

4.2 Sanitation and Sewerage
 4.2.2 Types of Facilities and Definition of Service Level Standard

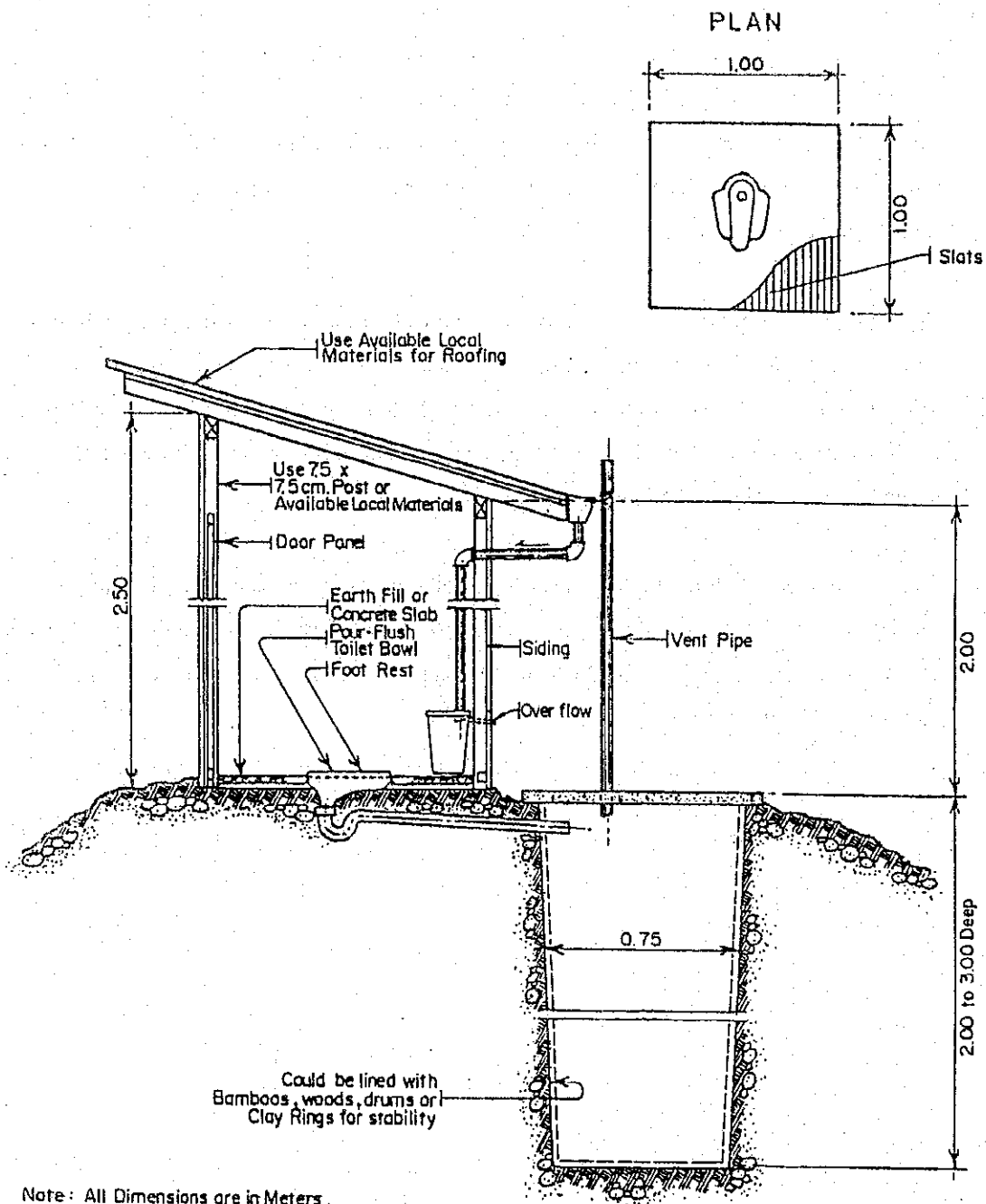
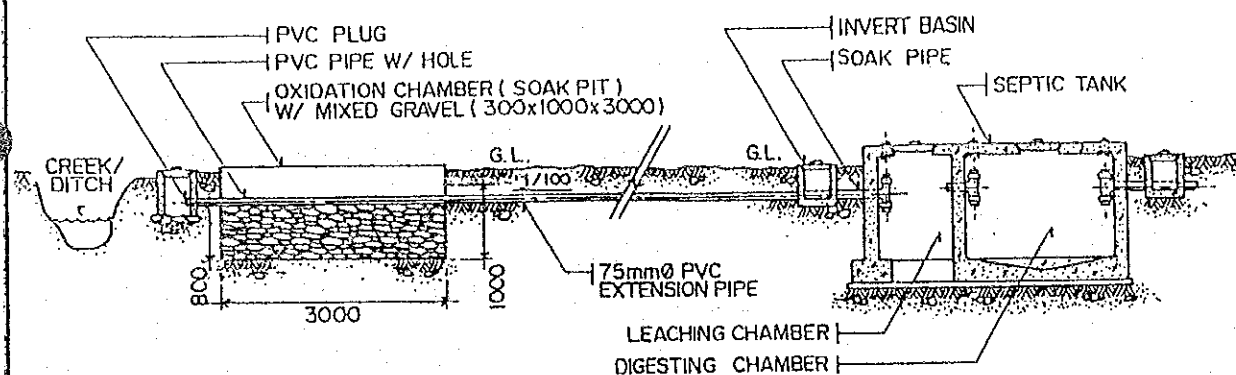


FIGURE 4.2.1
 STANDARD STRUCTURE OF PRIVATE TOILET FACILITY

SOURCE : DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



LAYOUT PLAN OF HIGH GROUND WATER SITE

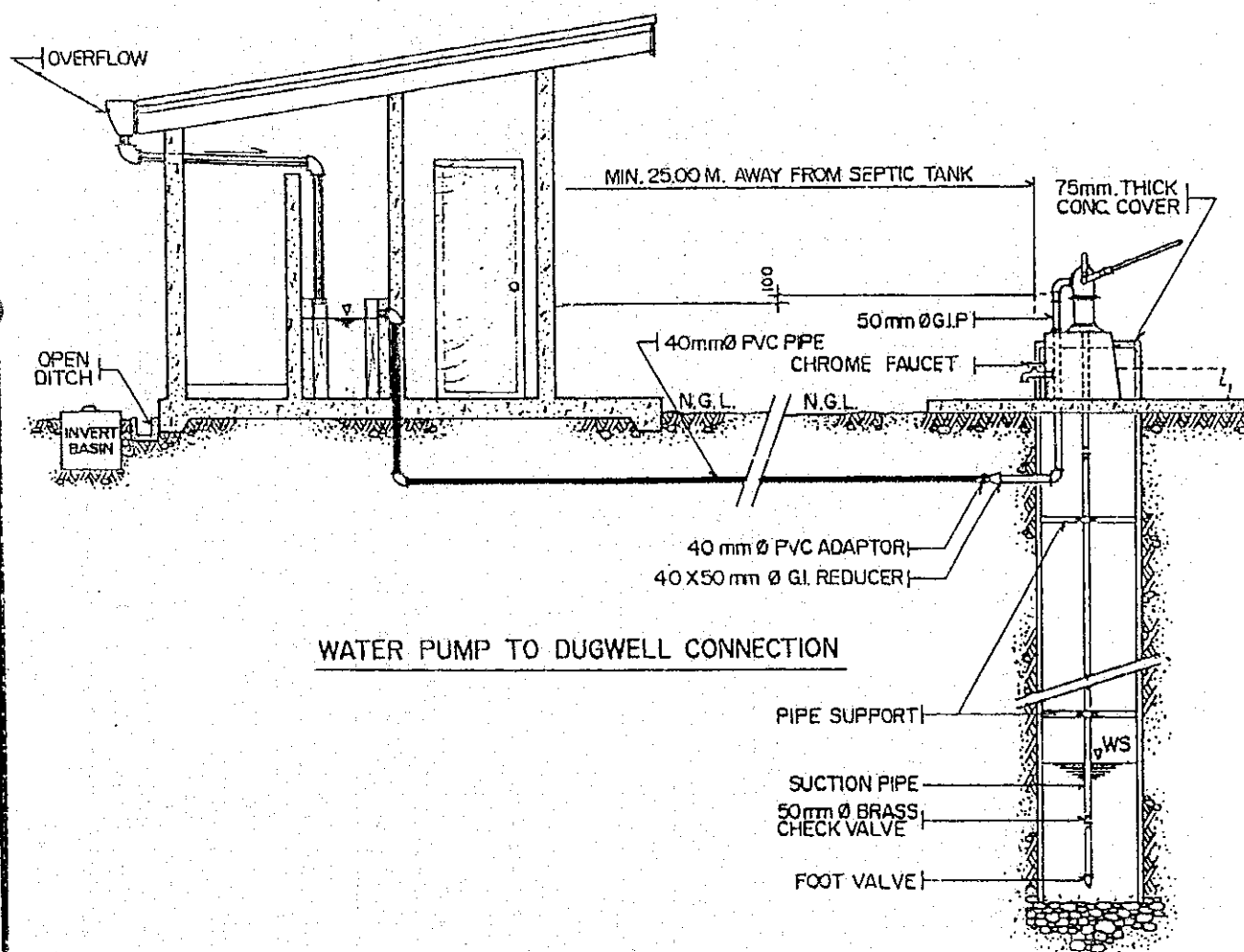


FIGURE 4.2.2
STANDARD STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL TOILET FACILITY

4.2.3 Sanitation Facilities and Service Coverage

Table 4.2.1 Sanitation Facilities and Service Coverage of Household Toilets by Type, by Municipality, Urban and Rural 1997

Name of Municipalities	Area	No. of Households (1997)	Households Served by Sanitary Toilets								Underserved/Unservd HHs			
			Flush Toilet		Pour Flush		VIP		Total		Unsanitary		No Facility	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Baungon	Urban	919	172	19	634	69	0	0	806	88	113	12	0	0
	Rural	3,560	1,032	29	0	0	0	0	1,032	29	1,144	32	1,384	39
	Total	4,479	1,204	27	634	14	0	0	1,838	41	1,257	28	1,384	31
Cabanglasan	Urban	712	0	0	315	44	0	0	315	44	142	20	255	36
	Rural	4,861	12	0	45	1	2,441	50	2,498	51	1,763	36	600	12
	Total	5,573	12	0	360	6	2,441	44	2,813	50	1,905	34	855	15
Damulog	Urban	774	0	0	30	4	352	45	382	49	326	42	66	9
	Rural	2,290	0	0	0	0	1,025	45	1,025	45	1,265	55	0	0
	Total	3,064	0	0	30	1	1,377	45	1,407	46	1,591	52	66	2
Dangcagan	Urban	839	24	3	718	86	0	0	742	88	74	9	23	3
	Rural	2,360	0	0	1,625	69	106	4	1,731	73	398	17	231	10
	Total	3,199	24	1	2,343	73	106	3	2,473	77	472	15	254	8
Don Carlos	Urban	4,417	520	12	1,879	43	800	18	3,199	72	1,218	28	0	0
	Rural	5,689	0	0	1,000	18	1,045	18	2,045	36	2,882	51	762	13
	Total	10,106	520	5	2,879	28	1,845	18	5,244	52	4,100	41	762	8
Impasugong	Urban	952	35	4	415	44	340	36	790	83	94	10	68	7
	Rural	3,770	0	0	1,510	40	121	3	1,631	43	1,510	40	629	17
	Total	4,722	35	1	1,925	41	461	10	2,421	51	1,604	34	697	15
Kadangitan	Urban	951	0	0	951	100	0	0	951	100	0	0	0	0
	Rural	4,242	0	0	600	14	1,792	42	2,392	56	1,523	36	327	8
	Total	5,193	0	0	1,551	30	1,792	35	3,343	64	1,523	29	327	6
Kalitangan	Urban	3,194	522	16	1,800	56	594	19	2,916	91	278	9	0	0
	Rural	2,065	0	0	1,200	58	265	13	1,465	71	72	3	528	26
	Total	5,259	522	10	3,000	57	859	16	4,381	83	350	7	528	10
Kibawe	Urban	836	579	69	257	31	0	0	836	100	0	0	0	0
	Rural	5,342	0	0	2,000	37	456	9	2,456	46	2,326	44	560	10
	Total	6,178	579	9	2,257	37	456	7	3,292	53	2,326	38	560	9
Kitaotao	Urban	2,039	0	0	2,039	100	0	0	2,039	100	0	0	0	0
	Rural	5,843	0	0	1,728	30	1,971	34	3,699	63	1,252	21	892	15
	Total	7,882	0	0	3,767	48	1,971	25	5,738	73	1,252	16	892	11
Lantapan	Urban	2,617	150	6	2,467	94	0	0	2,617	100	0	0	0	0
	Rural	4,287	0	0	1,000	23	0	0	1,000	23	3,162	74	125	3
	Total	6,904	150	2	3,467	50	0	0	3,617	52	3,162	46	125	2
Libona	Urban	434	75	17	359	83	0	0	434	100	0	0	0	0
	Rural	5,520	28	1	4,792	87	172	3	4,992	90	416	8	112	2
	Total	5,954	103	2	5,151	87	172	3	5,426	91	416	7	112	2
Malaybalay (Capital)	Urban	5,277	4,168	79	1,018	19	0	0	5,186	98	0	0	91	2
	Rural	16,682	1,190	7	3,061	18	755	5	5,006	30	7,132	43	4,544	27
	Total	21,959	5,358	24	4,079	19	755	3	10,192	46	7,132	32	4,635	21
Malibog	Urban	528	10	2	455	86	0	0	465	88	7	1	56	11
	Rural	2,691	0	0	1,524	57	439	16	1,963	73	48	2	680	25
	Total	3,219	10	0	1,979	61	439	14	2,428	75	55	2	736	23
Manobo Fortich	Urban	1,058	1,005	95	53	5	0	0	1,058	100	0	0	0	0
	Rural	11,597	2,938	25	2,150	19	708	6	5,796	50	5,200	45	601	5
	Total	12,655	3,943	31	2,203	17	708	6	6,854	54	5,200	41	601	5
Maramag	Urban	9,934	1,208	12	4,259	43	3,259	33	8,726	88	1,125	11	83	1
	Rural	2,429	105	4	1,264	52	211	9	1,580	65	739	30	110	5
	Total	12,363	1,313	11	5,523	45	3,470	28	10,306	83	1,864	15	193	2
Pangantuan	Urban	4,211	219	5	2,000	47	992	24	3,211	76	1,000	24	0	0
	Rural	3,046	0	0	1,600	53	0	0	1,600	53	1,400	46	46	2
	Total	7,257	219	3	3,600	50	992	14	4,811	66	2,400	33	46	1
Quezon	Urban	2,728	1,440	53	881	32	0	0	2,321	85	388	14	19	1
	Rural	11,432	353	3	9,470	83	0	0	9,823	86	1,609	14	0	0
	Total	14,160	1,793	13	10,351	73	0	0	12,144	86	1,997	14	19	0
San Fernando	Urban	2,540	27	1	2,513	99	0	0	2,540	100	0	0	0	0
	Rural	4,389	0	0	1,809	41	1,385	32	3,194	73	778	18	417	10
	Total	6,929	27	0	4,322	62	1,385	20	5,734	83	778	11	417	6
Suntilao	Urban	1,953	60	3	422	22	420	22	902	46	1,051	54	0	0
	Rural	1,036	0	0	318	31	0	0	318	31	421	41	297	29
	Total	2,989	60	2	740	25	420	14	1,220	41	1,472	49	297	10
Talakag	Urban	1,075	75	7	1,000	93	0	0	1,075	100	0	0	0	0
	Rural	6,575	0	0	2,282	35	2,500	38	4,782	73	1,293	20	500	8
	Total	7,650	75	1	3,282	43	2,500	33	5,857	77	1,293	17	500	7
Valencia	Urban	6,889	320	5	5,753	84	287	4	6,360	92	228	3	301	4
	Rural	18,476	101	1	13,223	72	2,305	12	15,629	85	2,283	12	564	3
	Total	25,365	421	2	18,976	75	2,592	10	21,989	87	2,511	10	865	3
Provincial Total	Urban	54,877	10,609	19	30,218	55	7,044	13	47,871	87	6,044	11	962	2
	Rural	128,182	5,759	4	52,201	41	17,697	14	75,657	59	38,616	30	13,909	11
	Total	183,059	16,368	9	82,419	45	24,741	14	123,528	67	44,660	24	14,871	8

