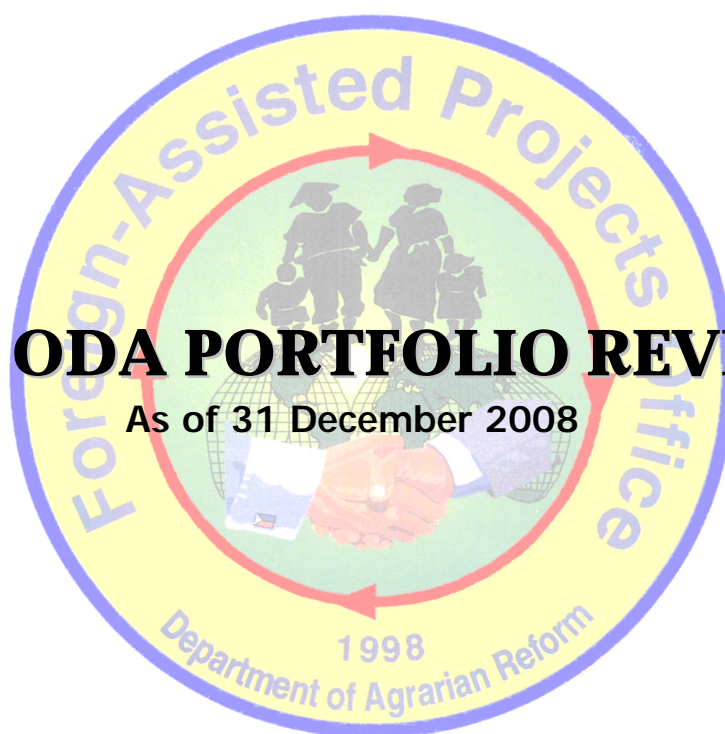




Republic of the Philippines
DEPARTMENT of AGRARIAN REFORM

DAR ODA PORTFOLIO REVIEW

As of 31 December 2008



The DAR ODA Portfolio

As of December 31, 2008

I. Overview

With the adoption of the Agrarian Reform Community (ARC) development approach to Program Beneficiaries Development (PBD) under the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP), the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) embarked on a massive resource mobilization to address the magnitude of the demand for basic infrastructure and support services of agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs) in the ARCs. This demand continues to increase as DAR targets to cover about 2,000 ARCs by 2010.

The DAR has been tapping Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a significant source of fund to supplement the limited government funds for the Program. Over the years, the ODA portfolio of the DAR has increased significantly, reflecting the foreign donor community's support to the CARP and confidence in the DAR to implement development cooperation projects. Thus, the DAR has facilitated the provision of various basic rural infrastructure facilities and the delivery of other support services to the program beneficiaries particularly in more than 1,000 ARCs.

Since 1992, DAR has generated an aggregate amount of PhP 76,268.60 million for a total of 58 projects with ODA, in loans and grants, from bilateral and multilateral donors (Table 1/Figure 1). Of the total investment requirement for these projects, 67.87% are funded through loans, 8.07% through grants, while 24.06% are considered as GOP counterpart (in cash or in kind from the national government agencies and local government units involved, and beneficiary-farmers/organizations/cooperatives). As of December 2008, forty eight (48) foreign-assisted projects (FAPs) have already been completed, eight (8) projects are on-going and two (2) are approved for implementation. Meanwhile, 27 projects worth PhP 27,473.14 million are in the pipeline and under various stages of project development/evaluation. (For details, please refer to tables 2 & 3.)

Table 1. **Status of Resource Mobilization**
CY 1992 - December 2008

Project/Type of Assistance	No. of Projects	Total Cost (PhP Million)			Total
		Loan	Grant	GOP	
? Completed	48	16,782.56	6,081.65	9,130.39	31,994.60
? On-Going	8	13,092.25	74.84	3,985.14	17,152.23
- Capital Assistance (CA)	5	13,092.25	5.20	3,985.14	17,082.59
- Technical Assistance (TA)	3	-	69.64	0.00	69.64
? For Implementation	2	21,889.49	-	5,232.28	27,121.77
Sub- Total	58	51,764.30	6,156.49	18,347.81	76,268.60
? In the Pipeline	27	11,971.38	11,093.00	4,408.76	27,473.14

Of the DAR's fifty-eight (58) FAPs, thirty one (31) projects, with total investment requirements of PhP 87,197.70 million, passed through the Investment Coordination Committee (ICC)-approval prior to their implementation (Table 4). The first three (3) projects approved in 1995 were the EU-assisted Agrarian Reform Support Project (ARSP), the JBIC-Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project (ARISP I) and the Belgian Agrarian Reform Support Project (BARSP) which involved PhP4 million. On an annual basis, excluding 2006, DAR generated the largest amount of funding assistance in 1998, with the approval of four (4) projects worth PhP 9,420.72 million. These include the ADB-Agrarian Reform Communities Project (ARCP), the Belgian Integrated Agrarian Reform Support Project (BIARSP), and the IFAD assisted-Western Mindanao Community Initiatives Project (WMCIP), which includes the Support Project for the Indigenous Communities and MNLF in the Zone of Peace within the Agrarian Reform Communities (SPICcinZPARC).

Figure 1. **Profile of DAR ODA Portfolio**

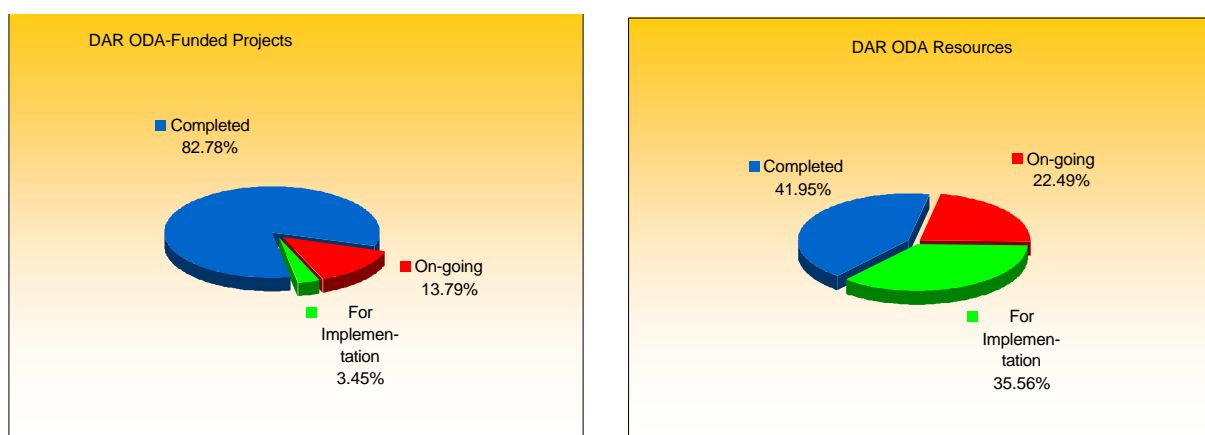


Table 2. **DAR ODA INITIATIVES FOR ARC DEVELOPMENT**
As of December 2008

Project Title/Funding Source		Regions Covered	ARCs Covered	Total Project Cost (In P million)	
COMPLETED PROJECTS (48)				31,994.60	
ON-GOING FAPs (Capital Assistance)				17,082.59	
1	Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project (MINSSAD)	GOJ/JBIC	X, XI, XIII	8	3,102.50
2	Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives and Resource Management Project (NMCIREMP) SOF Grant	IFAD	Northern Mindanao	38	1,130.58
3	Solar Power Technology Support to Agrarian Reform Communities (SPOTS II)	Spain	IV-B,V, VIII,IX, X, XI, XII, XIII	44	1,460.21
4	Second Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project (ARCDP II)	WB	Nationwide	121	3,419.46
5	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project III	GOJ/JBIC	54 Provinces	129	7,964.63
ON-GOING FAPs (Technical Assistance)				69.64	
6	In-Country Training Course on the Improvement of Operation and Maintenance System and Technology for ARCs with ARB Participation	JICA	20 Provinces	30	20.00
7	Integrated Programme for the Empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Development of Ancestral domains (IP-EIPSDADS)	UNDP	Nationwide (26 ADs)		49.64
8	Bridge Construction to Support Expanded ARCs (Basal-Aurora)	GOJ/JICA	Regions III,IV		
APPROVED FOR IMPLEMENTATION				27,121.77	
9	Agrarian Reform Communities Project (ARCP II)	ADB	Regions IVB,V,VI,VIII, IX, ARRM	152	8,647.21
10	Tulay ng Pangulo Para sa Kaunlarang Pang-Agraryo	Gov't. of France	Nationwide		18,474.56
Total ARCs Covered					
Total Cost of Ongoing Projects					44,274.00

PIPELINE					27,473.14
Loan					
1	MINSSAD II	GOJ/JBIC	S. Cotabato Set. Area I, N. Cotabato Res, Area I & II, Sultan Kudarat Res. Area I & II		4,769.22
2	Solar Power Technology Project	Gov't of Spain	Region IX,X,XI,XII,XIII		1,217.70
3	Italian Agrarian Reform Community Development Support Program	Gov't of Italy	XI, ARMM	19	2,558.89
4	Comprehensive AR Development Program (CARCDP)	WB			3,855.00
5	DAR-IFAD Sustainable & Empowerment Project	IFAD			2,850.00
Sub-total					15,250.81
Grant					
6	Facilities & Equipment for KENAF Prod. & Proc.	JICA			878.09
7	Development of Baganian Peninsula ARC Connectivity Cluster	JICA	11 ARCs in Baganian Peninsula, Zamboanga del Sur		264.49
8	Development of Agrarian Reform Communities in Marginal Areas II	GOJ/JICA	CAR, II		275.82
9	Agrarian Reform Communities Dev't. Project for Upper Agno River Basin	JICA	CAR		287.67
10	Development of Viable ARC in Southern Palawan	GOJ/JICA	Puerto Princesa, Palawan		424.12
11	Agrarian Community Economic Support Project (ACES)	FAO/AusAid		6 ARCs	8.04
12	Agricultural Tramline Project in Benguet	JICA	CAR		31.14
13	Integrated Development Program for Disaster Prone Agrarian Reform Areas	United Kingdom	Southern Leyte		68.50
14	Economic Enterprise Development for Peace- Building in Muslim -Majority ARCs	Saudi Arabia	Mindanao-Regions IX,X,XI, XII & ARMM	153 ARCs	8,327.00
15	Livelihood Project for One Hundred Ninety-One ARB Families Affected by Landslides & Floods in Liloan S. Leyte		Region VIII		2.38
16	Technical Assistance in Feasibility Study Preparation for ARC Bridges	Korea	Luzon,Visayas, Mindanao		50.00
17	Development Study on the ARC Connectivity for Farmers' Entrepreneurship Development	JICA	5 ARC Clusters in Luzon & Visayas		170.80
18	Strengthening Local Capacity in Delivery of Extension Services in the ARCs	JICA	17 ARCs in Benguet, Biliran, and North Cotabato		136.60
19	Livelihood Improvement Projects in Remote ARCs	JICA	Apurawan, Palawan		363.66
20	Emergency Assistance for the Rehabilitation of Access Road	Embassy of Japan	Real, Quezon		78.00
21	Integrated Banana Production Plantation Project	Saudi Facility	Madaum, Davao del Norte		32.24
22	Integrated Mango Processing Plant for ARC Cooperative	Saudi Facility	Jaan ARC, Nueva Ecija		9.28
23	Mushroom Prodcution and Processing	Saudi Facility	Bongabon AR, Nueva Ecija		3.50
24	Development of ARC clusters in South Nueva Viscaya (ARC Connect)	Saudi Facility	Binuangan, Kayapa, Dupax, Bambang ARCs		1.00
25	ARC Connectivity Pilot Project on Local-Based Resources for Bio-Fuel (Ethanol)	Saudi Facility	4 ARC Clusters/Region 9,10,12 and 13		5.00
26	Jathropa Proeject for ARC Connectivity	Saudi Facility	Selected ARC Clusters in Abra, Ilocos Sur, Cagayan Valley, Nueva Viscaya, N. Samar, Agusan & Abra, Cam. Sur, Surigao Sur		5.00
27	Bridge Construction to Support Expanded ARCs	GOJ/JICA	Aurora		800.00
Sub-total					12,222.33
TOTAL					103,741.74

Table 3. **List of Completed Foreign-Assisted Projects**
CY 1992 - December 2008

	TITLE OF PROJECT	FUNDING AGENCY	PROJECT COST (P million)
1	Feasibility Study on the Development of Viable Agrarian Reform Communities in Southern Palawan	Government of Japan (JICA) Grant	17.77
2	Integrated Jala-Jala Rural Development Project	Government of Japan (JICA) Grant	510.50
3	Feasibility Study for the Nucleus Estate Rubber Project	World Bank Grant	2.80
4	Cadastral Support to CARP (Phase I & II)	Sweden/Swedsurvey Grant	36.53
5	Cadastral Support to CARP (Phase III)	Sweden/Swedsurvey Grant	39.00
6	DAR-JICA Study Tour	Government of Japan (JICA) Grant	0.25
7	Feasibility for the Agrarian Reform Communities	USAID Small Studies Fund Grant	1.80
8	FAO-Technical Support to Agrarian Reform and Rural Development	Government of Italy Grant	332.78
9	Feasibility Study for the Development of ARCs in Marginal Areas	Government of Japan (JICA) Grant	79.35
10	Support Activities to Indigenous Groups in Agrarian Reform Communities	FAO-TCP Grant	8.50
11	Mapping of CARP Areas	Government of Japan (JICA) Grant	41.20
12	Database Support to CARP	Government of Japan (JICA) Grant	158.00
13	Technical Assistance: Project Preparation Support to ARCs	Asian Development Bank (ADB) Grant	8.27
14	Technical Support to Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (TSARRD)	Government of Netherlands Bridging Fund	4.87
15	Isabela Masterplan	Government of Japan (JICA) Grant	20.00
16	Belgian Agrarian Reform Support Project (BARSP)	Government of Belgium	140.00
17	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	2,505.87
18	Rural Agricultural Credit Support Project	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC)	109.62
19	Agrarian Reform Support Project	European Union (EU)	1,354.30
20	Expansion of Cadastral Support to CARP - Phase IV	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency	231.85
21	Poverty Alleviation Program for Social Reform Agenda (PAPSRA): Support to Selected Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs) and Agrarian Reform Communities in Mindanao	Philippines Canada Development Fund (PCDF) Grant	51.34
22	Italian Food Aid Programme II	Government of Italy Grant	4.00
23	Project Preparation for Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project Phase II	World Bank Grant	37.26
24	Sustainable Agrarian Reform Communities-Technical Support to Agrarian Reform and Rural Development	Royal Government of Netherlands Government of Italy-FAO Grant	332.78
25	Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project (ARCDP)	World Bank Loan	4,587.81
26	TSARRD II Ext. Phase	Government of Italy Grant	25.50
27	Support to Asset Reform thru the CARP and Development of Indigenous Communities (SARDIC)	UNDP Grant	214.81
28	SARDIC-ARCP Collaborative Project	UNDP, ADB	39.71
29	Belgian Integrated Agrarian Reform Support Project (BIARSP)	Government of Belgium Grant	1,404.98
30	Development of Agrarian Reform Communities in Marginal Areas (DARCMA)	GOJ/JICA	291.62
31	Empowering the ARBs thru Tenurial Security (EARBETS)	UNDP	7.50
32	Phil-German Cooperation in Agrarian Reform & Rural Development (Phase I)	German Government	65.00
33	Agrarian Reform Communities Project Phase II (TA)	ADB	12.50
34	Solar Power Technology Support Project to Agrarian Reform Community Initiatives and Resource Management Project (SPOTS I)	Spain	2,110.69
35	Replacement of GPS Equipment and Software Data Downloading	GOJ/JICA	3.96
36	Philippine-Australia Technical Support for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (PATARRD)	AusAid	288.94
37	Program Support to Asset Reform Implementation (PSARI)	UNDP	155.04
38	Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project II (ARISP II)	GOJ/JBIC	6,740.00
39	Community-Managed Agrarian Reform and Poverty Reduction Program (CMARPRP)		110.00
40	Philippine-German Cooperation in Agrarian Reform and Rural Development - Phase II	German Government	124.90
41	Belgian Integrated Agrarian Reform support Project (BIARSP) (Phase III)	Gov't of Belgium	600.46
42	Agrarian Reform Communities Project (ARCP)	ADB	7,207.22
43	Western Mindanao Community Initiatives Project (WMCIP)	IFAD	774.56
44	Support for the Indigenous Communities and MNLF in the Zone of Peace with ARCs	IFAD	33.94
45	Support to Agrarian Reform in Central Mindanao (STARCM)	EU	1,049.63
46	Phil-Israel Center for Agricultural Training Project	State of Israel	6.20
47	National Program Support to Agrarian Reform (NPSAR-TA)	Jpan-PHRD	44.00
48	Development and Testing of Innovative Approaches for Mainstreaming Indigenous People in Selected Agrarian Reform Communities	WB-Japan Social Dev. Fund	67.00
	TOTAL		31,994.61

Table 4. List of FAPs with ICC-Approval
1995 - December 2008
(PhP Million)

PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT DURATION	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1 ARSP (EU)	1995-2001	1,354.30													
2 ARISP (JBIC)	1996-2002	2,505.87													
3 ARCDP (WB)	1997-2003	4,587.80													
4 RASCP (JBIC)	1997-2001		109.62												
5 ECSCARP (SIDA)	1997-2001		231.85												
6 SARC-TSARRD/ TSARRD II-Ext.	2002-2002 2002-2003		332.78						25.50						
Phase (ITALY) (AusAID-Bridge Financing)	July-Aug. 2002								4.87						
7 PAPSRA (CIDA)	1999-2001		51.34												
8 SARDIC (UNDP)	1997-2003		214.81												
9 IFAP II (ITALY)	1997-		4.00												
10 BARSP/	1995-1998	140.00													
BIARSP (BELGIUM)	1998-2003				1,404.98										
11 ARCP (ADB)	1999-2005				7,207.22										
12 WMCIP (IFAD)	1999-2004				774.58										
13 SPICCrnZPARC	1999-2004				33.94										
14 ARISP II (JBIC)	2000-2004					6,740.00									
15 MINSSAD (JBIC)	2001-2006					3,102.50									
16 STARCM (EU)	2001-2008					1,049.63									
17 DAROMA (JICA)	2002-2003							291.62							
18 NMCIREMP (IFAD)	2003-2008							1,130.58							
19 ITALIAN ARCDP	2003-							1,118.47							
20 SPOTS (SPAIN)	2003-2005								2,110.69						
21 ARCDP II (WB)	2003-2006								3,419.46						
22 PGCSARRDP	2002-2004								65.00						
(GERMAN)															
23 PATSARRD	2002-2005								288.94						
(AusAID)															
24 EARBETS (UNDP)	2002-2004								7.50						
25 BIARSP III	Sept 2003-									600.46					
(BELGIUM)	Aug 2007														
26 SPOTS II (SPAIN)	June 2005- Dec 2006									1,460.21					
27 TULAY NG	2006-2011											11,742.77			
PANGULO (UK)													7,964.63		
28 ARISP III (JBIC)	2007-2013													8,647.21	
29 ARCP II (ADB)	2008-2013														18,474.56
30 TULAY NG	2008-2012														
PANGULO (Gov't. of France)															
31. Bridge Construction to Support Expanded ARCs (Basal-Aurora)	2008-2009														
Sub-total		4,000.17	4,920.58	611.62	9,420.72	6,740.00	4,152.13	2,540.67	5,921.96	600.46	-	1,460.21	19,707.40	8,647.21	18,474.56
Cumulative Total		4,000.17	8,920.75	9,532.37	18,953.09	25,693.09	29,845.22	32,385.89	38,307.85	38,908.31	38,908.31	40,368.52	60,075.93	68,723.14	87,197.70

The Loan Negotiations for the ARCP – Phase II was conducted last September 02, 2008. Present during the Loan Negotiations were representatives from ADB, DOF, NEDA, BSP, DOJ and DAR.

The Department's 8 on-going FAPs have an aggregate project cost of P17,152.23 million. Of these, five (5) provide both CA and technical assistance (TA) while another three (3) projects are categorized as solely technical assistance (TA) projects. (Table 5)

Table 5. **Profile of DAR Foreign-Assisted Projects**
As of December 2008

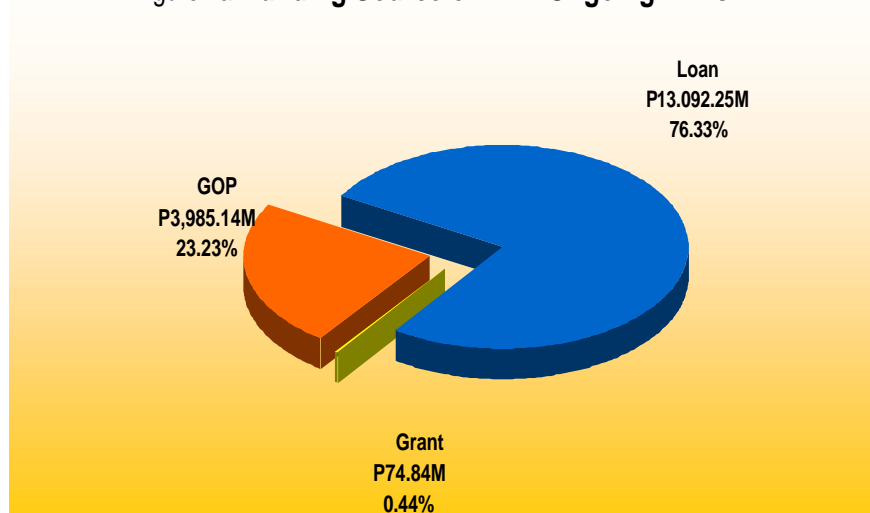
Project Title and Fund Source	Type of Assistance	Total Cost (PhP million) ¹			
		Loan	Grant	GOP	Total
Loans					
1 JBIC - MINSSAD	CA/TA	2,326.95		775.55	3,102.50
2 SPAIN - SPOTS II	CA/TA	1,430.00		30.21	1,460.21
3 WB - ARCDP 2	CA/TA	2,632.98		786.48	3,419.46
4 IFAD - NMCIREMP (w/ SOF grant)	CA/TA	728.83	5.20	401.75	1,135.78
5 JBIC - ARISP III	CA/TA	5,973.48		1,991.15	7,964.63
Grants					
6 JICA - In-Country Training Course	TA		20.00		20.00
7 UNDP - IP-EIPSDADS	TA		49.64		49.64
8 Bridge Construction to Support Expanded ARCs (Basal - Aurora)	TA				
For Implementation					
9 Agrarian Reform Communities Project (Phase II)	ADB	5,378.40		3,268.81	8,647.21
10 Tulay ng Pangulo Para sa Kaunlarang Pang-Agraryo	Gov't of France	16,511.09		1,963.47	18,474.56
GRAND TOTAL		34,981.73	74.84	9,217.42	44,274.00

TA projects provide/implement training programs, manpower and equipment support, policy studies and other activities that will help augment the capability of DAR staff and the ARBs themselves, while CA projects involve substantial investments in infrastructure, economic activities, livelihood and agri-business with some TA components.

The bulk, or 76.33%, of the combined cost of these on-going projects are financed through loans while the remaining 23.23% and 0.44%% are sourced from the GOP

and grant, respectively (Table 5/Figure 2a). Five (5) projects worth ₱13,092.25 million are assisted with loans from the Government of Japan through the Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC), the World Bank-International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), Government of Spain, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). The other on-going projects are assisted with a total of ₱74.84 million grant funds from the governments of Japan through the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); the European Union (EU), IFAD, WB-Japan Social Development Fund (WB-JSDF), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

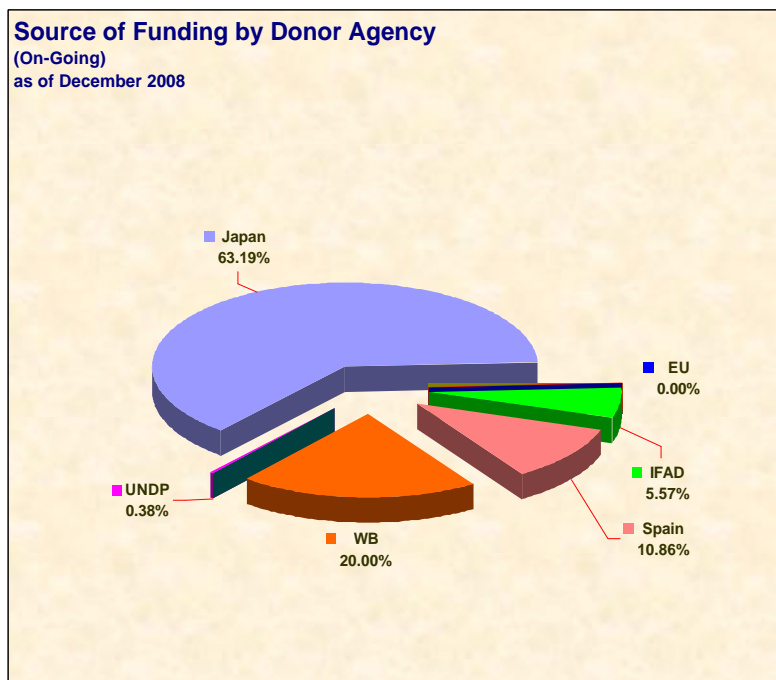
Figure 2a. Funding Source of DAR Ongoing FAPs



With the transfer of Tulay ng Pangulo sa ARC project to DPWH, the Government of Japan maintained its position as the top funding agency for the DAR ODA Portfolio of on-going projects, accounting for 63.19% of the total ODA (Figure 2b). Total funding support from the World Bank (WB) ranked second with 20%; from the Government of Spain, 10.86%; and from International Fund for Agricultural Development, 5.57%.. Grants from the UNDP accounted for 0.38%.

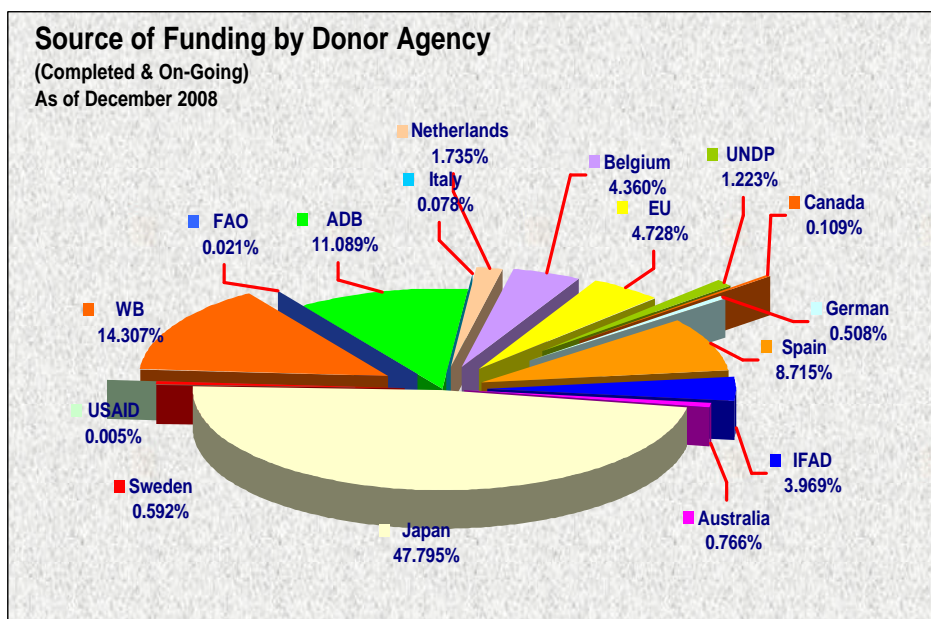
Counterpart fund requirements from the Government of the Philippines (GOP) for these on-going projects were estimated at ₱ 3,985.14 million, or 24.06% of the consolidated total project cost of all on-going FAPs.

Figure 2b



In terms of the Department's total ODA Portfolio of completed and on-going projects, the Government of Japan still emerged with the biggest share accounting for 47.795% (Figure 2c). Fund support from the World Bank (WB) accounted for 14.307%; 11.089% from the ADB; 8.715% from Spain; .and 3.969% from IFAD. Grants from the European Union, the Government of Belgium and UNDP accounted for 4.727%, 44.360%, and 1.223% of the total, respectively.

Figure 2c



II. Scope and Coverage

As of December 31, 2008, DAR-FAPs coverage reached a total of 1,176 ARCs in 79 provinces and 910 municipalities. Development interventions in these ARCs were focused on five major areas: physical infrastructure, community & institutional development, agricultural productivity & rural enterprise, basic social services, and land tenure improvement.

ARC SCOPE By REGION

As of December 31, 2008

ISLAND	SCOPE						No. of FAP
	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	ARC		BARANGAY	ARB	
Luzon	38	347	406	34%	1,775	268,277	12
Visayas	16	223	268	23%	1,278	161,282	15
Mindanao	25	340	502	43%	1,928	279,628	23
Grand Total	79	910	1,176		4,981	709,187	23

* The total number of FAPs has been corrected for double counting. Some FAPs have areas in all three island groups. Hence, the number of FAPs per island does not add up to the grand total.

Cumulative FAPs coverage is 709,187 ARBs, as direct project beneficiaries, in 4,981 barangays. Forty-five (43%) percent of FAPs ARCs were located in Mindanao, 34% in Luzon and 23% in Visayas. Mindanao accounts for the most number of ARBs (39%); Region X and Region IX account for the most number of ARC coverage with 108 and 101 ARCs, respectively. Regions VIII and III have the largest ARB count, 63,689 and 62,443, respectively. Region X has the most number of projects with 17 FAPs, inclusive of completed and on-going projects. Region VIII has the largest number of FAPs-assisted barangays at 632.

Among the FAPs that provided capital assistance, 2 projects covered the most number of ARCs, ARCP (167 ARCs) and ARISP II (149 ARCs). On-going projects, which were at various stage of implementation, covered 245 ARCs while completed projects covered 887 ARCs.

ARC SCOPE By REGION

As of December 31, 2008

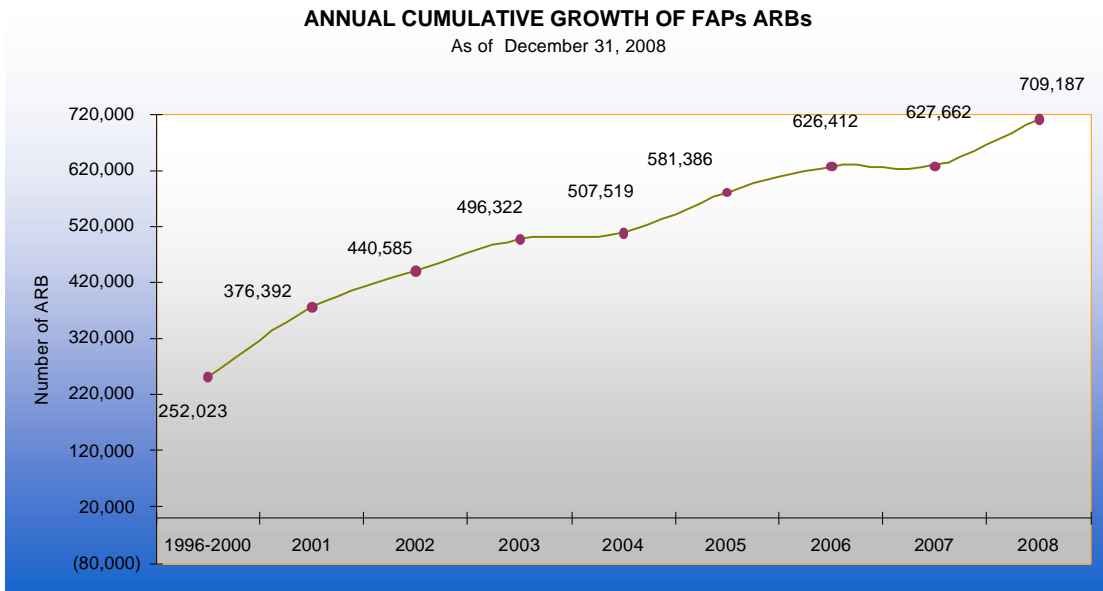
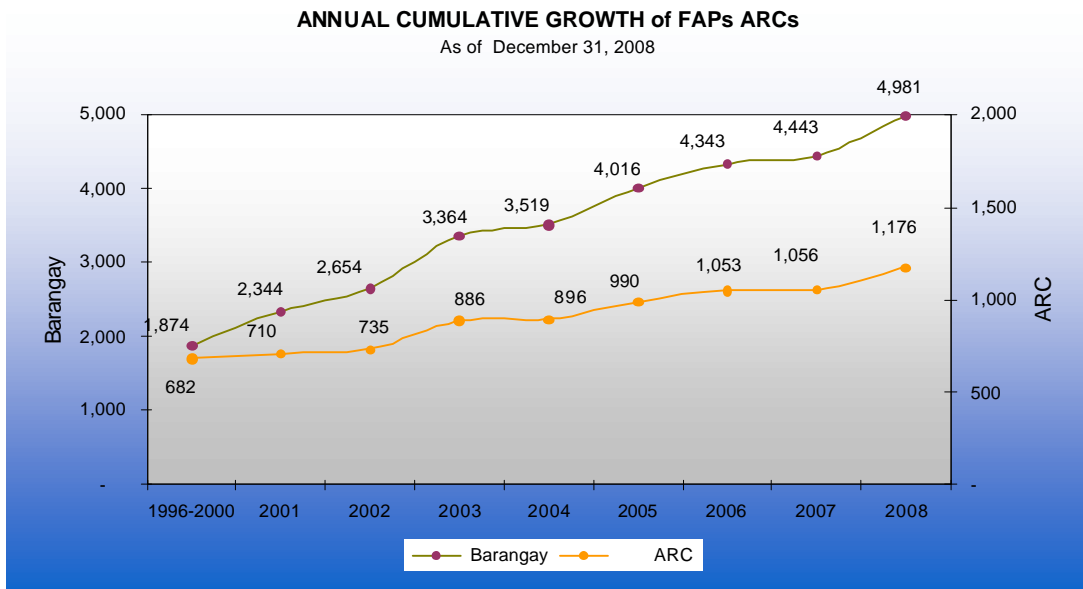
ISLAND	SCOPE					
	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	ARC	BARANGAY	ARB	No. of FAP
CAR	6	38	38	248	37,492	5
Region I	4	59	61	271	33,510	8
Region II	5	63	72	362	46,918	10
Region III	7	67	84	321	62,443	10
Region IV	10	68	89	288	51,687	11
Region V	6	52	62	285	36,227	11
Luzon	38	347	406 35%	1,775	268,277	12
Region VI	6	82	104	296	47,168	9
Region VII	4	55	71	350	50,425	9
Region VIII	6	86	93	632	63,689	11
Visayas	16	223	268 23%	1,278	161,282	15
Region IX	3	65	101	442	46,599	12
Region X	5	76	108	440	43,066	17
Region XI	4	49	80	262	56,169	15
Region XII	4	46	72	173	59,652	13
CARAGA	4	64	93	465	61,030	13
ARMM	5	40	48	146	13,112	12
Mindanao	25	340	502 45%	1,928	279,628	23
Grand Total	79	910	1,176	4,981	709,187	23

