

I. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

<p>1. PROJECT TITLE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Provincial Development</b></p>		<p>APPENDIX ATTACHED</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <span style="float: right;">32 p</span></p>
<p>3. RECIPIENT (specify)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COUNTRY <u>Philippines</u></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> REGIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> INTERREGIONAL</p>		<p>2. PROJECT NO. (M.O. 1095.2)</p> <p><b>492-11-995-296</b></p> <p>4. LIFE OF PROJECT</p> <p>BEGINS FY <b>1968</b></p> <p>ENDS FY <b>1978</b></p>
		<p>5. SUBMISSION</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REV. NO. <b>3</b> <u>4/28/72</u> DATE</p> <p>CONTR./PASA NO. _____</p>

II. FUNDING (\$000) AND MAN MONTHS (MM) REQUIREMENTS

A. FUNDING BY FISCAL YEAR	B. TOTAL \$	C. PERSONNEL		D. PARTICIPANTS		E. COMMODITIES \$	F. OTHER COSTS \$	G. PASA/CONTR.		H. LOCAL EXCHANGE CURRENCY RATE: \$ US (U.S. OWNED) <u>in pesos</u>			
		(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) \$	(2) MM			(1) \$	(2) MM	(1) U.S. GRANT LOAN		(2) COOP COUNTRY	
										(A) JOINT	(B) BUDGET		
1. PRIOR THRU ACTUAL FY	3315	754	277	207	125	645	1400	309	75			622,000	
2. OPRA FY 72	(565)	(204)	(95)	(81)	(62)	(200)		-	-			(272,000)	
3. BUDGET FY 73	1685	420	156	100	96	865		300	100			603,600	
4. BUDGET +1 FY 74	1525	440	156	100	96	835		150	50			600,000	
5. BUDGET +2 FY 75	1605	440	156	100	90	745		300	100			650,000	
6. BUDGET +3 FY 76	1375	490	156	85	80	600		210	70			650,000	
7. ALL 77-78 SUBQ. FY	1570	750	256	60	50	310		450	140			1,343,600	
8. GRAND TOTAL	11075	3304	1157	652	537	4000	1400	1719	535			94,500,000	

9. OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS

(A) NAME OF DONOR	(B) KIND OF GOODS/SERVICES	(C) AMOUNT

III. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE

1. DRAFTER <i>R. C. Krings and Staff</i>	TITLE <b>AD/TO</b>	DATE <b>4/28/72</b>
2. CLEARANCE OFFICER <i>J. C. Garretts Thomas C. Hiblock</i>	TITLE <b>Program Officer Director</b>	DATE <b>4/28/72</b>

IV. PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

1. CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

1/ Emergency-one time grant school reconstruction FY 71.

2. CLEARANCES

BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE	BUR/OFF.	SIGNATURE	DATE

3. APPROVAL AAs OR OFFICE DIRECTORS

SIGNATURE	DATE
TITLE	

4. APPROVAL A/AID (See M.O. 1025.1 VI C)

SIGNATURE	DATE
ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	

**A. The Rationale**

The project has been designed as the USAID coordinating activity for systematically supporting Philippine integrated rural development at the provincial level. It proposes to assist selected provincial governments to plan and implement action programs for improving rural life. It depends upon the services of USAID Provincial Representatives, supported by GOP/USAID technical expertise, commodity and training resources for each province.

Over the past six years, experience from joint GOP-US projects has identified the major functional areas in which development efforts are required to effect change among the rural Filipinos. These are agriculture, child nutrition, family planning, rural electrification, rural industry, and certain infrastructure activities. All of these also contribute directly or indirectly to creating employment and stimulating income growth.

The current joint GOP/USAID effort in provincial development is an outgrowth of efforts to support agricultural production under the pilot provinces approach which was started in 1966 in Tarlac and Laguna (Operation SPREAD) and which achieved the following noteworthy accomplishments:

1. Increased agricultural production (primarily in rice);
2. Expanded credit facilities (AGLF for smaller farmers);
3. Improved feeder road construction and equipment management; and
4. Improved tax collection (in pilot areas).

The most significant value of the pilot province was that it identified under actual field conditions the packages of inputs and technology crucial to a province's development, namely: (a) the need for a development organization and technical staff at the provincial level to plan and coordinate the development program on a systematic basis; (b) the need for more intensive and coordinated work in agricultural credit, production and marketing; (c) increased attention to farm-to-market road construction and repair of irrigation facilities; (d) the need for adequate motor pools to support extension programs and infrastructure development; (e) the need for improved tax collection to finance local development projects.

As a result of the progress and lessons learned from Operation SPREAD, the Provincial Development Assistance Project (PDAP) was created in 1968 featuring a unique relationship between the National Economic Council (NEC) and USAID. The PDAP was basically an expansion of the original pilot effort of determining requirements for bringing the benefits of technology to rural areas through provincial government action programs. During its four years of operation in nine (9) provinces, a variety of projects have been carried out which while stressing the role of provincial government in local development, have fallen short of the project goal. Foremost of the PDAP weaknesses was the lack of progress milestones and means of enforcing discipline upon lagging provincial governments. Secondly, many participating governors were naturally influenced by political considerations and concentrated upon the highly visible equipment pool and infrastructure projects, but neglected the establishment of a full-time professional development staff.

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The result was that for the most part the provincial development staffs were not adequately trained or qualified to prepare comprehensive plans and programs and their project implementation was inadequate.

To overcome these weaknesses this project has been redesigned to insure that governors develop the necessary staff to prepare comprehensive development plans including measurable progress indicators and which are supportive of national development plans and goals. Several pilot provinces where this emphasis was prominent last year demonstrated the value of such local plans and targets. This will help insure that rural development goals are being systematically pursued and that planning relates provincial actions to national government resources to the extent that such resources are provided for carrying out the national four-year development plan.

The Philippine Government through the National Economic Council has adopted and promulgated a Four-Year Development Plan (FY 1972-75). The plan identifies and designates 15 priority development areas including food production, family planning, infrastructure, rural electrification, health and community development. It establishes a number of sectoral targets for the FY 1972-75 period including; (a) an overall agricultural production increase in rice (6.1%), corn (5.8%), foodgrains (8.2%), livestock (7.0%), poultry (8.2%), and fish (5.8%) (b) a family planning acceptor rate of 50,000 per month by 1973; (c) an annual increase in feeder/gravel roads of 1500 kilometers per year; (d) establishment of 36 electric service cooperatives under the NEA which will provide electric power for 238 municipalities and approximately 1.8 million individual householders; (e) the expansion of the national nutrition program to cover 52 additional provinces involving a total of 360 barrios and 175 schools and (f) an estimated annual contribution of P90 million by local communities in the form of materials and labor to self-help projects including feeder roads, irrigation systems, bridges, school houses, etc.

Based on these GDP priorities and past experience, USAID has opted for instituting specific sectoral programs at the provincial level designed to make specific improvements in rural living with regard to the following six (6) goals: (a) increasing per capita income primarily through increasing agricultural production, (b) averting unwanted births, (c) decreasing malnutrition, (d) providing roads for greater access to markets, (e) increasing rural electrification, and (f) encouraging rural industries. Rural industry is closely identified with rural electrification and will be concentrated in those priority provinces in which the NEA helps establish a rural electric cooperative.

