
Chapter 6
DIDP Development
Projects and Programs

6. DIDP Development Projects and Programs

The DIDP Area development to the year 2016 would be supported by a set of development projects and programs and related institutional measures constituting the DIDP Master Plan. Institutional arrangements for the DIDP implementation are proposed in Chapter 7. This chapter presents projects and programs. Some projects/programs have been taken from existing plans and programs of sector agencies and LGUs with or without modifications. Others have been newly formulated through the master planning by cooperative efforts of officials and experts of government agencies, LGUs, academic institutes, some NGOs and the Study Team.

A total of 136 projects and programs have been proposed as a long list of projects/programs. These projects/programs are naturally in line with various concepts embodied in the DIDP development paradigm, consistent with sector strategies, and expected to contribute collectively to the attainment of the DIDP Area development objectives and frameworks.

Most projects/programs formulated by the NGO-PO consortium led by ASDAR have been either integrated into some projects/programs proposed earlier or included as a Special Program for Participatory Development. Most proposed projects and programs were discussed at the third round of provincial/City workshops in August 1998 and endorsed. Some others have been modified, reflecting the workshop discussions and subsequent communications. Projects/programs proposed by the NGO consortium were discussed at a meeting of the NGO Forum.

All the proposed projects and programs were discussed also at the last round of workshops in November 1998 which were conducted by sector. Participants in economic, social, environmental and spatial/infrastructure sectors discussed on project prioritization and implementing arrangements for projects/programs in respective sectors.

Of all the projects/programs listed herein, anchor projects/programs have been earmarked. These are the projects/programs that characterize the DIDP Area development due to (1) strategic importance in transforming the spatial and/or the socioeconomic structure of the DIDP Area, and/or (2) comprehensive coverage of a wide range of people to improve their living conditions, as well as consistency with the DIDP development objectives, strategy and scenario within the DIDP development frameworks to support the DIDP paradigm.

6.1. Anchor Projects

Out of the long list of proposed projects and programs, 27 projects/programs have been earmarked as anchor projects. These are the projects/programs that characterize the DIDP Area development throughout the three phases. They have been selected on the basis of the following criteria and considerations:

- 1) Projects/programs have well defined characteristics consistent with the DIDP development objectives, strategy and paradigm;

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- 2) Projects/programs will establish alternative systems for production, marketing or service delivery;
 - 3) Projects/programs have strategic importance in transforming the spatial and/or the socioeconomic structure of the DIDP Area; and
 - 4) Projects/programs have comprehensive coverage of people in specific segments of the society to improve their livelihood.

Five of the anchor projects/programs are more directly for economic development, six for social development, six for environmental development, seven for spatial/infrastructure development, one to introduce a new approach to governance, and two related to the BIMP-EAGA cooperation. They are outlined below. Profiles of all the anchor projects are contained in Project Report.

(1) Economic development

Five anchor projects/programs would more directly support the economic development. They are expected to enhance productive capacity in rural areas, establish alternative production and marketing systems, or contribute to integrated industrial development, focusing mainly on small farmers and small/medium enterprises.

Small Irrigation Development Project (EC-1)

The project is to increase irrigated area through establishing appropriate and cost-effective small irrigation schemes with proper selection of crops, irrigation methods and water sources. Possible sources of irrigation water include groundwater by shallow tube wells and surface water by multi-purpose SWIM schemes or SRIP schemes, depending on expected economic rates of return. The project can be initiated in the nearest future with implementation of identified schemes, while additional sites will be identified.

Commercial Farms Convert ARBs Support Program (EC-2)

The program aims to make ARBs from former commercial farms self-reliant producers with entrepreneurship. Support measures include (1) training on agronomy, agro-economy, marketing, cooperative development, and business management, (2) financial support through credit, and (3) infrastructure support such as farm-to-market roads, irrigation and post-harvest facilities.

Abaca Industry Revitalization Project (EC-3)

The project aims at reviving the abaca industry as the 21st century material industry which is human-oriented and environment-friendly. The project has five components: (1) technology adaptation and dissemination, (2) monitoring of plantations, (3) provision of credit, (4) market research and development, and (5) products development. Abaca planted area should expand in steps starting in Phase I partly inter-cropping with existing coconut.

Fisherfolks Livelihood Enhancement Program (EC-14)

The program is to revitalize the livelihood of small municipal fishermen with two major component projects. One is to organize fisherfolks and support them by providing training, credit and selectively improved fishery ports with facilities. The other is to develop alternative means of livelihood to diversify their income sources.

Integrated SMEs IE Development Program (EC-24)

The program aims to promote the growth of SMEs through clustering them in an IE by strategic subsector such as confectionery, fruits processing, GTH/handicraft, pottery/ceramics, and jewelry. Products development and marketing with the Davao brand will be facilitated.

(2) Social development

Five anchor projects/programs have been selected, representing social welfare, education, technical and vocational education and training, and health subsectors. Three main thrusts are (1) improvement of basic services delivery focusing on the socially deprived (SO-1, SO-6), (2) provision of high grade services (SO-10, SO-19, SO-21), and (3) establishment of alternative service delivery systems (SO-10, SO-22).

Poverty Alleviation and Community Transformation (PACT) Project (SO-1)

The PACT project intends to gradually alleviate poverty among low income communities giving high priority to Muslim and indigenous cultural communities. It will establish alternative income-generating projects focused on women, the elderly, OSYs and other disadvantaged groups. Children 3 –6 years old will be given supplemental feeding and prepared for formal schooling. Extensive awareness campaigns will be conducted on gender and development, self reliance, disaster preparedness, and other family and human development concerns. The project will be supported by the PACT Support Community Infrastructure Project (SO-5).

Special Indigenous People's Education Program (SO-6)

The program aims to bring IPs into the mainstream of development through empowerment by a basic education scheme specifically designed to suit their requirements. In the process, the program will generate accurate data on IPs and documents their culture for its historical significance. The program should be initiated in the nearest future.

Common Service Laboratory Facilities Development Project (SO-10)

The project will be a network of five advanced science and technology laboratories situated in higher education institutions operating as common service laboratory facilities. These laboratories are envisioned to support the development of academic programs and research activities supportive of an evolving DIDP economy. The project can be initiated immediately, and will eventually help produce globally competitive graduates and transform the DIDP Area into a center of higher education in the BIMP-EAGA.

Regional Skills Training Center Project (SO-19)

The project will contain state-of-the-art equipment and facilities including communication facilities to link the center with the rest of the world for more responsive and globally competitive trainings. Other institutions will have access to it. With highly trained manpower, the DIDP Area is expected to have a stronger competitive edge worldwide in strategic industries.

Hospital Services Delivery System Improvement Project (SQ-21)

The project aims to provide training to health personnel, improve hospital buildings and facilities selectively, and network hospitals for more efficient delivery of services. Consultancy networking will be furthered through modern communication system. The project will contribute to efficient/cost-effective delivery of health care services.

Health Financing Program (SQ-22)

The program has three components: 1) the National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) support project through some administrative mechanisms, 2) community-based health financing project such as the Botika Binhi ("seeding"), and 3) hospital-based health financing project through a fee-for-service financing scheme where the proceeds will go back to the hospital budget. The program is initiated immediately to pave the way for the implementation of the NHIP, an established community-based health care financing and sustained delivery of quality health services.

(3) Environmental development

The DIDP environmental strategy addresses to upland and lowland areas, coastal areas and Gulf waters, and urban and rural areas in a holistic way together with the improvement of environmental administration. The following six anchor projects will be most instrumental for the DIDP environmental development for comprehensive coverage and innovative approaches. Collectively they pursue three thrusts: (1) improvement of environmental management administration, (2) community-based resource management, and (3) improvement of environmental quality.

LGU Environmental Capacity Building Program (EN-1)

Environmental management is one of the areas suffering the most from shortages of financial and administrative capacities after the devolution. The LGU Environmental Capacity Building Program addresses this issue with the four components: (1) establishment of an Environmental Training Center at the Institute for Local Government Administration, (2) development of environmental curriculum and education materials, (3) operation of training courses through lectures and laboratory/field works, and (4) publication of environmental information and education materials.

Comprehensive CADC-Forest Management Program (EN-8)

The program is to establish better management organizations and formulate more effective Ancestral Domains Management Plans (ADMPs). Existing conflicts in the classified forest area should be resolved and a comprehensive forest management plan prepared at the regional or the provincial level. This will involve re-classification of the forest land that has been settled and/or cultivated into the A & D land, depending on the land suitability or otherwise formulation of reforestation plan for such land. A task force may be formed to prepare any ADMP in line with the forest management plan by representatives of indigenous cultural communities, supporting NGOs, concerned LGUs and other stakeholders as well as DENR providing technical guidance.

Integrated Watershed Management Program (EN-10)

The program aims to restore and enhance productive capacity of major river basins combining ecological watershed rehabilitation and structural measures such as multi-purpose dams, flood control works and warning systems with reforestation to be planned and implemented by community-based participatory approaches. Establishment of a basin council is proposed to effect the coordination and management of each river basin.

Upland Farming Model Villages Establishment Project (EN-11)

The project is to promote proper upland farming practices and also to enhance the livelihood of upland people. Model villages may be identified in the area designated for slope rehabilitation to demonstrate better farming practices through training, provision of seedlings of forest trees and tree crops and necessary infrastructure. Model farming schemes will be established for wider application subsequently.

Comprehensive Davao Gulf Management Program (EN-12)

The program aims at effecting integrated management of coastal and marine resources of the Gulf through strengthening the management functions and ensuring accountability of the Davao Gulf Management Board (DGMB). The DGMB membership should be enlarged to include academic institutions, NGOs/POs and the private sector as well as concerned municipalities to prepare a Davao Gulf Environmental Management Plan, enforce laws and regulations through monitoring, coordinate researches, and establish more fish sanctuaries.

