

CHAPTER 5

2019000

CHAPTER 5 DEVELOPMENT FOCUS ON DEPRESSED COMMUNITIES

5.1 Multi-Criteria Analysis on Social Problems

Various social problems are outcomes of many factors interacting one another. Depressed communities usually have a range of social problems which are also inter-related to a different degree. To identify specific approaches and strategy to particular depressed communities, a multi-criteria analysis has been conducted by using a GIS.

The analysis has been carried out for the following seven aspects:

- (1) Living environment,
 - (2) Service network,
 - (3) Education and employment,
 - (4) Social welfare and health care,
 - (5) Water supply,
 - (6) Sanitation, and
 - (7) Livelihood.
-
- (1) Methodology

In this study, using a geographic information system (GIS), a multi-criteria analysis approach has been applied for determining specific development approaches and strategy to socially depressed areas.

Key development criteria

The following socio-economic indices and institutional measures have been selected as key development criteria. The basic socio-economic indices have been derived from the 1990 Census of Housing and Population (NSO).

Socio-economic criteria:

- Available drinking water sources rate,
- Electrification rate,
- Available toilet facilities rate,
- Available garbage disposal rate,
- Road density,
- Telephone diffusion rate,
- Literate rate,
- High school graduate rate,
- Labor force rate,

- Unemployed rate,
- Served population per day care center,
- Served population per health facility, and
- Poor potential land for agriculture (less than 30%) per municipality.

Institutional criteria:

- Extensive participation of local people,
- Involvement of local NGOs / POs,
- Involvement of government agencies concerned,
- Extensive coordination between GOs and NGOs / POs,
- Capability building, and
- Community organizing.

Development demand level

Each of the above socio-economic criteria, except potential land area for agriculture, has been classified into the following three levels of development demand level.

- High demand for development,
- Medium demand for development, and
- Low demand for development.

The definition of each development demand is clarified as follows. High demand for development means underdeveloped areas that have not reached or attained its minimum development level of basic human needs and therefore immediate and extensive development actions should be recommended. Then, medium demand for development implies undeveloped areas that have accomplished to some extent but not fully satisfied all of the basic human needs and therefore development actions should be still required. Finally, low demand for development defines relatively developed areas that have already accomplished or satisfied certain development level of basic human needs and therefore conditions of development are relatively better than other areas.

Using a GIS, development demand level of each key development criteria is then displayed on GIS maps in order to briefly present an overview of existing socio-economic conditions in Central Luzon (Figures 5.1 through 5.13).

Prioritization of socially depressed areas in development scenario setting

Using development demand level, socially depressed areas with high and medium demand levels are identified in each case and displayed on a GIS map. The priority by city / municipality is then determined by the number of high demand level for each key development criterion. The identified areas with the highest priority are then geographically

shown on a GIS map (Figures 5.14 through 5.20). According to the determined priority, immediate actions to improve development level of basic human needs should be taken first in the highest priority areas thereafter specifying the other areas by phasing in time framework.

The multi-criteria analysis matrix for depressed communities showing the defined components of key development criteria for each development aspect is presented in Table 5.1.

5.2 Priority Areas Identified

(1) Living environment

Criteria related to the most important basic human needs of living environment are combined such as drinking water, electrification, toilet facilities and garbage facilities. Totally 40 areas are identified as shown in Figure 5.14. Among the identified areas, seven areas accounting for about 18% are then identified to be the highest priority areas.

Considering an importance of people's living environment, immediate action projects focusing on providing basic water supply system, basic sanitation system, and electricity are highly recommended. However, since basic water supply system and sanitation system are required to be maintained regularly to keep in good conditions, action projects should take into consideration strong community organizing and technical training for local people as beneficiaries in communities in cooperation with local NGOs / POs as well as government agencies concerned, most likely LGUs.

(2) Service network

This aspect is based chiefly on a focus development approach targeting at one of the infrastructure-oriented basic human needs of service network, determined by road density and telephone diffusion. These service network are necessary for economic activities in socially depressed areas, for instance a marketing development for rural areas, especially rural upland areas. The identified areas shown in Figure 5.15 are totally 68 areas covering more than 50% of cities/ municipalities in Central Luzon while 23 areas accounting for about 38% are considered to be the highest priority areas. Unlike the previous case, the identified areas are spread out over Central Luzon, and the majority is concentrated in rural upland and lowland areas, where most likely road access and telecommunication access are poor in general.

Unlike the previous case, the provision of these network services cannot be done without an extensive assistance of the government agencies concerned, most likely DPWH, DOTC or LGUs. Therefore, the government involvement is highly required.

(3) Education and employment

This aspect is concerned primarily with a focus development approach to one of the most basic needs of education / employment determined by key development criteria of literacy, high school education, unemployment, and labor force; which are the most important issue for all of the people in terms of living on in economic / business societies. The identified areas shown in Figure 5.16 are totally forty-five areas. Out of total areas, only four areas are identified to be the highest priority areas. In the identified areas, many of the areas are concentrated in urbanizing areas and its surrounding areas, while some are located in rural areas. In urbanizing areas, there would be high demand for employment at local communities in the future.

Since a literacy rate is fairly high in the Philippines as well as in Central Luzon, the important issue regarding education would be the provision of good educational opportunities including informal education for people so that the people could obtain better job opportunities. Since the quality of manpower is determined by the combination of educational level and skills level, education and manpower development projects are highly necessary to develop the potential of local people, so that the people living in the identified areas are availed of job opportunities and therefore economic conditions of individuals and families would improve in terms of income. Although a formal education is fully handled by DECS, there would be involvement of local NGOs / POs for manpower development projects, possibly in coordination with the government agencies concerned.

(4) Social welfare and health services

This aspect is specifically established by targeting at a focus development approach for very important basic human needs of welfare and health care identified by key development criteria of a served population per day care center and a served population per health facility. These welfare and health facilities are considered to be highly necessary because they are very much related to directly dealing with development or lives of the people. The identified areas shown in Figure 5.17 are 57 areas. In the identified areas, 19 areas are considered to be the highest priority areas accounting for about 33%.

Since the majority of the identified areas are located in rural lowland areas, the target of welfare / health care development should be taken in the people living in rural lowland areas. Since welfare / health care are highly required to get involved in individuals and families of the people, extensive community-based development projects with high participation of local people are highly required in cooperation with local NGOs / POs as well as the government agencies concerned.

(5) Water supply

Unlike the previous case, the following three cases are focused on targeting the specific field of development, therefore tackling the constraints faced by the people. In the first case, the focus is specifically on water supply. This specific action should be taken place, since the availability of safe drinking water is one of the most necessity in socially depressed areas, especially rural upland areas, where a portable water is hardly obtainable, most likely due to the geographical location in mountain areas. The total identified areas shown in Figure 5.18 are 82 areas, and the distribution of these areas are spread out over the Central Luzon. In the identified areas, 41 areas are considered to be the highest priority areas accounting for about 50%. Also, out of 123 cities / municipalities in Central Luzon, more than 60% of the areas are highly required water supply system.

As mentioned in the case of living environment, since basic water supply system is required to be maintained regularly, action projects should consider community organizing and technical training for the beneficiaries of the local people in the communities to be supported by local NGOs / POs as well as the government agencies concerned.

(6) Sanitation

In this case, the focus is particularly placed on sanitation identified by key development criteria of toilet facilities and garbage facilities. Since this development approach is targeted at a sanitary toilet and garbage disposals, the effects of the development would be directly reflected in improving the basic sanitary conditions of the people and therefore the health conditions of the people, especially children would be improved. In 1991, there were still about 30% of the households left behind the sanitation development, particularly with no sanitary toilets or even no toilet facilities in rural areas as well as in the urbanizing areas. Action projects should be taken place, particularly in the identified socially depressed areas shown in Figure 5.19. The identified areas are totally 60 areas, and 15 areas are the highest priority areas accounting for about 42.5%.

As mentioned in water supply development, a sanitation development is also required to be maintained regularly. Therefore, the action projects should consider community organizing and technical training for the beneficiaries of the local people in the communities to be supported by local NGOs / POs as well as the government agencies concerned.

(7) Livelihood

The focus of this case is specifically on livelihood development identified by key development criteria of literacy, high school education, labor force, and unemployment, with condition of potential land area for agriculture (total land area less than 30%). With these

situations, the characteristics of the identified areas for livelihood development approach shown in Figure 5.20 would be a relatively poor potential land for agriculture with insufficient basic human needs and therefore the necessity of livelihood development projects would be quite high. The areas identified with high and medium development demand levels of literacy, high school education, labor force, and unemployment are totally counted 45. Out of these 45 areas, four areas accounting for 9% are identified to have problems of insufficient basic education and manpower development with poor potential land area for agriculture.

Considering the characteristics of the identified areas, extensive livelihood development actions should be taken place in developing human and natural resources. Since Central Luzon is considered to be agro-based region, the focus of livelihood projects should be on full utilization or maximization of local resource potentials of manpower and agriculture. Also, since livelihood development projects are targeted on local communities, these projects should be mainly managed by local people with high self-reliance in order to improve the quality of their own lives. Therefore, extensive community organizing with capability building should be taken into consideration in cooperation with local NGOs / POs as well as the government agencies concerned.

CHAPTER 5

TABLES

51001
20100000

Table 5.1 Multi-Criteria Analysis Matrix for Depressed Communities

Development Aspects		Key Development Criteria																			
Development Aspects	Development Demand with High & Medium Level	Support Measures																			
A. Socio-economic Indices		A-1 Drinking Water	A-2 Electrification	A-3 Toilet Facilities	A-4 Garbage Facilities	A-5 Road Access	A-6 Telephone Diffusion	A-7 Literacy	A-8 High School Education	A-9 Unemployment	A-10 Labor Force	A-11 Served Population per Day Care Center	A-12 Served Population per Health Facility	A-13 Poor Potential Land for Agriculture (Less Than 30%)	B Institutional Criteria	B-1 Extensive Participation of Local People	B-2 Involvement of Local NGOs / POs	B-3 Involvement of Government Agencies Concerned	B-4 Extensive partnership between GOs and NGOs / POs	B-5 Capability Building	B-6 Community Organizing
DS.1	Living Environment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DS.2	Service Network	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DS.3	Education and Employment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DS.4	Social Welfare and Health Care	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DS.5	Water Supply	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DS.6	Sanitation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
DS.7	Livelihood	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

CHAPTER 5

FIGURES

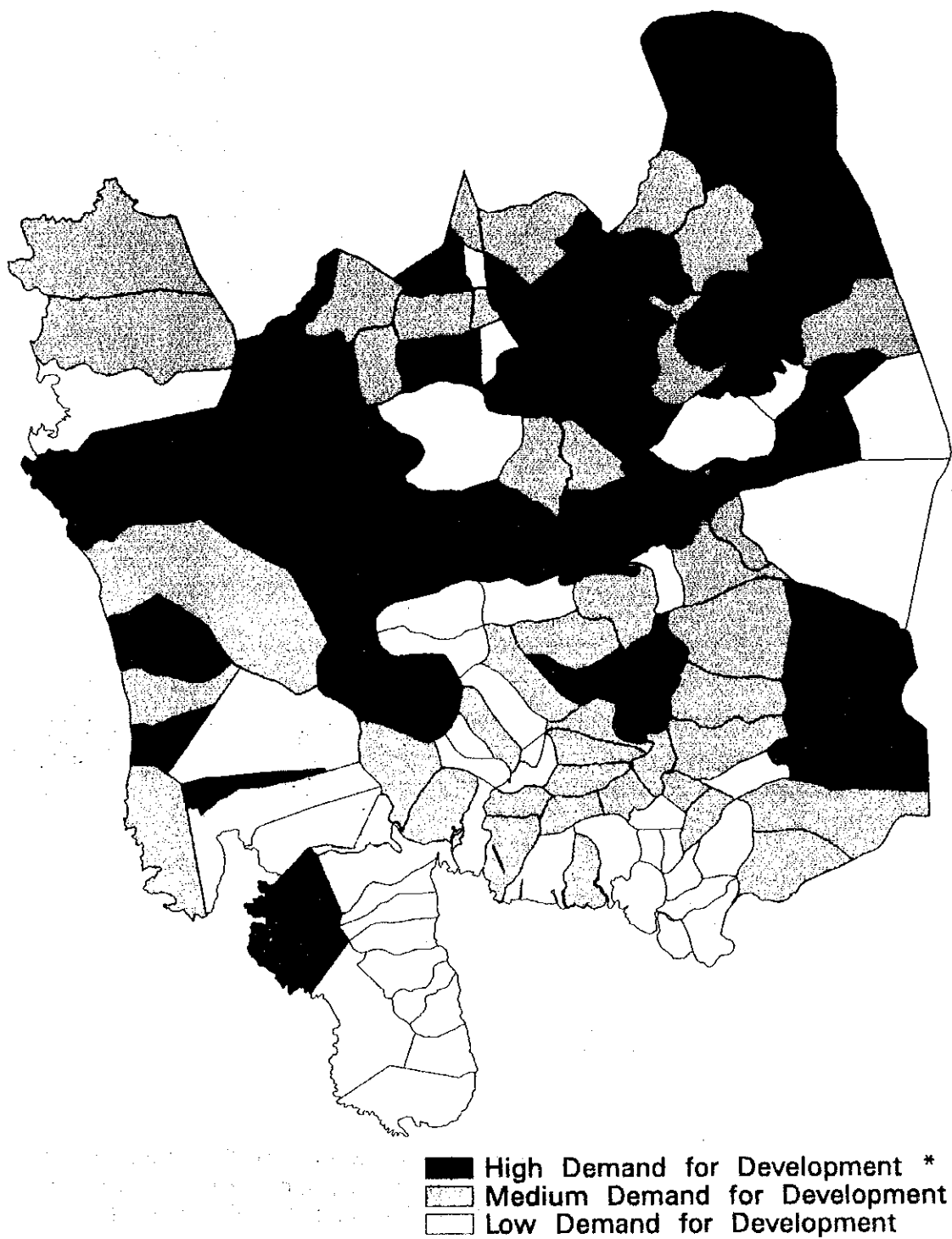


Figure 5.1 Development Demand for Drinking Water

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in drinking water supply. (YELLOW)

