

## Annexures

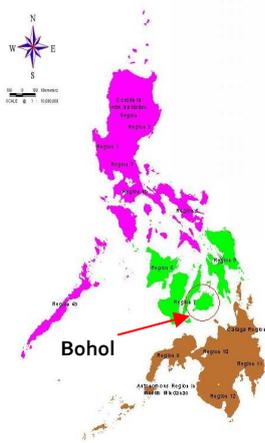
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**ANNEXURE 1**  
**PROVINCIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE**

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**Fast Facts**  
**BOHOL, PHILIPPINES**



**Location of Bohol in the Philippines**  
**Coordinates** 930'00" & 1015'00"N  
340'00" & 2430'30"E

**Country** Philippines  
**Admin. Region** Central Visayas Region

**Administration**  
**Provincial Capital** Tagbilaran City  
**Administrative Units** 47 municipalities  
1,109 barangays  
3 Congressional Districts

**Legal Basis as Province** RA2711 -10 March 1917  
**Provincial Governor** Atty. Edgardo Chatto

**Basic Statistics**  
**Land area** 411,726 hectares  
118 smaller offshore islands and islets (81 with names)  
**Population (2007 Census)** 1,230,110  
- **Density** 299 persons per sq. km.  
- **Households** 242,307

**Famous People**  
**Francisco Dagohoy** **Tamblot**  
**Pres. Carlos P. Garcia**

**Postal Code** 6300  
**Area Code** 38  
**Website** [www.bohol.gov.ph](http://www.bohol.gov.ph)

**Annexure 1**  
**Socio-Economic Profile of Bohol**

**General Information**

**Bohol** is one of the island provinces of the Philippines, one of four provinces of Region VII or the Central Visayas Region. It is a First Class-A province as classified by the Department of Finance. The province is predominantly hilly and rolling with narrow coastal plains. Out of its total land area of 411,726 hectares, about 21% are protected land.

**Administrative Units** In Bohol, most if not all, of its barangays are further subdivided into *sitios* and *puroks*.

**Location & Accessibility** Bohol has the islands of Cebu at its northwest, and Leyte in the northeast. Access to Bohol can be by air or sea transportation direct from Manila and some Mindanao provinces or via Cebu. There are also small sea craft plying the Bohol-Leyte route. Located almost centrally in the Philippine archipelago, the island province of Bohol is about one hour directly south of Manila and about 30 minutes southeast of Mactan Island, Cebu.

**History** Bohol is the site of the first International Treaty (in 1565) of the country, a treaty of friendship between Datu Sikatuna, a native chieftain, and Miguel Lopez de Legazpi representing the King of Spain, through a blood compact known today as the “*Sandugo*.” In honor of this occasion, the late Pres. Elpidio Quirino established the Order of Sikatuna, a presidential decoration conferred upon diplomats.

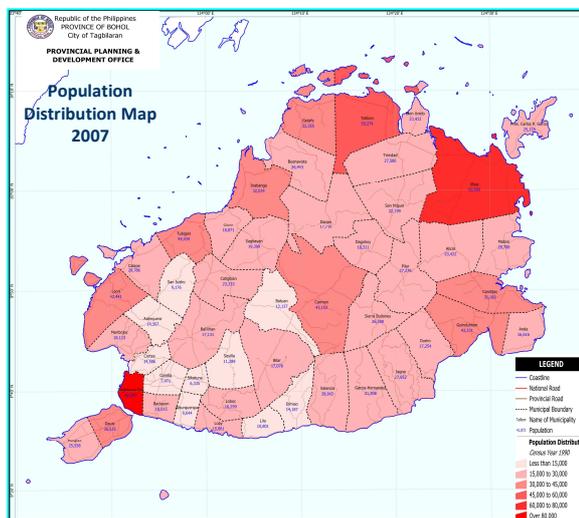
Bohol’s people are said to be descendants of the last group of inhabitants of the country called “*pintados*,” meaning the tattooed ones (Putong, Cecilio, *Bohol and Its People*). Before the Spaniards came in 1521, it is believed that Boholanos had already a culture of their own as evidenced by artifacts dug in Tagbilaran City and in the municipalities of Dauis, Panglao, Mabini and Anda. Excavations in ancient burial grounds on the mainland have unearthed T’ang Dynasty porcelain, Sung and Ming vases and other artifacts of considerable age, attesting to Bohol’s early contact with travelers/traders from China and other Southeast Asian civilizations.

## Population & Settlements

The population and settlements profile of Bohol shows the different demographic characteristics of Bohol in terms of population size and growth, age and sex distribution, urbanization and settlement concentration, and household characteristics.

**Population Size and Growth** Bohol Province has a population of 1,230,110 as of the census in 2007 (Table 1). From only 592,000 residents in 1960, the population had almost doubled after 47 years. The household population of Bohol in 2007 was 1,227,809 persons, an increase of 7.9 percent from 1,137,775 persons in 2000. In 1879, Bohol was composed only of 34 municipalities having a population of 253,103.

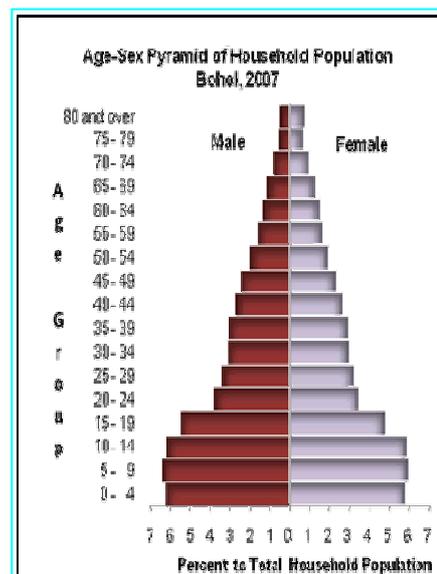
Among the provinces of Region 7, Bohol is the third most populated province, slightly lower than Negros Oriental accounting for one-fifth of the 6.4 million population of Central Visayas and 1.4 percent of the country's population in 2007.



**Pace of Population Growth** During the 2000 to 2007 period, Bohol's population grew at an average Annual Population Growth Rate (APGR) of 1.06 percent compared to the 2.95 percent for the period 1995-2000. Its APGR of 1.06% is among the lowest in the region (regional average is 1.59%), lower than the country's comparable growth rate of 2.04%. Given its current growth rate, the population of Bohol is expected to grow to 1,349,704 by the end of 2015. This translates to an additional 119,594 persons starting from year 2008 or an average of 13,288 persons every year assuming current APGR remains. Bohol's population is estimated to double in 66 years.

**Age Distribution and Sex Ratio** Sex Ratio in Bohol in 2007 was 103 males for every 100 females, indicating more males than females in the province in that year compared to 2000 which had a sex ratio of 101 males for every 100 females. Males were dominant in the age group 0 to 44 years in 2007.

The "Economically" Productive Ages (15 to 64 years old) represented 58 percent of the total population of Bohol in 2000. The proportion of those aged 65 years and over was 6.25 percent while youngest group (0-14 years) was 35.78 percent. The 2000 Dependency Ratio of the province was 72.50, down from 80.43 (1995). This means that for every 100 persons in the working age group (15-64 years), there were 73 dependents in 2000, i.e., 62 persons aged 0 to 14 years (young dependents) and 11 persons aged 65 years and over (old dependents).



Approximately 48 percent of the total population of Bohol in 2007 are of reproductive age (15-49 years old). About 49 percent of them are females mostly in the 15 to 19 years age group (10.26 percent).

Half of the household population in Bohol (median age) in 2007 were below 22 years old, higher than in 2000 21 years old. Children in the ages 5 to 9 years comprised the largest age group, posting 12.4 percent of the total household population, followed closely by age groups 0 to 4 years and 10 to 14 years, having 12.1 percent each.

Among those household population aged 5 years and over in Bohol, more than half (51.59 percent) had attended/finished elementary education; one-fourth (24.11 percent), high school; and 12.04 percent with college education. Females dominated the higher levels of education with 13.22 percent. Bohol's Simple Literacy Rate is 92 percent while Functional Literacy Rate of Boholanos is 82 percent. A higher literacy is noted among females than males.

### **Urbanization, Density and Settlement Concentration**

About 24 percent or 275,128 of Bohol's population reside in the urban areas or in 12.35 percent (137) of its barangays<sup>1</sup>. This is a 10 percent increase in urban population compared to 1970. The total population in the coastal area of Bohol comprises 42 percent of its provincial population in 2007 compared to 28 percent in 1990. About 12 percent of the province's populace resides in the island barangays of Bohol. Other urban/urbanizing centers in the province such as Talibon, Ubay, Tubigon, Jagna and Carmen towns are expected to experience rapid urbanization in the coming years and will continue to play significant roles in the socio-economic development of the province. As of the present, Talibon, Ubay and Tubigon municipalities are presently classified as 1st class municipalities and are among the topmost populated areas of the province in 2007. The largest settlements in Bohol accounted for about 40 percent of provincial population.

Bohol's population density of 299 persons per sq. km. in 2007 is the second highest in the region. Most of the densely populated areas in the province are found along the coast, concentrated along the north to northeastern part. The LGU with highest population density is Tagbilaran City at 2,538 persons per sq.km., followed by the municipalities of Dauis, Tubigon, Bien Unido and Baclayon while the town of Balilihan has the lowest at 112 persons per sq. km. in 2007. Tagbilaran City ranked 12th in terms of population size among the 16 cities of Central Visayas in 2007. Aside from Tagbilaran City, the municipality of Dauis had the largest increase in terms of population density among the LGUs of Bohol between 2000 and 2007.

**Household Characteristics** The household population of Bohol in 2007 was 1,227,809 persons, an increase of 7.9 percent from 1,137,775 persons in 2000. The number of households increased by 13.6 percent from 213,215 in 2000 to 242,307 in 2007. The average household size in 2007 was 5.1 persons, lower than the average household size of 5.3 persons in 2000.

In 2007, there were 241,193 occupied housing units in Bohol compared to 210,747 in 2000, a 14.4 percent increase in the number of occupied housing units recorded in 2000. Most of the housing units have outer walls made of bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa, and roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum. Among the 241,193 occupied housing units in Bohol, three out of 11 (27.0 percent) had outer walls made of bamboo/sawali/cogon/nipa while 77.8 percent had roofs made of galvanized iron/aluminum (Table 3). These construction materials were also the most common materials used for outer walls and roofs in 2000.

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<sup>1</sup> Per NSO classification

## Socio-Economic Situationer

The business and investment climate in Bohol has improved noticeably. The Provincial Government intends to enhance the investment climate in the province by improving the efficiency in the processing of requirements and approval of documents. The establishment of the Bohol Investment and Promotion Center (BIPC) and the subsequent creation of the Bohol Business One-Stop Shop (BOSS), the crafting of the Bohol Investment Code and the setting up of the Bohol Investment Board have provided the imprimatur for a more investment-friendly province in this part of the country. BIPC serves as a one-stop processing and approval center for existing and potential investors and enterprises, as specified in the Bohol Investment Code. Investment incentives include exemption from real property tax for 7 years (35% share of the province), 10% tax credit of total cost of infrastructure open for public use and other non-fiscal incentives through BIPC services.

In Bohol, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises are increasing their turnover as well as income and employment levels. In 2008, two municipalities in Bohol, namely, Carmen (ranked 6) and Tubigon (ranked 11), were among the top economic enterprise earners (Receipts from Economic Enterprises) in the Philippines, as reported by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB). In 2007, Total Per Capita Receipts from Economic Enterprises was highest in Carmen, ranked first nationwide. The municipalities of Loboc, Corella, Tubigon, Dauis and Baclayon also made the list as top earners in that year.

### Economy and Priority Industries

The economy of Bohol is largely agri-based with agricultural activities focused on the cultivation of food crops. Agriculture is the main source of economic activity in Bohol with a greater number of its people engaged in farming and fishing. It remains to be the major source of employment and livelihood in Bohol. National Statistics Office (NSO) data show that 42 percent of the people of the province are dependent or working in agriculture with approximately 66 percent of the total area of the province mostly planted with palay, corn, coconut, vegetables and root crops. Per the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) records, Bohol produced 70 percent of the Region 7's total rice

### Fast Facts Economy

#### Regional Shares of Agricultural Products

#### AGRICULTURE

54%	Fish catch
32%	Livestock and poultry production
60%	Seaweed production
72%	Root crops production
100%	Oil palm production

#### Major Agricultural / Marine Products

Rice, Corn, Coconut

#### Leading Exported Items

G.I. Sheets, limestone, copra, mangoes, fish and other marine products, semi-dried seaweeds

#### Leading Non-Traditional Exports

- Prawns
- Baskets
- Woven Raffia

#### Actual Generation Capability

Diesel Power	17.5 MW
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#### POWER

Loboc Hydroelectric	1.2 MW
Hanopol Hydroelectric	5.0 MW
Leyte-Bohol Interconnection	100 MVA

#### Power Consumption

Lean	33 MW
Peak	50 MW

Telephone Lines	16,229
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Telephone Companies:	3
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#### TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Cellular Phone Firms	3
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(Smart, Globe, Sun Cellular)

Print and Broadcast Media

Radio Stations	
AM	3
FM	2

Newspapers	4
Trade Publication	1

Postal and Courier Services

Messengerial/Courier	10
Post Offices	49

Cable Stations	5
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Internet Service

Service Provider	6
Internet Cafes	40

Road Network - 5,383,584 km

National	10.94%
Provincial	18.04%
City	1.24%

#### ROAD NETWORK

Barangay	64.63%
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#### PORT FACILITIES

AIRPORT - Tagbilaran City Airport

SEAPORTS

production, 10 percent of corn production, and 54 percent or 102.5 thousand metric tons of the region's aggregate output of various marine and aquaculture species. The fish sanctuaries strategically located around Bohol contributed to this high fishery yield. Aquaculture in Bohol accounted for 92 percent of the region's total output or about 85 thousand metric tons in 2002. Its livestock and poultry industry is also a major contributor in the overall progress and development of the region's total production accounting for 26 percent of the region's livestock and poultry products in 2002. Further development of these industries, however, requires, among others, improvements in irrigation facilities and agricultural technology.

Products from home-based industries



While Bohol's economy is predominantly agriculture-based, home-based industries, which are mostly of the micro and cottage types, also play a vital role in its economy. It has provided livelihood to most households in the rural areas of Bohol. Products from raffia and buri are some of the outputs of these home-based industries with demand for these products such as placemats, bags, pillow covers, mats and table runners, among others, increasing these past years.

Fast catching up is Bohol's tourism industry which has grown and developed significantly over the past five years. Bohol has become a growing favorite destination not only of domestic but also of foreign tourists as evidenced by the increasing number of tourist arrivals to the province, per records obtained from the Department of Tourism. Bohol's major tourism attractions or the pillars of its tourism industry include the Chocolate Hills, the province's signature attraction consisting of 1,268 haystack hills declared as a National Geologic Monument; the Tarsier which is endemic to Bohol is considered as one of the smallest living primates in the world; spectacular dive sites; soft powdery and white sand beaches with palm-fringed and clear-blue seawaters; Bohol's culture and heritage as exemplified by its large Spanish-built stone churches and some heritage sites as proclaimed by the National Historical Institute.



Adventure tourism in Danao, Bohol

The current trend and the clear potential for its steady growth has been seen as the number of visitor arrivals soars high and investments for tourism development continue to pour in the island province. Bohol remains one of the most frequently visited provinces in the region, sharing 13 percent of the total foreign and domestic markets.

**Labor Force and Employment** Bohol's working age population constitutes about 58 percent of the total population of the province. Between 2004 and 2008, the working age population expanded at an average of 2.1 percent annually. Latest available data shows that Bohol's total employed persons in the labor force in 2009 totaled 542,224 in Bohol of which 85 percent were employed and about 6.3 percent visibly underemployed. An estimated 83,502 were unemployed and this figure is relatively high compared to previous years. By the end of 2009, the labor force participation rate was at 67 percent. The number of unemployed and underemployed is estimated to reach 88,336 and 36,137, respectively in 2014 as projected. These increases would surely affect the economic situation of the province if left unheeded.

**Employment by Economic Activity** Per latest NSO survey, most of those employed are male (63 percent), mostly working in the rural areas of Bohol with urban employment accounting only for 23 percent of employed persons. A bigger percentage of those employed are in the agriculture sector

(42 percent) with 36 percent employed in the services sector. The industry sector accounts for 22 percent. Women workers were employed more in the services sector while the males are employed more in the agriculture and industry sector.

**Employment by Economic Activity by Sex, 2006, Bohol Province**

Employment by Economic Activity	Percentage	
	Female	Male
Agriculture	24.3	57.6
Industry	12.4	14.8
Services	63.3	27.5
Contributing Family Workers (% of Total)	45.4	54.6

Source: Philippine Human Development Report 2008/2009

On a regional context, Bohol accounts for only 1/5 of the region's total employed persons with agricultural employment in the province contributing 8 percent of the total employed persons in the region. Bohol's dependence on agriculture, even in terms of employment, is very evident, although the services sector is fast catching up.

### Family Income

Average income of a Boholano family is ₱77,291.00 (per capita income of ₱16,478) in year 2000, an increase of 36 percent from the 1997 level of ₱56,940.00. The average expenditure in 2000 for each Boholano family amounts to ₱66,907.00 (per capita expenditure of ₱14,364), denoting a 32 percent increase over the 1997 level of ₱50,754.00. The average income of a Boholano family compared to the average annual expenditures in that same year is almost nearly equal with the average family income higher by 15 percent compared to the average family spending. This would mean that if this trend continues and with rising prices of commodities, time will come when families are inclined to spend below their means.

### Public Finance

Bohol Province and all its local government units (LGUs) are all pursuing stable and sufficient revenues which are imperative to support development programs and local government operations. These revenues, which come from locally generated and nationally-shared sources, are the life-blood of LGUs.

For the Provincial Government of Bohol, revenues have been increasing for the past years. Over the five-year period from 2004-2008, the Provincial Government's revenues rose from ₱588 million to ₱883 million, posting an increase of 46 percent or an average yearly exponential increase of 9.9 percent.

According to a NSCB report, two municipalities (Carmen and Tubigon) were among the top 30 earning municipalities in the country based on receipts from their economic enterprises in 2007 while three municipalities (Carmen, Tubigon and Loboc) were among those in 2008. Based on the total per capita receipts from economic enterprises, six (Carmen, Loboc, Corella, Tubigon, Dauis and Baclayon) of Bohol's municipalities were among the top 30 municipalities while three (Loboc, Corella and Tubigon) made it in 2008. According to the same study, Sierra Bullones was among the top 30 municipalities with the biggest budget deficit in 2006 while San Miguel was among the top 30 municipalities with the smallest per capita expenditure in that year. The municipalities of San Miguel, Albuquerque, Guindulman and Dimiao were among the top 30 municipalities with the biggest share of expenditure going to health, nutrition and population control expenditure in 2006. Buenavista was among the top 30 most improved LGUs in per capita income based on % change.

## Poverty Profile

The latest official poverty data indicate that a Boholano needed ₱1,051 in 2009 to meet his/her monthly food needs and ₱1,505 to stay out of poverty. Both food and poverty thresholds increased by 22 percent from 2006 to 2009, same as that between 2003 and 2006. Consequently, a Boholano family of five needed ₱5,255 monthly income to meet the basic food needs and ₱7,525 to stay out of poverty.

Bohol's poverty incidence among its families is still high at 41 percent (NSCB, 2009) affecting a total of 102,522 families in the province. Cited as some of the factors for the high poverty incidence are seasonal employment, particularly in agriculture; minimal opportunities for off-farm employment compared to the tremendous growth in labor force; decrease in the purchasing power of the peso vis-a-vis the increase in prices of basic commodities; and rapid population growth. These factors have contributed to the low yearly average family income in the province of about ₱58,000 compared to the national family annual average income of ₱123,162.

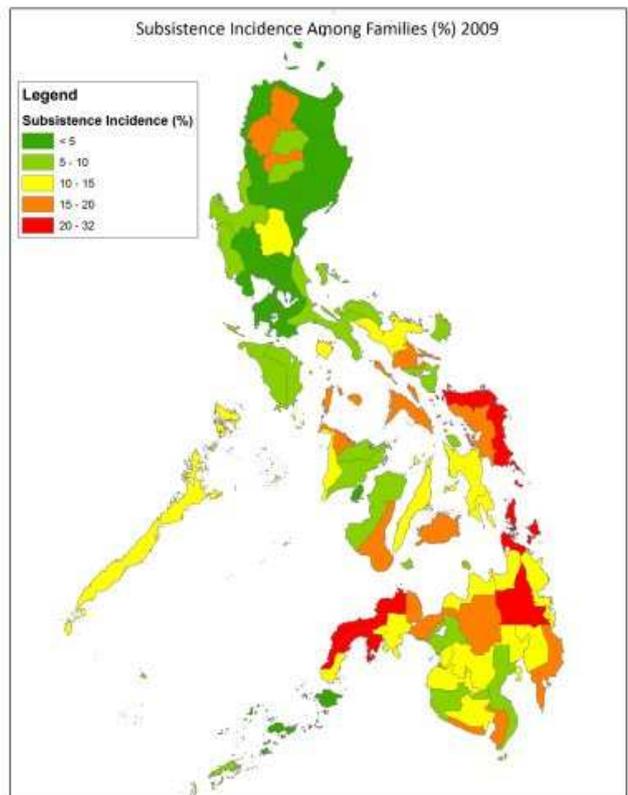
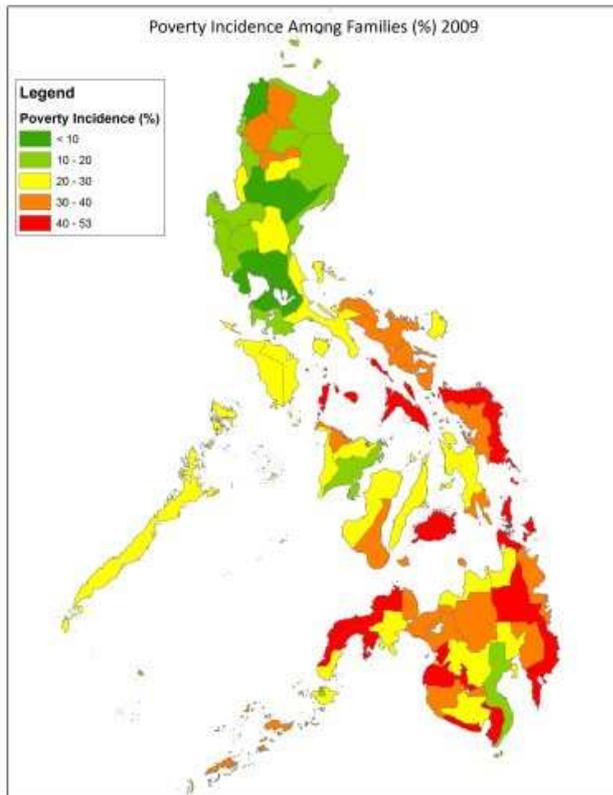
Bohol, however, has done relatively well with regard to human development when compared with other provinces and countries, as measured by the Human Development Index (HDI), a composite measure of education, income and life expectancy.<sup>2</sup>

Per latest Philippine Human Development Report in 2002, Bohol falls within the medium human development category and is comparable to that of Vietnam's. It is slightly better than Indonesia. This positive trend shows that despite the limited cash income, Boholano families were still able to manage their resources well to minimize the impact of low income on their quality of life.

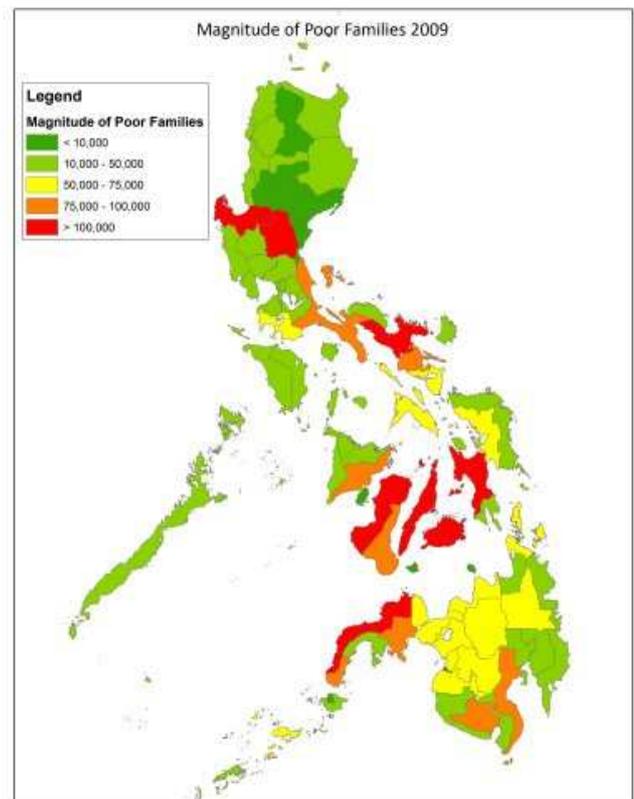
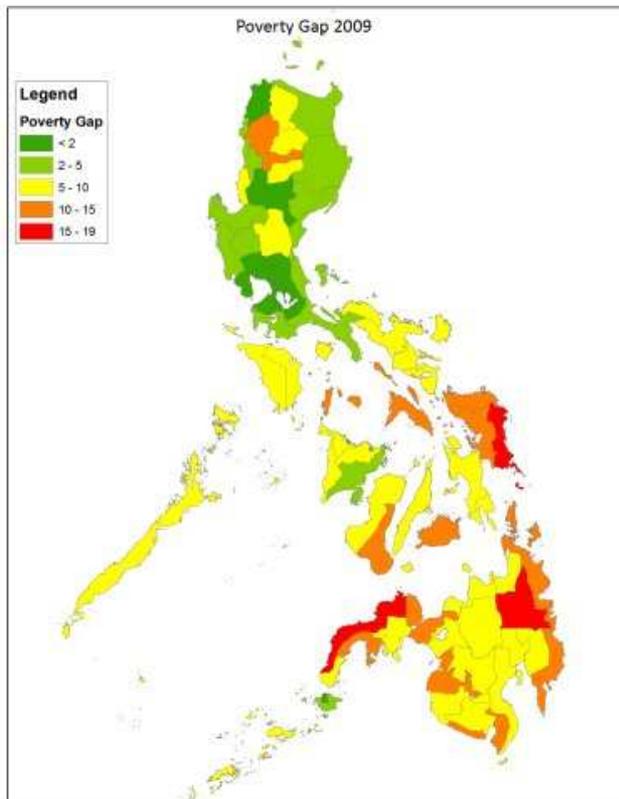
Life expectancy at birth for Boholanos continues to improve through the years from 66 years in the 80's to 68 years in the 90's and is projected to improve to 73 years by 2015 (Flieger & Cabigon, Life Table Estimates).

<sup>2</sup> HDI is based on 3 aspects of development: 1) the aspect of Health or longevity as measured by life expectancy; 2) knowledge as measured by enrolment and literacy rates; 3) standard of living as measured by the real per capita income.

Fast Facts		
POVERTY STATUS		
Source: NSCB		
<b>Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)</b>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	10,976	12,060
2006	13,348	14,746
2009	16,841	18,062
<b>Poverty Incidence</b>		
Poverty Incidence among Families (%):		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	20	40.2
2006	21.1	43.7
2009	20.9	41
Magnitude of Poor Families:		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	3,293,096	90,735
2006	3,670,791	104,032
2009	3,855,730	102,522
Poverty Incidence among Population (%):		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	24.9	45.3
2006	26.4	51.9
2009	26.5	48.3
Magnitude of Poor Population:		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	19,796,954	488,150
2006	22,173,190	589,765
2009	23,142,481	589,257
<b>Annual Per Capita Food Threshold (in Pesos)</b>		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	7,577	8,423
2006	9,257	10,295
2009	11,686	12,612
<b>Subsistence Incidence</b>		
Subsistence Incidence among Families (%):		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	8.2	20.8
2006	8.7	25.2
2009	7.9	19.3
Magnitude of Food Poor Families:		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	1,357,833	46,824
2006	1,511,579	59,885
2009	1,453,843	48,307
Subsistence Incidence among Population (%):		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	11.1	25.4
2006	11.7	32.9
2009	10.8	25.4
Magnitude of Food Poor Population:		
<u>Year</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>Bohol</u>
2003	8,802,918	272,984
2006	9,851,362	373,297
2009	9,440,397	310,244



Source of Maps: NSCB



## Infrastructure Profile

Over the years, major infrastructure-support facilities were completed in Bohol and more are still up for implementation as it seriously takes the challenge in being the leading provincial tourism destination of the country as well as an emerging transshipment point.

### Road Network

Bohol is crisscrossed with roads that link major urban and rural centers of the province. The road network in Bohol has a total road length of 5,948 kilometers with a yearly average increase of 3.4 percent. Presently, only about 21 percent of these roads are cemented or asphalted.

Bohol's average vehicle increase per year was computed at 3,678 with private vehicles accounting much of the increase. Tricycles are the main mode of transport in the city, although a number of taxis are now serving the area.

### Power

The combined installed capacity of electric sources in Bohol in 2008 totaled 110.7 megawatts (MW) with a dependable capacity of 106.2 MW against the maximum demand of 48.0 MW or a net reserve of 58.2 MW. Hydro-electric power sources account for 8 percent of Bohol's power sources while the bulk of its power source comes from its geothermal power interconnection from Leyte Province providing 73 percent of its electricity needs.

All electric utilities in the province get its power from the National Power Corporation. Electricity is available in all municipalities with 100 percent of barangays in Bohol already energized. The bulk of Bohol's power demand comes from residential (80 percent) and commercial establishments while industrial consumption is projected to increase in the coming years as a result of government's bullish efforts in investment promotion. The only industrial customer in the province presently is the Philippine Mining and Industrial Corporation located at Garcia-Hernandez municipality.

The power rate in Bohol ranges between ₱6.63 to P8.33 per Kwhr. Comparing this with the other provinces like VECO, PECO and PROSIELCO, Bohol's power rates are somewhat low.

### Water Supply and Irrigation Development

The existing sources are comprised of groundwater and springs. About 80.95 percent of the total population of Bohol has access to safe water sources which are either provided by Level I, II or III

Fast Facts		
Road & Port Network		
Bohol Province		
Total Road Length	5,948 kilometers	
<u>Category</u>	<u>% Road Length</u>	
National	10%	
Provincial	16%	
City	1%	
Municipal	5%	
Barangay	68%	
<u>Classification</u>	<u>% Road Length</u>	
Concrete	18%	
Asphalt	3%	
Gravel	56%	
Earth	23%	
<u>Ports</u>	1 Airport (Tagbilaran City) with 1 Feeder Airport (Ubay)	
Power & Energy		
(Tagbilaran City, Tubigon, Jagna, Ubay and Talibon)		
<u>Source Types</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Capacity (MW)</u>
Diesel Power Plant	1	22
Hydropower Plants	3	8.7
Geothermal Plant (interconnection)	1	80
Water Supply & Irrigation Development		
Power rate in Bohol	₱6.63 to P8.33 range	
<u>Water Supply for Domestic Use:</u>		
LWUA Water Districts	Talibon Water District Clarín Water District	
Water rates	P15.00 for 1 <sup>st</sup> 10 cum to a high of P70 for the first 3 cum	
Ave. Water Consumption	60 lpcd in rural municipalities to 200 lpcd in Tagbilaran City	

facilities while the remaining 19.05 percent rely on unsafe water sources (PW4SP Updating, 2008). Inadequate safe water sources and water treatment are the possible causes of water-borne diseases such as diarrhea and acute gastro-enteritis prevalent in Bohol. Incidence of water-borne diseases in the province was widespread for the past six years (2001-2006) with diarrhea/gastroenteritis being one of the top ranking causes of morbidity.

There are two municipal water systems utilizing surface water sources, namely Dagohoy (Mas-ing Creek) and Ubay (Calanggaman Catchment Area) but both are experiencing water quality problems due to inadequate treatment process. The municipalities in the southwestern part of the province like Garcia-Hernandez, Valencia and Lila have abundant spring sources while municipalities in the north such as Getafe, Buenavista, Trinidad and San Miguel have very scarce water resource. The waterworks systems managed by LGUs operate as an economic enterprise usually under the Municipal Planning and Development Office. In-charge of treatment of the water system's sources and facilities is the Municipal Health Office. Bill collections from water usage are undertaken by the Municipal Treasurer's Office or remitted to the said office.

The average consumption varies from 60 lpcd in rural municipalities to 200 lpcd in the highly urbanized city of Tagbilaran. The water rates vary from a low of P15.00 for the first 10 cum to a high of P70 for the first 3 cum. There are only two water districts (WD) in the province, the Talibon Water District and the Clarin Water District. These systems are under the technical and financial assistance of Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA).

Bohol has a potential irrigable area of 40,800 hectares. At present, the status of irrigation development in the province is 53.18 percent. This includes the three national irrigation systems namely, Bohol Irrigation System - Stage 1 (Malinao Dam), Capayas Irrigation System and Bohol Irrigation System – Stage 2 (Bayongan Dam), and more or less 287 communal irrigation systems including those constructed/assisted by the government and some privately-owned systems scattered in the different municipalities of Bohol.

**IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PROGRAM, Bohol Province**  
As of December 31, 2008

<b>A. STATUS</b>	<b>Area (Hectares)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1. Total Land Area (Hectares)		
2. Arable (Hectares)	411,726	62.27%
3. Riceland Area (Hectares)	256,400	8.88%
4. Potential Irrigable Area (Hectares)	36,544	9.91%
5. Firmed-up Service Area of about 287 existing CIS and 3 National Irrigation System	40,800 21,698	53.18%
6. Irrigation Development Status		53.18%
<b>Sub - Total</b>	<b>21,698</b>	<b>53.18</b>
<b>B. PROGRAM</b>	<b>Area (Hectares)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1. Communal Projects		
a. Small Reservoir Irrigation Projects	13,460	32.99
b. Pumps and Farm Ponds	2,192	5.37
2. National Projects		
a. BHIP – Stage III	3,450	8.46
<b>Sub - Total</b>	<b>19,102</b>	<b>46.82</b>
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Environment Profile

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Bohol is within four major resource boundaries, i.e., upland/forestry, lowland/agriculture, coastal/marine and water. It has 654 kilometers of coastline and 6,245 square kilometers of municipal waters covering its major islands and islets. The major part of Bohol Island occupies the southeastern portion of the Visayas sea basin.

**Climate** Bohol's climate is generally fair with rainfall evenly distributed throughout the year. The coastal area of the province is warm in contrast with its interior which is colder especially during the night. Mean annual temperature is recorded at 27°C. Cyclones seldom cross Bohol. Earthquakes rarely occur in the province with the last earthquake recorded in 1998 at magnitude 4.7 of the Richter Scale.

**Topography and Land Resources** Bohol's terrain is variable from nearly flat at the plains to low rolling, moderate to very steep sloping with 5 to 50 meters high cliffs in the Sierra-Bullones limestone formation. The more rugged terrain is found in the southern part of the province. There are several mountain ranges found in Bohol with Mt. Mayana in Jagna town as the highest point in the entire province with a height of 827 meters above sea level. There are 22 different types of soil that can be found in Bohol, which differ mainly in physical, chemical and morphological characteristics.<sup>3</sup>

Bohol's total land area represents 43 percent of the region's land area and 1.4 percent of the total land area of the Philippines. About 75 percent are classified as alienable and disposable (A & D) land. Timberland or forestland in Bohol is 101,401 hectares or 25 percent of the total land area of the province. Almost 15 percent or 75,766 hectares of the province's land area is under protection and classified as environmentally constrained and critical areas. Wetland constitutes 4.92 percent, which includes mangrove, nipa, beach sands and fishponds while built-up areas comprise 10.22 percent of Bohol's area. The rest of the area in Bohol is grass and shrub lands. Based on a standard of 40 percent forest cover to total land area to maintain an ecological sound environment, the province is currently rated as critically below that standard.

About 45 percent or 273,950 hectares of the total land area of the province are devoted to agricultural use in Bohol. Of this, 50 percent or 156,944 hectares is utilized for the planting of major crops such as rice, corn, coconut and root crops. Potential irrigable areas in the province are estimated at 40,800 hectares.

The land to person ratio in Bohol is estimated to decline as the land comes under increasing population stress. The province's land to person ratio in 2007 was computed at 0.252 persons per hectare and projected to decrease to an estimated 0.230 hectares per person by 2015. This has reduced the average farm size (0.6 ha/family) below the prescribed economic size of 1-3 hectares per family.<sup>4</sup>

**The Provincial Biological Environment**<sup>5</sup> The biological component of the province is a necessary adjunct to its geo-physical information. Its inclusion is necessary to give more meaning to the other sets of data and enable the environment's quality assessment where human activities are likely to result to drastic changes in the environment.

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<sup>3</sup> Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM)

<sup>4</sup> Office of the Provincial Agriculturist October 2006

<sup>5</sup> Plants and animals living in a defined space and their interaction make up the biological environment

Bohol Province has a high diversity level of plant species. The inventories of Bohol's flora are based on the composition of plant communities within these managed ecosystems. Generally, the forest ecosystem in the province of Bohol is of two types: the natural forest and the plantation forest. The former is recognized to be more diverse than the latter.

The rampant destruction/conversion of forest to agricultural use in these ecosystems had subsequently reduced species diversity. In fact, several plant species, which were noted to be abundant before are already extinct and others are becoming rare as evidenced by separate surveys conducted in Rajah Sikatuna National Park and Loboc Watershed by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

**Forest Ecosystem.** Throughout the country, there are six (6) distinct types of forest, namely: (1) the mangrove, (2) beach, (3) molave, (4) dipterocarps, (5) pine, and (6) mossy. Except for the mangrove forest, forest type is not distinct in Bohol. Natural forest in the province is still evident but some of its flora such as of the family dipterocarpaceae leguminosae, and verbanaceae are becoming very rare while other species are already extinct in some localities.

The urgent need to provide immediate vegetative cover to the vast forestland which was devoid of tree cover had left no other option but to undertake tree planting activities, hence, reforestation was conducted. These reforestation efforts had developed into a forest known as human-made forest. In Bohol, human-made forests can be distinguished from natural forests by the fact that human-made forests are very much less diverse with most of the species exotic and planted with a regular spacing. For the entire province, there are five existing reforestation projects with an aggregate area of 22,853 hectares. So far, a total of 9,601.58 hectares of forest plantation have been established.

**Watersheds<sup>6</sup>.** It is estimated that Bohol's three major watersheds practically cover at least 7 percent of Bohol's land area. Surface water in Bohol feeds its watersheds. The three major watersheds have been declared as protected area under the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS). The largest reserve is the Wahig-Inabanga Watershed (PP No 468, amended to PP No. 223) covering 16 municipalities with an aggregated area of 14,000 hectares. The second, and first to be proclaimed as a watershed forest reserve in Bohol, is the Loboc Watershed (PP No. 450) with an area of 10,450 hectares, part of which is inside the Rajah Sikatuna Protected Landscape (PP No. 127 as amended April 2000). The third is the Duero Watershed (PP No. 881) that covers an area of 3,620 hectares.

**Water Resources.** Bohol's water supply system for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses is mainly based on 2,224 springs, 59 rivers and 200 creeks. There are 22 rivers basins/watersheds that are valuable sources of water for drinking and irrigation. Surface water from rivers and streams in these basins are impounded and distributed for irrigation,



<sup>6</sup> Watershed is a land area drained by a stream or river to a common outlet for surface runoff necessary to support habitat for plants and animals, provide drinking water for people and wildlife and provides the opportunity for recreation and enjoyment of nature. Watersheds are valuable not only because of its water resources but also because of forest and other natural resources found therein.

electric generation, and industrial use as well as for domestic use. The main source of drinking water in the province is groundwater with springs and rivers as alternate sources for domestic, agricultural and industrial use. Rainwater is also a good source of water in the province with an average rainfall varying from 1,331 mm/yr along the coastal areas to 2,006 mm/yr in the mountainous part of Bohol. At present, the quality of water in the province's catchments and streams is poor and will continue to deteriorate as human development activities increase. These water resources need to be managed in order to meet the growing demand for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and commercial uses as well as prevent public health hazards associated with increasing incidence of water contamination and pollution from negligent human activities.

**Mangrove and Coastal Ecosystem.** Bohol is noted for its success in seaweed farming. Algae are important ecologically as link in the food chain and economically because many are used as human food, source of medicine, and as a source of income. Mangrove forests play a very vital role in shaping the ecology and economy of the Boholanos in its mangrove-based and nipa-based industries such as those in Buenavista, Maribojoc and Loay, among others. Ecologically, mangroves are among the most productive coastal resources of Bohol. They serve not only as feeding, breeding and nursery grounds to many aquatic and terrestrial animals, but also as a protective structure against destructive wind and water current. In the entire Central Visayas Region, Bohol ranks first in having the biggest mangrove area at 15,334.93 hectares. The biggest mangrove stands in the province are located in Jetafe, Talibon, Ubay, President Garcia, and Candijay.

The booming population and corresponding demands for more space and resources, as well as the development of modern aquaculture technology, have put so much pressure on the mangrove forest and nipa swamps in Bohol. As fishpond areas expand and more mangrove areas are converted into artificial habitats, a corresponding reduction in fertility, productivity and stability in the area is observed. Aquaculture poses the greatest threat to the mangrove forest of Bohol. As of 1985, the town of Ubay, with 17 coastal barangays, has the biggest area of developed fishponds totaling some 524,385 hectares. In the island of Lapinig including other parts of President Garcia, an area of 467.84 hectares has been developed into fishponds; for the town of Bien Unido, 237,252 hectares of developed fishponds have been reported. In 19 municipalities of Bohol, a total of 3,627.782 hectares are fishponds which are yet undeveloped or are waiting to be developed. In Candijay, 739.683 hectares are still undeveloped while some 406.399 hectares of undeveloped fishponds exist in Lapinig Island. The town of Trinidad has also a total of 403.28 hectares of undeveloped fishponds.

Another serious threat to the mangrove forests in Bohol is the unregulated cutting of mangrove trees for purposes other than conversion into fishponds. This human activity is noticeable in all of the areas surveyed by DENR. In many cases, the excessive cutting of nipa is causing the dwindling of this important wetland resource. Unless conservation measures are taken up, the people of Bohol will face shortage of cheap roofing materials in the future. Although not as prevalent as the other threats, hunting is also putting some stress on the population of wildlife in some wetland areas in Bohol. In Inabanga, Cabulao Bay and Cogtong Bay, hunting pressure on whistling ducks is quite heavy. Also, pollution both from domestic and industrial sources also exerts a negative impact on the wetland areas of Bohol. Another serious threat to Bohol, based on a study by Greenpeace Southeast Asia, is the vulnerability to a one-meter sea level rise as a result of climate change affecting 23,895,000 in sq.m. of its coastal land area (ranked 9<sup>th</sup> among the top 20 provinces most likely to be hit) as reported by the NSCB.<sup>7</sup>

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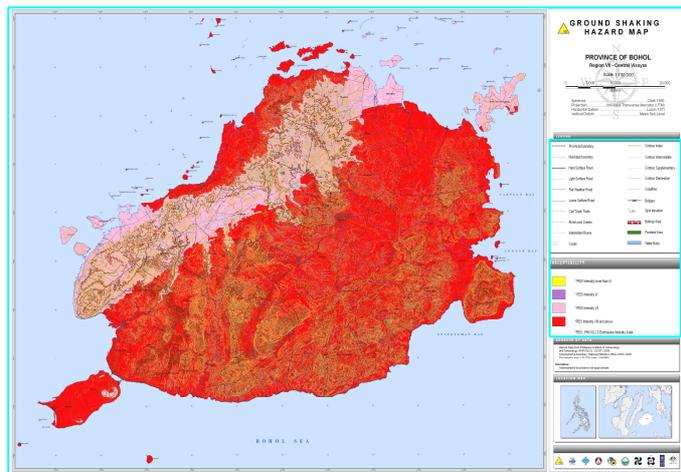
<sup>7</sup> Sources of basic data of NSCB: <http://www.earthinstitute.columbia.edu/news/2005/story03-07-05.htm> and <http://beta.sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gpw/lec3.jsp>, as cited in The Philippines: A Climate Hotspot, Climate

## Areas Prone to Natural Hazards

Bohol, being an island province, is vulnerable to natural disasters, e.g., droughts, storm surges, tsunami, flooding, earthquakes, tropical cyclones, and landslides. As such, the province has been incurring significant economic and environmental damages from natural and human-made disasters estimated at an average annual direct damage at ₱14 million reaching a total damage of almost ₱69 million from 2004-2008. Notable calamities that hit the province include earthquakes, flashfloods in Clarin, Tubigon, Loon and Calape; land slides in Balilihan, Loboc, Alicia, Cortes, Jagna, Sierra Bullones; severe rains in Getafe and typhoons “Frank” and “Lando” that left significant damage to Bohol’s agricultural assets. Human-made calamities were also recorded during the period ranging from fire incidents, diarrhea outbreak and sea mishaps.

### Tectonics<sup>8</sup> and Other Natural Hazards

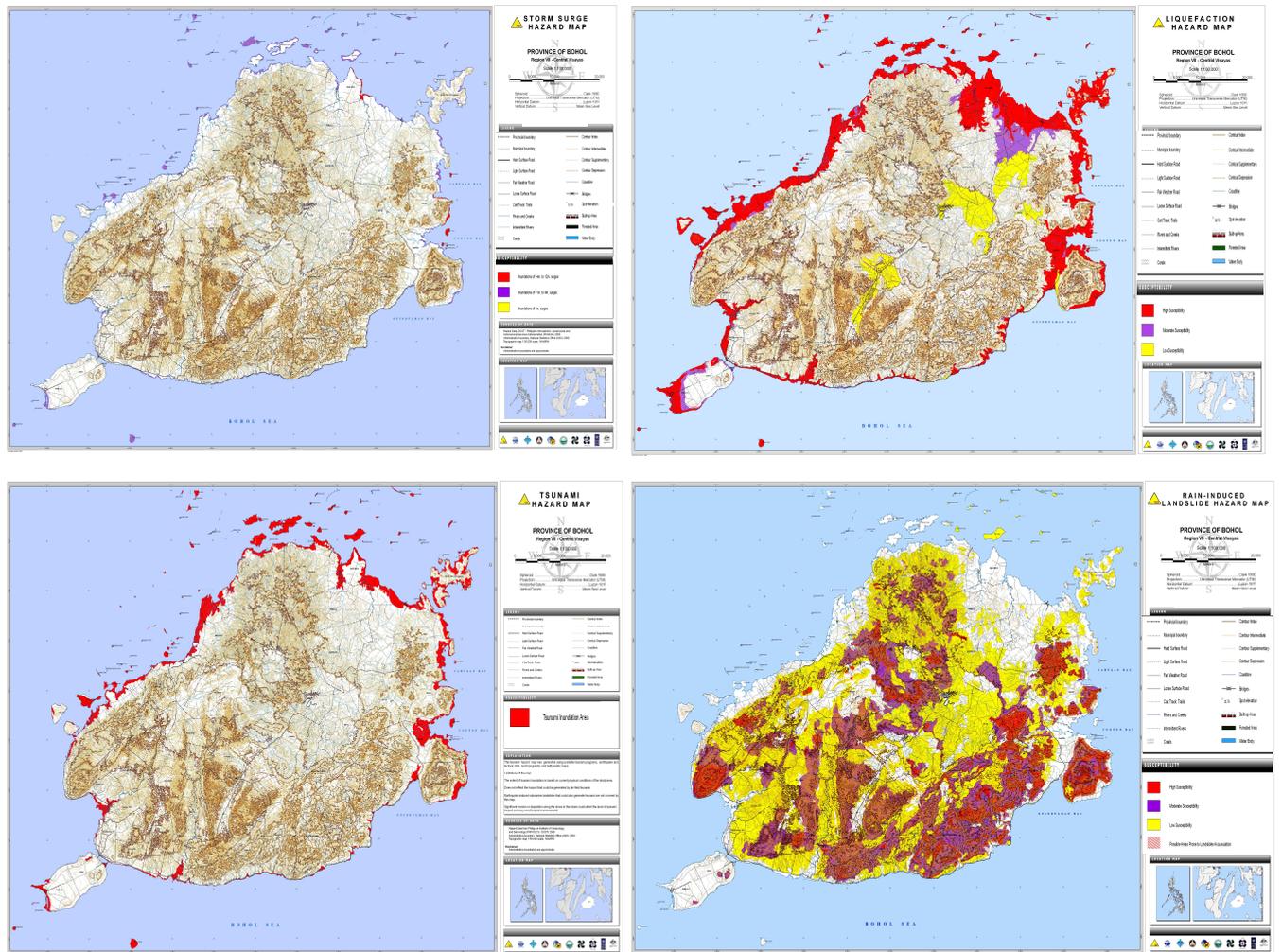
Minor and major fault lines are evident on the island as shown by terraced escarpments occurring in its southern and central parts. The terraced escarpments in the Ilihan Formation as well as the graben at the Anda Peninsula are manifestations of these faults. Steep escarpments notably in Loon, Tagbilaran and in Anda Peninsula further prove vertical upliftment caused by tectonics. From 2006-2008, there were a total of 110 earthquakes, of which only 23 percent were perceptible and felt by the people in the affected location. Most of the quakes (77 percent) were not perceptible. Major faults usually trend towards the northeast. Three earthquakes with a magnitude above 4 of the Richter Scale (highest was 4.7 ms which occurred in June) were reported in 1998 in the province of Bohol. The maps below show areas prone to other



Change Impacts and the Philippines (April 2007) by the Greenpeace Southeast Asia, Climate and Energy Campaign.

<sup>8</sup> Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOCS)

natural hazards (Ground Shaking, Earthquake-induced Landslide, Ground Rapture Hazard, Liquefaction, Rain-induced Landslide, Storm-surge and Tsunami) in Bohol.



### Soil Eroded Areas

Soil erosion in Bohol frequently occurs in areas that have been farmed or at construction sites. Most of the accelerated removal of soil is human-made. According to a Bureau of Soil Management (BSWM) report, more than 66 percent of the soils in the province are affected by erosion at different degrees (slightly, moderate and severe) and less than 31 percent of the island show no apparent erosion<sup>9</sup>. Eight out of the eleven (11) watersheds<sup>10</sup> in Bohol are experiencing 26 to 38 percent soil erosion rates.<sup>11</sup> These sites are now at a critical stage with an annual soil erosion rate of ten cubic meters per hectare.