Davao City Integrated Waste Management System Development Project (EN-15)

The project will be implemented in the near future starting with the urgent establishment of a new landfill site. In the meantime, a master plan for solid waste management in Davao City will be prepared to formulate projects to be implemented in the medium to the long terms, covering intermediate treatment of wastes such as composting, waste recycling, and environmental education and institutions for solid waste management.

(4) Spatial/infrastructure development

Anchor projects for spatial/infrastructure development will be instrumental in transforming the spatial development structure of the DIDP Area to facilitate and expand opportunities for various socioeconomic interactions. Seven anchor projects correspond to the four components of the DIDP spatial development strategy: (1) establishment of multi-modal transport system centering on Davao City, (2) strengthening of urban functions of Davao City, (3) development of secondary urban centers through clustering, and (4) creation of functionally specialized urban centers to serve remote areas (subsection 4.2.1).

Inter-Regional Roads Upgrading Project (IN-1)

The project is to expand the main access capacity from neighboring regions to accommodate the expected increase in traffics as the DIDP socioeconomy develops. The project focuses particularly on the four component projects: (1) Agusan-Davao City National Artery Road Widening, (2) Davao City-Digos-General Santos City

Road Upgrading, (3) Davao City-Bukidnon Road Improvement, and (4) Digos-North Cotabato Road Improvement.

Special Purpose Roads Improvement Project (IN-5)

The project is to improve roads serving tourism areas or urban/industrial areas of high potentials. Component projects to improve access to promising tourism areas include (1) Nabunturan – Mainit Park Road Widening, (2) Toril – Bayabas – Eden Road Pavement, and (3) Mt. Apo National Park Road Pavement.

Davao Port Development Project (IN-6)

The project is first to improve and expand existing facilities at Sasa Wharf with step-wise extension of the berth and then to establish a new container port in Panabo to handle international and inter-regional container cargoes.

Davao International Airport Development Project (IN-8)

The project is to upgrade the existing DIA into full international standards to serve as a gateway to the southern Philippines. The project involves extension of existing runway upto 3,000 m with new passenger and cargo terminals, and other airport operation, maintenance and air navigation aids and communication facilities.

Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Program (IN-15)

The program aims to expedite rural electrification and promote the use of renewable energy. In addition to extension of transmission lines, the program will promote exploration and use of various forms of renewable energy through the formulation of a DIDP renewable energy council for coordination of activities by concerned agencies. A center for research and application of renewable energy may be established on the Sarangani island to serve also as additional tourism attractions.

SWIM Expansion Project (IN-18)

The project is to expand the application of Small Water Impounding Management with the view to increasing water availability in rural areas and small towns for various purposes, and improving the upper watershed areas. Community participation will play a vital role for the project through planning, implementation and monitoring.

PAIC Support Infrastructure Program (IN-27)

The program is to improve various infrastructure for the seven PAICs and the Malita Special Economic Zone to support their developments in a mutually complementary manner. Support infrastructure for each PAIC or SEZ will be different, consisting of port, farm-to-market roads, water supply, solid waste management and others.

(5) Governance

The DIDP development paradigm should build in good governance, which would be supported by the LGU initiative and people's participation. Financial and administrative capacities of LGUs need to be much enhanced as a necessary condition. To ensure the accountability and transparency of the governance, people's participation should be enlarged and institutionalized through the following anchor project:

MBN-based Bottom-up Planning System Establishment Project(GO-1)

The project will expedite the completion of the MBN survey through training of local government personnel providing logistic supports and tapping experiences of NGOs. The bottom-up planning by the MBN approach should be institutionalized in steps through the conduct of the MBN survey and local development planning based on it, implementation of programs responding to identified needs, and monitoring by using community-based information system.

(6) BIMP-EAGA cooperation

Many proposed projects and programs aim to promote the BIMP-EAGA cooperation in various fields. In particular, the following two projects have been earmarked as anchor projects for their most wide-spread effects and characteristics in line with the DIDP strategy.

BIMP-EAGA Construction Materials Merchandising Center Project (EC-22)

The project aims to promote the trade of construction materials with the EAGA sub-region, such as stones, pebbles, sand, gravel, steel, concrete products, dimension stones, wood/lumber and bamboo. Support functions and facilities will be established including testing and standardization, and market-matching by the Davao Trade Corporation also to be established.

BIMP-EAGA R & D Triad Linkage Program (EC-29)

The program is to promote and prepare for high-tech industrialization of the DIDP Area linked with the BIMP-EAGA. Joint R & D will be undertaken in the fields of tropical agri-biotechnology, informatics, and life science through organizing and coordinating enterprises, universities and public institutes not only in the DIDP Area but also in Mindanao and the EAGA sub-region.

6.2. Special Program for Participatory Development

Many projects and programs proposed by the NGO-PO consortium have been consolidated into nine projects as listed below. These projects are expected to be implemented in the near future under the Special Program for Participatory Development. These projects will provide initial momentum through establishing people/community-based alternative systems for production, marketing, financing and social services. Alternative systems successfully established in pilot areas will be replicated elsewhere subsequently.

- (SP-1) Integrated Community Development,
- (SP-2) IP's Early Childhood Development,
- (SP-3) Integrated Health Insurance cum Credit Program,
- (SP-4) Women and Development,
- (SP-5) Cooperative Marketing,
- (SP-6) Integrated Micro-Finance with Production and Cooperative Transaction,
- (SP-7) Cooperative-based Integrated Food Production Model,
- (SP-8) Comprehensive Shelter Planning Partnership Program, and
- (SP-9) Participatory Agro-Ecology Resource Enhancement and Management.

The Integrated Community Development pursues re-establishment of livelihood of farming communities through people organizing and empowerment. It consists of (1) baseline survey, (2) area development planning, (3) organizational strengthening, (4) capability building, (5) provision of affordable credit, (6) socioeconomic projects, and (7) support infrastructure.

The IP's Early Childhood Development will provide IP children with basic child survival services, including immunization, early diagnosis and treatment of common diseases, and nutrition, and improve early education. Through the project implementation, LGUs can expand knowledge on IPs and capacity for service delivery. The project will include participatory action research on IP communities, trainings, funding for infrastructure, supplies and other logistic requirements, and re-organization of existing LGU programs for early childhood development.

The Integrated Health Insurance cum Credit Program aims to establish a link between community health care schemes and the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PHIC). Community managed credit programs will be used to establish viable community health care schemes, which will provide operational mechanisms for PHIC.

The Women and Development is an advocacy and training program to enhance women's capabilities and social status. It also has an economic component to support women for community-based enterprises such as handmade paper production, handicrafts from indigenous materials, and marketing of agro-products.

The Cooperative Marketing aims to establish cooperative-based alternative marketing channels and to increase income of member farmers. It will focus particularly on marketing of rice and copra.

The Integrated Micro-Finance with Production and Cooperative Transaction (IMPACT) will support micro and small enterprises by developing a non-traditional banking one-stop shop window as well as enhancing entrepreneurial capacities of these enterprises. Assistance in assessing the viability of proposed projects and the performance of existing ones and enhancing financial self-sustainability of rural financial intermediaries are important functions of the program.

The Cooperative-based Integrated Food Production Model will contribute to food security by establishing a cooperative integration model for agricultural development, encompassing production, processing and marketing. It also has a social component such as women and children organizing, and education and value development for realizing self-reliant farming communities.

The Comprehensive Shelter Planning Partnership Program will establish an "arena" where all the stakeholders in housing are put together to prepare a comprehensive shelter plan. Division of works between the stakeholders and priority of housing projects will be clarified through the planning, and the plan implementation will rationalize use of local and national finance for housing for efficient housing development.

The Participatory Agro-Ecology Resource Enhancement and Management aims to protect and enhance coastal resources in Mati South through participatory management by coastal communities. As a means, the project will establish community-based socioeconomic projects such as food processing, ecotourism, and novelty items manufacturing.

6.3. Sector Projects

All the proposed projects and programs are categorized by sector, although many of them are inter-disciplinary and multi-sector projects/programs. They are categorized into five classes: economic development, social development, environmental development, infrastructure development, and governance. The economic development sector has 36 projects/programs including those in the tourism subsector. The social development sector has 29 projects/programs covering social welfare, education, technical and vocational education and training (TVET), and health. The environmental development sector has 22 projects/programs, and the infrastructure development sector has 34 projects/programs. In addition, three projects are proposed in the governance sector.

These projects and programs are outlined below by sector. Profiles of most projects/programs are found in Project Report.

6.3.1. Economic development

Of the 39 proposed projects/programs, 13 projects/programs are for agriculture (crop production and livestock/poultry), five for fishery, five for mining, six for manufacturing, three for trade, and seven for tourism. Five of them have been earmarked as anchor projects as already described. Many projects/programs in other sectors will also support the economic development. In particular, the Upland Farming Model Village Establishment Project (EN-11) is included in the environmental development sector.

(1) Agriculture

The following 13 projects and programs are proposed for agriculture, including three anchor projects denoted by asterisk (*):

- (EC-1) * Small Irrigation Development Project,
- (EC-2) * Commercial Farms Convert ARBs Support Program,
- (EC-3) * Abaca Industry Revitalization Project,
- (EC-4) Agro-processing Promotion Project,
- (EC-5) Livestock/Poultry Promotion Program,
- (EC-6) Herbal Plants Multiplication and Dissemination Project,
- (EC-7) Organic Farming R & D Project,
- (EC-8) Agricultural Research, Development and Extension Program,
- (EC-9) Extension Workers Capability Enhancement Project,
- (EC-10) Sustainable Rural Cooperative Development Program,
- (EC-11) Agricultural Market Information System Improvement Project,
- (EC-12) Agricultural Production and Marketing Financing Program, and
- (EC-13) Agricultural Potentials Survey Project.

