

1979 EVALUATION
BULA INTEGRATED AREA
DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Project No. 492-0310
(Bula IAD II)

Camarines Sur Province
Philippines

GOP/BRBDFO-USAID

June 22, 1979

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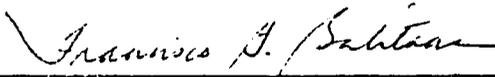
Foreword

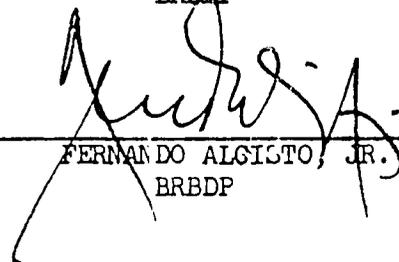
The 1979 evaluation of the BULA IAD II Project was conducted by a joint team consisting of representatives of the BRBDPO and USAID contractors. Raymond A. Bailey and Frank Stipak ^{1/} were engaged by USAID under contract with Public Administration Service to serve as outside members of the team. The MAR and the Project Management Office provided inputs through associate representatives. NEDA did not provide a representative.

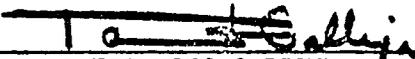
The outside members were primarily responsible for writing this report but with the able assistance of the other team members: Paternucio Calleja, Fernando Alcisto, Jr., and Francisco Balitaan (contract) of the BRBDP. Valuable contributions were made by Engineers Ralph Bird and Oscar Bermillo of USAID/Naga.

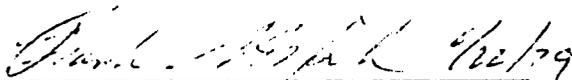
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SUMMARY

The primary purposes of the evaluation were to (1) determine whether the broader project design is valid or requires modification and (2) analyze and document accomplishments and problem areas and recommend courses of action and realistic timeframes. The evaluation was based upon a review of background documents, reports and communications, observations at the project construction site and personal interviews with relevant personnel.

Construction progress is being seriously impeded by duplicative administrative procedures in reviewing and signing construction contracts, and to a lesser but a still significant degree, by delays in funding, i.e., in the issuance of cash disbursement ceilings (CDC). If these constraints were removed, and the evaluators strongly recommend that this be accomplished, construction of the entire project could still be completed by September 1981. Design and construction procedures being followed would provide facilities adequate to permit long-range irrigation and drainage of the service area.

The organizational structure and staff composition of the Project Management Office (PMO) are adequate to meet current project needs and, with support by an active Composite Management Group (CMG), excellent line agency cooperation has been achieved. A full complement of interagency personnel assigned to the project is successfully implementing all institutional project components. However, as construction and institutional activities are accelerated in 1980 additional supervisory and extension staff may be required.

Project Organization, Administration, Finance and Management

Background

Administration and management of the Bula Integrated Area Development project (Bula IAD II) is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agrarian Reform (MAR) as lead implementing agency, with the BRBDPO as the interagency coordinating office. At project level, a composite (interagency) Project Management Office (PMO), under the supervision of the MAR Region V office, is directly responsible for project administration. The PMO includes representatives of BRBDPO and all concerned GOP regional line agencies and is headed by a Project Manager. It is organized into two divisions headed by Deputy Managers; one for physical development, the other for institutional, agricultural and community support components.

To reinforce and support the above O&M alignment, the Project Paper 1/ proposed that:

"DAR (MAR) will delegate authorities to the MAR Regional Director and the Project Manager to carry the actual administration, contracting, and management of the project. Local currency funds for the project will be budgeted by the GOP and transferred through the Budget Commission to the MAR Regional Office and PMO for project expenditures. This arrangement will allow policy and financial review and control to be exercised at the regional level."