<sup>9</sup> Geographic Atlas of Bohol, 1999, calculated by GEOPLAN Foundation

<sup>10</sup> Soil and Water Conservation Foundation (SWCF 2002)

<sup>11</sup> Bureau of Soil and Water Management (BSWM) Region 7

ANNEXURE 2  
ROADS AND BRIDGES INVENTORY AND ROAD CONDITION SURVEY

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## **Appendix 2 – Roads Inventory and Condition Survey**

### **2.1 Road and Bridge Inventory**

#### **2.1.1 Road Summary**

#### **2.1.2 Bridge Summary**

### **2.2 Road Connectivity**

### **2.3 Road Condition Rating Scale**

### **2.4 Provincial Roads Condition**

### **2.5 Road Condition Survey Results by Management Unit**

### **2.6 Provincial Roads' Condition Map**

## **2.1 Road and Bridge Inventory**

Table\_\_ Bohol Provincial Road Inventory (as of January 30, 2011)

Road ID		Road Name	Form Width	C-Way Width	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Bridge (Km)	Total Length Rd/Br.	Av Surf Cond	Traffic AADT	Road Importance	Terrain Type	Number Culverts Lines	Number Bridges	
<b>Management Unit I</b>																
07NBOH	001		Dauis-Panglao via Biking Rd	9	6.1		-	-	-		Good	250	High	Flat	21	-
07NBOH	A1-'001	1	Tinago - Biking Road	7	4	-	-	2.195	-	<b>2.195</b>	Poor	275	Medium	Flat	4	-
07NBOH	A1-'002	2	Tinago Dao Beach Road	7	4	0.140	3.541	-	-	<b>3.681</b>	Good	1171	High	Flat	0	-
07NBOH	A1-'003	3	Pob. (Panglao)-Doljo Road	9	6.1	0.180	2.472	-	-	<b>2.652</b>	Good	3120	High	Flat	-	-
07NBOH	A1-'004	4	Tangnan - Acasia Road	5	4	-	-	2.083	-	<b>2.083</b>	Good	516	Medium	Flat	1	-
07NBOH	A1-'005	5	Tinago - Bingag Road	7	5	-	-	2.248	-	<b>2.248</b>	Poor	501	Medium	Flat	0	-
07NBOH	A1-'006	6	Road to Hinagdanan Cave	7	5	-	0.532	-	-	<b>0.532</b>	Good	580	Medium	Flat	-	-
07NBOH	A1-'007	7	Corella - Balilihan Road	9	6.1	6.420	-	2.765	0.022	<b>9.207</b>	Good	1219	High	Rolling	21	1
07NBOH	A1-'008	8	Canapnapan - Canangaan-Canhumangit Road	6	4	-	-	5.496	-	<b>5.496</b>	Fair	331	Medium	Flat	23	-
07NBOH	A1-'009	9	Pob. (Corella)-Pandol-Anislag-Monserrat (Cortes) Rd	6	4	-	-	5.527	-	<b>5.527</b>	Good	174	Low	Rolling	10	-
07NBOH	A1-'010	10	Sikatuna-Balilihan via Canagong Road	6	4	-	-	1.971	-	<b>1.971</b>	Poor	365	Medium	Hilly	6	-
07NBOH	A1-'011	11	Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road	7	5	0.316	-	8.828	-	<b>9.144</b>	Good	179	Low	Hilly	30	-
07NBOH	A1-'012	12	Baucan(Balihan) - Cambague(Sevilla) Road	6	4	0.178	-	8.853	-	<b>9.031</b>	Fair	231	Low	Rolling	25	-
07NBOH	A1-'013	13	Balilihan- Cabad Road	5	4	-	-	1.520	-	<b>1.520</b>	Poor	28	Low	Hilly	2	-
07NBOH	A1-'014	14	Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol	6	4	0.713	-	11.463	0.104	<b>12.280</b>	Fair	578	Medium	Rolling/Steep	35	3
07NBOH	A1-'015	15	Pob.(Catigbian)-Ambuan-Sagasa(Balilihan) Road	5	4	0.393	-	11.035	0.009	<b>11.437</b>	Fair	188	Low	Hilly	28	1
07NBOH	A1-'016	16	Rizal(Catigbian)- San Isidro Road	5	3	0.028	-	3.600	0.022	<b>3.650</b>	Poor	85	Low	Hilly	8	1
07NBOH	A1-'017	17	Candumayao-Cabanugan Rd	5	3	-	-	5.020	-	<b>5.020</b>	Poor	96	Low	Hilly	16	-
07NBOH	A1-'018	18	San Isidro - Catigbain via Caibang	8	5	0.405	-	5.881	0.054	<b>6.340</b>	Good	881	Medium	Rolling/Steep	27	1
07NBOH	A1-'019	19	Cahayag(Tubigon) Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	9	6.1	1.712	-	5.851	0.0130	<b>7.576</b>	Poor	561	Medium	Hilly/Steep	28	2
07NBOH	A1-'020	20	Maribojoc-Pagnitoan-Candavid-Tubuan-Basak Rd	5	4	-	-	15.419	-	<b>15.419</b>	Poor	120	Low	Hilly/Steep	23	-

Road ID	Road Name	Class	Form Width	C-Way Width	Con-crete	Asphalt	Gravel	Bridge (Km)	Total Length Rd/Br.	Av Surf Cond	Traffic AADT	Road Importance	Terrain Type	Number Culverts Lines	Number Bridges		
<b>Management Unit II</b>																	
07NBOH	A2-'042	1	Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Provincial Road (RC = Fair)	1	6	4	0	0	4.3066	0	4.3066	Fair	446	High	Flat	25	0
07NBOH	A2-'043	2	Baclayon-Corella Road	2	7	5	0.541	0	7.10477	0	7.6458	Fair	304	Medium	Hilly	16	0
07NBOH	A2-'044	3	Baclayon-Corella via Tunga Road (RC = Fair)	2	6	4	0.2523	0.7787	2.6794	0	3.7105	Fair	250	Medium	Hilly	2	0
07NBOH	A2-'045	4	Sambog-Caumbang-Tanday Road (RC = Fair)	3	5	4	0.1989	0	2.00613	0	2.2051	Fair	120	Low	Hilly	10	0
07NBOH	A2-'046	5	Alburquerque-Sikatuna Road	1	6	4	0	0	9.66	0	9.66	Fair	191	Low	Hilly	24	0
07NBOH	A2-'047	6	Pob.(Corella)-Cancatac-Abucay (Sikatuna) Road	2	6	4	0.0412	0.2506	9.917	0	10.209	Fair	80	Low	Hilly	17	0
07NBOH	A2-'048	7	Tanday-Guinoan-Cancatac-Corella Road	2	6	4	0.7091	0	6.32918	0	7.0383	Fair	21	Low	Hilly	19	0
07NBOH	A2-'049	8	Garcia Hernandez-Tabuan-Datag Road	2	6	4	6.7378	0	10.3964	0.045	17.179	Fair	522	Medium	Steep	90	1
07NBOH	A2-'050	9	Roxas Park-Abijilan Togbongon-Tabuan Road	2	5	4	5.0376	0	7.13764	0.018	12.193	Fair	421	Medium	Steep	33	1
07NBOH	A2-'051	10	Jct. (TER)-Canayaon-Maambong(Roxas Park) Road	1	6	4	1.995	0	0	0	1.995	Fair	380	High	Hilly	6	0
07NBOH	A2-'052	11	Canmanico-Anonang Road	2	8	6	2.2701	0.171	4.6093	0	7.0503	Fair	130	Medium	Hilly	19	0
07NBOH	A2-'053	12	Jct.(TER)-Pob.(Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Road	2	6	4	2.8963	0	13.1005	0.02	16.017	Fair	534	Medium	Hilly	53	1
07NBOH	A2-'054	13	Road to Valencia Jr. High School	2	5	3	0.76	0	0	0	0.76	Poor	43	High	Flat	1	0
07NBOH	A2-'055	14	By Pass Road to Badiang Spring	2	5	4	0.15	0	0	0	0.15	Fair	43	High	Flat	2	0
07NBOH	A2-'056	15	Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road	1	9	6.1	1.3514	0.6567	15.5993	0.018	17.625	Poor	125	Low	Hilly/Ste	73	1
07NBOH	A2-'057	16	Alemania-Limocon-Anonang Road	2	5	4	1.6698	0	4.49831	0	6.1681	Fair	92	Low	Hilly	32	0

Road ID			Road Name	Class	Form Width	C-Way Width	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Bridge (Km)	Total Length Rd/Br.	Av Surf Cond	Traffic AADT	Road Importance	Terrain Type	Number Culverts Lines	Number Bridges	
07NBOH	A1-'021	21	Tajang Sandingan Road, Loon	2	6	4	3.182	-	6.478	0.020	<b>9.680</b>	Fair	584	Medium	Flat	10	1	
07NBOH	A1-'022	22	Catagbacan - Law is Road	3	6	5	1.619	-	-	-	<b>1.619</b>	Fair	108	High	Flat	0	-	
07NBOH	A1-'023	23	Pondol-Pangquilon-Cantamis Road	2	5	4	0.326	-	3.616	-	<b>3.942</b>	Fair	141	Low	Hilly/Steep	9	-	
07NBOH	A1-'024	24	Calape - Pangangan Road	1	7	5	10.994	-	4.587	0.019	<b>15.600</b>	Fair	660	Medium	Flat	3	2	
07NBOH	A1-'025	25	Jct(Calape-Pangangan)-San Isidro-Tipkan Road	3	5	4	0.314	-	0.778	-	<b>1.092</b>	Poor	98	Low	Flat	-	-	
07NBOH	A1-'026	26	Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan(Antequera) Road	2	5	4	9.211	-	2.846	0.040	<b>12.097</b>	Poor	486	Medium	Hilly/Steep	34	3	
07NBOH	A1-'027	27	Road to Tubigon Causeway	2	6	5	0.343	-	-	-	<b>0.343</b>	Good	3560	High	Flat	-	-	
07NBOH	A1-'028	28	One Way Traffic, Tubigon Road	2	6	5	0.088	-	-	-	<b>0.088</b>	Good	3400	High	Flat	0	-	
07NBOH	A1-'029	29	La Paz(Cortes)-Cabaguan-Lourdes-Corella Road	2	6	4	-	1.006	4.625	-	<b>5.629</b>	Good	250	Low	Rolling	15	-	
07NBOH	A1-'030	30	Jct.(TNR)-Liloan(Cortes) Road	3	6	5	0.475	-	-	-	<b>0.475</b>	Good	92	High	Hilly	1	-	
07NBOH	A1-'031	31	Pob. Cortes- Jct.(Corella-Balilhan) Road	2	7	5	0.334	-	6.383	-	<b>6.717</b>	Good	110	Medium	Rolling	13	-	
07NBOH	A1-'032	32	Pandol - Fatima Road	3	5	4	-	-	2.793	0.016	<b>2.809</b>	Poor	60	Low	Rolling	7	1	
07NBOH	A1-'033	33	Anislag-Kadiko-Kabawan Road	3	5	4	-	-	1.018	-	<b>1.018</b>	Fair	107	Low	Rolling	3	-	
07NBOH	A1-'034	34	Anislag-Kadiko-Lourdes Road	3	5	4	-	-	1.562	-	<b>1.562</b>	Fair	140	Low	Rolling	4	-	
07NBOH	A1-'035	35	Abatan-Agahay-Busao-Toril-Aghao Road	2	5	4	-	0.813	7.866	0.056	<b>8.735</b>	Fair	471	Medium	Hilly	31	2	
07NBOH	A1-'036	36	Aliguay-Anislag Road	2	7	5	-	-	2.267	-	<b>2.267</b>	Fair	474	Medium	Flat	7	-	
07NBOH	A1-'037	37	Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memeorial Park	1	7	5	0.365	0.351	-	-	<b>0.716</b>	Fair	1231	High	Rolling	3	-	
07NBOH	A1-'038	38	Pantalan Wharf Road, Maribojoc	2	6	5	0.475	-	-	-	<b>0.475</b>	Good	65	High	Flat	-	-	
07NBOH	A1-'039	39	One Way Traffic, Maribojoc	2	7	5	0.417	-	-	-	<b>0.417</b>	Good	3665	High	Flat	2.00	-	
07NBOH	A1-'040	40	Maribojoc-Antequera via Tinibgan Road	2	5	4	-	-	4.945	-	<b>4.945</b>	Fair	65	Medium	Hilly	12	-	
07NBOH	A1-'041	41	Punta Cruz Road, Maribojoc	1	5	4	0.700	-	-	-	<b>0.700</b>	Good	215	High	Rolling	3	-	
<b>TOTAL for M.U. 1</b>							<b>39.342</b>	<b>8.714</b>	<b>149.510</b>	<b>.375</b>	<b>197.933</b>					<b>444</b>	<b>18</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>							<b>19.87%</b>	<b>4.40%</b>	<b>75.54%</b>	<b>.19%</b>	<b>100%</b>							

Road ID			Road Name	Class	Form Width	C-Way Width	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Bridge (Km)	Total Length Rd/Br.	Av Surf Cond	Traffic AADT	Road Importance	Terrain Type	Number Culverts Lines	Number Bridges		
07NBOH	A2-'058	17	Bilar-Sevilla Road	2	5	4	0	0	2.473	0	2.473	Fair	60	Low	Hilly	7	0		
07NBOH	A2-'059	18	Bilar-Magsaysay Park Road	1	5	4	2.48	0	0.1241	0.025	2.6287	Good	150	High	Hilly/ Steep	15	1		
07NBOH	A2-'060	19	Jct. (Bilar-Dimiao)-Oac-Omjon Road	2	5	4	0.066	0	8.386	0	8.4522	Fair	170	Medium	Flat	40	0		
07NBOH	A2-'061	20	Hinawanan(Loay)-Concepcion-Jct.(Loboc-Sikatuna) Road	2	6	4	0.752	0.3664	4.1822	0	5.3008	Fair	374	Medium	Hilly	12	0		
07NBOH	A2-'062	21	Road to Clarin Health Resort	3	5	4	0.791	0	0.1888	0	0.9795	Fair	43	High	Flat	3	0		
07NBOH	A2-'063	22	Loay Central School (N)	3	5	4	0.074	0.0823	0.0091	0	0.1658	Good	43	High	Flat	1	0		
07NBOH	A2-'064	23	Loay Central School (E)	3	5	4	0.108	0.0197	0	0	0.1279	Good	45	High	Flat	0	0		
07NBOH	A2-'065	24	Loay Street	3	5	4	0.38	0	0	0	0.38	Fair	40	Medium	Flat	0	0		
07NBOH	A2-'066	25	Loay Boulevard	3	5	4	0.106	0.159	0.017	0	0.2818	Fair	20	High	Flat	0	0		
07NBOH	A2-'067	26	Tiguís-Calvario(Lila)-Cambanse(Loboc) Road	2	6	4	2.827	0	7.4866	0	10.313	Good	40	Medium	Hilly/ Steep	41	0		
07NBOH	A2-'068	27	Lila Municipal Driveway	3	5	4	0	0.05	0	0	0.05	Good	20	High	Flat	0	0		
07NBOH	A2-'069	28	Batuan-Omjon(Valencia) Road	2	5	4	0.142	0	6.721	0	6.8628	Fair	194	Low	Flat/ Hilly	14	0		
07NBOH	A2-'070	29	Jct. (LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Janopol Road	1	9	6	0.73	5.9011	8.0979	0.153	14.882	Good	911	Medium	Flat/ Hilly	44	6		
07NBOH	A2-'071	30	Tontonan Hydro-Electric Plant Access Road	3	5	4	0.731	0	0	0	0.731	Good	30	High	Rolling	3	0		
07NBOH	A2-'072	31	Road to Adjacent Carmen Street	3	5	4	0.127	0	0	0	0.1268	Good	93	High	Flat	0	0		
07NBOH	A2-'073	32	Guadalupe-Monte Video Road	2	6	4	0.063	0	5.38	0.021	5.4643	Poor	810	Medium	Hilly/ Steep	6	3		
07NBOH	A2-'074	33	Carmen-Vallehermoso Road	2	9	6.1	1.571	0	5.0752	0.065	6.7114	Poor	865	Medium	Flat / Hilly	20	3		
07NBOH	A2-'075	34	Buenos-Aires-Nueva Vida-Monte Hermoso Road	2	5	3	0.626	0	7.4845	0	8.1109	Poor	725	Low	Hilly	20	0		
<b>TOTAL FOR MU 2</b>																	648	17	
<b>Percentage</b>																			
							0.183	0.0426	0.7728	0.002	1								

Road ID	Road Name	Class	Form Width	C-Way Width	Con-crete	Asphalt	Gravel	Bridge (Km)	Total Length Rd/Br.	Av Surf Cond	Traffic AADT	Road Importance	Terrain Type	Number Culverts Lines	Number Bridges		
<b>MANAGEMENT UNIT 3</b>																	
07NBOH	A3-076	1	Catigbian-Canmano Road	1	9	6.1	8.734	0	4.981	0.045	13.76	Good	2655	High	Flat	35	2
07NBOH	A3-077	2	Alegria(Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road	2	5	4	0	0	7.554	0.024	7.5783	Fair	611	Medium	Flat/Hilly	21	2
07NBOH	A3-078	3	Catigbian-Clarín via Bogtongbood Road	2	5	4	0.1531	0	8.278	0.015	8.4461	Poor	519	Medium	Flat	31	0
07NBOH	A3-079	4	Pob.(Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur-Kabasakan Road	1	9	6.1	1.7371	0	3.312	0	5.0491	Good	1598	High	Flat	12	0
07NBOH	A3-080	5	Road to Behind the Clouds	3	5	4	0.0682	0	3.397	0	3.4648	Poor	129	Low	Hilly	6	0
07NBOH	A3-081	6	Jct.(Carmen-Sagbayan via Bacane)-Canmano-Calatrava-Villafuerte Road	3	7	5	0	0	1.84	0	1.84	Fair	495	Medium	Flat	4	1
07NBOH	A3-082	7	Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road	2	7	5	1.7824	0	4.219	0.045	6.0464	Fair	902	Medium	Flat	11	0
07NBOH	A3-083	8	One Way Traffic, Inabanga	2	7	5	0.0759	0.729	0	0	0.8049	Good	479	Medium	Flat	6	1
07NBOH	A3-084	9	Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Rd.	2	7	5	0	3.363	5.935	0.022	9.3204	Good	895	Medium	Hilly	26	0
07NBOH	A3-085	10	Road to Clarín Jr. High School	2	7	5	0.18	0	0	0	0.18	Fair	430	High	Flat	1	1
07NBOH	A3-086	11	Nahawan-Dongoan Road	3	6	5	0.2433	0	0.865	0.012	1.12	Fair	215	Medium	Flat	1	0
07NBOH	A3-087	12	Pob.-Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman-Overland Road	2	6	5	0	0	8.3	0	8.3	Fair	324	Medium	Undulating	18	0
07NBOH	A3-088	13	Buenavista Circumferential Road	2	9	6.1	2.36	0	0	0	2.36	Good	400	High	Flat	8	0
07NBOH	A3-089	14	Getafe Circumferential Road	2	7	5	0.3186	0	0	0	0.3186	Fair	420	High	Flat	2	0
07NBOH	A3-090	15	Road to Getafe Wharf	2	7	5	0.8549	0	0	0	0.8549	Fair	410	High	Flat	0	0
07NBOH	A3-091	16	Togbongon Road, Getafe	2	7	5	0.3967	0	0.778	0	1.1743	Fair	200	High	Flat	1	2
07NBOH	A3-092	17	San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	2	7	5	0.3456	0	4.949	0.033	5.3274	Fair	114	Low	Undulating	25	2
07NBOH	A3-093	18	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road	1	7	5	1.6268	0	13.43	0.031	15.085	Good	642	Medium	Undulating	44	0
07NBOH	A3-094	19	Pob.-San Isidro Road, Talibon	2	7	5	3.4857	0	0.6	0	4.0856	Good	1090	High	Flat	12	0
07NBOH	A3-095	20	Pob.-San Francisco Road, Talibon	2	7	5	0.9761	1.456	3.305	0	5.7377	Good	1486	High	Flat	18	

Road ID		Road Name	Class	Form Width	C-Way Width	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Bridge (Km)	Total Length Rd/Br.	Av Surf Cond	Traffic AADT	Road Importance	Terrain Type	Number Culverts Lines	Number Bridges
07NBOH	A3-'096	21 Jct.(TER)-Bien Unido Road	1	9	6.1	9.419	0	0.0538	0	9.4728	Good	696	Medium	Flat	30	-
07NBOH	A3-'097	22 Road to Palayan ng Bayan, Dagohoy	2	7	5	0	0	8.505	0	8.505	Poor	111	Low	Steep	45	-
07NBOH	A3-'098	23 Road to Dagohoy Reforestation	3	7	5	0.3	0	0.69	0.03	1.02	Fair	370	Low	Steep	1	1
07NBOH	A3-'099	24 Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	2	7	5	0	0.74	5.945	0	6.6876	Fair	376	Medium	Flat	25	-
07NBOH	A3-'100	25 Cambangay (San Miguel)-Soom(Trinidad) Road	2	7	5	0	0	6.779	0.012	6.791	Poor	112	Medium	Flat	15	1
07NBOH	A3-'101	26 San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Rd	2	9	6	0.129	0.99	15.564	0.047	16.725	Good	449	Medium	Flat	52	2
07NBOH	A3-'102	27 San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel Side)	2	7	5	0.2177	0	8.619	0	8.8367	Fair	129	Low	Undulating	15	-
07NBOH	A3-'103	28 Jct.(Soom)-Humay-Humay Road	2	7	5	0	0	2.458	0	2.458	Fair	372	Medium	Flat	4	-
07NBOH	A3-'104	29 Road to Ubay Jr. High School	2	7	5	0.5295	0	0	0	0.5295	Good	370	High	Flat	1	-
07NBOH	A3-'105	30 Gabi Seed Farm, Ubay	2	7	5	0.115	0	0.895	0	1.01	Fair	449	Medium	Flat	1	-
07NBOH	A3-'106	31 Road to Ubay Stock Farm	2	7	5	0	0	1.7215	0.015	1.7365	Fair	120	High	Hilly	1	1
07NBOH	A3-'107	32 Jct.(TER)-San Pascual (Ubay)-Mahayag (San Miguel) Rd	3	7	5	0.1288	0	2.672	0	2.8008	Fair	305	High	Flat	10	-
07NBOH	A3-'108	33 Jct. (TER)-Ilihan-Caulao Road, Ubay Side	3	7	5	0	0	1.671	0	1.671	Fair	297	Low	Hilly	10	-
07NBOH	A3-'109	34 Popoo-Tugas Road	2	7	5	1.2805	0	13.349	0	14.63	Fair	188	Low	Rolling	14	-
07NBOH	A3-'110	35 Pitogo-Aguining Road	2	7	5	3.13	0	3.3938	0.023	6.5468	Fair	266	Low	Rolling	3	1
07NBOH	A3-'111	36 Ubay-Tapal Wharf Road	1	9	6.1	6.2987	0	0	0.055	6.3537	Good	1110	High	Flat	22	2
07NBOH	A3-'112	37 Road to Palayan ng Bayan, Ubay	3	7	5	0	0	3.558	0	3.558	Fair	297	Low	Hilly	9	-
07NBOH	A3-'113	38 Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road	1	8	6	0.0836	0	10.318	0.022	10.424	Fair	863	Medium	Flat/ Rolling	49	2
07NBOH	A3-'114	39 Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road	2	7	5	0.0425	0	4.205	0	4.2475	Fair	171	Low	Flat	13	-
<b>TOTAL FOR MU 3</b>															<b>602</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Percentage</b>																

Road ID	Road Name	Class	Form Width	C-Way Width	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Bridge (Km)	Total Length Rd/Br.	Av Surf Cond	Traffic AADT	Road Importance	Terrain Type	Number Culverts Lines	Number Bridges		
<b>Management Unit IV</b>																	
07NBOH	A4-'115	1	Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road	1	8	6	0.037	-	9.011	0.025	9.073	Fair	687	High	Flat	45	1
07NBOH	A4-'116	2	Kaporsing-Abaca-San Roque Road, Mabini	2	7	5	0.075	-	6.386	0.006	6.467	Fair	66	Medium	Hilly	18	1
07NBOH	A4-'117	3	Jct.(Mabini-Cabulao)-Aguipo Road	3	7	5	0.129	-	0.887	-	1.016	Fair	61	Medium	Hilly/Steep	7	-
07NBOH	A4-'118	4	Jct.(TER) - Ilihan - Cabulao Rd	2	7	5	-	-	5.160	-	5.160	Fair	304	Low	Flat/Hilly	12	-
07NBOH	A4-'119	5	Jct.(TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road	1	9	6.1	7.083	2.431	6.926	0.087	16.527	Fair	170	High	Flat/Hilly	33	3
07NBOH	A4-'120	6	Sta. Cruz-Minol-Banlas-Tambo Road	2	9	6	0.138	-	6.567	-	6.705	Fair	165	Medium	Flat	47	-
07NBOH	A4-'121	7	Lungsodaan St, Pilar	2	7	5	0.146	-	0.434	-	0.580	Fair	65	Medium	Flat	2	-
07NBOH	A4-'122	8	Pilar-Bagacay Road	2	7	5	0.682	-	6.952	0.019	7.652	Poor	65	Medium	Hilly/Steep	19	1
07NBOH	A4-'123	9	Pilar-Inaghuban Road	2	9	6.1	0.877	-	6.393	-	7.269	Fair	648	Medium	Undulating	15	-
07NBOH	A4-'124	10	Pilar-Bayong Road	2	7	5	0.112	-	2.670	0.008	2.790	Fair	533	Medium	Hilly/Steep	1	1.00
07NBOH	A4-'125	11	Bagumbayan-Estaca Road	2	7	5	0.393	-	2.547	-	2.940	Fair	304	High	Flat/Hilly	8	-
07NBOH	A4-'126	12	Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road(Pilar-Alicia Side)	2	7	5	0.097	-	5.628	-	5.725	Poor	291	High	Flat	29	-
07NBOH	A4-'127	13	Road ot Candijay Jr. High School	3	7	5	0.337	-	1.056	-	1.393	Fair	43	High	Flat	2	-
07NBOH	A4-'128	14	Lungsodaan-Panadtaran Road	3	5	4	0.217	-	0.370	-	0.587	Fair	54	Medium	Flat	-	-
07NBOH	A4-'129	15	Lungsodaan (Candijay)-Tambongan(Sierra Bullones) Rd	2	7	5	0.427	-	5.487	-	5.914	Poor	160	Medium	Steep	16	-
07NBOH	A4-'130	16	Gabayan-Anoling Road	2	7	5	0.399	-	4.038	0.021	4.457	Fair	306	Medium	Hilly	12	1
07NBOH	A4-'131	17	Jct. (TER)-Tugas-Mahangin-Cambane Road	3	5	4	0.169	-	1.702	-	1.870	Poor	43	Low	Flat	18	-
07NBOH	A4-'132	18	Jct. (TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road	2	9	6.1	1.056	-	5.084	-	6.140	Good	351	High	Flat	21	-
07NBOH	A4-'133	19	Sagumay-Canolin Road	3	5	4	0.053	-	1.481	-	1.534	Fair	43	Medium	Flat	-	-
07NBOH	A4-'134	20	Jct. ( TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road	1	9	6.1	1.046	-	2.370	0.008	3.424	Good	411	High	Flat	18	1
07NBOH	A4-'135	21	Cogtong (Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road	1	5	4	0.543	-	6.283	-	6.826	Poor	422	Medium	Flat/Hilly	26	-
<b>Road ID</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>C-</b>	<b>Con-</b>	<b>Asphalt</b>	<b>Gravel</b>	<b>Bridge</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Av</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Road</b>	<b>Terrain Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>		

				Width	Way Width	crete			(Km)	Length Rd/Br.	Surf Cond	AADT	Impor-tance		Culverts Lines	Bridges	
07NBOH	A4-'136	22	Jct. ( TER)-Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road	1	9	6.1	13.786	-	9.671	0.026	23.483	Good	3852	High	Flat/Hilly	59	4
07NBOH	A4-'137	23	Jct.(TER)-Guindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	2	8	6	4.633	0.113	10.577	0.052	15.375	Poor	442	High	Hilly/Steep	42	3
07NBOH	A4-'138	24	Catungawan-Sudlon Road	3	6	4	1.360	-	1.435	0.015	2.811	Fair	65	Medium	Rolling	5	1
07NBOH	A4-'139	25	Cabantian-Pansol Road, Guindulman	3	4	3	0.218	-	1.247	0.007	1.471	Fair	65	Low	Hilly	1	1
07NBOH	A4-'140	26	Cabantian -Cansiwang-Mayuga Road	2	6	4	0.191	-	8.209	0.005	8.405	Fair	15	Low	Hilly	35	1
07NBOH	A4-'141	27	Canhaway Circumferential Road	2	5	4	0.318	-	2.729	-	3.046	Fair	1198	Medium	Hilly	14	-
07NBOH	A4-'142	28	Pob.-Casbu-Circumferential Road	2	5	4	0.207	-	4.814	0.009	5.030	Poor	257	High	Flat/Hilly	12	1
07NBOH	A4-'143	29	Alejawan-Mambool-San Isidro Road	2	5	4	0.383	-	2.641	-	3.024	Fair	619	Medium	Hilly/Steep	14	-
07NBOH	A4-'144	30	Mawi-San Isidro-Cansuhay Road	2	5	4	0.364	-	3.616	0.041	4.021	Fair	79	Medium	Rolling	16	2
07NBOH	A4-'145	31	Itum-Duay-Payao Road	2	5	4	0.201	-	5.826	0.009	6.036	Fair	473	Low	Steep	23	1
07NBOH	A4-'146	32	Jct.(TER)-Guinsularan-Lobogon Road	3	5	4	0.484	-	2.302	-	2.785	Fair	91	Medium	Flat/Hilly	19	-
07NBOH	A4-'147	33	Can-uba-Faraon-Laka Road	3	5	4	0.905	-	0.860	-	1.765	Fair	56	Low	Steep	3	-
07NBOH	A4-'148	34	Road Around Jagna Market	2	6	5	0.317	-	-	-	0.317	Fair	3944	High	Flat	-	-
07NBOH	A4-'149	35	Road Infront Central School, Jagna	2	5	4	-	-	0.227	-	0.227	Fair	482	High	Flat	3	-
07NBOH	A4-'150	36	Road to Jagna Wharf	1	7	5	0.104	-	-	-	0.104	Poor	3944	High	Flat	-	-
07NBOH	A4-'151	37	Severo Salas Street	2	5	4	0.487	-	-	-	0.487	Fair	528	Medium	Flat	2	-
07NBOH	A4-'152	38	Achacoso Street	2	5	4	0.442	-	-	-	0.442	Fair	564	Medium	Flat	2	-
07NBOH	A4-'153	39	Abrea Street	2	5	4	0.140	-	-	-	0.140	Fair	455	High	Flat	-	-
07NBOH	A4-'154	40	Road to Central School, Jagna	2	5	4	0.233	-	-	-	0.233	Fair	482	High	Flat	2	-
07NBOH	A4-'155	41	Road Around Ilihan Hill	2	7	5	0.604	-	0.081	-	0.685	Fair	191	Low	Steep	2	-
07NBOH	A4-'156	42	Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones) Lonoy Road	3	5	4	0.080	-	1.120	-	1.200	Fair	257	Medium	Hilly	-	-
07NBOH	A4-'157	43	Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones) Can-itol-Odiong Road	3	5	4	0.348	-	1.613	0.007	1.968	Fair	89	Medium	Steep	6	1
07NBOH	A4-'158	44	Jagna-Cabunga-an-Lonoy Road	2	7	5	1.583	-	5.233	0.025	6.841	Fair	257	Medium	Hilly/Rolling	32	1

Road ID			Road Name	Class	Form Width	C-Way Width	Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	Bridge (Km)	Total Length Rd/Br.	Av Surf Cond	Traffic AADT	Road Importance	Terrain Type	Number Culverts Lines	Number Bridges	
07NBOH	A4-'159	45	Jct. (TER)-Bunga Mar-Kinagbaan-Balili Road	2	5	4	1.749	-	9.163	-	10.911	Fair	707	Medium	Steep	41	-	
07NBOH	A4-'160	46	Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones) Malbog-Calabacita Road	2	5	4	0.276	0.633	7.999	-	8.908	Fair	200	Medium	Steep	7	-	
07NBOH	A4-'161	47	Jct. (Jagna- Sierra Bullones)-Abachanan Road	2	7	5	0.994	-	2.468	0.035	3.497	Fair	137	Medium	Hilly	20	1	
07NBOH	A4-'162	48	Magsaysay-Danicop Road	3	5	4	0.441	-	2.042	0.024	2.507	Fair	56	Medium	Hilly	5	1	
07NBOH	A4-'163	49	Sierra Bullones Street	3	6	4	0.087	-	0.284	-	0.371	Fair	69	Medium	Flat	1	-	
07NBOH	A4-'164	50	Pob.-Bugsok Road	2	6	4	1.943	-	2.539	0.0160	4.498	Fair	504	Medium	Flat	9	1	
<b>TOTAL for M.U. 4</b>							<b>46.891</b>	<b>3.177</b>	<b>174.127</b>	<b>0.445</b>	<b>224.641</b>					<b>724</b>	<b>28</b>	
<b>Percentage</b>							<b>20.87%</b>	<b>1.41%</b>	<b>77.51%</b>	<b>0.20%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>							
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							<b>167.415</b>	<b>27.603</b>	<b>638.752</b>	<b>1.616</b>	<b>835.386</b>						<b>2,418</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>% GRAND TOTAL</b>							<b>20.04%</b>	<b>3.30%</b>	<b>76.46%</b>	<b>0.19%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>							

### 2.1.1 Road Summary

Mgt Unit	No. of Road	Type of Pavement (Length in km)	Total Road
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	Sections	Paved		Unpaved	Length (km)
		Concrete	Asphalt	Gravel	
<b>I</b>	41	39.326	8.714	149.518	197.558
<b>II</b>	34	36.184	8.436	152.970	197.590
<b>III</b>	39	45.013	7.276	162.137	214.426
<b>IV</b>	50	46.891	3.177	174.127	224.195
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>167.415</b>	<b>27.603</b>	<b>638.752</b>	<b>833.770</b>

### 2.1.2 Bridge Summary

<b>Mgt Unit</b>	<b>No. of Bridges</b>	<b>Length (km)</b>	<b>Road Length (km)</b>	<b>Total Length (Roads &amp; Bridges, km)</b>
<b>I</b>	18	0.375	197.558	197.933
<b>II</b>	17	0.365	197.590	197.955
<b>III</b>	23	0.431	214.426	214.857
<b>IV</b>	28	0.445	224.195	224.640
<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1.616</b>	<b>833.770</b>	<b>835.386</b>

### 2.1.3 Roads and Bridges Map



## 2.2 Road Connectivity (Major Provincial Roads)

Road Name (Road Condition)	Class	Location	Connectivity
1. Tinago-Biking Road (RC = Fair)	2	Dauis	beaches
2. Tinago-Bingag Road (RC = Bad)	1	Dauis	tourists spot
3. Corella-Balilihan Road (RC = Fair)	1	Corella, Cortes, Balilihan	Municipality to municipality
4. Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road	2	Balilihan, Sikatuna	vast agricultural areas
5. Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Road (RC = Fair)	1	Antequera, Balilihan	Water Falls, agriculturalcultural areas
6. Pob.(Catigbian)-Ambuan- Sagasa(Balilihan) Road (RC = Fair)	2	Balilihan, Catigbian	Vast agricultural areas
7. Rizal(Catigbian)-San Isidro Road (RC = Bad)	2	Catigbian, San Isidro	Vast agricultural areas
8. Antequera-Catigbian via San Isidro Road (RC = Fair)	2	Antequera, San Isidro, Catigbian	Vast agricultural areas,, hospital, municipality to municipality
9. Calape-Pangangan Road (RC = Fair)	1	Calape	National highway to tourist destination island
10. Baclayon-Corella Road	2	Baclayon, Corella	agricultural areas, water source
11. Alburquerque-Sikatuna Road (RC = Fair)	1	Albur, Sikatuna	agricultural areas, poultry, livelihood centers
12. Garcia Hernandez-Tabuan-Datag Road (RC = Fair)	2	Garcia-Hernandez	vast agricultural areas, quarry site, access to education
13. Jct.(TER)-Pob.(Valencia)-Anoyon- Omjon Road (RC = Fair)	2	Valencia	vast agricultural areas
14. Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road	1	Dimiao, Bilar	vast agricultural areas, municipality to municipality, quarry sites, short access from east to interior
15. Guadalupe-Monte Video Road (RC = Fair)	2	Carmen	vast agricultural areas, chocolate hills
16. Carmen-Vallehermoso Road (RC = Fair)	2	Carmen	vast agricultural areas, chocolate hills
17. Alegria(Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya- Janopol Road	2	Catigbian	vast agricultural areas
18. Catigbian-Clarín via Bogtongbood Road (RC = Fair)	2	Catigbian, Clarín	vast agricultural areas, tourist destination, connects two national roads, access to social services
19. Pob.(Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur- Kabasakan Road (RC = Fair)	1	Sagbayan	vast agricultural areas, connects two national road, to provincial road, access to social services
20. Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road (RC = Fair)	2	Inabanga	beaches, religious community
21. Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan- Magtangtang Rd. (RC = Fair)	2	Inabanga, Buenavista, Danao	vast agricultural areas, connects national road, to provincial road, access to social services, and tourism site
22. Pob.-Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman- Overland Road (RC = Fair)	2	Buenavista, Getafe	vast agricultural areas, connects two national road, to provincial road, access to social services

Road Name (Road Condition)	Class	Location	Connectivity
23. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road (RC = Fair)	1	San Miguel, Danao	vast agricultural areas, connects two national road, to provincial road, access to social services, municipality to municipality.
24. Pob.-San Francisco Road, Talibon (RC = Good)	2	Talibon	aquaculture, access to social services, fishing ground
25. Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	2	Dagohoy	agricultural areas, irrigation, access to education
26. San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Road (RC = Good)	2	San Miguel, Ubay	agricultural areas, irrigation dam, access to education and other social services, connects two national highway
27. Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road (Ubay Side)	1	Mabini	vast agricultural areas, connects two provincial road
28. Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (San Miguel Side)	2	San Miguel, Dagohoy, Pilar, Alicia	vast agricultural areas, connects two national roads
29. Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (Alicia Side)	2		
30. Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road(Mabini Side)	1	Mabini	vast agricultural areas, connects provincial to national road
31. Cogtong (Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road (RC = Fair)	1	Candijay, Anda	Access to education(BISU-Cogtong campus) fishing ground, quarry site. Connects two municipalities
32. Jct. ( TER)-Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road (RC = Fair)	1	Guindulman, Anda	Connects national highway to municipality, beach resorts, quarry site, fishing ground of the east
33. Jct.(TER)-Guindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road (RC = Fair)	2	Guindulman	Connects national road to provincial roads, vast agricultural areas, quarry sites, short-cut rout to Pilar

### 2.3 Road Condition Rating Scale

The PEO-adopted ratings of the earthen road's overall conditions are based on the general condition and the extent and severity of distress. It used a rating of:

Condition	Description
<b>Bad</b>	<p>For roads with very broken up, rough surface; can only travel very slowly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very poor surface and driving condition;</li> <li>• Recreational trail and limited use;</li> <li>• Severe rutting and/or extensive pothole;</li> <li>• Surface condition often limits speed to less than 15 kilometers per hour;</li> <li>• Access for cars and trucks may be restricted for extensive periods of time;</li> <li>• Reconstruction needed to provide improved access, repair severe distress, and improve road to good condition</li> </ul>

<b>Poor</b>	<p>For roads that are very uneven and porous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road follows terrain. No ditches. Loose surface soil. Moderate ruts. Comfortable ride at 15 kilometers per hour;</li> <li>• Road not graded with cuts or fill areas;</li> <li>• Little or no crown;</li> <li>• Limited or no ditches or culverts;</li> <li>• Ruts may be very common, some over 150 mm deep;</li> <li>• Occasional potholes and uneven surface condition;</li> <li>• Ride usually requires speeds under 15 kilometer per hour;</li> <li>• Access may be limited during and after rain;</li> <li>• Significant grading required to improve drainage, repair ruts and potholes, and improve road condition</li> </ul>
<b>Fair</b>	<p>For roads that are uneven, with bad shape but still waterproof</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• May have some limited grading;</li> <li>• With crown or drainage;</li> <li>• Slight running, less than 75 mm deep;</li> <li>• Very few potholes, little wash boarding;</li> <li>• Comfortable ride at 25-35 kilometer per hour;</li> <li>• Good access and stable surface except in severe weather or unusual conditions;</li> <li>• Routine maintenance or spot grading helpful</li> </ul>
<b>Good</b>	<p>For roads that are sound, well shaped, even and waterproof</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graded with cut and fill areas;</li> <li>• Crown present;</li> <li>• Ditches and culverts may be present;</li> <li>• Comfortable ride over 40 kilometers per hour is possible;</li> <li>• No significant ruts or potholes;</li> <li>• Sandy or stable surface material;</li> <li>• Access normally available in all weather conditions;</li> <li>• No improvement needed</li> </ul>

## 2.4 Provincial Roads Condition

Road ID		Road Name	Average Surface Condition
<b>Management Unit I</b>			
07NBOH	A1-'001	1. Tinago - Biking Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'002	2. Tinago Dao Beach Road	Good
07NBOH	A1-'003	3. Pob. (Panglao)-Doljo Road	Good
07NBOH	A1-'004	4. Tangnan - Acasia Road	Good
07NBOH	A1-'005	5. Tinago - Bingag Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'006	6. Road to Hinagdanan Cave	Good
07NBOH	A1-'007	7. Corella - Balilihan Road	Good
07NBOH	A1-'008	8. Canapnapan - Canangcaan-Canhumangit Road	Fair

Road ID		Road Name	Average Surface Condition
07NBOH	A1-'009	9. Pob. (Corella)-Pandol-Anislag-Monserrat (Cortes) Rd	Good
07NBOH	A1-'010	10. Sikatuna-Balilihan via Canagong Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'011	11. Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road	Good
07NBOH	A1-'012	12. Baucan(Balilihan) - Cambague(Sevilla) Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'013	13. Balilihan- Cabad Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'014	14. Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'015	15. Pob.(Catigbian)-Ambuan-Sagasa(Balilihan) Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'016	16. Rizal(Catigbian)- San Isidro Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'017	17. Candumayao-Cabanugan Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'018	18. San Isidro - Catigbain via Caimbang	Good
07NBOH	A1-'019	19. Cahayag(Tubigon) Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Rd	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'020	20. Maribojoc-Pagnitoan-Candavid-Tubuan-Basak Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'021	21. Tajang Sandingan Road, Loon	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'022	22. Catagbacan - Lawis Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'023	23. Pondol-Pangquilon-Cantamis Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'024	24. Calape - Pangangan Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'025	25. Jct(Calape-Pangangan)-San Isidro-Tipkan Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'026	26. Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan(Antequera) Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'027	27. Road to Tubigon Causeway	Good
07NBOH	A1-'028	28. One Way Traffic, Tubigon Road	Good
07NBOH	A1-'029	29. La Paz(Cortes)-Cabaguan-Lourdes-Corella Road	Good
07NBOH	A1-'030	30. Jct.(TNR)-Liloan(Cortes) Road	Good
07NBOH	A1-'031	31. Pob. Cortes- Jct.(Corella-Balilihan) Road	Good
07NBOH	A1-'032	32. Pandol - Fatima Road	Poor
07NBOH	A1-'033	33. Anislag-Kadiko-Kabawan Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'034	34. Anislag-Kadiko-Lourdes Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'035	35. Abatan-Agahay-Busao-Toril-Aghao Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'036	36. Aliguay-Anislag Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'037	37. Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memeorial Park	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'038	38. Pantalan Wharf Road, Maribojoc	Good
07NBOH	A1-'039	39. One Way Traffic, Maribojoc	Good
07NBOH	A1-'040	40. Maribojoc-Antequera via Tinibgan Road	Fair
07NBOH	A1-'041	41. Punta Cruz Road, Maribojoc	Good
<b>Management Unit II</b>			
07NBOH	A2-'042	1. Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Provincial Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'043	2. Baclayon-Corella Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'044	3. Baclayon-Corella via Tunga Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'045	4. Sambog-Caumbang-Tanday Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'046	5. Albuquerque-Sikatuna Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'047	6. Pob.(Corella)-Cancatac-Abucay (Sikatuna) Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'048	7. Tanday-Guinoan-Cancatac-Corella Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'049	8. Garcia Hernandez-Tabuan-Datag Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'050	9. Roxas Park-Abijilan Togbongon-Tabuan Road	Fair

Road ID		Road Name	Average Surface Condition
07NBOH	A2-'051	10. Jct. (TER)-Canayaon-Maambong(Roxas Park) Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'052	11. Canmanico-Anonang Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'053	12. Jct.(TER)-Pob.(Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'054	13. Road to Valencia Jr. High School	Poor
07NBOH	A2-'055	14. By Pass Road to Badiang Spring	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'056	15. Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road	Poor
07NBOH	A2-'057	16. Alemania-Limocon-Anonang Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'058	17. Bilar-Sevilla Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'059	18. Bilar-Magsaysay Park Road	Good
07NBOH	A2-'060	19. Jct. (Bilar-Dimiao)-Oac-Omjon Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'061	20. Hinawanan(Loay)-Concepcion-Jct.(Loboc-Sikatuna) Rd	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'062	21. Road to Clarin Health Resort	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'063	22. Loay Central School (N)	Good
07NBOH	A2-'064	23. Loay Central School (E)	Good
07NBOH	A2-'065	24. Loay Street	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'066	25. Loay Boulevard	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'067	26. Tiguis-Calvario(Lila)-Cambanse(Loboc) Road	Good
07NBOH	A2-'068	27. Lila Municipal Driveway	Good
07NBOH	A2-'069	28. Batuan-Omjon(Valencia) Road	Fair
07NBOH	A2-'070	29. Jct. (LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Janopol Road	Good
07NBOH	A2-'071	30. Tontonan Hydro-Electric Plant Access Road	Good
07NBOH	A2-'072	31. Road to Adjacent Carmen Street	Good
07NBOH	A2-'073	32. Guadalupe-Monte Video Road	Poor
07NBOH	A2-'074	33. Carmen-Vallehermoso Road	Poor
07NBOH	A2-'075	34. Buenos-Aires-Nueva Vida-Monte Hermoso Road	Poor
<b>Management Unit III</b>			
07NBOH	A3-'076	1. Catigbian-Canmano Road	Good
07NBOH	A3-'077	2. Alegria(Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'078	3. Catigbian-Clarin via Bogtongbood Road	Poor
07NBOH	A3-'079	4. Pob.(Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur-Kabasakan Road	Good
07NBOH	A3-'080	5. Road to Behind the Clouds	Poor
07NBOH	A3-'081	6. Jct.(Carmen-Sagbayan via Bacane)-Canmano-Calatrava-Villafuerte Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'082	7. Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'083	8. One Way Traffic, Inabanga	Good
07NBOH	A3-'084	9. Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Rd.	Good
07NBOH	A3-'085	10. Road to Clarin Jr. High School	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'086	11. Nahawan-Dongoan Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'087	12. Pob.-Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman-Overland Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'088	13. Buenavista Circumferential Road	Good
07NBOH	A3-'089	14. Getafe Circumferential Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'090	15. Road to Getafe Wharf	Fair

Road ID		Road Name	Average Surface Condition
07NBOH	A3-'091	16. Togbongon Road, Getafe	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'092	17. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'093	18. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road	Good
07NBOH	A3-'094	19. Pob.-San Isidro Road, Talibon	Good
07NBOH	A3-'095	20. Pob.-San Francisco Road, Talibon	Good
07NBOH	A3-'096	21. Jct.(TER)-Bien Unido Road	Good
07NBOH	A3-'097	22. Road to Palayan ng Bayan, Dagohoy	Poor
07NBOH	A3-'098	23. Road to Dagohoy Reforestation	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'099	24. Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'100	25. Cambangay (San Miguel)-Soom(Trinidad) Road	Poor
07NBOH	A3-'101	26. San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Rd	Good
07NBOH	A3-'102	27. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel Side)	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'103	28. Jct.(Soom)-Humay-Humay Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'104	29. Road to Ubay Jr. High School	Good
07NBOH	A3-'105	30. Gabi Seed Farm, Ubay	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'106	31. Road to Ubay Stock Farm	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'107	32. Jct.(TER)-Sn Pascual (Ubay)-Mahayag (Sn Miguel) Rd	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'108	33. Jct. (TER)-Ilihan-Caulao Road, Ubay Side	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'109	34. Popoo-Tugas Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'110	35. Pitogo-Aguining Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'111	36. Ubay-Tapal Wharf Road	Good
07NBOH	A3-'112	37. Road to Palayan ng Bayan, Ubay	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'113	38. Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road	Fair
07NBOH	A3-'114	39. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road	Fair
<b>Management Unit IV</b>			
07NBOH	A4-'115	1. Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'116	2. Kaporsing-Abaca-San Roque Road, Mabini	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'117	3. Jct.(Mabini-Cabulao)-Aguipo Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'118	4. Jct.(TER) - Ilihan - Cabulao Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'119	5. Jct.(TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'120	6. Sta. Cruz-Minol-Banlas-Tambo Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'121	7. Lungsodaan St, Pilar	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'122	8. Pilar-Bagacay Road	Poor
07NBOH	A4-'123	9. Pilar-Inaghuban Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'124	10. Pilar-Bayong Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'125	11. Bagumbayan-Estaca Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'126	12. Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road(Pilar-Alicia Side)	Poor
07NBOH	A4-'127	13. Road to Candijay Jr. High School	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'128	14. Lungsodaan-Panadtaran Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'129	15. Lungsodaan (Candijay)-Tambongan(Sierra Bullones) Rd	Poor
07NBOH	A4-'130	16. Gabayan-Anoling Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'131	17. Jct. (TER)-Tugas-Mahangin-Cambane Road	Poor

Road ID		Road Name	Average Surface Condition
07NBOH	A4-'132	18. Jct. (TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road	Good
07NBOH	A4-'133	19. Sagumay-Canolin Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'134	20. Jct. ( TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road	Good
07NBOH	A4-'135	21. Cogtong (Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road	Poor
07NBOH	A4-'136	22. Jct. ( TER)-Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road	Good
07NBOH	A4-'137	23. Jct.(TER)-Guindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Rd	Poor
07NBOH	A4-'138	24. Catungawan-Sudlon Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'139	25. Cabantian-Pansol Road, Guindulman	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'140	26. Cabantian -Cansiwang-Mayuga Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'141	27. Canhaway Circumferential Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'142	28. Pob.-Casbu-Circumferential Road	Poor
07NBOH	A4-'143	29. Alejawan-Mambool-San Isidro Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'144	30. Mawi-San Isidro-Cansuhay Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'145	31. Itum-Duay-Payao Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'146	32. Jct.(TER)-Guinsularan-Lobogon Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'147	33. Can-uba-Faraon-Laka Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'148	34. Road Around Jagna Market	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'149	35. Road Infront Central School, Jagna	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'150	36. Road to Jagna Wharf	Poor
07NBOH	A4-'151	37. Severo Salas Street	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'152	38. Achacoso Street	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'153	39. Abrea Street	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'154	40. Road to Central School, Jagna	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'155	41. Road Around Ilihan Hill	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'156	42. Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones) Lonoy Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'157	43. Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones) Can-ipol-Odiong Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'158	44. Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'159	45. Jct. (TER)-Bunga Mar-Kinagbaan-Balili Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'160	46. Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones) Malbog-Calabacita Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'161	47. Jct. (Jagna- Sierra Bullones)-Abachanan Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'162	48. Magsaysay-Danicop Road	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'163	49. Sierra Bullones Street	Fair
07NBOH	A4-'164	50. Pob.-Bugsok Road	Fair

### Summary (Number of Roads)

Mgt Unit	Poor	Fair	Good	Total
I	11	14	16	41
II	5	21	8	34
III	4	23	12	39
IV	8	39	3	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 2.5 Provincial Roads Condition by Management Unit

SUMMARY OF ROAD CONDITION OF CORE ROADS												
Management Unit I												
ROAD ID NO.	NAME OF ROAD SECTION	ROAD LENGTH	PAVED					UNPAVED				
			Length	BAD - POOR		FAIR - GOOD		Length	BAD - POOR		FAIR - GOOD	
				Km.	%	Km.	%		Km.	%		
07NBOH-003	1. Pob. (Panglao)-Doljo Road	2.652	2.652			2.652	100%					
07NBOH-001	2. Tinago-Biking Road	2.195						2.195	2.195	100%		
07NBOH-005	3. Tinago-Bingag Road	2.248						2.248	2.248	100%		
07NBOH-002	4. Tinago-Dao Beach Road	3.681	3.681			3.681	100%					
07NBOH-004	5. Tangnan-Acacia Road	2.083						2.083			2.083 100%	
07NBOH-006	6. Road to Hinagdanan Cave	0.532				0.532	100%					
07NBOH-019	7. Cahayag (Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	7.576	1.712			1.712	100%	5.851	5.851	100%		
07NBOH-007	8. Corella-Balilihan Road	9.207	6.42			6.42	100%	2.765	2.765	100%		
07NBOH-037	9. Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memorial Park (Tagbilaran City)	0.716				0.716	100%					
07NBOH-014	10. Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Road	12.28	0.713			0.713	100%	11.463			11.463 100%	
07NBOH-029	11. La Paz(Cortes)-Cabaguan-Lourdes-Corella Road	5.629	1.006			1.006	100%	4.625			4.625 100%	
07NBOH-026	12. Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan (Antequera) Road	12.097	9.211			9.211	100%	2.846	2.846	100%		
07NBOH-011	13. Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road	9.144	0.316			0.319	100%	8.828			8.828 100%	
07NBOH-031	14. Pob. (Cortes)-Jct. (Corella)-Balilihan Road	6.717	0.334			0.334	100%	6.383			6.383 100%	
07NBOH-024	15. Calape-Pangangan Road	15.600	10.994			10.994	100%	4.587			4.587 100%	
07NBOH-012	16. Baucan (Balilihan)-Cambague (Sevilla) Road	9.031	0.178			0.178	100%	8.853			8.853 100%	
07NBOH-018	17. San Isidro-Catigbian via Caimbang Road	6.340	0.405			0.405	100%	5.881			5.881 100%	
07NBOH-016	18. Rizal (Catigbian)-San Isidro Road	3.65	0.028	0.028	100%			3.600	3.600	100%		
07NBOH-039	19. One Way Traffic, Maribojoc	0.417	0.417			0.417	100%					
07NBOH-028	20. One Way Traffic, Tubigon	0.088	0.088			0.088	100%					
07NBOH-027	21. Road to Tubigon Causeway	0.343	0.343			0.343	100%					
	<b>Total</b>	<b>112.226</b>										
<b>Checked by:</b>			<b>Submitted by:</b>					<b>Approved by:</b>				
	<b>FIDELITO C. LUNGAY</b>					<b>EMMANUEL C. CABERTE</b>					<b>ROSALINDA B. YU</b>	
	<b>Engineer II</b>					<b>Engineer IV</b>					<b>Provincial Engineer</b>	
	<b>Asst. Head, Management Unit 1</b>					<b>Head, Management Unit 1</b>						

**SUMMARY OF ROAD CONDITION OF CORE ROADS**

**Management Unit II**

ROAD ID NO.	NAME OF ROAD SECTION	ROAD LENGTH	PAVED					UNPAVED				
			Length	BAD - POOR		FAIR - GOOD		Length	BAD - POOR		FAIR - GOOD	
				Km.	%	Km.	%		Km.	%	Km.	%
07NBOH-O56	1. Dimiao-Oac-Bilar road	17.625	2.008			2.008	11.39%	15.599	15.599	88.50%		
07NBOH-O46	2. Albuquerque-Sikatuna road	9.660						9.660	5.796	60.00%	3.864	40.00%
07NBOH-O49	3. G-Hernandez-Tabuan	17.179	6.738			6.738	39.22%				10.396	60.52%
07NBOH-O60	4. Jct.(Bilar-Dimiao)	8.452	0.066			0.066	0.78%				8.386	99.22%
07NBOH-O42	5. Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Prv'l. road	4.307						4.307			4.307	100%
07NBOH-OO6	6. Jct.(TER)-Pob.Valencia-Anoyon-Omjon road	16.017	2.896			2.896	18.08%	13.101			13.101	81.79%
07NBOH-O43	7. Baclayon-Corella road	7.646	0.541			0.541	7.08%	7.105			7.105	92.92%
07NBOH-O70	8. Jct.(LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Janopol Road	14.882	6.631			6.631	44.56%	8.098			8.098	54.41%
07NBOH-O74	9. Carmen-ValleHeromorso road	6.711	1.571			1.571	23.41%	5.07	5.075	75.62%		
07NBOH-O75	10. Buenos Aires-Nueva Vida-Monte Hermoso road	8.110	0.626			0.626	7.72%	7.484	7.484	92.28%		
07NBOH-O50	11. Roxas Park-Abijilan-Togbongon-Tabuan road	12.193	5.038	1.008	8.27%	4.03	33.05%	7.138	2.855	23.42%	4.283	35.13%
07NBOH-O73	12. Guadalupe-Monte video road	5.464	0.063			0.063	1.15%	5.38	5.38	98.46%		
07NBOH-O52	13. Canmanico-Anonang road, Valencia	7.05	4.41			4.41	62.55%	4.609			4.609	65.38%
07NBOH-O61	14. Hinawanan-Concepcion-Jct.(Loboc-Sikatuna road)	5.300	1.118			1.118	21.09%	4.182			4.182	78.91%
07NBOH-O58	15. Bilar-Sevilla road	2.473						2.473			2.473	100.0%

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**SUMMARY OF ROAD CONDITION OF CORE ROADS**