ARC SCOPE By PROJECT

As of December 31, 2008

FAP	DURATION	SCOPE				
		PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	ARC	BARANGAY	ARB
Completed						
ARSP-EU	1995-2001	5	51	61	199	44,914
BIARSP I/II - GoB	1995-2003	8	60	74	74	52,168
ARISP I - JBIC	1996-2002	64	72	75	318	40,634
RASCP - JBIC	1997-2001	64	72	75	318	40,634
ARCDP I - WB	1997-2003	14	101	101	505	70,190
SARDIC-UNDP	1997-2003	7	62	75	207	35,797
IFAP-GoI	1997	1	1	1	-	-
PAPSRA-CIDA	1999-2001	6	9	10	11	3,654
DARCMA-JICA	1999-2002	2	2	2	15	2,777
SARC-TSARRD (TA)	1999-2003	64	334	-	1398	218,422
SPOTS-GoS I	1999-2004	16	37	40	157	37,291
PATSARRD-AusAid	1999-2005	6	94	113	554	66,750
CMARPRP-JDSF	1999-2006	9	10	11	17	665
BIARSP III - GoB	1999-2007	8	60	76	74	52,168
ARISP II - JBIC	1999-2008	61	142	149	623	105,839
ARCP-ADB	1999-2009	34	164	167	546	92,798
WMCIP-IFAD	1999-2010	4	20	23	57	4,115
SPICcinZPARC	1999-2011	1	1	1	-	-
STARCM-EU	1999-2012	4	43	52	137	32,316
On-going						
MINSSAD-JBIC	2001-2009	6	16	8	51	13,666
SPOTS-GoS II	2005-2009	-	-	44	-	-
ARCDP II - WB	2003-2009	16	84	84	316	82,711
NMCIREMP-IFAD	2003-2009	5	28	38	270	19,421
ARISP III - JBIC	2008-2014	54	126	130	518	68,330
Total ARCs	1,176	Total Provinces		79		
Total ARBs	709,187	Total Municipalities		910		
		Total Barangays		4,981		

Yearly growth rate of ARCs is 7% or an average of 62 new ARCs covered per year; annual growth rate for ARB is 18% or 62,697 ARBs per year; and an average of 16% or an additional 429 barangays per year.



III. Status of On-Going Foreign-Assisted Projects (FAPs)

In this review, only six (6) of the eight (8) FAPs were covered. Projects not included in the physical and financial review are those under small grant-assistance and/or TA projects such as the JICA – In country Training Course and Bridge Construction to Support Expanded ARCs (Basal-Aurora).

A. Physical Accomplishment

As of December 2008, overall physical performance of the six (6) FAPs was reported at 62.81% of their physical targets, reflecting a decrease of 40.79% from the previous year's level of 103.60%. Similarly, FAPs performance for the year exhibited a substantial downward trend, from last year's record of 113.95% to this year's 33.22% (Table 7/Figure 5).

Table 7. **PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE**
As of December 31, 2008

NAME OF PROJECT	Target Cummulative/ Global	PERFORMANCE RELATIVE TO TARGETS (%) ^{1/}			
		Overall	For the Year	Cumulative	Time Elapsed (%)
LOAN	65.28	62.80	33.14	63.44	78.87
1 Solar Power Technology Support (SPOTs) Project to ARCs	98.91	98.45	9.04	97.45	100.00%
2 Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project Phase III (ARISP III)	22.71	12.63	14.96	15.63	10.53%
3 Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project (MINSSAD)	99.48	114.11	25.76	114.11	107.14%
4 Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project (PH-4109-WB)	101.53	103.09	87.12	103.06	85.00%
5 Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives and Resource Management Project (NMCIREMP)	118.87	107.59	63.36	96.95	91.67%
GRANT	84.01	64.07	60.18	64.76	33.34
6 Integrated Programme for the Empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable	84.01	64.07	60.18	64.76	66.67%
Over-all Weighted Accomplishment	65.34	62.81	33.22	63.44	56.102

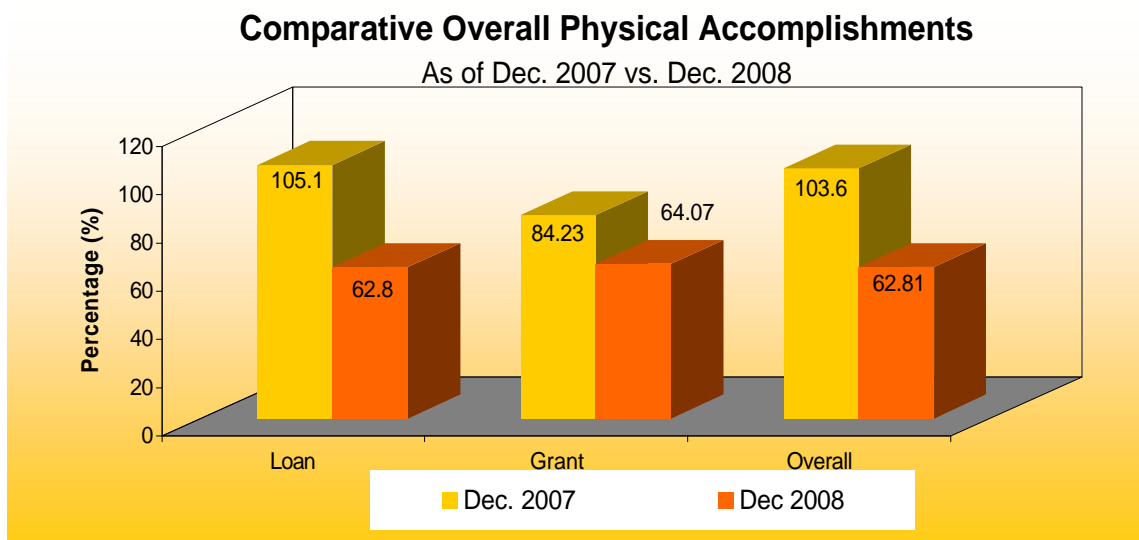
^{1/} Weighted

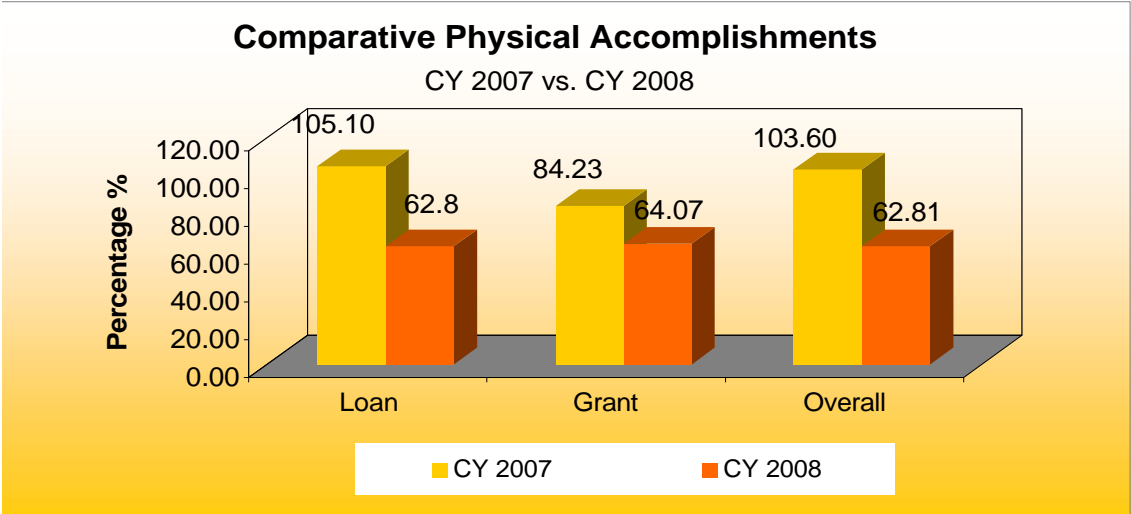
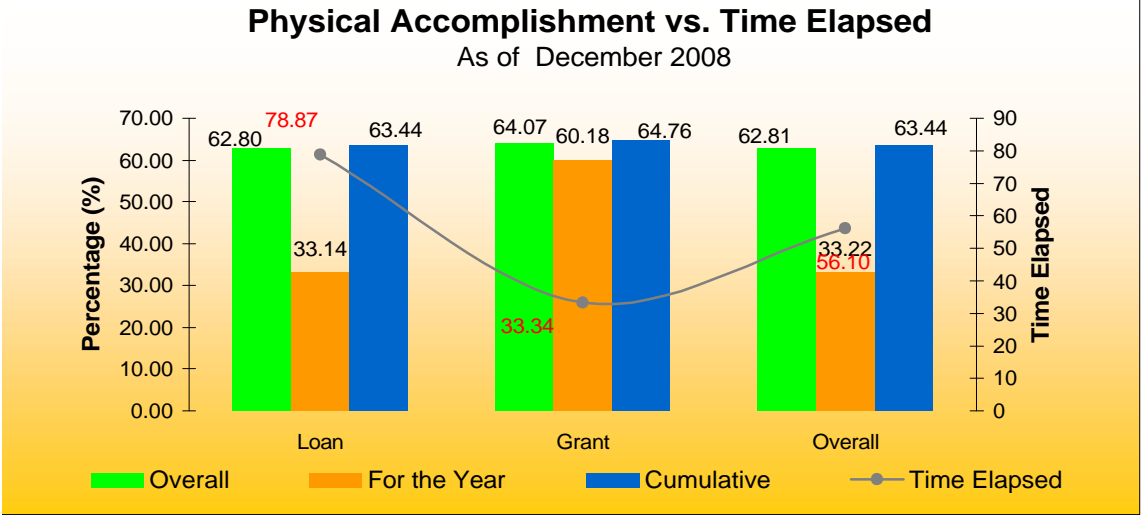
^{2/} Based on revised set of performance indicator.

On the other hand, the overall physical accomplishment of the loan-assisted projects exhibited a downward trend, from 105.10% in December 2007 to 62.80% in December 2008. However, for the year, a downward trend was exhibited, from 119.12% accomplishment in December 2007 to 33.14% December 2008.

Based on the overall target, the grant-assisted projects reported a downward trend, from 84.23% in December 2007 to 64.07% in December 2008.

Overall physical accomplishment was posted at 62.81% with a total elapsed time of 56.102%.





B. Financial Performance

The average ODA utilization rate for the FAPs under review was 68.66% of the total committed funds. On the other hand, the average availment rate was 95.86%. (Table 8)

Table 8. Utilization and Availment Rate of On-going Foreign -Assisted Projects
As of December 2008 (Preliminary)

Project Title and Fund Source		Net Commitment	Sheduled Availment	Actual Availment	Utilization Rate (%)	Availment Rate (%)	Time Elapsed (%)
LOAN							
JBIC-MINSSAD	Y	6,515.00	5,698.00	5,628.14	86.39%	98.77%	107.14%
SPAIN-SPOTS II	Php	1.430	1.430	1.430	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
ARDCP II	\$	50.00	37.23	43.47	87.00%	117.00%	85.00%
NMCIREMP	Php	728.83	800.77	553.74	75.98%	69.15%	91.67%
ARISP III	Y	11,802.00	1,440.88	1,428.29	12.63%	99.13%	10.53%
GRANT							
IP-EIPSDAD*	\$	1.211	0.664	0.604	49.96%	91.09%	66.67%

* As of November 2008

f

cash support, loan-assisted projects received 66.82% of their total allotment while grant-assisted projects received 100%. On the average, cash support amounted to 66.92% of the allotment. Total obligations as of December 2008 reached 91.31% of the total allotment. (Table 9 and Figure 7a and 7b.)

Table 9. Cash allocation and Cash Disbursement Status
As of December 2008 (Preliminary)

Fund Source	Allotment (PM)	Obligations (PM)	Cash Allocation (PM)	Cash Disb. (PM)
Loan				
Total	8,396.003	7,666.237	5,610.286	4,763.550
Loan Proceeds	6,285.331	5,704.405	3,716.542	2,990.579
Peso Counterpart	2,110.672	1,961.832	1,893.744	1,772.971
Grant				
Total	25.964	23.887	25.964	23.887
Grant Proceeds	25.964	23.887	25.964	23.887
Peso Counterpart				
Grant Total	8,421.967	7,690.124	5,636.250	4,787.437
Loan & Grant	6,311.295	5,728.292	3,742.506	3,014.466
Peso Counterpart	2,110.672	1,961.832	1,893.744	1,772.971

Figure 7a. **Cash Allocation and Cash Disbursement by Fund**

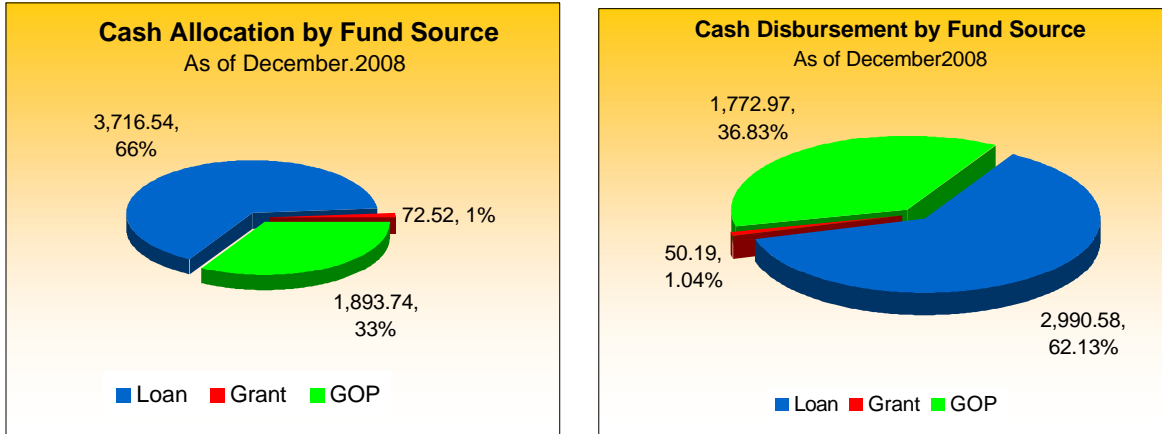


Figure 7b

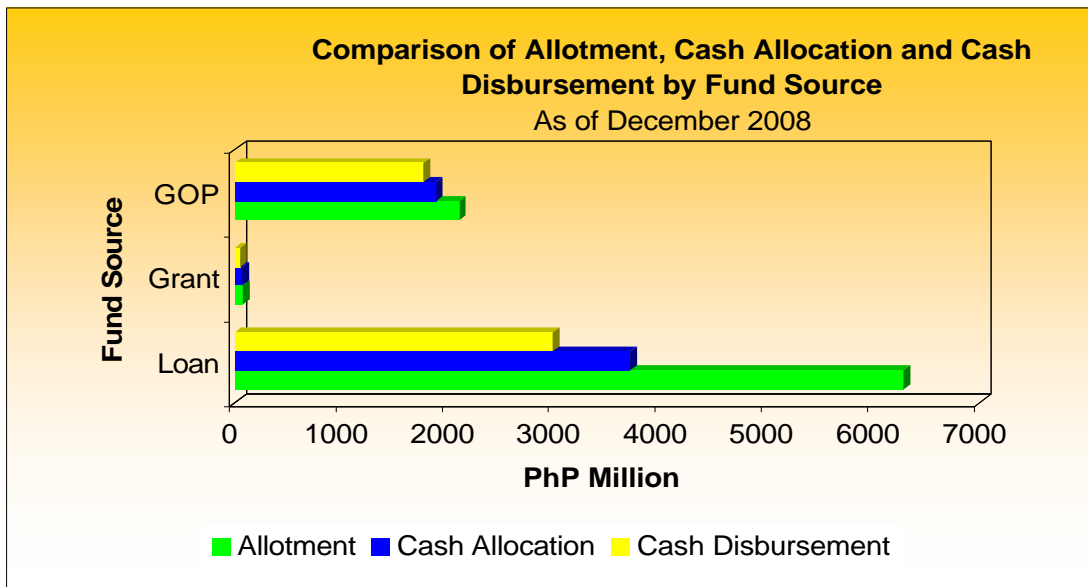
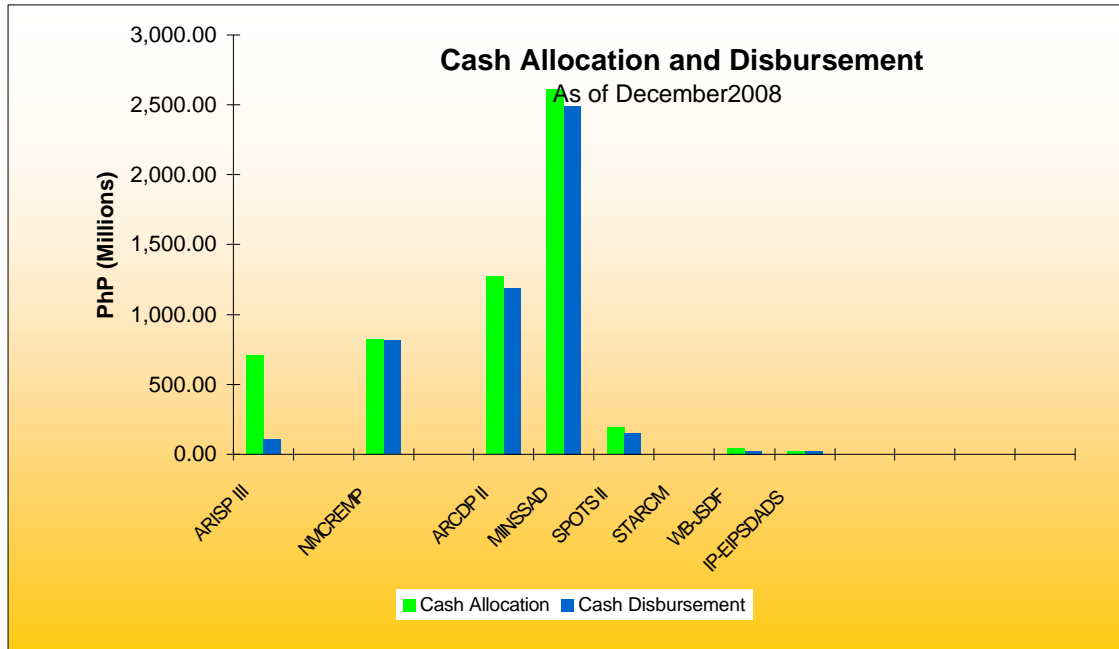


Figure 7c. **Cash Allocation/Cash Disbursement by FAP**



1. Loan Performance

As of December 2008, the average loan utilization and availment rates were 72.40% and 96.81%, respectively. WB-ARCDP II reported the highest loan availment rate of 117% (Table 8).