The typical project province has a population of over 300,000 people living primarily on farms or clustered in municipal subdivisions. Much of the province's 1500 square miles are devoted to rice production. The provincial government will have an annual revenue of about P4 million, most of which is spent for the provincial payroll and the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. Updating of property assessment is a decade behind schedule and real property tax collection is about 40% of current collectibles. The people are Catholic, very parochial, speak the provincial dialect and generally look to the provincial government for economic support.

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Under the law, rural development is a de facto responsibility of the provincial government. Provisions of Executive Order No. 121 provide that the governor is responsible for formulating an integrated and realistic development plan in accordance with the national development plan including establishing local priorities, formulating programs, implementing projects and coordinating the diverse efforts of the many national and local public and private entities involved in developmental activities in the province. In addition, the Decentralization Act of 1967 gave the governor the authority to appoint his own provincial engineer, provincial assessor, provincial attorney and provincial agriculturist. He was also given the burden of constructing and maintaining all feeder and farm-to-market roads. Also there is a significant trend towards provincial governments assuming greater responsibility for the financing of agricultural programs including the salaries of all agricultural extension agents.

Significantly, the national agencies are now concentrating on increasing their inputs into specific provinces. Foremost of these is the National Food and Agriculture Council (NFAC) which has established priority provinces for each major food crop. A major thrust in priority province development efforts will be the meshing of NFAC programs into provincial plans. NFAC has recently designed and published a "Model Provincial Agricultural Development Program" which reflects the trend toward decentralizing national activities and endorses greater initiative and coordination in joint programming and planning at the provincial level. This approach is strongly endorsed by the incumbent Secretary of Agriculture.

The necessity of rural industry is indicated by the rate of entrants into the rural labor force of 300,000 per year compounding the problem of the current 500,000 unemployed and 2 million under-employed rural laborers. In addition, most one-crop farmers can be classified as unemployed for almost six months per year. The solution appears to rest in a comprehensive program designed to tap the potentials created by rural electrification and significant private sector involvement.

In the Philippines the private sector is undoubtedly the most dynamic change agent. To date the private sector has not been properly represented or involved in provincial planning and development. Yet private sector resources are by far the most significant factor in local development and are generally responsive to provincial leadership. PDAP experience has shown to a significant degree that the ability of Filipinos to participate in their own development is directly proportionate to provincial leadership. As a result, provincial development's target audience is the government administration with specific attention given to the governor's provincial development staff and supporting provincial task forces. In turn the target audience of the provincial government will be the small farmer and rural worker as defined in the province's development plan. This will serve as the vehicle for channelling USAID Mission resources into projects that will have measurable income and job producing effects.

To make a reasonable impact on improving rural living in the Philippines, USAID has calculated the need for carrying out programs in 24 provinces by 1978. (See Attachment #7).

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This would provide coverage for approximately 60% of the rural population, including 11 of the 15 CRP rice priority provinces which account for approximately 65% of total rice production.

Certain resources required for realizing the goals cannot be provided by the province, but must be obtained from national, private and foreign donor sources. Successful attainment of the program goals described in this PRDP is also dependent on continued GOP/USAID financing of specific projects in agriculture, family planning, targeted nutrition, etc. Further, a meaningful and measurable impact on the average rural dweller can be obtained only by the execution of a deliberate program design which actually reaches down to the rural dweller. In the Philippines, many development programs tend to benefit the wealthier, less traditional-minded farmers and as a result, direct and measurable impact on the small farmer is often minimal. National programs designed to help non-farm workers (in cottage industries, for example) have had only minor overall impact.

The median small farmer is statistically characterized as a poor man who farms 3-1/2 acres; shares one carabao, finds productive work only about half of the time and has an annual family income of about \$350. He lives with his family of four to five children in a small hut without plumbing or electricity. He consumes about 1670 calories a day, has six years of education, is indebted to the middlemen, has little hope for future change and will probably be dead by the age of 55. However, he will respond to sincere, dedicated leadership.

By continuing to develop provincial-oriented action programs specifically targeted on rural citizens, this project is intended to extend government developmental efforts beyond the institutional phase so as to have a direct benefit on rural living. It is recognized that certain programs, especially agriculture, are not necessarily circumscribed by provincial boundaries and may be regional in scope. In perspective, provincial government planning will be focused outward rather than inward. That is to say that the provincial government will look to the inputs of national, regional and donor organizations in their respective functional or sectoral areas as integral parts of the province's development plan. Thus, operating through a provincial development staff will help to insure total government responsiveness to local needs.

Basic to the success of the project will be the requirement to train and motivate all provincial and task force personnel so that they will attain a high level of understanding and skill in meeting their respective responsibilities. Thus a comprehensive training program making maximum utilization of local institutions has been designed as an integral part of the project. In addition, specific milestones of required achievements have been established. (See Attachment #3) The objective of these requirements is to design and implement a comprehensive provincial plan. The quality of these plans will vary widely and will improve with experience and practice. However, the importance of sound planning as the basis of rural development cannot be overstated.

In sum, USAID, NRC, and other cooperating agencies are undertaking an approach to provincial development which features the concentration of GOP/USAID resources on priority provinces, targeted upon a limited number of sectoral goals and achieved by executing a comprehensive training program followed by a carefully programmed development plan utilizing the provincial development staff assisted by PDAP/GOP staff personnel and the USAID Provincial Representatives and other USAID technicians.

## B. The Project Goal

### 1. The Goal Statement

The goal of this project is to make a measurable improvement in level of life of rural populations within 24 selected provinces, relying essentially on provincial development plans and action programs in the sectors of agriculture production, targeted nutrition, family planning, infrastructure construction, rural electrification, and rural industry.

### 2. Measurements of Goal Achievement

Within the selected PDAP provinces the following measurements of goal achievement will be used:

- (a) A 15% annual increase in real per capita income among median rural families participating in selected areas by the third year.
- (b) At least 40% of eligible couples will continue to follow effective family planning practices.
- (c) A 50% decrease in malnourished pre-school children, and a 30% decrease in malnourished primary school children by the end of three years of targeted nutrition activities.
- (d) A 5% annual increase in the number of rural families served by the construction of new farm-to-market roads.
- (e) A 20% increase in the number of farm families, directly served by electricity by FY 1977 in those project provinces included in the NEA rural electrification program.
- (f) A significant increase in rural employment opportunities in those areas to be serviced by rural electric cooperative (to be quantified by FY 1974).

### 3. Assumptions of Goal Achievement

- (a) The most practical way to raise the level of life at the rural populace is through provincial oriented programs.
- (b) National government policies and resources will continue to support provincial development programs.

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- (c) Agricultural programs will be developed that will lead to increased farm employment and income.
- (d) The majority of all eligible couples will continue to desire no more than four children.
- (e) The U.S. voluntary agencies will continue their support of the nutrition programs.
- (f) The required quantity and types of excess property will be obtainable to support execution of infrastructure plans.
- (g) Provinces will be able to procure replacement items for the equipment pool at a level adequate for supporting the continuing implementation of the infrastructure program.

### C. The Project Purpose

#### 1. Statement of the Purpose

The purpose of this project is to assist selected provincial g to plan and implement on a continuing basis socio-economic development programs designed to achieve project goals.