**Management Unit III**

	ROAD SECTION		ROAD LENGTH (KM)	PAVED ROAD					UNPAVED ROAD				
				Length KM	Bad to Poor		Fair to Good		Length KM	Bad to Poor		Fair to Good	
					KM	Percent	KM	Percent		KM	Percent	KM	Percent
1	07NBOHA3-076	Catigbian-Canmano Road	13.760	8.734	0.000	0.000	8.734	63.47%	4.981	4.981	36.20%	0.000	0.00%
2	07NBOHA3-092	San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	5.327	0.346	0.000	0.000	0.346	6.50%	4.981	0.000	0.00%	4.981	93.50%
3	07NBOHA3-084	Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road	9.320	3.363	0.000	0.000	3.363	36.08%	5.957	0.000	0.00%	5.957	63.92%
4	07NBOHA3-113	Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road	10.424	0.084	0.000	0.000	0.084	0.81%	10.340	4.895	46.96%	5.445	52.24%
5	07NBOHA3-087	Pob. Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman-Overland Road	8.300	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00%	8.300	2.670	32.17%	5.630	67.83%
6	07NBOHA3-078	Catigbian-Clarin via Bogtongbood Road	8.446	0.153	0.000	0.000	0.153	1.81%	8.293	2.515	29.78%	5.778	68.41%
7	07NBOHA3-077	Alegria (Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road	7.578	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00%	7.578	3.850	50.80%	3.728	49.20%
8	07NBOHA3-093	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao	15.085	1.627	0.417	0.028	1.210	8.02%	13.458	0.000	0.00%	13.458	89.21%
9	07NBOHA3-109	Popoo-Tugas Road	14.630	1.281	0.000	0.000	1.281	8.76%	13.349	0.000	0.00%	13.349	91.24%
10	07NBOHA3-095	Pob. San Francisco Road,	5.738	2.432	0.000	0.000	2.432	42.38%	3.306	0.000	0.00%	3.306	57.62%
11	07NBOHA3-101	San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Road	16.725	1.114	0.000	0.000	1.114	6.66%	15.611	0.470	2.81%	15.141	90.53%
12	07NBOHA3-110	Pitogo-Aguining Road	6.547	3.130	0.000	0.000	3.130	47.81%	3.417	3.417	52.19%	0.000	0.00%
13	07NBOHA3-102	San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel Side)	8.710	0.218	0.000	0.000	0.218	2.50%	8.492	8.492	97.50%	0.000	0.00%
14	07NBOHA3-114	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan	4.248	0.043	0.000	0.000	0.043	1.01%	4.205	0.000	0.00%	4.205	98.99%
15	07NBOHA3-099	Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	7.050	0.743	0.000	0.000	0.743	10.54%	6.307	1.800	25.53%	4.507	63.93%
16	07NBOHA3-107	Jct.(TER)-San Pascual (Ubay)-Mahayag (San Miguel)	2.801	0.129	0.000	0.000	0.129	4.61%	2.672	2.672	95.39%	0.000	0.00%
17	07NBOHA3-094	Pob. San Isidro Road, Talibon	4.250	3.677	0.000	0.000	3.677	86.52%	0.573	0.000	0.00%	0.573	13.48%
18	07NBOHA3-082	Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road	6.203	1.680	0.650	0.105	1.030	16.60%	4.523	1.200	19.35%	3.323	53.57%
19	07NBOHA3-100	Cambangay (San Miguel)-Soom(Trinidad) Road	7.093	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.00%	7.093	1.550	21.85%	5.543	78.15%
20	07NBOHA3-079	Pob. (Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur - Kabasakan Road	5.360	2.555	0.000	0.000	2.555	47.67%	2.805	0.850	15.86%	1.955	36.47%

**Total 167.595**

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**SUMMARY OF ROAD CONDITION OF CORE ROADS**

**Management Unit IV**

Road ID No.	Name of Road Section	Paved						Unpaved				
		Length	Length	Poor-Bad		Fair-Good		Length	Poor-Bad		Fair-Good	
		(Km)	(Km)	Km	%	Km	%	(Km)	Km	%	Km	%
07NBOH 137	1. Jct.(TER)-Gindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	15.375	4.746	0.000	0.000	4.746	30.87%	10.629	10.629	69.13%	0.000	0.000
07NBOH 136	2. Jct.(TER)-Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road	23.483	13.786	0.000	0.000	13.786	58.71%	9.697	0.000	0.000	9.697	41.29%
07NBOH 150	3. Road to Jagna Wharf	0.104	0.104	0.104	100%	0.000	0.000					
07NBOH 148	4. Road Around Jagna Market	0.317	0.317	0.000	0.000	0.317	100.00%					
07NBOH 115	5. Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay)Road	9.073	0.062	0.000	0.000	0.062	0.68%	9.011	0.000	0.00%	9.011	99.32%
07NBOH 119	6. Jct.(TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road	16.527	9.514	0.000	0.000	9.514	57.57%	7.013	0.000	0.000	7.013	42.43%
07NBOH 126	7. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (Pilar-Alicia Side)	5.725	0.097	0.000	0.000	0.097	1.69%	5.628	5.628	98.31%	0.000	0.000
07NBOH 132	8. Jct.(TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road	6.140	1.056	0.000	0.000	1.056	17.20%	5.084	0.000	0.000	5.084	82.80%
07NBOH 134	9. Jct.(TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road	3.424	1.046	0.000	0.000	1.046	30.55%	2.378	0.000	0.000	2.378	69.45%
07NBOH 135	10. Cogtong(Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road	6.826	0.543	0.000	0.000	0.543	7.95%	6.283	0.000	0.000	6.283	92.05%
07NBOH 145	11. Itum-Duay-Payao Road	6.036	0.201	0.000	0.000	0.201	3.33%	5.835	5.835	96.67%	0.000	0.000
07NBOH 158	12. Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road	6.841	1.583	0.000	0.000	1.583	23.14%	5.258	0.000	0.00%	5.258	76.86%
07NBOH 142	13. Pob.-Casbu-Circumferential Road	5.03	0.207	0.000	0.000	0.207	4.12%	4.823	4.823	95.88%	0.000	0.000
07NBOH 149	14. Road Infront Central School, Jagna	0.227						0.227	0.227	100.00%	0.000	0.000
07NBOH 125	15. Bagumbayan-Estaca Road	2.940	0.393	0.000	0.000	0.393	13.37%	2.547	2.547	86.63%	0.000	0.000
07NBOH 160	16. Jct.(Jagna-Sierra Bullones)-Malbog-Calabacita Road	8.908	0.909	0.000	0.000	0.909	10.20%	7.999	0.000	0.000	7.999	89.80%
07NBOH 129	17. Lungsodaan(Candijay)-Tambongan (Sierra Bullones)Road	5.914	0.427	0.000	0.000	0.427	7.22%	5.487	5.487	92.78%	0.000	0.000
07NBOH 141	18. Canhaway Circumferential Road	3.05	0.318	0.000	0.000	0.318	10.43%	2.732	0.000	0.000	2.732	89.57%
07NBOH 122	19. Pilar-Bagacay Road	7.652						7.652	7.652	100.00%	0.000	0.000
07NBOH 140	20. Cabantian-Cansiwang-Mayuga Road	8.405	0.196	0.000	0.000	0.196	2.33%	8.209	8.209	97.67%	0.000	0.000
	<b>TOTAL LENGTH</b>	<b>141.997</b>	<b>35.505</b>	<b>0.104</b>		<b>35.401</b>		<b>106.492</b>	<b>51.037</b>		<b>55.4550KMS</b>	

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ANNEXURE 3  
TRAFFIC SURVEY

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## Annexure 3 – Traffic Surveys

### A. Vehicle Registration in Bohol, 2007-2010

Vehicle Type	2007	2008	2009	2010	% Increase/ Decrease (2009-10)
Cars/Vans	15,329	19,576	15,877	16,354	3%
Buses	201	266	286	297	4%
Trucks	2,765	1,828	2,758	2,737	-1%
Tricycles	2,647	2,112	2,402	2,992	25%
Motorcycles	32,269	36,625	38,942	38,716	-1%
Others	26	28	66	123	86%
<b>Total</b>	<b>53,237</b>	<b>60,435</b>	<b>60,331</b>	<b>61,219</b>	<b>1%</b>

### B. Traffic Volume Description (related to Road Importance)

ADT	Description
3,000 – 4,000	High
1,500 – 2,999	Medium
0 – 1,499	Low

### C. Traffic Characteristics

Road Section		ADT
1	Road around Jagna Market	3944
2	Road to Jagna Wharf	3944
3	Jct.(TER)-Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road	3852
4	One-Way Traffic, Maribojoc	3665
5	Road to Tubigon Causeway	3560
6	One-Way Traffic, Tubigon Road	3400
7	Pob. (Panglao)-Doljo Road	3120
8	Catigbian-Canmano Road	2655
9	Pob.(Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur-Kabasakan Road	1598
10	Pob. San Francisco Road, Talibon	1486
11	Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memorial Park	1231
12	Corella - Balilihan Road	1219
13	Canhaway Circumferential Road, Guindulman	1198
14	Tinago Dao Beach Road	1171
15	Ubay - Tapal Wharf Road	1110
16	Pob. San Isidro Road, Talibon Road	1090
17	Jct.(LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Janopol Road	911

	<b>Road Section</b>	<b>ADT</b>
18	Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road	902
19	Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan, Magtangtang Road	895
20	San Isidro - Catigbain via Caimbang	881
21	Carmen-Vallehermoso Road	865
22	Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road, Ubay Side	863
23	Guadalupe-Montevideo Road	810
24	Buenos Aires-Nueva Vida-Montehermoso Road	725
25	Jct.(TER)-Bunga Mar-Kinagbaan-Balili Road	707
26	Jct.(TER)-Bien Unido Road	696
27	Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road, Mabini Side	687
28	Calape - Pangangan Road	660
29	Pilar-Inaghuban Road	648
30	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road	642
31	Alejawan-Mambool-San Isidro Road, Duero	619
32	Alegria(Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road	611
33	Tajang Sandingan Road, Loon	584
34	Road to Hinagdanan Cave	580
35	Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol	578
36	Achacoso Street, Jagna	564
37	Cahayag(Tubigon) Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	561
38	Jct.(TER)-Pob.(Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Road	534
39	Pilar-Bayong Road	533
40	Severo Salas Street, Jagna	528
41	Garcia Hernandez-Tabuan-Datag Road	522
42	Catigbian-Clarín via Bogtongbood Road	519
43	Tangnan - Acasia Road	516
44	Pob.(Sierra Bullones) -Bugsok Road	504
45	Tinago - Bingag Road	501
46	Jct.(Carmen-Sagbayan via Bacane)-Canmano Calatrava-Villafuerte Rd	495
47	Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan(Antequera) Road	486
48	Road In front Central School Jagna	482
49	Road to Central School, Jagna	482
50	One-Way Traffic, Inabanga	479
51	Aliguay-Anislag Road	474
52	Itum-Duay-Payao Road, Duero	473
53	Abatan-Agahay-Busao-Toril-Aghao Road	471
54	Abrea Street, Jagna	455
55	San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Road	449
56	Gabi Seed Farm, Ubay	449
57	Tagbilaran - Baclayon Old Provincial Road	446
58	Jct.(TER)-Guindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	442

Road Section		ADT
59	Road To Clarin Jr. High School	430
60	Cogtong(Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road	422
61	Roxas Park-Abejilan-Togbongon-Tabuan Road	421
62	Getafe Circumferential Road	420
63	Jct.(TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road	411
64	Road to Getafe Wharf	410
65	Buenavista Circumferential Road	400
66	Jct.(TER)-Canayaon-Maambong(Roxas Park) Road	380
67	Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	376
68	Hinawanan(Loay)-Concepcion-Jct.(Loboc-Sikatuna) Road	374
69	Jct. (Soom)-Humayhumay Road, Ubay	372
70	Road to Dagohoy Reforestation	370
71	Road to Ubay Jr. High School	370
72	Sikatuna-Balilihan via Canagong Road	365
73	Jct.(TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road	351
74	Canapnapan - Canangcaan-Canhumangit Road	331
75	Pob. Bonotbonot - Tiguman-Overland Road	324
76	Gabayan-Anoling Road, Candijay	306
77	Jct.(TER)-San Pascual(Ubay)-Mahayag(San Miguel) Road	305
78	Baclayon - Corella Road	304
79	Jct. (TER)-Ilihan-Cabulao Road, Mabini Side	304
80	Bagumbayan-Estaca Road, Pilar	304
81	Jct.(TER)-Ilihan-CabulaoRoad (Ubay Side)	297
82	Road to Palayan ng Bayan, Ubay	297
83	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road, Alicia Side	291
84	Tinago - Biking Road	275
85	Pitogo-Aguining Road	266
86	Pob. Guindulaman-Casbu Circumferential Road	257
87	Jct.(Jagna-Sierra Bullones)-Lonoy Road	257
88	Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road	257
89	La Paz(Cortes)-Cabaguan-Lourdes-Corella Road	250
90	Baclayon - Corella via Tunga	250
91	Baucan(Balilihan) - Cambague(Sevilla) Road	231
92	Punta Cruz Road, Maribojoc	215
93	Nahawan Dongoan Road. Clarin	215
94	Togbongon Road, Getafe	200
95	Jct.Jjagna-Sierra Bullones)-Malbog-Calabacita Road	200
96	Batuan-Omjon(Valencia) Road	194
97	Alburquerque - Sikatuna Road	191
98	Road around Ilihan Hill, Jagna	191
99	Pob.(Catigbian)-Ambuan-Sagasa(Balilihan) Road	188

Road Section		ADT
100	Popoo - Tugas Road	188
101	Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road	179
102	Pob. (Corella)-Pandol-Anislag-Monserrat (Cortes) Rd	174
103	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road, San Miguel Side	171
104	Jct.(Bilar-Dimiao)-Oac-Omjon Road	170
105	Jct.(TER)_Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road	170
106	Sta Cruz-Minol-Banlas-Tambo Road, Mabini	165
107	Lungsodaan(Candijay)-Tambongan(Sierra Bullones) Road	160
108	Bilar-Magsaysay-Park Road	150
109	Pondol-Pangquilon-Cantamis Road	141
110	Anislag-Kadiko-Lourdes Road	140
111	Jct.(Jagna-Sierra Bullones)-Abachanan Road	137
112	Canmanico-Anonang Road	130
113	Road to Behind the Clouds	129
114	San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road(San Miguel Side)	129
115	Dimaio-Oac-Bilar Road	125
116	Maribojoc-Pagnitoan-Candavid-Tubuan-Basak Road	120
117	Sambog-Aumbang via Tanday Road	120
118	Road to Ubay Stock Farm	120
119	San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	114
120	Cambangay(San Miguel)-Soom(Trinidad) Road	112
121	Road to Palayan ng Bayan, Dagohoy	111
122	Pob. Cortes- Jct.(Corella-Balilihan) Road	110
123	Catagbacan - Lawis Road	108
124	Anislag-Kadiko-Kabawan Road	107
125	Jct(Calape-Pangangan)-San Isidro-Tipkan Road	98
126	Candumayao-Cabanugan Road	96
127	Road Adjacent Carmen Street	93
128	Jct.(TNR)-Liloan(Cortes) Road	92
129	Alemania-Limocon-Anonang Road	92
130	Jct.(TER)-Lobogon Road, Duero	91
131	Jct.(Jagna-Sierra Bullones)-Canipol-Odiong Road	89
132	Rizal(Catigbian)- San Isidro Road	85
133	Pob. (Corella)_Cancatac-Abucay(Sikatuna) Road	80
134	Mawi-San Isidro-Cansuhay Road, Duero	79
135	Sierra Bullones Street	69
136	Kaporsing-Abaca Road, Mabini	66
137	Pantalan Wharf Road, Maribojoc	65
138	Maribojoc-Antequera via Tinibgan Road	65
139	Lungspdaan Street, Pilar	65
140	Pilar-Bagacay Road	65

Road Section		ADT
141	Catungawan-Sudlon Road, Guindulman	65
142	Cabantian-Pansol Road, Guindulman	65
143	Jct.(Mabini-Cabulao)-Agupo Road	61
144	Pandol - Fatima Road	60
145	Bilar-Sevilla Road	60
146	Canuba-Faraon Road, Jagna	56
147	Magsaysay-Danicop Road, Sierra Bullones	56
148	Lungsodaan-Panadtaran Road, Candijay	54
149	Loay Central School (E)	45
150	Road to Valencia Jr. High School	43
151	By Pass Road to Badiang Spring	43
152	Road to Clarin Health Resort	43
153	Loay Central School (N)	43
154	Road to Candijay Jr. High School	43
155	Jct.(TER)-Tugas-Mahangin-Cambane Road	43
156	Sagumay-Canolin Road, Candijay	43
157	Loay Street	40
158	Tiguis-Calvario(Lila)-Cambanse-Loboc Road	40
159	Tontonan Hydro Electric Plant Access Road	30
160	Balilihan- Cabad Road	28
161	Tanday-Guinoan-Cancatac-Corella Road	21
162	Loay Boulevard	20
163	Lila Municipal Driveway	20
164	Cabantian-Cansiwang-Mayuga Road, Guindulman	15

**Note:** TRAFFIC COUNTS IN YELLOW BACKGROUND HAVE NO CURRENT DATA, OLD DATA ARE ENTERED

#### D. Road Importance (based on Traffic Volume)

Road Name		Road Importance
<b>Management Unit I</b>		
1	Tinago - Biking Road	Medium
2	Tinago Dao Beach Road	High
3	Pob. (Panglao)-Doljo Road	High
4	Tangnan - Acasia Road	Medium
5	Tinago - Bingag Road	Medium
6	Road to Hinagdanan Cave	Medium
7	Corella - Balilihan Road	High
8	Canapnapan - Canangcaan-Canhumangit Road	Medium
9	Pob. (Corella)-Pandol-Anislag-Monserrat (Cortes) Road	Low
10	Sikatuna-Balilihan via Canagong Road	Medium
11	Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road	Low
12	Baucan(Balilihan) - Cambague(Sevilla) Road	Low

Road Name		Road Importance
13	Balilihan- Cabad Road	Low
14	Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol	Medium
15	Pob.(Catigbian)-Ambuan-Sagasa(Balilihan) Road	Low
16	Rizal(Catigbian)- San Isidro Road	Low
17	Candumayao-Cabanugan Road	Low
18	San Isidro - Catigbain via Caimbang	Medium
19	Cahayag(Tubigon) Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	Medium
20	Maribojoc-Pagnitoan-Candavid-Tubuan-Basak Road	Low
21	Tajang Sandingan Road, Loon	Medium
22	Catagbacan - Lawis Road	High
23	Pondol-Pangquilon-Cantamis Road	Low
24	Calape - Pangangan Road	Medium
25	Jct(Calape-Pangangan)-San Isidro-Tipkan Road	Low
26	Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan(Antequera) Road	Medium
27	Road to Tubigon Causeway	High
28	One Way Traffic, Tubigon Road	High
29	La Paz(Cortes)-Cabaguan-Lourdes-Corella Road	Low
30	Jct.(TNR)-Liloan(Cortes) Road	High
31	Pob. Cortes- Jct.(Corella-Balilihan) Road	Medium
32	Pandol - Fatima Road	Low
33	Anislag-Kadiko-Kabawan Road	Low
34	Anislag-Kadiko-Lourdes Road	Low
35	Abatan-Agahay-Busao-Toril-Aghao Road	Medium
36	Aliguay-Anislag Road	Medium
37	Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memeorial Park	High
38	Pantalan Wharf Road, Maribojoc	High
39	One Way Traffic, Maribojoc	High
40	Maribojoc-Antequera via Tinibgan Road	Medium
41	Punta Cruz Road, Maribojoc	High
<b>Management Unit II</b>		
1	Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Provincial Road	High
2	Baclayon-Corella Road	Medium
3	Baclayon-Corella via Tunga Road	Medium
4	Sambog-Caumbang-Tanday Road	Low
5	Albuquerque-Sikatuna Road	Low
6	Pob.(Corella)-Cancatac-Abucay (Sikatuna) Road	Low
7	Tanday-Guinoan-Cancatac-Corella Road	Low
8	Garcia Hernandez-Tabuan-Datag Road	Medium
9	Roxas Park-Abijilan Togbongon-Tabuan Road	Medium
10	Jct. (TER)-Canayaon-Maambong (Roxas Park) Road	High
11	Canmanico-Anonang Road	Medium
12	Jct.(TER)-Pob.(Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Road	Medium
13	Road to Valencia Jr. High School	High
14	By Pass Road to Badiang Spring	High
15	Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road	Low

Road Name		Road Importance
16	Alemania-Limocon-Anonang Road	Low
17	Bilar-Sevilla Road	Low
18	Bilar-Magsaysay Park Road	High
19	Jct. (Bilar-Dimiao)-Oac-Omjon Road	Medium
20	Hinawanan(Loay)-Concepcion-Jct.(Loboc-Sikatuna) Road	Medium
21	Road to Clarin Health Resort	High
22	Loay Central School (N)	High
23	Loay Central School (E)	High
24	Loay Street	Medium
25	Loay Boulevard	High
26	Tiguis-Calvario(Lila)-Cambanse(Loboc) Road	Medium
27	Lila Municipal Driveway	High
28	Batuan-Omjon(Valencia) Road	Low
29	Jct. (LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Janopol Road	Medium
30	Tontonan Hydro-Electric Plant Access Road	High
31	Road to Adjacent Carmen Street	High
32	Guadalupe-Monte Video Road	Medium
33	Carmen-Vallehermoso Road	Medium
34	Buenos-Aires-Nueva Vida-Montehermoso Road	Low
<b>Management Unit III</b>		
1	Catigbian-Canmano Road	High
2	Alegria(Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road	Medium
3	Catigbian-Clarin via Bogtongbood Road	Medium
4	Pob.(Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur-Kabasakan Road	High
5	Road to Behind the Clouds	Low
6	Jct.(Carmen-Sagbayan via Bacane)-Canmano-Calatrava-Villafuerte Rd	Medium
7	Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road	Medium
8	One Way Traffic, Inabanga	Medium
9	Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road	Medium
10	Road to Clarin Jr. High School	High
11	Nahawan-Dongoan Road	Medium
12	Pob.-Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman-Overland Road	Medium
13	Buenavista Circumferential Road	High
14	Getafe Circumferential Road	High
15	Road to Getafe Wharf	High
16	Togbongon Road, Getafe	High
17	San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	Low
18	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road	Medium
19	Pob.-San Isidro Road, Talibon	High
20	Pob.-San Francisco Road, Talibon	High
21	Jct.(TER)-Bien Unido Road	Medium
22	Road to Palayan ng Bayan, Dagohoy	Low
23	Road to Dagohoy Reforestation	Low
24	Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	Medium

	Road Name	Road Importance
25	Cambangay (San Miguel)-Soom(Trinidad) Road	Medium
26	San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Road	Medium
27	San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel Side)	Low
28	Jct.(Soom)-Humay-Humay Road	Medium
29	Road to Ubay Jr. High School	High
30	Gabi Seed Farm, Ubay	Medium
31	Road to Ubay Stock Farm	High
32	Jct.(TER)-San Pascual (Ubay)-Mahayag (San Miguel) Road	High
33	Jct. (TER)-Ilihan-Caulao Road, Ubay Side	Low
34	Popoo-Tugas Road	Low
35	Pitogo-Aguining Road	Low
36	Ubay-Tapal Wharf Road	High
37	Road to Palayan ng Bayan, Ubay	Low
38	Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road	Medium
39	Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road	Low

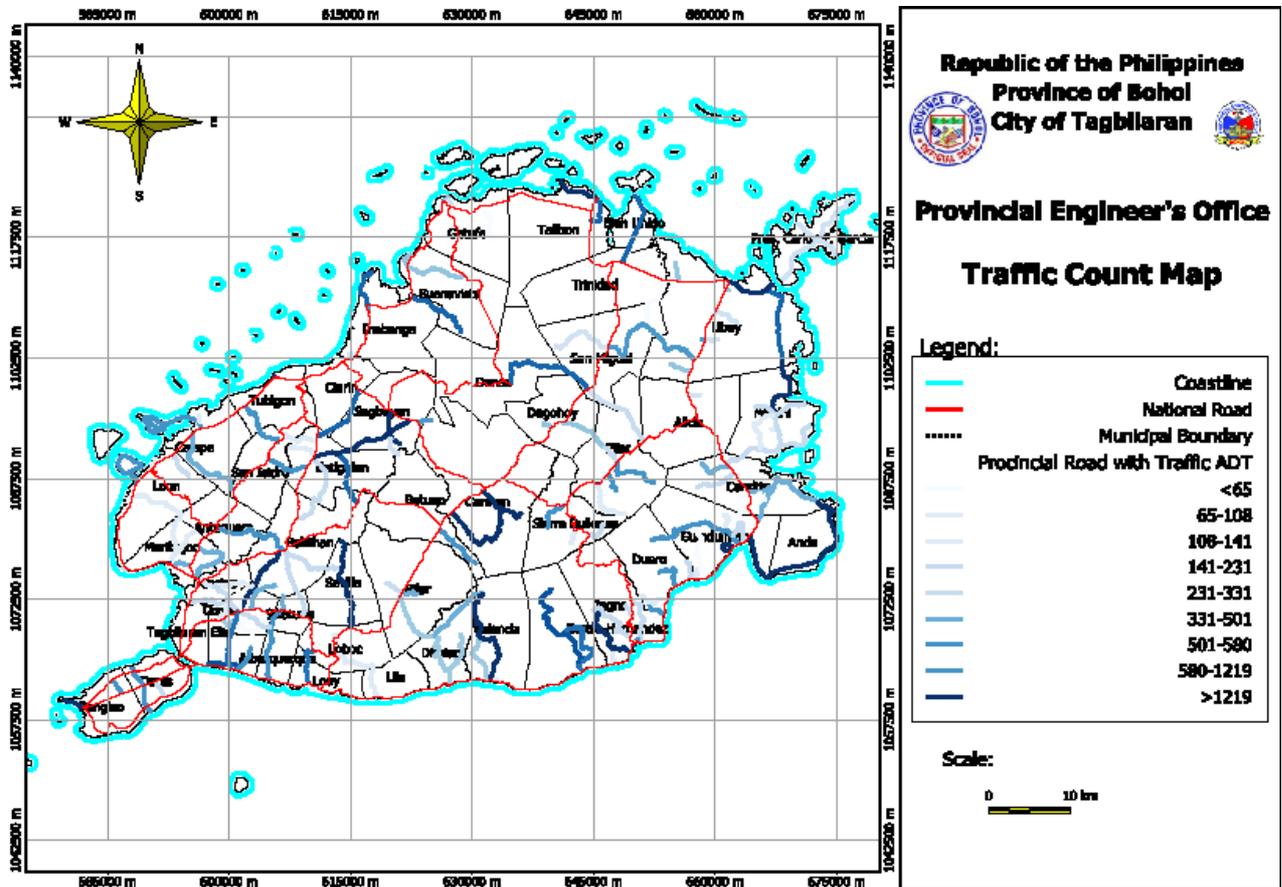
	Road Name	Road Importance
<b>Management Unit IV</b>		
1	Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road	High
2	Kaporsing-Abaca-San Roque Road, Mabini	Medium
3	Jct.(Mabini-Cabulao)-Aguipo Road	Medium
4	Jct.(TER) - Ilihan - Cabulao Road	Low
5	Jct.(TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road	High
6	Sta. Cruz-Minol-Banlas-Tambo Road	Medium
7	Lungsodaan St, Pilar	Medium
8	Pilar-Bagacay Road	Medium
9	Pilar-Inaghuban Road	Medium
10	Pilar-Bayong Road	Medium
11	Bagumbayan-Estaca Road	High
12	Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road(Pilar-Alicia Side)	High
13	Road to Candijay Jr. High School	High
14	Lungsodaan-Panadtaran Road	Medium
15	Lungsodaan (Candijay)-Tambongan(Sierra Bullones) Road	Medium
16	Gabayan-Anoling Road	Medium
17	Jct. (TER)-Tugas-Mahangin-Cambane Road	Low
18	Jct. (TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road	High
19	Sagumay-Canolin Road	Medium
20	Jct. ( TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road	High
21	Cogtong (Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road	Medium
22	Jct. ( TER)-Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road	High
23	Jct.(TER)-Guindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	High
24	Catungawan-Sudlon Road	Medium

Road Name		Road Importance
25	Cabantian-Pansol Road, Guindulman	Low
26	Cabantian -Cansiwang-Mayuga Road	Low
27	Canhaway Circumferential Road	Medium
28	Pob.-Casbu-Circumferential Road	High
29	Alejawan-Mambool-San Isidro Road	Medium
30	Mawi-San Isidro-Cansuhay Road	Medium
31	Itum-Duay-Payao Road	Low
32	Jct.(TER)-Guinsularan-Lobogon Road	Medium
33	Can-uba-Faraon-Laka Road	Low
34	Road Around Jagna Market	High
35	Road In front Central School, Jagna	High
36	Road to Jagna Wharf	High
37	Severo Salas Street	Medium
38	Achacosos Street	Medium
39	Abrea Street	High
40	Road to Central School, Jagna	High
41	Road Around Ilihan Hill	Low
42	Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones) Lonoy Road	Medium
43	Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones) Can-itol-Odiong Road	Medium
44	Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road	Medium
45	Jct. (TER)-Bunga Mar-Kinagbaan-Balili Road	Medium
46	Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones) Malbog-Calabacita Road	Medium
47	Jct. (Jagna- Sierra Bullones)-Abachanan Road	Medium
48	Magsaysay-Danicop Road	Medium
49	Sierra Bullones Street	Medium
50	Pob.-Bugsok Road	Medium

#### E. Summary of Road Importance

Mgt Unit	Low	Medium	High	Total
I	14	16	11	41
II	9	13	12	34
III	10	16	13	39
IV	7	28	15	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## F. Traffic Count Map



ANNEXURE 4  
MAPS

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## Annexure 4 – Maps

- 4.1 Geologic Map
- 4.2 Soil Map
- 4.3 Protected Areas Map
- 4.4 Quarry Sites
- 4.5 Transport and Access Facilities
- 4.6 Land Use Map
- 4.7 Administrative Map
- 4.8 Population Distribution: 1990, 2007 and 2007
- 4.9 Population Density, 2000 and 2007

### Road Investment Maps, 2011-2015

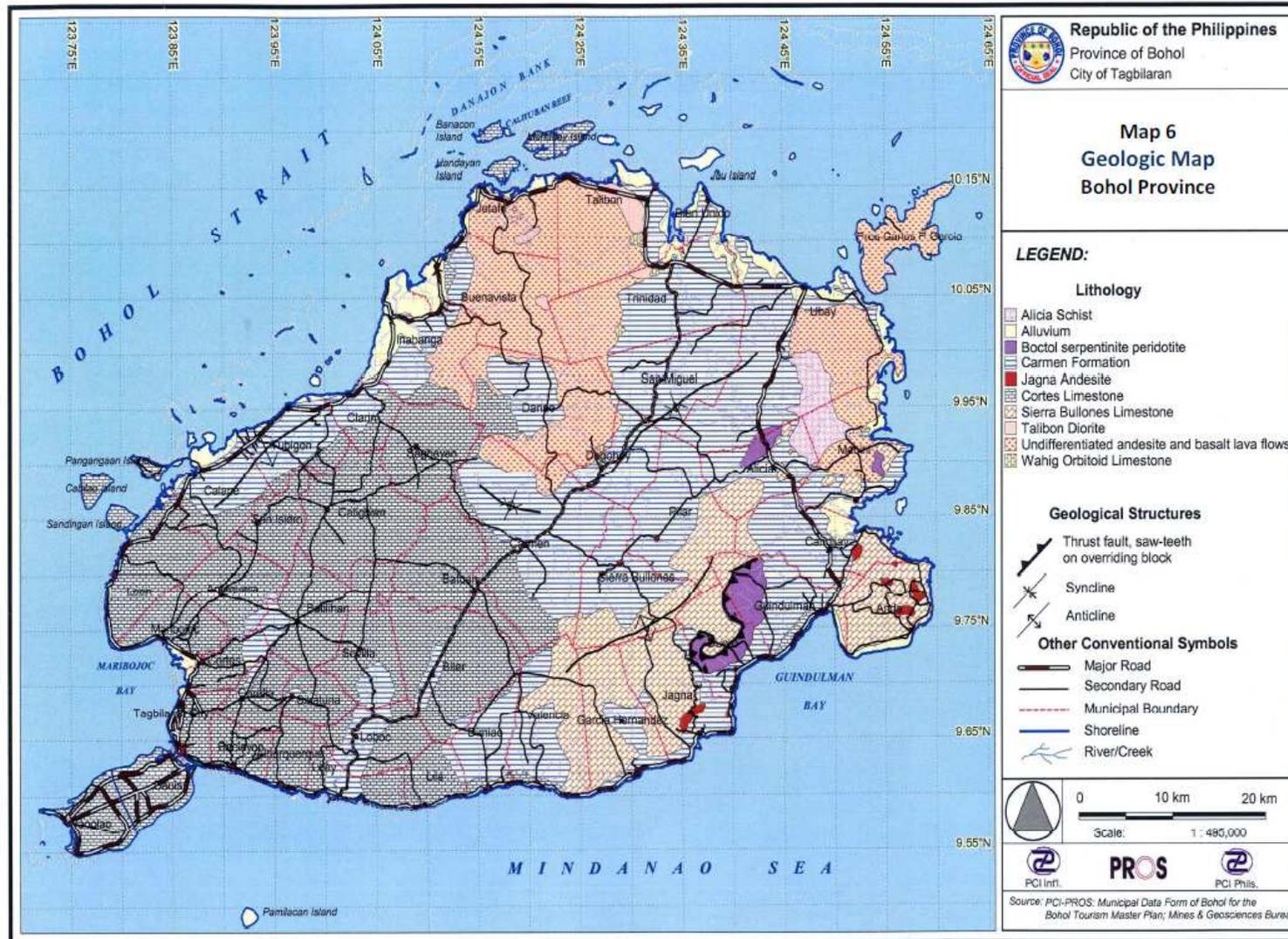
- 4.10 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2011
- 4.11 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2012
- 4.12 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2013
- 4.13 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2014
- 4.14 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2015
- 4.15 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2011
- 4.16 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2012
- 4.17 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2013
- 4.18 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2014
- 4.19 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2015
- 4.20 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2011
- 4.21 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2012
- 4.22 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2013
- 4.23 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2014
- 4.24 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2015

*Note: The following maps are found in other annexures:*

<i>Map</i>	<i>Annexure</i>
Hazard Maps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground Shaking</li> <li>• Earthquake-Induced Landslide</li> <li>• Ground Rupture</li> <li>• Storm Surge</li> <li>• Liquefaction</li> <li>• Tsunami</li> <li>• Rain-Induced Landslide</li> </ul>	Annexure 1: Socio-Economic Profile
Roads and Bridges	Annexure 2: Road Inventory and Condition
Road Condition	Annexure 2: Road Inventory and Condition
Traffic Count	Annexure 3: Traffic Surveys

*Other maps can be found in volume 3 of the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP), 2010-2015, which is downloaded from the Bohol PPDO website, [http://www.ppdobohol.lgu.ph/?page\\_id=2117](http://www.ppdobohol.lgu.ph/?page_id=2117).*

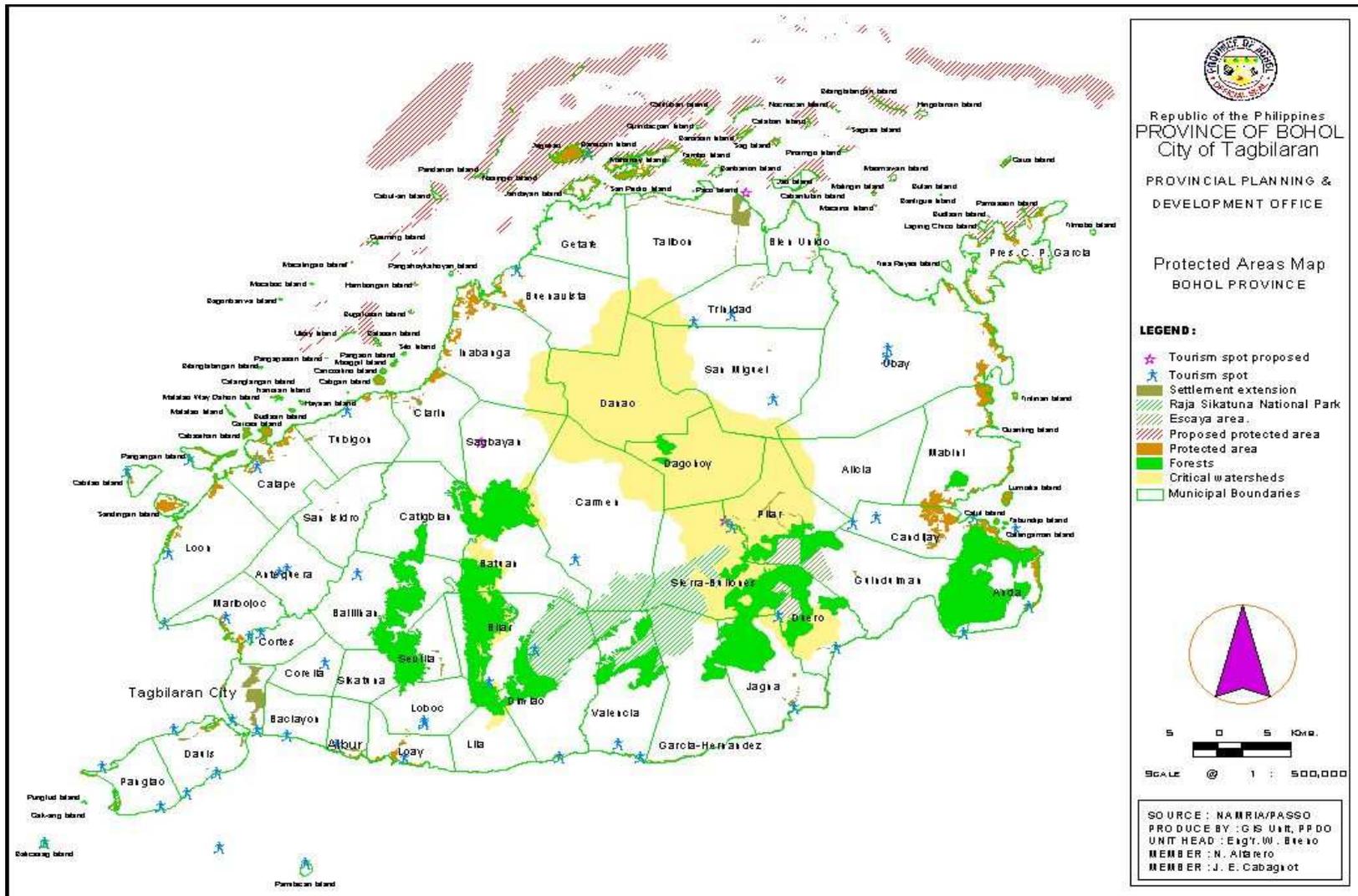
## 4.1 Geologic Map



## 4.2 Soil Map

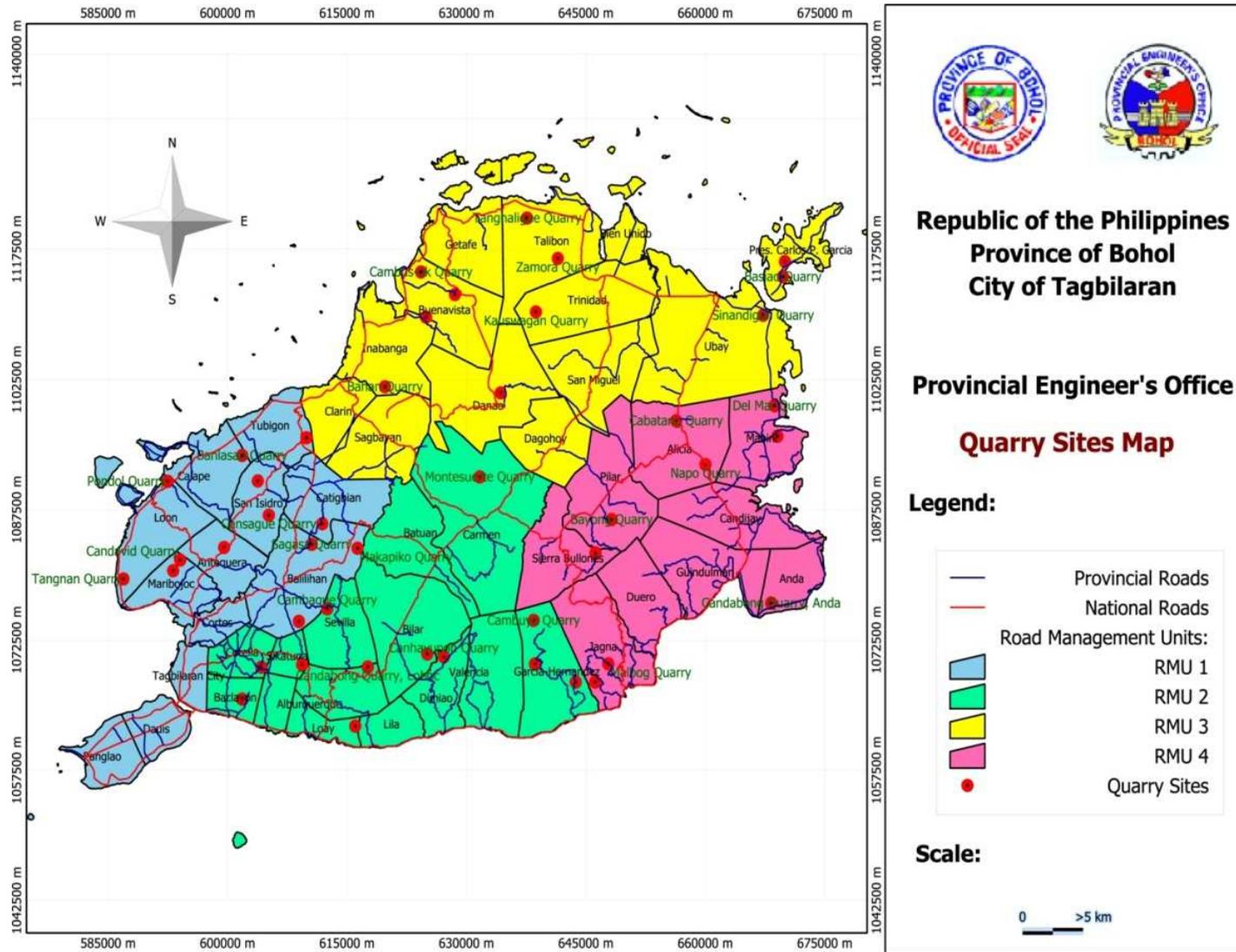


**4.3 Protected Areas**

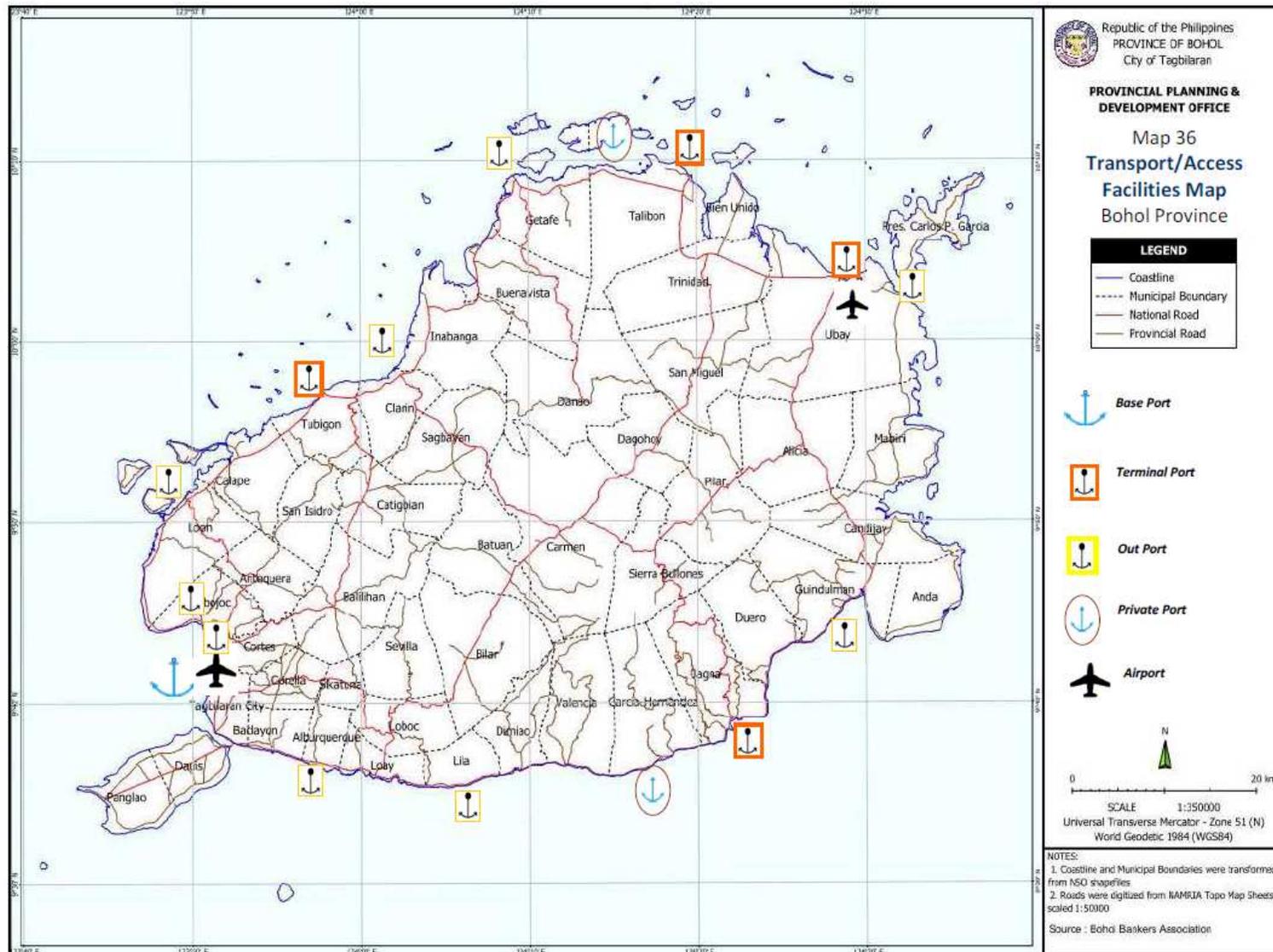


Source: Bohol PDPFP 2010-2015, Vol. 3

#### 4.4 Quarry Sites

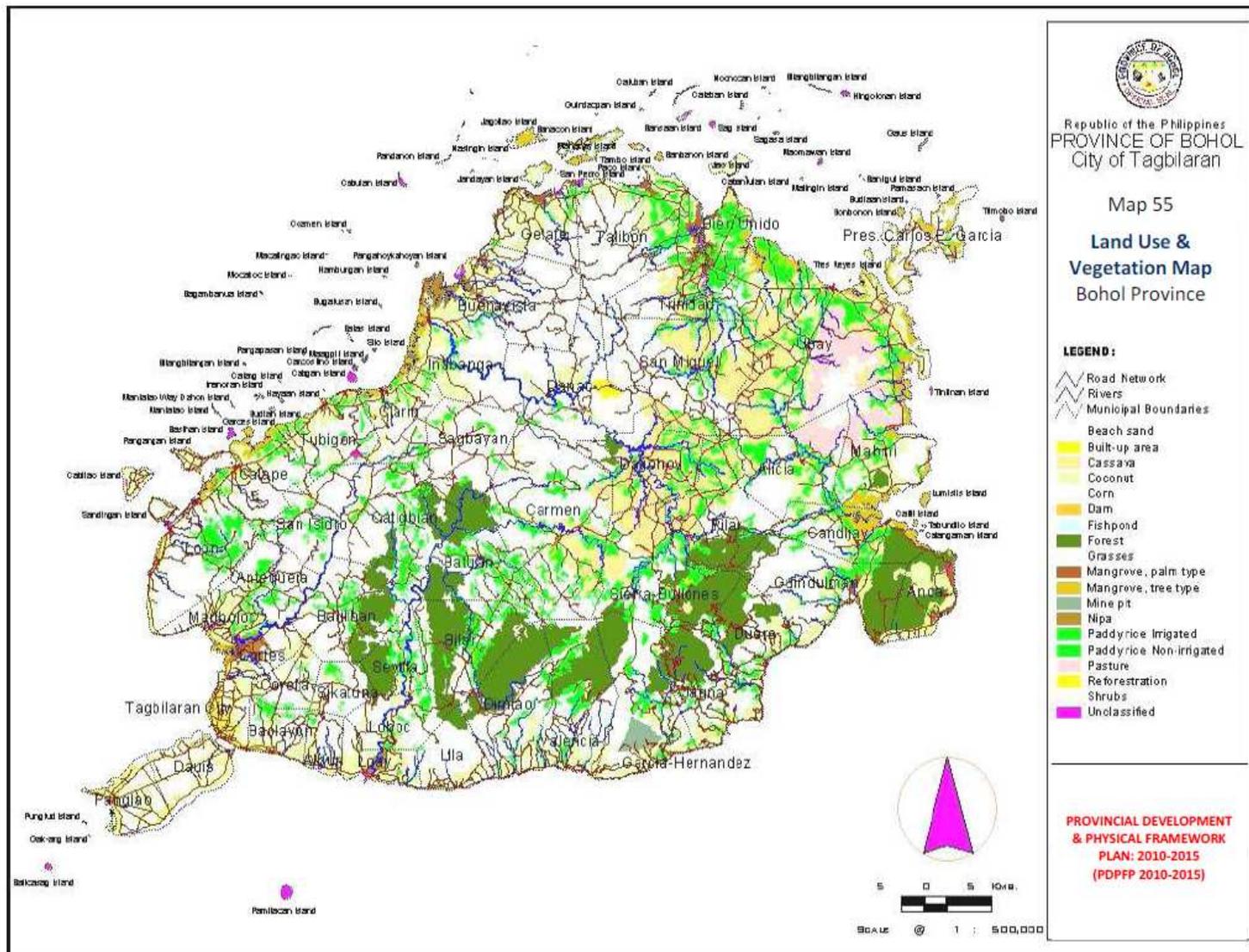


## 4.5 Transport and Access Facilities

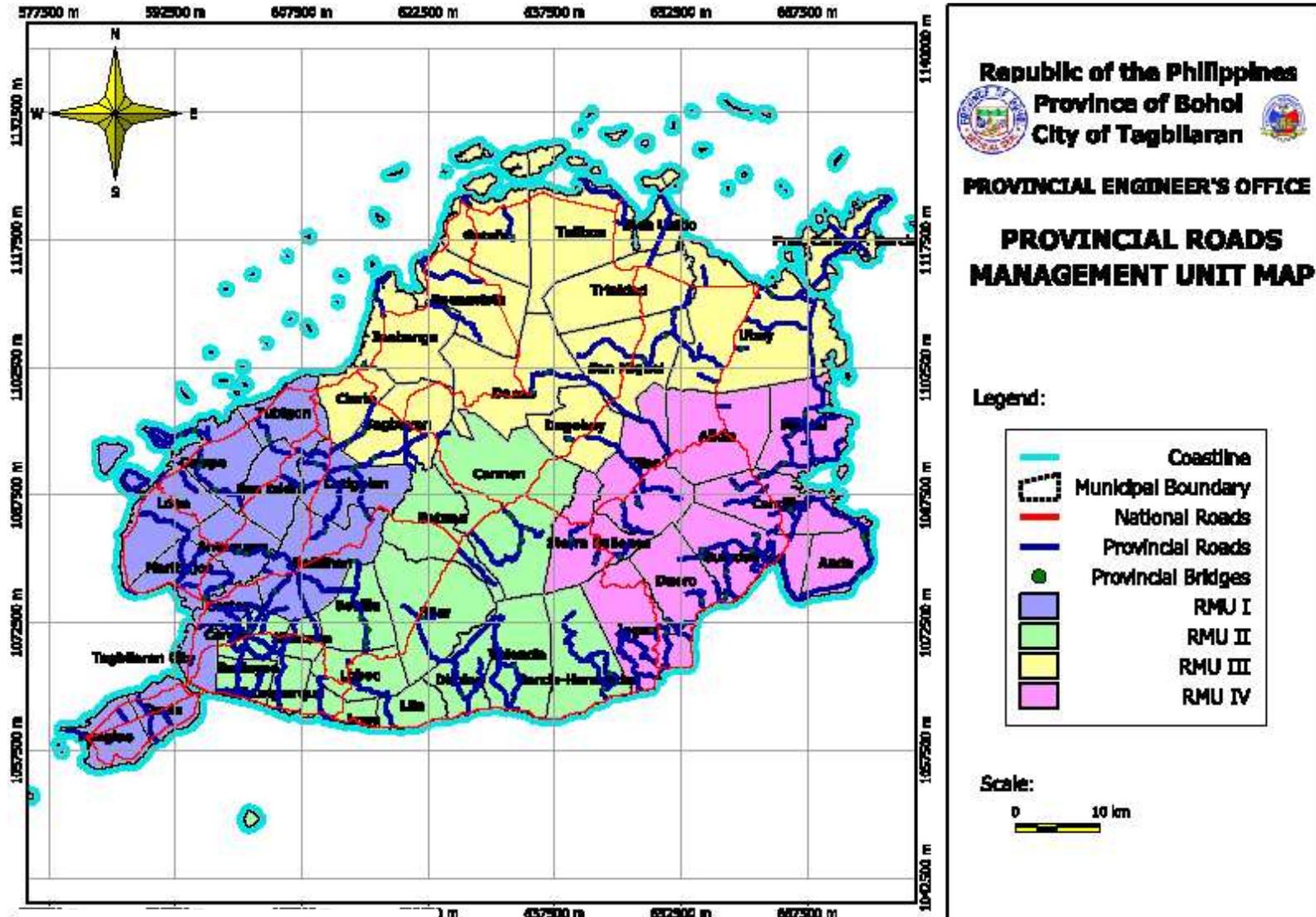


Source: Bohol PDPFP 2010-2015, Vol. 3

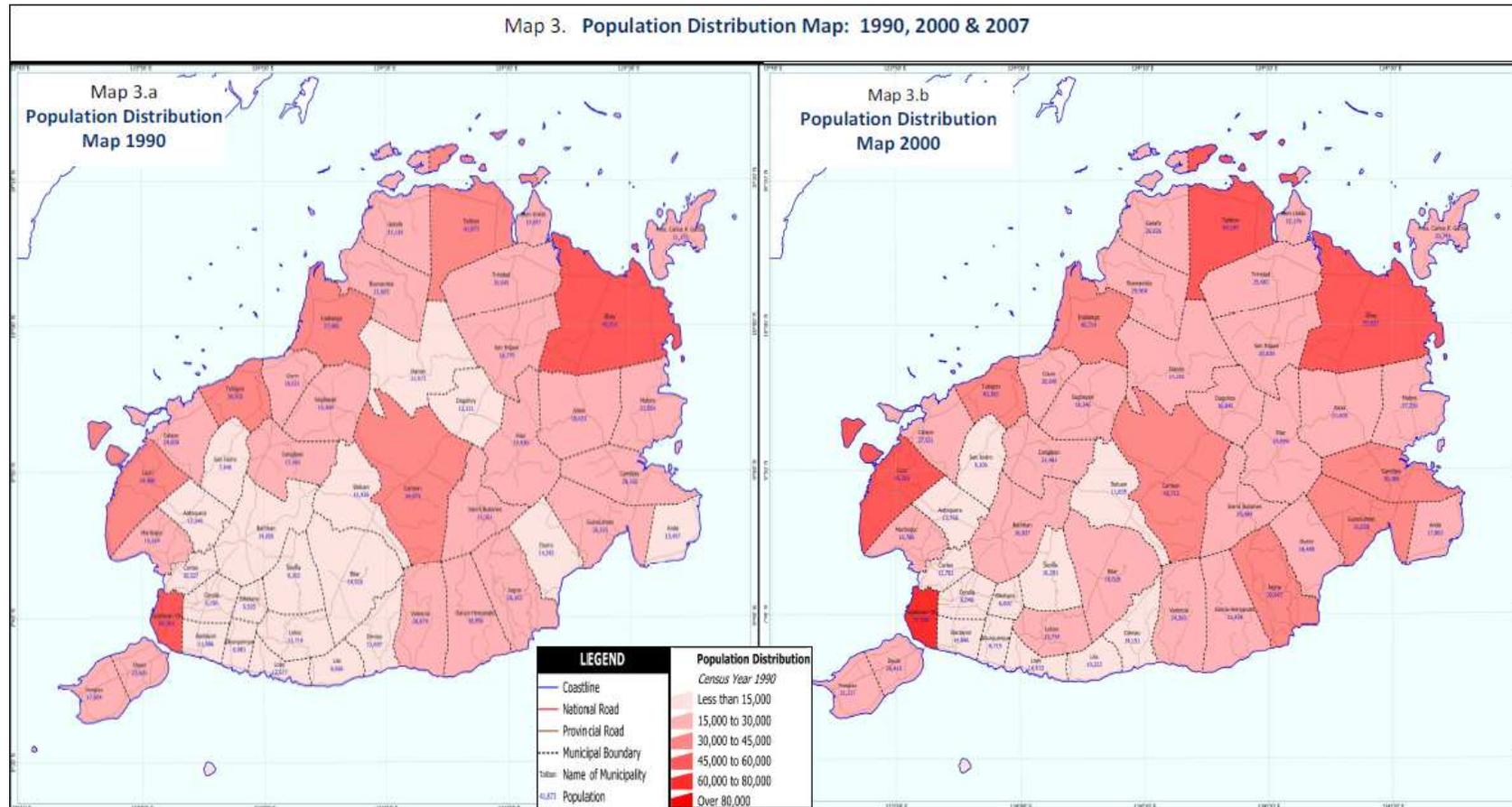
#### 4.6 Land Use



#### 4.6 Administrative Map (Road Management Units)



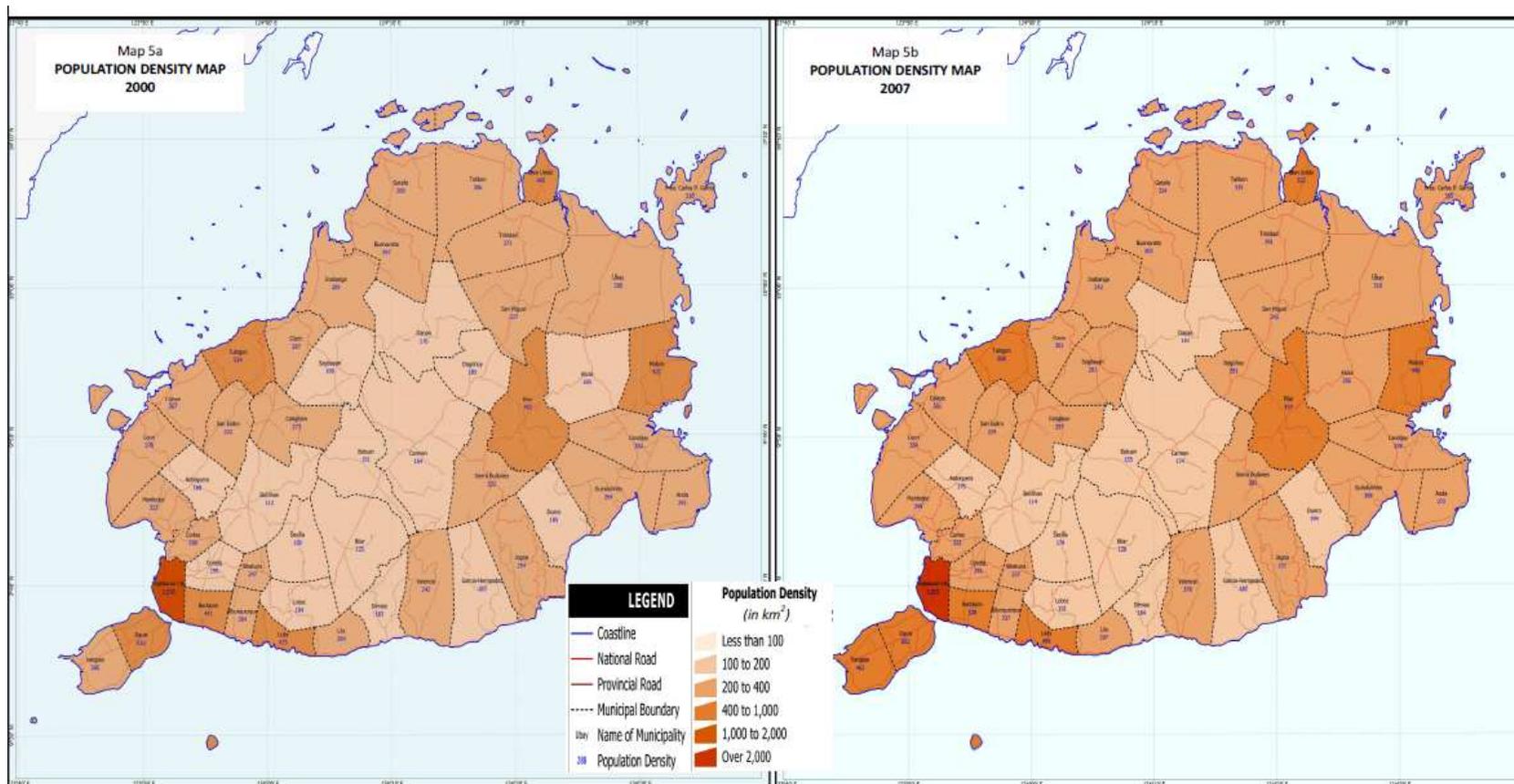
#### 4.7 Population Distribution: 1990, 2000 and 2007



