

4. EXISTING FACILITIES AND SERVICE COVERAGE

4.1 Water Supply

4.1.3 Level III Systems

Table 4.1.1 Details on Existing Level III Systems

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Level III Service								
		Number of Barangays Served			Number of Households Served			Number of Population Served		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Koronadal (Capital)	Esperanza Brgy WS		1	1		215	215		1,500	1,500
	Koronadal WD				614		614	2,930		2,930
	Zulueta BWP WS		1	1		150	150		2,200	2,200
	Municipal Total		2	2	614	365	979	2,930	3,700	6,630
Norala	Norala WD	1		1	2,158		2,158	11,105		11,105
Polomolok	Glamang WS		1	1		170	170		3,000	3,000
	Klinan WS					500	500		3,000	3,000
	Palkan WS					250	250		3,500	3,500
	Polomolok WD	3	4	7	5,369	831	6,200	28,993	4,487	33,480
	Municipal Total	3	5	8	5,369	1,751	7,120	28,993	13,987	42,980
Surallah	Colongolo RWSA		1	1		14	14		71	71
	Lambontong WS		1	1		175	175		2,200	2,200
	Surallah WD	1		1	406		406	2,436		2,436
	Municipal Total	1	2	3	406	189	595	2,436	2,271	4,707
T'boli	Edwards		1	1		248	248		1,345	1,345
	New Dumangan WS			1		150	150		820	820
	Municipal Total			2		398	398		2,165	2,165
Tupi	Palian WS		1	1		150	150		2,000	2,000
	Tupi WD	1		1	350		350	1,750		1,750
	Municipal Total	1	1	2	350	150	500	1,750	2,000	3,750
Provincial Total		6	12	18	8,897	2,853	11,750	47,214	24,123	71,337

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Level II Service								
		Number of Public Faucets			Number of Households Served			Number of Population Served		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Koronadal (Capital)	Esperanza Brgy WS									
	Koronadal WD									
	Zulueta BWP WS					50	50		500	500
	Municipal Total					50	50		500	500
Norala	Norala WD									
Polomolok	Glamang WS					70	70		500	500
	Klinan WS					66	66		500	500
	Palkan WS									
	Polomolok WD									
	Municipal Total					136	136		1,000	1,000
Surallah	Colongolo RWSA					42	42		214	214
	Lambontong WS									
	Surallah WD									
	Municipal Total					42	42		214	214
T'boli	Edwards									
	New Dumangan WS					134	134		732	732
	Municipal Total					134	134		732	732
Tupi	Palian WS					30	30		800	800
	Tupi WD									
	Municipal Total					30	30		800	800
Provincial Total						392	392		3,246	3,246

Table 4.1.1 Details on Existing Level III Systems (Cont.)

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Water Sources			Consumption (cu.m/day)			
		Type ¹	Number	Production (cu.m/day)	Domestic	Institutional	Commercial	Industrial
Koronadal	Esperanza Brgy WS	DW	1					
	Koronadal WD	DW	3	3,351	1,272		309	
	Zulueta BWP WS							
	Municipal Total	DW	4	3,351	1,272		309	
Norala	Norala WD	DW			172	18	10	
Polomolok	Glamang WS	DW	1		340			
	S	DW	1					
	S	SP	1					
	Polomolok WD	DW	6	4,389	3,264	127	161	
	Municipal Total		9	4,389	3,604	127	161	
Surallah	Colongolo RWSA							
	Lambontong WS	DW						
	Surallah WD				128		65	
	Municipal Total				128		65	
T'boli	Edwards	DW	1					
	Dumangan WS	SP	1	16				
	Total							
Tupi	Palian WS	SP						
	Tupi WD	SP	1	576	133		42	
	Municipal Total		1	576				
Provincial Total			15	7,756	5,175	145	544	

Note: 1. Type of Water Source; DW - Deep Well, DgW - Dug Well, Surf - Surface Water (River), SP - Spring,

Name of Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Consumers													
		Domestic House Connections			Domestic Public Faucets			Institutional Consumers		Commercial Consumers		Industrial Consumers			
		Connection	Con-		Connection	Con-		Connection	Con-	Connection	Con-	Connection	Con-		
Metered	Unmetered	sumption (m ³ /day)	Metered	Unmetered	sumption (m ³ /day)	Metered	Unmetered	sumption (m ³ /day)	Metered	Unmetered	sumption (m ³ /day)	Metered	Unmetered	sumption (m ³ /day)	
Koronadal	Esperanza Brgy	215													
	Koronadal WD	1,744		1,271.70					248		308.55				
	Zulueta BWP WS														
	Municipal Total	150	75												
Norala	Norala WD	283	32	171.52			6	2	17.58	16	5	10.23			
Polomolok	Glamang WS	170		340.00											
	Klinan WS														
	Palkan WS														
	Polomolok WD	5,884		3,264.00			76		127.00	240		161.00			
	Municipal Total														
Surallah	Colongolo RWSA														
	Lambontong WS														
	Surallah WD	256		128.00						129		64.50			
	Municipal Total														
T'boli	Edwards														
	New Dumangan	150													
	Municipal Total														
Tupi	Palian WS														
	Tupi WD	267		133.00		15				83		41.50			
	Municipal Total														
Provincial Total		8,969	32	5,308		15		82	2	144.58	716	5	585.78		

4.1.4 Level II System

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet I of 6

Name of Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Water Source		Existing Facilities					
		Type	Number	Discharge (m ³ /day)	Length of Transmission Line (meter)	Reservoir	Length of Distribution Line (meter)	Number of Public Faucets	
					Number	Volume (m ³)			
Banga Lake Sebu	El Nonok	SP	1					28	
	Klubi WS	SP			4,900	6.0		22	
	Lamcade WS	SP			15,000			22	
	Lamfugon WS	SP			2,000	1.0		8	
	Lake Lahit WS	SP			2,800	3.0		15	
	Lamdalag WS	SP			3,500			22	
	Lamalahak WS	SP			2,400			13	
	Luhid WS	SP	1		750		200	25	
	Ned WS	SP			3,600	4.0		30	
	Sitio Dawang WS	SP	1		500		150	10	
	Takunci WS	SP			4,500	2		17	
	Talisay WS	SP			2,500	2		10	
	Upper Maculan WS	SP			2,000	1		9	
	Municipal Total			2			14.0	350	203
Norala	Puti RWSA	DW						15	
Pulomolok	Benung RWSA	DW						6	
	Crossing Paikan RW	DW						15	
	Kinilis RWSA	SP				1.0		7	
	Klinan RWSA	DW				1.0		30	
	Lamcaliaf RWSA	DW						6	
	Landan RWSA	SP			1,000			17	
	Maligo RWSA	SP			2,500	1		8	
	Silway 7 RWSA	DW						25	
	Sumbakil RWSA	SP			100			6	
	Municipal Total						2.0	3,600	120
	Santo Niño	Manual Roxas RWS	DW						10
		Panay RWSA	DW						10
	Municipal Total						1.0		20

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet 1 of 6

Name of Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Water Source		Existing Facilities						
		Type	Number	Discharge (m ³ /day)	Length of Transmission Line (meter)	Reservoir	Length of Distribution Line (meter)	Number of Public Faucets		
Suralah	Buenvista RWSA	DW	1	15.0	10	1	15.0	50	15	
	Canahay BSWA	SP	1						20	
	Colongulo WS	SP	1		3,000	2		1,500	25	
	Duengas WS	DW	1						7	
	Lamian	DW	1		60	1	6.0	1,100	14	
	Lamsugod BSWA	DW	1						20	
	Lamual	SP	1		1,500				4	
	Little Baguio WS	SP	1						35	
	Moloy WS	SP	1		750	1		300	8	
	Tubi-ala RWSA	DW	1						12	
	Upper Sepaka WS	SP	1		100	1	24.0	50	6	
	Veteran WS	DW	1		1,500	1		750	25	
	Municipal Total	DW/SP	6/5					6,910	3,700	176
	Tampakan	Albagan RWSA	SP	1		10,000	1	1.0	10,000	27
Danlag RWSA		SP	1		4,445	2	2.0	2,000	10	
Kpalbig RWSA		SP	1		3,000	1	2.0	1,500	17	
Lambayong RWSA		SP	1		5,000	1	5.0	2,000	15	
Lampitak RWSA		SP	1		9,280	5	4.0	8,300	30	
Libery RWSA		SP	1		2,915	2	3.0	3,100	10	
Palo RWSA		SP	1		5,500	2	1.5	700	7	
Pulabato RWSA		SP	1		1,000	1	1.0	1,000	5	
San Isidro RWSA		SP	1		2,000	1	2.5	1,000	25	
Tablu RWSA		SP	1		5,000	3	4.0	3,450	18	
Municipal Total	SP	10		48,140	19	26.0	33,050	164		
Tantangan	Bukay Pait WS	DW	1							
	Dumadaling WS	SP	1							
	Lebas WS	SP	1							
	Maibu WS	SP	1							
Municipal Total	DW/SP	1/3								

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet 1 of 6

Name of Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Water Source			Existing Facilities			Number of Public Faucets	
		Type	Number	Discharge (m ³ /day)	Length of Transmission Line (meter)	Reservoir	Length of Distribution Line (meter)		
					Number	Volume (m ³)			
T'boli	Basag	SP	1					55	
	Datal-dianag	SP	1					26	
	Kematu	SP	1					63	
	Lacunon	SP	1					18	
	Lemsnolon WS	SP	1					10	
	Maan	SP	1					19	
	Sinolon	SP	1					19	
	Municipal Total	SP	7					210	
	Tupi	Acfaon WS	SP	1		1,200		500	10
		Acmonan	SP	1					123
Bolomala		SP	1					30	
Bunao		SP	1					44	
Cebuano WS		SP	1		1,500		650	15	
Kablon		SP	1					40	
Linan WS		SP	1		2,500		1,250	15	
Lunen		SP	1					8	
Miasong		SP	1					16	
Tubeng		SP	1					20	
Municipal Total	SP	10		5,200		2,400	321		
Provincial Total			46	15.0	108,310	52	88.0	1,272	

Note: 1. Type of Water Source; *DW* - Deep Well, *DgW* - Dug Well, *Surf* - Surface Water (River), *SP* - Spring

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet 2 of 6

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Number of Barangay Served			Number of Household Served			Number of Population Served			
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	
Banga Lake Sebu	El Nonok		1	1		168	168		1,008	1,008	
	Klubi WS		1	1		132	132		792	792	
	Lamcade WS		1	1		132	132		792	792	
	Lamfugon WS		1	1		40	40		240	240	
	Lake Lahit WS		1	1		75	75		450	450	
	Lamdagal WS		1	1							
	Lamahak WS		1	1		65	65		390	390	
	Luhid WS		1	1		125	125		750	750	
	Ned WS		1	1		80	80		480	480	
	Sitio Dawang WS		1	1		50	50		350	350	
	Takunel WS		1	1		102	102		612	612	
	Talisay WS		1	1		70	70		420	420	
	Upper Maculan WS		1	1		63	63		378	378	
	Municipal Total		12	12		934	934		5,654	5,654	
	Norala	Puti RWSA		1	1		75	75		450	450
	Polomolek	Benteng RWSA		1	1		30	30		150	150
		Crossing Paikan RWSA		1	1		90	90		525	525
Kinilis RWSA			1	1		42	42		215	215	
Klinan RWSA			1	1		180	180		1,080	1,080	
Lamcahaf RWSA			1	1		32	32		192	192	
Landan RWSA			1	1		102	102		612	612	
Maligo RWSA			1	1		57	57		285	285	
Silway 7 RWSA			1	1		180	180		970	970	
Sumbakil RWSA			1	1		31	31		155	155	
Municipal Total			9	9		744	744		4,184	4,184	

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet 2 of 6

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Number of Barangay Served			Number of Household Served			Number of Population Served		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Santo Niño	Manual Roxas RWSA		1	1		50	50		300	300
	Panay RWSA		1	1		50	50		300	300
Surallah	Municipal Total		2	2		100	100		600	600
	Buenavista RWSA		1	1		75	75		450	450
	Canahay BSWA		1	1		100	100		600	600
	Colongulo WS		1	1		125	125		750	750
	Duengas WS		1	1		35	35		210	210
	Lamian		1	1		70	70		420	420
	Lamsugod BSWA		1	1		100	100		600	600
	Larnual		1	1		20	20		120	120
	Little Baguio WS		1	1		175	175		1,050	1,050
	Moloy WS		1	1		40	40		240	240
	Tube-ala RWSA		1	1		60	60		360	360
	Upper Sepaka WS		1	1		30	30		180	180
	Veteran WS		1	1		125	125		750	750
	Municipal Total		12	12	12	955	955		5,730	5,730
Tampakan	Albagan RWSA		1	1		135	135		810	810
	Danlag RWSA		1	1		60	60		360	360
	Kipalbig RWSA		1	1		85	85		510	510
	Lambayong RWSA		1	1		75	75		450	450
	Lampitak RWSA		1	1		150	150		900	900
	Libery RWSA		1	1		60	60		360	360
	Palo RWSA		1	1		35	35		210	210
	Pulabato RWSA		1	1		25	25		150	150
	San Isidro RWSA		1	1		125	125		750	750
	Tablu RWSA		1	1		90	90		540	540
	Municipal Total		10	10	10	840	840		5,040	5,040

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems

Sheet 2 of 6

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Number of Barangay Served			Number of Household Served			Number of Population Served		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Tantangan	Bukay Pait WS		1	1		100	100		500	500
	Dumadalig WS		1	1		60	60		480	480
	Lebas WS		1	1		40	40		280	280
	Maibu WS		1	1		60	60		480	480
	Municipal Total		4	4		260	260		1,740	1,740
T'boli	Basag		1	1		330	330		1,978	1,978
	Datal-dlanag				412	108	520	2,060	540	2,600
	Kematu		1	1		383	383		1,868	1,868
	Lacunon		1	1		90	90		540	540
	Lemsolon WS		1	1		50	50		300	300
	Maan		1	1		93	93		553	553
	Sinolon		1	1		93	93		563	563
	Municipal Total		6	6	412	1,147	1,559	2,060	6,342	8,402
Tupi	Acfaon WS		1	1		50	50		300	300
	Acmonan		1	1		476	476		2,520	2,520
	Bololmala		1	1		95	95		515	515
	Bunao		1	1		174	174		905	905
	Cebuano WS		1	1		75	75		450	450
	Kablon		1	1		324	324		1,688	1,688
	Linan WS		1	1		15	15		950	950
	Lunen		1	1		66	66		390	390
	Miasong		1	1		170	170		1,010	1,010
	Tubeng		1	1		290	290		1,280	1,280
	Municipal Total		8	8		1,275	1,275		7,718	7,718
	Provincial Total		67	67	412	6,958	7,370	2,060	40,756	42,816

