



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
REGIONAL OFFICE NO. 02
#3 Turingan Bldg., Campos St., Caritan Centro, Tuguegarao City
Tel. No.: (078) 844-7593/Fax No.: (078) 844-6796
E-mail Address/Website: region002.ncip@gmail.com | <http://www.nciporo2.com>

CERTIFICATE OF NON-OVERLAP

THIS IS TO CERTIFY based on the findings of the Field Based Investigation Team headed by MR. SAMUEL S. GONZALES, Community Development Officer III of the NCIP San Mariano Service Center, Isabela, that the proposed project of the Municipal Project Management and Implementing Unit (MPMIU), Naguilian, Isabela in relation to the proposed project "Rehabilitation/Improvement of 7.24 KM Quinalabasa-Vila Capuchino (Sta. Victoria-Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road" located in the Municipality of Naguilian, Province of Isabela *do/does not affect/overlap any ancestral domains.*

THIS CERTIFICATION is issued to the Municipal Project Management and Implementing Unit (MPMIU), Naguilian, Isabela thru Mr. Jose L. Manzano, Head, MPMIU/MPDO in compliance with Section 59 of Republic Act No. 8371 otherwise known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997, and subject to the provision of Section 15 of the NCIP Administration Order No. 03, Series of 2012.

Date: September 5, 2019

Place: NCIP Regional Office No. 2, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan, Philippines

RUBEN S. BASTERO, CESO III
Regional Director

CONTROL NO.: CNO-2019-09-01



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Regional Office No 02

No. 3 Turingan Building, Campos Street, Caritan Centro, Tuguegarao City
Telephone Number: (078) 844-6796

(Pursuant to AO #3, Series of 2002; En Banc Resolution No. 36, series of 2003; AO#1, series of 2006, Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012; Memorandum Orders and other issuance)

I. APPLICATION PROFILE

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. Name of the Proponent | : MR. JOSE L. MANZANO |
| 2. Type of Project/s | : REHABILITATION/IMPROVEMENT OF 7.24 KM QUINALABASA-VILA CAPUCHINO (STA. VICTORIA)-BAGONG SIKAT FARM TO MARKET ROAD |
| 3. Location Project/s | : NAGUILIAN, ISABELA |
| 4. Endorsing Agency | : DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES |
| 5. Address of Endorsing Agency : | |
| 6. Date of Endorsement/ | |
| Application | : FEBRUARY 29, 2019 |
| 7. Other information | : |

II. CONTENT OF THE FBI REPORT / ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION REPORT

OK	H. Narrative Report signed by all members of the FBI team containing:
OK	Inclusive data when FBI/Assessment/Evaluation was conducted
OK	Names and designations of the Members of the FBI team/Technical Group
N/A	Specific names of places actually visited
N/A	Names of persons interviewed, indicating their position in the community
OK (Minutes of PRE-FBI Conference)	Latest Official Barangay or Municipal Census record on their absence, other available things
N/A	Documentation (photo(s) is necessary) on the views and opinions of Elders/ Leaders on what should cover the area affected following, their Approximation of number of IP household heads within the area affected
IF APPLIED AREA (S), WAS FOUND TO BE WITHIN THE ANCESTRAL DOMAIN:	
N/A	I. Initial documentation of the concern ICC/IPs decision-making process for the purpose of Section 25 of the guidelines and
N/A	J. Recommendations needed for the proper conduct of the FPIC proceedings.
N/A	K. List of Elders/Leaders of the affected community
OK	L. Copy of the latest Official Barangay or Municipal census record indicating the IP population the affected area or other available listings
OK	M. Indicative map showing the Extent of Overlap and the name of sitios and barangays affected
N/A	N. Highlights of the discussion and attendance sheet duly signed/thumb marked by the IP elders/leaders

III. ATTACHMENTS OF THE FIELD BASED INVESTIGATION (Sec. 11)

	ATTACHMENTS
N/A	Endorsement of Appropriate regulatory agency
OK	Copy of Secondary data, if applicable, such as the certification from the concerned Provincial/Municipal Statistics Office on the ethnic grouping of the population within the applied and impact area.
N/A	Copy of approved travel order
N/A	Copy of certificate of appearance from LGU, Barangay Captain, recognized elders/leaders of the ICCs/IPs whenever applicable
N/A	Certification from the recognized ICC/IP Leadership on the existence, or otherwise of ancestral domains/lands in the area subject to investigation

IV. COMPLIANCE TO EN BANC RESOLUTION NO. 36, SERIES OF 2003

ATTACHMENTS	
OK	Copy of Provincial Officer endorsement of FBI team members
N/A	FBI cost estimate or WFP prepared and signed by the FBI Team, (IP representatives and proponents.)

V. COMPLIANCE TO ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 3, SERIES OF 2012

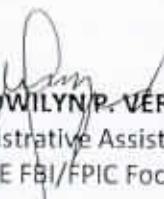
ATTACHMENTS	
OK	Joint affidavit of FBI Team/Technical Group Members
OK	Affidavit of Undertaking of the applicant/proponent
OK	Minutes of the Pre-FBI Conference
OK	Attendance Sheet during the Pre-FBI Conference

VI. ADDITIONAL ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENTS	
N/A	Sketch map showing nearest AD to the applied site and its impact areas/Vicinity Map/Location Map.
N/A	Certified photocopy of official receipt of FBI Fee

VII. ASSESSMENTS AND COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS:

- After careful evaluation on the submitted Assessment/Evaluation Report from the FBI Team in relation to the application for the issuance of CNO of Mr. Jose L. Manzano, it was found out that the report is **COMPLETE**. Thus, it is recommended for the issuance of Certificate of Non Overlap (CNO) to the proponent.


RHEDWILYN P. VERZON
Administrative Assistant III/
ALTERNATE FBI/FPIC Focal Person

Noted:


VICTOR P. CALINGAYAN
Chief, Technical Management Service Division



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
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(Pursuant to AO #3, Series of 2002; En Banc Resolution No. 36, series of 2003; AO#1, series of 2006, Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012; Memorandum Orders and other issuance)

I. APPLICATION PROFILE

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|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Name of the Proponent | : | MR. JOSE L. MANZANO |
| 2. Type of Project/s | : | REHABILITATION/IMPROVEMENT OF 7.24 KM QUINALABASA-VILA CAPUCHINO (STA. VICTORIA)-BAGONG SIKAT FARM TO MARKET ROAD |
| 3. Location Project/s | : | NAGUILIAN, ISABELA |
| 4. Endorsing Agency | : | DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES |
| 5. Address of Endorsing Agency : | | |
| 6. Date of Endorsement/ | | |
| Application | : | FEBRUARY 29, 2019 |
| 7. Other information | : | |

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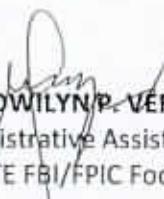
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RHEDWLYN P. VERZON
Administrative Assistant III/
ALTERNATE FBI/FPIC Focal Person

Noted:

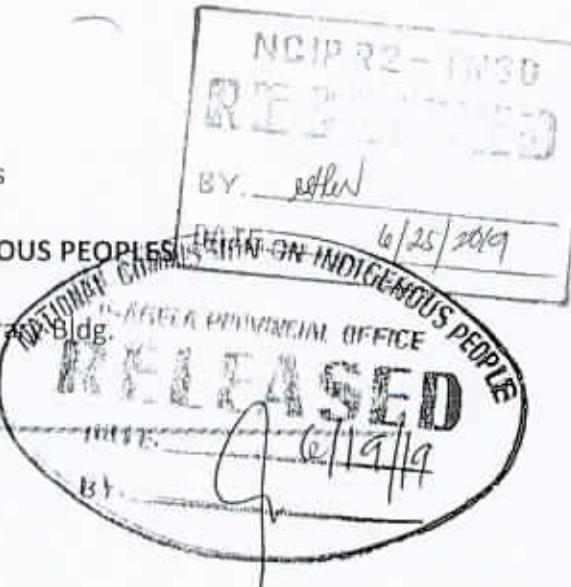

VICTOR P. CALINGAYAN
Chief, Technical Management Service Division



Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
Isabela Provincial Office
2nd Floor, Isabela Museum and Library Bldg.
City of Ilagan, Isabela

RECEIVED
BY _____
DATE June 19, 2019
RECORDS SECTION

1ST ENDORSEMENT
19 June 2019



Respectfully endorsed to RUBEN S. BASTERO, CESO III, Regional Director, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, Regional Office No. 2, Tuguegarao City, hereto attached ASSESSMENT / EVALUATION REPORT on the CP application of MR. JOSE L. MANZANO, Head – Municipal Program Management and Implementing Unit / MPDO of Naguilian, Isabela, relative to the project entitled REHABILITATION/IMPROVEMENT OF 7.24 KM QUINALABASA-VILLA CAPUCHINO (STA. VICTORIA)-BAGONG SIKAT FARM TO MARKET ROAD to be implemented in Naguilian, Isabela, with recommendation for the issuance of Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) subject to the Affidavit of Undertaking executed by the proponent.

For his information and appropriate action.

BARBARA G. GARCIA
Provincial Officer

NI P-R2 OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR
CONTROL NO. 6-19-19-223 DATE: 6-19-19

RECEIVED BY: J



Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
District II Community Service Center
Zone 1, San Mariano, Isabela

SAN MARIANO

VICE CENTER

RECEIVED

06-13-2019

BY DLA

1st Endorsement
13th JUNE 2019

Respectfully endorsed to MS. BARBARA G. GARCIA, Provincial Officer, National Commission on Indigenous Peoples, 2/F Museum and Library, Old Capitol Building, OSmena, Ilagan City, Isabela, the hereto attached Assessment/Evaluation Report on the Rehabilitation/Improvement of 7.24 km Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria)- Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road, proposed at Naguilian, Isabela, with recommendation for issuance of Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO), subject to the Affidavit of Undertaking attached to the report.

For her information and appropriate action.

SAMUEL S. GONZALES
Community Development Officer III

For and by the authority of the Community Development Officer III:

DIVINE LINGAN-ACOBA
Nurse II/Planning Officer Designate





Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
San Mariano Community Service Center
Zone 1, San Mariano, Isabela

ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROPOSED PROJECT/S : Rehabilitation / Improvement of 7.24 KM Quinalabasa-Vila Capuchino (Sta. Victoria)- Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road

LOCATION : Naguilian, Isabela

PROPONENT : Jose L. Manzano
Head, MPMIU / MPDO

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE : Engr. Josephine O. Lobo
MENRO Designate/ MAO Designate

CONTACT DETAILS : 0917-845-2228

DATE OF APPLICATION : February 29, 2019

DATE INDORSED TO RO : N/A

ACTIONS TAKEN :

1. Constitution of FBI Team
 - a. Recommendation from P.O. (February 21, 2019)
 - b. Approval from R.O.
Memo. Order No. K02 - OG - 214
2. Pre-FBI Conference
April 16, 2019
NCIP San Mariano Community Service Center
3. Submission of Assessment Form with Assessment Report and Attachments

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

On February 28, 2019, Engr. Juan R. Capuchino, Municipal Mayor and Mr. Jose L. Manzano, MPDC and Head of MPMIU, filed a request for issuance of Certificate of Non-Overlap with respect to the proposed project on Rehabilitation/ Improvement of the 7.24km Brgy. Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) – Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road, located at Naguilian, Isabela.

On the basis of said application for Certification Precondition the FBI Team has been constituted as follows:

Team Leader : Samuel S. Gonzales, Community Development Officer III
Team Members : Zosimo B. Soriano , Community Affairs Officer I
Divine L. Acoba, Nurse II

IP Representatives : None

Pre-FBI Conference was set to April 16, 2019 at NCIP San Mariano Community Service Center. During the Pre-FBI conference, the FBI Team evaluated and assessed the proposed project. Based on submitted documents as well as available information, the FBI Team ascertained the following, that:

- There is no ancestral domain in the proposed sites as the sites are patently and publicly known as non-ancestral domain (non-AD) area;
- The project areas are not within approved or pending CADT/CALT application or included in the AD Masterlist;
- The Municipal Project Management and Implementing Unit (MPMIU) in which Mr. Jose Manzano MPMIU Head, as the proponent, is to implement a 7.24 km Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) to Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road at Naguilian, Isabela. The barangays covered are Bgong Sikat, Quinalabasa and Villa Capuchino of which there are a total of 1,915 or 635 households to be benefitted in the said project.
- The project aims to increase traffic count, decrease traffic volume and transportation costs, reduce transport losses for agricultural land, access to educational, social and health facilities, and employment in and outside of the road influence network.
- There were no environmental hazards noted as a result of the project. Further it is economically, socially and environmentally feasible for implementation.
- The total project cost is Php 86,071,000.00 whereas the source of fund is as follows, World Bank: 80%, National Government :10% and LGU (Province of Isabela): 10%. A total of 274 days is programmed for the project to be completed, which will start as soon as all the necessary permit is issued and the approval and release of funds.
- There are no boundary conflicts affecting any ancestral domain because the project area is not adjacent to the Agta Ancestral Domain in Isabela (covering portions of municipalities of Maconacon, Divilacan, Palanan, San Mariano and Dinapigue);
- As per April 2019 latest census/ IP listing, there are:

Barangay	Tribe	Male	Female	Total
Quinalabasa	Ibanag	13	11	24
	Itawes	15	20	35
Villa Capuchino	Ibanag	128	142	270
Bagong Sikat	Ibanag	70	70	140
	Gaddang	8	8	16
	TOTAL	234	251	485

- There is existing Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) in the project area.

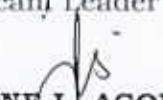
ATTACHMENTS:

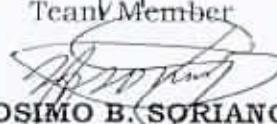
- Annex A : Request letter of proponent addressed to Regional Director
Dated February 28, 2019
- Annex B : Letter from the Provincial Office to the Regional Director
requesting for the approval of the Composition of Pre-FBI Team
Dated March 22, 2019
- Annex C : Constitution of FBI Team/ Work Order
Memorandum Order No. _____
Dated _____
- Annex D : Pre-FBI Notice
- Annex E : Assessment Form for CP Applicants
- Annex F : Pre-FBI Minutes of the Meeting
- Annex G : Pre-FBI Attendance Sheet
- Annex H : Pre-FBI Photo Documentation
- Annex I : Special ORDER NO. 1 re: Authorized Representative
- Annex J : Affidavit of Undertaking of Proponent
- Annex K : Joint Affidavit of FBI Team
- Annex L : Project Documents

WHEREFORE, in view of the foregoing, the FBI Team recommends for the issuance of Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) for the proposed 15MWe Biomass-Fired Plant in Brgy. Raniag, Burgos, Isabela, subject to the Affidavit of Undertaking executed by the proponent.

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY THE FBI TEAM.


SAMUEL S. GONZALES
Team Leader


DIVINE L. ACABA
Team Member


ZOSIMO B. SORIANO
Team Member



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Isabela
Municipality of Naguilian

MUNICIPAL PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTING UNIT

February 28, 2019

MR. RUBEN S. BASTERO, CESO III
Regional Director
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
Tuguegarao City, Cagayan

THRU: MS. BARBARA G. GARCIA
NCIP/Provincial Officer



Dear Sir,

Warmest Greetings of peace and good health!

We are pleased to inform you that the Municipality of Naguilian, Isabela are among the few municipalities of the province of Isabela which is presently being assessed as recipient of the Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP).

In this connection, may we respectfully request your kind office for the grant of CERTIFICATE OF NON OVERLAP for the proposed REHABILITATION/IMPROVEMENT of the 7.24 Km. Barangay Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) to BAGONG SIKAT FARM TO MARKET ROAD to be funded from the said program.

Anticipating my sincerest gratitude for your favorable action and consideration.

GOD bless and more power!

Respectfully,

JOSE L. MANZANO
MPDC & HEAD, MPMIU

Noted:

ENGR. JUAN R. CAPUCHINO
Municipal Mayor

Jose Millete D. Lopez
MUN. AG.
0917-845-2028



Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
Isabela Provincial Office
2nd Floor, Isabela Museum and Library Bldg.
City of Ilagan, Isabela

FOR : **RUBEN S. BASTERO, CESO III**
Regional Director

FROM : **BARBARA G. GARCIA**
Provincial Officer

SUBJECT : **CP APPLICATION OF LGU-NAGUILIAN**
Rehabilitation / Improvement of 7.24KM Qinalabasa-Vila Capuchino (Sta. Victoria)-Bagong Sikat FMR in Naguilian, Isabela

DATE : March 22, 2019

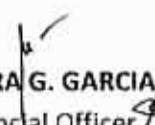
Respectfully submitting hereto attached letter from ENGR. JUAN R. CAPUCHINO, Municipal Mayor of Naguilian, Isabela and JOSE L. MANZANO, MPDC and MPMIU-Head, seeking for issuance of Certificate of Non-Overlap in support of the proposed Rehabilitation / Improvement of 7.24KM Qinalabasa-Vila Capuchino (Sta. Victoria)-Bagong Sikat FMR in Naguilian, Isabela. Attached to the letter is the Feasibility Study and Authorization of the representative (Special Order NO. 01, series of 2019).

Wherefore, we are hereby recommending the following personnel to constitute the FBI TEAM, to wit :

Team Leader : **SAMUEL S. GONZALES, CDO III**
Team Members : **ZOSIMO B. SORIANO, CAO I**
 DIVINE L. ACOPA, NURSE II
IP Representatives : **To be determined**

The aforementioned team shall facilitate and conduct **Pre-FBI Conference**, in order to evaluate and assess whether to conduct field based investigation and/or ground inspection, and to submit assessment report with proper recommendation.

For your information and approval.


BARBARA G. GARCIA
Provincial Officer



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Tel. Nos.: (078) 844-6796 / (078) 844-7593
region002.ncip@gmail.com

MEMORANDUM ORDER NO.: 202-06-214

Series of 2019

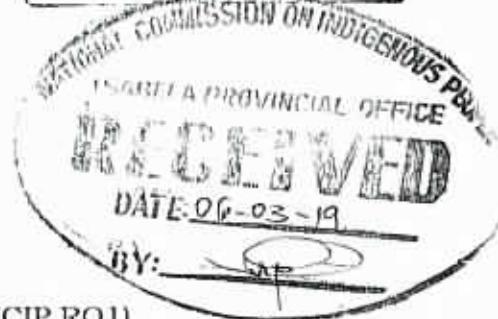
TO : **SAMUEL S. GONZALES**
Team Leader
CDO III, CSC-San Mariano, Isabela
Divine L. Acoba
Member
Nurse II, CSC-San Mariano, Isabela
ZOSIMO B. SORIANO
Member
CAO 1, CSC-San Mariano, Isabela
Two (2) IP Elders/Leaders (Nueva Vizcaya)
(to be determined)
FBI TEAM (NCIP Region I)
(to be constituted by the Regional Director of NCIP RO1)

FROM : **THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR**
This Office

SUBJECT : **WORK ORDER TO CONDUCT FIELD-BASED INVESTIGATION**
RE: CP APPLICATION OF LGU NAGUILIAN, ISABELA IN
RELATION TO THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION/IPROVEMENT
OF THE 7.24 KM QINALABASA-VILLA CAPUCHINO (STA.
VICTORIA)-BBAGONG SIKAT FARM TO MATRKET ROAD IN
NAGUILLIAN, ISABELA

DATE : **April 02, 2019**

NCIP RO2	RECEIVED
BY	REC'D BY
DATE MAY 31, 2019	
RECORDED IN LOGBOOK	



1. Pursuant to Republic Act 8371 (RA 8371), otherwise known as the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997 (IPRA of 1997), its Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) and NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012 (AO3, S. 2012) entitled as "The revised Guidelines on Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) and Related Processes of 2012", you are hereby directed to conduct the field-based investigation to determine whether or not **THE PROPOSED REHABILITATION/IPROVEMENT OF THE 7.24 KM QINALABASA-VILLA CAPUCHINO (STA. VICTORIA)-BBAGONG SIKAT FARM TO MATRKET ROAD IN NAGUILLIAN, ISABELA**, overlaps with, or affects, an ancestral domain, the extent of the affected area, and the ICCs/IPs whose FPIC is to be obtained if applicable.
2. This Work Order pursuant further to AO3, S2012, shall include specifically the following instructions and activities:

- a. Section 6. Ensure that the application for CP has the endorsement of the appropriate regulatory agency or unit of government or application letter / letter of intent if the project do not require a

06-10-2019-077

4/31/2019

John



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- permit, license or agreement from any government agency/instrumentality;
- b. Section 7. Require the applicant/proponent to complete and the following as part of the documents required to accompany application, to wit:
- i. the nature and purpose of the project;
 - ii. location with an indicative map showing the names of sitios and/or barangays that will be affected;
 - iii. abstract of proposed project describing the size, pace, reversibility and scope;
 - iv. duration;
 - v. preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental effects, including potential risks and how these will be addressed;
 - vi. Indicative budget;
 - vii. Persons to be involved in implementation;
 - viii. Operational Plan and activities;
 - ix. the Profile of the applicant; and
 - x. additional but pertinent document/s from the applicant, e.g EIS from the DENR, if available;
- c. Section 9. Your duties and functions as FBI team shall include the following:
- i. Consult with the AD representatives if applicable;
 - ii. Conduct the pre-FBI Conference and along with the proponent, prepare the WFP for the FBI;
 - iii. Undertake the FBI to determine the particular area that will be affected, including the projection of the indorsed technical description/geographic coordinates in the AD, the probable effects of the plan, program, project or activity, and the number of ICCs/IPs that will be affected;
 - iv. Identify the elders/leaders and determine presence of disputes/conflict with adjacent ancestral domain/s;
 - v. Prepare, under oath, and submit a report with recommendations to the Regional Director;
 - vi. Liquidate all funds handled in accordance with standard accounting and auditing rules and regulations; and
 - vii. Perform such other functions as may be directed by higher authorities;
- d. Section 10. Make sure during the conduct of Pre-FBI Conference, the following matters are to be discussed, taken up/or acted upon:
- i. Orientation on the requirements of the FBI process;
 - ii. The identity and other basic information about the applicant;
 - iii. Detailed project profile;



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- iv. Work and Financial Plan; and
 - v. Other important matters that may be agreed upon;
- c. Section 11. In case the applicant fails to appear in the Pre-FBI or Pre-FPIC conference, schedule another conference with notice to, and at the expense of, the applicant. If the applicant still fails to appear, you are directed to immediately inform the undersigned of such failure;
 - f. Section 12. The WFP shall be agreed upon by the applicant, the concerned ICCs/IP representatives, and NCIP during the Pre-FBI/Pre-FPIC Conference. It shall include, among others the estimated cost of:
 - i. Food and snacks, lodging and transportation expenses of those who will be involved in the FBI process;
 - ii. Documenting the FBI activities i.e. photo and/or video, cassette recording and development, reproduction of documents; and
 - iii. Others as may be agreed by all the parties during the Pre-FBI/Pre-FPIC conference;
 - g. Section 13. You shall commence the FBI within ten (10) days from date of deposit/payment of the FBI fee and must be completed within ten (10) working days from actual commencement except when delayed by reason of fortuitous event or force majeure. The FBI Team shall submit its report in accordance with Section 9 of this Guidelines;
 - h. Section 14. The FBI report must contain a narrative of what transpired during the ground or field investigation; findings and recommendations; and the pertinent attachments, in a standard form devised by ADO. The report shall be signed, under oath, by the team leader and members.
- 3. Prepare and submit FBI report in accordance with Section 9 with recommendation/s, and an executive summary of the same, both duly signed under oath by all the team leader and members, to the Regional Director, copy furnished the concerned Commissioner.
 - 4. You should properly coordinate with the Regional Office and other Offices/Agencies as well as entities concerned if necessary, in line with the conduct of this directive.
 - 5. All necessary reports shall be forwarded immediately to the Regional Office thru the Technical Management Service Division (TMSD) properly endorsed by the concerned Provincial Officer.
 - 6. Problems encountered or anticipated by the FBI Team must be reported immediately to the Regional Office thru the Provincial Officer.



