962-1987	NIA
N04	Malaybalay Bukidnon	-	125.134	8.136	-	1957-1965 1968-1975	NIA
N05	Midsayap North Cotabato	-	124.531	7.191	-	1956-1975	NIA

*

SYN Synoptic Station
GR Agrometeorological Station
OR Official Rain Station
CR Cooperative Rain Station

VI.8 Location of the Pan-Evaporation Stations



Location of the Pan-Evaporation Stations

VI.9 Pan-Evaporation Stations

Pan-Evaporation Stations

Station ID	Name of Location	Long. (°)	Lati (°)	Elevation (EL.m)	Record Period	Source
N01	Bula General Santos	125.1904	6.1094	6	1957-1973	NIA
N02	Dadiangas General Santos	125.1726	6.1182	19	1959-1965	NIA
N03	Mindanao Institute of Technology (MIT) Kabacan	124.8391	7.1136	30	1957-1973	NIA
N04	Mindanao State University Malawi	124.2605	7.9984	780	1969-1984	NIA
N05	Tagum Davao del Norte	125.6298	7.5302	35	1977-1988	NIA
P01	PCA Davao del Sur	125.5217	7.0367	8	2007-2016	PAGASA

APPENDIX-VII

ENVIRONMENT

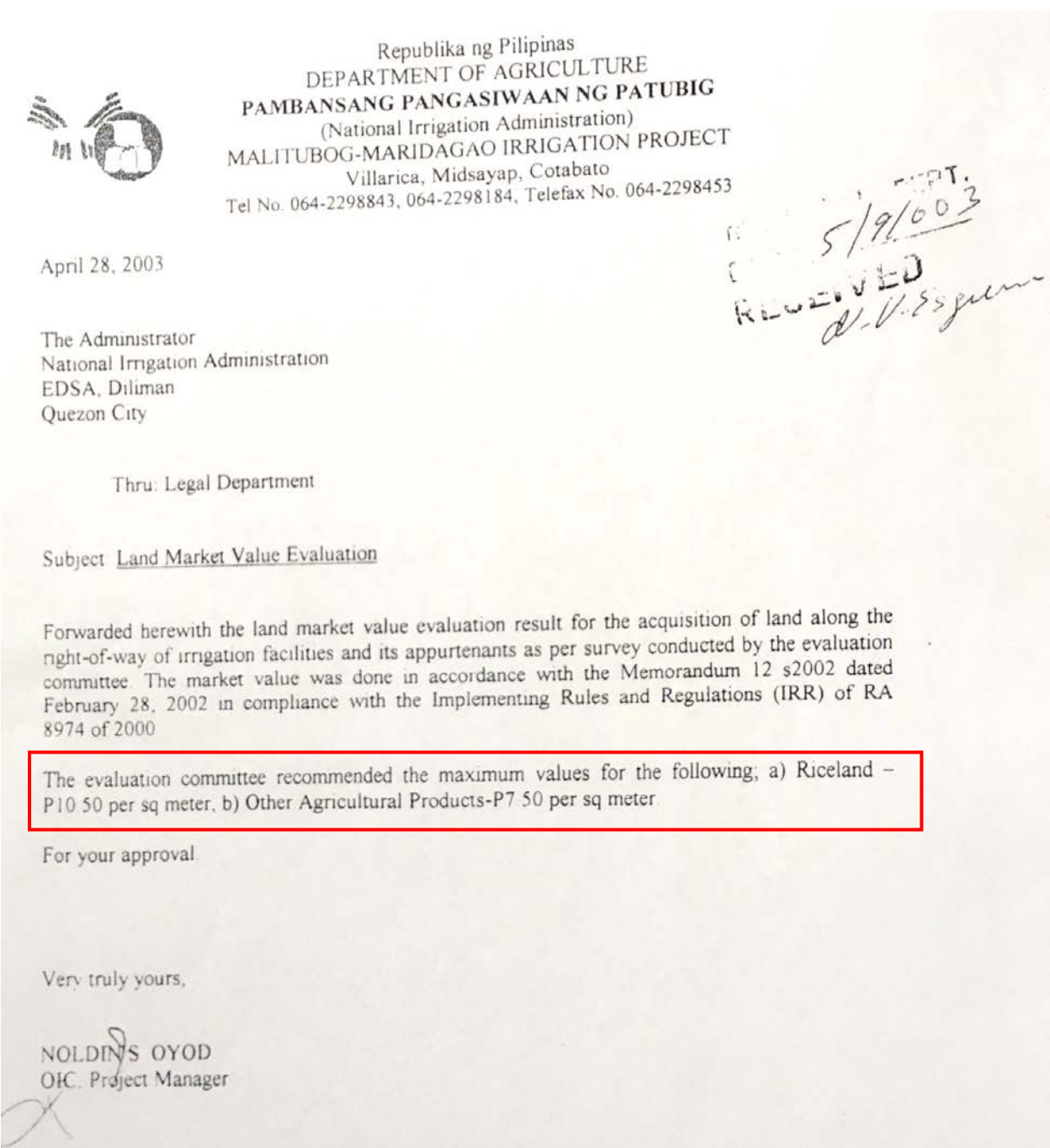
APPENDIX VII: ENVIRONMENT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VII.1	Compensation Rates for Land Loss in case of Irrigation Facility Construction.....	VII-1
VII.2	List of Birds Identified in the Liguasan Marsh	VII-3


APPENDIX VII. ENVIRONMENT

Appendix VIII.1 Compensation Rates for Land Loss in case of Irrigation Facility Construction



P10.5 and P7.5 per square meter were set as compensation rates for Riceland and other agricultural land, respectively.

In 2003, a land value survey revealed that it ranges from P11.322 per square meter to P12.50. However, those were not reflected for setting compensation rates as mentioned above.



Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
National Irrigation Administration
Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project Stage I
Midsayap, Cotabato
Telefax No. (064)2298453

ROW COMMITTEE RESOLUTION NO. 2003-01

WHEREAS, the Evaluation Committee for the acquisition of Right-of-Way was tasked to conduct an evaluation of the fair market value of the properties/improvements to be acquired by NIA Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project (Annex A),

WHEREAS, the Committee conducted a survey, gathering of data and assessments on the market values of real properties in selected barangay in the Province of Cotabato and Maguindanao;

WHEREAS, the Municipalities of Pikit and Carmen of Cotabato Province and Pagalungan of Maguindanao Province do not have the following: a) approved land use or zoning ordinance, b) development cost for improving the land, c) current selling price on the records of the deed of sale in the Office of the Register of Deeds,

WHEREAS, the land covered by the right-of-way of the irrigation and drainage canals and other appurtenant structures are all classified as agricultural land (Annex B),

WHEREAS, the average result of the survey of opinion value of land result in different barangay namely; Gen Luna, Kibayao, of Carmen Municipality, Gocotan of Pikit Municipality, of the Cotabato Province and Limbalod, Pagagawan Municipality, Maguindanao Province ranges from P11.322 per sq meter to P12.50 per sq meter (Annex C),

WHEREAS, the NIA-MMIP Project Management Office (PMO) had already paid 63 lots at a cost of not more than 10.00 pesos per square meter in Maridagao Service Area prior to the approval of MC 12 s2002 dated February 28, 2002, compliance of IRR of RA 8974 of 2000 (Annex D and Annex E),

WHEREAS, the PMO used the consolidated schedule of market values of Real Properties per hectare for the Municipalities of Pikit and Carmen of Cotabato Province and Municipality of Pagalungan & Pagagawan of Maguindanao Province as basis for payment prior to the approval of MC 12 s2002 dated February 28, 2002, compliance of IRR of RA 8974 of 2000 (Annex F),

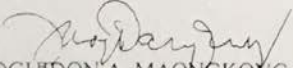
WHEREAS, as per evaluation and assessment based on the available data for the value of the land paid or to be paid by the NIA-MMIP-PMO is reasonable, acceptable and within the assessment value of the Municipality and Province,


WHEREAS, the cost estimates for the removal, demolition, and reconstruction of permanent structures shall be based on the standard local market value of the construction materials plus the calculated direct labor cost based on the rate of wages provided by the Department of Labor,


WHEREAS, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, AS IT HEREBY RESOLVED, that the recommended maximum fair market values is P10.50 per square meter for Riceland and P7.20 pesos per square meter for other agricultural land and shall be the basis in the payment for the Right of Way to be acquired by the National Irrigation Administration, Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project within the Municipalities of Carmen and Pikit of the Province of Cotabato and Municipalities of Pagalungan and Pagagawan, of the Province of Maguindanao.

IN WITNESS HEREOF, we hereunto affixed our signature this 3rd day of July 2002.
Done at NIA-MMIP, Villarica, Midsayap, Cotabato.

EVALUATION COMMITTEE FOR
THE ACQUISITION OF RIGHT-OF-WAY:


 MOGUTDON A. MAONGKONG
Member


 SALEH P. KABUNTO
Member


 ROEL C. BRIONES
Chairman

Appendix VII.2 List of Birds Identified in the Liguasan Marsh

English Name	Scientific Name	Residency Status	Survey in 1998 by *1	Survey in 2017*2	Remarks
1. Asian Glossy Starling	<i>Aplonis panayensis</i>	R	No	Yes	
2. Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	M	Yes	Yes	
3. Barred Rail	<i>Hypotaenidia torquata</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
4. Black bittern	<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
5. Black-crowned night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	M	No	Yes	
6. Black-naped Oriole	<i>Oriolus chinensis</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
7. Black-winged kite	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
8. Black-winged Stilt	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	M	No	Yes	
9. Blue throated bee-eater	<i>Merops americanus</i>	E	Yes	No	
10. Blue-tailed Bee-eater	<i>Merops philippinus</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
11. Brahminy kite	<i>Haliaeetus turindus</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
12. Brown shrike	<i>Lanius cristatus</i>	M	Yes	No	Migrant population has yet to arrive
13. Brush cuckoo	<i>Cacomantis variolosus</i>	R	No	Yes	
14. Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	M/R	Yes	Yes	
15. Chestnut Munia	<i>Lonchura atricapilla</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
16. Cinnamon bittern	<i>Ixobrychus cinnamomeus</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
17. Clamorous reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus stentoreus</i>	R	No	Yes	
18. Collared kingfisher	<i>Todiramphus chloris</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
19. Comb-crested jacana	<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>	R	Yes	No	
20. Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	R	No	Yes	
21. Common kingfisher	<i>Alcedo atthis</i>	R	Yes	No	
22. Common Moorhen	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
23. Common Sandpiper	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	M	Yes	Yes	
24. Common Tern	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	R	No	Yes	
25. Cotabato little grebe	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis Cotabato</i>	R	Yes	No	Photographed in Cagayan de Oro in Jan, 2017. Most likely still present at the marsh
26. Oriental Dollarbird	<i>Eurystomus orientalis</i>	R	Yes	No	
27. Eastern spotted dove	<i>Spilopelia chinensis</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
28. Emerald dove	<i>Chalcophaps indica</i>	R	Yes	No	
29. Eurasian tree sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	I	Yes	Yes	
30. Glossy swiftlet	<i>Colocalia esculenta</i>	R	Yes	No	2017 survey did not sample swiftlets
31. Great white egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	M	No	Yes	
32. Great-billed heron	<i>Ardea sumatrana</i>	R	Yes	No	Kennedy <i>et al</i> 2001 did not write Mindanao as part of the species' range in the country. 1998 survey could have mistaken <i>A. purpurea</i> for <i>A. sumatrana</i>
33. Greater Crested Tern	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	R	No	Yes	
34. Green-backed heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	M/R	Yes	Yes	

English Name	Scientific Name	Residency Status	Survey in 1998 by *1	Survey in 2017*2	Remarks
35. Grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	M	Yes	No	Uncommon migrant (Kennedy <i>et al</i> 2001). But locals claim that the species do arrive during migration season
36. Grey wagtail	<i>Motacilla cinerea</i>	R	Yes	No	
37. Guaiabero	<i>Bolbopsittacus lunulatus</i>	E	Yes	Yes	
38. House Swallow	<i>Hirundo javanica</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
39. Indigo-banded kingfisher	<i>Ceyxcyanopectus</i>	E	Yes	No	
40. Intermediate egret	<i>Ardea intermedia</i>	M	Yes	Yes	
41. Island collared-dove	<i>Streptopelia bitorquata</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
42. Javan pond heron	<i>Ardeola speciose</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
43. Large-billed crow	<i>Corvus macrorhynchos</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
44. Little egret	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	M	Yes	Yes	
45. Malayan night heron	<i>Gorsachius melanolophus</i>	R	Yes	No	
46. Middendorff's Grasshopper Warbler	<i>Locustella ochotensis</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
47. Olive-backed Sunbird	<i>Cinnyris jugularis</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
48. Orange-bellied flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum trigonostigma</i>	R	No	Yes	
49. Oriental darter	<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
50. Oriental reed warbler	<i>Acrocephalus orientalis</i>	M	No	Yes	
51. Painted quail	<i>Synoicus chinensis</i>	R	Yes	No	
52. Pheasant-tailed Jacana	<i>Hydrophasianus chirurgus</i>	R	No	Yes	
53. Philippine Bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes philippinus</i>	E	No	Yes	
54. Philippine coucal	<i>Centropus viridis</i>	E	Yes	No	
55. Philippine cuckoo-dove	<i>Macropygia tenuirostris</i>	E	Yes	No	
56. Philippine duck	<i>Anas luzonica</i>	E	Yes	Yes	
57. Philippine Hanging-parrot	<i>Loriculus philippensis</i>	E	No	Yes	
58. Philippine Pied Fantail	<i>Rhipidura nigritorquis</i>	E	Yes	Yes	
59. Philippine tailor bird	<i>Orthotomus castaneiceps</i>	E	Yes	No	
60. Pied harrier	<i>Circus melanoleucos</i>	M/R	No	Yes	
61. Pied triller	<i>Lalage nigra</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
62. Pink-necked green-pigeon	<i>Treron vernans</i>	R	No	Yes	
63. Plain swamphen	<i>Amauornis olivacea</i>	E	Yes	No	
64. Purple heron	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	R	Yes	Yes	Common, solitary or in pairs
65. Purple Swamphen	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
66. Pygmy swiftlet	<i>Colocalia troglodytes</i>	E	Yes	No	2017 survey did not sample swiftlets
67. Red-keeled flowerpecker	<i>Dicaeum austral</i>	E	No	Yes	
68. Reef egret	<i>Egretta sacra</i>	R	Yes	No	Almost exclusively found on reefs, small islets, and along

English Name	Scientific Name	Residency Status	Survey in 1998 by *1	Survey in 2017*2	Remarks
					coasts (Kennedy <i>et al</i> 2001). 1998 detection could be a mis-identification
69. Ruddy-breasted Crake	<i>Zapornia fusca</i>	R	No	Yes	
70. Rufous night heron	<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>	R	Yes	No	
71. Slaty-breasted rail	<i>Lewinia striata</i>	R	Yes	No	
72. Slaty-legged crake	<i>Rallina eurizonoides</i>	R	Yes	No	
73. Spot-billed pelican	<i>Pelecanus philippensis</i>	Ext	Yes	No	Listed in the IUCN Red List as "extinct" in the Philippines.
74. Striated Grassbird	<i>Megalurus palustris</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
75. Tawny Grassbird	<i>Cincloramphus timoriensis</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
76. Wandering whistling duck	<i>Dendrocygna arcuate</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
77. Water cock	<i>Gallinulex cinerea</i>	R	No	Yes	
78. Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	R	Yes	No	
79. Whiskered tern	<i>Chlidonias hybrid</i>	R	Yes	No	
80. White-bellied sea eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>	R	Yes	No	Sea eagles not found at the Pikit marshes based on interviews
81. White-breasted Waterhen	<i>Amauornis phoenicurus</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
82. White-breasted wood swallow	<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
83. White-browed Crake	<i>Porzana cinerea</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
84. White-eared brown dove	<i>Phapitreron leucotis</i>	E	No	Yes	
85. White-throated kingfisher	<i>Halcyon gularis</i>	E	Yes	Yes	
86. Wood sandpiper	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	M	No	Yes	
87. Yellow bittern	<i>Ixobrychus sinensis</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
88. Yellowish bulbul	<i>Hypsipetes everetti</i>	E	Yes	No	
89. Yellow-vented Bulbul	<i>Pychonotus goiavier</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
90. Zebra dove	<i>Geopelia striata</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
91. Zittingcisticola	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	R	Yes	Yes	
Total Identified Species			70	63	

Residency Status: R – Resident, M– Migratory, E – Endemic, M/R – Migrant & Resident populations, Ext – Extirpated in the region, and I – Introduced

Sources:

*1 NEDA Region XII, 1998, The Liguasan Marsh Development Master Plan 1999-2025

*2 JICA Survey Team, 2017

APPENDIX-VIII

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

APPENDIX VIII: INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

VIII.1	Definition off Key Terminology.....	VIII-1
VIII.2	Organization Chart of the NCIP Regional Office of Region XII.....	VIII-3
VIII.3	FBI Report	VIII-4

ANNEX VIII INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AND OTHER SOCIAL ISSUES

VIII.1 Definition of Key Terminology

Table VIII.1.1 Definition of key terminology around IPs' rights

Term	Definition	Source	
		Republic Act No. 8371 IPRA	NCIP AO No. 3, 2012
Ancestral Domain	all areas generally belonging to ICCs/IPs comprising lands, inland waters, coastal areas, and natural resources therein, held under a claim of ownership, occupied or possessed by ICCs/IPs, by themselves or through their ancestors, communally or individually since time immemorial, continuously to the present except when interrupted by war, force majeure or displacement by force, deceit, stealth or as a consequence of government projects or any other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, and which are necessary to ensure their economic, social and cultural welfare. It shall include ancestral lands, forests, pasture, residential, agricultural, and other lands individually owned whether alienable and disposable or otherwise, hunting grounds, burial grounds, worship areas, bodies of water, mineral and other natural resources, and lands which may no longer be exclusively occupied by ICCs/IPs but from which they traditionally had access to for their subsistence and traditional activities, particularly the home ranges of ICCs/IPs who are still nomadic and/or shifting cultivators.	✓	
Ancestral Lands	land occupied, possessed and utilized by individuals, families and clans who are members of the ICCs/IPs since time immemorial, by themselves or through their predecessors-in-interest, under claims of individual or traditional group ownership, continuously, to the present except when interrupted by war, force majeure or displacement by force, deceit, stealth, or as a consequence of government projects and other voluntary dealings entered into by government and private individuals/corporations, including, but not limited to, residential lots, rice terraces or paddies, private forests, swidden farms and tree lots.	✓	
Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title	a title formally recognizing the rights of possession and ownership of ICCs/IPs over their ancestral domains identified and delineated in accordance with this Indigenous People's Rights Act of 1997.	✓	
Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO)	It refers to the Certificate issued by the NCIP attesting to the fact that the area where the particular plan, program, project or activity will be done does not overlap with, or affect, any ancestral domain.		✓
Certification Precondition (CP)	It refers to the Certificate issued by the NCIP, signed by the Chairperson, attesting to the grant of FPIC by the concerned ICCs/IPs after appropriate compliance with the requirements provided for in this Guidelines.		✓
Field-Based Investigation (FBI)	It refers to the ground investigation undertaken to determine whether or not the plan, program, project or activity overlaps with, or affects an ancestral domain, the extent of the affected area, and the ICCs/IPs whose FPIC is to be obtained.		✓
Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC)	Consensus of all members of the ICCs/IPs to be determined in accordance with their respective customary laws and practices, free from any external manipulation, interference and coercion, and obtained after fully disclosing the intent and scope of the activity, in a language and process understandable to the community.	✓	

Term	Definition	Source	
		Republic Act No. 8371 IPRA	NCIP AO No. 3, 2012
Indigenous Cultural Communities / Indigenous Peoples	a group of people or homogenous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continuously lived as organized community on communally bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, non-indigenous religions and cultures, became historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos. ICCs/IPs shall likewise include peoples who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, at the time of conquest or colonization, or at the time of inroads of nonindigenous religions and cultures, or the establishment of present state boundaries, who retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions, but who may have been displaced from their traditional domains or who may have resettled outside their ancestral domains.	✓	
Indigenous elder / leader	An indigenous elder/leader emerges from the dynamics of customary laws and practices; they evolve from a lifestyle of conscious assertion and practice of traditional values and beliefs. They are recognized as authority in conflict resolution and peace-building processes, on spiritual rites and ceremonies and in doing so, possess the attributes of wisdom and integrity. They lead and assist the community in decision-making process towards, the protection and promotion of their rights and the sustainable development of their ancestral domains.		✓
Time Immemorial	a period of time when as far back as memory can go, certain ICCs/IPs are known to have occupied, possessed in the concept of owner, and utilized a defined territory devolved to them, by operation of customary law or inherited from their ancestors, in accordance with their customs and traditions.	✓	

Source: Republic Act No. 8371 The Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act of 1997

VIII.2 Organization Chart of the NCIP Regional Office of Region XII

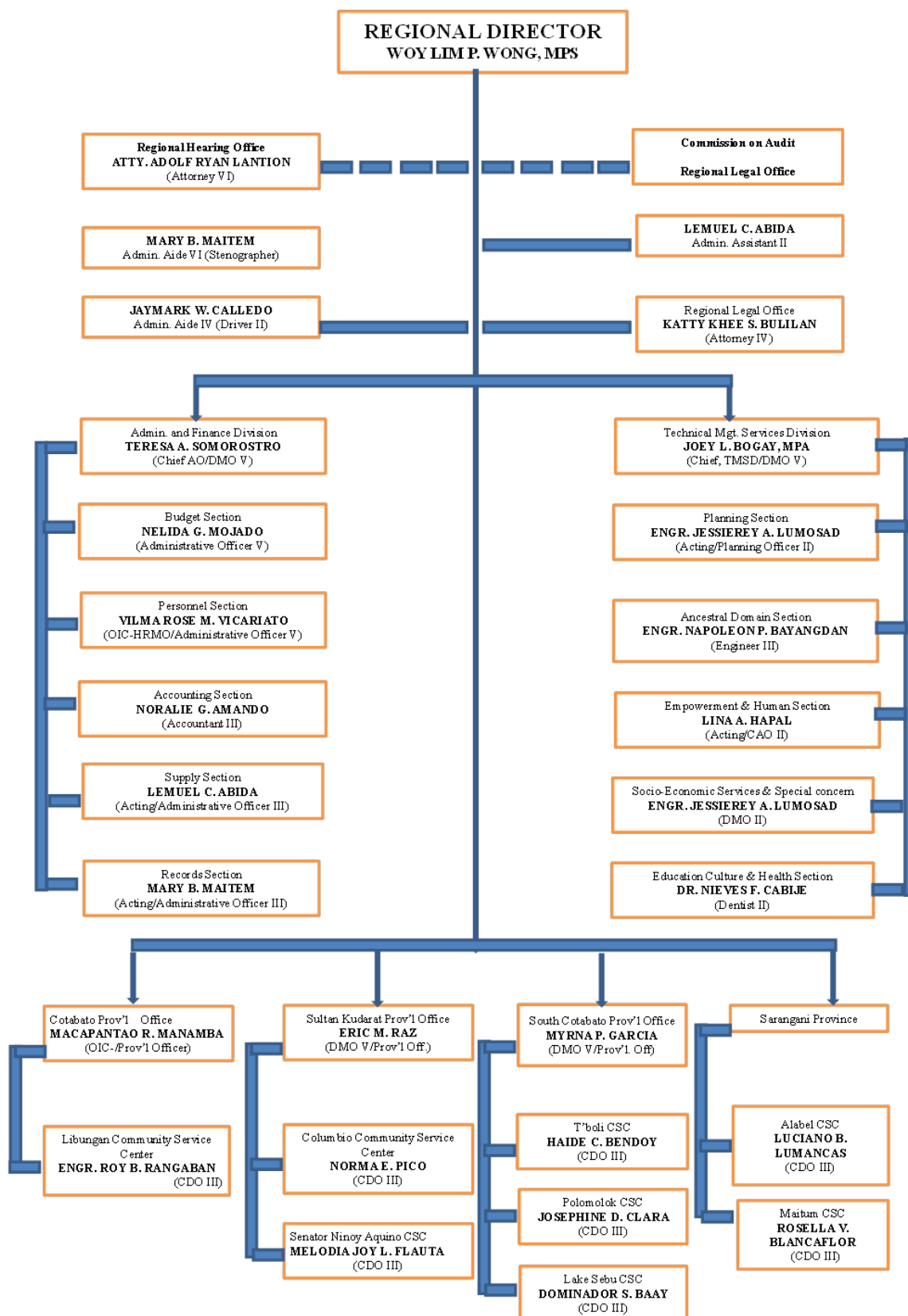


Figure VIII.1.1 Organizational Structure of the NCIP Regional Office XII

Source: NCIP Regional Office XII

VIII.1.3 FBI Report



Republic of the Philippines
 OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
 Region XII
 LIBUNGAN COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER
 Corotan Bldg., Poblacion, Libungan, Cotabato
 (064) 521-6304 Email: libunganso@gmail.com

FOR : WOY LIM P. WONG, MPS
 Regional Director
 NCIP-12
 Koronadal City

THRU : JOEY L. BOGAY, MPA
 Chief, TMSD

MACAPANTAO R. MANAMBA, MMPA
 Provincial Officer

FROM : THE FBI TEAM

SUBJECT : FIELD-BASED INVESTIGATION (FBI) REPORT
 AND SECONDARY DATA ASSESSMENT ON THE
 MALITUBOG MARIDAGAO IRRIGATION PROJECT
 (PAHSE-II) IN BARANGAYS BAGUINGED, BARUNGIS,
 BULIOK, BULOD, BULOL, KABASALAN, RAJAH
 MUDA AND TALITAY ALL THE MUNICIPALITY
 OF PIKIT [ROVINCE OF COTABATO

DATE : JULY 5, 2017

- 1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE APPLICANT : Sanyu Consultants, Inc.
 Al Nor Hotel and Conference Center, Cotabato City, Mindanao
- 2. ENDORSING REGULATORY AGENCY :
- 3. DATE OF ENDORSEMENT :
- 4. DATE OF FBI : July 5, 2017
- 5. LOCATION OF THE APPLICATION : Brgys. Baguinged, Barungis, Buliok,
 Bulod, Bulol, Kabasalan, Rajah Muda and Talitay all in the

Municipality of Pikit, Cotabato

6. NATURE OF THE APPLICATION : Irrigation System Project
7. TOTAL AREA APPLIED :
8. NAME & DESIGNATION OF AUTHORIZED FBI TEAM :
- Engr. Roy B. Rangaban
CDO III/FBI Team Leader
 - Martino M. Insing
TAA II/FBI Member
 - Frederick Allan Sangama
TAA I/FBI Member
 - Timuey Eleno Pendaupan
CADT Kawasan Representative
 - Timuey Lintuangan T. Mangod
CADT LAMP Representative



9. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/PURPOSE OF FBI:

- a. To determine whether or not the plan, program, project or activity overlaps with, or affects, an ancestral domain, the extent of the affected area, and the ICCs/IPs whose FPIC is to be obtained.
- b. To consult with the AD representatives if applicable.
- c. To identify the elders/leaders and determine presence of disputes/conflicts with adjacent ancestral domain/s.
- d. On site preparation of the WFP needed for the conduct of FPIC to be signed by AD representative.
- e. To gather secondary data (maps, barangay/area profile and other relevant data).




