

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

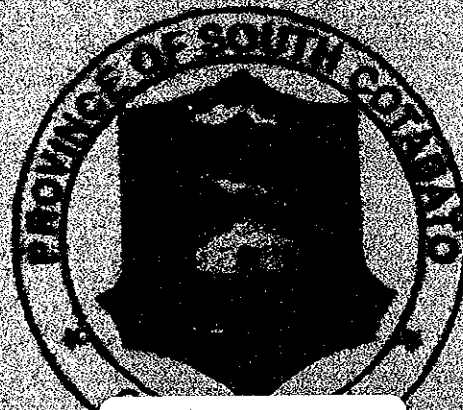
THE STUDY ON THE
PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND
SANITATION SECTOR PLAN
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

VOLUME II - [5]

SUPPORTING REPORT

PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND
SANITATION SECTOR PLAN
FOR THE PROVINCE OF

SOUTH COTABATO



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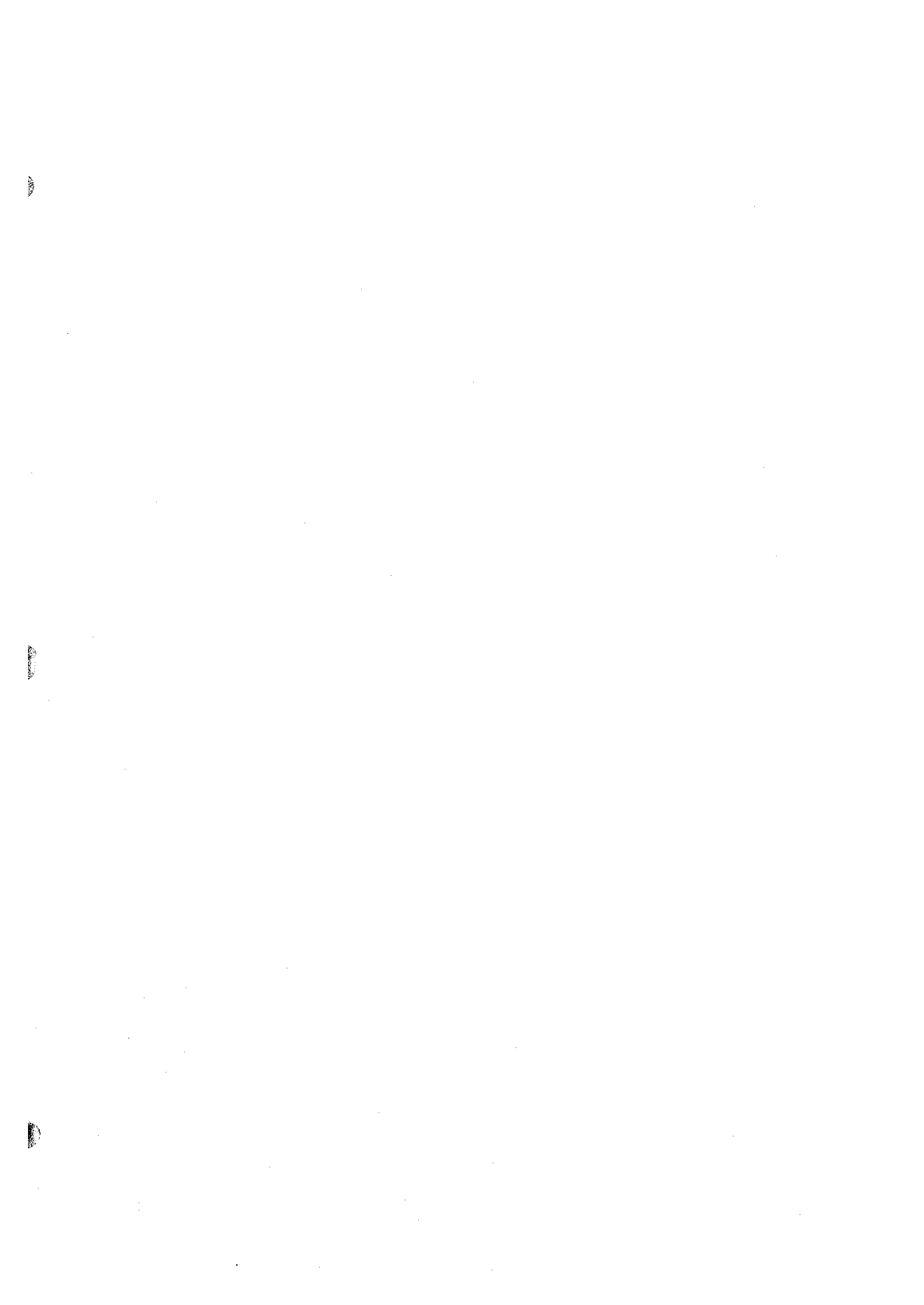
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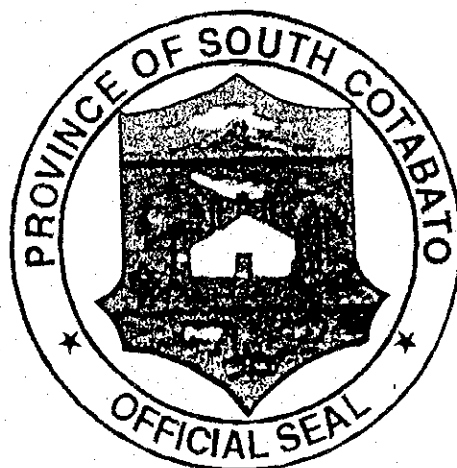
**THE STUDY ON THE
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VOLUME II

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FOR THE PROVINCE OF**

SOUTH COTABATO



MARCH 1999

NIPPON JOGESUIDO SEKKEI CO., LTD.



