# PRDP

Vol. 1

# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

# 1. What is PRDP?

The **Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP)** is a six-year national project under the Department of Agriculture (DA) that aims to establish a modern, value chain-oriented and climate-resilient agriculture and fisheries sector.

In partnership with local government units (LGUs) and the private sector, the Project shall provide key infrastructure, facilities, technology and information to raise incomes, productivity and competitiveness in targeted areas.

Likewise, it aims to strengthen good governance, transparency and accountability mechanisms at all stages of the project cycle. It also intends to operationalize a local-level convergence platform among relevant national line agencies and other stakeholders such as the private sector, civil society and academe to synergize programs and projects. This multi-stakeholder convergence is seen to facilitate the implementation of more relevant interventions that benefit a bigger segment of farmers and fishers, ushering them towards inclusive growth.

The Project is jointly funded by the World Bank, the National Government and the participating LGUs.

# 2. What are the components under the PRDP? What are their objectives, expected outcomes and deliverables?

## Investments for AFMP Planning at the Local and National Levels (I-PLAN) or Local and National Level Planning Component

The I-PLAN Component aims to strengthen the DA's planning, programming and budget execution process in support of the Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Plan (AFMP), which serves as the basis for resource allocation and prioritization of DA programs, projects and activities implemented at the national and regional levels.

| Expected Outcomes | Expected Deliverables |
|---|---|
| Refined regional AFMPs using the value chain approach, Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment (VSA), Participatory Rapid Appraisal-Resource and Social Assessment (PRA-RSA) | Enhanced AFMP and RAFMPs |
| Enhanced planning, programming and budgeting guidelines effectively mainstreamed across DA programs, with the Regional Field Offices (RFOs) at the core | Enhanced Operations Manuals for planning, programming and budgeting |
| Provincial Commodity Investment Plans (PCIPs) developed based on RAFMPs | Three-year PCIPs |

| | |
|---|---|
| PCIP interventions being supported through effective technical screening | Program agreements of the RFOs and Provincial Local Government Units (PLGUs) with the DA and other NG technical service agencies in support of the PCIPs<br>Service contracts between PLGUs and service providers to support the PCIPs (NG technical service agencies, academe, NGOs, private sector, etc.) |

## Intensified Building Up of Infrastructure and Logistics for Development (I-BUILD) or Infrastructure Development Component

The I-BUILD Component aims to put in place strategic and climate-resilient rural infrastructures along the priority value chains.

| Expected Outcomes | Expected Deliverables |
|---|---|
| At least 30% reduction in average travel time from farms to markets in subproject (SP) areas | 1,265 kilometers (km) of new roads: 1,080 km of existing roads rehabilitated; 775 linear meters of single- and double-lane bridges |
| 30% increase in area (hectares) provided with irrigation and drainage service | 8,014 hectares of additional irrigation service areas; 22,192 ha of rehabilitated irrigation service areas |
| 20% increase in the number of satisfied producers with adequacy of access to postharvest services and facilities | Improved access to postharvest facilities and other rural infrastructure, e.g., potable water system (PWS) and value-adding facilities. |

## Investments for Rural Enterprises, and Agricultural and Fisheries Productivity (Enterprise Development or I-REAP) Component

The I-REAP Component aims to strengthen and develop viable agriculture- and fishery-based enterprises by providing technical, financial and infrastructure support to eligible groups in targeted project areas within the priority value chains.

| Expected Outcomes | Expected Deliverables |
|---|---|
| 50% increase in number of groups operating viable enterprises (simple agriculture- and fishery-based enterprise planning activity and record keeping of production, sales and expenses) | Increased number of producers groups participating in vertically linked commodity value chain clusters |
| At least 20% increase in number of producer groups including smallholder associations accessed technologies and information | Support service agreements developed between enterprises and service providers |
| 50% increase in producers having formalized arrangements for marketing and/or technical services | Producer activity enhanced through arrangements for marketing and/or technical services |
| At least 25% of producers including smallholders (farmers and fishers) are using climate-smart technologies | Producers' including smallholders' adoption of climate smart technologies |

## Project Implementation Support (I-SUPPORT)

The I-SUPPORT Component leads in maintaining effective and efficient management of the Project. Likewise, it aims to institutionalize significant reforms supported under the Project, particularly the DA's engagement with LGUs, producer groups, private sector, academe, civil society and other local development stakeholders.

Under the I-SUPPORT Component, there are subcomponents or units, namely: Finance, Procurement, Accounting, Budget, Administrative, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), Social and Environmental Safeguards (SES), Geomapping and Governance (GGU), and Information, Advocacy, Communication and Education (InfoACE).

| Expected Outcomes | Expected Deliverables |
|---|---|
| Project implementation on target | Regular reporting of implementation progress (financial management, M&E and procurement) |
| Institutionalized process of engagement with various stakeholders | Pilot-tested Harmonized Operations Manual |

# 3. Who are the target beneficiaries of the Project?

The Project will support **smallholder farmers** and **fishers** to primarily increase their marketable surpluses and improve their access to markets.