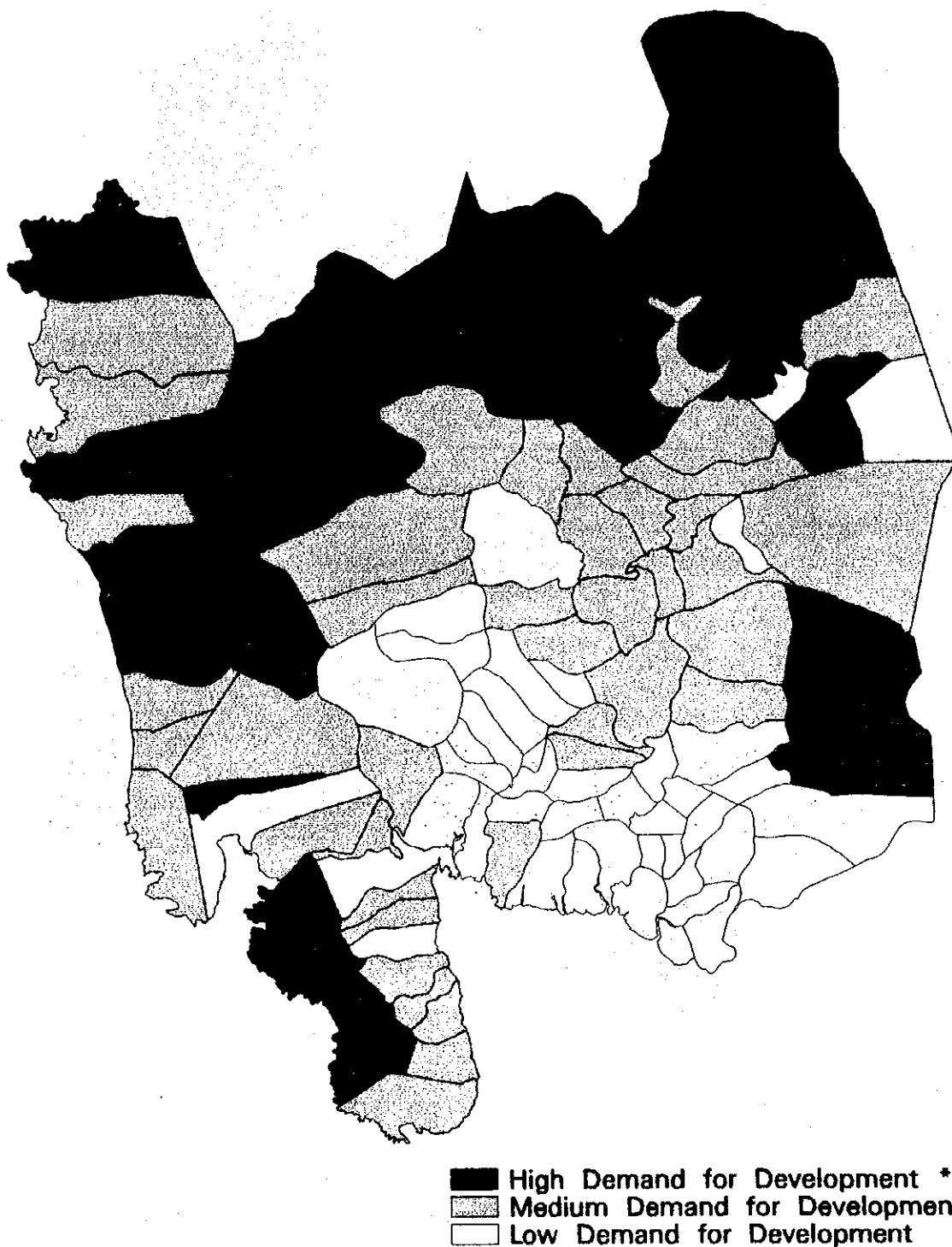


Figure 5.2 Development Demand for Electrification

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in electrification. (YELLOW)

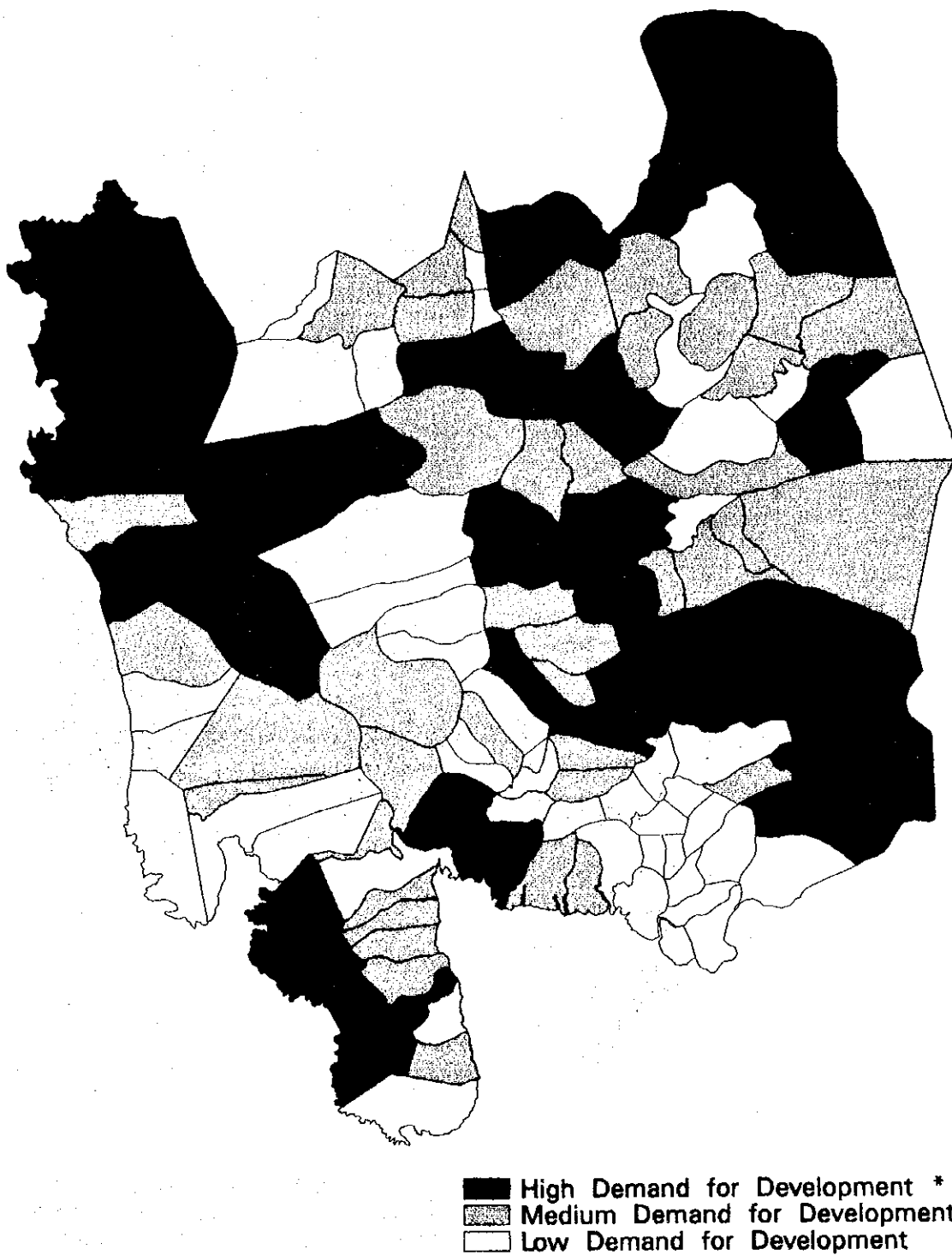


Figure 5.3 Development Demand for Toilet Facilities

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in toilet facilities. (YELLOW)

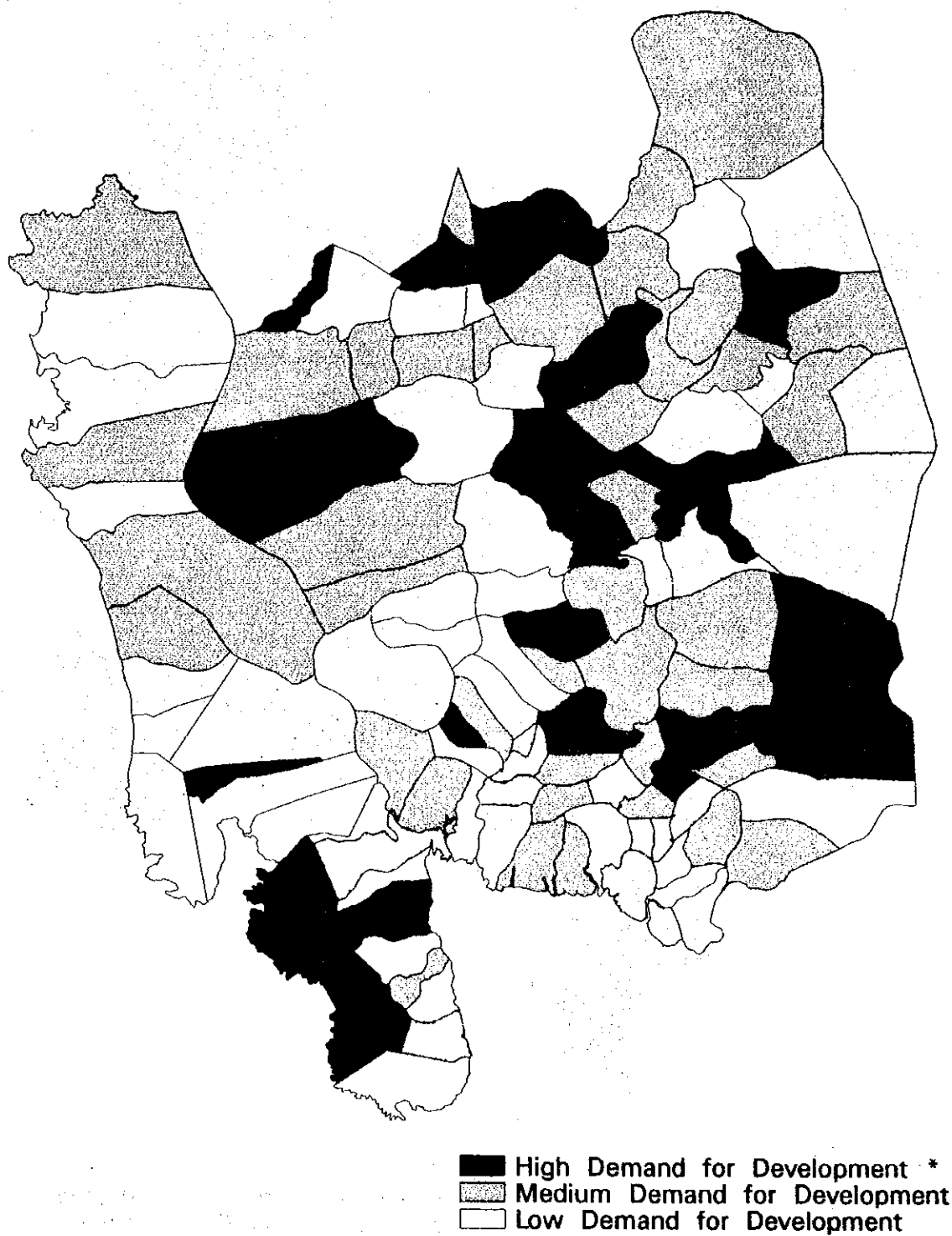
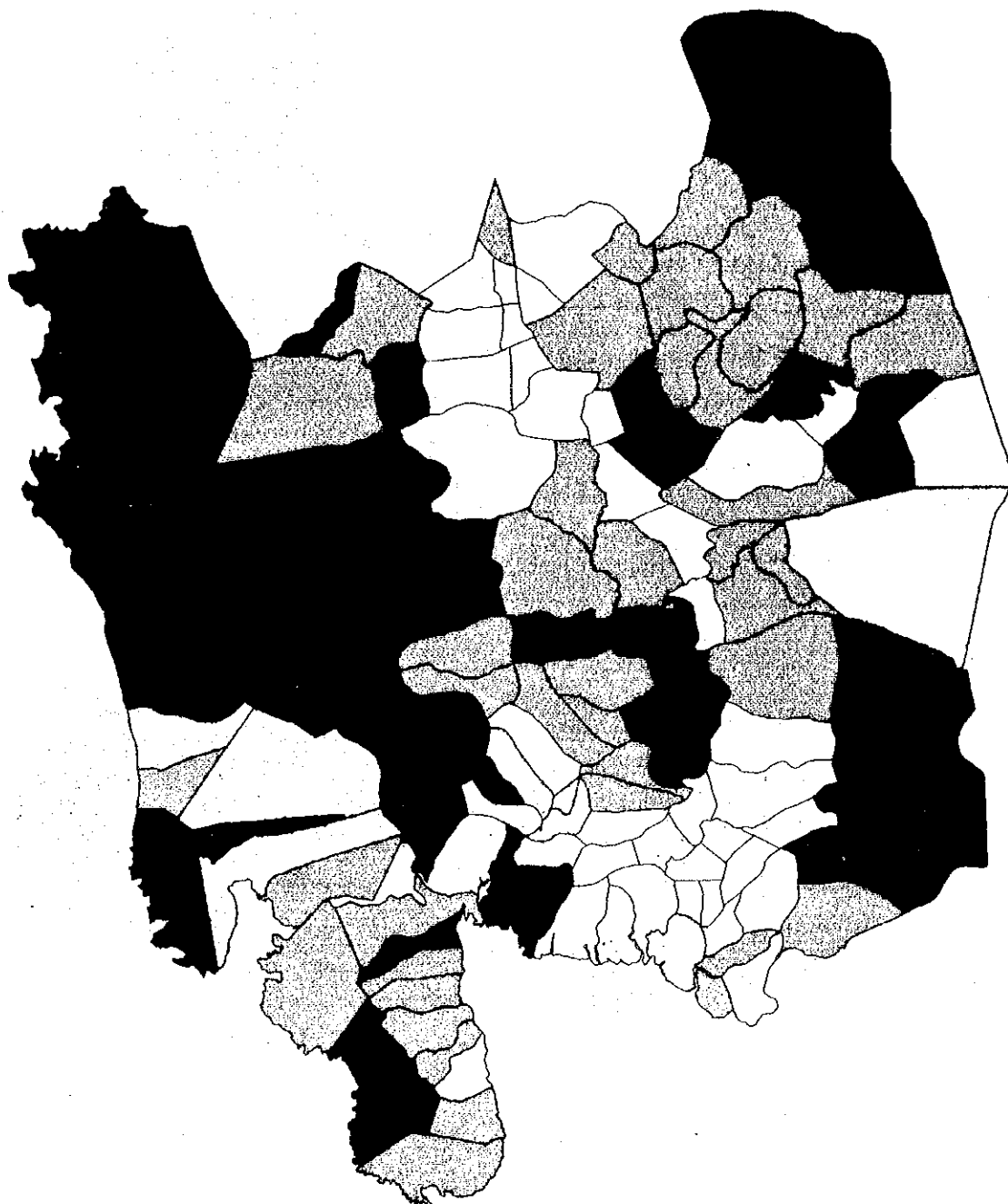