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
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Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Service Conditions During Dry Season												
		Supply (Hrs/day)	Dirty Water ¹	Taste or Smell ²	Power Failure	Pump Breakdown	Burst Pipe	Others	Supply Water Pressure (% of total)					
Banga Lake Sebu	El Nonok		O	G										
	Klubi WS		OM	G										
	Lamcade WS		OM	G										
	Lamfugon WS		O	G										
	Lake Lahit WS		OM	G										
	Lamdagal WS		OM	G										
	Lamlahak WS		O	G										
	Luhid WS		O	G										
	Ned WS		O	G										
	Sitio Dawang WS		O	G										
	Takunel WS		O	G										
	Talisay WS		O	G										
	Upper Maculan WS		O	G										
	Puti RWSA		O	G										
Polomolok	Bentung RWSA		O	G	4		2							
	Crossing Palkan RWSA		O	G										
	Kinilis RWSA		O	G										
	Klunan RWSA		O	G	4		1							
	Lamcalhaf RWSA		O	G	4		1							
	Landan RWSA		O	G										
	Maligo RWSA		O	G										
	Silway 7 RWSA		O	G	4		1							
	Sumbakil RWSA		O	G										
	Manual Roxas RWSA		O	G										
Santo Niño		O	G											
	Panay RWSA		O	G										

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
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Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Service Conditions During Dry Season										
		Supply (Hrs/day)	Dirty Water ¹	Taste or Smell ²	Power Failure	Supply Interruption (number/month)			Supply Water Pressure (% of total)			
						Pump Breakdown	Burst Pipe	Others	Adequate	Inadequate		
Surallah	Buenvista RWSA	3	E	G							70	30
	Canahay BSWA		O	G								
	Colongulo WS		O	G								
	Duengas WS		O	G								
	Lamian		O	G	2	1					70	30
	Lamsugod BSWA		O	G	3		1					
	Lamual	24	O	G								
	Little Baguio WS		O	G								
	Moloy WS		O	G								
	Tubi-ala RWSA	2	E	G							10	90
	Upper Sepaka WS	24	O	G							60	40
	Veteran WS	4	O	G		2	1				50	50
	Albagan RWSA		O	G								
	Danlag RWSA		O	G								
Kipalbig RWSA		O	G									
Lambayong RWSA		O	G									
Lampitak RWSA		O	G									
Libery RWSA		O	O									
Palo RWSA		O	G									
Pulabato RWSA		O	G									
San Isidro RWSA		O	G									
Tablu RWSA		O	G									
Bukay Pait WS		OM	G									
Dumadalig WS		O	G									
Lebas WS		O	G									
Maibu WS		O	G									
Tampakan												
Tantangan												

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
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Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Service Conditions During Dry Season											
		Supply (Hrs/day)	Dirty Water ¹	Taste or Smell ²	Supply Interruption (number/month)			Supply Water Pressure (% of total)					
					Power Failure	Pump Breakdown	Burst Pipe	Others	Adequate	Inadequate			
T'boli	Basag		O	G									
	Datal-dlanag		O	G									
	Kematu		O	G									
	Lacunon		O	G									
	Lemsnolon WS		O	G									
	Maan		O	G									
	Sinolon		O	G									
	Acfaon WS		O	G									
	Acmonan		O	G									
	Bololmala		O	G									
Tupi	Bunao		O	G									
	Cebuano WS		O	G									
	Kablon		O	G									
	Linan WS		O	G									
	Lunen		O	G									
	Miasong		O	G									
	Tubeng		O	G									

Note: 1. Dirty Water: E - Everyday, OW - Once a week, OM - Once a month, O - Occasional.
2. Taste or Smell: G - Good taste, S - Salty, W - Wood taste, M - Metallic taste, O - Others.

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet 4 of 6

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Number of Staff					Repair Work		
		Technical Staff	Administrative Staff	Collector	Total Number of Staff	Local Trademan	MEO/CEO	DEO	Others
Banga Lake Sebu	El Nonok								PEO
	Klubi WS								PEO
	Lamcade WS								PEO
	Lamfugon WS								PEO
	Lake Lahit WS								PEO
	Lamdalag WS								PEO
	Lamlahak WS								PEO
	Luhid WS								PEO
	Ned WS								PEO
	Sitio Dawang WS								PEO
	Takunel WS								PEO
	Talisay WS								PEO
	Upper Maculan WS								PEO
	Puti RWSA								PEO
Polomolok	Benteng RWSA								PEO
	Crossing Paikan RWSA								PEO
	Kinilis RWSA					✓			PEO
	Klinan RWSA			2	2	✓			PEO
	Lamcaliaf RWSA			1	1	✓			PEO
	Landan RWSA					✓			PEO
	Maliho RWSA								PEO
	Silway 7 RWSA			2	2	✓			PEO
	Sumbakil RWSA					✓			PEO
	Manual Roxas RWSA								PEO
Santo Niño	Panay RWSA								PEO

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
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Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Technical Staff	Administrative Staff	Collector	Total Number of Staff	Number of Staff				
						Local Trademan	MEO/CEO	DEO	Others	
Surallah	Buenavista RWSA		5	1	6			✓	PEO	
	Canahay BSWA					✓			PEO	
	Colongulo WS	1	4	1	6				PEO	
	Duengas WS			1	1			✓		
	Lamian								PEO	
	Lamsugod BSWA								PEO	
	Lamual		7	1	8				WWS	
	Little Baguio WS						✓		PEO	
	Moloy WS								PEO	
	Tubi-ala RWSA		5	1	6				PEO	
	Upper Sepaka WS						✓		PEO	
	Veteran WS		1	7	2	10	✓		PEO	
	Tampakan	Albagan RWSA								PEO
		Danlag RWSA								PEO
Kipalbig RWSA									PEO	
Lambayong RWSA									PEO	
Lampitak RWSA									PEO	
Libery RWSA									PEO	
Palo RWSA									PEO	
Pulabato RWSA									PEO	
San Isidro RWSA									PEO	
Tablu RWSA									PEO	
Tantangan	Bukay Pait WS									
	Dumadaling WS									
	Lebas W'S									
	Maibu WS									

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
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Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Technical Staff	Administrative Staff	Collector	Total Number of Staff	Number of Staff			
						Local Trademan	MEO/CEO	DEO	Others
T'boli	Basag								PEO
	Datal-dlanag								PEO
	Kematu								PEO
	Lacunon					✓			PEO
	Lemsnolon WS								PEO
	Maan								
	Sinolon								
	Acfaon WS					✓			PEO
	Acmonan			1	1		✓		PEO
	Bololmala			1	1		✓		PEO
Tupi	Bunao			1	1				PEO
	Cebuano WS								PEO
	Kablou			1	1		✓		PEO
	Linan WS								PEO
	Lunen								PEO
	Miasong								PEO
	Tubeng								PEO

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet 5 of 6

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Expenditures						Tariff				Average Collection Efficiency (%)		
		Annual	Wages	Fuel, Chem. Mat'l.	Transport	Repairs	Loan Repayment	Other	Consumer Payment (Year)	Cost per Pail	Cost per Cu. Meter		Cost/HH/Year	Other
		(P '000.00 / year)						(Pesos)						
Tampakan	Albagan RWSA													
	Danlag RWSA													
	Kipalbig RWSA													
	Lambayong RWSA													
	Lampitak RWSA													
	Libery RWSA													
	Palo RWSA													
	Pulabato RWSA													
	San Isidro RWSA													
	Tablu RWSA													
Tantangan	Bukay Pait WS													
	Dumadalig WS													
	Lebas WS													
	Maibu WS													
	Basag													
	Datal-dlanag											60		
	Kernati													
	Lacunon													
	Lemsnolon WS											60		
	Maan													
Tupi	Sinolon													
	Acfaon WS													
	Amonan											60		
	Bolomala											120		
	Bunao													
	Cebuano WS													
	Kablou													
	Linan WS													
	Lunen													
	Miasong													
Tubeng														

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet 6 of 6

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Billings				Revenues							
		Annual Billing (Number)	Public Faucet Consumers	House Connection Consumers	Expected Subsidies	Others	Annual Income (P '000.00 / year)	Payment by Public Faucet Consumers	Payment by House Connection Consumer	Subsidies	Other		
Banga Lake Sebu	El Norok												
	Klubi WS												
	Lamcade WS												
	Lamfugon WS												
	Lake Lahit WS												
	Lamdalag WS												
	Lamlahak WS												
	Luhid WS												
	Ned WS												
	Sitio Dawang WS												
	Takuncil WS												
	Tailsay WS												
	Upper Maculan WS												
	Puti RWSA												
Norala Polomolok	Bentung RWSA												
	Crossing Paikan RWSA												
	Kimilis RWSA												
	Klinan RWSA												
	Lamcaliaf RWSA												
	Landan RWSA												
	Maligo RWSA												
	Silway 7 RWSA												
	Sumbakil RWSA												
	Manual Roxas RWSA												
Santo Niño	Panay RWSA												

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet 6 of 6

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Billings					Revenues					
		Annual Billing (Number)	Public Faucet Consumers	House Connection Consumers	Expected Subsidies	Others	Annual Income	Payment by Public Faucet Consumers	Payment by House Connection Consumer	Subsidies	Other	
Surallah	Buenvista RWSA											
	Canahay BSWA											
	Colongulo WS											
	Diengas WS											
	Lamian											
	Lamsugod BSWA											
	Lamual											
	Little Baguio WS											
	Moloy WS											
	Tubi-ala RWSA											
	Upper Sepaka WS											
	Veteran WS											
	Albagan RWSA											
	Danlag RWSA											
	Kipalbig RWSA											
Lambayong RWSA												
Lampitak RWSA												
Libery RWSA												
Palo RWSA												
Pulabato RWSA												
San Isidro RWSA												
Tablu RWSA												
Tampakan												

Table 4.1.2 Details on Existing Level II Systems
Sheet 6 of 6

Municipality	Name of Operating Body	Billings				Revenues					
		Annual Billing (Number)	Public Faucet Consumers	House Connection Consumers	Expected Subsidies	Others	Annual Income (P '000.00 / year)	Payment by Public Faucet Consumers	Payment by House Connection Consumer	Subsidies	Other
Tantangan	Bukay Pait WS										
	Dumadalaig WS										
	Lebas WS										
	Maibu WS										
T'boli	Basag										
	Datal-dianag										
	Kematu										
	Lacuron										
	Lemsnolon WS										
	Maan										
	Sinolon										
	Acfaon WS										
	Acmonan										
	Bolomala										
Tupi	Bunao										
	Cebuano WS										
	Kablon										
	Linan WS										
	Lunen										
	Miasong										
	Tubeng										

4.1.5 Level I Facilities

Safe and Unsafe Classification of Level I Facilities

According to the definition of DOH, protected deep well, protected shallow well, covered/improved dug well and developed spring are classified as safe sources, while unprotected shallow well, open dug well, undeveloped spring and rain water collector are classified as unsafe sources.

In the 1990 population census data on "Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and City/Municipality", it was shown that 47% of the households depended on shallow well, dug well, undeveloped spring, lake, river and rain water collector and others. This figure was considered as the upper limit of doubtful sources in terms of underserved/unserved, if all shallow wells were regarded as doubtful.

On the other hand, the PHO has been conducting water quality analysis of samples collected at public and private Level I wells and classified into safe and unsafe sources/facilities. Table 4.3.1 presents the results of water quality analysis on existing shallow wells (as a provincial total) from January to December 1997. The break down on unsafe sources by municipality is not available.

Table 4.1.3 Percentage of Unsafe Water Sources Based on the Survey by PHO

No. of Level I Shallow Wells Sampled	No. of Unsafe Sources/Facilities	Percentage of Unsafe Sources
232	144	62%

The results of the bacteriological examination indicate that about 60 % of the shallow wells are under the classification of unsafe source in the province. With regard to the high percentage of unsafe sources, the following conditions exist.

- The number of samples collected was limited and water sampling by PHO is usually conducted only when problems on water quality and/or high incidence of water related diseases have occurred.
- There are some cases that examination at the same Level I sources/facilities was conducted until its safety was confirmed.
- The sources such as dug wells being defined as unsafe source by DOH may have been included in the above examination results.

Considering the above conditions, the unsafe percentage derived from the examination by PHO may be overestimated.

As a reference information, the experiences from the study for 1st batch provinces in Mindanao area showed that around 20-50 % was considered as unsafe sources as shown below.

Surigao del Norte	Agusan del Norte	Agusan del Sur	Davao Oriental	Davao del Sur
20%	50%	23%	40%	46%

Considering the above experiences, the maximum percentage of 50% in 1st batch study may be adopted as the unsafe percentage to the whole province in the classification of shallow wells. While, those sources other than shallow wells are processed as classified in the questionnaire. Table 4.1.4 presents the number of Level I facilities by safe and unsafe classification.

Public and Private Level I Facilities for Rural Water Supply

Table 4.1.4 (b) presents the number and proportion of Level I facilities by public and private sources for rural water supply in the province. Public and private facilities share 3.4% and 96.6% of the total number of Level I facility, respectively. Developed springs occupy 5.1% of the total number of public facilities.