Republic of the Philippines
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

Regional Office No. 2
No. 3 Turingan Building Campos Street, Caritan Centro, Tuguegarao City, Cagayan
Tel. Nos.: (078) 844-6796 / (078) 844-7593
region002.ncip@gmail.com

7. Periodic report should be submitted to the Regional Office thru the TMSD endorsed by the Provincial Officer throughout the duration of the process.
8. Any deviation from the original or approved Work and Financial Plan should be explained and justified in writing and bear the approval of the proponent.
9. This Memorandum Order (FBI Work Order) is issued based on the application for the issuance of certification precondition of **LGU NAGUILLIA, ISABELA**
10. For your guidance and immediate action.



RUBEN S. BASTERO, CESO III

cc:

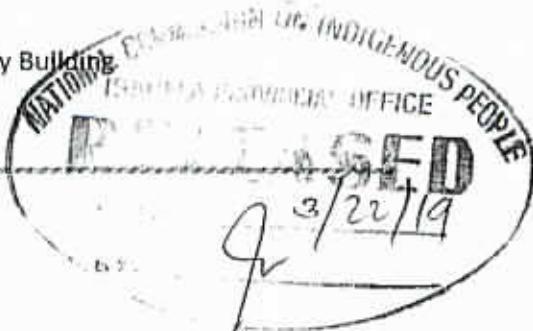
- Chief, TMSD
- Records
- TMSD File
- FBI/FPIC Focal Person

RSB/jpell

feb2019



Republic of the Philippines
 Office of the President
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
 Isabela Provincial Office
 2nd Floor, Isabela Museum and Library Building
 Ilagan City, Isabela



TO : SAMUEL S. GONZALES, CDO III
 SAN MARIANO CSC

FROM : BARBARA G. GARCIA
 Provincial Officer

SUBJECT: CP APPLICATION OF LGU-NAGUILIAN
 Rehabilitation / Improvement of 7.24KM Qinalabasa-Vila Capuchino (Sta. Victoria)-Bagong Sikat FMR in Naguilian, Isabela

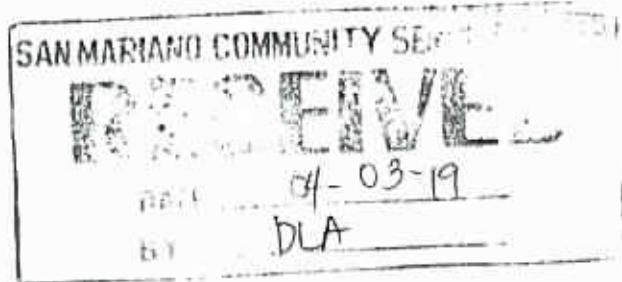
DATE : March 22, 2019

Please take notice of the foregoing CP application from Engr. Juan R. Capuchino, Municipal Mayor of Naguilian, Isabela which was received by this office and forwarded to the Regional Office, with recommendation for the constitution of the respective FBI Team.

Copies of the letter-application, Authorization of Representative, and transmittal to Regional Office are hereto attached for your reference. Meantime, the Feasibility Study was forwarded to the Regional Office for initial evaluation.

For your information,

BARBARA G. GARCIA





SAN MARIANO COMMUNITY SERVICE CENTER
RELEASED
DATE: 4-11-19
BY: Jmz

Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
District II Community Service Center
Zone 1, San Mariano, Isabela

April 11, 2019

MR. JOSE L. MANZANO
MPDC & HEAD, MPMIU
Naguiljan, Isabela

Thru: ENGR. JOSEPHINE O. LOBO
MENRO Designate

Dear Mr. Manzano,

OFFICE OF THE KAYDA
RECEIVED
DATE: 04-12-19
BY: Jmz
NAGUILJAN, ISABELA

This has reference to your letter of application on the Rehabilitation / Improvement of 7.24 km Quinalabasa-Vila Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) – Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road in Naguiljan, Isabela, dated February 28, 2019 for the issuance of Certificate of Non Overlap (CNO).

Pursuant to NCIP Administrative Order No. 3, Series of 2012, we would like to request your presence or your authorized representative at NCIP District II Community Service Center, Zone 1, San Mariano, Isabela on April 16, 2019 at 9:00 o'clock in the morning for a Pre-FBI Conference for the assessment of the pertinent documents in support of your application.

For queries, you may contact, Ms. Divine L. Acoba, one of the members of the team at 0936-514-7268.

Thank you and we look forward for your presence during the conference.

SAMUEL S. GONZALES
Team Leader

For and by the authority of the CDO III:

DIVINE L. ACOBA
Team Member

Project: 7.24 km Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) – Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road	Project Location: Quinalabasa – Villa Capuchino – Bagong Sikat, Naguilian, Isabela	
Applicant Engr. Juan Capuchino LGU Naguilian	Address Naguilan, Isabela	Contact No:
Date of Application: December 10, 2018	Received by TMSD	Designation:
Assessed by Samuel S. Gonzales Zosimo B. Soriano Divine L. Acoba	Designation: Community Development Officer III Community Affairs Officer I Nurse II	Time and Date: April 16, 2019 9:00 AM

Part I. Requirements pursuant to Section 7, NCIP AO I, s. 2012 (Please check)

1. Endorsement of regulatory agency (e.g. DENR, etc)
2. Company Profile (certified photocopies)
- a. SEC Registration
 - b. Articles of Incorporation
 - c. Board Resolution
 - d. Secretary's Certificate
3. Project Profile to include
- a. Nature and purpose of project
 - b. Location with indicative map showing names of sitios and/or barangays that will be affected
 - c. Abstract of the project describing the size, pace, reversibility and scope
 - d. Duration
 - e. Preliminary assessment of the likely economic, social, cultural and environmental effects including potential risks and how these will be addressed
 - f. Indicative budget
 - g. Persons to be involved in the implementation
 - h. Operational plans and activities

Questions to be answered by the applicant:

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Is the project site located in a titled property? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Do you have a certified photocopy of the title? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Do you have a photocopy of the project site showing the neighbourhood or adjacent sites? | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Do you know of any application issued with any NCIP Certification within the vicinity? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Questions to be answered by the NCIP Staff

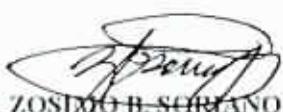
- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Is the project area within an approved/ pending CADT application? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Is the location of the project included in the AD Master List? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Is the location of the project a titled property? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Are there issued CNO in the vicinity? | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Note: If Project area is a titled property, the staff shall attest why there's a need to conduct ground investigation

Part II. Recommendation

Upon assessment of the primary data and documents submitted, I am of the opinion that the project area for the project 7.24 km Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) – Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road located Quinalabasa – Villa Capuchino – Bagong Sikat , Naguilian, Isabela [should/ should not] undergo field based investigation for the reason/s that

Signed: SAMUEL S. GONZALES
R02-079


ZOSIMO B. SORIANO
R02-081


DIVINE L. ACOPA
R02-080

Remarks:

The proposed project area is not within Ancestral Domain Area

VICTOR P. CALINGAYAN
Chief-TMSD

Noted by: RUBEN S. BASTERO, CESO III
Regional Director



Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
 District II Community Service Center
 Zone 1, San Mariano, Isabela

MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRE-FBI CONFERENCE HELD AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF PROPONENT	PROPOSED PROJECT	LOCATION	ACTIVITY	PRE-FBI CONFERENCE
Mariano Isabela	(Sta. Victoria) to Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road Naguillian, Isabela			
TOPIC/SUBJECT	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	DISCUSSIONS	DATE/TIME	VENUE
Pre-FBI Matters	Samuel S. Gonzales Zosimo B. Soriano	IEC on IPRA and FFIC Guidelines	April 16, 2019 / 10:00 AM	NCIP District II CSC San Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino
Josephine Lobo	Basic information Proposed project Particular Area	The Municipal Project Management and Implementing Unit (MPMIU) in which Mr. Jose Manzano MPMIU Head, as the proponent, is to implement a 7.24 km Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) to Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road at Naguillian, Isabela. The barangays covered are Bgong Sikat, Quinalabasa		

and Villa Capuchino of which there are a total of 1,915 or 535 households to be benefitted in the said project.

Josephine Lobo

Project Objectives

The project aims to increase traffic count, decrease traffic volume and transportation costs, reduce transport losses for agricultural land, access to educational, social and health facilities, and employment in and outside of the road influence network.

Divine L. Acoba

Identities
elders/leaders

of
There is no existing Indigenous Peoples Organization (IPO) in Barangay Union and Barcolan, Gamu, Isabela. Since the Indigenous Peoples in the said barangay is not organized as an IPO, there are no recognized elder or IP leader in their place.

Divine L. Acoba

No. of ICCs/IPs to be affected

As per January 2019 latest census/ IP listing, there are:

Barangay	Tribe	Male	Female	Total
Quinalabasa	Ibanag	13	11	24
Villa Capuchino	Itawes	15	20	35
Bagong Sikat	Ibanag	128	142	270
	Gaddang	70	70	140
		8	8	16
		234	251	485

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the clear findings that Barangays Quinalabasa, Villa Capuchino and Bagong Sikat, Naguilian, Isabela, the project area is outside an ancestral domain and is not included in the list of CADTeable areas/ master list of ancestral domain areas and will not affect an ancestral domain. The FBI Team and proponent's representatives were of uniform resolve that on assessment report recommending for outright issuance of Certificate of Non-Overlap (CNO) is sufficient without the need to conduct FBI on the ground. Wherefore, no WFP had been formulated by the team and the proponent's representatives

Prepared by

DIVINE L. ACOSA

Member

Certified Correct:

SAMUEL S. GONZALES

Team Leader



Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
District II Community Service Center
Zone 1, San Mariano, Isabela

ATTENDANCE SHEET

ACTIVITY : Pre- FBI Conference
PROJECT : 7.24 km Quinalasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) – Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road
PROONENT : LGU Naguilian (Engr. Juan R. Capuchino, Municipal Mayor)
VENUE : NCIP San Mariano San Mariano Community Service Center
DATE : April 16, 2019 / 9:00 AM

NO	Name	SEX M F	ADDRESS	TRIBE	OFFICE/POSITION	SIGNATURE/THUMBMARK
1	JACKLINE O. WOBBO	-	LGU, Naguilian, Is.	Mai' Aguihan/Kito	NCIP - CAR I	
2	ZOSIMO B. SOLANO	✓	NICIF. SAN MARIANO, Isabela	Flower	NCIP - CAR I	
3	DIVINE L. AGONA	-	SAN MARIANO, Is. Is.	ITAWIS	NCIP / NURH	
4	SAMUEL S. GONZALES	-	PAUBLO CAY	BONDO	NCIP CAR III	
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

Prepared by:

DIVINE L. AGONA, RN, MSN
Member

Noted by:

SAMUEL S. GONZALES
Team Leader



Republic of the Philippines
Office of the President
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
District II- Community Service Center
Zone 1, San Mariano, Isabela

Photo Documentation during the Pre- FBI Conference last April 16, 2019

7.24 Km Rehabilitation/ Improvement of Quinalabasa, Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) to Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road



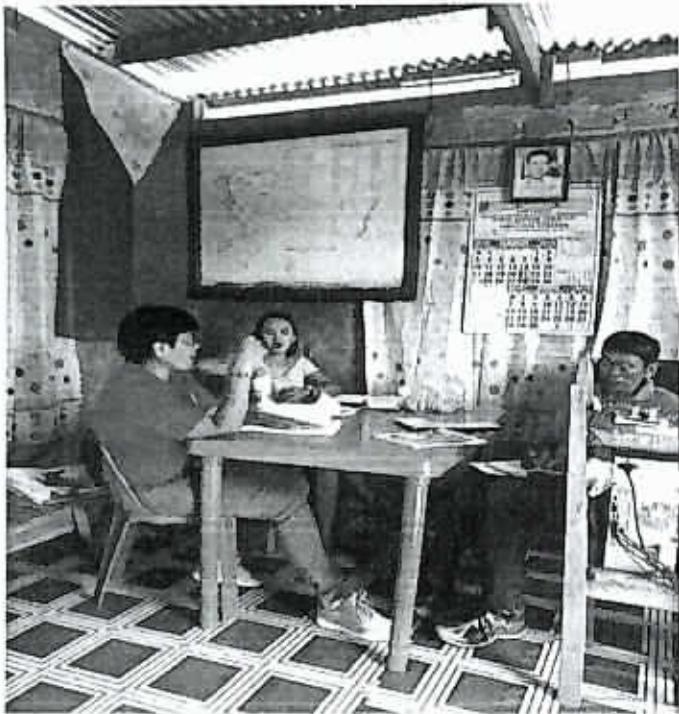
Mr. Zosimo B. Soriano, CAO I of NCIP San Mariano, led the prayer before starting the Conference



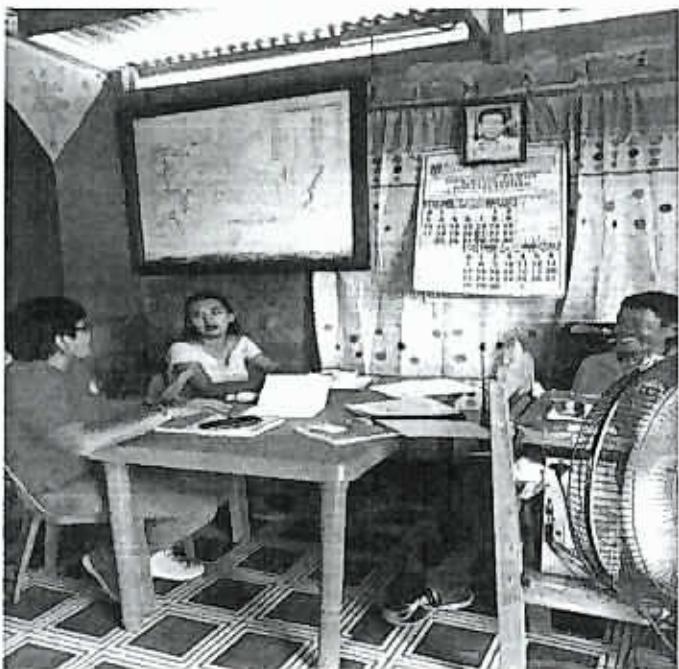
Mr. Zosimo B. Soariano, explains the content of the FBI- Guidelines to the proponent.



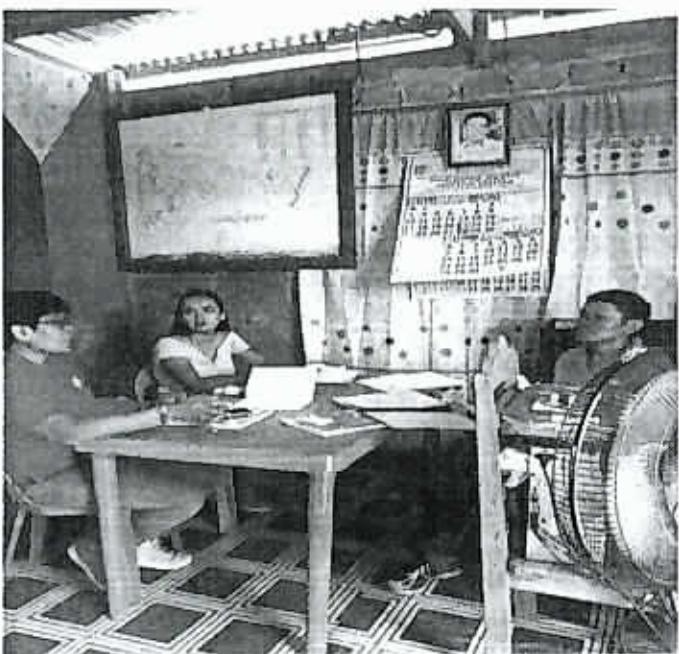
Mr. Zosimo B. Soriano, discussed the RA 8371 to the proponent which is about the rights of the IP's.



Ms. Divine L. Acoba, Nurse II of NCIP San Mariano, reviewed the project profile of the said project.



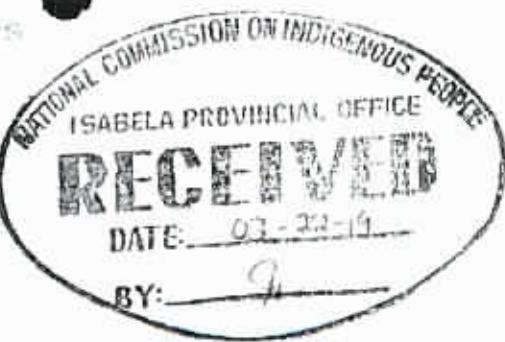
Mrs. Josephine Logo, proponent of the said project discussed the advantages of some of the IP's in the area.



Mr. Soriano, assures that the proponent understands the RA 8371.



Republic of the Philippines
Province of Isabela
Municipality of Naguilian



SPECIAL ORDER NO. 01
Series of 2019

In the interest of the service, ENGR. JOSEPHINE O. LOBO, MENRO Designate, is hereby authorized to represent the Municipal Project Management and Implementing Unit (MPMIU) to secure documents from the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples relative to Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) for any appropriate certification deemed necessary for the Sub-Project: Rehabilitation/ Improvement of Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria)-Bagong Sikat Farm-to-Market Road.

This Order shall be in full force and effect until further revoked and or rescinded.

Done this 15th day of March, 2019 at LGU Hall, Naguilian, Isabela.

Approved:

A handwritten signature over a crossed-out name.
JOSE L. MANZANO
MPDC
MPMIU Head

Republic of the Philippines)
Province of Isabela) s.s.
)
X-----X

AFFIDAVIT OF UNDERTAKING

I, JOSE L. MANZANO, Municipal Project Management and Implementing Unit Head, with postal address at Municipal Hall, National Highway, Barangay Magsaysay, Naguilian, Isabela after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, do hereby state.

1. That municipal Project Management and Implementing Unit is an applicant for Certificate of Pre- Condition with the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) Regional Office No. 2, in relation to the propose PRDP Sub-Project of 7.24 Kilometers Rehabilitation/Improvement of Quinalabasa-Villa Capuchino (Sta.Victoria) to Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road;
2. That the affected area of the aforementioned project is within the administrative Jurisdiction of District II, Province of Isabela;
3. As a process and a requirement, the undersigned will undergo the free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC), pursuant to NCIP Administrative Order No. 03, series of 2012, if later found out that there is in fact overlap with an Ancestral Domain;
4. Further, the undersigned will give special attention to the Indigenous Cultural Communities (IPs/ICCs), who are shifting cultivators or traditionally nomadic so as not to prejudice their rights; and
5. I am executing this affidavit to attest to all the above-mentioned facts.

AFFIANT FURTHERS SAYS NONE.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto affixed my hand this 11th day of March 2019 in Naguilian, Isabela, Philippines.


JOSE L. MANZANO
Affiant
CTC No./ID No. 10106785
Dated: January 3, 2019
Issued at Naguilian, Isabela

SUBSCRIBE AND SWORN to before me this day of APR 20 2019 2019 in Naguilian, Isabela; affiant exhibit to me his identifying documents state above and which is Competent evidence of identity in accordance with 2004 Rules of Notarial Practice.

Doc. No. 32
Page No. 08
Book No. CXIX
Series of 2019


G. V. ELIZARDO I. DELMENOR
Notary Public
Until December 31, 2019
Roll No. 21927
PTP No. PNT 0926431
Issued at Cagayan City, Isabela
On January 3, 2019
Atto. Cagayan de Oro City, No. V-0924091
Issued on Oct. 10, 2016
Notarial Appl. No. 2017 - 06

Republic of the Philippines)
Province of Isabela) s.s.
Municipality of SAN MARIANO, ISABELA

JOINT AFFIDAVIT

We, **SAMUEL S. GONZALES**, **ZOSIMO B. SORIANO**, and **DIVINE L. ACOBA**, with office address at Zone 1, San Mariano, Isabela, all of legal age and Filipino citizen, after having been duly sworn to in accordance with law, do hereby state:

1. That we are regular employees of the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), District II Community Service Center, San Mariano, Isabela;
2. That the NCIP District II Community Service Center earlier received a letter from NCIP-Isabela Provincial Office to compose FBI Team, and a Memorandum from NCIP-Regional Office No. 02 enclosing the request for the issuance of a Certification of Precondition (CP) to the application from JOSE L. MANZANO, Head MPMIU, proponent and represented by Engr. Josephine O. Lobo, for "7.24 km Quinalabasa-Vila Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) – Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road" located at Naguilian, Isabela.
3. That after careful review and evaluation of the documents submitted by the proponent the undersigned came out with the following findings, to wit:
 - 3.1. That the location for the ".24 km Quinalabasa-Vila Capuchino (Sta. Victoria) – Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road" of JOSE L. MANZANO, Head MPMIU, represented by Engr. Josephine O. Lobo, is not within any Ancestral Domain with Certificate of Ancestral Domain Title (CADT) or Certificate of Ancestral Domain (CADC) issued by DENR-RO2;
 - 3.2. That the area is not subject of or covered by any petition or application for issuance of CADT by any Indigenous Cultural Communities/Indigenous Peoples (ICCs/IPs) based on our records;
 - 3.3. That the site is not covered or part of the areas included in the list of CADTeables/ master list of ancestral domain areas in the Province of Isabela;
4. We execute this affidavit to attest to the truth and veracity of the foregoing.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our respective signature the 22nd day of May, 2019 in San Mariano, Isabela.


SAMUEL S. GONZALES
Team Leader
NCIP ID No.: R02-079


ZOSIMO B. SORIANO
Member
NCIP ID No: R02-81


DIVINE L. ACOBA
Member
NCIP ID No: R02-080

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before us this 22nd day of May 2019 in San Mariano, Isabela affiants exhibited to me their respective identity, details of which are indicated below their signatures.

Doc. No. 254 ;
Page No. 51 ;
Book No. 11 ;
Series of 2019.


ATTY. ROXANNE GRACIELLE DUMELOD-ISRAEL
Notary Public
San Mariano, Isabela
Until December 31, 2019
Roll of Attorney's No. 60356
IBP No. 007526 - January 01, 2019
PTR No. 10794446 - January 07, 2019
MCLE Compliance No. N/A (Admitted to the Bar on June 22, 2010)

Philippine Rural
Development

Program
18 96

Feasibility Study

NAGUILIAN, ISABELA

**Philippine Rural Development Program
FEASIBILITY STUDY¹**

- A. Project Title : Concreting of Brgys.
Quinalabasa to Bagong Sikat Farm-to-Market Roads
- B. Project Location : Naguilian, Isabela
- C. Project Category : Farm-to-Market Roads
- D. Project Scale Dimension : 7.24 km (Brgy. Quinalabasa – Brgy. Bagong Sikat)
- E. Project Proponent : LGU-Naguilian, Isabela
- F. Implementing Unit : LGU-Naguilian, Isabela
- G. Income Classification : 4th Class Municipality
- H. Total Number of Barangays: 25 barangays
- I. Mode of Implementation : By contract
- J. Road Influenced Areas :

Barangay	No. of Hectares per Crop				Total (Ha)
	Rice	Corn	Vegetables	Mango	
Bagong Sikat	84.00	471.00	--	--	555.00
Quinalabasa	65.50	307.25	--	5.00	377.75
Villa Capuchino	67.50	107.00	--	--	174.50
TOTAL	217.00	885.25	----	5.00	1,107.25

K. Project Beneficiaries within RIA

Barangay	Population	Households
Bagong Sikat	752	182
Quinalabasa	613	144
Villa Capuchino	550	309
TOTAL	1,915	635

¹ Prepared by the Local Government Unit of Naguilian, COMelodillar, JKLCortez, DBNMalayang, LGCapus and FMMaganis,Jr.