Table 4.2.2 Number of Student and School Toilet Facilities by Municipality

Name of Municipality		Number of School	Number of Student	Number of Toilets		
				Sanitary	Unsanitary	Total
Baungon	Public	19	4,362	22	4	26
	Private	2	327	4	2	6
	Total	21	4,689	26	6	32
Cabanglasan	Public	28	6,813	88	12	100
	Private	1	545	12		12
	Total	29	7,358	100	12	112
Damulog	Public	17	4,391	36		36
	Private	1	300	2		2
	Total	18	4,691	38		38
Dangcagan	Public	17	4,256	48	14	62
	Private	1	396	28		28
	Total	18	4,652	76	14	90
Don Carlos	Public	34	13,095	95	22	117
	Private	4	1,310	28	10	38
	Total	38	14,405	123	32	155
Impasugong	Public	28	7,236	42	58	100
	Private					
	Total	28	7,236	42	58	100
Kadingilan	Public	19	5,392	72		72
	Private	3	793	12		12
	Total	22	6,185	84		84
Kalilangan	Public	21	7,543	21	8	29
	Private	3	692	6		6
	Total	24	8,235	27	8	35
Kibawe	Public	27	6,672	139	4	143
	Private	5	2,073	23	10	33
	Total	32	8,745	162	14	176
Kitaotao	Public	34	8,127	106	21	127
	Private	4	546	2	2	4
	Total	38	8,673	108	23	131
Lantapan	Public	19	7,792	105	24	129
	Private	2	303	16	4	20
	Total	21	8,095	121	28	149
Libona	Public	22	7,765	30	20	50
	Private					
	Total	22	7,765	30	20	50
Malaybalay (Capital)	Public	65	27,325	253	25	278
	Private	10	2,850	40		40
	Total	75	30,175	293	25	318
Malitbog	Public	22	4,210	42		42
	Private	1	206	2		2
	Total	23	4,416	44		44
Manolo Fortich	Public	35	16,883	232		232
	Private	8	2,485	101		101
	Total	43	19,368	333		333
Maramag	Public	30	16,515	23		23
	Private	4	1,478			
	Total	34	17,993	23		23
Pangantucan	Public	29	8,395	24	30	54
	Private	2	1,336	4		4
	Total	31	9,731	28	30	58
Quezon	Public	39	16,587	229		229
	Private	8	2,084	31		31
	Total	47	18,671	260		260
San Fernando	Public	33	8,264	36		36
	Private	5	549	1		1
	Total	38	8,813	37		37
Sumilao	Public	13	3,615	2	3	5
	Private	1	600	2		2
	Total	14	4,215	4	3	7
Talakag	Public	37	9,565	90	40	130
	Private	5	1,040	20	6	26
	Total	42	10,605	110	46	156
Valencia	Public	51	29,229	146		146
	Private	33	8,204	104		104
	Total	84	37,433	250		250
Provincial Total	Public	639	224,032	1,881	285	2,166
	Private	103	28,117	438	34	472
	Total	742	252,149	2,319	319	2,638

Table 4.2.3 Number of Public Toilets Facilities in 1997

Name of Municipality	Public Markets			Bus/Jeepney Terminals			Parks/Playground			Total Number of Toilets
	No. of Sanitary Toilets	No. of Unsanitary Toilets	Sub-total	No. of Sanitary Toilets	No. of Unsanitary Toilets	Sub-total	No. of Sanitary Toilets	No. of Unsanitary Toilets	Sub-total	
Baungon	2		2	2		2				4
Cabanglasan	1		1	1		1				2
Damulog	2		2	2		2				4
Dangcagan	2		2	2		2				4
Don Carlos	4		4	4		4				8
Impasugong										
Kadangilan	1		1	1		1				2
Kailangan	1	1	2	1		1				3
Kibawe	4		4	4		4	1		1	9
Kitaotao	2		2							2
Lantapan	4	2	6	4		4				10
Libona										
Malaybalay (Capital)	1		1	2		2	1		1	4
Malibog	1		1	1		1				2
Manolo Fortich	5		5	1		1	1		1	7
Maramag	6		6	2		2				8
Pangantucan	1		1	2		2				3
Quezon	2		2	2		2				4
San Fernando										
Sumilao	1		1							1
Talakag	1		1	1		1				2
Valencia	5		5	5		5				10
Provincial Total	46	3	49	37		37	3		3	89

5. EXISTING SECTOR ARRANGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

5.5 Sector Agencies at the Local Level

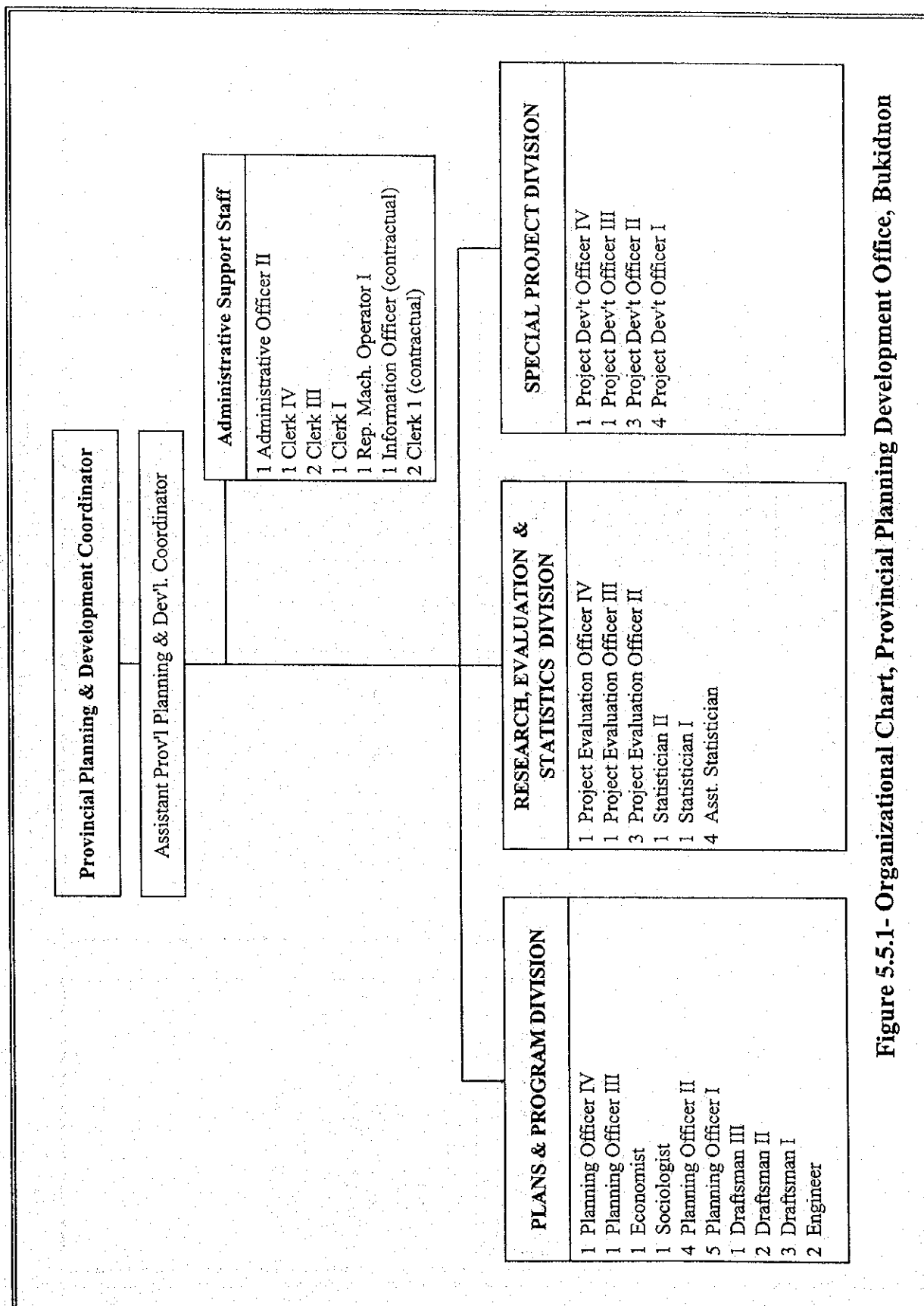


Figure 5.5.1- Organizational Chart, Provincial Planning Development Office, Bukidnon

PROVINCIAL ENGINEER'S OFFICE
POSITION STRUCTURE
 CY 1998

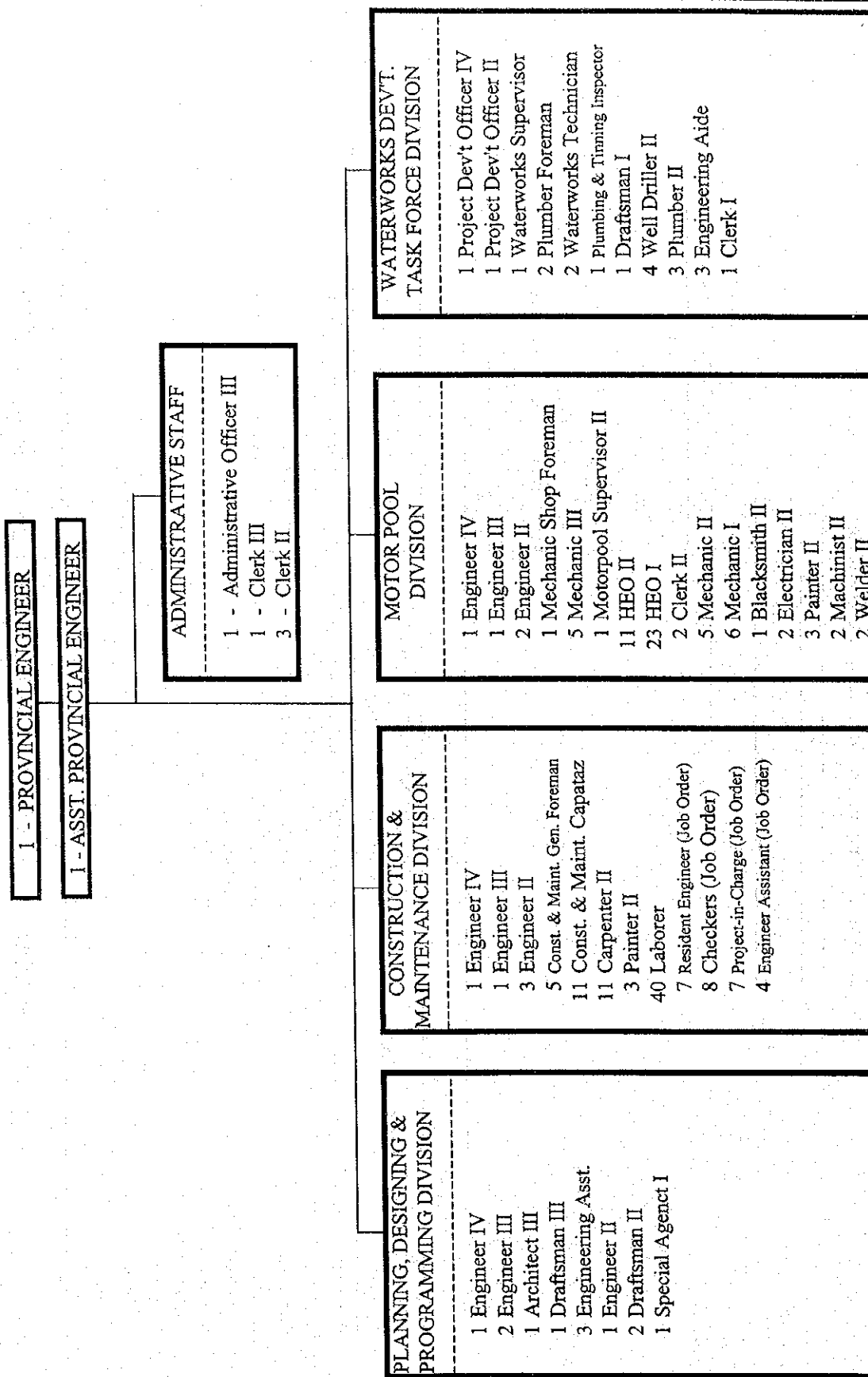


Figure 5.2 Organizational Chart, Provincial Engineering Office
 Province of Bukidnon

**PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE
POSITION STRUCTURE
CY 1998**

1 - Provincial Health Officer II

FINANCIAL & TECHNICAL DIVISION

1 - Administrative Officer III

1 - Supply Officer II
1 - Clerk III
1 - Comm. Eqpt. Optr. II
1 - Clerk II
3 - Clerk I
3 - Sec. Guard I

1 - Plumber II
1 - Utility Foreman II
1 - Const. & Maint. Man
9 - Utility Worker I
3 - Utility Worker II
2 - Driver II

BUKIDNON PROVINCIAL HOSPITAL of MALAYBALAY

1 - Provincial Health Officer I

3 Med. Spec. II
4 Med. Offr. IV
1 Nurse V
13 Med. Offr. III
1 Med. Tech. II
3 Nurse III
9 Nurse II
25 Nurse I
1 Dentist II
2 Dental Aide
1 Pharmacist III
1 Nut. Diet. II

1 Med. Tech. III
1 Med. Tech. II
1 Soc. Welf. Offr. I
4 Med. Lab. Tech I
2 Lab Aide II
4 Nrsng. Attendant II
21 Nrsng. Attendant I
1 Cook I
1 Util Wrkr. II
3 Util Wrkr. I

1 Prvl. Hlth Nurse I
1 Med. Lab. Tech
1 Cook II
1 Admin Offr. II
1 Admin Asst.
5 Clerk III
1 Storekeeper II
1 Rec. Offr. I

PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE (TECHNICAL)

1 - Provincial Health Officer I

1 Dentist I
1 Engineer III
1 Dentist II
1 Med. Tech. III
2 Nut. Diet. II
2 Nurse III
3 Nurse II
1 Hlth. Educ. & Prom't'n Offr. II
1 Midwife IV

1 San. Insp. IV
1 San. Insp. I
1 Dental Aide
1 Clerk II
1 Statistician II
1 San. Inspector III
1 Asst. Nut. Diet.
1 Heavy Eqpt. Optr.