Under the PRDP's I-REAP Component, **small-scale agricultural, livestock and fishery producers, processors** and **traders** who are identified in the provincial or regional priority commodity value chains are the target proponent groups (PGs).

The proponent groups should be existing and duly **registered farmer associations** or **cooperatives** that are being strengthened or aggregated into clusters. They will directly benefit from the Project through technical services, capacity building, market linkaging and financial assistance.

On the other hand, the I-BUILD Component will benefit **producers, traders and rural population in general** through the **construction of farm-to-market roads (FMRs), bridges, communal irrigation systems/projects (CIS/CIPs), potable water system (PWS)** and **other infrastructures** such as **production, postharvest, processing and marketing facilities** that support the development and linking of priority commodity value chains in project areas.

Moreover, the Project will focus on **assisting women** in enterprise development and the business aspects of farming, postharvest handling and processing, which are typically managed by men.

## 4. How much budget is allocated for the PRDP?

The total Project cost is **P27.48 billion**, composed of financing from the World Bank loan of **P20.50 billion**, Global Environment Facility (GEF) grant of **P287 million**, National Government's counterpart of P3.579 billion and LGUs' equity of **P3.118 billion**.

## 5. Is there an annual budget allocation per LGU for PRDP subprojects?

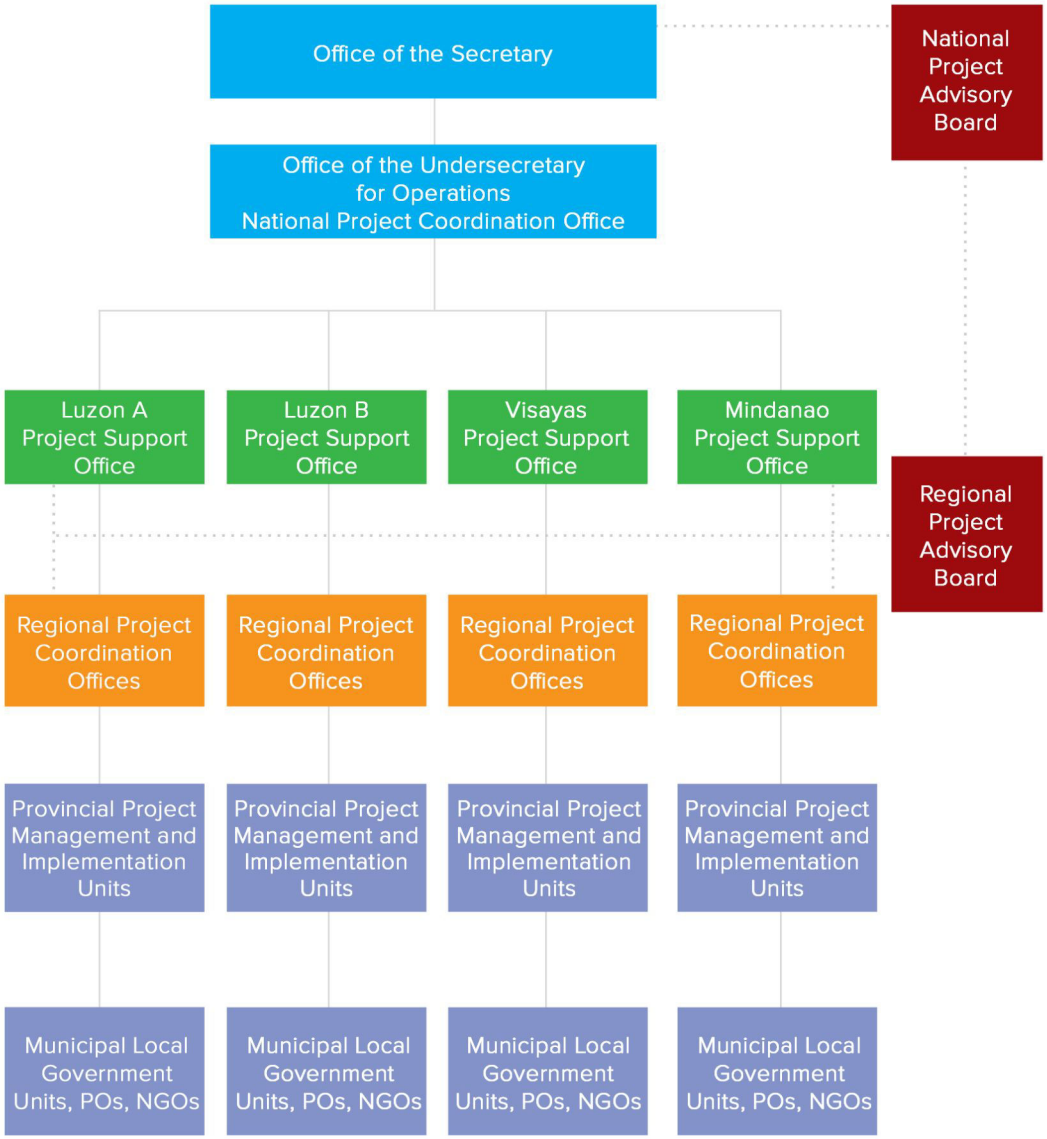
No. The allocation per province under the PRDP will be based on the cost of eligible subprojects proposed by the LGU following the Project's cost-sharing scheme.