The administrative and financial arrangements proposed above were subsequently detailed as Conditions Precedent (CP) in the Project Loan Agreement (No. 492-T-046). A copy, as specified, of the GOP (MAR) order establishing the composite PMO and defining

1/ Part IV, Implementation Planning, p. 79.

its authorities was transmitted to USAID by the GCP and accepted. The PMO prepared the Project Implementation Plan (also a CP) including a projection of funding requirements, and on April 24, 1978, USAID was notified by MAR that the CY 1978 funds (£3,500,000) had been allotted and corresponding Cash Disbursement Ceilings (CDC) issued for the first two quarters' release of funds (£2,450,000).

The intent from the outset of project design has been to establish, in and through the PMO, an organizational structure and administrative system which would ensure efficient and timely implementation of the project. At this point, the structure appears to be basically adequate. However, some cumbersome and duplicative administrative procedures persist which have contributed to undue delays in implementation of early phase irrigation and service road components of the project. These are reviewed below, following a summary of the implementation status of the project's institutional, agricultural and community development components.

Institutional, Agricultural and Community Development

In summary, the status of and prospects for successful implementation of this complex group of activities are most encouraging. However, quantitative accomplishments are behind schedule, (e.g. farm lot consolidation; household relocation) constrained in most cases by incompleting physical construction of irrigation systems and roads. Nevertheless, implementation, primarily planning and training, of the institutional components in Phases I-B and IV-A are keeping pace with the schedule for their physical completion and should represent no constraint to overall project implementation. The implementation status is presented in greater detail in Table 1.

The evaluators are impressed with the obvious quality and substance of accomplishments in training, organizational development, and participation in land consolidation and household relocation by beneficiaries. Farmers and their families are attending and actively participating in well-designed and presented training programs. Learning and acceptance of new concepts and skills have in fact been accomplished. These project components have moved and gained momentum to the point that people are, even eagerly, awaiting completion of construction and the delivery of water. 1/

1/ Private sector members of the project Composite Management Group noted a spread effect beyond the project area: a growing awareness elsewhere in the region of the project activities, and interest in the possibility of access to similar opportunities.

Clearly, also, an interagency capability has been established in the PMO to continue this performance into subsequent phases of the project.

Some part of the successful performance in implementing the institutional aspects of the project would seem to derive, as was intended by the project designers, from the structure of the PMO. The Deputy Manager of the Institutional Development Division (assigned to the project by the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development) receives solid support from the Project Manager (from MAR) as does the latter, in turn from the Project Director (Regional Director of MAR). Comparable support is given the Deputy Manager (assigned by NIA) of the Physical Development Division. Through BRBDPO and Regional line agency representation on the Composite Management Group, a full complement of inter-agency personnel has been assigned to the PMO and is working almost entirely within the project area. Thus, adequate staff have been available to carry out land consolidation/tenure reform work requirements and organizational development and training programs.

Looking ahead, it is likely that the pace of physical construction activities will increase, with project Phases being undertaken concurrently rather than sequentially, thus placing greater pressure on the institutional side to keep pace. It would be prudent for the PMO to reassess its interagency personnel requirements to meet these needs and take steps to ensure that adequate funding for any additional staff requirements is included in line agency budgets for 1980. It is recommended that the two PMO Deputy Managers, who have thus far carried simultaneous responsibility for ongoing assignments in MLGCD and NIA, respectively, be assigned to the project.

Administration

Over the past year, repeated and progressively more pointed reference has been made by PMO, BRBDPO and USAID to delays in project implementation resulting from, in particular, adherence in Manila to duplicative and time consuming administrative procedures in the evaluation of bids and awarding of contracts. The members of the evaluation team are in complete agreement that these procedures represent the most serious present constraint to implementation. In that they impact directly upon construction of physical facilities, the issue is discussed in detail in that section of this report.

Suffice it to say here that the problem has been previously recognized and repeatedly called to the attention of MAR. Also, in an effort to expedite these administrative processes, the MAR Region V Director recently (April 20, 1979) appointed a Manila-based member of his staff as Project Liaison Officer with USAID and GOP offices in Metro Manila. Beyond this, at the time of the evaluation no other apparent actions had been taken to streamline the procedures.