Figure 5.4 Development Demand for Garbage Disposal

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in garbage disposal. (YELLOW)



■ High Demand for Development *
▨ Medium Demand for Development
□ Low Demand for Development

Figure 5.5 Development Demand for Roads

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in road network. (YELLOW)

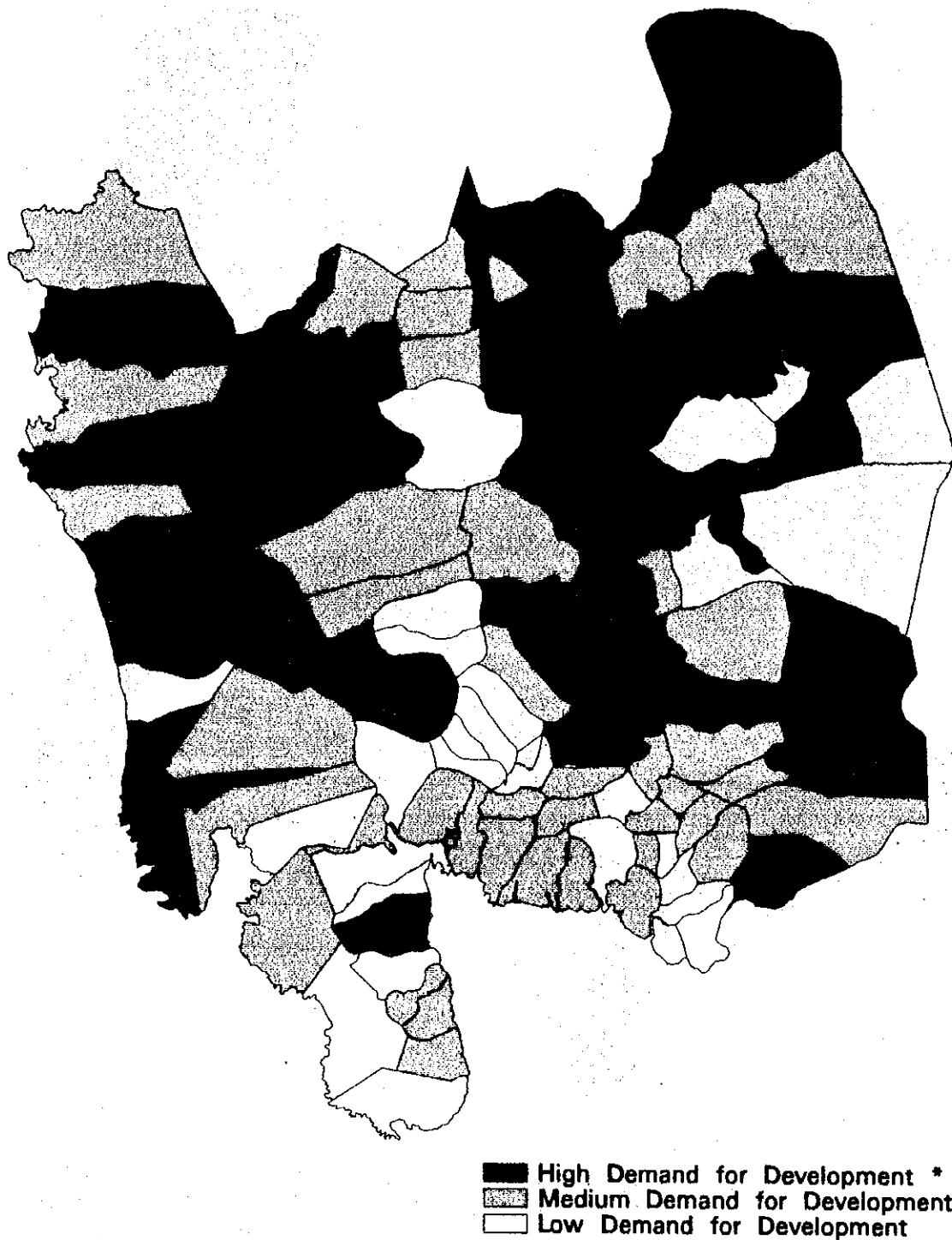


Figure 5.6 Development Demand for Telephone Diffusion

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in telephone diffusion. (YELLOW)

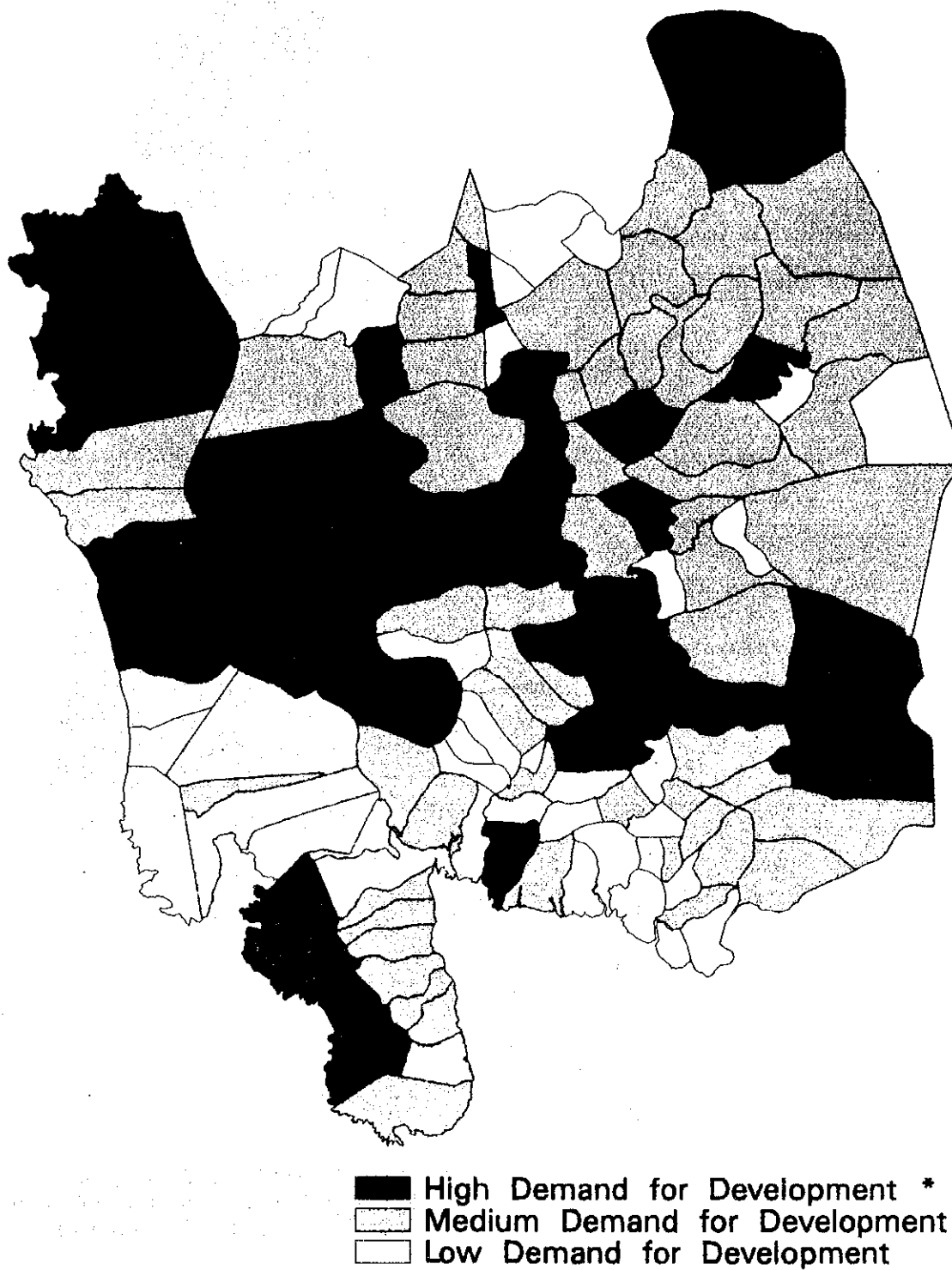


Figure 5.7 Development Demand for Literacy

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in literacy. (YELLOW)

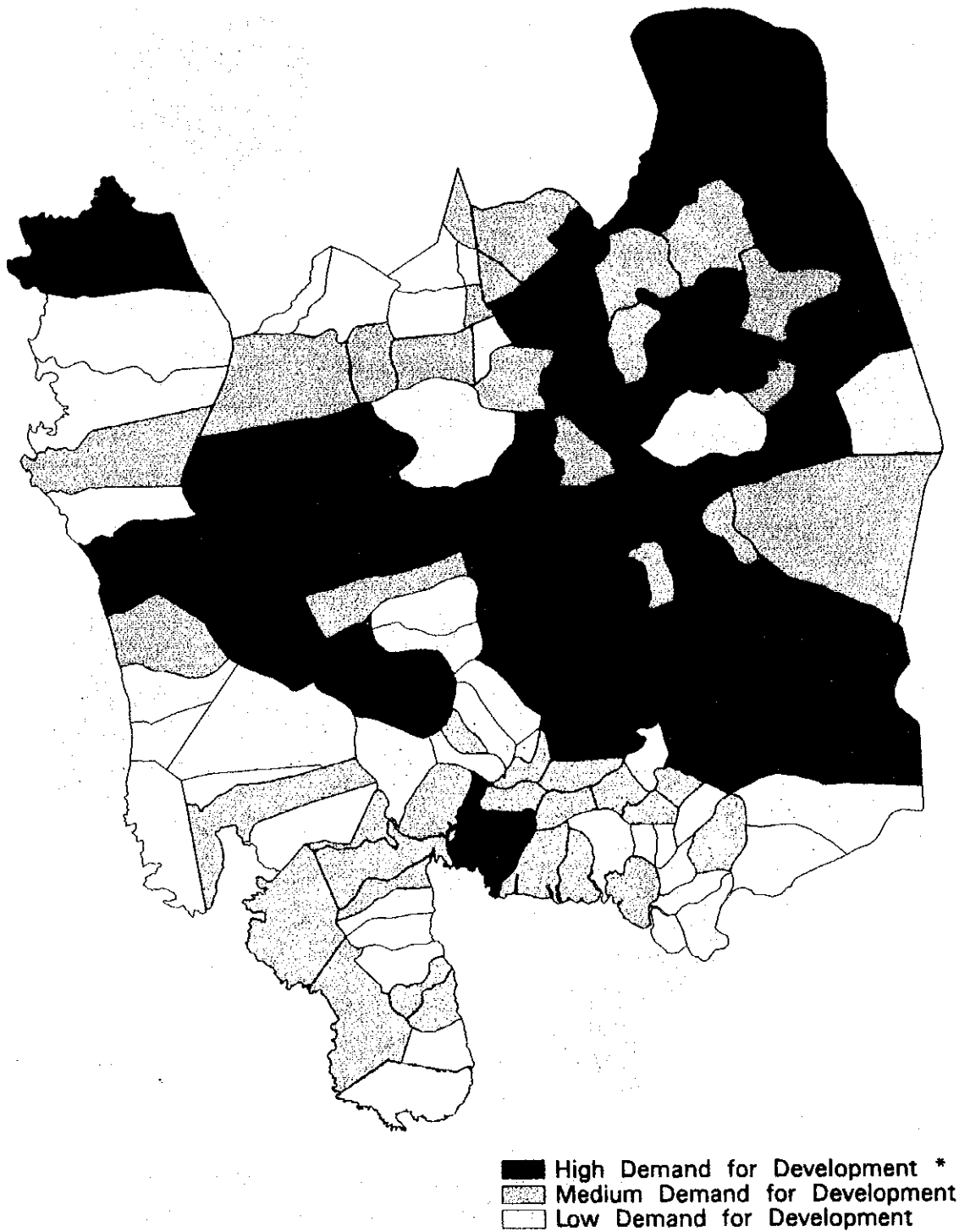


Figure 5.8 Development Demand for High School Graduate

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in producing at least high school graduates. (YELLOW)