10. SPECIFIC PLACES ACTUALLY VISITED:

- a. Office of the Mayor-Municipal Hall, Poblacion Pikit, Cotabato
- b. Training Center- Poblacion Pikit, Cotabato
- c. Proposed Project Site

11. NAMES AND POSITIONS OF PERSONS ACTUALLY INTERVIEWED:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| a. Silson M. Marnetel | -Brgy. Kagawad of Bulod, Pikit, Cotabato |
| b. Mohamed D. Salik | -representative of Brgy. Buliok, Pikit, Cot. |
| c. Motin M. Kalatongan | -representative/treasurer of Brgy. Rajah Muda, Pikit, Cotabato |
| d. Tutin P. Ayong | -resident of Brgy. Bulol, Pikit, Cotabato |
| e. Mama B. Uba | -resident of Brgy. Kahasalan, Pikit, Cotabato |
| f. Bhong K. Adam | -resident of Brgy. Barungis, Pikit, Cotabato |
| g. Ibrahim K. Haron | -Brgy. Kagawad, Baguinged, Pikit, Cotabato |
| h. Timuey Eleno Pendaupan | -CADT Kawasan representative |
| i. Timuey Lintuungan T. Mangod | -CADT LAMP representative |

12. SECONDARY DATA GATHERED : Municipal Socio-Economic Profile
(See attached @ Tab M)

13. DISCUSSION/s:

NCIP Libungan CSC office received a Memorandum Order No. 376 Series of 2017 issued by Woy Lim P. Wong, MPS, NCIP-12 Regional Director dated May 29, 2017 with subject: Conduct Secondary Data Assessment and Field-Based Investigation re: CP APPLICATION OF MALITUBOG-MARIDAGAO IRRIGATION PROJECT-II (MMIP-II) PREPARATORY SURVEY LOCATED IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF PAGALUNGAN AND DATU MONTAWAL PROVINCE OF MAGUINDANAO AND MUNICIPALITIES OF PIKIT, CARMEN AND ALEOSAN OF COTABATO PROVINCE with the constituted Field-Based Investigation (FBI) Team namely: Engr. Roy B. Rangaban-Team Leader, Martino M. Insing-Member and Frederick Allan Sangama-Member.

On June 2, 2017 Marie Lyn O. Cayunda, a representative of Sanyu Consultancy Inc. came to NCIP Libungan CSC office for a preparatory meeting to present the Auto-CADD map of the proposed MMIP-II Project located on the aforesaid Municipalities.

The Ancestral Domains of the Erumanen Menuvu Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) are already delineated and issued with NCIP En Banc Resolutions approving the application of Certificate of Ancestral Domain Titles covering Municipalities of Carmen, Aleosan, portions of Pikit, Midsayap, Libungan, Pigcawayun all in the Province of Cotabato and the undersigned advised Ms. Cayunda that it would be technically practical to overlay first the MMIP-II project sites with that of the CADT areas to ascertain if it is within or outside Ancestral Domain areas for ready reference of the FBI Team. The undersigned FBI team leader referred Ms. Cayunda to Engr. Napoleon


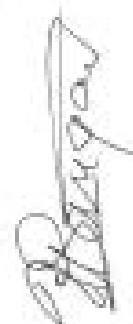
Bayangdan Engineer III/ADO In charge of NCIP-Regional Office for the overlay/projection of MMIP-II map with the AD maps.

On June 21, the undersigned team leader received a projection or overlaid map showing the relative position of the proposed MMIP-II project sites with the CADT LAMP map covering Municipalities of Libungan, Aleosan, Midsayap and Pikit all in Province of Cotabato with an explanation/steps taken in overlaying the 2 maps.

On June 27, 2017 Ms. Cayunda went back to NCIP-Libungan CSC to personally talk to the undersigned FBI Team Leader about the overlaid map and it was suggested to overlay also the CADT Gawasan map with the MMIP-II projects considering that the said CADT is also covering Municipalities of Carmen and Aleosan all in the Province of Cotabato to further ascertain if MMIP-II project overlaps with the said CADT.

The FBI Team together with NIA, Sanyu Consultancy, Inc. representatives and CADT representatives conducted the Pre FBI Conference last June 29, 2017 held at NCIP Libungan CSC office. During the Pre FBI conference, the FBI Team discussed the process, secondary data needed and the purpose of Field-Based Investigation. Engr Reynaldo Sarigumba-Manager, of NIA MMIP Engineering presented the map of the MMIP-I and discussed the on-going project activities and the proposed MMIP-II project. He also discussed the activities to be conducted and the areas subject to the MMIP projects. In addition, Engr. Henrieta Quinto of Sanyu Consultants, Inc. also discussed the future rehabilitation activities to be undertaken in the MMIP-I, on-going constructions and the proposed MMIP-II project. After the presentation of Engineers Sarigumba and Quinto, the undersigned FBI team leader raised clarifications to NIA and Sanyu Consultants, Inc on the specific areas/or Barangays subject to Field-Based Investigation of NCIP. As per instruction, according to Ms. Marie Lyn O. Cayunda of Sanyu Consultancy, the specific areas subject to FBI to be conducted by NCIP are the areas under Stage II, Study (JICA) of Lower Malitubog S. covering Brgys. Banguinged, Barungis, Buliok, Bulod, Bulol, Kabasalan, Rajah Muda and Talitay all in the Municipality of Pikit, Cotabato. The CADT representatives commented that the said Barangays are publicly known as areas of Muslims and it is outside of the Ancestral Domain of the Indigenous Peoples particularly the Erumanen Menayu ICCs. The next activity was the review of the draft Work and Financial Plan (WFP) of the expenses incurred during the FBI activities.

On July 5, 2016, the undersigned FBI Team conducted the Field-Based Investigation and Gathering of Secondary Data together with representatives from NIA, Sanyu Consultants, Inc. and the CADT representatives of CADT Gawasan and LAMP. We proceeded to the office of Mayor Sumulong Sultan of the Municipality of Pikit for a courtesy call and personally inform him about our activity to be conducted and at the same time requested a copy of the Municipal Socio-Economic Profile.



After the courtesy call, we proceeded to Training Center at Poblacion Pikit, Cotabato for the conduct of interviews to the Barangay Officials and residents of the above-mentioned Barangays. After the conduct of interviews, the team proceeded to the proposed project sites located at Brgy. Bulod and Bulol for inspection and photo documentations.

Based on the above cited activities, the FBI Team come up with following findings and observations:

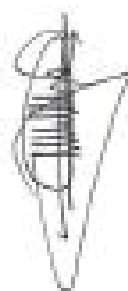
1. The proposed project sites under MMIP-II traversing Brgys. Baguinged, Barungis, Buliok, Bulod, Bulol, Kabasalan, Rajah Muda and Talitay all in the Municipality of Pikit, Cotabato are outside Ancestral Domain of Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples as per projection with the CADT maps and actual site inspection together with CADT representatives;
2. There are no Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples present in the aforesaid areas that will be affected during the implementation of the said project;
3. The said Barangays are patently Bangsamoro territory;
4. The said Barangays are very suitable for rice production and it is highly recommended that an irrigation system will be implemented in the area;
5. The Barangay Official/Representatives expressed full support and cooperation on the role of concerned Barangay Officials and members of the community for the realization of the Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project-II that will surely addressed the food security in the area and in the Region as a whole;



Based on the above premises, the FBI Team strongly recommends for the issuance of Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) to application of Sanyu Consultants, Inc. to the proposed Malitubog-Maridagao Irrigation Project-II (MMIP-II) located at Brgys. Baguinged, Barungis, Buliok, Bulod, Bulol, Kabasalan, Rajah Muda and Talitay all in the Municipality of Pikit, Cotabato.

14. PERTINENT ATTACHMENTS

: Projection/Overlay of the Proposed Project Site with the map of CADT Gawasan and LAMP (see attached @ Tab N)



Prepared By:


 ENGR. ROY B. MANGABAN, CE
 CEO IIRFBI Team Leader


 MARTINO M. LARING
 TAA IIRFBI Member


 FREDERICK AILAN E. SANGAMA
 TAA IIRFBI Member


 TIMUEY ELENO PENDAUPAN
 CADT Gewasan Representative


 TIMUEY LINTUANGAN T. MANGOO
 CADT LAMP Representative

WITNESSED AND SWORN to before me this 11 day of July, 2017 at Mindanao, Corral.


 PAGE NO. 429
 BOOK NO. 1000
 SERIES OF 2017


 ATTY. ROMEN T. ERASME
 NOTARY PUBLIC
 OF RNO. 74918
 ISSUED ON JAN 12 2017
 REP. NO. 147-7416
 ISSUED ON JAN 24 2017
 COLL. NO. 3924

APPENDIX-IX

COST ESTIMATION

APPENDIX IX: COST ESTIMATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

IX.1	Project Cost of MMIP II	IX-1
IX.1.1	Summary of Project Cost (Case-1)	IX-1
IX.1.2	Summary of Project Cost (Case-2)	IX-3
IX.1.3	Summary of Project Cost (Same Condition as NIA's Estimation).....	IX-5
IX.2	Project Cost of MMIP III.....	IX-7
IX.2.1	Summary of Project Cost for MMIP III.....	IX-7
IX.2.2	List and Direct Cost of Maintenance Machineries.....	IX-8

APPENDIX IX. COST ESTIMATION

(It is noted that non-disclose information for 3-year is included in this appendix as procurement by the Philippines government is scheduled.)

IX.1 Project Cost of MMIP II

IX.1.1 Summary of Project Cost (Case-1)

(1) PHP Version

Particulars			Original Total Cost (PHP Version)	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
CY2019 ODA Program								
Direct Cost	Irrigation and Drainage Development	1-1.	Construction of the MC-2					
		1-2.	Construction of the Lateral under MC-2					
		1-3.	Construction of the Main Drainage (MDC)					
		1-4.	Construction of the Main Drainage (LDC)					
		1-5.	Construction of FAÇADE DRAIN					
		1-6.	Flood Protection Works (Canal Slope Protection, Concrete Flume Introduction and Sluice Gates Introduction along the Pulangui River etc.)					
		1-7.	Urgent Works for MMIP I Area					
			(1) Supply and delivery of steel gates					
			(2) Drainage Structures					
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (a)					
	Distribution Infrastructure Improvement	2-1.	Access Road (Intra-site Road) Construction					
		2-2.	Bridge Construction (along Access Road)					
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (b)					
	Agriculture & Extension Development	3-1.	Technical Assistance for Irrigated Rice Production					
		3-2.	Enhancement of Agriculture Extension Services at Municipality Level					
3-3.		Development of Seed Production						
		Sub-total of Direct Cost (c)						
Other Related Activities	4-1.	Parcellary Mapping/ Survey						
		(1) Parcellary Survey						
		(2) Construction Survey						
	4-2.	Institutional Development Program (IA establishment)						
		(1) On-Farm Development						
		(2) IA Strengthening/Organizing						
	4-3.	Field Support for Supervision and Monitoring						
4-4.	Project Service Facilities							
4-5.	Detailed Engineering							
4-6.	Other Administrative Works							
		Sub-total of Direct Cost (d)						
		Total of Direct Cost (A) = (a) + (b) + (c) + (d)						
Indirect Cost	Land Acquisition	(1)	Irrigation and Drainage Development					
		(2)	Distribution Infrastructure Improvement (Access Road)					
			Total of Land Acquisition (e)					
	VAT	(1)	Direct Cost					
		(2)	Land Acquisition					
			Total of Land VAT (f)					
	Price Escalation	(1)	Direct Cost					
		(2)	Land Acquisition					
			Total of Land Price Escalation (g)					
	Physical Contingency	(1)	Direct Cost					
(2)		Land Acquisition						
		Total of Physical Contingency (h)						
		Total of Indirect Cost (B) = (e) + (f) + (g) + (h)						
		Grand Total = (A) + (B)						

(2) JPY Version

Particulars			Original Total Cost (JPY Version)					
				2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
CY2019 ODA Program								
Direct Cost	Irrigation and Drainage Development	1-1.	Construction of the MC-2					
		1-2.	Construction of the Lateral under MC-2					
		1-3.	Construction of the Main Drainage (MDC)					
		1-4.	Construction of the Main Drainage (LDC)					
		1-5.	Construction of FAÇADE DRAIN					
		1-6.	Flood Protection Works (Canal Slope Protection, Concrete Flume Introduction and Sluice Gates Introduction along the Pulangui River etc.)					
		1-7.	Urgent Works for MMIP I Area (1) Supply and delivery of steel gates (2) Drainage Structures					
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (a)					
	Distribution Infrastructure Improvement	2-1.	Access Road (Intra-site Road) Construction					
		2-2.	Bridge Construction (along Access Road)					
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (b)					
	Agriculture & Extension Development	3-1.	Technical Assistance for Irrigated Rice Production					
		3-2.	Enhancement of Agriculture Extension Services at Municipality Level					
		3-3.	Development of Seed Production					
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (c)					
	Other Related Activities	4-1.	Parcellary Mapping/ Survey (1) Parcellary Survey (2) Construction Survey					
4-2.		Institutional Development Program (IA establishment) (1) On-Farm Development (2) IA Strengthening/Organizing						
4-3.		Field Support for Supervision and Monitoring						
4-4.		Project Service Facilities						
4-5.		Detailed Engineering						
4-6.		Other Administrative Works						
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (d)					
		Total of Direct Cost (A) = (a) + (b) + (c) + (d)						
Indirect Cost	Land Acquisition	(1)	Irrigation and Drainage Development					
		(2)	Distribution Infrastructure Improvement (Access Road)					
			Total of Land Acquisition (e)					
	VAT	(1)	Direct Cost					
		(2)	Land Acquisition					
			Total of Land VAT (f)					
	Price Escalation	(1)	Direct Cost					
		(2)	Land Acquisition					
			Total of Land Price Escalation (g)					
	Physical Contingency	(1)	Direct Cost					
(2)		Land Acquisition						
		Total of Physical Contingency (h)						
		Total of Indirect Cost (B) = (e) + (f) + (g) + (h)						
		Grand Total = (A) + (B)						

IX.1.2 Summary of Project Cost (Case-2)

(1) PHP Version

Particulars			Original Total Cost (PHP Version)	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
CY2019 ODA Program								
Direct Cost	Irrigation and Drainage Development	1-1.	Construction of the MC-2					
		1-2.	Construction of the Lateral under MC-2					
		1-3.	Construction of the Main Drainage (MDC)					
		1-4.	Construction of the Main Drainage (LDC)					
		1-5.	Construction of FAÇADE DRAIN					
		1-6.	Flood Protection Works (Canal Slope Protection, Concrete Flume Introduction and Sluice Gates Introduction along the Palangui River etc.)					
		1-7.	Urgent Works for MMIP I Area					
			(1) Supply and delivery of steel gates (2) Drainage Structures					
	Sub-total of Direct Cost (a)							
	Distribution Infrastructure Improvement	2-1.	Access Road (Intra-site Road) Construction					
		2-2.	Bridge Construction (along Access Road)					
		Sub-total of Direct Cost (b)						
	Agriculture & Extension Development	3-1.	Technical Assistance for Irrigated Rice Production					
		3-2.	Enhancement of Agriculture Extension Services at Municipality Level					
		3-3.	Development of Seed Production					
		Sub-total of Direct Cost (c)						
	Other Related Activities	4-1.	Parcellary Mapping/ Survey					
			(1) Parcellary Survey (2) Construction Survey					
		4-2.	Institutional Development Program (IA establishment)					
			(1) On-Farm Development (2) IA Strengthening/Organizing					
4-3.		Field Support for Supervision and Monitoring						
4-4.		Project Service Facilities						
4-5.		Detailed Engineering						
4-6.	Other Administrative Works							
Sub-total of Direct Cost (d)								
Total of Direct Cost (A) = (a) + (b) + (c) + (d)								
Indirect Cost	Land Acquisition	(1)	Irrigation and Drainage Development					
		(2)	Distribution Infrastructure Improvement (Access Road)					
		Total of Land Acquisition (e)						
	VAT	(1)	Direct Cost					
		(2)	Land Acquisition					
	Total of Land VAT (f)							
	Price Escalation	(1)	Direct Cost					
		(2)	Land Acquisition					
	Total of Land Price Escalation (g)							
	Physical Contingency	(1)	Direct Cost					
(2)		Land Acquisition						
Total of Physical Contingency (h)								
Total of Indirect Cost (B) = (e) + (f) + (g) + (h)								
Grand Total = (A) + (B)								

(2) JPY Version

Particulars			Original Total Cost (JPY Version)					
				2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
CY2019 ODA Program								
Direct Cost	Irrigation and Drainage Development	1-1.	Construction of the MC-2					
		1-2.	Construction of the Lateral under MC-2					
		1-3.	Construction of the Main Drainage (MDC)					
		1-4.	Construction of the Main Drainage (LDC)					
		1-5.	Construction of FAÇADE DRAIN					
		1-6.	Flood Protection Works (Canal Slope Protection, Concrete Flume Introduction and Sluice Gates Introduction along the Pulangui River etc.)					
		1-7.	Urgent Works for MMIP I Area (1) Supply and delivery of steel gates (2) Drainage Structures					
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (a)					
	Distribution Infrastructure Improvement	2-1.	Access Road (Intra-site Road) Construction					
		2-2.	Bridge Construction (along Access Road)					
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (b)					
	Agriculture & Extension Development	3-1.	Technical Assistance for Irrigated Rice Production					
		3-2.	Enhancement of Agriculture Extension Services at Municipality Level					
		3-3.	Development of Seed Production					
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (c)					
Other Related Activities	4-1.	Parcellary Mapping/ Survey (1) Parcellary Survey (2) Construction Survey						
	4-2.	Institutional Development Program (IA establishment) (1) On-Farm Development (2) IA Strengthening/Organizing						
	4-3.	Field Support for Supervision and Monitoring						
	4-4.	Project Service Facilities						
	4-5.	Detailed Engineering						
	4-6.	Other Administrative Works						
			Sub-total of Direct Cost (d)					
		Total of Direct Cost (A) = (a) + (b) + (c) + (d)						
Indirect Cost	Land Acquisition	(1)	Irrigation and Drainage Development					
		(2)	Distribution Infrastructure Improvement (Access Road)					
			Total of Land Acquisition (e)					
	VAT	(1)	Direct Cost					
		(2)	Land Acquisition					
			Total of Land VAT (f)					
	Price Escalation	(1)	Direct Cost					
		(2)	Land Acquisition					
			Total of Land Price Escalation (g)					
	Physical Contingency	(1)	Direct Cost					
(2)		Land Acquisition						
		Total of Physical Contingency (h)						
		Total of Indirect Cost (B) = (e) + (f) + (g) + (h)						
		Grand Total = (A) + (B)						

IX.1.3 Summary of Project Cost (Same Condition as NIA's Estimation)

For the sake of comparison between NIA's estimation and JICA Team's estimation for remaining civil works of MMIP II project area, the cost of "Distribution Infrastructure Improvement", "Agriculture & Extension Development" and "Price Escalation" were excluded from the JICA Team's estimation. The result of these estimations have been referred

(1) Case-1 (PHP Version)

Particulars			Original Total Cost (PHP Version)	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total	
Direct Cost	CY2019 ODA Program								
	Irrigation and Drainage Development	1-1.	Construction of the MC-2						
		1-2.	Construction of the Lateral under MC-2						
		1-3.	Construction of the Main Drainage (MDC)						
		1-4.	Construction of the Main Drainage (LDC)						
		1-5.	Construction of FAÇADE DRAIN						
		1-6.	Flood Protection Works (Canal Slope Protection, Concrete Flume Introduction and Sluice Gates Introduction along the Pulangui River etc.)						
		1-7.	Urgent Works for MMIP I Area (1) Supply and delivery of steel gates (2) Drainage Structures						
	Sub-total of Direct Cost (a)								
	Other Related Activities	4-1.	Parcellary Mapping/ Survey (1) Parcellary Survey (2) Construction Survey						
		4-2.	Institutional Development Program (IA establishment) (1) On-Farm Development (2) IA Strengthening/Organizing						
		4-3.	Field Support for Supervision and Monitoring						
		4-4.	Project Service Facilities						
		4-5.	Detailed Engineering						
		4-6.	Other Administrative Works						
		Sub-total of Direct Cost (b)							
	Total of Direct Cost (A) = (a) + (b)								
	Indirect Cost	Land Acquisition	(1)	Irrigation and Drainage Development					
			Total of Land Acquisition (c)						
		VAT	(1)	Direct Cost					
(2)			Land Acquisition						
Total of Land VAT (d)									
Physical Contingency	(1)	Direct Cost							
	(2)	Land Acquisition							
Total of Physical Contingency (e)									
Total of Indirect Cost (B) = (c) + (d) + (e)									
Grand Total = (A) + (B)									

(2) Case-2 (PHP Version)

Z			Original Total Cost (PHP Version)	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
CY2019 ODA Program								
Direct Cost	Irrigation and Drainage Development	1-1.	Construction of the MC-2					
		1-2.	Construction of the Lateral under MC-2					
		1-3.	Construction of the Main Drainage (MDC)					
		1-4.	Construction of the Main Drainage (LDC)					
		1-5.	Construction of FAÇADE DRAIN					
		1-6.	Flood Protection Works (Canal Slope Protection, Concrete Flume Introduction and Sluice Gates Introduction along the Pulangui River etc.)					
		1-7.	Urgent Works for MMIP I Area					
			(1) Supply and delivery of steel gates (2) Drainage Structures					
	Sub-total of Direct Cost (a)							
	Other Related Activities	4-1.	Parcelary Mapping/ Survey					
			(1) Parcelary Survey (2) Construction Survey					
		4-2.	Institutional Development Program (IA establishment)					
			(1) On-Farm Development (2) IA Strengthening/Organizing					
		4-3.	Field Support for Supervision and Monitoring					
		4-4.	Project Service Facilities					
		4-5.	Detailed Engineering					
		4-6.	Other Administrative Works					
Sub-total of Direct Cost (b)								
Total of Direct Cost (A) = (a) + (b)								
Indirect Cost	Land Acquisition	(1) Irrigation and Drainage Development						
		Total of Land Acquisition (c)						
	VAT	(1) Direct Cost						
		(2) Land Acquisition						
	Total of Land VAT (d)							
	Physical Contingency	(1) Direct Cost						
(2) Land Acquisition								
Total of Physical Contingency (e)								
Total of Indirect Cost (B) = (c) + (d) + (e)								
Grand Total = (A) + (B)								

IX.2 Project Cost of MMIP III

IX.2.1 Summary of Project Cost for MMIP III

(1) PHP Version

Particulars				Original Total Cost (PHP Version)	Project Cost (million PHP)				
					1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	Total
MMIP III Project	Direct Cost	III-1	Rehabilitation of MMIP I Area (MSA & UMSA)						
		III-2	Improvement of MMIP II Area (UMSA, LMSA and PESA)						
		III-3	Procurement of Machineries (for Maintenance)						
		Sub-total of Direct Cost (A)							
	Indirect Cost	VAT							
		Physical Contingency							
		Administration Cost							
		Sub-total of Indirect Cost (B)							
		Grand Total = (A) + (B)							

(2) JPY Version

Particulars				Original Total Cost (JPY Version)	Project Cost (million JPY)				
					1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	Total
MMIP III Project	Direct Cost	III-1	Rehabilitation of MMIP I Area (MSA & UMSA)						
		III-2	Improvement of MMIP II Area (UMSA, LMSA and PESA)						
		III-3	Procurement of Machineries (for Maintenance)						
		Sub-total of Direct Cost (A)							
	Indirect Cost	VAT							
		Physical Contingency							
		Administration Cost							
		Sub-total of Indirect Cost (B)							
		Grand Total = (A) + (B)							