#### 2. Conditions Expected at the End of the Project

- (a) Provinces are preparing and implementing annual comprehensive multi-year development programs designed to achieve the stated project goals in agriculture, infrastructure construction, family planning, targeted nutrition, rural electrification and rural industry.
- (b) Provincial development plans and programs will also include relevant programs planned and/or implemented by agencies of the central government and private sector.
- (c) Provinces are maintaining service and construction vehicles and equipment with an aggregate deadline maximum of 20%.
- (d) A real property tax system is functioning based upon an equitable assessment structure with at least 75% of current taxes being collected.
- (e) Provinces are equipped with trained development staffs capable of planning and administering comprehensive provincial development plans and programs.
- (f) Economic development activities based on the plans are resulting in life improvement. Monitoring will be established to verify degree of progress and results from the monitoring will be fed back by management into improved project development.

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### 3. Basic Assumptions

- (a) Provincial governments will be willing to utilize portions of their income for systematic planning and development purposes at levels adequate to meet project goals.
- (b) Development skills and resources needed to complement those of the provincial government will be provided by the national government, private sector and external donors.
- (c) Provincial governments will be able to attract, train and retain a sufficient number of competent planning and technical personnel.
- (d) Provincial governments will continue to exercise, expand and perfect their coordinating functions for all phases of local development involving both national government agencies operating at provincial level and the municipalities and barrios within the provinces.
- (e) There is a coincidence of national and provincial government priorities with USAID's concept of priorities for inclusion in the provincial development plans.

### D. Project Outputs

<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Targets</u>
1. Trained, equipped full-time provincial development staffs. (See attachment #1).	One per province	Within 3 years after commencement of project activities as provided in separate provincial agreements.
2. Provincial equipment pools with trained personnel.	One per province	Within 3 years after commencement of project activities as provided in separate provincial agreements.
3. Multi-year development plans in agriculture, infrastructure construction, family planning targeted nutrition, rural industry and in rural electrification as applicable	One per province	Within first year, then revised annually.
4. Multi-year capital improvement programs. <sup>1</sup>	One per province	Within first year, then revised annually.

<sup>1</sup> USAID will develop appropriate planning factors and formula relative to the quantification of size, volume, and cost of feeder roads, irrigation systems as well as tax assessment and collection ratios by the end of FY 1973.

<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Indicators</u>	<u>Targets</u>
5. One year action plans for agriculture, infrastructure construction, family planning, targeted nutrition, rural industry and in rural electrification as applicable.	One per province	Within first year, then revised annually.
6. Provincial fiscal management system.	One per province	Within first year, then revised annually.
7. Formal training programs in development techniques motivation and basic management for provincial officials and GOP liaison officers.	See Attachment #2A	Established by June 30, 1972, totally financed by GOP by end of FY 1976.
8. Provincial Development Evaluation Report.	Evaluation report and revised project indicators.	FY 1973 continuing evaluation system.
9. Publication of development handbooks and training manuals.	Printed publications.	Within first year, then as needed.

#### Basic Assumptions

1. The continuing presence of American technicians is basic to the effective coordination of U.S. inputs and to facilitate the incorporation of national priority programs identified by the GOP/USAID into provincial programs.
2. Existing PDAP, LCC<sup>2</sup>, AIM<sup>3</sup>, USAID and other public and private sector resources and facilities will be available for training program development.
3. In general, the level of planning required for the functional priority areas will not be beyond the competence of trained provincial development staffs.
4. The bulk of heavy equipment required for adequately equipping provincial motor pools will be acquired from U.S. excess property.
5. The people of rural areas will accept expanded local tax programs in anticipation of local benefits and improvements which will compensate for increased collections.
6. National sectoral plans will be adequately developed, supported and meshed with provincial plans.

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<sup>2</sup> Local Government Center.

<sup>3</sup> Asian Institute of Management.

**E. Project Inputs**

<u>Kinds of Inputs</u>	<u>Magnitude of Inputs</u>	<u>Date Scheduled (or Delivery)</u>
<u>U.S.:</u>		
<u>TA Personnel</u>		
1. Provincial Representatives	9 each year	FY 73-FY 78
2. Equipment Pool Advisors	2 each year	FY 73-FY 78
3. Long-term Contract Specialists		
- Public Administration Advisory and Training Specialists <sup>4</sup>	3 during life of pro- ject or as required	FY 73-FY 78
4. Short-term Contract Specialists		
- Public Administration (Property Assessment, Tax Mapping, etc.)	8 as required	During life of project.
- Operation Research Team	3 for 6 months (Minimum)	FY 73 (late)
<u>Commodities</u>		
1. Office equipment	Basic set per province (see Attachment #5)	Throughout life of project.
2. Vehicles (jeep wagoner/ 3 standard jeeps.	4 per province	-do-
3. Construction equipment and shop tools.	Dependent upon size of provincial equipment pool (see Attachment #6)	-do-
4. Other items of excess property	Various	-do-
<u>Training</u>		
1. Participant Training		
- Public Administration Tax Mapping Development Planning	(To be determined)	Throughout life of project

<sup>4</sup>Anticipate advisory services through contracts with PAS (University of Chicago) and/or University of Connecticut.

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<u>Kind of Inputs (cont'd)</u>	<u>Magnitude of Inputs</u>	<u>Date Scheduled for Delivery</u>
<u>Cooperating Country:</u>		
<u>National/Provincial: Technical Assistance Program</u>		
1. PDAP Specialists	3 each year	FY 73-FY 78
2. PDAP Generalists	9 each year	FY 73-FY 78
3. Training Specialists	4 each year	FY 73-FY 78
4. Central Budget Sharing	\$4,800,000	Throughout life of project
5. Counterpart Funding	\$500,000 per <sup>1/</sup> province	-do-
6. Salaries of PDS members	variable	-do-
7. Office Space	variable	-do-

Basic Assumptions

1. GDP and USAID staff and technical personnel already available will be able to design and develop adequate provincial development staff training programs within a three-month period.
2. Sufficient experienced USAID Public Administration or Management Generalists will be available to serve as Provincial Representatives in the priority provinces.
3. Sufficient experienced Equipment Pool technicians will be available to assist in the development of provincial equipment pools.
4. The GDP will provide counterpart generalists with the potential for carrying out, after field experience in company with a Provincial Representative, the same functions as are presently assigned to USAID Provincial Representatives.
5. Excess property will be available in sufficient quantity to support the project.
6. Qualified GDP personnel will be available as and when needed from central government agencies including PDAP, LOC, etc.

<sup>1/</sup> Pese deposit equivalent to dollar costs of excess commodity inputs to the province not included in item 4 above.

**F. Course of Action**

**1. Implementation Plan**

**Time Frame**

- Design and establish training programs (see Attachment #2) By end of May 1972
  
- Prepare agreements with new provinces on requirements to be met during life of project.
  - (a) 1st year, 5 new provinces July 1972
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 new provinces July 1973
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 new provinces July 1974
  - (d) 4th year, 3 new provinces July 1975
  
- Prepare schedule of provincial participants for project training program for first two years of project\* (Revised annually) May 1972
  
- Prepare schedule of provincial participants for next two years of project. June 1974
  
- Sign success property agreements with provinces:
  - (a) 1st year, 5 provinces December 1972
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 provinces December 1973
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 provinces December 1974
  - (d) 4th year, 3 provinces December 1975
  
- Phase down advisory activities in current provinces.
  - (a) 3 provinces June 1972
  - (b) 3 provinces December 1972
  - (c) 3 provinces December 1973
  
- Orient and train selected provincial officials; (held annually)
  - (a) 1st year, 5 provinces July to December 1972
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 provinces July to December 1973
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 provinces July to December 1974
  - (d) 4th year, 3 provinces July to December 1975

\* Training schedule to be revised annually and final selection of provinces subject to change.