BPH
Maramag

BPH
Kalilangan

BPH
Kibawe

BPH
Talakag

BPH
San Fernando

Figure 5.5.3.A Organizational Chart, Provincial Health Office, Bukidnon

**PROVINCIAL HEALTH OFFICE
POSITION STRUCTURE
CY 1998**

1 - Provincial Health Officer II

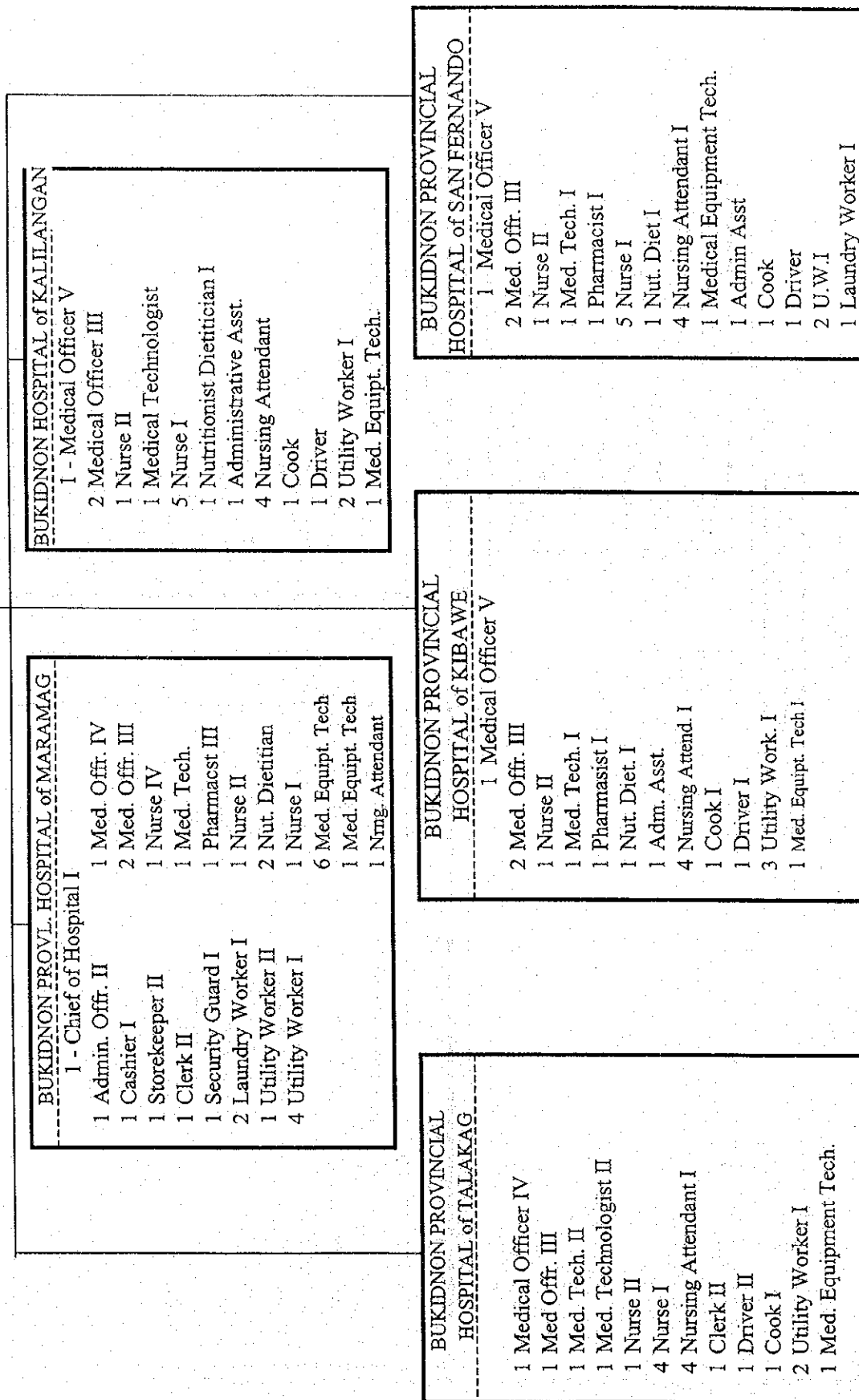


Figure 5.5.3.B - Organizational Chart, Provincial Health Office, Bukidnon

5.6 External Support Agencies in the Sector

Tabel 5.6.1 Priority Areas/Terms and Conditions, Programs and Projects by Donor

Donor	Priority Areas/Terms and Conditions	Programs and Projects in the Sector/Executing Agency
OECD	Providing project loans for capital infrastructure (urban, rural), agricultural development, export promotion. Can finance 75% of total project cost of total foreign exchange component, whichever is higher. Interest Rate: 2 to 3%, 30-year amortization with 10-year grace period. Environmental projects, interest free.	Water Supply and Sanitation Project-23rd Yen Package/DILG; Co-financing AWSOP with World Bank and ADB/MWSS.
ADB	Providing both capital and technical assistance; Project loans: agriculture, agri-industry, energy, social infrastructure, transport and communications; Program Loans: sector loans (e.g., forestry, livestock, environment). Can finance 60% of total project cost or 100% of foreign exchange cost whichever is higher. Special cases can finance up to 80% of total project cost. Terms: Interest rate- pool-based variable; commitment charge of 0.75% per annum; 25 years amortization period including 5-year grace period.	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project/DPWH; Small Towns Water Supply Sector Project/LWUA; Technical Assistance for Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Study/NEDA; Co-financing AWSOP with World Bank and OECF/MWSS.
AUSAID	Providing grant aid for education, training, development planning, resource management, environmental management, health/population, infrastructure (e.g. water supply, coal energy development), social infrastructure, community development and agriculture; providing also supplies of commodities (steel cattle, drilling).	Water supply program in Central Visayas/RDCs and LGUs; Feasibility Study for Northern Mindanao Water and Sanitation Project.
DANIDA	Providing capital and technical assistance for water supply and sanitation services and facilities, telecom ancillary equipment, small-scale power projects, environmental project, fishery and cold storage and post-harvest facilities; Can finance up to 100% of foreign exchange goods and services of Danish origin, 10% local cost on a case-to-case basis. Technical assistance can be negotiated for conduct of feasibility studies if implementation of the project will require Danish financing in the future.	Water supply projects for 10 towns/LWUA; Feasibility Study for control of pollution in the Pasig River-Metro Manila; Water Supply and Sanitation Data Bank.
Government of France	Grants for feasibility studies and detailed design for projects in priority areas, e.g., power generation, telecommunication, research involving high technology, water supply, air navigational equipment, etc. Can finance 100% of foreign exchange costs of goods and services of French origin.	Feasibility Study for water supply project in Rizal province.
German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Providing grants for technical assistance. Promotion of small and medium-scale industries, rural development, technical training, health/family planning, and environmental protection (forest management).	Water Supply for 20 Towns/LWUA; a national water supply and sanitation on-going program; special TA programs for cost recovery, monitoring and evaluation.
JICA	Providing a combination of capital assistance thru grant-aid and technical assistance thru Technical Cooperation for development survey and project type assistance which is a combination of experts, equipment and training. Technical assistance for conduct of feasibility studies/master plans, provision of training, limited provision of equipment. Capital assistance for provision of equipment/materials for construction of hospitals, schools, research, social welfare centers. Priority areas include basic infrastructure, e.g., construction of facilities and supply of equipment; project development for sectors dealing with basic services (agriculture, health public welfare, environment) and human resource development (education, research, training). Can finance 100% of foreign exchange costs of civil works, equipment, training (in Japan) and of all goods and services of Japanese origin.	Groundwater study in Manila; Feasibility Study for Balara Water Treatment Plant Feasibility Study.

Donor	Priority Areas/Terms and Conditions	Programs and Projects in the Sector/Executing Agency
UNDP	Providing technical assistance for capacity building, human resource training, technology transfer, policy research, planning, technology development and pre-investment studies; Technical assistance are formulated within country program (CP) frameworks: 6th CP (1997-2001) -poverty and sustainable livelihood, protection and regeneration of the environment and sound governance, gender equality.	WATSAN Program for LGUs and selected BWSAs/DILO.
UNICEF	Providing grant aids for technical assistance. Priority area: social services, particularly for children.	Community-based water supply program in Palawan Province, Water supply and sanitation Study for Southern Mindanao.
USAID	Providing grant aid within its strategic objectives. Six strategic objectives and one special objectives are: Accelerate the economic transformation of Mindanao; Improve national systems for trade and investment; Reduce population growth and improve maternal and child health; Enhance management of renewable national resources; reduce emissions of greenhouse gas; broaden participation in public formulation/implementation (selected areas); prevent rapid increase of HIV/AIDS.	Barangay Water Program (BWP) for communities with populations of less than 10,000; TA for private sector participation in the sector.
World Bank	Providing capital assistance in the form of under IBRD and IDA. IBRD (Project/Program) Loans: Interest rate = less than 7%; 20 years amortization with 5 years grace period; IDA Loans: interest free with 30 to 40-year amortization period. Providing also technical assistance in the form of ESW, IDP poverty and Human Resource Development Project Preparation and Policy Notes. Can finance 100% of foreign exchange costs of the project. Priority areas: power and energy, roads and railways, telecommunications, ports, water supply and sanitation, agriculture and social services.	AWSOP co-financed with ADB and OECF/MWSS; TA for a Water Supply Sector Program Study/DILG; TA on private sector participation in the water supply and sanitation sector; Water Districts Development Project.

Table 5.1 Matrix of Current Practices and Issues from Rapid Assessment of Subject Provinces and Local Offices of Central Government Agencies

Areas	Institutional	Technical	Financial	Community Development
1. Provincial Government Offices of Davao del Norte, South Cotabato, Sarangani, Misamis Oriental, and Bukidnon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector implementation is project-based arrangement by setting up a multi-agency team/task force. There is no overall mechanism and responsibility delineation among members wherein interrelationships/ linkages are clearly shown. There is no current provincial plan for the sector except for the annual investment plan that serves as the basis for project funding and Local Development & Investment Plan (LDIP) as a "Shopping List". As planning is budget centered, it focuses on the completion of facilities resulting to haphazard planning and poor/absence of maintenance of constructed facilities. Management is a process requiring input at every level. At the barangay level, facilities are supposed to be managed by the community. Management at higher levels is also necessary to effectively and efficiently implement a plan and requires administration abilities, and technical, negotiation, finance and economic skills. In all levels, management and skills are underdeveloped. Qualifications and experiences of the PSTF/PPDO staff are sometimes inadequate/inappropriate for their allotted responsibilities. This is important as the municipal government requires support from the provincial government. Training has been irregular and poorly organized. Course materials are complicated and provided a very 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project identification is usually upon the request of the barangay/municipal officials and approval is done by the Sanguniang Pambalawigan (SP). Most of constructions are by administration with procurement of materials done by the LGUs. Majority of the wells constructed by DPWH is abandoned/non-operational due to user's attitude which suggest the need of community organization. O&M is participated by barangay officials with LGUs providing technical and material supply assistance upon request. Dry-type sanitary toilet shall be considered in areas where water is not available. Water quality problems, such as coliform contamination, salt water intrusion, high iron and manganese content, etc. are often encountered especially in shallow wells resulting to abandonment of these wells. There is a shortage of equipment and supplies at all levels of administration. Technologies are sometimes inappropriate to local conditions (e.g., no readily available spares for pumps). More extensive data on groundwater resource is required to determine potential yields and chemical quality. Very limited drilling expertise/equipment. Proper O&M is unlikely without significant training and equipment support at the barangay/ association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income of the province comes from local taxes, IRA, national wealth share (3 provinces), and revenues from economic enterprises. Budgeting is guided by DILG circulars and approval is by the SP. Budgetary allocation to the sector comes from 20% development fund capital expenditures for projects. However, the allocation by sector is lumped under general headings, so that allocation for WATSAN projects cannot be readily identified in the listing. Counterpart fund of LGUs for sector projects is usually for material purchase and the community is providing their labor. Sometimes, the provincial government allocates funds for WATSAN projects and the municipal government put up its counterpart fund provided by the province. Cost recovery mechanisms by LGUs and the users are not in place. BWSAs and RWSAs charge water fees for O&M purposes only and do not consider capital costs. Rates are usually based on agreement among association members. Logistics and incentives for water associations are coursed through the barangays but are limited and most often subject to availability of funds. Most of the provinces have accessed development banks to finance infrastructure projects and purchase of equipment. Foreign assistance, e.g., CIDA, UNICEF, is availed through the Regional Development Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited involvement of local communities/end-users particularly in the planning and maintenance of facilities. Active involvement of religious NGOs as community organizers. No established arrangement on gender-responsiveness. There is little investigation of socio-cultural issues related to WATSAN; there is not enough commonsense understanding of the community it is working with. Little attention is given to or understanding of ethnic groups which is a serious constraint on sustainability. BWSAs formed by the DPWH-DEO are mostly not functioning now. A case of one BWSA which was formed thrice, the first by the DEO, then the last two times by themselves is finally working and earning income from water fee collection. The failure for the first two times was due to low collection efficiency and money mismanagement. No formal system for community participation in site selection and project request; participation at the grassroot level is only considered if willingness from the beneficiaries is required for project request from the provincial government. Process is for barangay government to submit request to MDC/PPDO, but no regular process for barangay to formulate projects from consultation and community participation. DILG's experimented with social

Table 5.1 Matrix of Current Practices and Issues from Rapid Assessment of Subject Provinces and Local Offices of Central Government Agencies (contd)

Areas	Institutional	Technical	Financial	Community Development
	<p>wide range of topics that are difficult to absorb by the participants at one given time considering their background and experience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For monitoring and reporting, no arrangements are made to merge reports of line agencies/offices resulting in fragmentary information and difficulty of feedback. Lack of manpower to monitor. PHO provided training on water quality control/examination and sanitary toilet distribution. For monitoring and reporting, no arrangements are made to merge reports of line agencies/offices resulting in fragmentary information and difficulty of feedback. Lack of manpower to monitor. PHO provided training on water quality control/examination and sanitary toilet distribution. <p><i>Countermeasures</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinative mechanism drawn up in all implementing levels of the sector Establishment of a management information program/data base Improved planning and monitoring procedures 	<p>level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilets in schools are not used because there is no water. FW4SP design has to be redesign. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IRA is not sufficient. 20% development fund is used for other sectors as well. LGU managed waterworks can directly source funds from the Land Bank for initial capitalization and operation. They can request funds from the Province, particularly the barangay-based waterworks. 	<p>preparation by requiring beneficiaries to put up its equity contribution through certain amount of money or labor. Until now, the system is still functioning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In some BWSAs, the practice is to ban those who get water but are not paying. Participation of NGOs in the planning process is through their membership in the MDC/PDC.
2. NEDA Regional Offices	<p>Communication between central and regional offices is deficient. Not all information on the on-going projects is reported to central office. Some multi/bilateral assistance are directly extended to the regional offices under certain amount, such as funds from CIDA, UNICEF, Japanese government grass-root assistance. Only foreign assisted and national projects are reported regularly (quarterly reporting) by the regional office to NEDA central office.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional office has just started and staffing is minimal compared to other regional offices causing difficulty in smooth implementation of the work. Plans to start computer-aided information control system. Project monitoring and evaluation system in regional level is a requisite including information on infrastructure status and investment. NEDA follows a general flow of reporting system within its organization. In spite of this, the central office has no complete or any information on region-specific projects. 			
3. DILG Regional Offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DILG has field offices down to municipal level. Increasing responsibilities of the DILG as a result of devolution and decentralization of authority to the LGUs, would require greater logistic support, i.e., administrative support, not only technical support. 			
4. DPWH - DEO			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DEO has no more budget for WATSAN activities because this has been devolved to the LGUs. However, the people still approach the office and request for financial help for its O&M. 	