Project Management

The organizational structure and management staff composition of the PMO has been previously mentioned as a source of considerable strength in the successful implementation of the institutional components of the project. To some extent, particularly during start-up and the early months of the project, the PMO was not as well equipped to deal with the complex administrative problems of major physical works contracting. It is no discredit to the Project Manager or his staff that they had not had prior hands-on experience in this area. All were necessarily in a position of learning through experience.

Discussions with the Project Manager and key staff and observation of performance in weekly PMO/contractor and monthly CMG meetings indicate that they have gained greatly from experience to date and are performing as able and most promising administrators. The BRBDPO Project Coordinator and the USAID Project Officer confirm this view. With the continued support and participation of the CMG, project-level management and administration will facilitate implementation.

At PMO level the Project Manager now has an authorized financial disbursement ceiling of ₱5,000, which has been sufficient thus far to cover weekly pakyao (piece-work) labor payments. Requests for disbursements exceeding the ₱5,000 ceiling are referred to the Region V MAR office in Legaspi for approval and payment: a procedure ordinarily requiring two days. Consideration might now be given to increasing the ceiling to ₱20,000 to permit spot payment of suppliers for construction materials as construction activities accelerate.

Annual Budgeting and Releases of Funds

Delays in funding (the issuance of Allotment Advice and Cash Disbursement Ceiling) have both directly and indirectly constrained

1/ implementation. Of a total approved budget of \$17.43 million for CY 1979, release of \$3.4 and \$3.6 million was requested by FMO to fund projected first and second quarter expenditures (with payment for pumps and Phase I-A and I-B construction activities as major items). Funds were not actually released through issuance of CDC's until May 1979. Without funds, FMO force account embankment construction in the Phase I pilot was halted; delivery of fill materials required by the contractor was delayed; and payment of direct-hire personnel salaries fell four months behind.

With little or no Phase I-A and I-B construction costs incurred during the first two quarters, the FMO now faces the problem of planning and re-estimating its financial requirements for the remainder of the year, and of meeting GOP/MAR procedural (including timing) requirements for requesting reprogramming and/or revalidation to permit carryover and utilization of unexpended amounts.

The FMO's financial management problems could be reduced somewhat if the grace period for reversion to Treasury of unexpended CDC funds could be extended to two months.

Fixed Amount Reimbursement (FAR) Procedures

There has been no indication that FAR procedures have impeded GOP funding of the project. The MAR Assistant Secretary for Administrative Affairs commented that the procedures make it more difficult to get appropriations, for which MAR must compete with other Agencies. However, appropriations as requested have thus far been made. Adequate fund advances for USAID assisted projects with FAR provisions has been the subject of high level consideration (NEDA, Ministry of Budget and concerned technical agencies) over the past few weeks and resolution is expected to be achieved shortly.

Physical Facilities

Adequacy of Plan and Facilities

Designs, specifications and construction contracts are being prepared by the Project Management Office (FMO) through an A&E consultant, Technosphere.

1/ On the next to last day of this evaluation the project staff met directly with key Ministry of Budget officials in Manila to confirm required procedures and firm up releases required for the remainder of 1979 and the remaining years in the project.

The basic plan concept is as presented in the project paper and the GOP implementation plan but optimum methods of serving the various portions of the area are being systematically examined. Based on discussions with the PMO and Technosphere, the procedures and design criteria being followed should provide a system which will permit long-term irrigation and drainage of the service area.

The Deputy Project Manager for physical development and Technosphere agreed to the suggestion that safety features be incorporated in canal designs. These should be included particularly in the deeper canals at entrances to culverts where there would be a potential threat to the lives of children swimming in the canal and other persons and animals. Safety nets or cables, upstream inclined grills and escape ladders or hand-holds should be provided (see "Design of Small Canal Structures" U. S. Bureau of Reclamation 1974). In addition, consideration should be given to installation of fencing and warning signs at dangerous locations and low, deflecting guard rails along heavily traveled sections of canal bank service roads.