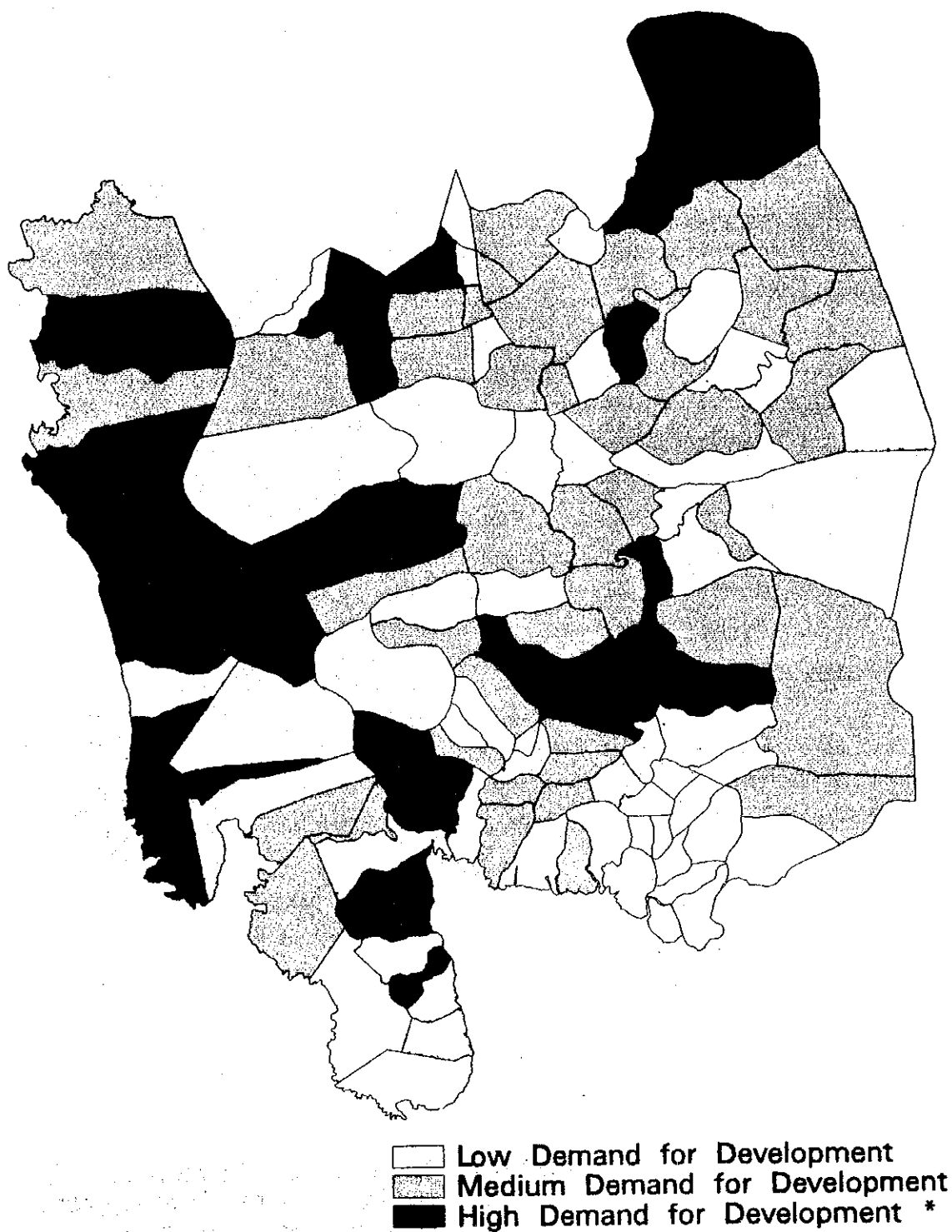


Figure 5.9 Development Demand for Employment

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in employment. (YELLOW)

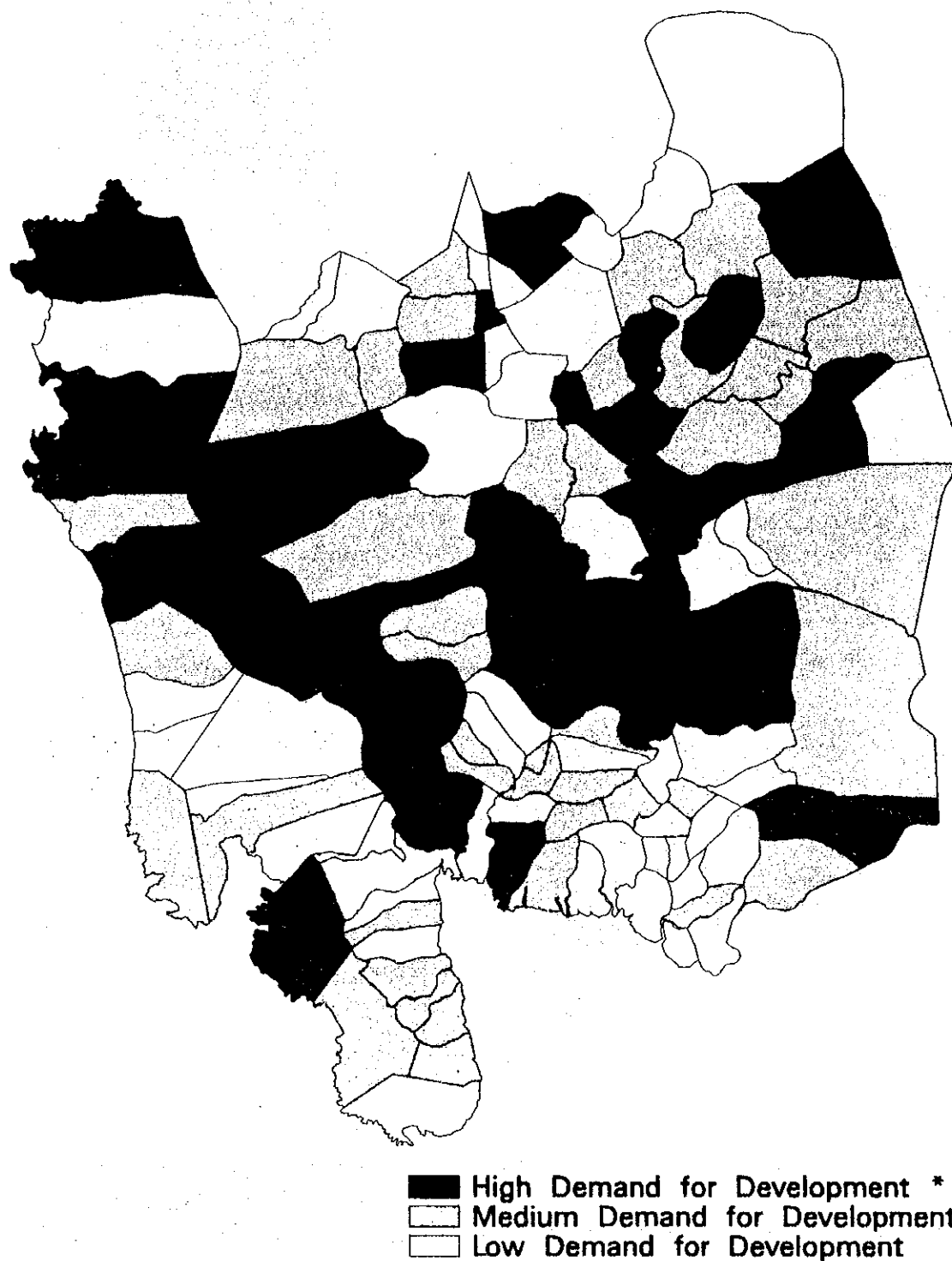


Figure 5.10 Development Demand for Labor Force

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in the labor force. (YELLOW)

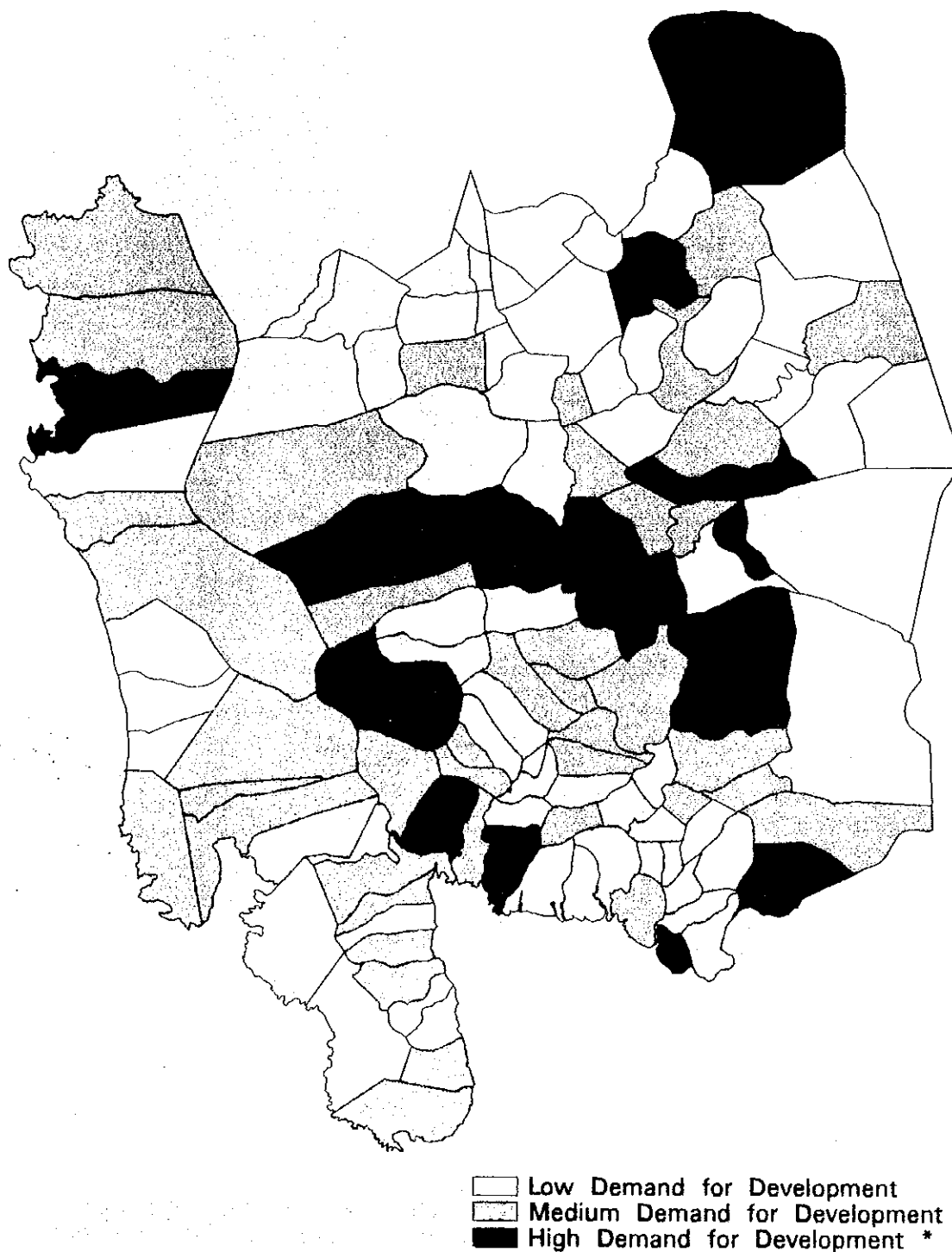


Figure 5.11 Development Demand for Day Care Facilities

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010
 needing high development in day care facilities. (YELLOW)