## 6. How is the cost financing divided among the World Bank Loan Proceeds (LP), National Government of the Philippines (GOP) and LGU for PRDP subprojects?

| LP-GOP-LGU Cost Sharing | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| % Share in Total Subproject Cost | | | |
| Component | Loan Proceeds | GOP | LGU |
| I-BUILD | 80 | 10 | 10 |
| I-REAP | 60 | 20 | 20 |

***Note:*** *For subprojects under the I-REAP Component, the proponent group will provide an equity of at least 20% of the total incremental enterprise cost.*

# 7. What is the PRDP's implementation structure?




*Note: The Luzon A (North Luzon) PSO covers the Ilocos, Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and Cordillera regional cluster. The Luzon B (South Luzon), meanwhile, covers the MIMAROPA, CALABARZON and Bicol regional cluster.*

# 7.What is the PRDP's implementation structure?

### National Project Coordination Office (NPCO)
The NPCO is headed by the DA Undersecretary for Operations, who acts as the National Project Director.

The office handles overall coordination and support, and establishes protocols in information and external communications, including coordination of management information system and M&E of the Project.

### Project Support Offices (PSOs)
The PSO is established in each cluster in North (Luzon A) and South Luzon (Luzon B), Visayas and Mindanao.

It oversees regional cluster operations and support services, and disburses funds and prepares reports related to fund management.

### Regional Project Coordination Offices (RPCOs)
The RPCO is the PRDP's key implementing unit that ensures full performance of DA RFOs, including mobilization of DA-related agencies.

It reviews, evaluates and validates subproject proposals submitted by LGUs for endorsement to the Regional Project Advisory Board (RPAB).

### Provincial Project Management and Implementation Unit (PPMIU)
The PPMIU is lodged at the PLGU to serve as the office through which subprojects supported under the PRDP will be implemented.

It identifies and packages subproject proposals in coordination with municipal local government units (MLGUs) and other stakeholders for PRDP's evaluation and funding, as appropriate.

### National/Regional Project Advisory Board (NPAB/RPAB)
The NPAB provides overall policy direction, oversight and management guidance in the implementation of the PRDP. It is chaired by the DA Secretary with members represented by the Agricultural Training Institute (ATI), Bureau of Agriculture and Fisheries Standards (BAFS), Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), Bureau of Agricultural Research (BAR), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), Bureau of Plant Industry (BPI), Agricultural Credit Policy Council (ACPC), Philippine Fiber Industry Development Authority (PhilFIDA), National Dairy Authority (NDA), Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation (PCIC), Philippine Center for Postharvest Development and Mechanization (PHilMech), Philippine Council for Agriculture and Fisheries (PCAF), Philippine Fisheries Development Authority (PFDA), Sugar Regulatory Administration (SRA), and two private sector representatives as may be appointed by the President upon recommendation of the DA Secretary.

The RPAB reviews and approves all subprojects at the regional level, and provides advisory and guidance to improve Project performance.

# 8. What are the science-based tools and innovations that the Project utilizes?

### Vulnerability and Suitability Assessment (VSA)

This scientific tool developed by the DA-BSWM is used as a guide to determine the vulnerability and suitability of a particular area that could affect the production of a particular commodity. The VSA facilitates ranking of municipalities and identifies areas where particular commodities can be best grown or raised.

### Expanded VSA (eVSA)

It is a Geographic Information System (GIS)-based tool that takes into account the combined analysis of vulnerability and suitability as well as socio-economic conditions of a particular area. The information is used to enhance the GIS-based targeting of interventions and to formulate strategies that enhance climate resilience of production and investments.

### Geomapping

A spatial mapping technique used to represent geographic data (i.e., agricultural patterns, crop production and land suitability) into an online interactive visual map that aids in targeting and prioritizing development interventions.

In the PRDP, the tool is essential for Value Chain Analysis (VCA), an approach in determining whether priority agricultural commodities are within the value chain that is viable for investment.

### Geotagging

This tool is developed under the Mindanao Rural Development Program Phase 2 (MRDP2) in 2011 as an innovative and cost-efficient information and communications technology application that associates digital resources such as photos and videos with geographic and location information at high-degree precision.