The PMO's present plans for Barangay Water Supplies provide for a central system from deep wells. This is certainly preferable to individual family shallow wells which would be subject to bacterial and viral contamination from water-sealed privies in the vicinity.

Supervision and Inspection

The PMO is responsible for the construction of project facilities. Design, plans, specifications, and construction supervision and inspection are contracted to the A&E consultant, Technosphere. BRBDP and USAID engineers monitor the construction activities and provide technical guidance to the PMO and A&E consultant.

The Project Manager conducts regular weekly meetings of his principal staff assistants and representatives of the A&E contractor and construction contractors. Engineers representing BRBDP and USAID also attend these weekly meetings. Items discussed include status of progress, problems encountered, deficiencies in construction methods, materials and equipment and remedial actions. Attendance at these meetings impressed the evaluators with the effectiveness as well as with the dedication, enthusiasm, capabilities and cooperative spirit of the individuals involved. A continuation of these regular meetings augurs well for the successful accomplishment of the project.

In addition, there are regular monthly meetings of the Composite Management Group, with representatives of the Regional Offices of the numerous governmental agencies involved, including local political entities and representatives of BRBDPO and USAID. Meticulous attention is given to all aspects of the project, including the relationship of various construction aspects to other problems in the area. Remedial actions are developed and recommended. Again, the enthusiasm and cooperative spirit of the capable individuals involved holds promise for a successful project. At regional and project level, sound, workable construction management, supervision and inspection procedures have been developed and are being followed.

Status of Construction

Overall construction activities are estimated by the PMO to be 8% completed (as of May 15, 1979), with completion of all phases of construction scheduled for September 1981. A schedule for completion of remaining construction has been prepared and is shown in Table 2.

In summary, accomplishments to date fall seriously short of planned output targets. Satisfactory progress has been made in preparation of A&E designs, plans and specifications. Other physical accomplishments are largely limited to the initial 100 ha pilot project area; to the construction of three multi-purpose buildings; and to force account construction of service roads and farm paths. Only 3.2 km of irrigation canals (a major project component) have been completed against a logframe projection of 62 km by the end of 1979. With the rainy season started, little additional progress can be expected during the remainder of the year.

Causes of Delays

Factors contributing to initial delays included the need for significant changes in project plans and poor performance by contractors. These, however, did not represent major constraints to implementation. Similarly, delays in funding and release of CDC's previously mentioned, have slowed progress. These, while serious, have not been insurmountable.

By far the greatest source of delay is the duplicative, sequential procedure followed in reviewing and signing construction contracts in excess of \$1 million.

These delays are extremely costly in time, money and potential dampening of the spirit for organization and preparation by the farmers who will be the beneficiaries of the project. The project schedule cannot be met nor the project completed within a reasonable time if there continue to be such long delays in signing contracts. The financial costs of these delays are (1) higher contract prices due to escalation of costs by inflation (2) increased overhead of the PMO and (3) losses to the farmers, the region and the nation of incremental rice production to result from irrigation. Continued delays in completing at least a portion of the project physical works will predictably disillusion the local farmers, and adversely affect their participation in training and institutional organizational activities.

Under present procedures all construction contracts are reviewed by the PMO Bidding and Award Committee. If above ₱1 million they must again be reviewed by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform. If above ₱2 million they must, in addition, also be examined by a Presidential Review Committee. Such separate, sequential reviews consume time and compound the delays. Specifically, to emphasize the seriousness of this problem, the contract for construction of Phase I-A was scheduled for award in the second half of CY 1978, to permit construction to proceed during the 1979 dry season. Bidding for I-A was conducted on schedule in May 1978 but actual signing of the contract was delayed for a full year, until May 1979, and, as of this June 22 writing, no construction work has been undertaken.

The above delays threatening the project could be avoided if:

1. The authority of the PMO to negotiate and sign contracts, regardless of amount, were reaffirmed. (The Loan Agreement, Section 5.1(d) provides that the PMO be delegated authority to enter into contracts.)
2. Contracts executed under the loan agreement were exempted from the Presidential Directive which requires approval by the Presidential Review Committee of contracts in excess of ₱2 million. (The evaluators raise the question why, in view of the Loan Agreement between USAID and the Philippine Government, another Presidential review of actions embodied in that agreement should be necessary.)