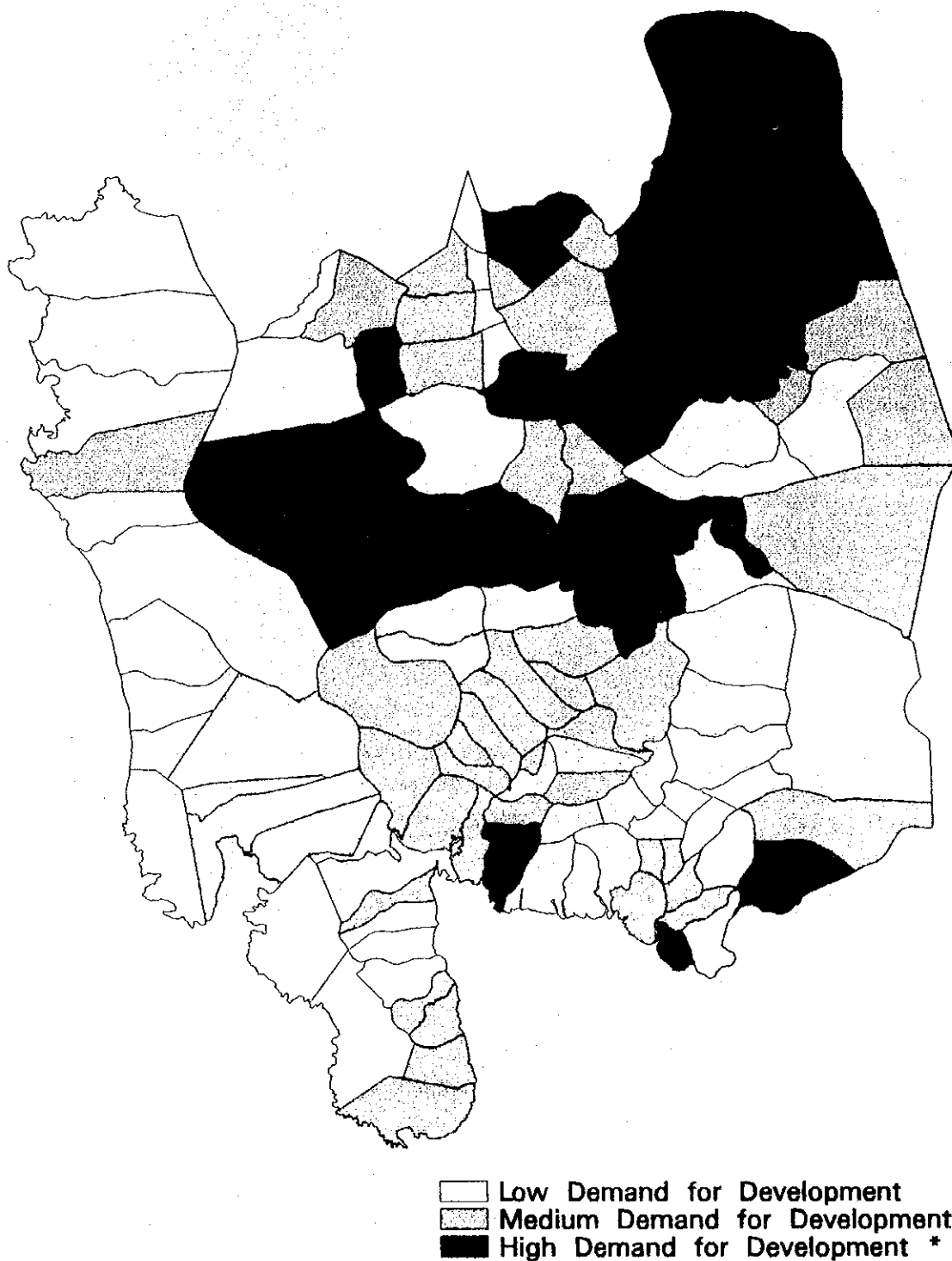
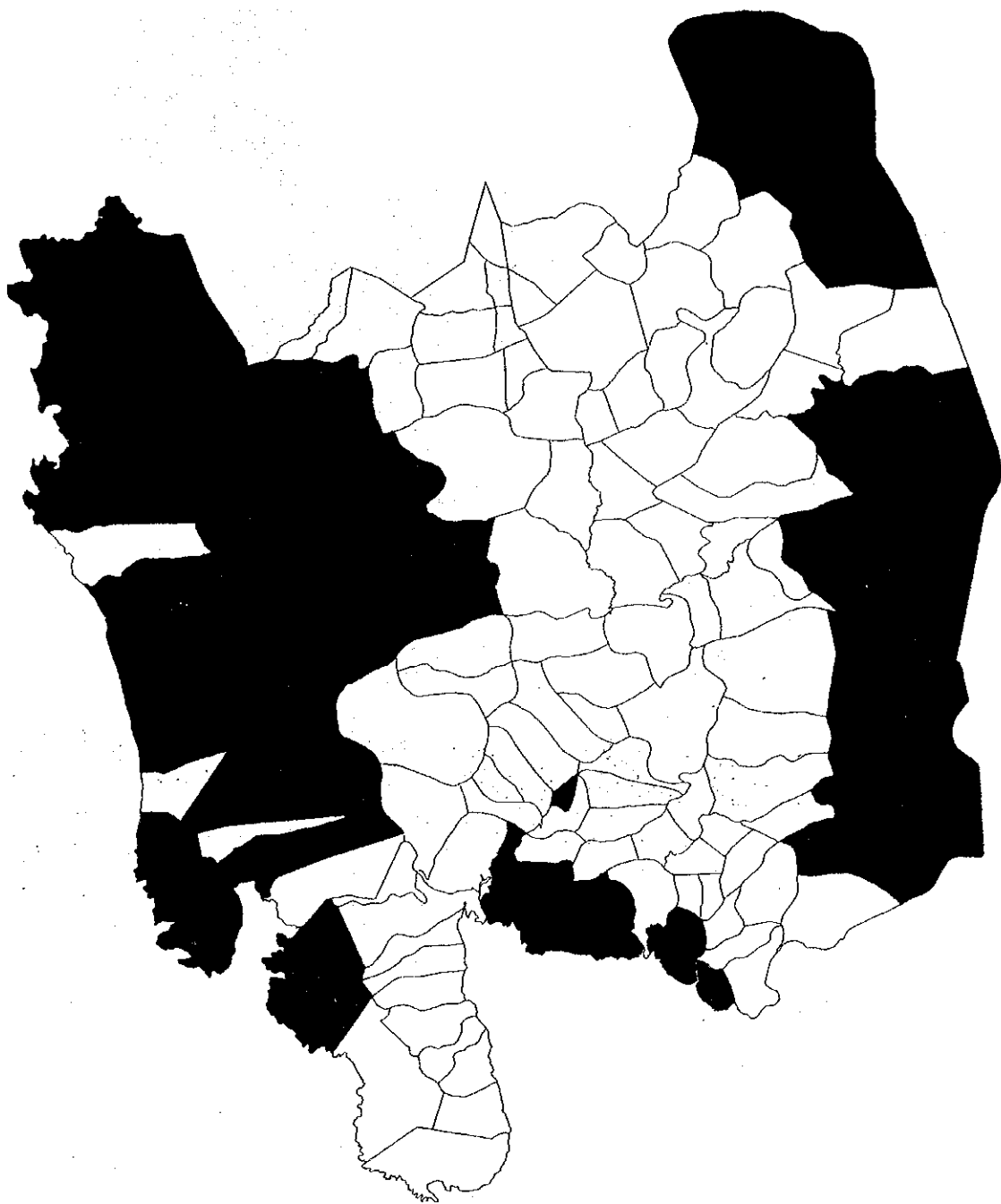


Figure 5.12 Development Demand for Health Facilities

* Municipalities with more than 2.5% Forecasted Population Growth Rate in 2010 needing high development in health facilities. (YELLOW)



Municipal Boundary

Figure 6.13 Poor Potential Land for Agriculture

Figure 5.13 Poor Potential Land for Agriculture

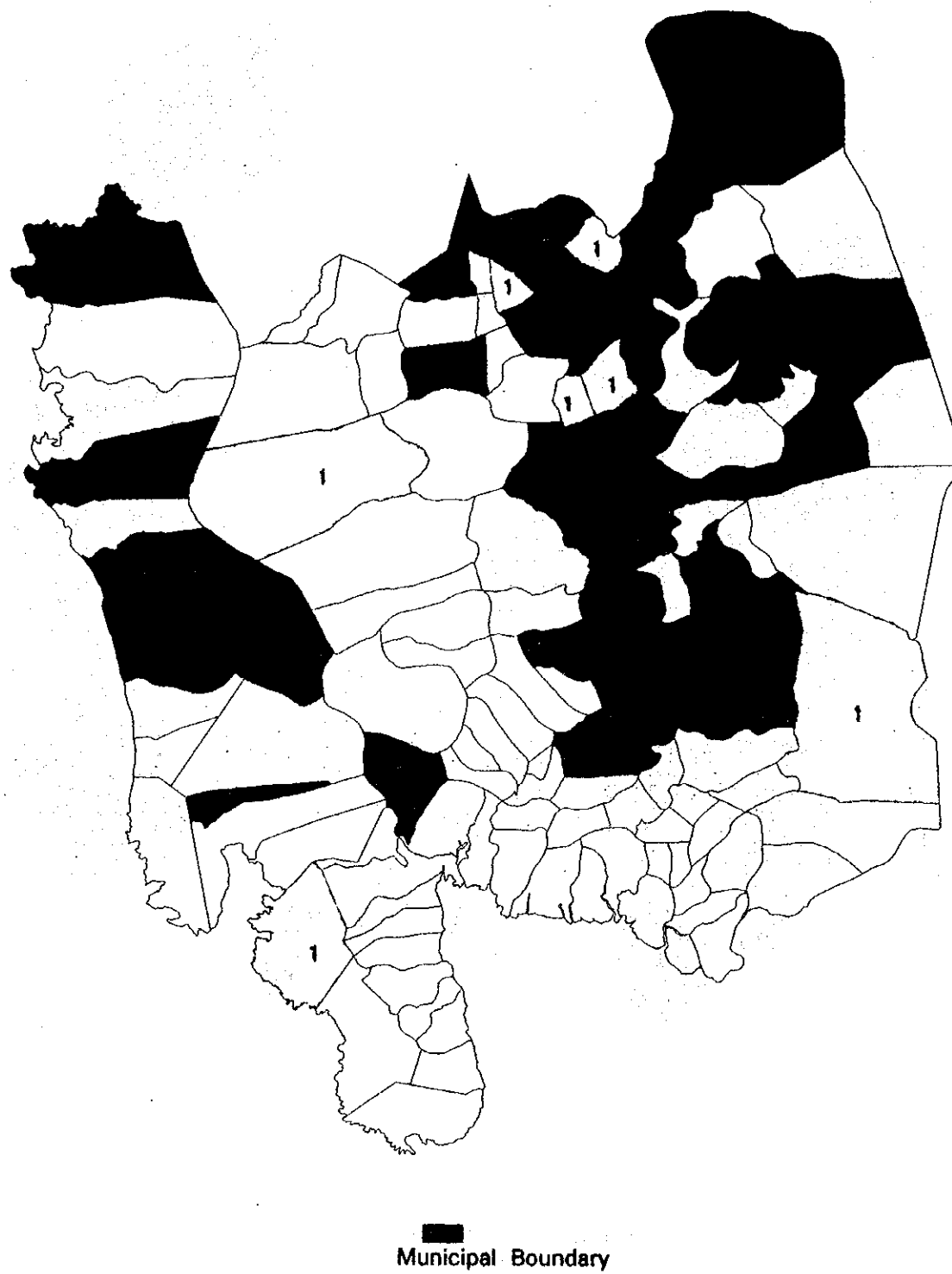


Figure 5.14 Multi-Criteria Analysis for Living Environment

* Numbers indicate the priority level of the municipality in that category. First priority municipalities are highlighted with yellow.

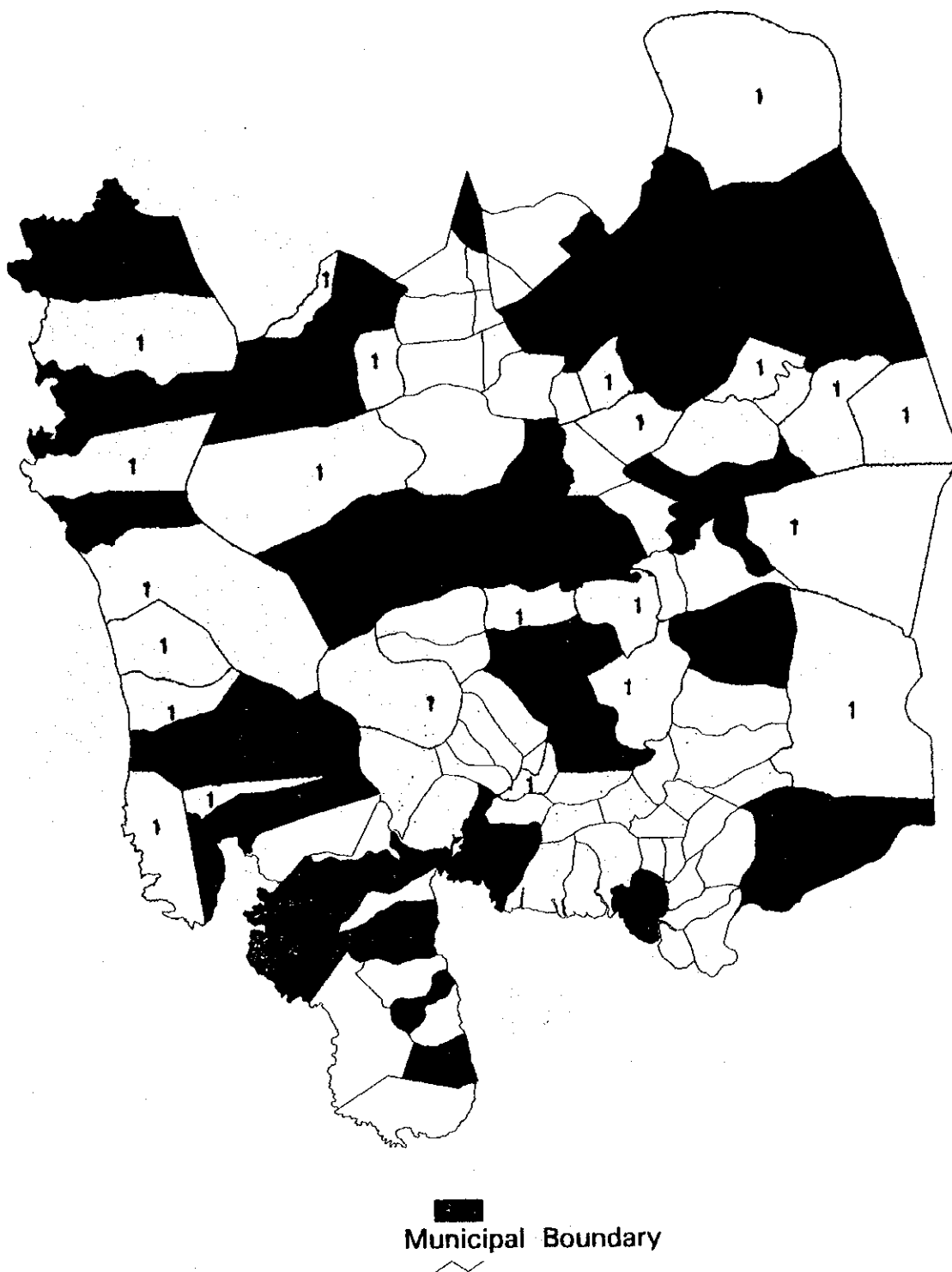


Figure 5.15 Multi-Criteria Analysis for Service Network

* Numbers indicate the priority level of the municipality in that category. First priority municipalities are highlighted with yellow.