Table 4.1.4 (b) Public and Private Level I Facilities for Rural Water Supply

Facility	Public Source		Private Source		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
Deep Well	280	36.1	496	63.9	776
Shallow Well	546	2.3	23,284	97.7	23,830
Developed Spring	44	100.0	0	0	44
Others	0	0	859	100.0	859
Total	870	3.4	24,639	96.6	25,509

4.1.6 Water Supply Service Coverage

Estimation of Service Coverage in Terms of Safe, Unsafe and Unserved Classification

Through review of the number of water supply systems/facilities and the number of households that were derived from the questionnaire, it was found out that a great number of unserved population would be accounted as a balance between the total population and the population with any levels of services (including unsafe facilities) by applying the service level standard for Level I and II. To come up with more realistic service coverage, the unserved population in 1997 was referred to using the profile in the 1990 population census

Table 4.1.4. Number of Level 1 Facilities by Safe and Unsafe Classification

Municipality	Area	Safe Sources										Unsafe Source										Grand Total
		Public					Private					Public					Private					
		Deep Well	Shallow Well	Covered/ Improved Dug Well	Developed Spring	Sub-total	Deep Well	Shallow Well	Covered/ Improved Dug Well	Sub-total	Total	Shallow Well	Open Dug Well	Undeveloped Spring	Rain Water Collection	Sub-total	Shallow Well	Open Dug Well	Rain Water Collector	Sub-total	Total	
Bangsa	Urban	5				5	10	261	773	1,044	1,049						261	1		262	1,311	
	Rural							2,503	2,503	2,503						2,503	6		2,509	5,012		
	Total	5				5	10	2,764	773	3,537	3,552					2,764	7		2,771	6,323		
Koronadal (Capital)	Urban	2				2	11	2,740	2,751	2,751						2,740			2,740	5,492		
	Rural	55	58			113	449	4,302	45	4,796	4,908	58			58	4,302			4,359	9,267		
	Total	57	58			115	460	7,041	45	7,546	7,661	58			58	7,041			7,041	14,759		
Lake Sebu	Urban	1	6			7		1	8	8						6	1		7	14		
	Rural	4	11			15		14	67	81	105	11			11	14	8		22	32		
	Total	5	16			20		28	174	89	113	16			16	28	8		36	46		
Norala	Urban	2	15			17	24	6	638	638						638			638	1,275		
	Rural	2	15			17	24	6	1,552	1,608	1,632	15			15	1,552			1,567	3,198		
	Total	4	30			34	48	12	3,190	3,246	3,264	30			30	3,104			3,137	6,396		
Polemolo	Urban	3	15			18	13	10	88	98	110	8			8	88			96	205		
	Rural	25	38			63	28	148	176	238	38			38	148			186	423			
	Total	30	45			75	38	235	273	348	45			45	235			280	628			
Santo Niño	Urban	30	24			54		212	212	266	24			24	212			212	501			
	Rural	30	24			54	11	307	278	322	24			24	267			291	622			
	Total	60	48			108	11	519	556	588	48			48	479			483	1,123			
Surallah	Urban	92	68			160		1,496	33	1,540	1,701	68			68	1,496			1,516	3,285		
	Rural	92	68			160	11	2,594	33	2,638	2,801	71			71	2,594			2,614	5,485		
	Total	184	136			320	11	4,090	66	4,156	4,502	139			139	4,090			4,118	8,770		
Tampakan	Urban	10				10		175	185	185					175			175	360			
	Rural	36				36		113	509	622	609				113			135	802			
	Total	46				46		288	509	797	854				288			310	1,162			
Tantangang	Urban	2	8			10		279	289	289	8			8	279			279	575			
	Rural	15	61			76	2	1,000	12	1,014	1,091	61			61	1,000			1,007	2,160		
	Total	17	69			86	2	1,279	12	1,291	1,381	69			69	1,279			1,286	2,735		
T'Boi	Urban	1				1													3	4		
	Rural	4				4													79	83		
	Total	5				5													82	87		
Tupi	Urban	24				24		288	288	312					288			288	600			
	Rural	17				17		304	304	325					304			305	630			
	Total	41				41		592	592	637					592			593	1,230			
Provincial Total	Urban	49	23			72	42	5,621	773	6,436	6,509	23			23	5,621			5,625	12,157		
	Rural	280	273			553	496	11,642	716	12,854	13,450	273			273	11,642			11,785	25,507		
	Total	329	296			625	538	17,263	1,489	19,290	19,959	296			296	17,263			17,410	37,664		

data on "Households by Main Source of Drinking Water and City/Municipality" prepared by NSO. The rest of the population, those who are not served by Level III and/or Level II systems were considered to be covered by shared or own use of Level I facilities. The calculation procedure is as follows:

- Service percentage/population of Level III and Level II systems was estimated based on the questionnaire survey results.
- Percentages of unserved population (using undeveloped spring, lake water, river water, peddler, etc.) of respective municipality by urban and rural area that were reported in the 1990 population census were discounted to half of their percentages, since these figures were estimated based on a 10% sample. Also, the situation at that time seems to have improved.
- Population covered by Level I facilities was calculated as the balance between the total population and the population served by Level III & II and the unserved population.
- Level I population coverage was estimated with the assumption that 50% of the private facilities were shared by neighbors.

Under the above conditions, the unserved population and the population covered by Level I facilities are presented in Table 4.1.5. Table 4.1.6 (a and b) presents the overall population covered by Level I facilities and the number of households.

The number of households per shared public/private facility in most of the municipality ranges from 2 to 10 households both in urban and rural areas. Compared with the service level standard of Level I public facility (15 households/facility), these figures are considered favorable. Conversely, those in Lake Sebu and T'Boli are quite large. This reason seems to arise from the difficulty in the construction of wells due to low ground water availability.

Percentage of Population Covered by Level I Public Facility for Rural Water Supply

Grasping the current percentage of population covered by public facilities would be a useful information in considering as to what extent the additional population to be covered by public facilities in the future plan. This takes into account that the major facilities would be Level I especially for rural water supply in the future.

Population covered by public facilities is calculated as a balance between total population served by Level I facilities and population covered by private facilities. Thus, it is estimated at 11,200 persons or 7% of the total population is covered by public Level I facilities based on the figures shown in Tables 4.1.6 (a) and 4.1.6 (b).

Table 4.1.5 Estimation of Unserved Population by Municipality

Municipality	Area	Population and Household (1997)		Served Population			Unserved Population			Population Covered by Level I Facilities		
		Number	HH Size	Level III	Level II	Total	Unserved Percentage (1995)		Unserved Population 1997			
							Total No. of HHs	No. of Unserved HHs			%	
Banga	Urban	12,926	4.98			1,008	1,008	2,498	498	20	2,574	10,352
	Rural	56,274	5.15			1,008	1,008	10,510	1,922	18	10,291	44,975
	Total	69,200	5.12			1,008	1,008	13,003	2,420	19	12,871	55,327
Koronadal (Capital)	Urban	64,071	4.77	2,930	500	3,700	4,200	11,006	1,879	17	9,841	43,602
	Rural	57,643	5.09	6,630	500	7,130	24,056	2,366	10	11,969	102,354	
	Total	121,714	4.91				1,479	690	47	3,898	4,464	
Lake Sebu	Urban	8,362	4.98			5,654	5,654	8,104	2,665	33	15,010	24,990
	Rural	45,654	4.97			5,654	5,654	9,583	3,354	35	18,905	29,453
	Total	54,016	4.97			11,105	11,105	4,948	14	0	73	15,406
Norala	Urban	26,584	5.17	11,105	450	450	450	2,600	51	2	288	13,957
	Rural	14,695	5.43	11,105	450	11,555	7,548	65	1		353	29,363
	Total	41,279	5.26	28,993	450	28,993	10,039	738	7		3,751	18,284
Polomolok	Urban	51,028	4.96	13,987	5,184	19,171	9,024	2,848	32	15,055	13,477	
	Rural	47,703	5.15	42,980	5,184	48,164	19,063	3,586	19	18,573	31,761	
	Total	98,731	5.05				2,768	2	0	11	14,883	
Santo Niño	Urban	14,894	5.27	600	600	600	3,320	8	0	40	17,268	
	Rural	17,908	5.28	600	600	600	6,088	10	0	51	32,151	
	Total	32,802	5.27	2,436	2,436	2,436	4,543	250	6	1,333	20,460	
Surallah	Urban	24,229	5.09	2,271	5,944	8,215	7,645	965	13	5,075	26,919	
	Rural	40,209	5.02	4,707	5,944	10,651	12,188	1,215	10	6,424	47,378	
	Total	64,438	5.05				1,768	261	15	1,472	8,500	
Tampakan	Urban	9,972	5.44	5,040	5,040	5,040	3,646	1,007	28	5,337	8,945	
	Rural	19,322	5.11	5,040	5,040	5,040	5,414	1,268	23	6,861	17,445	
	Total	29,294	5.22				1,673	120	7	658	8,512	
Tantangan	Urban	9,170	5.22	1,740	1,740	1,740	3,917	463	12	2,642	17,969	
	Rural	22,351	5.44	1,740	1,740	1,740	5,590	583	10	3,287	26,481	
	Total	31,521	5.37	2,060	2,060	2,060	2,254	774	34	4,771	7,063	
T'boli	Urban	13,894	5.04	2,165	7,074	9,239	8,483	2,989	35	18,468	24,715	
	Rural	52,422	5.05	2,165	9,134	11,299	10,737	3,763	35	23,239	31,778	
	Total	66,316	5.05	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,954	504	26	2,583	5,682	
Tupi	Urban	10,015	4.99	2,000	10,808	12,808	7,069	1,946	28	10,424	14,635	
	Rural	37,867	5.22	3,750	10,808	14,558	9,023	2,450	27	13,001	20,317	
	Total	47,882	5.17	47,214	20,600	49,274	46,974	4,336	9	23,513	172,358	
Provincial Total	Urban	245,145	4.99	24,123	44,002	68,125	75,324	16,742	22	92,473	251,450	
	Rural	412,048	5.13	71,337	46,062	117,399	122,298	21,078	17	115,986	423,808	
	Total	657,193	5.08									

Table 4.1.6 (a) Estimation of Population Covered by Safe and Unsafe Source by Municipality

Municipality	Area	Pop. Covered by Level I Facilities	Number of Facilities						Coverage of Own Use					
			Public Facilities			Private Facilities			Number of Private Facilities			(1) Population Covered		
			Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total
Banga	Urban	10,352	5	1,044	262	1,306	522	131	653	2,600	652	3,252		
	Rural	44,975		2,503	2,509	5,012	1,252	1,255	2,506	6,247	12,480			
	Total	55,327	5	3,547	2,771	6,318	1,774	1,386	3,159	8,832	15,732			
Koronadal (Capital)	Urban	58,752	2	2,751	2,740	5,490	1,375	1,370	2,745	6,560	13,094			
	Rural	43,602	113	4,796	4,302	9,097	2,398	2,151	4,549	11,437	21,696			
	Total	102,354	115	7,546	7,041	14,587	3,773	3,521	7,294	17,997	34,790			
Lake Sebu	Urban	4,464	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	5			
	Rural	24,990	25	81	22	102	40	11	51	200	254			
	Total	29,453	31	82	23	104	41	11	52	203	259			
Norala	Urban	15,406		638	638	1,275	319	319	638	1,648	3,296			
	Rural	13,957	24	1,608	1,552	3,159	804	776	1,580	4,155	8,166			
	Total	29,363	24	2,245	2,189	4,434	1,123	1,095	2,217	5,803	11,462			
Polomolok	Urban	18,284	13	98	88	185	49	44	93	242	459			
	Rural	13,477	63	176	148	323	88	74	162	435	801			
	Total	31,761	75	273	235	508	137	118	254	677	1,260			
Santo Niño	Urban	14,883		66	55	121	33	28	61	174	319			
	Rural	17,268	54	212	212	424	106	106	212	559	1,117			
	Total	32,151	54	278	267	545	139	134	273	733	1,436			
Surallah	Urban	20,460	3	1,098	1,098	2,195	549	549	1,098	2,793	5,586			
	Rural	26,919	161	1,540	1,516	3,056	770	758	1,528	3,919	7,778			
	Total	47,378	164	2,638	2,614	5,251	1,319	1,307	2,626	6,712	13,364			
Tampakan	Urban	8,500	10	175	175	350	88	88	175	476	952			
	Rural	8,945	47	622	135	756	311	67	378	1,690	2,056			
	Total	17,445	57	797	310	1,106	398	155	553	2,166	3,008			
Tantangan	Urban	8,512	10	279	279	558	140	140	279	728	1,456			
	Rural	17,969	79	1,014	1,007	2,021	507	504	1,011	2,647	5,275			
	Total	26,481	88	1,293	1,286	2,579	647	643	1,290	3,375	6,731			
T'Boli	Urban	7,063	1		3	3	2	2	4	8	8			
	Rural	24,715	12		79	79		40	40	199	199			
	Total	31,778	13		82	82		41	41	207	207			
Tupi	Urban	5,682	24	288	288	576	144	144	288	719	1,437			
	Rural	14,635	21	304	305	609	152	153	305	758	1,519			
	Total	20,317	45	592	593	1,185	296	297	593	1,477	2,957			
Provincial Total	Urban	172,358	73	6,436	5,625	12,061	3,218	2,813	6,031	15,942	29,863			
	Rural	251,450	597	12,854	11,785	24,638	6,427	5,892	12,319	32,034	61,342			
	Total	423,808	670	19,290	17,410	36,699	9,645	8,705	18,350	47,976	91,205			

Table 4.1.6 (b) Estimation of Population Covered by Safe and Unsafe Source by Municipality