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**PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND
SANITATION SECTOR PLAN**

VOLUME II SUPPORTING REPORT

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SANITATION SECTOR PLAN**

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**PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND
SANITATION SECTOR PLAN**

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**BACKGROUND INFORMATION
AND EXISTING CONDITIONS**

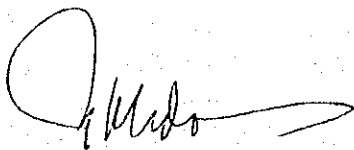
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- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 1.3 The Provincial Plan for the Province of South Cotabato
- 1.3.1 Preparation of the Plan

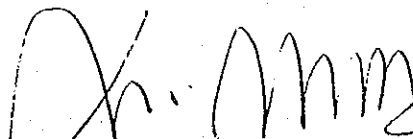
MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
THE INCEPTION REPORT
FOR
THE STUDY ON PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND
SANITATION SECTOR PLANS
FOR
VISAYAS AND MINDANAO
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

AGREED UPON BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND
THE STUDY TEAM OF
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

MANILA, JANUARY 26, 1998



MR. NORMANDO J. TOLEDO
Director
Office of the Project Development
Services
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MR. MASATOSHI MOMOSE
Team Leader, Study Team
Japan International Cooperation
Agency

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as "JICA"), the official agency responsible for the implementation of the technical cooperation programs of the Government of Japan, dispatched the Study Team to the Republic of the Philippines on January 13, 1998 to conduct "The Study on Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plans for Visayas and Mindanao" (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") in accordance with the Implementing Arrangement for the Study executed between the JICA and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (hereinafter referred to as "DILG") on August 27, 1997.

A series of discussions were made on the Inception Report for the Study between the Study Team and the officials of DILG and other agencies concerned. In the course of the discussions, both parties have agreed with the general approach and methodology, and implementation arrangements detailed in the Inception Report. Also agreed upon were the changes made as to which provinces are to be covered in 1st batch and 2nd batch (refer to 1. Study Area). The list of attendees in the series of discussions is presented in Appendix A.

1. Study Area

The subject twenty-one (21) provinces were grouped into four batches in the "Implementing Arrangement on the Study". However, a delay in the organization of the Provincial Sector Planning Team (PSPT) in the 1st batch provinces of Misamis Oriental and Surigao del Sur prompted their transfer to the 2nd batch. Instead, Davao del Sur and Davao Oriental from the 2nd batch whose PSPTs were already formed were moved up in their place. In this connection, the DILG completed to exchange MOA with the provinces on the participation and full support by the provinces.

The present study area covers the following 21 provinces grouped into four batches.

1 st BATCH	2 nd BATCH	3 rd BATCH	4 th BATCH
1. Agusan del Norte	1. Davao	1. Biliran	1. Aklan
2. Agusan del Sur	2. Misamis Oriental	2. Eastern Samar	2. Antique
3. Davao del Sur	3. Sarangani	3. Leyte	3. Capiz
4. Davao Oriental	4. South Cotabato	4. Northern Samar	4. Iloilo
5. Surigao del Norte	5. Surigao del Sur	5. Southern Leyte	5. Negros
		6. Western Samar	Occidental

With regard to Davao province, the separation into two provinces is currently under legislative process. Upon the formalization of an additional province, the total number of the provinces in the study area would be 22. The DILG has requested that the forthcoming province be included in the study area. The JICA Study Team will relay the request to JICA headquarters for consideration. The DILG is expected to complete the execution of the MOAs of the 2nd batch provinces by early July to catch up with the planned schedule. The required arrangements in terms of subject provinces and study period will be discussed between the DILG and JICA.

2. General Approach and Methodology to the Study

The PW4SPs will be prepared with the full participation of the respective PSPTs together with DILG coordinators and the Study team in accordance with the approach and methodology outlined in the Inception Report. The following topics were confirmed during the discussions:

(1) Planning framework for future sector development

- a) Planning base year is 1997 for 1st and 2nd batches and 1998 for 3rd and 4th batches. Medium-term and long-term target years are 2005 (implementation program: year 2001 to year 2005) and 2010, respectively.
- b) Plan will be prepared in compliance with "Implementing Rules and Regulations of NEDA Board Resolution No. 4".

(2) Standard provision of school toilets

Discussions and confirmation on the provision of school toilets will be arranged with DECS.

(3) Options on the sludge removal from septic tank and its disposal will be shown in the plan.

(4) Model province for 1st batch is Agusan del Sur.

3. Sector Information Collection

The DILG and the JICA Study Team will continuously collect information on the projects/programs assisted by various financial sources. The information will be reflected in the plans.

4. Implementation Set-Up for the Study

In accordance with the Implementing Arrangements between the DILG and the JICA, the DILG shall:

- (1) Secure the safety of the JICA Study Team;
- (2) Assign DILG counterpart staff members who will coordinate and assist PSPTs at the provincial level;
- (3) Set-up PSPTs by respective provincial governments in the study area and secure budget to carry out the Study;
- (4) Through PSPT in each study area province; facilitate and coordinate in data gathering with municipal government and other agencies concerned, and participate in workshops and preparation of PW4SP;

- (5) Facilitate coordination with concerned agencies like DPWH, DOH, NEDA, LWUA and with appropriate bodies.