For the period covering January to December 2008, the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) already released a total of P749.173 million in the form of allotment for loan proceeds (LP). Of this amount, P480.532 million has been obligated. On the other hand, total cash allocation released was P980.399 million. Total cash disbursements amounted to P329.690 million, or 33.63% of the cash allocation (Tables 10 and 11).

**Table 10. Cash Allocation and Cash Disbursement Status for CY 2008
As of December 2008 (Preliminary)**

Fund Source	Allotment (PM)	Obligations (PM)	Cash Allocation (PM)	Cash Disb. (PM)
Loan				
Total	1,170.066	867.608	1,437.463	696.329
Loan Proceeds	749.173	480.532	980.399	329.690
Peso Counterpart	420.893	387.076	457.064	366.639
Grant				
Total	11.946	8.801	11.946	8.801
Grant Proceeds	11.946	8.801	11.946	8.801
Peso Counterpart				
Grant Total	1,182.012	876.409	1,449.409	705.130
Loan & Grant	761.119	489.333	992.345	338.491
Peso Counterpart	420.893	387.076	457.064	366.639

2. Grant Performance

For grant-assisted projects, average utilization and availment rates were estimated at 49.96% and 91.09%, respectively. (Table 8)

Total allotment for the period January – December 2008 reached P11.946 million with a total cash allocation amounting to P11.946 million. Of the total allotment, P8.801 million have been obligated. Total disbursements reached P8.801million, or 73.67% of the total allotment received. (Tables 10 and 11)

3. GOP Counterpart Performance

The government allotted ₱2,110.672 million as of December 2008 as counterpart funds to support various activities by virtue of the loan and grant agreements. Actual cash allocated amounted to ₱1,893.744 million, cumulative from project start. The actual cash disbursements reached ₱1,772.971 million.

For the period January – December 2008, total allotment released amounted to P420.893 million. Total obligations however reached P387.076 million, representing 91.97% of the total allotment. Cash allocation and disbursements were at P457.064 million and P366.639 million, respectively. (Tables 10 and 11)

Details on the financial performance of the FAPs as of December 2008 and for CY 2008 are shown in Tables 11 and 12.

Department of Agrarian Reform
Financial Performance of On-going Foreign-Assisted Projects
 January to December 2008 (Preliminary)

01/09/2009

FUND SOURCE-PROJECT TITLE	EXPENDITURES										
	AMOUNT (Pmillion)			CASH ALLOCATION (NCA) (Pmillion)			CASH SUPPORT (%) (D)/(A)		RATE (%)		
	ALLOTMENT (Pmillion)	OBLIGATIONS (Pmillion)	OBLIGW ALLOT. (%)	CASH ALLOT. (%)	CASH ALLOC. (NCA) (Pmillion)	CASH SUPP. (%)	CASH DISB. (F)	ACCTS. PAYABLE (G)	NON-CASH EXPD. (H)	CASH DISB. (F)/(D)	TOTAL DISB. (H)/(A)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	(H)/(A)	(F)/(B)	
LOANS											
Total	1,170.066	867.608	74.15%	1,437.463	122.85%	696.329	408.744	1,105.073	48.44%	94.45%	80.26%
Loan Proceeds	749.173	480.532	64.14%	980.399	130.86%	329.690	405.164	734.854	33.63%	98.09%	68.61%
Peso Counterpart	420.893	387.076	91.97%	457.064	108.59%	366.639	3.580	370.219	80.22%	87.96%	94.72%
1.0 JAPAN BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (JBIC)											
Total	723.132	155.807	21.55%	668.551	92.45%	70.681	83.292	153.973	10.57%	21.29%	45.36%
1.a Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Project (ARISP III)	643.102	86.212	13.41%	589.639	91.69%	0.093	82.991	83.084	0.02%	12.92%	0.11%
LP	80.030	69.595	86.96%	78.912	98.60%	70.588	0.301	70.889	89.45%	88.58%	101.43%
Total	67.461	143.048	212.05%	214.910	318.57%	168.319	59.673	227.992	78.32%	337.96%	117.67%
1.b Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project (MINSSAD)	52.000	111.432	214.29%	196.635	378.14%	150.044	59.215	209.259	76.31%	402.42%	134.65%
LP	15.461	31.616	204.49%	18.275	118.20%	18.275	0.458	18.733	100.00%	121.16%	57.80%
2.0 WORLD BANK (WB)											
Total	211.086	358.144	169.67%	297.510	140.94%	220.014	0.871	220.885	73.95%	104.64%	61.43%
Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project (ARCDP)	211.086	174.276	87.11%	70.950	107.33%	56.378	0.871	56.378	79.46%	77.93%	32.35%
		183.868	87.11%	226.560	107.33%	163.636	0.871	164.507	72.23%	77.93%	89.00%
3.0 INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEV. (IFAD)											
Total	80.703	140.231	173.76%	157.859	195.60%	157.859	0.320	158.179	100.00%	196.00%	112.57%
Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives Projects (NMCIREMP)	54.071	108.612	200.87%	123.175	227.80%	123.175	0.320	123.175	100.00%	227.80%	113.41%
	26.632	31.619	118.73%	34.684	130.23%	34.684	0.320	35.004	100.00%	131.44%	109.69%
4.0 SPANISH GOVERNMENT											
Total	87.684	70.378	80.26%	98.633	112.49%	79.456	264.588	344.044	80.56%	392.37%	112.90%
Solar Power Technology Support Project to Agrarian Reform Communities (SPOTS II)	87.684	70.378	80.26%	98.633	112.49%	79.456	262.958	262.958	80.56%	392.37%	112.90%
							1.630	81.086	80.56%	92.48%	112.90%

FUND SOURCE-PROJECT TITLE	ALLOTMENT (Pmillion)	OBLIGATIONS (Pmillion)	OBLIGN/ ALLOT. (%)	CASH ALLOCATION (NCA) (Pmillion)	CASH SUPPORT (D)/(A) (%)	EXPENDITURES									
						AMOUNT (Pmillion)			RATE (%)						
						Cash Disb. Payable	Non-cash Expd.	TOTAL	Cash Disb. (F)/(D)	Total Disb.	Cash Disb. Oblign.				
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	(H)/(A)	(F)/(B)					
GRANT															
Total	11,946	8,801	73.67%	11,946	100.00%	8,801	0.000	8,801	73.67%	73.67%	100.00%	0.000	8,801	73.67%	100.00%
Grant Portion	11,946	8,801	73.67%	11,946	100.00%	8,801	0.000	8,801	73.67%	73.67%	100.00%	0.000	8,801	73.67%	100.00%
Peso Counterpart															
5.0 UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME															
Programme for the Empowerment of Indigenous	11,946	8,801	73.67%	11,946	100.00%	8,801		8,801	73.67%	73.67%	100.00%		8,801	73.67%	100.00%
Peoples and Sustainable Development of Ancestral	11,946	8,801	73.67%	11,946	100.00%	8,801		8,801	73.67%	73.67%	100.00%		8,801	73.67%	100.00%
Domains															
GRAND TOTAL	1,182,012	876,409	74.15%	1,449,409	122.62%	705,130	0.000	1,113,874	48.65%	94.24%	80.46%	408,744	1,113,874	94.24%	80.46%
Loan & Grant	761,119	489,333	64.29%	992,345	130.38%	338,491	0.000	743,655	34.11%	97.71%	69.17%	405,164	743,655	97.71%	69.17%
GOP	420,893	387,076	91.97%	457,064	108.59%	366,639	0.000	370,219	80.22%	87.96%	94.72%	3,580	370,219	80.22%	94.72%

Department of Agrarian Reform
Financial Performance of On-going Foreign-Assisted Projects
As of 30 December 2008 (Preliminary)

1/9/2009

FUND SOURCE-PROJECT TITLE	ALLOTMENT (Pmillion)			OBLIGATIONS (Pmillion)			OBLIGN/ ALLOT. (%)			CASH ALLOCATION (NCA) (Pmillion)			CASH SUPPORT (%) (D)/(A)			EXPENDITURES (Pmillion)				RATE (%)			
	A			B			C			D			E										
LOANS																							
Total	8,396.003	7,666.237	91.31%	5,610.286	66.82%	4,763.550	15.219	2,392.588	7,171.357	84.91%	85.41%	62.14%											
Loan Proceeds	6,285.331	5,704.405	90.76%	3,716.542	59.13%	2,990.579	0.000	2,227.338	5,217.917	80.47%	83.02%	52.43%											
Peso Counterpart	2,110.672	1,961.832	92.95%	1,893.744	89.72%	1,772.971	15.219	165.250	1,953.440	93.62%	92.55%	90.37%											
1.0 JAPAN BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION (JBIC)																							
Total	794.412	196.027	24.68%	707.479	89.06%	109.608	83.292	192.900	192.900	15.49%	24.28%	55.91%											
1.a Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Project (ARISP III)	643.102	86.212	13.41%	589.639	91.69%	0.093	82.991	83.084	83.084	0.02%	12.92%	0.11%											
GOP	151.310	109.815	72.58%	117.840	77.88%	109.515	0.301	109.816	109.816	92.94%	72.58%	99.73%											
Total	3,158.976	3,149.675	99.71%	2,607.646	82.55%	2,490.086	455.402	2,945.488	2,945.488	95.49%	93.24%	79.06%											
1.b Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development Project (MINSSAD)	2,438.152	2,435.754	99.90%	1,922.151	78.84%	1,804.689	451.388	2,256.077	2,256.077	93.89%	92.53%	74.09%											
GOP	720.824	713.921	99.04%	685.495	95.10%	685.397	4.014	689.411	689.411	99.99%	95.64%	96.00%											
2.0 WORLD BANK (WB)																							
Total	1,371.059	1,302.052	94.97%	1,276.278	93.09%	1,193.721	0.439	18.297	1212.457	93.53%	88.43%	91.68%											
Agrarian Reform Communities Development Project (ARCDP II)	708.357	708.347	100.00%	619.410	87.44%	600.455	600.455	600.455	600.455	96.94%	84.77%	84.77%											
GOP	662.702	593.705	89.59%	656.868	99.12%	593.266	0.439	18.297	612.002	90.32%	92.35%	99.93%											
3.0 INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEV. (IFAD)																							
Total	1,050.320	1,024.801	97.57%	825.594	78.60%	815.730	9.667	0.568	825.965	98.81%	78.64%	79.60%											
Northern Mindanao Community Initiatives Projects (NMCIREMP)	802.761	781.133	97.31%	585.342	72.92%	585.342	9.667	0.568	585.342	100.00%	72.92%	74.93%											
GOP	247.559	243.668	98.43%	240.252	97.05%	230.388	9.667	0.568	240.623	95.89%	97.20%	94.55%											
4.0 SPANISH GOVERNMENT																							
Total	2,021.236	1,993.682	98.64%	193.289	9.56%	154.405	5.113	1,835.029	1994.547	79.88%	98.68%	7.74%											
Solar Power Technology Support Project to Agrarian Reform Communities (SPOTS - II)	1,692.959	1,692.959	100.00%	193.289	100.00%	154.405	1,692.959	1,692.959	1692.959	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%											
GOP	328.277	300.723	91.61%	193.289	58.88%	154.405	5.113	142.070	301.588	79.88%	91.87%	51.34%											

FUND SOURCE-PROJECT TITLE	EXPENDITURES													
	ALLOTMENT (Pmillion)		OBLIGN/ ALLOT. (%)	CASH ALLOCATION (NCA) (Pmillion)		CASH SUPPORT (%) (D)/(A)	AMOUNT (Pmillion)			RATE (%)				
	A	B		C	D		E	F	G	H	I	(H)/(A)	(F)/(D)	Total Disb.
		(Pmillion)	(%)	(Pmillion)	(%)	(D)/(A)	Cash Disb.	Accis. Payable	Non-cash Expd.	TOTAL	Cash Disb. (F)/(D)	Total Disb. (H)/(A)		(FY)(B)
GRANT														
Total	25.964	23.887	92.00%	25.964	100.00%	23.887	0.000	0.000	23.887	92.00%	23.887	92.00%	100.00%	
Grant Portion	25.964	23.887	92.00%	25.964	100.00%	23.887	0.000	0.000	23.887	92.00%	23.887	92.00%	100.00%	
Peso Counterpart														
5.0 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)														
Programme for the Empowerment of Indigenous Peoples and Sustainable Development of Ancestral Domains	25.964	23.887	92.00%	25.964	100.00%	23.887			23.887	92.00%	23.887	92.00%	100.00%	
Total	25.964	23.887	92.00%	25.964	100.00%	23.887			23.887	92.00%	23.887	92.00%	100.00%	
GP	25.964	23.887	92.00%	25.964	100.00%	23.887			23.887	92.00%	23.887	92.00%	100.00%	
GOP														
GRAND TOTAL														
Loan & Grant	8,421.967	7,690.124	91.31%	5,636.250	66.92%	4,787.437	15.219	2,392.588	7,195.244	84.94%	7,195.244	85.43%	62.25%	
GOP	6,311.295	5,728.292	90.76%	3,742.506	59.30%	3,014.466	0.000	2,227.338	5,241.804	80.55%	5,241.804	83.05%	52.62%	
	2,110.672	1,961.832	92.95%	1,893.744	89.72%	1,772.971	15.219	165.250	1,953.440	93.62%	1,953.440	92.55%	90.37%	

IV. Program Assistance to the Beneficiaries

Assistance to project beneficiaries involves physical and non-physical infrastructure support designed to lay the foundation for a sustainable growth in the ARCs focusing on the development of the social and economic well-being of ARBs and non-ARBs. Development interventions under the various FAPs are classified under six major components:

1. Physical Infrastructure
2. Community & Institutional Development
3. Agricultural Productivity & Rural Enterprise Development
4. Basic Social Services
5. Gender & Development
6. Land Tenure Improvement

The implementation of these components places the well-being of the ARBs at the center of development concerns and, with these in place, the productive potential of the ARBs can be unleashed to serve not only the interests of the ARCs but the areas adjacent to these communities as well.