5.7.2 Institutional Aspect

Table 5.7.2 Offices/Agencies Involved in WATSAN Project

Office/Agencies	Nature of Involvement
Provincial Planning & Development Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulates comprehensive development plans and policies for the PDC Integrates and coordinates sectoral plans by functional groups and monitor and evaluate programs(s)/project(s) implementation.
Provincial Engineering Office (Provincial Waterworks Task Force Division)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assists in the construction, operation and maintenance of the WATSAN facilities
Provincial Health Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducts water quality examination
DILG, Provincial Office and Municipal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducts/assists training especially on topics related to human resource development Assists organization and registration of RWSA/BWSA
Barangay/Municipal governments thru MPDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifies projects Provides counterpart support during implementation
District Engineering Offices I & II, DPWH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides pipes Implements central govt. funded projects
Water Districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides water supply coverage in urban areas
CIDA-PMO Regional Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides technical and financial assistance through its Local Govt. Support Program
Provincial General Services Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible in procurement of materials
Provincial Accounting and Audit Office, Provincial Budget Office & Provincial Treasury Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible in financial releases and maintain adequate financial records
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides consultancy services especially in CO/CD works
Sangguniang Panlalawigan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approves priority programs and projects and appropriates funds

5.8 Community Development

5.8.1 General

(1) RESULTS OF THE BARANGAY KEY INFORMANT SURVEY FOR BUKIDNON

I. BARANGAY

A. General

The barangay is the smallest political unit in the Philippines. A Punong barangay who is elected for a five year term heads it. Together with the barangay council, the barangay captain is responsible for running the affairs of the barangay. Water supply and sanitation sector projects are important to the barangay. Benefits are directly related to health and productivity, as well as to improved economic activities in the community.

The key informant surveys were conducted in five selected barangays representing three municipalities in Bukidnon. The purpose of the survey was to find the degree and type of government assistance on the sector that cascades from the national government down to the barangay level. Six key informants were chosen from each of the participating barangays. They are either a barangay official, a youth leader, a teacher, a community worker, a tribal leader, or a prominent resident. The barangays surveyed were: Kisolon and San Vicente (Sumilao); McArthur and Kianggat (Dangcagan); and, La Fortuna (Impasugong).

B. Community Organization

1. Manner of Participation in Sector Development

The need for water supply and sanitation facilities is discussed and prioritized by the Barangay Development Council (BDC). If the barangay is not able to finance the WATSAN project from its own funds, the BDC then endorses the project to the municipality. Again, the prioritization and funding of the endorsed project is discussed in the municipal development council (MDC). If the municipality can finance said project, then it does so, usually by providing technical and material support. The barangay is asked to contribute its share, which is usually in the form of free labor. If, however, the municipality cannot fund the barangay request, the project is once again endorsed, but this time to the province. The project is then

considered for funding by the provincial development council. If implemented by the province, a counterpart is asked of the barangay and sector participation is in the form of free labor and/or donations in cash or in kind.

2. Existing Community Organization Serving /Acting as the Water Association

There were no BWSAs in all barangays surveyed. Water systems and facilities were either maintained by the local government and and/or private users. At the same time, none of the respondents was able to identify any existing community-based organization that could act as a water association. As indicated by the key informants, the BWSA can be the most ideal organization that can be formed and provide water and sanitation service in all barangays.

3. Role of the Barangay Council in O&M Assistance in the Form of Funds/ Manpower/Materials

The majority of the key informants said that the barangays councils maintained or did necessary repair works in case of breakdown of the existing water supply facilities. The councils manifested willingness to facilitate the training of community members/volunteers on the operation and maintenance of WATSAN facilities.

II. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

A. General

The beneficiaries participation is recognized as one of the determining factors in the success of the WATSAN sector plans on the community level. Participation by the barangay people is measured by their willingness to organize themselves into a water association and to contribute their share towards the operationalization of such association. Contributions may come in the form of free labor, donations in kind or in cash, or their active involvement in the management, operation and maintenance of the WATSAN facilities.

B. Socio-Economic Conditions

1. Average Monthly Income in the Rural Area

The average monthly income of the households in the five barangays ranges from P500 to P1,000. The list of economic activities shows the following: livestock/poultry raising, broom making, vegetable gardening, and sari-sari-store.

Based on the information gathered, both genders are equally involved in these economic activities.

2. Waterborne/Water Related Diseases

Incidences of water borne and water-related diseases were reported in all the barangays surveyed. Most prevalent diseases are diarrhea, intestinal disorder, dengue fever and amoebiasis. These apparent health problems could be attributed to lack of drainage facilities and garbage disposal systems in the areas.

C. Willingness to Participate

1. Initiating the Organization of a WATSAN Association

Each of the five barangays surveyed has a committee on water and sanitation within its barangay council. The respondents indicated that all the barangay councils are willing to participate in sector projects by initiating the formation of a water and sanitation association. At the same time, the interviewees reported that the barangay councils are willing to pay for and/or facilitate the training of the user-beneficiary volunteers on operation and maintenance skill. In the area of health education, the majority of the participants believe that the barangay council has the capability to implement information dissemination activities.

D. Status of BWSAs/NGOs/CBOs/POs

1. Number of Barangay with Functional BWSAs

As indicated by almost all of the key informants, there is no existing Barangay Water and Sanitation Association (BWSA) in all five barangays. Only one respondent, from Barangay McArthur (Dangcagan), reported the existence of a BWSA.

2. Status of NGOs/CBOs/POs

Majority of the informants reported having NGOs/CBOs that do work in their communities which can assist in community organizing (specially tribal groups) in preparation for the establishment of BWSAs. The areas of concern of these organizations include community organizing, indigenous people, labor, enterprise and cooperative. The NGO-CBOs which can be identified with the sector needs include: KIN (Kitanglad Integrated NGOs) headed by Isidro Cayoran; La Fortuna Tribal Association (Carmelino Mahayao); Tribal Datus of Bae (Lilia Eclay); RIC (Adelaida Winisit); and KIMVA which specializes in economic enterprise (headed

by Mr. Hermie Yabunar).

E. O&M Practices by Beneficiaries

1. Facility Conditions

Surface water is widely used as source of water in most barangays that were surveyed although ground water is also being utilized in some areas. Several springs in Brgy. La Fortuna in Impasugong were developed for community water supply systems. There are also shallow and deep wells, especially in Brgy. McArthur in Danggagan. Almost all of the systems/facilities are functional but occasionally have problems. The majority of the respondents indicated that the water they drink is fit for drinking.

2. Common Difficulties and O&M Problems Encountered

The most common problem cited by the respondents was the absence of maintenance work for these facilities. However, the residents have not acted on this problem. This is a manifestation that the users/beneficiaries still have the thinking that the O&M work is a task that belongs to the barangay council or the LGU.

F. Water Charges Adopted and Collection Efficiency

1. Sufficiency of Collected Charges for O&M

Majority of the respondents in all barangays indicated that the residents do not pay for the use of the water facilities. However, there are few key informants, along with some residents in Barangay San Vicente in Sumilao who shoulder some expenses just to have drinking water. These people pay an average monthly fee of P50.00.

2. Current Practices with Affordability by Users and Manner of Fee Collection

Most of the respondents who pay for the water said the local government units, specifically the municipal government through the MTO was handling the collection of water fees from the residents.

G. Requests by the Beneficiaries on O&M of the Facilities from LGUs and other Sources

1. Government Subsidies Requested by End Users

The respondents indicated that the barangays have received for their water and sanitation projects various technical and financial assistance from the provincial and

municipal government. In Barangays Kisolon (Sumilao) and La Fortuna (Impasugong), the provincial government provided financial assistance to procure materials for the development of a spring for the community's water system. For the same project, the municipal government shouldered the labor cost. In Barangays San Vicente (Sumilao), and Kianggat (Dangcagan), the provincial and municipal governments extended assistance for the barangay's health program (construction of barangay health stations and immunization of children).

III. GENDER

A. General

The province has been promotive of gender responsive programs. Although most of the survey results do not point to a severe lack of responsiveness to sector projects, the awareness as to why there must be gender equality was not yet fully comprehended by most of the key informants.

B. Gender in the Composition of the Barangay Council

The barangay councils are still male-dominated. Of the 34 members comprising the barangay councils in five barangays, 24 are males and 10 are females. Four of the barangay captains are male.

C. Gender in the Composition of the BWSA

There are no BWSAs organized in the barangay surveyed. However, all respondents expressed willingness to form their respective BWSAs.

D. Gender in Participation in the O&M of the Water Facilities

The majority of the key informants indicated that women are not given enough responsibilities in the operation and maintenance of the water facilities. However, many agreed that women can undertake simple repair and maintenance or handle water bill collection.

E. Gender in Knowledge or Awareness of Sector Related Information

There is no gender bias when it came to awareness of sector related information. Both women and men were knowledgeable as seen from the answers to questions such as assistance extended by LGUs, facility conditions, and O&M practices.

(2) RESULT OF GROUP INTERVIEWS (BUKIDNON)

A. General

Group interviews were conducted in five selected barangays representing three municipalities in the province of Bukidnon. The objectives of the group survey/interviews were to identify potential service population and service level desired by the community, to assess the degree of involvement of both men and women in planning, managing, operating and maintaining WATSAN projects, and the willingness and capacity to pay of potential users.

The Project Team conducted the interviews on two sets of interviewees: an all female group and an all male group each consisting of a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 20 participants. None of the respondents belonged to the same household. Answers to interview questionnaires were made by raising of hands. The group interviews were conducted in the following barangays: Cawayan (Impasugong); Kisolon (Sumilao); Miaray (Dangcagan); San Vicente (Sumilao); and. Impalutao (Impasugong).

B. Demographic Profile

1. Population

The aggregate population in the five barangays was 17,333, breakdown of which is as follows: Cawayan (Impasugong): 1,335 (703 males, 632 females); Kisolon (Sumilao): 6,552 (3,407 males, 3,145 females); Miaray (Dangcagan) 4,874 (2,568 males, 2,306 females); San Vicente (Sumilao) 1,155 (599 males, 553 females); and, Impalutao (Impasugong) 3,417 (1,800 males, 1,617 females).

2. Households

As indicated by the respondents, there were 2,754 households in the five barangays. Breakdown per barangay is as follows: Cawayan, 168; Brgy. Kisolon, 1092; Brgy.

Miaray, 586; Brgy. San Vicente, 228; and, Brgy. Impalutao, 680. The figure represents an average of six (6) members per household.

TABLE 1: TOTAL POPULATION OF BARANGAYS AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

BARANGAY (MUNICIPALITY)	M	F	T	NO. OF HH
1. Cawayan (Impasugong)	703	632	1,335	168
2. Kisolon (Sumilao)	3,407	3,145	6,552	1,092
3. Miaray (Dangcagan)	2,568	2,306	4,874	586
4. San Vicente (Sumilao)	599	553	1,152	228
5. Impalutao (Impasugong)	1,800	1,617	3,417	680
TOTAL	9,077	8,253	17,330	2,754

3. Composition of Barangay Councils

There were 35 barangay council members in all five barangays. Of the barangay council members, 26 (74 percent) are males and nine (26 percent) are females. Of the five barangay captains, four are males and one is female.

C. Respondents' Profile

1. Number and Gender of Respondents

There were 124 respondents in the group interviews. Of these, 63 (51 percent) are females and 61 (49 percent) are males. Table 2 presents the number of respondents by gender for each barangay:

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS

BARANGAY (MUNICIPALITY)	M	F	T
1. Cawayan (Impasugong)	14	13	27
2. Kisolon (Sumilao)	15	15	30
3. Miaray (Dangcagan)	12	10	22
4. San Vicente (Sumilao)	10	14	24
5. Impalutao (Impasugong)	10	11	21
TOTAL	61 (49%)	63 (51%)	124

2. Age Bracket

The majority of the respondents (73) belonged to 15 to 45 age bracket, with females outnumbering males, 40 to 33. A total of 36 (19 males, 17 females) were under the 46 to 60 age bracket. Ten respondents (5 males and 5 females) constituted the 15 and below age bracket, while 5 respondents (4 males, 1 female) belonged to 60 and above age bracket.

TABLE 3: AGES OF THE RESPONDENTS

AGE BRACKET	M	F	T	%
15 and Below	5	5	10	8
15-45	33	40	73	59
46-60	19	17	36	29
60 and above	4	1	5	4
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

3. Level of Education

The majority of the respondents (57) completed only elementary education. Forty-five respondents (23 males, 22 females) reached but not graduated in high school level. Meanwhile, eight respondents graduated in college and another eight attended vocational course. One interviewee did not respond.

TABLE 4: RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION LEVEL	M	F	T	%
1. Elementary Level	4	1	5	4
2. Elementary Graduate	28	29	57	46
3. High School Level	23	22	45	37
4. High School Graduate	-	-	-	-
5. College Level	-	-	-	-
6. College Graduate	3	5	8	6
7. Vocational	2	6	8	6
8. Post Graduate	-	-	-	-
9. No Response	1	-	1	1
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

4. Occupation

At the time of the interview, the majority of the respondents (64) were engaged in either farming or fishing. Males outnumbered females in this work category, 47 to 17. Other occupations of the respondents included laborer (6 males, 3 females); professional (3 female, 2 males); businessman/woman (3 males, 1 female); office worker (1 male, 1 female) and technician (1 female). Thirty-eight (38) respondents were employed in other types of jobs not included in the list.

TABLE 5: OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS

OCCUPATION	M	F	T	%
1. Farmer/Fisherfolk	47	17	64	52
2. Laborer	6	3	9	7
3. Service Worker	-	-	-	-
4. Businessman/woman	3	1	4	3
5. Professional	2	3	5	4
6. Office Worker	1	1	2	2
7. Tech. Equipment Operator	-	1	1	1
8. Others	2	37	39	31
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

D. Socio Economic Profile

1. Level of Education of Household Members

The respondents indicated that most of their household members finished elementary education, with the male members slightly outnumbering the females. At the same time, a high number among the household members graduated in high school. There were also some members, mostly female, who finished college and a few male members pursued vocational courses.

TABLE 6: LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HH MEMBERS

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	EDUCATED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
	M	F
1. Elementary Level	-	-
2. Elementary Graduate	63	59
3. High School Level	-	-
4. High School Graduate	56	50
5. College Level	6	15
6. College Graduate	-	-
7. Vocational	6	1
8. Post Graduate	-	-

2. Employed Household Members

Some 138 male and female household members were employed during the time of the interview. Of these, the most productive or those with regular employment among their household members belonged to the 15 to 45 age group which numbered 112. This was followed by the 46 to 60 age bracket with 20 members working. There were no employed members under the 15 and below age group. On the other hand, there was a very low number (6) of members under the 60 and above age category who was employed.

TABLE 7: EMPLOYED HH MEMBERS

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		Total
	Employed Male Members	Employed Female Members	
15 and Below	-	-	-
15-45	60	52	112
46-60	18	2	20
60 and above	1	5	6
Total	79	59	138

3. Occupation of Household Heads and Other Members

As indicated by the respondents, there were 147 persons among the respondents' household members who were productive or employed. Of these, majority was engaged in farming and/or foresting. Male members constituted the majority of

workers in this group, 75 to 25. There were also 19 laborers; nine office workers; six businessmen/women; three technicians; and two professionals. There were also six other members who worked in areas not listed.