The three anchor projects were described in Section 6.1. The Agro-processing Promotion Project aims to promote processing of agricultural products produced in the DIDP Area, focusing initially on mango and coconut. It has two main

components: (1) promotion of mango processing into dried mango, jam etc. to utilize expected increase in mango production and coconut processing into more diversified products, and (2) R & D on market and products development.

The Livestock/Poultry Promotion Program will extend the on-going efforts by PVOs/CVO. The program comprises: (1) establishment of a liquid nitrogen supply center for AI, (2) establishment of a diagnostic laboratory per province/city, (3) R & D for low cost feed manufacturing from locally available raw materials, (4) improved forage production, and improvement of public slaughterhouses.

The Herbal Plants Multiplication and Dissemination Project is to promote the use of herbal medicine and enhance people's awareness on health by establishing a herbal garden that may serve also for a tourism purpose. The project will support the Traditional Medicine Expansion Project (SO-27).

The Organic Farming R & D Project aims to promote organic farming through the development of organic fertilizer and bio-chemicals by utilizing local materials as much as possible. It is mainly an R & D scheme with three components: (1) composting of various wastes and by-products, (2) pest control by bio-pesticides (e.g. trichogramma) and insect repellent (e.g. neem seed extract), and (3) crop rotation/cycle with leguminous crops.

The Agricultural Research, Development and Extension Program is to establish a rational and comprehensive research program geared to the DIDP agri-industrialization drive. The program will contain (1) formulation of a research agenda, (2) establishment of research and extension centers including demonstration farms, and (3) strengthening of the SMARRDEC capacity for unified and focused research, monitoring and research activities, and transmission of research information to the National Information Network (NIN).

The Extension Workers Capability Enhancement Project aims to generate specialists in various fields of agricultural production through selection by PAOs/CAO among extension workers and intensive training at training institutions and research centers. The SMARRDEC will prepare a program for this purpose, including field trips and on-the-job trainings. The project will also address to the current deficiency of extension workers, aiming at one extension worker per every agricultural barangay.

The Sustainable Rural Cooperative Development Program is to promote cooperative development to benefit farmers from production to marketing. The project is training assistance including three components: (1) training needs assessment of all types of cooperatives, (2) preparation of training programs, schemes and modules, and (3) conduct of training. The consultation will be done regularly at City/Provincial Cooperative Development Offices (CCDO/PCDO) on their management and financial problems, and credit will be extended through cooperative banks based on the CCDO/PCDO's evaluation.

The Agricultural Market Information System Improvement Project aims to assure timely delivery of relevant market information to farmers. The project will be implemented in two phases. In the first phase, BAS sub-stations will be installed, equipped with telecommunication facilities, at existing vegetable production areas such as Kapatagan in Davao del Sur, Maragusan in Compostela Valley and Marilog

in Davao City. The project will be expanded subsequently to other crops and other production centers.

The Agricultural Production and Marketing Financing Program provides credit assistance to small farmers and farmers' cooperatives. Three types of credit would be provided by the program: (1) production loans for small farmers to finance their production investments, (2) personal loans for small farmers to support their family needs, and (3) marketing loans for established cooperatives to go into input distribution and agriculture commodity trading.

The Agricultural Potentials Survey Project is to prepare a solid based for agricultural land use planning and more accurate suitability maps. The on-going land resources information system (LARIS) project will be completed for Davao del Norte, Compostela Valley, Davao del Sur and Davao Oriental. A soil map and a land capability map will be prepared by using a GIS. Meteorological stations will be established at each municipality to collect climatic data. These data and maps will be combined to make agro-ecological zoning.

(2) Fishery

Five projects and programs are proposed for fishery as follows, including one anchor project denoted by asterisk (*):

- (EC-14) * Fisherfolks Livelihood Enhancement Program,
- (EC-15) Marine Fisheries Support Facilities Improvement Project,
- (EC-16) Integrated Aquaculture Promotion Program,
- (EC-17) Marine Fishery Resources Inventory Project, and
- (EC-18) Value-added Fishery Products Development and Marketing Program.

The Fisherfolks Livelihood Enhancement Program is the anchor project described already. The program has two main components: Fisheries Skills Improvement Project (EC-14a) to provide fishery-related skills to organized municipal fishermen, and Alternative Livelihood Development Project (EC-14b) to provide alternative jobs and opportunities for gaining technical skills necessary for such jobs.

The Marine Fisheries Support Facilities Improvement Project is to improve existing fisheries support facilities selectively to develop small scale fisheries into viable economic activities. Subsequently, the improved fishing ports with facilities will be linked to the Davao Fishery Port Complex to facilitate marketing and processing.

The Integrated Aquaculture Promotion Program aims to establish viable aquaculture through experimentation and supports to diversify fisheries and broaden the resource base for agri-industrialization. Basic support facilities will be provided such as hatcheries and seed banks, distribution channels for seed and fingerlings established, and R & D and technical extension geared up.

The Marine Fishery Resources Inventory Project will be conducted through collaborative research among DA Region XI, PAOs and research institutes, taking a few years at least. The inventory will contribute to more effective management of fishery resources and strategic fishery development planning.

The Value-added Fishery Products Development and Marketing Program is to strengthen competitiveness of commercial fishery through the development of

value-added fish and seaweed based products and to establish marketing channels for them. The program has an R & D component for products development through the Davao Gulf R & D Consortium, and a marketing component to establish strategic marketing channels through market research in the Philippines, BIMP-EAGA, Japan, US, and EU.

(3) Mining

Five projects and programs are proposed for mining as listed below, of which one is designated as an anchor project denoted by asterisk (*):

- (EC-19) Mineral Processing Zone (MPZ) Project,
- (EC-20) Jewelry Making Industry Development Program,
- (EC-21) Safety and Sustainable Mining Community Development Program,
- (EC-22) * BIMP-EAGA Construction Materials Merchandising Center (CMMC) Project, and
- (EC-23) Innovation Program MQ (mining and quarrying).

The MPZ Project is to create improved living and working environment for processors of gold and other minerals, and communities in the mining areas. Mineral processors will be relocated and re-established where common service facilities will be provided together with a processing center and other facilities.

The Jewelry Making Industry Development Program aims at complementary development of jewelry making industry and tourism. A jewelry village or estate will be established to accommodate jewelry makers in and around a tourism site, jewelry designers fostered, and market functions of gold/silver strengthened through central market and market information network using Internet.

The Safety and Sustainable Mining Community Development Program is to improve living environment of mining areas and enhance the image of mining industry as required by law. Two essential components are (1) People's Mining Council (PMC) with an open information system for mining activities, and (2) Mining Development Foundation to monitor and report on mining activities. A mining development and management plan shall be prepared, including land use and town plans, environmental protection and restoration plan, and a long-term development plan for community and livelihood development after mine operation.

The BIMP-EAGA CMMC Project is the anchor described in Section 6.1. The Innovation Program MQ aims to innovate the mining and quarrying industry in the DIDP Area by establishing mining-related courses in colleges/universities, strengthening public R & D support, and promoting strategic location of such high tech industries that will be main users of rare metals including gold, chromite and nickel.

(4) Manufacturing

The following six projects and programs are proposed for manufacturing, including two anchor projects denoted by asterisk (*):

- (EC-24) * Integrated SME IE Development Program,
- (EC-25) Resource Recycling Estate (RRE) Project,

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- (EC-26) Industrial Community (IC) Development Project,
 - (EC-27) “More Like This” (MOLT) Program,
 - (EC-28) R & D Expert Development Program, and
 - (EC-29) * BIMP-EAGA R & D Triad Linkage Program.

The Integrated SME IE Development Program is an anchor described in Section 6.1. The RRE Project is to locate in an estate a group of industries with varying nature of operation such that wastes/residues/by-products of one industry become raw materials of another. Prospective industrial groups in the DIDP Area include (1) integrated coconut processing industries, (2) food processing and livestock complex, (3) fiber industry complex, and (4) wood/furniture complex.

The Industrial Community Development Project is to develop an industrial estate and a new town together closely nearby one another. The project will contribute not only to a planned and orderly urbanization but also to reduction of investment costs for infrastructure. Candidate sites include Sta. Cruz, Panabo and Tagum City.

The MOLT Program aims to mobilize qualified senior students as service workers and technical extension workers for SMEs to transform SMEs from livelihood business to viable commercial enterprises. Participating students will be exempted six months to one year class works. Students will become familiar with SMEs to embark on “student ventures”, or SMEs may find their successors.

The R & D Expert Development Program is to strengthen R & D functions of the public sector toward the globalization and high tech industrialization of the DIDP Area. R & D staff will be hired/fostered for in-house R & D and extension works like techno advisers, organizing R & D activities including joint ones between enterprises, academe and public institutes. An initial emphasis will be placed on agri-industries.

The BIMP-EAGA R & D Triad Linkage Program is another anchor described already.

(5) Trade

The following three projects are proposed for trade:

- (EC-30) Agricultural Product Wholesale Markets Establishment Project,
- (EC-31) Davao Trade and Business Center Project, and
- (EC-32) Davao Trade Corporation Establishment Project.

The Agricultural Product Wholesale Markets Establishment Project will provide organized trading facilities for agricultural products in strategic areas. Facilities at each wholesale market include a market building, weighing scales, unloading areas, storage and others.

The Davao Trade and Business Center is to establish “one-stop service” building accommodating regional offices of the Government, customs office, and offices of trade-related companies or organizations including the chamber of commerce and industry, SMEs, cooperatives and foreign firms. Supporting facilities will be provided such as a convention center, five-star hotel, and some amusement facilities. Also an industrial logistics center will be established as an ecozone or free trade zone with distribution, processing, merchandising and storage facilities to facilitate

transactions between and among the DIDP Area, Mindanao, the BIMP-EAGA and other countries.