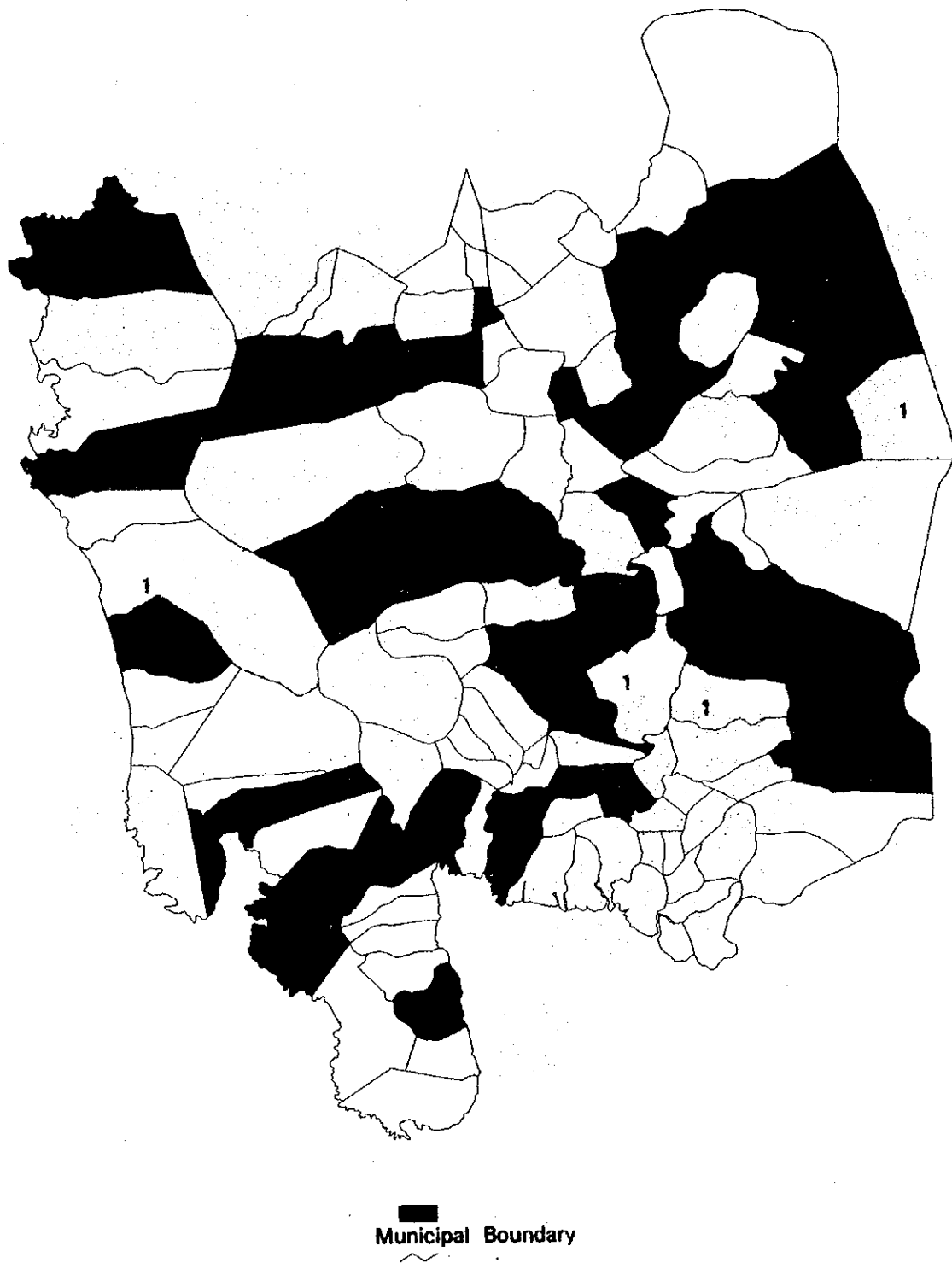


Figure 5.16

Multi-Criteria Analysis for Education and Employment

* Numbers indicate the priority level of the municipality in that category. First priority municipalities are highlighted with yellow.

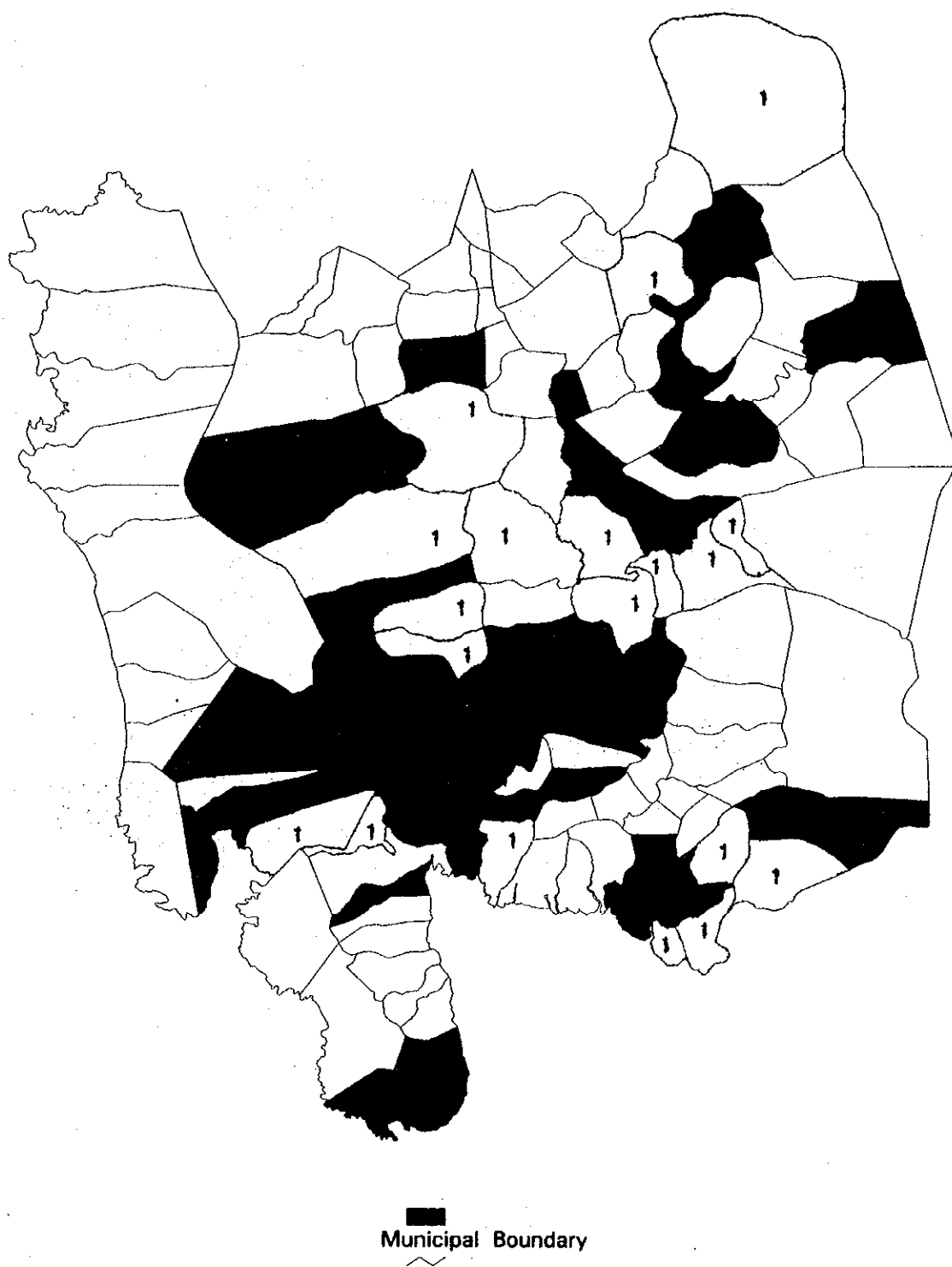


Figure 5.17
Multi-Criteria Analysis for Social Welfare and Health Care

* Numbers indicate the priority level of the municipality in that category. First priority municipalities are highlighted with yellow.

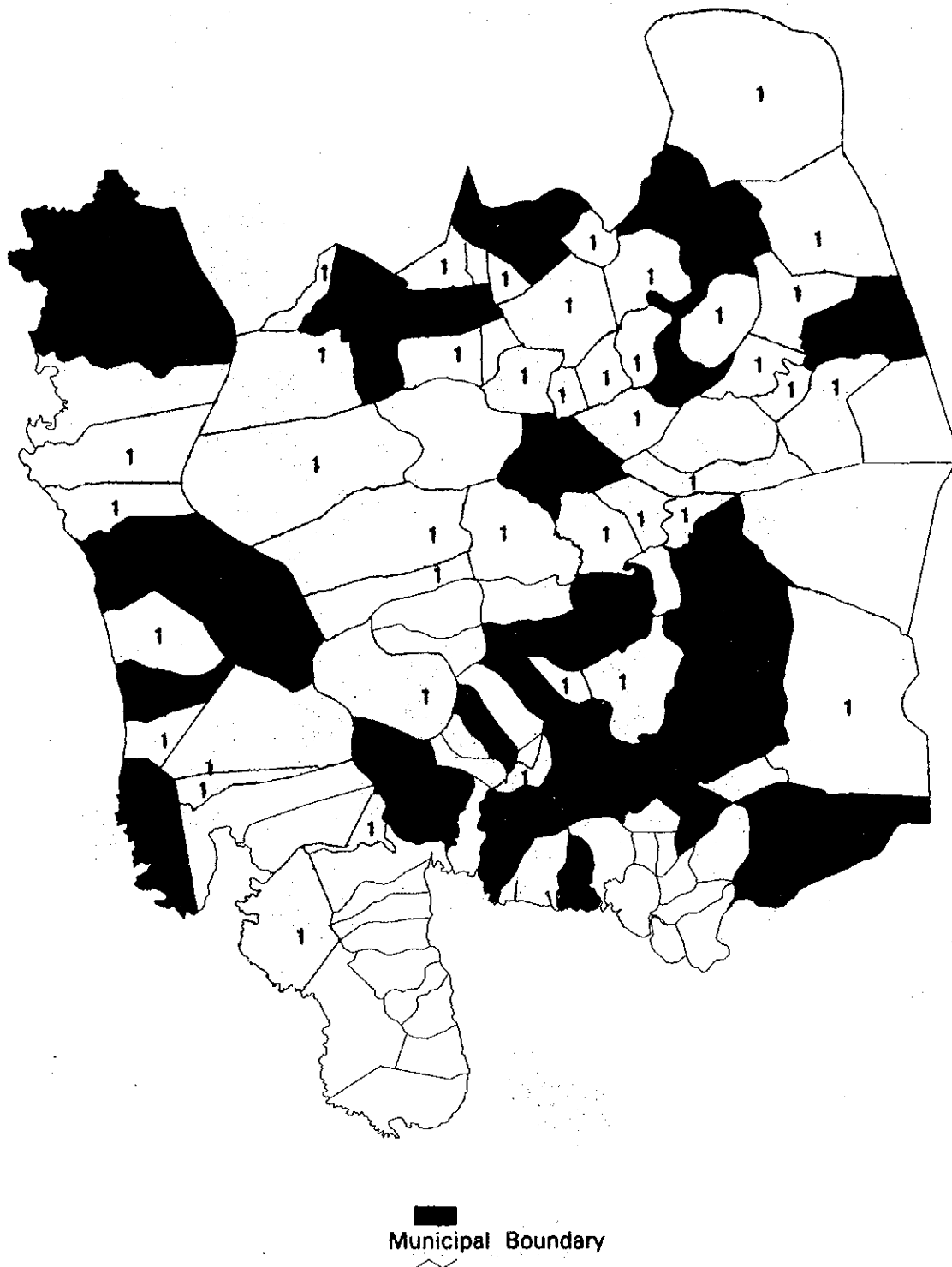
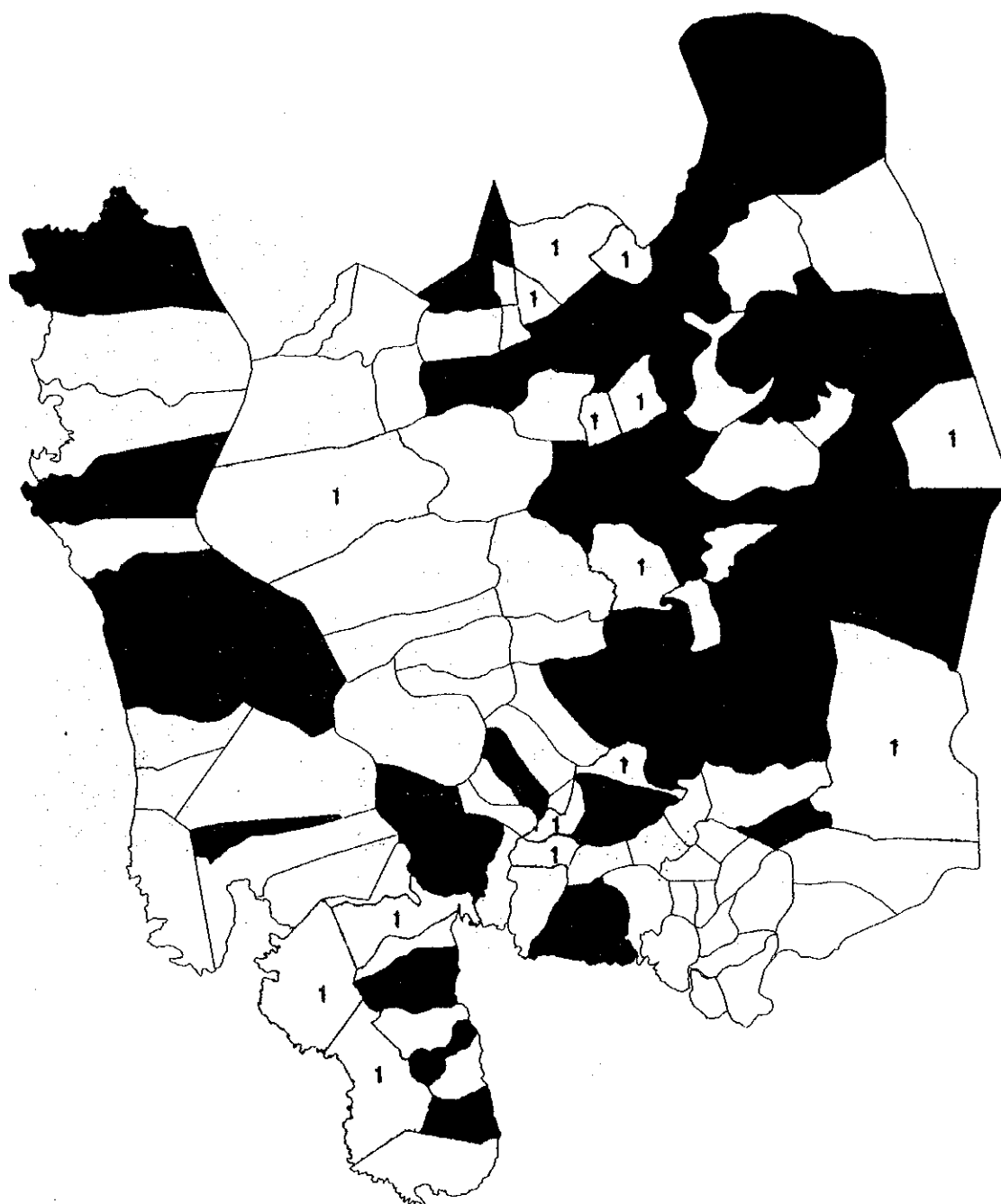