Municipality	Area	Coverage of Shared Well										Level I Coverage (1) + (2)					
		(2) Population Covered by Private and Public			Number of Households			No. of HHs per Shared Facility	Safe		Unsafe		Total				
		Safe	Unsafe	Total	Safe	Unsafe	Total		Pop.	%	Pop.	%	Pop.	%			
Banga	Urban	7,100		7,100	1,426		1,426	2	9,699	75	652	5	10,352	80			
	Rural	22,461	10,035	32,495	4,361	1,948	6,310	3	28,693	51	16,282	29	44,975	80			
	Total	29,560	10,035	39,595	5,787	1,948	7,735	2	38,392	55	16,934	24	55,327	80			
Koronadal (Capital)	Urban	29,456	16,202	45,659	6,175	3,397	9,572	3	36,016	56	22,736	35	58,752	92			
	Rural	21,906		21,906	4,304		4,304	1	33,343	58	10,259	18	43,602	76			
	Total	51,362	16,202	67,564	10,479	3,397	13,876	2	69,359	57	32,995	27	102,354	84			
Lake Sebu	Urban	2,404	2,055	4,459	483	413	895	69	2,406	29	2,058	25	4,464	53			
	Rural	18,815	5,921	24,736	3,786	1,191	4,977	58	19,015	42	5,974	13	24,990	55			
	Total	21,218	7,976	29,194	4,268	1,604	5,872	59	21,421	40	8,032	15	29,453	55			
Norala	Urban	7,703	4,407	12,111	1,490	852	2,342	4	9,351	35	6,055	25	15,406	58			
	Rural	5,791		5,791	1,066		1,066	1	9,946	68	4,011	27	13,957	95			
	Total	13,494	4,407	17,901	2,556	852	3,409	2	19,297	47	10,066	24	29,363	71			
Polomolok	Urban	9,954	7,870	17,825	2,007	1,587	3,594	32	10,196	20	8,087	16	18,284	36			
	Rural	7,743	4,932	12,676	1,504	958	2,461	9	8,179	17	5,298	11	13,477	28			
	Total	17,698	12,803	30,501	3,511	2,545	6,055	16	18,375	19	13,386	14	31,761	32			
Santo Niño	Urban	8,118	6,446	14,564	1,540	1,233	2,764	46	8,292	56	6,591	44	14,883	100			
	Rural	9,530	6,620	16,150	1,805	1,254	3,059	11	10,089	56	7,179	40	17,268	96			
	Total	17,648	13,067	30,715	3,345	2,477	5,822	17	18,381	56	13,770	42	32,151	98			
Surallah	Urban	10,230	4,644	14,873	2,010	912	2,922	3	13,023	54	7,437	31	20,460	84			
	Rural	14,264	4,877	19,141	2,841	972	3,813	2	18,183	45	8,736	22	26,919	67			
	Total	24,493	9,521	34,014	4,851	1,884	6,735	2	31,206	48	16,172	25	47,378	74			
Tampakan	Urban	4,480	3,068	7,548	823	564	1,387	7	4,956	50	3,544	36	8,500	85			
	Rural	6,889		6,889	1,348		1,348	3	8,580	44	366	2	8,945	46			
	Total	11,369	3,068	14,437	2,172	564	2,736	4	13,535	46	3,910	13	17,445	60			
Tantangan	Urban	4,285	2,771	7,056	821	531	1,352	5	5,013	55	3,499	38	8,512	93			
	Rural	9,153	3,542	12,694	1,682	651	2,334	2	11,799	53	6,170	28	17,969	80			
	Total	13,437	6,313	19,750	2,503	1,182	3,685	3	16,812	53	9,669	31	26,481	84			
T'Boli	Urban	2,825	4,230	7,055	561	839	1,400	560	2,825	20	4,238	31	7,063	51			
	Rural	5,759	18,757	24,516	1,140	3,714	4,855	94	5,759	11	18,956	36	24,715	47			
	Total	8,584	22,987	31,571	1,701	4,554	6,255	116	8,584	13	23,194	35	31,778	48			
Tupi	Urban	3,059	1,185	4,245	613	238	851	3	3,778	38	1,904	19	5,682	57			
	Rural	7,778	5,337	13,115	1,490	1,022	2,513	8	8,537	23	6,098	16	14,635	39			
	Total	10,838	6,522	17,360	2,103	1,260	3,363	5	12,315	26	8,002	17	20,317	42			
Provincial Total	Urban	89,615	52,880	142,494	17,949	10,556	28,505	5	105,556	45	66,802	27	172,358	70			
	Rural	130,087	60,021	190,109	25,328	11,711	37,039	3	162,122	39	89,329	22	251,450	61			
	Total	219,702	112,901	332,603	43,277	22,267	65,543	3	267,678	41	156,131	24	423,808	64			

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

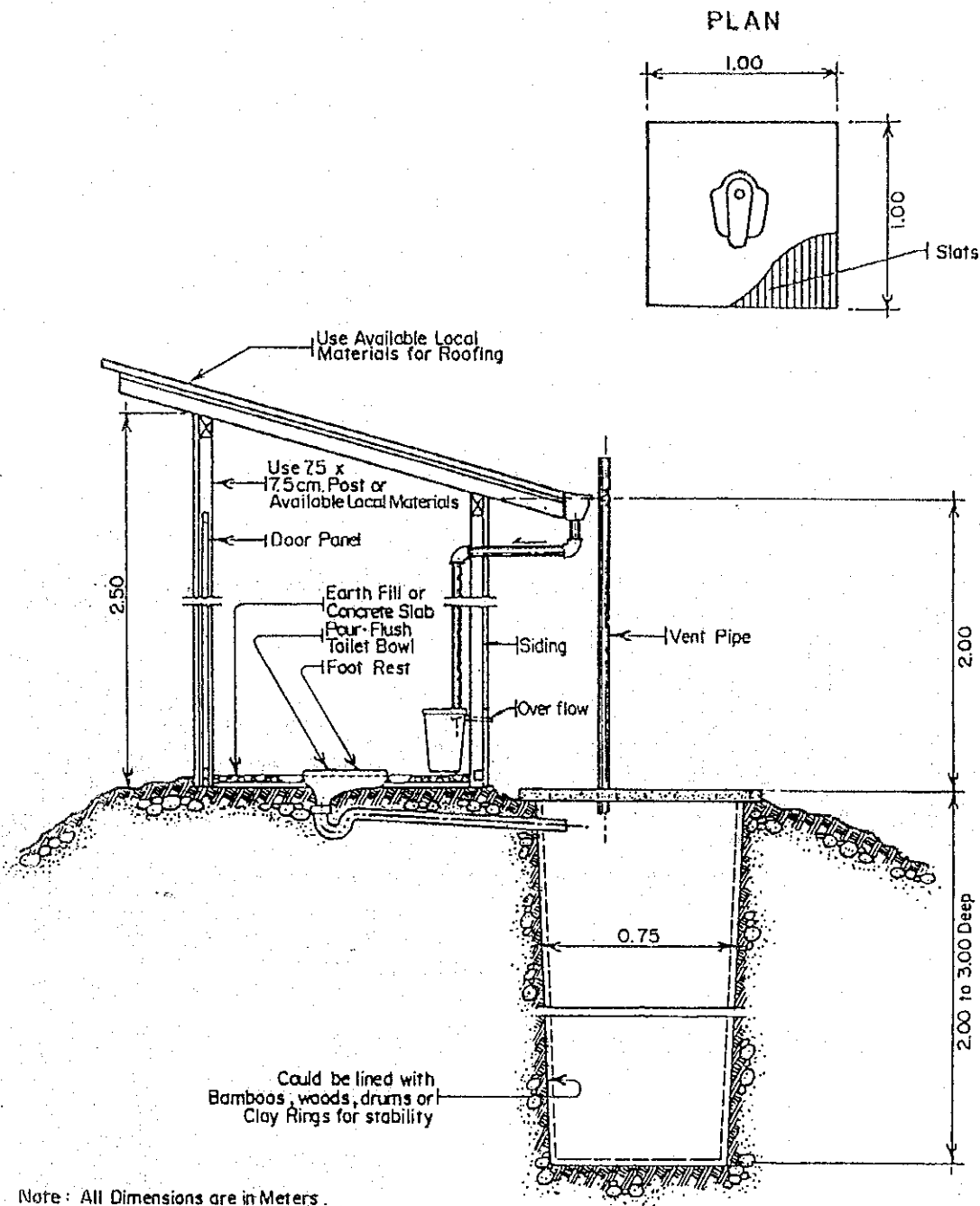
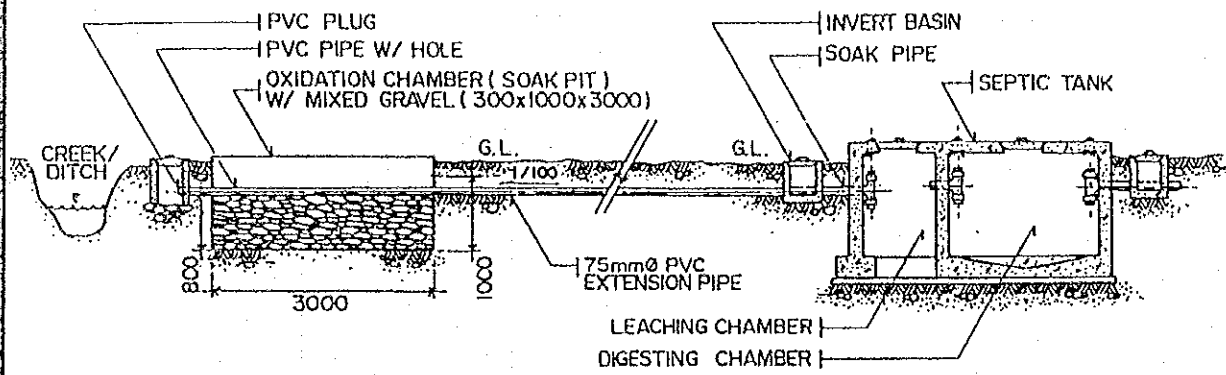
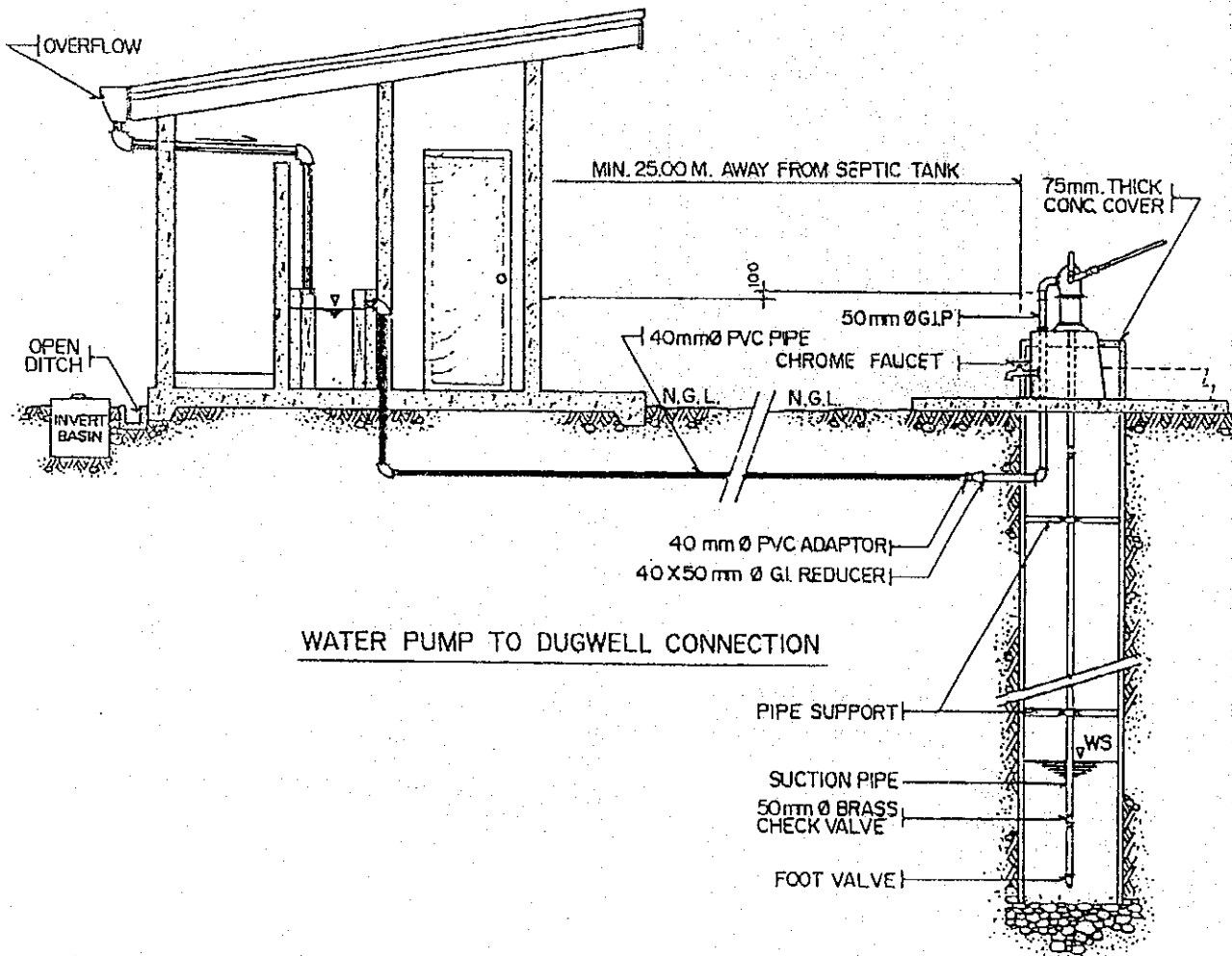