IX.2.2 List and Direct Cost of Maintenance Machineries

No.	Equipment Name	Specification	Nos.	Unit Cost (JPY)	Cost (JPY)	Remark
1. Maintenance Machineries						
1-1. Maintenance Machineries (NIA's Request)						
(1)	Dump Truck	332HP(246kW), Loading Capa. 10 ton	6			NIA's Request
(2)	Hydraulic Excavator	Bucket 0.8m3(0.6m3), 20 ton	1			NIA's Request
(3)	Long Armed Hydraulic Excavator	Bucket 0.4m3(0.3m3), 22 ton	1			NIA's Request
(4)	Motor Grader	120 HP (89kW), 10 ton	1			NIA's Request
(5)	Wheel Loader (Front-End Loader)	Bucket 1.3~1.4m3, 6.9 ton	1			NIA's Request
(6)	Compactor (Tamping Roller)	10 ton, Vibratory	1			NIA's Request
(7)	Service Vehicle		1			NIA's Request
				Sub-total (a)		
1-2. Maintenance Machineries (JICA Propose)						
(1)	Track Dozer	90HP (67kW), 10 ton	1			Additional Plan
(2)	Hydraulic Excavator	Bucket 0.28m3(0.20m3), 7 ton	4			Additional Plan
(3)	Steel Wheel Static Roller	76HP (56kW), 3 Wheels, 10~12t	1			Additional Plan
(4)	Vibratory Roller	Hand Guide, 12HP (9kW), 0.6t	2			Additional Plan
(5)	Vibratory Plate Compactor	4HP (3kW), 0.06t	2			Additional Plan
(6)	Forklift	41HP(30kW), Loading Capa. 2.0 ton	1			Additional Plan
(7)	Generator Set	20 kVA	2			Additional Plan
(8)	Concrete Mixer	HP10 (7.5kW), 0.35m3	1			Additional Plan
(9)	Concrete Mixer	HP15 (11kW), 0.20m3	1			Additional Plan
(10)	Jeep	4 Wheel Drive	2			Additional Plan
(11)	Pick-up	2t	2			Additional Plan
(12)	Farm Tractor	HP24 (718kW), Crawler (Rear Wheel)	1			Additional Plan
				Sub-total (a)		
				Sub-total (c) = (a)+(b)		
2. Spare Parts						
(1)	Spare Parts (for all Equipment)	10% of Equipment Price	1 lot			
				Sub-total (d)		
3. transportation and Training						
(1)	Ocean Freight, Inland Transportation, Insurance, Training for Equipment etc.		1 lot			
				Sub-total (e)		
				Total (c)+(d)+(e)		

APPENDIX-X

**PROJECT
EVALUATION**

APPENDIX X: PROJECT EVALUATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

X.1	Economic Analysis of Initially Proposed Options	X-1
X.2	Qualitative Benefit to Peace and Order Condition.....	X-4
X.3	Tables and Figures in Project Evaluation.....	X-5

LIST OF TABLES:

Table X.1.1	the Cases for Project Evaluation.....	X-2
Table X.1.2	Financial and Economic Cost by Evaluation Case (At 2017 Price Level)	X-2
Table X.1.3	Current and Target Irrigable Area by Evaluation Case and by with/without Dike	X-3
Table X.1.4	Summary of Annual Net Benefit, EIRR, NPV, and B/C.....	X-3
Table X.3.1	Current and Target Irrigable Area by Evaluation Case and by with/without Dike	X-5
Table X.3.2	Consumer Price Index and Construction Material Wholesale Price Index from 2000 to June 2018.....	X-6
Table X.3.3	Applied Conversion Factors	X-6
Table X.3.4	Farm Cost- Benefit Indicators Applied in the Evaluation (June 2018 Price Level)	X-7
Table X.3.5	Planted Areas and Evaluation Cases for LMSA Area.....	X-7
Table X.3.6	Planted Areas and Evaluation Cases for all MMIP II Area.....	X-7
Table X.3.7	Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-LM-D00).....	X-8
Table X.3.8	Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-LM-D30).....	X-8
Table X.3.9	Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-LM-D50).....	X-8
Table X.3.10	Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-LM-D80).....	X-9
Table X.3.11	Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-LM-D00).....	X-9
Table X.3.12	Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-LM-D30).....	X-9
Table X.3.13	Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-LM-D50).....	X-10
Table X.3.14	Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-LM-D80).....	X-10
Table X.3.15	Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-M2-D00).....	X-10
Table X.3.16	Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-M2-D30).....	X-11
Table X.3.17	Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-M2-D50).....	X-11
Table X.3.18	Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-M2-D80).....	X-11
Table X.3.19	Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-M2-D00).....	X-12
Table X.3.20	Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-M2-D30).....	X-12
Table X.3.21	Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-M2-D50).....	X-12
Table X.3.22	Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-M2-D80).....	X-13
Table X.3.23	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case1), current price level	X-13
Table X.3.24	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case1), June 2018 price level	X-13
Table X.3.25	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), current price level	X-14
Table X.3.26	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), June 2018 price level	X-14

Table X.3.27	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), Current price level	X-15
Table X.3.28	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), June 2018 price level	X-15
Table X.3.29	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case1), current price level	X-15
Table X.3.30	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case1) , June 2018 price level	X-16
Table X.3.31	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case2), current price level	X-16
Table X.3.32	Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case2), June 2018 price level	X-17
Table X.3.33	Annual Expense for Farm Extension.....	X-17
Table X.3.34	Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case1) (million Php).....	X-17
Table X.3.35	Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2) (million Php).....	X-18
Table X.3.36	Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case1) (million Php)	X-18
Table X.3.37	Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case2) (million Php)	X-18
Table X.3.38	Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Agriculture Extension (for all Cases) (million Php).....	X-18
Table X.3.39	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-LM-D00	X-19
Table X.3.40	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-LM-D30	X-20
Table X.3.41	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-LM-D50	X-21
Table X.3.42	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-LM-D80	X-22
Table X.3.43	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-LM-D00	X-23
Table X.3.44	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-LM-D30	X-24
Table X.3.45	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-LM-D50	X-25
Table X.3.46	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-LM-D80	X-26
Table X.3.47	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-M2-D00	X-27
Table X.3.48	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-M2-D30	X-28
Table X.3.49	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-M2-D50	X-29
Table X.3.50	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-M2-D80	X-30
Table X.3.51	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-M2-D00	X-31
Table X.3.52	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-M2-D30	X-32
Table X.3.53	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-M2-D50	X-33
Table X.3.54	Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-M2-D80	X-34

LIST OF FIGURES:

Figure X.1.1	Comparison of EIRR by Evaluation Case	X-3
Figure X.2.1	Evaluation of Government Functions by Barangays	X-4
Figure X.3.1	Annual Inflation Rate against Previous Year Average (left) and Indicator Standardized in May 2018 (right).....	X-4

APPENDIX X. PROJECT EVALUATION

(It is noted that non-disclose information for 3-year is included in this appendix as procurement by the Philippines government is scheduled.)

X.1 Economic Analysis of Initially Proposed Options

To identify efficient options among initially proposed plans, economic analysis was conducted as of July 2017, at the time of 1st Interim Report submission. In summary, the result showed that the option that considers foundation treatment in addition to extra-banking was not economically feasible because the cost was too high. Firstly, following shows how evaluation cases established.

On engineering perspective, four alternative are considered regarding dyke construction, e.g., 1) original design by NIA-PMO (that is called “alternative-3” in the evaluation), 2) an alternative which extra banking is considered to cope with consolidation settlement (“alternative-2”), and 3) an alternative which foundation treatment is considered in addition to the extra embankment (“alternative-1”). Alternative-1 has the largest beneficial areas with highest project cost followed by Alternative-2. While Alternative-3 has smallest beneficial areas with lowest project cost. In terms of cost-efficiency, the superiority or inferiority among the alternatives are qualitatively uncertain and should be determined quantitatively. Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) is applied as the indicator of the comparison.

However, most economically efficient option does not necessary mean that the option is economically feasible. To evaluate whether the proposed plans are economically feasible or not, the EIRR shall be judged by comparing with Social Discount Ratio in the Philippines. Although the Social Discount Ratio in the Philippines is not established yet, according to NEDA, 10% is applied with practices of similar project in the irrigation/agriculture sector in the country. Therefore, the EIRR should be more than 10% otherwise the possible plans cannot be justified.

One problem is that the results may change depending on the definition and scope of “the project”. As the feasibility study of Japanese Yen-Loan project, “The project” shall cover only the target area once planned to be financed by ODA loan (2,133 ha of south-eastern part of Lower Malitubog Service Area). In that case, the economic efficiency should be judged based on the costs and benefits to be occurred in ODA target area. While on the standpoint of NIA project, not only ODA target areas but also other areas of LMSA total 6,590 ha shall be taken into consideration. The analysis applied basically former definition, namely, it covers only the costs and benefits to be occurred in ODA target area (cases notified with “OD”). For reference purpose, analysis which included other part of LMSA were also conducted (cases notified with “LM”).

Incidentally, the construction in LMSA launched at 2015 and still on-going. Looking at 2018 fiscal year (beginning of detail design), the costs from 2015 to 2017 have already been incurred and cannot be recovered. It is so-called sunk cost and generally not count in project evaluation (cases notified with “SC”). However, one might think that the EIRR could be overestimated if the items expensed 2015-2017 would benefit for the proposed projects and the benefits are inseparable with each other. For example, construction of irrigation canals on upstream service area could benefit future construction in downstream. Therefore, EIRRs, which counted 2015- 2017 expenses as if they were part of the component of “the project”, were calculated for reference cases (cases notified with “NS”).

Based on above concepts, total 12 cases were established, summarized in Table X.1.1;

- ✓ S.N 1-3 are the cases in which cost invested by NIA till year 2017 is taken as sunk cost, while S.N 4-6 count all the cost for LMSA since the construction commencement year of 2015.
- ✓ S.N 1-6 deals with whole LMSA while S.N 7-9 deals only with the possible ODA loan financing

area, the most eastern part of the LMSA.

- ✓ S.N 10-12 consider NO dykes are to be constructed, in that irrigable area will be reduced through cost will be also be reduced.

Table X.1.1 the Cases for Project Evaluation

SN	Case	Dike Construction	Dike Budget	Construction of Dike	Target Area	Project Cost Included in the Evaluation (Base Year)
1	1-1-LM-SC	With Dike	Yen-Loan	Alternative-3	LMSA Total	Only the Budget Between 2018 -2024 (2018 Base Year)
2	1-2-LM-SC	With Dike	Ditto	Alternative-2	LMSA Total	Ditto
3	1-3-LM-SC	With Dike	Ditto	Alternative-1	LMSA Total	Ditto
4	1-1-LM-NC	With Dike	Ditto	Alternative-3	LMSA Total	Including all Budget Between 2015 - 2024(2015 Base Year)
5	1-2-LM-NC	With Dike	Ditto	Alternative-2	LMSA Total	Ditto
6	1-3-LM-NC	With Dike	Ditto	Alternative-1	LMSA Total	Ditto
7	1-1-OD-SC	With Dike	Ditto	Alternative-3	Only ODA Target Area	Only the Budget During 2018 -2024 (2018 Base Year)
8	1-2-OD-SC	With Dike	Ditto	Alternative-2	Only ODA Target Area	Ditto
9	1-3-OD-SC	With Dike	Ditto	Alternative-1	Only ODA Target Area	Ditto
10	2-0-LM-SC	Without Dike	N.A	N.A	LMSA Total	Only the Budget During 2018 -2024 (2018 Base Year)
11	2-0-LM-NC	Without Dike	N.A	N.A	LMSA Total	Including all Budget Between 2015 - 2024(2015 Base Year)
12	2-0-OD-SC	Without Dike	N.A	N.A	Only ODA Target Area	Only the Budget During 2018 -2024 (2018 Base Year)

Source: JICA Survey Team

Regarding the costs that has already expensed (2015-2017), should be evaluated at current price level, otherwise, the expenses are underestimated. Hence, all expensed cost were converted into May 2017 price level, by using construction materials wholesale price index. Table X.1.2 shows financial and economic costs by evaluation case at current price and at May 2017 price level.

Table X.1.2 Financial and Economic Cost by Evaluation Case (At 2017 Price Level) , Million Php

Case	Financial Cost			Economic Cost		
	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total
1-1-LM-SC	■	■	■	■	■	■
1-2-LM-SC	■	■	■	■	■	■
1-3-LM-SC	■	■	■	■	■	■
1-1-LM-NC	■	■	■	■	■	■
1-2-LM-NC	■	■	■	■	■	■
1-3-LM-NC	■	■	■	■	■	■
1-1-OD-SC	■	■	■	■	■	■
1-2-OD-SC	■	■	■	■	■	■
1-3-OD-SC	■	■	■	■	■	■
2-0-LM-SC	■	■	■	■	■	■
2-0-LM-NC	■	■	■	■	■	■
2-0-OD-SC	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.1.3 summarizes current and target irrigable area by evaluation case. The estimated planted areas on present (without) condition are shown in 2ⁿ – 5th columns of the Table. For instance, the current cultivated area of maize at rainy season was 415 ha in ODA covered area, and 1,087 ha in LMSA overall.

The planted areas on future (with) condition are shown in 6th – 9th columns of same table. With the

project, thanks to the construction of protection dike, the arable lands are expected to be fully irrigated aside from minor portion of perennial crops and tree plantation areas. Then, the irrigable area will expand to 2,133ha and 6,590 in ODA covered area and in LMSA respectively. On the other hand, in the case of without protection dike, the target irrigable area shrunk but still it can irrigate 1,001 ha in ODA covered areas and 3,688 ha in LMSA.

Table X.1.3 Current and Target Irrigable Area by Evaluation Case and by with/without Dike

Case	Rainy Season, Current		Dry Season, Current		Plan with Dykes		Plan Without Dykes	
	Paddy, ha	Maize, ha	Paddy, ha	Maize, ha	RS Paddy, ha	DS Paddy, ha	RS Paddy, ha	DS Paddy, ha
1-1-LM-SC	367	1,087	457	795	6,590	6,590	-	-
1-2-LM-SC	367	1,087	457	795	6,590	6,590	-	-
1-3-LM-SC	367	1,087	457	795	6,590	6,590	-	-
1-1-LM-NC	367	1,087	457	795	6,590	6,590	-	-
1-2-LM-NC	367	1,087	457	795	6,590	6,590	-	-
1-3-LM-NC	367	1,087	457	795	6,590	6,590	-	-
1-1-OD-SC	131	415	154	303	2,133	2,133	-	-
1-2-OD-SC	131	415	154	303	2,133	2,133	-	-
1-3-OD-SC	131	415	154	303	2,133	2,133	-	-
2-0-LM-SC	367	1,087	457	795	-	-	3,688	3,688
2-0-LM-NC	367	1,087	457	795	-	-	3,688	3,688
2-0-OD-SC	131	415	154	303	-	-	1,001	1,001

Source: JICA Survey Team.

The result of economic analysis is summarized in Table X.1.4.

- ✓ Construction costs which include foundation treatment were very huge and respective EIRR were very low, namely, 2.3% for 1-3-LM-SC, 0.1% for 1-3-LM-NC, and -4.0% for 1-3-OD-SC.
- ✓ The EIRR performs well if expense items from 2015 to 2017 can be regarded as sunk cost (18.2% in 1-1-LM-SC, 16.2% in 1-2-LM-SC, and 12.5% in 2-0-LM-SC). For other cases (notified with “LM”), it was not feasible.
- ✓ When it comes to ODA target area, the Case 1-1-OD-SC marked 6.3% in EIRR (no extra banking and no foundation treatment), Case 1-2-OD-SC marked 5.6% (only extra banking), and Case 1-3-OD-SC marked -1.5% (extra banking and foundation treatment). Another option made by excluding protection dike from the cases that is equivalent to Case 2-0-OD-SC. It marked 5.9% in EIRR.

Table X.1.4 Summary of Annual Net Benefit, EIRR, NPV, and B/C

SN	Case	Annual Benefit (Million Php)	IRR (%)	NPV (Million Php)	B/C
1	1-1-LM-SC	595.1	12.7%	645	1.18
2	1-2-LM-SC	595.1	11.4%	340	1.09
3	1-3-LM-SC	595.1	1.4%	-3,551	0.54
4	1-1-LM-NC	595.1	9.9%	-28	0.99
5	1-2-LM-NC	595.1	9.0%	-333	0.94
6	1-3-LM-NC	595.1	0.8%	-4,224	0.53
7	1-1-OD-SC	190.4	6.3%	-355	0.79
8	1-2-OD-SC	190.4	5.6%	-304	0.75
9	1-3-OD-SC	190.4	-1.5%	-1,193	0.43
10	2-0-LM-SC	310.8	12.5%	347	1.22
11	2-0-LM-NC	310.8	7.9%	-445	0.85
12	2-0-OD-SC	79.5	5.9%	-191	0.74

Source: JICA Survey Team Net Present Value is calculated with 10% of Social Discount Ratio

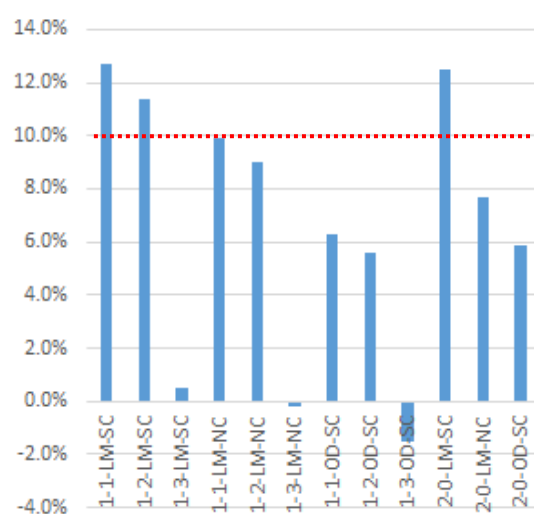


Figure X.1.1 Comparison of EIRR by Evaluation Case
Source: JICA Survey Team

As the feasibility study of yen-loan project, it is better to focus on ODA target area (notified with “OD”). According to the results, the EIRRs were below of social discount ratio in this country (10%). Particularly, the cases of which foundation treatment is included in the project cost (Case 1-3-LM-SC, Case 1-3-LM-NC and Case 1-3-D-SC), were too high to be viable, and in fact, EIRR marked almost zero or negative value. Hence, it is concluded that these plans were difficult to be implemented.

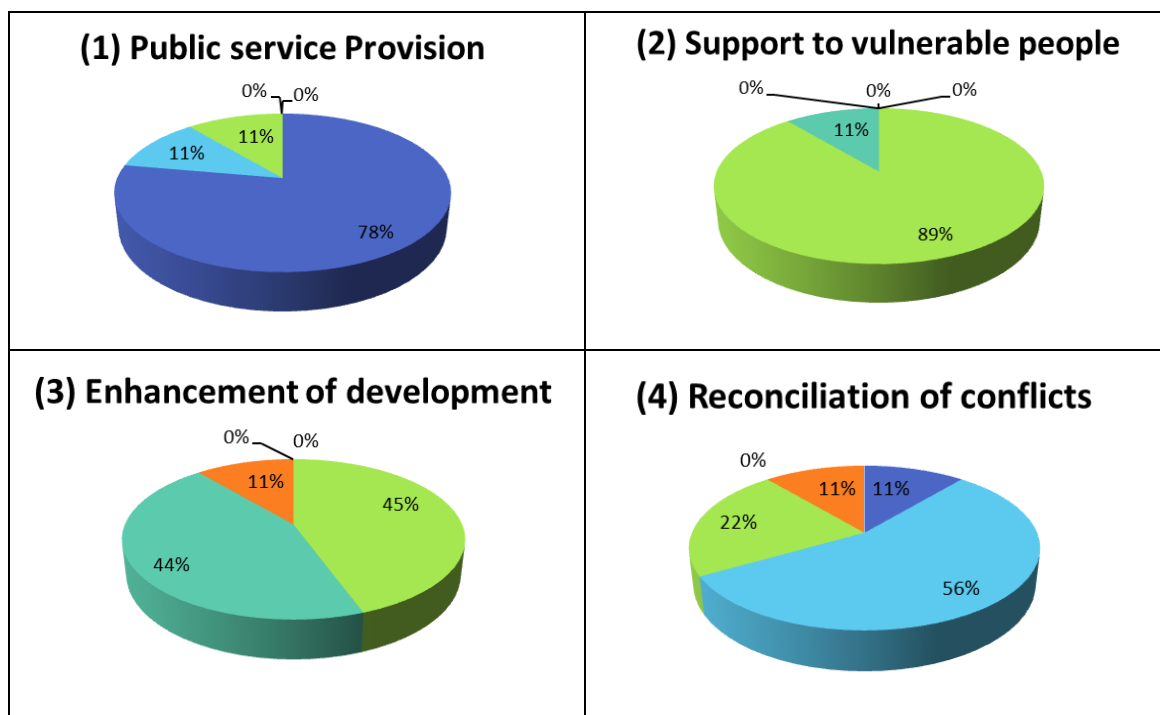
X.2 Qualitative Benefit to Peace and Order Condition

As already mentioned in the Main Report, there may be a difficulty of finding out direct relationship between the MMIP I and peace and order establishment in the area. However, there may be a possibility that the MMIP I has contributed to sustain peace and order once, for example, cessation of hostilities were agreed upon.

According to SAPROF report (May 2007), it is said that with the implementation of MMIP I and the continued commitment of the Government to effort peace and development in the region, the peace and order condition were drastically improved. The project area was declared a zone of peace and therefore, the implementation of MMIP I was regarded by some as a development project that promoted the building of a community of peace.

The members of MNLE and MILF are basically such people who engaged themselves in fighting once ordered or once incident takes place, however otherwise they engage themselves in raising their own livelihood. It means that when the cessation of hostilities is agreed upon, they may tend to return to their livelihood, which is basically farming. The last major conflict recorded between MILF and AFP in and around the project site was in 2003. The delivery of irrigation water by MMIP I, according to NIA-PMO, served as turning point for several MILF members who had returned and resumed the livelihood, farming.

Figure X.2.1 shows evaluation of government functions by focal groups gathered each of selected Barangays. 2 Barangays out of the 3 Barangays from the MMIP I area affirmed that their trust on the Government has increased after the completion of MMIP I, as they saw significant improvement on the items (3) Enhancement of development, (4) Reconciliation of Conflicts and (5) Provision of law and order.



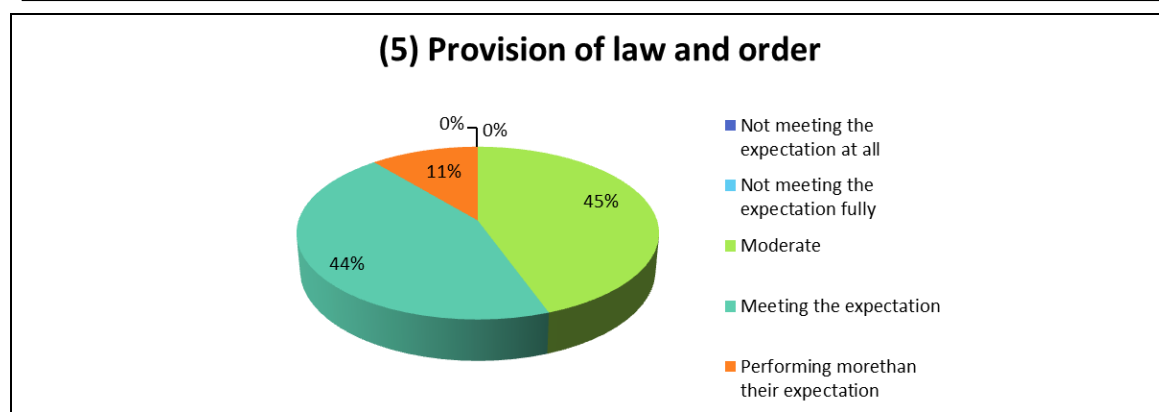


Figure X.2.1 Evaluation of Government Functions by Barangays

Source: JICA Study Team

X.3 Tables and Figures in Project Evaluation

In this chapter, supplementary information that could not be included in the main report are provided.

(1) Operation and Maintenance Fee

For the operation and maintenance cost calculation, one (1) percentages for Case-1 and two (2) percentage for Case-2 of the total costs are applied. The work items of operation and maintenance fee are supposed to include personal service, maintenance operation and other expenses. Estimated annual OM fees by evaluation cases are shown at the fifth column from bottom, which close to 1% and 2%.

Table X.3.1 Current and Target Irrigable Area by Evaluation Case and by with/without Dike

Work Item		Case-1 (million PHP)				Case-2 (million PHP)			
		MMIP II Area		LMSA		MMIP II Area		LMSA	
Personal Services (PS)	Salary and Wages	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Other Compensations	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Retirement/ Personnel Benefits etc.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Sub-total of PS (A)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Maintenance Operation and Other Expenses (MOOE)	Office Supplies and Materials *1	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Utility Expenses *2	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Professional Services *3	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Repair and Maintenance for Office *4	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Extraordinary and Miscellaneous Expenses	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Construction Materials and Labor *5	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Operation Cost of Construction Equipment *6	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Provision of Additional MOOE	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Other Expense	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
	Sub-total of MOOE (B)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total (C) = (A) + (B)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Project Cost (D) *7	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Ratio of O & M Cost (C / D)	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Target Area (ha) (E)		7,634		3,688		10,356		6,590	
Cost of O & M per ha (PHP/ha) (C / E)		■		■		■		■	

*1: Office supplies/ gasoline, oil and lubricant/ textbook and instructional materials/ drugs and medicines etc.

*2: Water and electricity etc.

*3: Legal services/ auditing services/ environment & sanitary services/ canal cleanings & maintenance/ IA remuneration etc.

*4: Office equipment, furniture, IT equipment & software etc.

*5: Construction materials (embankment materials, cement, sand, gravel etc.) and labor for rehabilitation of irrigation & drainage facilities, road and bridge etc.

*6: Diesel fee/ rental fee/ maintenance fee/ spare parts/ wage of operator etc.

*7: Source: JICA Survey Team; the Cost Includes irrigation canals, drainage, and agriculture extension works.

Note: The costs that has already expensed by 2018 are converted into current price level by using CMWPI .

(2) Conversion Factors

All cost and benefit are calculated in Philippines Peso (Php), adopting the level of June 2018 price which are standardized by using consumer price index (CPI) and construction materials wholesale price index (CMWPI).