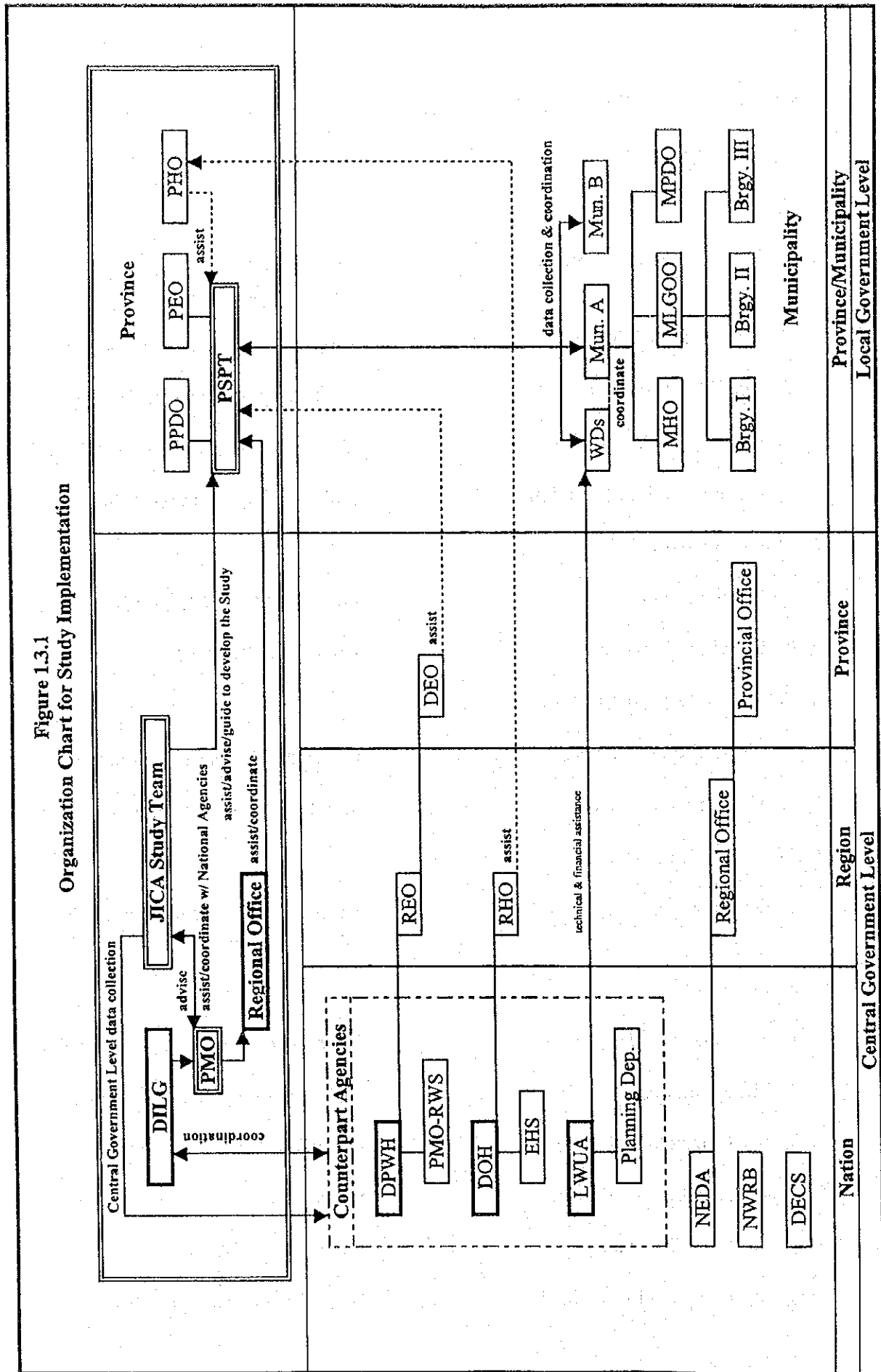
The JICA Study Team shall:

- (1) Pursue technology transfer to the Philippine counterpart personnel in the course of the Study and;
- (2) Assist PSPTs in the preparation of the PW4SP.

LIST OF ATTENDEES IN THE SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS

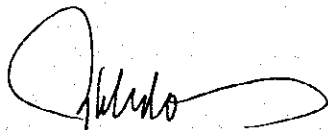
<u>ATTENDEES</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
A. DILG	
1. Mr. Normando J. Toledo	Director, Office of Project Development Services
2. Mr. Orville M. Roque	Program Manager, WSS-PMO
3. Ms. Ellen I. Pascua	Asst. Program Manager, WSS-PMO
4. Mr. Rogelio B. Ocampo	Chief, Planning Division, WSS-PMO
5. Ms. Fe Crisilla M. Banluta	PW4SP Project Officer, WSS-PMO
B. Other Agencies	
1. Mr. Sam Siao	Officer, PMO-RWS, DPWH
2. Dr. Mario Villaverde	Director, EHS, DOH
C. JICA Advisory Committee	
1. Ms. Keiko Yamamoto	Chairman, Advisory Committee
2. Mr. Keiichi Kanaya	Member, Advisory Committee
D. JICA Headquarters	
1. Mr. Shigeyuki Matsumoto	Second Development Study Division, Social Development Study Dept.
E. JICA Study Team	
1. Mr. Masatoshi Momose	Team Leader/Water Supply Planning
2. Mr. Nobuki Abe	Water Supply/Sanitation Engineer
3. Ms. Consuelo B. Estepa	Community Dev't/WID Specialist
4. Ms. Elizabeth L. Verzola	Socio-Economic/Financial Specialist
5. Mr. Kenji Takayanagi	Water Source Development Specialist
6. Mr. Emmanuel L. Patingo	Data Management Specialist

Figure 1.3.1
Organization Chart for Study Implementation

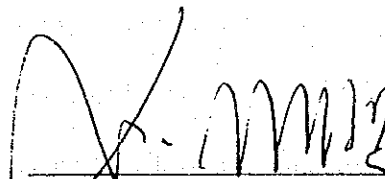


MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
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THE STUDY ON PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND
SANITATION SECTOR PLANS
FOR
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THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
AGREED UPON BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND
THE STUDY TEAM OF
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

MANILA, MARCH 18, 1998



MR. NORMANDO J. TOLEDO
Director
Office of the Project Development
Service
Dept. of the Interior and Local Government



MR. MASATOSHI MOMOSE
Team Leader, Study Team
Japan International Cooperation
Agency

The Stage I fieldwork for "the Study on Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan" started on January 13, 1998 and completed on March 23, 1998.

A series of discussions were held throughout the course of the Study, between JICA Study Team and officials concerned including DILG, NEDA, DOH, DPWH and other central government agencies and provinces. The general approach and methodologies, as presented in the Inception Report, have been employed for the fieldwork.