FIGURE 4.2.1
 STANDARD STRUCTURE OF PRIVATE TOILET FACILITY

SOURCE : DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



LAYOUT PLAN OF HIGH GROUND WATER SITE



WATER PUMP TO DUGWELL CONNECTION

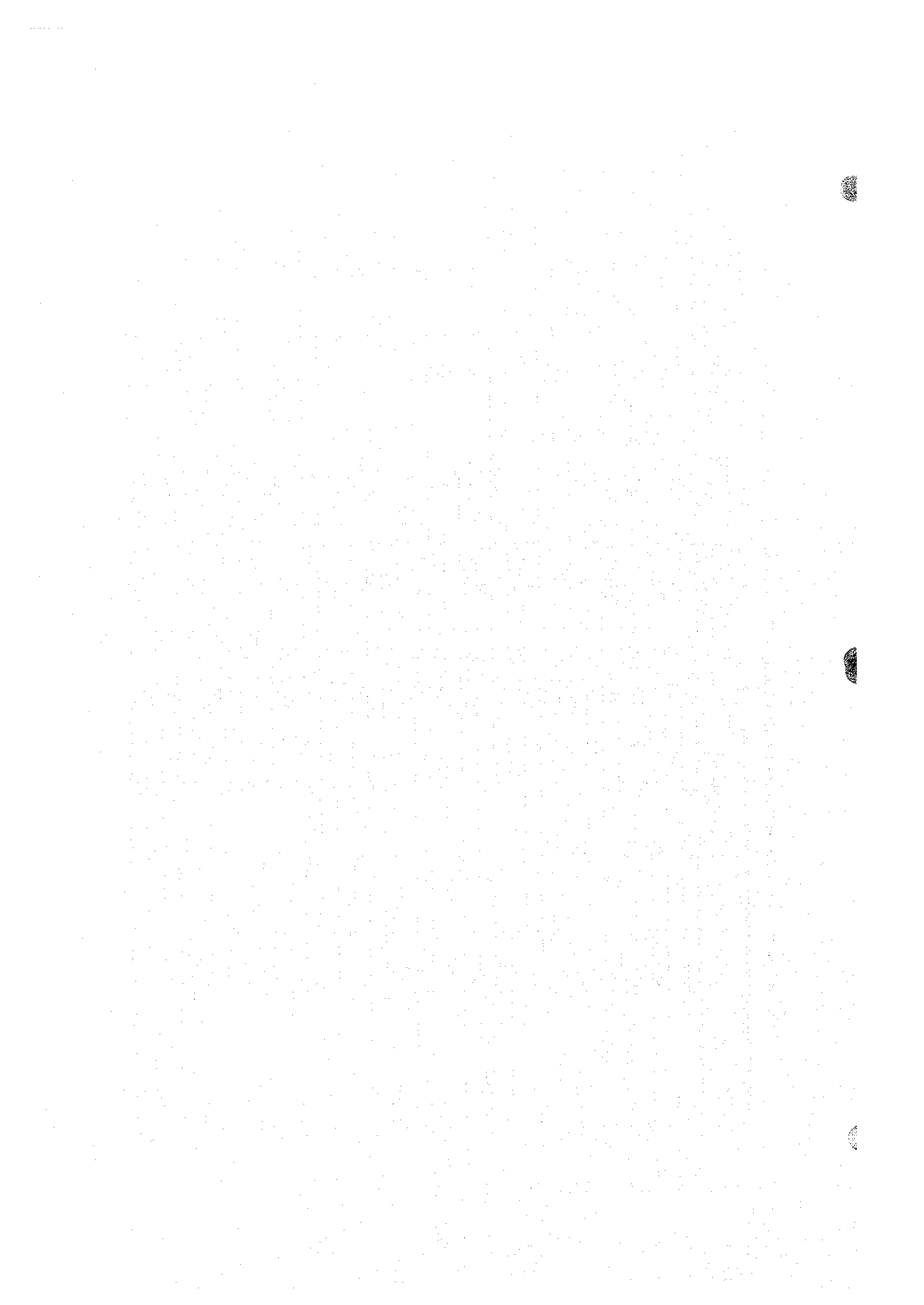
FIGURE 4.2.2
STANDARD STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL TOILET FACILITY

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

Municipalities	Area	No. of Households (1997)	Households Served by Sanitary Toilets						Total		Underserved/Unserviced HHs			
			Flush Toilet		Pour Flush		VIP/San. Pit Lat.		Number	%	Number	%		
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%						
Banga	Urban	2,596	33	1	2,265	87	178	7	2,476	95	39	2	81	3
	Rural	10,927	15	0	5,523	51	3,024	28	8,562	78	1,524	14	841	8
	Total	13,523	48	0	7,788	58	3,202	24	11,038	82	1,563	12	922	7
Koronadal (Capital)	Urban	13,432	247	2	8,486	63	576	4	9,309	69	1,528	11	2,595	19
	Rural	11,325	12	0	6,050	53	1,883	17	7,945	70	2,126	19	1,254	11
	Total	24,757	259	1	14,536	59	2,459	10	17,254	70	3,654	15	3,849	16
Lake Sebu	Urban	1,679	2	0	601	36	468	28	1,071	64	402	24	206	12
	Rural	9,186			1,017	11	1,970	21	2,987	33	2,916	32	3,283	36
	Total	10,865	2	0	1,618	15	2,438	22	4,058	37	3,318	31	3,489	32
Norala	Urban	5,142	20	0	2,898	56	1,072	21	3,990	78	998	19	154	3
	Rural	2,706	11	0	1,687	62	421	16	2,119	78	266	10	321	12
	Total	7,848	31	0	4,585	58	1,493	19	6,109	78	1,264	16	475	6
Polomolok	Urban	10,288	72	1	7,273	71	1,286	13	8,631	84	1,110	11	547	5
	Rural	9,263	42	0	4,768	51	1,540	17	6,350	69	1,831	20	1,082	12
	Total	19,551	114	1	12,041	62	2,826	14	14,981	77	2,941	15	1,629	8
Santo Niño	Urban	2,826	13	0	1,550	55	609	22	2,172	77	583	21	71	3
	Rural	3,392	6	0	2,085	61	451	13	2,542	75	575	17	275	8
	Total	6,218	19	0	3,635	58	1,060	17	4,714	76	1,158	19	346	6
Surallah	Urban	4,760	30	1	2,901	61	842	18	3,773	79	695	15	292	6
	Rural	8,010	12	0	4,480	56	1,464	18	5,956	74	1,231	15	823	10
	Total	12,770	42	0	7,381	58	2,306	18	9,729	76	1,926	15	1,115	9
Tampakan	Urban	1,833	3	0	1,037	57	287	16	1,327	72	351	19	155	8
	Rural	3,781	15	0	1,438	38	965	26	2,418	64	766	20	597	16
	Total	5,614	18	0	2,475	44	1,252	22	3,745	67	1,117	20	752	13
Tantangán	Urban	1,757	12	1	1,034	59	140	8	1,186	68	281	16	290	17
	Rural	4,109	7	0	1,754	43	984	24	2,745	67	829	20	535	13
	Total	5,866	19	0	2,788	48	1,124	19	3,931	67	1,110	19	825	14
T'boli	Urban	2,757	3	0	484	18	771	28	1,258	46	983	36	516	19
	Rural	10,381	9	0	1,485	14	2,444	24	3,938	38	2,398	23	4,045	39
	Total	13,138	12	0	1,969	15	3,215	24	5,196	40	3,381	26	4,561	35
Tupi	Urban	2,007	64	3	1,053	52	269	13	1,386	69	409	20	212	11
	Rural	7,254	28	0	3,066	42	2,019	28	5,113	70	1,304	18	837	12
	Total	9,261	92	1	4,119	44	2,288	25	6,499	70	1,713	18	1,049	11
Provincial Total	Urban	49,077	499	1	29,582	60	6,498	13	36,579	75	7,379	15	5,119	10
	Rural	80,334	157	0	33,353	42	17,165	21	50,675	63	15,766	20	13,893	17
	Total	129,411	656	1	62,935	49	23,663	18	87,254	67	23,145	18	19,012	15

Note: Zero indicates that value is less than one (1).



5. EXISTING SECTOR ARRANGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

5.5 Sector Agencies at the Local Level

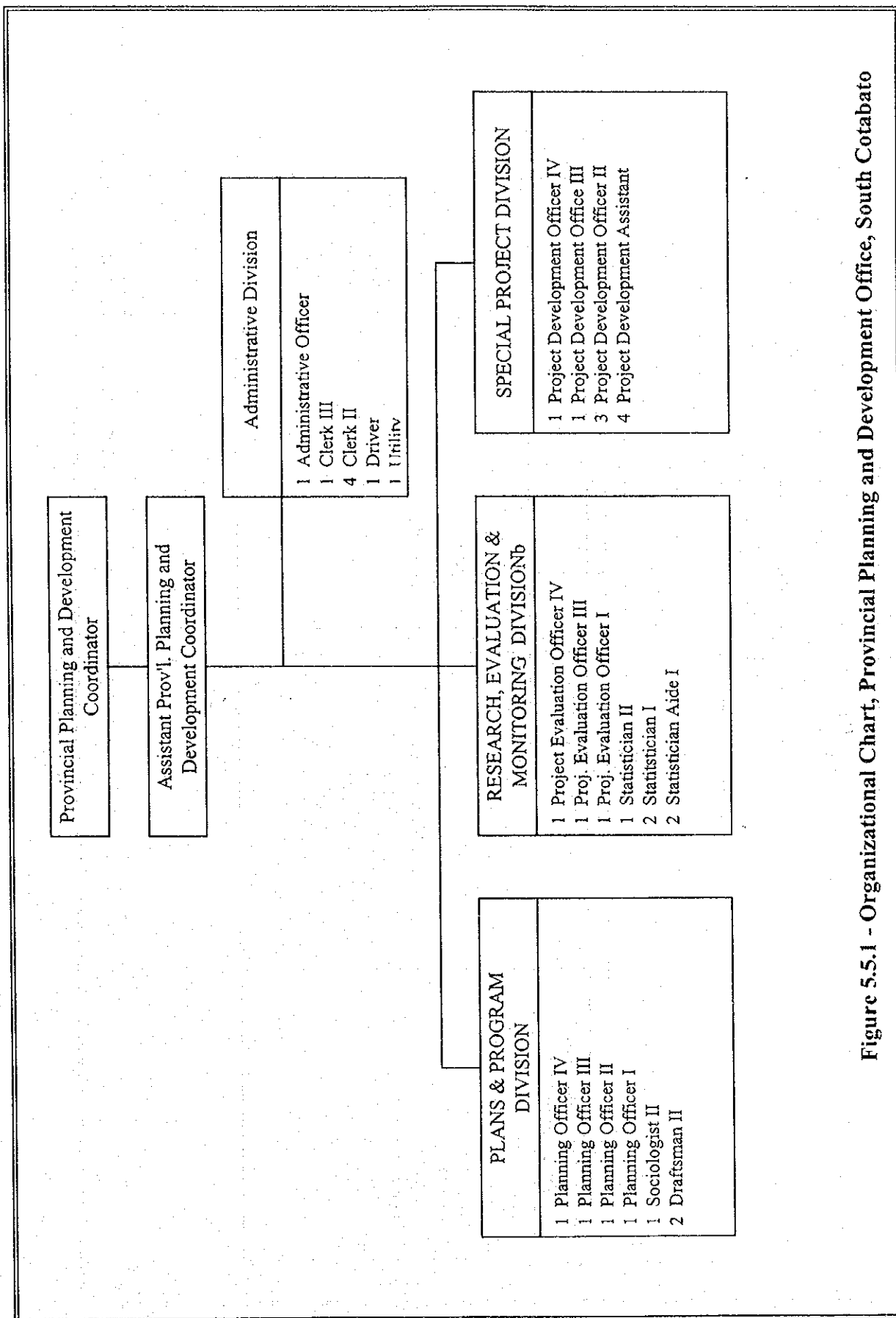


Figure 5.5.1 - Organizational Chart, Provincial Planning and Development Office, South Cotabato