L. Total Project Cost and Cost Sharing

Name of Roads	Cost Sharing (Php)			Total Cost of the Project (Php)
	From WB (80%)	From GoP (10%)	From LGU Equity (10%)	
Brgy. Quinalabasa - Brgy. Bagong Sikat	68,856,800.00	8,607,100.00	8,607,100.00	86,071,000.00

M. Economic Viability Indicators

ENPV PHP119,016,405.40 ('000) at 15% discount rate

IIRR 37%

BCR 2.29

N. Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the study conducted, the proposed concreting of three farm-to-market road networks, with a total length of 24.5 kilometers, would increase traffic count; decrease traffic volume and transportation costs; and reduce transport losses for agricultural crops. It is also seen as an opportunity for the improvement of agricultural lands; access to educational, social and health facilities; and employment in and outside of the road influence network. Further, there were no environmental hazards noted as a result of the sub-project. The team concludes that the sub-project is economically, socially and environmentally feasible; and therefore recommends its implementation.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Provincial Background

i. Demographics

Isabela is the second largest province in the Philippines; and largest in Luzon covering a total land area of 1,066 456 hectares. With coordinates 16.9754 degrees North, 121.8107 degrees East, it is one of the provinces comprising 40% of Region II known as the Cagayan Valley. It has 34 municipalities/cities; and a total of 1,055 barangays. This agricultural province is mainly known as the rice and corn granary of Luzon. Neighboring provinces include Cagayan (north), Kalinga (northwest), Mountain Province (central west), Ifugao and Nueva Vizcaya (south west), Quirino and Aurora (south) and Philippine Sea (east). It also encompasses 67% of Cagayan Valley's forest cover, which made it a home to low-altitude rainforest which caters to numerous endemic species of flora and fauna (www.provinceofisabela.ph).

Isabela is the most populous province in Region II with a total population of 1,593,566 people (density = 130 individuals per square kilometers) (PSA, 2015). Spoken languages include Ilokano, Tagalog and Ibanag. Indigenous communities are also present in the upland areas of the province. These indigenous groups include: Agta, Dumagat and Gaddang. Since IP are nomadic, other indigenous groups are travelling across the Cagayan Valley, and can sometimes be found in the province (www.provinceofisabela.ph).

In Region II, there are 553,616 individuals living below the poverty line; 259,183 of it are from Isabela province (47%) (PSA, 2015). However, it can be noted that Isabela is now a first-class province and the most progressive in Region II for the past years courtesy of the three cities

strategically located in it (Ilagan, Santiago and Cauayan cities); and its established agriculture industry.

ii. Economy

The cities of Santiago, Ilagan and Cauayan; and municipality of Roxas contributed much to the fast-growing economy of the province. Commercial industries and business ventures in the province include: grain processing companies, power companies, tobacco-processing companies, beverage and bottling companies, fast food and restaurant chains, and shopping malls and supermarkets. Regardless of the current industrialization of the province, agriculture remains the top industry in Isabela with rice and corn as the main commodities. Wood industry used to be a recognized industry in the province. However, the implementation of logging ban policies resulted in the strict regulation of this kind of businesses. Another thriving industry is aquaculture through inland fishing with 1,108 hectares of developed freshwater fishponds and 405 hectares of fish cage culture (www.provinceofisabela.ph). On the other hand, tourism is a new industry being developed at the provincial level. Municipal tourism is likewise flourishing with the presence of tourist destinations such as churches, historical spots and natural resources (beaches, rivers and waterfalls).

iii. Agriculture and Rural Development Sectors

Rice and corn are the main commodities being produced by the province. It is the largest yellow corn producer in the country with a share of 21% in the total yellow corn production of the Philippines annually (PSA, 2012). The presence of Asia's largest corn post-harvest facility can be accounted for the high recovery and low post-harvest losses of corn in the province. Further, Isabela is also second top producer of rice, with 15% share in the total national rice production annually (PSA, 2012). Since majority of the land holdings in the province is irrigated and farming is highly mechanized. Thus, rice and corn production is efficient. Because of these notable agricultural milestones, the province has received awards such as *Gawad Sapat Ani Award* (2000) and *Best Corn-Quality Award* (2013); and Ilagan City was named as *Corn Capital of the Philippines*.

As the province aims to be the "Agro-industrial Economic Zone beyond 2020", the development programs of the province were set towards food security and sufficiency; and becoming the rice granary of the Philippines. With this goal, the province boosted its agriculture and included dairy, mungbean (*Vigna radiata*), tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*), and aromatic and pigmented rice (*Oryza sativa*) production in its investment and commodity prioritization (PCIP, 2017).

B. Project Identification and Prioritization Profile

i. Expanded Vulnerability and Suitability Analysis (eVSA)

The province of Isabela has a total land area of 1, 066, 456 hectares, wherein 606, 790 hectares (56.90%) of it are forest lands; 450, 409 hectares (42.23%) are alienable and disposable lands including irrigated and diversified agricultural lands (alluvial and lowland); and 21, 220 hectares (0.87%) are riverine reservoirs. A shoreline of 113 kilometers also stretched along the coastal areas of the province (PCIP, 2017).

From 2009-2012, an increase in high-income families were noted. According to the Provincial Commodity Investment Plan (PCIP, 2017), the said improvement was due to the importance given to agricultural programs and projects to be implemented in the province. Isabela is the top corn-producing province in the country; and ranks second in terms of rice production. In 2014, it contributed 6.74% and 15.31% of the country's total rice and corn production, respectively. Aside

from rice and corn, the PCIP also focused on investing in dairy, mungbean, tilapia, and aromatic and pigmented rice production.

The eVSA is a user-based online tool that facilitates the development of a value chain analysis and the Provincial Commodity Investment Plant (PCIP) using the results of the Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment (VSA) and socio-economic parameters. VSA, on the other hand, is a tool used by policy-makers, planners and project implementers in decision-making by ranking the municipalities based on the integrated data and parameters. The ranks determine the suitability of a commodity or enterprise in a specific location (PCIP, 2017).

For dairy production, the municipalities in the dairy zones ranked "high" as compared to other municipalities. Thus, these dairy zones are suited to venture into dairy carabao production. The same is true in dairy cattle production wherein the eVSA analysis showed suitability of range management in the municipalities with potential source of pasture lands for cattle growing. Figure 1 and 2 shows the eVSA for dairy carabao and dairy cattle production, respectively.

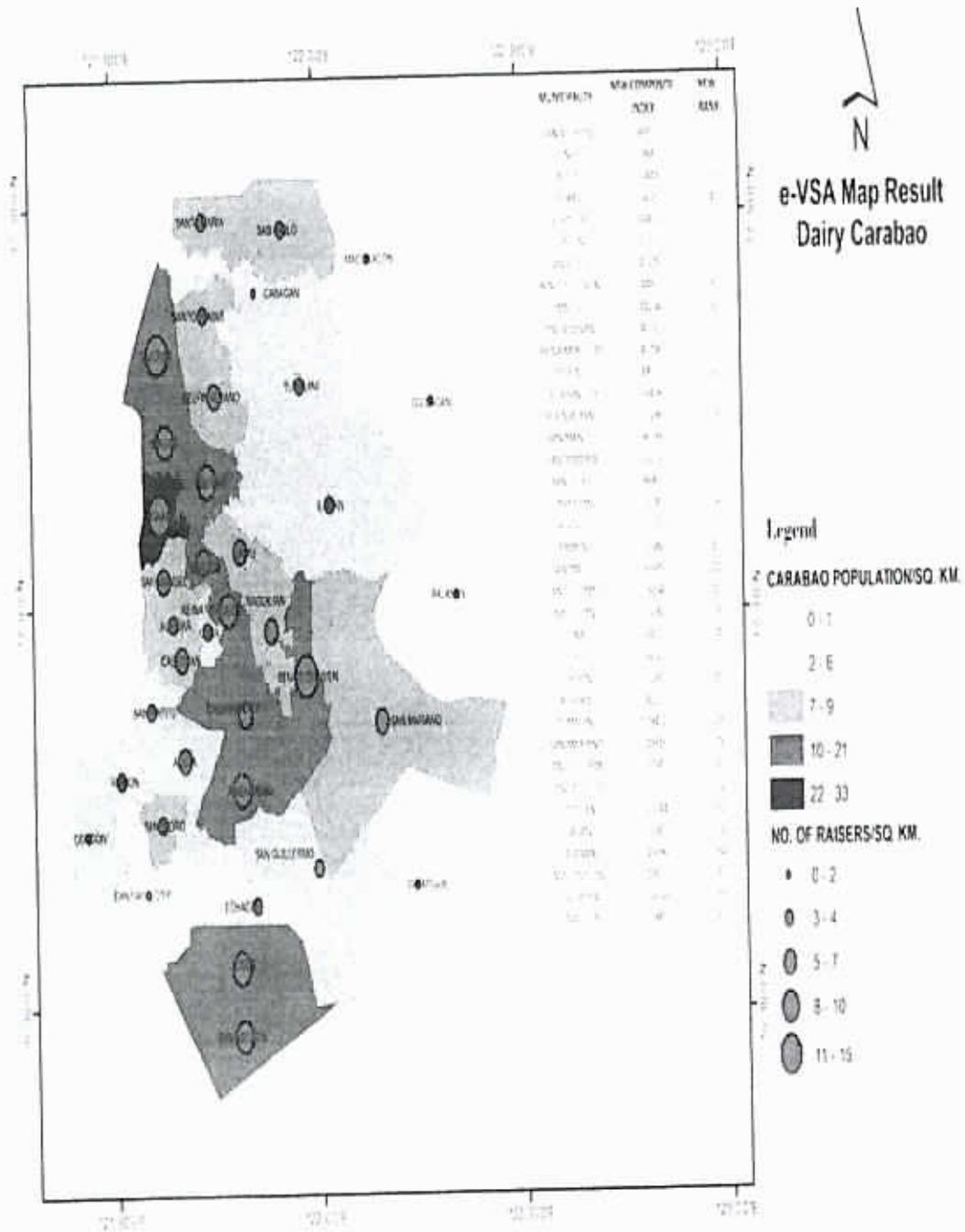


Figure 1. eVSA result for dairy carabao in Isabela (PCIP, 2017)

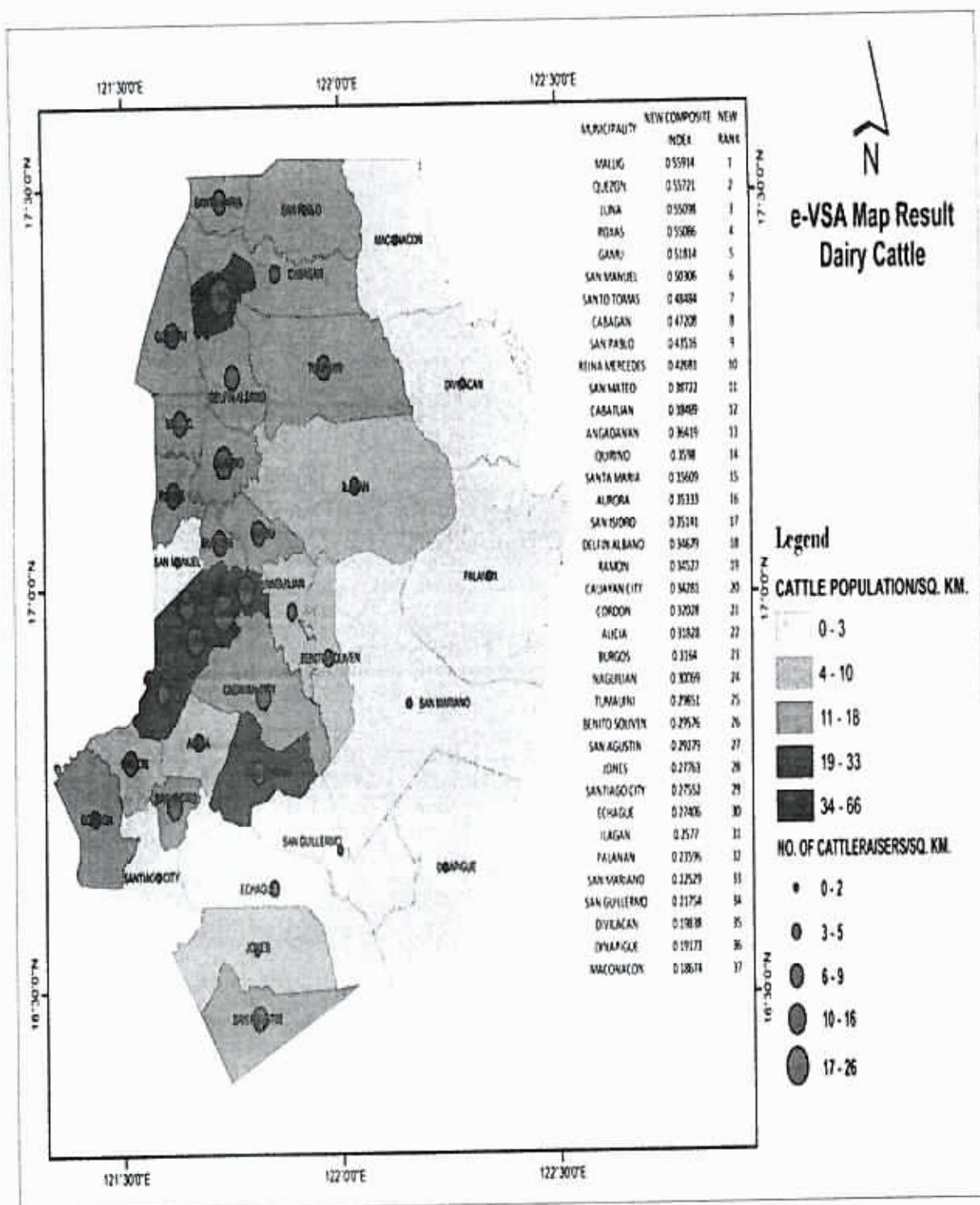


Figure 2. eVSA result for dairy cattle in Isabela (PCIP, 2017)

Mungbean production also showed an economic potential as eVSA resulted "high" for the municipalities engaged in this commodity. Therefore, investment in mungbean is suitable in areas with rankings higher than 10. Nevertheless, municipalities which ranked lower than 10, though not in the priority list, also have potentials for mungbean production. Figure 3 shows the eVSA of mungbean in Isabela province.

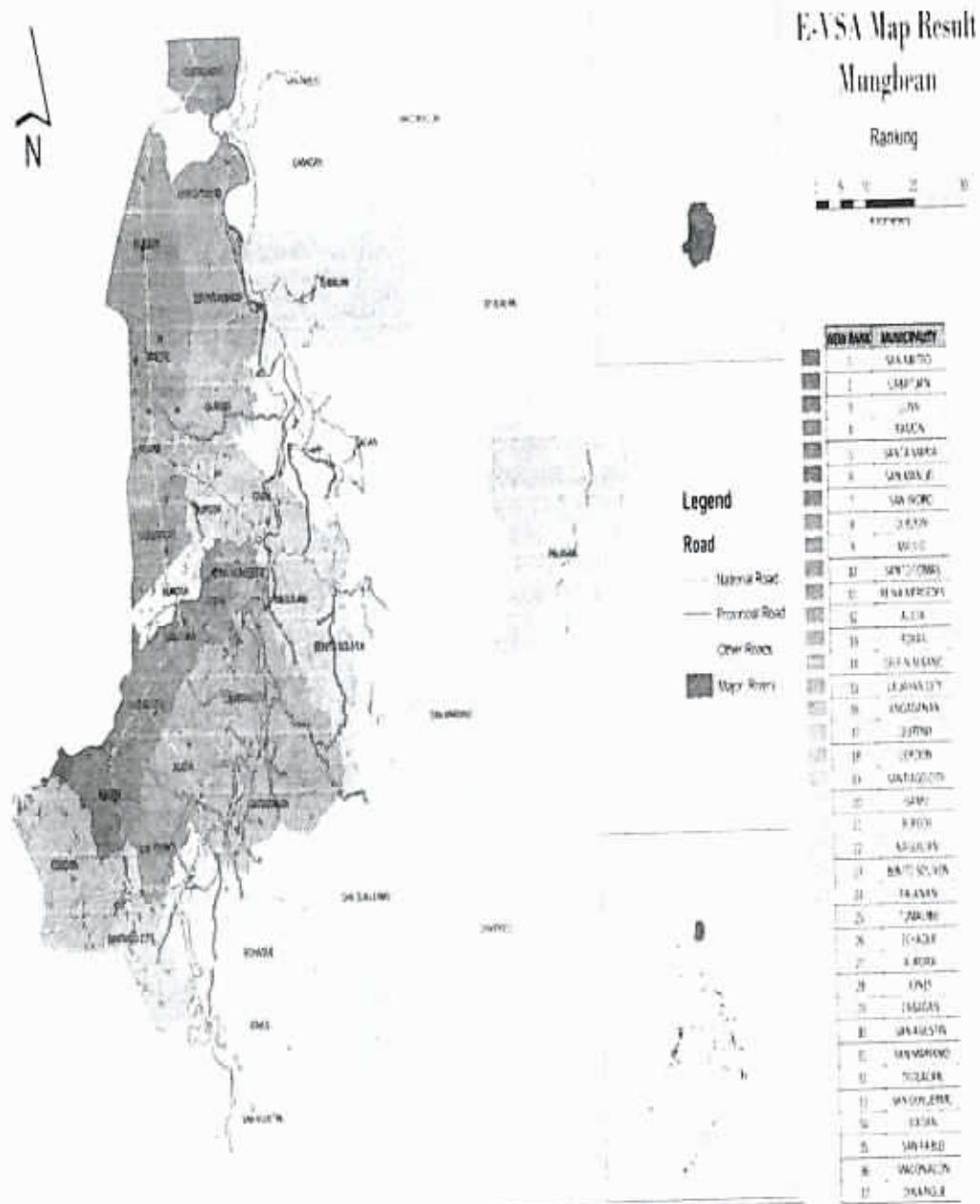


Figure 3. eVSA for mungbean in Isabela province (PCIP, 2017)

Based on the eVSA, the municipalities involved in Tilapia production also ranked "high" and therefore, are suitable for Fingerlings and Tilapia Grow-out production ventures. Figure 4 shows the eVSA for Tilapia production in the province.

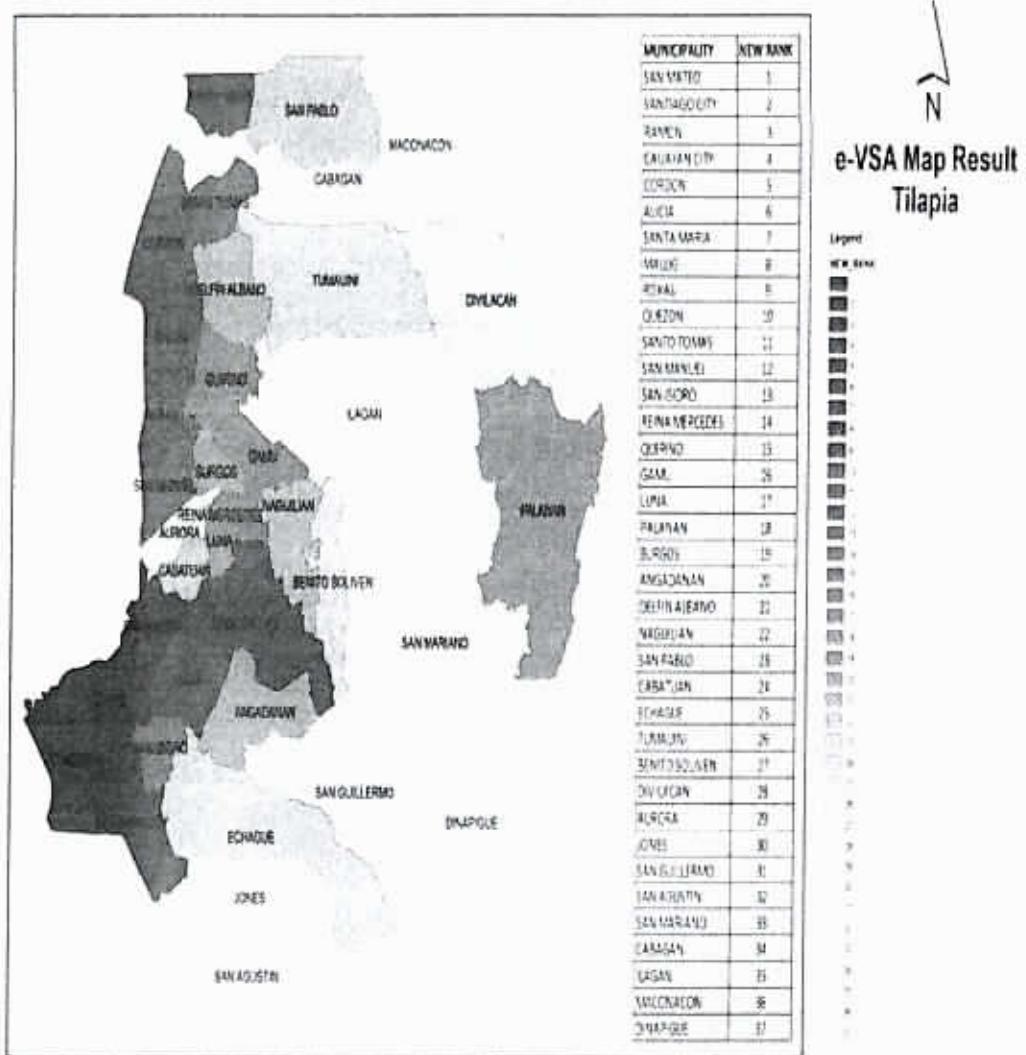


Figure 4. eVSA for Tilapia production in Isabela province (PCIP, 2017)

Based on the eVSA, the municipalities involved in production of aromatic and pigmented rice ranked "high" and therefore, are suitable for production ventures involving aromatic and pigmented rice. Figure 5 shows the eVSA for aromatic and pigmented rice production in the province.