Figure 5.18 Multi-Criteria Analysis for Water Supply

* Numbers indicate the priority level of the municipality in that category. First priority municipalities are highlighted with yellow.



 Municipal Boundary


Figure 5.19 Multi-Criteria Analysis for Sanitation

* Numbers indicate the priority level of the municipality in that category. First priority municipalities are highlighted with yellow.

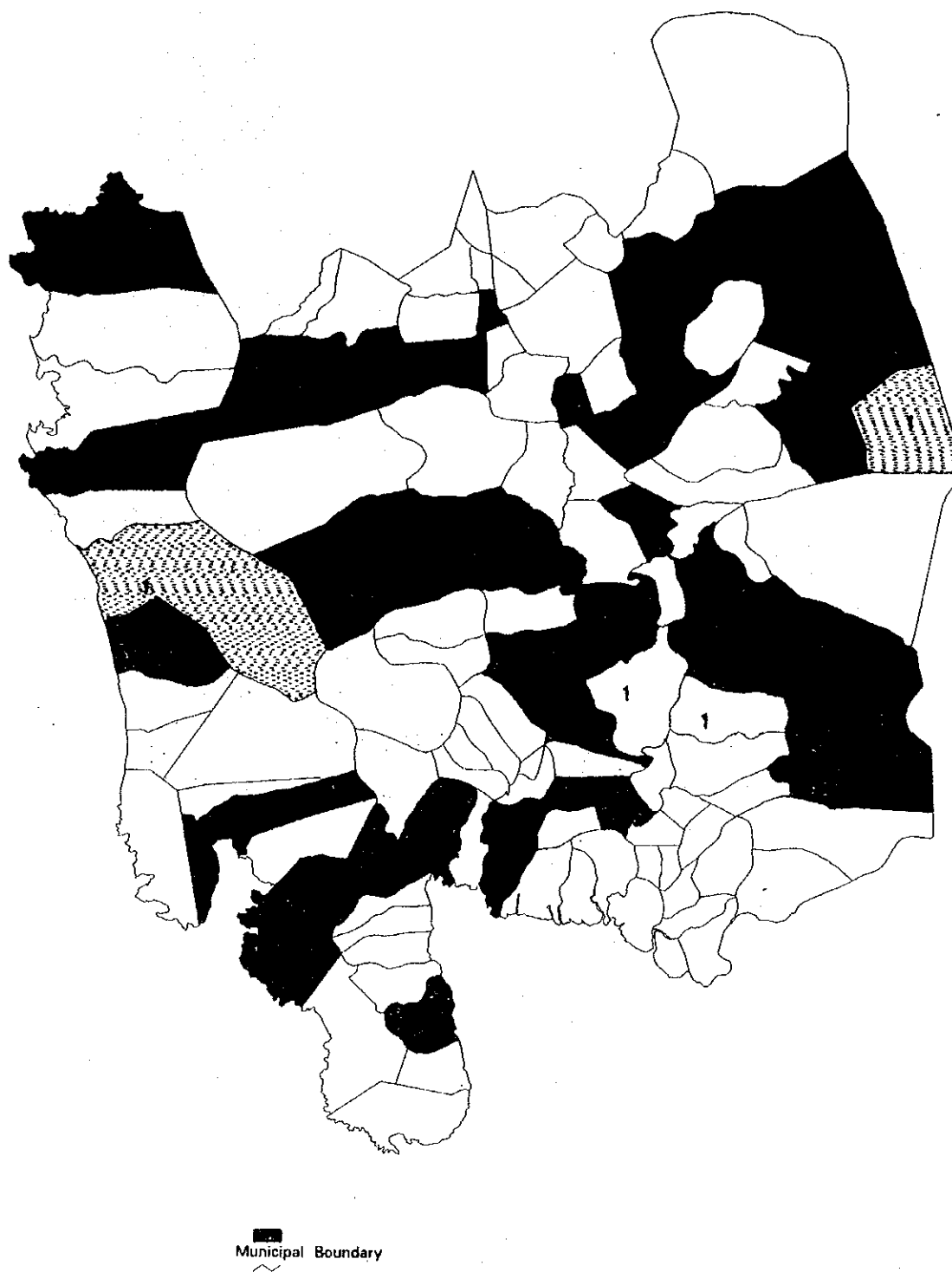


Figure 5.20 Multi-Criteria Analysis for Livelihood

* Numbers indicate the priority level of the municipality in that category. First priority municipalities are highlighted with yellow.

CHAPTER 6

00194415

CHAPTER 6 DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGY

6.1 Objectives

The objectives for Central Luzon regional development represent economic, social and environmental aspects. Social objectives for Central Luzon are established to support economic development, to express social concerns, and to improve environmental management. This dual structure of overall and sector objectives mutually supporting one another would ensure better the observance of balance between these three aspects.

- (1) To ensure all the people access to basic education, primary health care and sanitation, and shelters as prerequisites to their participation in various economic activities;
- (2) To enhance individual and collective capability of people and awareness on gender and development by strengthening various community organizations and providing training and education; and
- (3) To establish community-based resource management for environmentally sound and sustainable resource use for the benefit of people/communities.

6.2 Strategy

The CLDP Master Plan strategy is to establish/strengthen various socio-economic linkages within the region to make effective use of the industrial/trade anchors for globalization on the one hand, and to effect the community-based development for localization on the other. However, to make sure that even the poorest and the least privileged would not be left out of the development, their problems would have to be addressed separately through the provision of better social services. Strategy for social development is spelled out below in the light of this concern.

6.2.1 Health

Community-based health facilities

Functions of rural health units such as rural health centers and barangay health stations should be strengthened/upgraded as the community health centers mainly for comprehensive primary health care services targeting at the poor in marginal areas. Rural health midwives at barangay health stations should be well trained to be able to cope with more advanced treatment. In close coordination with the community health centers, community-based volunteer health workers should be strengthened as community health managers.

Involvement and participation of local communities in the delivery of basic health services should be encouraged with the cooperation of NGOs/POs.

Upgrading of existing hospitals

Existing hospitals should be reinforced to serve as area-wide health centers for curative health care services. Each hospital should be linked to the community health centers for better overall health services.

Health education

The community health centers should serve also for health education to prevent diseases and improve health conditions of the people at grassroots level. Medical researches should focus on traditional and indigenous medical measures including the use of herbal medicine as well as preventive measures. Networking of health facilities and mobile units should be combined for effective delivery of health services and health education.

Health related infrastructure

Water supply, toilet facilities and solid waste management are strongly related to health conditions of local people. Problems related to those infrastructure facilities tend to be more acute in marginized areas. In these areas, the priority is to secure safe water supply.

6.2.2 Social welfare

Assistance to the socially disadvantaged/displaced

Man-made and natural calamities experienced in Central Luzon have affected most severely the poorest and the least privileged. They include coastal fishfolks, landless farmers, upland people, and those dislocated. Assistance for livelihood development is a first prerequisite for them to participate in the main stream of development. Their start up potentials should be enhanced through skills training, community organizing, and capital assistance as well as services for family development.

Supports for youth and children

Supports for the youth and children should be prioritized not only because they are most vulnerable but also because their potentials can be enhanced most effectively. This segment of the society includes street children, abused, neglected and exploited children and out-of-school youth. Another main concern is to enhance women's participation in all spheres of development and governance. Community-based development activities, often in collaboration with NGOs/POs, provide ideal opportunities to improve their worth by using it.

Training for social welfare workers

Most social welfare programs require well trained social workers with special skills and experiences. Although the function of training social workers is retained by DSWD even after

the devolution, each province in Central Luzon should have their own training facilities to meet their own needs so that more target specific training could be designed.

6.2.3 Education

Improvement of accessibility and survival rate

To ensure accessibility to the primary education is the absolute must, although it is only a necessary condition. More school facilities should be provided in remote villages, and more teachers assigned to teach multi-grade programs. Provision of road access and transportation is equally important. Social programs to cater for marginalized families should be expanded together with more textbooks and school supplies.

Improving quality of education

Capability of teachers needs to be upgraded by in-service training and teacher development program (INSET), and more scholarship opportunities. Teaching could be made more effective by the provision of audio-visual materials and use of multi-media. Also, formal education could be complemented by the participation of parents and relatives, and communities and NGOs. Curricula improvement should follow the recommendation of the Congressional Commission to Review and Assess Philippine Education.

Re-orientation to match demand

The education system should be made more responsive to the needs of the business sector. The Local School Boards and other mechanisms should be fully activated to provide an effective feedback mechanism between business demands and learning institutions. An information-education-communication (IEC) program should be introduced to influence choices of students for more market-oriented courses.

Strengthening of non-formal education

Non-formal education is meant to help the unemployed/underemployed to acquire skills through short-term, non-degree courses. NGOs have much to do in strengthening the non-formal education providing selected types of learning targeted at particular group of population.

6.2.4 Employment

Labour/management relationship

A harmonious labour/management climate should be cultivated especially in areas where intensive economic activities are expected to take place such as Subic, Clark, and Bataan EPZ. While these areas are under the jurisdiction of special government agencies. DOLE regional and provincial offices should be involved in the process to establish occupational, health and safety standards.

6.2.5 Poverty alleviation

Although LGUs are charged with the task to identify depressed communities, the strong LGU initiative may not be expected to alleviate poverty, considering their financial position and political priorities of the chiefs of LGUs. It is therefore imperative that renewed focus should be clarified first by the Government on the poverty issue. Under the clarified policy, a strong institutional mechanism should be established in LGUs. This should start with the institutionalization of barangay profiling. LGUs' capability should be enhanced through the conduct of barangay profiling, including needs identification, program formation, and impact assessment. For this, ample experiences of NGOs in rapid appraisal, ecoscan and other participatory approaches should be tapped. As a prerequisite, NGOs with good track records should be accredited by a democratic process (e.g. through a legitimate caucus of NGOs).

The capacity building of LGUs through barangay profiling should aim at establishing eventually a rural database. In the process, structure, plan and methodology of various social surveys will be formulated and systematized. Programs formulated through the profiling will be implemented and monitored. Monitored results will be evaluated on the basis of the rural database, which in turn will be updated. Through this entire process, credibility of NGOs will also be enhanced. They will be accredited in development councils at various LGU levels.

Alleviation of absolute poverty calls usually for a separate approach. Common expectation on so called trickled-down effects can not be justified. A target beneficiary approach is considered effective to complement inclusive or community approach. An absolute prerequisite is that comparatively more resources should be allocated to the marginalized sector for basic human needs such as basic education, primary health care and sanitation, and shelters.

A possible way to augment the resources for poverty alleviation is to involve the business sector. Investors can be encouraged to establish in depressed barangays to adopt the communities effectively. They can participate in providing basic social infrastructure and services in their respective barangays. Employment requirements should also be sourced from the adopted barangays. They will be given in return additional incentives such as tax rebates.

6.2.6 Resettlement and livelihood development

It should be clearly established by the Government that the ultimate goal of resettlement is to create viable new barangay communities. Then it is realized that community organizing is an important part of resettlement and livelihood development. A group of key leaders can be identified in each resettlement site, who have high and entrepreneurial spirits. Capacity

building will focus on this group for skills training, community organizing, and business development. They may develop even a common vision for their resettlement sites through communications with other resettlers.