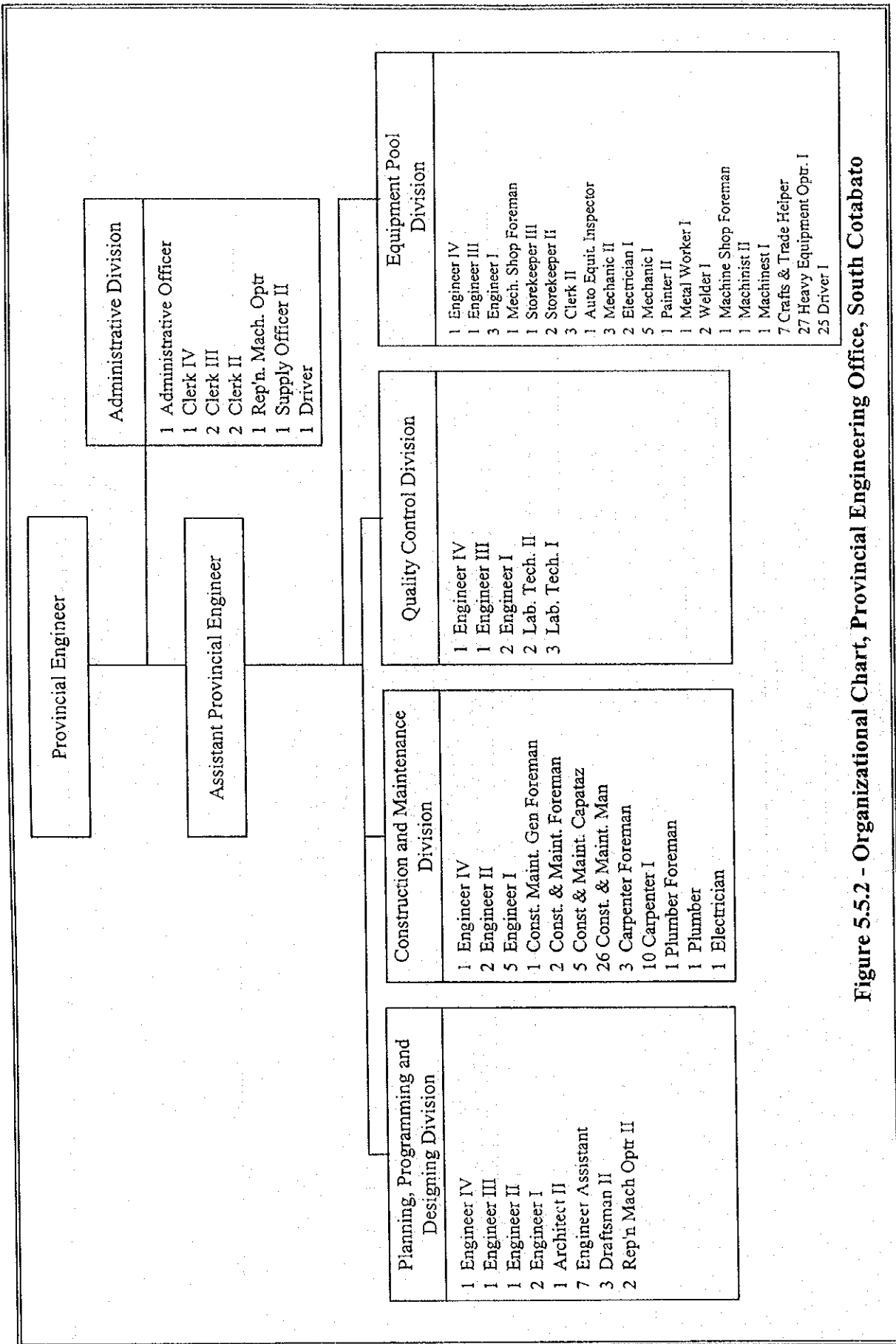
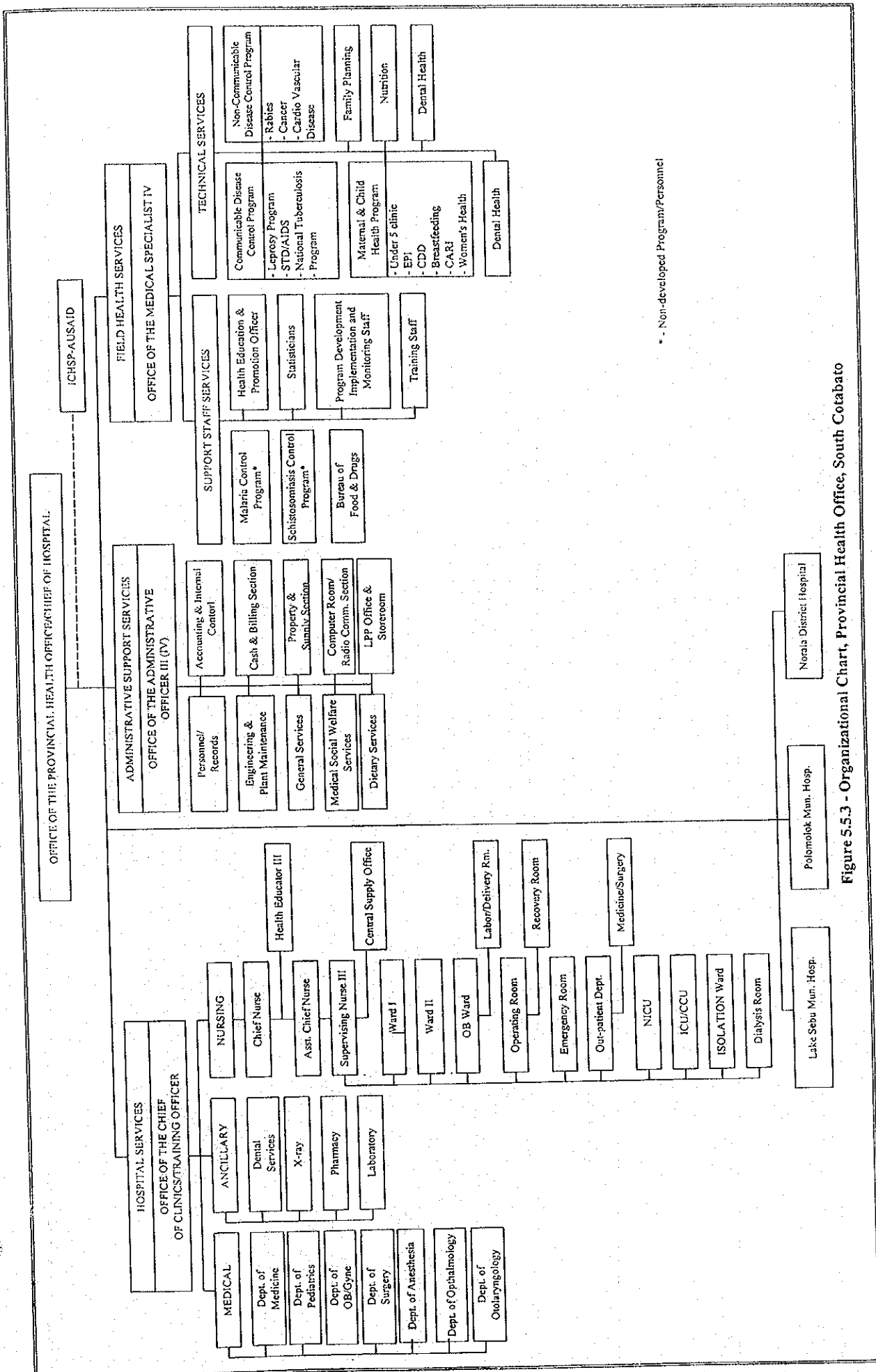


Figure 5.5.2 - Organizational Chart, Provincial Engineering Office, South Cotabato



* - Non-developed Program/Personnel

Figure 5.5.3 - Organizational Chart, Provincial Health Office, South Cotabato

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 <i>capital infrastructure (urban/rural), agricultural development, export promotion</i> . 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: <i>agriculture, agri-industry, energy, social infra., transport and communications</i> . Program Loans: sector loans (e.g., <i>forestry, livestock, environment</i>). 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 <i>education, training, development planning, resource management, environmental management, health/population, infrastructure (e.g. water supply, coal energy development), social infrastructure, community development and agriculture</i> ; 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 <i>water supply and sanitation services and facilities, telecom ancillary equipment, small-scale power projects, environmental project, fishery and cold storage and post-harvest facilities</i> ; 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., <i>power generation, telecommunication, research involving high technology, water supply, air navigational equipment, etc.</i> 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 <i>small and medium-scale industries, rural development, technical training, health/family planning, and environmental protection (forest management)</i> .	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 <i>conduct of feasibility studies/master plans, provision of training, limited provision of equipment</i> . Capital assistance for <i>provision of equipment/materials for construction of hospitals, schools, research, social welfare centers</i> . Priority areas include <i>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)</i> . 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.

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
UNDP	<p>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) - <i>poverty and sustainable livelihood, protection and regeneration of the environment and sound governance, gender equality</i></p> <p>Providing grant aids for technical assistance. Priority area: <i>social services, particularly for children.</i></p>	<p>WATSAN Program for LGUs and selected BWSAs/DILG.</p>
UNICEF	<p>Providing grant aid within its strategic objectives. Six strategic objectives and one special objectives are: <i>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.</i></p>	<p>Community-based water supply program in Palawan Province; Water supply and sanitation Study for Southern Mindanao.</p>
USAID	<p>Providing grant aid within its strategic objectives. Six strategic objectives and one special objectives are: <i>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.</i></p>	<p>Barangay Water Program (BWP) for communities with populations of less than 10,000; TA for private sector participation in the sector.</p>
World Bank	<p>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: <i>power and energy, roads and railways, telecommunications, ports, water supply and sanitation, agriculture and social services.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>

Table 5.7.1 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
<p>1. Provincial Government Offices of Davao del Norte, South Cotabato, Sarangani, Misamis Oriental, and Bukidnon</p>	<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 made by the Sanguniang Panlalawigan (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 level 	<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 grassroots 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 5.7.1 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
	<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. <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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toilets in schools are not used because there is no water. 	<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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 Office/Agencies involved in WATSAN Project

Offices/Agencies	Nature of Involvement
Provincial Planning & Development Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporates in the provincial plans the WATSAN proposed projects
Provincial Engineering Office	<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 • Provides toilet facilities
Provincial Cooperative Unit, Office of the Governor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assists in the establishing cooperatives, including waterworks cooperatives
DILG, Provincial Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducts/assists training especially on topics related to human resource development
Barangay/Municipal governments thru MPDO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies projects • Provides counterpart support during implementation
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
NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides consultancy services especially in CO/CD works
Sanggunian Panlalawigan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriates funds

5.8 Community Development

5.8.1 General

(1) RESULTS OF THE BARANGAY KEY INFORMANT SURVEY FOR SOUTH COTABATO

I. BARANGAY

A. General

The barangay is the smallest political unit in the Philippines. It is headed by a barangay captain who is elected for a three-year term. 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 to improved economic activities in the community.

The key informant survey was conducted in three barangays representing two municipalities in South Cotabato. The key informants were either an official of the barangay council, an official of the BWSA, or a recognized community leader. The purpose of the survey was to find out the degree and type of government assistance on the sector that cascades from the national government down to the barangay level. The barangays surveyed were: Talisay and Lahit in the municipality of Lake Sebu and M. Roxas in the town of Sto. Nino.

B. Community Organization

1. Manner of Participation in Sector Development

The need for water supply and sanitation facilities is discussed within 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 are 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 barangays request, the project is once again endorsed, but this time to the province. The project is then

discussed/prioritized and provided 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

The BWSA is still the WATSAN organization that provides water service in the barangays surveyed. None of the respondents was able to identify any community-based organization that could act as a water association, aside from the BWSA.

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

The three barangay councils are willing to pay for 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 contribute their share towards its operationalization. This 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 barangays surveyed ranges from P600.00 to P1,000. The list of economic activities shows the following: livestock, farming, fishing, vegetable gardening, and sari-sari-store. The list shows that both genders are equally involved in these economic activities.

2. Waterborne/Water Related Diseases

Incidences of waterborne and water related diseases were reported in all the barangays surveyed. Most prevalent diseases are intestinal disorder, diarrhea, dengue

fever and skin diseases. This could be traced 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 three barangays surveyed has a committee on water and sanitation within the barangay council. The key informants indicated that all the barangay councils are willing to participate in sector projects by initiating the formation of a water and sanitation association. All of the respondents indicated that the barangay council is willing to pay for and/or facilitate the training for the user-beneficiary volunteers on O&M. In the area of health and sanitation education, almost all interviewees believed 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

All three barangays surveyed do not have BWSA organized in their communities.

2. Status of NGOs/CBOs/POs

Majority of the informants reported having NGOs/CBOs that do work in their communities. The areas of concern are in livelihood, agro-forestry, entrepreneurship, livestock raising, and education. Specifically related to sector needs is the Sta. Cruz Mission (headed by Baning Bungon) that specializes in community education.

E. O&M Practices by Beneficiaries

1. Facility Conditions

Groundwater is widely used as source of water in the barangays surveyed although some also utilize surface water. Water facilities that were constructed in the barangay were mostly shallow and deep wells. Springs were also developed in two barangays in Lake Sebu. Almost all of the systems/facilities are still functional but occasionally have problems. All of the respondents indicated that the water is fit for drinking.

2. Common Difficulties and O&M Problems Encountered

Common problems cited by the respondents range from defective pumps to lack of funds for the maintenance work. The problems show that the users/beneficiaries still have the thinking that O&M is a task that belongs to others such as the barangay council or the municipality.

F. Water Charges Adopted and Collection Efficiency

1. Sufficiency of Collected Charges for O&M

Only two respondents indicated that the residents pay a small amount (below P10.00) for water. The majority of the interviewees could not determine if the water fee is sufficient or not for the O&M of the WATSAN facilities.

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

The purok treasurer was responsible for collecting the fees, according to the a few respondents.

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

1. Government Subsidies Requested by End Users

Barangays Talisay and Lahit (Lake Sebu) were recipients of technical and financial assistance from the provincial and municipal government. Barangay Talisay was given two units of jetmatic pumps by the municipal government. At the same time, it also received from the provincial government, five shallow wells/handpumps and five units of jetmatic pumps. Barangay Lahit, on the other hand, received from the municipality 12 units of jetmatic pumps and G.I. pipes for the construction of deep and shallow wells.

III. GENDER

A. General

The survey results do not point to a severe lack of gender responsiveness to sector projects, but awareness of the key informants must be enhanced as to why both genders' participation is important in the WATSAN sector plans and implementation.

B. Gender in the Composition of the Barangay Council

In the three barangays surveyed, the total number of barangay council members is 23. Of this number, 17 were males and 6 females. All barangay captains are male.

C. Gender in the Composition of the BWSA

There are no BWSAs organized in the barangay surveyed.

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

Most of the key informants indicated that women actively participate in the O&M of the water facilities. Both male and female informants believed that women could undertake pipes inspection to determine leakages, or to look after the cleanliness of the facility's surroundings.

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) RESULTS OF BARANGAY GROUP INTERVIEWS – SOUTH COTABATO

A. General

Group interviews were conducted in two selected barangays representing two municipalities in the province of South Cotabato. 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: New Iloilo (Tantangan) and Sta. Cruz (Koronadal).

B. Demographic Profile

1. Population

The aggregate population in the two barangays totaled 4,639, breakdown of which is as follows: New Iloilo, 3,243 (1,589 males, 1,654 females) and Sta. Cruz, 1,396, (690 males, 706 females).

2. Households

As indicated by the respondents, there are 1,014 households in the two barangays. Breakdown per barangay is: New Iloilo, 637 and Sta. Cruz, 377. The figure represents an average of five members per household.

TABLE 1: TOTAL POPULATION OF BARANGAYS AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

BARANGAY (MUNICIPALITY)	M	F	T	NO. OF HH
1. New Iloilo (Tantangan)	1,589	1,654	3,243	637
2. Sta. Cruz (Koronadal)	690	706	1,396	377
TOTAL	2,279 (49%)	2,360 (51%)	4,639 (100%)	1,014

3. Composition of Barangay Councils

There are 14 barangay council members in the two barangays. Of the council members, ten are males and four are females. All barangay captains are males.

C. Respondents' Profile

1. Number and Gender of Respondents

There were 59 respondents in the group interviews. Of these, 25 or 42 percent are males and 34, or 58 percent are females. Below is the breakdown of the number of respondents by gender for each barangay:

TABLE 2: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS

BARANGAY (MUNICIPALITY)	M	F	T
1. New Iloilo (Tantangan)	12	14	26
2. Sta. Cruz (Koronadal)	13	20	33
TOTAL	25 (42.37%)	34 (57.63)	59 (100%)

2. Age Bracket

The majority of the respondents, or 31, belonged to 15 to 45 age bracket, with females outnumbering males, 21 to 10. A total of 22 (12 males, 10 females) were under the 46 to 60 age bracket, while 6 respondents (3 males, 3 females) belonged to 60-and- above age bracket.