Most of the household members who were gainfully employed earned a monthly income of P 5,000.00 and below. Few other members earned more than P 5,000

TABLE 8: OCCUPATION OF HH MEMBERS

OCCUPATION	M	F	T
1. Farmer/Fisherfolk	75	25	100
2. Laborer	14	5	19
3. Service Worker	2	-	2
4. Businessman/woman	1	5	6
5. Professional	-	2	2
6. Office Worker	4	5	9
7. Technician	3	-	3
8. Others	4	2	6
TOTAL	103	44	147

TABLE 9: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF HH MEMBERS

ITEM	M	F	T	%
Below P 5,000	54	42	86	77
P 5,000 to 14,999	6	22	28	23
P 15,000 to 24,999	-	-	-	-
Above P 25,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	60	64	124	100

4. Average Expenditures of Household

As indicated by the majority of the respondents (89), the average monthly expenditure of a family was below P 5,000.00. The other 34 respondents, (22 females and 12 males) reported their families spent an average of P 5,000 to P 14,999 a month. One male respondent indicated a monthly expenditure of more than P 25,000

TABLE 10: AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSES OF HH MEMBERS

ITEM	M	F	T	%
Below P 500	48	41	89	72
P 5,000 to 14,999	12	22	34	27
P 15,000 to 24,999	-	-	-	-
Above P 25,000	1	-	1	1
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

5. Practices

Source of Drinking Water. The majority of the respondents (53) indicated that the people get their source of drinking water from communal faucet. There were respondents who reported to have been getting from piped water facility. Other sources mentioned were: communal dug well (26 respondents), communal shallow well (10), private dug well (9) and the rest (29) from different other sources.

TABLE 11: SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

SOURCES	USER RESPONDENT		T
	M	F	
1. Communal Shallow Well	9	1	10
2. Communal Deep Well	-	-	-
3. Communal Dug Well	13	13	26
4. Communal Faucet	28	25	53
5. Private Shallow Well	-	-	-
6. Private Deep Well	-	-	-
7. Piped Water Supply	8	31	39
8. Private Dug Well	-	9	9
9. Others	16	13	29
TOTAL	74	92	166

Responsible for Fetching Water. The majority of the respondents, 24 males and 17 females for a total of 41, said that the husband is still the one responsible for hauling water for family use. The women also shared the burden as 37 respondents, eight males and twenty nine females, indicated that the wives are doing the task. Fifteen respondents said the male children were fetching water while 14 indicated the female children were doing the task. Twelve respondents were uncertain.

TABLE 12: RESPONSIBLE FOR FETCHING DRINKING WATER

FAMILY MEMBER	USER RESPONDENT		T	%
	M	F		
1. Husband	24	17	41	33
2. Wife	8	29	37	30
3. Male Children	9	10	19	15
4. Female Children	7	7	14	11
5. Others	1	-	-	1
6. Uncertain	12	-	12	10
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

Frequency of Fetching Water. The majority of respondents, 26 females and 12 males or 38, indicated that a family spends once a day to fetch drinking water. For 26 respondents (13 males, 13 females), it takes three times a day to haul water for domestic use. Twenty-two interviewees said they get water twice a day; five males indicated more than 5 times a day, and two said four times a day. Thirty-one respondents did not reply on this topic.

TABLE 13: FREQUENCY OF FETCHING DRINKING WATER

DURATION	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Once a Day	12	26	38	30
2. Twice a Day	17	5	22	18
3. 3x a Day	13	13	26	21
4. 4x a Day	2	-	2	2
5. More than 5x days	5	-	5	4
6. No Response	12	19	31	25
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

Duration of Fetching Water. For most of the male respondents (24), it takes only about 30 minutes to fetch water from the source to their house. For most of the female interviewees (20), one takes about 10 minutes to haul water. Eighteen respondents (15 females, 3 males) indicated doing the task for more than 30 minutes; while 9 respondents said it takes about 30 minutes. As many as 31 respondents did not respond to this question.

TABLE 14: DURATION FOR FETCHING DRINKING WATER

DURATION	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. About 10 Minutes	13	20	33	27
2. About 20 Minutes	24	9	33	27
3. About 30 Minutes	9	-	9	7
4. More Than 30 Minutes	3	15	18	14
5. No Response	12	19	31	25
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

Problems with Source. The majority of respondents, 59 males and 63 females, admitted that they have problems with the current water source. Only two respondents said they don't have any problem with the current situation.

TABLE 15: PROBLEM WITH SOURCE OF WATER

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. No Problem	2	-	2	2
2. There are problems	59	63	122	98
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

E. Institutional

1. Presence of BWSA

All of the male and female respondents indicated that there was no BWSA in their barangays.

TABLE 16: KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXISTENCE OF BWSA

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	-	-	-	0
2. No	61	63	124	100
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

2. Membership to BWSAs

Since there was no barangay water association, nobody among the respondents indicated that he or she is a member nor actively involved in the affairs of the BWSA.

TABLE 17: MEMBERSHIP TO THE BWSA

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	-	-	-	0
2. No	61	63	124	100
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

TABLE 18: HOW ACTIVELY ARE YOU INVOLVE IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE BWSA

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. As BWSA Officer	-	-	-	-
2. As Collection Officer	-	-	-	-
3. Assist in the repair maintenance of facilities	-	-	-	-
4. Attend/ Facilitate Training	-	-	-	-
5. Not active	61	63	124	100
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

3. Who maintains the facilities of the BWSA?

All of the respondents could not determine the people responsible for maintaining the facilities.

TABLE 19: RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING BWSA FACILITIES

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Someone in the Barangay				
2. Professional caretaker				
3. Someone from the BWSA				
4. No one				
5. Don't know	61	63	124	100
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

4. Interested to be a member of BWSA

Significantly, all respondents indicated interest in becoming a member of BWSA once it is formed and/or activated in their respective barangays.

TABLE 20: INTEREST OF RESPONDENTS TO JOIN BWSA

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Interested	61	63	124	100
2. Not Interested	-	-	-	-
3. No Response	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

5. How can respondents become actively involve in BWSA affairs?

A total of 109 respondents, (61 males and 48 females) were willing to contribute cash as a manifestation of their active involvement with the BWSA. Seventy-nine respondents preferred to be officers of the BWSA; 72 of them were ready to assist in collection of fees; 33 (20 males, 13 females) will contribute labor, while 27 (24 males, 3 females) can do repair and maintenance.

TABLE 21: HOW RESPONDENTS CAN BECOME ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN WATSAN PROJECTS

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Contribute Cash	61	48	109	88
2. Contribute labor	20	13	33	27
3. Be Officer	69	10	79	64
4. Collection of Fees	47	25	72	58
5. Do Repair/Maintenance	24	3	27	22
6. Just Member	-	-	-	-

6. **If not interested, where to get source of water**

Since all respondents would like to be member of the BWSA, their source of water will mainly be from the BWSA system.

7. **Responsible for minor repairs of water facilities**

The professional caretakers, according to the majority of the respondents (39), were responsible for doing minor repairs of the family's water supply facility. For 34 female respondents, the male member is doing the repair works. Twenty seven respondents said somebody in the barangay; while 24 were uncertain as to the person responsible for minor repairs.

TABLE 22: RESPONSIBLE FOR MINOR REPAIRS

SOURCE OF WATER	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Female Member	-	-	-	-
2. Male Member	-	34	34	27
3. Somebody in the Brgy.	13	14	27	22
4. Professional Caretaker	25	14	39	32
5. Owner of the Well	-	-	-	-
6. Uncertain	23	1	24	7
7. Others	-	1	15	12
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

F. Training Activities

1. **Training Program attended in 1997**

Majority of the respondents, 28 males and 41 females, or a total of 69, said they attended training program in 1997. Fifty-five interviewees (33 males and 22 females) did not attend any training courses. Some of the training programs/seminars they attended were included on Table 24.

TABLE 23: TRAINING ATTENDED BY RESPONDENTS IN 1997

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	28	41	69	56
2. No	33	22	55	44
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

2. Kinds of Training Program

The respondents attended various training programs in 1997. Table 24 summarizes the training programs/seminars attended by the respondents during the year.

TABLE 24: TRAINING COURSES ATTENDED BY RESPONDENTS IN 1997

BARANGAY	MALE	FEMALE
1. Cawayan (Impasugong)	Barangay Leadership Enhancement Bookkeeping Value Formation	Leadership Training Barangay Administration, BAT Livelihood, Health and Nutrition
2. Kisolon (Sumilao)		Health Related; Livelihood
3. Miaray (Dangcagan)	BEST (DENR) Barangay Administration Bidani Seminar	Barangay Dev't & Nutrition Info. Livelihood Health and Sanitation
4. San Vicente (Sumilao)	CARI Nutrition	Barangay Administration Training 2 Leadership
5. Impalutao (Impasugong).	Honey Bee Culture Alagad Training Disaster Training	Barangay Administration Barangay Administration Cooperative

3. On BWSA Training

All the respondents were not aware of any training program for BWSA members. However, the majority (59 males and 63 females) wanted to attend in any BWSA training program for the barangay. Only two male respondents indicated they were not interested to attend any program.

TABLE 25: AWARENESS ON THE FOLLOWING TRAINING FOR BWSA

TRAINING PROGRAM	YES		NO		T
	M	F	T	M	
1. Caretaker's Training	-	-	61	63	124
2. Collection/Finance	-	-	-	-	-
3. Repair/O&M	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	61	63	124

TABLE 26: WILLINGNESS TO ATTEND BWSA-RELATED TRAINING PROGRAMS

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	59	63	122	98
2. No	2	-	2	2
3. Uncertain	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

4. Training on Health Education

The majority of the respondents, or 60 males and 32 females, for a total of 92, have not attended health education training program. The other interviewees, or 1 male and thirty one females have participated in health training program. If given a chance, the respondents wanted to attend WATSAN related training programs such as: Water, Health and Sanitation; Barangay Development; and, Livelihood, O&M of Water and Sanitation; Water Management; Home Management; Herbal Medicine, Anti-drug Addiction, and Skills Training.

TABLE 27: PARTICIPATION IN HEALTH EDUCATION AND TRAINING

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	1	31	32	26
2. No	60	32	92	74
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

5. Desirable Training Period

In relation to this, the majority of male respondents (33) wanted to attend training programs that would be conducted for one day. On the other hand, the majority of the female respondents (19) desired for a three-day training period. Fifteen males and another 15 females interviewees wanted two days. While 16 (4 males, 12 females) opted for more than 3 days. Two male respondents were uncertain on the subject.

TABLE 28: TYPES OF TRAINING RESPONDENTS WISH TO ATTEND

BARANGAY	MALE	FEMALE
1. Cawayan (Impasugong)	Water and Sanitation Health Education Leadership and Value Formation	Sustainable Agri. Health and Sanitation Water and Sanitation
2. Kisolon (Sumilao)	Livelihood Health and Sanitation Water Management	Health Education Training Water and Sanitation O&M of Water and Sanitation
3. Miaray (Dangcagan)	Health and Sanitation Skills Training Indigenous/Herbal Medicine	Literacy Education Livelihood Training
4. San Vicente (Sumilao)	Livelihood Agriculture Vocational	Water Supply Home Management Leadership
5. Impalutao (Impasugong).	Herbal Training Preventive Drug Addiction Agriculture	Health-related Livelihood

TABLE 29: DESIRABLE TRAINING PERIOD

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Less Than 1 Day	-	12	12	10
2. One (1) Day	33	5	38	30
3. Two (2) Days	15	15	30	24
4. Three (3) Days	7	19	26	21
5. More Than Three Days	4	12	16	13
6. No Response	2	-	2	2
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

G. Community Development

1. CBOs and contact person

While the majority of the respondents were not aware of NGOs working in their communities some respondents indicated that there were community-based organizations doing different development works in the barangays. Table 31 lists down these NGOs/CBOs and their contact persons:

TABLE 30: ARE THERE NGOs WORKING IN THE BARANGAY

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	6	13	19	15
2. No	55	50	105	85
3. Uncertain	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

TABLE 31: NGOS/CBOS IN THE BARANGAYS

BARANGAY	AREAS OF CONCERN	CONTACT PERSON
1. Cawayan (Impasugong) Tribal Association KAANIB 4-H Club Intavas Women Association	Indigenous People Livelihood Youth Women/Livelihood	Carmelino Mahayao Fred Martincz / Paul Paragaya Floramea Mal-ing Lourdes Sagay-na
2. Kisolon (Sumilao) Tribal Council BAHETA-MIGSABUA Camote MPC Green Valley Multi-Purpose Coop Farmers Coop BUNGA Vet Sons and Daughters Senior Citizens FCI Knights of Columbus KIMVA KITVA KITADA	Indigenous People Indigenous Women Farmers welfare Cooperative Farmers' welfare Farming Veterinary Beneficiaries Old people welfare Labor group Religious Economic enterprise Economic enterprise Transport group	Ms. Beatriz Abesula Ms. Beatriz Abesula Mr. Sandenao, Francisco Sale Mar-Ann Baula Mr. Baring Castillo Joel Asentisa / Joselito Banaay Mr. Remigio Datu Mr. Abundia Maguizo Mr. Vernie Castillo Mr. B. Abon Mr. Hermie Yabunar Mr. Justino Genodepanon Mr. Paquitan

TABLE 31: NGOS/CBOS IN THE BARANGAYS (contd)

BARANGAY	AREAS OF CONCERN	CONTACT PERSON
3. Miaray (Dangcagan) Farmer's Asociation Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Agricultural Technology Enterprise	Sanparado Gomez Isidro Pablo
4. San Vicente (Sumilao) Tribal Datus/BAEs San Vicente Vendors Association KAANIB PARFAN Phil., Dev't Assistance Program Baray Mindanao Foundation MAPALAD Women's Club Catholic Organization	Indigenous People Entrepreneurship Livelihood/Labor Livelihood/Labor Community Development Community Development Agrarian Reform Women/mother welfare Religious	Lilia Eclay Lilia Eclay Paul Paragaya / Roger Palma Atty. Socrates Valenzuela Bobby Elano Charlito Manlapig Ródoifo Buclasan Lilia Tocmohan Pompio Dino
5. Impalutao (Impasugong). Quisimbing Farmer's Association	Agricultural Technology	Arnold Paladin

2. Were the respondents consulted on their respective roles and responsibilities?

The majority of the respondents indicated they were not consulted and/or briefed on their proposed roles and responsibilities on the planning, designing and construction of their water supply facilities. This is also true for the operation and maintenance and financing aspects of the system where most of them were not consulted. Only about 11 percent of the respondents, mostly females were consulted during the planning, design, operation and maintenance and financing of their water system.

TABLE 32: RESPONDENTS CONSULTED IN PAST WATSAN PROJECTS

BWSA ACTIVITIES	YES		NO		NO RESPONSE
	M	F	M	F	
1. Planning & Designing	-	11	61	52	-
2. Construction of Facilities	2	11	59	52	-
3. O&M of the System	-	19	61	44	-
4. Financing of the System	-	14	61	49	-
TOTAL					

3. Were the respondents consulted when BWSA was formed?

The majority of the male and female respondents indicated that they were not consulted when the BWSA was formed in their respective barangays as well as when the level/type of services and water fees were agreed upon. Only about nine percent, which is mostly female, were consulted on this.