Table X.3.2 summarizes CPI and CMWPI from 2000 to June 2018 (June 2018 = 100). As right part of Figure X.3.1 indicating, the two indicator show similar tendency in the long run, especially in recent years. However, CMWPI is better to apply for construction costs since annual inflation rate of construction material sometimes significantly deviates from other ordinary goods and service as shown in left part of the figure. Comparing the two indicator, CMWPI is always lower than CPI since 2015. It means that project cost becomes higher when one applies CMWPI instead of CPI, and the EIRRs would be evaluated conservatively.

Table X.3.2 Consumer Price Index and Construction Material Wholesale Price Index from 2000 to June 2018

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
CPI	50.78	53.49	54.95	56.21	58.92	62.76	66.2	68.12	73.75	76.86
CMWPI	39.75	42.05	42.49	44.40	49.09	57.00	64.63	66.57	73.69	74.60
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Current	
CPI	79.78	83.48	86.13	88.71	92.36	93.68	95.34	98.38	100	
CMWPI	77.5	83.39	86.49	88.08	89.75	89.11	90.34	93.28	100	

Source: Philippines Statistic Authority edited by JICA Survey Team.

Note: Current means June 2018

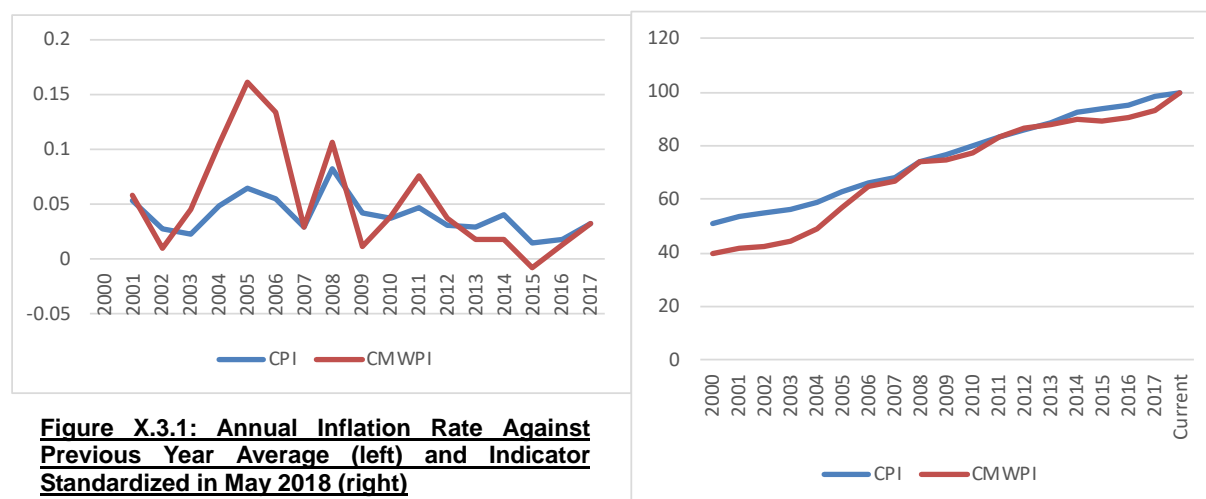


Figure X.3.1: Annual Inflation Rate Against Previous Year Average (left) and Indicator Standardized in May 2018 (right)

Source: Philippines Statistic Authority edited by the Survey Team

As already mentioned in the main report, Standard Conversion Factor (SCF) which was employed in “Philippine Rural Development Project”; World Bank, 2014, is applied in this economic evaluation

Table X.3.3 Applied Conversion Factors

Particulars	Factor	Reference
Standard Conversion Factor (SCF)	0.90	Philippine Rural Development Project, World Bank, 2014
Skilled Labor	1.00	Assumed placed under competitive market
Unskilled Labor/ Family Labor	0.60	Philippine Rural Development Project, World Bank, 2014

Source: JICA Survey Team

Farmgate prices, yields, gross profit, and farming cost per ha were surveyed by the Team through household questionnaire survey on June – July 2017. Farmgate price and farming cost were converted to July 2018 price level by CPI (Table X.3.4) except for paddy farmgate price which applies average four municipalities sourced from Philippines National Statistic Authority, Kotabato Province June 2018.

Table X.3.4 Farm Cost- Benefit Indicators Applied in the Evaluation (June 2018 Price Level)

Crop Type	Hectare	Unit Price	Yield per ha	Gross Profit (Php/Year)	Total Cost (Php/Year)	Net Profit (Php/Year)	Net Profit Ratio (%) (Php/Year)
Rice Irrigated (Financial)	1.00	20.4	3.4	68,988	36,320	32,668	47.4%
Rice Non-Irrigated (Financial)	1.00	17.2	1.7	29,274	10,225	19,049	65.1%
Corn (Financial)	1.00	11.1	2.1	23,614	13,180	10,434	44.2%
Rice Irrigated (Economic)	1.00	18.3	3.4	62,089	27,728	34,361	55.3%
Rice Non-Irrigated (Economic)	1.00	15.5	1.7	26,347	8,787	17,560	66.6%
Corn (Economic)	1.00	10.0	2.1	21,252	10,361	10,892	51.2%

Source: JICA Survey Team, based on Farmer Household Survey on June – July 2017

Note: PSA for national and provincial data is applied for farmgate price of paddy.

(3) Detail Calculation of Project Benefit

Table X.3.5 Planted Areas and Evaluation Cases for LMSA Area

Case	Crop	Dry Season			Wet Season			Total Production (ton)
		Planted Area (ha)	Yield (ton/ha)	Production (ton)	Planted Area (ha)	Yield (ton/ha)	Production (ton)	
-	Without Project							
-	Rice (rain-fed)	457	1.7	777	367	1.7	624	1,401
-	Corn	795	2.1	1,670	1,087	2.1	2,283	3,953
C1	With Project (Case-1)							
C1-LM-D00	Rice (Irrigated)	3,688	4.7	17,334	2,810	4.7	13,207	30,541
C1-LM-D30	30% reduction	3,688	4.7	17,334	870	4.7	4,089	27,631
					1,940	3.2	6,208	
C1-LM-D50	50% reduction	3,688	4.7	17,334	870	4.7	4,089	25,885
					1,940	2.3	4,462	
C1-LM-D80	80% reduction	3,688	4.7	17,334	870	4.7	4,089	23,169
					1,940	0.9	1,746	
C2	With Project (Case-2)							
C2-LM-D00	Rice (irrigated)	6,590	4.7	30,973	3,810	4.7	17,907	48,880
C2-LM-D30	30% reduction	6,590	4.7	30,973	870	4.7	4,089	44,470
					2,940	3.2	9,408	
C2-LM-D50	50% reduction	6,590	4.7	30,973	870	4.7	4,089	41,824
					2,940	2.3	6,762	
C2-LM-D80	80% reduction	6,590	4.7	30,973	870	4.7	4,089	37,708
					2,940	0.9	2,646	

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.3.6 Planted Areas and Evaluation Cases for all MMIP II Area

Case	Crop	Dry Season			Wet Season			Total Production (ton)
		Planted Area (ha)	Yield (ton/ha)	Production (ton)	Planted Area (ha)	Yield (ton/ha)	Production (ton)	
-	Without Project							
-	Rice (rain-fed)	731	1.7	1,242	587	1.7	997	2,240
-	Corn	1,271	2.1	2,669	1,738	2.1	3,650	6,319
C1	With Project (Case-1)							
C1-M2-D00	Rice (Irrigated)	7,634	4.7	35,880	6,756	4.7	31,753	67,633
C1-M2-D30	30% reduction	7,634	4.7	35,880	4,816	4.7	22,635	64,723
					1,940	3.2	6,208	
C1-M2-D50	50% reduction	7,634	4.7	35,880	4,816	4.7	22,635	62,977
					1,940	2.3	4,462	
C1-M2-D80	80% reduction	7,634	4.7	35,880	4,816	4.7	22,635	60,261
					1,940	0.9	1,746	
C2	With Project (Case-2)							
C2-M2-D00	Rice (irrigated)	10,536	4.7	49,519	7,756	4.7	36,453	85,972
C2-M2-D30	30% reduction	10,536	4.7	49,519	4,816	4.7	22,635	81,562
					2,940	3.2	9,408	
C2-M2-D50	50% reduction	10,536	4.7	49,519	4,816	4.7	22,635	78,916
					2,940	2.3	6,762	
C2-M2-D80	80% reduction	10,536	4.7	49,519	4,816	4.7	22,635	74,800
					2,940	0.9	2,646	

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.3.7 Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-LM-D00)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	367.0	457.0	1,087.0	795.0	870.0	3,688.0	1,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	
Production, ton	623.9	776.9	2,282.7	1,669.5	4,089.0	17,333.6	9,118.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	7.0	8.7	11.2	8.2	34.1	144.6	76.1	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	6.4	8.0	11.7	8.5	37.3	158.3	83.3	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	35.1				178.7		76.1	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	34.7				195.7		83.3	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							219.7	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							244.2	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.8 Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-LM-D30)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	367.0	457.0	1,087.0	795.0	870.0	3,688.0	1,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	3.2	
Production, ton	623.9	776.9	2,282.7	1,669.5	4,089.0	17,333.6	6,208.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	7.0	8.7	11.2	8.2	34.1	144.6	51.8	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	6.4	8.0	11.7	8.5	37.3	158.3	56.7	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	35.1				178.7		51.8	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	34.7				195.7		56.7	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							195.4	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							217.7	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.9 Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-LM-D50)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	367.0	457.0	1,087.0	795.0	870.0	3,688.0	1,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	2.3	
Production, ton	623.9	776.9	2,282.7	1,669.5	4,089.0	17,333.6	4,462.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	7.0	8.7	11.2	8.2	34.1	144.6	37.2	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	6.4	8.0	11.7	8.5	37.3	158.3	40.8	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	35.1				178.7		37.2	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	34.7				195.7		40.8	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							180.9	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							201.7	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.10 Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-LM-D80)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	367.0	457.0	1,087.0	795.0	870.0	3,688.0	1,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	0.9	
Production, ton	623.9	776.9	2,282.7	1,669.5	4,089.0	17,333.6	1,746.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	7.0	8.7	11.2	8.2	34.1	144.6	14.6	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	6.4	8.0	11.7	8.5	37.3	158.3	15.9	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	35.1				178.7		14.6	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	34.7				195.7		15.9	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							158.2	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							176.9	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.11 Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-LM-D00)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	367.0	457.0	1,087.0	795.0	870.0	6,590.0	2,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	
Production, ton	623.9	776.9	2,282.7	1,669.5	4,002.0	30,314.0	13,524.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	7.0	8.7	11.2	8.2	33.4	252.9	112.8	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	6.4	8.0	11.7	8.5	36.6	276.9	123.5	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	35.1				286.2		112.8	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	34.7				313.4		123.5	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							364.0	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							402.2	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.12 Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-LM-D30)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	367.0	457.0	1,087.0	795.0	870.0	6,590.0	2,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.6	4.6	3.2	
Production, ton	623.9	776.9	2,282.7	1,669.5	4,002.0	30,314.0	9,408.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	7.0	8.7	11.2	8.2	33.4	252.9	78.5	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	6.4	8.0	11.7	8.5	36.6	276.9	85.9	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	35.1				286.2		78.5	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	34.7				313.4		85.9	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							329.7	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							364.6	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.13 Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-LM-D50)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	367.0	457.0	1,087.0	795.0	870.0	6,590.0	2,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.6	4.6	2.3	
Production, ton	623.9	776.9	2,282.7	1,669.5	4,002.0	30,314.0	6,762.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	7.0	8.7	11.2	8.2	33.4	252.9	56.4	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	6.4	8.0	11.7	8.5	36.6	276.9	61.8	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	35.1				286.2		56.4	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	34.7				313.4		61.8	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							307.6	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							340.5	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.14 Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-LM-D80)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	367.0	457.0	1,087.0	795.0	870.0	6,590.0	2,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.6	4.6	0.9	
Production, ton	623.9	776.9	2,282.7	1,669.5	4,002.0	30,314.0	2,646.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	7.0	8.7	11.2	8.2	33.4	252.9	22.1	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	6.4	8.0	11.7	8.5	36.6	276.9	24.2	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	35.1				286.2		22.1	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	34.7				313.4		24.2	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							273.3	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							302.9	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.15 Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-M2-D00)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	586.8	730.6	1,737.9	1,271.0	4,816.0	7,634.0	1,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	
Production, ton	997.5	1,242.1	3,649.5	2,669.2	22,635.2	35,879.8	9,118.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	11.2	13.9	17.9	13.1	188.8	299.3	76.1	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	10.3	12.8	18.7	13.7	206.7	327.7	83.3	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	56.1				488.1		76.1	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	55.5				534.4		83.3	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							508.1	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							562.2	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.16 Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-M2-D30)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	586.8	730.6	1,737.9	1,271.0	4,816.0	7,634.0	1,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	3.2	
Production, ton	997.5	1,242.1	3,649.5	2,669.2	22,635.2	35,879.8	6,208.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	11.2	13.9	17.9	13.1	188.8	299.3	51.8	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	10.3	12.8	18.7	13.7	206.7	327.7	56.7	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	56.1				488.1		51.8	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	55.5				534.4		56.7	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							483.8	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							535.7	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.17 Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-M2-D50)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	586.8	730.6	1,737.9	1,271.0	4,816.0	7,634.0	1,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	2.3	
Production, ton	997.5	1,242.1	3,649.5	2,669.2	22,635.2	35,879.8	4,462.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	11.2	13.9	17.9	13.1	188.8	299.3	37.2	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	10.3	12.8	18.7	13.7	206.7	327.7	40.8	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	56.1				488.1		37.2	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	55.5				534.4		40.8	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							469.3	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							519.7	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.18 Annual Benefit Calculation (C1-M2-D80)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	586.8	730.6	1,737.9	1,271.0	4,816.0	7,634.0	1,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	0.9	
Production, ton	997.5	1,242.1	3,649.5	2,669.2	22,635.2	35,879.8	1,746.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	11.2	13.9	17.9	13.1	188.8	299.3	14.6	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	10.3	12.8	18.7	13.7	206.7	327.7	15.9	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	56.1				488.1		14.6	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	55.5				534.4		15.9	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							446.6	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							494.9	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.19 Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-M2-D00)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	586.8	730.6	1,737.9	1,271.0	4,816.0	10,536.0	2,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	
Production, ton	997.5	1,242.1	3,649.5	2,669.2	22,635.2	49,519.2	13,818.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	11.2	13.9	17.9	13.1	188.8	413.1	115.3	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	10.3	12.8	18.7	13.7	206.7	452.3	126.2	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	56.1				601.9		115.3	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	55.5				659.0		126.2	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							661.1	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							729.7	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.20 Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-M2-D30)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	586.8	730.6	1,737.9	1,271.0	4,816.0	10,536.0	2,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	3.2	
Production, ton	997.5	1,242.1	3,649.5	2,669.2	22,635.2	49,519.2	9,408.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	11.2	13.9	17.9	13.1	188.8	413.1	78.5	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	10.3	12.8	18.7	13.7	206.7	452.3	85.9	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	56.1				601.9		78.5	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	55.5				659.0		85.9	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							624.3	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							689.5	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.21 Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-M2-D50)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	586.8	730.6	1,737.9	1,271.0	4,816.0	10,536.0	2,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	2.3	
Production, ton	997.5	1,242.1	3,649.5	2,669.2	22,635.2	49,519.2	6,762.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	11.2	13.9	17.9	13.1	188.8	413.1	56.4	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	10.3	12.8	18.7	13.7	206.7	452.3	61.8	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	56.1				601.9		56.4	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	55.5				659.0		61.8	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							602.2	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							665.3	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.22 Annual Benefit Calculation (C2-M2-D80)

Title	Without				With (Target Area, unflooded)		With (Target Area, flooded)	
	Paddy Rainfed		Corn		Paddy Irrigated		Paddy Irrigated	
	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry	Rainy	Dry
Cultivated Area, ha	586.8	730.6	1,737.9	1,271.0	4,816.0	10,536.0	2,940.0	Integrated in "With (Target area, Unflooded)"
Yield, ton/ha	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1	4.7	4.7	0.9	
Production, ton	997.5	1,242.1	3,649.5	2,669.2	22,635.2	49,519.2	2,646.0	
Financial Price, peso/kg	17.2	17.2	11.1	11.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	
Economic Price, peso/kg	15.5	15.5	10.0	10.0	18.3	18.3	18.3	
Profit Ratio, Financial (%)	0.65	0.65	0.44	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.41	
Profit Ratio, Economic (%)	0.67	0.67	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.50	
Net Financial Profit per season, million peso	11.2	13.9	17.9	13.1	188.8	413.1	22.1	
Net Economic Profit per season, million peso	10.3	12.8	18.7	13.7	206.7	452.3	24.2	
Total Financial Profit, million peso	56.1				601.9		22.1	
Total Economic Profit, million peso	55.5				659.0		24.2	
Annual Financial Benefit, million peso							567.9	
Annual Economic Benefit, million peso							627.7	

Source: JICA Survey Team.

(4) Detail Calculation of Project Cost for the Evaluation**Table X.3.23 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case1), current price level**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.23 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case1), current price level; Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.3.24 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case1), June 2018 price level

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note: Administration Fee is deducted to exclude VAT and Price Escalation portions

Table X.3.24 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case1), June 2018 price level; Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note: Administration Fee is deducted to exclude VAT and Price Escalation portions

Table X.3.25 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), current price level

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.3.25 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), current price level; Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.3.26 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), June 2018 price level

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note: Administration Fee is deducted to exclude VAT and Price Escalation portions

Table X.3.26 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), June 2018 price level; Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note: Administration Fee is deducted to exclude VAT and Price Escalation portions

Table X.3.27 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), Current price level

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.3.27 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), Current price level: Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.3.28 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), June 2018 price level

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note: Administration Fee is deducted to exclude VAT and Price Escalation portions

Table X.3.28 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2), June 2018 price level: Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Note: Administration Fee is deducted to exclude VAT and Price Escalation portions

Table X.3.29 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case1), current price level

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.29 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case1), current price level; continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.30 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case1) , June 2018 price level

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Note: Administration Fee is deducted to exclude VAT and Price Escalation portions

Table X.3.30 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case1), June 2018 price level; continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Note: Administration Fee is deducted to exclude VAT and Price Escalation portion

Table X.3.31 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case2), current price level

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■
Check	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.31 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case2), current price level; continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.32 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case2), June 2018 price level

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.3.32 Annual Expense for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case2), June 2018 price level; Continued

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Price Escalation	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
VAT	■	■	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team

Table X.3.33 Annual Expense for Farm Extension

	1st YEAR (2020 Dry and Wet)	2nd YEAR (2021 Dry and Wet)	3rd YEAR (2022 Dry and Wet)	Total
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■
skilled labor	■	■	■	■
unskilled labor	■	■	■	■
other material	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■
Consultant Fee	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■
Total	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Note: Administration Fee is deducted to exclude VAT and Price Escalation portion

Table X.3.34 Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case1) (million Php)

Component	Financial Cost			Economic Cost		
	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Other Material	■	■	■	■	■	■
Skilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Unskilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Consultant Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
Base Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
BC+PhC	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.35 Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (LMSA, Case2) (million Php)

Component	Financial Cost			Economic Cost		
	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Other Material	■	■	■	■	■	■
Skilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Unskilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Consultant Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
Base Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
BC+PhC	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.36 Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case1) (million Php)

Component	Financial Cost			Economic Cost		
	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Other Material	■	■	■	■	■	■
Skilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Unskilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Consultant Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
Base Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
BC+PhC	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.37 Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Irrigation and Drainage Rehabilitation (MMIP2, Case2) (million Php)

Component	Financial Cost			Economic Cost		
	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Other Material	■	■	■	■	■	■
Skilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Unskilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Consultant Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
Base Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
BC+PhC	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.38 Economic Conversion of Project Cost for Agriculture Extension (for all Cases) (million Php)

Component	Financial Cost			Economic Cost		
	FC	LC	Total	FC	LC	Total
Construction Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Other Material	■	■	■	■	■	■
Skilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Unskilled Labor	■	■	■	■	■	■
Land Acquisition	■	■	■	■	■	■
Consultant Fee	■	■	■	■	■	■
Administration Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Base Cost	■	■	■	■	■	■
Physical Contingency	■	■	■	■	■	■
BC+PhC	■	■	■	■	■	■

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.39 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-LM-D00

EIRR 6.57% B/C
 NPV -787.6 0.74
 OCC 10.00%

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	8.7	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	10.5
2018	■	■	■	47.9	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	52.7
2019	■	■	■	97.2	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	97.2
2020	■	■	■	140.9	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	128.1
2021	■	■	■	163.0	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	134.7
2022	■	■	■	175.3	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	131.7
2023	■	■	■	197.2	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	134.7
2024	■	■	■	224.2	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	139.2
2025	■	■	■	242.6	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	136.9
2026	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	125.3
2027	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	113.9
2028	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	103.6
2029	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	94.1
2030	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	85.6
2031	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	77.8
2032	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	70.7
2033	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	64.3
2034	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	58.5
2035	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	53.1
2036	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	48.3
2037	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	43.9
2038	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	39.9
2039	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	36.3
2040	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	33.0
2041	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	30.0
2042	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	27.3
2043	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	24.8
2044	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	22.5
2045	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	20.5
2046	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	18.6
2047	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	16.9
2048	■	■	■	244.2	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	15.4
Total	■	■	■	6,913.6	0.0	3,570.2	169.8	-787.6	■	2,190.3

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.40 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-LM-D30

EIRR	5.40%	B/C
NPV	-1030.6	0.65
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	7.6	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	9.2
2018	■	■	■	41.8	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	46.0
2019	■	■	■	85.3	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	85.3
2020	■	■	■	124.3	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	113.0
2021	■	■	■	144.6	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	119.5
2022	■	■	■	156.1	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	117.3
2023	■	■	■	175.7	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	120.0
2024	■	■	■	199.6	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	123.9
2025	■	■	■	216.0	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	121.9
2026	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	111.7
2027	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	101.5
2028	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	92.3
2029	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	83.9
2030	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	76.3
2031	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	69.3
2032	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	63.0
2033	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	57.3
2034	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	52.1
2035	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	47.4
2036	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	43.1
2037	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	39.1
2038	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	35.6
2039	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	32.3
2040	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	29.4
2041	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	26.7
2042	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	24.3
2043	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	22.1
2044	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	20.1
2045	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	18.3
2046	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	16.6
2047	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	15.1
2048	■	■	■	217.6	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	13.7
Total	■	■	■	6,155.8	0.0	2,812.4	169.8	-1,030.6	■	1,947.2

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.41 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-LM-D50

EIRR	4.66%	B/C
NPV	-1175.8	0.61
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	6.9	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	8.3
2018	■	■	■	38.2	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	42.0
2019	■	■	■	78.1	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	78.1
2020	■	■	■	114.4	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	104.0
2021	■	■	■	133.6	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	110.4
2022	■	■	■	144.7	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	108.7
2023	■	■	■	162.9	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	111.3
2024	■	■	■	184.9	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	114.8
2025	■	■	■	200.1	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	113.0
2026	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	103.5
2027	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	94.1
2028	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	85.5
2029	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	77.8
2030	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	70.7
2031	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	64.3
2032	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	58.4
2033	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	53.1
2034	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	48.3
2035	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	43.9
2036	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	39.9
2037	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	36.3
2038	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	33.0
2039	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	30.0
2040	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	27.3
2041	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	24.8
2042	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	22.5
2043	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	20.5
2044	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	18.6
2045	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	16.9
2046	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	15.4
2047	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	14.0
2048	■	■	■	201.7	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	12.7
Total	■	■	■	5,702.9	0.0	2,359.5	169.8	-1,175.8	■	1,802.0

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.42 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-LM-D80

EIRR	3.43%	B/C
NPV	-1402.6	0.53
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	5.8	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	7.0
2018	■	■	■	32.5	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	35.8
2019	■	■	■	67.0	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	67.0
2020	■	■	■	98.9	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	89.9
2021	■	■	■	116.4	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	96.2
2022	■	■	■	126.8	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	95.3
2023	■	■	■	142.8	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	97.5
2024	■	■	■	162.0	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	100.6
2025	■	■	■	175.3	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	99.0
2026	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	90.8
2027	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	82.5
2028	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	75.0
2029	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	68.2
2030	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	62.0
2031	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	56.4
2032	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	51.2
2033	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	46.6
2034	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	42.3
2035	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	38.5
2036	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	35.0
2037	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	31.8
2038	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	28.9
2039	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	26.3
2040	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	23.9
2041	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	21.7
2042	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	19.8
2043	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	18.0
2044	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	16.3
2045	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	14.8
2046	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	13.5
2047	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	12.3
2048	■	■	■	176.9	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	11.2
Total	■	■	■	4,996.2	0.0	1,652.8	169.8	-1,402.6	■	1,575.3

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.43 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-LM-D00

EIRR	8.19%	B/C
NPV	-533.6	0.87
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	14.4	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	17.4
2018	■	■	■	80.0	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	88.0
2019	■	■	■	161.8	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	161.8
2020	■	■	■	233.6	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	212.4
2021	■	■	■	269.3	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	222.6
2022	■	■	■	288.8	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	217.0
2023	■	■	■	324.7	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	221.8
2024	■	■	■	369.4	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	229.4
2025	■	■	■	399.7	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	225.6
2026	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	206.4
2027	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	187.7
2028	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	170.6
2029	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	155.1
2030	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	141.0
2031	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	128.2
2032	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	116.5
2033	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	105.9
2034	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	96.3
2035	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	87.6
2036	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	79.6
2037	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	72.4
2038	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	65.8
2039	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	59.8
2040	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	54.4
2041	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	49.4
2042	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	44.9
2043	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	40.8
2044	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	37.1
2045	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	33.8
2046	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	30.7
2047	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	27.9
2048	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	25.4
Total	■	■	■	11,394.6	0.0	5,965.5	169.8	-533.6	■	3,613.2