The Davao Trade Corporation Establishment Project aims to strengthen marketing of Davao-made products by establishing a trade corporation. The corporation will play a market matching role on Davao-made products, accumulate and disseminate information on markets and products to guide local producers, and assist products development and finance new production activities. It will also be instrumental in establishing some merchandising centers like the CMMC also proposed.

(6) Tourism

Seven projects/programs are proposed specifically for tourism. In addition, the Sta. Ana, Bolton and Davao River Waterfront Development Project (IN-31) and the Samal Island Integrated Area Development Project (IN-30) with focus on tourism are proposed in the urban subsector. The seven projects/program are the following:

- (EC-33) Kapatagan Mountain Resort Development Project,
- (EC-34) Three Ridges Integrated Area Development Project,
- (EC-35) Cultural Villages Development Project,
- (EC-36) Talaingod Ecotourism Program,
- (EC-37) Maragusan Ecotourism Program,
- (EC-38) Dahican Beach Integrated Tourism Development Project, and
- (EC-39) Ecotourism Certification Program.

The Kapatagan Mountain Resort Development Project is to create a mountain resort area in Kapatagan, well-known for its cool climate. Since the area is within Mt. Apo National Park, a strict land use plan is necessary to suppress further deterioration of the nature. The land use plan should specify a tourism promotion zone equipped with necessary infrastructure where hotels and lodges are allowed to locate in an agglomerated manner. Other than accommodations, development of nature-based tourism attractions such as walking trails to falls and soft adventures in virgin forest should be planned and developed.

The Three Ridges Integrated Area Development Project aims to develop the slope of Mt. Apo in Davao City as a mountain resort area that could rival Baguio. The project includes development of mountain resort, tourism estate development, and introduction of nature-based tourist attractions.

The Cultural Village Development Project is to establish a museum/theme park that introduces various indigenous cultures. The village would be constructed as an expansion of the existing Davao Museum but it should be planned as a theme park with a variety of traditional architectures guided by indigenous people themselves. The village should exhibit tribal cultures not only in the DIDP Area but in the whole of Mindanao since Davao is the only international gateway to the island. The village is for the mass market and is expected to protect real cultural communities from negative impacts of mass tourism. In this sense, this project supplements ecotourism programs planned in Talaingod and Maragusan, which should adopt low-volume high-income strategy by targeting at up-market clientele.

The Talaingod Ecotourism Program envisages to introduce the know-how of ecotourism to a municipality where indigenous culture is still well-maintained. It targets at culturally motivated tourists who are interested in experiencing a traditional way of life in Mindanao. The project includes development of tourist lodges based on the traditional architectural style, installation of trekking routes to falls, virgin forest, and Ata-Manobo families living in the forest.

The Maragusan Ecotourism Program is similar to the Talaingod Ecotourism Program but the tourism objective is the Mansaka culture. The project envisages to introduce the know-how of ecotourism to a municipality where indigenous culture is still well-maintained. It targets at culturally motivated tourists who are interested in experiencing a traditional way of life in Mindanao. The project includes development of tourist lodges based on the traditional architectural style, and installation of trekking routes that visit remote Mansaka villages for cultural experiences.

The Dahican Beach Integrated Tourism Development Project aims to develop Dahican Beach as an alternative beach destination contrasted with Samal Island.

The Ecotourism Certification Program aims to introduce a certification system for ecotourism. The certification system is expected to disseminate the correct idea of ecotourism that should aim at providing tourists with closer contact with, lowering negative impacts on, and creating financial contribution to, the nature and indigenous cultures. DENR should issue certificates for nature ecotourism, while NCIP should issue certificates for ethnic ecotourism. The certification system will make a good marketing tool for the travel trade, and contribute to the sophistication of tourism products.

6.3.2. Social development

The social development sector has 29 projects and programs consisting of five for social welfare, 10 for education, five for TVET, and nine for health. Six of them have been earmarked as anchor projects as already described.

(1) Social welfare

Five projects are proposed for social welfare as listed below, of which one is designated as an anchor project denoted by asterisk (*):

- (SO-1) * Poverty Alleviation and Community Transformation (PACT) Project,
- (SO-2) Shelter Assistance/Resettlement Project (Project SHARE),
- (SO-3) Crisis Intervention/Holding Center Project,
- (SO-4) Productivity Skills and Capacity Building Center (PSCB) Project,
and
- (SO-5) PACT Support Community Infrastructure Project.

The PACT Project was described already as an anchor project. The Project SHARE is designed to assist poor homeowners whose houses are no longer habitable by providing either building materials to improve/strengthen their houses or otherwise core houses in LGU-initiated resettlement sites.

The Crisis Intervention/Holding Center Project is to serve the need for professional assistance on guidance and counseling of people in distress. A holding center will

be established for those clients to protect them from further harm, while awaiting actions to their cases.

The Productivity Skills and Capability Building Center Project is to provide a venue for people to acquire production skills and to assist graduates to establish their own shops/enterprises or their job placement. In addition to existing PSCB centers at the province level exclusively for women, satellite centers will be strategically located to cover other skills training as well.

The PACT Support Community Infrastructure Project aims to solve infrastructure related problems faced by the Muslim or indigenous cultural communities. The project will focus on all weather roads, potable water and electricity.

(2) Education

The following 10 projects and programs are proposed for education, including two anchor projects denoted by asterisk (*):

- (SO-6) * Special Indigenous Peoples Education Program,
- (SO-7) Distance Learning Center Project,
- (SO-8) DIDP Policy Studies Center Project,
- (SO-9) Association of Higher Education Institutions Establishment Project,
- (SO-10) * Common Service Laboratory Facilities Development Project,
- (SO-11) Multi-Resource Library Networking Project,
- (SO-12) Pro-Disadvantaged Scholarship Program,
- (SO-13) Basic and Teacher Education Systems Evaluation Project,
- (SO-14) Teachers Training Center Project, and
- (SO-15) Non-formal Education Internship Program.

The two anchor projects were described in Sections 6.1. The Distance Learning Center Project aims to provide a wide range of educational opportunities to a larger number of geographically and socially isolated and disadvantaged people through distance learning. With a central hub in Davao City, strategically located learning centers will be established across the DIDP Area with an academic pool of faculty from HEIs in the DIDP Area.

The DIDP Policy Studies Center Project will serve as a research arm of the DIDP. Its task will be to generate data and information for policy formulation. It will be an added component of the Mindanao Center for Policy Studies of the University of Southeastern Philippines (USEP) and will maintain a library.

The Association of Higher Education Institutions Establishment Project will provide an organizational mechanism for closer collaboration among HEIs, both public and private. The collaboration can be in the form of complementation, cooperation and consortia.

The Multi-Resource Library Networking Project will link into a network all 67 libraries of HEIs with the use of advanced IT equipment. Users will pay user fees to sustain the project.

The Pro-Disadvantaged Scholarship Program aims to provide the poor and the disadvantaged opportunities for higher education by establishing a trust fund. The fund will be supported by LGU contributions and its management may be entrusted to the DIDP Board through an appropriate arm of PMO or the Association of Higher Education Institutions also proposed.

The Basic and Teacher Education Systems Evaluation Project is to assess basic education teachers and teacher education programs and to identify corrective measures and policy recommendations. Evaluation results will be furnished to DECS and CHED and made available to all interested parties.

The Teachers Training Center Project responds to the dire need to upgrade the quality of basic education. It is envisioned to serve as a training arm of DECS for training teachers in science, mathematics and English as well as educational managers. Other components are research and production of educational materials. A curriculum laboratory shall be maintained in keeping with the dynamic nature of pedagogy and education. The project is expected to bring about improved standard and quality of basic education as well as enlightened educational managers.

The Non-formal Education Internship Program will introduce a summer internship program into the present teacher education curriculum to involve HEIs as service providers in the literacy/livelihood programs for drop-outs, out-of-school youth and adults who have not gone to school at all. The program will require graduating students six weeks of internship with DECS with assignments preferably in their respective barangays.

(3) Technical and vocational education and training (TVET)

The following five projects are proposed for TVET, of which one is designated as an anchor project as denoted by asterisk (*):

- (SO-16) Triad Labour Market Information System Establishment,
- (SO-17) Tagum City Technical Vocational Education and Training Project,
- (SO-18) Regional and Provincial TESDA Offices Strengthening Project,
- (SO-19) * Regional Skills Training Center Project, and
- (SO-20) Project Best.

The Triad Labour-Market Information System Establishment Project aims to fill in the demand-supply gap between courses offered by HEIs and TVIs and skills needed by the industry. The project will establish a labour-industry information system and triad-networking of HEIs/TVIs, industries and government agencies. A research team will be organized and the research will be managed by researchers from USEP and ADDU.

The Tagum City Technical and Vocational Education and Training Project will provide training equipment to upgrade existing facilities of the USEP-Tagum in agricultural technology and the Tagum National Trade School in machines, electricity and electronics. Also included are funds for scholarship and seed money for a loan scheme for graduates.

The Regional and Provincial TESDA Offices Strengthening Project is to address the concerns of Region XI TESDA, whose effectiveness is hampered by lack of resources/funds. TESDA XI will be strengthened through injecting more funds for

additional personnel, equipment, scholarship fund and technical assistance. Research will be promoted as a major function. A strengthened TESDA will result in improved delivery of TESDA services, more highly competitive and market-driven trainings and stronger research.

The Regional Skills Training Center Project is an anchor project described in Section 6.1. The Project Best is essentially an agricultural extension activity of the USEP-Tagum in cooperation with LGUs, DILG and banks. Successful farmers will teach fellow farmers and out-of-school youth and act as laboratory teachers of TVET courses. Scholarships and other forms of incentives will be built into it.