It is Google Earth-based tool, facilitating easy and accurate locating of infrastructure, livelihood and agri-fishery facilities on a map, enabling virtual monitoring and supervision of subproject implementation. Compilations of these geotagged sequences create a web-based mapping system that depicts the overall development impact of agricultural interventions.

# 9. What subprojects are eligible for funding under the PRDP? What are the corresponding standard specifications and unit costs?

Under the I-BUILD Component, the following are the eligible subprojects:

- FMRs
- Bridges
- CISs/CIPs
- PWS
- Other types of rural infrastructures needed to enhance the productivity and give value-added qualities to products in the agri-fishery industries in the priority value chains, i.e., (i) production facilities, postharvest facilities, marketing facilities, fish landings, fish sanctuaries, tramlines, greenhouses, solar dryers, watchtowers, nursery watchtowers and slope stabilization works; and (ii) cold storage facilities and trading posts.

The abovementioned subprojects must follow the allowed specifications and the indicative costs serve as reference as stated below:

## 1. Farm-to-Market Road and Bridge

| Type of Subproject | Indicative Cost |
|---|---|
| Concreting of existing roads (5 meters [m] carriageway) | P10,000,000.00/km |
| Concreting of new road or new road opening | P 12,000,000.00/km |
| Single-lane bridges(4.6 linear meter) | P 350,000.00/linear meter |
| Two-lane bridges(5.6 linear meter) | P 500,000.00/per linear meter |

### Geometrical Design and Specifications

| Road Classification (FMR) | Geometrical and Design Specifications and Scheme |
|---|---|
| Pavement Type | Portland Cement Concrete Pavement (PCCP) |
| Width | Minimum of 5 m for two lanes<br>Minimum width maybe relaxed in mountainous terrain. |
| Thickness | Minimum of 150 millimeters (mm) or 6 inches. Higher thickness is allowed but shall be verified from pavement design analysis using AASHTO method. The sub-base or base course is 200 mm in thickness. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Shoulder | Minimum of 1.5 m and gravel surfacing |
| Cross Slope | 1.5% for PCCP and 3% for gravel surfacing |
| Radius of Horizontal Curve | Minimum of 30 m |
| Length of Tangent between Reverse Curve | Minimum length of 30 m |
| Length of Vertical Curve | Minimum length of 60 m |
| Design Speed | 30 km/hour for all terrain |
| Longitudinal Grade | Minimum of 0.5% on cut section and maximum of 12% on fill/cut section. The maximum grade[2] maybe relaxed in mountainous terrain up to 15% for short distances below 100 m and up to 18% for short distances below 50 m. |
| Side Slope Ratio (H:V) | •Cut slope of 1.5:1 to 1:1 for common materials<br>•Cut slope of 0.5:1 to 1:1 for rippable rock<br>•Cut slope of 0.25:1 to 0.5:1 for hard/solid<br>•Minimum fill slope of 1.5:1 |
| Road Drainage | •Box Culvert – design for 25-year flood with sufficient freeboard to contain 50-year flood<br>•Pipe Culvert –design for 15-year flood with sufficient freeboard to contain 25-year flood. Minimum pipe size of 910 mm in diameter. |
| Bridge Structure | Geometrical and Design Specifications and Scheme |
| Bridges | •Permanent structure must be concrete or steel<br>•DPWH DO No. 30 Series of 2011 prescribing concrete structures for short bridges in he following schedule: use flat slab bridge for span length of 6–12 meters; RCDG for span length of 13–20 meters; and PSCG for span length of 21–30 meters. |
| Design | Structural design based on AASHTO HS15-44, using 0.4 g ground acceleration coefficient for seismic analysis and 50-year flood frequency for hydraulic analysis. |
| Carriageway Width | •Use 4.6 m (for 4.0-m roadway width) under footnote 3.<br>•Use 5.6 m (for 5.0-m roadway width) |

*[1] The adoption of specifications below 5-meter carriageway (exemption sought by CAR region) must be technically assessed on a per-subproject basis along with the following: (i) type of traffic and (ii) degree of environmental degradation with cost of mitigating measures, i.e., slope protection works outweighing the benefits or resulting EIRR below the hurdle rate of 15%.*
*[2]Exemptions sought for mountainous terrain*

# 2. Communal Irrigation System/Project

| Type of Subproject | Indicative Cost |
|---|---|
| CIS Rehabilitation | P 100,000/ha |
| CIP Construction | P 150,000/ha |