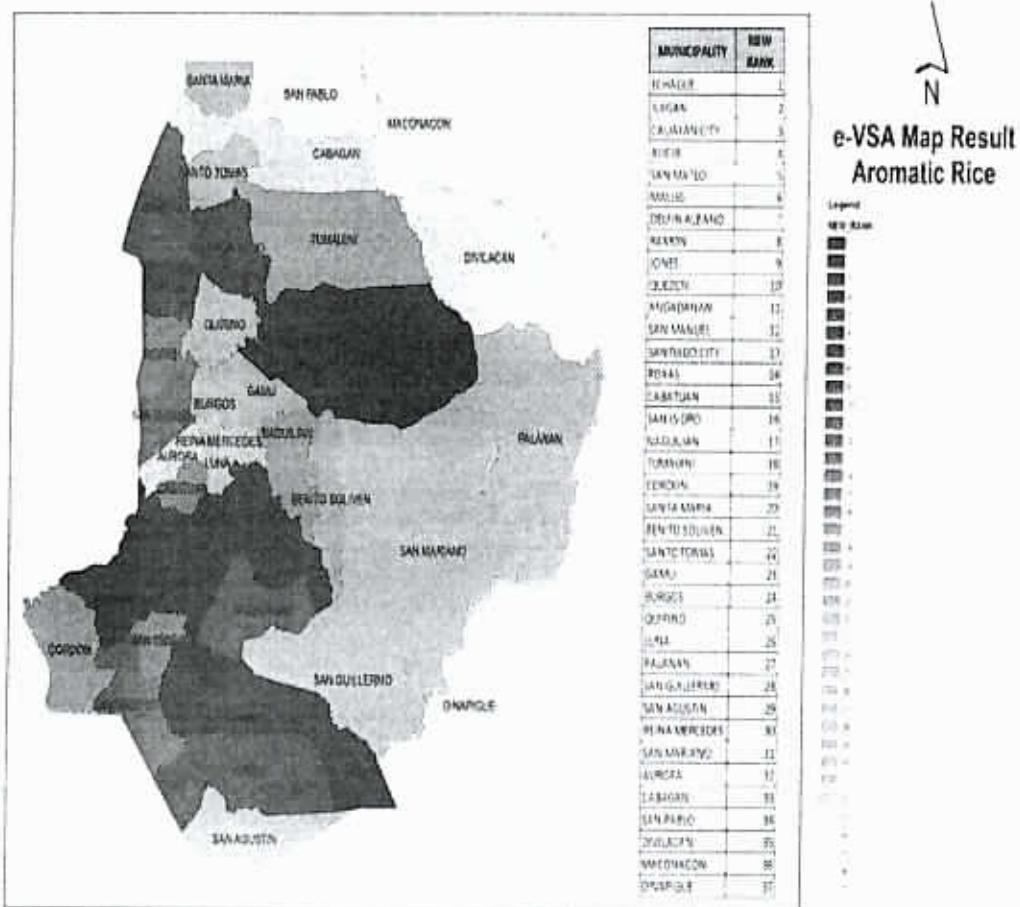


Figure 5. eVSA for aromatic rice production in Isabela province (PCIP, 2017)

ii. Commodity Profile

According to PCIP (2017), Isabela is geared towards becoming an agro-industrial economic zone. With rice and corn as front liners in agricultural industry, the province also gave priority to other commodities which has potentials in boosting its economy. The prioritized commodities for investment are dairy, mungbean, tilapia, and aromatic and pigmented rice.

Dairy industry through production, processing and/or distribution of milk and milk products contributes to the economy of 17 municipalities of Isabela. These municipalities were clustered into Northern and Central, Western and Southern dairy zones. These zones produce varied amount of milk from different breeds of carabao, cow and goat. There are also processing centers and cooperatives intended for the development of dairy industry in the province. The local government units have also conducted interventions towards improving the dairy industry in the province.

Mungbean is a leguminous, high-protein plant which is being utilized for food (dried-shelled seeds, sprouts, pastries and noodles); and for agricultural purposes specifically as green manure.

It is often planted as cash and cover crop in a rice production system; and was proven to increase rice yield through rice-mungbean cropping pattern as compared to mono-cropping of rice in a study conducted by the province. San Mateo has the largest mungbean production area of 7, 358 hectares (PCIP, 2017) Farmer organizations and cooperatives were also established for the development of mungbean production in the province.

In terms of Tilapia production, Cagayan Valley ranked 3rd with recorded production of 11, 159.95 MT in 2013; 57% of it (6, 368.14 MT) were from Isabela province. Regardless of fluctuations in Tilapia production due to increase in water temperature, decline in water level at Magat Dam, extreme heat and changes in water, Isabela remains the top producer of Tilapia fishes in the region through fish cages; and a priority enterprise in DA-PRDP. Establishment of farm-to-market roads was a motivating factor for fishermen as it would fasten transport and delivery of Tilapia and other fishes in different parts of the province.

Being the rice granary of Luzon, Isabela is a significant contributor in rice production at the national level. It is well-known for production of polished rice. However, the province has the same potential in terms of aromatic and pigmented rice production. According to the Philippine Rice Research Institute (PhilRice), aromatic and organic rice are becoming popular nowadays as it commands higher market price and nutritional value. Aromatic rice is the usual white rice with distinct aroma and texture, while pigmented rice are varieties of different colors such as purple, brown or black (www.philrice.gov.ph).

In Region 2, Pinilisa and Balatinaw varieties are most preferred. Farmers have planted it in lowland, rainfed lowland, and upland ecosystems. In 2014, 0.40% of total rice production areas (in hectares) are devoted to aromatic and pigmented rice. Sixty percent of the total production volume of aromatic and pigmented rice in the province is sold in local markets; 20% are traded to other regions; and the remaining volume is meant for seed production.

iii. Value Chain Analysis

Isabela is recognized as a major producer of quality rice and corn. The province contributes 15.13% of the annual national yellow corn production and 6.7% of the aggregate national rice production. The province is also looking forward in developing other commodities which have competitive advantage and can significantly contribute to the country's food security. Among the commodities identified for development were dairy, mungbean, tilapia, aromatic and pigmented rice, white corn, pineapple, cassava, banana, mango, and seaweeds.

Table 1 shows that total of 2,597 hectares of agricultural production area will be covered by the concreting of farm-to-market roads located in Barangays Bagong Sikat, Cabaruan, Flores, La Union, and Sto. Tomas. Rice, corn and cassava were identified as the agricultural crops planted in the areas covered. These crops are of major importance to the development of the municipality of Naguilian.

Table 1. Agricultural Crops Planted in Barangays to be served by Concreting Farm-to-Market Roads.

Agricultural Crop	Barangay					Total (Ha)
	Bagong Sikat	Cabaruan	Flores	La Union	Sto. Tomas	
Rice	84.00	186.45	143.60	55.00	112.50	581.55
Corn	471.00	498.80	286.55	312.00	307.20	1,875.55
Vegetable	0.00	0.10	0.70	0.00	1.10	1.90
Mango	0.00	110.00	23.00	5.00	0.00	138.00
Total (Ha)	555.00	795.35	453.85	372.00	420.80	2,597.00

Cassava

Cassava is one of the staple foods of Filipinos due to high carbohydrate content. More than 15M Filipinos eat cassava as staple/supplement. It is used as a raw material in the manufacture of processed food, feeds, alcohol and other industrial products. More than 218,000 farm families nationwide are dependent on cassava production as a source of income.

For the period 2011-2015, cassava production and area harvested grew respectively at an average annual rates of 5.3 percent and 0.2 percent. In 2015, production of cassava was estimated at 2.71 million metric tons (MT), 6.9 percent higher than the 2014 level of 2.54 million MT. This could be attributed to the increase in area harvested in Northern Mindanao and Cagayan Valley due to sustained high demand on cassava for industrial use. Higher production was also noted in Central Visayas due to planting of high yielding variety in Bohol. Total area harvested to cassava grew by 2.9 percent, from 216.78 thousand hectares in 2014 to 222.99 thousand hectares in 2015 (PSA, 2017).

As of July to September 2018, cassava production in the Philippines totaled 600.10 thousand metric tons (PSA, 2018). According to PSA, the province of Isabela is the region's biggest supplier of cassava with 237,987 metric tons (MT) produced in 2016, followed by Quirino province with 51,743 MT, Cagayan with 20,643 MT, Nueva Vizcaya with 2,334 MT, and Batanes with 9.68 MT.

Cassava is generally processed as food such as dried chips and native pastries like "suman", "bibingka" and "sago". Another important product is tapioca flour. Cassava is also used by different industries for pharmaceutical products, paper, adhesive, textile, mining, etc. The root of cassava can be used for the production of ethanol that is used as biofuel. The use of cassava as livestock feed in the country has also shown that it can be utilized as a substitute for feed grains in compounded animal rations. On the other hand, cassava leaf meal contains 18-20% protein, so that it is a good livestock feed not only for poultry but also for other livestock.

Growing cassava entails simple farm operations such as land preparation, planting, weeding, fertilization, irrigation, and harvesting. Small-scale production requires 51 man-days to farm a hectare of land. On the other hand, plantation type of production needs 55-man days per hectare to undertake all the necessary farm operations.

The traders and cooperatives can also deliver the chips or granules to assemblers or to feed companies. Most traders and assemblers are identified.

In the case of the cassava farmers in Naguilian, they sell their produce in the form of granules for feeds purposes. Based on the records of the Municipal Agriculture Office, Brgy. Villa Capuchino ranks third in terms of cassava production and supply in the province.

Corn

Corn is second to rice as the most important crop in the Philippines. Corn production agro-ecologies in the Philippines are classified based on the shape of the landscape and topography of the areas where it is largely grown – the rainfed lowland, the upland plain, and the rolling-to-hilly agro-ecologies.

Corn production for July-September 2018 at 2.21 million metric tons was 14.83 percent below the 2.59 million metric tons recorded production in 2017. Harvest area contracted from 884 thousand hectares to 785 thousand hectares or by 11.23 percent. Yield per hectare decreased by 4.06 percent, from 2.93 metric tons to 2.81 metric tons.

The average size of farms covering all crops 2.14 hectares. In the municipality of Naguilian, farmers sell their produce to the traders.

Rice

Market players are connected along a chain producing, assembling, processing, and marketing or distributing rice to end consumers through a sequenced set of activities. The market actors include providers of material inputs, farmers and cooperatives, agents/assemblers, palay traders, rice millers, rice wholesalers, rice wholesalers-retailers and rice retailers. Each actor performs different activities in the value chain.

A diversity of rice marketing channels exists for farmers' palay harvest. They market their palay to market players of the value chain such as agents, palay traders, rice millers, cooperatives, and National Food Authority (NFA). However, only a small percentage of farmers in the sample provinces sell to NFA except in Occidental Mindoro where participation of NFA in the palay procurement is from 50 to 55% of the total palay production in the province. Most of the time palay changes hands immediately or shortly after harvest, which can be explained by the immediate needs of cash of farmers.

Many farmers choose their marketing channel or outlet freely based on the highest palay price offered. The usual practice is that buyers require a sample of the harvested palay first, before specifying the equivalent price, thus making most farmers pricetakers. Palay buying prices however vary based on the percent of moisture content (MC) of grain, that is, the higher the MC, the lower the price. In some cases, buyers downgrade the price by reducing or "resek" the weight from 3 to 12 kg per sack of palay depending on the MC level. Aside from the quality, the prevailing market price and volume of palay sold are taken into consideration when prices are set.

Assembling describes the step in the value chain where palay is only assembled, but not yet processed. Most of it takes place immediately after harvest. A relatively common assembling value chain exists between agents who have acquired palay from several farmers for their clients (palay traders, rice millers and sometimes rice traders). Agents usually get a commission fee of PhP0.20/kg. Palay traders are also engaging in assembling in order to sell the assembled palay to rice millers or rice traders. There are also farmer cooperatives that are into assembling where they sell the procured palay to NFA and to some rice millers.

Milling describes the processing of *palay* into milled rice and selling it to wholesalers/retailers. This segment in the value chain involves processing players such as rice millers (big and small), cooperatives and traders. Millers and cooperatives, and traders sell the milled rice and custom milled rice, respectively to different wholesalers and retailers either directly or through agents. Majority of the millers and cooperatives sell in the same or adjacent municipality and in most cases, they have business contacts or they hired agents in other provinces and in major cities such as Manila, Cebu, Cagayan de Oro and Davao.

Marketing or distribution describes the step in the value chain where milled rice is sold to the end consumer. Wholesalers and retailers are the main players involved in the distribution of milled rice however, rice millers and traders who are mainly engaged in other segments in the value chain, also manage retail outlets in the public market and sell milled rice to consumers.

Major challenges exist with regard to market prices fluctuation. Peak harvest season decreases prices to low levels. In addition, imported and smuggled rice contribute to falling market prices especially palay prices, thus affecting value chain actors engaged particularly in the distribution and production.

Mango

Demand for Philippine mango is reported as consistently increasing. Based on 2014 data, the Philippines is the 7th largest mango exporter in the world. And while the top six (6) exporting countries garnered double to triple trade earnings, the Philippines, exhibited the highest value per kilo of exported mango at US\$3.92 per kilo. This shows the preference accorded to Philippine mango in the international market. The Philippines is exporting mango to about 50 countries all over the world. In 2015, the country's export amounted to US\$91 million. The country's major export markets were USA, Hong Kong, Korea and Japan, with collective share of 66 percent.

Mango is a perennial horticulture crop. Philippine mangoes are one of the choicest fruits in the Philippines. The Philippine carabao mango is the most preferred variety in the domestic and export markets. Secondarily it covers other mango varieties with lesser values but with greater potential, due to cheaper price, as raw material for processed mango products.

Based on their usage, mango varieties can be classified as green, mature, ripe for processing. It is eaten as dessert (ripe) or relish (immature) depending on fruit maturity. It can be processed into a number of unique products such as dried, puree, juice, nectar, chutney, pickle mango scoops, roll powder, halves or scoops in light syrup and used as flavoring for ice cream, bakery products and confectioners.

The current and preferred processed forms in the North Luzon cluster are fresh green mango (export and domestic), dried, pickled, puree, wine, jam, cider, juice (liquid or powdered concentrate), pie, vinegar and dried. The North Luzon cluster produces almost half or 42.3% of the country's mango production. In year 2015, the cluster produced a total 382 thousand metric tons. The cluster accounts for 36% of the country's mango production area, or a total of 58,265 hectares. It also accounts for a total of 37% of the country's total number of bearing mango trees or a total of 3,657,673 bearing trees.

Mango producing provinces of the cluster have similar marketing system that is dominated by big traders and interregional/regional/provincial assemblers. The latter act as procurement arms of processors and exporters. The bulk of mango produced is traded to other key players in the marketing system such as the assembler-distributors, wholesalers and retailers.

The PSA-estimated cost and returns for mango production from the year 2010-14. Based on the data, an average one hectare mango farm which produces about 4,000 kg of fresh mangoes in 2015 netted about 57,223.00 pesos, 58.41% of which compromised cash costs, 6.63% non-cash costs, and 34.96% imputed costs. The cost of producing a kilo mangoes was estimated at 15.36 pesos per kilo against a farm-gate price of PHP27.30.

A noteworthy characteristic of the flow is the transshipment of about 50% of produce of Region 2 to Region 1. This is due to buying operations of Ilocos traders reaching as far as the Cagayan Valley. Region 3, on the other hand, is able to market directly to key domestic markets such as Baclaran and Divisoria, as well as to exporters and processors.

II. THE SUB-PROJECT

A. The Road Influence Area

i. Demographics

Naguillian is a municipality in the province of Isabela, specifically located at 16 degrees 55" East, 121 degrees 55" N. It has a total land area of 16, 981 hectares, wherein Brgy. Minallo is the largest (1, 538.05 hectares) and Brgy. Quezon is the smallest (78.9 hectares). There are 31, 902 individuals

belonging to 7, 930 households distributed in 25 barangays (PSA, 2015). The most populous barangays are Magsaysay, Minallo and Palattao, while barangay Manaring has the least population of 289 individuals. There are four urban barangays (Magsaysay, Quezon, Quirino and Roxas); and 21 rural barangays. These urban barangays, which are located near the Cagayan River, are considered the center of trade and commerce in the municipality (CLUP 2016-2025).

From the 25 barangays, 10 are expected to directly benefit from the proposed three farm-to-market road networks; affecting 7, 234 individuals (22.67%) in 2, 203 households (27.78%). These barangays depend mainly in agriculture for livelihood; while some are employed personnel in business ventures.

ii. Major Economy and Land Use

Agriculture remains the major source of income in the municipality; while commerce and trading businesses (i.e. sale/resale, wholesale and retail, and service-providing facilities) contribute much in urban barangays. Of the total land area, 16, 648.1724 hectares (98.04%) are classified as alienable and disposable land (A & D), while only 290.3751 hectares (1.96%) are forest lands consists of Integrated Social Forestry areas (98.04 has) and Reforestation areas (42.4525 has). According to the municipality's Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP, 2016-2025), there will be an increase in agricultural lands, human settlement areas, industrial areas and road networks; while a decrease in production forest areas and grasslands and open spaces. Further, low farm mechanization, slow adoption of proven farming technologies, high cost of farm inputs, and inadequate post-harvest facilities hamper the agricultural development in the municipality. Thus, conversion to agricultural lands to increase yield, and eventually income, of stakeholders was seen as an opportune.

Majority of both urban and rural barangays have parcels allocated for agricultural purposes; while the remaining land areas were used for other purposes. There were no water bodies inside the responsibility area of Naguilian. However, the management of Cagayan River adjacent to the barangays is included in the planning as it contributes to the economy and livelihood of the people. Table 2 summarizes the existing and proposed land use for both urban and rural barangays of Naguilian, while Figure 6 shows the agricultural land use map of Naguilian.

Table 2. Existing and proposed land use in the municipality of Naguilian, Isabela

Land Use	Land Area (hectares)		Increase or Decrease
	Existing	Proposed	
<i>Rural barangays</i>			
Agricultural land	12, 835.45	12, 919.11	Increase
Built-up areas	2, 695.80	2, 788.70	Increase
Industrial areas	349.64	368.22	Increase
Production Forests	385.11	189.18	Decrease
Parks, Grasslands	310.79	250.79	Decrease
Utilities, Road Networks and Transportation	195.00	259.00	Increase
<i>Urban barangays</i>			
Agricultural land	657.92	589.39	Decrease
Commercial areas	32.57	45.05	Increase
Industrial areas	8.12	17.75	Increase
Institutional areas	11.37	11.37	Same
Residential areas	287.67	319.94	Increase
Roads, transportation, utilities, cemeteries	131.97	140.12	Increase
Parks and open spaces	8.61	8.61	Same

Source: Comprehensive Land Use Plan-Naguilan (2017-2022)

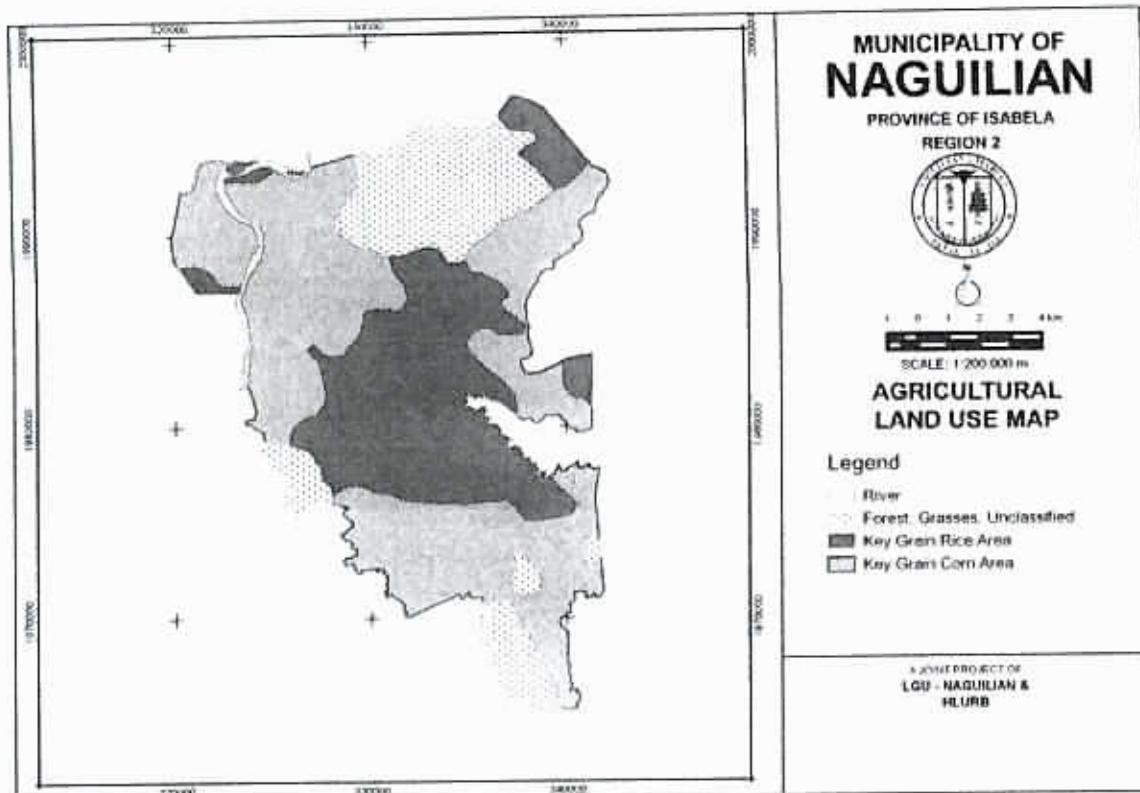


Figure 6. Agricultural Land Use Map of Naguilian, Isabela (Source: CLUP 2016-2025)

On the other hand, tourism is not yet a significant contributor in the economy of Naguilian. However, potential tourist destinations have been observed.

iii. On-farm Agricultural and Crops Planted, Livestock and Fisheries

The feasibility study focused on the most important crops of Naguilian, Isabela which are rice and corn. Rice production occupies 9, 546 aggregate hectares of agricultural land – 2, 412.76 hectares for irrigated lowland and 73.50 hectares for upland rice production areas; while corn production is situated in 3, 632 aggregate hectares. From these production areas, the value of production of the municipality amounted to PhP 336, 335, 250 in 2012, including other high value crops like mango and cassava (CDP 2017-2022; CLUP 2016-2025).

For the past six years, rice and corn production areas have increased due to conversion of production forest into agricultural lands. It can also be noted that the volume of production was unpredictable due to occurrence and frequencies of natural calamities in certain years, but is relatively increasing through time. Table 3 shows volume of production of various crops being produced in Naguilian for the past six years.

Table 3. Crop production volume for the past six years, Naguilian, Isabela

Crops	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<i>Rice</i>						
Area Planted (ha)	6,829.20	7,317.70	7,133.33	5,871.82	7,144.33	7,446.18
Production (MT)	25,975.56	31,428.26	27,841.56	24,708.50	27,965.05	36,616.80
<i>Corn</i>						
Area Planted (ha)	9,547.00	11,625.80	10,590.30	10,364.55	7,149.90	9,223.80
Production (MT)	41,682.64	49,193.37	50,990.10	41,651.88	27,622.14	49,488.00
<i>Cassava</i>						
Area Planted (ha)	420.00	750.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	2,800.00	800.00
Production (MT)	4,200	75,000	10,000	16,500	32,200	9,600
<i>Vegetable</i>						
Area Planted (ha)	77.84	77.84	77.84	77.84	77.84	77.84
Production (MT)	272.44	284.42	288.01	291.90	295.79	299.68
<i>Mango</i>						
Area Planted (ha)	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00	250.00
Production (MT)	1,000.00	1,050.00	1,037.50	1,050.00	875.00	1,125.00

Source: Municipal Agriculture Profile, Municipal Agriculture Office

On the other hand, there are five operational poultry farms; cattle growers; and fishing grounds (total area of 206.66 aggregate hectares). There is one *bagsakan* area; grain buying stations situated in different barangays; and there were no records of crop export as all agricultural products were consumed locally within the municipality and nearby towns.

Dairy production is being developed in the municipality of Naguilian. According to the PCIP, Naguilian is being targeted as one the dairy production zones for expansion aside from the three established dairy production zones. Meanwhile, the municipality ranked 22nd in mungbean production; ranked 22nd on Tilapia production; and 17th in terms of aromatic and pigmented rice production (PCIP, 2017).