Source: Bohol PDPFP 2010-2015, Vol. 3

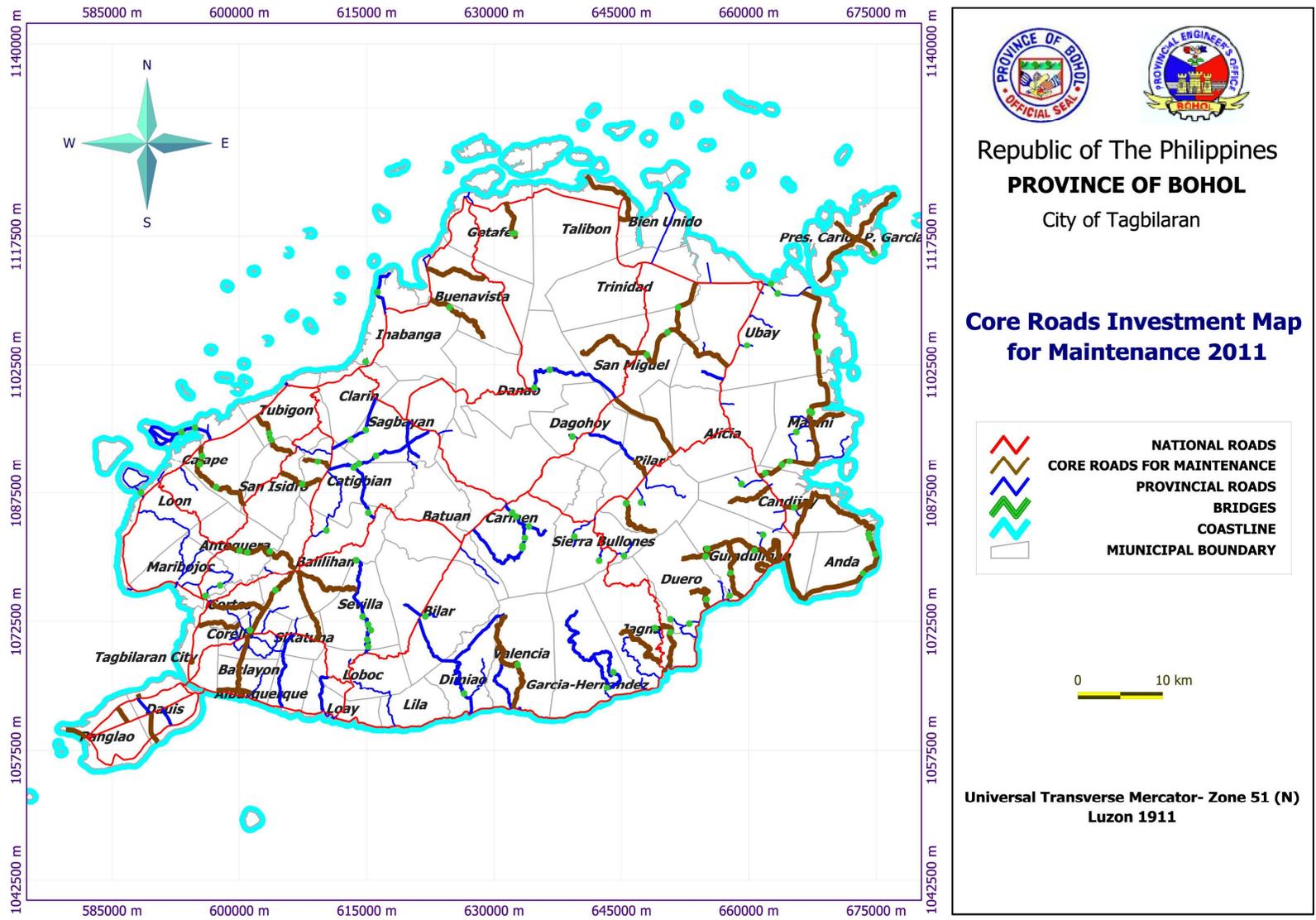


## 4.8 Population Density, 2000 and 2007

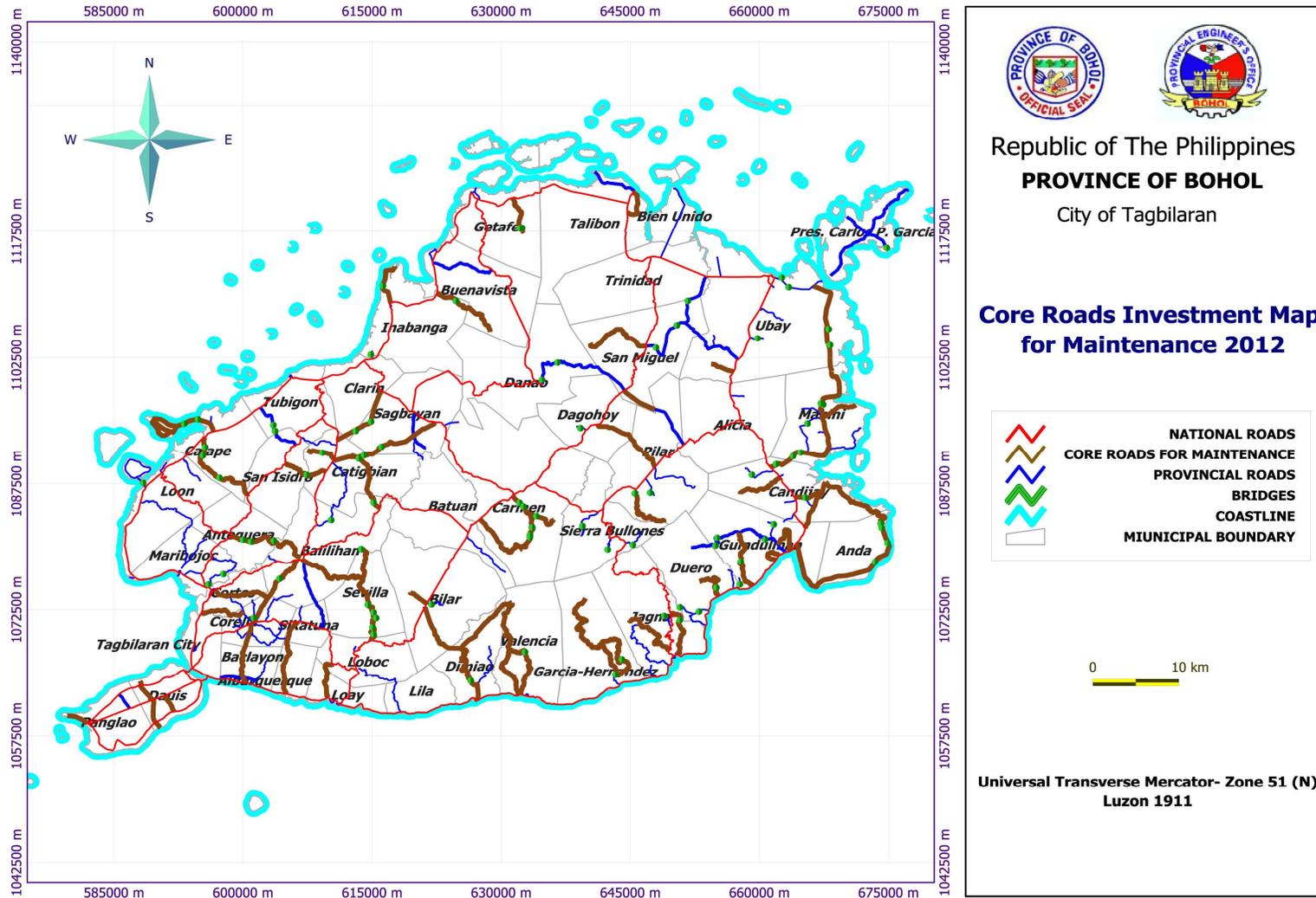


Source: Bohol PDPFP 2010-2015, Vol. 3

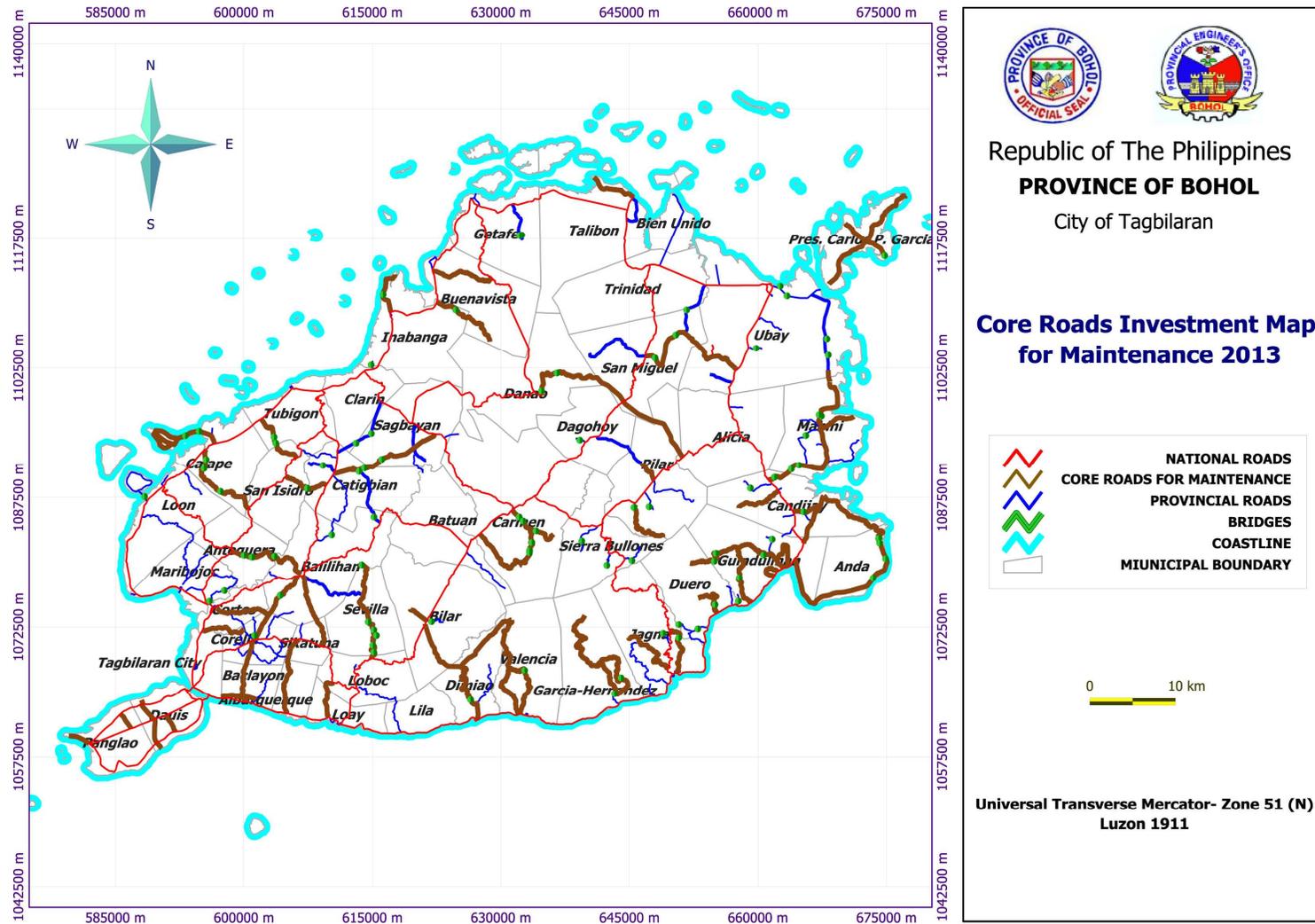
#### 4.10 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2011



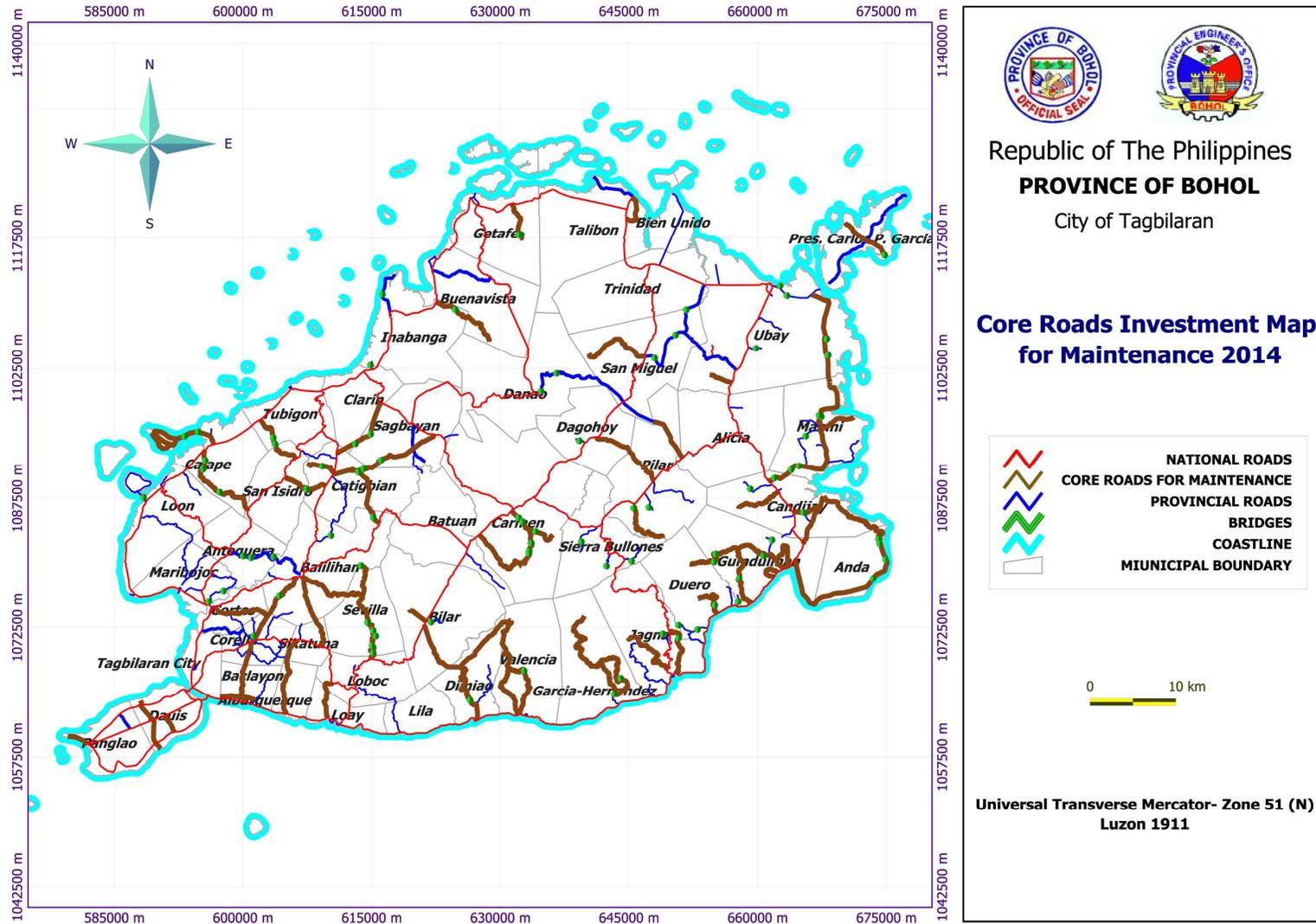
#### 4.11 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2012



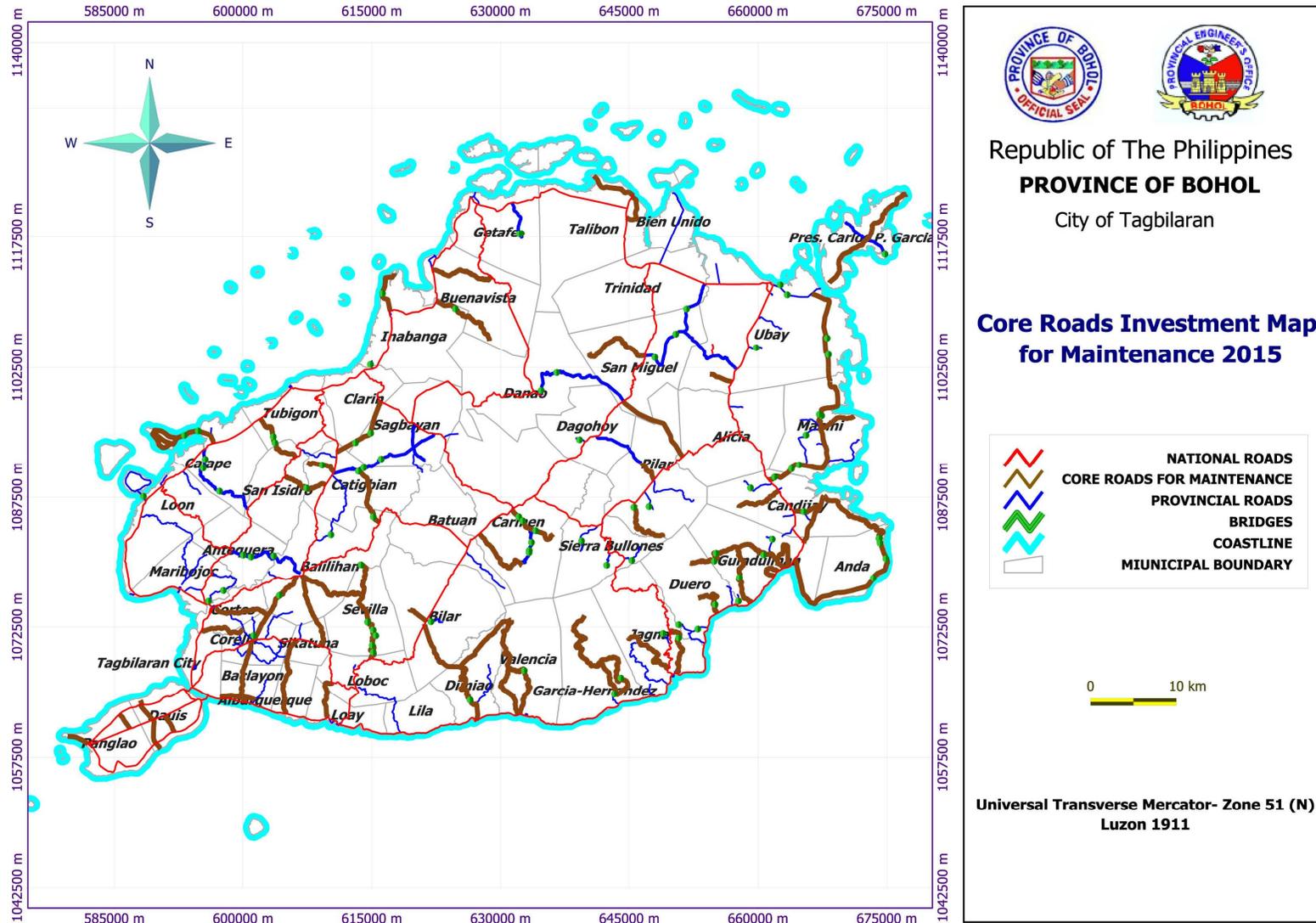
### 4.12 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2013



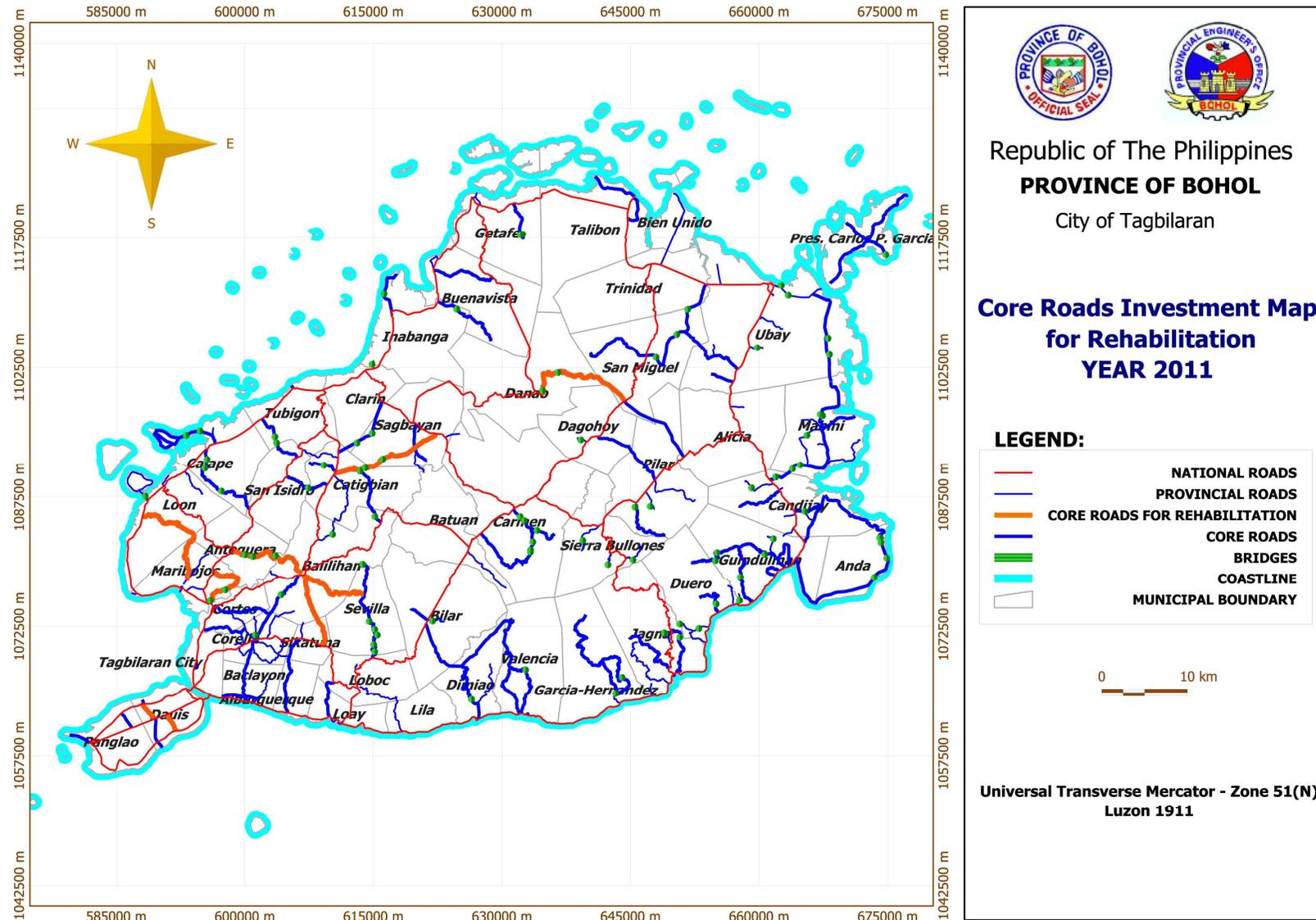
### 4.13 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2014



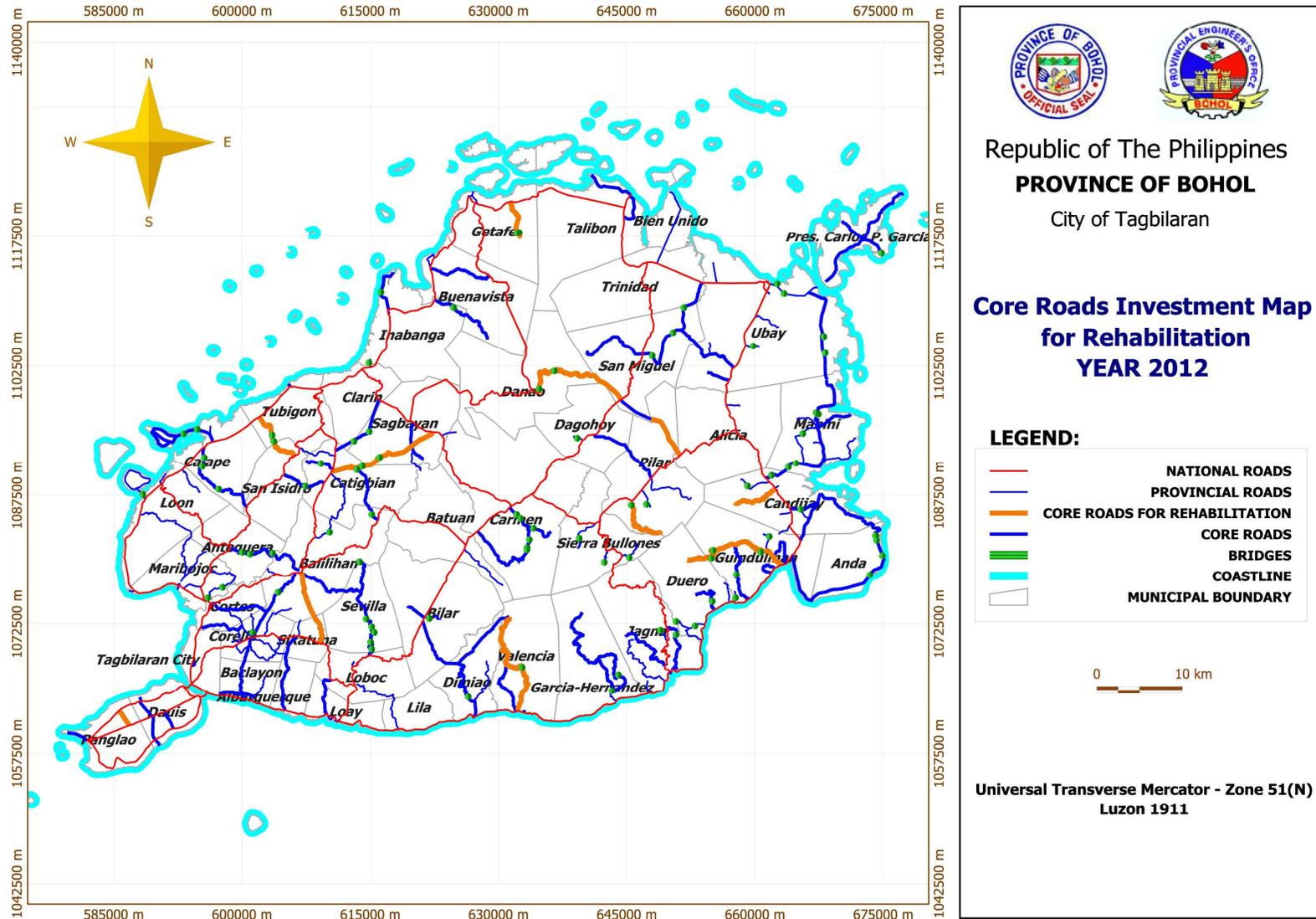
#### 4.14 Road Investment Map: Maintenance, 2015



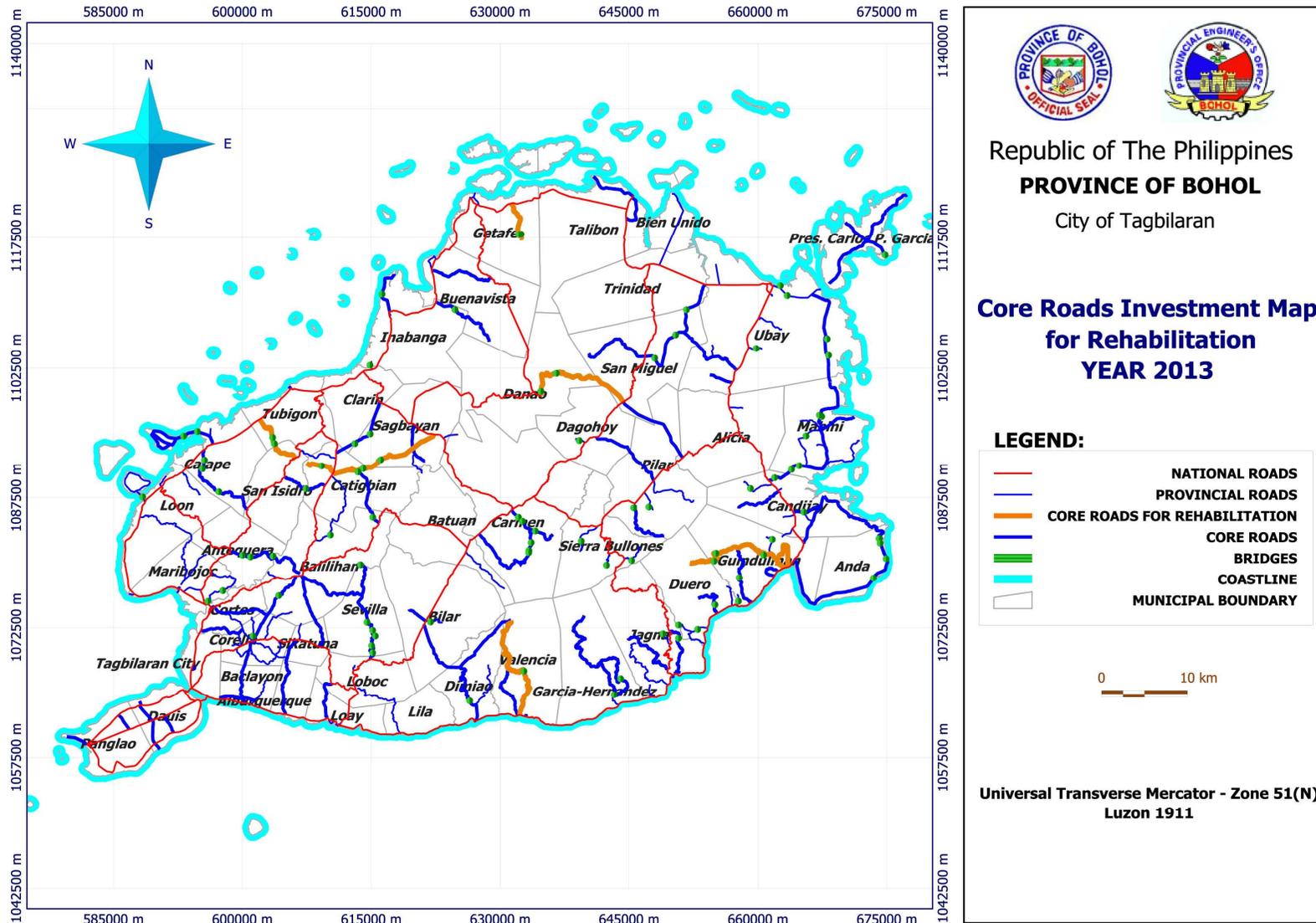
#### 4.15 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2011



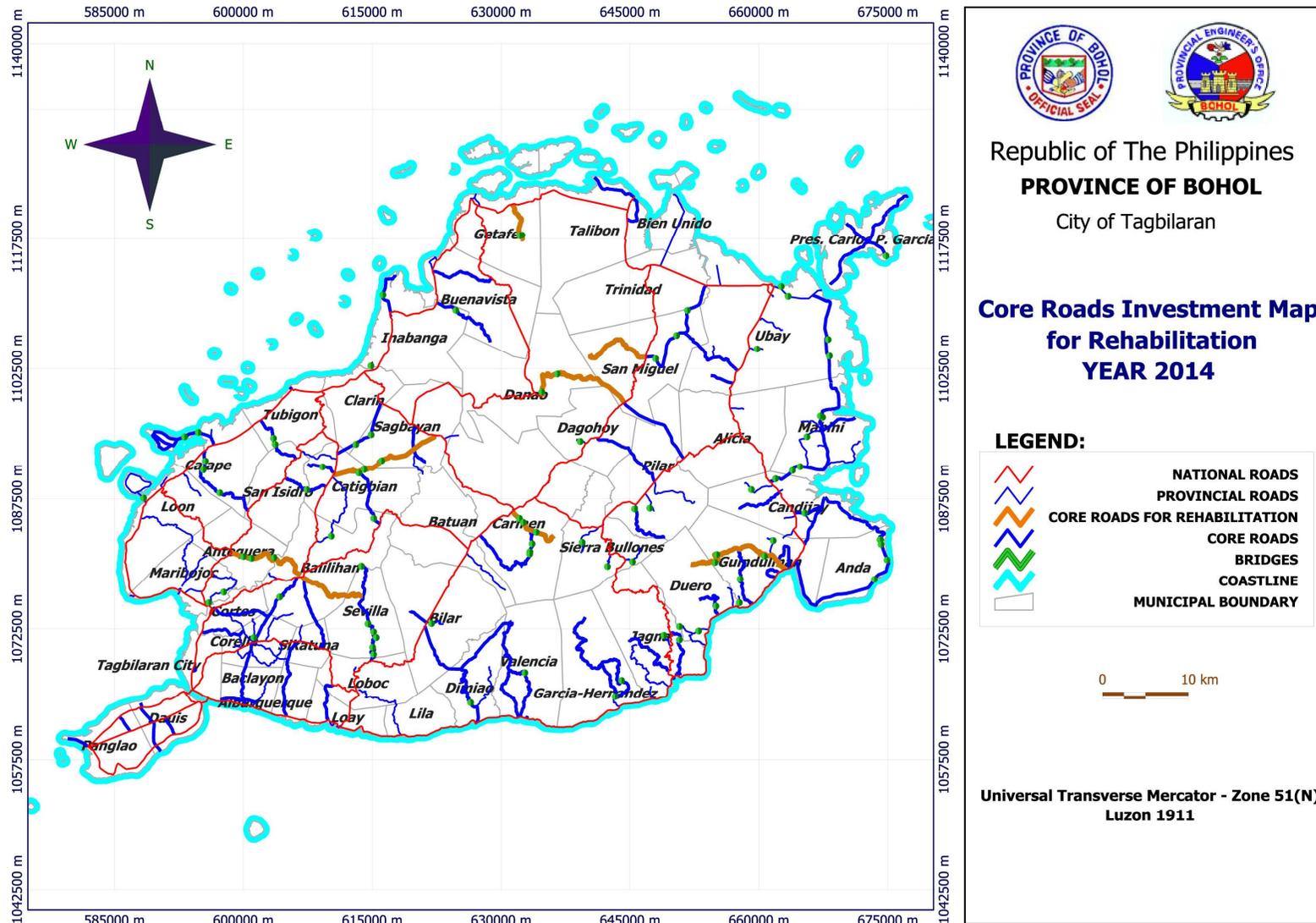
#### 4.16 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2012



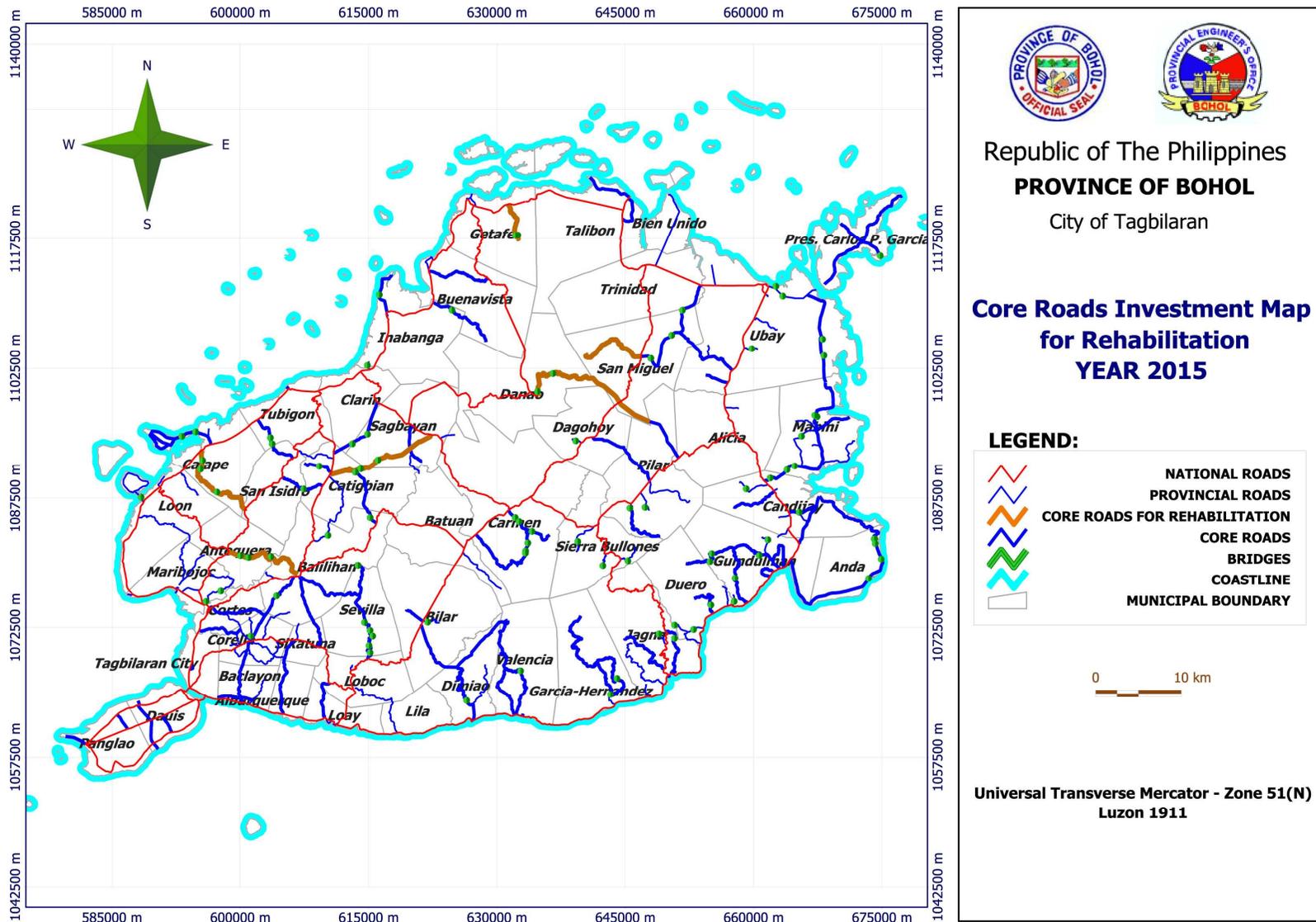
### 4.17 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2013



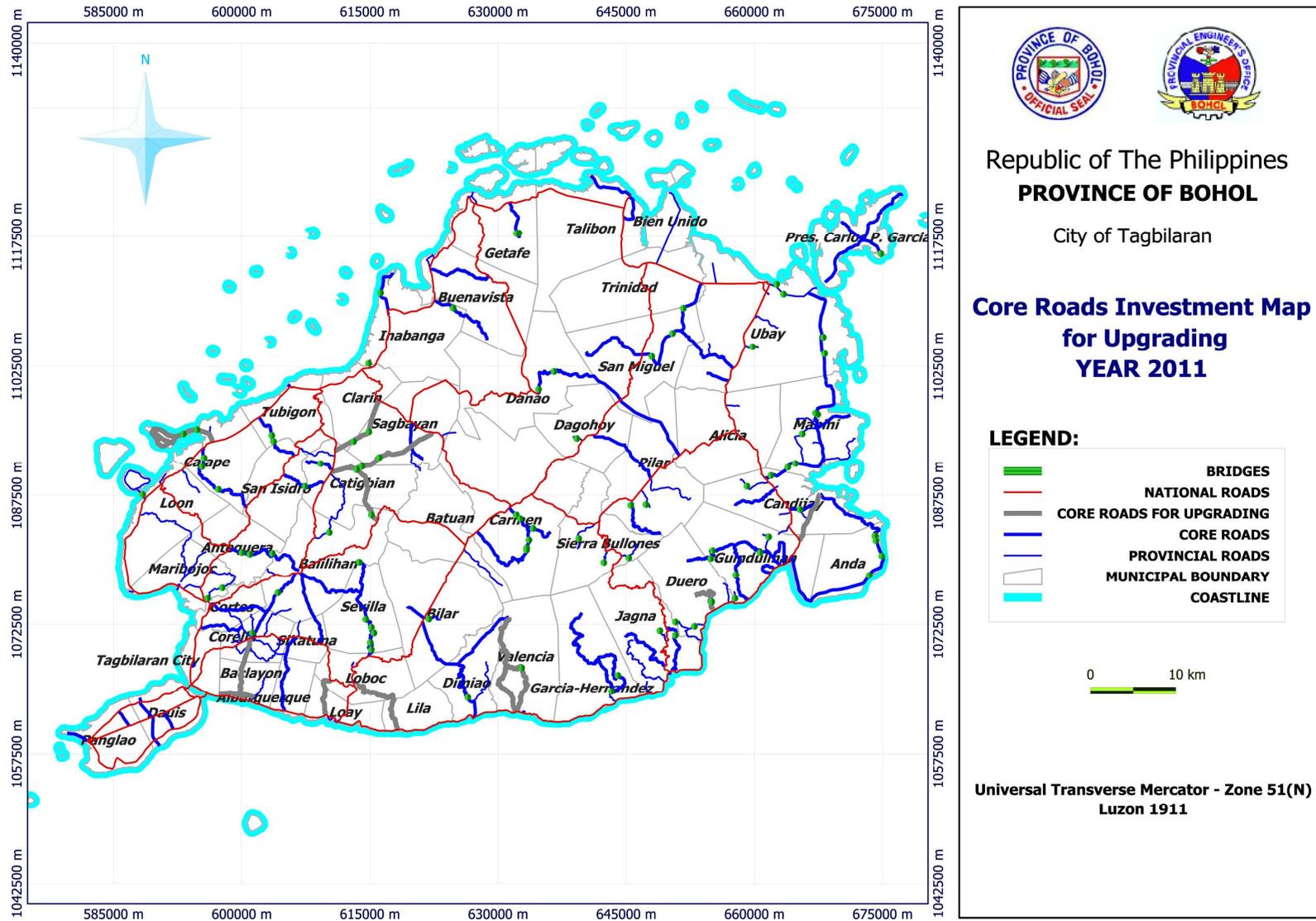
#### 4.18 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2014



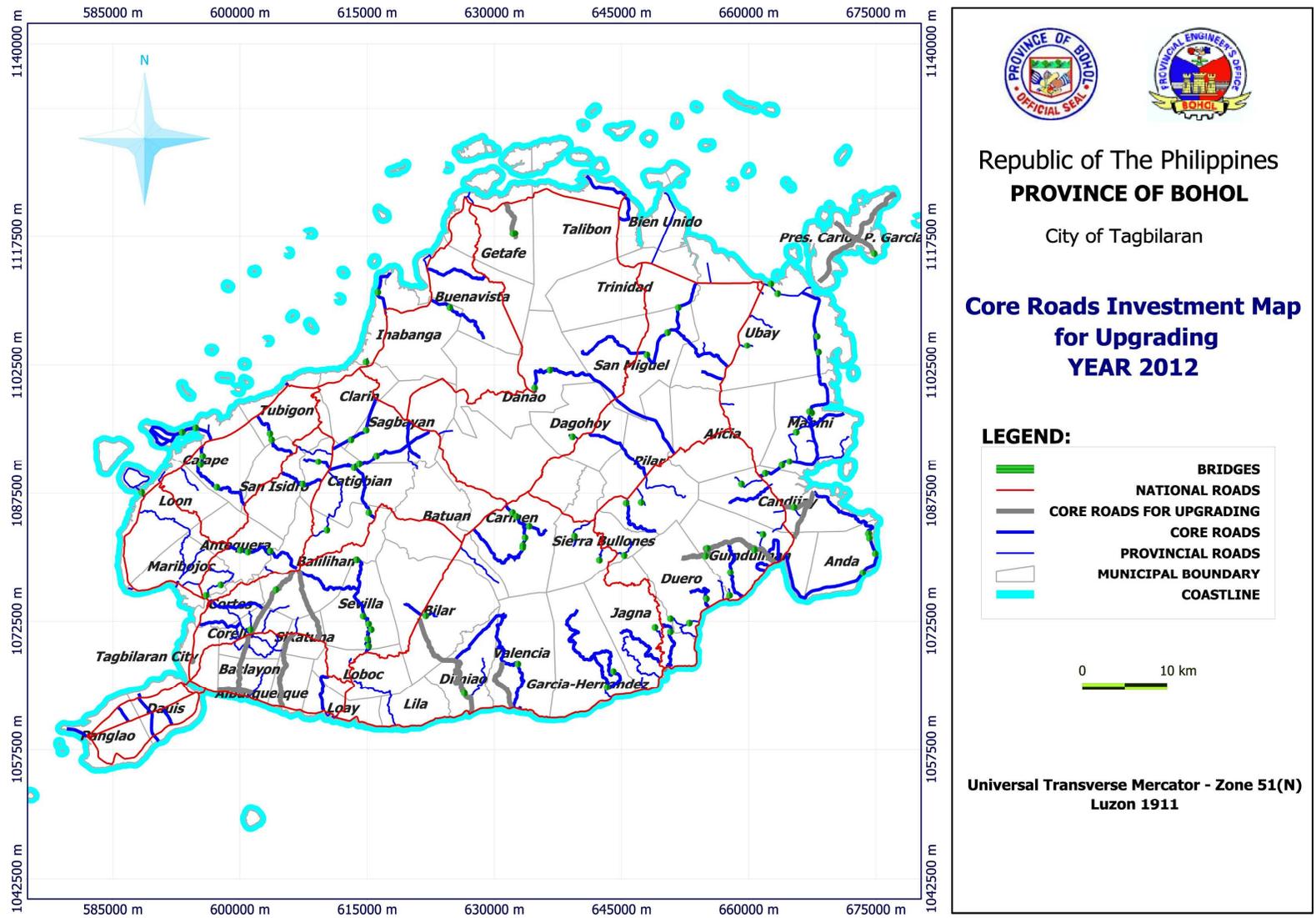
### 4.19 Road Investment Map: Rehabilitation, 2015



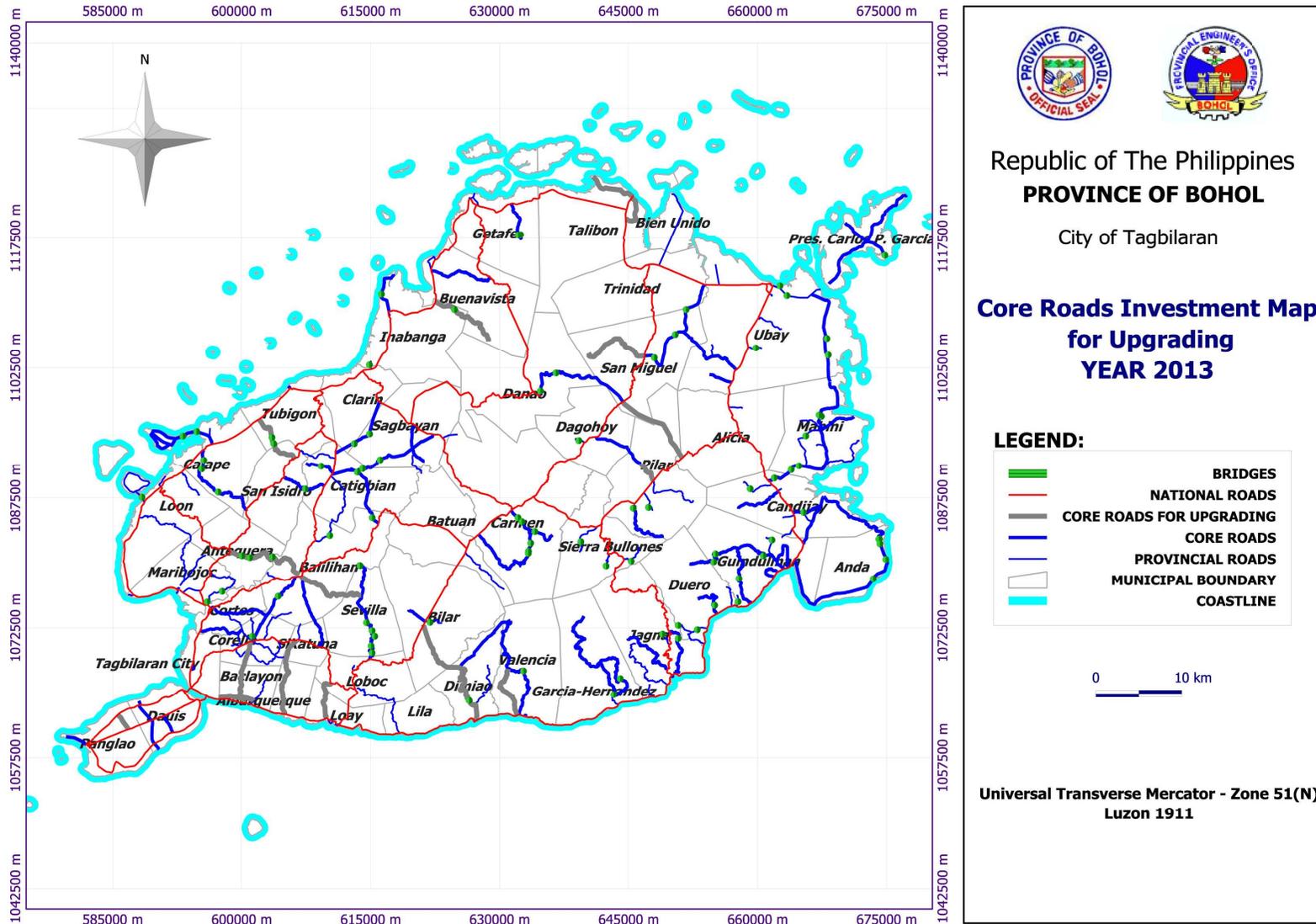
## 4.20 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2011