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**Implementation Plan (continued)****Time Frame**

- **Assignment of USAID provincial representatives and partial releases of USAID commodities and equipment.**
  - (a) 1st year, 5 provinces **January 1973**
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 provinces **January 1974**
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 provinces **January 1975**
  - (d) 4th year, 3 provinces **January 1976**
  
- **Assignment of counterpart FMFP Provincial Representatives:**
  - (a) 1st year, 5 provinces
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 provinces
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 provinces
  - (d) 4th year, 3 provinces

**Contingent upon availability of trained, qualified personnel.**
  
- **Determination of development reference library requirements** **June 1973**
  
- **Preparation of multi-year development plan covering agriculture, infrastructure, fiscal management, nutrition and family planning in:**
  - (a) 1st year, 5 provinces **June 1973**
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 provinces **June 1974**
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 provinces **June 1975**
  - (d) 4th year, 3 provinces **June 1976**
  
- **Preparation of Capital Improvement Program in:**
  - (a) 1st year, 5 provinces **June 1973**
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 provinces **June 1974**
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 provinces **June 1975**
  - (d) 4th year, 3 provinces **June 1976**
  
- **Preparation of One-Year Action programs funded in part by provincial budget in:**
  - (a) 1st year, 5 provinces **June 1973**
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 provinces **June 1974**
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 provinces **June 1975**
  - (d) 4th year, 3 provinces **June 1976**

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**Implementation Plan (continued)**  
**Implementation Plan (continued)**

**Time From**  
**Time From**

- Heavy equipment and personnel requirement determined in:
  - (a) 1st year, 5 provinces January 1973
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 provinces January 1974
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 provinces January 1975
  - (d) 4th year, 3 provinces January 1976
  
- NEC/USAID makes 2nd release of heavy equipment to participating provinces:
  - (a) 1st year, 5 provinces January to June 1973
  - (b) 2nd year, 3 provinces January to June 1974
  - (c) 3rd year, 6 provinces January to June 1975
  - (d) 4th year, 3 provinces January to June 1976
  
- NEC/USAID makes 3rd release of heavy equipment to:
  - (a) 2nd year, 5 provinces January 1974
  - (b) 3rd year, 3 provinces January 1975
  - (c) 4th year, 6 provinces January 1976
  - (d) 5th year, 3 provinces January 1977
  
- NEC/USAID makes final release of heavy equipment:
  - (a) 2nd year, 5 provinces June 1974
  - (b) 3rd year, 3 provinces June 1975
  - (c) 4th year, 6 provinces June 1976
  - (d) 5th year, 3 provinces June 1977
  
- Prepare phase-down schedule of USAID technical assistance:
  - (a) 5 provinces January 1974
  - (b) 3 provinces January 1975
  - (c) 6 provinces January 1976
  - (d) 3 provinces January 1977
  
- Prepare participant training plan: Annually by December 31.
  
- Assist PRAP/LSC provide permanent training and resident field advisory units capable of continuing provincial development training and technical assistance after the phase-out of USAID manpower resources. January 1978
  
- Joint NEC/USAID evaluation of provincial performance annually. Starting January 1973.

**2. Narrative Statement****Introduction**

This project is basically an extension and restructuring of the ongoing Provincial Development project. Ten of the 24 priority provinces are currently in the ongoing program and for the most part, these will not benefit as directly from the proposed innovations which are designed to improve radically the achievements of the project. These innovations include a comprehensive training program, designation of milestones and the full-time residency of USAID Provincial Representatives and PDAP Generalists. Nonetheless, project manpower and commodity resources will continue to be utilized to the fullest possible extent in assisting the original provinces reach as high a level of attainment as possible. However, the focus of the new thrust will be upon the 14 new provinces of which nine have been identified or selected.

Criteria for selection includes economic development potential, development minded local leadership, coincidence of NPAC priority food crops, and performance potential of the provincial governments.

Each new province must now meet a number of basic requirements before it is accepted into the project. Foremost of these is that competent personnel must be assigned to the provincial development staff and undertake the comprehensive training program established by the Local Government Center, PDAP, and other cooperating institutions (see Attachment #2). After initiation into the project, the provincial government must follow a specified schedule and meet designated milestones relating to the project goals. In effect, the provincial government will be required to produce realistic and detailed plans, action programs and specific projects which focus upon national priorities as expressed in this project's goals in agriculture production, family planning, targeted nutrition, infrastructure construction, rural electrification and rural industry. Failure of the province to meet the basic requirements will slow down and can result in termination of project support.

**U.S. and GOF Inputs**

To assist the provincial government meet the project requirements and goals, PDAP, USAID, and other cooperating institutions will provide manpower and material resources for selected activities.

**Role of PDAP**

During the past four years PDAP has demonstrated a high degree of competency in designing and conducting training programs and seminars. At the same time the limited success attained by the short infrequent provincial visits of PDAP technicians has highlighted the need for a resident technician in each of the project provinces. Under the new concept, PDAP personnel will thus continue concentrate upon training and field advisory efforts. In training, PDAP will be responsible for the design and implementation of

PROJECT NO.	SUBMISSION	(Number)	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL	<input type="checkbox"/> REVISION	
			PAGE <u>16</u> of <u>19</u> PAGES

the proposed comprehensive training program covering the entire range of provincial personnel and sectoral activities. This will be accomplished by utilizing the facilities and resources of such ongoing institutions such as the Local Government Center and Asian Institute of Management.

FDAP personnel will be involved in various phases of the training program which will be designed to provide the necessary orientation and skills for all members of the provincial development staff and the principal officials directly involved in the design and implementation of the provincial plan. It is estimated that approximately 40 officials and staff personnel from each province will participate annually in at least 10 separate courses over the six-month training period. Further, FDAP personnel might be involved in any follow-up training which will be undertaken in the provinces after completion of the initial six-month training program. This could include special training for equipment pool personnel ranging from shop foremen to mechanics and machinists.

The FDAP field advisory effort will be focused upon a full-time resident generalist knowledgeable in modern management and planning methods. The requirement for such a technician has been agreed upon in principle by NRC/USAID but the details have not been finalized and attracting the desired type of individual will be very difficult.

#### Role of USAID Personnel

##### a. USAID Provincial Representative

Based upon a program involving a maximum of nine provinces at any one time, nine USAID Provincial Representatives will be required. The USAID Provincial Representative will serve as an advisor to the provincial governor on matters related to provincial planning and development involving all USAID supported projects in the province. He will function as an interested, objective outsider who can suggest standards for local attainment.

He will thus (1) coordinate closely with the FDAP generalist, (2) work with the provincial governor and his staff regarding the establishment of program priorities, (3) assist the provincial development staff in incorporating the general priorities into an action-oriented provincial development plan, (4) identify the need for, and coordinate the use of Mission resources to support project implementation, (5) recommend (after consultation with USAID/Equipment Pool technicians) the types and quantity of excess property to be provided to the province, (6) encourage private sector involvement in the province's development plan, (7) inform USAID of provincial progress in achieving milestones and recommend additional requirements for commodities and/or technical services.