TABLE 3: AGES OF THE RESPONDENTS

AGE BRACKET	M	F	T	%
15 and Below	-	-	-	-
15-45	10	21	31	53
46-60	12	10	22	37
60 and above	3	3	6	10
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

3. Level of Education

Nineteen respondents attended elementary level of education. Another 21 respondents reached the high school level, and ten attended college education. Six respondents pursued vocational course.

TABLE 4: RESPONDENTS' LEVEL OF EDUCATION

EDUCATION LEVEL	M	F	T	%
1. Elementary Level	-	-	-	-
2. Elementary Graduate	5	14	19	32
3. High School Level	-	-	-	-
4. High School Graduate	12	9	21	36
5. College Level	-	-	-	-
6. College Graduate	4	6	10	17
7. Vocational	3	3	6	10
8. Post Graduate	-	-	-	-
9. Not Indicated	1	2	3	5
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

(4) Occupation of Respondents

Majority of the respondents are laborers. Eighteen (11 males and 7 females) belonged to this group. Fourteen respondents (9 males and 5 females) were engaged in farming or fishing. Other occupations of the respondents include: technician (9); service worker 4; professional 2; office worker 2; and a factory worker.

TABLE 5: OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS

OCCUPATION	M	F	T	%
1. Farmer/Fisherfolk	9	5	14	24
2. Laborer	11	7	18	30
3. Service Worker	2	2	4	7
4. Businessman/woman	1	6	7	12
5. Professional	-	2	2	3
6. Office Worker	2	2	4	7
7. Factory Worker	-	1	1	2
8. Tech. Equipment Operator	-	9	9	15
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

D. Socio Economic Profile

1. Number of Household Members

The total number of household members of the respondents was 333. Females outnumber males in the respondents' households, 176 to 157. The figures represented an average of almost six members per household.

TABLE 6: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

NO. OF HH MEMBERS	MALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		TOTAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS
	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	TOTAL MALE HH MEMBERS	NO. OF RESPONDENTS	TOTAL FEMALE HH MEMBERS	
1	8	8	10	10	18
2	16	32	16	32	64
3	16	48	16	48	96
4	8	32	9	36	68
5	5	25	2	10	35
6	2	12	4	24	36
7	-	-	1	7	7
8	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	1	9	9
10	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		157		176	333

2. Ages of Household Members

As pointed out by most male and female respondents (58), the majority of the household members belonged to the 15-45 age bracket. Male household members outnumbered female members in this age bracket. The 15 and below age level was the second largest age group with 52; the 46-60 has 29 while the 60 and above age group has the least number in it (15).

TABLE 7: AGE OF HH MEMBERS

AGES	MALE RESPONDENTS		FEMALE RESPONDENTS		TOTAL		T
	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15 and Below	10	7	17	18	27	25	52
15-45	16	11	15	16	31	27	58
46-60	5	5	7	11	12	17	29
60 and above	2	2	5	6	7	8	15

3. Level of Education of Household Members

The majority of the respondents (40) indicated that their household members have reached high school education. Meanwhile, 31 respondents said their members attended elementary level; 25 respondents ascertained that the members have pursued college education. Seven claimed their family members have taken up vocational course.

TABLE 8: LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF HH MEMBERS

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	EDUCATED HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		
	M	F	T
1. Elementary Level	-	-	-
2. Elementary Graduate	14	17	31
3. High School Level	-	-	-
4. High School Graduate	21	19	40
5. College Level	-	-	-
6. College Graduate	13	12	25
7. Vocational	4	3	7
8. Post Graduate	-	-	-
9. Not Indicated	-	-	-

4. Employed Household Members

The majority of the respondents (33) indicated that most of the employed members of their household belonged to the 15-45 years age bracket. The 40-60 age group came in second with 7 respondents. Nineteen female interviewees did not respond on this.

TABLE 9: EMPLOYED HH MEMBERS

RESPONSE	M	F	T
15 and Below	-	-	-
15-45	22	11	33
46-60	3	4	7
60 and above	-	-	-
No Response	-	19	19
TOTAL	25	34	59

5. Occupation of Household Heads and Other Members

The respondents indicated that the occupation of household members vary, although most of the family members were laborers, according to 18 respondents. Sixteen interviewees said their members were either farmer or fisherman. Another 16 reported that the members were engaged in business. Other occupations include service worker (12) and officer worker (13).

According to the majority of the respondents (48), most families earned an average monthly income of P 5,000.00 and below. Seventeen interviewees claimed the average income ranged from P 5,000 to P 14,999. Only five workers or two males and three females earned more from P 15,000 to P 24,999.

TABLE 10: OCCUPATION OF HH MEMBERS

OCCUPATION	M	F	T
1. Farmer/Fisherfolk	14	2	16
2. Laborer	12	6	18
3. Service Worker	9	3	12
4. Businessman/woman	5	11	16
5. Professional	8	4	12
6. Office Worker	6	7	13
7. Others	-	-	-

TABLE 11: AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME OF HH MEMBERS

ITEM	M	F	T	%
Below P 5,000	19	29	48	81
P 5,000 to 14,999	6	4	10	17
P 15,000 to 24,999	-	1	1	2
Above P 25,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

6. Average Expenditures of Household

As indicated by the majority of the respondents (48), the average monthly expenditure of a family was below P 5,000. About 17 respondents said that the expenses ranged from P 5,000 to P14,999; while one female reported expenses that ranged from P 15,000 to P 24,000.

TABLE 12: AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSES OF HH MEMBERS

ITEM	M	F	T	%
Below P 5,000	19	29	48	81
P 5,000 to 14,999	6	4	10	17
P 15,000 to 24,999	-	1	1	2
Above P 25,000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

7. Practices

Source of Drinking Water. The majority of the respondents (21) indicated that the people get their source of drinking water from communal dug wells. Other sources mentioned were: communal shallow well (20 respondents); communal faucet (11); piped water supply (6) and private deep well (1).

TABLE 13: SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

SOURCES	USER RESPONDENT		T	%
	M	F		
1. Communal Shallow Well	5	15	20	34
2. Communal Deep Well	-	-	-	-
3. Communal Dug Well	10	11	21	35
4. Communal Faucet	5	6	11	19
5. Private Shallow Well	-	-	-	-
6. Private Deep Well	1	-	1	2
7. Piped Water Supply	4	2	6	10
8. Others	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

Responsible for Fetching Water. The majority of the respondents, 9 males and 12 females for a total of 21, said that the wife is the one responsible for hauling drinking water for family use. The husband as water hauler was also cited by 17 respondents. Other family members who have included by the respondents were male children (12), and female children (5).

TABLE 14: RESPONSIBLE FOR FETCHING DRINKING WATER

FAMILY MEMBER	USER RESPONDENT		T	%
	M	F		
1. Husband	10	7	17	29
2. Wife	9	12	21	35
3. Male Children	5	7	12	20
4. Female Children	-	5	5	8
5. Others	-	1	1	2
6. Uncertain	1	2	3	5
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

Frequency of Fetching Water. The majority of respondents (32) indicated that families fetch drinking water once a day. For 20 respondents, the family fetched twice times a day. Five respondents did not reply on this topic.

TABLE 15: FREQUENCY OF FETCHING DRINKING WATER

FREQUENCY	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Once a Day	14	18	32	54
2. Twice a Day	7	13	20	34
3. 3x a Day	1	-	1	-
4. 4x a Day	-	-	-	-
5. More than 5 days	-	1	1	2
6. No Response	3	2	5	8
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

Duration of Fetching Water. For most of the female respondents (16), it took only 10 minutes to fetch water from the source to their house. For the majority of male interviewees (10), however, it took more than 30 minutes. Seven respondents (2 males and 3 females) said more than 30 minutes was needed to haul water. As many as 14 respondents did not respond to this question.

TABLE 16: DURATION FOR FETCHING DRINKING WATER

DURATION	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. About 10 Minutes	9	16	25	42
2. About 20 Minutes	1	2	3	5
3. About 30 Minutes	2	5	7	12
4. More Than 30 Minutes	10	-	10	17
5. No Response	3	11	14	24
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

Problems with Source. The majority of respondents 48, (19 males and 14 females), admitted that they have problems with the current water source. On the other hand 11 respondents said they have no problems with the current situation.

TABLE 17: PROBLEM WITH SOURCE OF WATER

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. No Problem	6	5	11	19
2. There are problems	19	29	48	81
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

E. Institutional

1. Presence of BWSA

Majority of the respondents (36) indicated that there is a BWSA in their communities. About 39% or 23 respondents were not aware of the existence of any BWSA in their barangays.

TABLE 18: KNOWLEDGE OF THE EXISTENCE OF BWSA

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	19	17	36	61
2. No	6	17	23	39
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

Corollary to this, almost half of the respondents (30) indicated that they were either BWSA officers or members. On their active participation, most respondents (53) said that they were not actively involved in the affairs of the BWSA. Only six respondents admitted to be actively involved in the BWSA affairs.

TABLE 19: MEMBERSHIP TO THE BWSA

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		
	M	F	T
1. Yes	16	14	30
2. No	9	20	29
TOTAL	25	34	59

TABLE 20: HOW ACTIVELY ARE YOU INVOLVED IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE BWSA

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS			T	%
	M	F			
1. As BWSA Officer	2	1	3	5	
2. As Collection Officer	-	-	-	-	
3. Assist in repair and maintenance	2	-	2	3	
4. Attend/ Facilitate Training	1	-	1	2	
5. Not active	20	33	53	90	
TOTAL	25	34	59	100	

2. Who maintains the facilities of the BWSA?

Majority of the respondents (31) could not determine the people responsible for maintaining the facilities. Twenty-six interviewees said someone from the BWSA handled the maintenance job. Two respondents claimed that the responsibility belonged to someone in the barangay.

TABLE 21: RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING FACILITIES OF THE BWSA

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Someone in the Barangay	1	1	2	3
2. Professional caretaker	-	-	-	-
3. Someone from the BWSA	12	14	26	44
4. Don't know	12	19	31	53
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

3. Interested to be a member of BWSA

Since most of the respondents admitted to be members of BWSA, they did not respond to this question.

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

The female respondents committed more support and active participation to WATSAN projects through the BWSA. Most of them (22) are willing to contribute cash as compared to only two male respondents willing to share financial contribution. On the other hand, the majority of the male interviewees (21) would be willing to contribute free labor just like the other 17 female respondents. A high number of female interviewees (20) would like to undertake repair and maintenance in contrast to only seven respondents and four female interviewees.

TABLE 22: RESPONDENTS' ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN WATSAN PROJECTS

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Contribute Cash	2	22	24	41
2. Contribute labor	21	17	38	64
3. Be Officer	-	2	2	3
4. Collection of Fees	-	2	2	3
5. Do Repair/Maintenance	7	20	27	46
6. Just Member	12	20	22	37

5. If not interested, where to get source of water

All respondents did not respond to this issue.

6. Responsible for minor repairs of water facilities

Someone in the barangay, according to the majority of the female respondents (14), was responsible for doing minor repairs of the family's water supply facility. However, for most of the male respondents (11), the male member is doing the repair works. Twenty-one participants were uncertain on the responsible person for minor repairs.

TABLE 23: RESPONSIBLE FOR MINOR REPAIRS

SOURCE OF WATER	RESPONDENTS			%
	M	F	T	
1. Female Member	-	2	2	3
2. Male Member	11	6	17	29
3. Somebody in the Brgy.	3	14	17	29
4. Professional Caretaker	1	1	2	3
5. Owner of the Well	-	-	-	-
6. Uncertain	10	11	21	36
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

3.6 Training Activities

(1) Training Program attended in 1997

Majority of the female respondents (33) said they did not attend any training program in 1997. For most male interviewees (13), they were able to attend training programs/seminars on Farmer's Training/Agriculture; Sanitation; Barangay Health. Barangay Administration.

TABLE 26: TRAINING ATTENDED BY RESPONDENTS IN 1997

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS			%
	M	F	T	
1. Yes	13	1	14	41
2. No	12	33	35	59
TOTAL	25	34	59	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 27: TRAINING COURSES ATTENDED BY RESPONDENTS IN 1997

BARANGAY	MALE	FEMALE
1. New Iloilo (Tantangan)		
2. Sta. Cruz (Koronadal)	Electronic Technician	Kalikasan Farmer's Training

3. On BWSA Training

All the respondents were not aware of any training program for BWSA members. However, all respondents wanted to attend in any BWSA training program for the barangay.

TABLE 28: AWARENESS ON THE FOLLOWING TRAINING FOR BWSA

TRAINING PROGRAM	YES		NO	
	M	F	M	F
1. Caretaker's Training	-	-	25	34
2. Collection/Finance	-	-	25	34
3. Repair/O&M	-	-	25	34

TABLE 29: WILLINGNESS TO ATTEND BWSA-RELATED TRAINING PROGRAMS

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	25	34	59	100
2. No	-	-	-	-
3. Uncertain	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

4. Training on Health Education

The majority of the respondents, or 23 males and 19 females or a total of 42 have not attended health education training program. The other interviewees, or two males and fifteen females attended health training program. If given a chance, however, the respondents wanted to attend WATSAN related training programs such as: Skills Training Program, Repair and Maintenance; Health and Sanitation and, Livelihood.

TABLE 30: PARTICIPATION IN HEALTH EDUCATION AND TRAINING

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	2	15	17	46
2. No	23	19	42	54
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

TABLE 31: TYPES OF TRAINING RESPONDENTS WISH TO ATTEND

BARANGAY	MALE	FEMALE
1. New Iloilo (Tantangan)	Livelihood Water Supply Sanitation Farmers	Sanitation Safe Drinking Water Repair/Maintenance of WS Facilities Livelihood and Skills Training
2. Sta. Cruz (Koronadal)	Livelihood Health and Sanitation	Health and Sanitation Livelihood and Skills Training

In relation to this, majority of male respondents wanted to attend training programs that would be conducted for three days. On the other hand, most of the female respondents (11) together with 8 other male interviewees desired for a one-day training period. Eight female interviewees wanted two days while four of them opted for more than three days. Another four female respondents did not respond.