## Geometrical Design and Specifications

| Component | Geometrical and Design Specifications and Scheme |
|---|---|
| A. Diversion works | Run-of-river type adopting ogee or trapezoidal sections or check gate or teruvian-type intake or other schemes as may be deemed appropriate by the design engineer |
| B. Main canals, laterals and sub-laterals | Trapezoidal section with side slopes (SS) of 1–1/2:1 for most earth canals and 1:1 or 1:0 (rectangular) for lined canals;<br><br>Earth canals shall have a permissible velocity of not less than 0.30 meters per second (m/sec) and not more than 1.00 m/sec.<br>Canal freeboard shall be 40% of designed water depth but not less than 0.3 m;<br><br>Canal top width shall be as follows:<br>- without operating equipment: canal top width = 0.60 m;<br>- with operating equipment: canal top width = 6.00 m (main canal);<br>canal top width = 4.00 m (lateral/ sublateral)<br><br>*Note: Canal concrete lining shall not be allowed unless justified by measurement of water losses or other valid reasons.* |
| C. Structures<br>- Parshall flume<br><br>- Water level control<br>- Distribution control<br><br>- Thresher crossing | <br>-1 unit located at 50 m downstream of diversion works along the main canal<br>-As needed<br>-As needed<br><br>-1 unit for every 500 m in the absence of roadcrossings along main canals, laterals and sub-laterals |
| D. Road and drainage crossings | As dictated by actual canal alignment and terrain |

# 3. Potable Water System

| Type of Subproject | Indicative Cost |
|---|---|
| PWS Rehabilitation | P12,000/household |
| PWS New Construction | P16,000/household |

## Geometrical Design and Specifications

| Scheme | Geometrical and Design Specifications |
|---|---|
| A. Level II, deep well<br><br>Rainwater harvester (supplemental water source) | Adopt minimum of 150 mm diameter of casing with 50 mm diameter suction pipe and 10 mm diameter of gravel packing materials.<br><br>Cisterns/reservoir could be made of concrete or food grade plastic containers, stainless steel or as maybe appropriate. The roof paint for catchment facilities are of food grade materials. |
| B. Level II, spring development | Farthest house shall not be more than 25 m from the nearest communal faucet;<br>Designed to deliver at least 60 liters per person [capita] per day (lcpd);<br>Communal faucet to serve an average of 4 to 6 households;<br>Spring intake box made of concrete shall conform to a concrete strength of 3,000 pounds per square inch (psi) or 21 megapascal (MPa) with water proofing compound;<br>Ground distribution reservoir shall be located on high ground and if made of concrete, it should attain a 3,000 psi (21 MPa) concrete mix strength with water proofing compound;<br>Main pipeline shall be properly designed to withstand the static pressure and can be galvanized iron pipe or plastic pipe (unplasticized polyvinyl chloride or polyethylene) materials. The residual head at tapstand level must not be less than 3 m or pressure of 4.26 psi.<br>All pipes shall be rated for use of water at 23°C and at a minimum working pressure of 1.10 MPa.<br><br>All plastic pipes shall be embedded at a minimum depth of 50 cm below natural ground. Communal faucets shall be of heavy-duty brass type provided with concrete apron. |

# Eligible subprojects under the I-REAP Component fall under two subcomponents as follows:

## I. Rural Agri-fishery Enterprise and Productivity Enhancement

- Production and productivity activities for crops (e.g., vermicast production, nursery establishment, etc.), livestock (e.g., multiplier farms, community-based feed mixing facility, etc.) and fisheries (e.g., seaweeds nursery and production, fish cages facility and aquaculture facility development, etc.)
- Postharvest and processing equipment and facilities such as mills, warehouses and solar dryers, among others
- Marketing facilities such as slaughterhouses and trading posts, among others
- Natural Resource Management (NRM) – On-the-ground Investments such as fish sanctuaries, marine protected areas, agroforestry, stream bank stabilization, etc.

## II. Technology and Information for Enterprise and Market Development

- Research and development extension system (e.g., tissue culture, enhancement of breeder stocks production, development of climate-smart technologies, etc.)
- Capacity-building or training (e.g., Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP), product standards, business planning, and enterprise development and management, etc.)
- Market development services (e.g., market promotion through trade fairs/caravans/cross visits, shelf-life testing of products, accreditation to enhance market access, etc.)

## Global Environment Facility (GEF)-supported activities include:

- Conservation and implementation investments
- Coastal and marine ecosystem management implementation
- Technical and operational capacities of stakeholders' enhancement which includes strategic awareness campaign, stakeholders' facilitation to pursue co-management arrangements, and knowledge generation and sharing

I-REAP enterprises can also be categorized into micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Adopting the definition of MSMEs as defined in RA 9501 or the Magna Carta for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the following are the type of I-REAP subprojects by amount:

1. Microenterprise subproject - not be more than P3,000,000
2. Small enterprise subproject - P3,000,001–P15,000,000
3. Medium enterprise subproject - P15,000,001–P50,000,000

## 10. How can an LGU participate in the PRDP?

An LGU that is interested to take part in the PRDP must send a Letter of Intent (LOI) to the Project through the concerned DA RFO. In most cases, the participating PLGU shall identify and implement interventions. To officially commence the partnership between the PRDP and the LGU, both parties shall enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).