Basic facilities need to be provided for all the resettlement sites with additional and continuing Government supports. Provision of additional facilities should be clarified for each resettlement site. Planning and implementation for the provision of additional facilities should be fully participatory. Especially, unemployed resettlers will be more than willing to provide their labour for construction of the facilities they have planned. Resettlement sites will be converted into a barangay government status, depending on these self-help efforts of members. Regular funds will then be made available to sustain and expand their effort.

Options for livelihood development depend among others on original occupations of resettlers and physical characteristics of resettlement sites. Urban workers can find new jobs more easily if they are resettled close enough to existing urban centers. They need to be assisted only by additional training and improvement of access roads. More serious problems are faced by upland people resettled in lowland and farmers settled without allocation of farm lot.

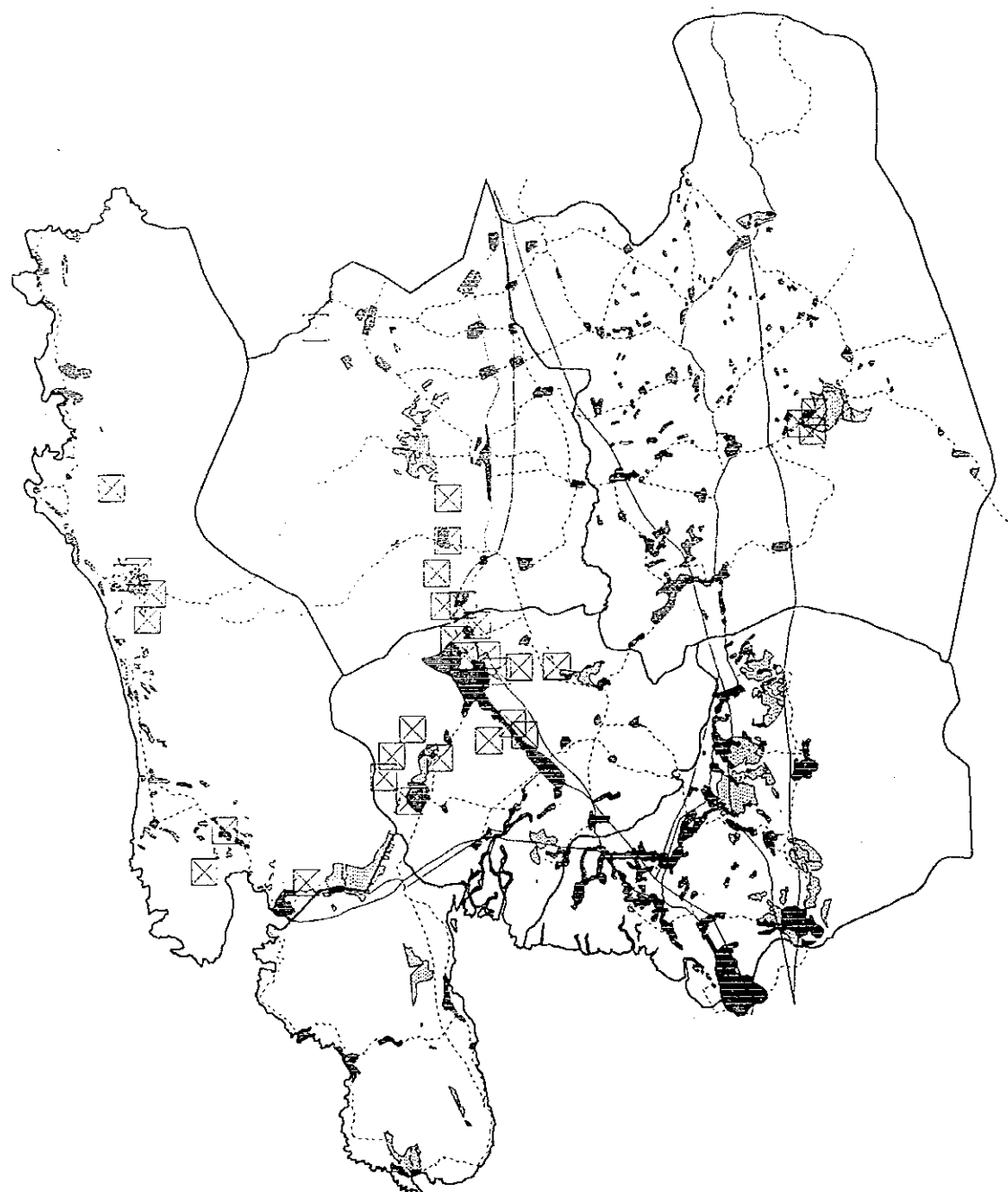
More intensive use of upland areas is recommended by the Master Plan through multi-storey farming and integrated farming of various forms. Livelihood development of upland people should be supported by the establishment of viable multi-storey and integrated farming systems that will fit to the culture and value of these people. Incorporation of forest trees, nut-bearing trees and integration with goat may be among the options. In this connection, clarification of land use and land potential in designated forest areas by DENR should be expedited so that agro-forestry and other productive activities by upland resettlers will be allowed in portions of these area.

Farmer - resettlers can be assisted by proper extension also for upland farming of various forms. Those farmer-resettlers may pioneer in new crops/crop varieties, cropping patterns, and alternative systems of production as proposed by the Master Plan, if they are properly motivated and provided with extension and other supports. They may engage in organic agriculture even on lahar affected lands.

More resettlers will engage in industrial and urban-based service activities. Resettlement sites having dominant population of urban workers may be re-planned in line with the potential urban/industrial lands identified by the Master Plan (Figure 6.1).

CHAPTER 6

FIGURES



Resettlement Sites

Road

— Primary

- - - Secondary

Provincial Boundary

Potential Urban/Industrial Areas (Lowland & Upland)

Existing Builtup and Industrial Areas

Figure 6.1

Resettlement Sites, Potential Urban/Industrial Sites and Existing Build-Up Areas

CHAPTER 7

CHAPTER 7 DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

7.1 Development Projects and Programs by Sector

Projects proposed in the social sector have been compiled/formulated from various sources. These included those from existing plans and programs of sector agencies, others newly formulated through the master planning by cooperative efforts of local communities, NGOs, LGUs and the JICA Study Team. These projects have been classified broadly into regional projects/programs, special programs and local projects/programs (Volume II: Main Report). Profiles of all projects/programs are contained in Volume VIII: Project Report.

The social services component consists of 14 projects broadly classified into five projects for education, three for human development and training, five for health and social welfare, and one to assist LGUs. Many project/programs in other categories support also the development of capability of people and the improvement of their conditions and status, and thus contribute to social development. In the present category, only those projects more directly related to social services are included.

(1) Education

- (SO-1) Bataan National Schools of Arts and Trade Upgrading,
- (SO-2) Bataan Teachers' College Upgrading,
- (SO-3) Acquisition and upgrading of Teaching Tools,
- (SO-4) Science High Schools Establishment, and
- (SO-5) Functional Division Educational Management Information System (EMIS).

Two key education institutes in Bataan will be upgraded by the Bataan National School of Arts and Trade Upgrading, and the Bataan Teachers' College Upgrading. The former covers also the upgrading of the Bataan National School for Filipino craftsmen, and the latter covers also the Bataan National Agricultural School. Both projects will serve the entire region by expanding reserve corps of Filipino designers and qualified teachers to support respectively the strategic design-related industries and agro-industrialization.

The Acquisition and Upgrading of Teaching tools will modernize and upgrade the education system through the introduction of audio-visual tools, wider application of computers, establishment of engineering laboratories and other means. The Parent Learning Support System and other existing programs will also be covered.

The Science High Schools Establishment will contribute to a more intensive and advanced secondary education particularly emphasizing science. The Functional Division Educational Management Information system (EMIS) will help educational administrators to assess the

implementation of educational goals and objectives. It will serve for improving policies and planning for primary and secondary education.

(2) Human development and training

- (SO-6) Acquired Competencies and Excellence in Sports,
- (SO-7) Human Resources Development and Training Center, and
- (SO-8) Integrated Training, Livelihood and Organization Development Program for Mt. Pinatubo Resettlement Areas.

The Acquired Competencies and Excellence in Sports will support mass-based sports as means to foster self-discipline, team work and other values through the provision of equipment and materials as well as educational services. The Human Resources Development and Training Center will provide central facilities for training activities in various sectors such as skills training, staff development, seminar/workshops for out-of-school youth, senior citizens, disabled people and others, disaster preparedness training and others. The Center will be equipped also with a library, disaster operations center and storage facilities for relief goods, rescue vehicles and equipment. Integrated Training, Livelihood and Organization Development Program for Mt. Pinatubo Resettlement Areas will contribute to capacity building of resettled communities focusing on a group of key leaders within each resettlement site. Skills training, community organizing and business development will be contributed to create viable new barangay communities.

(3) Health and social welfare

- (SO-9) Public Health Service Improvement,
- (SO-10) Hospitals Upgrading,
- (SO-11) Regional herbal Processing Plant,
- (SO-12) Integrated Family Planning and Child Survival Program, and
- (SO-13) Construction of Day Care Centers and Health Clinics.

The Public Health Services Improvement will promote preventive health care through information-education-communication (IEC) campaigns and improve public health programs by provision of modern equipment. The Hospitals Upgrading will improve and upgrade facilities of 38 existing government hospitals devolved from DOH. It will cover provincial, district, city medicare and other hospitals, and selectively improve their facilities for better overall health services.

The Regional Health Processing Plant will be established with a herbal garden to meet the need for low-cost drugs and medicines. It includes also IEC on herbal plants and training on operations of the processing plants.

The Integrated Family Planning and Child Survival Program will establish a self-reliant community-based network that will continuously promote and sustain family planning and child survival practices. Intensive information-education-communication campaigns will be undertaken, aiming at married couples of reproductive age.

The Construction of Day Care Centers and Health Clinics will expand the day care facilities and health clinics throughout the region. Through participation of local people in planning and construction of each day care center, the project will also develop a scheme for community-based day care services.

(4) Assistance to LGUs

(SO-14) Computerization of LGU Database.

The Computerization of LGU Database will strengthen the on-going efforts of the Integrated Capability Building on Local Governance, assisted by USAID and CIDA. It will include the tax mapping system to allow the Provincial Assessors Office to classify and appraise all kinds of taxable objects, properties and establishments. It will help the Public Employment Services Office to match job vacancies, skills available and suitable training.

(5) Indigenous people issues

The above list is by no means complete since several projects in other sectors and categories have a significant social development component. Indigenous people issues and gender concerns are some examples. Projects under these categories are as follows.

(SP-1) Indigenous People Development Program, and

(SP-2) Indigenous Communities Cooperative Economic Development

(6) Gender concerns

(SP-3) Women's Resource Center

7.2 Phasing and Prioritization

Regional development of Central Luzon along the globalization scenario will be realized in steps, as the resources base including financial capacity expands and related institutional development takes place over time. To plan for the regional development accordingly, the planning period up to the year 2010 is divided into three phases: Phase I up to 1998, Phase II for 1999 - 2004, and Phase III for 2005 - 2010. Expected development of social services in Central Luzon in each phase is described below.

(1) Phase I (up to 1998)

This phase will lay solid foundation for alternative delivery systems for social services based on more active community participation and supports to devolved social services staff. For health in particular, a new community-based health services system will be introduced first in a provincial hospital and other health centers. Also, devolved government hospitals will be improved to serve low income people better.

Improvement in education curricula will be geared up to meet evolving needs of the business sector. Also improved teaching tools such as computers and audio-visual equipment will be more widely used particularly in the science and technology area.

Rapid expansion of day care facilities will be initiated with the participation of local people in planning and construction. Devolved social workers will be re-oriented with training to adapt to new work environment.

Complete support facilities will be provided to all the resettlement areas for Mt. Pinatubo evacuees, including support to organize the resettled people through training of community leaders as well as skills training, including resettlement areas, renewed focus on the marginalized people/communities will be clarified by the Government.

(2) Phase II (1999 - 2004)

The community-based health services system will be well established during this phase. A cooperative health fund will be established and made accessible by increasing number of people.

Education curricula will continue to be improved with increasing emphasis on developing entrepreneurship or original skills and ability. Value education at the primary and secondary level will, on the one hand, reinstate traditional value, and on the other contribute to creation of new value fitting to open and borderless world. Delivery of various social services will be facilitated by a telecommunication network as well as wider use of audio-visual and other advanced tools.

Resettlement areas will be established as viable barangay communities. Poverty incidence will be reduced to below 10% by the end of this phase. Day care centers will be provided in practically all the barangays.

(3) Phase III (2005-2010)

With the full establishment of the community-based health services system covering majority of people, self-reliant mind for improving health conditions will prevail among people.

Primary preventive health care will be more important, which will incorporate traditional methods and wisdom.

The private sector will become more important in the education system responsive to market demands. Public education institutes will be specialized in advanced concerns on environment, international relationships and laws, human rights including gender and inter-generation issues, and others.

Poverty will be completely eradicated. Communications with various peoples of different backgrounds at different levels and in different fields will provide a wide range of opportunities for further human development.

(4) Project prioritization for technical assistance

Table 7.1 is an illustrative project evaluation and prioritization scheme matrix for proposed projects for social development. Similar table can be made for projects by government organizations, non-government organizations and private sector. A regional level agency with representative from government, non-Government and private sector bodies, like the Regional Development Council could evaluate each project for all evaluation criteria identified. Need for donor assistance, expected implementing agencies, major project components and necessary phasing for implementation could be evaluated to determine and privatize the various proposed projects. The table has deliberately been left blank as it is only for illustrative purposes.

CHAPTER 7

TABLES

JICA