3. Reviews by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and the Presidential Review Committee if still considered necessary or desirable, were conducted after contract execution.

If the above arrangements should prove to be not acceptable then, at a minimum, the now separate, sequential reviews by the PMO and MAR should be combined into a single, simultaneous review. This review could be conducted either in the Region or in Manila.

Recommendations

1. Reaffirm authority of the PMO to negotiate and enter into contracts regardless of amount. Exempt all contracts covered by the Loan Agreement regardless of amount from requirement of prior approval by the Presidential Contract Review Committee. Conduct any reviews by the Ministry of Agrarian Reform and the Presidential Review Committee, if still considered necessary or desirable, after contract execution by the PMO. If this recommendation cannot be completely adopted, combine and conduct simultaneously the now separate, sequential reviews by the PMO and MAR.
2. Continue the regular weekly PMO meetings and monthly Composite Management Group meetings, as described above, until completion of the project.
3. Continue efforts to improve linkages between the PMO/Region and, particularly, MAR and the Budget Ministry in Manila to strengthen the latter's support of project activities. To this end, the BRBDPO/BRECC and USAID should continue to exercise their action-facilitating roles.
4. Necessary equipment, materials and fuel should be requisitioned sufficiently in advance of anticipated needs and administrative procedures streamlined to insure timely delivery to the project area. In the event of fuel allocation or rationing, the government should give priority to the PMO and its contractors in the procurement and supply of fuel for construction purposes.

TABLE 1. INSTITUTIONAL/AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT WORK ACCOMPLISHMENTS
As of May 31, 1979

| Project Component/Activity | Target | TIME | | TABLE | | ACCOMPLISHMENT | QUANTITY | % |
|--|--------|--------------|----------------|---------|--------|----------------|----------|-----|
| | | Date Started | Date Completed | Planned | Actual | | | |
| I - ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & TRAINING (Phase I Brgys. San Ramon & San Agustin) | | | | | | | | |
| A. Organizations Formed | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Compact Farms | 32 | | | | | | 12 | 37 |
| 2) Dist. Irrigator's Association | 12 | | | | | | - | - |
| 3) Irrigator's Association | 3 | | | | | | 1 | 33 |
| 4) Homemakers Clubs | 5 | | | | | | 2 | 40 |
| 5) Youth Clubs | 9 | | | | | | 2 | 22 |
| 6) Samahang Nayon <u>1/</u> | 2 | | | | | | 2 | 100 |
| B. People Trained | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Project Implementors | 72 | 4/78 | 4/78 | 4/78 | 4/78 | | 72 | 100 |
| 2) Promotion Committee Members | 18 | 4/78 | 6/78 | 5/78 | 6/79 | | 18 | 100 |
| 3) Barangay Leaders | 40 | 5/78 | 6/78 | 5/78 | 6/79 | | 40 | 100 |
| 4) Compact Farm Leaders | 96 | 6/78 | | 7/78 | | | - | - |
| 5) Compact Farm Members | 321 | 4/78 | 10/78 | 6/78 | 7/79 | | 321 | 100 |
| 6) Dist. Irrigator's Association Officers & Members | 30 | 12/78 | 12/78 | 1/79 | | | - | - |
| 7) Farmers on Health Nutrition and Family Planning | 321 | 6/78 | 10/78 | 8/78 | 7/79 | | 321 | 100 |
| 8) Homemakers | 321 | 6/78 | 6/78 | 8/78 | | | 249 | 78 |
| 9) Project Training | 88 | 11/78 | 12/78 | 2/79 | 5/79 | | 88 | 100 |
| 10) Youth | 642 | 8/78 | 12/78 | 11/78 | | | 155 | 24 |
| 11) Youth Leaders | 20 | 1/79 | | 1/79 | - | | - | |
| II - TENURIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | | |
| A. Consolidated Farmlot Demarcated | 138 | 1/79 | 1/79 | 1/79 | 1/79 | | 138 | 100 |
| B. Consolidated Homelot Demarcated | 149 | 1/79 | 1/79 | 1/79 | 1/79 | | 149 | 100 |
| C. New CLT's Leases & Titles Issued | 321 | 2/80 | | 6/80 | - | | - | |

1/ Unprogrammed activity.