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.44 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-LM-D30

EIRR	6.96%	B/C
NPV	-876.9	0.79
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	12.9	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	15.6
2018	■	■	■	71.4	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	78.5
2019	■	■	■	144.9	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	144.9
2020	■	■	■	210.1	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	191.0
2021	■	■	■	243.3	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	201.1
2022	■	■	■	261.8	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	196.7
2023	■	■	■	294.4	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	201.1
2024	■	■	■	334.7	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	207.8
2025	■	■	■	362.1	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	204.4
2026	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	187.1
2027	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	170.1
2028	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	154.7
2029	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	140.6
2030	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	127.8
2031	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	116.2
2032	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	105.6
2033	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	96.0
2034	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	87.3
2035	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	79.4
2036	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	72.2
2037	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	65.6
2038	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	59.6
2039	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	54.2
2040	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	49.3
2041	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	44.8
2042	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	40.7
2043	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	37.0
2044	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	33.7
2045	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	30.6
2046	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	27.8
2047	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	25.3
2048	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	23.0
Total	■	■	■	10,323.7	0.0	4,894.6	169.8	-876.9	■	3,269.8

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.45 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-LM-D50

EIRR	6.14%	B/C
NPV	-1097.9	0.74
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	11.8	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	14.3
2018	■	■	■	65.8	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	72.4
2019	■	■	■	134.1	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	134.1
2020	■	■	■	195.1	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	177.4
2021	■	■	■	226.6	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	187.3
2022	■	■	■	244.3	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	183.5
2023	■	■	■	274.9	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	187.8
2024	■	■	■	312.4	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	194.0
2025	■	■	■	337.9	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	190.7
2026	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	174.7
2027	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	158.8
2028	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	144.4
2029	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	131.3
2030	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	119.3
2031	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	108.5
2032	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	98.6
2033	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	89.7
2034	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	81.5
2035	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	74.1
2036	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	67.4
2037	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	61.2
2038	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	55.7
2039	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	50.6
2040	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	46.0
2041	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	41.8
2042	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	38.0
2043	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	34.6
2044	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	31.4
2045	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	28.6
2046	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	26.0
2047	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	23.6
2048	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	21.5
Total	■	■	■	9,634.4	0.0	4,205.3	169.8	-1,097.9	■	3,048.8

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.46 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-LM-D80

EIRR	4.79%	B/C
NPV	-1441.4	0.65
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	10.3	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	12.5
2018	■	■	■	57.2	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	62.9
2019	■	■	■	117.2	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	117.2
2020	■	■	■	171.6	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	156.0
2021	■	■	■	200.6	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	165.8
2022	■	■	■	217.2	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	163.2
2023	■	■	■	244.5	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	167.0
2024	■	■	■	277.7	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	172.4
2025	■	■	■	300.3	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	169.5
2026	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	155.4
2027	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	141.3
2028	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	128.5
2029	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	116.8
2030	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	106.2
2031	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	96.5
2032	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	87.7
2033	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	79.8
2034	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	72.5
2035	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	65.9
2036	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	59.9
2037	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	54.5
2038	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	49.5
2039	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	45.0
2040	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	40.9
2041	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	37.2
2042	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	33.8
2043	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	30.8
2044	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	28.0
2045	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	25.4
2046	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	23.1
2047	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	21.0
2048	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	19.1
Total	■	■	■	8,563.3	0.0	3,134.2	169.8	-1,441.4	■	2,705.3

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.47 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-M2-D00

EIRR 10.90% B/C
 NPV 423.6 1.07
 OCC 10.00%

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	31.6	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	61.6
2013	■	■	■	63.1	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	111.8
2014	■	■	■	94.7	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	152.5
2015	■	■	■	126.3	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	184.9
2016	■	■	■	175.4	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	233.5
2017	■	■	■	202.4	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	244.9
2018	■	■	■	261.4	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	287.5
2019	■	■	■	336.5	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	336.5
2020	■	■	■	402.8	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	366.2
2021	■	■	■	437.8	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	361.8
2022	■	■	■	457.9	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	344.0
2023	■	■	■	491.1	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	335.4
2024	■	■	■	531.5	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	330.0
2025	■	■	■	559.2	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	315.7
2026	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	288.5
2027	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	262.3
2028	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	238.4
2029	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	216.8
2030	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	197.0
2031	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	179.1
2032	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	162.8
2033	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	148.0
2034	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	134.6
2035	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	122.4
2036	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	111.2
2037	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	101.1
2038	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	91.9
2039	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	83.6
2040	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	76.0
2041	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	69.1
2042	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	62.8
2043	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	57.1
2044	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	51.9
2045	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	47.2
2046	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	42.9
2047	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	39.0
2048	■	■	■	562.2	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	35.4
Total	■	■	■	17,102.3	0.0	11,305.7	169.8	423.6	■	6,485.4

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.48 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-M2-D30

EIRR 10.07% B/C
 NPV 35.1 1.01
 OCC 10.00%

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	24.3	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	47.4
2013	■	■	■	51.1	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	90.5
2014	■	■	■	81.1	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	130.6
2015	■	■	■	111.2	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	162.8
2016	■	■	■	154.8	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	206.0
2017	■	■	■	187.4	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	226.8
2018	■	■	■	248.2	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	273.0
2019	■	■	■	319.5	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	319.5
2020	■	■	■	382.8	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	348.0
2021	■	■	■	416.6	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	344.3
2022	■	■	■	436.2	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	327.7
2023	■	■	■	467.9	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	319.6
2024	■	■	■	506.3	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	314.4
2025	■	■	■	532.6	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	300.6
2026	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	274.8
2027	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	249.9
2028	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	227.1
2029	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	206.5
2030	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	187.7
2031	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	170.7
2032	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	155.1
2033	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	141.0
2034	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	128.2
2035	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	116.6
2036	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	106.0
2037	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	96.3
2038	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	87.6
2039	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	79.6
2040	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	72.4
2041	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	65.8
2042	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	59.8
2043	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	54.4
2044	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	49.4
2045	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	44.9
2046	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	40.9
2047	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	37.1
2048	■	■	■	535.6	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	33.8
Total	■	■	■	16,238.8	0.0	10,442.2	169.8	35.1	■	6,096.9

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.49 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-M2-D50

EIRR	9.68%	B/C
NPV	-150.8	0.98
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	23.4	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	45.6
2013	■	■	■	49.3	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	87.3
2014	■	■	■	78.4	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	126.3
2015	■	■	■	107.6	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	157.5
2016	■	■	■	149.8	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	199.4
2017	■	■	■	181.5	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	219.6
2018	■	■	■	240.4	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	264.4
2019	■	■	■	309.3	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	309.3
2020	■	■	■	370.8	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	337.1
2021	■	■	■	403.9	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	333.8
2022	■	■	■	423.2	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	318.0
2023	■	■	■	453.9	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	310.0
2024	■	■	■	491.2	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	305.0
2025	■	■	■	516.7	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	291.7
2026	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	266.7
2027	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	242.4
2028	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	220.4
2029	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	200.4
2030	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	182.2
2031	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	165.6
2032	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	150.5
2033	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	136.9
2034	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	124.4
2035	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	113.1
2036	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	102.8
2037	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	93.5
2038	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	85.0
2039	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	77.3
2040	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	70.2
2041	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	63.8
2042	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	58.0
2043	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	52.8
2044	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	48.0
2045	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	43.6
2046	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	39.6
2047	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	36.0
2048	■	■	■	519.7	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	32.8
Total	■	■	■	15,752.5	0.0	9,955.9	169.8	-150.8	■	5,911.0

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.50 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C1-M2-D80

EIRR	9.07%	B/C
NPV	-440.3	0.93
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	22.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	42.9
2013	■	■	■	46.5	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	82.4
2014	■	■	■	74.3	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	119.7
2015	■	■	■	102.1	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	149.5
2016	■	■	■	142.1	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	189.1
2017	■	■	■	172.3	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	208.5
2018	■	■	■	228.1	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	250.9
2019	■	■	■	293.5	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	293.5
2020	■	■	■	352.1	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	320.1
2021	■	■	■	384.1	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	317.4
2022	■	■	■	402.9	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	302.7
2023	■	■	■	432.3	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	295.3
2024	■	■	■	467.6	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	290.3
2025	■	■	■	491.9	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	277.7
2026	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	254.0
2027	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	230.9
2028	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	209.9
2029	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	190.8
2030	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	173.5
2031	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	157.7
2032	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	143.4
2033	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	130.3
2034	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	118.5
2035	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	107.7
2036	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	97.9
2037	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	89.0
2038	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	80.9
2039	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	73.6
2040	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	66.9
2041	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	60.8
2042	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	55.3
2043	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	50.2
2044	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	45.7
2045	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	41.5
2046	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	37.7
2047	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	34.3
2048	■	■	■	494.9	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	31.2
Total	■	■	■	14,994.5	0.0	9,197.9	169.8	-440.3	■	5,621.5

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.51 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-M2-D00

EIRR	8.19%	B/C
NPV	-533.6	0.87
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	14.4	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	17.4
2018	■	■	■	80.0	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	88.0
2019	■	■	■	161.8	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	161.8
2020	■	■	■	233.6	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	212.4
2021	■	■	■	269.3	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	222.6
2022	■	■	■	288.8	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	217.0
2023	■	■	■	324.7	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	221.8
2024	■	■	■	369.4	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	229.4
2025	■	■	■	399.7	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	225.6
2026	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	206.4
2027	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	187.7
2028	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	170.6
2029	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	155.1
2030	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	141.0
2031	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	128.2
2032	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	116.5
2033	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	105.9
2034	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	96.3
2035	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	87.6
2036	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	79.6
2037	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	72.4
2038	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	65.8
2039	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	59.8
2040	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	54.4
2041	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	49.4
2042	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	44.9
2043	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	40.8
2044	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	37.1
2045	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	33.8
2046	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	30.7
2047	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	27.9
2048	■	■	■	402.3	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	25.4
Total	■	■	■	11,394.6	0.0	5,965.5	169.8	-533.6	■	3,613.2

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.52 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-M2-D30

EIRR	6.96%	B/C
NPV	-876.9	0.79
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	12.9	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	15.6
2018	■	■	■	71.4	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	78.5
2019	■	■	■	144.9	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	144.9
2020	■	■	■	210.1	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	191.0
2021	■	■	■	243.3	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	201.1
2022	■	■	■	261.8	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	196.7
2023	■	■	■	294.4	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	201.1
2024	■	■	■	334.7	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	207.8
2025	■	■	■	362.1	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	204.4
2026	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	187.1
2027	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	170.1
2028	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	154.7
2029	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	140.6
2030	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	127.8
2031	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	116.2
2032	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	105.6
2033	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	96.0
2034	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	87.3
2035	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	79.4
2036	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	72.2
2037	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	65.6
2038	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	59.6
2039	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	54.2
2040	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	49.3
2041	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	44.8
2042	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	40.7
2043	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	37.0
2044	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	33.7
2045	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	30.6
2046	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	27.8
2047	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	25.3
2048	■	■	■	364.7	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	23.0
Total	■	■	■	10,323.7	0.0	4,894.6	169.8	-876.9	■	3,269.8

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.53 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-M2-D50

EIRR	6.14%	B/C
NPV	-1097.9	0.74
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	11.8	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	14.3
2018	■	■	■	65.8	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	72.4
2019	■	■	■	134.1	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	134.1
2020	■	■	■	195.1	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	177.4
2021	■	■	■	226.6	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	187.3
2022	■	■	■	244.3	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	183.5
2023	■	■	■	274.9	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	187.8
2024	■	■	■	312.4	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	194.0
2025	■	■	■	337.9	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	190.7
2026	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	174.7
2027	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	158.8
2028	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	144.4
2029	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	131.3
2030	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	119.3
2031	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	108.5
2032	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	98.6
2033	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	89.7
2034	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	81.5
2035	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	74.1
2036	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	67.4
2037	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	61.2
2038	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	55.7
2039	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	50.6
2040	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	46.0
2041	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	41.8
2042	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	38.0
2043	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	34.6
2044	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	31.4
2045	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	28.6
2046	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	26.0
2047	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	23.6
2048	■	■	■	340.5	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	21.5
Total	■	■	■	9,634.4	0.0	4,205.3	169.8	-1,097.9	■	3,048.8

Source: JICA Survey Team.

Table X.3.54 Cash Flow Sheet of Case C2-M2-D80

EIRR	4.79%	B/C
NPV	-1441.4	0.65
OCC	10.00%	

Year	Const'on Cost	O & M Cost	Total Cost	Benefit	Opportunity Cost	Net Benefit	Discount Rate	Present Value	Discounted Cost	Discounted Benefit
2011	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2012	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.5	■	■	0.0
2013	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2014	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.6	■	■	0.0
2015	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.7	■	■	0.0
2016	■	■	■	0.0	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	0.0
2017	■	■	■	10.3	0.0	■	0.8	■	■	12.5
2018	■	■	■	57.2	0.0	■	0.9	■	■	62.9
2019	■	■	■	117.2	0.0	■	1.0	■	■	117.2
2020	■	■	■	171.6	0.0	■	1.1	■	■	156.0
2021	■	■	■	200.6	0.0	■	1.2	■	■	165.8
2022	■	■	■	217.2	0.0	■	1.3	■	■	163.2
2023	■	■	■	244.5	0.0	■	1.5	■	■	167.0
2024	■	■	■	277.7	0.0	■	1.6	■	■	172.4
2025	■	■	■	300.3	0.0	■	1.8	■	■	169.5
2026	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	1.9	■	■	155.4
2027	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	2.1	■	■	141.3
2028	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	2.4	■	■	128.5
2029	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	2.6	■	■	116.8
2030	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	2.9	■	■	106.2
2031	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	3.1	■	■	96.5
2032	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	3.5	■	■	87.7
2033	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	3.8	■	■	79.8
2034	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	4.2	■	■	72.5
2035	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	4.6	■	■	65.9
2036	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	5.1	■	■	59.9
2037	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	5.6	■	■	54.5
2038	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	6.1	■	■	49.5
2039	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	6.7	■	■	45.0
2040	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	7.4	■	■	40.9
2041	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	8.1	■	■	37.2
2042	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	9.0	■	■	33.8
2043	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	9.8	■	■	30.8
2044	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	10.8	■	■	28.0
2045	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	11.9	■	■	25.4
2046	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	13.1	■	■	23.1
2047	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	14.4	■	■	21.0
2048	■	■	■	302.9	0.0	■	15.9	■	■	19.1
Total	■	■	■	8,563.3	0.0	3,134.2	169.8	-1,441.4	■	2,705.3

Source: JICA Survey Team.

APPENDIX-XI

SATELLITE IMAGE ANALYSIS

APPENDIX XI: SATELLITE IMAGE ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 1 LANDCOVER AND SURFACE WATER DISTRIBUTION OF LIGUASAN MARSH.....	XI-1
XI.1 Land cover classification for Liguasan marsh	XI-1
XI.1.1 General.....	XI-1
XI.1.2 Objective.....	XI-1
XI.1.3 Survey area (Area of Interest for Analysis).....	XI-1
XI.1.4 Current condition	XI-3
XI.2 Method.....	XI-3
XI.2.1 Algorism.....	XI-3
XI.2.2 Satellite image applied.....	XI-4
XI.2.3 Mosaic processing applied for satellite images.....	XI-5
XI.2.4 Indices (NDVI, NSDI, and NDWI)	XI-5
XI.2.5 Indices value	XI-6
XI.2.6 Sectional profile of indices.....	XI-6
XI.2.7 Relationship of indices.....	XI-7
XI.2.8 Composite image of marsh	XI-8
XI.2.9 Land type classification	XI-9
XI.3 Correlation and verification	XI-10
XI.4 Wetland classification of Liguasan marsh	XI-15
XI.4.1 Land cover type classification of Liguasan marsh.....	XI-15
XI.4.2 Application of land cover type classification for environment survey	XI-16
XI.5 Hydrological condition of Liguasan marsh.....	XI-18
XI.5.1 Location and size of the marsh.....	XI-18
XI.5.2 Meteo-hydrological condition.....	XI-18
XI.5.3 Global surface water	XI-18
XI.5.4 Water extent of Liguasan marsh.....	XI-18
XI.6 Flood occurrences and its magnitude.....	XI-23
XI.6.1 Flood extent in the Project area.....	XI-24
XI.7 Maps.....	XI-24
CHAPTER 2 AGRICULTURAL LAND USE CLASSIFICATION.....	XI-48
XI.8 Rationale of the Analysis	XI-48
XI.9 Target Area of the Analysis.....	XI-48
XI.10 Satellite Images Applied for the Analysis.....	XI-49
XI.10.1 Satellite Vehicles and Imaging Sensors.....	XI-49
XI.10.2 Image Preprocessing	XI-51
XI.11 Methodology and Algorithm for Identifying Crops.....	XI-52
XI.11.1 Methodology	XI-52
XI.11.2 Algorithms for Each Irrigation Service Area	XI-57
XI.12 Quantitative Evaluation of Agricultural Land Use	XI-60
XI.12.1 Agricultural Land Use of MMIP Area by Municipalities	XI-60
XI.12.2 Cropping System of Each Service Area.....	XI-61
XI.13 Maps.....	XI-63

LIST OF TABLES:

Table XI.1.1	List of Sentinel-2a products used for the analysis	XI-4
Table XI.1.2	Index ratios applied for land cover mapping in the Survey	XI-5
Table XI.1.3	Type of land cover identified by field verification	XI-11
Table XI.1.4	Land cover types classified by mixed indices' value (NDVI, NDSI and NDWI) ..	XI-12
Table XI.1.5	List of Maps.....	XI-24
Table XI.2.1	Wavelength and Spatial Resolution of LANDSAT8/OLI and SENTINEL-2/MSI	XI-50
Table XI.2.2	List of OLI Products and MSI Products Applied for the Analysis	XI-51
Table XI.2.3	Agricultural Land Use of MMIP Area in Each Municipality, ha.....	XI-61
Table XI.2.4	Area of Each Cropping System in MMIP Area, ha	XI-61
Table XI.2.5	List of Maps.....	XI-63

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure XI.1.1	Marsh area in Mindanao basin.....	XI-2
Figure XI.1.2	Location and size of Liguasan marsh (as max. extent of water cover).....	XI-2
Figure XI.1.3	Diversion channel and the Project Area.....	XI-3
Figure XI.1.4	Algorithm of land type classification for Liguasan marsh	XI-4
Figure XI.1.5	Indices value in rainy season (21/July/2016).....	XI-6
Figure XI.1.6	Sectional profiles of indices values (NDVI, NDSI and NDWI on 21/July/2016)	XI-7
Figure XI.1.7	Relationship of indices values (NDVI, NDSI and NDWI on 21/July/2016).....	XI-8
Figure XI.1.8	Composite image of Liguasan marsh (21/July/2016)	XI-9
Figure XI.1.9	Physiological basis for developing vegetation indices	XI-9
Figure XI.1.10	Index classes and land cover types	XI-10
Figure XI.1.11	Location map of verification points.....	XI-11
Figure XI.1.12	Field conditions of verification points (1/2)	XI-13
Figure XI.1.13	Field conditions of verification points (2/2)	XI-14
Figure XI.1.14	3D view of Liguasan marsh with land cover classification	XI-15
Figure XI.1.15	Land cover type classification map	XI-17
Figure XI.1.16	Watershed area for Liguasan marsh.....	XI-18
Figure XI.1.17	Long term water occurrence change (1984-2014).....	XI-19
Figure XI.1.18	Occurrence change intensity between 1984-1999 and 2000-2015	XI-20
Figure XI.1.19	Seasonality of water surface (2014-2015)	XI-20
Figure XI.1.20	Recurrence of water surface (1984-2014)	XI-21
Figure XI.1.21	Type of water transition (1984-2015)	XI-22
Figure XI.1.22	Max water extent (1984-2015)	XI-23
Figure XI.1.23	History of water surface between 1984 and 2015.....	XI-23
Figure XI.1.24	Flood area of LMSA.....	XI-24
Figure XI.2.1	Municipality Boundary Covering MMIP Area	XI-48
Figure XI.2.2	GlobCover2009	XI-49
Figure XI.2.3	WRS No. and Tile No. of Applied Images over MMIP Area	XI-50
Figure XI.2.4	Range of NDVI change and NDWI of Planting Season.....	XI-54
Figure XI.2.5	Actual NDVI change and NDWI change	XI-55
Figure XI.2.6	Example of Adjustment of Threshold (LMSA of Dry Season).....	XI-56
Figure XI.2.7	Scenes of the Key of Analysis	XI-57
Figure XI.2.8	Supposed Cropping Pattern and Image Availability	XI-58
Figure XI.2.9	Algorithm for Maridagao Service Area	XI-58

Figure XI.2.10	Algorithm for Stage I Upper Malitubog Service Area.....	XI-59
Figure XI.2.11	Algorithm for Stage II Upper Malitubog Service Area	XI-59
Figure XI.2.12	Algorithm for Lower Malitubog Service Area	XI-60
Figure XI.2.13	Algorithm for Pagalungan Extension Service Area.....	XI-60
Figure XI.2.14	Cropping System of Each Service Area.....	XI-62

CHAPTER 1 LANDCOVER AND SURFACE WATER DISTRIBUTION OF LIGUASAN MARSH

XI.1 Land cover classification for Liguasan marsh

XI.1.1 General

The project area borders the northern margin of Liguasan marsh (280,000 ha) and Pulangi river. Inferring from the river topography and the flood extent obtained from satellite image analysis, the river is often connected to marsh area in the flood event. With this hydrological circumstance, Liguasan marsh and its adjacent area have the close relation and likely have their environmental tie with the Project area. The river flow condition (physical habitats including seasonality, recurrence and artificial structure etc.) therefore is directly reflected in their distribution, diversity, and quantity of living things in the area.

In the Project, the river bank is planned in the marsh area and its construction has concern to cause hydraulic cut-off of river stream and consequently affects water quantity and quality. As environmental issues, the impact on birds and fishes is one of the major subjects in the Project.

XI.1.2 Objective

In this survey, the field survey is planned to be carried out for evaluating environmental condition in relation to hydrological and biological aspect at this timing of the Project. However, because of limited survey points and lines solely in the rainy season, the spatial variation and temporal changes of the Area cannot be grasped throughout whole project area. Thus, for giving additional information on these surveys, the remote sensing using with latest images was applied simultaneously. To understand spatial and time series background of hydrology and environment, the land cover type and the surface water distribution were mapped in/around the Project area. Besides the mapping, floodwater extent, river channels' network, vegetation and marsh composition represented by water, soil, and vegetation were analyzed.

XI.1.3 Survey Area (Area of Interest for Analysis)

Survey area i.e. Area of Interest (AOI) for this satellite image analysis is located in Liguasan marsh and its bordering area. It is largest marshy area in Philippines. Its size is reported to be 220,000 ha to 288,000 ha with 40 km length and 20 km width along Pulangi River (or Mindanao River / Rio Grande). It spans the provinces of Sultan Kudarat and North Cotabato in the Central Mindanao and Maguindanao in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM).

In view of hydro-geomorphology, this large area is divided into three adjoining marshes as shown in Figure XI.1.1; namely, 1) Liguasan marsh, 2) Libungan marsh and 3) Ebpanan marsh by taking into account their water sources and dominant tributaries as follows:

- 1) Liguasan Marsh constitutes the upper arc of Mindanao river system basin (so-called Cotabato basin) and its surface water is supplied from main course of Pulangi river and its tributaries of Maridagao, Kabacan, Allah rivers, and so on. The area covers the municipalities of Pikit, Pagalungan, Datu Montawal, Kabacan, Matalam, M'lang, upper Cotabato that Tulunan, Datu Paglas, Datu Paglat, Sultan sa Barongis, Rajah Buayan, Mamasapano, Datu Salibo and Datu Piang.
- 2) Libungan Marsh occupies the middle section of Cotabato basin and has own water body supplied by Libungan river as well as Pulangi river, which includes the municipalities of Pigcauayan, Libungan, Midsayap, Upper Kabuntalan and Talayan.
- 3) Ebpanan Marsh is located at the lower part of Cotabato basin stretching from the lower reach of

Allah river and adjoining small streams and covers the areas of Lower Kabuntalan, Dinaig, Sultan Kudarat and Cotabato city.