TABLE 33: WERE YOU CONSULTED WHEN:

ACTIVITIES	YES		NO	
	M	F	M	F
1. BWSA was formed in the Brgy.	-	11	61	63
2. Water fee was decided upon	1	11	60	52
3. Level or type of service was agreed upon	-	11	61	52
4. Facilities were constructed	-	11	61	52

4. How did the respondents participate in past construction projects?

The majority of the male and female respondents did not participate in the construction of previous WATSAN facilities. Only 14 (3 males and 11 females) were involved by providing labor while seven female interviewees contributed cash.

TABLE 34: PARTICIPATION IN PAST CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPATION	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Contributed Cash	-	7	7	6
2. Provided labor	3	11	14	11
3. Donated Site	-	-	-	-
4. Provided Materials	-	-	-	-
5. Others	-	-	-	-
6. No Contribution	58	45	103	83
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

5. Will the respondents participate in future projects?

For future projects, however, all respondents indicated that they would participate and/or contribute for certain activities. For the formation of BWSA, all female respondents will participate. On the formulation of water rates, all female and 28 male interviewees will likely to participate. This is also true in the selection of sites, construction of facilities and in the operation and maintenance, where male and female respondents signified intention to participate.

TABLE 35: WILLINGNESS/TYPE OF PARTICIPATION IN FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT ACTIVITIES	YES		NO	
	M	F	M	F
1. Formation of BWSA	61	63	-	-
2. Formulation of water rates	28	63	33	-
3. Selection of sites and levels of services	27	39	34	24
4. Construction of facilities	47	39	14	24
5. Operation and maintenance	28	63	33	-

H. Financial Aspects

1. Are respondents presently paying for their water supply?

The majority of the female respondents (32), together with 27 male interviewees claimed they are paying for their water supply. On the other hand, most of the male interviewees (34), as well as 31 female participants indicated they are not paying.

TABLE 36: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PRESENTLY PAYING WATER FEE

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	27	32	59	48
2. No	34	31	65	52
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

2. If so, how much per household per month?

Of those presently paying, the majority (25) indicated that they are paying about P50.00 a month. Twelve female respondents said they pay from P 21.00 to P 30.00. Six female claimed to have paid from P 6.00 to P 10.00. Six males said below P5.00; four females indicated from P 41.00 to P 50.00, while one female claimed from P 31.00 to P 40.00.

TABLE 37: PRESENT WATER FEES PAID

WATER FEES	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
Below P 5.00	6	-	6	5
P 6.00 to P 10.00	6	3	9	7
P 11.00 to P 20.00	-	-	-	-
P 21.00 to P 30.00	-	12	12	10
P 31.00 to P 40.00	-	1	1	1
P 41.00 to P 50.00	-	4	4	3
Above P 50.00	13	12	25	20
No Pay	36	31	67	50
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

3. Is the water fee enough for O&M?

For respondents who were paying water fees, the majority were uncertain to the adequacy of fees being collected for the operation and maintenance of the facilities. About 40 respondents (26 males and 14 females) claimed the fees were enough, while 20 (8 males, 12 females) said it is sufficient. Most of the respondents were uncertain as to the reasons why the fees being collected are not adequate. Eleven of the female respondents said the reason could be that not all water users pay their fees while seven male respondents said the O&M cost is too high.

TABLE 38: ADEQUACY OF WATER FEE FOR O&M

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	26	14	40	32
2. No	8	12	20	16
3. Uncertain	27	37	64	52
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

TABLE 39: IF NOT ADEQUATE, STATE THE REASON/S

REASON/S	M	F	T	%
1. Water fee is low	-	-	-	-
2. O&M cost is too high	7	-	7	6
3. Not all water users pay their Water fee	-	11	11	9
4. Others/Uncertain	54	52	106	85
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

4. Who shoulders the O&M of Facilities?

All the female respondents could not determine which group/s in the community shoulder the operation and maintenance of the water supply facilities. Twelve of the male respondents claimed it was the barangay council, which shoulders the O&M.

TABLE 40: RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHOULDERING THE O&M COSTS

PERSON	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Barangay Council	12	-	12	10
2. WATSAN Association	-	-	-	-
3. Private Owner	-	-	-	-
4. Don't know	-	53	53	43
5. Others	49	10	59	47
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

5. Are the people willing to pay for O&M of future facilities?

The majority of the respondents expressed willingness to pay/contribute for the operation and maintenance of future facilities. Only ten male respondents were uncertain whether they will pay or not.

TABLE 41: RESPONDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR FUTURE FACILITIES

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	51	63	114	92
2. No	-	-	-	-
3. Uncertain	10	-	10	8
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

6. How much are respondents willing to pay?

Of those who are willing to pay, the majority (67) claimed they can only pay from P6.00 to P10.00. Seventeen male respondents agreed to pay water fees below P5.00; 14 (2 males, 12 females) would pay from P 21.00 to P30.00, while seven males were ready to pay from P31.00 to P40.00. Ten male respondents had no response.

TABLE 42: AMOUNT RESPONDENTS ARE WILLING TO PAY

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
Below P 5.00	17	-	17	14
P 6.00 to P 10.00	24	43	67	54
P 11.00 to P 20.00	1	7	8	7
P 21.00 to P 30.00	2	12	14	11
P 31.00 to P 40.00	7	-	7	6
P 41.00 to P 50.00	-	1	1	-
Above P 50.00	-	-	-	-
No Response	10	-	10	8
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

7. Are you willing to contribute for future projects?

Significantly, almost all of the respondents indicated their willingness to contribute in cash or in kind for the construction of WATSAN facilities in their respective barangays. Only three, 2 males and 1 female respondents were not willing to contribute because they could not afford to pay or they believe the government must provide water for free.

TABLE 43: WILLINGNESS TO CONTRIBUTE FOR FUTURE FACILITIES

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	59	62	121	98
2. No	2	1	3	2
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

TABLE 44: IF NOT WILLING, STATE THE REASON/S

REASON/S	M	F	T	%
1. Can not afford to pay	5	-	5	4
2. Gov't must provide water for free	12	6	18	15
3. Water service is not good.	1	4	5	4
4. Others (Specify)	43	53	96	77
5. No Response	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

(8) If so, what kind?

Should they be required to contribute, the majority of the respondents (59 male and 48 female for a total of 107) preferred to give free labor during the construction. Thirteen male interviewees opted to donate site while 27 female respondents would like to provide materials and other services required.

TABLE 45: TYPES OF CONTRIBUTION

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T
	M	F	
1. Will provide free labor	59	48	107
2. Will donate site	13	-	13
3. Will provide materials	-	15	15
4. Others	-	12	12

(9) Reason/s for not Contributing

Those who were not willing to contribute stated two reasons: (1) they could not afford to contribute and (2) they did not have land/site to contribute.

TABLE 46: IF NOT WILLING TO CONTRIBUTE, STATE REASONS

REASONS	RESPONDENTS		T
	M	F	
1. Cannot afford to contribute	12	10	22
2. No land/site to contribute	10	-	10
3. Government should provide water for free	-	-	-

I. Health and Sanitation

(1) Type of Toilet

Two types of toilets were widely used by the respondents: private pit/latrine (44) and pour flush (43). A third type, the one that flushes to septic tank on the site is also commonly used.

TABLE 47: TYPE OF TOILETS RESPONDENTS USE

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Toilets w/c flushes to septic tank on site	12	24	36	29
2. Toilets w/c flushes/drops straight to sea	-	-	-	-
3. Private pit latrine	23	21	44	35
4. Shared flush toilet w/ septic tank	1	-	1	1
5. Public toilet	-	-	-	-
6. Bush or other open outdoor site	-	-	-	-
7. Pour flush water	26	17	43	35
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

(2) Who got sick during the past year? What sickness?

The respondents were uncertain as to the types of illness that afflicted their family members in the past year. A big percentage (27%) claimed the illnesses were not water-related. For diseases related to water, the leading cause was kidney trouble at 26%, followed by diarrhea at 9%, schistosomiasis and gastroenteritis at 7% each, skin diseases at 6% and typhoid fever and malaria at 2%..

The women were most afflicted with these water-related diseases during the year. Most susceptible were the wives and female children when 28% of them was each afflicted with various illnesses.

TABLE 48: WATER-RELATED ILLNESSES

DISEASE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Diarrhea	6	5	11	9
2. Kidney trouble	11	21	32	26
3. Gastro-enteritis	-	9	9	7
4. Cholera	-	-	-	-
5. Typhoid fever	1	2	3	2
6. Malaria	1	1	2	2
7. Skin Disease	2	5	7	6
8. Schistosomiasis	-	9	9	7
9. Others/	8	25	33	27
10. Uncertain	31	2	33	27

TABLE 49: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FREQUENTLY GOT SICK IN 1997

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Husband	11	8	19	15
2. Wife	7	28	35	28
3. Father	3	-	3	2
4. Mother	2	1	3	2
5. Male Children	9	4	13	11
6. Female Children	16	4	20	16
7. Grandmother	-	1	1	1
8. Grandfather	1	-	-	1
9. Others	12	17	29	24
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

(3) Health and hygiene practices

Most respondents recognized the importance of good health and hygiene practices. They learned about health and sanitation matters mostly from radio (73%) hospital and clinics (56%), health workers (56%). Hospitals and clinics were also popular sources of health information (56%), while family and friends were good information channel at 37 percent.

TABLE 50: DO YOU RECEIVE/GET INFORMATION ABOUT HEALTH AND SANITATION

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	54	63	117	94
2. No	7	-	7	6
TOTAL	61	63	124	100

TABLE 51: WHERE PEOPLE LEARNED HEALTH AND HYGIENE EDUCATION

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Radio	28	63	91	73
2. Newspapers	2	-	2	1
3. Television	20	49	69	56
4. NGOs	1	-	1	1
5. Family and Friends	-	46	46	37
6. Health Sanitation/Clinics/Hospitals	21	48	69	56
7. Health workers/ inspection	17	52	69	56
8. School	3	39	42	34
9. Others/HMO	5	11	16	13

5.8.5 Utilization of NGOs

List of SP Accredited NGOs/CBOs for Bukidnon

NAME OF NGOS/PSO'S/PO'S	CONTACT PERSONS	ADDRESS / TEL. #
1. Nalandangan Tribal Datu Asso. Inc. (NTDAI)	Conrado M. Binayao President	Guilang-guilang, Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon Tel.:
2. Bukidnon Integrated Services Assistance Program (BISAP)	Jesus Suarez Coordinator	Poblacion Damulong, Bukidnon Tel.:
3. Agri-Aqua Development Coalition Mindanao (AADC)	Napoleon Reymonde General Secretary	21 West Street, DBP Village-Maa, Davao City Tel.: (098) 481 7433 / 224 0557
4. Bukidnon Federation of Tribal Bae, Inc.	Lucita M. Damasco President	L. Damasco Street, Impalambong, City of Malaybalay Tel.: (088) 221 2160
5. Lantapan Ladies Association for Socio-Economic Development (LLASED)	Nonelita C. Butaya President	Lantapan, Bukidnon Tel.:
6. Mindanao Alliance of Non-Christian Brotherhood Organizations, Inc. (MANOBO)	Datu Za Oswaldo G. Sihagan – President	Blk. 5 Lot 17, Villa Aruza Subd., Casisang, City of Malaybalay Tel.: (088) 221 3686
7. Pinaghiusa sa Lalawigan Mag-uuma sa Bukidnon (PALAMBU)	Pierre O. Pahuyo President	NGO Center-Inicial-Murillo Sts., City of Malaybalay Tel.: (088) 221 2195 / 813 2030
8. Partnership for Human Rights and Development (PAHRD)	Fr. Cirio Sajelan President	D2 Manalo Apartment, Cudal Street, City of Malaybalay Tel.: (088) 221 3496
9. Josefa Segovia Foundation, Inc. (JSKI)	Teresita R. Infante President	124 Fatima Street, 8000 Davao City Tel.: (082) 227 9758
10. Medical Ambassadors of the Phil., Inc. (MAP)	Rene S. Sison MD Excc. Vice Pres.	c/o Sison Medical Clinic, 8709 Valencia, Bukidnon Tel.: (088) 828 1492 / 844 2155
11. Environmental Science for Social Change, Inc. (ESSC)	J. Andres F. Ignacio Mindanao Coordinator for Research	P.O. Box 57 Damasco Street, Impalambong, City of Malaybalay Tel.: (088) 221 2353 / 813 2839 Fax: (088) 813 2840
12. Bukidnon United Non Government Agencies Foundation, Inc. (BUNGA)	Atty. Rodolfo M. Tan Chairman	Dept. of Agriculture Compound, City of Malaybalay Tel.: (088) 813 2239
13. Philippine Eagle Conservation Program Foundation, Inc. (PECPF)	Virgil P. Estrada Project Supervisor	2 nd Floor, Ocaya Bldg., Sebastian St., City of Malaybalay Tel.: (088) 221 2985
14. United People of Lalawan Neighborhood Devt. Multi-Purpose Cooperative (UPLAND-MUPCO)	Arman Y. Binontao	Lalawan, Linabo, City of Malaybalay Tel.:
15. Malaybalay Pines Fastfood Multi-Purpose Cooperative	Joseph D. Bahian Chairman	Public Market Site, City of Malaybalay Tel.:
16. Technology Outreach and Community Help Foundation, Inc.	Virginia S. Pacunio Executive Director	Abellanosa-Vega Sts., Consolacion Cagayan de Oro City Tel.: (08822) 724 663 email: touch@oronet.com.ph

5.8.6 Existing Community Development Process

Detailed Typical CD Process in Agusan del Sur

- 1) **Make courtesy calls.** Courtesy calls are made to barangay/sitio officials prior to the conduct of meetings with the community. Then, a series of meetings and community assemblies are done where the WATSAN program is introduced, its significance and impact taken up and the importance of organizing promoted. This is followed by a more detailed presentation/orientation of the project – its concept, features, history, stakeholders, and the CO process utilized. Depending on the level of community awareness regarding the program/project, two or three meetings/assemblies are needed before doing the baseline survey.
- 2) **Preparation of profile (secondary information) and survey forms.**
 - (a) **General information.** Distance from barangay to poblacion, mode of travel, time and fare; no. of sitio/purok; dominant ethnic groups, common occupation of residents; demographic data (no. of household, male and female population) by sitio/purok, no. of dwelling structures, school buildings, other buildings, availability of electricity by sitio/purok.
 - (b) **Barangay WATSAN status.** Existing water supply systems, by sitio/purok, by type and service level, no. of facilities (functioning), potability, no. of HH served, who installed, who operates, user charges, if any; HHs toilet facilities, by sitio/purok, no. of HHs with private toilets by type, no. of HH using shared toilets by type, no. of HH without toilets; no. of community waste disposal systems by sitio/purok, by method and wastewater system; no. of reported morbidity and mortality cases of water-borne/contact/vector-borne diseases of barangay residents.
 - (c) **WATSAN related programs and projects in the barangay.** Existing WATSAN programs/project by type of activity, implementing organization/agency, sponsoring funding agency, specify years when operated in barangay, name of community association organized, if any; past WATSAN programs/projects by type of activity, implementing organization/agency, sponsoring funding agency, specify years when operated, name of community association organized, if any; Community organizations in the barangay, watsan related groups/organization and other community organizations, its name of group/organization, sitios where members are, sponsoring agencies, year organized and status; other barangay facilities.