A Progress Report, which covers all outputs during the work period, was prepared entailing part of PW4SP for the respective provinces. The contents of the report were basically agreed upon on March 18, 1998 between JICA Study Team and officials of the DILG. The list of attendees to the meeting is presented in Appendix A. The following issues/problems on the arrangements required for the implementation of the Study were discussed, and the Study Team will relay the modified arrangements required to JICA headquarters.

(1) Modified Arrangements Required for 1st batch Study

1) Due to the presidential election scheduled on May 11, 1998, the second workshop may be held from May 18 to May 22, 1998 after the election, and tentatively starting the 2nd field work on May 13, 1998.

2) The venue for the final workshop was requested by concerned PPDCs to be held in Mindanao rather than in Manila as originally planned. This is because of the financial constraint on the travel expenses required for 7 members of respective PSPTs under the current GOP instruction to LGUs to reduce its planned annual expenditures of up to 25%.

(2) Provinces to be Covered by the 2nd Batch

The total number of provinces for the 2nd batch (5 provinces) will be kept as previously agreed between the two parties. However, Surigao del Sur will be omitted from the Study, since timely establishment of the PSPT by the province seems to be difficult. Instead of the said province, either the newly created Compostela Valley or Bukidnon (Region X) would be included.

The DILG will inform the Study Team of the possibility in the setting up of PSPT by the administration of Compostela Valley by the middle of June 1998. If not, DILG will make an advanced arrangement with Bukidnon.

(3) Electric Resistivity Prospecting and Test Boring

Comparatively reliable data to evaluate the development potential of water source were collected for 1st batch provinces during the fieldwork. It is assumed that the conduct of the field test for groundwater analysis, given a limited period, cannot be able to contribute significantly to the level of accuracy in the preparation of M/P and F/S. The situation will remain the same for 2nd batch provinces. Accordingly, it is not recommended to conduct field test for this study.

The required areas and the scope of work/surveys, such as field tests, will be recommended in the PW4SP and will be considered during detailed design and construction stages.

(4) Time Constraint in Data Collection/Validation/Follow-up

It was found, both by the Study Team and the DILG through the fieldwork, the following problems on data collection/validation/follow-up:

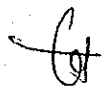
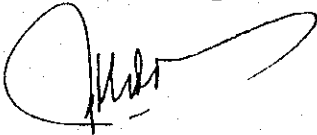
- 1) The summary reports on the sector status prepared by NEDA Regional Office through UNICEF fund were field confirmed as the materials to provide approximate sector situations in the fact of no existence of sector related information at present.
- 2) Data collection by PSPTs had sometimes to be done at the barangay level, due to limited data available in the municipal level. Thus, additional time was required for PSPTs to access to remote rural barangays.
- 3) Comprehensive planning work by the province in Mindanao area is still initial stage. It is necessary for the activities to ensure much more time through intensive technology transfer to DILG coordinators and PSPTs.

Based on the lessons learned, the Study Team and the DILG recognized the need of the review on the allotted period for the activities. The Study Team will relay this matter to JICA headquarters.

(5) Cities to be Covered in the Preparation of PW4SP

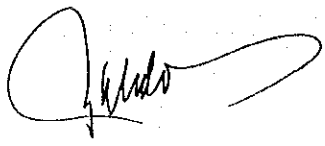
Of the three classes of cities in the Local Government Code, only component cities, which are under the jurisdiction of the provincial government will be considered. The subject cities are as follows:

<u>Province</u>	<u>Component City</u>
Surigao del Norte	Surigao City
Davao	Tagum City and Island Garden City
Leyte	Tacloban City
Western Samar	Calbayog City
Capiz	Roxas City
Iloilo	Passi City
Negros Occidental	Bago City, Cadiz City, La Carlota City, San Carlos City and Silay City



LIST OF ATTENDEES IN THE SERIES OF DISCUSSION

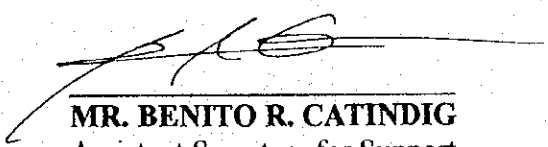
<u>ATTENDEES</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
A. DILG	
1. Mr. Orville M. Roque	Program Manager, WSS-PMO
2. Ms. Ellen I. Pascua	Asst. Program Manager, WSS-PMO
3. Mr. Rogelio B. Ocampo	Chief, Planning Division, WSS-PMO
4. Ms. Fe Crisilla M. Banluta	PW4SP Project Officer, WSS-PMO
5. Ms. Charito Araza	Area Coordinator, WSS-PMO
6. Ms. Maria Contessa Navarro	Area Coordinator, WSS-PMO
7. Ms. Josephine Ramos	Area Coordinator, WSS-PMO
8. Ms. Susan Mangoda	Area Coordinator, WSS-PMO
9. Ms. Crisanta Rapirap	Area Coordinator, WSS-PMO
B. JICA Study Team	
1. Mr. Masatoshi Momose	Team Leader/Water Supply Planning
2. Mr. Nobuki Abe	Water Supply/Sanitation Engineer
3. Mr. Kenji Takayanagi	Water Source Development Specialist
4. Ms. Consuelo B. Estepa	Community Dev't./WID Specialist
5. Ms. Elizabeth L. Verzola	Socio-economic/Financial Specialist



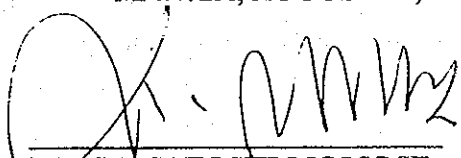
MINUTES OF DISCUSSIONS
ON
THE DRAFT FINAL REPORT
FOR
THE STUDY ON PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND
SANITATION SECTOR PLANS
FOR
VISAYAS AND MINDANAO
IN
THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

AGREED UPON BETWEEN
THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AND
THE STUDY TEAM OF
JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

MANILA, AUGUST 27, 1998



MR. BENITO R. CATINDIG
Assistant Secretary for Support
Services and Regional Offices
Dept. of the Interior and Local Government



MR. MASATOSHI MOMOSE
Team Leader, Study Team
Japan International Cooperation
Agency

The Stage II fieldwork for "the Study on Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan" (hereinafter referred to as "the Study") resumed on May 20, 1998 and will be completed on March 30, 1999. Upon completion of the 1st batch study, the study for the 2nd batch will start on August 30 with an "Orientation Workshop". It is further scheduled that the 2nd batch study will be finalized by February 1999 and 3rd batch work will be commenced before the completion of this fieldwork.