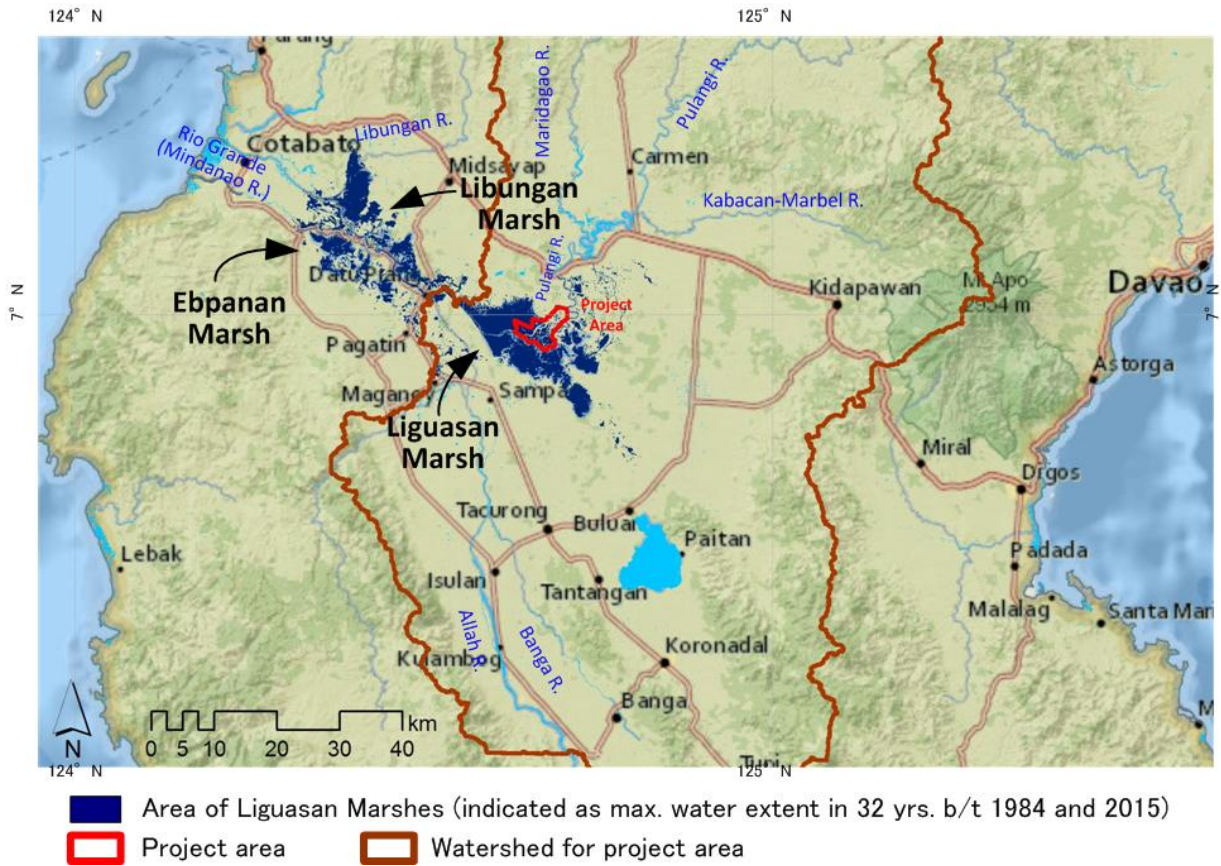


Figure XI.1.1 Marsh area in Mindanao basin

Source: JICA Survey Team

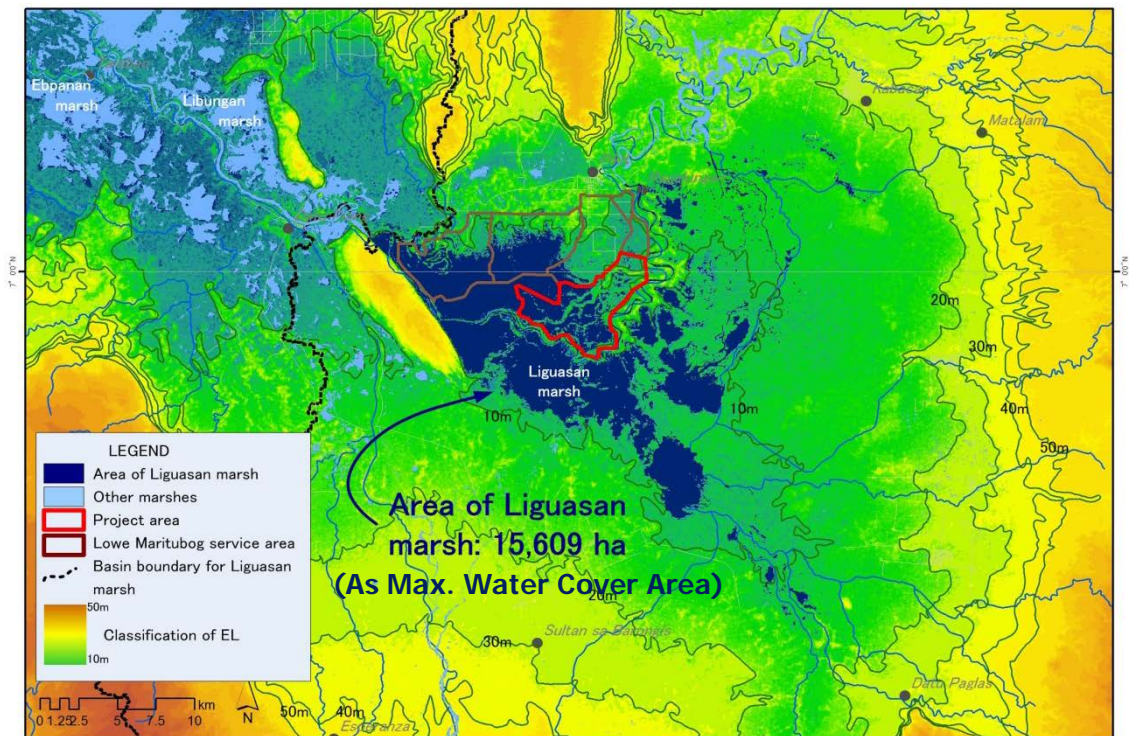


Figure XI.1.2 Location and size of Liguasan marsh (as max. extent of water cover)

Source: JICA Survey Team

The three said marshes naturally catch flooding waters when the major Pulangi river is swollen due to heavy rains as much 3,200 mm/year as an average area rainfall in the catchment. From Datu Piang located at Ebpanan marsh, all tributaries turn into single channel i.e. Pulangi river or Mindanao river which then diverts river flow again at the upper Cotabato City into two rivers; namely Mindanao River and Tamontaka River, and finally the two rivers flow out their water to the Illana bay.

As for the historical change around the marsh, the unpredictable water extent of Liguasan marsh is traceable with temporal satellite data by defining on-time extents. In Figure XI.1.2, the maximum water extent in 32 years from 1984 to 2015 is illustrated as composite image of historical extents. The maximum surface water area of Liguasan marsh is estimated at 15,609 ha, which is less than 7 % of the reported whole marsh area i.e. 220,000 to 280,000 ha. The extent of surface water will be regarded as an influencing area to the MMIP II area, especially Lower Malitubog Service Area, and its related facilities construction. This area shall be subject to the Survey area (AOI: Area of Intent) for satellite image analysis.

XI.1.4 Current condition

The Project area is located at a middle part of Liguasan marsh which is connected with a narrow channel to Libungan marsh especially in dry season. In common river stage, it has served as natural filters and controlling river water for the plains of Cotabato¹ including Cotabato city. However, in the event of flooding, marsh water is dammed-up due to the narrow channel and not able to flow into the downstream. Thus the raised water spreads over or back into the marsh area. The inundated water is then gradually discharged into the downstream and Libungan marsh, and further into Ebpanan marsh in long time period.

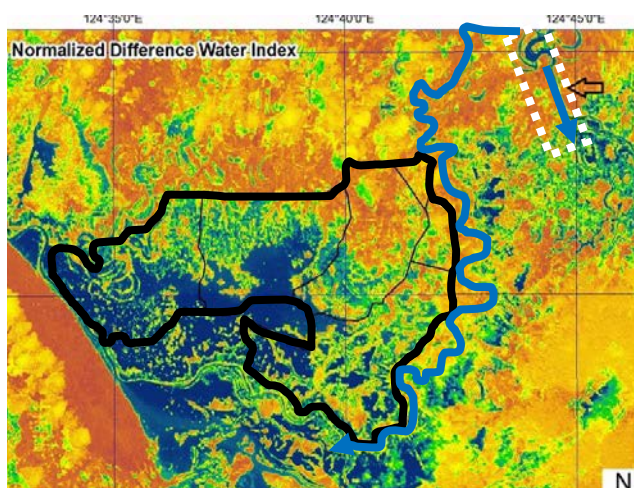


Figure XI.1.3 Diversion channel and the Project area

Source: JICA Survey Team

On the other hand, among the surrounding area of the marsh, forests had been cleared without much provisions of reforestation. Logging had welcomed the settlers and remaining forests were further cut for the reclamation of agricultural lands. In addition, a man-made channel from Pulangi and Kabacan river to Liguasan Marsh was constructed in Tungol in early 1980s and it redirected the river water into new agriculture land which was developed at the foreland of the original marshy area (see Figure XI.1.3).

XI.2 Method

The analysis for land type classification was conducted with calculation of indices of vegetation, soil, and water by use of satellite imageries acquired from both of rainy and dry season of 2015 to 2016. By applying qualified five (5) images, better quality parts were selected and mosaiced to make cloud free images. The mosaicked image was then processed for mapping land type classification by following algorithm.

XI.2.1 Algorithm

The survey area is located in marsh area where vegetation, soil and water coexist. Therefore, to

¹ 4th National Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity 2009

emphasize respective property for those three (3) components, Normalized Deference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Normalized Deference Soil Index (NDSI), Normalized Deference Water Index (NDWI) were calculated for AOI. After confirming their quality and eliminating error values, three (3) indices are merged into one mixed pixel with a consideration of their inter-relation. In Figure XI.1.4, procedure of analysis is shown as flowchart (algorism) of land type classification for Liguasan marsh.

In the process of analysis, following work steps were carried out: a) acquisition of satellite image (SENTINEL 2a product), b) pre-processing/mosaic with could mask, c) calculation of indices (NDVI, NDSI, and NDWI), d) creation of mix-pixel, e) determination of land cover type and mapping. In the following subsections, contents of each work steps are described.

Sentinel 2a analysis

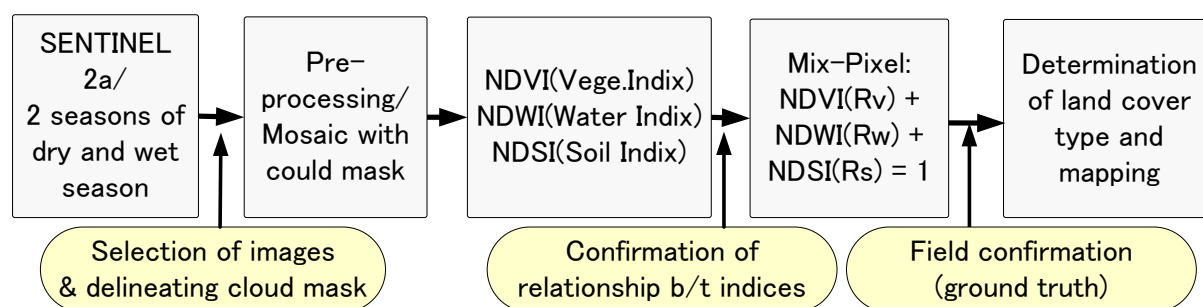


Figure XI.1.4 Algorism of land type classification for Liguasan marsh

XI.2.2 Satellite image applied

The satellite image applied for the analysis is Sentinal-2a products with 10 m resolution, which has operated by European Space Research Organization (ESRO) since June 2015. In the period of operation (from June 2015 to the end of 2016), 28 images were nominated. Five (5) images were then selected based on the better quality with less cloud condition. Satellite image list is show in Table XI.1.1.

Table XI.1.1 List of Sentinal-2a products used for the analysis

No	Image Identification No.	Date	Selected
1	S2A_OPER_MSI_L1C_TL_SGS_20151204T085823_A002345_T51NXH_N02.00_TOA	2015/12/04	○
2	S2A_OPER_MSI_L1C_TL_SGS_20160103T090156_A002774_T51NXH_N02.01_TOA	2016/01/03	△
3	S2A_OPER_MSI_L1C_TL_SGS_20160303T091002_A003632_T51NXH_N02.01_TOA	2016/03/03	△
4	S2A_OPER_MSI_L1C_TL_SGS_20160402T090144_A004061_T51NXH_N02.01_TOA	2016/04.21	cloudy
5	S2A_OPER_MSI_L1C_TL_MTI_20160525T142036_A004776_T51NXH_N02.02_TOA	2016/05/25	-do-
6	S2A_OPER_MSI_L1C_TL_SGS_20160611T071318_A005062_T51NXH_N02.02_TOA	2016/06/11	△
7	S2A_OPER_MSI_L1C_TL_SGS_20160721T071240_A005634_T51NXH_N02.04_TOA	2016/07/21	○
8	S2A_OPER_MSI_L1C_TL_EPA_20161225T035809_A002059_T51NXH_N02.04_TOA	2016/12/25	cloudy
9	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160212T093840_R060_V20160212T021534_20160212T021534	2016/02/12	-do-
10	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160303T110033_R060_V20160303T021338_20160303T021338	2016/03/03	-do-
11	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160403T080556_R060_V20160402T021340_20160402T021340	2016/004/3	-do-
12	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160413T090127_R060_V20160412T021537_20160412T021537	2016/04/03	-do-
13	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160422T085414_R060_V20160422T021540_20160422T021540	2016/04/22	-do-
14	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160502T113331_R060_V20160502T021347_20160502T021347	2016/050/2	-do-
15	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160525T171118_R060_V20160522T021350_20160522T021350	2106/05/25	-do-
16	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160611T090949_R060_V20160611T021348_20160611T021348	2016/06/11	-do-
17	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20161130T002707_R060_V20161128T021342_20161128T021342	2016/11/30	-do-
18	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160811T030825_R060_V20160810T021352_20160810T021348	2016/08/11	-do-
19	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160830T204424_R060_V20160830T021342_20160830T021345	2016/08/30	-do-
20	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20161009T092546_R060_V20161009T021342_20161009T021340	2016/10/09	-do-
21	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20161029T123214_R060_V20161029T021342_20161029T021342	2016/10/29	-do-
22	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20161225T045244_R060_V20151114T021342_20151114T021342	2016/12/25	-do-
23	S2A_MSIL1C_20161208T021342_N0204_R060_T51NXH_20161208T021446	2016/12/08	-do-
24	S2A_MSIL1C_20170417T021341_N0204_R060_T51NXH_20170417T021431	2017/12/08	-do-
25	S2A_MSIL1C_20161228T021342_N0204_R060_T51NYH_20161228T021505	2017/04/17	-do-
26	S2A_MSIL1C_20161228T021342_N0204_R060_T51NXH_20161228T021505	2016/12/28	-do-
27	S2A_MSIL1C_20161208T021342_N0204_R060_T51NYH_20161208T021446	2016/12/28	-do-
28	S2A_OPER_PRD_MSIL1C_PDMC_20160726T183304_R060_V20160721T021352_20160721T021348	2016/07/26	-do-

XI.2.3 Mosaic processing applied for satellite images

Using five (5) satellite images, two (2) timings of rainy and dry season were subjected to be mapped and were preliminary prepared by mosaicking them. As for dry season, image acquired on 2015/12/04 was applied to base layer and its cloud parts were replaced by images of 2016/01/03 and 2016/03/03. For rain season, the image of 2016/07/21 was used as base layer and its cloud ranges were removed by being replaced with the image of 2016/06/11. The two processed data were then given to calculate indices to be considered as indication factors.

XI.2.4 Indices (NDVI, NSDI, and NDWI)

Index ratios are typically used to classify a particular material or feature, and are dictated by the difference in reflectance values between the used bands. In the survey, vegetation, soil, and water were primarily focused as normalized index ratios because they are easy to be identified by the difference in reflectance values between the 0.665 μ (R), 0.705 μ (NIR) and 0.842 μ (SWIR) channels.

Launched sensors, namely SENTINEL 2a MSI have 13 channels to cover from visible and near-infrared (VNIR) to short wave infrared (SWIR) which is sensitive or effective to detect water condition on the land surface. In the survey, a set of normalized indices including normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI), normalized difference soil index (NDSI), and normalized difference water index (NDWI) were employed. Ratios used for preparing land cover mapping in the Survey are listed in Table XI.1.2.

Table XI.1.2 Index ratios applied for land cover mapping in the Survey

Index Ratio	Purpose
Normalized Difference Vegetation index (NDVI)	Identify areas of vegetation and determine the growth activity of each vegetation class.
Normalized Difference Soil Index (NDSI)	Identify areas where soils is the dominant background or foreground material
Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI)	Identify areas of standing water in size greater than one pixel

1) NDVI

$$NDVI = \frac{\rho_{nir} - \rho_{red}}{\rho_{nir} + \rho_{red}}$$

Red band is used to represent the low level of reflectance from vegetation and broad NIR band is employed to represent the higher reflectance values from vegetation. The red band stays at lower reflectance levels than NIR band. NDVI provides the suitable measure for seasonal and inter-annual changes in vegetation growth and can distinguish vegetation from soil cover. Though NDVI deduces topographic effects, it does not eliminated atmospheric effect, is influenced by back ground soil, and shows non-linear changes as amount of vegetation.

2) NDSI

$$NDSI = \frac{\rho_{swir} - \rho_{nir}}{\rho_{swir} + \rho_{nir}}$$

NDSI is more sensitive to canopy structure because it identifies areas where soil is the dominant background or foreground material. NDSI uses SWIR and NIR-bands, where SWIR represents the difference in reflectance values between soil areas. Thus, NDSI is the proper indicator for separating areas of vegetation from areas of soil.

3) NDWI

$$NDWI = \frac{\rho_{red} - \rho_{swir}}{\rho_{red} + \rho_{swir}}$$

NDWI using NIR and SWIR reflectance values is proposed for remote sensing of the liquid water content of vegetation canopies. It reflects surface canopy moisture and forest humidity. NDWI has been used for monitoring water stress, and for mapping burnt areas in boreal forest. Thus, the changing pattern of NDWI with the seasons could distinguish areas of natural vegetation, farmland, and soil, in relation to moisture.

XI.2.5 Indices value

NDVI was calculated and resulted in the range from -0.48 to 0.88. It indicated that high value could be seen in the fringe of the Project area where palm trees are planted and in aquatic zone. On the other hand, inside the Project area and on water surface, the value is relatively lower than those because of being under construction and disable land caused by inundation.

NDSI showed the range from -0.88 to 0.50 and higher value is located in the border area of surface water, in city area, and along roads. As for NDWI, its range was obtained from -0.74 to 0.90 and highest area is concentrated in the center of marsh and river channels. The result of calculation is shown in Figure XI.1.5.



Figure XI.1.5 Indices value in rainy season (21/July/2016)

XI.2.6 Sectional profile of indices

Along horizontal and vertical profile passing through the Project area, sectional profiles were delineated to confirm the variation of indices' values (see Figure XI.1.6). Although the values are sensitively fluctuated due to surface condition, NDVI is plotted in the highest zone among three (3) indices, and its higher peaks are found at palm trees, orchards, and aquatic plants. As for others, NDSI in general indicated relatively higher level than NDWI particularly in land area.

The local variation of indices is also found in NDVI and NDSI. They have sharp peaks which is larger than 0.5 at vegetation points patched with agricultural area. On the other hand, its range of NDWI is rather narrow and the value is constant along the profiles. In the water section, NDWI is larger than those of NDVI and NDSI.

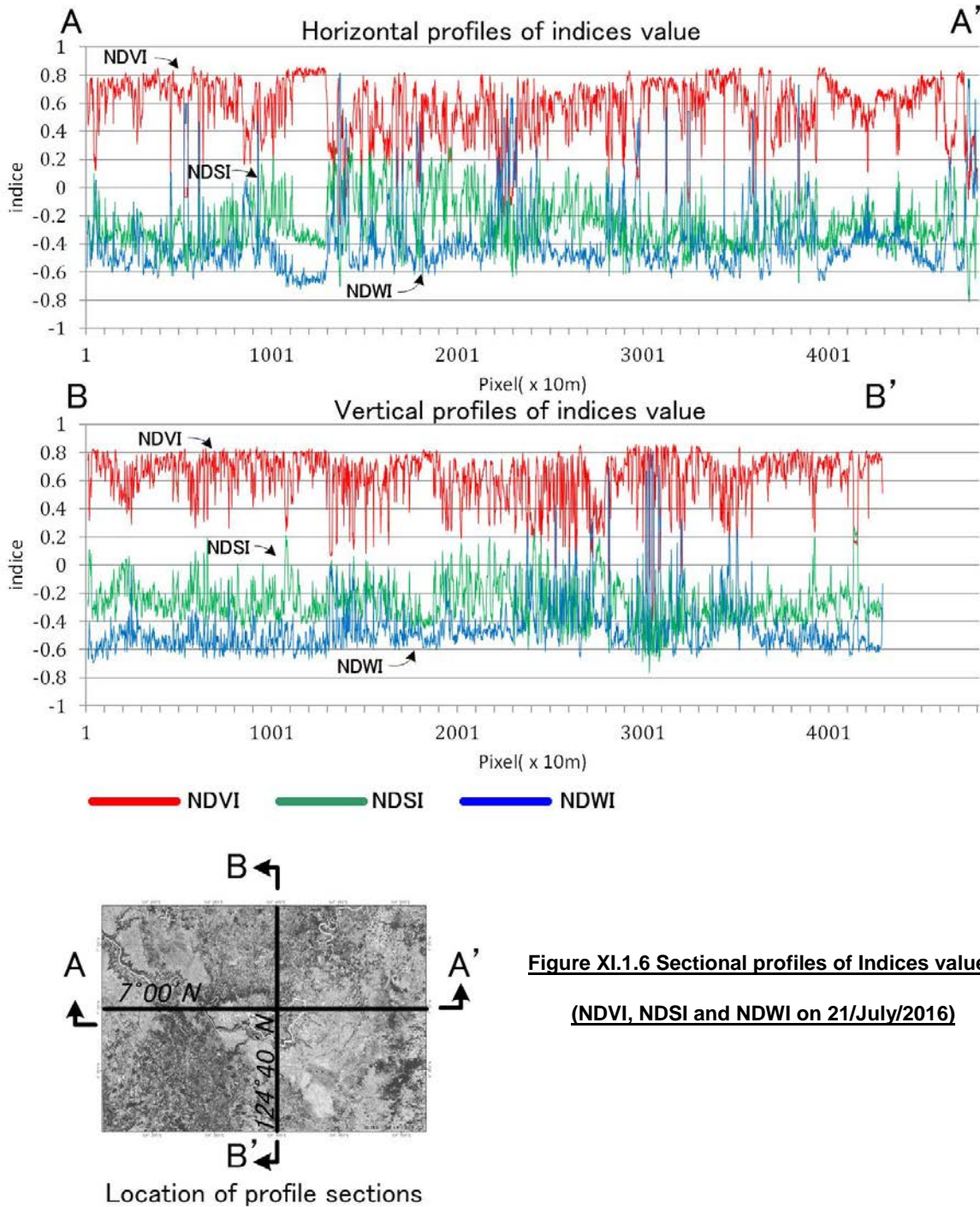


Figure XI.1.6 Sectional profiles of Indices values
(NDVI, NDSI and NDWI on 21/July/2016)

XI.2.7 Relationship of indices

The relationship between indices is found, but it seems to be different due to water coverage. In dry land indicating as lower value than 0.5 of NDWI, positive correlation is seen between NDVI and NDSI, and on the contrary, negative correlation exists between NDVI and NDWI.

In wet land or marsh area, NDWI vs. NDSI has a positive relation while NDWI vs. NDVI is in negative relation. Although, clear correlation between NDVI and NDSI are not traced. 3D diagrams for relationships of three (3) indices are shown in Figure XI.1.7.