Table 2. Construction Schedule of Physical Facilities
As of May 31, 1979

| <u>Project Component/Activity</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Target/Scope</u> | <u>Date Started</u> | | <u>Date Completed</u> | | <u>Accomplishment</u> | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | | | <u>Planned</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Planned</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>%</u> |
| I A&E Design | | | | | | | | |
| a) Phase I-A (Review) | Has. | 200 | 1/78 | 1/78 | 2/78 | 2/78 | 200 | 100 |
| b) Phase I-B | Has. | 310 | 3/78 | 3/78 | 6/78 | 6/78 | 310 | 100 |
| c) Phase IV-A | Has. | 444 | 9/78 | 1/79 | 12/78 | | | 50 |
| d) Phase IV-B | Has. | 454 | 1/79 | 1/79 | 4/79 | | | 50 |
| e) Phase V | Has. | 248 | 5/79 | 1/79 | 7/79 | | | 17 |
| f) Phase II | Has. | 207 | 8/79 | 1/79 | 10/79 | | | 17 |
| g) Phase III | Has. | 327 | 11/79 | 1/79 | 2/80 | | | 17 |
| II Groundwater Study | | | | | | | | |
| a) Phase II & III | Has. | 534 | 6/77 | 6/77 | 4/78 | 4/78 | | 100 |
| III Civil Works Construction | | | | | | | | |
| a) Pilot Project Area (100 has.) | | | 8/77 | 7/78 | 8/78 | | | |
| 1) Main Road (Access Road) | Km. | 7.3 | 3/75 | 3/75 | 9/76 | | 7.3 | 85 |
| 2) Service Roads & Farm Paths | Km. | 2.7 | | | | | 2.5 | 93 |
| 3) Feeder Roads | Km. | 3.1 | | | | | 2.3 | 25 |
| 4) Irrigation Canals | Km. | 15.8 | | | | | 2.4 | 15 |
| 5) Drainage Canals | Km. | 0.6 | | | | | - | - |
| 6) Canal Structures | No. | 24 | | | | | 8 | 33 |
| 7) Pumping Station No. 1 | No. | 1 | 1/77 | 1/77 | 2/78 | | 1 | 95 |
| b) Phase I-A (200 has.) | | | 6/79 | (b) | 9/80 | | | |
| 1) Service Roads & Farm Paths | Km. | 6.8 | | | | | 2.4 | 32 |
| 2) Irrigation Canals | Km. | 18 | | | | | | |
| 3) Drainage Canals | Km. | 3.7 | | | | | | |
| 4) Canal Structures | No. | 64 | | | | | | |
| c) Phase I-B (310 has.) | | | 12/79 | (c) | 11/80 | | | |
| 1) Service Roads & Farm Paths | Km. | 11.7 | | | | | 0.8 | |
| 2) Irrigation Canals | Km. | 23.4 | | | | | 0.8 | 3.5 |
| 3) Drainage Canals | Km. | 21.7 | | | | | | |
| 4) Canal Structures | No. | 101 | | | | | | |
| 5) Pumping Station No. 2 | No. | 1 | 2/79 | 2/79 | 7/79 | | | 36 |
| d) Phase IV (894 Has.) | | | 6/79 | | 11/80 | | | |
| 1) Secondary & Feeder Roads | | | | | | | | |
| Service Roads & Farm Path | Km. | 42.5 | | | | | | |
| 2) Irrigation Canals | Km. | 65.7 | | | | | | |
| 3) Drainage Canals | Km. | 33.9 | | | | | | |
| 4) Canal Structures | No. | (a) | | | | | | |
| 5) Pumping Station | No. | 2 | | | | | | |
| e) Phase II (207 Has.) | | | 4/80 | | 5/81 | | | |
| 1) Service Roads & Farm Paths | Km. | 9.2 | | | | | | |
| 2) Irrigation Canals | Km. | 8.2 | | | | | | |
| 3) Drainage Canals | Km. | 3.2 | | | | | | |
| 4) Canal Structures | No. | (a) | | | | | | |
| 5) Pumping Station | No. | 2 | | | | | | |