Major conditions and assumptions for the development of Medium-Term and Long-Term sector plans for the subject provinces under the 1st batch were discussed and finalized between respective PSPTs and the JICA Study Team (hereinafter referred to as "the Team") through Workshop No. 2 (held between May 26 and 28, 1998) and during planning work thereafter. In this connection, the target year for the Medium-Term development plan was revised from 2005 to 2003 in order to realize the plan earlier.

The Draft Final Reports for the five (5) provinces of the 1st batch were prepared and the final workshop was conducted between August 24 and 26, 1998 to present and discuss the contents of the reports. The contents of the reports were basically agreed upon on August 27, 1998 by the Team and officials concerned on the Philippine side. The list of attendees to the meeting is presented in Appendix A. The following were confirmed and agreed upon by both parties.

1. Correction of typographical errors of the Draft Final Report will be undertaken by the Team prior to printing of the Final Report. The Final Report will be submitted by October 1998.
2. Adoption of the Plans by the Provincial Council (Sangguniang Panlalawigan) shall be facilitated by the DILG.
3. Inclusion of the Message of the Governor in the Main Report of respective PW4SPs.

With regard to the 2nd batch study, both parties have agreed on the general approach and methodology, and implementation arrangements adopted for the 1st batch study. Among them, the following are the basic conditions to be applied for the planning.

(1) Study Area

The DILG completed the exchange of MOA with the 2nd batch provinces on the participation and full support by the concerned provinces. The subject provinces are Misamis Oriental, Bukidnon, Davao del Norte, South Cotabato and Sarangani. The province of Bukidnon was selected for model province study.

(2) Planning Framework for Future Sector Development

- a) Planning base year is 1997 and Medium-Term and Long-Term target years are 2003 (implementation program: year 1999 to year 2003) and 2010, respectively.
- b) Plans will be prepared in compliance with the "Implementing Rules and Regulations of NEDA Board Resolution No. 4".

(3) Implementation Set-Up/Arrangements for the Study

The study will be conducted in accordance with the Implementing Arrangements between the DILG and the JICA, as done with the 1st batch study.

Both parties will make timely and effective arrangements through the study period to achieve the purpose of the Study within the set time-table based on the lessons learned from the 1st batch study. In this regard, the following are put into practice.

- a) Data collection by the PSPTs will be commenced in advance (overlapped activity with the preceding batch study) to ensure longer period for this activity as compared with the original time allotted.
- b) Planning period by the PSPTs will be extended by adjusting the timing for the conduct of 2nd workshop for data encoding and discussions to set-up planning fundamentals.
- c) Practical arrangements will be made to increase the opportunities for further collaboration in the planning work among PSPTs, DILG coordinators and the Team.

For the arrangement of the 3rd batch study, the DILG will confirm the subject provinces including the model province through the MOA by December 1998.

LIST OF ATTENDEES IN THE SERIES OF DISCUSSIONS

<u>ATTENDEES</u>	<u>DESIGNATION</u>
<i>A. DILG</i>	
1. Mr. Normando J. Toledo	Director, Office of Project Development Services
2. Ms. Ellen I. Pascua	Acting Program Manager, WSS-PMO
3. Mr. Rogelio B. Ocampo	Chief, Planning Division, WSS-PMO
4. Ms. Fe Crisilla M. Banluta	PW4SP Project Officer, WSS-PMO
<i>B. Other Agencies</i>	
1. Ms. Cristina Santiago	PIS, NEDA
<i>C. JICA Advisory Committee</i>	
1. Ms. Keiko Yamamoto	Chairman, Advisory Committee
2. Mr. Keiichi Kanaya	Member, Advisory Committee
<i>D. JICA Headquarters</i>	
1. Ms. Akiko Hayashi	Second Development Study Division, Social Development Study Depart.
<i>E. JICA Study Team</i>	
1. Mr. Masatoshi Momose	Team Leader/Water Supply Planning
2. Mr. Nobuki Abe	Water Supply/Sanitation Engineer
3. Mr. Kenji Hiramatsu	Institutional Specialist
4. Ms. Consuelo B. Estepa	Community Dev't/Gender Specialist
5. Ms. Elizabeth L. Versola	Socio-Economic/Financial Specialist
6. Mr. Emmanuel L. Patingo	Data Management Specialist

2. PLANNING APPROACH FOR FUTURE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT
2.6 Planning Principles and Data Management
2.6.2 Data Management

(1) Computer-based System

The data management system was established to support the Provincial Sector Planning Team (PSPT) in the preparation of the Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan (PW4SP). An essential task of data management is to organize various kind of data into an effective and efficient information base.

A computer-based system was applied as a viable solution to process large amount of data and to minimize the human-error in calculation. For this particular project, a dynamic system is designed to allow the planner to adjust planning factors and update the information when further data becomes available.

It is viable and economical to choose the microcomputer with software suitable for the average skills of the common user. In this connection, of the two types of software package available, *database* and *spreadsheet*, the latter method was selected. Among the available spreadsheet-type software, EXCEL was used. EXCEL supports file conversion (opening and saving), multiple file opening, graphic presentation of data, What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get (WYSIWYG) formatting, scaleable font and view, etc. The following are the advantages and disadvantages of the spreadsheet method with reference to database method.