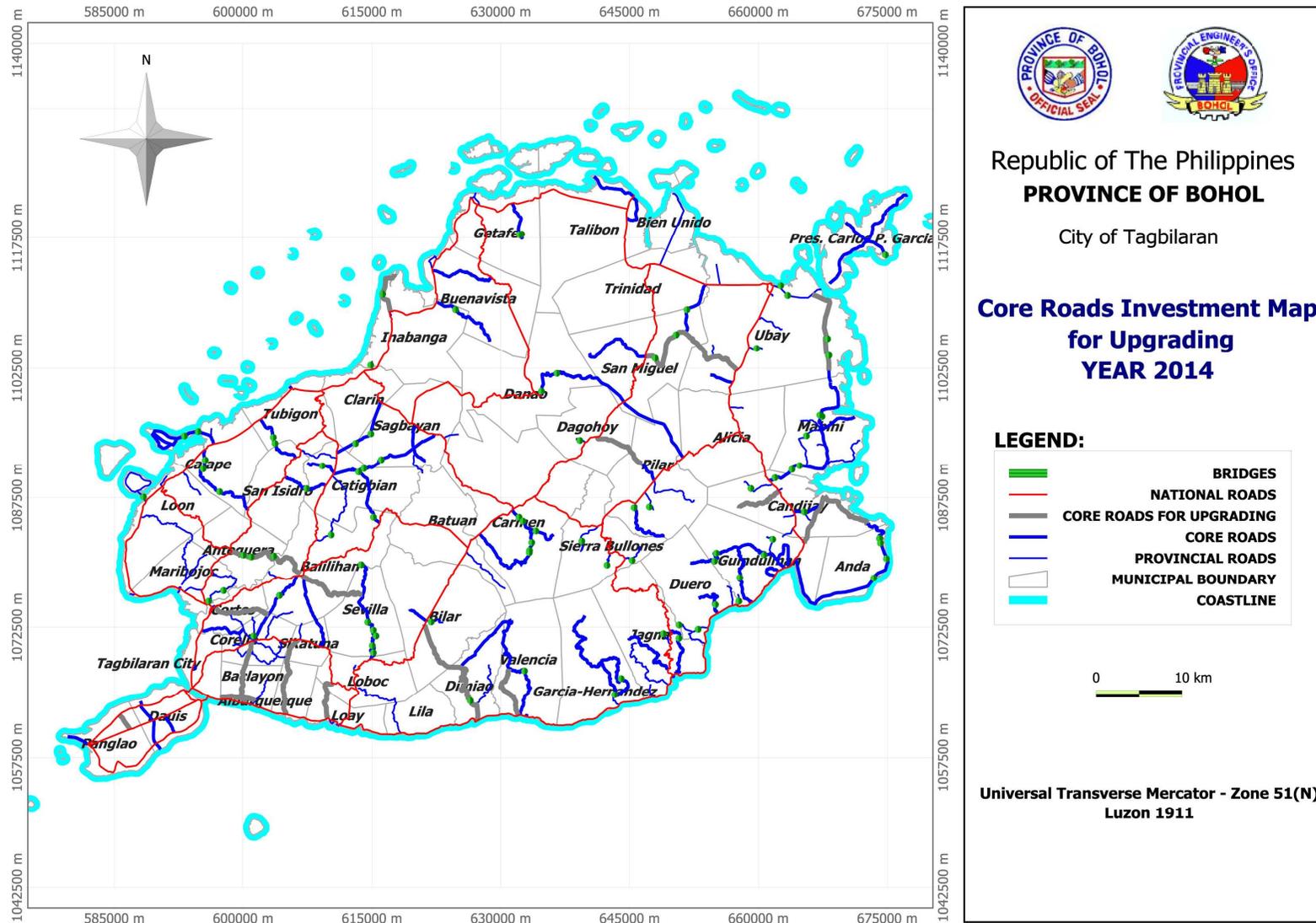
### 4.21 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2012



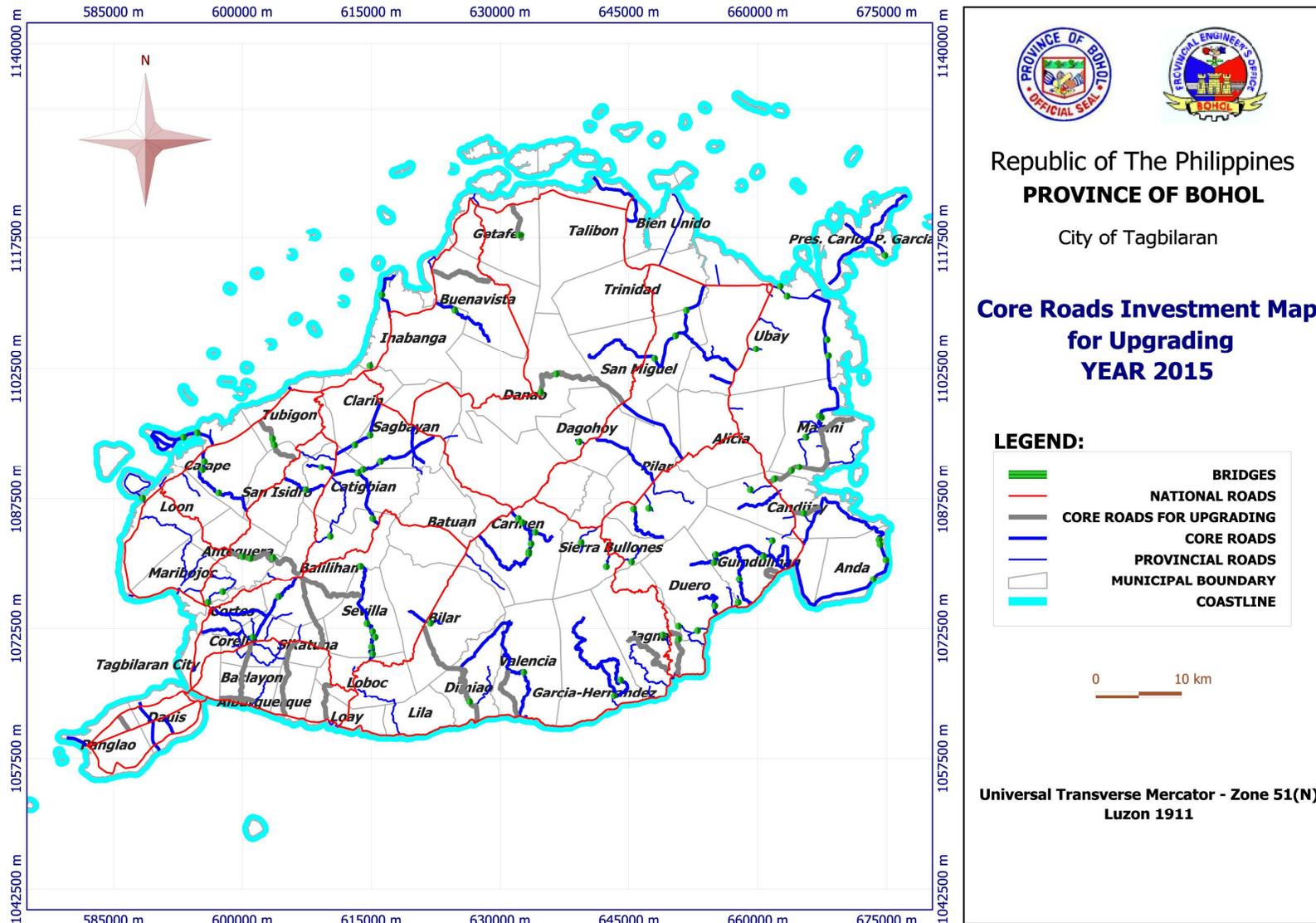
## 4.22 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2013



### 4.23 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2014



#### 4.24 Road Investment Map: Upgrading, 2015



ANNEXURE 5

ROAD DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND SELECTION CRITERIA

## Annexure 5 – Road Development Prioritization

- Road Development Prioritisation
- Selection Criteria
- Selection Process and Results

Due to resource constraints, a realistic number from the 164 provincial road sections had to be determined for enlistment in the Core Road Network which would be prioritized for road management from 2011 to 2015. In selecting and prioritizing roads for development, a process that is systematic, repeatable, transparent and inclusive is deemed most effective. The selection criteria consider issues such as accessibility to services, contribution to economic activity, environmental protection, building social capital, peace and conflict issues, and gender equity.

Prior to the actual selection and prioritization process during a Road Stakeholders' Workshop on 15-17 February 2011, a number of data gathering activities were conducted (from July 2010 to January 2011) to provide stakeholders with objective information on which to base their decision. These included an updated inventory of the province's roads, surface condition and traffic volume, including sections and specifications for rehabilitation, upgrading and maintenance, as well as their connectivity to social and economic hubs, and considerations like poverty incidence, peace and order, and environmental conditions. To facilitate the selection of the roads to be prioritized, the stakeholder-participants were provided with tools including the following:

- a Base Map which indicated the Administrative Boundaries, Existing Land Use, Access Infrastructure
- a Population Map and Population Growth Map
- Desire Lines, Traffic Volume Map, Road Capacity and Condition Map, and
- Other Thematic Maps (see Table 5.1)

Table 5.1. Thematic Maps

Social Development	Infrastructure Development	Environmental Management
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Social Welfare Facility Map</li> <li>○ Health Facilities Map</li> <li>○ Education Facilities Map</li> <li>○ Culture Heritage Map</li> <li>○ Prospective Increase in Settlements Map</li> <li>○ Population Distribution Map</li> <li>○ Population Density Map</li> <li>○ Proposed Housing Projects Map</li> <li>○ Poverty Incidence Map</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Base Map</li> <li>○ Transport and Access Map</li> <li>○ Bohol Backbone Project Map</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Land Use</li> <li>○ Vegetation Map</li> <li>○ Soil Map</li> <li>○ Earthquake-Induced Landslide Hazard Map</li> <li>○ Slope Map</li> <li>○ Flood Control Devices Map</li> <li>○ Water Supply Service Coverage</li> <li>○ Percentage Of Groundwater Demand</li> <li>○ Rain-Induced Hazard Map</li> </ul>

Aside from these maps, forecast on future development and alternative access scenarios were also included.

In order to visualize sustainable and safe roads, their conditions and requisite elements were determined to ensure that they bring social and economic benefits to people and communities. These were identified to be connectivity and accessibility, standard road design, road maintenance, active public participation, a road development plan which integrates hazard and risk reduction, and budget.

With the identified elements or conditions for sustainable and safe roads, the stakeholders defined the criteria for priority roads and compared these with the old set used in the first edition of the PRNDP in 2010 to determine their relevance. After a thorough discussion, it was agreed that the same criteria would be used though the weights would be adjusted. Access and Connectivity would be de-emphasized a bit and all the other elements would have the same weight instead of having Road Condition and Traffic Volume rate more than Population and Settlements, Poverty and Peace and Order Condition, and Environmental Considerations, thus:

**Table 5.2. Road Selection and Prioritisation Criteria with Weights**

PRNDP 1		PRNDP 2	
Access and Connectivity	30%	Access and Connectivity	25%
Road Condition	20%	Road Condition	15%
Traffic Volume	20%	Traffic Volume	15%
Population and Settlements	10%	Population and Settlements	15%
Poverty and Peace and Order Condition	10%	Poverty and Peace and Order Condition	15%
Environmental Considerations	10%	Environmental Considerations	15%

In rating each road segment, the stakeholder-participants were guided by the considerations listed in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.3. Road Selection and Prioritisation Rating Guide**

Criteria	Consideration	Weight (%)	Rating Guide
Access and Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Access and connectivity to barangay, municipal and national roads and bridges</li> <li>• Connectivity to roads leading to tourism sites/facilities (such as hotels and ports) and tourism potentials</li> <li>• Connectivity to social facilities such as schools, health centers, ports, and other public service facilities such as government institutions</li> </ul>	25	The better the road's access and connectivity, the higher the rating.

Criteria	Consideration	Weight (%)	Rating Guide
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connectivity to economic facilities such as community-based livelihood centers, banks, markets and workplaces</li> <li>• Connectivity in agricultural areas such as farm-to-market roads</li> <li>• Security of road users</li> <li>• Consistent with LGU priority as indicated in their development plans that also consider potential roads for future development</li> </ul>		
Road Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road (surface) condition</li> <li>• Road classification (primary roads)</li> <li>• Physical and legal conditions such as geographic terrain and right of way</li> </ul>	15	The more legal/road right of way (RROW) concerns and physical (terrain) impediments, the lower the rating
Traffic Volume	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traffic volume</li> <li>• Usability of roads</li> </ul>	15	The higher the traffic volume, the higher the rating
Population and Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty incidence</li> <li>• Peace and order considering insurgency/ conflict-affected areas</li> </ul>	15	The higher the poverty incidence and the more poverty and peace & order concerns, the higher the rating
Poverty and Peace and Order Condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population density</li> <li>• Population settlements</li> </ul>	15	The bigger the population, the higher the rating
Environmental Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road rehabilitation and maintenance of potential underground water supply and/or abundant water supply</li> <li>• Presence of protected areas</li> <li>• Vulnerability/risks/hazards</li> </ul>	15	The more environmental concerns, the lesser the rating
		100	

In interpreting the data contained in the Poverty Incidence and Traffic Volume Maps, the following rating scales were used:

**Table 5.4. Poverty Incidence and Traffic Volume Rating Scales**

Poverty Incidence		Traffic Volume	
Poverty Incidence %	Points	Average Daily Traffic Volume	Points
60 % or above	15	3,500 – 4,000	15
50 – 59 %	13	3,000 – 3,499	13
40 – 49 %	11	2,500 – 2,999	11
30 – 39	9	2,000 – 2,499	9
20 – 29	7	1,500 – 1,999	7
10 – 19	5	1,000 – 1,499	5
9 or below	3	500 – 999	3
		0 – 499	2

Divided into the four management areas or Road Management Units (RMUs) of the Provincial Government, the participants evaluated the 164 road segments using the visual aids prepared by the PEO and posted on the walls of the workshop venue. Each visual aid included a map showing the location of the road stretch and other vital information including traffic count and connectivity. The corresponding information made it easier for the participants to rate the road sections even if some of them were not personally familiar with them. Moreover, the maps provided by the PPDO helped the participants in the selection process especially in the criteria on Poverty and Peace and Order, Environmental Consideration and Population and Settlements. The 15 highest-ranked roads per RMU would be included in the province’s Core Road Network.

The top 15 roads per RMU are as follows:

**Table 5.5. Top 15 Roads per Management Unit**

Rank	Road Section	Points
<b>Road Management Unit 1</b>		
1	Pob. (Panglao) – Doljo Road	838
2	One Way Traffic, Maribojoc	824
3	One Way Traffic, Tubigon	813
4.5	Tinago – Biking Road	809
4.5	Road to Tubigon Causeway	809
6	Tinago – Bingag Road	806
7	Tinago – Dao Beach Road	786
8	Tangnan – Acasia Road	777
9	Road to Hinagdanan Cave	774
10	Cahayag (Tubigon) – Cabanugan – San Isidro – Catigbian	763
11	Corella – Balilihan Road	737
12	Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memorial Park	735
13	Antequera – Balilihan via Dorol Road	731
14	La Paz (Cortes) – Cabaguan – Lourdes – Corella Road	721
15	Calape – Cabayugan – Tabuan (Antequera) Road	720

Rank	Road Section	Points
<b>Road Management Unit 2</b>		
1	Dimiao – Oac – Bilar Road	660
2	Albuquerque – Sikatuna Road	644
3	Garcia Hernandez – Tabuan – Datag Road	636
4	Jct. (Bilar-Dimiao) – Oac – Omjon Road	629
5	Tagbilaran – Baclayon Old Provincial Road	626
6	Jct. (TER) – Pob. (Valencia) – Anoyon – Omjon Road	625
8	Baclayon – Corella Road	602
8	Carmen – Vallehermoso Road	602
8	Jct. (LIR) – Quinoguitan – Sevilla – Janopol Road	602
10	Buenos Aires – Nueva Vida – Monte Hermoso Road	600
11	Roxas Park – Abijilan Togbongon – Tabuan Road	586
12	Guadalupe – Monte Video Road	569
13	Canmanico – Anonang Road	565
14	Hinawanan (Loay) – Concepcion – Jct. (Loboc – Sikatuna)	560
15	Bilar – Sevilla Road	552
<b>Road Management Unit 3</b>		
1	San Miguel – Tomoc – Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	734
2	Catigbian – Canmano Road	731
3	Inabanga – Sagbayan via Lapacan – Magtangtang Road	718
4	Pob. – Bonot-Bonot – Tiguman – Overland Road	716
5	Jct. (LIR) – Mahayag – Danao Road	695
6	Catigbian – Clarin via Bogtongbood Road	692
7	Cabulao – Ondol (Mabini) – Union (Ubay) Road	690
8	Alegria (Catigbian) – Baang – Jagbuaya – Janoyon Road	686
9	Pob. – San Isidro Road , Talibon	667
10	Pob. (Inabanga) – Lawis Road	662
11	Pitogo – Aguinging Road	660
12	San Miguel – Bayongan – Bulilis – Mabuhay (Ubay) Road	655
13.5	Jct. (TER) – San Pascual (Ubay) – Mahayag (San Miguel)	654
13.5	Popoo – Tugas Road	654
15	Jct. (LIR) – Mahayag – Katipunan Road	651
<b>Road Management Unit 4</b>		
1	Jct. (TER) – Guindulman – Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	1242
2	Jct. (TER) – Guindulman – Anda – Badiang Road	1224
3	Road to Jagna Wharf	1153
4	Road Around Jagna Market	1142
5	Cabulao – Ondol (Mabini) – Union (Ubay) Road	1134
6	Jct. (TER) – Mabini – Cabulao – Lungsodaan – Pook Road	1125
7	Jct. (LIR) – Mahayag – Katipunan Road	1123
8	Jct. (TER) – Guioang – Cogtong Road	1108
9	Jct. (TER) – Candijay – Cogtong Road	1105
10	Cogtong (Candijay) – Panas – Pangpang – Badiang Road	1085
11	Itum – Duay – Payao Road	1083

Rank	Road Section	Points
12	Jagna – Cabungaan – Lonoy Road	1074
13	Pob. – Casbu – Circumferential Road	1052
14	Road in front Central School, Jagna	1039
15	Bagumbayan – Estaca Road	1019

However, when these roads were presented in the plenary session, it was noted that some of them were in good condition and thus needed only very minimal maintenance cost. It was decided that these roads would be retained in the core road list but additional road sections would be added. Thus, for RMU 1, 21 road sections were included since six in the top 15 were already paved roads; for RMUs 2 and 3, the number remained at 15; while 17 road sections were listed for RMU 4.

A further review by the PEO engineers at a later date resulted in a core road list comprised of 21 in RMU 1, still 15 in RMU 2, and 20 each in RMUs 3 and 4.

The final list of roads comprising the core road network is as follows:

**Table 5.6. Provincial Core Road Network, 2011-2015**

RMU 1	RMU 2	RMU 3	RMU 4
1. Pob. (Panglao)-Doljo Road	1. Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road	1. Catigbian-Canmano Road	1. Jct. (TER)-Gindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road
2. Tinago-Biking Road	2. Alburquerque-Sikatuna Road	2. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	2. Jct. (TER)-Guindulman-Anda- Badiang Road
3. Tinago-Bingag Road	3. G-Hernandez-Tabuan Road	3. Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Rd	3. Road to Jagna Wharf
4. Tinago-Dao Beach Road	4. Jct. Bilar-Dimiao Road	4. Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road	4. Road around Jagna Market
5. Tangnan-Acacia Road	5. Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Provincial Road	5. Pob. Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman-Overland Road	5. Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road
6. Road to Hinagdanan Cave	6. Jct. (TER)-Pob.Valencia-Anoyon-Omjon Road	6. Catigbian-Clarín via Bogtongbood Road	6. Jct. (TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road
7. Cahayag (Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	7. Baclayon-Corella Road	7. Alegria (Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road	7. Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (Pilar-Alicia Side)
8. Corella-Balilihan Road	8. Jct.(LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla Janopol Road	8. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road	8. Jct. (TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road
9. Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memorial Park (Tagbilaran City)	9. Carmen-Vallehermoso Road	9. Popoo-Tugas Road	9. Jct. (TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road
10. Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Road	10. Buenos Aires-Nueva Vida-Montehermoso Rd	10. Pob. San Francisco Road, Talibon	10. Cogtong (Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road
11. La Paz (Cortes)-Cabaguan-Lourdes-Corella Road	11. Roxas Park-Abijilan-Togbongon-Tabuan Road	11. San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay (Ubay) Road	11. Itum-Duay-Payao Road
12. Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan (Antequera) Rd	12. Guadalupe-Montevideo Road	12. Pitogo-Aguining Road	12. Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road
13. Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road	13. Canmanico-Anonang Road, Valencia	13. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel Side)	13. Pob.-Casbu-Circumferential Road

14. Pob. (Cortes)-Jct. (Corella)-Balilihan Road	14. Hinawanan-Concepcion-Jct. Loboc-Sikatuna Road	14. Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road	14. Road in front Central School, Jagna
15. Calape-Pangangan Road	15. Bilar-Sevilla Road	15. Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	15. Bagumbayan-Estaca Road
16. Baucan (Balilihan)-Cambague (Sevilla) Road		16. Jct. (TER)-San Pascual (Ubay)-Mahayag (San Miguel) Road	16. Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones)-Malbog- Calabacita Road
17. San Isidro-Catigbian via Caimbang Road		17. Pob. San Isidro Road, Talibon	17. Lungsodaan (Candijay)-Tambongan (Sierra Bullones) Road
18. Rizal (Catigbian)-San Isidro Road		18. Pob. (Inabanga)-Lawis Road	18. Canhaway Circumferential Road
19. One Way Traffic, Maribojoc		19. Cambangay (San Miguel)-Soom (Trinidad) Road	19. Pilar-Bagacay Road
20. One Way Traffic, Tubigon		20. Pob. (Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur - Kabasakan Road	20. Cabantian-Cansiwang-Mayuga Road
21. Road to Tubigon Causeway			

ANNEXURE 6

**GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT (GAD) GUIDELINES FOR PROJECT  
PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION  
(SPECIFIC TO INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS)**

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**Annexure 6: Excerpts from the**

# HARMONIZED GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

for Project Development, Implementation,  
Monitoring and Evaluation

*∩ Second Edition* ❁

National Economic and Development Authority  
National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women  
Official Development Assistance Gender and Development Network

November 2007

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## BACKGROUND

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In 1993 the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and the National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women (NCRFW), in conjunction with various Philippine government agencies, produced the *Guidelines for Developing and Implementing Gender-Responsive Programs and Projects*. The document sought to assist line or implementing agencies in (1) complying with Republic Act (RA) No. 7192, known as the Women in Development and Nation-Building Act, and its Implementing Rules and Regulations; (2) integrating a gender and development (GAD) perspective in development planning processes and various stages of the project cycle; and (3) addressing the issues of inadequate sex-disaggregated data and statistics for development planning and programming.

Since the mid-1990s, most official development assistance (ODA) donors have also crafted their own GAD guidelines to assist their officers, contractors, and local partners in incorporating GAD concerns in the design and implementation of their programs and projects. By early 2003, or ten years after the Philippine government issued its GAD guidelines, Philippine government agencies had been contending with often overlapping GAD checklists.

In mid-2003, NEDA and the Official Development Assistance Gender and Development Network (ODA-GAD Network) agreed to harmonize GAD requirements after reviewing the existing checklists for project development, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). This initiative aimed to produce a common set of guidelines for the Philippine government agencies and donors while allowing variations in priorities among them.<sup>1</sup>

The new GAD guidelines reflect the evolution of assistance framework from Women in Development (WID) to GAD and the current focus on women's rights. The current version of the guidelines also incorporates the suggestions of many groups in the Philippine government that have tried the original set of guidelines.<sup>2</sup>

## OBJECTIVES AND CONTENTS

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The harmonized GAD guidelines seek to promote the twin goals of gender equality and women's empowerment. Specifically, these aim to:

1. provide NEDA, ODA donors, Philippine government agencies, and development practitioners with a common set of analytical concepts and tools for integrating gender concerns into development programs and projects; and
2. help achieve gender equality in, and empower women through, projects and programs

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<sup>1</sup>The World Bank, in coordination with NEDA, compiled sets of guidelines and disseminated them during the 1 April 2003 Network meeting. A consultant was hired to simplify and harmonize the existing guidelines of NEDA, NCRFW, and ODA donors. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) provided the initial funds, while NEDA led and managed the initiative.

<sup>2</sup>The revision of the guidelines was supported by a technical assistance grant from the Asian Development Bank to NEDA.

## CONTEXT OF THE GUIDELINES

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RA 7192 provides the legal mandate for involving women in development (see sidebar). An additional mandate comes from the *Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development (PPGD)*, which envisions a society that promotes gender equality and women's empowerment and upholds human rights, among other development goals. It also commits the Philippine government to addressing issues of poverty, violence against women and other abuses of women's human rights, and the continuing invisibility of women in public affairs (see box 1).

Another document, the *Framework Plan for Women* focuses on women's economic empowerment, the protection and fulfillment of women's human rights, and the promotion of gender-responsive governance. The Philippine government has adopted gender mainstreaming as its principal strategy for pursuing these goals.

Development assistance from individual donors in the Philippines is governed by the PPGD and donor policies and strategies. The latter are shaped by national priorities of donor countries or policies of governing boards of multilateral aid agencies, as well as by international agreements. These agreements include the *Beijing Platform for Action*, the final document of the United Nations

(UN) Fourth Conference on Women in 1995; the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which provides a framework within which a range of issues may be addressed based on a core understanding of nondiscrimination and equality; and donor commitments to Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) policies contained in the 1998 *DAC Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Co-operation*. The twin goals of gender equality and women's empowerment articulated in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) gender guidelines are echoed in most of the GAD policy statements and guidelines of the major bilateral and multilateral ODA partners of the Philippines. The core requirements of the harmonized GAD guidelines apply to development programs and projects, although their application may slightly vary according to the funding focus and priorities of the donors.

### **Excerpts from the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 7192 (Rule 1, Section 2)**

"The State recognizes the role of women in nation building and shall ensure the fundamental equality before the law of women and men. The State shall provide women rights and opportunities equal to that of men.

"To attain the foregoing policy:

- a. A substantial portion of official development assistance funds received from foreign governments and multilateral agencies and organizations shall be set aside and utilized by the agencies concerned to support programs and activities for women . . .
- b. All government departments shall ensure that women benefit equally and participate directly in the development programs and projects of said department, specifically those funded by official foreign development assistance ...
- c. All government departments and agencies shall review and revise all their regulations... to remove gender bias therein."

The GAD guidelines of bilateral and multilateral donors are generally based on a strategy that treats “gender,” GAD, or gender equality as a crosscutting theme—one that needs to be “integrated” or “incorporated” in various aspects of the agency’s

**Box 1. PPGD strategies, goals, and vision**

Strategies	Goals	Vision
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enhancement of sustainable access of women to capital, market, information, technology, and technical assistance</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enhancement of employment and livelihood skills of women, particularly in high-value-adding industries and agricultural activities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of an enabling environment that will ensure the effective implementation of policies for the protection of woman workers</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Increase in women’s awareness of their economic rights and opportunities</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening of women’s</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Increased economic empowerment of women</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gender equality</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Women’s empowerment</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sustainable development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enhancement of women’s access to/utilization of basic social services</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Promotion of a gender-responsive delivery of justice to violence against women (VAW) survivors</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Formulation and implementation of legislative measures that will eliminate gender bias</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Promotion and advancement of women and girl- children’s human rights</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Protection and fulfillment of women’s human rights</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Peace and social justice</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Actualization of human potentials beyond basic needs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> GAD mainstreaming in the bureaucracy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Enhancement of women’s leadership roles and participation in decision making</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening of women’s role in promoting gender-responsive governance</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Strengthening of government partnership with media in covering various women’s issues</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: center;">Gender-responsive governance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Democratic participation</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Self-determination at all levels</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Respect for human rights</p>

Sources: *Philippine Plan for Gender-Responsive Development* and *Framework Plan for Women*.

operations, policies, programs, and projects. The Philippine government and its many donors also promote equality between women and men through a “gender mainstreaming” strategy which includes funding initiatives that address women’s human rights and gender issues or interventions that enable organizations and institutions to pursue GAD mainstreaming. The *Harmonized Gender and Development Guidelines* presents the convergence of the GAD frameworks of the Philippines and ODA donors.

## FEATURES

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The guidelines consist of three parts. Part I focuses on a core set of requirements, in the form of questions, that applies to project development in general, regardless of sector or project type. Part II deals with GAD guidelines for the development of certain types of projects, or projects in particular sectors. Part III presents GAD checklists for the management, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of development projects.

### *Focus*

The guidelines focus on (1) the process, (2) strategies, and (3) the development and management results of integrating gender equality and women’s empowerment concerns (see box 2) in various stages of the project cycle, including (a) project identification and design and assessment of projects for funding; (b) project implementation; and (c) monitoring and evaluation. To aid users of the guidelines, a Glossary of Terms is found in appendix A.

Gender equality and women’s empowerment are conceived to occur progressively at different levels. Thus, *gender equality and women’s empowerment outputs and outcomes* may be viewed and measured in terms of the following indicators:

- 📖 Improved physical welfare of women and girls; lower incidence of malnutrition, morbidity, and mortality among girls and boys; lower maternal morbidity and mortality; improved functional literacy of various groups of women, particularly among the older age groups in rural areas and among indigenous peoples groups; and improved school participation of girls and boys at various levels;
- 📖 Equal access of women and men to development opportunities (including employment generated by the project), resources, and benefits, which implies the removal of constraints, barriers, and various forms of gender-based discrimination with respect to women’s access;
- 📖 Greater understanding of women’s human rights among women and men; commitment of the State to recognizing, protecting, and fulfilling human rights, particularly of women and girls; or changes in attitudes and beliefs concerning

gender relations, as indicated by a reduction in the incidence of violence against women and a more equal gender division of labor;

- 📖 Equal participation of women in bodies or organizations created by development programs or projects; and higher representation of women in various decision-making bodies and leadership positions; and
- 📖 Equal control of women and men over resources and processes and outcomes of development.

### *Principles*

This set of GAD guidelines subscribes to the idea that development involves the expansion of freedoms and strengthening of capabilities. In this connection, it recognizes that

- 📖 equality between women and men is a key women's human right;
- 📖 participation in development is crucial to the empowerment of women and men;
- 📖 gender equality means promoting the equal participation of women as agents of economic, social, and political change; and
- 📖 achieving equality between women and men may involve the introduction of specific measures designed to eliminate prevailing gender inequalities and inequities.

### *Users*

The GAD guidelines are designed for the use of those involved in developing, implementing, managing, and monitoring and evaluating development programs and projects in the Philippines. These are supposed to help NEDA evaluate or assess projects for funding. The guidelines are also expected to assist government agencies and local government units (LGUs) not just in designing but also in implementing, managing, and monitoring and evaluating development interventions. The guidelines are likewise useful to ODA donors and their consultants for developing, managing, and monitoring and evaluating projects. A guide to the administration of the checklists is found in appendix B of this manual.

#### **Box 2. Levels of gender equality and women's empowerment**

**WELFARE:** Addressing the material and physical well-being of women and men, girls and boys. Empowerment here refers to improvement in the physical condition of women and girls.

**ACCESS:** Ensuring that resources, services, and facilities are made available to women and men. Access is related to the concept of entitlements that are conferred by the state, market, kinship, and other systems. Because women's entitlements are generally more limited, empowerment here means greater access of women to resources, services, and facilities, and making available to women appropriate and effective means

to secure resources, services, and facilities.

CONSCIENTIZATION: Challenging the existing gender division of labor or questioning the beliefs that women's lower socioeconomic position and the traditional gender division of labor are part of the *natural order*, or is "God-given"; and acknowledging the equality between women and men. Empowerment means sensitizing women and men to sexist beliefs and recognizing that women's subordination is not part of the natural order of things, but is imposed by a system of discrimination that is socially constructed, one that can be altered.

PARTICIPATION: Addressing the most visible and obvious phenomenon of inequality between women and men—small proportions of women are found in the legislative assembly or in the management of public organizations and the private sector. When development is confined to the levels of welfare and access, women are treated as passive beneficiaries. Empowering women means making them equal with men, who are agents actively involved in the development process.

CONTROL: Confronting the unequal power relations between women and men. Women's increased participation at the decision-making level will lead to their increased development and empowerment when this participation is used to achieve increased control over the factors of production, ensuring women's equal access to resources and the distribution of benefits. Equality of control means a balance of power between women and men, so that neither is in a position of dominance.

Source: Sara Longwe, Women's Empowerment and Gender Equality Framework (UNICEF 1994 cited in FPW, pp. 6-7).

### *Applications*

The guidelines apply to all types of programs and projects, supporting:

- ① the identification and design of projects and programs;
- ① implementation and management; and
- ① monitoring and evaluation.

The harmonized GAD guidelines are compatible with the GAD checklists of ODA donors and the GAD strategies of Philippine government agencies. These are formulated as minimum requirements for development projects, including those supported by ODA funds. ODA donors and government agencies may want to introduce additional requirements to fit their priorities and policies.

In accordance with Section 5 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations for RA 7192, government agencies and LGUs are encouraged to prepare and use more detailed checklists to address relevant issues or factors in their regions and sectors. These expanded checklists, however, should observe the core requirements contained in the harmonized GAD guidelines.

## Part I. PROGRAM AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT: GENERAL

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The GAD guidelines for the identification and design of development projects and programs require project proponents and evaluators to consider ten core elements of a gender-responsive project or program:

1. participation of women and men in the identification of the development problem;
2. collection and use of sex-disaggregated data in the analysis of the development problem;
3. conduct of gender analysis to identify the gender issues that the proposed project must address;
4. goals, objectives, outcomes, and outputs that include GAD statements that will address the gender issues in (3);
5. activities that respond to the identified gender issues, including constraints to women's participation;
6. conduct of gender analysis of the planned project to anticipate gender-related issues arising from the implementation of the designed project;
7. monitoring indicators and targets which include the reduction of gender gaps or improvement of women's participation;
8. project monitoring and evaluation system that includes a sex-disaggregated database;
9. resources and budgets for the activities in (5); and
10. planned coordination with NCRFW or the agency's GAD plans.

The first three requirements are related to the project identification stage, while the other seven are pertinent to the project design phase.

### PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

---

The initial phase of the project cycle involves generating information that reflects a high priority in the use of the country's resources to achieve an important development objective. It is the process of searching for viable development initiatives aimed at responding to specific issues and problems.

#### *GAD Requirements*

The GAD focus areas at this stage of the project or program cycle are:

∞ *Participation of women and men.* Since development programs and projects

address the needs of specific constituencies, the proposed female and male beneficiaries must be

involved at the earliest stage of the project. This will help ensure that their concerns and interests are taken into account in all phases of the project cycle. Major participation concerns are summarized in box 3.

**Box 3. Guide questions for participation in project identification**

- ⇒ Has the project consulted men and women on the problem or issue?
- ⇒ Has the project conducted consultations at the central agency, sub-national, or community levels?
- ⇒ Have records of the consultations with different parties at various levels been kept? Are these records sex-disaggregated?

∇ *Collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information, and gender analysis of the development problem and the target population or organization.* Documenting the involvement of men and women in project preparatory activities (identification and design) requires classifying participation data by sex of the participants. Sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information are also necessary inputs to a comprehensive analysis of the situation that includes the gender dimension of the development problem or situation and the existing gender issues. This applies to macro and micro projects or programs.

The success of the development intervention and the achievement of its goals and objectives are likely to be constrained by a variety of factors, many of which can be avoided or addressed early on before they adversely affect project success. A gender analysis of the development problem can identify gender issues arising from:

- practical gender needs, or those related to welfare and access concerns (see appendix A for a discussion of key gender analysis concepts);
- strategic gender needs, or those that correspond with the upper three levels of empowerment and gender equality; and/or
- gender gaps or inequalities and inequities in gender relations, gender division of labor, access to and control of resources, and involvement in leadership and decision making. Gender gaps originate and are maintained in a society by systems of gender discrimination through cultural norms and traditions, institutions or rules, laws, and religious beliefs.

General gender analysis questions are provided in box 4. These may be restated to fit the project situation. However, the basic question that all development programs and projects must respond to is: What are the gender issues that the project needs to address in view of its goals and objectives? In addition, they

should ask: Which women's human rights are promoted by the programs and projects?

#### Box 4. Gender analysis guide questions at the project identification stage

##### *Analysis of gender roles, perspectives, and needs*

- ⇒ What is the division of labor between women and men?
- ⇒ What are the practical gender needs of women and men that the project can address?
- ⇒ What are the strategic gender needs of women that the project can address?
- ⇒ What are the gender gaps or inequalities arising from the existing gender division of labor?

##### *Analysis of access to and control of resources and benefits*

- ⇒ What resources are available to women and men?
- ⇒ What resources do women and have control over?
- ⇒ Who has access to and control over the benefits derived from the resources?
- ⇒ What are the gender gaps or inequalities arising from the existing resource access and control profile? What contributes to the perpetuation of these gaps? Or, what are the key constraints to women's access to resources and benefits?

##### *Analysis of constraints and opportunities*

- ⇒ What are the constraints related to women's participation in the project? To attaining the project's gender equality objectives?
- ⇒ What are the opportunities related to the achievement of the project's gender equality objectives?

It must be noted that the same questions may be posed for sector or macro situation analysis using aggregate statistics (labor force, employment, credit distribution, education and training, health and nutrition, and the like).

∞ *Identification of gender issues and women's special needs that must be addressed.* Gender analysis helps proponents identify gender issues and women's special needs that programs or projects must address. The problem of providing pregnant mothers with proper nutrition is part of women's special needs, but this is compounded by a gender issue: Women usually have a small share of the available food within the household. A related issue pertains to the control women actually have over the domestic budget, which includes food. These issues have to be reflected in the summary GAD checklist for project identification (see box 5).

#### *Guide for Accomplishing the Project Identification Checklist*

The GAD checklist for project identification contains 3 of the 10 requirements for a

gender-responsive project design (see box 5). Project proponents and evaluators of the project proposal must ascertain whether or not each of the requirements has been met and to what degree these have been complied with. There are three possible responses to the question “Has the required activity been done?” These are no, partly, and fully.

**Guide for accomplishing box 5**

1. Put a check  in the appropriate column (2a to 2c) under “Done?” to signify the degree to which a project proponent has complied with the GAD element: under col. 2a if nothing has been done; under col. 2b if an element, item, or question has been partly complied with; and under col. 2c if an element, item, or question has been fully complied with.
2. A partial and a full yes may be distinguished as follows.
  - a. For *Element 1.0*, a “partly yes” to Item 1.1 means meeting with male officials and only a woman or a few women who also happen to be officials in the proponent or partner agency or organization; or with male and female officials and some male beneficiaries. In contrast, full compliance involves meeting with female and male officials and consulting other stakeholders, including women and men that may be affected positively or negatively by the proposed project. A “partly yes” to Item 1.2, on the other hand, means inputs or suggestions may have been sought from woman and man beneficiaries but are not considered at all in designing project activities and facilities.
  - b. For *Element 2.0*, “partly yes” means some information has been classified by sex but may not be key to helping identify key gender issues that a planned project must address. In contrast, a full “yes” implies that qualitative and quantitative data are cited in the analysis of the development issue or project.
  - c. For *Element 3.0*, a “partly yes” to Item 3.1 means a superficial or partial analysis has been done by focusing on only one or two of the concerns (gender roles, needs, perspectives, or access to and control of resources) while a “partly yes” to Item 3.2 means an analysis of either constraints or opportunities, instead of both, or an analysis of constraints and opportunities only by women or by men, has been done.
3. Enter the appropriate score for an element or item under column 3.
  - a. To ascertain the score for a GAD element, a three-point rating scale is provided: “0” when the proponent has not accomplished any of the activities or questions listed under an element or requirement; a score that is less than the stated maximum when compliance is only partial; and “2” (for the element or requirement), or the maximum score for an item or question, when the proponent has done all the required activities.
  - b. The scores for “partly yes” differ by element. For instance, the score for “partly yes” for sex-disaggregated data in project identification and planning (*Element 2.0*) is “1.” For elements that have two or more items or questions (such as *Elements 1.0* and *3.0*), the rating for a “partial yes” is the sum of the scores of the items or questions that falls short of the maximum “2.0.”
  - c. Because *Elements 1.0* and *3.0* have been broken down into two items each, the maximum point (full “yes”) for each item is pegged at “1.0” and that for “partly yes” is “0.5.” The score for the element will be a positive number that is lower than “2.0,” the maximum score for the element.
4. For an element (col. 1) that has more than one item or question, add the score for the items and enter the sum in the thickly bordered cell for the element.
5. Add the scores in the thickly bordered cells under column 3 to come up with the GAD score for the project identification stage.
6. Under the last column, indicate the key gender issues identified (for proponents) or comments on the

proponent's compliance with the requirement (for evaluators).

**Box 5. GAD checklist for project identification**

Element and item/question (col. 1)	Done? (col. 2)			Score for an item/ element* (col. 3)	Gender issues identified (col. 4)
	No (2a)	Partly (2b)	Yes (2c)		
<b>1.0 Involvement of women and men</b> (max score: 2; for each item, 1)					
1.1 Participation of women and men in beneficiary groups in problem identification (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)					
1.2 Participation of women and men in beneficiary groups in project design (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)					
<b>2.0 Collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information</b> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0)					
<b>3.0 Conduct of gender analysis and identification of gender issues</b> (max score: 2; for each item, 1)					
3.1 Analysis of gender gaps and inequalities related to gender roles, perspectives and needs, or access to and control of resources (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)					
3.2 Analysis of constraints and opportunities related to women and men's participation in the project (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)					
<b>TOTAL GAD SCORE – PROJECT IDENTIFICATION STAGE</b>					

\*For elements with multiple questions, the possible responses and their corresponding scores are as follows: no, with a score of "0"; yes, with a score of "2"; and partly yes. The score for "partly yes" to an item or question varies per element, while the total score for "partly yes" to an element may be any positive score lower than "2."

## PROJECT DESIGN AND FORMULATION

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A gender-responsive design addresses gender equality issues that have been identified in a gender analysis of the development problem and issues related to project management, processes, outputs, and outcomes.

### *GAD Requirements*

In the design phase, the GAD areas of concern are as follows:

∩ *Articulation of a woman's human right or a gender equality goal, purpose, or objective.* A gender equality objective may be incorporated as part of project objectives or organizational goals to ensure that the project will address gender issues and the constraints that have been identified in the situation analysis ("Issues" column in box 5). Following the PPGD, the GAD objective may be gender equality in the control of resources, as it enables women to gain increased access to resources and, consequently, improved welfare for themselves and their children. Welfare and access goals are important, but it is crucial to recognize that equality of participation and control is the necessary condition if progress toward gender equality in welfare and access provisions is to be achieved.

The following questions may be asked:

- ① Do the project purposes incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment?
- ① Do the project objectives include gender equality and women's empowerment?
- ① Are the GAD goals of the project attainable within the project time frame and budget?

∩ *Inclusion of gender equality and women's rights outputs and outcomes.* The outputs and outcomes may be institutional or organizational changes, particularly in programs or projects that seek to mainstream GAD. Outputs may also relate to improvements in the situation or status of women and men. The PPGD gender equality and women's empowerment framework is a good guide for formulating outputs and outcomes (box 2, above). For instance, the output may be improved access of women to resources distributed by the project while the outcome may be more women-led enterprises that are sustainable, highly valued, and within nontraditional areas for women.

∩ *Support for gender-responsive activities or interventions.* Gender-responsive projects and programs address relevant gender issues and achieve their gender equality goals, objectives, or purposes by:

- 📦 supporting activities or interventions that directly reduce gender gaps and inequalities;
- 📦 building capabilities, particularly for vulnerable or marginalized women, and fully

- utilizing the skills and knowledge of both women and men;
- 📖 including strategies that address constraints to women’s participation or the attainment of the project’s gender equality goals, purposes, and objectives;
- 📖 ensuring that activities and strategies do not create a negative impact on women’s status and welfare; and
- 📖 creating a project management environment that is committed to and competent in pursuing gender equality in the project.

☞ *Review of the final project design using a gender analysis.* After the project design has been completed, a gender analysis must be conducted to ensure that the activities and strategies are congruent with the gender equality goals and the results that the project is supposed to attain, and that the project will not create gender inequalities or adversely affect women and girls. Some questions to be addressed are:

- ① Will the activities or interventions reduce gender gaps and inequalities?
  - Does the project challenge existing gender division of labor, responsibilities, and relations?
  - Will the project provide women and men with opportunities for new gender roles?
  - Will the project enable women to have equal access to resources and benefits?
- ① Will the project build capabilities, particularly among women, and fully utilize the skills and knowledge of both women and men?
- ① Does the project include strategies that will reduce or remove constraints to women’s participation or the attainment of the project’s gender equality goals, purposes, and objectives? Specifically, will the project encourage and enable women to participate in the project despite their traditionally more domestic location and subordinate position?
- ① Has the project considered its long-term impact on women’s increased ability to take charge of their own lives, including their capacity to take collective action to solve problems?
- ① How will the project avoid negative impacts on women’s status and welfare?

☞ *Inclusion of monitoring targets and indicators.* The inclusion of GAD activities, outputs, and outcomes calls for the commitment of project resources to eradicate gender discrimination or improve women’s situation and status. To ensure this, projects need to set targets and monitor project progress and accomplishments. This means:

- 📖 setting realistic time-bound quantitative and qualitative targets that signify concrete results of the project’s commitment to gender equality and GAD goals;
- 📖 choosing gender equality and women’s empowerment indicators that will measure the GAD results at output and outcome levels; and
- 📖 requiring the collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information to support the project’s GAD monitoring.

∇ *Commitment of resources to activities and interventions that will enable the project to promote gender equality and women's empowerment.* The effectiveness of project activities is often hampered by the amount of resources (financial and human) that a project is willing to commit to achieving GAD goals. The inclusion of gender equality goals, results, and targets generally requires making sufficient resources available to attain gender equality and women's empowerment through project intervention.

∇ *Congruence of the GAD agenda of the project with that of the Philippine government.* Many government departments, bureaus, and offices have GAD strategies and action plans that, with NCRFW, promote the government's GAD agenda. Several agencies have developed their GAD strategies or action plans. Because programs and projects are finite, the sustainability of GAD-related initiatives partly depends on how well the change agenda have been harmonized with NCRFW programs and incorporated in the GAD strategy of the implementing government agency or unit. In situations where a proposed project or program is lodged in an agency that has no GAD structure, mechanism, or strategy, the project may consider its initiatives as opportunities for promoting GAD within the agency or unit. Specifically, the following questions may be asked:

- ① Has the project design considered the GAD initiatives and structures of the partner Philippine government agency? Or, has the project involved GAD focal points in the design of its gender equality strategies? Or, does the project have a strategy or plan for coordinating with NCRFW? Or, will the project build on the agency/NCRFW/government's commitment to the empowerment of women?
- ① Does the project have an exit plan that will ensure the sustainability of GAD efforts and benefits?
- ① Are other groups involved in addressing gender issues in the sector? Will the project build on the initiatives or actions of other organizations in the area?

The project logical framework analysis (LFA or logframe) or a similar tool must reflect GAD concerns. Thus, project design must be assessed in line with the various elements of the logical framework analysis: project goals or objectives, outcomes and outputs (particularly in terms of results), and monitoring targets and indicators. To ensure that all this happens, box 5a provides examples of key questions to be asked in preparing a logical framework analysis.

**Box 5a. Suggested key questions for engendering the logical framework analysis\***

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions or risk factors
<p>Overall Objective or Long-term Goal</p> <p>③ Are women or girls specified as among the clients, targets, or beneficiaries who will <i>gain</i> in terms of improved status or material condition (life outcome) or enhanced participation in the long-term benefits of the project? OR</p> <p>③ Do gender relations in any way influence the project goal, including the distribution of benefits?</p>	<p>What measures can verify achievement of the gender-conscious goal within a given time frame and specific location?</p>	<p>③ Are the data for verifying the goal classified by sex and analyzed in terms of gender?</p> <p>③ What gender analysis tools will be used?</p>	<p>What are the important external factors necessary in sustaining the gender-conscious goal?</p>

**Box 5a. (cont.)**

Narrative summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Important assumptions or risk factors
<p><b>Project Purpose (or Specific Objectives or Outcomes)</b></p> <p>③ Does the project have gender-responsive objectives?</p> <p>③ Does the project enable women and men, girls and boys, to utilize their enhanced capacities or the resources they received from the project?</p>	<p>③ What measures can verify the achievement of gender-responsive objectives or of objectives in connection with women and men, girls and boys?</p> <p>OR</p> <p>③ How will utilization of the goods and services by women and men, girls and boys, affect their activities, practices, and</p>	<p>③ Are the data for verifying the project purpose sex-disaggregated and analyzed in terms of gender?</p> <p>③ What gender analysis tools will be used?</p>	<p>What are the important external factors necessary in sustaining the gender-responsive objective(s)?</p>
<p><b>Outputs</b></p> <p>③ Is the distribution of goods and services equally or equitably accessible to women and men, girls and boys?</p> <p>③ Do the project deliverables address gender issues that are directly relevant to the project?</p>	<p>What measures can verify that project deliverables (enhanced capacities, health services, etc.) are accessible to women as well as men, girls as well as boys, and different types of women/girls?</p>	<p>③ Are the data for verifying project outputs classified by sex and analyzed in terms of gender?</p> <p>③ What gender analysis tools will be used?</p>	<p>What are the important external factors necessary in achieving project outputs, particularly in connection with marginalized women?</p>

<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>③ Are gender issues clarified in the implementation of the project?</p> <p>③ Are project activities designed to enable women and men, girls and boys, to participate in the activities or share in the benefits?</p> <p>③ Do the project activities build the capacity of the staff to conduct gender analysis and monitor or review project progress vis-à-vis gender concerns or issues?</p>	<p><b>Inputs:</b></p> <p>③ What resources do project beneficiaries contribute to the project?</p> <p>③ Is the contribution of women as well as men accounted for?</p> <p>③ Do external resources account for women’s access to and control over resources?</p> <p>③ Has the project allocated a budget for building the capacity of the project staff to implement the project in a gender-responsive way?</p>	<p>③ Are the data for verifying project activities sex-disaggregated and analyzed in terms of gender?</p> <p>③ What gender analysis tools will be used?</p>	<p>What are the important external factors necessary in achieving the activities and especially in ensuring the continued involvement of man and woman participants in the project?</p>
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\*The questions are enhanced versions of the questions used by the International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR), 2000. after the questions have been aligned with the NEDA logical framework analysis methodology.

### Guide for Accomplishing the Project Design Checklist

Box 6 includes the other seven core requirements of a gender-responsive project; sector- specific guide questions are provided in Part II of these harmonized guidelines. The instructions below serve as a guide for project designers and evaluators.

#### Guide for project designers and evaluators

1. Put a check  in the appropriate column (2a to 2c) under “Done?” to signify the degree to which a project proponent has complied with the GAD element: under col. 2a if nothing has been done; under col. 2b if an element, item, or question has been partly complied with; and under col. 2c if an element, item, or question has been fully complied with.
2. A partial and a full yes may be distinguished as follows.
  - a. For *Element 4.0*, “partly yes” means having a gender equality statement incorporated in any of the following levels: goal, purpose, or output. A full “yes” requires the integration of gender equality in at least two of the three levels.
  - b. For *Element 5.0*, “partly yes” means having gender equality strategies or activities but no stated gender issues that will match the activities, while a full “yes” requires an identified gender issue and activities seeking to address this issue.
  - c. For *Element 6.0*, a “partly yes” to Item 6.1 means women or girls comprise less than a third of the project’s indirect or direct beneficiaries; to Item 6.2 means the project focuses on affecting socioeconomic status with no consideration of women’s empowerment; and to Item 6.3 means mitigating strategies deal only with minimizing negative impact on welfare, with no regard for status. A full “yes” to an item under Element 6.0 means women or girls constitute at least a third of the project beneficiaries (Item 6.1), the project will impact on both material condition and status (6.2), and the project seeks to minimize negative impact on women’s status as well as welfare (6.3).
  - d. For *Element 7.0*, “partly yes” means the project monitoring plan includes indicators that are sex-disaggregated but no qualitative indicator of empowerment or status change.

- e. For *Element 8.0*, “partly yes” means the project requires the collection of some sex-disaggregated data or information, but not all the information will track the gender-differentiated effects of the project. A full “yes” means all sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information will be collected to help monitor the GAD outcomes and outputs.
  - f. For *Element 9.0*, “partly yes” means there is a budget for GAD-related activities but not sufficient to ensure that the project will address relevant gender issues (9.1), or to build GAD capacities among project staff or the project agency or to tap external GAD expertise (9.2).
  - g. For *Element 10.0*, a “partly yes” response to Item 10.1 means there is a mention of the agency’s GAD plan but no direct connection is made to incorporate the project’s GAD efforts into the plan; to Item 10.2 means there is a mention of other GAD initiatives in the project coverage but no indication of how the project will build on these initiatives; and to Item 10.3 means the project has a sustainability plan for its GAD efforts but no mention is made of how these may be institutionalized within the implementing agency or its partners.
3. After ascertaining whether a GAD requirement has been done or not, enter the appropriate score for an element or item under column 3.
    - a. To ascertain the score for a GAD element, a three-point rating scale is provided: “0” when the proponent has not accomplished any of the activities or questions listed under an element or requirement; a score that is less than the stated maximum when the proponent has achieved partial compliance; and “2” (for the element or requirement), or the maximum score for an item or question, when the proponent has done all the required activities.
    - b. The scores for “partly yes” differ by element. For instance, the score for “partly yes” for Elements 4.0, 5.0, 7.0, and 8.0 is “1.” For elements that have two or more items or questions (such as Element 6.0), the rating for a “partial yes” is the sum of the scores of the items or questions which falls short of the maximum “2.0.”
    - c. For Element 9.0, which has two items (9.1 and 9.2), the maximum score for each item is pegged at “1.0” and for “partly yes” is “0.5.” Hence, if a project scores a full “1.0” in one question but “0” in the other, or if a project scores “partly yes” (or “0.5”) in each of the two items, the total rating for Element 9.0 will be “partly yes” with a score of “1.0.” If a project scores “partly yes” (“0.5”) in one item but no (“0”) in the other, the total rating for the element will be “0.5.”
    - d. For Elements 6.0 and 10.0, which have three items each, the maximum score for each item is pegged at “0.67” and for “partly yes” is “0.33.” The rating for the element will be “partly yes” if the total score of the three items is positive but less than “2.0,” the maximum for the element.
  4. For an element (col. 1) that has more than one item or question, add the score for the items and enter the sum in the thickly bordered cell for the element.
  5. Add the scores in the thickly bordered cells under column 3 to come up with the GAD score for the project identification stage.
  6. Under the last column, indicate the key gender issues identified (for proponents) or comments on the proponent’s compliance with the requirement (for evaluators).