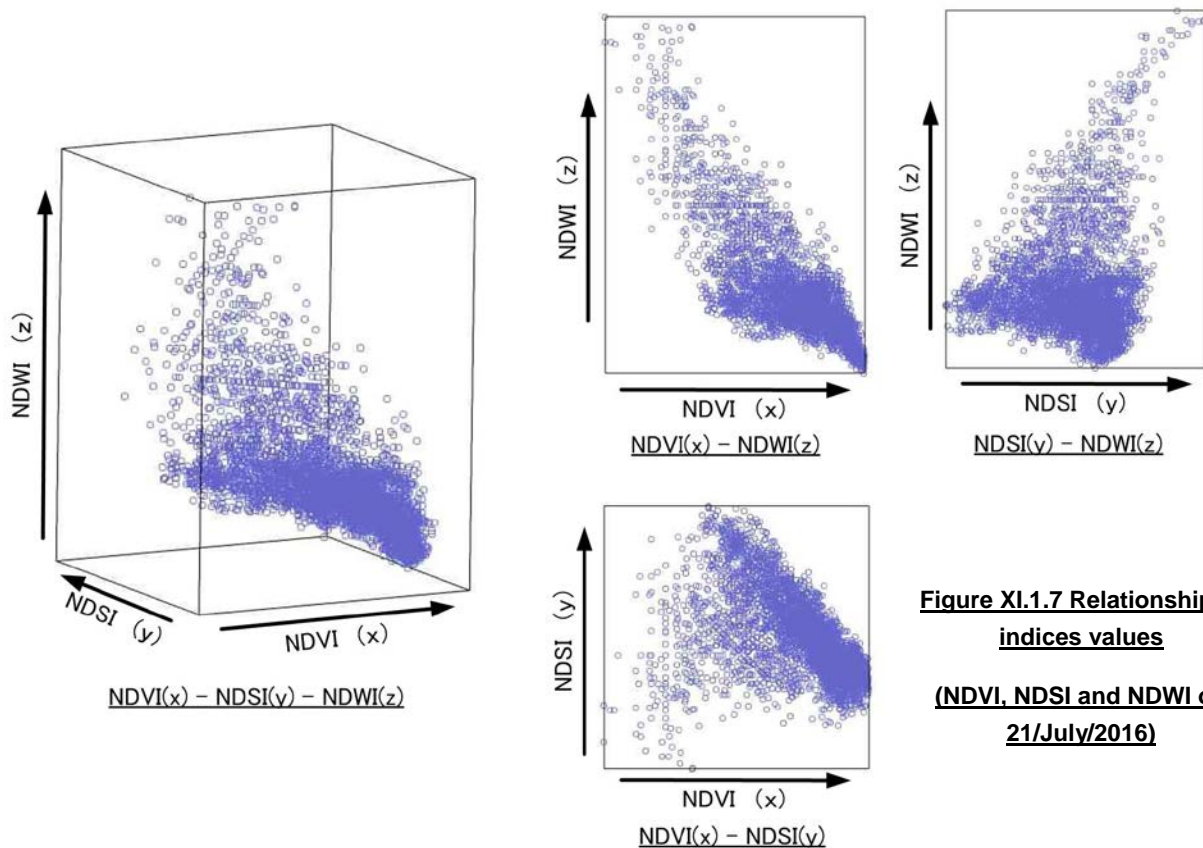


Figure XI.1.7 Relationship of indices values (NDVI, NDSI and NDWI on 21/July/2016)

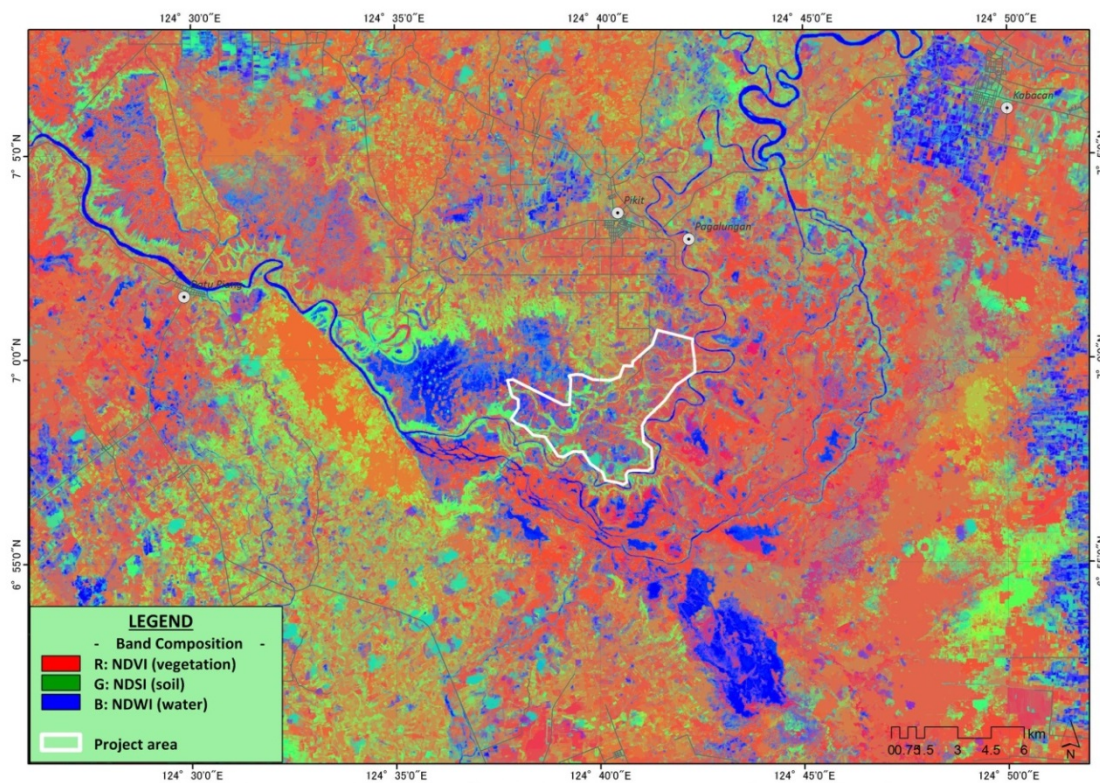
XI.2.8 Composite image of marsh

The normalized difference water index (NDWI) identifies areas of standing water. The normalized difference vegetation Index (NDVI) clarifies areas of vegetation and determines the vegetation class. The normalized difference soil Index (NDSI) has the sensitivity to areas where soil is dominant on background or foreground material.

Actually in the Project area and neighboring wet land, there is complicated mosaic zone mixed with vegetation, soil, and water. Thus, a common approach using NDVI reflection of only plants' biophysical parameters is not applicable for wet land classification. In addition to vegetative condition, other components i.e. soil and water should be taken into a consideration to identify land type.

In the Survey, the mixed pixel composed of NDVI (vegetation), NDSI (soil) and NDWI (water) was created for delineating the composite image with RGB. R (red), G (green), and B (blue) were assigned to NDVI, NDSI, and NDWI respectively.

In the composite image as shown in Figure XI.1.8, orange to reddish orange color is correlative with high NDVI value, which identifies the cultivated land in particular growing stage and woody lands covering shrubs and orchards. On the other hand, for reddish purple to red color indicates high values of both of NDVI and NDWI, which means a high water content like marshy area covered by aquatic plants and wetland herbaceous plants. Blue to purple color shows high value of NDWI taken from open water which spans isolated ponds and streams in the marsh. If bluish color is found in land areas separated form marsh, it may represent flooded paddy field with high NDWI. As for yellow to green color showing high value of NDSI, it is affected by reflection from soil and earthy material. In and around the Project area, mosaic patches of yellow and orange color can be traced widely and is located in agriculture land.



Band composition indices (R: NDVI, G: NDSI, B: NDWI) on 21/Jul./2016

Figure XI.1.8 Composite Image of Liguasan marsh (21/July/2016)

XI.2.9 Land type classification

As described above, leaf pigments, internal scattering, and leaf water content affects the reflectance and transmittance property of leaves. In dominant factors controlling leaf reflectance, green plant has evolved to absorb wave length of light on visible region of the spectrum (0.35 to 0.70 μm). On the contrary, in typical green leaf, the near infrared reflectance increases drastically in the region from 700 to 1,200 μm as shown in Figure XI.1.9. Applying the spectral characteristics in leaf reflectance, the vegetation index was developed (Rouse et al. 1974).

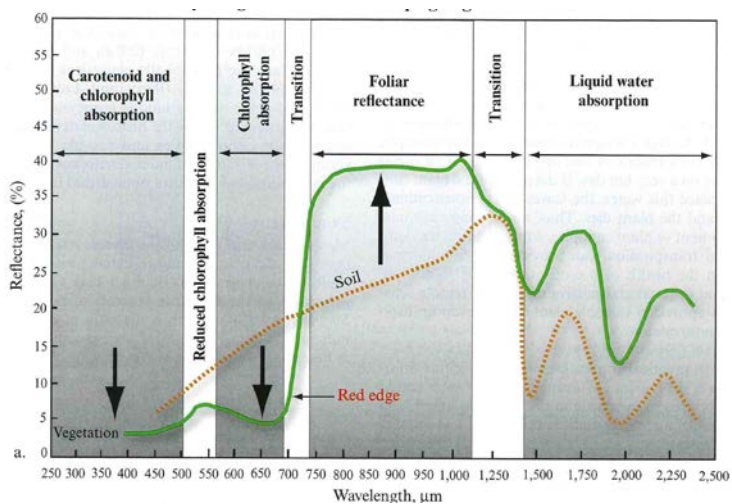


Figure XI.1.9 Physiological basis for developing vegetation indices

Source: Introductory digital image processing (J R. Jensen)

For soil ground, its reflectance gradually increases from visible range to the near infrared zone (foliar reflectance) and then decrease in the liquid water absorption zone. In case of the reflectance of water, it shows almost inverse changes compared to those of vegetation and soil.

The pixel has the square shape with 10 m x 10 m. In this range, mixed phase with vegetation, soil, and water, which are represented by NDVI, NDSI and NDWI receptively.

The difference between indices values in the ratio will dictate where the respective classifications lie

in the image. With the Jenks optimization method², each index value is designated to determine the best arrangement of values into five (5) different classes.

NDVI, NDSI, and NDWI are naturally classified into five (5) classes as shown in Figure XI.1.10. In a pixel, a set of classified indices composed of NDVI(v), NDSI(s) and NDWI(w) is allocated as a unique combination. Although possible number of combination is given as 125 classes (5 of NDVI x 5 of NDSI x 5 of NDWI = 125 land types), actually in the Survey area, 66 types of them are segmented in AOI as specific members of land types. Composition of indices (NDVI, NDSI, and NDWI) for 66 land cover types is shown in Table XI.1.4.

Those were then overlaid onto a single projected image, and annotations were identified to each type of particular classes (i.e. water, soil, and vegetation) to generate the draft map. Each of the unique combinations (66 types) was correlated with actual condition observed in field as well as satellite images such as natural color images on Google earth.

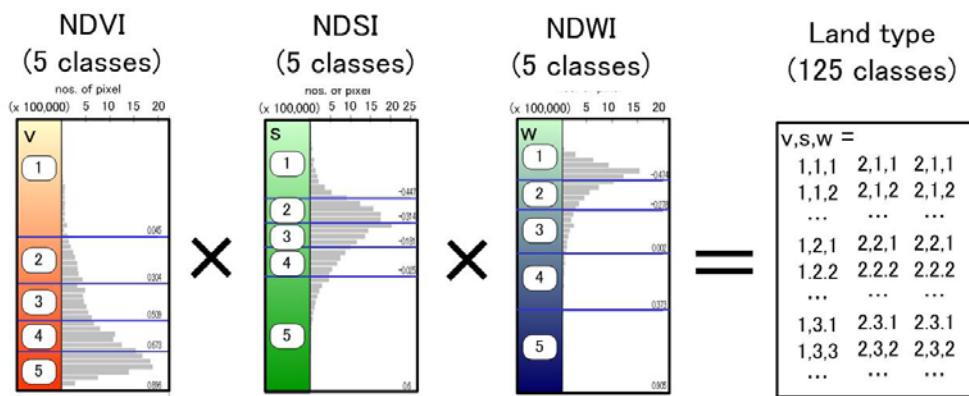


Figure XI.1.10 Index classes and land cover types

XI.3 Correlation and verification

With the draft map for land cover classification, the field verification was carried out during the Survey. However, due to deterioration of security, only two days i.e. 19 and 20 of June/2017 were able to be allocated for the field activity. 15 points was then applied for its verification as shown in Figure XI.1.11, XI.1.12, and XI.1.13. In the field, the draft map had been firstly checked by real condition, if it not concordance with the actual condition, the definition of applied land cover type was modified to adjust the actual condition.

With correlation between land type definition and actual condition, the description of land cover type was added on

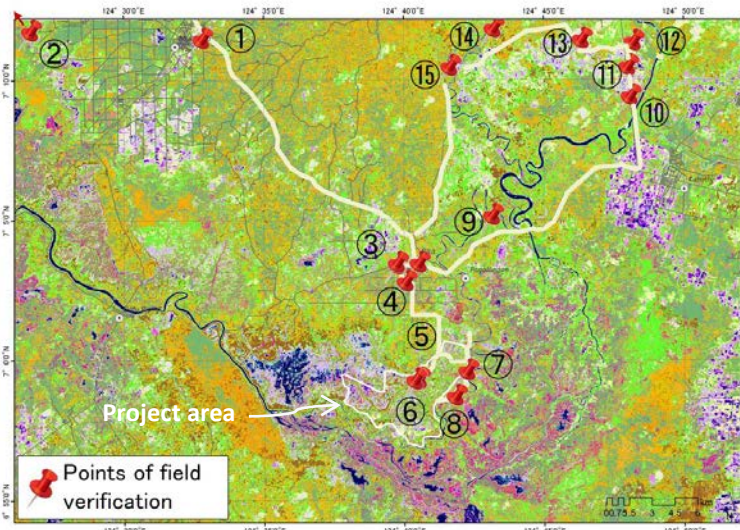


Figure XI.1.11 Location map of verification points

² Jenks method is done by seeking to minimize each class’s average deviation from the class mean, while maximizing each class’s deviation from the means of the other groups

the original. In case the same condition was found in different land cover types, those were merged into the same land cover type.

Depending on water condition, i.e. dry (land) or wet (marsh) area, the description of land cover type differs. Even if being same land cover type (same composition of indices), actual vegetation is different due to water condition.

In the case of aquatic plants on marsh covering water surface by leaves, the area shows a high level of NDVI with low level of NDWI, which is same composition of indices as those of palm trees on dry land. As the opposite case, paddy field in transplant condition is indicated as a high level of NDWI and NDSI, which is similar composition to those of marsh area. Thus, the classification (legend) attached on map was prepared two types respectively for dry and wet area.

After the field survey, the correlation work has been continued by Google Earth for whole Survey area, and land cover was at last classified in to 34 types as shown in Table XI.1.3.

Table XI.1.3 Type of Land cover identified by field verification

< Marsh Area >	<Populated area and Farmland>
Water with no plant	Populated area (residence, road, open space and etc.)
Water with soil and aquatic plant(sparse distribution)	Bare ground (earthy open space, constructing yard, cultivated land and etc.)
Water with aquatic plant(sparse distribution)	Bare ground and farmland with cultivation (moderate-high density)
Water with aquatic plant(moderate occurrence)	Bare ground and farmland with cultivation (high density)
Water with aquatic plant/paddy in trans planting / cloud cover	<Tree and Orchard Land >
Water with aquatic plant(high density)	Tree(sparse distribution)
Shallow water with aquatic plant(part)	Tree(sparse-moderate distribution)
Shallow water with aquatic plant(high density)	Trees(palm trees)/cultivated land(high-mid density)
Shallow water with aquatic plant(mod.-high density)	Tree(palm tree, located on wet soil)
Marsh mixed with soil and plant(sparse distribution)	Tree(palm tree, located on dry soil)
Marsh mixed with soil and plant(mod. occurrence) / cloud cover	<Cultivated land>
Marsh mixed with soil and plant(mod.- high occurrence) / cloud cover	Mixed area with cultivated land, scrub, glass land, soil / cloud
Marsh(Soil) with aquatic plant(sparse distribution)	Mixed area with cultivated land, scrub and soil
Marsh(Soil) with plant(moderate occurrence)	Mixed area with cultivated land, scrub, soil and populated area.
Wetland with aquatic plant(high density)	Cultivated land with tree (palm tree) and crop(dense distribution)
Wetland with wetland-scrub(high density)	Cultivated land with soil and crop(dense distribution)
Wetland with wetland-scrub and aquatic plant (high density)	Cultivated land with soil and crop(moderate distribution)
Wetland with wetland-scrubland aquatic plant (mod.-high density)	Cultivated land with tree, soil and crop(high distribution: fallow field)

Table XI.1.4 Land cover types classified by mixed indices' value (NDVI, NDSI and NDWI)

ID	Color	RGB	Correlated Landcover condition	Classes by natural break		
				NDVI	NDSI	NDWI
125		115.178.115	vege/soil_palm tree/natural trees/farmland(high-mid glowing)/aqua plant/wet-scrub	5	2	1
225		255.128.124	vege/soil_palm tree/cultivation/trees_dense vege	5	2	2
133		255.176.127	vege/soil_mid. vegetation/farmland	3	3	1
134		255.176.127	vege/soil_mid. vegetation/farmland	4	3	1
511		0.0.102	water_water with no plant	1	1	5
512		153.0.255	water/vege_water minor plant/paddy in trans planting/clouds	2	1	5
214		102.255.51	soil/vege_bush/soil_mixed area of bush/farmland/populated area.	4	1	2
224		102.255.51	soil/vege_bush/soil_mixed area of bush/farmland/populated area.	4	2	2
233		102.255.51	soil/vege_bush/soil_mixed area of bush/farmland/populated area.	3	3	2
234		102.255.51	soil/vege_bush/soil_mixed area of bush/farmland(initial growing) /populated area.	4	3	2
243		102.255.51	soil/vege_bush/soil_mixed area of bush/farmland/populated area.	3	4	2
244		102.255.51	soil/vege_bush/soil_mixed area of bush/farmland/populated area.	4	4	2
142		204.204.0	tree/soil_plantation	2	4	1
143		204.204.0	tree/soil_plantation	3	4	1
144		204.204.0	tree/soil_plantation	4	4	1
541		0.102.102	water/soil_marsh with scarce aquatic plant	1	4	5
551		0.102.102	water/soil_marsh with scarce aquatic plant	1	5	5
151		153.102.51	soil/water/vege_bare ground	1	5	1
152		153.102.51	soil/water/vege_bare ground	2	5	1
153		153.102.51	soil/water/vege_bare ground	3	5	1
251		153.102.51	soil/water/vege_bare ground	1	5	2
252		153.102.51	soil/water/vege_bare ground	2	5	2
253		153.102.51	soil/water/vege_bare ground	3	5	2
351		221.221.221	soil/water/vege_populated area (residence, road, open space and etc.)	1	5	3
352		221.221.221	soil/water/vege_populated area (residence, road, open space and etc.)	2	5	3
353		221.221.221	soil/water/vege_populated area (residence, road, open space and etc.)	3	5	3
154		255.153.0	soil/water/vege_bare ground	4	5	1
155		165.0.33	soil/vege_cultivation	5	5	1
451		151.204.193	soil/water_marsh aquatic plant	1	5	4
513		102.0.102	water/vege_dense aquatic plant	3	1	5
514		102.0.102	water/vege_dense aquatic plant	4	1	5
522		0.204.153	water/vege/soil_mid aquatic plant	2	2	5
531		0.153.153	water/soil_shallow water with scarce aquatic plant	1	3	5
521		51.204.204	water/soil_water with scarce aquatic plant	1	2	5
315		255.0.255	water/vege_shallow water with aquatic plant	5	1	3
414		255.0.255	water/vege_shallow water with aquatic plant	4	1	4
415		255.0.255	water/vege_shallow water with aquatic plant	5	1	4
423		204.100.255	water/soil/vege_marsh mixed vege/soil/clouds	3	2	4
433		204.100.255	water/soil/vege_marsh mixed vege/soil	3	3	4
412		255.153.255	water/vege_shallow water with mid. aquatic plant	3	1	4
413		255.153.255	water/vege_shallow water with mid. aquatic plant	3	1	4
422		204.180.255	water/soil/vege_marsh mixed vege/soil/clouds/clouds	2	2	4
432		204.180.255	water/soil/vege_marsh mixed soil/vege	2	3	4
442		204.180.255	water/soil/vege_marsh mixed soil/vege	2	4	4
421		204.236.255	water/soil/vege_marsh mixed soil	1	2	4
431		204.236.255	water/soil/vege_marsh mixed soil	1	3	4
441		204.236.255	water/soil/vege_marsh mixed soil	1	4	4
145		230.76.0	vege/soil_cultivation	5	4	1
235		230.76.0	vege/soil_cultivation	5	3	2
115		230.0.169	vege_palm tree/wetland scrub(dense)	5	1	1
215		205.102.102	vege_aquia plant/palm tree	5	1	2
314		146.208.80	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_forest/soil/marsh	4	1	3
324		146.208.80	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area with scrub/soil/marsh	4	2	3
325		146.208.80	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area with scrub/soil/marsh	5	2	3
334		146.208.80	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_forest/soil/marsh	4	3	3
313		204.255.153	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_forest/soil	3	1	3
323		204.255.153	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_forest/soil	3	2	3
333		204.255.153	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_forest/soil/marsh	3	3	3
343		204.255.153	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_forest/soil	3	4	3
331		255.255.153	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_bush/glass/soil/cloud	1	3	3
332		255.255.153	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_bush/glass/soil/cloud	2	3	3
341		255.255.153	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_bush/glass/soil/cloud	1	4	3
342		255.255.153	vege/soil/water_mixed wet area_bush/glass/soil/cloud	2	4	3
135		255.170.0	vege/soil_bareground with forest/trees, fallow field.	5	3	1
241		158.214.0	soil/	1	4	2
242		158.214.0	soil/	2	4	2



① Paddy filed in transplant (water/soil mixed)
(W:S:V=4:4:2, Midsayap@19/06/2107)



⑤ Marsh with aquatic plants, soil and trees
(W:S:V=4:2:2, Paja Muda@19/06/2017)



② Fallow field and forest/trees
(W:S:V=1:3:5, Libungan-
Midsayap@19/06/2017)



⑤ Mixed area with grassland and scrubs
(W:S:V=2:3:3, Paja Muda@19/06/2017)



③ Palm trees with dense vegetation
(W:S:V=2:2:5, Piket@19/06/2017)



⑥ Water with scarce aquatic plant
(W:S:V=5:2:1, Bolol@19/06/2017)



④ Palm trees, wet scrubs and aquatic plants
(W:S:V=1:2:5, Piket@19/06/2017)



⑦ Cultivation (paddy/corn) and palm trees
(W:S:V=2:2:5, Talitay@19/06/2017)

Figure XI.1.12 Field conditions of verification points (1/2)



⑧ Pulungi river surrounded by palm trees
(W:S:V=5:2:1, 2:2:5, Dungguan@19/06/2017)



⑫ Paddy field (soil/water/vegetation mixed)
(W:S:V=4:2:2, General Luna 18/06/2017)



Pulungi river (water/soil/vegetation mixed)
(W:S:V=1:3:4 • 5:1:1, Kalbugan@18/06/2017)



⑬ Fallow field (farmland/soil/scrub mixed)
(W:S:V=2:4:3, General Luna@18/06/2017)



⑩ Paddy field (soil/water/vegetation mixed)
(W:S:V=4:3:2, Ugalingan@18/06/2017)



⑭ Pagalungan diversion dam (water and trees)
(W:S:V=5:1:1 • 1:2:5, Linandangan@18/06/2017)



⑪ Paddy field (soil/vegetation mixed)
(W:S:V=4:2:2, General Luna@18/06/2017)



⑮ Pagalungan river (water and trees)
(W:S:V=5:1:1 • 1:2:5, General Luna@18/06/2017)

Figure XI.1.13 Field conditions of verification points (2/2)

XI.4 Wetland classification of Liguasan marsh

The wetland area clarified from satellite image analysis is composed of open water (blue color), aquatic plants (purple color), mixed area with soil/water/plant (light purple color) and wetland scrub (pale green color). It can be traced in the center of Liguasan marsh where borders the south of the Project area. In the dry land located both sides of wetland, scrub/tree/orchards (green color), mixed dry-upland (orange color), mixed wet-upland (light green color) and paddy field (purple to light purple color) are recognized.

Topographically, the dry land is divided into two landforms of hilly area and low alluvial plain. Hilly area is mainly occupied by scrub/tree/orchards and mixed dry-upland, while low alluvial plain is covered by mixed wet-upland and paddy field as shown in Figure XI.1.14.

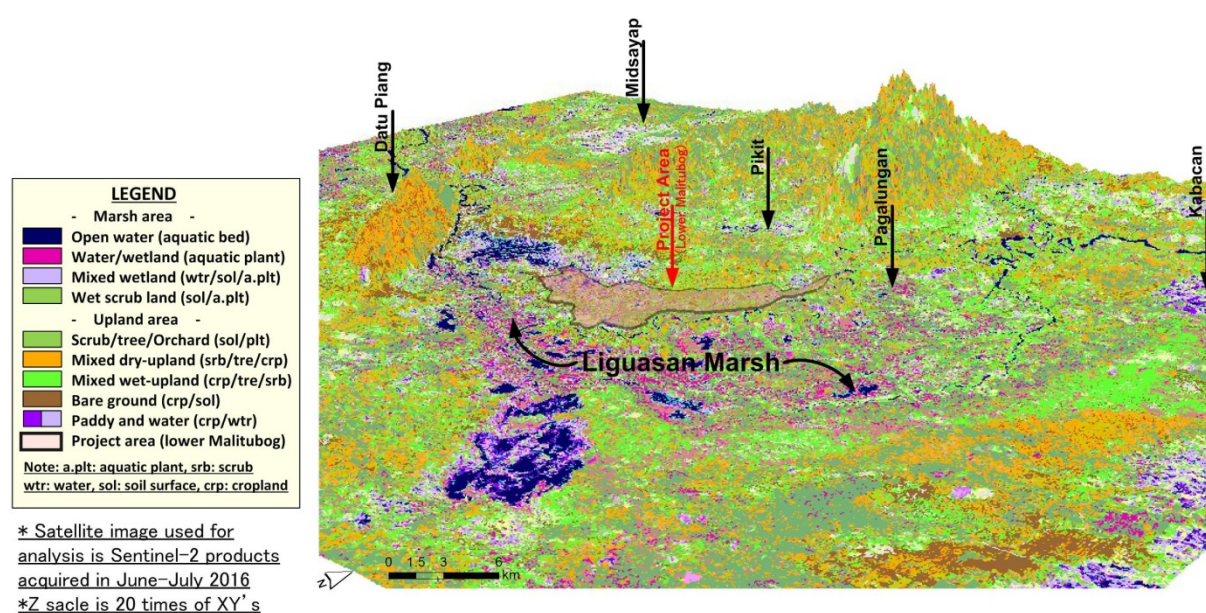


Figure XI.1.14 3D view of Liguasan marsh with land cover classification

XI.4.1 Land cover type classification of Liguasan marsh

In the land cover classification of Liguasan marsh as shown in Figure XI.1.15, the water cover is observed in the same range of Liguasan marsh, which extends both side of Pulangi river. The eastern side of water cover spreads wider and deeper than that of the western side where bounds on the south of Project area.

In topographical point of view, the Lower Malitubug Service Area (LMSA) is in back marsh depression. It stands slightly lower than adjacent alluvial plain extending from the Pulangi river sides, and is below natural levees that rise towards the main channel. In flood event, this back marsh has been occasionally connected to Pulangi river at Bakat to Paidu Pulangi and has left water in the depression after flooding. In the dry season, the remained water is evaporated and its water level has become low. In the SRTM data obtained in Feb. 2000, the deference of water level between Pulangi river and LMSA has reached to 4 meters.

The Liguasan marsh located nearby LMSA has the channel network and its main course runs in the center of the marsh with three (3) kilometer width. In between canals, it is widely covered by aquatic plants and wet-shrubs, and plural ponds are left sporadically. The deeper part of marsh including ponds and open waters is allayed in southwestern area and further to connected to Lake Puruan.

Both sides of the marsh, namely ARRM area at the south and LMSA at the north, are dominated by

new developing land mixed with farmland, orchard garden with bare ground. Further in dry season, these areas progresses toward the marsh in accordance with being lower water level. Actually in the margin area of marsh, farmland has been developing by the edge of water area.