<u>Advantage</u>	<u>Disadvantage</u>
1. Minimum programming skills	1. Repeated entry of same formula
2. Friendly environment to users	2. Sorting or indexing is done manually
3. Graphic presentation of data at user's option	3. All data are loaded in memory, which require huge amount of memory
4. Execution of data linkage at formula level entry	4. Limited to static data linkages
5. Guided formula creation using function wizard	

Data management task starts from the collection of data using the questionnaire forms. The existence and accuracy of data are major concern at this stage to prepare main information bases. Using the microcomputer provided with EXCEL spreadsheet, data in the questionnaire forms are transferred into the forms constructed in EXCEL. Applicable policy, criteria and assumptions are entered into key parameter tables. These data are then processed and finally consolidated into target forms. These final forms provide a map of provincial profile, service coverage, future requirements, cost estimates for future sector development, and funding requirements.

Table 2.6.1 Key Parameter

No.	Description of Key Parameter		Unit	Values	
1.	Service Level	<i>Water Supply</i>			
		Number of household to be served by Level I Facility	HH/Source		
		Number of household to be served by Level II System	HH/Public Faucet		
		Water Consumption Rate for Level III System	Liter/capita/day		
		<i>Sanitation</i>			
		Std. number of student to be served by a unit of Sanitary toilet	Student/Toilet		
		Standard number of toilets for a public utility	Toilet/Public Facility		
2.	Provincial Sector Target	Medium Term Plan	<i>Water Supply</i>		
			Urban Water Supply	% of Population	
			Rural Water Supply	% of Population	
			<i>Sanitation</i>		
			Household Toilet		
			<i>Urban Household Toilet</i>	% of Household	
			Flush	% of Household	
			Pour Flush	% of Household	
			VIP Latrine	% of Household	
			<i>Rural Household Toilet</i>	% of Household	
			Flush	% of Household	
			Pour Flush	% of Household	
			VIP Latrine	% of Household	
			School Toilet	% of Public Student	
			Public Toilet	% of Public Utility	
		Solid Waste	% of Population		
		Long Term Plan	<i>Water Supply</i>		
			Urban Water Supply	% of Population	
			Rural Water Supply	% of Population	
			<i>Sanitation</i>		
			Household Toilet		
			<i>Urban Household Toilet</i>	% of Household	
			Flush	% of Household	
			Pour Flush	% of Household	
			VIP Latrine	% of Household	
			<i>Rural Household Toilet</i>	% of Household	
			Flush	% of Household	
Pour Flush	% of Household				
VIP Latrine	% of Household				
School Toilet	% of Public Student				
Public Toilet	% of Public Utility				
Urban Sewerage	% of Urban Population				
3.	Percentage of Level I Deep Wells to be Rehabilitated		%		
4.	Percentage of Sector Management Cost to Construction Cost				
	Feasibility and Detail Design		% of Construction Cost		
	Construction Supervision		% of Construction Cost		
5.	Community Development and Training Cost				
	Level III		% of Construction Cost		
	Level I, II and Public Toilet		% of Construction Cost		
6.	Recurrent Cost	Level III System (Operating Cost)		Pesos/HH/year	
		Level III System (Spare Parts/Equipment)		% of Construction Cost	
		Level II System (Spare Parts/Equipment)		Pesos/HH/year	
		Level I System (Spare Parts/Equipment)		Pesos/HH/year	
		Public School Toilet Maintenance Cost		Pesos/Toilet/year	
	Public Utility Toilet Maintenance Cost		Pesos/Toilet/year		
7.	Allocation factors/Percentages of IRA				
	From Provincial		%		
	From Municipality and Brgy.		%		
8.	Funding Levels/Percentages for Different Financing Scenarios				
	1st Scenario		% Funding Available		
	2nd Scenario		% Funding Available		
	3rd Scenario		% Funding Available		
	4th Scenario		% Funding Available		
	5th Scenario		% Funding Available		

Table 2.6.2 Composition of Well Sources and Specific Capacity

Name of Municipality	Type	Type Water Source	Proportion (%)	Standard Specification		
				Depth (m)	SWL (m)	Specific Capacity (liter/sec/m)
	Urban	Shallow Well				
		Deep Well				
		Spring				
	Rural	Shallow Well				
		Deep Well				
		Spring				
	Urban	Shallow Well				
		Deep Well				
		Spring				
	Rural	Shallow Well				
		Deep Well				
		Spring				
	Urban	Shallow Well				
		Deep Well				
		Spring				
	Rural	Shallow Well				
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	Urban	Shallow Well				
		Deep Well				
		Spring				
	Rural	Shallow Well				
		Deep Well				
		Spring				
	Urban	Shallow Well				
		Deep Well				
		Spring				
	Rural	Shallow Well				
		Deep Well				
		Spring				

Table 2.6.3 Annual Investment

Sub-Sector	Component	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Urban Water Supply	Level III System						
	Feasibility Study and Detail Design						
	Construction & Supervision Community Development & Training						
Rural Water Supply	Level I Facility						
	Detail Design						
	Construction & Supervision						
	Community Development & Training						
	Level II System						
	Detail Design Construction & Supervision Community Development & Training						
Sanitation	Urban Household Toilet						
	Rural Household Toilet						
	Public School Toilet						
	Public Toilet						
	Disinfection of Level I Wells						
	Detail Design Construction & Supervision Community Development & Training						

Table 2.6.4 Level I Safe & Unsafe Percentage

Name of Municipality	Safe (%)	Unsafe (%)
Provincial Total		

Table 2.6.5 Unit Construction Cost of Different Facilities

Description	Unit Construction Cost (Pesos)	Service Coverage		Unit Cost	
		Served Population	Served Household	Pesos/ Person	Pesos/ Household
Water Supply					
<i>Level III - New System</i>					
For 5000 Population					
For 10000 Population					
For 15000 Population					
<i>Level III - Expansion</i>					
For 5000 Population					
For 10000 Population					
For 15000 Population					
<i>Level II</i>					
<i>Level I</i>					
Deep Well - 40 meter depth					
Deep Well - 80 meter depth					
Deep Well - 120 meter depth					
Shallow Well - 18 meter depth					
Spring Development					
<i>Rehabilitation Cost for Level I Deep Well</i>					
<i>Disinfection of Level I Wells</i>					
Sanitation					
Flush					
Pour Flush					
VIP / Dry					
School Toilet					
Public Toilet					
Urban Sewerage					