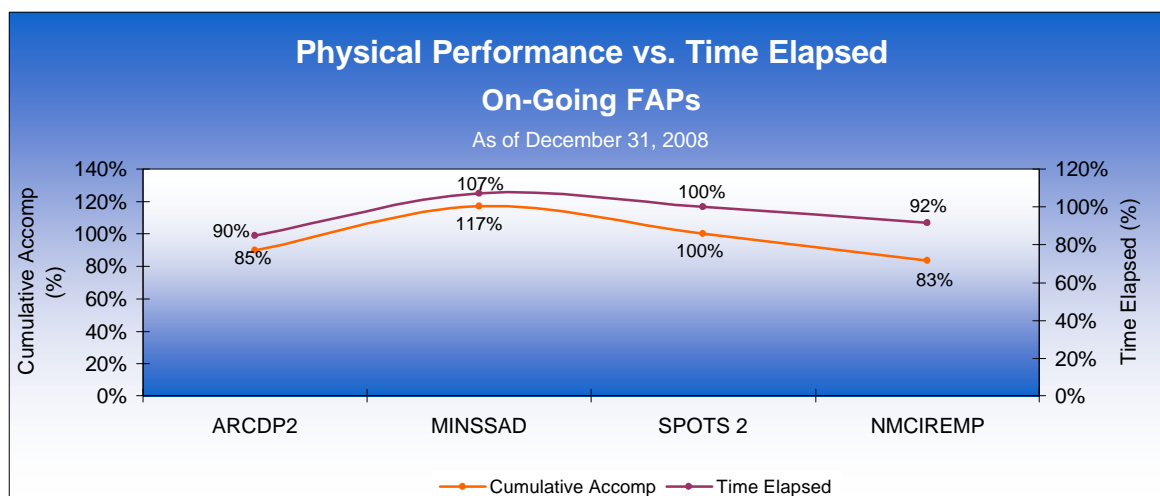
A. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The provision of adequate physical infrastructure facilities is necessary to promote equitable agricultural development and foster rural growth. The Department, through its Foreign-Assisted Projects, has given significant emphasis on the provision/improvement of basic rural infrastructure, e.g., irrigation, post-harvest facilities, potable water supply, electrification, farm to market roads, bridges and school buildings.

All these infrastructure facilities aim to integrate the ARCs with the rest of the national economy. Combined with capacity building and local resource mobilization, physical infrastructure creates enabling conditions that lead to increased agricultural production, employment generation, improved household income, greater consumption and strengthened rural institutions.

? PERFORMANCE OF ON-GOING PROJECTS

By Project



As of December 31, 2008, five (5) projects with physical infrastructure component were implemented: ARCDP2, MINSSAD, SPOTS2, NMCIREMP and ARISP3. The cumulative physical accomplishment for these projects has reached 98% with an average time elapsed of 96%. This represents a 17% increase from CY 2007's 81% accomplishment. Four (4) FAPs with physical infrastructure were completed in CY 2007 and activities for these projects will shift to sustainability monitoring of intervention packages provided. ARISP3 whose loan package became effective within the second quarter of CY 2008 has neither ongoing nor completed subprojects to date, i.e. subprojects are under various stages of pre-construction and design preparation.

Scope of Physical Infrastructure under On-going FAPs

As of December 31, 2008

FAPs	Completed		Ongoing		Preconstruction	
	Subproj	Cost (PhP)	Subproj	Cost (PhP)	Subproj	Cost (PhP)
ARCDP 2	201	1,911,287,252	66	1,129,412,127	3	78,368,303.48
MINSSAD	656	1,567,927,194	114	465,769,930	-	-
NMCIREMP	134	312,908,297	20	85,758,224	6	14,213,954.89
SPOTS 2	449	1,003,918,634	-	-	-	-
Total	1,440	4,796,041,376	200	1,680,940,280	9	92,582,258



By Subproject

Physical infrastructure investments under on-going FAPs were translated into completed physical infrastructure with a total cost of PhP 4.8 billion representing 1,440 subprojects.

Completed Physical Infrastructure Under On-Going FAPs

As of December 31, 2008

SUBPROJECT TYPE	SCALE	COST (PhP)
Bridge	1,537 lm.	251,370,354
Fam-to-market Road	1,206 km.	2,642,620,358
Flood Control Structure	518 lm.	2,460,701
Health Center	98 unit	45,571,999
Irrigation	2,945 ha.	247,659,378
Market/Processing Center	2 proj.	3,717,124
Multi-Purpose Building/Center	47 unit	68,679,362
Post-Harvest Facility	175 unit	63,459,128
Potable Water Supply	92 sys.	345,980,648
School Building	627 clsrr	273,555,837
Solar Package	9,244 sys.	849,443,909
Wharf	1 proj.	1,522,579
Total	1,440 units	4,796,041,376

?CY 2008 PERFORMANCE



Physical Accomplishment

As of December 31, 2008, 699 subprojects were completed amounting to PhP 2.6 billion. Completed infrastructures for the year include: irrigation systems covering 3,028 hectares with a total amount of PhP 284 million; 537 kilometers of farm-to-market roads with a cost of PhP 1.1 billion; 1,048 linear meters of bridge amounting PhP 165 million; and various subprojects with an aggregate amount of PhP 1.1 billion. Three (3) FAPs were completed in CY 2008.

CY 2008 ACCOMPLISHMENT

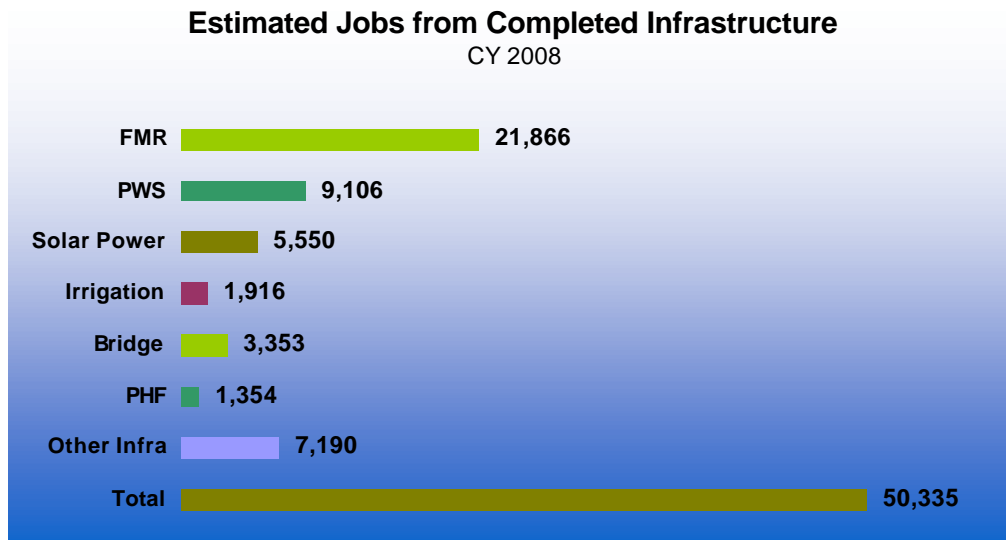
As of December 31, 2008

Infra Type	Target	Accomplishment	Performance (%)
Irrigation	3,060 hectare	3,028 hectare	99%
PHF	125 unit	101 unit	81%
FMR	204 kilometer	537 kilometer	263%
Bridge	225 linear meter	1,048 linear meter	466%
PWS	63 system	71 system	113%
MPB	104 unit	10 unit	10%
Solar Power	system	8,488 system	-
School Building	37 classroom	287 classroom	776%
Health Center	10 unit	37 unit	370%
Sanitation System	- system	- system	-
Market Structure	- project	5 project	-
Wharf	- project	2 project	-



ESTIMATED JOBS GENERATED in CY 2008

Subproject construction in the ARCs were largely labor-based and it provided an alternative source of employment for local residents. Getting involved in the actual construction of subprojects strengthens the ARBs' sense of ownership for completed subprojects resulting to more efficient and effective operation & maintenance.



? CUMULATIVE PERFORMANCE (COMPLETED and ON-GOING PROJECTS)



By Subproject

Since the start of FAPs physical infrastructure implementation in 1996, a total of 4,545 subprojects were completed with a total amount of Php 20.1 billion; 236 subprojects were under construction stage amounting to Php 2.4 billion; and 48 subprojects amounting Php 394 million were under various design and approval stages.

Farm-to-market roads (FMRs) account for 51% of total completed subprojects and have the highest demand based on cost of investment. FMRs also deliver the greatest impact probably because where new roads were constructed or existing gravel roads were rehabilitated, progress somehow spontaneously came into being, i.e. access to health services, primary education, rural electrification, etc. Investment in irrigation systems account for 25%. Irrigation subprojects have direct effect on ARBs' household income as a result of higher cropping intensity, crop diversification and improved production yields. Other physical infrastructures represent 24% of completed subprojects.

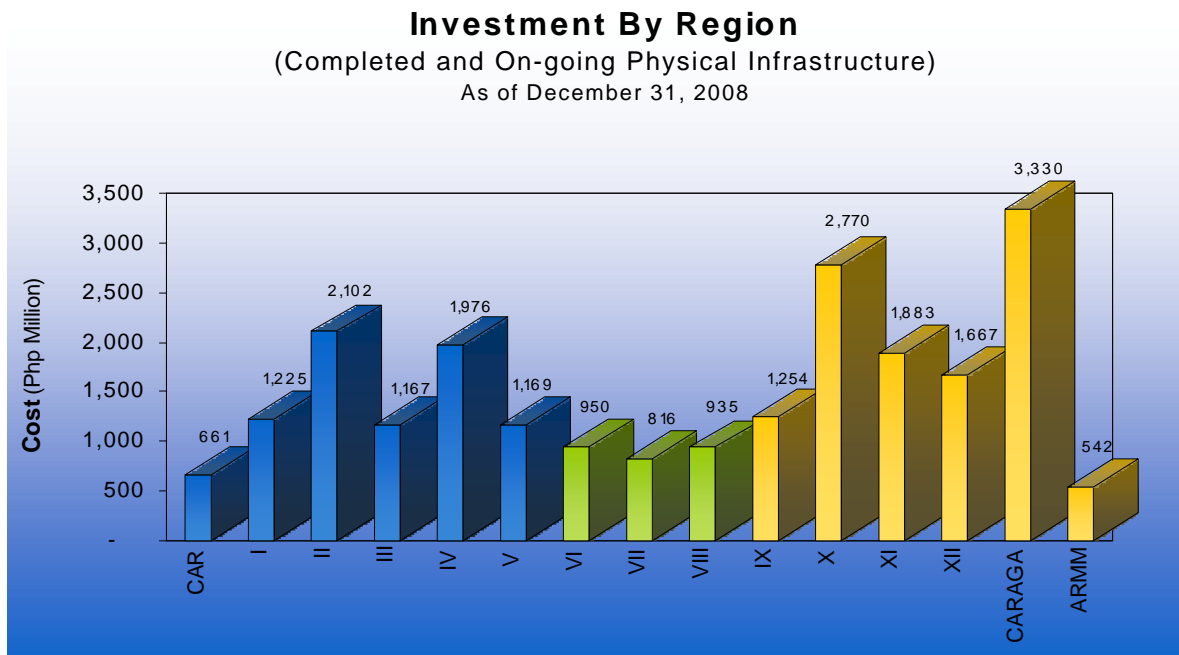


By Region

In terms of regional accomplishment, CARAGA and Region X posted the highest cumulative intervention amounting to Php 3.3 billion (15%) and Php 2.8 billion (12%), respectively. Luzon accounts for 37% of total intervention with an aggregate amount of Php 8.3 billion; Visayas, 12%, with a total cost of Php 2.70 billion; and Mindanao, 51%, amounting to Php 11.4 billion. Investment is lowest in three regions: ARMM, Php 542 million (2.4%); CAR, Php 661 million (3%); and Region VII, Php 816 million (4%).

Subproject implementation pace varies across regions and two major factors affect construction: *terrain* and *weather*. It is more challenging to put up an FMR in CAR than in any other flatter region as road sections tend to traverse hilly or steep sectors in the autonomous region. Irregular terrains impede the operation of mechanized equipment and hamper the delivery of materials on site.

On the other hand, the Type II weather in several areas in the Visayas, e.g. Region VIII, has a great influence on construction due to pronounced periods of rainfall causing frequent suspension of activities. Subproject implementation takes longer periods in these areas than in locations with more pronounced dry season



Department of Agrarian Reform
Foreign-Assisted Projects Office

Summary of Physical Infrastructure By Implementation Stage

As of December 31, 2008

SP Category	Completed		On-Going		Pre-construction		Pipeline		Total	
	Scale	Cost	Scale	Cost	Scale	Cost	Scale	Cost	Scale	Cost
BRIDGE	10,443 lm.	967,924,394.29	903 lm.	198,939,206.61	59 lm.	15,863,381.24	11,404 lm.		11,404 lm.	1,182,726,982.14
FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD	5,093 km.	10,201,135,837.19	421 km.	846,631,685.23	13 km.	19,354,676.80	132 km.	292,295,740.00	5,659 km.	11,359,417,939.22
FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURE	12,500 lm.	11,709,168.22	- lm.	2,923,748.00					12,500 lm.	14,632,916.22
HEALTH CENTER	193 unit	99,755,271.58	2 unit	1,037,174.78					195 unit	100,792,446.36
IRRIGATION	67,471 ha.	5,097,913,554.03	10,707 ha.	1,191,767,880.52	350 ha.	55,636,102.75			78,527 ha.	6,345,317,537.30
MARKET STRUCTURE	9 proj.	18,821,653.62							9 proj.	18,821,653.62
MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING/CENTER	194 unit	170,161,037.51	1 unit	600,000.00					195 unit	170,761,037.51
POST HARVEST FACILITY	428 unit	284,029,315.24	30 unit	8,265,082.85					458 unit	292,294,398.09
POTABLE WATER SUPPLY (Level I)	503 unit	195,463,576.49							503 unit	195,463,576.49
POTABLE WATER SUPPLY (Level II)	496 sys.	1,012,055,576.68	19 sys.	99,856,147.71	3 sys.	8,116,984.00			518 sys.	1,120,028,708.39
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	63 km.	22,167,930.00							63 km.	22,167,930.00
SANITATION SYSTEM	594 unit	2,241,438.50							594 unit	2,241,438.50
SCHOOL BUILDING	918 clstrm.	354,135,995.84	42 clstrm.	11,402,120.01	2 clstrm.	1,910,566.28			962 clstrm.	367,448,682.13
SOLAR POWER TECHNOLOGY	15,199 sys.	1,619,228,095.09	118 sys.	8,449,980.00	7 sys.	501,270.00			15,324 sys.	1,628,179,345.09
WHARF	5 proj.	11,093,059.17							5 proj.	11,093,059.17
TOTAL		20,067,835,903.45		2,369,873,025.71		101,382,981.07		292,295,740.00		22,831,387,650.23

Department of Agrarian Reform
Foreign-Assisted Projects Office

Summary of Completed Physical Infrastructure by Year
As of December 31, 2008

SP Category	CY 1996 - 2006		CY 2007		CY 2008		Total	
	Scale	Cost	Scale	Cost	Scale	Cost	Scale	Cost
BRIDGE	8,616 lm.	650,178,630	779 lm.	151,976,790	1,048 lm.	165,768,974	10,443 lm.	967,924,394
FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD	3,487 km.	6,607,905,212	1,069 km.	2,512,295,147	537 km.	1,080,935,478	5,093 km.	10,201,135,837
FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURE	7,900 lm.	3,453,273	4,600 lm.	8,255,895	-	-	12,500 lm.	11,709,168
HEALTH CENTER	95 unit	40,000,392	61 unit	37,434,373	37 unit	22,320,506	193 unit	99,755,272
IRRIGATION	46,708 ha.	3,257,451,814	17,735 ha.	1,564,647,286	3,028 ha.	284,113,907	67,471 ha.	5,097,913,554
MARKET STRUCTURE	3 unit	5,486,267	1 unit	1,717,124	5 unit	11,618,263	9 unit	18,821,654
MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING/CENTER	164 unit	126,802,752	20 unit	31,268,584	10 unit	12,089,702	194 unit	170,161,038
POST HARVEST FACILITY	236 unit	205,169,434	91 unit	45,391,432	101 unit	33,468,449	428 unit	284,029,315
POTABLE WATER SUPPLY	757 sys.	691,733,848	171 sys.	290,719,881	71 sys.	225,065,423	999 sys.	1,207,519,153
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	63 km.	22,167,930	-	-	-	-	63 km.	22,167,930
SANITATION SYSTEM	508 sys.	1,210,002	86 sys.	1,031,437			594 sys.	2,241,439
SCHOOL BUILDING	349 clsrm.	126,253,708	282 clsrm.	102,193,055	287 clsrm.	125,689,233	918 clsrm.	354,135,996
SOLAR POWER TECHNOLOGY	6,080 sys.	778,735,436	631 sys.	183,461,950	8,613 sys.	665,981,959	15,199 sys.	1,619,228,095
WHARF	1 proj.	500,000	2 proj.	4,593,059	2 proj.	6,000,000	5 proj.	11,093,059
TOTAL		12,517,048,697		4,934,986,014		2,633,051,895		20,067,835,903