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Table 2. (Cont'd).

| <u>Project Component/Activity</u> | <u>Unit</u> | <u>Target/Scope</u> | <u>Date Started</u> | | <u>Date Completed</u> | | <u>Accomplishment</u> | |
|--|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|----------|
| | | | <u>Planned</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Planned</u> | <u>Actual</u> | <u>Quantity</u> | <u>%</u> |
| f) Phase III (327 Has.) | | | | 8/80 | | 9/81 | | |
| 1) Feeder & Service Roads & Farm Paths | Km. | 13.4 | | | | | | |
| 2) Irrigation Canals | Km. | 13.3 | | | | | | |
| 3) Drainage Canals | Km. | 20.2 | | | | | | |
| 4) Canal Structures | No. | (a) | | | | | | |
| 5) Pumping Station | No. | 5 | | | | | | |
| g) Phase V (248 Has.) | | | | 1/80 | | 2/81 | | |
| 1) Secondary, Service Roads & Farm Paths | Km. | 10.5 | | | | | | |
| 2) Irrigation Canals | Km. | 18.8 | | | | | | |
| 3) Drainage Canals | Km. | 10.0 | | | | | | |
| 4) Canal Structures | No. | (a) | | | | | | |
| 5) Pumping Station | No. | 1 | | | | | | |
| IV Homesite Development | | | | | | | | |
| a) Phase I | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. San Ramon | Has. | 14 | 10/75 | 10/75 | 2/76 | 2/76 | 14 | 100 |
| 2) Bgy. San Agustin | Has. | 24 | 7/78 | | 11/78 | | | |
| b) Phase IV | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. Sagrada | Has. | 18 | 1/79 | | 8/79 | | | |
| 2) Bgy. San Agustin | Has. | 22.5 | 7/79 | | 10/79 | | | |
| c) Phase II | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. Mataoroc | Has. | 14 | 1/79 | | 5/79 | | | |
| d) Phase III | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. San Isidro | Has. | 11 | 3/80 | | 7/80 | | | |
| e) Phase V | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. Baliwag Viejo | Has. | 22 | 9/79 | | 2/80 | | | |
| V Multipurpose Building | | | | | | | | |
| a) Phase I | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. San Ramon | No. | 1 | 4/78 | 4/78 | 6/78 | 6/78 | 1 | 100 |
| 2) Bgy. San Agustin | No. | 1 | 5/78 | 10/78 | 7/78 | 12/78 | 1 | 100 |
| b) Phase IV | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. Sagrada | No. | 1 | 2/79 | (d) | 4/79 | | | |
| 2) Bgy. San Jose | No. | 1 | 6/79 | | 8/79 | | | |
| c) Phase II | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. Mataoroc | No. | 1 | 3/79 | (d) | 6/79 | | | |
| d) Phase III | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. San Isidro | No. | 1 | 3/80 | 11/78 | 5/80 | 12/78 | 1 | 100 |
| e) Phase V | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Bgy. Baliwag Viejo | No. | 1 | 10/79 | | 12/79 | | | |
| VI Barangay Water Supply | | | | | | | | |
| a) Phase I | No. | 1 | 8/79 | | 12/79 | | | |
| b) Phase II | | 1 | 8/80 | | 12/80 | | | |
| c) Phase III | | 1 | 5/81 | | 8/81 | | | |

a/ Canal structures of each Phase will be determined in the detailed engineering design.

b/ Contract signed/approved May 22, 1979.

c/ Contract is still being negotiated.

d/ Bids received on June 8, 1979.

e/ Roads started and open but not completed.