(4) Health

Nine project are proposed for health as listed below, of which two are designated as anchor projects denoted by asterisk (*):

- (SO-21) * Hospital Services Delivery System Improvement Project,
- (SO-22) * Health Financing Program,
- (SO-23) Compostela Valley Provincial Hospital Construction Project,
- (SO-24) Emergency Medical Care Project,
- (SO-25) Primary Health Care Improvement Project,
- (SO-26) Communicable Diseases Control Enhancement Project,
- (SO-27) Traditional Medicine Expansion Project,
- (SO-28) Integrated Health Resources Management Program, and
- (SO-29) Child Health Care Program.

The two anchor projects were described in Section 6.1. The Compostela Valley Provincial Hospital Construction Project aims to provide efficient and effective tertiary health care services to the residents of the new province of Compostela Valley. It will convert the present 25-bed Montevista District Hospital to a 100-bed one.

The Emergency Medical Care System Establishment Project aims to establish a system of emergency medical care services, one per province, in difficult, hard-to-reach communities, such as coastal barangays and remote upland rural communities. Features are a floating hospital where appropriate, a medical van, helicopter and communication facilities.

The Primary Health Care Improvement Project aims to strengthen the delivery of primary health care by upgrading facilities and providing minimum basic equipment. BHWs will likewise be provided with minimum basic equipment, lying-in clinics established and urban health centers expanded.

The Communicable Diseases Control Enhancement Project aims to revitalize the much weakened TB control program as an entry point. The project will undertake: (1) strengthening drug management, (2) strengthening laboratory works in the field, (3) establishing a Regional Reference Laboratory, (4) training laboratory technicians at the Laboratory, and (5) other monitoring activities. Subsequently, the project will be expanded to cover other communicable diseases.

The Traditional Medicine Expansion Project will promote the use of herbal medicine, encourage its production as a livelihood source for health workers and farmers, and expand the manufacture of herbal medicine at the Regional Herbal Research and Processing Plant of DOH XI. The project will be supported by the Herbal Plant Multiplication and Dissemination Project (EC-6).

The Integrated Health Resources Management Program aims to optimize the use of limited health resources by establishing effective health information system and strengthening institutional linkages among GOs, NGOs and POs. The project consists of two sub-projects: Health Information Improvement Project (EC-28a), and Health Institutions Linkaging Project (EC-28b).

The Child Health Care Program aims to promote an integrated community health care program for children that is culture sensitive and sustainable, particularly focusing on indigenous cultural communities and other communities where the poor and the socially deprived are dominant. The project will intensify the implementation of the Under Five Clinic and the Expanded Program of Immunization based on results of the Minimum Basic Needs survey.

6.3.3. Environmental development

Of the 22 projects and programs proposed in the environmental development sector, four are for environmental management administration, six related to land management, two each for upland management and for coastal management, six for urban and living environment, and two for protected area management. Six of them have been earmarked as anchor projects as already described.

(1) Environmental management administration

The following four projects and programs are proposed in this category, including one anchor project denoted by asterisk (*):

- (EN-1) * LGU Environmental Management Capability Building Program,
- (EN-2) Environmental Information Center Project,
- (EN-3) Environmental Education Co-Curriculum Development Project, and
- (EN-4) Broad-based Environmental Management and Dissemination Program.

The LGU Environmental Management Capability Building Program is the anchor project described earlier. The Environmental Information Center Project aims to provide more accurate and comprehensive data and information on environmental conditions that would be shared broadly for better environmental management. The center under DENR will conduct field surveys to collect baseline data in cooperation with NGOs and Barangay Environmental Managers also proposed.

The Environmental Education Co-Curriculum Development Project is to develop environmental curriculum for elementary and secondary schools combining classroom instruction and field trips. The project is expected to enhance environmental awareness of the future generation.

The Broad-based Environmental Management and Dissemination Program is also to enhance the environmental awareness through mobilizing a wide range of people. The program includes the establishment of barangay environmental manager system, support program for environmental activities by boy/girl scouts and sea scouts, and

mobile environmental IEC. Barangay environmental managers monitor environmental conditions of their respective barangays, and function as interface between local governments and communities. The mobile IEC system consists of audio visual equipment, wagon-type vehicles, development of educational and publicity materials, and trained personnel.

(2) Land management

Six projects and programs are proposed for land management as follows, including one anchor project denoted by asterisk (*):

- (EN-5) Urban Topographic Mapping Project,
- (EN-6) Upgraded Regional Land Use Mapping Project,
- (EN-7) Land Resource Data Base Development Project,
- (EN-8)* Comprehensive CADC-Forest Management Program,
- (EN-9) Cadastral Mapping and Land Information Systems Improvement Program, and
- (EN-22) Strategic Agricultural and Fishery Development Zone (SAFDZ) Promotion Program

The Urban Topographic Mapping Project is to provide large scale maps to be used for land use planning, urban facility planning and other urban management purposes. Maps of major urban centers will be prepared at scale of 1:2,000.

The Upgraded Regional Land Use Mapping Project is to prepare updated land use maps necessary for urban and regional planning. The project will cover the Davao Metropolitan Area at scale of 1:4,000, and the entire DIDP Area at 1:100,000.

The Land Resource Data Base Development Project aims to establish up-to-date baseline data and maps for the environmental and land resources management. A center will be established to collect and manage the data and information, and map data may be stored in a GIS.

The Comprehensive CADC-Forest Management Program is the anchor described in Section 6.1. The Cadastral Mapping and Land Information Systems Improvement Program aims to promote the modernization and computerization of tax system for improvement of LGU financial ability. It is implemented for Davao City.

The Strategic Agricultural and Fishery Development Zone Promotion Program responds to the recent Government initiative aiming at maximizing agricultural and fishery productivity through modernization with equity and efficiency. The program will identify SAFDZs in the DIDP Area and support integrated development planning by LGUs incorporating the identified SAFDZs.

(3) Upland management

The following two project/programs are proposed for upland management, which are both anchors denoted by asterisk(*):

- (EN-10)* Integrated Watershed Management Program, and
- (EN-11)* Upland Farming Model Villages Establishment Project.

The Integrated Watershed Management Program includes two multi-purpose dam projects (EN-10a, EN-10b) and the Ecological Watershed Rehabilitation Project (EN-10c) to restore ecosystem of high bio-diversity through reforestation with a variety of tree species and associated measures. The Upland Farming Model Villages Establishment Project is also an anchor described earlier.

(4) Coastal management

Two project/programs are proposed for coastal management as follows, of which one is an anchor denoted by asterisk(*):

(EN-12)* Comprehensive Davao Gulf Management Program, and

(EN-13) Pujada Bay Environmental Research and Monitoring Center Project.

The Comprehensive Davao Gulf Management Program is the anchor described in Section 6.1. The Pujada Bay Environmental Research and Monitoring Center Project is to establish a center for research and monitoring on the environment of the Pujada Bay – one of protected areas under the NIPAS, to develop database for environmental management, and to establish a Pujada Bay Research Network linking government agencies such as DENR, DA and DOST, research institutes, LGUs and NGOs.

(5) Urban and living environment management

Six projects and program are proposed for urban and living environment management as listed below, of which one is an anchor project denoted by asterisk (*):

(EN-14) Pollution Control Officers Promotion Program

(EN-15)* Davao City Integrated Waste Management System Development Project,

(EN-16) Solid Waste Management Model System Development Project,

(EN-17) Natural Disaster Assessment and Prevention Project,

(EN-18) Environmental Health Research Center Project, and

(EN-19) Sludge Treatment and Energy Recovery Project.

The Pollution Control Officers Promotion Program aims to increase the number of Pollution Control Officers to be appointed by industrial and commercial establishments as required by law. Seminars and campaign will be conducted for the purpose. The Davao City Integrated Waste Management System Development Project is the anchor project described already.

The Solid Waste Management Model System Development Project is to establish appropriate solid waste management system models for wide application in the provinces of the DIDP Area. The project will promote intermediate treatment and final disposal by sanitary landfill. Community-based Waste Collection and Management (EN-16a) may be an important component of some models.

The Natural Disaster Assessment and Prevention Project is to assess possibility and risks of various natural disasters and to formulate a Natural Disasters Prevention Plan.

The Environmental Health Research Center Project is to establish a regional research and training institutions attached to a provincial health office or medical school to carry out chemical analyses, epidemiological survey and training for environmental health control. It will be a joint undertaking with DENR and other related agencies implementing environmental health control projects.

The Sludge Treatment and Energy Recovery Project is to treat sludge to be generated from wastewater treatment plants and septic tanks and to recover the energy to be generated through the sludge treatment. It will be implemented in steps as the wastewater treatment plants are expanded.

(6) Protected area management

The following two projects are proposed for protected area management:

(EN-20) Mt. Apo World Heritage Establishment Project, and

(EN-21) NIPAS Protected Areas Re-establishment Project.

The Mt. Apo World Heritage Establishment Project is a symbolic project to establish the World Heritage under UNESCO. The project will help to protect the Mt. Apo National Park from further encroachment, preserving also the sacred land for indigenous cultural peoples and the habitat of the endangered Philippine Eagles.

The NIPAS Protected Areas Re-establishment Project aims to re-establish seven areas called Initial Components as NIPAS protected areas. The project will prepare revised protected area management plans for the purpose.

6.3.4. Spatial/infrastructure development

Projects and programs proposed in the spatial/infrastructure development sector will support various socio-economic activities and the management of environment and natural resources proposed in other sectors. Many of them are composite projects/programs consisting of a few or more component projects. They are defined as packages to facilitate the implementation or to realize complementary effects on important activities or fields. For the sake of convenience, the 34 proposed projects and programs are categorized into four sub-sectors: 14 projects and programs for transportation, three for energy, nine for water resources, and eight for urban system. Many projects and programs in other sectors also have infrastructure components as described in respective subsections. The 34 proposed projects and programs specifically for spatial/infrastructure development are described below by subsector. Profiles of all the projects and programs are found in Project Report.