The critical role of PLGUs in the development of the region's priority commodity/ies will be identifying appropriate interventions based on the VCA. This will be followed by the crafting of a PCIP, which is a three-year rolling plan that rationalizes the interventions within the various segments of the value chain of commodities that are of significance to the province and that will contribute to the national goals of the agriculture and fishery sector.

The PLGU will list various subprojects as reflected in the PCIP, following the corresponding requirements depending on the type of a subproject. This will be followed by a series of trainings to capacitate the LGU in the preparation of various requirements such as Feasibility Study (FS), Business Plan (BP), Detailed Engineering Design (DED), etc.

## 11. Can a municipality/city become a procuring entity for PRDP subprojects?

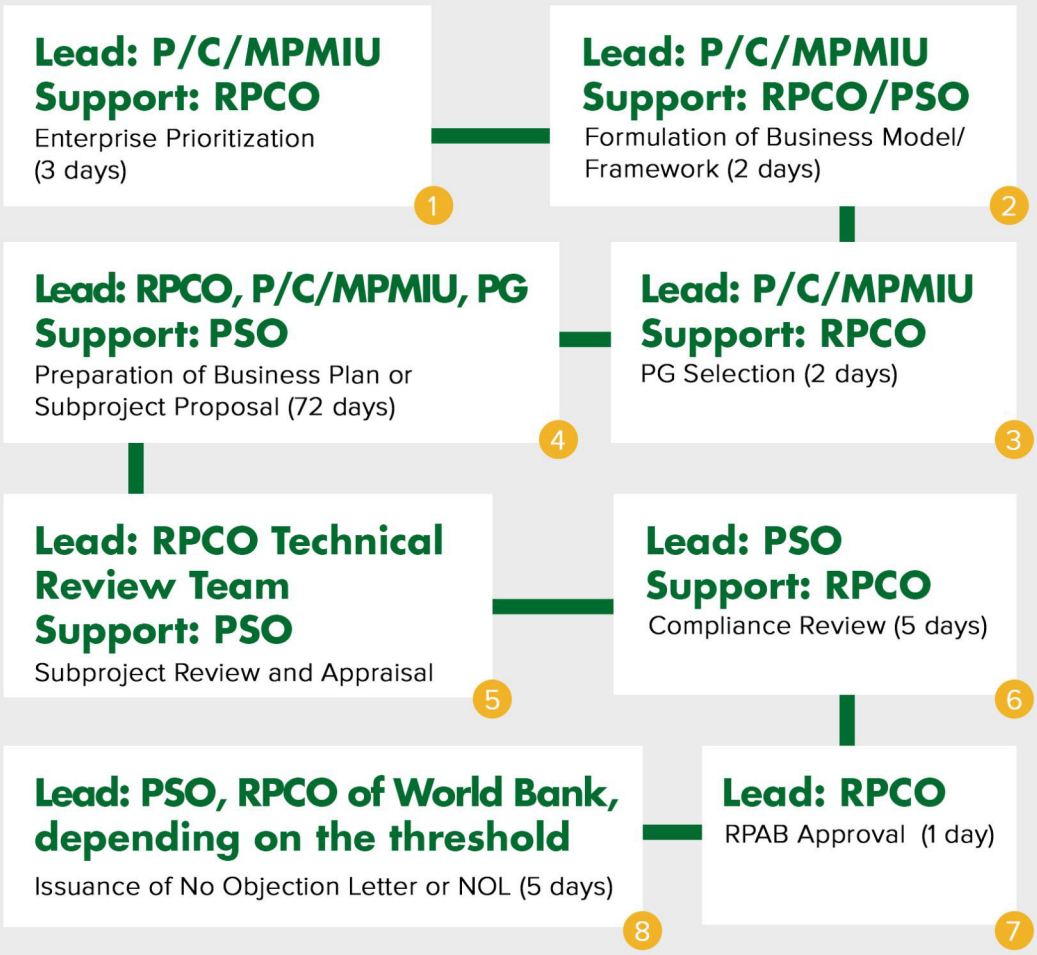
Yes, as long as the municipality/city is identified in the VCA as crucial part in the value chain upgrading of the priority commodity/ies of its province but is not included by the province in the proposed subprojects in the PCIP.

The MLGU/CLGU can submit proposals directly to the RPCO, copy the same to the PLGU, for subsequent deliberation and integration in the PCIP, if found eligible. The participating MLGU/CLGU should also forge a MOA with the PRDP and be willing to provide the counterpart fund as the procuring entity.

A municipality does not need to create a separate commodity investment plan. A chartered city, however, will need to craft its own City Commodity Investment Plan (CCIP).