##### b. Equipment Pool Technicians

In addition to the USAID Provincial Representatives, two USAID Equipment Pool technicians will work with the provinces on planning and developing

PROJECT NO.	SUBMISSION		(Number)	DATE	PAGE <u>17</u> of <u>19</u> PAGES
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equipment pool programs which involves approximately \$500,000 worth of equipment (mostly from U.S. excess property stocks) and an average of 35 skilled and semi-skilled personnel per province. The equipment pool thus represents the largest single operational investment of the provincial government. The technicians will visit on a scheduled basis each of the provincial equipment pools with emphasis upon their inspecting rolling stock and equipment, repair facilities, shop management, preventive maintenance and spare parts allocations and procurement. They will provide on-the-spot advisory services including corrective training for all levels of equipment pool personnel. They will design and/or recommend specific training programs for shop foremen, mechanics and machinists in coordination with PRAP personnel.

c. Other USAID Mission Support

An extremely important factor in this project will be the manpower and material inputs provided to the province by the several USAID Mission projects including those in agriculture, family planning and nutrition. Each of these projects is an independent activity which is focused upon improving the life of the rural dweller who is now being reached by coordinating USAID Mission inputs through the provincial development plan to the greatest extent possible. A good relationship between the USAID Provincial Representative and the field technicians and personnel of these sectoral projects is crucial to the success of both this project and attainment of overall Mission goals. For example, the Area Agriculture technician of the Agriculture Services Project will assist the province in preparing and implementing the agricultural sector plan. He will thus coordinate closely with the USAID Provincial Representative to insure the integration of agricultural programs into the provincial development plan. Other USAID agriculture specialists particularly in the functional areas of livestock, credit, marketing and fisheries similarly will provide support for provincial planning and projects.

d. Office of the Assistant Director for Provincial Development (AD/PD)

The assistant director and his deputy will ensure coordination of overall Mission resources with provincial requirements, negotiate the full-range of program activities with the national government, translate COP/AID policies into appropriate field directives and provide supervisory and backstepping services for USAID project personnel.

e. Long and Short Term Contractors

Special long and short term contract personnel in the fields of training and public administration will provide the technical capability not present within the existing project staff.

### Training Consultant

A top level training consultant with a high degree of competence in the design of both institutional and field level training programs will monitor and participate in the proposed comprehensive provincial training program. He will review the proposed training program including the long range potential of the various training units (LCC, API, etc.) determine design deficiencies and make recommendations for modifying and expanding the training syllabus and curriculum. Special attention will be devoted to creating a permanent yet flexible institutionalized training program that will be repeated during the first half of every fiscal year during the period of FY 1973-1976.

### Public Administration Specialists

As the project progresses, it is anticipated that short term contractors will be needed at the provincial level to design special activities within the framework of the provincial plan especially in tax mapping, assessment, collection and fiscal management. Their work would be specific in scope and would serve as a model which could be reproduced for the benefit of all provinces.

It is also possible that in a few cases such experts would be called upon to solve a particular major problem area.

### Commodity Support

Commodity support for the provincial development project involves providing the new provincial development staff with the basic office equipment including typewriters, calculators, and reproduction facilities necessary to administratively execute the provincial plan. (See Attachment #5). Project vehicles will provide the mobility to the provincial development staff for data collection and to monitor and coordinate field activities.

The construction equipment including rolling stock, heavy equipment, shop tools and spare parts will come from excess property programs and will provide the province with the capability to implement its provincial infrastructure program; it is probable that certain shop skills including mechanics and machinists will require special tool kits or equipment, which will be provided under incentive conditions.

### Participant Training

The participant training component will include highly selective programs involving a small number of participants, most of whom will be senior provincial staff officials. Foremost of these will be the University of

Connecticut's Development Administration Training Course for provincial coordinators and senior development analysts. Other training requirements will evolve as the PDAP/LCC comprehensive training program progresses.

#### Provincial Inputs

The individual provinces will provide salaries, office space, counterpart pesos for excess property and miscellaneous project costs related to program implementation. While the amounts will vary, the average province will deposit at least P500,000 for excess property. It is estimated that most provinces will devote at least 10% of their general fund for mutually agreement developmental projects.

#### Evaluation and Research

Annual evaluations will be held to review progress of the participating provinces. Firstly, this will include evaluation of a province's ability to operate as a developmental entity, and secondly, an evaluation of the progress made by the province in overall goal achievement as specified in this PROP. The evaluation will be held every January and will involve the Governor, development coordinator and selected provincial officials, PDAP technicians and USAID personnel. Findings of the evaluation will be utilized in determining progress made towards the project milestones for the respective provinces. In addition, planning, programming and implementation problems and progress will be studied and appropriate actions including research and corrective activities will be initiated at various levels.

For the first cycle an operations research team will be brought on board to help establish the permanent data collection and evaluation system of the project.



PDAP/USAID PROJECT TRAINING SCHEDULE

ATTACHMENT #2

FY 73 - FY 76

TYPE OF TRAINING	NO. OF NEW PROV. PARTICIPATING	FY 1973				1974				1975				1976**				PARTICIPANTS	DURATION	TRAINING INSTITUTION	COST LOC
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4				
1. General Orientation (A)																		Prov'l Gov. Bd. Mem.	3-5 days	LGC/USAID	M
2. General Orientation (B)																		Office Chiefs	3-5 days	LGC/USAID	M
3. Local Dev'l Planning & Adm.																		Dev'l Coord. Proj. Anay	6 weeks	LGC	M
4. Prov'l Dev'l Staff Orientation																		All PDS Member	1 week	PDAP/USAID	M
5. Basic Skills Training	5																	All PDS Member	7 weeks	LGC/PDAP/USAID	B
6. Post-Training Follow-Up																		All PDS Mem. USAID			
*7. Real Property Assessment/Collection																		Prov. Rep.	1 week	PDAP/USAID	M
8. Prov'l Nutrition Orientation/Trng.																		Assessors/Treasurer	2 weeks	LGC	
*9. Family Planning OR/Rev.																		Prov'l Nut	1 Wk NNP	NNP Local MC	
*10. Equipment Pool Training.																		PHO Per. Pilots	1 Mo. Res.	OOREPT	
1. General Orientation (A)																		Prov'l Gov. Bd. Mem.	3-5 days	LGC/USAID	M
2. General Orientation (B)																		Office Chiefs		LGC/USAID	M
3. Local Dev'l Planning & Adm.																		Prov'l Coord. Proj. Anay	6 weeks	LGC	M
4. Prov'l Dev'l Staff Orientation																		All PDS Member	1 week	PDAP/USAID	M
5. Basic Skills Training	3																	All PDS Member	7 weeks	LGC/PDAP/USAID	B
6. Post-Training Follow-Up																		All PDS Mem. USAID			
*7. Real Property Assessment/Collection																		Prov. Rep.	1 week	PDAP/USAID	M
8. Prov'l Nutrition Orientation/Trng.																		Assessors/Treasurer	2 weeks	LGC	
*9. Family Planning OR/Rev.																		Prov. Nut.	1 Wk NNP	NNP Local M.C.	
*10. Equipment Pool Training.																		PHO Personnel	1 Mo. Res.		
1. General Orientation (A)																		Prov'l Gov. Bd. Mem.	3-5 days	LGC/USAID	M
2. General Orientation (B)																		Office Chiefs		LGC/USAID	M
3. Local Dev'l Planning & Adm.																		Prov'l Coord. Proj. Anay	6 weeks	LGC	M
4. Prov'l Dev'l Staff Orientation																		All PDS Member	1 week	PDAP/USAID	M
5. Basic Skills Training	6																	All PDS Member	7 weeks	LGC/PDAP/USAID	B
6. Post-Training Follow-Up																		All PDS Mem. USAID			
*7. Real Property Assessment/Collection																		PROV. Rep.	1 Week	PDAP/USAID	M
8. Prov'l Nutrition Orientation/Trng.																		Assessors/Treasurer	2 weeks	LGC	
*9. Family Planning OR/Rev.																		Prov'l Nutritionist	1 Wk NNP	NNP Local MC	
*10. Equipment Pool Training.																			1 Mo. Res.		
1. General Orientation (A)																		Prov'l Gov. Bd. Mem.	3-5 days	LGC/USAID	M
2. General Orientation (B)																		Office Chiefs		LGC/USAID	M
3. Local Dev'l Planning and Adm.																		Dev'l Coord. Proj. Anay	6 weeks	LGC	M
4. Prov'l Dev'l Staff Orientation																		All PDS Member	1 week	PDAP/USAID	M
5. Basic Skills Training	3																	All PDS Member	7 weeks	LGC/PDAP/USAID	B
6. Post-Training Follow-Up																		All PDS Mem. USAID			
*7. Real Property Assessment/Collection																		Prov. Rep.	1 week	PDAP/USAID	M
8. Prov'l Nutrition Orientation/Trng.																		Assessors/Treasurer	2 weeks	LGC	
*9. Family Planning OR/Rev.																		Prov'l Nutritionist	1 wk NNP	NNP Local MC	
*10. Equipment Pool Training.																					