TABLE 32: DESIRABLE TRAINING PERIOD

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Less Than 1 Day	2	-	2	3
2. One (1) Day	8	11	19	32
3. Two (2) Days	1	8	9	15
4. Three (3) Days	13	7	20	34
5. More Than Three Days	1	4	5	9
6. No Response	-	4	4	7
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

G. Community Development

1. CBOs and contact persons

Very few respondents (4) could identify some community-based organizations that have been doing development works in the barangays. In fact, almost 75 percent of the respondents said there were no NGOs in the community. Twelve male respondents were uncertain. Those who were families with existing NGOs listed down these NGOs/CBOs and their contact persons which is contained in Table 30.

TABLE 33: ARE THERE NGOs WORKING IN THE BARANGAY

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	2	2	4	7
2. No	11	32	43	73
3. Uncertain	12	-	12	20
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

TABLE 34: NGOS/CBOS IN THE BARANGAYS

BARANGAY	CONTACT PERSON
1. New Iloilo (Tantangan)	
2. Sta. Cruz (Koronadal) ND Outreach Program ERDA Outreach Program	Sister Reggie Sister Reggie

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

Some of the respondents, mostly males, indicated they were consulted and/or briefed on post WATSAN projects. For plannings, design six male and 4 female respondents were consulted, as to the construction of their water supply facilities 10 male and 2 female respondents were involved. This is also true for the operation and maintenance and financing aspects of the system where the same number of respondents claimed they were consulted. On the other financing system, 7 female respondents said they were consulted.

In the same manner, the majority of both respondents indicated that they were 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 as well as when the facilities were constructed.

TABLE 35: RESPONDENTS CONSULTED/INVOLVED IN PAST WATSAN PROJECTS

BWSA ACTIVITIES	M	F	T
1. Planning & Design	6	4	10
2. Construction Facilities	10	2	12
3. O&M of the System	10	3	13
4. Financing of the System	4	3	7

TABLE 36: WERE YOU CONSULTED WHEN:

ACTIVITIES	YES		T
	M	F	
1. BWSA was formed in the Brgy.	13	14	27
2. Water fee was decided upon	11	17	28
3. Level or type of service was agreed upon	7	14	21
4. Facilities were constructed	13	14	27

3. 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 ten male interviewees were involved by donating sites, while 14 female respondents contributed cash.

TABLE 37: PARTICIPATION IN PAST CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPATION	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Contributed Cash	-	14	14	24
2. Provided labor	-	-	-	-
3. Donated Site	10	-	10	17
4. Provided Materials	-	-	-	-
5. Others	-	-	-	-
6. No Participation	15	20	35	59
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

4. Will the respondents participate in future projects?

For future projects, however, almost all of the respondents indicated that they would participate and/or contribute for all activities, such as the formation of BWSA, formulation of water rates, and selection of sites. For the construction of facilities and in the operation and maintenance, only two male respondents would not participate with rest providing active involvement.

TABLE 38: WILLINGNESS/TYPE OF PARTICIPATION IN FUTURE PROJECTS

PROJECT ACTIVITIES	YES		NO	
	M	F	M	F
1. Formation of BWSA	25	34		
2. Formulation of water rates	25	34		
3. Selection of sites and levels of services				
4. Construction of facilities	25	34		
5. Operation and maintenance	21	34		
	23	34		

H. Financial Aspects

1. Are respondents presently paying for their water supply?

The majority of the respondents (31), claimed they were not paying for their water supply. Twenty-eight (16 male and 12 female) indicated they were paying.

TABLE 39: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PRESENTLY PAYING WATER FEE

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	16	12	28	47
2. No	9	22	31	53
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

2. If so, how much per household?

Of those presently paying, the majority (25) indicated that they were paying fee ranging from P6.00 to P 10.00. Three male respondents said they were paying from P 21.00 to P 30.00. The rest of the respondents had no response.

TABLE 40: PRESENT WATER FEES PAID

WATER FEES	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
Below P 5.00	-	-	-	-
P 6.00 to P 10.00	16	9	25	42
P 11.00 to P 20.00	-	-	-	-
P 21.00 to P 30.00	-	3	3	5
P 31.00 to P 40.00	-	-	-	-
P 41.00 to P 50.00	-	-	-	-
Above P 50.00	-	-	-	-
No Response	9	22	31	53
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

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

For respondents who were paying water fees, the majority agreed that the fees being collected were inadequate to meet the operations and maintenance cost of the facilities. Only three interviewees claimed the water fee is enough. Six respondents had no response. The reasons cited by the respondents were; water fee is high (29 respondents), not all users pay the water fee (31); and that water fee is high (3). Two male respondents had no response.

TABLE 41: ADEQUACY OF WATER FEE FOR O&M

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	2	1	3	5
2. No	21	29	50	85
3. No response	2	4	6	10
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

TABLE 42: IF NOT ADEQUATE, STATE THE REASON/S

REASON/S	M	F	T
1. Water fee is low	13	16	29
2. O&M cost is too high	2	1	3
3. Not all water users pay their Water fee	8	23	31
4. Others/No response	2	-	-

(4) Who shoulders the O&M of Facilities?

All the respondents could not determine which group/s in the community shoulder the operation and maintenance of the water supply facilities.

TABLE 43: RESPONSIBILITY FOR SHOULDERING THE O&M COSTS

PERSON	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Barangay Council	-	-	-	-
2. WATSAN Association	-	-	-	-
3. Private Owner	-	-	-	-
4. Don't know	25	34	59	100
5. Others	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

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

About 80% of the respondents (45) expressed willingness to pay/contribute for the operation and maintenance of future facilities. Twelve interviewees were uncertain

TABLE 44: RESPONDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO PAY FOR FUTURE FACILITIES

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	13	34	47	80
2. Uncertain	12	-	12	20
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

6. How much are respondents willing to pay?

Of those who are willing to pay, the majority claimed they could only pay from P11.00 to P 20.00. Twenty-two respondents agreed to pay water fees ranging from P6.00 to P 10.00. Two respondents were uncertain.

TABLE 45: AMOUNT RESPONDENTS ARE WILLING TO PAY

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
Below P 5.00	-	1	1	2
P 6.00 to P 10.00	8	14	22	37
P 11.00 to P 20.00	15	18	33	56
P 21.00 to P 30.00	-	1	1	2
P 31.00 to P 40.00	-	-	-	-
P 41.00 to P 50.00	-	-	-	-
Above P 50.00	-	-	-	-
Uncertain	2	-	2	3

7. Are you willing to contribute for future projects?

Significantly, all except three female of the respondents indicated their willingness to contribute in cash or kind for the construction of WATSAN facilities in their respective barangays.

TABLE 46: WILLINGNESS TO RESPONDENTS TO CONTRIBUTE FOR FUTURE FACILITIES

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	25	31	56	95
2. No	-	3	3	5
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

TABLE 48: TYPES OF CONTRIBUTION

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Will free provide labor	25	27	52	88
2. Will donate site	6	24	30	50
3. Will provide materials	-	1	1	2

8. If so, what kind?

The majority of the respondents preferred to contribute free labor during the construction. About half of the interviewees (30) would be donating site.

3.9 Health and Sanitation

(1) Type of toilet

All of the male respondents (25) and the majority of female participants (32) indicated that private household toilet which flushes to a septic tank on the site is widely used. The rest of the male interviewees said they use private pit latrine.

TABLE 49: TYPES OF TOILETS RESPONDENTS USE

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Toilet w/ flushes to septic tank on the site	25	32	57	97
2. Toilet w/ flushes/ drops straight to sea	-	-	-	-
3. Private pit latrine	-	2	2	3
4. Shared flush toilet w/ septic tank	-	-	-	-
5. Public toilet	-	-	-	-
6. Bush or other open outdoor site	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

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

The majority of the respondents indicated that in 1997, water related diseases caused illness to the household members. The female children were mostly afflicted. The male children got sick also as well as the husband (9), the mother (8) and wife 5.

The leading cause of illnesses was diarrhea, according to 24 respondents. The second leading illness was kidney trouble (6), skin diseases (7); gastroenteritis (4); and cholera (2). Fifteen respondents were uncertain.

TABLE 50: HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS FREQUENTLY GOT SICK IN 1997

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Husband	5	4	9	15
2. Wife	3	2	5	8
3. Father	2	1	3	5
4. Mother	3	5	8	14
5. Male Children	5	5	10	17
6. Female Children	6	8	14	24
7. Grandmother	-	1	1	2
8. Grandfather	-	-	-	-
9. Others	-	-	-	-
10. Uncertain	1	8	9	15
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

TABLE 52: WATER-RELATED ILLNESSES

DISEASE	RESPONDENTS			%
	M	F	T	
1. Diarrhea	7	17	24	40
2. Kidney trouble	4	4	8	13
3. Gastro-enteritis	3	1	4	7
4. Cholera	-	2	2	3
5. Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-
6. Malaria	-	-	-	-
7. Skin Disease	2	5	7	12
8. Schistosomiasis	-	-	-	-
9. Others	-	-	-	-
10. Uncertain	10	5	15	25
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

(3) Health and hygiene practices

All respondents recognized the importance of good health and hygiene practices. They learned about health and sanitation matters mostly from health workers (33). Other sources of information were: hospitals (31); health clinics/hospitals (31); radio (25); school (13); and NGOs newspapers and family and friends (6 each).

TABLE 52: DO YOU RECEIVE/GET INFORMATION ABOUT HEALTH AND SANITATION

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Yes	25	34	59	100
2. No	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	25	34	59	100

TABLE 53: WHERE PEOPLE LEARNED HEALTH AND HYGIENE EDUCATION

RESPONSE	RESPONDENTS		T	%
	M	F		
1. Radio	16	9	25	42
2. Newspapers	6	-	6	10
3. Television	12	19	31	53
4. NGOs	3	3	6	10
5. Family and Friends	4	2	6	10
6. Health Sanitation/Clinics/Hospitals	15	16	31	53
7. Health workers/inspection	8	25	33	56
8. School	2	11	13	22
9. Others/HMO	-	-	1	-

5.8.5 Utilization of NGOs

LIST OF NGOs / CBOs FOR SOUTH COTABATO

NAME OF NGOS/PSO'S/PO'S	CONTACT PERSONS	ADDRESS / TEL. #
1. YWCA of Koronadal	Mrs. Bella Lechansito	YWCA Hostel, Capitol Compound Koronadal (083) 228 3573
2. Tinguha Foundation, Inc.	Mr. Roger Aturdido	Bo. 2, Koronadal (083) 228 2791
3. Maguindanaon Dev't. Foundation	Mr. Dausay Daulong	BSP Building, Koronadal (083) 228 3004
4. Samahang Magsasaka sa Timog Kutabato/ PAKISAMA	Mr. Danilo Duron	c/o DAR Provincial Office, Celemas Place, Koronadal, So. Cot.
5. South Cotabato Seed Producers Cooperative (SOCOSEPCO)	Mr. Rene Lozada	Morales Ave., Koronadal So. Cot. (083) 228 2721
6. South Cotabato Foundation Inc.	Mrs. Belen Fecundo	Alunan Avenue, Koronadal (083) 228 2687
7. Notre Dame of Marbel University	Dr. Leoor Pagunsan	Alunan Ave., Koronadal (083) 228 2218
8. South Cotabato Medical Society	Dr. Emmanuel Reinoso	Marbel Medical Specialist Center, Koronadal (083) 228 2386
9. South Cotabato Mango Grower MPC	Mr. Julio Diaz	Blk I, Triniville Subd., Koronadal (083) 228 2494 / 228 3735
10. Provincial Agr'l & Fishery Council (PAFCI)	Mr. Felipe Uy	SA Building Koronadal, South Cotabato (083) 228 2419
11. Southern Mindanao Federation of Agriculture Cooperative (SMFACI)	Mr. Rex Marchan / Mr. Felipe Uy	Polomolok, South Cotabato (083) 552 8475
12. Mahintana Foundation, Inc.	Mr. Martiniano Magdolot	Cannary Housing, Polomolok, South Cotabato (083) 810 2601 to 10 loc. 8667
13. Justice and Peace Desk, Diocese of Marbel	Sr. Susan Bolanio	Cathedral Compound, Koronadal, South Cotabato (083) 228 3155
14. Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Association	Mr. Tomas Chavez, Sr.	c/o DAR Provincial Office, Koronadal (083) 228 2427
15. Women Indigenous Facus for	Mrs. Pandalayag Daulog	BSP Building, Alunan Ave., Koronadal (083) 228 3004
16. Coalition of Social Dev't. Organization	Mr. Martiniano Magdolot	C/o Integrated Dev't Center, Alunan Ave, Koronadal (083) 228 2687
17. Partner for First Peoples Foundation	Mr. Rodolfo Pastor President (TCBC-Sur) Mr. Ronnie Subibe Program Director	Ipil-ipil St. Purok 3, Surallah, South Cotabato (083) 2283 433
18. Demotan Foundation, Inc.	Mr. Jesus Toledo Executive Director	115 Sacre Heart Ave., 8002 Digos, Davao del Sur
19. Kiwanis Club of Marbel 500	Mr. Victor Alfaro	Casa Gemma, Koronadal, South Cotabato Tel.
20. SOCOTECO I	Atty. Pio Marinas	Brgy. Paraiso, Koronadal, South Cotabato (083) 228 2528
21. Chiu Bun Gim Foundation	Mr. Valentin Chiu (Mr. Wilfredo Wee)	Chiu Kmi Ent., Kor., So. Cotabato, Osemna St., Koronadal Tel. (083) 228 2555 Fax: (083) 228 2782
22. Zement Board Producers Coop	Mr. Wilfredo Wee	Chiu Kmi Ent., Kor., So. Cotabato, Osemna St., Koronadal Tel. (083) 228 2555 Fax: (083) 228 2782
23. Integrated Learning Center Foundation, Inc.	Jose Rommel Crespo President (Mrs. Emma Crespo)	Surallah, So. Cotabato C/o Mrs. Emma Crespo (083) 228 4433

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