Corn and cassava were identified as main commodities produced by the 10 beneficiary barangays (Aguinaldo, Bagong Sikat, Cabaruan, Flores, La Union, Manaring, Quinalabasa, Rang-ayan, Villa Capuchino and Sto. Tomas). Cassava is being planted alternative to corn due to its resistance to extreme weather conditions, especially during months when weather disturbances are evident. A small portion of production forest has to be retained in Brgy. La Union as per DENR-LGU Memorandum of Agreement. Few upland rice producers were noted; and presence of commercial trees was also observed. Commercial trees planted in the area are Mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*) and Gmelina (*Gmelina arborea*). Mahogany plantations provided timber for household construction; while Gmelina are processed and sold as furniture. Sugar cane was also planted for the ethanol industry.

In 2017, majority of the crops produced is corn with a total volume of production amounting to 17,115.90 metric tons as compared to rice which produced a total of 10,537.46 metric tons. Other crops produced were not included in the list, as well as for poultry and livestock production. Table 4 summarizes the volume of rice and corn production in 2017 within the road influence area (RIA).

Table 4. Summary of rice and corn production volume, 2017

Barangay	Total Rice Production		Total Corn Production	
	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (MT)	Area Planted (hectares)	Production (MT)
Aguinaldo	138.20	639.99	179.00	729.80
Bagong Sikat	168.00	704.55	486.00	2,003.00
Cabaruan	427.65	2,026.37	468.00	2,446.00
Flores	287.20	1,458.13	445.00	2,440.50
La Union	110.00	702.64	491.00	2,081.50
Manaring	108.40	439.36	300.00	1,363.10
Quinalabasa	131.00	585.75	315.00	1,521.00
Rang-ayan	447.60	2,317.37	400.00	1,951.50
Villa Capuchino	135.00	538.50	166.00	738.50
Sto. Tomas	244.00	1,124.80	381.00	1,841.00
TOTAL	2,197	10,537.46	3,631	17,115.90

According to Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP, 2017-2022), the municipality aims to have its farmers 100% financially self-reliant; has access to pre and post-harvest facilities; and passable road networks in agricultural lands to facilitate hauling of goods.

iv. Off-farm Data-processing and Marketing Industry of Agri-fishery Products

In support to the agricultural industry in Naguilian, the local government unit promotes the mechanization of agricultural activities towards increasing production and decreasing its costs. Thus, the municipality houses 17 mills; six cassava granulators; 116 multi-purpose drying pavements; 1,256 warehouses; a public market; one *bagsakan* located in Brgy. San Manuel (810 square meters); and grain buying stations. There are also three community seed banks, hand tractors, water pumps, shallow tube wells, diversion dams, small farm reservoirs, and spring water source. Further, there are also industries meant for timber resources such as wood mill, wood tiles, four furniture shops and a charcoal-making industry. There are also agricultural credit facilities and private lending institutions to cater to the financial needs of the farmers in the area.

In the proposed RIA, there are buying stations for cassava in Brgy. Cabaruan; and six rice mills (Brgys. Cabaruan, La Union, Manaring, Rang-ayan and Sto. Tomas). The proposed Cabaruan-Bagong Sikat FMR would give access to four cassava granulators, cassava mechanical dryers, and flour processing equipments.

v. Poverty Incidence

The Philippine Statistics Authority defined poverty incidence as the “proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals”. As of 2012, a family of five needs PhP 7,890/month to sustain their food and non-food needs. Based on this threshold, poverty incidence in Naguilian is at 19.24 for the same year. At present, there are 1,832 individuals living in poverty in the municipality (CDP 2017-2022). Nevertheless, the Municipal Social Welfare and Development already employed measures on decreasing poverty incidence in the municipality.

III. THE SUB-PROJECT OBJECTIVES

- Increase traffic count
- Reduce travel time
- Reduce transport cost
- Reduce transport losses for agricultural commodities
- Expansion of cultivated lands

IV. PROJECT FEASIBILITY INDICATORS

A. Market Analysis / Demand-Supply Analysis

i. Supply Side

Table 5. Existing Roads and Transport System in the Area

Road Classification System	Total Length (km)	Road Surface Type											
		Concrete			Asphalt			Gravel			Earth		
		km	%	C	km	%	C	km	%	C	km	%	C
National	14.21	4.6	32.372	Good	9.61	67.628	Good						
Provincial	11.31	9.64	85.234	Good				1.67	14.766	Fair			
City/Municipal	47.7	15.1	31.656	Good				32.6	68.344	Poor			
Barangay	71.58	22.26	31.098	Bad				23.84	33.305	Poor	25.58	35.736	Poor
Footpath	48.98										48.98	100	Poor

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, Naguilian

ii. Current Road Network Conditions

Current Road Conditions of the three-proposed project area, range from bad to poor. Available transportation in the project areas is limited. Residents are compelled to walk or ride a Carabao until transport is possible or to avail transport at considerable expense. If the road networks were in good condition, farmers would be able to transport their goods more frequently to the market place and at a lesser expense.

Name of Roads	Type of Pavement (km)			Total Length (km)	Road Surface Condition	Road Alignment	
	Concrete	Gravel	Earth			Horizontal	Vertical
QUINALABASA - BAGONG SIKAT							
Quinalabasa - Villa Capuchino	0.6	1.3	None	1.9	Poor	Straight, Few Curves	Level
Villa Capuchino - Bagong Sikat	0.8	2.8	None	3.6	Poor	Straight, Few Curves	Level
TOTAL	3.9	4.4		8.3			

Table 6. Current Road Network Conditions in the Project Area

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, Naguilian

iii. Desired Road Network Conditions

Ease of mobility and accessibility are the primary gains for these projects. The ease in access of all available vehicle types would result to increase in traffic and consequently, the flow of goods and services to and from commercial areas. The improved access roads would pave the way to increase in production, lower transport expense and agricultural transport losses, and growth in potential eco-tourism activities. Aside from that, essential and necessary government services will be able to reach the local population faster; and government response to disaster will be more effective.

iv. Availability of Public Transport

Elf truck, tricycle and single motor in the local periphery are the most popular way of transport in the locality. Among the type of transportation, single motor is available any time when needed. Elf Truck can carry more passengers but is limited to one to two trips per day only.

v. Projected Traffic Volume

The proposed projects in the areas are expected to result to considerable increase in the volume of traffic. Due to the poor/ bad condition of road especially during rainy season, current volume is limited to less than 25. The severity of road conditions limits the number of trips in consideration to the wear and tear of their tires. Aside from the number of traffic, the available transportation is also limited in terms of the number of agricultural product they could carry per trip.

With the improvement of the roads, vehicles will be able to increase their number of trips per day. Consequently, larger vehicles will be able to travel to these roads; thus, increasing the volume of agricultural products which can be brought to commercial areas or trading posts. The ease in access and mobility will economically increase the profit of farmers by reducing transport cost, which is due to the decrease in hauling cost per volume of agricultural produce transported.

Travel time for each vehicle is also expected to be reduced to 50% because of the fair road conditions.

The materialization of the FMR projects will bring positive effects, not only to the economic and livelihood aspects of the communities in the project areas, but most importantly, to the social aspects as well.

vi. Demand supply Analysis

Average volume of traffic in the area is less than 25 per day. Public transportation is limited due to poor road condition. The most common mode of transport for agricultural commodities in the area is using a Carabao with sledge, but it takes time of travel.

The existing transport fee for the areas ranges from 80 to 120 pesos per passenger and 0.60 pesos per kg for goods. Upon the completion of the projects, a savings of 50% is expected from hauling agricultural commodities.

Table 7. Availability of Public Transport

Name of Roads	Existing Mode of Transport	No. Of Vehicles Units	Average Number of Daily Trips	Travel Time - One Way (Minutes)	Observed Transport Fares for Passenger / cargo
Quinalabasa - Bagong-Sikat	Elf	20	2	10	P 80.00, P 0.60 /kg
	Tricycle	13	2	15	P 80.00
	Motorcycle / Single	140	4	8	—
	Forward	1	2	10	P 80.00, P 0.60 /kg
	Carabao	260	6	30	P 12.00 / sack
	Jeep	2	2	10	P 80.00 / passenger
	Pick-Up/Truck	2	2	10	—
	Van	8	2	10	—
	SUV	2	2	10	—
TOTAL		448	24		

Source. Municipal Engineering Office, Naguilian

B. Technical Analysis

1. 7.49 kilometers FMR from Brgy. Quinalabasa to Bagong Sikat

i. Horizontal Road Alignment Analysis

The proposed road section is an existing barangay road generally made of gravel, earth & concrete materials, with five (5) meter range wide. Please see Detailed Engineering Design (DED) for details.

ii. Vertical Road Alignment Analysis

The road section is relatively flat to hilly terrain with gradient of not more than 18% not less than 100 meters high.

iii. Drainage Analysis / Hydraulic Analysis

For the drainage system, the sub project will include the construction of lined canal, installation of reinforced Concrete Pipe Culvert (RCPC) and slope protection works on identified locations. Please see DED.

iv. Geo-technical Soil and Foundation Analysis

The project has no bridge component because the existing Steel Bridge in Brgy. Villa Capuchino will still be utilized.



v. Structural Analysis for Pavement Thickness

Please see DED.

vi. Proposed Sources and Location of Quarries

Existing quarry site's within the province of Isabela.

vii. Borrow Pits and Construction Materials

Borrow pits will be dumped within the project limit. While, construction materials such as cement, reinforced steel bars and other will be purchased.

viii. Items of Work and Costs

The scope of work to be done on this specific subproject is shown in Table 10 with corresponding quantity and unit cost. It also reflected the total project cost amounting to PHP 86,071,000.00.

Table 8. Project Details

Name of Project:	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Quinalabasa – Bagong Sikat Farm to Market
Location:	Naguillian, Isabela
Description/Dimension:	Concreting of 7,490.00 l.m W=5.0m, T=0.20m w/ 1.5 m shoulder both sides 1,518.73 l.m lined canal and slope protection
Appropriation/Amount (PHP):	86,071,416.26
Source of Fund:	World Bank: 80% National Government: 10% LGU (Province of Isabela): 10%
Implementation/Procedure:	By Contract
All days to complete:	274 calendar days
Desirable Starting Date:	Upon Approval and release of funds
Target Completion Date:	274 calendar days after the starting date

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, Naguillian

Table 9. Scope of Works

Description of Work to be done	Percentage (%)
Billboards	0.03
Earthworks	11.37
Aggregates	23.59
Concrete Works	60.69
Drainage and Slope Protection Structure	4.32
TOTAL	100 %

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, Naguillian

Table 10. List of required number of equipment

Equipment Requirements	
Description	Number
Bulldozer	1
Backhoe	3
Dump truck	4
Grader	1
Pay Loader	4
Road Roller	1
Water Truck	2
Bagger Mixer	2
Concrete Screeder	1
Cone. Vibrator	2
Concrete Saw/Cutter	1
Bar Cutter	1
Bar Bender	1

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, Naguilian

Table 11. Summary of project cost estimate

Item No	Description	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost (Php)	Total Cost (Php)
Spl 1	Mobilization/Demobilization	1.00	l.s.	420,044.80	420,044.80
Spl A.1.1(3)	Temporary Facilities	10.00	Mos.	30,240.00	302,400.00
100(1)	Clearing & Grubbing (with Stripping)	22,471.52	sq.m.	24.54	551,527.78
100(2)a	Individual Removal of Trees (small a, 150-300mm Ø)	39.00	c.a.	2,407.56	93,894.68
101(3)a.1	Removal of Existing PCCP	1,609.00	sq.m.	257.08	413,645.84
102(2)a	Roadway Excavation (Surplus Common)	4,682.11	cu.m.	194.06	908,596.42
103(6)	Pipe Culvert and Drain Excavation	943.48	cu.m.	292.39	275,858.69
104(1)a	Embankment (from Borrow)	6,939.42	cu.m.	791.06	5,489,517.82
105(1)	Subgrade Preparation (Common Soil)	71,908.88	sq.m.	18.51	1,331,119.66
200	Aggregate Subbase Course	19,025.89	cu.m.	1,067.10	20,302,538.95
311(1)a.2	Portland Cement Concrete Pavement	37,452.54	sq.m.	1,185.54	44,401,380.18
404	Reinforcing Steel	29,046.10	kgs	79.60	2,312,024.40
405	Structural Concrete	550.26	cu.m.	10,038.15	5,523,594.23
500(1)a	Pipe Culverts, 610 mm. Ø	6.00	l.m.	5,881.22	35,287.31
500(1)c	Pipe Culverts, 910 mm. Ø	70.00	l.m.	7,504.42	525,309.67
506	Stone Masonry	537.75	cu.m.	4,983.44	2,679,837.01
605(1)a	Danger/Warning Signs (60 cm Triangle)	48.00	each	9,927.84	476,536.30
B.5	Project Signboard	2.00	each	14,151.26	28,302.51
	Grand Total				86,071,416.26

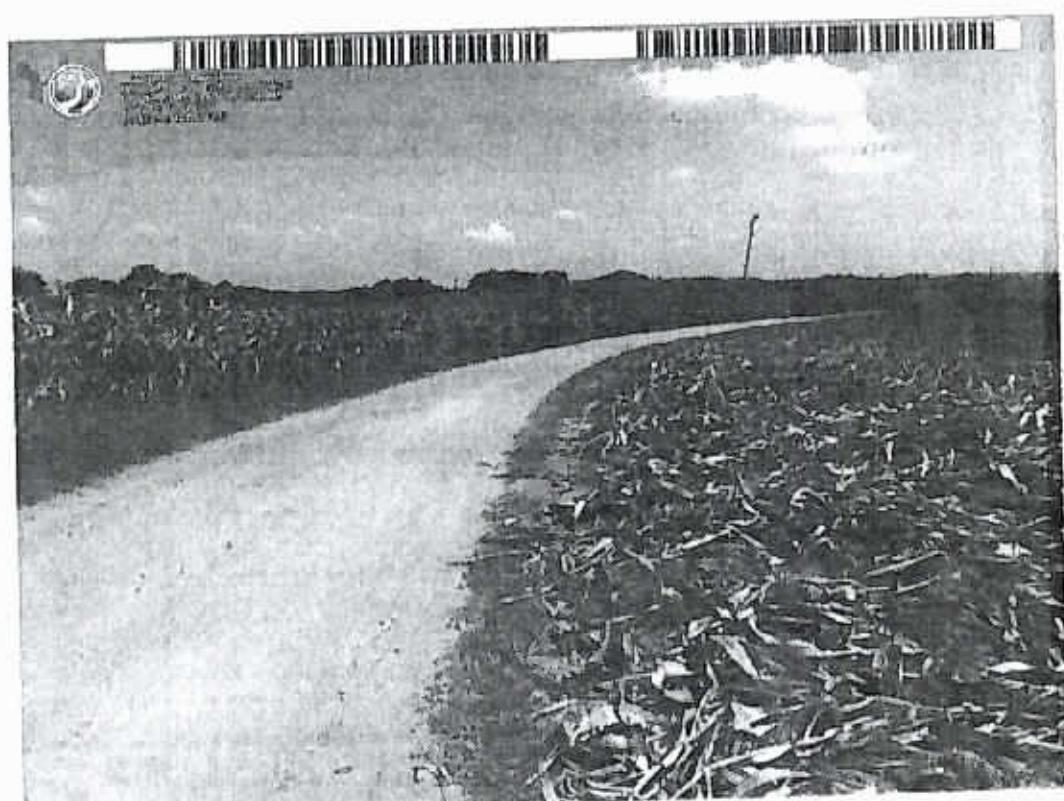
Source: Municipal Engineering Office, Naguilian

Table 12. Breakdown of Estimated Cost (Refer to detailed estimates)

Description	Cost Percentage (%)	Total Cost
A. Direct Cost		66,889,769.40
Equipment	14.56	12,535,405.60
Labor	1.97	1,691,640.00
Materials	61.18	52,662,723.80
B. Indirect Cost		19,181,646.87
OCM	5.39	4,638,531.06
Contractor's Profit	6.18	5,321,178.35
Taxes	10.71	9,221,937.46
Total Project Cost	100.00	86,071,416.26
Approximate Project Cost		86,071,000.00

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, Naguilian

Geotagging of the Sub Project: Rehabilitation and upgrading of Barangay Quinalabasa-Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road.







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The project will be implemented by the Municipality of Naguilian with the internal agreement that the procuring entity is the implementing agency of the project though contract by competitive bidding; while the Provincial Government of Isabela is part of the monitoring committee. It will be in accordance with World Bank procurement guidelines in bidding and awarding of contract.

During construction phase, the office of the Provincial Engineer of Isabela will be responsible for project monitoring during the implementation and will render reports to the Provincial Program Management and Implementing Unit (PPMIU) Head every month. Nevertheless, PRDP through its Program Support Office (PSO) and Regional Program Coordinating Office (RPCO) will assist in supervising and in the construction management.

The estimated project duration is 274 calendar days except when there is occurrence of force majeure.

The Project Monitoring and Evaluation Team of the Municipal, Provincial Government, together with the Regional Project Monitoring Committee, RPCO and PSO will do the monitoring of the proposed subproject to ensure quality and timely completion based on the target dates of the project. When construction has been done, the contractor will turn-over the subproject to the Provincial Local Government Unit (PLGU) then to Municipal Local Government Unit (MLGU) down to the barangay concerned. The barangay will be responsible on the maintenance of the project. Moreover, the contractor will provide hand tools to the recipient barangay headed by the Barangay Captain.

2. 9.0 kilometers FMR from Brgy. Cabaruan to La Union

i. Horizontal Road Alignment Analysis

The proposed road section is an existing barangay road generally made of gravel, earth & concrete materials, with five (5) meter range wide. Please see DED for Details.

ii. Vertical Road Alignment Analysis

The road section is relatively flat to hilly terrain with gradient of not more than 18% not less than 100 meters high.

iii. Drainage Analysis / Hydraulic Analysis

For the drainage system, the sub project will include the construction of lined canal, installation of reinforced Concrete Pipe Culvert (RCPC) and slope protection works on identified locations. Please see DED.

iv. Geo-technical Soil and Foundation Analysis

The project has no bridge component.

v. Structural Analysis for Pavement Thickness

Please see DED.

vi. Proposed Sources and Location of Quarries

Existing quarry site's within the province of Isabela.

vii. Borrow Pits and Construction Materials

Borrow pits will be dumped within the project limit. While, construction materials such as cement, reinforced steel bars and other will be purchased.

viii. Items of Work and Costs

The scope of work to be done on this specific subproject is shown in Table 10 with corresponding quantity and unit cost. It also reflected the total project cost amounting to PHP 108,000,000.00.

Table 13. Project Details

Name of Project:	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Cabaruan - La Union Farm to Market Road
Location:	Naguillian, Isabela
Description/Dimension:	Concreting of 9,000 l.m W=5.0m, T=0.20m w/ 1.5 m shoulder both sides With lined canal and slope protection works
Appropriation/Amount (PHP):	108,000,000.00
Source of Fund:	World Bank: 80% National Government: 10% LGU (Province of Isabela): 10%
Implementation/Procedure:	By Contract
All days to complete:	330 calendar days
Desirable Starting Date:	Upon Approval and release of funds
Target Completion Date:	330 calendar days after the starting date

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, Naguillian

Table 14. Scope of Works

Description of Work to be done	Percentage (%)
Billboards	0.03
Earthworks	15.00
Aggregates	20.00
Concrete Works	60.00
Drainage and Slope Protection Structure	4.97
TOTAL	100 %

Table 15. List of required number of equipment

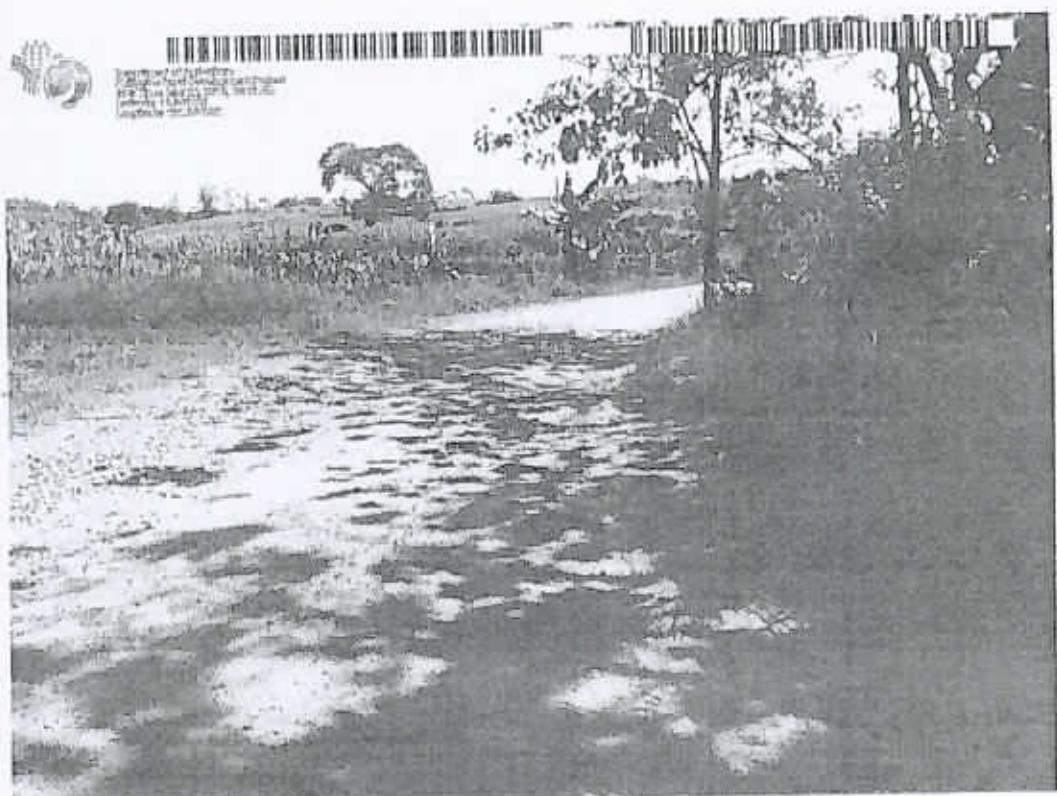
Equipment Requirements	
Description	Number
Bulldozer	1
Backhoe	3
Dump truck	4
Grader	1
Pay Loader	4
Road Roller	1
Water Truck	2
Bagger Mixer	2
Concrete Screeder	1
Conc. Vibrator	2
Concrete Saw/Cutter	1
Bar Cutter	1
Bar Bender	1

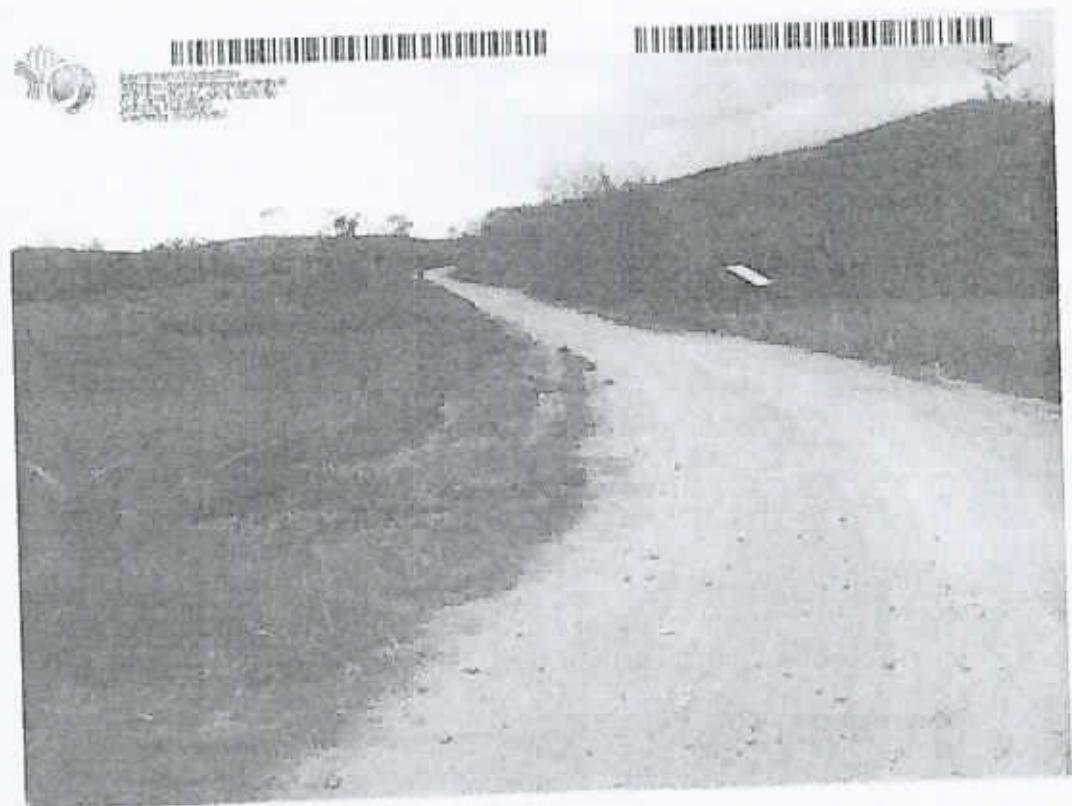
Table 16. Breakdown of Estimated Cost (*Refer to detailed estimates*)

Description	Cost Percentage (%)	Total Cost
A. Direct Cost		83,160,000.00
Equipment	15.00	12,474,000.00
Labor	2.00	1,663,200.00
Materials	60.00	50,080,000.00
B. Indirect Cost		24,840,000.00
OCM	7.60	1,888,000.00
Contractor's Profit	6.16	1,537,600.00
Taxes	9.24	2,249,600.00
Total Project Cost	100	108,000,000.00
Approximate Project Cost		108,000,000.00

Geotagging of the Sub Project: Rehabilitation and upgrading of Barangay Cabaruan-La Union Farm to Market Road.







ix. Implementation Schedule of the Sub-project

The project will be implemented by the Municipality of Nagilian with the internal agreement that the procuring entity is the implementing agency of the project though contract by competitive bidding; while the Provincial Government of Isabela is part of the monitoring committee. It will be in accordance with World Bank procurement guidelines in bidding and awarding of contract.