A Prov'l Gov. Bd. Member  
 B Prov'l Dev'l Council  
 \* Specialize skill training on selected Province basis.

\*\* Requirement for the 4th year (FY 1976) Training Program yet to be determined.

TOTAL

## OUTLINE OF PROPOSED TRAINING PROGRAM

FOR

NEW PROVINCES

### Purpose of the Training Program:

The purpose of the training program is to provide the prospective new PDAP provinces with the basic orientation and skills required for active involvement in the restructured Provincial Development program.

It is further designed, to insure favorable attitudes toward developmental activities of key government personnel i.e. Governor, Board Members, Provincial Chiefs of offices, etc. and that required skills of Development Staff members are in place prior to the assignment of the Resident USAID Provincial Representative.

The Provincial Development plan is designed to accommodate the prospective new provinces per the following schedule:

FY 73 -

FY 74 -

FY 75 -

July to December of each calendar year will be utilized for implementation of the PDAP/LOC/USAID intensive training program. Provincial participation is mandatory as will be explained under the milestone system.

### Proposed Training Courses:

- A. 1. General Orientation (A) - This orientation is for Provincial Governors, Board members, Auditors and Treasurers, Provincial Agriculturists, Provincial Engineers and Provincial Health Officers. It is designed to acquaint new province personnel with basic local government responsibilities, their role in development, the USAID program, and the requirements of the province for participation in the Project (Milestone System). Main thrust will be to lay down requirements for participation.

ATTACHMENT 2-A ...

2. **General Orientation (B)** - This orientation is for the broader Provincial Development Council and will generally cover the same topics as A above. LDC already has courses for these two target audiences and is willing to modify to suit PDAP/DEAID requirements.
- B. **Local Development Planning and Administration**. This course which is run by LDC, will give the new Development Coordinators, and Project Analysts an overview of local government administration and finance, local development planning and project coordination. LDC has a standard 10-week course that can be modified to fit the exact needs of PDAP/DEAID.
- C. **Provincial Development Staff (PDS) Orientation**. Immediately following the LDC courses for the Coordinators and the Project Analysts the entire development staff (Development Coordinator, Project Analyst, Fiscal Analyst, Engineer, Agriculturist, Researcher, Statistician) will convene for one week to discuss in detail the role and function of the development staff and a detailed briefing on individual job description.
- D. **Basic Skills Training**. This course is for all PDS staff members and will cover a broad range of special skill courses that staff members will need in order to effectively function in their new role.
  1. **General Development Planning**, which will stress data collection and use, the establishment of priorities, plan preparation, project monitoring and reporting. 2 weeks
  2. **Capital Improvement Program Design** and preparation will stress mechanics of preparation and its relation to the multi-year plan and the provincial budget. one week
  3. **Budget and Action Plan Preparation** designed to provide staff members with a working knowledge of provincial finances and the mechanics of budget preparation as it relates to the Province's Annual One-Year Action Program. ONE WEEK
  4. **Basic Research Techniques** designed to provide PDS members with an understanding of research techniques particularly random samples and base line surveys. one week
  5. **Project Feasibility Studies and How to Prepare**. One of the key functions of the development staff will be in the preparation of project feasibility studies in order to: (1) make use of 608 refund, and (2) generally describe investment opportunities in the province. ONE WEEK

K. Follow-Up Problem Solving Session

After the staff members have completed the core course series and have prepared a preliminary work plan covering a initial phase of staff operation, they go back to the province and begin to operate for a month and a half, becoming involved in and with the provincial machinery.

Early in January, the new development staffs along with the Governors, will be recalled to Manila to discuss, review and solve problems that they may have encountered.

During this meeting, the resident USAID provincial representative would also be in attendance to assist in working out some of the problems that have developed.

- F. Provincial Nutrition Orientation and Training. This training program actually has two phases. First, after the Governor has appointed a "qualified" person as Provincial Nutritionist, she will be sent for a one week overview of the national nutrition program at NNF headquarters in Manila. This will be followed by a one month apprenticeship in an on-going mother craft nutrition center in a neighboring province.

The second phase will involve a province-wide nutrition/family planning seminar once the nutritionist has been trained. The province-wide seminar will serve as a "kick off" for a concentrated provincial effort in the two areas of nutrition and family planning.

- G. Family Planning Orientation and Review. The new provinces will probably have on-going family planning programs. What is pictured here will be a briefing and pep talk by POPCOM and a general exploration of ways of strengthening the existing program if need be. The relative merits of new innovations (mobile vans, field training, etc.) will be presented in order to determine whether or not the new provinces can use these ideas.

- H. Real Property Assessment/Collection. A series of specialized courses will be offered for those provinces expressing interest. One of these will be the ITC course of an property assessment slightly modified to include a couple of sessions on tax collection as it relates to assessment.

For those provinces committed to the use of the maps prepared from aerial photos, arrangements can be made with UP for the 3-month course in map making.

The detailed course outlines and budgets for each training program are being prepared and will ready for review by mid-May. Many of the courses are already well defined.

ATTACHMENT 2-A

- I. Refresher Courses of Old Provinces. Since the formal training cycle will run from July to January of any calendar year, it is tentatively being planned to allow "old" provinces to participate in some of the training sessions for new provinces.