(d) **Resources for barangay water supply and toilet facilities fabrication.** Brief description of water sources-undeveloped springs, streams and other water sources which can be tapped and developed, sources which can be improved including estimated distance to center of HHs to be served, availability of water, estimated flows during dry and wet seasons; water and well depths by sitio/purok, by season; availability of construction materials for water supply and toilet if available for free at barangay or at hardware/other stores, its sources, name and address of store, materials available, distance from barangay and means of transport for materials; sources of pumps and spare parts for pumps – name and address of dealer/store, types of pumps/parts available and distance from barangay; barangay residents with skills in water supply system construction and maintenance, type of skill, no. of persons and remarks; well drillers and water supply contractors who can be tapped for barangay works, their name address, services rendered and charging rates; local fabricators of toilet bowls, their name, location, type/description of toilet bowl.

3. **Identify of community volunteers.** As an initial step in community organizing, a core group of about 7 persons consisting of community leaders is formed. This is the formation of an informal community organization that will assist the CD worker in the preparation of CO strategies, community profiling, identification of project sites, and other work.
4. **Conduct baseline survey.** In the conduct of this survey, focus group discussion was applied and the results validated during barangay spot mapping. The barangay spot map reflects the location of structures (scaled) and different facilities/infrastructure. This serves as a planning tool in the development of WATSAN program for the area.
5. **Inspect/identify project sites and validate projects.** An assembly is called again to present the results of the survey, its profile, assessment and needs. The CD team situates the community, i.e., *where they are now in the sector*. A member of the CD team will then facilitate the surfacing of thoughts from the group in terms of identifying the needs for WATSAN facilities, how project will be implemented in their area, how the facility will be designed and constructed, and how the community perceives their role in the project. In some cases, the community request technical assistance from the Center on site selection of identified areas.
6. **Conduct technical and community consultative meetings** of members and officers together with barangay officials. By this time, the core group has already specific

projects to be implemented. Together with these interim officers, meetings with barangay officials are undertaken to determine local counterpart funding support to the program/project.

7. **Facilitate project implementation.** After funding has been assured, the CD team facilitates the implementation of the project through supervision and monitoring progress of construction. Contribution from the community comes in the form of free labor (*pahina*).
8. **Consolidate BWSA Organization.** The core group formulates the by-laws and policies of the organization and have these ratified by the members. The election of BWSA officers follows. A barangay resolution is passed endorsing the association and submitted to the Municipal Development Council/Sangguniang Bayan for registration/accreditation. Parallel to this activity is the completion of the facility and in most cases, the turn-over of the facility to the newly-organized BWSA, which can coincide with the swearing-in of BWSA officials.
9. **Conduct training on skills and management to BWSA officials** by the Center. The module includes topics on: human resource development (self and group awareness, communication skills, group facilitation and conducting meeting, effective community work, leadership skills and roles of officers and members, and conflict management); technical (hydrogeology and site selection, well construction and identification of handpump parts, equipment plumbing tools and materials for construction and repairs, hand pump principles of operation, maintenance and approach in trouble shooting, spring development, types of spring, their characteristics and method of developing, operation and maintenance of tank, spring box and distribution line, excreta, liquid and solid disposal system, water related diseases-prevention/control and water quality surveillance); financial management; project planning management; and action planning.
10. **Undertake follow-up activities.** The CD team after the construction of the WATSAN facilities undertakes follow-up activities such as monitoring and evaluation and the provision of recommendations/adjustments on the O&M of the facilities, where needed.

Source:

DILG/WATSAN UNDP-PHI as modified by Province of Agusan del Sur

6. Past Financial Performance in Water Supply and Sanitation

6.2 Past Public Investment

6.2.1 Sources of Local Fund

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditure, 1994-1998

Municipality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 1/
1. Baugon					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1070563.74	1151658.35	1118595.15	1493969.2	2720955
IRA	10009922.59	10988924	11768958.74	15500436.45	17457150
Other Income (Grants & Aids)	-	-	-	-	7085630
Total Revenues	11080486.33	12140582.35	12887553.89	16994405.65	27263735
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	9473206.25	11153505.45	12761948.19	15567482.75	19873523.4
Personal Services (P.S.)	5769950.68	7664346.76	8586045.13	10933570.54	13174576
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	3703255.57	3489158.69	4175903.06	4633912.21	6698947.4
NET INCOME	1607280.08	987076.9	125605.7	1426922.9	7390211.6
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	599903.75	761184.04	756840	131132	305000
Non Office	-	-	-	-	-
Loan Amortization	-	-	-	-	7085630
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	599903.75	761184.04	756840	131132	7390630
Net Income	1007376.33	225892.86	-631234.3	1295790.9	-418.4
2. Cabanglasan					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1,001,349.58	907,670.34	1,113,021.03	1,557,448.24	2,183,329.00
IRA	10,257,151.00	11,364,334.38	12,249,123.71	15,574,768.93	17,691,671.00
Other Income (Grants & Aids)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	11,258,500.58	12,272,004.72	13,362,144.74	17,132,217.17	19,875,000.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	5,936,043.12	7,733,792.07	8,841,694.18	10,082,368.05	12,889,569.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	5,048,595.75	5,840,959.65	6,881,472.19	9,032,445.56	11,909,482.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	887,447.37	1,892,832.42	1,960,221.99	1,049,922.49	980,087.00
NET INCOME	5,322,457.46	4,538,212.65	4,520,450.56	7,049,849.12	6,985,431.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	700,000.00	550,360.68	-	2,212,800.00	-
Non Office	3,006,863.87	3,518,538.80	3,398,067.14	6,014,403.58	5,990,431.00
Loan Amortization	-	-	-	762,263.81	1,000,000.00
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	3,706,863.87	4,068,899.48	3,398,067.14	8,989,467.39	6,990,431.00
Net Income	1,615,593.59	469,313.17	1,122,383.42	(1,939,618.27)	(5,000.00)
3. Damulog					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1,089,089.57	1,163,964.85	1,335,384.19	1,550,495.51	764,556.08
IRA	14,895,500.00	16,218,425.51	17,223,959.89	12,693,166.01	13,894,039.00
Other Income (Loans/borrowings)	-	-	-	7,000,000.00	-
Total Revenues	15,984,589.57	17,382,390.36	18,559,344.08	21,243,661.52	14,658,595.08
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	11,792,002.07	12,487,476.69	15,351,444.46	14,996,196.16	7,694,628.59
Personal Services (P.S.)	5,482,316.45	6,777,905.19	7,590,104.96	9,700,625.90	5,559,833.23
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	6,309,685.62	5,709,571.50	7,761,339.50	5,295,570.26	2,134,795.36
NET INCOME	4,192,587.50	4,894,913.67	3,207,899.62	6,247,465.36	6,963,966.49
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	2,958,258.83	2,943,815.61	1,741,656.00	533,175.00	-
Non Office	-	-	-	-	-
5% Budgetary	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	2,958,258.83	2,943,815.61	1,741,656.00	533,175.00	-
Net Income	1,234,328.67	1,951,098.06	1,466,243.62	5,714,290.36	6,963,966.49
4. Don Carlos					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1,945,499.15	2,822,146.82	4,716,514.27	5,055,804.09	9,101,020.00
IRA	13,198,477.96	14,708,503.00	15,919,368.00	21,072,941.00	23,891,639.00
Other Income (Loans/borrowings/Grants & Aids)	60,000.00	7,000,000.00	1,722,000.00	-	3,000.00
Total Revenues	15,203,977.11	24,530,649.82	22,357,882.27	26,128,745.09	32,995,659.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	13,080,372.61	15,882,096.58	19,235,476.08	22,257,532.10	26,913,138.15
Personal Services (P.S.)	8,115,542.59	10,017,481.26	11,590,619.67	15,396,243.00	18,157,228.70
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	4,964,830.02	5,864,615.32	7,644,856.41	6,861,289.10	8,755,909.45
NET INCOME	2,123,604.50	8,648,553.24	3,122,406.19	3,871,212.99	6,082,520.85
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	1,732,467.00	6,593,132.75	334,895.98	63,304.25	2,671,405.61
Others	150,990.44	41,000.00	1,929,468.94	2,158,280.00	2,885,247.29
Loan Amortization	-	-	-	2,400,000.00	1,865,020.00
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	1,883,457.44	6,634,132.75	2,264,364.92	4,621,584.25	7,421,672.90
Net Income	240,147.06	2,014,420.49	858,041.27	(750,371.26)	(1,339,152.05)

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditure, 1994-1998

Municipality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 1/
5. Kadingilan					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1,196,622.81	2,068,157.31	1,489,014.84	742,706.89	1,200,000.00
IRA	9,233,312.00	10,236,440.71	11,042,946.82	14,011,259.59	15,887,610.00
Other Income					
Total Revenues	10,429,934.81	12,304,598.02	12,531,961.66	14,753,966.48	17,087,610.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	6,875,489.94	8,641,983.86	8,863,241.17	11,117,175.04	12,881,800.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	4,887,584.33	6,488,230.58	6,966,454.89	8,786,220.01	10,500,630.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	1,987,905.61	2,153,753.28	1,896,786.28	2,330,955.03	2,381,170.00
NET INCOME	3,554,444.87	3,662,614.16	3,668,720.49	3,636,791.44	4,205,810.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	212,455.71	25,060.00	69,659.50	333,439.20	
Loan Amortization					
Others	2,227,420.33	2,741,021.98	2,345,789.58	2,215,154.71	4,205,810.00
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	2,439,876.04	2,766,081.98	2,415,449.08	2,548,593.91	4,205,810.00
Net Income	1,114,568.83	896,532.18	1,253,271.41	1,088,197.53	
6. Kalilangan					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1,793,654.28	2,122,920.45	2,948,679.82	4,123,529.66	5,084,329.00
IRA	9,055,205.00	10,932,012.42	11,769,167.23	15,713,718.75	17,831,000.00
Other Income (Loans/borrowings/Grants & Aids)	1,000,000.00	2,749,952.70	1,020,213.00		
Total Revenues	11,848,859.28	15,804,885.57	15,738,060.05	19,837,248.41	22,915,329.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	8,145,315.78	10,173,665.06	10,450,248.90	14,383,447.30	17,105,845.50
Personal Services (P.S.)	6,763,840.94	7,732,363.86	8,291,484.02	12,097,930.62	15,336,776.50
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	1,381,474.84	2,441,301.20	2,158,764.88	2,285,516.68	1,769,069.00
NET INCOME	3,703,543.50	5,631,220.51	5,287,811.15	5,453,801.11	5,809,483.50
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	2,537,304.49	1,934,331.48	1,773,626.88	1,561,588.93	25,000.00
Others		1,785,074.75	363,766.00	530,682.88	5,056,089.00
Loan Amortization			2,799,923.99	770,266.67	700,000.00
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	2,537,304.49	3,719,406.23	4,937,316.87	2,862,538.48	5,781,089.00
Net Income	1,166,239.01	1,911,814.28	350,494.28	2,591,262.63	28,394.50
7. Kibawe					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	2,258,312.22	2,852,086.86	3,141,564.52	3,373,777.52	5,155,765.00
IRA	10,340,225.00	11,422,553.00	12,422,553.00	17,243,247.75	19,628,350.00
Other Income (Grants & Aids)					
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	8,721,827.02	11,364,062.55	13,082,792.92	16,593,375.82	19,998,820.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	6,033,234.27	7,952,461.91	8,748,257.47	10,756,700.07	12,519,518.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	2,688,592.75	3,411,600.64	4,334,535.45	5,836,675.75	7,479,302.00
NET INCOME	(8,721,827.02)	(11,364,062.55)	(13,082,792.92)	(16,593,375.82)	(19,998,820.00)
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	966,622.58	2,131,739.04	1,570,594.05	3,070,591.04	4,439,966.27
Non Office					
Loan Amortization					
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	966,622.58	2,131,739.04	1,570,594.05	3,070,591.04	4,439,966.27
Net Income	(9,688,449.60)	(13,495,801.59)	(14,653,386.97)	(19,663,966.86)	(24,438,786.27)
8. Kitaotao					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	566,008.07	532,478.08	1,040,808.59	728,199.10	2,922,244.00
IRA	12,132,516.14	13,456,615.40	14,511,647.00	26,231,676.64	26,944,780.00
Other Income (Grants & Aids)	189,519.00	119,171.50	114,421.00	135,096.85	155,084.00
Total Revenues	12,888,043.21	14,108,264.98	15,666,876.59	27,094,972.59	30,022,108.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	8,804,816.96	10,492,844.68	12,114,960.46	17,877,905.16	21,268,008.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	6,335,288.38	7,261,038.38	8,236,749.83	14,481,965.16	15,397,513.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	2,469,528.58	3,231,806.30	3,878,210.63	3,395,940.00	5,870,495.00
NET INCOME	4,083,226.25	3,615,420.30	3,551,916.13	9,217,067.43	8,754,100.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	1,210,566.35	266,795.04	224,917.00	210,800.00	602,956.00
Other 120%	2,464,713.77	3,413,865.91	3,990,524.16	9,117,148.53	8,151,144.00
5% Budgetary					
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	3,675,280.12	3,680,660.95	4,215,441.16	9,327,948.53	8,754,100.00
Net Income	407,946.13	(65,240.65)	(663,525.03)	(110,881.10)	
9. Lantapan					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	948,531.83	958,363.23	1,008,147.79	1,333,880.71	1,603,500.00
IRA	12,954,415.00	14,326,943.00	15,413,676.00	19,546,947.72	22,200,382.00
Other Income (Grants & Aids)					
Total Revenues	13,902,946.83	15,285,306.23	16,421,823.79	20,880,828.43	23,803,882.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	10,836,353.73	12,605,105.48	13,747,461.03	18,537,155.37	21,723,895.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	6,550,338.24	7,824,700.98	9,124,517.16	13,165,276.84	16,146,159.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	4,286,015.49	4,780,404.50	4,622,943.87	5,371,878.53	5,577,736.00
NET INCOME	3,066,593.10	2,680,200.75	2,674,362.76	2,343,673.06	2,079,987.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	2,735,120.82	2,247,449.63	1,789,553.50	2,342,261.17	500,000.00
Non Office					
Loan Amortization					
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	2,735,120.82	2,247,449.63	1,789,553.50	2,342,261.17	500,000.00
Net Income	331,472.28	432,751.12	884,809.26	1,411.89	1,579,987.00