(1) Transportation

The following 14 projects and programs are proposed for transportation, of which four are designated as anchor projects denoted by asterisks (*):

(IN-1) * Inter-Regional Roads Upgrading Project,

(IN-2) Intra-Regional Roads Development Project,

(IN-3) Alternative Inter-Regional Links Establishment Project,

(IN-4) Rural and Farm-to-Market Road Program,

(IN-5) * Special Purpose Roads Improvement Project,

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- (IN-6) * Davao Port Development Project,
 - (IN-7) Rapid Passenger Ferry Service Establishment Project,
 - (IN-8) * Davao International Airport Development Project,
 - (IN-9) Mati Airport Improvement Project,
 - (IN-10) Urban Traffic Management Program,
 - (IN-11) Integrated Public Transportation Terminals Improvement Projects,
 - (IN-12) Davao City Urban Arterial Roads Development Project,
 - (IN-13) Davao Metropolitan Area Light Rail Transit Project, and
 - (IN-14) Davao Urban Transportation Development Master Plan Study.

The Inter-Regional Roads Upgrading Project is an anchor project described in Section 6.1. The Intra-Regional Roads Development Project is to improve links between different parts of the DIDP Area. In particular alternative routes between major development areas will be improved. The project will be initiated in the nearest future and implemented in stages.

The Alternative Inter-Regional Links Establishment Project will provide alternative linkages with other regions in Mindanao with the three new roads: Asuncion-Agusan, Kapalang-Talaingod-Bukidnon, and Malita-General Santos City. These roads will be completed in the medium to long term.

The Rural and Farm-to-Market Road Program is to improve many rural and farm-to-market roads according to some priority criteria. Critical farm-to-market roads serving major vegetable production areas such as Kapatagan, Davao del Sur and Maragusan, Compostela Valley may be prioritized initially. The program will introduce also a new self-help approach to improve and maintain rural roads based on a broad participation of local people and communities supported by provision of basic equipment and technical training.

The Special Purpose Roads Improvement Project and the Davao Port Development Project are anchor projects described already. The latter consists of two component projects: the Sasa Wharf Expansion and Improvement Project (IN-6a), and the International Container Terminal Development Project (IN-6b).

The Rapid Passenger Ferry Service Establishment Project is to provide the new ferry service connecting several areas along the Davao Gulf for various purposes. It may be implemented by the private sector in cooperation with LGUs, as part of the PAIC initiatives. Shipping services will be provided also to remote islands for social purposes (IN-7a) and ferry services to Samal Island will be expanded for tourism and other purposes (IN-7b).

The Davao International Airport Development Project is another anchor described earlier. The Mati Airport Improvement Project is to improve terminal building, runway and navigational facilities of the existing airport to accommodate more passengers, and high-value commodities. It will promote the Magbalusta PAIC, and also be a step toward the establishment of local air services network for Mindanao.

The Urban Traffic Management Program aims to ease the existing traffic congestion in Davao City and other major urban centers by installing traffic signals at heavy-traffic intersections and taking other measures such as re-routing of public vehicles and the IEC on traffic rules. Appropriate road signs and marking will also be installed. Subsequently, traffic bottlenecks will be improved by widening or improvement of intersections, bridges and PT loading/unloading points.

The Integrated Public Transportation Terminals Improvement Project aims to integrate provincial bus services and other urban transportation services by bus, jeepney and tricycle through improvement of terminal facilities. Terminals will be expanded for loading/unloading spaces for intra-municipal services and taxis, provided also with parking lots, passenger shelter, toilets and information desks to other operation timetables, routes description and city guide maps.

The Davao City Urban Artery Roads Development Project is to establish an efficient road network in Davao City, separating through traffics from intra-city traffic. It will cover five radial roads, three circumferential roads and a coastal road.

The Davao Metropolitan Area Light Rail Transit Project is to introduce a new mode of transportation to serve most urbanized areas of the future Davao Metropolitan Area with faster, stable and reliable services. The initial section within Davao City may be initiated in the near future after a feasibility study.

The Davao Urban Transportation Development Master Plan Study will prepare an updated and more comprehensive plan for transportation infrastructure based on proper traffic demand forecast in line with the DIDP Area development. It will also establish a transportation database essential for planning and management of urban transportation.

(2) Energy

The following three project/programs are proposed for energy, including one anchor project denoted by asterisk (*):

- (IN-15) * Rural Electrification and Renewal Energy Development Program,
- (IN-16) Demand Side Management Program, and
- (IN-17) Eco-Energy Park Project.

The Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Program is the anchor described Section 6.1. It includes as a core project, the Sarangani Renewable Energy Island Project (IN-15a).

The Demand Side Management Program aims to realize an energy-conserving society in the DIDP Area. The program has three main components: (1) IEC on energy conservation especially at schools, (2) encouragement of new business to produce energy-saving device, buildings and products, and (3) introduction of interruptible agreements between power distribution companies and consumers.

The Eco-Energy Park Project is to establish a site to accommodate a major power plant and energy-intensive industries for both efficient energy use and effective pollution control. Another important component is an energy-use complex utilizing waste heat discharged from the energy-intensive industries in neighbouring areas for domestic, public and other uses.

(3) Water resources

Nine projects and programs are proposed for water resources as listed below, including one anchor project denoted by asterisk (*):

- (IN-18) * SWIM Expansion Project,
- (IN-19) Water Resources Assessment and Monitoring System Reinforcement Project,
- (IN-20) Davao City Comprehensive Flood Control and Drainage Development Program,
- (IN-21) Flash Flood Prevention Program,
- (IN-22) Davao City Water Supply System Development Project,
- (IN-23) Integrated Water Supply Systems Development Project,
- (IN-24) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Program,
- (IN-25) Davao City Sewerage and Sanitation Development Project, and
- (IN-26) Water Conservation and Recycling Program

In addition, many other projects proposed in other sectors have infrastructure components related to water resources. In particular, the Integrated Watershed Management Program (EN-10) is included in the environmental development sector.

The SWIM Expansion Project is the anchor project described already. The Water Resources Assessment and Monitoring System Reinforcement Project is to reinforce a water resources assessment and monitoring system by installing additional runoff gauging stations, expanding the scope to cover groundwater and water quality, and improving data processing. A central institution should process and manage all the data, linked with gauging stations. The system should cover the four major river basins and possibly other principal river basins (Hijo, Cuabo, etc.).

The Davao City Comprehensive Flood Control and Drainage Development Program will provide an extensive storm water drainage system, river control works, run-off easements such as tree planting, rainwater infiltration, land use planning and other non-structural measures according to the drainage master plan initiated by the City government. In parallel with the master planning, urgent measures will be implemented under the Urgent Drainage Rehabilitation Project (IN-20a).

The Flash Flood Prevention Program will provide both short-term alleviation measures and long-term solutions to the flash flood problems. In the short-term, urgent alleviation will be undertaken by structural measures such as dikes and short-cut channels as well as establishment of warning systems to protect primarily built-up areas, artery roads and main bridges. Long-term solutions will include the restoration of water retention and retarding capacity by reforestation and impoundments.

The Davao City Water Supply System Development Project is to expand the Level III water supply system of the City to cover the future Metropolitan Davao. Use of surface water will be introduced by constructing a dam to supply some 420,000 m³/day in 2016 for 900,000 service population.

The Integrated Water Supply Systems Development Project will provide more cost-effective water supply system to serve neighbouring municipalities and/or

settlements together. Such a system may be introduced first to the Tagum-Panas area (IN-23a), and the Sta. Cruz-Digos urban corridor area (IN-23b).

The Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Program is to provide a set of Level I water supply systems by well and pour-flash type sanitary toilet for selected barangays in the prioritized municipalities for water supply according to MBN criteria. It may be expanded to cover upland communities in Davao del Sur, Compostela Valley and Davao Oriental, where the development of springs is an option for water supply.

The Davao City Sewerage and Sanitation Development Project will introduce a sewerage system in urbanized areas of Davao City. The project will cover three divisions, and each division is subdivided into two zones: one to be served by a centralized sewerage system and the other by an individual advanced septic tank system. Each division will have a complete set of wastewater treatment plant.

The Water Conservation and Recycling Program is to effect the demand side management to encourage water saving especially for large urban areas facing tight water supply-demand balance. The program consists of IEC activities, sewage reclamation and user charges.

(4) Urban system

The following eight projects and programs are proposed in the urban system subsector, including one anchor denoted by asterisk (*):

- (IN-27) * PAIC Support Infrastructure Program,
- (IN-28) Service Urban Centers Strengthening Project,
- (IN-29) Comprehensive Housing Program,
- (IN-30) Samal Island Integrated Area Development Project,
- (IN-31) Sta. Ana, Bolton and Davao River Waterfront Development Project,
- (IN-32) New Towns Development Project,
- (IN-33) Davao City Greenery Development Project, and
- (IN-34) Davao Metropolitan Area Integrated Urban Development Study.

The PAIC Support Infrastructure Program is the anchor described already. The Service Urban Centers Strengthening Project will provide urban facilities and services to facilitate service delivery for the respective rural hinterlands. Two common components are (1) citizens' hall complex including multi-purpose hall, accommodations, broadcasting studio, recreation facilities, day care/day center or other social facilities, and (2) multi-purpose information network to transmit a variety of information on health, education and training opportunities, community activities, and marketing. The project shall be initiated during Phase 1.

The Comprehensive Housing Program aims to provide adequate and affordable housing units for all. It will contribute also to minimizing squatter areas through slum upgrading and site and services. Another important component of the program is the introduction of new institutions such as new housing cooperatives and finance entity and public rental housing programs.

The Samal Island Integrated Area Development Project is a study to prepare an area development master plan for Island Garden City of Samal, focusing on tourism. The study will cover a land use plan including new zoning ordinances, transport development plan, social and infrastructure development plan, environmental management plan, and institutional arrangements. Connection with the mainland by a bridge should be considered as an important option.