Table 2.6.6 Scoring Factor for Municipal Investment Ranking for Urban Water Supply

Score	Underserved and Unserved Population in Base Year	Underserved and Unserved Population in Phase I	Population Unserved by Level III Systems in Base Year
1.0	< %	< %	< %
0.8	< % < 40	< % <	< % <
0.6	< % < 30	< % <	< % <
0.4	< % < 20	< % <	< % <
0.2	% < 10	% <	% <
Weight Allocation Score (%)			

Table 2.6.7 Scoring Factor for Municipal Comprehensive Investment Ranking

Score	Urban Water Supply	Rural Water Supply	Urban Sanitation	Rural Sanitation
1.0	N.A.	< %	< %	< %
0.8	N.A.	< % <	< % <	< % <
0.6	N.A.	< % <	< % <	< % <
0.4	N.A.	< % <	< % <	< % <
0.2	N.A.	% <	% <	% <
Weight Allocation Score (%)				

3. PROVINCIAL PROFILE

3.3 Socio-economic Conditions

3.3.1 Economic Activities and Family Income

Table 3.3.1 Distribution of Families by Income Class

Income Class	South Cotabato				Region XI	
	Total Families		Annual Income		Total Number of Families	Annual Income Average (Pesos)
	Number	Share	Total (P '000.00)	Average (Pesos)		
Under 20,000	13,619	8	193,342	14,196	101,022	37,457
20,000 - 29,999	16,510	10	407,617	24,690	146,000	31,053
30,000 - 39,999	25,954	16	897,122	34,565	158,442	41,890
40,000 - 59,999	44,235	27	2,141,083	48,403	196,591	57,594
60,000 - 99,999	40,093	25	3,048,823	76,043	173,880	89,775
100,000 - 249,999	21,440	13	3,058,586	142,661	97,315	162,959
250,000 and over	845	1	248,547	294,278	13,895	490,527

Source : 1994 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO

Notes:

- (1) Derived from Region XI 1994 FIES
- (2) Based on NEDA and other agencies , poverty threshold in Region XI in 1994 was estimated at P 41,579 (P 8,201 annual per capita poverty threshold).
- (3) For purposes of the survey, a family is defined as a group of persons usually living together and composed of the head and other persons related by blood, marriage and adoption. A single person living alone is considered as a separate family. A household is composed of 1 or more families in the same housing unit and have a common arrangement of food preparation and consumption.

Table 3.3.2 Employment by Major Industry Group and Class of Worker, 1994

Major Industry Group	Household Population 15 years and Over Who Worked	Class of Worker							Not Reported
		Worked for Private Household (Domestic Services)	Worked for Private Business/ Enterprise/ Farm	Worked for Government/ Government Corporation	Self-employed Without Any Paid Employee	Employer In Own Farm or Business	Work With Pay in Own Family Operated Farm or Business	Work Without Pay in Own Family Operated Farm or Business	
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	149,050	173	31,966	129	37,212	36,418	3,333	39,543	281
Fishing	1,313	4	421	1	660	65	12	140	10
Mining and Quarrying	822		601	1	150	29	1	38	2
Manufacturing	8,218	73	6,068	25	1,208	508	46	246	44
Electricity, Gas and Water	525	6	369	40	73	27		9	1
Construction	4,265	121	3,447	140	441	62	6	21	27
Trade	16,931	77	5,074	26	7,809	2,040	120	1,694	91
Services	42,703	6,523	16,338	12,197	5,181	1,511	146	605	202
Not Stated	399	9	149	19	66	15	2	27	112
Provincial Total	224,226	6,986	64,433	12,578	52,800	40,675	3,666	42,318	770

3.3.3 Education

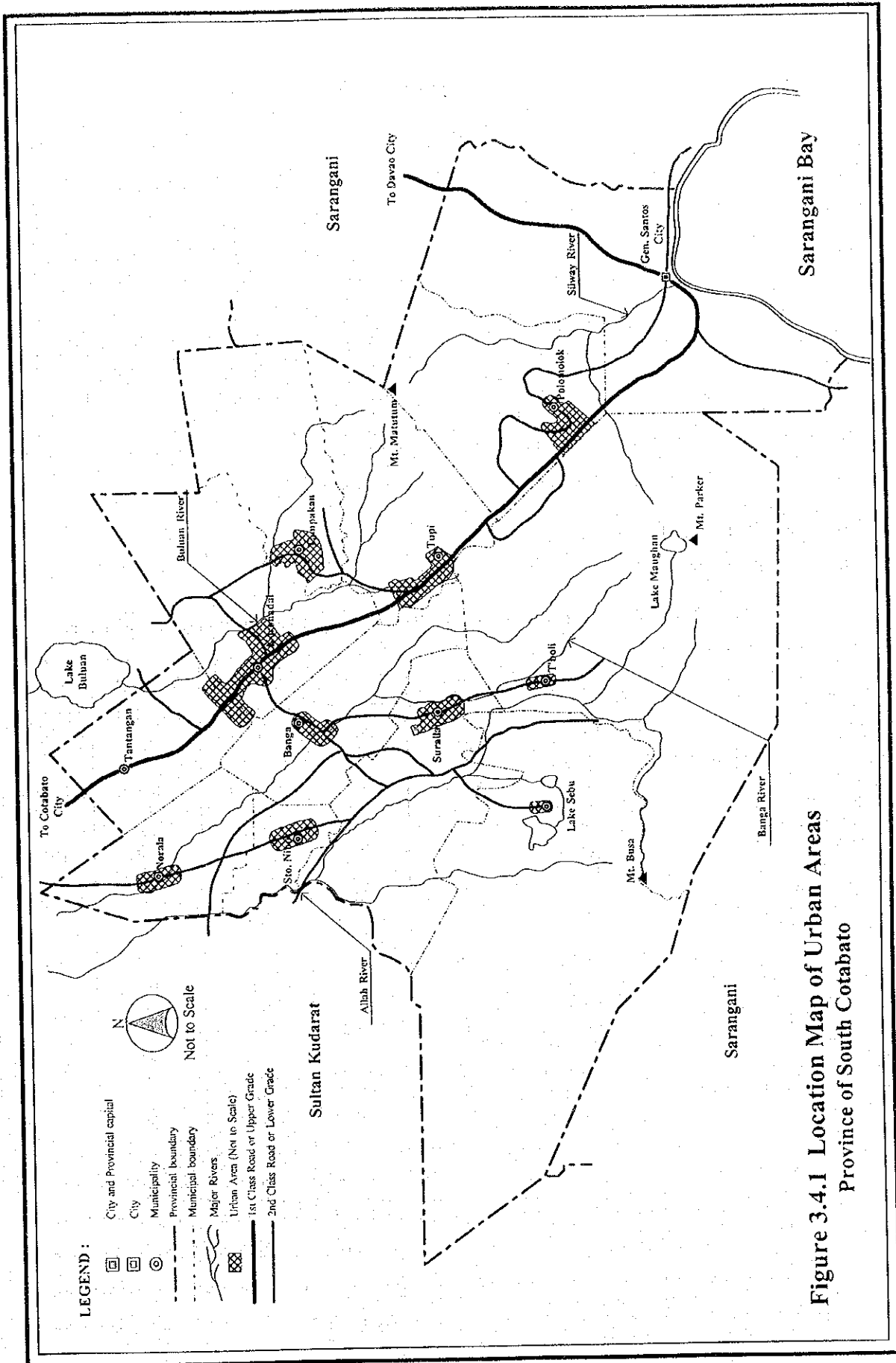
Table 3.3.3 Household Population by Highest Educational Attainment