Department of Agrarian Reform
Foreign-Assisted Projects Office

Summary of Completed Physical Infrastructure under PGMA Administration

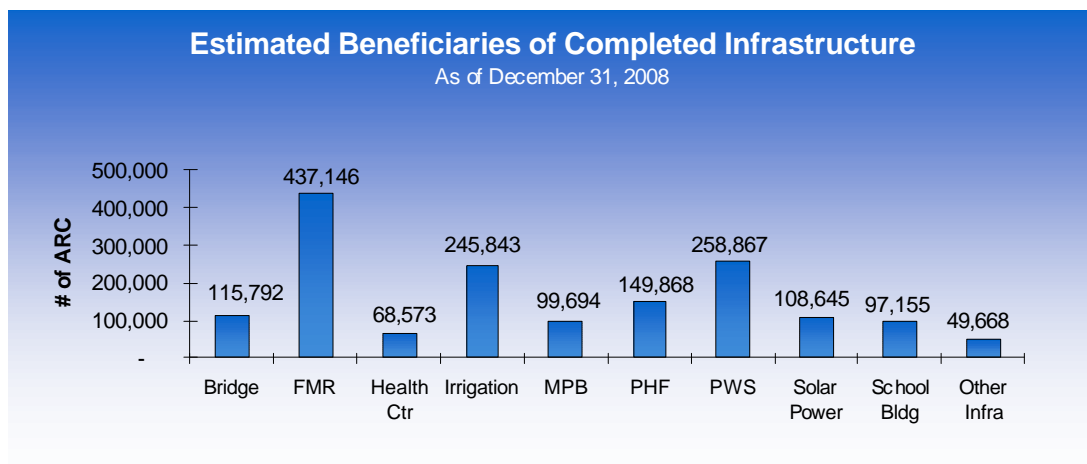
As of December 31, 2008

Subproject Category	CY 2001 - 2006			CY 2007			CY 2008			Total		
	Scale	Cost	ARB	Scale	Cost	ARB	Scale	Cost	ARB	Scale	Cost	ARB
BRIDGE	7,610 lm.	565,608,822.85	69,846	779 lm.	151,976,790.12	43,013	1,048 lm.	165,768,974.32	40,371	9,437 lm.	883,354,587.29	95,469
FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD	2,917 km.	6,005,010,314.80	469,071	1,069 km.	2,512,295,147.31	137,397	537 km.	1,080,935,477.90	95,888	4,523 km.	9,598,240,940.01	356,274
FLOOD CONTROL STRUCTURE	7,900 lm.	3,453,272.89	1,007	4,600 lm.	8,255,895.33	1,745				12,500 lm.	11,709,168.22	2,358
HEALTH CENTER	95 unit	40,000,392.38	71,585	61 unit	37,434,373.18	48,670	37 unit	22,320,506.02	24,656	193 unit	99,755,271.58	68,573
IRRIGATION	35,581 ha.	2,581,522,035.88	185,621	17,735 ha.	1,564,647,286.34	71,651	3,028 ha.	284,113,906.51	26,785	56,343 ha.	4,421,983,776.03	202,794
MARKET/PROCESSING CENTER	3 unit	5,486,267.00	12,555	1 unit	1,717,123.68	353	5 unit	11,618,262.94	1,926	9 unit	18,821,653.62	14,834
MULTI-PURPOSE BUILDING/CENTER	164 unit	126,802,751.53	119,360	20 unit	31,288,583.52	7,656	10 unit	12,089,702.46	11,268	194 unit	170,161,037.51	99,694
POST HARVEST FACILITY	149 unit	109,630,066.82	104,404	91 unit	45,391,431.97	42,949	101 unit	33,468,449.45	30,951	341 unit	188,489,948.24	111,698
POTABLE WATER SUPPLY	551 sys.	611,193,945.48	236,103	171 sys.	290,719,881.42	95,389	71 sys.	225,065,423.27	44,894	793 sys.	1,126,979,250.17	211,778
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION	13 unit	4,104,640.00	8,848							13 unit	4,104,640.00	3,127
SANITATION SYSTEM	508 sys.	1,210,001.50	11,091	86 sys.	1,031,437.00	14,980				594 sys.	2,241,438.50	17,487
SCHOOL BUILDING	301 clstrm.	122,887,958.04	54,676	282 clstrm.	102,193,054.95	54,591	287 clstrm.	125,689,232.85	51,362	870 clstrm.	350,770,245.84	81,077
SOLAR POWER TECHNOLOGY	6,080 sys.	778,735,436.14	107,841	631 sys.	183,461,949.90	43,455	8,613 sys.	665,981,959.05	63,116	15,199 sys.	1,619,228,095.09	108,645
WHARF	1 proj.	500,000.00		2 proj.	4,593,059.17	884	2 proj.	6,000,000.00	1,545	5 proj.	11,093,059.17	2,429
TOTAL		10,956,145,905.31			4,934,986,013.89			2,633,051,894.77			18,506,933,111.27	



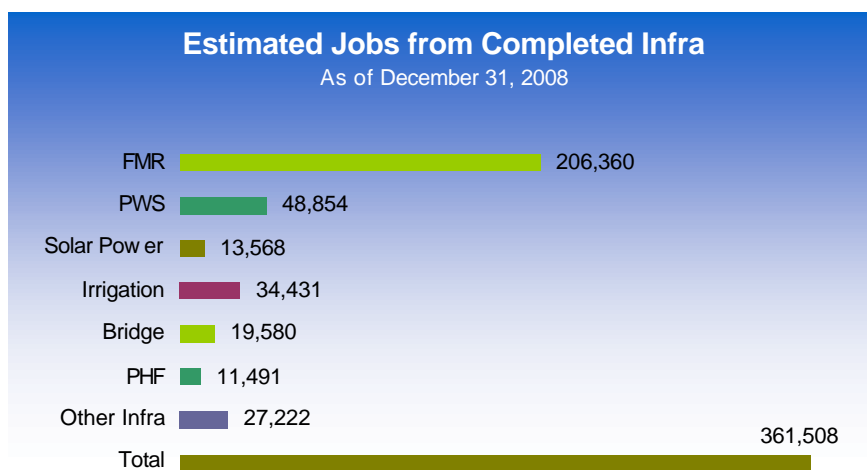
ARB and ARC COVERAGE

Although DAR-FAPs infrastructure subprojects are located within ARCs, residents of neighboring localities also benefit from these subprojects. Most FMRs, for instance, lead to other barangays outside the ARC extending their influence area beyond its direct beneficiaries. In some communities, farm-to-market roads link to arterial roads (provincial and national) inducing greater traffic volume, thus bringing in more commuters to and from the ARCs. Users of completed potable water supply level II subprojects, on the other hand, after sometime may opt to upgrade their facilities into level III; consequently other users outside the original target area get to benefit from the facilities. The total estimated direct ARBs benefiting from completed physical infrastructures have reached 510,630 ARBs. In 887 ARCs. FMRs have the highest beneficiaries involving 437,146 ARBs in 676 ARCs.



ESTIMATED JOBS GENERATED (Cumulative)

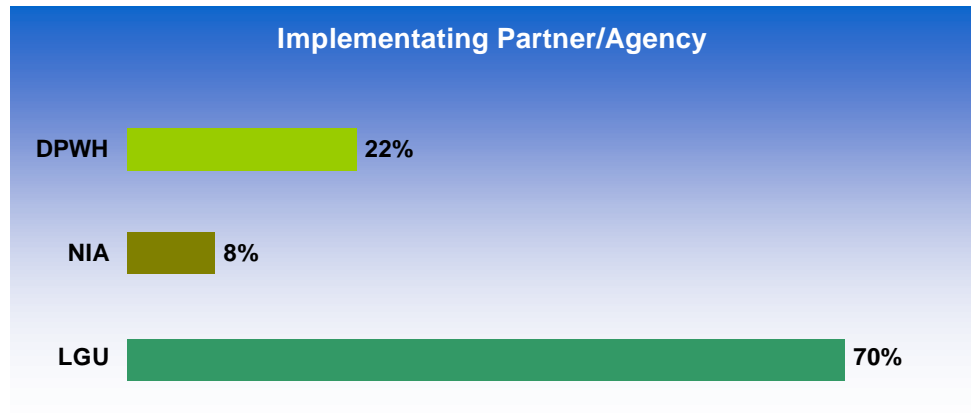
Total estimated generated jobs for completed infrastructures have reached 361,508. FMRs have generated the highest number of jobs involving 206,360 jobs, accounting for 57% of the total estimated jobs generated.





IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

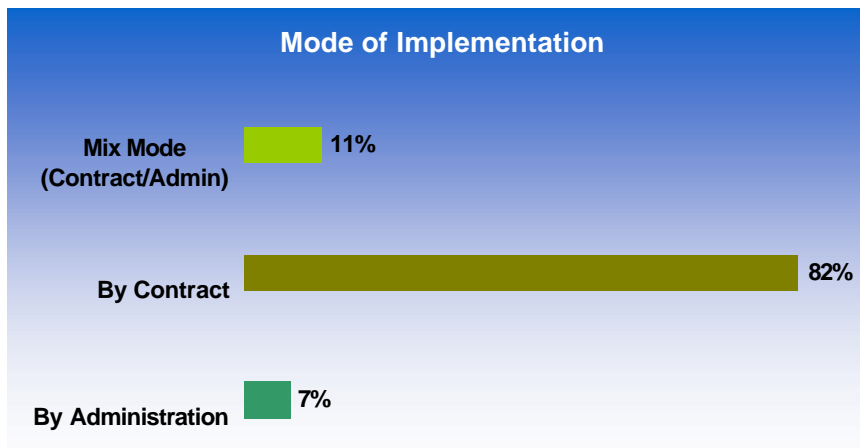
Construction is carried out by partner line agencies (LA's) and local government units (LGU's). They ensure that day-to-day activities are in conformance with approved work plans and that subproject implementation



is consistent with sound engineering practices and methodologies. LGUs manage the construction of 70% of all on-going subprojects; and DPWH & NIA account for 30%.



MODES OF IMPLEMENTATION



To a large extent, subprojects are undertaken by contract and it accounts for 82% of on-going subprojects, especially for farm-to-market roads and irrigation systems. In

some cases, certain items of work are executed thru pakyaw contract where local residents supervise and manage the construction activities. This applies to work items requiring no heavy equipment and sophisticated machineries, e.g. excavation of side ditches, irrigation canal concreting, etc. LGUs with available equipment and manpower implement subprojects through force account (by administration). Seven percent (7%) of on-going subprojects are implemented through force account; while 11% are done through a mix mode of by contract-force account.



AVERAGE INVESTMENT COSTS

The unit cost per subproject type varies across FAPs. The disparity, however, is not significant. The average construction costs of physical infrastructure were derived from the actual costs of subprojects implemented under the various FAPs.

AVERAGE COSTS of PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Subproject Category	Type	Unit	AVE. COST (PhP)
Farm-to-Market Road	Gravel Surface:		
	Rehabilitaion	per km	1,995,694
	Construction	per km	2,623,254
Bridge	Concrete Surface (PCCP)	per km	3,775,294
	Reinforced Concrete Deck Girder	per ln m	200,958
Irrigation	Rehabilitaion	per ha	63,117
	Construction	per ha	95,702
Potable Water Supply	Level I	per unit	258,679
		per HH	3,314
	Level II	per sys	3,000,930
		per HH	10,733
Post-Harvest Facility	Warehouse	per unit	1,164,704
		per sq m	7,486
	Solar Dryer	per sq m	562

Note: Average Cost was derived from cost of physical infrastructures undertaken by ARISP I & II, STARCM, ARCDP2, ARCP and MinSSAD.

B. Non-Physical Infrastructure

The non-physical component refers to interventions without physical construction. It has the following sub-components: community & institutional development support (CIDS), agricultural productivity & rural enterprise development support (APREDS), basic social services (BSS) and land tenure improvement (LTI).

1. Community Institutional Development Support (CIDS)

The CIDS component aims to enhance the participation of ARB organizations and various implementing partners in the development processes, productive social and economic endeavors and local governance. It focuses on strengthening the capacities of individual ARBs and peoples' organizations in planning, implementation and monitoring of social services and in addressing relevant issues on the sustainability of interventions.

Further, this component also involves the efficient and effective complementation and coordination of activities between and among the DAR field offices, LGU counterparts and other CARP-implementing agencies (e.g. DA, DECS, NIA, DTI,

DENR and DPWH). It is trained on the four phases of ARC social institution building: (i) social preparation; (ii) organizational development; (iii) capability building; and (iv) enterprise & alliance building. The various FAPs provide technical support in terms of community organizing/strengthening, cooperative trainings on financial management, credit administration, enterprise planning, operation and management, among others.

The NGOs, line agencies and other institutions implement community organizational development activities through the deployment of community organizers (CO), institutional development organizers (IDO), development facilitators (DF), and development workers (DW).

A total of 276,738 ARBs were organized and 103,054 ARB leaders have been provided with training activities aimed at enhancing their skills in organizational management, agricultural and post-production technologies, and enterprise planning, implementation and management. Beneficiaries under this component have expanded to include indigenous peoples in CADC communities, fisherfolks in coastal villages and integrated social forestry localities through the WMCIP, NMCIREMP, ARCDP2 and IP-EIPSDADS. These activities were undertaken in collaboration with partner NGOs and local government units. Collaborative activities between and among FAPs have also been adopted as a strategy in the development process. Corollary to this, the strengthening of the capabilities of DAR field staff and LGU partners is a sub-component of the CIDS. A total of 31,727 implementers have been given various trainings, seminars and workshops.

2. Agricultural Productivity & Rural Enterprise Development

The Agricultural Productivity & Rural Enterprise Development component provides assistance to the ARBs by promoting new and appropriate technologies and increasing farm, off-farm, and non-farm income sustained through the development of viable rural enterprises. Support mechanism under this component includes improved access to agricultural extension, support service facilities, and establishment of community-based credit system.

The various FAPs provide access to capital, appropriate technology, information and market access. APRED activities focus on interventions related to sustainable agriculture which serve the ARCs as pilot areas for sustainable agriculture; promotion of indigenous technologies, organic farming, optimal use of land

incurring minimal costs and the adoption of soil management and other ecologically sound agricultural practices; and crop diversification adopting cash crop and crop intercropping technologies.

Specific interventions under the APRED include:

- Establishment of 5,454 demonstration farms, which serve as micro models for farm productivity improvement involving 142,817 farmer-beneficiary cooperators/ adaptors.
- Agricultural productivity related training serve as a support intervention for this component in order to promote the adoption of agri-production technologies; relative to this trainings on farming systems development cum planning methodology for income generating activities of ARBs were conducted; capacity building on livelihood and market linkaging have also been conducted as well as assistance on agribusiness training and resource matching activities.
- A total of 11,765 community-based projects/rural enterprises were established.

3. *Basic Social Services*

The basic social services component promotes the establishment of ARC-based social services systems like basic education and primary health. This is being implemented in close collaboration with Department of Health, LGUs and NGOs.

3.1 Basic Education

The provision of adequate and quality instructional facilities and materials, improvement of school building and the enhancement of instructional skills have benefited various primary level schools. Target beneficiaries also include out-of-school youth through the provision of out-of-school education and livelihood training. This aims to enhance the productivity of the out-of-school populace.

Further, providing these support to the youth not only enhance their functional literacy and productivity but these services and other related activities contribute to the conditions for self-reliance and ARC development.

The BIARSP, STARCM and MinSSAD have invested in the rehabilitation/improvement of school classrooms, provision of school desks/materials and teachers' enhancement training. Under these projects improvements in enrolment rates of primary level schoolchildren were observed.

Additional, out-of-school youth were provided with various literacy, numeracy and skills training sessions. Non-formal education activities for adults were also undertaken. Activities for the organization of a municipal non-formal education council were also set as priority under this component e.g. orientation meetings, planning workshops and literacy facilitators' training.

Basic education activities are done in coordination with DECs, LGUs, Provincial/Municipal Social Welfare and Development, Day Care Workers, and Barangay/Municipal Health units.

3.2 Primary Health Care

The Primary Health Care component aims to provide quality health care services to the ARCs and the non-ARCs as well. Under the component, health system and services established have sustainability mechanisms as a major consideration. Sustainability is ensured through active participation of the empowered beneficiaries in the planning and operation of the health facilities. Assistance is in the form of medical equipment, rehabilitation and upgrading of district hospitals, barangay health stations and rural health units; and relevant trainings for health workers. Primary health care is a major component of BIARSP, STARCM and MinSSAD.

4. *Land Tenure Improvement*

Several projects have LTI as a component. These include: BIARSP, ARSP, ARCP and CMARPRP. Assistance consists of subdivision of collective CLOAs into individual land titles and the issuance of these titles to ARBs. Specifically, the component assists in the acceleration of subdivision survey activities; facilitate land acquisition and subdivision activities of through skills enhancement of DAR survey teams; provision of improved land survey equipment and techniques; and strengthen and broaden the capabilities of DAR in handling and processing data pertaining to the land title distribution and awarding process.

STATUS OF NON-PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

As of December 31 2008

Project Component/ Description	Physical Indicator	Global Target	Accomplishment	
			Cumulative	CY 2008
Community & Institutional Development Support				
ARCs Covered	# of ARC	871	1,176	-
	# of ARB Leaders	32,400	103,054	12,954
Organized ARB	# of ARB	329,786	276,738	14,433
DAR/LGU/LA Implementers Trained	# of staff	19,974	31,727	1,501
Agricultural Productivity & Rural Enterprise Development Support				
ARC assistance	# of ARCs	871	1,078	-
Improved Farm Technology adoption	no.	2,395	5,454	209
Farmer Cooperators/Adopters	no.	49,983	142,817	4,064
Rural Enterprise/Micro Projects	no.	6,027	11,765	1,474
Basic Social Services				
Basic Education Services	no. of schools	1,102	953	383
Primary Health Care Services	no. of recipients	56,973	52,302	1,026
	no. of services	266	716	96
Land Tenure Improvement				
Area distributed with individual land titles	hectares	205,483	235,449	447
ARBs with individual land titles	# of ARB	136,989	156,966	298



SUSTAINABILITY STATUS of COMPLETED PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Over the years of implementing various foreign-assisted projects, the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) has come to recognize the increasing importance of ensuring the sustainability of completed physical infrastructure subprojects.