XI.4.2 Application of land cover type classification for environment survey

As preliminary information for environmental survey, land type classification map is useful to understand a current condition in particular survey timing in the rainy season. Survey points and line were then determined in accordance with susceptibility on environmental impact and road access. As the result of the selection, survey points and line were decided on river bank and river bed of Pulangi river, channel network in marsh, flourish land of aquatic plant and wetland shrub, farmland and bare ground beside marsh. Besides, the selection was made with a consideration which can provide available information to feedback for revising the map later on.

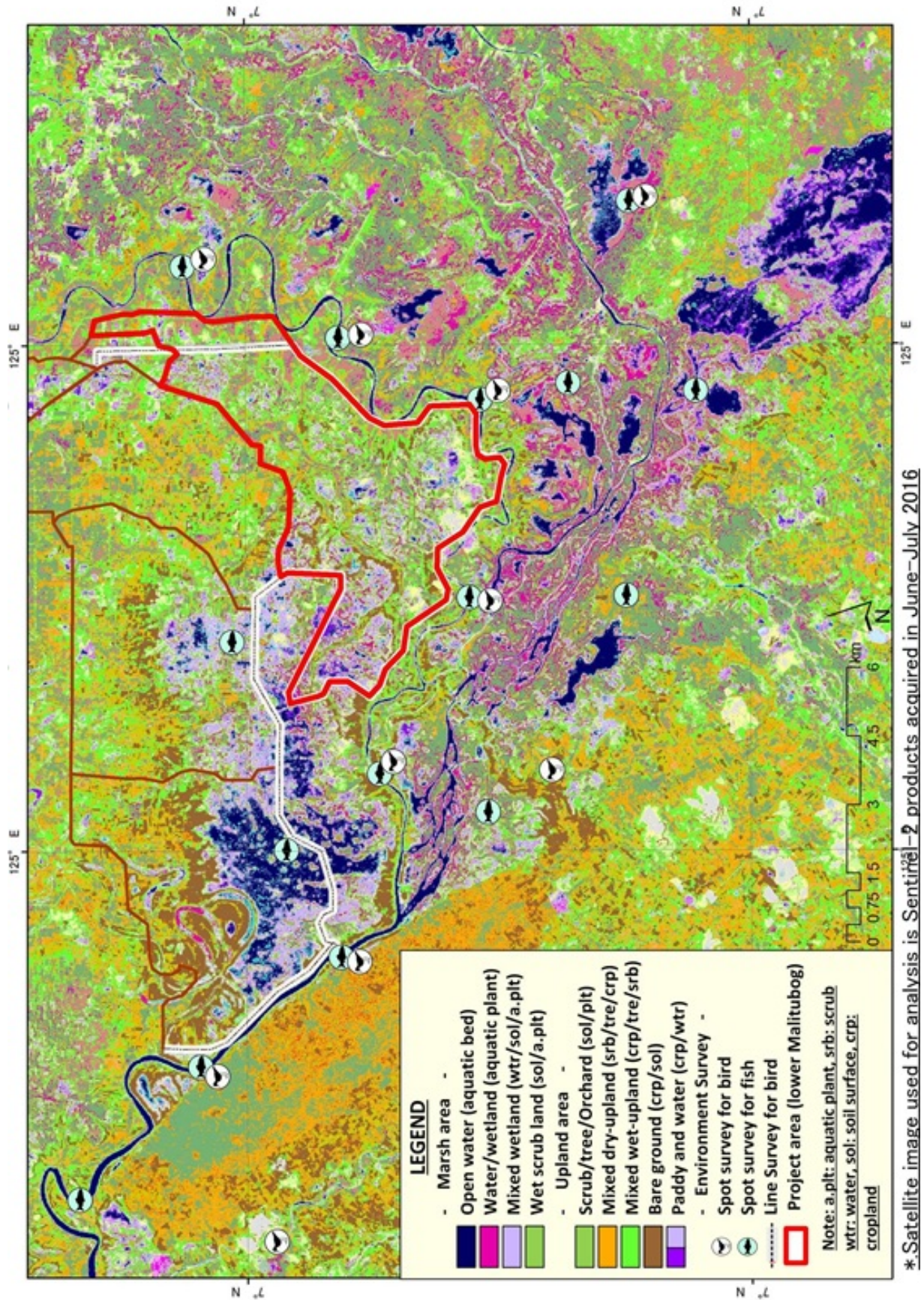


Figure XI.1.15 Land cover type classification map

XI.5 Hydrological condition of Liguasan marsh

XI.5.1 Location and size of the marsh

Basin area covering the Project area (or Liguasan marsh) is as large as about 13,700 sq.km as shown in Figure XI.1.16.

XI.5.2 Meteo-hydrological condition

There is heavy rainfall of over 3,200 mm/year, which is the mean catchment area-rainfall during the past 35 years from 1979 to 2013. The total rainwater in the basin is thus estimated as 44 BCM per annum. In case 0.3 of discharge coefficient obtained from the analysis of Tinutulan gauging station is applied to the rainwater amount, the surface discharge comes to huge amount i.e. 10^{9-10} cum/year. In addition, Liguasan marsh which behaves as receiving area covers only 1% of the basin area (156 sq.km / 13,700 sq.km). Due to the recent deforestation and the development of agricultural land, the condition of the basin has been changed. Floods tend to occur frequently and its damage becomes serious. Because of the recent tendency of heavy rainfalls, soil erosion occurs and heavy siltation has been taking place along the rivers within the basin. This siltation can also be seen in the main channel of Pulangi river, where natural levees have been developed along the southern boundary of the Project area, the Lower Malitubog Service Area. Besides, there are thousands of cubic tons of water hyacinths and grasses and they will plug the water course at the time of flood in particular at the outlet of Liguasan marsh

XI.5.3 Global surface water

The water occurrence in Liguasan marsh is referred to 'Global surface water analysis' which has been studied as Joint Research Centre's mission. Based on over three million satellite scenes (1,823 terabytes of data) collected between 1984 and 2015, surface water extent was detected and published in 'Global Surface Water Explore' (<https://global-surface-water.appspot.com/>). The individual images were transformed into a set of global maps with a 30-metre resolution, which enable to measure the changes in the location and persistence of surface water by region, or for a specific area.

In the Survey, the area for Liguasan marsh and the Project area was downloaded from Global Surface Water Explore and applied for the hydrological evaluation.

XI.5.4 Water extent of Liguasan marsh

Spatial and temporal distribution of water extent in Liguasan marsh is described as 1)water occurrence, 2)occurrence change intensity, 3)seasonality, 4)recurrence, 5)transitions, 6) maximum water extent and 7)water history (monthly and annual history) in accordance with published contents of 'Global Surface Water'.



Figure XI.1.16 Watershed area for Liguasan marsh

Source: JICA Survey Team

1) Water Occurrence

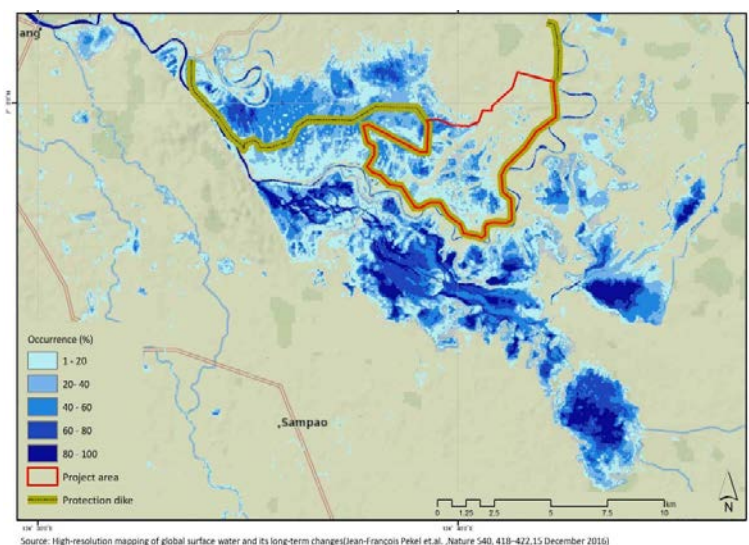


Figure XI.1.17 Long term water occurrence change (1984-2014)

occurrence could be traced in both sides of Pulangi river. The coverage of the water surface has been changing by season. In rainy season, the flood water spilled over natural levees and flowed into hinterland in the right side of Pulangi river as temporal waters. In dry season, on the other hand, permanent water remains only along the main channels in the left side of Pulangi river as shown in Figure XI.1.17.

Description of water occurrence (from the paper)

The frequency with which water was present on the surface from March 1984 to October 2015 was captured in a single product called surface water occurrence (SWO). To compute SWO, the water detections (WD) and valid observations (VO) from the same months are summed, that is, water detections and valid observations from March 1984 are added to water detections and valid observations from March 1985 and so on, such that $SWO_{month} = \frac{\sum WD_{month}}{\sum VO_{month}}$. Averaging the results of all monthly SWO month calculations gives the long-term overall surface water occurrence. The month-by-month time step normalizes occurrence against seasonal variation in the number of valid observations across the year. Typically, more cloud-free observations (and thus valid observations) are available during dry seasons than wet. Without monthly weighting, the overall water occurrence (that is, computed over the full period) would be biased by temporal distribution of the valid observations (that is, giving more weight to the dry season than to the wet season).

³ High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes (Jean-François Pekel, Andrew Cottam, Noel Gorelick & Alan S. Belward, Nature 540, 418–422, 15 December 2016)

2) Occurrence change intensity

The occurrence change intensity provides information on where surface water occurrence increased, decreased or remained the same between 1984-1999 and 2000-2015. Both the direction of change and its intensity are traced as shown in Figure XI.1.18.

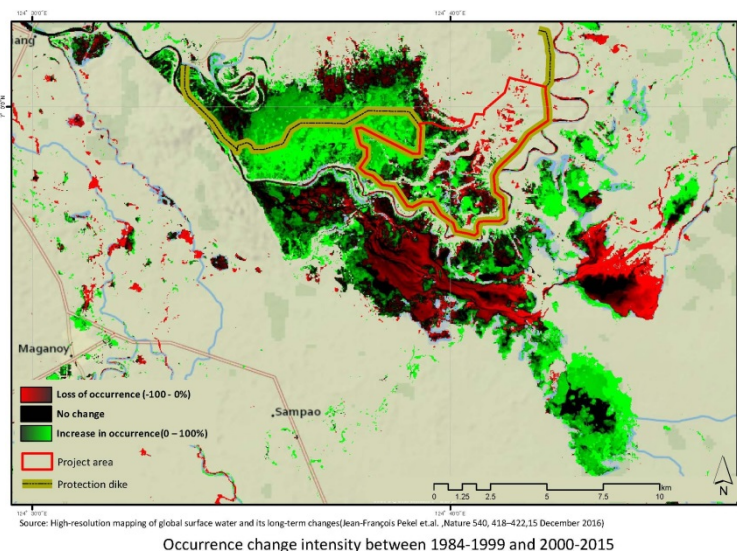


Figure XI.1.18 Occurrence change intensity between 1984-1999 and 2000-2015

In Figure XI.1.18, increases in water occurrence are shown in green and decreases are shown in red. Black areas are those areas where there is no significant change in the water occurrence during the 1984 -2015 period. The intensity of the color represents the degree of change (as a percentage). For example, bright red areas show greater loss of water than light red areas. Some areas appear grey in the maps, these are locations where there is insufficient data to compute meaningful change statistics.

Description of occurrence change intensity (from the paper)

Change in water occurrence intensity between two epochs (16 March 1984 to 31 December 1999, and 1 January 2000 to 10 October 2015) was also produced. This is derived from homologous pairs of months (that is, the same months contain valid observations in both epochs). The occurrence difference between epochs was computed for each pair and differences between all homologous pairs of months were then averaged to create the surface water occurrence change intensity map. Areas where there are no pairs of homologue months could not be mapped. The averaging of the monthly processing mitigates variations in data distribution over time (that is, both seasonal variation in the distribution of valid observations, temporal depth and frequency of observations through the archive) and provides a consistent estimation of the water occurrence change.

3) Seasonality

The Seasonality map provides information concerning the intra-annual behavior of water surfaces for a single year (2014-2015) and shows permanent and seasonal water and the number of months water was present.

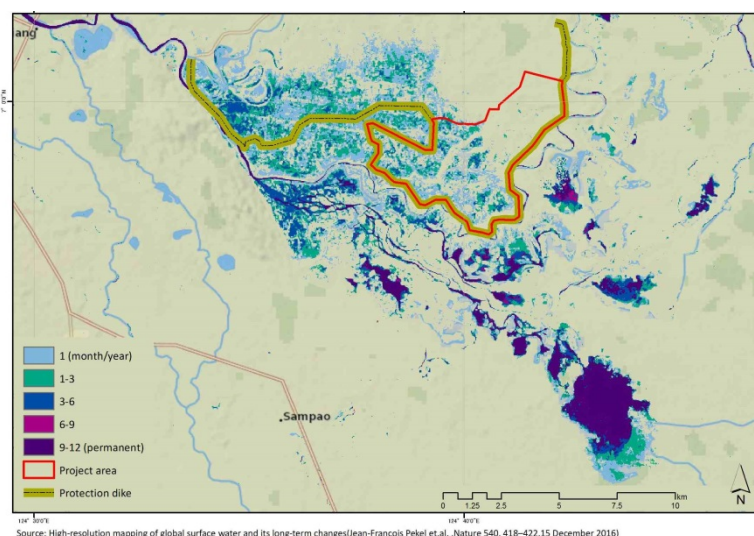


Figure XI.1.19 Seasonality of water surface (2014-2015)

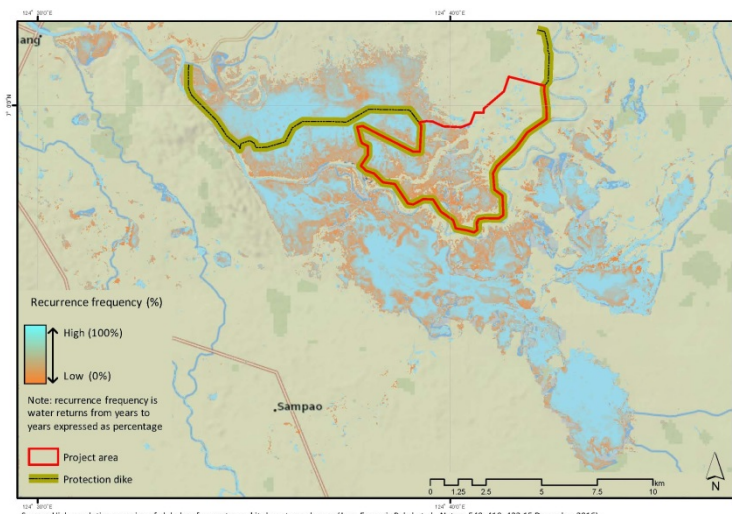
The seasonality map is shown in Figure XI.1.19. The permanent water is represented in dark blue and areas of seasonal water are shown in lighter blue. In the climax of rainy season, the most of areas are once covered by water at least for one month. However, in dry season, several ponds and channels separately remains at the deeply depressed areas along the main tributaries. The area of permanent water is estimated at only 1,570 ha, which covers only

10% of the maximum water extent in the rainy season.

Description of seasonality (from the paper)

A permanent water surface is underwater throughout the year, while a seasonal water surface is underwater for less than 12 months of the year. In some places we do not have observations for all 12 months of the year and in these cases water is considered to be seasonal if the number of months where water is present is less than the number of months where valid observations were acquired. If water is present throughout the observation period, the lake is considered to be a permanent water surface. If the area of the lake contracts, then the pixels along the borders of the lake no longer represent water, and those pixels will be considered to represent seasonal water surface. Seasonality is computed for every year. A single data set for the contemporary period (October 2014 to October 2015) is made available.

4) Recurrence



Water recurrence of the inter-annual behavior of water surface (1984-2015)

Figure XI.1.20 Recurrence of water surface (1984-2015)

The recurrence provides information concerning the inter-annual behavior of water surfaces and captures the frequency with which water returns from year to year. In Figure XI.1.20, areas are inundated regularly, whether seasonal or permanent, shown in light blue and areas that are flooded on an episodic basis shown in orange. It indicates almost half of the Project area is occupied by high recurrence area of water surface.

Description of recurrence (from the paper)

Water recurrence is a measurement of the degree of inter-annual variability in the presence of water. This describes how frequently water returned from one year to another (expressed as a percentage). Recurrence refers specifically to the temporal behavior of water surfaces; unlike occurrence, recurrence is not systematically computed over the full span of the archive, because water may not have been present from the beginning to the end of the archive. Thus, we first have to define a ‘water period’—that is, that part of the archive where water was present at least from time to time; the recurrence in fact quantifies this ‘time to time’. The water period is established individually for each pixel. The water period runs from the first month in the first year in which water is observed to the last month of the last year in which water is observed of the entire 32-year period. In addition to defining the water period we also need to define a ‘water season’ (not equivalent to a ‘wet season’). The water season is identified from the monthly water recurrence and is defined as those months of the year that from time to time have water. A ‘water year’ is a year with at least one water observation, while an ‘observation year’ is a year with at least one valid observation within the water season. Water recurrence is then calculated as the ratio of the number of water years to observation years. The count of the number of years starts with the year in which water was first observed and ends with the most recent year in which water was observed. Years that contain only observations outside the water season are not counted; we have no way of knowing whether water might have occurred in the water season because we have no observations.

5) Transitions

The Transitions provides information on the change in seasonality between the first and last years and captures changes between the three classes of not water, seasonal water and permanent water.

In Liguasan area, the water transition behavior is classified into 10 types of permanent water to almost dry area (Ephemeral water) as shown in Figure XI.1.21.

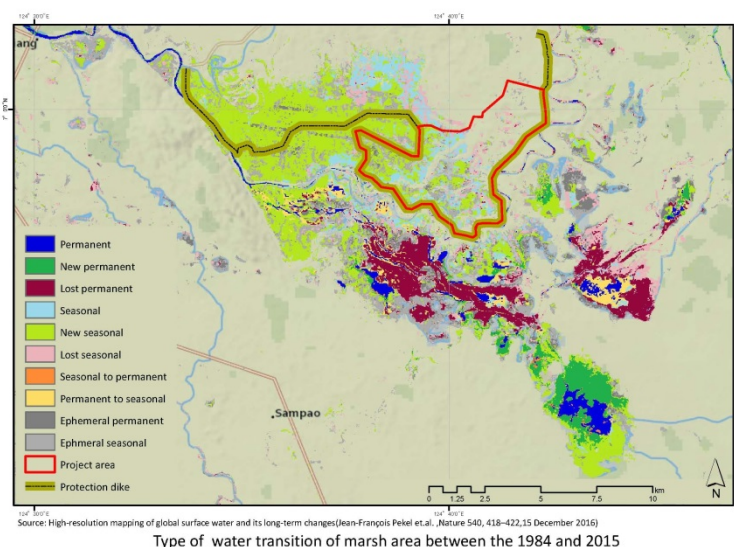


Figure XI.1.21 Type of water transition (1984-2015)

instead taken place in the lower reach of the marsh more frequently than ever, which is derived from the changes of land use and water diversion project.

Among 10 types, the widest type of area is 'New seasonal water'. It had been turned from dry to seasonal inundation area, and it covers the most of the Project area and LMSA.

On the other hand, for the center of Liguasan marsh, the type of 'Lost permanent' is large extent which indicates permanent water has shifted to dry condition in last 3 decades.

In other words, main parts of Liguasan marsh has become to be dry condition and floods has

Description (from the paper)

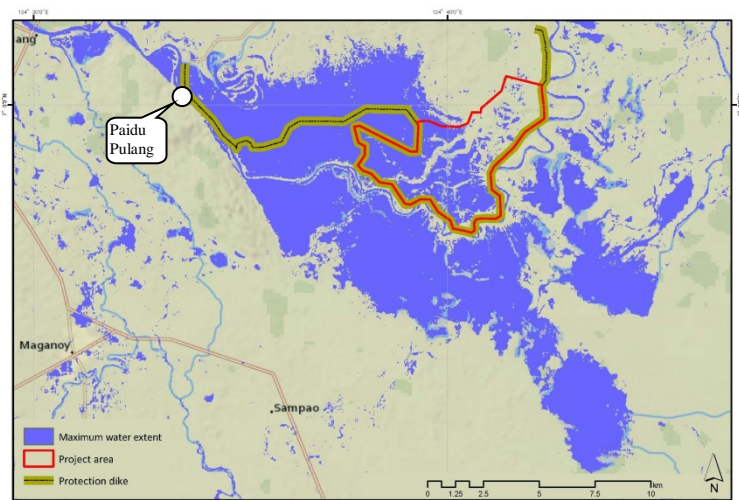
The thematic maps and temporal profiles were used to identify a set of water classes that characterize transitions between the first year in which representative observations were acquired and the last year of observation. Representative years are identified by comparing each year in turn with the annual pattern of monthly recurrence from the temporal profiles. These profiles identify months in which water was observed, and indicate the percentage of valid observations classified as water in any given month. A year is flagged as representative if it contains sufficient valid observations from any combination of months to bring confidence to the determination of the presence or absence of water. The overall level of confidence is determined by the annual sum of the monthly long-term recurrences of observed months (per year). The rationale is that the likelihood of a real absence of water for a year is higher if the water is absent for months showing a high long-term water recurrence than from one showing small rates of recurrence. In the latter case the absence of water may be explained by a seasonal shift, and does not confer enough confidence to conclude that water was not present later.

Therefore, we considered that if the sum of the recurrence of the observed months is greater than 100, the absence of water observation brings enough confidence to consider that water was actually not present. Conversely, a single water presence is enough to demonstrate water presence. The water class in that representative year is then fixed as the 'first' year. The last year's water class is always the class assigned to the last year of observation (October 2014 to October 2015) because we have enough observations available within a year during this period.

The following transitions were mapped: unchanging permanent water surfaces; new permanent water surfaces (conversion of land into permanent water); lost permanent water surfaces (conversion of permanent water into land); unchanging seasonal water surfaces; new seasonal water surfaces (conversion of land into seasonal water); lost seasonal water surfaces (conversion of a seasonal water into land); conversion of permanent water into seasonal water; and the conversion of seasonal water into permanent water.

These conversions refer to changes in state from the beginning and end of the time series; they do not describe what happened in the intervening years, so an unchanging water surface means that the seasonality at that particular point was the same in the first and last year it was observed, and not necessarily that it was stable throughout. Stability must be checked at the pixel scale by using the long term water history described by the temporal profiles plus the recurrence and occurrence maps. There are instances where water is not present at the beginning or the end of the observation record but is present in some of the intervening years. By tracking the inter-annual patterns of such 'ephemeral' events and their intra-annual characteristics, each such pixel can be classified as either ephemeral permanent water (land replaced by permanent water that subsequently disappears) or ephemeral seasonal water (land replaced by seasonal water that subsequently disappears), depending on the majority of the observed seasonality during the period of water presence.

6) Maximum water extent



Source: High-resolution mapping of global surface water and its long-term changes (Jean-François Pekel et al., Nature 540, 418-422, 15 December 2016)
 Maximum water extent in long term period between 1984 and 2015

Figure XI.1.22 Max water extent (1984-2015)

The maximum water extent image consisted of a composite image which provides information of detected water on all locations ever over the 32 years from 1984 by 2015. The blue part in Figure XI.1.22 shows an area of the maximum surface water extent and could be correlative with the maximum food extent within the last three (3) decades. Its distribution broadly covers almost the half of LMSA by the damming-up, which spreads from the narrow outlet channel at Paidu Pulangi. Note that the water inundating the southern parts of the

Lower Malitubog Service Area (LMSA) comes back mostly from the Paidu Pulangi area, not directly from the Pulangi river running along the southern side of the area due to elevation difference.

7) Water history (monthly and annual history)

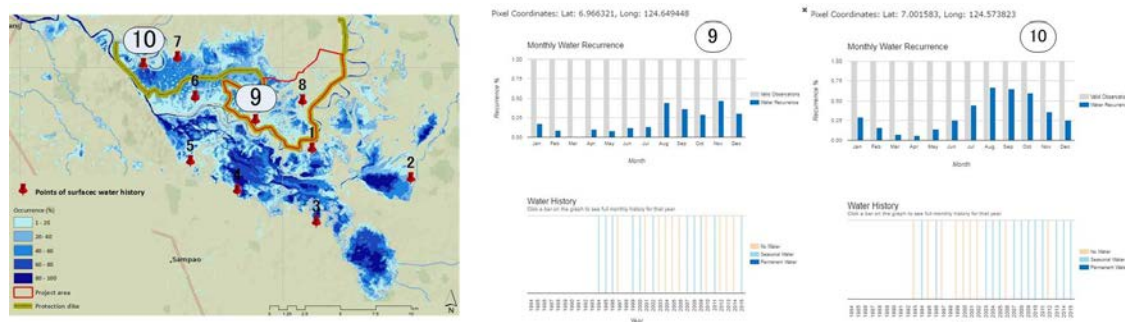


Figure XI.1.23 History of water surface between 1984 and 2015

The temporal distribution of water; the monthly recurrence, yearly water history, and the monthly water history is also available in the Global surface water to help understand how water is distributed temporally throughout the 1984-2015.

The history at specific point is taken from Global surface water explorer and an example of the history dataset is given in Figure XI.1.23 with two types of charts which are monthly and yearly recurrence in LMSA. In LMSA, seasonal change is clearly traced in monthly charts showing that inundation period starts from early summer and continued by the end of year. As year to year change, flood occurs frequently in latest 20 years.

In the history of water transition, the seasonal change in right bank of Pulangi river can be regarded as ‘New seasonal areas’, which has turned to a wet-land from the dry land during the last 3 decades. On the other hand, the left bank area is characterized as ‘Lost permanent area’ which has interrupted or dried-up water in dry season.

XI.6 Flood occurrences and its magnitude

Flood occurs once two years. It means inundation of LMSA is common status as normal hydrological year. If it compares with the maximum water extent in last 32 years, it covers 60 % to 90 % of the