## 12. What is the general process flow for I-REAP subprojects?

# I-REAP PROCESS FLOW




The following thresholds are followed for the issuance of NOL:

| Issuing Office | Threshold |
|---|---|
| North Luzon (Luzon A) PSO | All subprojects with total enterprise project cost not more than US$300,000.00 |
| South Luzon (Luzon B) and Visayas PSOs | LP + GOP amount of the total enterprise project cost not exceeding P5 million |
| Mindanao | All subprojects with total enterprise project cost not more than US$1 million |
| NPCO | LP + GOP amount of the total enterprise project cost above P5 million but below P15 million All first micro-enterprise subproject per cluster |
| World Bank | LP + GOP amount of the total enterprise project cost P15 million and above |

## 13. Who can propose for enterprise development subprojects?

In implementing subprojects under the I-REAP Component, a proponent group is needed. The possible proponents for I-REAP subprojects are the following:

a. Existing producer groups with members producing commodities included in the priority value chains and that have the potential to increase their marketable surplus;
b. Farmers and fishery groups identified in the commodity value chain that have the potential to produce marketable surplus and demonstrate willingness to voluntarily adopt clustering of growers and forge contract marketing agreements with the private sector;
c. Fishery groups in GEF areas with or without juridical personality; and
d. Farmers and fishery groups in typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda) and earthquake-affected areas in Bohol with or without juridical personality. This is applicable for Year 1 subprojects only.

Farmers and fishers who are not members of any organization operating in the priority commodity value chain must join the proponent group for them to become eligible players in the enterprises supported by the I-REAP Component. Alternatively, they can also serve as suppliers of raw material requirements of the identified proponent group.

## 14. How can proponent groups participate in enterprise development subprojects?

The PPMIU will inform possible proponent groups about the prioritized enterprise. The list of potential proponents will come from the directory of industry players (e.g., producer groups, processors, consolidators, exporters, etc.) identified in the value chain and included in the PCIP.

Interested proponent groups should submit an LOI and the eligibility requirements to the PPMIU. They will be prioritized by the RPCO and PPMIU using these criteria: (i) readiness to work in vertical cluster or joint business planning; (ii) openness to investments by enterprises operating within priority commodity value chains identified in the PCIP; (ii) capability to engage significant number of producers and fishers; and (iv) performance based on previous or existing contracts with government.

## 15. What are the eligibility requirements for a proponent group?

Interested proponent groups must submit the following to qualify:

a. Certificate of Registration
b. Certificate of Good Standing*
c. Latest Audited Financial Report in the last three (3) years (for medium enterprise subprojects) or Photocopy of the Official Receipt (for small enterprise subprojects and microenterprise subprojects, if applicable)*
d. Proof of Equity (Cash-Bank Certificate); Land Title/Lease Contract/Deed of Donation, etc. (as applicable)
e. Certificate of No Unliquidated Account with PLGU
f. A sworn affidavit of the secretary of the NGO/PO that none of its incorporators, organizers, directors, or officials is an agent of or related by consanguinity or affinity up to the fourth civil degree to the officials of the government agency authorized to process and/or approve the proposal, the MOA and the release of funds.
g. Sworn Affidavit of the secretary of the NGO/PO that none of its officials are employees of the DA or the implementing LGU**
h. Certified true copy of the Articles of Incorporation/Cooperation and By-laws***
i. PLGU evaluation on the financial and organizational capability of the proponent group
j. Accomplishment reports and photographs of agri-fishery projects undertaken in the last three (3) years for medium enterprise subproject, or accomplishment reports and photographs of agri-fishery or related projects undertaken for at least one (1) year of operation for small enterprise subproject

** not required for GEF sites and rehabilitation/restoration subprojects*
*** not required for GEF sites*
**** for microenterprise subprojects, it can be certified true copy of the policies, systems, and procedures*

Using a set of criteria, the PPMIU, with guidance from the RPCO, will evaluate proponent groups that submitted LOIs. In cases when there are multiple qualified proponent groups, the highest-ranking association or cooperative will be selected as the lead proponent, with it working with the other proponents as a cluster.

## 16. What is a MOA?

A MOA or Memorandum of Agreement is a legal document that describes in general terms and details a cooperative relationship between two parties. Under the PRDP, the MOA is the main document that provides the general agreement between the DA and the LGU defining the general roles and responsibilities of both parties, and establishing the overall engagement of the LGU relative to project implementation. In most cases, the PLGU represented by the local chief executive enters, signs and execute a MOA with the DA as represented by the Secretary.

Moreover, MLGUs and CLGUs that wish to act as procuring entity or provide the counterpart fund for the I-BUILD and/or I-REAP subprojects enter into MOA with the DA or concerned PLGU, as appropriate and the PG (in the case of I-REAP) defining their roles, functions and business arrangement in implementation.