During construction phase, the office of the Provincial Engineer of Isabela will be responsible for project monitoring during the implementation and will render reports to the PPMIU Head every month. Nevertheless, PRDP through its PSO and RPCO will assist in supervising and in the construction management.

The estimated project duration is 330 calendar days except when there is occurrence of force majeure.

The Project Monitoring and Evaluation Team of the Municipal, Provincial Government, together with the Regional Project Monitoring Committee, RPCO and PSO will do the monitoring of the proposed subproject to ensure quality and timely completion based on the target dates of the project. When construction has been done, the contractor will turn-over the subproject to the PLGU then to MLGU down to the barangay concerned. The barangay will be responsible on the maintenance of the project. Moreover, the contractor will provide hand tools to the recipient barangay headed by the Barangay Captain.

3. 8.0 kilometers FMR from Brgy. Flores to Manaring

i. Horizontal Road Alignment Analysis

The proposed road section is an existing barangay road generally made of gravel, earth & concrete materials, with five (5) meter range wide. Please see DED for details.

ii. Vertical Road Alignment Analysis

The road section is relatively flat to hilly terrain with gradient of not more than 18% not less than 100 meters high.

iii. Drainage Analysis / Hydraulic Analysis

For the drainage system, the sub project will include the construction of lined canal, installation of reinforced Concrete Pipe Culvert (RCPC) and slope protection works on identified locations. Please see DED.

iv. Geo-technical Soil and Foundation Analysis

The project has no bridge component.

v. Structural Analysis for Pavement Thickness

Please see DED.

vi. Proposed Sources and Location of Quarries

Existing quarry site's within the province of Isabela.

vii. Borrow Pits and Construction Materials

Borrow pits will be dumped within the project limit. While, construction materials such as cement, reinforced steel bars and other will be purchased.

viii. Items of Work and Costs

The scope of work to be done on this specific subproject is shown in Table 10 with corresponding quantity and unit cost. It also reflected the total project cost amounting to PHP 96,000,000.00.

Table 17. Project Details

Name of Project:	Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Flores – Manaring Farm to Market Road
Location:	Naguilian, Isabela
Description/Dimension:	Concreting of 8,000.00 l.m W=5.0m, T=0.20m w/ 1.5 m shoulder both sides With lined canal and slope protection works
Appropriation/Amount (PHP):	96,000,000.00
Source of Fund:	World Bank: 80% National Government: 10% LGU (Province of Isabela): 10%
Implementation/Procedure:	By Contract
All days to complete:	293 calendar days
Desirable Starting Date:	Upon Approval and release of funds
Target Completion Date:	293 calendar days after the starting date

Source: Municipal Engineering Office, Naguilian

Table 18. Scope of Works

Description of Work to be done	Percentage (%)
Billboards	0.03
Earthworks	15.00
Aggregates	20.00
Concrete Works	60.00
Drainage and Slope Protection Structure	4.97
TOTAL	100 %

Table 19. List of required number of equipment

Equipment Requirements	
Description	Number
Bulldozer	1
Backhoe	3
Dump truck	4
Grader	1
Pay Loader	4
Road Roller	1
Water Truck	2
Bagger Mixer	2
Concrete Screeeder	1
Cone. Vibrator	2
Concrete Saw/Cutter	1
Bar Cutter	1
Bar Bender	1

Table 20. Breakdown of Estimated Cost (*Refer to detailed estimates*)

Description	Cost Percentage (%)	Total Cost
A. Direct Cost		73,920,000.00
Equipment	15.00	14,400,000.00
Labor	2.00	1,920,000.00
Materials	60.00	57,600,000.00
B. Indirect Cost		22,080,000.00
OCM	7.60	7,296,000.00
Contractor's Profit	6.16	5,913,600.00
Taxes	9.24	8,870,400.00
Total Project Cost	100	96,000,000.00
Approximate Project Cost		96,000,000.00

Geotagging of the Sub Project: Rehabilitation and upgrading of Barangay Flores – Manaring Farm to Market Road.







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100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900



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100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900



ix. Implementation Schedule of the Sub-project

The project will be implemented by the Municipality of Naguilian with the internal agreement that the procuring entity is the implementing agency of the project though contract by competitive bidding; while the Provincial Government of Isabela is part of the monitoring committee. It will be in accordance with World Bank procurement guidelines in bidding and awarding of contract.

During construction phase, the office of the Provincial Engineer of Isabela will be responsible for project monitoring during the implementation and will render reports to the PPMIU Head every month. Nevertheless, PRDP through its PSO and RPCO will assist in supervising and in the construction management.

The estimated project duration is 293 calendar days except when there is occurrence of force majeure.

The Project Monitoring and Evaluation Team of the Municipal, Provincial Government, together with the Regional Project Monitoring Committee, RPCO and PSO will do the monitoring of the proposed subproject to ensure quality and timely completion based on the target dates of the project. When construction has been done, the contractor will turn-over the subproject to the PLGU then to MLGU down to the barangay concerned. The barangay will be responsible on the maintenance of the project. Moreover, the contractor will provide hand tools to the recipient barangay headed by the Barangay Captain.

C. Social Analysis

i. Project Beneficiaries

Naguilian is highly agriculture dependent with 12, 835.47 hectares (75.59%) of agricultural lands. It caters to 4, 010 farmers and 535 fishermen (Municipal Agriculture Profile, 2016). An increase in agricultural production is significant to sustain the increasing population. Further, some road networks which are not yet concreted become impassable during rainy season, making it harder to transport agricultural products to its intended markets. At present, there is a limited number and type of vehicles available for public use; residents in the areas opted to walk for hours to get to their workplace and schools. Thus, establishment of reliable farm-to-market roads is necessary to facilitate hauling of agricultural products; increase farmers' and fishermen's access to agricultural facilities; widen market areas; reduce production and marketing cost; and improve public transport system for residents. Table 21 summarizes the number of projected farmer and student beneficiaries of FMR to be established passing 10 barangays.

Table 21. Number of projected farmer and student beneficiaries of FMR

Barangay	Population	Number of Rice Farmers	Number of Corn/Cassava Farmers	Number of Vegetable Farmers	Number of Mango Farmers	Number of Schooling residents (ages 6-16)
Aguinaldo	343	58	78	--	--	112
Bagong Sikat	752	61	144	--	--	165
Cabaruan	1,539	171	205	1	20	329
Flores	912	146	131	2	7	185
La Union	785	82	145	--	2	147
Manaring	289	48	61	--	1	60
Quinalabasa	613	90	107	--	2	153
Rang-ayan	750	192	186	5	--	162
Villa Capuchino	550	49	114	--	--	135
Sto. Tomas	701	144	149	3	--	167
TOTAL	7,234	1,041	1,320	11	32	1,615

(Source: Municipal Agriculture Profile, 2016; CBMS, 2016-2017)

Education. At present, there are 26 elementary schools; three integrated schools (Brgy. Cabaruan, Sto. Tomas and Surco); four secondary schools (Brgys. Magsaysay and Quezon); two private preschools; one private elementary school; one private secondary school; and 26 day care centers in Naguilian covering 61.50 hectares (except Day Care Centers). Most of the public elementary schools are used as evacuation centers. According to CLUP (2016-2025), the enrollment participation rate in the municipality is only 34.63% of the total school-age population, which is too low. However, it is generally increasing for the last five years as recorded by the CLUP. With the increasing enrollees, additional school buildings and improvement in school facilities are needed to fully accommodate them.

Considering the number of schooling residents within the RIA (Table 21), the target FMR would serve to more than a thousand students, especially in going to secondary schools which are located outside the RIA. The FMR would also help facilitate the construction of school buildings for K-12; improvement of Day Care Centers; and transport of teachers and educators. This will further encourage students to attend school and eventually facilitate the improvement of literacy and education status in the municipality.

Employment. In 2010, the working population (ages 15-64) and labor force is 67.70% and 72.77% of the whole population of Naguilian. Majority of them belong to agricultural working sub-group; while some are engaged in business sectors, agro-industrial activities and service-oriented jobs (CLUP, 2016-2025). With the establishment of FMR, access to employment opportunities in other barangays and neighboring cities would be possible. Same as true for the lowland residents to engage and invest in agriculture activities in the upland areas; and would eventually increase agricultural production and income of the municipality.

Health. Naguilian has a Rural Health Unit located in Brgy. Quezon; and 13 Barangay Health stations, with seven of them sharing space in the Barangay Hall. The current health worker per household ratio is 1:20. It was recognized that there is shortage in terms of health workers; and limited access to health facilities, especially pre and post-natal care of pregnant women. Five health stations are located within the RIA, particularly along the proposed Quinalabasa-Bagong Sikat FMR. The said road network would increase access of its residents to health service providers, as well as ease the transportation of health workers in and out of the RIA.

ii. Indigenous Cultural Communities / Indigenous Peoples (ICC/IP)

Though a few Ibanags are residing in the area, there are neither indigenous groups and communities nor ancestral land domain claims in Naguilian (CDP, 2017-2022). A Certificate of Non-overlap must be secured from the National Commission for Indigenous People.

iii. Site and Right-of-way Acquisition

The proposed FMR will not encounter site and right-of-way problems based on the public consultation and hearing conducted by the LGU of Naguilian (Annex A). The said road network, which is of gravel and earth type, has been used by the public for a long time and only needs concreting to become more passable and appropriate for passing through of large vehicles and agricultural machineries.

iv. Damage to Standing Crops, Houses and/or Properties

The existence of gravel and earth type roads in the proposed FMR networks ensures that there will be no damage to standing crops, houses and/or properties. This was also discussed and agreed during the public consultation and hearing conducted by the LGU of Naguilian (Annex A).

v. Physical Displacement of Persons

The proposed sub-project will not result in the relocation or displacement of any person or household as per public consultation and hearing conducted by the LGU of Naguilian (Annex A).

vi. Grievance, Redress and Mechanism

In addition to the public consultation and hearing conducted, a Grievance Redress Committee will be formed to receive, address and resolve the further complaints regarding this sub-project. The Committee shall set policies on how to act/resolve cases brought to its attention. It shall find ways and means to remove the cause of complaints, to find remedy(ies) or compensate the complaint aired, and resolve grievance at the lowest and simplest level possible. It must also observe and ensure participatory and objective resolution of issues/complaints. Only complaints relative to the physical implementation, finance and other concerns related to the sub-project will be entertained.

D. Environmental Analysis

i. Natural Habitat

The proposed sub-projects cover 23 kilometers of FMR in the following areas: 7.49 kilometers Quinalabasa-Bagong Sikat road; 9.0 kilometers Cabaruan-La Union road; and 8.0 kilometers Flores-Manaring road. There are neither protected areas nor forest reserves within the RIA. The production forest in Brgy. La Union is below 18% slope, thus considered as alienable and disposable (PD 705, Section 15). Further, the covered areas do not serve as habitat of any endangered, indigenous nor vulnerable species of flora and fauna. Moreover, the said road networks already exist and only needs further improvement, thus no conflict of interest is expected.

ii. Physical Cultural Resources

The sub-project has no significant effect to physical cultural resources. No objects, sites, structures, natural features and landscapes which has archeological, paleontological, historical, architectural, religious, aesthetic or cultural values will be affected.

III. Terrain, Climate and Rainfall, and Soil Types

Terrain. Terrain is generally rolling to hilly with majority of land area has 0-18% slope. Northwestern part of the municipality is flat with gentle terrain; north and central parts has rolling to sloping terrain; while east and southeast parts has sloping to hillling terrain. Of the total land area, 3,413.18 hectares have 0-3% slope; 7, 811.26 hectares have 4-8% slope; 509.43 hectares have 9-18% slope; and 5, 247.13 hectares have slopes greater than 18% (CLUP, 2016-2025; CDP, 2017-2022). The Cagayan River traverses in the western part of the municipality, specifically in the barangays Quirino, Roxas, Magsaysay, Quezon, San Manuel, Mansibang, Palattao, Minanga and Minallo. Some barangays are landlocked and has several entrance and exit points from neighboring municipalities. Figure 7 shows that the sub-project areas have gentle to rolling terrain.

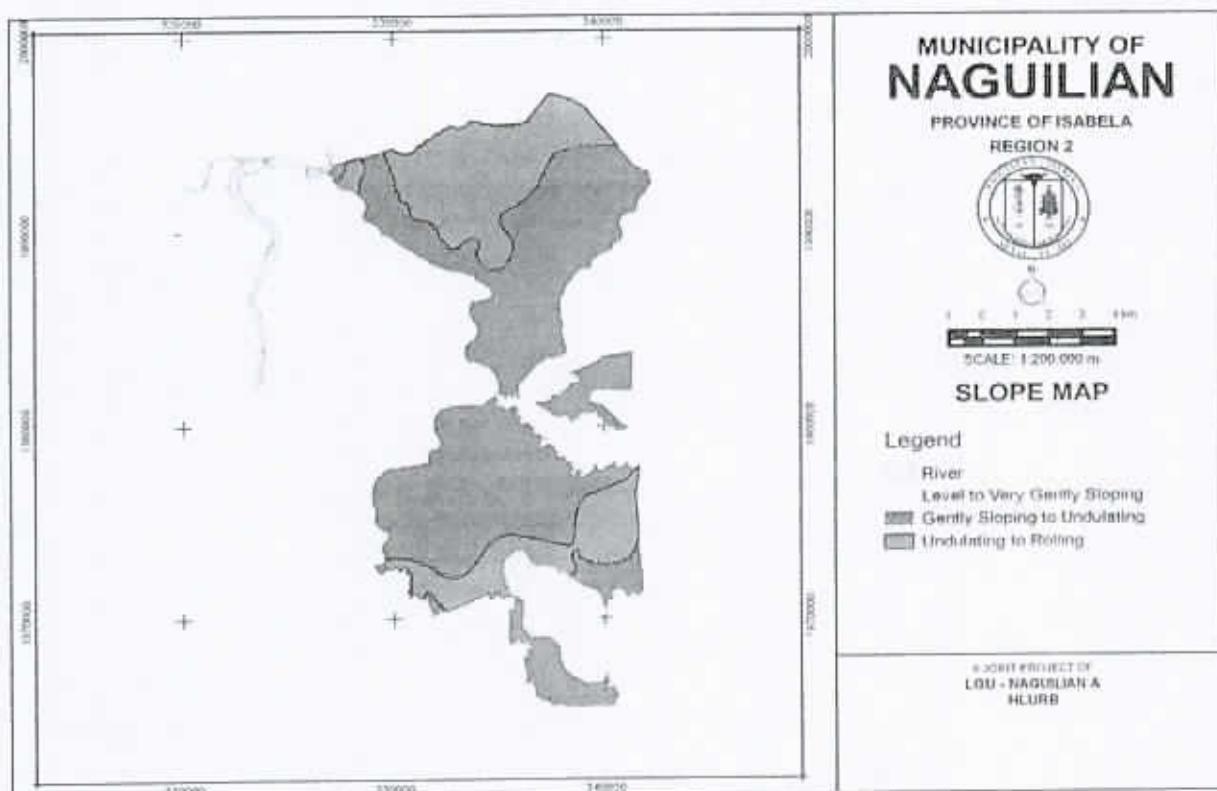


Figure 7. Slope Map of Nagillian. (Source: CLUP)

Climate and Rainfall. Type IV climate is pronounced in 60% of the municipality, while Type III climate is present in the remaining 40% of Naguilian. Type IV climate indicates that rainfall is more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. Type III climate, on the other hand, indicates a relatively dry season from November to April, and wet season for the rest of the year (www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph). However, due to the effects of climate change, the occurrence of weather disturbances has become unpredictable. Although the municipality is located centrally in the province, it cannot be exempted from strong typhoons with heavy rainfall. Thus, farmers have combined their traditional practices with knowledge on disaster risk management and have learned to adjust their

planting schedule if necessary. Figure 8 shows the climate map of Naguilian referring Type 1 as Type IV climate and Type 2 as Type III climate.

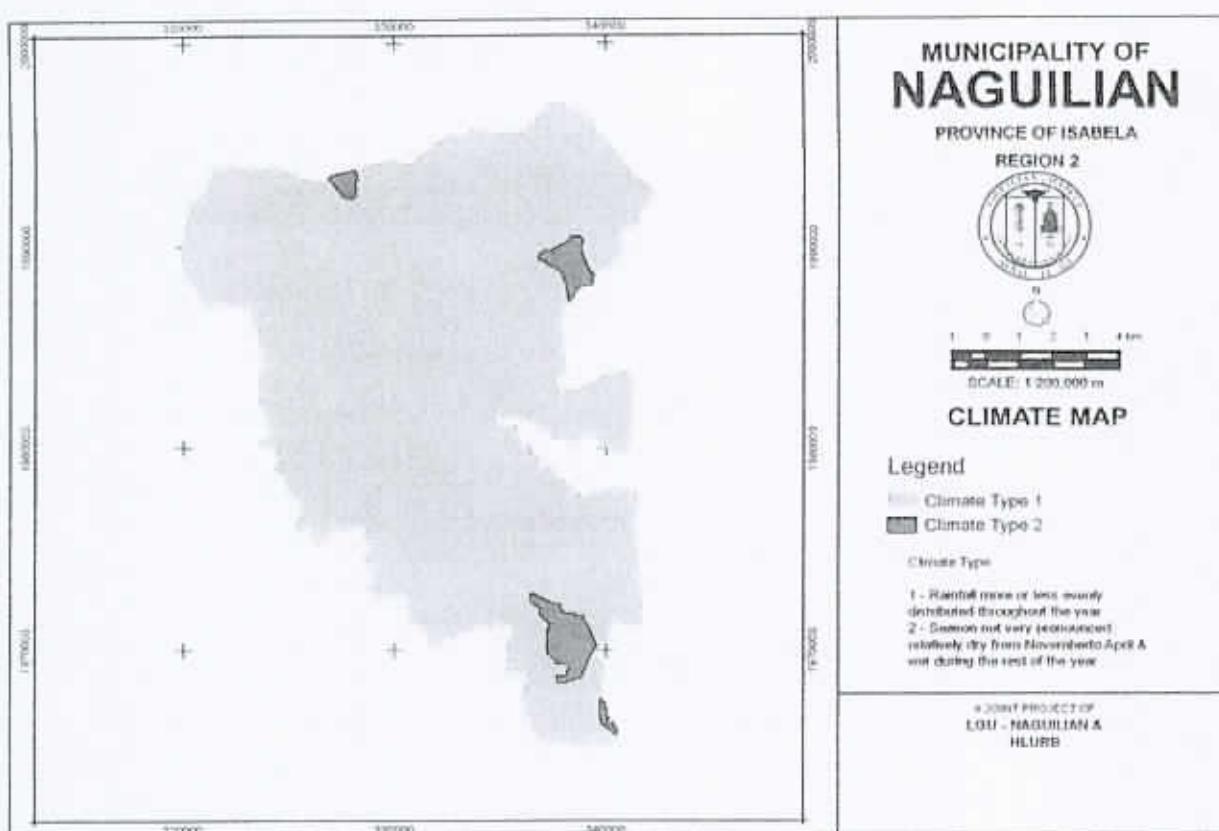


Figure 8. Climate Map of Naguilian (Source: CLUP)

Soil Types. There are five soil types that can be observed in Naguilian which caters majority to rice and corn production. Bago Series, particularly Bago Clay Loam, is suited only for rice production as it hardens and cracks during summer and needs to be irrigated frequently. It is mostly present in Brgys. Palattao and Mansibang covering 622.25 hectares (3.66% of the total land area). Cauayan Series (Cauayan Loam) is suited for lowland rice, corn and tobacco production and mostly present in Brgys. Quirino, Quezon, Roxas, Magsaysay and San Manuel covering 950.94 hectares (5.60% of the total land area). Quinga Series, which can be found in deep to fairly friable surface, is suited for corn production. Bantog Series is suited for lowland rice and residential sites and mostly present in Brgys. Minanga and Cabaruan covering 475.47 hectares (2.80% of the total land area). With proper management, high yields can be expected from this soil type. Ilagan Series, particularly Ilagan Loam, is present in almost all barangays covering 14,343.95 hectares (84.47% of the total land area). This soil type is very susceptible to erosion and needs vegetation for cover and protection (CLUP, 2016-2025). The sub-project area locations are exposed to slight to moderate erosion as depicted by the soil erosion map (Figure 11).