To sustain the gains from the projects, the DAR, through its Foreign-Assisted Projects Office (FAPsO) and Regional and Provincial Offices, have institutionalized a sustainability mechanism on operations and maintenance (O&M) of completed physical infrastructure subprojects. This aims to preserve, repair and restore the system of completed subprojects to their designed or accepted configuration. It is developed to offset effects of weather, organic growth, deterioration, traffic wear, damage and vandalism to preclude deterioration of structures and appurtenant facilities over time.

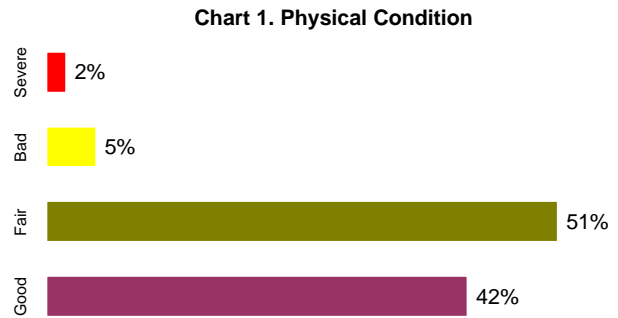
Corollary to this, a sustainability monitoring system was established and operationalized to a sustainability monitoring system that periodically evaluates the extent of LGUs' and people's organizations' (i.e. Irrigators' Associations, BAWASAs, cooperatives, etc.) compliance with O&M requirements. The O&M assessment of completed subprojects is jointly conducted annually by the FAPsO National Inspectorate Team-Technical Working Group (NIT-TWG) and Regional/Provincial Inspectorate Teams (RPIT) in coordination with the LGUs, oversight agencies and O&M groups in the ARCs.

This report presents the result of the O&M assessment made by the NIT-TWG and the RPIT covering the period September 2007 to June 2008. It covers 766 completed subprojects constructed under the different foreign-assisted projects (FAPs) in 25 provinces covering 226 municipalities, 1,085 barangays and 243 ARCs. with an estimated 163,080 agrarian reform beneficiaries (ARBs). The subprojects assessed were implemented by 15 FAPs as follows: ARCDP-1, ARCDP-2, ARISP-1, ARISP-2, ARCP, ARSP, BIARSP I/II, BIARSP III, CMARPRP, NMCIREMP, SPOTS I/II, WMCIP, STARCM, MINSSAD and DARCM.

Hereunder are the general findings and observations:

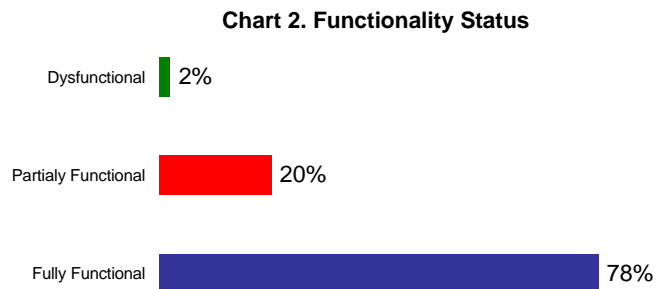
- *Physical condition*

There is a high percentage of completed subprojects that remains satisfactory in terms of physical condition. Ninety-three percent (93%) of the subprojects validated still maintains acceptable levels of quality. Of this, forty-two percent (42%) is evaluated to be in satisfactory condition and fifty-one percent (51%) is within fair condition having slight defects on minor structures that require minimal repairs. Five percent (5%) of the subprojects inspected manifests substantial damages requiring immediate restoration works largely caused by natural calamities.



- *Subproject Functionality*

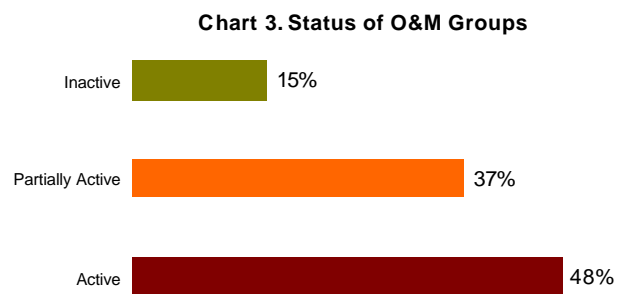
In terms of functionality, seventy-eight percent (78%) of the subprojects is fully functional providing utmost benefits to end-users. Twenty percent (20%) is partially functional having some of their



components with minimal defects requiring immediate repairs; while the extent of dysfunctionality is two percent (2%). The overall functionality of subprojects is an outcome of several factors crucial to subproject sustainability which include, among others: consistency of O&M groups in providing appropriate restoration works, adequacy of maintenance resources and stability of support from LGUs.

- *Operation & Maintenance Groups (OMGs)*

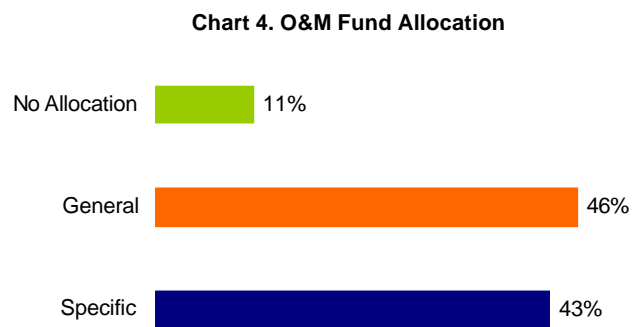
Most OMGs have matured into strong organizations adequately managing their O&M activities. The involvement of these O&M



groups in all phases of the infrastructure development process from planning, monitoring to implementation have fostered their sense of ownership for the infrastructure subprojects in their locality. Forty-eight percent (48%) of OMGs is fully active, thirty-seven percent (37%) partially active; and fifteen percent (15%) is inactive. Active O&M groups conduct regular monitoring of subproject status and continue to implement regular maintenance activities. Inactive OMGs have no O&M plans and policies and do not engage in regular maintenance activities.

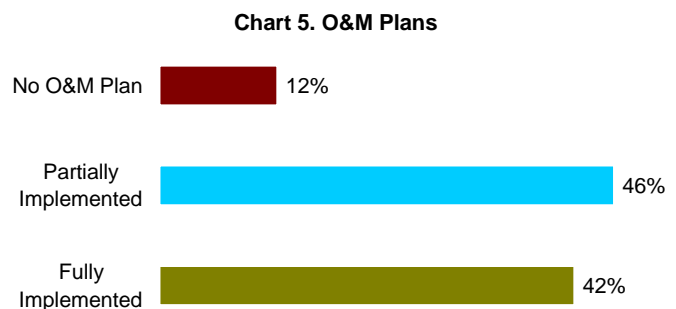
- *Adequacy of maintenance resources*

Eighty-nine percent (89%) of subprojects has annual allocation for O&M funds. Of this, forty-three (43%) has specific fund for individual subprojects with separate trust fund account for O&M. Forty-six (46%) has general fund allocation, while eleven percent (11%) has no allocation for O&M activities. The dysfunctionality of subprojects is also attributed to the unavailability of O&M fund allocation.



- *Established operation & maintenance systems and procedures*

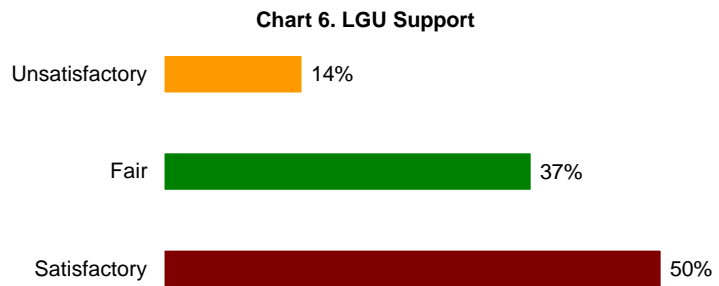
Operations and Maintenance (O&M) plans and policies serve as guide for O&M groups in implementing repairs and maintenance activities. Eighty-eight percent (88%) of the assessed subprojects has O&M plans. Of this, forty-two (42%) is fully implemented while forty-six



(46%) is partially implemented. Twelve percent (12%) of the subprojects evaluated has no O&M plans. Generally, the effectiveness of O&M groups in strictly implementing O&M plans procedures has resulted in the satisfactory state and high functionality rate of subprojects.

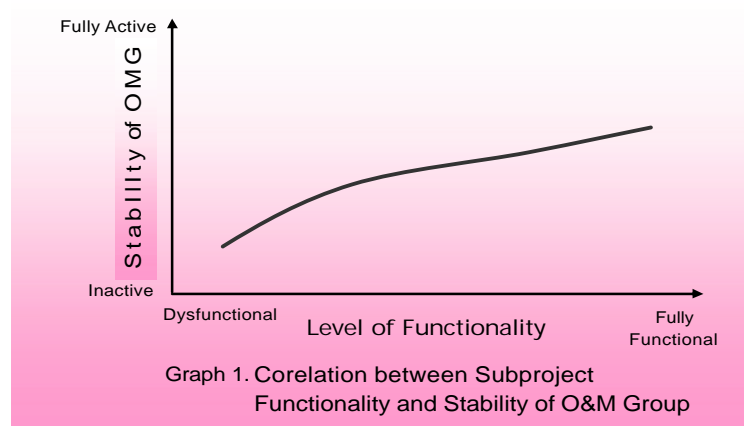
- *Consistency of support from municipal LGUs*

The support of the Local Government Unit (LGU) to the ARC is crucial in the sustainability of completed infrastructure subprojects. The relationship between the LGUs and ARCs has been manifested in varying magnitudes. Fifty percent (50%) has maintained supportive and coordinative relationship with the ARCs; thirty-seven percent (37%) manifests moderate support; and twelve percent (12%) provides no support to the ARCs. Where LGU-ARC cooperation is strong, most, if not all, OMGs are active and annual O&M funds are allocated consistently. Consequently, a high level of subproject functionality is attained. In many ARCs, LGUs provide equipment support for the major maintenance activities of completed infrastructure subprojects.



- *Correlation Between Subproject Functionality, Stability of O&M Groups and Sustained LGU Support*

Evaluation results show that subproject sustainability is a direct function of three major factors: stability of O&M groups, adequacy of O&M fund and strong support from LGUs. In provinces where O&M groups were active and LGU support were firm, subproject physical conditions were very satisfactory. Allocations of O&M fund in these areas were adequate and consistent. As a consequence, subproject functionality rates were high. Similarly, subprojects with the active O&M groups and adequate LGU support manifested strong indications of high functionality and very satisfactory physical condition.



Overall, the continuance of operation and maintenance activities is the primary factor in the preservation of completed subprojects. The established O&M mechanism between the DAR, LGUs and POs suggests an effective and workable system that ensures the sustenance of impact provided by physical infrastructure subprojects. Further, the Memoranda of Agreement between the DAR and LGUs which explicitly state the O&M responsibility of the latter further strengthen this sustainability mechanism. The high degree of subproject functionality is a manifestation of the established collaborative capacities of the LGUs and POs in the ARCs which efficiently maintain the core network of infrastructure subprojects in the locality.



RESULTS-BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION (RME) REPORT

As of December 2007

I. Scope/Coverage of the Report

The DAR RME Report for December 2007 reflects the agency's effort to further improve the existing analytical framework for its various FAPs. For the past years until the preparation for the 2005 June RME report, DAR has been relying on individual project management teams for data collection and processing of the projects' RME performance indicators. The current system is basically anchored on the use of sampling survey for its data requirement. For individual baseline data, a representative sample population is estimated and randomly selected from a list of beneficiaries under each FAP, using a two-stage procedure. Similar sample respondents are then, re-surveyed each year of project implementation with the resulting findings compared with the baseline data; essentially a panel data analysis.

The RME Report also obtained inputs from relevant findings contained in the **Physical Infrastructure Sustainability Report (PISR), FY 2008**. This report, which is also prepared every year, contains evaluation results of the FAPsO National/Regional/Provincial Inspectorate Teams on the extent by which concerned local government units (LGUs) comply with the maintenance requirement of physical infrastructures provided by DAR-FAPsO. Findings related to physical conditions and functionality of various infrastructure sub-components complement the RME survey results with regard measures of benefits/initial gains such as household income, crop productivity and access to social services.

For this report, only four FAPs are covered, to wit: i) Mindanao Sustainable Settlement Area Development (MINSSAD) Project; ii) Agrarian Reform Infrastructure Support Project II (ARISP II); iii) Support to Agrarian Reform Communities in Central Mindanao (STARCM); and iv) Agrarian Reform Communities Project (ARCP). These projects cover some 376 ARCs representing about 32 percent of the total 1,176 existing ARCs in the entire country to date.

This report covers two levels: output level, where aggregate physical accomplishments of various FAPS of the Department are reported; and, results level, where immediate impacts and benefits generated from the sample survey data are reported. At the output level, the four FAPs are included in the monitoring and reporting of overall accomplishments in various rural infrastructure facilities and institutional assistance provided to the ARCs. At

present, these projects have information on the physical infrastructure being tracked by the FAPsO-MES. Other data used in this report were also taken from available progress reports, accomplishments summaries, and/or completion reports. The indicative physical infrastructures completed as of December 2007 under the four FAPs are shown in Table 1. At the results level where attribution is intervention-dependent across projects, in most cases, immediate impacts and benefits reported were consolidated by aggregating the survey data findings under specific project components of the four FAPs. The consolidated comparative data for most of the indicators in money value, are presented in nominal terms. Average annual income levels, however, are presented both in real and nominal terms.

Table 1. Completed Physical Infrastructure, December 2007 (number)

FAPs	FMR	Bridge	Irrigation	PWS	MPB	Health Center	Postharvest Facility	School Building	Flood Control	Market Structure	Wharf
MINSSAD	60	15	6	8	16	64	83	123	-	-	-
ARISP II	10	173	129	82	-	-	68				
STARCM	-	-	5	36	29	29	40	8	2	2	1
ARCP	325	24	42	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	395	212	182	189	45	93	191	131	2	2	1

II. Types of Intervention

In general, the various interventions provided by the FAPs under DAR could be broadly classified as either physical infrastructures or institutional support. Based on the component classification being followed by the Department for ODA and other development support projects, following are the key result areas under which the FAPs are periodically assessed:

<u>Name of Component</u>
(i) Physical Infrastructure Support
(ii) Community and Institutional Development Support (CIDS)
(iii) Agricultural Productivity & Rural Enterprise Development Support (APRED)
(iv) Gender and Development (GAD)
(v) Land Tenure Improvement (LTI)

Integral on the implementation of the FAPs is the project management, considered as the sixth component. All of the said projects include the said component, but being just a means to generate outputs and the corresponding results, this report will not emphasize on the same.

III. Interventions and Benefits

Based on the physical outputs of the 4 FAPs, the analysis of survey results (together with the progress reports and/or accomplishment summary), provide the highlights of impacts/benefits derived from the implementation of various interventions under the five major FAPs components.

a) Physical Infrastructure Support

The provision of adequate physical infrastructure facilities is necessary to promote equitable agricultural development and foster rural growth. These infrastructure facilities are built to integrate the ARCs with the rest of the national economy. Combined with capacity building and local resource mobilization, physical infrastructure creates enabling conditions that lead to increased agricultural production, employment generation, improved household income, greater consumption and strengthened rural institutions.

As of 31 December 2007, various physical infrastructure sub-projects under MINSSAD, ARISP II, STARCM and ARCP have been completed and are currently operational.

Farm-to-Market Roads (FMR)

As of 31 December 2007, the four projects (MINSSAD, ARISP II, STARCM and ARCP) with rural infrastructure components, were able to contribute to the construction/rehabilitation of some 395 FMRs with an aggregate length of 4,410.7 kilometers.

In terms of benefits, the aggregate results showed the following changes from the comparative consolidated baseline figures:

- i) reduction in average travel time by at least 45 percent in ARISP II project sites, to a high of 61 percent in ARCP sites (please Table 2);
- ii) 16 percent shorter travel time in MINSSAD sites compared with non-MINSSAD sites (please see Table 2);

- iii) reduction in the cost of transporting commuters by about 11 percent in ARISP II sites and about 15 percent ARCP sites;
- iv) lower transport cost by 27 percent in MINSSAD sites versus non-MINSSAD sites.

Table 2. Comparative travel time, hour per trip

Indicator	ARCP	ARISP II	MINSSAD
Travel time			
baseline	1.63	0.60	
resurvey, 2007	0.63	0.33	
project site			0.31
control ARC			0.37

An example of how the PSIR, FY 2008 complement the RME report is manifested by the comparative findings for the Culit-Kinabiang farm-to-market road (FMR). The FMR is 3.5 kilometers long, funded by ARISP II and is located in Culit ARC in Nasipit, Agusan del Norte. Based on the 2008 PISR, the PIT presented the following findings:

Culit-Kinabiang FMR:

Observations:

- Cracks lining along portions of road pavement
- Minor out-grown vegetation along road shoulders
- Generally the project is in good condition

These observations were the basis for the PIT to generate a numerical rating of 1.4, equivalent to an adjectival rating of GOOD. As a way of addressing these issues, the report recommended the: i) re-activation of some inactive coop. members and officials; ii) revival and strengthening of cooperation and unity among members need; and iii) enhancement of understanding and trust among members.