**Box 6. GAD checklist for designing projects**

Element and guide questions (col. 1)	Done? (col. 2)			Score for item/ element* (col. 3)	Results or comments (col. 4)
	No (2a)	Partly (2b)	Yes (2c)		
<b>4.0 Gender equality goals, outcomes, and outputs</b> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0) Does the project have clearly stated gender equality goals, objectives, outcomes, or outputs?					
<b>5.0 Matching of strategies with gender issues</b> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0) Do the strategies and activities match the gender issues and gender equality goals identified?					
<b>6.0 Gender analysis of likely impacts of the project</b> (max score: 2; for each item or question, 0.67)					
6.1 Are women and girl children among the direct or indirect beneficiaries? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)					
6.2 Has the project considered its long-term impact on women's socioeconomic status and empowerment? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)					
6.3 Has the project included strategies for avoiding or minimizing negative impact on women's status and welfare? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)					
<b>7.0 Monitoring targets and indicators</b> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0) Does the project include gender equality targets and indicators to measure gender equality outputs and outcomes?					
<b>8.0 Sex-disaggregated database requirement</b> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0) Does the project M&E system require the collection of sex-disaggregated data?					
<b>9.0 Resources</b> (max score: 2; for each question, 1)					
9.1 Is the project's budget allotment sufficient for gender equality promotion or integration? OR, will the project tap counterpart funds from LGUs/partners for its GAD efforts? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)					

Element and guide questions (col. 1)	Done? (col. 2)			Score for item/ element* (col. 3)	Results or comments (col. 4)
	No (2a)	Partly (2b)	Yes (2c)		
9.2 Does the project have the expertise in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment? OR, does the project commit itself to investing project staff time in building capacities within the project to integrate GAD or promote gender equality? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)					
<b>10.0 Relationship with the agency's GAD efforts</b> (max score: 2; for each question or item, 0.67)					
10.1 Will the project build on or strengthen the agency/NCRFW/government's commitment to the empowerment of women? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)  IF THE AGENCY HAS NO GAD PLAN: Will the project help in the formulation of the implementing agency's GAD plan?					
10.2 Will the project build on the initiatives or actions of other organizations in the area? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)					
10.3 Does the project have an exit plan that will ensure the sustainability of GAD efforts and benefits? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)					
<b>TOTAL GAD SCORE – PROJECT DESIGN STAGE</b>					

\*The possible responses and their corresponding scores are as follows: **no** ("0"), **yes** ("2"), and **partly yes**. For elements with multiple items or questions, the score for "partly yes" to an item or question varies per element; the total score for "partly yes" to an element is a positive number that is lower than "2.0."

## INVESTMENT PROGRAM FORMULATION

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At NEDA, the formulation of an investment plan serves as an intermediate stage between program or project development and project evaluation. Generally, this involves the following activities:

- ① Analysis of investment gaps and preferred sector/regional areas of public investment
- ① Determining the nature and size of several programs and projects to address investment gaps and achieve a given set of goals, and identify program subsector activities (PSAs)
- ① Scheduling of investment program/project implementation, taking into account available resources
- ① Planning and financing of the investment plan by devising strategies to generate resources both from domestic and foreign sources

Several GAD-related issues need to be considered when formulating the investment plan. In *selecting and screening programs and projects*, the following must be done:

- ① Inclusion of gender-responsive priority capital forming and technical assistance projects as provided for by RA 7192
- ① Use of gender-responsive prioritization criteria, such as:
  - 📖 promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment in the areas of access to and control of resources and benefits among women and men;
  - 📖 strengthening of women's and men's participation in their own organizations and in development activities; and
  - 📖 utilization of structures and mechanisms for integrating GAD concerns.

In connection with *financing programs and projects*, at least the following must be considered: (1) conferring priority to gender-responsive projects, as provided for by the Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA 7192; and (2) monitoring the utilization and mobilization of domestic and foreign resources for gender-responsive projects and programs.

## EVALUATION OF PROPOSED PROJECTS

The assessment of a proposed project involves an analysis of its technical, financial, economic, social, and operational viability. It likewise includes the determination of its potential impact on the target area or beneficiaries. In evaluating proposed projects and in ensuring that they are gender-responsive, there are two minimum requirements:

- ① Relevant gender issues have been identified.
- ① The identified gender issues have been addressed in the project design.

The core GAD requirements or elements for the identification, design, and evaluation of a proposed project are summarized in box 7. The scores are carried over from boxes 5 and 6, or the relevant checklist from Part II of these harmonized guidelines. A proposed project is expected to get at least a “1” for each element, but preferably at least a “2” each for gender analysis (Elements 3.0 and 6.0) and collection of sex-disaggregated data (Elements 2.0, 7.0, and 8.0). The last column indicates the results that are expected to be achieved once the requirement is met. The evaluator may also use this column for his or her comments on the quality of the project’s compliance with a particular core element or requirement.

**Box 7. Summary checklist for the assessment of proposed projects**

Element or requirement	Scores carried over			Result
	No	Partly yes*	Yes	
<b>From Box 5 (p. 11) or sector-specific checklist</b>				
1. Involvement of women and men in project conceptualization and design (max score: 2)				(Inputs to project design)
2. Collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information at the planning stage (max score: 2)				(Data available for identifying gender issues)
3. Conduct of gender analysis and identification of gender issues at the project identification stage (max score: 2)				(Gender issues identified before project design)
<b>From Box 6 (pp. 18-19) or sector-specific checklist</b>				
4. Presence of gender equality goals, outcomes, and outputs (max score: 2)				(Articulation of project goals or

Element or requirement	Scores carried over			Result
	No	Partly yes*	Yes	
5. Presence of activities and interventions that match the gender issues identified to produce gender equality outputs and outcomes (max score: 2)				
6. Gender analysis of the likely impact of the designed project				
7. Presence of monitoring targets and indicators (max score: 2)				
8. Provision for the collection of sex-disaggregated data in the M&E plan (max score: 2)				
9. Commitment of resources for addressing gender issues (max score: 2)				(Budget allocation to promote gender equality and women's empowerment)
10. Inclusion of plans to coordinate/relate with the agency's GAD efforts (max score: 2)				(Indication of coherence of the project's GAD plan with the agency's)
<b>TOTAL GAD SCORE – PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGN STAGES</b>				

\*As evident from the scores in boxes 5 and 6 and the sector-specific checklists, the summary score for "partly yes" to an element or requirement may be any positive number lower than "2.0."

<i>Interpretation of the GAD score</i>
0-3.9 GAD is invisible in the project (proposal is returned).
4.0-7.9 Proposed project has promising GAD prospects (proposal earns a "conditional pass," pending identification of gender issues and the strategies and activities to address these, and inclusion of the collection of sex-disaggregated data in the monitoring and evaluation plan).
8.0-14.9 Proposed project is gender-sensitive (proposal passes the GAD test).
15.0-20.0 Proposed project is gender-responsive (proponent is commended).

## Part II. INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAM AND PROJECT DEVELOPMENT: SPECIFIC SECTORS

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To further guide designers and evaluators of development programs and projects, this section offers GAD checklists for various sectors: agriculture and natural resources, infrastructure, private sector development, and social (education, health, housing and settlement, and areas of armed conflict). Added to these are three new checklists for the justice, ICT, and microfinance sectors. The sector and subsector checklists are found in separate pullouts.

As with the general checklist, the guidelines for a sector or subsector aim to ensure that the project:

- ① is consistent with the sector thrusts and its implementation is within the mandate of the proponent or implementing agency, the objectives and thrusts of the PPGD, and the priorities of the PPGD medium-term plans;
- ① includes gender analysis to identify the gender issues it needs to consider, and to ascertain its likely gender impact;
- ① specifies relevant gender equality and women's empowerment objectives, outcomes, and outputs;
- ① includes activities or strategies intended to address the identified gender issues or needs, or enable the project to achieve gender equality results;
- ① commits human and financial resources (such as hiring a GAD specialist, providing project personnel and partners with GAD training during project implementation, and developing a gender database) to achieve its gender equality and women's empowerment goals;
- ① has a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system that specifies gender equality indicators and targets and the collection of sex-disaggregated and gender information; and
- ① coordinates its efforts with those of NCRFW, the local implementing agency, and other groups working to address the gender issues in the sector.

It must be noted that in identifying and addressing gender issues, project designers and evaluators must be sensitive to the different socioeconomic variations among women. Some women may experience different forms of exclusion because of their resource position, ethnicity, or disability. Gender-related norms and attitudes also differ among the Philippine ethnolinguistic groups and indigenous peoples. The differences among women, as between women and men, must be considered in program or project design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.

### **Part III. INTRODUCTION TO PROGRAM AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION, MANAGEMENT, AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

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At the implementation stage of a project, the executing agency or the project management office (PMO) holds the key to the achievement of GAD or gender equality results, since it interprets and implements the project's gender equality strategies and plans. However, programs and projects have a finite life. The sustainability of changes that they introduce or foster generally depends on how well the change agenda have been incorporated in the mainstream concerns of the government agency, office, or unit, and on what capacities have been developed within the agency to manage the change.

In connection with project management, two sets of concerns must be addressed. The first pertains to GAD mainstreaming, such as (1) support of project leadership, (2) staff commitment to and technical competence in implementing the project's GAD strategy and willingness to tap external GAD expertise in developing internal GAD capacity, and (3) enforcement of procedures and processes that promote gender equality and women's empowerment.

The second set of concerns seeks to ensure post-project sustainability of GAD initiatives and results by (1) involving regular agency personnel in the implementation of gender equality activities, (2) developing the capacity of agency officials and personnel for undertaking GAD initiatives, and (3) incorporating the project's GAD strategies in the agency's GAD plans.

Apart from checking on project management, the progress and performance of projects is periodically assessed as part of project monitoring. Meanwhile, project evaluation generally takes place at the end of the project, although a midterm evaluation is generally conducted in projects that run for three years or more. Monitoring and evaluation aims to ascertain the project's success in achieving its targets and goals, assess practices and processes, and cull important lessons from the experiences and problems encountered by the project. A menu of sample GAD monitoring indicators is provided in appendix C. Like the specific sectors, the GAD checklists for project management and monitoring and evaluation are found in separate pullouts.

## Appendix A: Key GAD Concepts

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*Access and control:* Being able to avail oneself of, or to utilize, a particular resource (access); the power or authority to decide on the acquisition, use, allocation, and disposal of a resource or benefit (control).

*Benefits:* Income, food, social status, and other results of human activities and development efforts.

*Gender:* A shortcut of the phrase, “social relations of gender,” which seeks to make evident and to explain the global asymmetry that appears in male–female relations in terms of power sharing, decision making, division of labor, and return to labor both within the household and in society. It directs our attention to all the attributes acquired in the process of socialization: notions of self; group definitions; sense of appropriate roles, values, and behaviors; and expected interactions in relationships between women and men. In the Philippines, as in most societies, women as a group have less access to resources, opportunities, and decision making. These asymmetries and inequalities limit their ability to develop and exercise their full capabilities for their own benefit and for the benefit of society as a whole.

*Gender analysis:* An examination of a problem or situation in order to identify gender issues within the problem/context of a project, and the obstacles to the attainment of gender equality or similar goals. Gender issues may be addressed in all aspects of the program, project, or organization. This commitment is reflected in the incorporation of GAD goals as well as in the choice of intervention strategy.

*Gender discrimination:* Differential treatment given to individuals on the basis of their gender. This generally involves systemic and structural bias against women in the distribution of income, access to resources, and participation in decision making.

*Gender issue:* Arises when gender inequality is recognized as undesirable or unjust.

*Gender needs and interests:* May be classified into practical and strategic, in the context of women’s empowerment.

- *Practical gender needs:* Those that do not challenge the unequal structure of gender relations, division of labor, or traditional balance of power, but relate to the sphere in which women have primary responsibilities. These differ from “women’s special needs” but may sometimes arise from them. Some examples are need for income to send children to school, weeding tools for agricultural work, and potable water.
- *Strategic gender interests:* Those that arise from an understanding (consciousness) and analysis of women’s subordinate situation in society.

These are the actions and strategies required to bring about structural changes and empowerment. Examples include political and legislative reform to grant constitutional equality to women, state accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), a political voice, and action on violence against women.

*Gender roles:* Those roles a society or culture defines or constructs as female or male. An example is childrearing, which is classified as a female gender role. It is not a female sex role, as childrearing can be done by men as well as by women. Gender roles may be generally classified into:

- *Production*, which consists of activities that result in the generation or production of marketable goods or services. These include crop production, fisheries, animal raising, and wage employment.
- *Reproduction*, which covers activities carried out to reproduce labor and to care for and maintain the household. Examples are childcare, food preparation, and other activities that generate goods and services for immediate household consumption.
- *Community management*, which pertains to roles or activities that produce results for the community's collective consumption, use, or benefit. Examples are mobilizing resources to secure basic services for the community, taking on leadership roles, and participating in projects and organizations.
- *Leisure*, which refers to activities that do not pertain to productive or reproductive work but are instead related to rest and recreation.

*Resources:* Anything that people need to carry out their activities. More specifically, it may be understood as anything that produces a stream of income and other benefits.

*Sex roles:* Occupation or biological function for which a necessary qualification is to belong to one particular sex category. An example is pregnancy as a female sex role, since only members of the female sex can bear children.

## Appendix B: Administration of the GAD Checklists

This appendix has three parts. The first is intended to help project proponents comply with the GAD checklist for project design. It may also be a useful reference for evaluators of project proposals. The second and third parts are meant to assist project monitors and evaluators in their assessment of the gender responsiveness of the project in the implementation and monitoring and evaluation phases, respectively.

### Part I: PROJECT DESIGN CHECKLIST

Element or requirement	Methods and sources of information
1. Involvement of women and men in project conceptualization and design	Conduct stakeholder consultations with woman and man stakeholders
2. Collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information at the planning stage	Analyze secondary sources that report sex-disaggregated data; review relevant gender-related studies done in the sector or area. IF NO SECONDARY SOURCES ARE AVAILABLE: collect primary data related to gender roles and access to and control of resources using small-sample surveys or participatory rural appraisal (PRA) methods
3. Conduct of gender analysis and identification of gender issues at the project identification stage	Analyze gender gaps using the gender equality and women's empowerment framework; activity, resource access, and constraints and opportunities profiles; and socioeconomic and gender analysis
4. Presence of gender equality goals, outcomes, and outputs	Formulate logical framework analysis (LFA or logframe) statements based on PPGD goals and strategies (box 1, page 3), levels of gender equality and women's empowerment (box 2, page 5), and the examples in the sector checklists. Box 5a provides guide questions for integrating GAD in the logframe.
5. Presence of activities and interventions that match the gender issues identified to produce gender equality outputs and outcomes	Consider gender issues identified in requirement (3) when formulating activities and interventions; assess whether the activities will produce the expected gender equality outputs and outcomes with the help of requirement (6)
6. Conduct of gender analysis of the likely impact of the designed project	Use gender analysis methods in (3) and assess the designed project in terms of whether it will create instead of reduce or eliminate gender gaps, or create rather than mitigate constraints to the participation of women and men in project activities and benefits.
7. Presence of monitoring targets and indicators	Set monitoring targets in terms of the gender objectives of reducing gender gaps or creating increased opportunities for women to participate in the project
8. Provision for the collection of sex-disaggregated data in the M&E plan	Include sex-disaggregated monitoring indicators and require the collection and establishment of sex-disaggregated database as part of the M&E plan
9. Commitment of resources to addressing gender issues	Include budget allocation for GAD activities or inputs that will facilitate integration of GAD in the project
10. Inclusion of plans to coordinate/relate with the agency's GAD efforts	Review the GAD efforts of the implementing agency; coordinate with GAD focal points in the formulation of the project's GAD strategy

## Part II: PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION CHECKLIST

Element or requirement	Methods and sources of information
<b>1.0 Supportive project management</b>	
1.1 Supportive project leadership (project steering/ advisory committee or management)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview project leaders and managers</li> <li>• Analyze project policy documents and minutes of committee meetings</li> <li>• Interview GAD focal persons and GAD consultants</li> </ul>
1.2 Availability of adequate gender expertise throughout the project	Review job descriptions, terms of references (TORs), and curriculum vitae of project managers, staff, and consultants
<b>2.0 Technically competent staff or consultants</b>	
2.1 Technical preparation of project staff members for promoting gender equality or integrating GAD; or assignment of an individual or group responsible for promoting gender equality in the project; or hiring of local GAD experts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review curriculum vitae of project managers, staff, and consultants, and the list of project consultants</li> <li>• Hold a focus group discussion (FGD) to gauge project staff's self-assessment of their preparedness for GAD work</li> <li>• Interview project managers, GAD focal persons, and consultants</li> <li>• Review reports prepared by the staff</li> </ul>
2.2 Presence of women and men in the project implementation team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review TORs and staff complement of the project</li> <li>• Discuss gender balance in project team during the FGD in 2.1</li> </ul>
2.3 Requirement that its M&E teams (personnel or consultants) have technical competence in GAD evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review TORs and curriculum vitae of members of M&amp;E teams</li> <li>• Interview project staff and a sample group of beneficiary population re GAD coverage by M&amp;E teams or consultants</li> </ul>
<b>3.0 Committed Philippine government agency</b>	
3.1 Involvement of regular agency personnel in implementing project GAD initiatives or in project-sponsored GAD training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review several documentation of GAD training sponsored by the project</li> <li>• Interview agency personnel involved in the project</li> </ul>
3.2 Agency's integration of the project GAD efforts in its GAD action plans	Review documentation/reports on the GAD strategy and efforts of the project, and compare these with the agency's GAD plans
<b>4.0 GAD implementation processes and procedures</b>	
4.1 Incorporation of a discussion of GAD concerns in project documents; requirement for subproject proposals re GAD objectives and gender analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review a sample of project documents, reports, and publications for GAD contents or messages</li> <li>• Review project criteria and instructions for subprojects</li> </ul>
4.2 Presence of an operational GAD strategy; effectiveness in integrating GAD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check GAD strategy of the project against accomplishment reports</li> <li>• Interview GAD focal persons/ consultants and other staff</li> </ul>
4.3 Budget for activities that will build capacities for doing GAD tasks (gender analysis, monitoring, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the project budget allocations for GAD</li> <li>• Check actual expenditures on GAD capacity building and activities</li> </ul>
4.4 Involvement of women and men in various phases of the subprojects	Visit a sample of project sites; hold FGDs or interviews with key woman and man informants re how the project had involved women and men

### Part III. PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION CHECKLIST

Element and guide question	Methods and sources of information
<b>1.0 <i>Project monitoring system including indicators that measure gender differences in outputs, results, and outcomes</i></b>	
1.1 Requirement for gender-sensitive outputs and outcomes	Check the logical framework analysis, or logframe
1.2 Use of GAD or gender equality indicators in monitoring activities, inputs, outputs, and results	Check the project M&E plan against the actual monitoring indicators being used
<b>2.0 <i>Project database including sex-disaggregated and gender-related information</i></b>	
2.1 Support for studies to assess gender issues and impact; collection of sex-disaggregated data on the project's impact on women and men in connection with welfare, access to resources and benefits, awareness or consciousness raising, participation, and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the list of studies supported by the project and completed research reports</li> <li>• Review documentation of project database and reports generated by the database</li> <li>• Interview project managers and staff re usefulness of GAD studies and database</li> </ul>
2.2 Collection of sex disaggregated data on the distribution of project resources to women and men, and on the participation of women and men in project activities and in decision making; requirement for subprojects to include sex-disaggregated data in their reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review the list of studies supported by the project and completed research reports</li> <li>• Review reports submitted by subprojects and check whether these contain or refer to sex-disaggregated and gender information</li> <li>• Interview M&amp;E staff re problems met in the collection and use of sex-disaggregated data</li> </ul>
2.3 Inclusion of project and subproject reports containing sex-disaggregated data, gender equality or GAD concerns, initiatives, and results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review project and subproject reports for GAD contents</li> </ul>
2.4 Whether or not sex-disaggregated data are being "rolled up" from the field to the national level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check project GAD database against the data being reported and used at the national level</li> </ul>
<b>3.0 <i>Gender equality and women's empowerment targets being met</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask a sample of woman beneficiaries re their assessment of changes in their welfare and status</li> <li>• Review reports or interview project staff</li> </ul>
3.1 Improvement in women's welfare and status been improved as a result of the project	
3.2 Enhancement of the implementing agency's capacity to implement gender-sensitive projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask relevant agency officials and GAD focal persons re project effect on their capacity to implement gender-sensitive projects</li> <li>• Review evidence of enhanced capacity</li> </ul>
<b>4.0 <i>Project addressing gender issues that arise during or from its implementation</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interview project managers and staff, including GAD focal persons and consultants</li> </ul>
<b>5.0 <i>Participatory monitoring and evaluation processes</i></b>	
5.1 Involvement/consultation with woman and man implementors as well as beneficiaries during project monitoring and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review documentation of M&amp;E visits for people met and consulted</li> <li>• Review M&amp;E reports</li> </ul>
5.2 Involvement/consultation with women and men in assessing the gender impact of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold an FGD with a sample of woman and man beneficiaries</li> </ul>

## Appendix C: Sample Sector-specific GAD Monitoring Indicators

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NOTE: The sample indicators below refer to development indicators that correspond to the gender equality results identified in the corresponding section of Part II of the original harmonized guidelines. **Project management indicators are found in boxes 16 and 17.** For the new checklists (justice, ICT, and microfinance), see relevant pullouts of the revised harmonized guidelines.

EXCERPT only:

### INFRASTRUCTURE

- Access of women/men to infrastructure/facility
  - Rate of utilization of the infrastructure or facility, by sex of users
  - Proportion of women to total users of the facility
  - Proportion of female-headed households to total households using the facility
  - Percentage change in the number of women/female-headed households using the facility
- Access to employment generated by the infrastructure project
  - Number of woman/man workers employed by the project during the project's construction phase
  - Number of woman/man workers employed by the project/organization for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of the infrastructure/facility
  - Proportion of women to total workers employed during the construction phase, by type of job
  - Proportion of women to total workers employed for O&M of the facility
- Effect on time use of the beneficiary population (women and men, girls and boys)
  - Travel time to/from market
  - Travel time to/from water source
  - Percent of time for productive activities
  - Percent of time for reproductive activities
  - Percent of time for leisure
- Participation in users' organizations
  - Proportion of women to total members of users' organizations
  - Percentage change in the number of woman members of users' organizations
  - Proportion of women to total leaders of users' organizations
- Participation in training and similar project activities

- Proportion of women to total participants in the O&M training
- Proportion of women to total participants in the leadership training
- Effect on females/males of involuntary resettlement resulting from the project
  - Number of women/men who lost their livelihood
  - Travel time of women/men to the market
  - Travel time of women/men to the workplace
  - Travel time of girls/boys to school
  - Travel time to nearest health facilities
- Participation in decision making
  - Inputs of women/men to decision making concerning the infrastructure project or facility (design, location, use, management) that are incorporated in the final decisions
  - Percentage change in the number of women assuming leadership positions in users' organizations
  - Presence/absence of GAD agenda in the project
  - Presence/absence of GAD agenda in users' organizations

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## GAD CHECKLIST FOR INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

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Infrastructure projects involve the construction of facilities, including schools, hospitals, dams, irrigation structures, and transportation systems. Some result in the involuntary resettlement of communities or households. Regardless of the type of infrastructure project, users and resettled groups are erroneously viewed as an undifferentiated population, having the same needs, vulnerabilities, access, and opportunities to participate in deciding what facilities are needed where, how they will be maintained, how much they should cost each user, and the like.

### GENDER ISSUES AND GENDER EQUALITY RESULTS

Projects in the infrastructure sector have to contend with a number of gender issues, including the following:

- Different groups of users may have divergent requirements based on the seasonality and location of their activities. Projects that are designed without considering the variations may have a great impact on women's workload and access to resources.
- Women are rarely considered for employment in construction sites, although there are areas in which women have traditionally been involved in groundbreaking tasks. Most projects do not view women as potential workers. Where women workers need to move close to the worksite, they require secure and safe areas in construction camps.
- Gender gaps are often found in women's and men's participation in users' groups that are organized to operate and maintain facilities (health centers, domestic water systems, and irrigation systems).
- Involuntary resettlement can and do affect women and men differently.

By recognizing the differences among those affected by infrastructure, projects can help achieve better *gender equality results*, among which are:

- more time for rest, productive, or reproductive activities due to shorter travel time to and from the market, basic service facilities, or sources of water and fuel;
- improved women's access to safe and affordable public transport services and infrastructure;
- greater inputs of women to the design and operation of the infrastructure;
- increased capacity of women and their organizations to influence decisions about the design, operation, and maintenance of public services and facilities;
- increased employment of women at all levels (actual construction, technical, and management) in infrastructure projects or services;
- increased numbers of women employed in nontraditional occupations; and
- improved capacity of infrastructure agencies to plan, design, implement, and monitor

programs and projects that address gender issues and the concerns of different groups of woman users or women resettled involuntarily.

## GENDER ANALYSIS QUESTIONS

Gender analysis is required at two points of the project preparation stage: as part of project identification, and after the project has been designed. The guide questions in box 3 (page 8), Part I, of this manual may be used for gender analysis at the project identification stage. Meanwhile, gender analysis questions that may be asked at the design stage of an infrastructure project are the following:

### **Gender division of labour and gender needs**

- Has the project identified activities of women and men that are related to the proposed infrastructure? And of each socioeconomic or ethnic group that it may affect?
- Have both women's and men's needs been considered in the design of the project?
- Has the project considered how it may affect current activities and responsibilities of women and men? For instance, will it affect the time women and men spend on the transport of goods to the market, travel to work, carrying of water, or collection of fuel?
- Has the project considered how participation of women and men in the project will affect their other responsibilities?

### **Access to and control of resources and benefits**

- Will the project provide opportunities for women to be employed and trained in the construction or operation and maintenance of the infrastructure? In new industries that may be attracted to the area after the completion of the infrastructure project?
  - Will the infrastructure be accessible to women and men living in poverty in terms of
    - cost of travel to and from the location of the infrastructure;
    - user fee or cost of the infrastructure; and
    - requirements for membership in the users' group?
  - Will women be involved in the users' association? Specifically, will they be involved in the decision making over rules of use and operation and maintenance?
  - Will the project adversely affect women's access to information, resources, and markets? IF SO: Has the project introduced ways of minimizing these effects? Consider the following:
    - Women's marketing of goods and other income-related activities as

- a result of the location of transport-related infrastructure
  - Employment of women who may be currently providing the service as a result of new facilities (such as bridges) or technologies
  - Resettlement of women and their families as a result of the construction of the infrastructure
  - Contact with other women (as in the case of private water pumps or piped water systems that allow them to save time for completing certain tasks)
- Has the project consulted the women or the NGOs operating in the areas on the design and location of the infrastructure?

*GAD Checklist for Infrastructure 2*

**Constraints**

- Is the proposed infrastructure socially or culturally acceptable and accessible to women? Can they use it?
- Does the project design include measures to address constraints to equal participation and benefits by women and men?
- Does the project offer facilities or services that will support women's participation at different stages of the project, including operation and maintenance of the structure?

**GUIDE FOR ACCOMPLISHING THE CHECKLIST**

Box 10 lists the ten elements or requirements for a gender-responsive infrastructure project. Each requirement is generally accompanied by a set of guide questions. The scoring system is the same as that in boxes 5 and 6, while the interpretation of the total score is the same as that in box 7. The guide for accomplishing the checklist and the interpretation of the total GAD rating is reproduced below for easy reference.

**Guide for accomplishing box 10**

1. Put a check  in the appropriate column (2a to 2c) under "Response" to signify the degree to which a project proponent has complied with the GAD element: under col. 2a if nothing has been done; under col. 2b if an element, item, or question has been partly answered; and under col. 2c if an element, item, or question has been fully complied with.
2. A partial and a full yes may be distinguished as follows.
  - a. For *Element 1.0*, a "partly yes" to Question 1.1 (or Q1.1) means meeting with male officials and only a woman or a few women who also happen to be officials in the proponent or partner agency or organization; or with male and female officials and some male beneficiaries. In contrast, full compliance involves meeting with female and male officials and consulting other stakeholders, including women and men that

may be affected positively or negatively by the proposed project. A “partly yes” to Q1.2 means inputs or suggestions may have been sought from woman and man beneficiaries but are not considered at all in designing facilities and project activities, selecting the types of capacity development, and identifying locations of facilities. A “partly yes” to Q1.3 means only certain groups of women and men are viewed as stakeholders and agents of change.

- b. For *Element 2.0*, “partly yes” means some information has been classified by sex but may not be key to helping identify key gender issues that a planned project must address. In contrast, a full “yes” implies that qualitative and quantitative data are cited in the analysis of the development issue or project.
- c. For *Element 3.0*, a “partly yes” means superficial or partial analysis has been done by focusing on only one or two of the concerns (gender roles, needs, perspectives, or access to and control of resources).
- d. For *Element 4.0*, “partly yes” means women are identified in the project objectives but only in connection with traditional roles (Q4.1); or the project has token gender equality outputs or outcomes (Q4.2). A full “yes” to Q4.1 signifies that women’s nontraditional roles are also recognized, while a full “yes” to Q4.2 denotes that gender equality outcomes and outputs are consistently pursued in the logframe.

*GAD Checklist for Infrastructure 3*

- e. For *Element 5.0*, “partly yes” means having gender equality strategies or activities but no stated gender issues to match the activities (Q5.1); while a full “yes” means there is an identified gender issue and there are activities seeking to address these issues. In the case of Q5.2, “partly yes” means the project builds on women’s and men’s knowledge and skills as a token, or not in a serious way.
  - f. For *Element 6.0*, a “partly yes” response to any of the items and questions is associated with a superficial or partial effort to address a specific issue or question. In contrast, a full “yes” involves a coherent, if not a comprehensive, response to the question.
  - g. For *Element 7.0*, “partly yes” means the project monitoring plan includes indicators that are sex-disaggregated but no qualitative indicator of empowerment or status change.
  - h. For *Element 8.0*, “partly yes” means the project requires the collection of some sex-disaggregated data or information but not all the information that will track the gender- differentiated effects of the project. A full “yes” means all sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information will be collected to help monitor GAD outcomes and outputs.
  - i. For *Element 9.0*, “partly yes” means there is a budget for GAD-related activities but this is insufficient to ensure that the project will address relevant gender issues (Q9.1), or build GAD capacities among project staff or the project agency or tap external GAD expertise (Q9.2).
  - j. For *Element 10.0*, a “partly yes” response to Q10.1 means there is a mention of the agency’s GAD plan but no direct connection is made to incorporate the project’s GAD efforts into the plan; to Q10.2 means there is a mention of other GAD initiatives in the project coverage but no indication of how the project will build on these initiatives; and to Q10.3 means the project has a sustainability plan for its GAD efforts but makes no mention of how these may be institutionalized within the implementing agency or its partners.
3. After ascertaining whether a GAD requirement has been done or not, enter the appropriate score for an element or item under column 3.

- a. To ascertain the score for a GAD element, a three-point rating scale is provided: "0" when the proponent has not accomplished any of the activities or questions listed under an element or requirement; a score that is less than the stated maximum when compliance is only partial; and "2" (for the element or requirement), or the maximum score for an item or question, when the proponent has done all the required activities.
  - b. The scores for "partly yes" differ by element. For instance, the score for "partly yes" for Elements 2.0, 3.0, 7.0, and 8.0 is "1." For elements with two or more items or questions (such as Element 1.0), the rating for a "partial yes" is the sum of the scores of the items or questions that falls short of the maximum "2."
  - c. For Element 9.0, which has two items (9.1 and 9.2), the maximum score **for each item** is pegged at "1.0" and for "partly yes" is "0.5." Hence, if a project scores a full "1.0" in one question but "0" in the other, or if a project scores "partly yes" (or "0.5") in each of the two items, the total rating for Element 9.0 will be "partly yes" with a score of "1.0." If a project scores "partly yes" for one item but "no" for the other, then the total rating for the element will be "0.5."
  - d. For Elements 6.0 and 10.0, which have three items each, the maximum score **for each item** is pegged at "0.67" and for "partly yes" is "0.33." The rating for the element will be "partly yes" if the total score of the three items is positive but less than "2.0," the maximum for the element.
4. For an element (col. 1) that has more than one item or question, add the score for the items and enter the sum in the thickly bordered cell for the element.
  5. Add the scores in the thickly bordered cells under column 3 to come up with the GAD score for the project identification stage.
  6. Under the last column, indicate the key gender issues identified (for proponents) or comments on the proponent's compliance with the requirement (for evaluators)

**Box 10. GAD checklist for designing and evaluating infrastructure projects**

Dimension and question (col. 1)	Response (col. 2)			Score for the item/ element (col. 3)	Result or comment (col. 4)
	No (2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)		
<b>Project identification</b>					
<b>1.0 Participation of women and men in project identification</b> (max score: 2; for each item or question, 0.67)					
1.1 Has the project consulted women on the problem or issue that the intervention must solve and on the development of the solution? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)					
1.2 Have women’s inputs been considered in the design of the project? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)					
1.3 Are both women and men seen as stakeholders, partners, or agents of change in the project design? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)					
<b>2.0 Collection of sex-disaggregated data and gender-related information prior to project design</b> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0) Has the project tapped sex-disaggregated data and gender- related information from secondary and primary sources at the project identification stage? OR, does the project document include sex-disaggregated and gender information in the analysis of the development issue or problem?					
<b>3.0 Conduct of gender analysis and identification of gender issues</b> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0) Has a gender analysis been done to identify gender issues prior to project design? OR, does the discussion of development issues in the project document include gender gaps that the project must address					
<b>Project design</b>					
<b>4.0 Gender equality goals, outcomes, and outputs</b> (max score: 2; for each item, 1)					
4.1 Do project objectives explicitly refer to women and men? Do they target women’s and men’s need for infrastructure? (possible scores: 0, 0.5,1.0)					
4.2 Does the project have gender equality outputs or outcomes? (see examples in the text) (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)					

GAD Checklist for Infrastructure 5

Dimension and question (col. 1 )	Response (col. 2)			Score for the item/ element (col. 3)	Result or comment (col. 4)
	No (2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)		
<b>5.0</b> <i>Matching of strategies with gender issues</i> (max score: 2; for each item, 1)					
5.1 Do the strategies match the gender issues and gender equality goals identified? That is, will the activities or interventions reduce gender gaps and inequalities? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)					
5.2 Does the project build on women's and men's knowledge and skills? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)					
<i>GAD Checklist for Infrastructure 6</i>					
<b>6.0</b> <i>Gender analysis of the designed project</i> (max score: 2)					
6.1 <i>Gender division of labor</i> (max score: 0.67; for each question, 0.33)					
6.1.1 Has the project considered whether the infrastructure or participation in the project will affect current activities and responsibilities of women and men, girls and boys? (possible scores: 0, 0.17, 0.33)					
6.1.2 Will the needs of women and men, including those affected by involuntary resettlement, be considered in the design of the infrastructure? (possible scores: 0, 0.17, 0.33)					
6.2 <i>Access to and control of resources</i> (max score: 0.67; for each question, 0.33)					
6.2.1 Will women and men have equal access to the infrastructure and other resources (including employment) distributed by the project? (possible scores: 0, 0.17, 0.33)					
6.2.2 Will women be involved in the decision making over rules for the use and operation and maintenance of the infrastructure or transport-related resources? (possible scores: 0, 0.17, 0.33)					
6.3 <i>Constraints</i> (max score: 0.67; for each item, 0.33)					
6.3.1 Is the proposed infrastructure socially or culturally acceptable and accessible to women? Or, can they use it? (possible scores: 0, 0.17, 0.33)					
6.3.2 Has the project designed measures to address constraints to equal participation and benefits of women and men? (possible scores: 0, 0.17, 0.33)					

Dimension and question (col. 1)	Response (col. 2)			Score for the item/ element (col. 3)	Result or comment (col. 4)
	No (2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)		
<p><b>7.0 Monitoring targets and indicators</b> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0)</p> <p>Does the project include gender equality targets and indicators for welfare, access, consciousness raising, participation, and control? For instance, will the following gender differences be monitored:</p>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Utilization rate of the infrastructure or facility</li> <li>- Membership and leadership in users' organizations</li> <li>- Participation in training and similar project activities, by type of training or activity</li> <li>- Employment generated by the project</li> <li>- Loss of livelihood as a result of the project</li> </ul>					
<p><b>8.0 Sex-disaggregated database</b> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0)</p> <p>Does the proposed project monitoring framework or plan includes the collection of sex-disaggregated data?</p>					
<p><b>9.0 Resources</b> (max score: 2; for each question, 1)</p>					
<p>9.1 Is the budget allotted by the project sufficient for gender equality promotion or integration? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)</p>					
<p>9.2 Does the project have the expertise to integrate GAD or promote gender equality and women's empowerment? OR, will the project invest in building capacity for integrating GAD or promoting gender equality? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)</p>					
<p><b>10.0 Relationship with the agency's GAD efforts</b> (max score: 2; for each item or question, 0.67)</p>					
<p>10.1 Will the project build on or strengthen agency/ NCRFW/government's commitment to the advancement of women? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)</p>					
<p>10.2 Does the project have an exit plan that will ensure the sustainability of GAD efforts and benefits? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)</p>					
<p>10.3 Will the project build on the initiatives or actions of other organizations in the area? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)</p>					
<p><b>TOTAL GAD SCORE - PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND DESIGN STAGES</b> (Add the score for each of the 10 elements, or the figures in thickly bordered cells.)</p>					

### Interpretation of the GAD score

- 0 - 3.9 GAD is invisible in the project (proposal is returned).
- 4.0 - 7.9 Proposed project **has promising GAD prospects** (proposal earns a “conditional pass,” pending identification of gender issues and strategies and activities to address these, and inclusion of the collection of sex-disaggregated data in the monitoring and evaluation plan).
- 8.0 - 14.9 Proposed project is **gender-sensitive** (proposal passes the GAD test).
- 15.0 - 20.0 Proposed project is **gender-responsive** (proponent is commended).

## GAD CHECKLISTS FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT, AND MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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### PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT

At the implementation stage of a project, the executing agency or the project management office (PMO) holds the key to the achievement of GAD or gender equality results, since it interprets and implements the gender equality strategies and plans identified in the proposed project. However, programs and projects have a finite life. The sustainability of changes that they introduce or foster generally depends on how well the change agenda have been incorporated into the mainstream concerns of the government agency, office, or unit, and on what capacities are developed within the agency to manage the change. This also holds for GAD efforts of programs or projects. The focus at this stage must therefore be on both the management of the project and the participation of the implementing government agency or unit.

In connection with project management, GAD concerns revolve around the following:

- Support of project leadership, which confers high priority on gender equality goals and facilitates the commitment and release of project resources for gender equality activities
- Commitment and technical competence of the project management staff to undertake or implement the project’s gender equality strategy

- Willingness of the project to tap external GAD expertise to develop internal GAD capacity
- Enforcement of procedures and processes that promote women's participation in project activities and benefits.

The development of commitment and capacity must not be limited to the project management staff members, since many of them are contractual or not regular personnel of the implementing government agency or unit. To ensure that the gender equality initiatives and results continue even after the end of the project, the following issues of agency participation need to be addressed:

- Involvement of regular agency personnel in the implementation of gender equality activities
- Development of the capacity of agency officials and personnel for undertaking GAD initiatives
- Institutionalization of the project GAD strategies through their incorporation into the agency's GAD action plans.

## PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Apart from checking on project management, the progress and performance of projects is periodically assessed as part of project monitoring. Meanwhile, project evaluation generally takes place at the end of the project, although a midterm evaluation is generally conducted in projects that have run for three years or more. Monitoring and evaluation aims to ascertain the project's success in achieving its targets and goals, assess practices and processes, and cull important lessons from the experiences and problems encountered by the project. A menu of sample GAD monitoring indicators is provided in appendix C.

The harmonized GAD checklist for project monitoring and evaluation in this manual supplements the Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES) of NEDA. Of special relevance is the gender-responsive RPMES manual that was developed and tested in Caraga Region, which contains, among others, a set of procedures for monitoring the gender-responsiveness of projects (see sidebar) that is useful for implementing the GAD checklist.

Project evaluation must assess the accomplishments of the project vis-à-vis the GAD or gender equality goals and targets it has set up for itself, the anticipated and unanticipated results (at output and outcome levels), and the process through which the results are achieved. The monitoring and evaluation activity is often participative and consultative, involving not only the implementing agency and project management office but also the key women and men affected or benefited by the project. Monitoring and evaluation exercises generally yield lessons for future activities

that a project, agency, or donor may undertake to ensure the sustainability not only of initiatives but also of gender equality and women's empowerment results. The rating system suggested in this second edition of the *Harmonized GAD Guidelines* also helps in identifying programs or projects from which "useful practices" may be highlighted and shared, as it demonstrates how gender equality and women's empowerment ideals can be fulfilled.

*GAD Checklist for Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation*

**Procedures for Monitoring the  
Gender-responsiveness of Projects**

- a. Obtain basic information on the project from the approved project proposal, initial project report, and other related documents and from the project implementers to develop the GAD profile of the project.
- b. Identify the relevant and applicable GAD indicators from the list found in Annex II of this manual which will be used in monitoring and assessing the accomplishments of the project.
- c. Identify the quarterly GAD accomplishments of the project by reviewing progress report/s and consulting with the implementing agencies.
- d. Validate the accomplishments through conduct of site visits and interview with women and men project participants/beneficiaries.
- e. Assess and analyze the project accomplishments vis-à-vis the indicators and the women's empowerment and gender equality framework. The analysis must consider the level of empowerment equality being addressed by the project and the ability of the project to contribute to the achievement of each level of the GEWEF.  
To specifically evaluate the contribution of the project on the level of Control, a focused group discussion shall be done by the PMC [project monitoring committee] with the women and men beneficiaries at the end of the project.
- f. Provide recommendations on the areas for improvement to make the project gender-responsive or more gender-responsive. Discuss these recommendations with the implementing agencies as inputs for their enhancement of the project and/or submit these recommendations to the higher committees for appropriate action/s.

*Source:* NEDA-Caraga, "Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES): A Gender-Responsive Operations Manual," n.d. pp. 34-35.

## GUIDE FOR ACCOMPLISHING THE CHECKLISTS

Box 16 contains four core elements for a gender-responsive project management and implementation, while box 17 presents the checklist for project monitoring and evaluation. Project monitors and evaluators must assess the degree to which the project meets each requirement at each of the two stages of the project cycle. The guides for accomplishing the two checklists and interpreting the total GAD score are provided below. **The score for the question and the element must be entered in the relevant column in the checklists.**

### Guide for accomplishing box 16?

1. Put a check  in the appropriate cell (2a to 2c) under “Response” to signify the degree to which a project has complied with the GAD element: under col. 2a if nothing has been done; under col. 2b if an element, item, or question has been partly done or answered; and under col. 2c if an element, item, or question has not been fully complied with.
2. The “partly yes” response is relevant in the following:
  - a. For *Element 1.0*, there are project managers or decision makers who are not supportive of GAD (Q1.1), or there is some, but limited, GAD expertise to ensure that all project contracts or efforts will contain or reflect relevant GAD concerns (Q1.2).
  - b. For *Element 2.0*, only a few members of the project staff have competence to integrate GAD in the project (Q2.1) and project policy has little to do with the presence of women in the implementation team (Q2.2) or the internal or external evaluation teams (Q2.3).
  - c. For *Element 3.0*, there is token, not consistent, participation of relevant Philippine government agency or agencies in project GAD activities (Q3.1); or some mention is made of the project’s GAD activities or plans in the agency’s GAD plan (Q3.2).
  - d. For *Element 4.0*, there is some, mostly token, mention of GAD concerns or initiatives in project documents, often in a separate GAD section, not in the rest of the document (Q4.1); there is a mention of GAD initiatives but no coherent strategy for integrating GAD into the project (Q4.2); there is a budget for one (token) GAD activity (Q4.3); or involvement of men and women in various phases of subprojects or components supported by the project are limited to the project staff or agency personnel (Q4.4).
3. The response (and score) for an element will be determined as follows:
  - a. “No” to all the items in each element means a “no” (with the associated “0” score) to the element or requirement.
  - b. “Yes” to all the questions under an element means a “yes” (and a “2” score).
  - c. A “no” or “partly yes” to at least one question under an element means “partly yes” to the element. The score for the element is the sum of the scores for its items or questions that falls short of the maximum “2.0.”
4. To get the total GAD rating, add all the scores of the elements (the figures in the thickly bordered cells). The maximum score is “8,” but a project may be considered as having a gender-sensitive management if it scores at least a “1” in each of the elements, for a minimum total of 4 points. A score lower than “2” in an element indicates that the project needs to improve its performance in that area.

**Box 16. GAD checklist for project management and implementation**

Element and guide question (col. 1)	Response (col. 2)			Score for the item or element (col. 3)
	No (2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)	
1.0 <i>Supportive project management</i> (max score: 2; for each item, 1.0)				
1.1 Is the project leadership (project steering/ advisory committee or management) supportive of GAD or gender equality goals? For instance, has it mobilized adequate resources to support strategies that address gender issues or constraints to women’s and men’s participation during project implementation? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
2.2 Has adequate gender expertise been made available throughout the project? For example, are gender issues adequately addressed in the project management contract and scope of services? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
2.0 <i>Technically competent staff or consultants</i> (max score: 2; for each item, 0.67)				
2.1 Are the project staff members technically prepared to promote gender equality or integrate GAD in their respective positions/locations? OR, is there an individual or group responsible for promoting gender equality in the project? OR, has the project tapped local gender experts to assist its staff/partners in integrating gender equality in their activities or in project operations? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)				
2.2 Does the project require the presence of women and men in the project implementation team? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)				
2.3 Does project require its monitoring and evaluation team (personnel or consultants) to have technical competence for GAD evaluation? (possible scores: 0, 0.33, 0.67)				
3.0 <i>Committed Philippine government agency</i> (max score: 2; for each item, 1)				
3.1 Are regular agency personnel involved in implementing project GAD initiatives? OR, are agency officials or personnel participating in GAD training sponsored by the project? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
3.2 Has the agency included the project’s GAD efforts in its GAD plans? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
4.0 <i>GAD implementation processes and procedures</i> (max score: 2; for each item, 0.5)				
4.1 Do project implementation documents incorporate a discussion of GAD concerns? IF APPLICABLE: Are subproject proposals required to have explicit GAD objectives and to have been supported by gender analysis? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
4.2 Does the project have an operational GAD strategy? Alternately, has the project been effective in integrating GAD into the development activity? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
4.3 Does the project have a budget for activities that will build capacities for doing GAD tasks (gender analysis, monitoring, etc.) (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
4.4 Does the project involve women and men in various phases of subprojects? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
<b>TOTAL GAD SCORE – PROJECT MANAGEMENT</b>				

### Guide for accomplishing box 17

1. Put a check  in the appropriate cell (2a to 2c) under “Response” to signify the degree to which a project has complied with the GAD element: under col. 2a if nothing has been done; under col. 2b if an element, item, or question has been partly done or answered; and under col. 2c if an element, item, or question has been fully complied with.
2. The “partly yes” response is relevant in the following:
  - a. For *Element 1.0*, the project has token gender equality or GAD outcome or output (Q1.1) or uses GAD indicators in only a few activities, inputs, or outputs (Q1.2). The two instances suggest that GAD has not been integrated into the project monitoring system.
  - b. For *Element 2.0*, there is token study of GAD or monitoring of GAD impact is limited to only one level of women’s empowerment and gender equality, that is, welfare, access, conscientization, participation, or control (Q2.1); classification of data by sex has been done in only one or two of the GAD areas cited (Q2.2); there is limited mention of GAD information in the GAD section of project reports (Q2.3); or when information are reported to higher levels of the project or agency, many of the data classified by sex at the field level have been lost or have become total figures for women and men (Q2.4).
  - c. For *Element 3.0*, not all the improved welfare or status targets are being or have been met (Q3.1); or some or a little capacity to implement gender-sensitive projects has been developed in the implementing agency (Q3.2).
  - d. For *Element 4.0*, there is little awareness within the project of the gender-related effects of the manner of project implementation; thus, very little action has been taken to address the negative gender effects.
  - e. For *Element 5.0*, there is some, mostly token, mention of GAD concerns or initiatives in project documents, often in a separate GAD section, not incorporated in the entire document (Q4.1); there is a mention of GAD initiatives but no coherent strategy for integrating GAD in the project (Q4.2); there is a budget for one (token) GAD activity (Q4.3); or the involvement of men and women in various phases of subprojects or components supported by the project are limited to the project staff or agency personnel (Q4.4).
3. The response (and score) for an element will be determined as follows:
  - a. “No” to all the items in each element means a “no” (with the associated “0” score) to the element or requirement.
  - b. “Yes” to all the questions under an element means a “yes” (and a “2” score).
  - c. A “no” or “partly yes” to at least one question under an element means “partly yes” to the element, The score for the element is the sum of the scores for its items or questions that falls short of the maximum “2.0.”
4. To get the total GAD rating for project M&E, add all the scores of the elements (the figures in the thickly bordered cells). The maximum score for project M&E is “12
5. Add the score for box 16 to the score for project M&E to come up with the total rating for the project implementation phase.

**Box 17. GAD checklist for project monitoring and evaluation**

Element and guide question (col. 1)	Response (col. 2)			Total score for the element (col. 3)
	No (2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)	
<b>1.0</b> <i>Project monitoring system being used by the project includes indicators that measure gender differences in outputs, results, and outcomes.</i> (max score: 2; for each item, 1)				
1.1 Does the project require gender-sensitive outputs and outcomes? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
1.2 Does the project monitor its activities, inputs, outputs, and results using GAD or gender equality indicators? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
<b>2.0</b> <i>Project database includes sex-disaggregated and gender-related information.</i> (max score: 2; for each item, 0.5)				
2.1 Does the project support studies to assess gender issues and impacts? OR, have sex-disaggregated data been collected on the project's impact on women and men in connection with welfare, access to resources and benefits, awareness or consciousness raising, participation, and control? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
2.2 Have sex-disaggregated data been collected on the distribution of project resources to women and men, and on the participation of women and men in project activities and in decision making? IF APPLICABLE: Does the project require its subprojects to include sex-disaggregated data in their reports? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
2.3 Do project and subproject reports include sex-disaggregated data or cover gender equality or GAD concerns, initiatives, and results (that is, information on gender issues and how these are addressed)? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
2.4 Are sex-disaggregated data being "rolled up" from the field to the national level? (possible scores: 0, 0.25, 0.50)				
<b>3.0</b> <i>Gender equality and women's empowerment targets are being met.</i> (max score: 4)				
3.1 Has women's welfare and status been improved as a result of the project? (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0)				
<p>Examples of indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The project has helped in raising the education levels and health status of disadvantaged groups of women.</li> <li>• Women's access to productive resources, employment opportunities, and political and legal status has improved.</li> <li>• The project has created new opportunities or roles for women and men.</li> <li>• Men and women have been sensitized to gender issues and women's human rights.</li> <li>• The project has supported or instituted strategies to overcome any adverse effects on women.</li> </ul>				

GAD Checklist for Project Management, and Monitoring and Evaluation 6

Element and guide question (col. 1)	Response (col. 2)			Total score for the element (col. 3)
	No (2a)	Partly yes (2b)	Yes (2c)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The project has introduced follow-up activities to promote the sustainability of its gender equality results.</li> <li>There are project initiatives to ensure that improvements in the status of women and girls will be sustained and supported after project completion.</li> </ul>				
3.2 Has the project helped in developing the capacity of the implementing agency for implementing gender-sensitive projects? (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0)				
4.0 <i>Project addresses gender issues arising from or during its implementation.</i> (possible scores: 0, 1.0, 2.0) Has the project responded to gender issues that were identified during project implementation or M&E? OR: Has the project addressed gender issues arising from its implementation?				
Examples of gender issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative effects on the gender relationship as a result of new roles or resources created for women</li> <li>Additional workloads for women and men</li> <li>Displacement of women by men</li> <li>Loss of access to resources because of project rules</li> </ul>				
5.0 <i>Participatory monitoring and evaluation processes</i> (max score: 2; for each item, 1)				
5.1 Does the project involve or consult woman and man implementors during project monitoring and evaluation? Does it involve woman and man beneficiaries? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
5.2 Have women and men been involved in or consulted on the assessment of the gender impacts of the project? (possible scores: 0, 0.5, 1.0)				
TOTAL GAD SCORE - MONITORING AND EVALUATION				
TOTAL GAD SCORE - PROJECT MANAGEMENT (from box 16)				
TOTAL GAD SCORE -PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION				

**Interpretation of the GAD score**

0 - 3.9 GAD is invisible in the project (proposal is returned).

4.0 - 7.9 Proposed project **has promising GAD prospects** (proposal earns a “conditional pass,” pending identification of gender issues and strategies and activities to address these, and inclusion of the collection of sex-disaggregated data in the monitoring and evaluation plan).

8.0 - 14.9 Proposed project is **gender-sensitive** (proposal passes the GAD test).

15.0 - 20.0 Proposed project is **gender-responsive** (proponent is commended)

ANNEXURE 7  
MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

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## Annexure 7 – Monitoring and Evaluation

- 7.1 M&E Organization and Structure
- 7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework/Performance Measurement Framework
- 7.3 Data Collection Requirements
- 7.4 Evaluation Process
- 7.5 M&E Reports and Templates

### 7.1 Organisation and Structure

The M&E system is composed of four teams namely: the Bohol Provincial M&E Committee (PMEC) which also acts as the PRNDP M&E Committee (previously the PME Team), the Provincial Office M & E Team (POMET), the MLGU M & E Team (LGUMET), and the Community M & E Team (COMET) with the support of a secretariat from the Project Development and Monitoring Unit (PDMU) of the Provincial Planning and Development Office. The unit shall report directly to the Project Management Team (PMT) on a monthly basis.