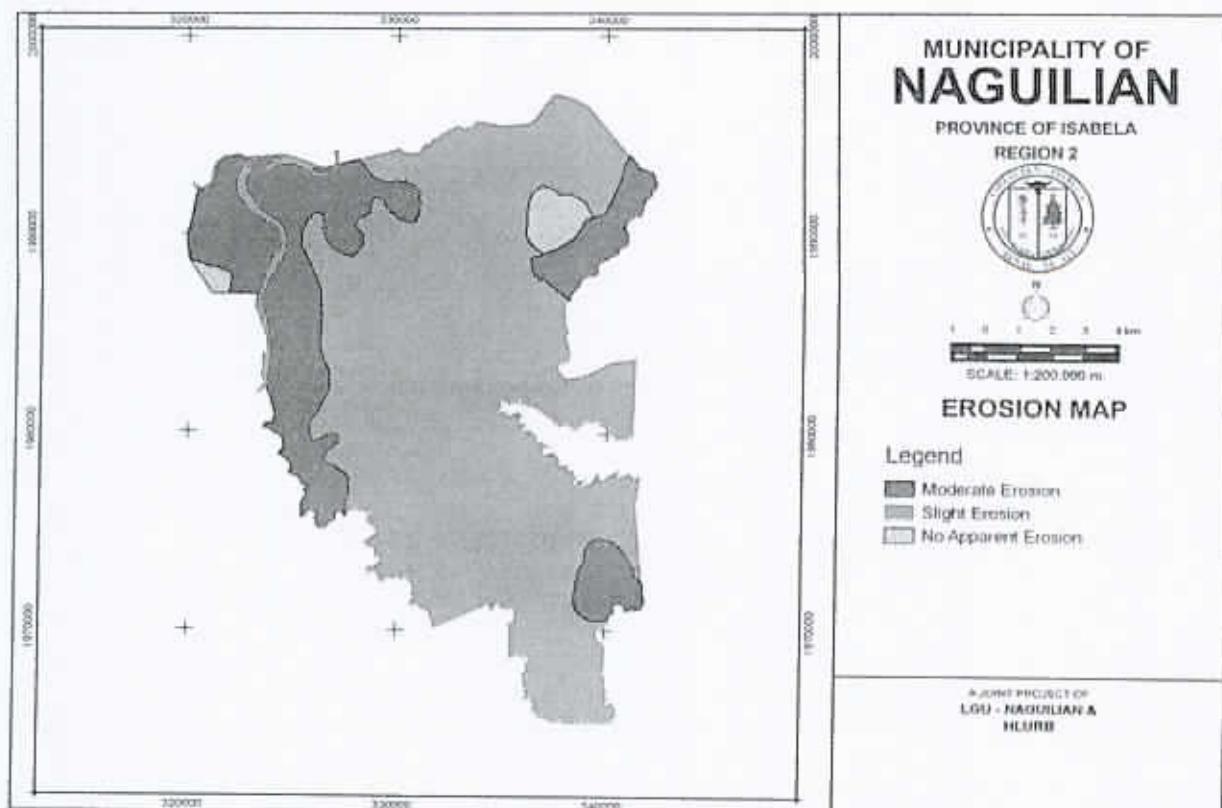


Figure 9. Soil erosion map of Naguilian, Isabela (Source: CLUP)

With the terrain, soil type and unpredictable weather disturbances specifically heavy rainfall, a chance of landslide is expected mostly in hilly and sloping areas of the municipality. Improvement and proper management of crops and other vegetation can help in soil conservation and protection.

iv. Hazard/Risk Assessment

Based on the hazard characterization done by the Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee and the Office of the Municipal Planning and Development facilitated by Mines and Geo-hazards Bureau, 10 barangays are susceptible to flooding; six barangays are exposed to landslides; four barangays are vulnerable to soil erosion; and nine barangays are at risk of liquefaction.

Incidence of flooding is high in barangays which are located near the Cagayan River (Quirino, Quezon, Magsaysay, Roxas, Cabaruan, San Manuel, Mansibang, Palattao, Minanga and Minallo) as it is brought by the water overflow from it. History accounted strong typhoons and heavy rainfall for the overflowing of the Cagayan River. As of 2011, several establishments have already been damaged because of this hazard. Figure 10 shows the flood hazard map of Naguilian.

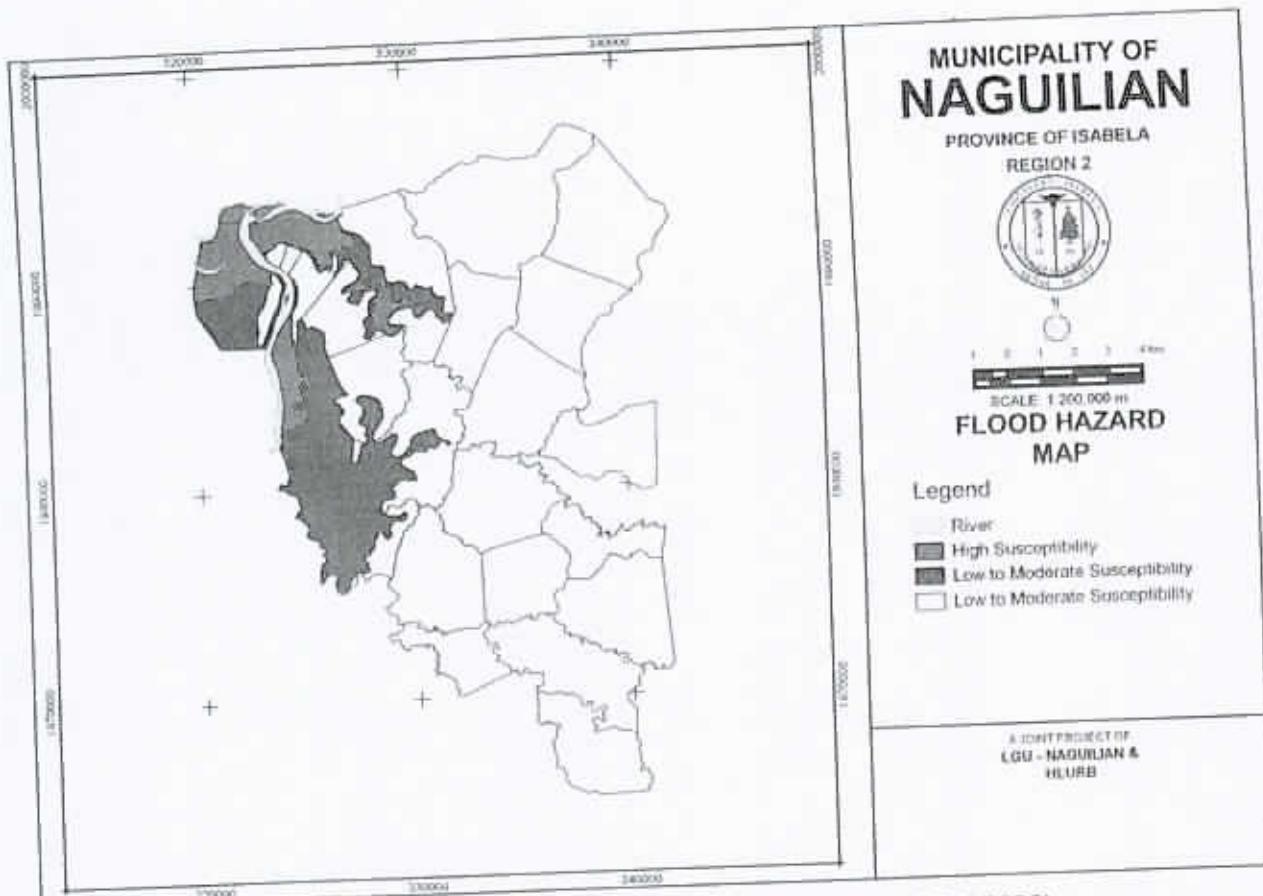


Figure 10. Flood Hazard Map of Naguilian, Isabela (CLUP, 2016-2025)

The occurrence of landslides is induced more of rain than earthquake/ground shake. The barangays which experienced landslides in the past years (Aguinaldo, Rizal, Sunlife, Sto. Tomas, Surco and Tomines) are located in sloping areas. Landslides recorded happened during typhoons and heavy rainfall. Majority of Naguilian has low susceptibility to landslides, except in upland areas where there is a high chance of landslide occurrence (Figure 11). However, majority of Naguilian also fall under Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHIVOLCS) Earthquake Intensity Scale VII which indicates that there is a chance of a very destructive ground-shaking which may induce landslides (Figure 12).

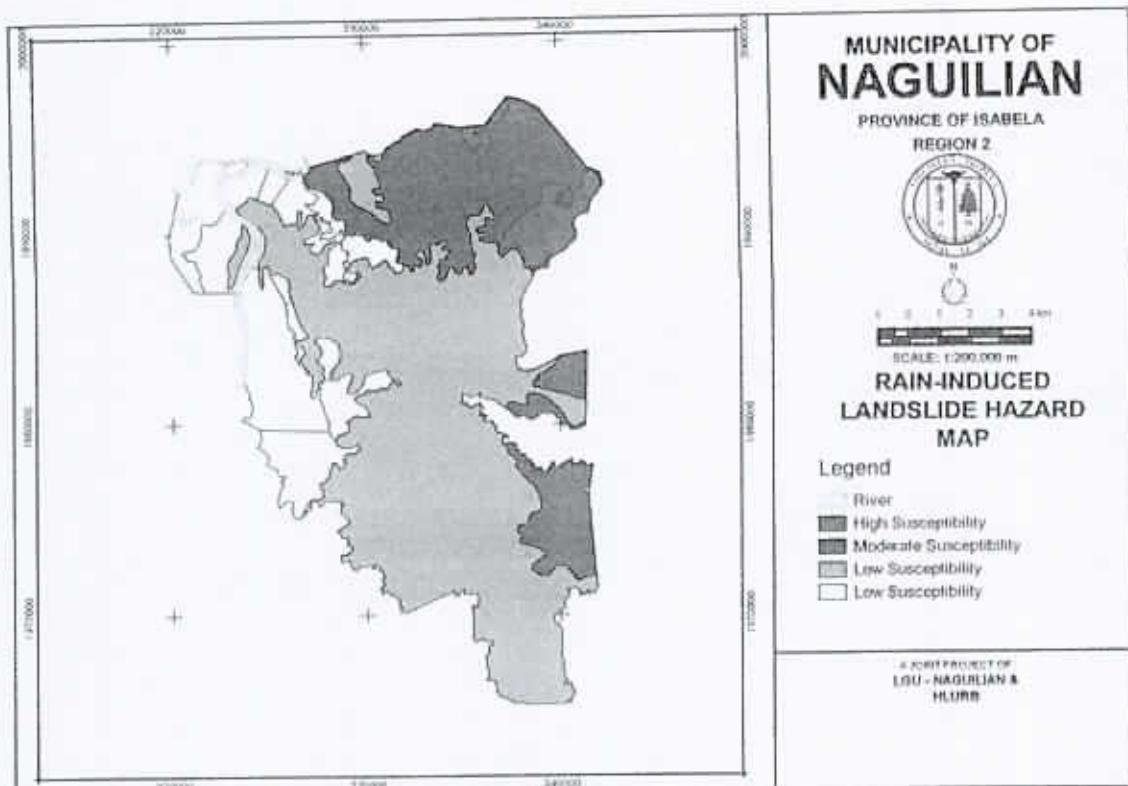


Figure 11. Rain-induced Landslide Hazard Map of Naguilian, Isabela (Source: CLUP)

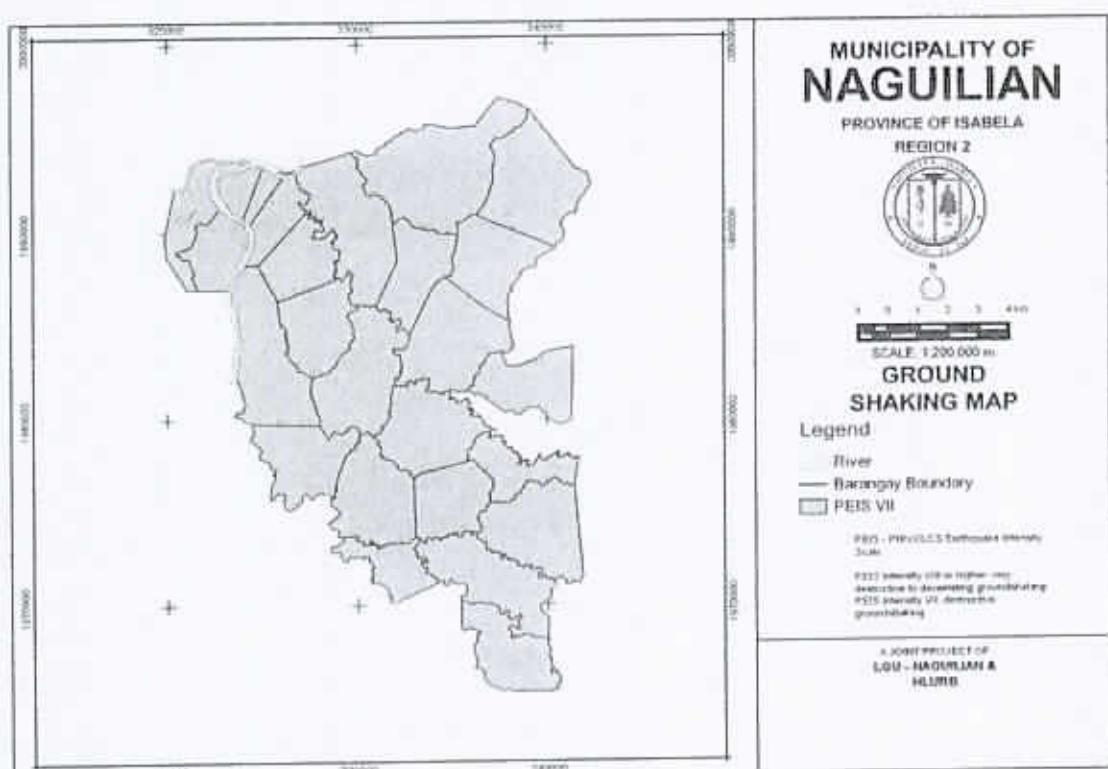


Figure 12. Ground-shaking Map of Naguilian, Isabela (Source: CLUP)

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which the strength and stiffness of soil is reduced by earthquake shaking or rapid water saturation due to flooding and heavy rainfalls (www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph). Low

to high susceptibility to liquefaction was observed in the western part of the municipality including the Brgys. Quezon, Quirino, Magsaysay, Roxas, Cabaruan, Mansibang, Minanga and San Manuel, which are also located around the Cagayan River stretch. Figure 15 shows the Liquefaction Hazard map of Naguilian.

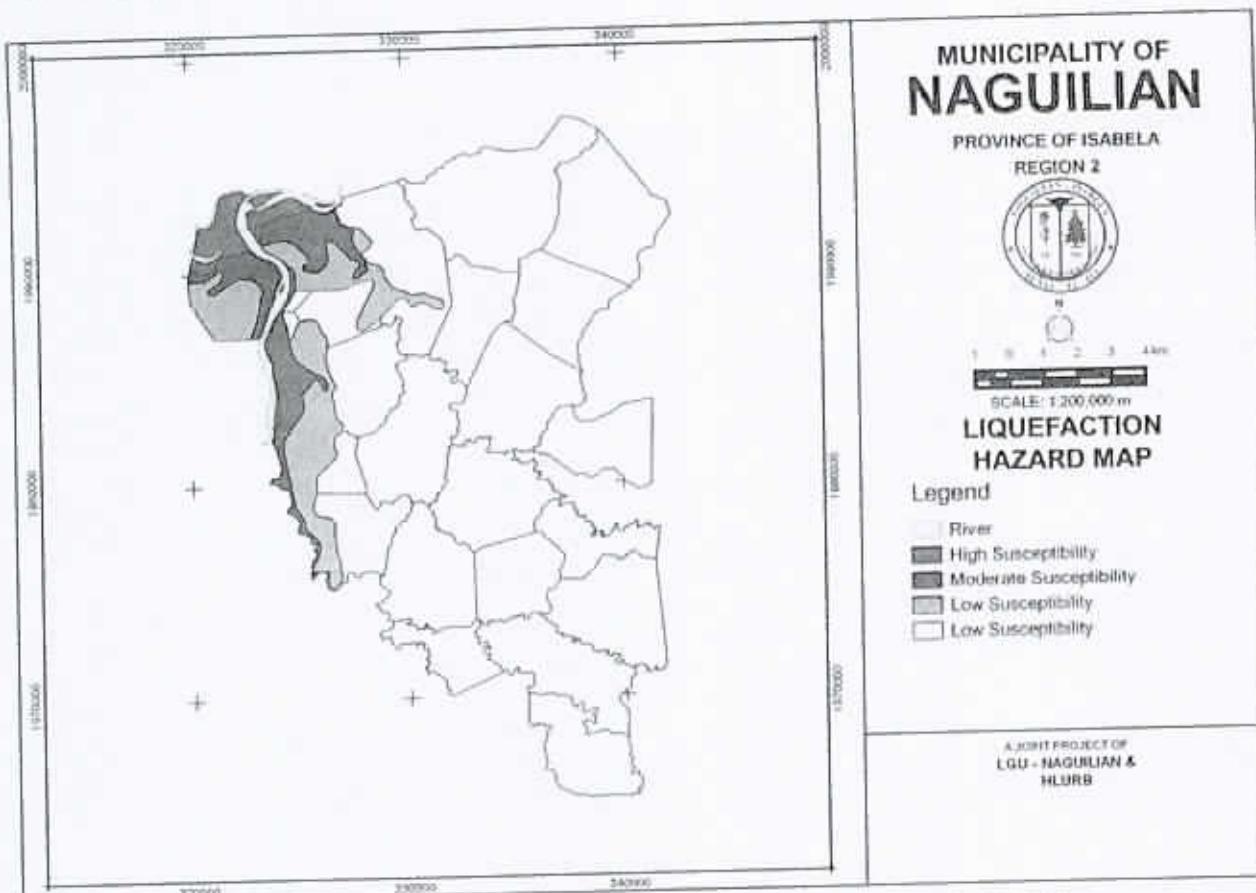


Figure 15. Liquefaction Hazard Map of Naguilian, Isabela (CLUP, 2016-2025)

The sub-project areas have a low to moderate risk to hazards like flooding (Brgys. Cabaruan and Flores), landslides (Brgys. Aguinaldo and Sto. Tomas), and liquefaction (Brgy. Cabaruan). Nevertheless, the CLUP pointed that construction of FMRs would help in managing hazards like soil erosion and landslides. Construction of flood control dams, canals and drainage systems will also alleviate flooding. However, the whole municipality is not spared from typhoons and drought, thus damage caused by these triggering factors is expected.

v. Integrated Pest Management

Hybrid rice and corn varieties are commonly used in the municipality. Integrated Pest Management strategies have already been applied to vegetable producing areas and few OPV and glutinous corn areas. There were no detailed values reported.

vi. Social and Environmental Clearances

The municipality has already applied for Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC).

vii. Social and Environmental Impacts

Please refer to the ECC once issued.

E. Financial Analysis

i. Total Project Cost by Financing Source and Cost-sharing

The total cost of the four (3) FMR projects amounts to Php **290,071,000.00**, about 80% (Php **232,056,800.00**) of which will be taken from the grant. The remaining will come from the GoP and the LGU's equity; each will split 10% (Php **29,007,100.00**) of the total project cost.

Table 22. Breakdown of the cost for each FMR

Name of Roads	Cost Sharing (Php)			Total Cost of the Project (Php)
	From WB (80%)	From GoP (10%)	From LGU Equity (10%)	
Cabaruan -Bagong Sikat Road	68,856,800.00	8,607,100.00	8,607,100.00	86,071,000.00
Cabaruan – La Union Road	86,400,000.00	10,800,000.00	10,800,000.00	108,000,000.00
Flores – sto Tomas Road	76,800,000.00	9,600,000.00	9,600,000.00	96,000,000.00
Total	232,056,800.00	29,007,100.00	29,007,100.00	290,071,000.00

ii. Total Project Cost Breakdown

Summary of the total direct cost, which includes materials, equipment, and labor, and the indirect cost of the three (3) FMR projects are listed in the Table 24 below.

Table 23. Summary of Total Direct Cost

Name of Roads	Direct Cost (Php)		Indirect Cost (Php)	
	Item	Estimated Cost	Item	Estimated Cost
Quinalabasa – Bagong Sikat	Labor	1,691,640.00	OCM	4,638,531.06
	Materials Cost	52,662,723.80	Profit	5,321,178.35
	Equipment	12,535,405.60	Taxes	922,1937.46
Subtotal		66,889,769.40		19,181,646.87
Cabaruan – La Union	Labor	2,160,000.00	OCM	8,208,000.00
	Materials Cost	64,800,000.00	Profit	6,652,800.00
	Equipment	16,200,000.00	Taxes	9,979,200.00
Subtotal		83,160,000.00		24,840,000.00
Flores – Manaring	Labor	1,920,000.00	OCM	7,296,000.00
	Materials Cost	57,600,000.00	Profit	5,913,600.00
	Equipment	14,400,000.00	Taxes	8,870,400.00
Subtotal		73,920,000.00		22,080,000.00
Total		223,969,769.40		66,101,646.87

F. Economic Analysis and Evaluation

i. Economic Benefits

The three (3) proposed FMR projects in the Barangays covered is expected to accrue economic benefits specifically savings in vehicle operating cost (voe), input and output hauling costs, travel time of commuters, reduction in post-harvest losses, and benefits in newly cultivated agricultural land.

a. Production Level within the Direct Road Influence Area

Table 24. Agricultural Production Areas to be Served by Concreting the Farm-to-Market Road Projects by Crop and Barangay.

Agricultural Crop	Barangay					Total (Ha)
	Bagong Sikat	Cabaruan	Flores	La Union	Sto. Tomas	
Rice	84.00	186.45	143.60	55.00	112.50	581.55
Corn	471.00	498.80	286.55	312.00	307.20	1,875.55
Vegetable	0.00	0.10	0.70	0.00	1.10	1.90
Mango	0.00	110.00	23.00	5.00	0.00	138.00
Total (Ha)	555.00	795.35	453.85	372.00	420.80	2,597.00

b. Population within the Direct Road Influence Area

Table 25. Number of projected farmer and student beneficiaries of FMR

Barangay	Population	Number of HH	Ave. Annual PGR	Average HH Size	Economically Active Population in %
Bagong Sikat	752	182			
Quinalabasa	613	144			
Sto. Tomas	701	144			
TOTAL	7,234	470			

Source: Naguilian Comprehensive Development Plan, 2017-2022

c. Existing Vehicular Traffic based on Traffic Survey Reports

Table 26. Existing Vehicular Traffic based on Traffic Survey Reports in the proposed FMR

Name of Roads	Existing Mode of Transport	No. Of Vehicles Units	Average Number of Daily Trips	Travel Time - One Way (Minutes)	Observed Transport Fares for Passenger / cargo
Quinalabasa - Bagong-Sikat	Elf	20	2	10	P 80.00, P 0.60 /kg
	Tricycle	13	2	15	P 80.00
	Motorcycle / Single	140	4	8	—
	Forward	1	2	10	P 80.00, P 0.60 /kg
	Carabao	260	6	30	P 12.00 / sack
	Jeep	2	2	10	P 80.00 / passenger
	Pick-Up/Truck	2	2	10	—
	Van	8	2	10	—
	SUV	2	2	10	—
TOTAL		448	24		

d. Transport Prices by Animal/Human Haulers

The most common mode of transport for agricultural commodities in the area is using a Carabao with sledge, but it takes time of travel. The existing transport fare for the areas ranges from 80 to 120 pesos per passenger and 0.60 pesos per kg for goods. Upon the completion of the projects, a savings of 50% is expected from hauling agricultural commodities.

e. Commuter Time Savings

Table 27. Commuter Time Savings in the proposed FMR

Barangay	Travel time WOP (one way, in minutes)	Travel time WP (one way, in minutes)	No. of trips per person per day	No. of working days	% Share of Saved Time for Work	Average Daily Wage Rate
Bagong Sikat	10	5	2	300	50%	320
Quinalabasa	10	5	2	300	50%	320
Villa Capuchino (Sta. Victoria)	10	5	2	300	50%	320

*To be edited by our Economist.

f. Benefits of Newly Cultivated Agricultural Land

Table 28. Benefits of Newly Cultivated Land within the proposed FMR

Barangay	Crop	Potential Land for Expansion (Ha)	Average Yield (kg/ha/yr)	Farm Gate Price (P/kg)	Production cost per Ha
Quinalabasa – Bagong Sikat	Rice				55,000
	Corn				
	Mango				

*Insufficient data provided.

g. Transport Losses in Agricultural Production

No data provided.

ii. Economic Costs

a. Capital Cost and O & M Cost Breakdown

Total capital cost of the four (3) projects is Php 290,071,000.00; while total estimated cost for annual perimeter maintenances is Php 725,000.00. This includes the cost of vegetation control, clearing and repair of culverts, clearing of side ditches, and climatic loss of travel.