The results of the survey data analysis for Culit ARC indicate encouraging results for some selected indicators. Table 3 show that travel time has declined by about 21 percent, from

Table 3. Comparative gains from FMR

Indicator	Baseline (2001)	Resurvey (2007)	Percent Change (%)
Travel time, minute	19	15	21
Transport cost, peso	13	10	23
Cargo hauling cost, peso	12	10	17

baseline levels of 19 minutes to about 15 minutes in 2007. The table also shows that transport cost has decreased by 23 percent from P13 to about 1,000. Cargo hauling cost has similarly declined by about 17 percent from P12.00 at baseline, to about P10.00 in 2007.

The aforementioned analysis show that a well maintained infrastructure facility would most likely generate positive benefits for infrastructure users.

The overall benefit brought about by the FMR interventions with regard to travel time and a more stable transport cost, encompasses the multiplier effects in basic services, agricultural productivity, and economic improvement. Depending on the combined impact of various sub-projects implemented, infrastructure interventions (aside from the visible construction in the area), are aimed at providing benefits to the residents in the ARCs in the medium-term.

Communal Irrigation Systems

The establishment of irrigation systems enabled farmers to have suitable lands for farming, expand the area planted and enable crop diversification. Crop production increased, as farmers who used to depend on rainwater are now able to plant even during the dry season. Provision of lined canals brought about efficient distribution of irrigation water as problems of conveyance-seepage losses, drainage and high annual maintenance costs that are associated with earth canals, were addressed. With the presence of irrigation, farmers are now having sustained production, crop intensification, and plant diversification.

A total of 39,624.79 hectares of land are now irrigated as a result of the completion of 182 irrigation systems under MINSSAD, ARISP II, STARCM and ARCP. As a result of the rehabilitation/construction of the irrigation sub-projects, the palay-farming areas covered by four FAPs, registered improvements in palay yield ranging from 5 percent (STARCM) to a high of 20 percent (ARCP) please see Table 4. Comparative palay yield in MINSSAD and non-MINSSAD sites showed that the former have a 3 percent edge in palay yield compared with the latter. The aforementioned improvement in palay yield in STARCM sites is at par with the 5,000 kg per hectare level targeted under the Department of Agriculture.

TABLE 4. Comparative palay yield, metric ton per hectare

	ARCP (base yr: 2001)	STARCM (base yr.:2002)	MINSSAD (base yr: 2003)	ARISP II (base yr.:2001)
Baseline	3.49	5.20		
Resurvey, 2004				3.27
Resurvey, 2007	4.18	5.45		3.34
MINSSAD Site			2.81	
Non-MINSSAD Site			2.72	

Potable Water Supply Systems

As of 31 December 2007, an aggregate of 232 units of potable water supply (PWS) systems have been constructed under MINSSAD, ARISP II, STARCM and ARCP.

Benefits exhibited, as indicated by project status reports, showed the following:

- i) strategic location of the common faucets reduced time in fetching water by 71 percent in ARCP ARCs and about 83 percent in ARISP II sites;
- ii) reduction in water-borne disease cases by 10 times from 279 cases to about 28;
- iii) reduction in distance of ARCP-installed PWS from residential houses, by 76 percent from 150 meters to about 36 meters; and 11 percent similar reduction in ARISP II sites, from 33 meters to 29 meters.

b) Community and Institutional Development Support

This component aims to capacitate ARB organizations and other project partners in ARC development to enhance their meaningful participation in local development processes as well as in productive economic activities. It focuses on strengthening the capacities of community organizations thus ensuring the active participation and involvement of ARBs in social, economic and political undertakings. The ARBs play an active role in the planning, implementation and monitoring of social growth in the ARCs.

This strategy helps empower the ARCs as they go through the process of analyzing their own situation particularly their farming systems and development requirements. This also becomes the basis for preparing their business plans, investment packages and feasibility studies for rural infrastructure, agricultural production, rural enterprise, credit assistance and community and institutional development services.

Under ARCP, development support activity provided by the project focused on enhancing ARC organizations and women's participation in community activities. ARB organizing, ARC development planning and leadership trainings were well-attended. Out of 1,913 participants who attended various trainings, the aforementioned activities accounted for 23.9 percent, 23.8 percent and 21.2 percent, respectively (please see Table 5).

Table 5. Distribution of Recipients of ARCP Community and Institutional Development Support, 2007

Type of CIDS Project	ARB		NON-ARB		TOTAL	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
ARB organizing	381	25.6	76	17.88	457	23.89
Leadership Development	318	21.37	87	20.47	405	21.17
ARC Development Planning	358	24.06	97	22.82	455	23.78
NGO Partnership	131	8.8	37	8.71	168	8.78
Women's Leadership	97	6.52	39	9.18	136	7.11
Others	203	13.64	89	20.94	292	15.26
TOTAL	1,488	100	425	100	1,913	100

For ARISP II, the institutional development component capacitated ARB/non-ARB organizations and other project partners in ARC development. It focused on the formation and/or strengthening of farmer-cooperatives, irrigation and association/groups and water users associations. The strategy was to empower the ARCs as they go through the process of analyzing their own situation particularly their farming systems.

At the output level, ARISP II was able to organize/strengthen 403 cooperatives, irrigation associations and water users associations in 150 ARCs nationwide (please see Table 6). This represents 103 percent of the revised aggregate target of 391 organizations. Training courses were administered by the Development Academy of the Philippines (DAP) through 47 local-based partner institutions in 146 cooperatives.

Table 6. Organizations Established and Strengthened, 2007

Type of Organization	Target (no.)	Actual (no.)
Cooperatives	150	152
Irrigations Association	161	169
Water Users	80	82
TOTAL	391	403

c) Agricultural Productivity and Rural Enterprise Development

This component provides assistance to the ARBs by promoting new and appropriate technologies and increasing on-farm, off-farm and non-farm income sustained through the development of viable rural enterprises. Support mechanisms under this component include improved access to agricultural extension, support services facilities, and establishment of community-based credit system.

Agriculture Development Support

Under **ARCP**, a total of 512 demonstration farms have been established in 165 ARCs. These served as sites and agents in the dissemination of various alternative farming systems offered by the project covering both traditional and high-value crops, livestock, poultry and aquaculture. Based on project management's assessment, about 18,000 farmers in these ARCs are currently using these alternative production technologies. Technical support was provided by 712 LGU extension workers and 485 extension workers trained/activated under ARCP.

Alternative palay production technology coupled with additional irrigation facilities have brought about improvements in farm income levels. Comparative first cropping income levels indicate that ARCP farmers earned an average of P27,981, a 2 percent improvement over national income levels of P27,507.

Rural Enterprise Development

A total of 144 ARCs were provided with management and credit assistance. Thirty ARCs were able to engage in community-based enterprises through ARCP assistance. Some of these enterprises include: i) palay trading; ii) agricultural inputs trading/dealership; iii) marketing of bananas, high-value crops, etc.; iv) processing of fruits; and v) handicraft production.

Agricultural development support under **STARCM** comprises techno/demo farm, high-value crop production, integrated farming system, dispersal of draft animals and provision of post-harvest machinery. Survey findings show that ARBs and non-ARBs (as proportion of total population) have equal access to demo farms technologies (i.e. 28 percent), high-value vegetable production (i.e. about 21 percent) and post-harvest machinery (i.e. 3 percent).

Majority of the ARBs (i.e. 29.5 percent) have availed of agricultural development support through the techno/demo farms. North Cotabato farmer-beneficiaries led in this regard (i.e. 36 percent) while Sultan Kudarat had the lowest a ailment.

Annual crop productivity per hectare

Among the ARBs, the average annual per hectare gross income derived from crop cultivation (before project implementation) was P27,844.00. Currently, it is P99,875 or an increase of about 259 percent. Net income derived by the ARBs from almost all crops, registered increases. Palay production generated the highest increase in net income (i.e. 47.24 percent) from P27,181.72 to P40,022.74.

Average palay yield between 2004 and 2007 increased in ARISP II sites by about 2 percent from 3.27 metric tons per hectare to 3.34 metric tons per hectare. The increase in palay yield of ARISP II beneficiaries, albeit low, was due to the following: i) the proportion of farming households has increased by 12 percentage points from 71 percent in 2004 to 83 percent in 2007; ii) area devoted to palay production has increased, with farms measuring 2 hectares and above increasing by 24 percentage points; and iii) cropping pattern per year increased, with farmers engaged in 2 croppings per year increasing by 2 percentage points.

d) Land Tenure Improvement

Assistance consists of subdivision of collective Certificate of Land Ownership Awards (CLOAs) into individual land titles and the issuance of these titles to ARBs. Specifically, this component assists in: i) acceleration of subdivision survey activities; ii) facilitating land acquisition and subdivision activities through skills enhancement of DAR survey teams; iii) provision of improved land survey equipment and techniques; and iv) strengthening and broadening the capabilities of DAR in handling and processing data pertaining to the land title distribution and awarding process.

For 2007, ARCP was able to process 43,547 land titles/patents and distributed the same to 43,185 ARBs/farmer-beneficiaries. These land titles covered a total of 84,560 hectares, comprising 85 percent of the project's global target. In terms of land survey and processing of land titles, DAR and DENR have completed the subdivision survey of 101,084 hectares; representing 101 percent of ARCP's global target. However, of these areas with completed surveys, titles for 97,257 hectares were subsequently approved and released due to limited funds for hiring additional personnel in the DENR-LMS regional offices. Land titles subsequently distributed fell short of target due to problems encountered related to generation, documentation and processing of individual titles.

IV. Immediate Impact from Implementation of Projects

The cumulative effects of the project interventions are assumed to drive the change in the over-all socio-economic condition and hence, the quality of life in the ARCs. Looking at the change in the income level of the households would provide an evidenced-based policy making tool.

As of 31 December 2007, the estimated annual average income of sample beneficiary households under three FAPs (i.e. ARCP, MINSSAD and ARISP II) ranged from P83,931 (MINSSAD), to a high of P98,629 (ARISPII). On a per FAP basis, average annual

household income levels have increased in varying degrees; with MINSSAD registering a 27 percent, ARCP 61 percent and ARISP II with the highest increase of 100 percent. (please see Annex I).

Poverty Incidence

For MINSSAD, the target was to reduce poverty incidence by 20 percent three years after project completion (i.e in 2011). Results of the recent household survey (with 2007 as reference year), indicate that poverty incidence have been reduced by 23.91 percent from baseline levels of 60.2 percent, to about 36.29 percent; three years in advance of the 2011 target date. The highest decrease in the number of poor households was recorded in Agusan del Sur (i.e 37 percent). The lowest was recorded in Compostella Valley (i.e .6.86 percent). All the five provinces covered by MINSSAD registered varying levels of poverty reduction (please see Annex II).

Comparative poverty incidence estimates in ARISP II ARCs was undertaken using regional poverty threshold as benchmark. Based on survey findings conducted for 2007 project performance, it appears that a little over half of the ARCs (i.e .54 percent) covered by ARISP II showed poverty reduction ranging from 19 percent to a high of 40 percent. The remaining ARISP II-covered ARCs showed worsening levels of poverty ranging from 7 percent to about 32 percent.

Aside from household income, we have included household assets (e.g. radio, television, refrigerator, etc.) as proxy measure of household wealth. Assets accumulation should provide a certain degree of validation on the accuracy of the preceding findings on household income; on the assumption that households with extra resources will purchase and own a greater number of these consumer durables. Comparative aggregate baseline and resurvey data for ARCP project indicate that the proportion of household who owns consumer durables such as television and refrigerator have increased by approximately 2 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, survey respondents under ARISP II recorded a 200 percent increase in aggregate number of appliances between 2004 and 2007.

ANNEX I

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BASELINE AND SURVEY
(December 2007)

INDICATOR	ADB-ARCP		JBIC-MINSSAD	ARISP II	STARCM
	ARB	NON-ARB			
1. NOMINAL HH INCOME (Average/Year)					
base	55,590	59,785	66,273	49,324	
resurvey(dec 2007)	89,726	65,468	83,931	98,629	
% CHANGE	61	10	27	100	
ON-FARM INCOME (Average/Year)					
base	31,019	31,783	MINSSAD SITE: 61,733	344	28,225.00
resurvey(dec 2007)	60,479	35,404	NON-MINSSAD: 121,433	48,641	36,233.00
% CHANGE	95	11			28.37
NON-FARM INCOME (Average/Year)					
base	21,816	25,654	MINSSAD SITE: 71,399	32,170	48,180.00
resurvey(dec 2007)	23,061	23,149	NON-MINSSAD: 105,157	46,592	73,624.00
% CHANGE	6	-10			52.81
2. PALAY PRODUCTIVITY (M.T./Ha.)					
base	3.49		MINSSAD SITE: 2.81	2004 - 3.27	5.20
resurvey(dec 2007)	4.18		NON-MINSSAD: 2.72	2007 - 3.34	5.45
% CHANGE	20.00			2	5.00
CORN PRODUCTIVITY (M.T./Ha.)					
base			MINSSAD SITE: 3.66	2.93	8.52
resurvey(dec 2007)			NON-MINSSAD: 1.81	3.27	9.43
COCONUT (Kilogram/Ha.)					
base			MINSSAD SITE: 280.15		
resurvey (dec. 2007)			NON-MINSSAD: 277.27		
HIGH-VALUE CROPS (Metric Tons/Ha.)					
base	0.352				
resurvey(dec 2007)	0.387				
3. TIME FETCHING WATER (minutes)					
base	25.42	31.73	4.9	120-180	
resurvey(dec 2007)	7.29	7.86	5.24	30	
4. DISTANCE FROM HOUSE (meters)					
base	149.53			32.5	
resurvey(dec 2007)	36.32			29.1	
5. INCIDENCE OF WATER-BORNE DISEASE (Case/Household/Yr)					
base	279				
resurvey(dec 2007)	28				

INDICATOR	ADB-ARCP		JBIC-MINSSAD	ARISP II	STARCM
	ARB	NON-ARB			
6. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS/ APPLIANCES					
TELEVISION (proportion of population who owns; percent)					
base	18.40%	18.30%	MINSSAD SITE: 61.14%		40.00
resurvey(dec 2007)	20.10%	21.40%	NON-MINSSAD: 62.70%		57.00
REFRIGERATOR					
base	9.30%	18.30%	MINSSAD SITE: 24.54%		17.20
resurvey(dec 2007)	10.70%	21.40%	NON-MINSSAD: 36.51%		27.30
NUMBER OF UNITS SELECTED APPLIANCES OWNED BY RESPONDENTS				2004 - 134 2007 - 419	
7. FARM EQUIPMENT/ IMPLEMENT ACQUISITION (proportion of population who owns; percent)					
PLOW					
base	37.30%	33.50%			47.90
resurvey(dec 2007)	26.50%	35.20%			85.90
HAND TRACTOR					
base	11.90%	13.70%			2.20
resurvey(dec 2007)	10.70%	10.00%			2.90
ROTARY TILLER					
base	2.80%	2.80%			
resurvey(dec 2007)	2.30%	2.40%			
HARROW					
base	0.00%	0.00%			19.90
resurvey(dec 2007)	12.40%	10.00%			31.20
THRESHER					
base	5.10%	5.30%			2.30
resurvey(dec 2007)	4.20%	4.10%			3.40
8. TRANSPORT FACILITY (proportion of population who owns; percent)					
BIKE/PEDICAB					
base			MINSSAD SITE: 2%		7.80
resurvey(dec 2007)			NON-MINSSAD: 1%		12.00
TRUCK					
base	1.00%	1.00%			
resurvey(dec 2007)	1.00%	1.00%			
TRICYCLE					
base	7.00%	8.00%			
resurvey(dec 2007)	9.00%	10.00%			
MOTORCYCLE					
base	10.00%	11.00%			
resurvey(dec 2007)	21.00%	23.00%			

INDICATOR	ADB-ARCP		JBIC-MINSSAD	ARISP II	STARCM
	ARB	NON-ARB			
9. TRAVEL TIME (Hr./Person/Trip)					
base	1.63%	1.44%	MINSSAD SITE: 0.31	0.60	
resurvey(dec 2007)	0.63%	0.88%	NON-MINSSAD: 0.37	0.33	33%-65% reduction
HAULING COST (P/Volume)					
PALAY (P/Cavan)			MINSSAD SITE:		
base	76.06	22.15	168.18	2004 - P72.44	
resurvey(dec 2007)	37.95	35.78	NON-MINSSAD: 151.3	2007 - P49.41	
LIVESTOCK (P/Head)					
base	55.50	37.33			
resurvey(dec 2007)	55.25	60.75			
FERTILIZER (P/Sack)					
base	21.65	28.32			
resurvey(dec 2007)	16.80	27.17			
CARGO (P)				2001 - 18 2004 - 20	
10. TRANSPORT COST (P/Person/Trip)					
base	21.27	15.44	MINSSAD SITE: 20.37	27	
resurvey(dec 2007)	18.00	16.00	25.97	24	

Annex II

MINSSAD
Comparative Poverty Incidence

PROVINCE	2003 (Baseline)	2007 (Initial Impact Study)
AGUSAN DEL SUR	71.90	35.29
BUKIDNON	54.00	33.76
COMPOSTELA VALLEY	58.00	51.14
DAVAO DEL NORTE	53.00	31.92
DAVAO ORIENTAL	64.00	42.34
SURIGAO DEL NORTE	63.70	40.91
ALL PROVINCES	60.20	36.29