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditure, 1994-1998

Municipality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 1/
10. Iibona					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1,175,118.74	1,341,868.17	1,887,740.90	2,898,629.61	2,521,639.00
IRA	12,413,634.00	13,712,397.00	14,738,521.97	18,432,021.00	20,958,699.00
Other Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	13,588,752.74	15,054,265.17	16,626,262.87	21,330,650.61	23,480,338.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	9,977,399.85	11,732,396.76	11,291,755.28	14,781,227.09	17,917,848.72
Personal Services (P.S.)	7,164,879.12	7,833,633.44	8,716,675.17	11,711,323.66	13,154,410.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	2,812,520.73	3,898,763.32	2,575,080.11	3,069,903.43	4,763,438.72
NET INCOME	3,611,352.89	3,321,868.41	5,334,507.59	6,549,423.52	5,562,489.28
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	1,308,183.39	1,217,245.23	2,978,068.64	3,457,247.88	4,073,392.00
Non Office	21,000.00	-	1,143,080.86	1,858,330.99	2,738,300.00
5% Budgetary	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	1,329,183.39	1,217,245.23	4,121,149.50	5,315,578.87	6,811,692.00
Net Income	2,282,169.50	2,104,623.18	1,213,358.09	1,233,844.65	(1,249,202.72)
11. Malibog					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	183,022.54	216,230.72	297,313.93	516,134.85	697,230.00
IRA	12,816,786.00	14,008,284.00	14,925,261.00	18,534,976.82	21,175,545.00
Other Income (Grants & Aids)	-	281,209.00	304,782.00	-	-
Total Revenues	12,999,808.54	14,505,723.72	15,527,356.93	19,051,111.67	21,872,775.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	6,445,627.00	10,161,317.02	11,203,231.16	13,242,355.09	13,739,845.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	5,196,227.00	7,014,459.42	7,550,533.11	9,335,698.52	11,994,895.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	1,249,400.00	3,146,857.60	3,652,698.05	3,906,656.57	1,744,950.00
NET INCOME	6,554,181.54	4,344,406.70	4,324,125.77	5,808,756.58	8,132,930.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	18,000.00	5,077,448.75	4,423,640.00	6,891,767.99	286,000.00
Non Office	834,000.00	-	-	2,845,000.00	2,501,000.00
Others DF	2,276,110.00	-	-	-	5,332,623.00
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	3,128,110.00	5,077,448.75	4,423,640.00	9,736,767.99	8,119,623.00
Net Income	3,426,071.54	(733,042.05)	(99,514.23)	(3,928,011.41)	13,307.00
12. Manglo Fortich					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	7,405,269.17	10,246,445.95	15,404,194.99	19,750,180.36	30,576,338.00
IRA	16,568,923.35	20,696,021.23	22,342,566.00	28,274,308.20	30,000,000.00
Other Income (Loans/borrowings/Grants & Aids)	8,790,000.00	-	8,000,000.00	20,288,000.00	-
Total Revenues	32,764,192.52	30,942,467.18	45,746,760.99	68,312,488.56	60,576,338.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	16,151,503.30	24,770,239.92	26,362,165.84	34,604,759.42	38,403,626.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	8,956,327.49	9,039,523.32	12,611,477.90	20,382,514.53	24,763,112.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	7,195,175.81	15,730,716.60	13,750,687.94	14,222,244.89	13,640,514.00
NET INCOME	16,612,689.22	6,172,227.26	19,384,595.15	33,707,729.14	22,172,712.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	8,135,104.56	3,476,234.13	8,558,896.37	5,738,894.19	12,667,000.00
Others (Budgetary Reserves)	-	-	-	-	1,893,700.00
Loan Amortization	2,565,500.00	2,565,500.00	5,680,549.63	26,392,000.00	5,850,000.00
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	10,700,604.56	6,041,734.13	14,239,446.00	32,130,894.19	20,410,700.00
Net Income	5,912,084.66	130,493.13	5,145,149.15	1,576,834.95	1,762,012.00
13. Maramag					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	2,695,693.04	3,861,310.20	4,518,962.91	4,621,820.25	6,577,600.00
IRA	18,724,267.00	20,731,414.00	22,311,714.49	28,643,181.01	32,526,884.00
Other Income (Grants & Aids)	-	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	21,419,960.04	24,592,724.20	26,830,677.40	33,265,001.26	39,104,484.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	12,893,199.16	15,344,271.65	18,003,710.00	23,907,950.60	24,652,518.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	9,455,683.58	11,218,021.50	13,451,358.70	18,254,969.08	19,441,578.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	3,437,515.58	4,126,250.15	4,552,351.30	5,652,981.52	5,210,940.00
NET INCOME	8,526,760.88	9,248,452.55	8,826,967.40	9,357,050.66	14,451,966.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	1,478,533.05	1,966,403.84	1,582,481.40	-	86,000.00
Non Office	-	-	-	-	-
Others	4,078,191.45	3,766,317.20	5,561,555.60	8,713,691.58	14,365,966.10
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	5,556,724.50	5,732,721.04	7,144,037.00	8,713,691.58	14,451,966.10
Net Income	2,970,036.38	3,515,731.51	1,682,930.40	643,359.08	(0.10)
14. Pangantucan					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1,642,720.00	1,367,152.94	1,687,132.64	2,895,962.34	1,848,100.00
IRA	13,429,151.00	14,850,170.11	15,975,856.00	22,472,274.79	25,532,262.00
Other Income (Surplus)	1,377,826.72	909,146.53	1,121,848.07	899,407.98	-
Total Revenues	16,449,697.72	17,126,469.58	18,784,836.71	26,267,645.11	27,380,362.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	13,742,829.07	15,801,574.02	17,419,645.82	23,210,890.54	20,242,789.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	6,674,114.79	7,511,682.34	8,910,522.39	15,426,477.60	15,754,129.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	7,068,714.28	8,289,891.68	8,509,123.43	7,784,412.94	4,488,660.00
NET INCOME	2,706,868.65	1,324,895.56	1,365,190.89	3,056,754.57	7,137,573.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	-	-	60,000.00	106,000.00	-
Non Office	-	-	-	-	-
5% Budgetary	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	-	-	60,000.00	106,000.00	-
Net Income	2,706,868.65	1,324,895.56	1,305,190.89	2,950,754.57	7,137,573.00

Table 6.2.1 Income and Expenditure, 1994-1998

Municipality	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998 1/
15. Quezon					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	9,616,920.51	12,154,477.30	12,834,969.52	14,836,213.55	16,625,996.00
IRA	22,878,773.00	25,365,998.81	27,316,518.00	33,569,572.13	38,205,174.00
Other Income (loans/borrowings/Grants&Aids)			147,000.00	9,319,670.23	
Total Revenues	32,495,693.51	37,520,476.11	40,298,487.52	57,725,455.91	54,831,170.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	21,410,651.48	27,018,208.09	31,508,268.52	42,558,731.12	40,522,109.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	14,040,391.67	18,419,655.07	22,938,843.76	30,039,938.53	34,489,956.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	7,370,259.81	8,598,553.02	8,569,424.76	12,518,792.59	6,032,153.00
NET INCOME	11,085,042.03	10,502,268.02	8,790,219.00	15,166,724.79	14,309,061.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	212,746.00	375,615.90	9,862,101.43	17,153,386.22	12,308,062.00
Non Office	6,681,665.27	11,663,791.35			
Loan Amortization				1,618,128.89	2,000,000.00
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	6,894,411.27	12,039,407.25	9,862,101.43	18,771,515.11	14,308,062.00
Net Income	4,190,630.76	(1,537,139.23)	(1,071,882.43)	(3,604,790.32)	999.00
16. San Fernando					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1,085,476.27	1,682,140.28	1,720,205.81	1,268,441.74	2,088,098.00
IRA	17,623,195.64	19,364,348.10	20,623,640.23	26,106,460.19	29,848,229.00
Other Income (Grants & Aids)					
Total Revenues	18,708,671.91	21,046,488.38	22,343,846.04	27,374,901.93	31,936,327.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	11,212,737.04	14,999,134.99	16,376,218.61	20,872,552.14	23,497,687.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	6,424,188.04	8,052,417.60	9,593,427.35	13,210,558.23	18,791,966.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	4,788,549.00	6,946,717.39	6,782,791.26	7,661,993.91	4,705,721.00
NET INCOME	7,495,934.87	6,047,353.39	5,967,627.43	6,502,349.79	8,438,640.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	6,857,003.40	4,228,855.23	5,755,274.25	4,543,024.51	7,454,079.00
Non Office					
Loan Amortization					
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	6,857,003.40	4,228,855.23	5,755,274.25	4,543,024.51	7,454,079.00
Net Income	638,931.47	1,818,498.16	212,353.18	1,959,325.28	984,561.00
17. Sulima					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	1,001,604.91	1,124,195.99	1,200,352.67	1,609,916.43	2,241,400.00
IRA	6,681,253.00	8,624,201.00	9,249,387.58	11,998,911.98	13,594,561.00
Other Income (Grants & Aids)	75,519.00	92,367.00	115,244.00	147,204.63	178,572.00
Total Revenues	7,758,376.91	9,840,763.99	10,564,984.25	13,756,033.04	16,014,533.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	7,132,134.56	8,976,929.34	10,265,129.48	13,043,956.48	15,364,533.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	5,104,313.00	6,132,957.47	6,649,471.48	9,082,582.12	10,783,130.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	2,027,821.56	2,843,971.87	3,615,658.00	3,961,374.36	4,581,403.00
NET INCOME	626,242.35	863,834.65	299,854.77	712,076.56	650,000.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	275,493.64	506,843.35	306,825.94	419,196.00	650,000.00
Non Office					
5% Budgetary					
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	275,493.64	506,843.35	306,825.94	419,196.00	650,000.00
Net Income	350,748.71	356,991.30	(6,971.17)	292,880.56	
18. Talakag					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	6,746,164.94	9,803,284.07	3,857,222.99	2,233,622.60	1,928,330.00
IRA	18,997,996.96	20,846,471.61	22,274,139.49	27,775,611.94	30,556,900.00
Other Income					
Total Revenues	25,744,161.90	30,649,755.68	26,131,362.48	30,009,234.54	32,485,230.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	14,230,251.11	19,563,731.49	18,835,197.24	24,294,915.86	23,908,327.00
Personal Services (P.S.)	8,536,306.63	11,330,925.82	11,860,424.86	18,155,170.39	18,459,741.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	5,693,944.48	8,232,805.67	6,974,772.38	6,139,745.47	5,448,586.00
NET INCOME	11,513,910.79	11,086,024.19	7,296,165.24	5,714,318.68	8,576,903.00
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	692,081.54	582,323.00	75,000.00	1,006,217.67	685,000.00
Non Office					
5% Budgetary					
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	692,081.54	582,323.00	75,000.00	1,006,217.67	685,000.00
Net Income	10,821,829.25	10,503,701.19	7,221,165.24	4,708,101.01	7,891,903.00
19. Valencia					
RECEIPTS					
Local Revenues 1/	9,518,596.11	12,474,444.94	19,075,104.11	23,697,710.36	28,160,500.00
IRA	30,161,488.00	33,641,255.83	36,390,397.62	46,103,731.26	51,000,000.00
Other Income					
Total Revenues	39,680,084.11	46,115,700.77	55,465,501.73	69,801,441.62	79,160,500.00
Expenditures					
Current Operating Expenditures:	28,006,923.31	36,689,056.14	41,165,681.15	52,750,130.07	64,623,762.75
Personal Services (P.S.)	14,804,724.95	19,171,580.54	23,662,576.29	30,511,116.33	33,503,047.00
Maint. & Other Oper. Exp. (MOOE)	13,202,198.36	17,517,475.60	17,503,104.86	22,239,013.74	31,120,715.75
NET INCOME	11,673,160.80	9,426,644.63	14,299,820.58	17,051,311.55	14,536,737.25
Less: Capital Outlays 2/	6,175,480.79	3,758,497.58	7,469,646.04	6,468,749.05	13,649,916.00
Non Office					
Loan Amortization			5,380,883.61	6,317,414.00	7,123,360.46
Sub-Total Other Expenditures	6,175,480.79	3,758,497.58	12,850,529.65	12,786,163.05	20,773,276.46
Net Income	5,497,680.01	5,668,147.05	1,449,290.93	4,265,148.50	(6,236,539.21)

Table 6.2.2 Past Internal Revenue Allotment to Municipalities from Central Government

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
1. IRA to all municipalities (National total)	16,325,288,074	18,768,952,000	19,607,715,553	24,849,000,000	28,245,815,434
2. IRA to municipalities in Bukidnon					
<i>Total</i>	332,056,213	371,066,944	398,634,869	509,882,938	567,386,832
Baungon	10,009,923	10,988,924	11,768,959	15,500,436	17,457,150
Cabanglasan	10,257,151	11,364,335	12,249,124	15,574,769	17,691,671
Damulog	14,895,500	16,218,426	17,223,960	12,693,166	13,894,039
Dangcagan	6,478,998	7,140,803	7,788,793	10,248,725	11,561,757
Don Carlos	13,198,478	14,708,503	15,919,368	21,072,941	23,891,639
Impasugong	20,280,509	22,098,470	23,470,377	29,157,627	29,000,000
Kadingilan	9,233,312	10,236,441	11,042,947	14,011,260	15,887,610
Kalilangan	9,055,205	10,932,012	11,769,167	15,713,719	17,831,000
Kibawe	10,340,225	11,422,553	12,333,303	17,243,248	19,628,550
Kitaotao	12,132,516	13,456,615	14,511,647	26,231,677	26,944,780
Lantapan	12,954,415	14,326,943	15,413,676	19,546,948	22,200,382
Libona	12,413,634	13,712,397	14,738,522	18,432,021	20,958,699
Malaybalay (Capital)	32,904,513	36,332,357	38,995,546	50,977,373	58,000,000
Malitbog	12,816,786	14,008,284	14,925,261	18,534,977	21,175,545
Manolo Fortich	16,568,923	20,696,021	22,342,566	28,274,308	30,000,000
Maramag	18,724,267	20,731,414	22,311,714	28,643,181	32,526,884
Pangantucan	13,429,151	14,850,170	15,975,856	22,472,275	25,532,262
Quezon	22,878,773	25,365,999	27,316,518	33,569,572	38,205,174
San Fernando	17,643,196	19,364,348	20,623,640	26,106,460	29,848,229
Sumilao	6,681,253	8,624,201	9,249,388	11,998,912	13,594,561
Talakag	18,997,997	20,846,472	22,274,139	27,775,612	30,556,900
Valencia	30,161,488	33,641,256	36,390,398	46,103,731	51,000,000
3. Share (%) in national total by municipality					
<i>Total</i>	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000	100.0000
Baungon	3.0145	2.9614	2.9523	3.0400	3.0768
Cabanglasan	3.0890	3.0626	3.0728	3.0546	3.1181
Damulog	4.4858	4.3708	4.3207	2.4894	2.4488
Dangcagan	1.9512	1.9244	1.9539	2.0100	2.0377
Don Carlos	3.9748	3.9638	3.9935	4.1329	4.2108
Impasugong	6.1076	5.9554	5.8877	5.7185	5.1112
Kadingilan	2.7806	2.7587	2.7702	2.7479	2.8001
Kalilangan	2.7270	2.9461	2.9524	3.0818	3.1427
Kibawe	3.1140	3.0783	3.0939	3.3818	3.4595
Kitaotao	3.6538	3.6265	3.6403	5.1446	4.7489
Lantapan	3.9013	3.8610	3.8666	3.8336	3.9127
Libona	3.7384	3.6954	3.6972	3.6150	3.6939
Malaybalay (Capital)	9.9093	9.7913	9.7823	9.9979	10.2223
Malitbog	3.8598	3.7751	3.7441	3.6351	3.7321
Manolo Fortich	4.9898	5.5774	5.6048	5.5453	5.2874
Maramag	5.6389	5.5870	5.5970	5.6176	5.7328
Pangantucan	4.0442	4.0020	4.0076	4.4073	4.5000
Quezon	6.8900	6.8360	6.8525	6.5838	6.7335
San Fernando	5.3133	5.2186	5.1736	5.1201	5.2606
Sumilao	2.0121	2.3242	2.3203	2.3533	2.3960
Talakag	5.7213	5.6180	5.5876	5.4474	5.3855
Valencia	9.0832	9.0661	9.1288	9.0420	8.9886

Sources: (1) Department of Budget and Management and (2) Bureau of Local Government Finance.