For example, five (5) new provinces will participate in the up-coming training program scheduled for July 1972 to January 1973. The following year any representative that is interested will be invited to participate in the training program for the 3-new provinces the following year.

This will add a continuous follow-up or refresher element to the training program which is currently lacking.

- J. It is anticipated that once the Provincial Development Program is underway the need for additional or special training including upgrading the skills of equipment pool personnel (mechanics, welders, foreman, etc.) will necessitate the designing and execution of additional training programs.

**NOTE:** Because of the key role of the Provincial Governor and Provincial Coordinator, both will be encouraged to

SUGGESTED USAID/WEC PROJECT MILESTONES

ATTACHMENT #3

PROJECT TRAINING	FIRST YEAR PLANNING CYCLE	PROJECT MONITORING	SECOND YEAR PLANNING CYCLE	PROJECT MONITORING	THIRD YEAR PLANNING AND PROJECT
		FIRST YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PHASE		SECOND YEAR IMPLEMENTATION PHASE	
<p>1. Development Staff Organization office space provided.</p> <p>2. Provincial Development Coordinator named.</p> <p>3. Key Provincial officials attend 3-5 day orientation.</p> <p>4. Coordinator, Project Analyst attended 6 week course in local government and administration.</p> <p>5. Provincial nutritionist appointed and trained.</p> <p>6. Commitment from Governor to support Family Planning Program.</p> <p>7. Development Staff attends one week orientation.</p> <p>8. Development Staff attends 7 weeks specialized skill training course.</p> <p>9. FMO personnel have to attend Family Planning orientation seminar.</p> <p>10. WEC/USAID/Prov sign sub-ProAg.</p>	<p>1. First multi-year development plan completed.</p> <p>2. Three year CIP completed first year approved by Provincial Board.</p> <p>3. Heavy equipment requirements determined and trust fund deposit made.</p> <p>4. Determine Equipment Pool Manpower requirement.</p> <p>5. Provision made for adequate maintenance and financial support of Provincial Equipment.</p> <p>6. One year action plan prepared and funded by Provincial Board.</p>	<p>1. Successful implementation in progress of previously planned programs.</p> <p>2. FDS completed project monitoring system with project progress indicators.</p> <p>3. Governor and Development Coordinator attend Annual Evaluation Conference.</p> <p>4. Development Staff attends refresher course in Development Planning, CIP, and Budget Preparation.</p> <p>5. Spare parts supply system instituted.</p>		<p>1. First year Program Implementation reached appropriate target levels in all priority areas.</p> <p>2. Revised CIP prepared.</p> <p>3. Second year action program prepared and funded.</p> <p>4. Family Planning monthly acceptors approaching 30 acceptors per clinic per month.</p>	<p><u>WEC/USAID Releases</u></p> <p>1. Remaining shop equipment.</p> <p>2. Remaining heavy equipment.</p>
<p><u>WEC/USAID Releases</u></p> <p>1. FDS office equipment &amp; staff jeeps.</p> <p>2. Taken release of heavy equipment.</p>	<p><u>WEC/USAID Releases</u></p> <p>1. 1/3-1/4 heavy equipment.</p> <p>2. Wagoner released for nutrition.</p> <p>3. Shop equipment.</p>	<p><u>WEC/USAID Releases</u></p> <p>1. 1/2 heavy equipment.</p> <p>2. Shop equipment.</p>			

STATUS OF PDAP PROVINCES AND MANPOWER UTILIZATION

PDAP PROVINCES	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78
1. Cebu											
2. Bulacan											
3. Palawan											
4. Leyte											
5. South Cotabato											
6. Iloilo											
7. Mindoro Oriental											
8. Mindoro Oriental											
9. Davao del Norte											
10. Palangas											
11. Zamboanga											
12. Zamboanga											
13. Zamboanga											
14. La Union											
15. Ilocos											
16. Ilocos											
17. Benguet											
18. (to be selected)											
19. " " "											
20. " " "											
21. " " "											
22. " " "											
23. " " "											
24. Cagayan Sur (Special Status)											

Manpower Resources

- Nelson
- Greenough
- Nameless
- No Name

Legend:

- Phase Down
- Training Program
- Full Time USAID Prov Rep
- Part-Time USAID Prov Rep

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROJECTTYPICAL COMMODITIES LIST

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	TOTAL QUAN- TITY	FOR			\$ OR P COST
			P E D S T A F F	E N S I G N E R Y	A S S E S S O R	
1.	Typewriter 13 Manual	4	2	1	1	\$ 740.00
2.	Typewriter 20" Manual	3	1	1	1	645.00
3.	Calculator, Manual	1	1			275.00
4.	Calculator, Electric	2		1	1	850.00
5.	Adding Machine, Manual	1	1			80.00
6.	Adding Machine, Electric	2		1	1	450.00
7.	Tape Recorder, Portable	1	1			76.00
8.	Tape Recorder, Electric	1	1			204.00
9.	Opaque Projector	1	1			496.00
10.	Overhead Projector	1	1			375.00
11.	Camera 35mm (with attachments)	1	1			261.00
12.	Slide Projector	1	1			139.00
13.	Himsograph, Electric	1	1			620.00
14.	Dry Process Copier	1	1			1,022.00
15.	Intercom System (2 Masters)	1	1			285.00
16.	Reference Book Set	1	1			133.00
17.	Punching Machine	1	1			315.00
18.	Binding Machine	1	1			250.00
19.	Jeep Type Station Wagon	1	1			4,610.00
20.	Jeeps	3	3			11,310.00

TOTAL - - - - \$23,136.00

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
492-11-995-236

BASIC EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR PROVINCIAL EQUIPMENT FUND

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNIT OAC*</u>	<u>UNIT COST TO PROJECT</u>	<u>QUANTITY REQUIRED</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT COST</u>
1.	Tractor, Crawler w/ Dozer D6/D7/TD18	\$18,200	\$5,460	3	\$16,380
2.	Grader, Road Bed 12' Moldboard	19,000	5,700	3	17,100
3.	Truck, Dump 5 ton	7,300	2,200	10	21,900
4.	Truck, Dump 2-1/2 ton	6,000	1,800	6	10,800
5.	Loader, Front End 2/2-1/2 cu yd	30,000	9,000	3	27,000
6.	Loader, Front End 1/1-1/2 cu yd	21,000	6,300	2	12,600
7.	Roller, Road 5 to 8 ton	7,000	2,100	2	4,200
8.	Truck Tractor 5 ton	11,000	3,300	2	6,600
9.	Trailer, SMI, Low Bed 15/20 ton	6,000	1,800	2	3,600
10.	Truck, Cargo 2-1/2 ton	5,500	1,600	4	6,600
11.	Truck, Wrecker 5 ton	23,300	7,000	1	6,990
12.	Truck, Wrecker 2-1/2 ton	13,000	3,900	1	3,900
13.	Concrete Mixer 16 cu ft	3,800	1,100	3	3,420
14.	Truck Tank, Fuel, or Trailer	9,000	2,700	2	5,400
15.	Truck, Pick Up 3/4 ton	3,000	1,200	4	4,800
16.	Air Compressor, Tri MID 210 CFM	7,000	2,100	1	2,100
17.	Asphalt Distributor, Trk MID	17,000	5,100	1	5,100
18.	Truck, Maintenance 2-1/2 ton	5,300	1,600	8	12,720
19.	Truck, Utility (Jeep)	3,800	1,100	3	3,420
20.	Truck, Tanker, Water	6,000	1,800	1	1,800
21.	Crane, Truck MID 10/15 ton	43,000	12,900	2	25,800
22.	Industrial 5200 to 7500 LB DEP Tractor, Wheeled	8,000	2,400	1	2,400
23.	Crane Attachments:				
	Digline Bucket 3/4 cu. yd	1,700	500	1	500
	Clamshell Bucket 3/4 cu. yd.	1,700	500	1	500
	Shovel Front 3/4 cu. yd. Dipper	5,200	1,500	1	1,500
	File Driver Lead and Hammer	9,000	2,700	1	2,700
24.	Roller Toward, Rubber Tired 13 Tired	1,700	500	1	500
25.	Truck Fork Lift 6000 Lb, Pneumatic Tires	6,500	1,900	1	1,900
<b>TOTAL COST CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT - -</b>					<b><u>\$212,230</u></b>

\* Original Acquisition Cost.

PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT  
492-11-995-236

BASIC SHOP EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR PROVINCIAL EQUIPMENT POOLSHOP EQUIPMENT

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>	<u>UNIT OAC*</u>	<u>UNIT COST TO PROJECT</u>	<u>QUANTITY REQUIRED</u>	<u>TOTAL PROJECT COST</u>
1.	Power Hack saw	\$1,700	\$ 500	1	\$ 500
2.	Drilling Mach Upright Floor MTD	500	150	1	150
3.	Drilling Mach Upright Bench MTD	400	100	1	100
4.	Grinding Mach, Utility Hvy Duty	250	100	1	100
5.	Lathe Floor, Eng 13 Inch Swing	4,000	1,200	1	1,200
6.	Lathe Floor, Eng 20 Inch Swing	8,000	2,400	1	2,400
7.	Lathe Bench MTD High Speed 10 Inch Swing	3,600	1,000	1	1,000
8.	Milling Mach, Horztl 18 In. Trvl	4,000	1,200	1	1,200
9.	Shaper, Mtl Cut Horztl Floor MTD	5,200	1,600	1	1,600
10.	Sawing Mach, Contr, Band, Mtl Cut	2,300	700	1	700
11.	Welding Mach, GED 300 AMP TRL MTD	2,500	750	1	750
12.	Press Hydraulic, Portable 100 ton	1,600	500	1	500
13.	Compressor Air, RMD 15/25 CFM	800	250	1	250
14.	Lathe Brake Drum	1,700	500	1	500
15.	Boring Machine, Engine Cylinder	900	300	1	300
16.	Lathe Machine, Brake Shoe & Clch	500	150	1	150
17.	Grinding Machine Valve, Face	450	150	1	150
18.	Grinding Machine Valve, Sast	300	100	1	100
19.	Mounter & Demounter, Tire	275	100	1	100
20.	Lbr. & Svc. Unit TRL Mounted	4,800	1,400	1	1,400
21.	Generator Set 30/50 KW	3,000	900	1	900
22.	Charger Battery	215	50	1	50
23.	Chain Hoist Hand Operated 2-5 ton	90	50	1	50
24.	Hand Tools	1,500	450	1	450
25.	Shop Tools	2,000	600	1	600
26.	Electric Drill 1/2" or 3/8"			2	50

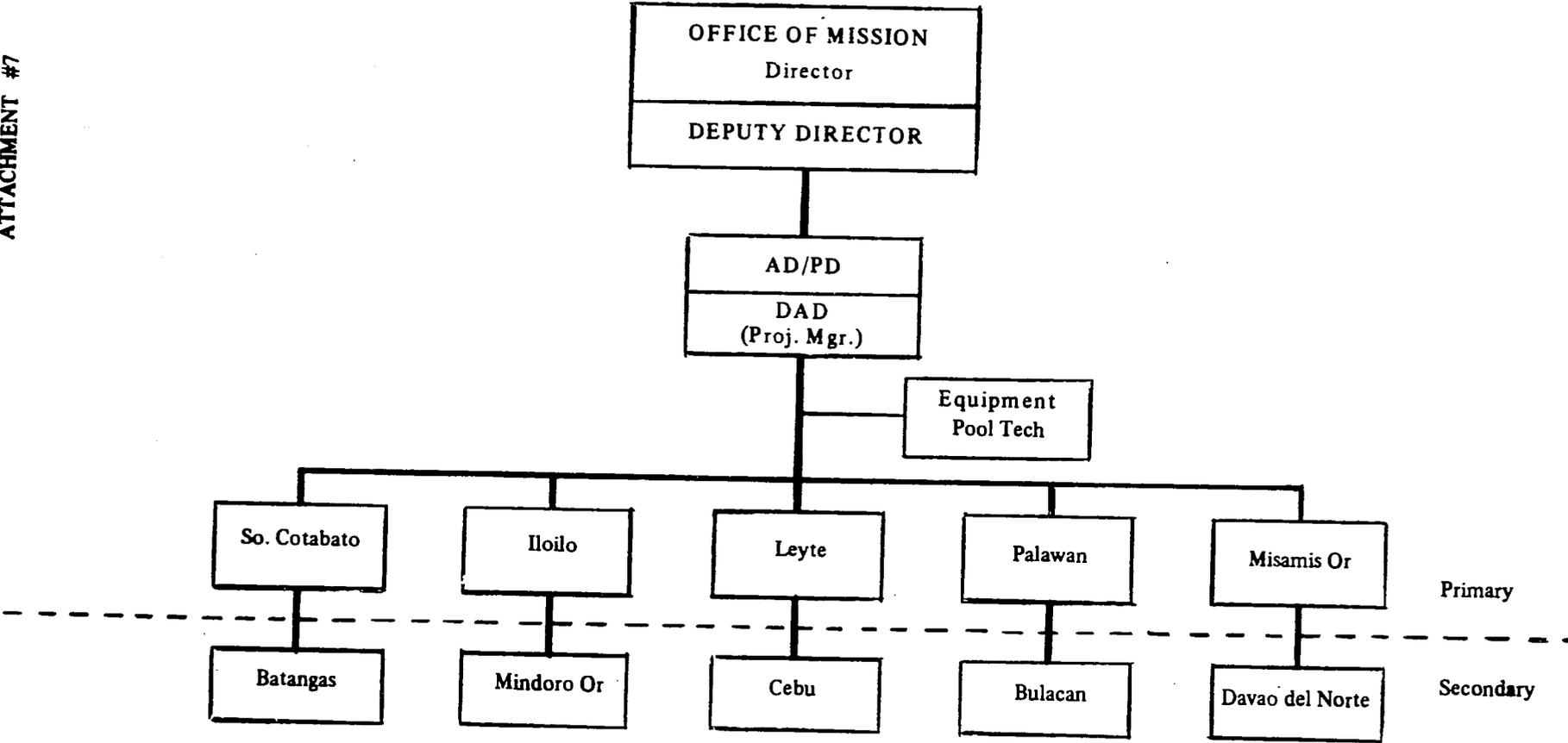
TOTAL COST SHOP EQUIPMENT

915,250

\* Original Acquisition Cost.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT

ATTACHMENT #7



NOTE: Effective as of April 15, 1972