Highest Educational Attainment	Household Population 5 years Old and Over	Age Group				
		Below 20	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 and Over
No Grade Completed	57,476	31,146	2,673	3,270	2,897	17,490
Pre-school	22,813	21,747	137	205	135	589
Elementary						
1st - 4th Grade	116,142	79,906	5,122	4,622	3,554	22,938
5th - 7th Grade	104,766	37,873	8,853	9,052	7,459	41,529
High School						
Undergraduate	80,873	41,641	9,632	7,748	5,839	16,013
Graduate	71,231	11,953	14,624	12,629	9,979	22,046
Post Secondary						
Undergraduate	2,707	428	811	523	361	584
Graduate	9,977	445	2,668	2,427	1,684	2,753
College Undergraduate	30,059	6,589	7,617	4,395	3,742	7,716
Academic Degree Holder	27,186	154	4,013	5,386	5,157	12,476
Post-Baccalaureate	884	4	68	119	143	550
Not Stated	7,827	4,364	521	512	382	2,048
Total	531,941	236,250	56,739	50,888	41,332	146,732

Source: 1995 NSO Socioeconomic and Demographic Characteristics

3.4 Population

3.4.1 Classification of Urban and Rural Area



3.5 Health Status

Table 3.5.1 Number and Ratio of Population to Health Facilities and/or Medical Practitioners

Health Facilities and Practitioners	South Cotabato		Philippines	
	Number	Ratio	Number	Ratio
Health Facilities				
Hospital	28	1/23,471	1,700	1/40,206
Rural Health Units	10	1/65,719	2,335	1/29,272
Barangay Health Station	198	1/3,319	11,646	1/5,869
Practitioners				
Doctors	49	1/13,412	2,029	1/33,686
Nurses	67	1/9,809	2,694	1/25,371
Midwives	113	1/5,816	10,898	1/6,272
Dentists	13	1/50,553	1,071	1/63,818
Others Medical Practitioner	166	1/3,959		

(1) Include only government health practitioners for the national (Philippines) total. No data is available for private practitioners.

Source: Socio Economic Profile. 1995 and 1997 Philippine Statistical Yearbook

3.6 Environmental Conditions

3.6.2 Water Pollution

Table 3.6.2 DENR Water Quality Criteria/Water Usage and Classification for Fresh Water

Parameter	Unit	Class AA	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D
Color	PCU	15	50	(C)	(C)	(C)
Temperature (max. rise in deg. Celsius)	°C rise	--	3	3	3	3
pH (range)		6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5	6.0-9.0
Dissolved Oxygen (Minimum)	%satn mg/L	70 5.0	70 5.0	70 5.0	60 5.0	40 3.0
5-Day 20°C BOD	mg/L	1	5	5	7(10)	10(15)
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	25	50	--	--	1,000
Total Dissolved Solids	mg/L	500	1,000	--	--	1,000
Surfactants (MBAS)	mg/L	nil	0.2(0.5)	0.3(0.5)	0.5	--
Oil/Grease (Petroleum Ether Extract)	mg/L	nil	1	1	2	5
Nitrate as Nitrogen	mg/L	1	10	NR	10	--
Phosphate as Phosphorous	mg/L	nil	0.1	0.2	0.4	--
Phenolic Substances as Phenols	mg/L	nil	0.002	0.005	0.02	--
Total Coliforms	MPN/100mL	50	1,000	1,000	5,000	--
Or Fecal Coliforms	MPN/100mL	20	100	200	--	--
Chloride as Cl	mg/L	250	250	--	350	--

Notes:

Class AA - Public Water Supply Class I. Intended for waters having watersheds which are uninhabited and protected and which required only approved disinfection in order to meet the national standards for drinking water.

Class A - Public Water Supply Class II. Sources of water supply that will require complete treatment (coagulation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection) in order to meet drinking water standards.

Class B - Recreational Water Class I. For primary contact recreation such as bathing, swimming, skin diving, etc. (particularly for tourism purposes).

Class C - Fishery Water for the propagation and growth of fish and other aquatic resources; recreational (for boating, etc.); industrial water supply class I for manufacturing processes after treatment.

Class D - For agriculture, irrigation, livestock watering, etc.; for industrial water supply class II (cooling, etc.); other inland waters by their quality, belong to this specification.