Figure 7.1. PRNDP M&E Structure shows the organizational structure of the PRNDP M&E System while Table 7.7. M&E Composition and Functions

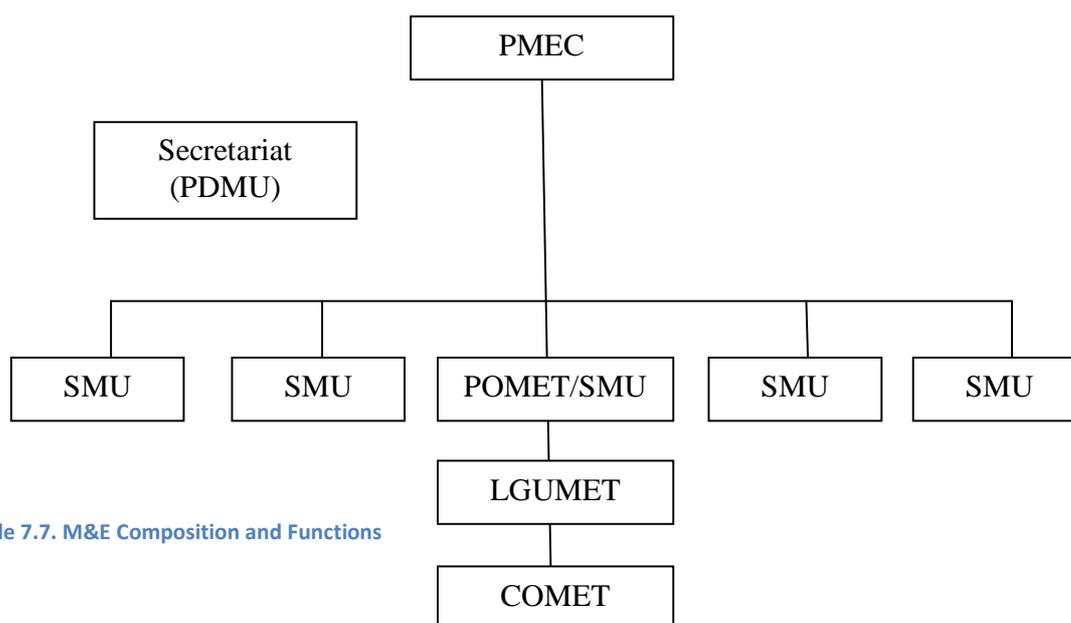


Table 7.7. M&E Composition and Functions

Figure 7.1. PRNDP M&E Structure

M & E Teams	Composition	Function	Reports to
Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC)	Multi-sectoral team from the private, civil society, national government agencies and the PGBh (Refer to EO27 of 2009 re PME Team and EO 25 of 2010 re PMECC) The committee elects a chair (and a vice chair) to preside over committee meetings and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversees the conduct of PRNDP monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>• Initiates formation of monitoring teams</li> <li>• Formulates monitoring tools and guidelines adopted by PRNDP partners and implementers</li> </ul>	Provincial Development Council (PDC) Project Management Team

	lead the P MEC in delivering its tasks and functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Submits periodic monitoring reports</li> </ul>	
Provincial Office M & E Team (POMET)/ Sectoral Monitoring Unit (SMU)	Represented by a designated M & E point person in PGBh offices (BEMO, IAS, PTO, PEO, PACCO, PBMO, HRMDO, PGSO, PASSO, PPDO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collects information from their respective offices and prepares development reports</li> <li>Submits monthly monitoring reports</li> </ul>	PMEC
LGUs M & E Team (LGUMET)	Represented by a designated M & E person from the LGUs where road works are implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collects information on the development of the PRNDP in their respective LGUs</li> <li>Prepares and submits monthly development reports</li> </ul>	POMET/SMU
Community Monitoring and Evaluation Team (COMET)	PO/Purok leaders and the BLGU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepares and submits reports on the progress of the PRNDP in their respective communities</li> <li>Provides feedback/ information to the community</li> </ul>	POMET/SMU and LGUMET
Secretariat	Project Development and Monitoring Unit of the PPDO	(refer to EO) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidates and packages the monitoring and feedback reports</li> </ul>	PMEC

## 7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The M&E Framework for PRNDP is crafted based on the development framework of the PRNDP and the existing data collection systems of the Province.

Table 7.8. PRNDP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework/Performance Measurement Framework is the Logical Framework of PRNDP. It describes the hierarchy of objectives of the PRNDP, the key performance indicators of the objectives, the means of verification of the performance indicators, and the major assumption of the PRNDP in terms of achieving its targets and objectives.

Table 7.8. PRNDP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework/Performance Measurement Framework

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
<p><b>Goal</b> Developed sustainable provincial road network by prioritizing and funding road development activities</p>		<p>Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS) Sample survey Case study PRMF Web-Information System Use of Secondary Data Monthly Progress Reports Terminal Report</p>	
<p><b>Purpose</b> To provide a tool that supports efforts of the Provincial Government of Bohol to enhance provincial governance system and capacity related to the provision and maintenance of provincial roads</p>	<p>Participatory planning Increased provincial revenue Increased budget for road maintenance Rationalized planning and budgeting Improved financial system Annual increase in length (km) of roads maintained</p>	<p>Logic Framework Project site visitation Interviews/FGD Periodic Reports Annual Investment Program Terminal Report</p>	<p>Convergent Planning and Convergent delivery of services of different development sectors are necessary to attain and sustain the goal in the long run.</p>
<p><b>Objectives/Outputs</b> <b><u>Component 1: Road Network Development</u></b></p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> 1.To directly support the objectives of the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) by developing and maintaining selected roads</p> <p><b>Output: Identified priority Provincial roads/bridges based on the PDPFP</b></p> <p>2. To improve public access to infrastructure and services by strategically developing and maintaining selected priority roads</p>	<p># of projects in the PDPFP supported and implemented</p>	<p>Provincial Road Network Development Plan Work and Financial Plan Periodic Work and Financial Accomplishment Reports Accounting Records Budget Records</p>	<p>High dependency on Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) Poor tax collection system There may not be enough provincial government funds for</p>

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
<p><b>Output: Strategic provincial roads/bridges rehabilitated and maintained</b></p> <p>3.To develop road investment priorities through stakeholders and community consultation processes;</p> <p><b>Output: Prioritized roads for rehabilitation and maintenance</b></p> <p>4.To develop systematic, repeatable and transparent selection processes for prioritizing road investment</p> <p><b>Output: Guidelines and criteria of selection processes</b></p> <p>5.To institutionalize road rehabilitation and maintenance as a critical function of the Provincial Government so that the road network is maintained in optimal condition with efficient use of available resources</p> <p><b>Output: Budget for rehabilitation and maintenance of identified priority roads regularly included in Annual Investment Program (AIP) of the Provincial Government of Bohol</b></p> <p><b><u>Component 2: Human Resource Development</u></b></p> <p><b>Objective 1:</b> To develop Provincial capacity to sustain and improve the existing road network through investment planning and budgeting, systems improvement, human resource development and community</p>		<p>FGD</p> <p>Site Visits</p> <p>Secondary Data</p> <p>Poverty Database and Monitoring System (PDMS)</p>	<p>projects.</p> <p>There may be weak support of communities and other private sector stakeholders in maintenance and rehabilitation.</p> <p>No coordination mechanism after the project life of PRMF</p> <p>Collaborative implementation of a project is not practiced in the PGBh</p> <p>Possibilities for graft and corruption practices</p>

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
involvement <b>Output : Improved Provincial Capacity</b>			
<p><b><u>Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation</u></b></p> <p><b>Objective 1:</b> To enable the Provincial Government of Bohol to determine its status and progress against the PRNDP targets, objectives, and goals, and provide actionable information to stakeholder and decision makers</p> <p><b>Output: Status and progress of the PRNDP</b></p> <p><b>Objective 2:</b> To enable the Provincial Government of Bohol to improve the PRNDP activity – making it more effective in delivering what it should deliver</p> <p><b>Output: Improved rate of accomplishment of PRNDP activities</b></p>			
<p><b>Inputs/Activities</b></p> <p><b>Component 1: Road Network Development</b></p> <p>A. Maintenance of Provincial Roads</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 2.652 km Pob. (Panglao)-Doljo Road maintained</li> <li>2. 2.195 km Tinago-Biking Road maintained</li> <li>3. 2.248 km Tinago-Bingag Road maintained</li> <li>4. 3.681 km Tinago-Dao Beach Road maintained</li> <li>5. 2.083 km Tangnan-Acacia Road maintained</li> <li>6. 0.532 km Road to Hinagdanan Cave maintained</li> <li>7. 5.851 km Cahayag (Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road maintained</li> </ol>	<p>Five-Year Provincial Road Network Development Plan – 2011-2015</p> <p>Annual Work and Financial Plan</p> <p>Signed Contracts</p> <p>Quarterly Accomplishment Reports</p> <p>Financial Records</p> <p>Completion Reports</p>	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8. 9.207 km Corella-Balilihan Road maintained</li> <li>9. 0.716 km Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memorial Park (Tagbilaran City) maintained</li> <li>10. 12.28 km Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Road maintained</li> <li>11. 5.629 km La Paz (Cortes)-Cabaguan-Lourdes-Corella Road maintained</li> <li>12. 12.097 km Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan (Antequera) Road maintained</li> <li>13. 6.34 km San Isidro-Catigbian via Caimbang Road maintained</li> <li>14. 4.036 km Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road maintained</li> <li>15. 4.0 km Alburquerque-Sikatuna Road maintained</li> <li>16. 5.0 km G-Hernandez-Tabuan Datag Road maintained</li> <li>17. 5.0 km Jct. (Bilar-Dimiao) Oac-Omjon Road maintained</li> <li>18. 3.0 km Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Prov'l Road maintained</li> <li>19. 4.63 km Jct. (TER)-Pob.Valencia-Anoyon-Omjon Road maintained</li> <li>20. 5.0 km Baclayon-Corella Road maintained</li> <li>21. 5.0 km Jct. (LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Janopol Road maintained</li> </ul>		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	<p>22. 3.0 km Carmen-Vallehermoso Road maintained</p> <p>23. 3.0 km Buenos Aires-Nueva Vida-Montehermoso Road maintained</p> <p>24. 4.0 km Roxas Park-Abijilan-Togbongon-Tabuan Road maintained</p> <p>25. 3.0 km Guadalupe-Montevideo Road maintained</p> <p>26. 3.0 km Canmanico-Anonang (Valencia) Road maintained</p> <p>27. 3.0 km Hinawanan-Concepcion-Jct. (Loboc-Sikatuna) Road maintained</p> <p>28. 1.0 km Bilar-Sevilla Road maintained</p> <p>29. 14.36 km Catigbian-Canmano Rd maintained</p> <p>30. 5.58 km San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe side) maintained</p> <p>31. 9.34 km Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road maintained</p> <p>32. 14.9 km Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road maintained</p> <p>33. 9.15 km Pob.-Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman-Overland Road maintained</p> <p>34. 8.449 km Catigbian-Clarin via Bogtongbood Road maintained</p> <p>35. 8.0 km Alegria (Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-</p>		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	<p>Janopol Road maintained</p> <p>36. 15.855 km Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road maintained</p> <p>37. 12.7 km Popoo-Tugas Road maintained</p> <p>38. 5.887 km Pob.-San Francisco (Talibon) Road maintained</p> <p>39. 17.5 km San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay (Ubay) Road maintained</p> <p>40. 6.3 km Pitogo-Aguining Road maintained</p> <p>41. 8.71 km San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel side) maintained</p> <p>42. 3.187 km Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road maintained</p> <p>43. 7.05 km Dagohoy-Caluasan Road maintained</p> <p>44. 2.57 km Jct. (TER)-San Pascual (Ubay)-Mahayag (San Miguel) Road maintained</p> <p>45. 4.25 km Pob.-San Isidro Road (Talibon) maintained</p> <p>46. 6.248 km Pob. (Inabanga)-Lawis Road maintained</p> <p>47. 7.1 km Cambangay (San Miguel)-Soom (Trinidad) Road maintained</p> <p>48. 5.36 km Pob. (Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur-Kabasakan Road maintained</p> <p>49. 5.871 km Jct. (TER)-Gindulman-Catungawan-</p>		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	<p>Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road maintained</p> <p>50. 9.697 km Jct. (TER)-Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road maintained</p> <p>51. 9.011 km Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road maintained</p> <p>52. 7.013 km Jct. (TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road maintained</p> <p>53. 5.084 km Jct. (TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road maintained</p> <p>54. 2.378 km Jct. (TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road maintained</p> <p>55. 6.283 km Cogtong (Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road maintained</p> <p>56. 5.835 km Itum-Duay-Payao Road maintained</p> <p>57. 5.258 km Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road maintained</p> <p>58. 3.823 km Pob.-Casbu-Circumferential Road maintained</p> <p><b>TOTAL = 353.926 km</b></p>		
B. Rehabilitation of Provincial Roads	<p>1. 2.195 km Tinago-Biking Road rehabilitated</p> <p>2. 2.248 km Tinago-Bingag Road rehabilitated</p> <p>3. 2.083 km Tangnan-Acacia Road rehabilitated</p> <p>4. 5.851 km Cahayag (Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road rehabilitated</p>		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5. 5.732 km Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Road rehabilitated</li> <li>6. 2.846 km Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan (Antequera) Road rehabilitated</li> <li>7. 4.414 km Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road rehabilitated</li> <li>8. 3.65 km Rizal (Catigbian)-San Isidro Road rehabilitated</li> <li>9. 2.5 km Baucan (Balilihan)-Cambague (Sevilla) Road rehabilitated</li> <li>10. 4.036 km Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road rehabilitated</li> <li>11. 4.63 km Jct. (TER)-Pob. Valencia-Anoyon-Omjon Road rehabilitated</li> <li>12. 2.0 km Carmen-Vallehermoso Road rehabilitated</li> <li>13. 2.0 km Buenos Aires-Nueva Vida-Montehermoso Road rehabilitated</li> <li>14. 3.593 km Catigbian-Canmano Road rehabilitated</li> <li>15. 1.8 km San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe side) rehabilitated</li> <li>16. 1.3 km San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel side) rehabilitated</li> <li>17. 1.1 km Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road</li> </ol>		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	rehabilitated 18. 7.534 km Jct. (TER)-Gindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road rehabilitated 19. 1.0 km Pob.-Casbu-Circumferential Road rehabilitated 20. 5.487 km Lungsodaan (Candijay)-Tambongan (Sierra Bullones) Road rehabilitated 21. 5.628 km Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (Pilar-Alicia side) rehabilitated 22. 2.685 km Pilar-Bagacay Road rehabilitated <b>TOTAL = 74.312 km</b>		
C. Upgrading of Provincial Roads	1. 0.716 km Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memorial Park (Tagbilaran City) upgraded 2. 0.5 km Corella-Balilihan Road upgraded 3. 1.65 km Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Road upgraded 4. 1.15 km Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Road upgraded 5. 0.6 km Pob. (Cortes)-Jct. (Corella)-Balilihan Road upgraded 6. 1.6 km Baucan (Balilihan)-Cambague (Sevilla) Road upgraded 7. 1.45 km Tangnan-Acacia Road upgraded		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	<p>8. 1.05 km Cahayag (Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road upgraded</p> <p>9. 0.2 km Calape-Pangangan Road upgraded</p> <p>10. 1.1 km Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Prov'l Road upgraded</p> <p>11. 2.7 km Baclayon-Corella Road upgraded</p> <p>12. 1.8 km Hinawanan-Concepcion-Jct. (Loboc-Sikatuna) Road upgraded</p> <p>13. 2.5 km Canmanico-Anonang (Valencia) Road upgraded</p> <p>14. 2.0 km Alburquerque-Sikatuna Road upgraded</p> <p>15. 6.0 km Jct. (TER) Pob. (Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Road upgraded</p> <p>16. 2.0 km Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road upgraded</p> <p>17. 0.4 km Catigbian-Canmano Road upgraded</p> <p>18. 0.27 km San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe side) upgraded</p> <p>19. 0.25 km Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road upgraded</p> <p>20. 0.35 km Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road upgraded</p> <p>21. 0.34 km Pob.-Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman-Overland Road upgraded</p>		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	<p>22. 0.357 km Catigbian-Clarín via Bogtongbood Road upgraded</p> <p>23. 0.307 km Alegria (Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road upgraded</p> <p>24. 0.5 km Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road upgraded</p> <p>25. 0.38 km Popoo-Tugas Road upgraded</p> <p>26. 0.15 km Pob.-San Francisco (Talibon) Road upgraded</p> <p>27. 0.2 km San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay (Ubay) Road upgraded</p> <p>28. 0.35 km Pitogo-Aguining Road upgraded</p> <p>29. 0.17 km San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel side) upgraded</p> <p>30. 0.15 km Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road upgraded</p> <p>31. 0.175 km Dagohoy-Caluasan Road upgraded</p> <p>32. 0.13 km Pob.-San Isidro (Talibon) Road upgraded</p> <p>33. 0.275 km Pob. (Inabanga)-Lawis Road upgraded</p> <p>34. 0.15 km Pob. (Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur-Kabasakan Road upgraded</p> <p>35. 0.4 km Jct. (TER)-Gindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road upgraded</p>		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	36. 0.104 km Road to Jagna Wharf upgraded 37. 0.32 km Road around Jagna Market upgraded 38. 0.42 km Jct. (TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road upgraded 39. 0.35 km Jct. (TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road upgraded 40. 0.5 km Bagumbayan-Estaca Road upgraded 41. 0.5 km Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (Pilar-Alicia side) upgraded 42. 0.5 km Cogtong (Candijay)-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road upgraded 43. 0.6 km Lungsodaan (Candijay)-Tambongan (Sierra Bullones) Road upgraded 44. 0.5 km Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road upgraded 45. 0.5 km Jct. (Jagna-Sierra Bullones)-Malbog-Calabacita Road upgraded 46. 0.5 km Canhaway Circumferential Road upgraded 47. 1.2 km Jct. (TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road upgraded 48. 3.0 km Itum-Duay-Payao Road upgraded <b>TOTAL = 41.31 km</b>		
D. Maintenance/Upgrading of Provincial	1. 22 m Magsija Bridge maintained		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
Bridges	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. 10 m Kinobcoban Bridge maintained</li> <li>3. 9 m Pagsihagon Bridge maintained</li> <li>4. 15 m Labuon Bridge maintained</li> <li>5. 13 m Benogawan II Bridge maintained</li> <li>6. 12 m Cabayugan Bridge maintained</li> <li>7. 7 m Banlasan I Bridge maintained</li> <li>8. 6 m Banlasan II Bridge maintained</li> <li>9. 54 m Caimbang Bridge maintained</li> <li>10. 22 m Rizal Bridge maintained</li> <li>11. 18 m Antipolo Bridge maintained</li> <li>12. 20 m Anoyon Bridge maintained</li> <li>13. 18 m Curimo Bridge maintained</li> <li>14. 153 m Sipatan, Manlawe, Cantikbo, Cantikbo 2, Marcos, Janopol 2 Bridge maintained</li> <li>15. 24 m Montevideo Bridge maintained</li> <li>16. 74 m Sapang Gamay, Sapang Daku, Socon Bridge maintained</li> <li>17. 45 m Borja and Bacsanan Bridge maintained</li> <li>18. 33 m Canmundo I and Canmundo II Bridges maintained</li> <li>19. 21 m Gatosan Bridge maintained</li> <li>20. 22 m Biabas and Pasanan Bridge maintained</li> <li>21. 15 m Causwagan and Cabog Bridge maintained</li> <li>22. 24 Baang and Jagbuaya Bridge maintained</li> <li>23. 47 m Bayongan and Bugang Bridge maintained</li> <li>24. 23 m Aguning Bridge maintained</li> <li>25. 45 m Ondol Bridge maintained</li> <li>26. 7 m Mahagbu Bridge maintained</li> <li>27. 15 m Awihao Bridge upgraded from timber to</li> </ol>		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
	RCDG 28. 8 m Tumuran Bridge upgraded from timber to RCBC 29. 7 m Suba Bridge upgraded from timber to RCBC 30. 6 m Talisay Bridge upgraded from timber to RCBC 31. 7 m Alang-Alang Bridge upgraded from timber to RCBC 32. 6 m Badiang Bridge upgraded from timber to RCBC  <b>TOTAL = 809 m</b>		
<b>Component 2: Human Resource Development</b>  <u>Office/Department: PTO, PAssO, PBMO, PAccO, IAS</u>  1. Training on e-NGAS	75 staff in charge of eNGAS of PTO, PAssO, PBMO; auditors of PAccO, IAS (15 pax per training)	Five-Year Capacity Development Investment Plan  Registration Sheets  Post-Training Reports  Financial Records	
2. Development of linkages of the e-NGAS system to finance offices	Developed and functional e-NGAS linkages		
3. Basic Computer Training (MS Word, Excel, Powerpoint)	75 staff from PTO, PAssO, PBO, PAccO trained (15 pax per year)		
4. Advanced Computer Training (MS Word, Excel, Powerpoint)	75 staff from PTO, PAssO, PBO, PAccO trained (15 pax per year)		
5. Training on Real Property Assessment	division heads and staff from the Assessment and Appraisal division PAssO trained (10 pax each of		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
and Appraisal	5 training conducted		
6. Orientation on JMC No. 1 series of 2007	Department Heads, AOs, Finance Officers of PGBh offices (114 pax)		
7. Orientation/Workshop on PLPEM	Department Heads, AOs, Finance Officers of PGBh offices (114 pax)		
8. Training on Accounting Rules and Regulation	Auditors of PAccO, IAS (10 pax - 1st yr, 6 pax in 4 training in 4 years )		
9. Training on Financial Analysis and Projection	staff from PAccO, PBMO, PTO ( 10 pax per year)		
10. Project Monitoring and Evaluation	staff from PBMO, IAS		
11. Communications Skills Training	division heads and staff from Tax campaign division of PTO (10 pax - 1st yr, 5 pax for the succeeding years)		
12. Training on Treasury Laws, Judicial and Civil Remedies and Environmental Laws	division heads and staff from Tax campaign division of PTO (10 pax - 1st yr, 5 pax for the succeeding years)		
13. Records Management Training	Records Officers of all offices& personnel from the Records Division of PAssO (12 pax - 1st yr, 13 - 2nd yr)		
14. Environmental Impact Assessment Training	Division Heads and staff of the Resource Mgt. Division of BEMO ( 5 pax per training))		
15. Community Organizing Training	Division heads and staff of BEMO and the Tax campaign division of PTO ( 5 pax per training)		
16. Basic Internal Auditing	staff from IAS ( 2 pax per training)		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
17. Basic Internal Control Concepts Training	staff from IAS ( 2 pax per training)		
18. Training on Operations Audit	staff from IAS ( 2 pax per training)		
19. Training on Risk-Based Audit Approach	staff from IAS ( 2 pax per training)		
20. Fraud Awareness, Detection and Prevention	staff from IAS ( 2 pax per training)		
21. Training on Technical Writing	AOs of all offices of PGBh (12 pax - 1st & 2nd yr, 10 pax each for the succeeding years)		
<u>Office/Department: Provincial Engineer's Office</u>			
22. Skills Training on Geographic Information System (GIS)	PEO GIS Team, PPDO, BEMO, PAssO (15 pax)		
23. Skills Training on AutoCAD and other related software and equipment for road design and cost estimates	PEO, PGSO, PPDO (15 pax)		
24. Skills Training on Monitoring and Evaluation	10 involved offices and PMET (20 pax)		
25. Training on Values Clarification	10 involved offices (20 pax)		
26. Skill Training on Contract Management	PEO, PGSO, and Contractors (25 pax)		
27. Orientation on Road Policies, Laws and Rules	Community, Barangay & Municipal Officials, transport operators, and other stakeholders (100 participants per year in 5 years)		
28. Training on change Management with focus on Business Process Improvement	10 involved offices (30 pax)		
29. Skills Training on Project Development and Management	PEO, PMPO, PPDO, BEMO (15 pax for each training)		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
<u>Office/Department: Human Resource Management and Development Office</u> 30. Trainors' Training on Organizational Development	TDMT (18 pax)		
31. Training on HR Planning and Forecasting	Key Personnel from HRMDO (10 pax)		
32. Training on Coaching and Mentoring	Key HRMDO Staff, TDMT and Admin Officers of the 10 involved offices (33 pax)		
33. Development and Establishment of On-Line Reporting System on Accomplishment Reports, Reports on Absences, Under-times & Tardiness, Etc.	Functional On-Line Reporting System established  Lodged at HRMDO		
34. Development and establishment of e-Tracking System	Functional e-Tracking System established 10 involved offices		
35. Enhancement of HRIS, On-Line Leave Application, Payroll System, Time-keeping, Databank of Employees' Profile, etc.	Enhanced functional HRIS  HRMDO-PMID & Bohol IT		
36. Enhancement of TDMT on Training Cycle (TNA & Delivery)	Enhanced TDMT TDMT (18 pax)		
<u>Office/Department: Bids and Awards Committee</u> 37. Re-Orientation Seminar on BAC Policies, Standards, Procedures, etc.	BAC members & secretariat including DH of the 10 involved offices of PRMF (25 pax)		
<b>Component 3: Monitoring and Evaluation</b>			
1. Establishment of a provincial monitoring system	Presence of an established and functional monitoring structure		

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVI)	Means of Verification (MOV)	Important Assumption
2. Development of M & E tools and guidelines	M & E tools and guidelines developed and applied		
3. Orientation on Monitoring and Evaluation tools and guidelines	16 PMET and secretariat members; 14 members of the PMT; 11 members of the TWG on PRNDP; 14 members of the TWG on Human Resource Development and Capability Building COMETs oriented on the M & E tools and procedures		
4. Monitoring of Activities	Progress of plan implementation determined; 20 Consolidated Quarterly Monitoring Reports		
5. Mid-Year/Year-End Assessment and Replanning Conference-Workshop	10 Conference-Workshops conducted 10 Assessment Reports Issues and concerns in PRNDP implementation identified and addressed; Set of recommendations or remedial measures; Revised PRNDP Improved Project Performance		
6. Installation of an Infra Development Information System (IDIS)	Installed and operational IDIS		
7. Documentation and Dissemination	Print/Broadcast Media Releases Documents		
8. Formulation of Terms of Reference	Term of Reference formulated		
9. Organization of a Provincial Network of Development Coordinating Bodies	Institutionalized Provincial Network of Development Coordinating Bodies Manual of Operations	Executive Orders/SP/SB Resolutions	

### **7.3 Data Collection Requirements**

Data will be collected through existing data collection and reporting mechanisms. Existing data collection systems include the Poverty Database and Monitoring System (PDMS), Local Government Performance Management System (LGPMS), Agricultural Reports, Reports from the Provincial Health Sector and Education Sector, Business Registry, Land Assessment, Reports on Road Condition Survey among others.

For data that are not covered under existing data collection systems or when the frequency of data does not fall in time when data are needed, the Province will either (i) expand a data collection mechanism related to the data needed, or (ii) engage a service provider/s to devise a data collection tool and under the data collection.

The M&E Plan specifies the data collection method to be used for a given performance indicator.

### **7.4 Evaluation Process**

The PRNDP planning process shall be evaluated on an annual basis. The PMEC shall spearhead and facilitate the evaluation process, enabling the PRNDP Team to improve PRNDP planning process.

Amongst the key questions that are to be answered in the activity include:

- Methodology: Has the process been able to provide the appropriate venue and opportunity for the stakeholders to participate/contribute to the Plan and the PRNDP Team to prepare the PRNDP effectively? How can this be further improved?
- Implementation: Have the PPAs in the PRNDP been implemented as per plan and in a timely manner? What were the facilitating and hindering factors?
- Targeting and progress towards objectives: Are the accomplishments and results brought about by the PPAs in the PRNDP contributing to the overall goal and objective of the PRNDP and of the PDPFP? Have the criteria and relative weights been effective in identifying the core road network and priority road sections for funding? How can achievement of results be further improved?

### **7.5 Reports and Templates**

#### *Reports and Feedback Mechanism*

- The PMEC shall prepare reports and other materials (e.g., presentation materials) for presentation to the Governor, the MEB, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, the PDC, and other decision making entities/bodies. All concerned data custodians shall be informed of the due dates of PRNDP periodic reports and shall timely provide the necessary data to the PMEC.

#### *Data Management*

- The PMEC will coordinate in managing PRNDP related-data, ensuring the security, availability, and accessibility of digital and hard data and reports when these are needed.
- Data and reports will be stored at designated places that are secure but easily accessible to intended users including the PMEC. The PMEC is furnished with a copy of reports or excerpts/summaries of the reports on PRNDP concerns. This is for the analysis of overall

accomplishment, progress, and results of the PRNDP, and preparation of the periodic report required from the P MEC.

*Forms (please see attached)*

- PRNDP M&E Report
- PRoMES Input Form 1 – Initial Project Report or Physical and Financial Targets for Programs/Projects (submitted during the last quarter of the preceding year)
- PRoMES Input Form 2 – Work and Financial Plan (Input)
- ProMES Output Form 3 - Physical and Financial Accomplishment Report (submitted quarterly)
- ProMES Output Form 4 – Community Findings and Recommendations
- PRoMES Output Form 5 – Summary of Physical and Financial Accomplishments by Agency/Office

**PROVINCIAL ROAD NETWORK DEVELOPMENT PLAN  
MONITORING and EVALUATION REPORT**

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR/ OBSERVABLE/ VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	INPUTS/ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES	ANALYSIS (What Works)	ISSUES AND CONCERNS (What did not Work)

**PROJECT MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM (ProMES)**  
 Province of Bohol  
**INITIAL PROJECT REPORT**

Physical & Financial Targets for Programs/Projects

IMPLEMENTOR: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Identifying Data (1)	Total Project Target (2)	CY _____ PHYSICAL/FINANCIAL TARGET												
		Jan (3)	Feb (4)	Mar (5)	Apr (6)	May (7)	Jun (8)	Jul (9)	Aug (10)	Sep (11)	Oct (12)	Nov (13)	Dec (14)	Total (15)
1. A) NAME OF PROGRAM/PROJECT B) LOCATION C) SECTOR/SUBSECTOR D) FUNDING SOURCE E) FORCE ACCOUNT/ PAKYAW/ NAME OF CONTRACTOR F) PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION	FS  %  OI													
2.	FS  %  OI													
3.	FS  %  OI													
<b>FS – Financial Schedule</b>		<b>% - Overall physical target in percent</b>										<b>OI – Output Indicators/Targets</b>		

PREPARED BY: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DESIGNATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NOTED : \_\_\_\_\_  
 AGENCY/OFFICE HEAD

ProMES (Input) Form 2

**PROVINCIAL MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM (ProMES)**

**WORK AND FINANCIAL PLAN AND REQUESTS FOR ALLOTMENT**

For  
CY \_\_\_\_\_

Department/ Office:

Division/ Unit:

PART A. WORK PLAN			PART B. FINANCIAL PLAN											
Program/ Project/ Activity	Objective/ Target	Ref. Code	Object of Expenditure	Total Appropriation and Source					Quarterly Allocation					
				Gen. Fund	20% DF	Trust Fund	Others	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
			<b>TOTAL</b>											

*Note: To be presented and submitted, during the planning period, to the Local Finance Committee (LFC) for consideration.*

Submitted By:

Recommending Approval:

Approved by:

Chief of Office

**ATTY. JOHN TITUS J. VISTAL**  
(Chair of LFC)

**HON. EDGAR M. CHATTO**  
Governor

**PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM**  
Province of Bohol

**FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL STATUS OF CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROGRAMS/PROJECTS**

As of \_\_\_\_\_

a. Project Title b. Agency c. Location	SCHEDULE a. Start b. Completion Date	FINANCIAL STATUS (P 000)						Expenditure Rate	PHYSICAL (%)			
		Program Cost	AA Issued to Date	Funding Support (%)	EXPENDITURE				Target	Actual	Slippage	Performance
					Unpaid Obligation	Disbursement	Total					
1	2	3	4	5=[4/3]x100	6	7	8=6+7	9=8/3x100	10	11	12=11-10	13=11/10x100

PREPARED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_

DESIGNATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
ProMES Output Form 4

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**PROVINCIAL MONITORING & EVALUATION SYSTEM (ProMES)**  
Province of Bohol

**COMMUNITY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

As of \_\_\_\_\_

Barangay : \_\_\_\_\_

Municipality: \_\_\_\_\_

Ngalan sa Proyekto: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Mga Hitabo nga Nakita o Naobserbahan sa Proyekto</b>	<b>Unsa o Kinsa ang Hinungdan sa Hitabo</b>	<b>Mga Kasulbaran nga Gihimo</b>	<b>Rekomendasyon</b>	<b>Kinsa ang Angay Mohimo</b>	<b>Kanus-a Kinahanglan Buhaton</b>

Hinikay ni: \_\_\_\_\_

**PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION SYSTEM**  
Province of Bohol

**SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL AND PHYSICAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY AGENCY**

As of \_\_\_\_\_

**OFFICE/  
UNIT:** \_\_\_\_\_

AGENCY	Number of Projects	FINANCIAL STATUS (P 000)						Expenditure Rate	PHYSICAL (%)			
		Program Cost	AA Issued to Date	Funding Support (%)	EXPENDITURE				Target	Actual	Slippage	Performance
					Unpaid Obligation	Disbursement	Total					
1	2	3	4	5=[4/3]x100	6	7	8=6+7	9=8/3x100	10	11	12=11-10	13=11/10x100

PREPARED BY: \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE: \_\_\_\_\_

DESIGNATION: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**ANNEXURE 8**  
**CORE ROAD NETWORK INVESTMENT PLAN**

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**(CRNIP)**

**ANNEXURE 8**  
**MANAGEMENT UNIT – I**  
**INTERVENTION: MAINTENANCE**

**CORE ROAD NETWORK INVESTMENT PLAN, 2011-2015**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH (KM)	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOHA1-003	1. Pob. (Panglao)-Doljo Road	2.652	2.652	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.37	1.59	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA1-001	2. Tinago-Biking Road	2.195	2.195	0	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.96	PRMF / 12% LGU	MBC
07NBOHA1-005	3. Tinago-Bingag Road	2.248	2.248	0	0.22	0.24	0.26	0.28	1	PRMF / 12% LGU	MBC
07NBOHA1-002	4. Tinago-Dao Beach Road	3.681	3.681	0.37	0.4	0.44	0.48	0.52	2.21	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA1-004	5. Tangnan-Acacia Road	2.083	2.083	0.21	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.29	1.25	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA1-006	6. Road to Hinagdanan Cave	0.532	0.532	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.31	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA1-019	7. Cahayag (Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	7.576	2.33	0.76	0.83	0.63	0.22	0.24	2.68	GEN FUND	MBC
			3.521	0	0	0	0.27	0.29	0.56	PRMF / 12% LGU	
				0	0	0	0.04	0.04	0.08	PRMF / 12% LGU	
				0	0	0	0	0.43	0.43	PRMF / 12% LGU	
07NBOHA1-007	8. Corella-Balilihan Road	9.207	9.207	0.92	1.01	1.1	1.2	1.29	5.52	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA1-037	9. Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memorial Park (Tagbilaran City)	0.716	0.716	0.07	0	0	0	0	0.07	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA1-014	10. Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Road	12.28	12.28	1.23	1.35	1.47	1.6	1.72	7.37	GEN FUND	MBA

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH (KM)	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOHA1-029	11. La Paz (Cortes)-Cabaguan-Lourdes-Corella Road	5.629	5.629	0.56	0.62	0.68	0.73	0.79	3.38	GEN FUND	MBA/ MBC
07NBOHA1-026	12. Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan (Antequera) Road	12.097	12.097	1.21	1.33	1.45	1.57	1.69	7.25	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA1-018	13. San Isidro-Catigbian via Caimbang	6.34	6.34	0.45	0.49	5.22	0.58	0.62	7.36	PRMF	MBC
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>67.236</b>	<b>65.511</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>12.86</b>	<b>8.03</b>	<b>9.14</b>	<b>43.36</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	
			<b>48.877</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>6.12</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>6.48</b>	<b>6.98</b>	<b>31.63</b>	<b>GENERAL FUND</b>	
			<b>16.634</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>10.31</b>	<b>PRMF</b>	
				<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>1.42</b>	<b>12% PLGU COUNTERPART</b>	

**PREPARED BY:  
BY:**

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**SUBMITTED BY:**

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Head, Management Unit I

**APPROVED**

**ENGR. ROSALINDA B. YU**  
Provincial Engineer

**MANAGEMENT UNIT – II**  
**INTERVENTION: MAINTENANCE**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH (KM)	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOHA2-056	1. Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road	17.625	4.036		0.39 0.05	0.43 0.06	0.47 0.06	0.52 0.07	1.81 0.24	PRMF 12 % LGU	CONTRACT
07NBOHA2-046	2. Albuquerque-Sikatuna Road	9.66	4	2.5	0	0.48	1.45	0.59	5.02	GEN FUND	MBC
07NBOHA2-049	3.G-Hernandez-Tabuan Datag Road	17.179	5	0.5	1.65	0.61	2	0.73	5.49	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA2-060	4. Jct.(Bilar-Dimiao) Oac-Omjon Road	8.452	5	0.5	0.55	1.82	0.67	0.73	4.27	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA2-042	5. Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Prv'l. Rd	4.307	3	0.9	0.33	0.36	1.2	0.44	3.23	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA2-006	6. Jct.(TER)-Pob.Valencia-Anoyon-Omjon Road	16.017	4.63			0.49 0.07	0.54 0.07	0.6 0.08	1.63 0.22	PRMF 12 % LGU	CONTRACT MBA
07NBOHA2-043	7. Baclayon-Corella Road	7.105	5		0.55	1.82	0.67	2.2	5.24	GEN FUND	MBC
07NBOHA2-070	8. Jct(LIR)-Quiniguitan-Sevilla-Janopol Road	14.882	5	0.5	0.55	0.61	0.67	0.73	3.06	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA2-074	9. Carmen-Valle Hermoso Road	6.711	3				0.14 1.05	0.16 1.16	0.3 2.21	12 % LGU PRMF	CONTRACT MBA
				0.3	0.99		1.2	1.32	3.81	GEN FUND	
07NBOHA2-075	10. Buenos Aires-Nueva Vida-Monte Hermoso Road	8.11	3					0.39 0.05	0.39 0.05	PRMF 12 % LGU	MBA
				0.3	0.33				0.63	GEN FUND	
07NBOHA2-050	11. Roxas Park-Abijilan-Togbongon-Tabuan Road	12.193	4	1.2	0.44	1.45	0.53	1.76	5.38	GEN FUND	MBA/ MBC
07NBOHA2-073	12. Guadalupe-Monte video road	5.464	3	0.3	0.99	0.36	1.2	0.44	3.29	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA2-052	13. Canmanico-Anonang Road, Valencia	7.05	3	0.3	0.33	1.09	0.4	0.44	2.56	GEN FUND	MBA

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH (KM)	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOHA2-O61	14. Hinawanan-Concepcion-Jct.(Loboc-Sikatuna Road)	5.3	3	0.3	0.99	0.36	1.2	0.44	3.29	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA2-058	15. Bilar-Sevilla Road	2.473	1	0.1	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.15	0.61	GEN FUND	MBA
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>142.528</b>	<b>55.666</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>8.25</b>	<b>10.13</b>	<b>13.65</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>52.73</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	
			<b>41</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>7.81</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>11.32</b>	<b>9.97</b>	<b>45.88</b>	<b>GENERAL FUND</b>	
			<b>11.666</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>6.04</b>	<b>PRMF</b>	
			<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>12% LGU COUNTERPART</b>	

**PREPARED BY:**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

**APPROVED BY:**

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ROSALINDA YU  
Asst. Head, Management Unit II  
Engineer**

**ENGR. MELECIO VILLAMOR JR.  
Head, Management Unit II**

**ENGR.  
Provincial**

**MANAGEMENT UNIT – III**  
**INTERVENTION: MAINTENANCE**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	ROAD LENGTH (KM)	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATES (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOHA3076	1. Catigbian-Canmano Road	14.36	10.767	0.7	1.59	1.77	1.96	0	6.02	GEN FUND	MBA
				0	0	0.44	1.47	0.55	2.46	PRMF	MBC
				0	3.02	0.05	0.18	0.07	3.32	12% LGU	
07NBOHA3092	2. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	5.58	3.78	0.56	0.62	0	0.76	0	1.94	GEN FUND	MBA
				0	0	0.22	0.25	0.82	1.29	PRMF	MBC
				0	1.68	0.03	0.03	0.1	1.84	12% LGU	
07NBOHA3084	3. Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road	9.34	9.34	0.69	1.04	1.15	1.28	1.42	5.58	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3113	4. Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road	14.9	14.9	1.49	1.65	0	2.04	2.26	7.44	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3087	5. Pob.-Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman-Overland Road	9.15	9.15	0.92	0	1.13	0	1.39	3.44	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3078	6. Catigbian-Clarin via Bogtongbood Rd	8.449	8.449	0	0.94	0	0	1.28	2.22	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3077	7. Alegria(Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road	8	8	0	0.89	0	1.09	1.21	3.19	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3093	8. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road	15.855	14.815	0	0	1.95	0	0	1.95	GEN FUND	MBA
				1.48	1.64	5.48	2.03	2.25	12.88	PRMF	MBC
				0.18	0.2	0.66	0.24	0.27	1.55	12% LGU	
07NBOHA3109	9. Popoo-Tugas Road	12.7	12.7	0.57	0	1.56	0	1.93	4.06	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3095	10. Pob.-San Francisco Road, Talibon	5.887	5.887	0.59	0	0.73	0	0.89	2.21	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3101	11. San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Rd	17.5	17.5	1.75	0	2.16	0	2.66	6.57	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3110	12. Pitogo-Aguining Road	6.3	6.3	0.32	0	0.78	0.86	0	1.96	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3102	13. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe	8.71	8.71	0.87	0.97	0	1.19	1.32	4.35	GEN FUND	MBC

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	ROAD LENGT H (KM)	PROJE CT LENGT H (KM)	COST ESTIMATES (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANIS M
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
	Road (San Miguel Side)			0	0	0	0	0.2	0.2	PRMF	MBC
				0	0	0	0	0.02	0.02	12%LGU	
07NBOHA3114	14. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Rd	3.187	3.187	0.32	0.35	0.39	0	0.48	1.54	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3099	15. Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	7.05	7.05	0.23	0.78	0	0.96	0	1.97	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3107	16. Jct.(TER)-San Pascual (Ubay)-Mahayag (San Miguel) Rd	2.57	2.57	0	0.29	0	0.35	0.39	1.03	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3094	17. Pob.-San Isidro Road, Talibon	4.25	4.25	0.2	0.47	0	0.58	0.65	1.9	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3082	18. Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road	6.248	6.248	0.31	0.69	0.77	0	0.95	2.72	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3100	19. Cambangay (San Miguel)-Soom(Trinidad) Road	7.1	7.1	0.71	0.79	0	0.97	1.08	3.55	GEN FUND	MBA
07NBOHA3079	20. Pob.(Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur-Kabasakan Road	5.36	5.36	0.24	0.59	0	0.73	0.81	2.37	GEN FUND	MBA
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>172.496</b>	<b>172.496</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>19.27</b>	<b>16.97</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>89.57</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	
			<b>160.288</b>	<b>10.47</b>	<b>11.66</b>	<b>12.39</b>	<b>12.77</b>	<b>18.72</b>	<b>66.01</b>	<b>GENERAL FUND</b>	
			<b>12.208</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.82</b>	<b>16.83</b>	<b>PRMF</b>	
				<b>0.18</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>0.74</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>12% LGU COUNTERPART</b>	

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**ENGR. MAXIMINO M. ATON**  
Head,

**ENGR.**  
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**MANAGEMENT UNIT – IV  
INTERVENTION: MAINTENANCE**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	ROAD LENGTH (KM)	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOH 137	1. Jct.(TER)-Gindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	15.375	5.871	0.53		0.26 0.03	0.25 0.03	0.25 0.03	<b>1.29 0.09</b>	PRMF 12 % LGU	CONTRACT
07NBOH 136	2. Jct.(TER)-Guindulman-Anda- Badiang Rd	23.483	9.697	0.48	1.93	0.58	1.26	2.04	<b>6.29</b>	GEN. FUND	MBA
07NBOH 115	3. Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay)Road	9.073	9.011	2.7	0.61	0.54	1.17	0.63	<b>5.65</b>	GEN. FUND	MBA
07NBOH 119	4. Jct.(TER)-Mabini-Cabulao- Lungsodaan-Pook Road	16.527	7.013	1.05	0.5	0.42	0.91	0.98	<b>3.86</b>	GEN. FUND	MBA
07NBOH 132	5. Jct.(TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road	6.14	5.084	0.25	0.39	0.92	0.66	0.36	<b>2.58</b>	GEN. FUND	MBA
07NBOH 134	6. Jct.(TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road	3.424	2.378	0.12	0.24	0.43	0.31	0.33	<b>1.43</b>	GEN. FUND	MBA
07NBOH 135	7. Cogtong(Candijay)-Panas- Pangpang-Badiang Road	6.826	6.283	0.31	0.46	1.13	0.82	0.44	<b>3.16</b>	GEN. FUND	MBA
07NBOH 145	8. Itum-Duay-Payao Road	6.036	5.835	0.88	0.43	0.35	0.76	1.23	<b>3.65</b>	GEN. FUND	MBA
07NBOH 158	9. Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road	6.841	5.258	0.26	0.4	0.95	0.68	0.74	<b>3.03</b>	GEN. FUND	MBA
07NBOH 142	10. Pob.-Casbu-Circumferential Road	5.03	3.823	0.19	0.32	0.69	0.5	0.54	<b>2.24</b>	GEN. FUND	MBA
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>98.755</b>	<b>60.253</b>	<b>6.77</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>7.57</b>	<b>33.27</b>	TOTAL	
			<b>54.382</b>	<b>6.24</b>	<b>5.28</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>7.07</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>31.89</b>	GENERAL FUND	
			<b>5.871</b>	<b>0.53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>1.29</b>	PRMF	
				<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.09</b>	12% LGU COUNTERPART	

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Asst. Head, Management Unit IV

Head, Management Unit IV

Provincial Engineer

**CORE ROAD NETWORK INVESTMENT PLAN**

**MANAGEMENT UNIT – I  
INTERVENTION: UPGRADING**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM	REMARKS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL			
07NBOHA1-037	1. Road to Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Memorial Park (Tagbilaran City)	0.716	0.716	-	4.73	-	-	-	4.73	20% DF	MBC	Asphalting
07NBOHA1-007	2. Corella-Balilihan Road	9.207	0.5	-	5.5	-	-	-	5.5	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA1-014	3. Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Rd	12.28	1.65	-	-	5.04	3.9	3.78	12.72	20% DF	MBC	Asphalting
07NBOHA1-011	4. Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Rd	9.144	1.15	-	4.62	-	-	3.78	8.4	20% DF	MBC	Asphalting
07NBOHA1-031	5. Pob. (Cortes)-Jct. (Corella)-Balilihan Road	6.717	0.6	-	-	-	7.8	-	7.8	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA1-012	6. Baucan (Balilihan)-Cambague (Sevilla) Road	9.031	1.6	-	-	5.04	3.9	3.36	12.3	20% DF	MBC	Asphalting
07NBOHA1-004	7. Tangnan-Acacia Road	2.083	1.45	-	-	3.6	3.9	3.78	11.28	20% DF	MBC	Asphalting
07NBOHA1-019	8. Cahayag (Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	7.576	1.05	-	-	4.32	-	3.78	8.1	20% DF	MBC	Asphalting
07NBOHA1-024	9. Calape-Pangangan Road	15.6	0.2	5	-	-	-	-	5	20% DF	MBC	Raise Up, Widening, Concreting
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>72.354</b>	<b>8.916</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>14.85</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>75.83</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>		

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**ENGR. ROSALINDA B. YU**  
Provincial Engineer



**MANAGEMENT UNIT – II  
INTERVENTION: UPGRADING**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM	REMARKS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL			
7NBOH-042	1. Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Provincial Road	4.307	0.60 0.50	3.00	3.96				3.96	20 % DF	MBC	Asphalting
7NBOHA2-043	2. Baclayon-Corella Road	7.646	2.20 0.50	3.00	3.63	4.68	5.15	5.66	19.12	20 % DF	MBC	Asphalting
7NBOHA2-061	3. Hinawanan-Concepcion-Jct.(Loboc-Sikatuna road)	5.3	1.50 0.30	2.00		3.63	3.99	4.39	12.02	20 % DF	MBC	Asphalting
7NBOHA2-052	4. Canmanico-Anonang road, Valencia	7.05	2.00 0.50	5.00	5.5	6.05	6.66	7.32	25.53	20 % DF	MBC	Concreting
7NBOHA2-046	5. Alburquerque-Sikatuna Rd	9.66	2.00		3.3	3.63	3.99	4.39	15.32	20% DF	MBC	Asphalting
7NBOHA2-006	6. Jct.(TER) Pob.(Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Road	16.067	6.00	3.00					3.00	20% DF	MBC	Asphalting
7NBOHA2-056	7. Dimiao-Oac-Bilar road	17.625	2.00	0	3.3	3.63	3.99	4.39	12.02	20 % DF	MBC	Asphalting
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>67.655</b>	<b>18.10</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>26.16</b>	<b>87.95</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>		

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**MANAGEMENT UNIT III  
INTERVENTION: UPGRADING**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM	REMARKS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL			
07NBOHA3076	1.Catigbian-Canmano Road	14.36	0.4	4.0	-	-	-	-	4.0	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3092	2. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	5.58	0.27	-	3.0	-	-	3.69	6.69	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3084	3. Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road	9.34	0.25	-	-	3.08	-	-	3.08	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3113	4. Cabulao-Ondol (Mabini)-Union (Ubay) Road	14.9	0.35	-	-	-	4.79	-	4.79	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3087	5. Pob.-Bonot-Bonot-Tiguman-Overland Road	9.15	0.34	-	-	-	-	4.65	4.65	20% DF	MBC	Upgrading
07NBOHA3078	6. Catigbian-Clarín via Bogtongbood Road	8.449	0.357	2.5	-	-	-	-	2.5	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3077	7. Alegria (Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road	8.00	0.307	2.15	-	-	-	-	2.15	20% DF	MBC	Upgrading
07NBOHA3093	8. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road	15.855	0.5	6.35	-	-	-	6.84	13.19	20% DF	MBC	Upgrading
07NBOHA3109	9. Popoo-Tugas Road	12.7	0.38	3.00	-	-	-	-	3	20% DF	MBC	Upgrading
07NBOHA3095	10. Pob.-San Francisco Road, Talibon	5.887	0.15	-	-	1.85	-	-	1.85	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3101	11. San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Rd	17.5	0.2	-	-	-	2.74	-	2.74	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3110	12. Pitogo-Aguining Road	6.3	0.35	-	3.89	-	-	-	3.89	20% DF	MBC	Upgrading
07NBOHA3102	13. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel Side)	8.71	0.17	-	-	2.09	-	-	2.09	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3114	14. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road	3.187	0.15	-	-	1.85	-	-	1.85	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3099	15.Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	7.05	0.175	-	-	-	2.39	-	2.39	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3094	16. Pob.-San Isidro Road, Talibon	4.25	0.13	-	-	1.6	-	-	1.6	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
07NBOHA3082	17. Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road	6.248	0.275	-	-	-	3.76	-	3.76	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM	REMARKS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL			
07NBOHA3079	18. Pob.(Sagbayan)-Sagbayan Sur-Kabasakan Road	5.36	0.15	-	-	1.85	-	-	1.85	20% DF	MBA	Upgrading
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>162.826</b>	<b>4.904</b>	<b>18.00</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>13.68</b>	<b>15.18</b>	<b>66.07</b>	DEVELOPMENT FUND		

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**ENGR. ROSALINDA B. YU**  
Provincial Engineer

**MANAGEMENT UNIT IV  
INTERVENTION: UPGRADING**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM	REMARKS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL			
07NBOHA4-137	1. Jct.(TER)-Gindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	15.375	0.4	0	4.0				4.0	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4-150	2. Road to Jagna Wharf	0.104	0.104	0	2.47				2.47	PPA	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4-148	3. Road Around Jagna Market	0.317	0.32	0	7.53				7.53	PPA	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4-132	4. Jct.(TER)-Guioang-Cogtong Road	6.14	0.42	3	2.5		3		8.50	20% DF	MBC	ASPHALTING
07NBOHA4-134	5. Jct.(TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road	3.424	0.35	0	3.5			5	8.50	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4-125	6. Bagumbayan-Estaca Road	2.94	0.5	0		5			5.00	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4-126	7. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (Pilar-Alicia Side)	5.725	0.5	0		5			5.00	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4-135	8. Cogtong(Candijay)-Panas- Pangpang-Badiang Road	6.826	0.5	0			5		5.00	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4-129	9. Lungsodaan(Candijay)-Tambongan (Sierra Bullones)Road	5.914	0.6	0			5.79		5.79	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4-158	10. Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road	6.841	0.5	0				5	5.00	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4-160	11. Jct.(Jagna-Sierra Bullones)-Malbog-Calabacita Road	8.908	0.5	0				5	5.00	20% DF	MBC	Concreting

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGT H	PROJEC T LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURC E	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANIS M	REMARKS
				201 1	2012	201 3	201 4	2015	TOTA L			
07NBOHA4- 141	12. Canhaway Circumferential Road	3.046	0.5	0				5	5.00	20% DF	MBC	Concreting
07NBOHA4- 119	13. Jct.(TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road	16.53	1.2	0				6.17	6.17	20% DF	MBC	Asphalting
07NBOHA4- 145	14. Itum-Duay-Payao Road	6.036	3.0	2.5					2.50	20% DF	MBC	Soil Stabilization
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>88.126</b>	<b>9.394</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>26.17</b>	<b>75.46</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		
			8.97	5.5	10	10	13.8	26.17	<b>65.46</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>		
			<b>0.424</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10.00</b>	<b>PPA/CONGRESSIONAL FUND</b>		

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## CORE ROAD NETWORK INVESTMENT PLAN