The Sta. Ana, Bolton and Davao River Waterfront Development Project has two components: (1) Bolton and Davao River Waterfront Development (IN-31a), and (2) Sta. Ana Wharf Area Development (IN-31b). The former is to create pleasant water-front area in the heart of Davao City. The water-front area may accommodate conference facilities, hotels, shopping centers, fisherman's wharves, commercial buildings, amusement facilities and parks. Urban renewal of existing built-up areas and socialized housing would be a prerequisite. The latter is to redevelop the area around the Sta. Ana wharf with multiple purposes including tourism promotion, trade development and urban amenity creation.

The New Towns Development Project aims to guide the urbanization centering around Davao City and to realize more orderly urbanization patterns. Two new towns are proposed to be developed: one in Sta. Cruz and the other in the border area between Davao City and Panabo.

The Davao City Greenery Development Project aims to create pleasant and comfortable living environment in Davao City through the planned development of a network of artery road with roadside trees and vegetative separation strips, urban parks, and conservation of river banks and other environmentally critical or vulnerable areas. The project will contribute not only to attracting visitors and investors, but also to protecting watershed areas of the City's future water sources and safeguarding citizens from possible natural disasters as well as fires.

The Davao Metropolitan Area Integrated Urban Development Study is conducted for areas within some 25 km radius from the Davao City center to prepare a comprehensive urban development plan, which will specify urban land use zoning, multi-modal urban transport system, and core urban infrastructure and facilities. The plan will be used to effect law enforcement.

6.3.5. Governance

The DIDP development paradigm should build in good governance as defined in Section 4.3. Many projects and programs proposed in the four broad sectors of economic, social, environmental and infrastructure development have components addressing to improving development management and administration in various aspects. To complement on-going efforts, the LGU Environmental Capacity Building Program (EN-1) is proposed to strengthen the development administration in this particular aspect. Most projects and programs in the economic and the social development sectors aim to enhance management capacities of peoples and communities, reflecting the idea that the best governance is self-governance.

In addition, three projects are proposed specifically for governance as follows, including one anchor project denoted by asterisk (*):

(GO-1) * MBN-based Bottom-up Planning System Establishment Project,

(GO-2) Institute for Local Government Administration (ILGA) Strengthening Project, and

(GO-3) More with Less Program.

The MBN-based Bottom-up Planning System Establishment Project is the anchor project described in Section 6.1. The ILGA strengthening Project will establish a training complex for LGUs and frontline workers in the civil service. The complex will be equipped with state-of-art facilities for training, offices and a dormitory. The project covers also periodic training needs assessment and production of training materials and modules. To sustain the project, LGUs and other agencies will be required to pay training fees.

The More with Less Program aims to install and institutionalize a scheme of financial management that will bring transparency and efficiency in public transactions, and improve performance and accountability of LGUs. This will be achieved through periodic inter-agency management evaluation and adoption of an incentive scheme for performing agencies.

6.4. Indicative Investment Schedule


(1) Estimate of investment requirement

The amount of public and private investments necessary to attain the projected GRDP in the DIDP Area is roughly estimated based on the estimated GRDP growth over 1999-2016 and investment efficiency to be expected. The latter is expressed by the incremental capital output ratio (ICOR). ICOR is the ratio between the amount of investment and the amount of GDP or GRDP increase over a certain time period. The smaller ICOR is, the more efficient the investment is.

GRDP growth by phase

The GRDP growth over the three phase period upto 2016 is assumed on the basis of expected performance of different sectors to attain the projected GRDP in 2016 according to the socioeconomic framework (Section 4.1). Consideration reflected in the estimate and results are summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1 Consideration on and Results of Forecasting DIDP GRDP by Phase

• Factor for GRDP Growth Estimation by Phase								
- Agriculture	1) Demand	2) Expansion of High-value Crop and Livestock Production	3) Progress of Irrigation	(refer to Economic Sector Report Part 2)				
- Mining	1) Demand (3% per annum up to 2016)			(refer to Economic Sector Report Part 4)				
- Manufacturing	1) Agri-industrialization 2) Export 3) High Tech			(refer to Economic Sector Report Part 5)				
- Utilities	1) Growth Elasticity to Agriculture plus Manufacturing							
- Construction	1) Growth Elasticity to Agriculture plus Manufacturing							
- Services	1) Growth Elasticity to Agriculture plus Manufacturing							
• Results on GRDP (P million in 1995 constant prices) by Phase				(AAGR)				
	1995	2004	2010	2016	1996-2016	1996-2004	2005-2010	2011-2016
GRDP Total	87,967	135,225	223,203	338,347	6.6%	4.9%	8.7%	7.2%
Agriculture etc.	31,103	37,711	46,759	56,695	2.9%	2.2%	3.6%	3.3%
Industry	22,306	41,084	77,018	123,875	8.5%	7.0%	11.0%	8.2%
Manufacturing	15,316	29,342	55,762	88,183	8.7%	7.5%	11.3%	7.9%
Services	34,557	56,430	99,425	157,777	7.5%	5.6%	9.9%	8.0%

Source: JICA Study Team

As shown in Table 6.1, the average annual growth rate of GRDP is set at 4.9% during Phase 1 (1996-2004), 8.7% during Phase 2 (2005-2010), and 7.2% during Phase 3 (2011-2016). The lower growth during Phase 1 reflects effects of the Asian currency crisis, but still the overall growth at 6.6% per annum over 1996-2016 can be attained.

ICOR

NEDA assumes ICOR in the Philippines as a whole at 4.5 during 1999-2004, improving to 3.0 during 2005-2025. This may represent a transformation of the investment structure from more labor-intensive to more capital intensive one as well as cumulative effects of increasing investments in economic and social infrastructure.

For the DIDP Area, ICOR is assumed at 3.75 upto 2004, and 2.5 during 2005-2016. This reflects comparatively more efficient infrastructure investments given the existing infrastructure deficiency and the less developed DIDP economy in the short to medium term, and the high tech – high services development in the long term.

Public and private investments

The investment share between the public and the private sector is not clear in the Philippines. Estimation based on the Government's budget (capital outlay and net lending) indicates that the Government direct investment may be around 18% of the total Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) as shown in Table 6.2. The figure could be much larger, since investments by state-owned enterprises are not included in the figures in Table 6.2. Therefore, it is assumed that public investments by the Government will account for 25% up to 2004 and 20% during 2005-2016 of the GFCF, respectively.

Table 6.2 National Investment As Percentage of GDP

(Unit : ₱ million, current prices)

	1985	1990	1995	1996	Average
Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)	94,168	248,954	423,197	508,745	1985-96
GDP	571,883	1077,237	1906,328	2,196,595	
Capital Outlays and Net Lending of Government Budget (Public Investment)	24,827	38,100	75,200	92,600	
GFCF as % of GDP	16.47%	23.11%	22.20%	23.16%	20.37%
Public Investment as % of GDP	4.34%	3.54%	3.94%	4.22%	3.95%
Public Investment as % of GFCF	26.36%	15.30%	17.77%	18.20%	20.14%

Source: 1997 Philippine Statistical Yearbook, Page: 3-6, and 15-4

As for the DIDP Area, the public investment shares are set larger based on the following considerations specific to the DIDP Area.

- 1) The DIDP Area has long being neglected. It's economic performance lags behind the national average. With the DIDP initiative with related economic activities, the DIDP Area is expected to pick up the growth momentum and narrow the gap between the national average and the DIDP Area.
- 2) Since infrastructure is the foundation for the DIDP socioeconomic development, a comparatively larger share of the Government/public investment is needed to

improve the infrastructure in the Area. Thus, it could be assumed that a 50% of the total public investments will be required for Phase 1, decreasing to 40% for Phase 2 and 30% for Phase 3, as the business environment improves and more private investors move in.

(2) Indicative investment schedule

Investments required in the DIDP Area over 1999-2016 have been estimated based on the assumptions and the considerations presented above. Results are shown in Table 6.3. As shown in the table, the GFCF will amount to ₱ 634.2 billion in current prices during 1999-2016, broken down into ₱ 237.5 billion (37%) by the public sector and ₱ 396.7 billion (63%) by the private sector. Average investments per year are calculated to be ₱ 13.2 billion by the public sector ₱ 22.0 billion by the private sector.

The BOI-registered investments in the DIDP Area amounted to ₱ 28.5 billion during 1990-1997 including large investments in a cement factory. Excluding investments in telecommunications counted as the nationwide investments (₱ 9,099 million) from the total, the amount of BOI-registered investments averaged ₱ 2.4 billion per year.

Crude estimate of investment costs are made for all the projects and programs proposed in the DIDP Master Plan. They are allocated to different phases in due consideration of the development phasing for the DIDP Area presented in Section 3.4. For those projects and programs of which the implementation is subject to the results of studies recommended by the Master Plan, only indicative allocations are made.

An indicative investment schedule thus prepared is given in Table 6.4. Public investment requirements for the DIDP Area development, calculated from the indicative schedule, are ₱ 17.5 billion during Phase 1, ₱ 29.2 billion during Phase 2, and ₱ 23.6 billion during Phase 3. They do not include the investment costs of the projects expected to be implemented primarily by the private sector such as the Eco-Energy Park, and Sta. Ana, Bolton and Davao River Waterfront Development. Requirements for Phase 2 and Phase 3 do not include costs of additional projects to be formulated through some studies during Phase 1.

The total public investment requirements for all the proposed projects and programs correspond to 27.7% of the estimated public sector investment for Phase 1, 33.1% for Phase 2, and 27.3% for Phase 3. In view of uncertainties in the short to medium term due to the current financial crisis, some investments in Phase 1 have been deliberately deferred to Phase 2.