Periodic maintenance is implemented every 6 years and is estimated at Php 1,160,000.00 for all sites. Project is assumed to last for 20 years provided that maintenance is conducted regularly and as specified.

Table 29. Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Quinalabusa – Bagong Sikat Farm to Market Road

Year	Total Economic Cost	Operation and Maintenance Cost	Total Cost
0	86,071,000.00		86,071,000.00
1		215,000.00	215,000.00
2		215,000.00	215,000.00
3		215,000.00	215,000.00
4		215,000.00	215,000.00
5		215,000.00	215,000.00
6		344,000.00	344,000.00
7		215,000.00	215,000.00
8		215,000.00	215,000.00
9		215,000.00	215,000.00
10		215,000.00	215,000.00
11		215,000.00	215,000.00
12		344,000.00	344,000.00
13		215,000.00	215,000.00
14		215,000.00	215,000.00
15		215,000.00	215,000.00
16		215,000.00	215,000.00
17		215,000.00	215,000.00
18		344,000.00	344,000.00
19		215,000.00	215,000.00
20		215,000.00	215,000.00

Table 30. Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Cabaruan – La Union Farm to Market Road

Year	Total Economic Cost	Operation and Maintenance Cost	Total Cost
0	108,000,000.00		108,000,000.00
1		270,000.00	270,000.00
2		270,000.00	270,000.00
3		270,000.00	270,000.00
4		270,000.00	270,000.00
5		270,000.00	270,000.00
6		432,000.00	432,000.00
7		270,000.00	270,000.00
8		270,000.00	270,000.00
9		270,000.00	270,000.00

10		270,000.00	270,000.00
11		270,000.00	270,000.00
12		432,000.00	432,000.00
13		270,000.00	270,000.00
14		270,000.00	270,000.00
15		270,000.00	270,000.00
16		270,000.00	270,000.00
17		270,000.00	270,000.00
18		432,000.00	432,000.00
19		270,000.00	270,000.00
20		270,000.00	270,000.00

Table 31. Rehabilitation and Upgrading of Flores – Manaring Farm to Market Road

Year	Total Economic Cost	Operation and Maintenance Cost	Total Cost
0	96,000,000.00		96,000,000.00
1		240,000.00	240,000.00
2		240,000.00	240,000.00
3		240,000.00	240,000.00
4		240,000.00	240,000.00
5		240,000.00	240,000.00
6		384,000.00	384,000.00
7		240,000.00	240,000.00
8		240,000.00	240,000.00
9		240,000.00	240,000.00
10		240,000.00	240,000.00
11		240,000.00	240,000.00
12		384,000.00	384,000.00
13		240,000.00	240,000.00
14		240,000.00	240,000.00
15		240,000.00	240,000.00
16		240,000.00	240,000.00
17		240,000.00	240,000.00
18		384,000.00	384,000.00
19		240,000.00	240,000.00
20		240,000.00	240,000.00

b. Direct Jobs from Construction

The Local Government Unit shall guarantee that 100% of skilled laborers and 100% of unskilled laborers must be residents of the barangays mentioned or from neighboring barangays within the city.

c. Adjustment of Financial Values to Economic Terms

The total computed financial cost of all three (3) projects is Php 315,156,030.45 and computed economic cost is Php 304,018,616.20. Tables 28 to 30 show the adjustments for each project.

Table 32. Construction of Quinalabasa – Bagong Sikat Road

	Financial Cost	Conversion factors	Economic Cost
Material^a	52,662,723.80		58,982,250.65
<i>With foreign component^b</i>	31,597,634.28	1.2	37,917,161.13
<i>Locally-sourced</i>	21,065,089.52		21,065,089.52
Equipment	12,535,405.60		12,535,405.60
Labor^c	1,691,640.00		1,285,073.60
Skilled	675,224.00		675,224.00
Unskilled	1,016,416.00	0.6	609,849.60
TOTAL DIRECT COST	66,889,769.40		72,802,729.85
OCM	4,638,531.06		4,638,531.06
Profit	5,321,178.35		5,321,178.35
Total (Direct Cost+OCM+Profit)	76,849,478.81		82,762,439.26
Taxes	9,221,937.46		0.00
Pre-engineering Activities^d	374,582.709		3,344,488.47
Engineering Supervision^d	374,582.709		3,344,488.47
TOTAL COST	93,563,070.45		89,451,416.20

^a 60% of the project has foreign components; 40% local materials^b Shadow price is 20% higher than official rate.^c 40-60% ratio for skilled and unskilled workers; for unskilled worker, conversion is 0.6 since value is 60% only of minimum wage (NEDA).^d 5% of base cost + 12% tax; economic cost excludes tax. Pre-engineering activities include FS, DED Preparations and Right of Way

Table 33. Construction of Cabaruan – La Union Road

	Financial Cost	Conversion factors	Economic Cost
Material^a	64,800,000.00		72,576,000.00
<i>With foreign component^b</i>	38,880,000.00	1.2	46,656,000.00
<i>Locally-sourced</i>	25,920,000.00		25,920,000.00
Equipment	16,200,000.00		16,200,000.00
Labor^c	2,160,000.00		1,641,600.00
Skilled	864,000.00		864,000.00
Unskilled	1,296,000.00	0.6	777,600.00
TOTAL DIRECT COST	83,160,000.00		90,417,600.00
OCM	8,208,000.00		8,208,000.00
Profit	6,652,800.00		6,652,800.00
Total (Direct Cost+OCM+Profit)	98,020,800.00		105,278,400.00
Taxes	9,979,200.00		0.00
Pre-engineering Activities^d	4,656,960.00		4,158,000.00
Engineering Supervision^d	4,656,960.00		4,158,000.00
TOTAL COST	117,313,920.00		113,594,400.00

^a 60% of the project has foreign components; 40% local materials

^b Shadow price is 20% higher than official rate.

^c 40-60% ratio for skilled and unskilled workers; for unskilled worker, conversion is 0.6 since value is 60% only of minimum wage (NEDA).

^d 5% of base cost + 12% tax; economic cost excludes tax. Pre-engineering activities include FS, DED Preparations and Right of Way

Table 34. Construction of Flores – Manaring Road

	Financial Cost	Conversion factors	Economic Cost
Material^a	57,600,000.00		64,512,000.00
<i>With foreign component^b</i>	34,560,000.00	1.2	41,472,000.00
<i>Locally-sourced</i>	23,040,000.00		23,040,000.00
Equipment	14,400,000.00		14,400,000.00
Labor^c	1,920,000.00		1,459,200.00
Skilled	768,000.00		768,000.00
Unskilled	1,152,000.00	0.6	691,200.00
TOTAL DIRECT COST	73,920,000.00		80,371,200.00
OCM	7,296,000.00		7,296,000.00
Profit	5,913,600.00		5,913,600.00
Total (Direct Cost+OCM+Profit)	87,129,600.00		93,580,800.00
Taxes	8,870,400.00		0.00
Pre-engineering Activities^d	4,139,520.00		3,696,000.00
Engineering Supervision^d	4,139,520.00		3,696,000.00
TOTAL COST	104,279,040.00		100,972,800.00

^a 60% of the project has foreign components; 40% local materials

^b Shadow price is 20% higher than official rate.

^c 40-60% ratio for skilled and unskilled workers; for unskilled worker, conversion is 0.6 since value is 60% only of minimum wage (NEDA).

^d 5% of base cost + 12% tax; economic cost excludes tax. Pre-engineering activities include FS, DED Preparations and Right of Way

d. Results of the Economic Analysis

e. Economic Sensitivity Analysis Results

Table 35. Economic Sensitivity Analysis Results

Sensitivity Analysis (20-year period)	Base scenario	Costs Increase					Decrease of Benefits					Delay of Benefits	
		+5%	+10%	+15%	+20%	+30%	+5%	+10%	+15%	+20%	+30%	1 year	2 years
EIRR													
ENPV ('000PHP)													
BCR													

V. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the study conducted, the proposed concreting of three farm-to-market road networks, with a total length of 23 kilometers, would increase traffic count by 50%; decrease traffic volume and transportation costs by 50%; and reduce transport losses for agricultural crops. It is also seen as an opportunity for the improvement of agricultural lands; access to educational, social and health facilities; and employment in and outside of the road influence network. Further, there were no environmental hazards noted as a result of the sub-project. The team concludes that the sub-project is economically, socially and environmentally feasible; and therefore recommends its implementation.

ANNEX A

MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETING FARM TO MARKET ROAD SUB-PROJECT (Barangay Quinalabasa)

Minutes of the concluded Public Consultation meeting on December 7, 2018 at Barangay Quinalabasa, Naguilian, Isabela. The activity was attended by project beneficiaries from Barangay Quinalabasa. It was attended by project beneficiaries.

The activity was made possible by the joint efforts of Municipal Local Government of Naguilian, Provincial Project Management and Implementing Unit and Regional Project Coordination Office.

An opening prayer was led by Kagawad Anna Lucas and subsequently, a welcome address by Punong Barangay Marlon Canceran. Engr. Josephine O. Lobo, Municipal Agriculturist facilitated the meeting proper.

Engr. Jayson Tee of the Regional Project Coordinating Office discussed the technical aspect of the proposed Farm to Market Road. The discussion was focused on technical analyses of the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of the sub-project. Explained further the details on identified curves consistent to road safety of project beneficiaries. The identified road consisting of 10-meter road width as supported by documents obtained from the Municipal Assessor Office.



Engr. Tee reiterated that the project is in connection to the current commodity adopted by the Provincial Government of Isabela in its Provincial Commodity Investment Plan. He further discussed that the sub-project is a grant to the project beneficiaries through a World Bank loan of the Republic of the Philippines, the cost sharing the project, of Sourced from the Philippine Rural Development

Project loan proceeds consisting of 80%, Department of Agriculture counterpart of 10% and the Municipal local Government Unit counterpart fund of 10%

The Social and Environmental Safeguards was discussed by the PPMIU SES Focal person/Cecilia M. Asuncion. The discussion was focused on Right of Way Acquisition discussed as follows:



1. The existing road was certified by MLGU Naguilian as an existing road network. It is currently a dirt road providing accessibility to the project beneficiaries with a distance of _ kilometres to the municipality of Naguilian.
2. It was clearly explained that the whole road network does not fall under the classification of a road opening. The Sub Project Appraisal Report reveals no existence of road opening, upon which the project beneficiaries made the confirmation.
3. The identification of Project Affected Persons, and other properties such as trees, structures will be documented properly in Form 1/Project Affected Persons together with MLGU-PPMIU-a Barangay representatives in order to determine the extent of affected properties, structures, crops, trees and other forms of private property should there be any.
4. It was reiterated that portions of the 10-meter Right -of-Way which have been encroached by the project beneficiaries which was the subject of properties and crops will be reflected properly in Form 1. It was made clear that the particular area encroached belong to the ROW and only those surveyed crops and properties are sujetc to Fair Market Value.
5. It was likewise informed that in cases of "ROAD OPENING", the same Fair Market Value in valuing the said property shall apply.
6. The project proponent (MLGU Naguilian) in case of "road opening" shall voluntarily make the offer through negotiated sale, lot portions to be affected by the project consistent to the provisions of RA 10752 (Facilitating the Acquisition of ROW site for National Government Infrastructure Projects)

7. Other relevant acquisition may apply such as deed of donation, waiver of rights, quit claims, and or other expropriation processes if the situation demands. On top of any of the situation mentioned, the option to offer a negotiated sale shall be a priority policy of the project proponent. Valuing the /properties either land, crops, trees or others shall be based on Fair Market Value.

The ROW acquisition discussion ended with the declaration of OPEN FORUM.

Juliet Canceran. Pano po mga pananim? May bayad po ba kapag inabutan ng construction? It was explained further by Engineer Jayson Tee that there are phases in the implementation. Portions of the ROW to be recovered earliest encroached with crops and other species will be given due time for the harvest period and to provide ample time to farmer beneficiaries in harvesting their produce prior to the first activity of determining the 10-meter ROW based from the center line of 5-meters. Succeeding activities such as blue tapping will be enforced to serve as marker of the ROW to be recovered after harvest period.



Marilyn Asuncion. Why concentration of ROW is only on one side? Dapat po na pareho sa magkabilaan? Engr Tee explained the technical aspect on radius of carpenter or turning point of vehicles. This he explained the road designs particularly on curves are concentrated on a single side to give leverage to opposing vehicles to mitigate road mishaps. This explains the reasons for one sided cuts on curves.

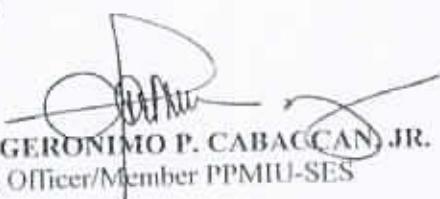


Punong Barangay Marlon Canceran. Kasali po ba na palitan yong aming BRIDGE? Engr. Jayson Tee explained that the recommendation of PSO on replacement of bridges will pass through the recommendation of the Department of Public Works and Highways. It will pass through tests of integrity of the bridge prior to the inclusion to the design of the FMR.

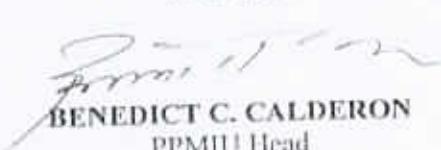
Transcribed by:

Certified correct


CECILIA M. ASUNCION
SEMS/PPMIU-SES Representative


GERONIMO P. CABACCAN JR.
ENR Officer/Member PPMIU-SES

NOTED:


BENEDICT C. CALDERON
PPMIU Head

**MINUTES OF CONSULTATION MEETING
FARM TO MARKET ROAD SUB-PROJECT
(Barangay Villa Capuchino formerly Sta. Victoria)**

Minutes of the concluded Public Consultation meeting on December 7, 2018 at Barangay Villa Capuchino (formerly Sta. Victoria), Naguilian, Isabela. The activity was attended by project beneficiaries from Barangays Villa Capuchino and Bagong Sikat. It was attended by 104 project beneficiaries.

The activity was made possible by the joint efforts of Municipal Local Government of Naguilian, Provincial Project Management and Implementing Unit and Regional Project Coordination Office.

With usual preliminaries led by Engr. Josephine O. Lobo, Municipal Agriculturist together with Barangay officials.

Engr. Jayson Tee of the Regional Project Coordinating Office discussed the technical aspect of the proposed Farm to Market Road. The discussion was focused on technical analyses of the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of the sub-project. Explained further the details on identified curves consistent to road safety of project beneficiaries. The identified road consisting of 10-meter road width as supported by documents obtained from the Municipal Assessor's Office.



Engr. Tee reiterated that the project is in connection to the current commodity adopted by the Provincial Government of Isabela in its Provincial Commodity Investment Plan. He further discussed that the sub-project is a grant to the project beneficiaries through a World Bank loan of the Republic of the Philippines, the financing mix of which will be sourced from the Philippine Rural Development Project loan proceeds consisting of 80%, Department of Agriculture counterpart of 10% and the Municipal local Government Unit counterpart fund of 10%.

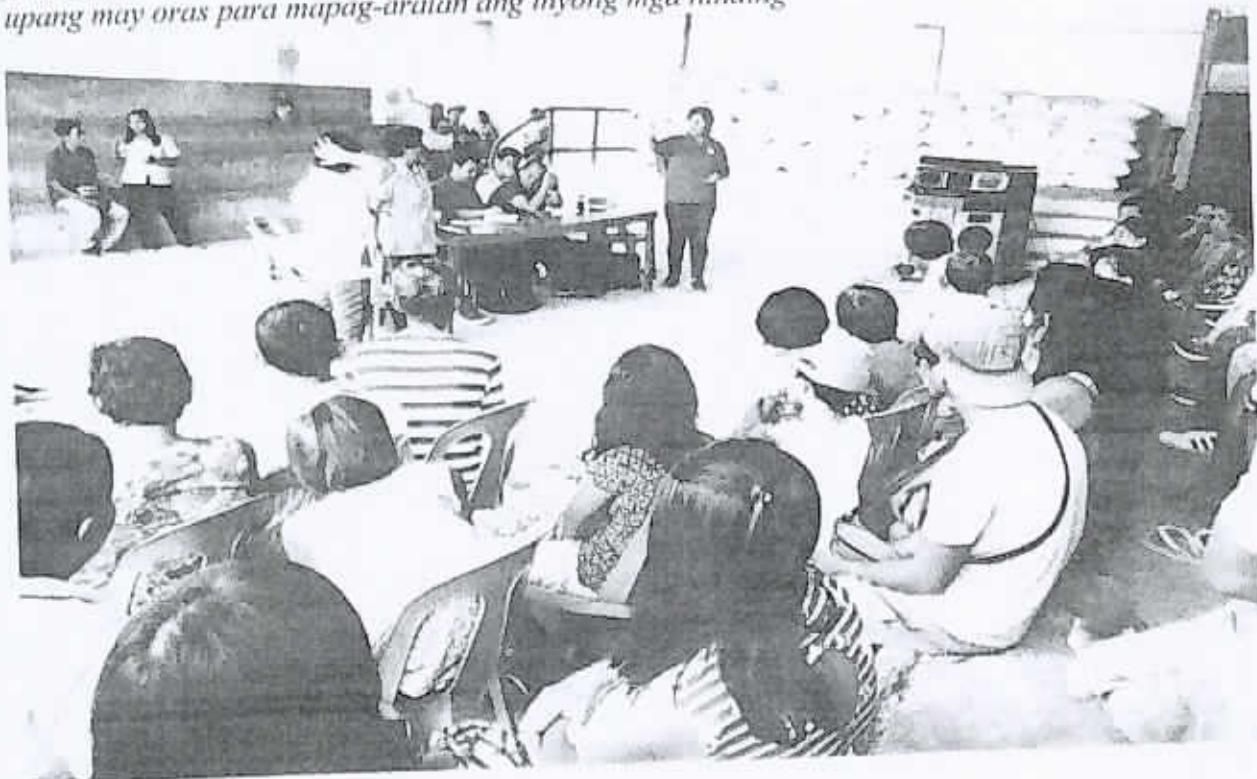
The Social and Environmental Safeguards was discussed by the PPMIU-SES Focal person/Cecilia M. Asuncion: The discussion was focused on Right of Way Acquisition discussed as follows:



1. The existing road was certified by MLGU Naguilian as an existing road network. It is currently a dirt road providing accessibility to the project beneficiaries with a distance of kilometers to the municipality of Naguilian.
2. It was clearly explained that the whole road network does not fall under the classification of a road opening. The Sub Project Appraisal Report reveals no existence of road opening, upon which the project beneficiaries made the confirmation.
3. The identification of Project Affected Persons, and other properties such as trees, structures will be documented properly in Form 1/Project Affected Persons together with MLGU-PPMIU-a Barangay representatives in order to determine the extent of affected properties, structures, crops, trees and other forms of private property should there be any.
4. It was reiterated that portions of the 10-meter Right -of-Way which have been encroached by the project beneficiaries which was the subject of properties and crops will be reflected properly in Form 1. It was made clear that the particular area encroached belong to the ROW and only those surveyed crops and properties are subject to Fair Market Value.
5. It was likewise informed that in cases of "ROAD OPENING", the same Fair Market Value in valuing the said property shall apply.
6. The project proponent (MLGU Naguilian) in case of "road opening" shall voluntarily make the offer through negotiated sale, lot portions to be affected by the project consistent to the provisions of RA 10752 (Facilitating the Acquisition of ROW site for National Government Infrastructure Projects)
7. Other relevant acquisition may apply such as deed of donation, waiver of rights, quit claims, and or other expropriation processes if the situation demands. On top of any of the situation mentioned, the option to offer a negotiated sale shall be a priority policy of the project proponent. Valuing the /properties either land, crops, trees or others shall be based on Fair Market Value.

The ROW acquisition discussion ended with the declaration of OPEN FORUM.

PB Lily Martinez/Bagong Sikat. Sa abot ng aking kaalaman, ang mga ROW sakop ng Bagong Sikat ay unregistered. Engr. Josephine O. Lobo explained the right of way history of the road to Bagong Sikat-Villa Capuchino. She reiterated the road registry is barangay road property of MLGU Naguilian and part of the development structure of the road network of the municipality. Mrs Cecilia M. Asuncion/PPMIU-SES Focal Person explained further other documentary evidences can be sources out from Cadastral Map and Municipal Tax Map on the municipality. Pag may agam-agam po kayo sa ROW, pakibigay lang pokay Mam Lobo mga documentary evidences katulad ng mga Titulo ng lupa, Tax Declaration ng pagpapatimay na wala tayong existing ROW sa loob ng labinlimang araw mula ngayon upang may oras para mapag-aralan ang inyong mga himaing



PB Martinez welcomed the suggestion. In no case she accepted the basis of ROW on the presence of Cadastral Maps and or Municipal Tax Maps.

PB Juanito B. Agbunmag. Paano po paraan ng mga pahahain ng himaing kapag may mga reklamo po? PPMIU-SES/ May pamamaran po ang PRDP na may kaugnayan sa mga reklamo kung meron man po. Isa sa mga umang hakbang sa pagresolba ng reklamo ayon po sa sistema ng Lupon Tagapamayaya. San po sa habang na ito ay magkaroon na ng resolution. Kapag di natin nabigyan ng kaukulang tugon, ay mayron po tayong Grievance Redress Committee sa pamamagitan ng Executive Order No. 13. Pinapangunahan po ni Atty Francis Lames E. Meer ang committee na ito na maari nating hingan ng pagresolba sa mga issues, concerns and problems sa pagpapatupad ng programa.

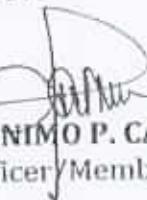


Janice Galabay. Itanong ko lang po kung sa centerline ng 10-meter ROW, dapat po ay kunan ninyo sa kaliwa at kanan. Baka po kasi sa parte ko lang kunin yong pang sampung metro? Engr. Jayson Tee explained the processes considered in determining the Detailed Engineering Design. He explained that there are points to be considered specifically on curves. Determinant in the ROW acquisition is the consideration on road safety nets wherein the processes of ease of opposing vehicles are highly considered. At this point, the explanation was clearly understood.

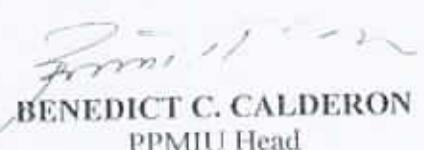
Transcribed by :


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Certified correct


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NOTED:


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