### MANAGEMENT UNIT – I

### INTERVENTION: REHABILITATION

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOHA1-001	1. Tinago-Biking Road	2.195	2.195	13.52 1.84	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13.52 1.84	PRMF 12% LGU	MBC
07NBOHA1-005	2. Tinago-Bingag Road	2.248	2.248	13.85 1.89	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13.85 1.89	PRMF 12% LGU	MBC
07NBOHA1-004	3. Tangnan-Acacia Road	2.083	2.083		1.15	0	0	0	1.15	20% DF	MBA
07NBOHA1-019	4. Cahayag (Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	7.576	5.851		0 0	17.22 2.35	21.69 2.96	0 0	38.91 5.31	PRMF 12% LGU	MBC
07NBOHA1-014	5. Antequera-Balilihan via Dorol Rd	12.28	5.732	6	0	0	3.73	4.01	13.74	20% DF	MBA
07NBOHA1-026	6. Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan (Antequera) Road	12.097	2.846		0	0	0	1.99	1.99	20% DF	MBA
07NBOHA1-011	7. Sikatuna-Balilihan via Badiang Rd	9.144	4.414	3	2.43	0	0	0	5.43	20% DF	MBA
07NBOHA1-016	8. Rizal (Catigbian)-San Isidro Road	3.65	3.65		0	2.19	0	0	2.19	20% DF	MBA
07NBOHA1-012	9. Baucan (Balilihan)-Cambague (Sevilla) Road	9.031	2.5		0 0	0 0	0 0	21.56 2.94	21.56 2.94	PRMF 12% LGU 20% DF	MBC
<b>TOTAL</b>		60.304	<b>31.519</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>21.76</b>	<b>28.38</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>127.32</b>	TOTAL	
			<b>12.794</b>	<b>27.37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17.22</b>	<b>21.69</b>	<b>21.56</b>	<b>87.84</b>	PRMF	
			<b>3.73</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>2.96</b>	<b>2.94</b>	<b>11.98</b>	LOCAL COUNTERPART		
			<b>18.725</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>3.58</b>	<b>2.19</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>27.5</b>	DEVELOPMENT FUND	

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**ENGR. EMMANUEL C. CABERTE**

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**ENGR. ROSALINDA B. YU**

**Provincial Engineer**

**MANAGEMENT UNIT – II**

**INTERVENTION: REHABILITATION**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOHA2-056	1. Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road	17.625	4.036	24.86					24.86	PRMF	MBC
				3.39					3.39	12% LGU	
07NBOHA2-006	2. Jct.(TER)-Pob.Valencia-Anoyon-Omjon Road	16.017	4.63		31.37				31.37	PRMF	MBC
					4.28				4.28	12% LGU	
07NBOHA2-074	3. Carmen-Valle Hermoso Road	6.711	2			14.91			14.91	PRMF	MBC
						2.03			2.03	12% LGU	
07NBOHA2-075	4. Buenos Aires-Nueva Vida-Monte Hermoso Road	8.11	2			14.91	16.4		31.31	PRMF	MBC
						2.03	2.24		4.27	12% LGU	
TOTAL		48.463	12.666	28.25	35.65	33.88	18.64	0	116.42	TOTAL	
			12.666	24.86	31.37	29.82	16.4	0	102.45	PRMF	
				3.39	4.28	4.06	2.24	0	13.97	12% LOCAL COUNTERPART	

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**Engineer**

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**Head, Management Unit II**

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**MANAGEMENT UNIT – III**  
**INTERVENTION: REHABILITATION**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOHA3076	1. Catigbian-Canmano Road	14.36	3.593	0	25.15	0	0	0	25.15	PRMF	MBC
				0	3.02	0	0	0	3.02	12% LGU	
07NBOHA3092	2. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	5.58	1.8	0	13.99	0	0	0	13.99	PRMF	MBC
				0	1.68	0	0	0	1.68	12% LGU	
07NBOHA3102	3. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel Side)	8.71	1.3	0	0	0	12.45	0	12.45	PRMF	MBC
				0	0	0	1.49	0	1.49	12% LGU	
07NBOHA3114	4. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road	3.187	1.1	0	0	0	0	11.69	11.69	PRMF	MBC
				0	0	0	0	1.4	1.4	12% LGU	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>31.837</b>	<b>7.793</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>43.84</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13.94</b>	<b>13.09</b>	<b>70.87</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	
				<b>0</b>	<b>39.14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12.45</b>	<b>11.69</b>	<b>63.28</b>	<b>PRMF</b>	
				<b>0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>12% LOCAL COUNTERPART</b>	

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**MANAGEMENT UNIT – III**  
**INTERVENTION: REHABILITATION**

ROAD ID	ROAD SECTION	TOTAL ROAD LENGTH	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
07NBOH 137	1. Jct.(TER)-Gindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	15.375	7.534	0	16.5	16.29	16.28	16.3	65.37	PRMF	MBC
				0	1.98	1.95	1.95	1.96	7.84	12% LGU	
07NBOH 142	2. Pob.-Casbu-Circumferential Road	5.03	1	0		5	0	0	5	20% DF	MBC
07NBOH 129	3. Lungsodaan(Candijay)-Tambongan (Sierra Bullones)Road	5.91	5.487	0	3.84	0	0	0	3.84	20% DF	MBC
07NBOH 126	4. Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (Pilar-Alicia Side)	5.725	5.628	0	3.94	0	0	0	3.94	20% DF	MBC
07NBOH 122	5. Pilar-Bagacay Road	7.652	2.685	0	1.88	0	0	0	1.88	20% DF	MBC
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>39.692</b>	<b>22.334</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28.14</b>	<b>23.24</b>	<b>18.23</b>	<b>18.26</b>	<b>87.87</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>	
			<b>7.534</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.29</b>	<b>16.28</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>65.37</b>	<b>PRMF</b>	
				<b>0</b>	<b>1.98</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.96</b>	<b>7.84</b>	<b>12% LOCAL COUNTERPART</b>	
				<b>14.8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9.66</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14.66</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT FUND</b>

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## CORE ROAD NETWORK INVESTMENT PLAN

### MANAGEMENT UNIT – I

#### INTERVENTION: BRIDGE MAINTENANCE

ROAD SECTION	BRIDGE NAME	BRIDGE TYPE, SPAN	PROJECT LENGTH (M)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
Corella-Balilihan Road	1. Magsija Bridge (Km. 16.480)	RCDG, 1 Span	22.00	0.025	0.028	0.03	0.03	0.035	0.15	GEN. FUND	MBA
Calape-Pangangan Road	2. Kinobcoban Bridge (Km. 44.728)	RCDG, 1 Span	10.00	0.026	0.029	0.03	0.03	0.036	0.16	GEN. FUND	MBA
	3. Pagsihagon Bridge (Km. 46.435)	Timber, 3 Span	9.00	0.05	0.055	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.30	GEN. FUND	MBA
Calape-Cabayugan-Tabuan (Antequera) Road	4. Labuon Bridge (Km. 42.242)	Bailey, 3 Span	15.00	0.045	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.063	0.27	GEN. FUND	MBA
	5. Benogawan II Bridge (Km. 43.336)	Bailey, 1 Span	13.00	0.045	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.063	0.27	GEN. FUND	MBA
	6. Cabayugan Bridge (Km. 47.685)	Bailey, 1 Span	12.00	0.036	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.22	GEN. FUND	MBA
Cahayag(Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	7. Banlasan I Bridge (Km. 51.388)	Timber, 1 Span	7.00	0.032	0.035	0.04	0.04	0.045	0.19	GEN. FUND	MBA
	8. Banlasan II Bridge (Km. 52.223)	Timber, 1 Span	6.00	0.033	0.036	0.04	0.04	0.045	0.20	GEN. FUND	MBA
San Isidro-Catigbian via Caimbang Road	9. Caimbang Bridge (Km. 35.095)	Bailey, 1 Span	54.00	0.046	0.051	0.06	0.06	0.063	0.28	GEN. FUND	MBA
Rizal(Catigbian)-San Isidro Road	10. Rizal Bridge (Km. 37.312)	Bailey, 3 Span	22.00	0.03	0.033	0.04	0.04	0.041	0.18	GEN. FUND	MBA
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>170.00</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>2.21</b>	GENERAL FUND	

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**MANAGEMENT UNIT – II**  
**INTERVENTION: BRIDGE MAINTENANCE**

ROAD SECTION	BRIDGE NAME	BRIDGE TYPE, SPAN	PROJECT LENGTH (M)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
Roxas Park-Abijilan-Togbongon-Tabuan Road	1. Antipolo Bridge	Bailey	18			0.3		0.5	0.8	GEN. FUND	MBA
Jct(TER)-Pob(Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Road	2. Anoyon Bridge	Steel	20			0.2		0.2	0.4	GEN. FUND	MBA
Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road	3. Curimo	Bailey	18		0.02	0.5		0.08	0.6	GEN. FUND	MBA
Jct.(LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Janopol	4. Sipatan, Manlawe, Cantikbo, Cantikbo II, Marcos, Janopol 2		153			0.28		1.53	1.81	GEN. FUND	MBA
Guadalupe-Monte Video Road	5. Monte Video	Bailey	24		0.02	0.24	3	0.25	3.51	GEN. FUND	MBA
Carmen-Vallerhermoso Road	6. Sapang Gamay, Sapang Daku, Socon		74			0.4	0.62	0.7	1.72	GEN. FUND	MBA
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>307.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>8.84</b>	GENERAL FUND	

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**MANAGEMENT UNIT – III**  
**INTERVENTION: BRIDGE MAINTENANCE**

ROAD SECTION	BRIDGE NAME	BRIDGE TYPE, SPAN	PROJECT LENGTH (LM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISMS
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
Catigbian-Canmano Road	1. Borja & Bacsanan Bridge	Steel	45		0.15		0.18		0.33	GEN. FUND	MBA
San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	2. Canmundo I & Canmundo II	RCDG	33		0.11	-	0.14	-	0.25	GEN. FUND	MBA
Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road	3. Gatosan Bridge	Bailey	21	0.53	0.58	0.65	0.72	-	2.47	GEN. FUND	MBA
Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road	4. Biabas & Pasanan Timber Bridge	Timber	22	0.55	0.61	0.68	-	0.83	2.67	GEN. FUND	MBA
Catigbian-Clarin via Bogtonghood Road	5. Causwagan & Cabog Bridge	Timber	15	0.38	0.42	0.46	0.51	0.57	2.34	GEN. FUND	MBA
Alegria(Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road	6. Baang & Jagbuaya Bridge	Timber	24	0.6	-	0.74	0.82	-	2.16	GEN. FUND	MBA
San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Rd	7. Bayongan & Bugang Bridge		47			0.17	0.19	-	0.37	GEN. FUND	MBA
Pitogo-Aguining Road	8. Aguinging Bridge	Timber	23		0.64	-	0.79	-	1.42	GEN. FUND	MBA
Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road	9. Ondol Bridge	Steel	45			0.17	-	0.2	0.37	GEN. FUND	MBA
Cambangay (San Miguel)-Soom(Trinidad) Road	10. Mahagbu Bridge	Timber	7	0.18	-	0.22	-	0.27	0.66	GEN. FUND	MBA
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>282.00</b>	<b>2.24</b>	<b>2.51</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>1.87</b>	<b>13.04</b>	<b>GENERAL FUND</b>	

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**MANAGEMENT UNIT – IV**  
**INTERVENTION: BRIDGE UPGRADING**

ROAD SECTION	BRIDGE NAME	BRIDGE TYPE, SPAN	PROJECT LENGTH (KM)	COST ESTIMATE (in Millions)						FUND SOURCE	SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM
				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	TOTAL		
Jct. (TER) Guindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	1. Awihao Bridge	Timber to RCDG	0.015		25				25	Congressional Fund	MBC
Jct. (TER) Candijay-Cogtong Road	2. Tumuran Bridge	Timber to RCBC	0.008			2.65			2.65	20 % DF	MBC
Jct. (TER) Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road	3. Suba Bridge	Timber to RCBC	0.007			1.07			1.07	20 % DF	MBC
	4. Talisay Bridge	Timber to RCBC	0.006			0.92			0.92	20 % DF	MBC
	5. Alang-alang Bridge	Timber to RCBC	0.007			1.07			1.07	20 % DF	MBC
	6. Badiang Bridge	Timber to RCBC	0.006			0.92			0.92	20 % DF	MBC
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>25.00</b>	<b>6.63</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>31.63</b>	TOTAL	
			<b>0.015</b>	<b>0</b>	25	0	0	0	<b>25</b>	CONGRESSIONAL FUND	
			<b>0.034</b>	<b>0</b>	0	6.63	0	0	<b>6.63</b>	20% DEVELOPMENT FUND	

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### Summary of Core Road Investments 2011-2015

Road Work and Source of Funds	Cost Estimates (in million pesos)					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>1. Maintenance</b>						
General Fund	30.06	30.87	33.88	37.64	42.96	175.41
LGU Counterpart (12%)	0.24	5.08	1.67	0.94	1.12	9.05
PRMF	2.46	2.95	13.01	7.42	8.63	34.47
<b>Sub-Total: All</b>	<b>32.76</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>48.56</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>52.71</b>	<b>218.93</b>
<b>Sub-Total: PGBh</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>35.95</b>	<b>35.55</b>	<b>38.58</b>	<b>44.08</b>	<b>184.46</b>
<b>2. Upgrading</b>						
20% Development Fund	44.5	51.43	61.94	70.75	85.99	295.31
Others (PPA, Congress)	0	10	0	0	0	10
<b>Sub-Total: All</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>61.43</b>	<b>61.94</b>	<b>70.75</b>	<b>85.99</b>	<b>305.31</b>
<b>Sub-Total: PGBh</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>51.43</b>	<b>61.94</b>	<b>70.75</b>	<b>85.99</b>	<b>295.31</b>
<b>3. Rehabilitation</b>						
20% Development Fund	12	13.24	7.19	3.73	6	42.16
LGU Counterpart (12%)	7.12	10.96	8.36	8.64	6.3	41.38
PRMF	52.23	87.01	63.33	66.82	49.55	318.94
<b>Sub-Total: All</b>	<b>71.35</b>	<b>111.21</b>	<b>78.88</b>	<b>79.19</b>	<b>61.85</b>	<b>402.48</b>
<b>Sub-Total: PGBh</b>	<b>19.12</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>15.55</b>	<b>12.37</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>83.54</b>
<b>4. Bridge Upgrading/Maintenance</b>						
General Fund	2.608	2.957	5.449	7.451	5.641	24.086
20% Development Fund	0	0	6.63	0	0	6.63
Others (PPA, Congress)	0	25	0	0	0	25
<b>Sub-Total: All</b>	<b>2.608</b>	<b>27.957</b>	<b>12.079</b>	<b>7.451</b>	<b>5.641</b>	<b>55.716</b>
<b>Sub-Total: PGBh</b>	<b>2.608</b>	<b>2.957</b>	<b>12.079</b>	<b>7.451</b>	<b>5.641</b>	<b>30.716</b>
<b>Total All Sources</b>	<b>151.218</b>	<b>239.497</b>	<b>201.459</b>	<b>203.391</b>	<b>206.191</b>	<b>982.436</b>
<b>Total PGBh</b>	<b>96.528</b>	<b>114.537</b>	<b>125.119</b>	<b>129.151</b>	<b>148.011</b>	<b>594.026</b>
<b>% of PGBh to Total</b>	<b>63.83%</b>	<b>47.82%</b>	<b>62.10%</b>	<b>63.49%</b>	<b>71.78%</b>	<b>60.46%</b>

ANNEXURE 9  
CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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**Annexure 9 -- Human Resource Development Plan and Capacity Development Program, 2011-2015**

**A. Organizational**

Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Intervention	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long - Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Job misfits and redundancy of functions	Strengthen organizational structure a. review of current structure b. realignment of functions c. forecasting of HR needs per office	Clear functions	Increased morale of the employees	Current office structure, job description and actual functions	100,000.00	PLGU  HRMDO		50,000	50,000			Department Heads, Division Heads	HRMDO
Vacant positions not filled up which results to work overload	Filling up vacant positions after 6 months of vacancy and implementation of the Merit and Selection Plan (MSP)	Vacant positions filled up by competent persons	No more work overload	Plantilla  Food and venue	25,000.00	PLGU  HRMDO	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Internal and external applicants	HRMDO
Less openness and trust between and among management and employees	Teambuilding and Communication Skills	Building of trust among employees	Harmonious relationship among management and staff	Activity design, Resource person/facilitator, food and venue	4,750,000  (50T per office)	PLGU  (Charged to department budget)	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	950,000	All employees	All Departments
	Study on behavioral changes of the workforce (formulate assessment tool to determine behavioral changes)	Work behavior of employees are identified	Work efficiency	Activity design, researchers, Assessment tool	600,000	PRMF PLGU	300,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000		
<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>5,475,000</b>		<b>1,255,000</b>	<b>1,105,000</b>	<b>1,105,000</b>	<b>1,005,000</b>	<b>1,005,000</b>		

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## B. Personnel

Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Intervention	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long-Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Need to strengthen and enhance plan-budget linkages	Training on multi-year planning and budgeting with inputs in JMC and PLPEM	Preparation of more streamlined AIP	Multi-year activity-based budgeting	Resource Persons, Logistics, Venue/Food	239,662	PRMF PLGU	239,662					Dept. Heads, Admin. & Budget/ Finance Officers	PPDO & PBMO
	Cap Dev on Revenue Generation and Collection Efficiency	Identification of revenue sources	Increased income from revenues	Logistics, Venue/Food Training supplies	150,000	PRMF		100,000		50,000		Dept. Heads and Div. Heads of the finance offices	PACCO & PBMO
Inadequate skills for legislative processes/ systems	Orientation on the updates of the requirements for the Environmental Mngt. Sys. (EMS) implementation with the academe	Increased awareness on legal requirements and other policies	Effective EMS implementation	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	100,000	PLGU (20% EMS Dev. Funds)	100,000					EMS-IC Members, Provincial Legal Officer Staff	SP, BEMO, SEEM
Inadequate Customer Service Skills	Basic Customer Service Skills Training	Improved customer services	Minimized Complaints ; Public Trust Improved	CSC Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Supplies	300,000	PLGU (HRMDO)	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	All PGBh employees	HRMDO
	Values Enhancement Orientation Workshop for greater work performance	Improved accountability, ethical conduct of public officials & employees	Effective and efficient delivery of services; improved image of the PGBh	CSC Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	2,900,000	PLGU (HRMDO)	900,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	All Employees of the Provincial Government	HRMDO
	Time/Stress	Minimized	Improved	Resource	100,000	PLGU		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	All PGBh	HRMDO

	Management Training	stress	productivity	Persons, Venue, Food, Supplies		(HRMDO)						employees	
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Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Intervention	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long - Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Lack of Sensitivity/Awareness for Public Transparency and Anti-Corruption	Conflict Management Training	Conflicts mitigated/resolved	Healthy relationship among employees	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	100,000	PLGU (HRMDO)		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	Dept. Heads, Division/ Section Heads	HRMDO
	Training on Effective Fiscal Management	Improved financial management and sustained austerity measures	Value for money	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	100,000	PRMF	50,000	50,000				Elective Officials, Dept Heads, Admin. Officers	PBMO
	Orientation on RA 3019 Anti-graft and Corrupt Practices Act	Awareness on the implications of corrupt practices	Honest and Transparent Governance	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	150,000	PLGU		50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	Elective Officials, Dept. Heads, Admin. Officers	HRMDO
	Training on Interpretation and Compliance of Local Revenue Accounting, Procurement, Auditing and Cashiering Laws	Fin. and procurement processing standards established; Shortened processing and fast release of claims, supplies and materials	Less bureaucratic red tape; cost savings and client satisfaction	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	150,000	PRMF Funds	150,000					Dept. Heads, Admin. Officers, Supply Officers and responsible officers of the financial offices	PBMO/PACCO
	Orientation Training on Citizen's Charter and Corruption Sensitivity Training	Business processes standardized	Less bureaucratic red tape; cost savings	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	150,000	PLGU (HRMDO)	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	Dept. Heads, Administrative Officers, Division Heads	HRMDO

Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Intervention	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long - Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Insufficient Abilities for Supervisory and Managerial Skills	Leadership and Management Skills Training	Improved leadership management	Improved performance and employee relationships	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	150,000	PLGU (HRMDO)		50,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	Department Heads, Division and Section Heads	HRMDO
	Training on Facilitation (second-liner development)	Availability of Facilitators	Aligned departmental programs	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	100,000	PLGU (HRMDO)		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	Division and Section Heads	HRMDO & PPDO
	Managerial Coaching and Mentoring	Motivated and dedicated subordinates	Productive employees	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	100,000	PLGU (HRMDO)		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	Department Heads, Division & Section Heads	HRMDO
Limited Capacities for Advanced Engineering Skills	Training on Environmental Management Program for the Road Sector	Environmental management program for road sector established	Sustainability of programs even beyond PRMF	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	100,000	PRMF Funds	100,000					Department Heads and Division Heads of PEO, BEMO	PEO & BEMO
	Training on Materials Quality Control	Understanding of the materials quality control standards	Quality standards of materials followed	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	50,000	PRMF Funds	50,000					PEO materials and quality control personnel	PEO
	Training on Geotechnical Survey and Design	Ability to prepare roads design in geologically challenged areas using the equipment	Accurate road designs	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	50,000	PRMF Funds		50,000				PEO engineers & PEO Planning staff	PEO

Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Intervention	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long - Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
	Training on Road Network Maintenance and Management	Identified road networks for maintenance	Road networks are well maintained; increase of economic activities	Resource Persons, Venue, Food, Training Supplies	100,000	PRMF Funds		100,000				PEO Division Heads and Fleet Engineers and heavy equipment operators	PEO
	Refresher Course on Heavy Equipment and Service Vehicles repair and engine overhaul	Updated knowledge on heavy equipment and service vehicles repair and engine overhauling	Effective and high performance of employees	Resource person from TESDA, venue , food and other training costs	50,000.00	PLGU  (PMPO)		50,000				Provincial Motor pool heavy equipment mechanics	PMPO
Limited Communication, technical writing, and presentation skills	Tang. on basic and advance written & oral communications with Power Point Presentation	Enhanced communication skills	Increased productivity of employees	Resource person , venue and food, training materials	500,000	PLGU  (HRMDO)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	All PGBh Division/Section Heads, administrative Officers	HRMDO
Limited Project Management and Development Abilities	Trng. On Project Identification & Dev. and Management	Projects for funding are identified and developed	Development projects in the province are funded and well managed	Resource Persons, Food/catering , training materials	150,000	PRMF Funds			50,000	50,000	50,000	Plng. Off. of offices with dev. projects: OPA, OPV, PEO, OPSWD, PPDO, BEMO, BIPC, etc	PPDO
	Training on Integrated Rural Dev. Planning	Enhanced skills on Rural Development Planning	Aligned rural development plans	Resource Persons, Food, training materials	50,000	PLGU  (20% Dev. Funds OPA)		50,000				Planning Officers of OPA, OPV, PPDO	OPA
Inadequate Capacities for e-Governance	Trng. on basic & advance computer operation	Enhanced computer literacy	Increased productivity	Resource Persons, Food, materials	100,000	PLGU		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	Administrative Aides of all offices	HRMDO

Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Intervention	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long - Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
	Training on microfilming	Learn the basics of microfilming	Records filing sys. is improved; save on cost of office fixtures	Resource Persons, Food/catering , training materials	35,000	PLGU		35,000				All Records Officers of the PGBh	HRMDO
	Orientation to the e-NGAS & FITTSYS Programs	Basic concepts on e-NGAs and FITTSYS programs appreciated	e-NGAS and FITTSYS supported and institutionalized in the PGBh	Resource Persons, Food/catering , training materials	75,000	PRMF Funds	75,000					Department Heads, Administrative Officers	PBMO and PACCO
	Advanced trng. on software admin.	Improved software admin.	Enhanced productivity	Resource Persons, Food, materials	50,000	PLGU		50,000				BICTU IT staff	BICTU
	Trng. on web-based application (web-site programming & net programming)	BICTU staff is able to implement website programming and net programming for the PGBh	Enhanced productivity; Easy access to work related information	Consultant, Food/Catering, training materials	50,000			50,000				BICTU IT staff	BICTU
	Trng. on electronic records mngt. and digital /electronic archiving	Improved records management	Easy retrieval of records	Consultant, Food/Catering, training materials	100,000	PLGU			50,000	50,000		Records Officers of all PGBh offices	HRMDO
	Training on computer repair and maintenance	Established computer maintenance prog. in support to the EMS implementation	Long- life of computers; cost savings	Resource Persons, Food/catering , training materials	30,000	PLGU		30,000				IT employees of all PGBh offices	HRMDO & BICTU
	Training on	Data are	Easy access	Resource	100,000	PLGU		50,000	50,000			Planning	PPDO

Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Intervention	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long - Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Limited Capacities for Environmental and Disaster Risk Management	Trng. on environmental Impact Assessment and Initial Environmental Examination	Increased capabilities in conducting EIAs and IEEs	Environment is not being compromised by major projects	Consultants, Food/catering, training materials, equipment, like GPS	250,000	PRMF PLGU	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	All departments and GO attached offices	BEMO
	Training on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management	Formulated DRRM Plan for the province, consistent with the requirements of the law.	Minimized after effects of disasters	Consultants, Food/catering, training materials, equipment, like GPS	100,000	PLGU (20% Dev. Funds BEMO)	100,000					Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council members, BEMO & PPDO selected staff	BEMO and PDRRM C
	Training on natural resources planning	Increased capabilities in resource mgt planning	Integration of natural resource plans in the development plans of the province	Consultants, Food/catering, training materials, equipment, like GPS	100,000	PLGU (20% Dev. Funds BEMO)		100,000				BEMO Division Heads and PPDO Environment Sector Head	BEMO
Limited Capacities for Research, M & E and MIS	Basic and Advance Research Skills training	Learn and appreciate the importance of research in all developmental projects	Able to write and conduct research proposals and present results to the Bohol Research consortium	Consultants, Food/catering, training materials, equipment, like GPS	100,000	PLGU (BCDS)		100,000				Researchers from each office and BCDS staff	BCDS
Insufficient ICT/GIS Skills	Basic and Advance GPS and GIS Application training	Learn the basics and advance GPS use and application	All project sites are integrated in the MIS and used in all major plans, maps	Resource persons, Food/catering, training materials, equipment, like computers and	250,000	PRMF PLGU	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	All departments and GO attached offices	BICTU

			generated	programs									
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Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Interventions	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long-Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Limited capabilities on forecasting manpower needs and HR Planning	Training on HR planning and forecasting	Appropriate workforce per office	Cost savings; increased productivity	Resource person, supplies & materials	100,000	PLGU PRMF		50,000	50,000			HRMDO staff, HRMD Planning Team, TDMT	HRMDO
<b>C. HR Systems</b>													
No Approved HRMD Plan	Dev. , approval institutionalization & continuing improvement of HRMD Plan	Approved 5-Year HRMD Plan; Achieved incentive targets	Clear attainment of the Development Agenda of PGBh	Laptop, supplies and data, Desktop	900,000	PRMF  PLGU	400,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	HRMDO Planning Team/HR practitioners/ 2nd liners	HRMDO
Weak Recruitment system	Enhancement of Recruitment system	Can hire the best and most competent candidates for appointment	Competent workforce; Increased productivity	Equipment; Laptop; Manpower (HR specialist)	200,000	PLGU  (HRMD O)	100,000	100,000				PSB members.&& secretariat	HRMDO
Non-implementation of new (PMS-OPES)	Implementation of approved Performance Management Sys. – Office Performance Eval. Sys.	Objective rating followed	High morale; Increased productivity	Equipment; Supplies & Materials	900,000	PLGU  (HRMD O)	250,000	250,000	250,000	100,000	100,000	PMES Team & HR practitioners	HRMDO
No Comprehensive Guidelines on Awards	Enhancement of Guidelines and Implementation of Awards and Incentives	Best performers recognized	Motivated employees	Supplies & Materials	1,500,000	PLGU  (HRMD O)	200,000	300,000	300,000	350,000	350,000	PRAISE Committee members & secretariat	HRMDO

No retirement program	Dev. and implementation of Pre-retirement program	Approved Retirement program	Personnel satisfaction	Equipment, Supplies & Materials	500,000	PLGU  (HRMDO)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	HR practitioners	HRMDO
Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Interventions	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long-Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
No Career Pathing and Succession plans for employees	Formulation and Implementation of Career Pathing and succession Plans	comprehensive career pathing and succession Plans	High morale of employees; Improved motivation; Increased productivity	Equipment; Laptop; Manpower, Resource Persons	500,000	PLGU  (HRMDO)	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	ALL Administrative Officers	HRMDO
Weak implementation of Grievance Machinery	Enhancement/strengthening of Grievance machinery system	Comprehensive grievance machinery system	Healthy relationship among employees	Supplies and Materials	100,000	PLGU  (HRMDO)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	Grievance Committee members & secretariat	HRMDO
TDMS-HRDC is not fully implemented	Enhancement and full Implementation of TDMS Policies	Enhanced policies; sending right employees to trainings	Motivated employees	Supplies and materials	100,000	PLGU  (HRMDO)	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	HRDC members & Secretariat	HRMDO
HRIS Data insufficiency	Enhancement of HRIS	functional HRIS	Easy access to information	Programmers, supplies	600,000	PLGU  (HRMDO)	100,000	200,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	HRMDO	BICTU
Lack of system to monitor HR gains and REAPs	Enhancement and implementation of Monitoring and Eval. Sys.	Easy and fast information of gains and lapses	Enhanced service delivery	Supplies, resource person	200,000	PLGU  PRMF		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	HRMDO & PPDO staff, M & E Teams	HRMDO, PPDO
Delayed submission of reports and other required documents	Establishment of on-line reporting system	Prompt submission of required reports and documents	Enhanced service delivery	Program, programmers, materials	1,500,000	PLGU  PRMF		500,000	500,000	250,000	250,000	All departments	BICTU
Lack of	Formulation	Increased	Enhanced	Supplies and	100,000	PLGU	50,000	10,000	15,000	10,000	15,000	All	HRMDO

awareness on PGBh policies, CSC, and other rules and regulation	of employees handbook/gui debook	awareness of employees	service delivery	materials		PRMF						Departments	
<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>7,150,000</b>		<b>1,340,000</b>	<b>1,850,000</b>	<b>1,555,000</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>1,205,000</b>		

## D. Other Capacity Development

Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Interventions	Expected Benefits		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short Term	Long Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Slow procurement process	Enhancement of procurement processes , filing & doc. Sys.	Prompt implementation of programs and projects	Customer satisfaction	Approval of proposed budget; supplies and materials	300,000	PLGU (PGSO)	200,000	100,000				PGSO-BAC	PGSO
Loss of documents	Establishment of e-tracking sys. of docs.	Easy tracing/ retrieval of documents	Customer satisfaction	Programmers, equipment	500,000	PLGU (GO)		250,000	250,000			All Offices	BICTU
No Records Management Policy Manual	Development of Records Management Policy Manual	Available records policy manual for easy reference	Systematic management of records	Supplies, facilitator, meals	200,000	PLGU (All dept.)			100,000	100,000		All Offices	HRMDO
No Disaster Risk Reduction Mngt. System	Dev. of Disaster Risk Reduction Mngt. Sys.	Minimized/ mitigated risks	Stress-free environment	Supplies, facilitator, meals	100,000	PLGU (GO)	50,000	25,000	25,000			Emergency Rescue Team & All PGBh Offices	BEMO and GO
Poor waste management	Strengthening of Envl. Mngt. Sys. (EMS)	Environmental friendly workplace	Productive employees	Supplies, facilitator, meals	200,000	PLGU (GO)	75,000	50,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	All PGBh Offices/ Hospitals	BEMO
Late submission of reports	Establishment of on-line reporting sys.	Prompt submission of required docs.	Fast decision-making; saves time	Supplies and materials, programmers	500,000	PLGU (HRMDO)		500,000				All Offices	HRMDO
Absence of e-library System	Estab. of e-library system	Easy access to information	Client satisfaction	Supplies , prog., e-library card	100,000	PLGU (SP/ Lib.)			100,000			All Departments	SP
Inconsistency	Enhancement	Speedy	Cost savings	Supplies and	50,000	PLGU		20,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	PACCO	PACCO

in the application of First-In- First-out Policy	of PACCO Guide Book	Processing of Documents		materials		(PACCO )							
Lack of equip-ment, hard-ware and software to carry out mandated functions	Acquisition of PEO equipment	More efficient delivery of road services	Client satisfaction	Equipment	2,236,121	PRMF	1,731,601	504,520					
				<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,186,121</b>		<b>2,056,601</b>	<b>1,449,520</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>35,000</b>		

### E. Health and Wellness

Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Interventions	Expected Output		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
		Short-Term	Long-Term				2011	2012	2013	2014	2015		
Unmet health and wellness needs	Reimplementation of <i>Hataw</i> Program	Improved vigor and vitality, Relieved stress, Improved physical condition	High productivity of employees, Healthy employees	CDs, Instructor	300,000	PLGU	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	PGBh employees	PHO
	Continuous implementation of Annual Health and Wellness Prog. to include: (Cardiac panel, Mammogram, Prostate Check up/ Pap smear, Dental & Eye check-up)	Early detection of illnesses	Healthy and productive employees	Equipment, supplies, medical staff	16,400,000	PLGU BOPEL BAWIGS	2,000,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	PGBh employees	HRMDO BOPEL BAWIGS
Non -Implementation of DOH Occupational Health & Safety Prog.	Adoption & implementation of DOH Occupational Health & Safety Prog.	Awareness on OHS measures, Health conscious	High productivity of employees; Healthy employees	Office supplies  DOH-OHS Manual	50,000	PLGU	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	PGBh employees	PHO
Capitol medical clinic is not fully operational	Full operation of capitol medical clinic with regular staff (Nurse &	Regular check-up of employees, Save	Healthy employees	Medical officer, Medicines, Medical	500,000	PLGU BOPEL		125,000	125,000	125,000	125,000	PGBh employees	PHO BOPEL

	Physician)	employees resources		supplies & equipment									
No counselling room and a counsellor	Establishment of counselling room	Early detection , treatment and counselling to PGBh employees with psychological and emotional problems	Profile of PBGh employees with psychological and emotional disorders	Psychologist	100,000	PLGU		25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	PGBh employees	PHO

Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Interventions	Expected Output		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
	Hiring of experienced psychologist		· Psychologically and emotionally sound PGBh employees										OPSWD
No physician provided to read & interpret the laboratory results of the annual physical examination	Provide a competent physician (internist) to read & interpret the laboratory results of the annual physical examination	Diagnosis if there is an illness; Treatment if there are an illness; Counselling to employees with an illness	Cured and healthy employees ;Productive employees	PHO Physician (internist)	None	N/A						PGBh employees	PHO
Non-implementation of inter-office sports tournament	Institutionalization and Implementation of annual inter-office tournament of the following sports: (Basketball, Volleyball, Bowling, Lawn Tennis, Table Tennis, Badminton)	Optimum body weight	Healthy and physically fit employees	Sports equipment: Balls, Nets, Rackets, Score board	20,000	PLGU	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	PGBh	HRMDO

No employees' canteen in the capitol compound	Construction & establishment of employees canteen	Saves time due to accessibility & availability of canteen, Enough relaxation time during lunch break	Saves time & money on the part of the employees, Healthy employees due to safe and healthy food	· Building materials: Kitchen utensils, Space	200,000	BOPEL		50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	PGBh employees and clients	BOPEL BAWIGS
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Prioritized Gaps	Proposed Interventions	Expected Output		Resources Needed	Estimated Cost	Source of Funds	Estimated Cost per Year					Target Groups	Lead Office
No physical fitness gym	Construction & establishment of physical fitness gym	Improved vigor & vitality · Relieved stress, Enhanced physical condition	· High productivity of employees, Healthy Employees	Equipment , Instructor	1,000,000	PLGU BOPEL BOPE-MPC BAWIGS		250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	PGBh employees	PGBh BOPEL BOPE-MPC BAWIGS
No health care fund for hospitalization of PGBh employees	Establishment & institutionalization of health care fund for PGBh employees by providing hospital subsidy.	Early diagnosis and treatment of illnesses	Recovery from illnesses, Healthy employees · Productive employees	None	15,600,000 (50% PGB & 50% employees counterpart)	PLGU BOPEL BOPE-MPC BAWIGS		3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	PGBh employees	PGBh BOPEL BOPE-MPC BAWIGS
No breastfeeding room for nursing mothers	Establishment of Breastfeeding Room	· Regular check-up for nursing mothers, Availability of services to nursing mothers	· Provided proper nutrition and wellness to mother and child, Provided welfare assistance to breastfeeding mothers	Personnel (midwives, nurses), Space, Equipment	650,000.00	PLGU BAWIGS		162,500	162,500	162,500	162,500	PGBh employees	PGBh employees
<b>Sub-Total</b>					<b>34,820,000</b>		<b>2,074,000</b>	<b>8,186,500</b>	<b>8,186,500</b>	<b>8,186,500</b>	<b>8,186,500</b>		



Table 9.1. Summary of Capacity Development Estimated Costs, 2011-2015

HRMD Intervention Areas	Cost Estimate per Year					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
<b>A. Organizational</b>	1,255,000	1,105,000	1,105,000	1,005,000	1,005,000	5,475,000
<b>B. Personnel</b>	2,054,662	1,880,000	1,215,000	1,115,000	1,015,000	7,279,662
<b>C. HR Systems</b>	1,340,000	1,850,000	1,555,000	1,200,000	1,205,000	7,150,000
<b>D. Other Capacity Development</b>	2,056,601	1,449,520	510,000	135,000	35,000	4,186,121
<b>E. Health and Wellness</b>	2,074,000	8,186,500	8,186,500	8,186,500	8,186,500	34,820,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,780,263</b>	<b>14,471,020</b>	<b>12,571,500</b>	<b>11,641,500</b>	<b>11,446,500</b>	<b>58,910,783</b>

Table 9.2. List of PEO Laboratory Equipment and Apparatus Needs

**OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL ENGINEER**

**LIST OF APPARATUS/EQUIPMENT**

DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
<b>Programming Division:</b>			
1. Modern Total Station (Sokkia) w/ accessories	1 set	250,000.00	250,000.00
2. Survey Grade GPS and Software	2 sets	7,920.00	15,840.00
3. Desktop Computers w/ complete accessories	6 sets	50,000.00	300,000.00
4. Laptop Computers	2 units	50,000.00	100,000.00
5. Civil 3D Software	1 unit	155,261.25	155,261.25
<b>Materials Quality Control Division:</b>			
1. Triple Beam Scale, capacity 2610 g., sensitivity 0.1 g	1 unit	8,500.00	8,500.00
2. Heavy Duty Solution Balance, 20 kg., sensitivity 1.0 g.	1 unit	80,000.00	80,000.00
3. Mould, Cast Iron Cylinder, 15 cm.Φ x 30 (h) cm.	3 sets	1,500.00	4,500.00
4. Mould, Cast Iron Beam	3 sets	2,500.00	7,500.00
5. Concrete Test Hammer, normal	1 unit	50,000.00	50,000.00
6. CBR Machine, Local complete with accessories	1 unit	175,000.00	175,000.00
7. Standard Moisture Tester	1 unit	75,000.00	75,000.00
9. Compression Machine, dial type, Korea, Four columns, 2000 kn capacity supplied, complete with flexural attachment	1 unit	510,000.00	510,000.00
<b>Administrative Division:</b>			
1. Photocopier, Develop Ineo 363	1 unit	264,520.00	264,520.00
<b>Maintenance Division:</b>			
1. Grass Cutter (Honda brand)	8 units	30,000.00	240,000.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,236,121.25</b>

ANNEXURE 10  
PRNDP ROAD ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN 2010

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## Annexure 10 – PRNDP Road Development Accomplishments in 2010

Table 10-1. PRMF-Funded Road Projects in 2010

Road Section	Road Length (km)	Contract Amount (PHP)	Original Expiry Date	Revised Expiry Date	Accomplishment
PRMF-BOH-01: Rehabilitation of San Isidro Catigbian Via Caimbang Road (Package 1A & 1B)	6.294	24,905,301.60	Nov. 5, 2010	Feb. 18, 2011	100%
PRMF BOH-02: Rehabilitation of Danao Jct. (LIR) Mahayag Road (Package 3A & 3B)	6.0	27,881,733.11	Oct. 1, 2010	Feb. 17, 2011	100%
PRMF-BOH-03: Rehabilitation of Danao Jct. (LIR) Mahayag Road (Package 3C & 3D)	8.815	27,537,505.25	Nov. 5, 2010	Feb. 18, 2011	100%
	<b>21.109</b>	<b>80,324,539.96</b>			

Table 10-2. Other Provincial Road Projects in 2010

	Road Project/ Location	Length of Road Covered (in km)
<b>A.</b>	<b>Rehabilitation</b>	
1	San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Road (Regravelling) (Asphalting)	17.490 0.960
2	Pob.(Inabanga)-Lawis Road (Raise-up)	1.100
3	Alegria(Catigbian)-Baang-Jagbuaya-Janopol Road (Soil Stabilization)	1.500
4	Abatan-Agahay-Busao-Toril (Maribojoc) Road(Asphalting)	0.796
5	Popoo-Tugas (Pres. Garcia) Road (Regravelling with Soil Stabilizer)	4.000
6	Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road (Asphalting) Raise Up Mabini-Cabulao (Lungsodaan Section)	0.950 0.239
7	Tiguís-Calvario (Lila)-Cambanse (Loboc) Road (Regravelling)	5.060
8	Jct (TER) Soom-Humayhumay Road (Regravelling with Soil Stabilizer)	3.600
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>35.695</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Upgrading</b>	
1	Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road (Asphalting – Inabanga side Phase I) (Asphalting – Inabanga side Phase II)	1.075 0.960
2	Dimiao-Oac-Bilar Road (Asphalting – Bilar Side)	0.650
3	Catigbian-Canmano Road (Concreting – Japer section)	0.423
4	Pob. (Sagbayan) Sagbayan Sur Kabasakan Road (Concreting – Sagbayan Side)	0.455
5	Jct. (LIR) -Mahayag - Katipunan Road (San Miguel -Alicia) Regravelling with Soil Stabilizer	4.500
6	Calape-Pangangan Road (Concreting) (Concreting Phase I) (Concreting Phase II)	0.401 0.199 0.190
7	Pob.-San Francisco Road, Talibon	0.935
8	Dagohoy-Caluasan Road (Regravelling with Soil Stabilizer) (Asphalting)	4.000 0.745
9	La Paz (Cortes)-Cabaguan-Lourdes (Corella) Road (Regravelling) (Asphalting)	2.300 0.821
10	Baclayon-Corella Road via Tunga Road	0.637
11	One-way Traffic Inabanga Road	

	<b>Road Project/ Location</b>	<b>Length of Road Covered (in km)</b>
	(Asphalt Overlay/ Asphaltting)	0.746
12	Jct (Jagna-Sbullones) Malbog-Calabacita Road (Asphaltting)	0.742
13	Lungsodaan (Candijay)-Tambongan-Sbullones Road (Concreting)	0.348
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>20.127</b>
	<i>Note: Road List Extracted from the PRNDP 1 Investment Program for 2010 (Table 14) and cross-referenced to the PEO Annual Report for 2010.</i>	

ANNEXURE 11

LIST OF ROADS FOR RE-CLASSIFICATION, RENAMING AND MERGING

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## Annexure 11 – Roads for Re-Classification, Renaming and Merging

Table 11.9 Provincial Roads for Re-Classification to National Roads

PMU	Road Name	Length (km)
I	1 Corella-Balilihan Road	<b>9.207</b>
II	1 Alburquerque-Sikatuna Road	9.66
	2 Baclayon-Corella Road	7.646
	3 Loay-Hinawanan-Concepcion-Jct.(Loboc-Sikatuna) Road	5.301
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>22.607</b>
III	1 Inabanga-Lapacan-Magtangtang Road	9.32
	2 San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay)Road	16.725
	3 Popoo-Tugas Road	14.63
	4 Cabulao-Ondol-Union (Ubay) Road, Ubay Side	10.424
	5 Ubay-Tapal Wharf Road	6.354
	6 Jct. (TER)-Bien Unido Road	9.473
	7 Jct.(LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road	4.248
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>71.174</b>
IV	1 Jct.(TER)Guindulman-Anda-Badiang Road	23.483
	2 Cogtong-Panas-Pangpang-Badiang Road	6.826
	3 Jct. (TER) Candijay-Cogtong Road	3.424
	4 Jct. (TER)-Mabini-Cabulao Road	16.527
	5 Cabulao-Ondol-Union (Ubay) Road, Mabini Side	9.073
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>59.333</b>
<b>Total</b>	16	<b>162.321</b>

Table 11.10 Provincial Roads for Re-Classification to Municipal Roads

PMU	Name of Roads	Length
I	1 One Way Traffic, Maribojoc	0.417
	2 Pantalan Wharf Road, Maribojoc	0.475
	3 Road to Tubigon Causeway	0.343
	4 One Way Traffic, Tubigon	<u>0.088</u>
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1.323</b>
II	1 Loay Street	0.380
	2 Loay Boulevard	0.282
	3 Loay Central School (North)	0.166
	4 Loay Central School (East)	0.128
	5 Lila Municipal Driveway	0.050
	6 By Pass Road to Badiang Spring	0.150
	7 Tontonan Hydro-Electric Plant Access Road, Loboc	0.731
	8 Road to Adjacent to Carmen Street	0.021
	9 Road to Valencia Jr. High School	<u>0.760</u>
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2.668</b>
III	1 Road to Ubay Jr. High School	0.530
	2 Getafe Circumferential Road	0.319
	3 Buenavista Circumferential Road	2.360
	4 Road to Clarin Jr. High School	0.180

PMU	Name of Roads	Length
	5 Road to Getafe Wharf	0.855
	6 One Way Traffic Inabanga	0.335
	7 Nahawan-Dongoan Road	1.120
	8 Togbongon Road, Getafe	<u>1.174</u>
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6.873</b>
IV	1 Severo Salas Street	0.487
	2 Abrea Street	0.14
	3 Road Around Jagna Market	0.317
	4 Road to Jagna Wharf	0.104
	5 Road Leading to Jagna Central Elem. School	0.233
	6 Road In front of Central School Jagna	0.227
	7 Road to Candijay Jr. High School	1.393
	8 Lungsodaan St., Pilar	0.58
	9 Achacoso Street	0.442
	10 Road Around Ilihan Hill	0.685
	11 Sierra Bullones Street	0.371
	12 Road adjacent Carmen Street	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>4.979</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>15.843</b>

Table 11.11 Provincial/Barangays Roads for Re-Classification

PMU		Provincial Road Name	Length (km)	Addition/Deduction	Proposed Name
I	1	Rizal (Catigbian-San Isidro Road	3.650	Rizal-Kauswagan Barangay Road	Jct. Cortes-Balilihan-Catigbian-Macaas (Tubigon)-Rizal-Kauswagan Road
II	1	Batuan-Omjon(Valencia) Road	6.863	Cabacnitan-Omjon Barangay Road	Jct.(LIR) Batuan-Omjon Road
	2	Jct. (TER) (Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Road	16.017	Genoveva-Anonang-Botong-Omjon Provincial Road Section	Jct.(TER)-Pob (Valencia)-Anoyon-Genoveva Road
	3	Alemania-Limocon-Anonang	6.168	Anonang Barangay Road	Alemania-Limocon-Anonang Road
	4	Canmanico-Anonang Road	7.050	Genoveva Barangay Road	Canmanico-Genoveva Road
	5	Jct.(LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Hanopol Road	14.882	Cogon Barangay Road	Jct.(LIR)-Quinoguitan-Sevilla-Hanopol-Cogon(Balilihan) Road
	6	Tanday-Guinoan-Cancatac(Corella) Road	7.038	Cancatac Barangay Road	Tanday-Guinoan-Cancatac Road, Corella
III	1	Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road	9.320	Magtangtang-Sta. Fe Barangay Road	Jct. (TNR) Inabanga-Danao via Lapacan-Magtangtang-Sta. Fe Road

PMU		Provincial Road Name	Length (km)	Addition/Deduction	Proposed Name
	2	San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side)	5.327	Canmundo Barangay Road	Jct. (TNR)(San Miguel)-Canmundo Road
	3	Road to Palayan Ng Bayan, Ubay	3.558	Tipolo-Emelda-Binliw Barangay Road	Jct. (TER) Calanggaman-Tipolo-Emelda Binliw Road, Ubay
	4	Jct. (TNR)-Nabuwad-Baguhan-Cambitooon Road (PRIP Road)		(conversion from PRIP Road to provincial road)	(the same)
IV	1	Mawi-San Isidro-Cansuhay Road	4.021	Cansuhay-Lonoy Barangay Road	Mawi-San Isidro-Cansuhay(Duero)-Lonoy(Jagna) Road
	2	Jct. (TER)-Bunga Mar-Kenagbaan-Balili Road	10.911	Balili Barangay Road	Jct. (TER)-Bunga Mar-Kenagbaan-Balili Road
<b>Total Length</b>			<b>94.805</b>		

Table 11.12 Roads Proposed for Renaming

PMU		Present Name	Proposed Name	Length (km)
I	1	Antequera-Catigbian via San Isidro Road	San Isidro Catigbian via Caimbang Road(remaining section after nationalization of Antequera-San Isidro Section)	6.34
	2	Cahayag(Tubigon)-Cabanugan-San Isidro-Catigbian Road	Cahayag(Tubigon)-Cabanugan (San Isidro) Road	7.576
II	1	Garcia Hernandez-Tabuan-Datag Road	Calma-Tabuan-Datag Road, Garcia Hernandez	17.179
	2	Jct. (TER)-Poblacion(Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Road	Jct. (TER)-Poblacion(Valencia)-Anoyon-Genova Road	16.017
	3	Bilar-Sevilla Road	Jct. (TER) Poblacion-Bilar-Roxas Road	2.473
	4	Tiguis-Calvario(Lila)-Cambanse-(Loboc) Road	Tiguis-Calvario(Lila)-Cambanse-Alegria (Loboc) Road	10.313
	5	Tagbilaran-Baclayon Old Provincial Road	Bool (Tagbilaran)-Sto. Nino-Montana(Baclayon) Road	4.307
	6	Baclayon-Corella via Tunga Road	Jct. (TER) Montana-Tunga Road, Baclayon	3.71
III	1	Catigbian-Canmano Road	Pob.(Catigbian)-Ubujaan-Canmano(Sagbayan) Road	13.76
	2	Catigbian-Clarin via Bugtongbood Road	Kauswagan(Catigbian)-Cabog-Bugtongbood(Clarin) Road	8.446
	3	Dagohoy-Caluasan Road	Jct.(LIR)-Caluasan-San Miguel(Dagohoy) Road	6.688
	4	Gabi Seed Farm	Jct. (San Miguel-Ubay) Road leading to BES, Ubay	1.01
	5	Jct. (TER)-San Pascual(Ubay)-Mahayag(San Miguel)	Jct. (TER)San Francisco (Ubay)-Bulilis (Ubay) Road	2.801
	6	Jct. (TER)-Ilihan-Cabulao Road (Ubay Side)	Jct. (TER)-Ilihan Road, Ubay	1.671
	7	Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (San Miguel Side)	Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Babag-San Isidro-Katipunan (Alicia) Road	4.248

PMU	Present Name	Proposed Name	Length (km)
		Miguel Side)	
	8 Poblacion (Inabanga)-Lawis Road	Jct. (TNR)Poblacion(Inabangay)-Lawis Road	6.046
	9 Inabanga-Sagbayan via Lapacan-Magtangtang Road	Jct. (TNR) Lapacan Sur (Inabanga)-Sta. Fe Danao Road	9.32
	10 Poblacion-Bonotbonot-Tiguman-Overland Road	Jct. (TNR) Poblacion(Buenavista)-Tiguman-Overland Road	8.3
	11 Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Danao Road	Jct. (LIR)Mahayag(San Miguel)-Poblacion(Danao) Road	15.085
	12 Cambangay(San Miguel)-Soom(Trinidad) Road	Jct. (TER) Soom (Trinidad)-Bugang(San Miguel) Road	6.791
	13 San Miguel-Bayongan-Bulilis-Mabuhay(Ubay) Road	Jct. (LIR) Poblacion(San Miguel)-San Pascual(Ubay)Road	16.725
	14 Ubay-Tapal Wharf Road	Jct.(TER)Fatima(Ubay)-Tapal Wharf Road	6.354
	15 Road to Palayan Ng Bayan, Ubay	Jct. (TER)Calanggaman(Ubay)-Benliw Road	3.558
	16 San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel Side)	Jct. (LIR) Poblacion (San Miguel)-San Jose (Getafe) Road	5.327
	17 Road to Palayan Ng Bayan, Dagohoy	Jct. (LIR) Poblacion(Dagohoy)-PLDT Tower Road	8.505
IV	1 Lungsodaan(Candijay)-Tambongan(Sierra-Bullones)Road	Lungsodaan-Tambongan Road, Candijay	5.914
	2 Bagumbayan-Estaca Road	Bagumbayan(Pilar)-Estaca-San Miguel (Dagohoy) Road	2.94
	3 Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Katipunan Road (Pilar-Alicia Side)	Jct. (LIR)-Mahayag-Babag-San Isidro-Katipunan(Alicia) Road (Pilar-Alicia Side)	5.725
	4 Jct.(TER)-Ilihan-Cabulao(Mabini) Road, Mabini Side	Jct. (Mabini-Pook)-San Roque-Mahayag(Mabini) Road	5.16
	5 Lungsodaan(Candijay)-Tambongan(Sierra-Bullones) Road	Jct. (TER) Lungsodaan-Tambongan Road, Candijay	5.914
	6 Jct.(TER)-Candijay-Cogtong Road	Jct. (TER) Candijay-Tawid Road	3.424
	7 Jct. (TER)-Guindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog-Lundag Road	Jct.(TER)-Guindulman-Catungawan-Mayuga-Lombog Road	15.375
	8 Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road (Mabini Side)	San Roque-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road (Mabini Side)	9.074
	9 Cabulao-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road (Ubay Side)	San Roque-Ondol(Mabini)-Union(Ubay) Road (Ubay Side)	
	10 Jct.(TER)-Mabini-Cabulao-Lungsodaan-Pook Road	Jct.(TER) La Union(Candijay)-Mabini-San Roque-Lungsodaan-Pook Road	16.527
	11 Poblacion-Casbu Circumferential Road	Poblacion(Guindulman)-Casbu-Bato-Bulawan Road	5.03

**Total Length 267.633**

Table 11.13 Roads for Merging

PMU	Road Name	Length	Proposed Name
III	1. Road to Dagohoy Reforestation & 2. Palayan ng Bayan Road, Dagohoy	1.020	Road to PLDT Tower, Dagohoy
		<u>8.505</u> 9.525	
III & IV	3. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (Getafe Side) & 4. San Miguel-Tomoc-Getafe Road (San Miguel Side)	5.327	San Miguel-Getafe via Kauswagan Road
		<u>8.837</u> 14.164	
IV	5. Dagohoy-Caluasan Road & 6. Bagumbayan-Estaca Road	6.688	a. Dagohoy-Caluasan-San Miguel-Estaca-Bagumbayan Road (Dagohoy Side) b. Dagohoy-Caluasan-San Miguel-Estaca-Bagumbayan Road (Pilar Side)
		<u>2.940</u> 9.628	
IV	7. Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road & 8. Jct.(Jagna-Sierra Bullones)- Lonoy Road	6.841	Jagna-Cabungaan-Lonoy Road
		<u>1.200</u> 8.041	

Total Number of Roads/Road Sections = 8      **41.358**