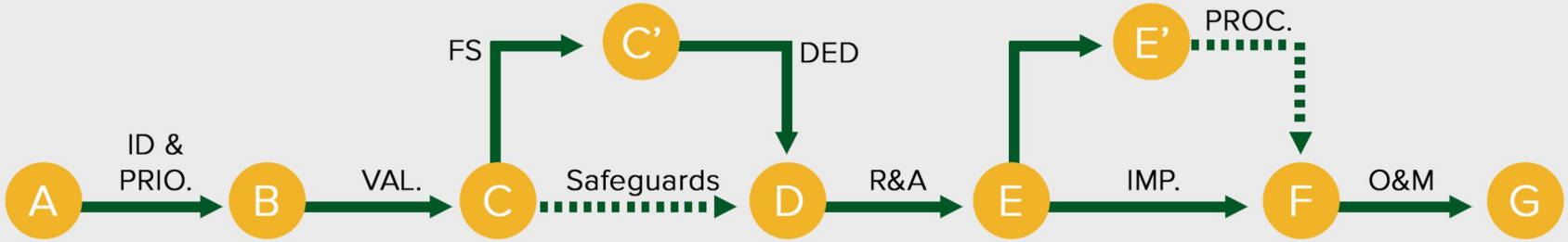
Aside from the PLGU, the PRDP may also need to forge MOAs or any related instrument (e.g. Program Contract) with concerned agencies, SUCs and private institutions that may have critical role in the implementation of subprojects.

## 17. What is an IMA?

The IMA or Implementation Management Agreement is a covenant among the PSO, RPCO and LGU that spells out the implementation arrangements and specific guidelines for PRDP-funded subprojects within a given period including schedule of fund releases and liquidation reports.

## 18. What is the general process flow for I-BUILD subprojects?

## I-BUILD PROCESS FLOW




| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SP Identification and Prioritization (1 month) | Validation (1 month) | FS, DED & Safeguards Preparation (3–5 months) | Appraisal, Review & Approval (1 month) | Subproject Implementation (12–24 months) | Subproject O&M (1 year) |
| **OUTPUT** | | | | | |
| Geo-tagged SP List | Initial Economic Analysis | FS Report<br>DED/POW/O&M Plan | Signed IMA | Procuremet<br>QA/QC | O&M Audit |
| | SP Preliminary Screening Checklist | Safeguards<br>Bid Docs | CAF Issued<br>NOL 1 | Completion Report<br>NOL 2 | Functional SPs |
| **RESPONSIBILITY MATRIX** | | | | | |
| LGU | RPCO/PSO | LGU | RPCO/PSO/NPCO | LGU | LGU |

## 19. What are the initial requirements for the implementation of infrastructure development subprojects?

The LGU must submit the following documents/requirements together with an LOI and list of proposed subprojects, following the criteria as set forth in the Operations Manual:

- PCIP
- Color-coded national, provincial, municipal and barangay road network plan for FMR, provincial irrigation development map for CIS, and/or provincial/municipal map indicating the location of the proposed water source(s) and limits of the service area all reflected in Google Earth including the geotagged proposed subprojects with production influence area and/or potential irrigable areas, etc;
- Brief description of each proposed subproject;
- Sangguniang Panlalawigan and Sangguniang Bayan resolutions expressing intent to participate in the project and commitment to finance the required equity contribution (indicating the amount) in cash and to provide a specified cost of maintenance and repair after completion of the subproject;
- Certification from the provincial/municipal treasurer on the availability of funds for the specified amount of equity contribution and routine maintenance;
- Compliance checklist of LGU eligibility and selection criteria; and
- Parameters of Exemption for Provincial Development Council (PDC) Endorsement in case a critically important municipality/city will not be able to get a PDC Endorsement.

**An LGU should commit to undertake and/or finance the FS, DED and right-of-way negotiations, construction supervision, and contingency cost for unforeseen items of work or cost for variation orders that should form part of the LGU's additional contribution.*

## 20. How can the private sector participate in the PRDP?

Generally, the private sector's participation in the PRDP is to serve as the buyer or market outlet for products produced by proponent groups. In some cases, however, they may directly participate in the Project.

The PPMIU may develop and implement marketing agreements between smallholders and the private sector that aim to improve market access of the producers group in the area. In this case, the PPMIU will invite the private sector as business partners in providing support services to the identified producers group. This is true for value chains or subprojects that are highly integrated such as cacao, coffee, geonet and poultry, among others. The criteria in selecting private sector partners could include the following:

- Committed to enter into marketing contract or buy-back agreement with the producer group
- Will undertake technology transfer on the provided goods and/or services
- Financial and organizational capability to undertake the proposed enterprise
- Established actual experience in undertaking or implementing the proposed enterprise

# How can we know more about the PRDP?

For other queries and clarifications, you may contact the PRDP National Project Coordination Office and the following PSOs and RPCOs:

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