Table 6.3 Investment Requirements for DIDP Area Development by Phase and by Sector

Year	GRDP (P million)	AA- GR	GRDP Increment	ICOR	Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)			Shares in FCF	
					Total	Public	Private	Public	Private
1995	87,967	4.9%							
1998	101,523	4.9%	4,724	3.75	Average during 1999-2016				
					35,233	13,196	22,037		
1999	106,491	4.9%	4,968	3.75	18,630	9,315	9,315	50%	50%
2000	111,702	4.9%	5,211	3.75	19,542	9,771	9,771	50%	50%
2001	117,169	4.9%	5,466	3.75	20,498	10,249	10,249	50%	50%
2002	122,902	4.9%	5,734	3.75	21,501	10,751	10,751	50%	50%
2003	128,916	4.9%	6,014	3.75	22,553	11,277	11,277	50%	50%
2004	135,225	4.9%	6,309	3.75	23,657	11,828	11,828	50%	50%
		Cumulative Gross			126,382	63,191	63,191		
2005	147,004	8.7%	11,779	2.50	29,449	11,779	17,669	40%	60%
2006	159,810	8.7%	12,806	2.50	32,014	12,806	19,208	40%	60%
2007	173,731	8.7%	13,921	2.50	34,803	13,921	20,882	40%	60%
2008	188,865	8.7%	15,134	2.50	37,834	15,134	22,701	40%	60%
2009	205,317	8.7%	16,452	2.50	41,130	16,452	24,678	40%	60%
2010	223,202	8.7%	17,885	2.50	44,713	17,885	26,828	40%	60%
		Cumulative Gross			219,943	87,977	131,966		
2011	239,226	7.2%	16,024	2.50	40,061	12,018	28,042	30%	70%
2012	256,401	7.2%	17,175	2.50	42,937	12,881	30,056	30%	70%
2013	274,809	7.2%	18,408	2.50	46,019	13,806	32,213	30%	70%
2014	294,538	7.2%	19,729	2.50	49,323	14,797	34,526	30%	70%
2015	315,683	7.2%	21,146	2.50	52,864	15,859	37,005	30%	70%
2016	338,347	7.2%	22,664	2.50	56,659	16,998	39,661	30%	70%
		Cumulative Gross			287,863	86,359	201,504		
Cumulative (1999-2016)			236,824	2.68	634,187	237,527	396,660	37%	63%
2017	362,638	7.2%	607	2.50	1,518	455	1,063	30%	70%

Note: 1 US\$ = 40 Pesos (Peso value in 1995 constant prices)

Source: JICA Study Team

Sector allocation

Investment requirements for the project and the programs proposed in the Master Plan are summarized by sector and by phase as follows.

Sector	Investment Costs (P million)			
	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Total
Special Program	410	620	300	1,330
Economic Development	3,110	3,620	1,890	8,620
Social Development	910	1,490	770	3,170
Environmental Development	1,680	3,450	2,270	7,400
Infrastructure Development	11,300	19,870	18,340	49,510
Governance	90	100	10	200
Total	17,500	29,150	23,580	70,230

As shown, the infrastructure development takes up about 70% of the total investment cost. Excluding this component, which will benefit all the sectors, shares of the three sectors in the total investment requirement are: 41.6% for economic, 22.7% for social, and 35.7% for environmental development. Most projects and programs in the economic and the environmental sectors have social development components such as community organizing and trainings. If these portions are taken to be some 20% and 10% of the investment costs in the economic and the environmental sector respectively, sector shares are well balanced: 33.3% for economic, 34.6% for social, and 32.1% for environmental development.

Table 6.4 Indicative Investment Schedule for DIDP Area Development (1/3)

Code No.	Project/Program Title	Proposed Implementing Agencies	Investment Costs		
			Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
1. Special Program					
SP-1	Integrated Community Development	NGOs, POs, LGUs	100	200	300
SP-2	IP's Early Childhood Development	NGOs, POs, LGUs, DSWD, DECS	80	120	
SP-3	Integrated Health Insurance cum Credit Program	NGOs, LGUs	20	40	
SP-4	Women and Development	NGOs, LGUs	20		
SP-5	Cooperative Marketing	Cooperatives	90	140	
SP-6	Integrated Micro-Finance with Production and Cooperative Transaction	Independent entity to be organized by consortium of NGOs and POs	30	50	
SP-7	Cooperative-based Integrated Food Production Model	NGOs, POs, LGUs	40	60	
SP-8	Comprehensive Shelter Planning Partnership Program	NGO, LGU, private developers, national housing agencies, DENR, DAR, DOJ-Registry of Deeds	10	10	
SP-9	Participatory Agro-Ecology Resource Enhancement and Management	NGOs, POs, LGUs, government agencies	20		
Sub-Total			410	620	300
2. Economic Development					
◆ EC-1	Small Irrigation Development Project	NIA, DA, BSWM, PAO/CAO	550	430	480
◆ EC-2	Commercial Farms Convert ARB's Support Program	DAR, DA, LBP, LGUs	510	390	390
◆ EC-3	Abaca Industry Revitalization Project	FIDA, LGUs	100	40	
EC-4	Agro-processing Promotion Project	DOST, DTI, universities, the private sector	140	190	
EC-5	Livestock/Poultry Promotion Program	DA, DOST, PVO/CVO, SUCs	210	360	
EC-6	Herbal Plants Multiplication and Dissemination	LGUs, DOH, DOT, DA	10	20	10
EC-7	Organic Farming R & D Project	DOST, DA, DENR, LGUs	10	20	10
EC-8	Agricultural Research, Development and Extension	SMARRDEC, LGUs, the private sector	200	310	
EC-9	Extension Workers Capability Enhancement Project	DA, PVO/CVO/MVO, SUCs, Agricultural Research Centers, ATI, SMARRDEC	100	120	
EC-10	Sustainable Rural Cooperative Development	CDA XI, City/Prov. Cooperative Offices	90	180	
EC-11	Agricultural Market Information System Improvement	BAS	20	30	20
EC-12	Agricultural Production and Marketing Financing Program	DA, PAO/CAO, LBP	120	70	40
EC-13	Agricultural Potentials Survey Project	LGUs, BSWM, PAGASA	80	20	
◆ EC-14	Fisherfolks Livelihood Enhancement Program	Coastal municipalities, RFTC, Fisheries Assoc./Coop., NGOs	20	30	50
EC-15	Marine Fisheries Support Facilities Improvement Project	Fisheries Div.-DA XI, PFDA, BFAR, DTI	200	100	
EC-16	Integrated Aquaculture Promotion Program	Fisheries Div.-DA XI, PFDA, BFAR, DOST	10	30	
EC-17	Marine Fishery Resources Inventory Project	Fisheries Div.-DA XI, DGRDC, BFAR, DOST	100		
EC-18	Value-Added Fishery Products Dev't. & Mktg. Program	Fisheries Div.-DA XI, DOST, BFAR, DGRDC	20		
EC-19	Mineral Processing Zone (MPZ) Project	PAIC alliance or the private sector, cooperatives, DENR, LGUs	30	50	40
EC-20	Jewelry Making Industry Development Program	PAIC alliance, LGUs or the private sector, DOST, DTI, DOT, tourism developer	10	20	
EC-21	Safety and Sustainable Mining Community Dev't. Program	"Mining Development Foundation," small scale minors, DENR, LGUs, tourism developers	110	110	110
◆ EC-22	BIMP-EAGA Construction Materials Merchandising Center (CMMC) Project	"Davao Trade Corporation," DTI, DPWH		40	10
EC-23	Innovation Program MQ (mining and quarrying)	CHED, DENR, DOST, SUCs		20	10
◆ EC-24	Integrated SME's IE Development Program	PAIC alliance or the private sector, DTI, DOST, LGUs	300	400	100
EC-25	Resource Recycling Estate (RRE) Project	PAIC alliance or the private sector, DTI, DOST, LGUs		20	
EC-26	Industrial Community (IC) Development Project	Private sector, LGUs		50	
EC-27	'More Like This' (MOLT) Program	DTI, DOST, CHED	10	10	10
EC-28	R & D Expert Development Program	DOST, DTI, CHED		240	410
◆ EC-29	BIMP-EAGA R & D Triad Linkage Program	DOST, DTI, CHED		160	200
EC-30	Agricultural Product Wholesale Markets Establishment	J/V of City/Prov. governments and the private sector	60		
EC-31	Davao Trade Business Center (DTBC) Project	"Davao Trade Corporation," DCCCI, or the private sector		60	
EC-32	Davao Trade Corporation (DTC) Project	Public-private partnership, DTI, DCCCI	100	100	
Sub-Total			3,110	3,620	1,890

Table 6.4 Indicative Investment Schedule for DIDP Area Development (2/3)

Code No.	Project/Program Title	Proposed Implementing Agencies	Investment Costs		
			Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
3. Social Development					
◆ SO-1	Poverty Alleviation and Community Transformation Project	DSWD, NCIP, NGOs, LGUs	40	80	40
SO-2	Shelter Assistance/Resettlement Project	DSWD, LGUs, NGOs	10	50	40
SO-3	Crisis Intervention/Holding Center Project	LGUs, NGOs	30	60	60
SO-4	Productivity Skills and Capability-Building Center Project	LGUs, NGOs	50	100	50
SO-5	PACT Support Community Infrastructure Project	DPWH, MEOs	100	200	200
◆ SO-6	Special Indigenous Peoples Education Program	DECS XI, CHED XI, MASCUF XI, DACS, NGOs, NCIP XI	60	100	120
SO-7	Distance Learning Center Project	DIDP-HEI, CHED XI, TESDA XI	60	60	
SO-8	DIDP Policy Studies Center Project	USEP, MCPs	20		
SO-9	Association of Higher Education Institutions Establishment Project	HEIs	10		
◆ SO-10	Common Service Laboratory Facilities Dev't. Project	ADDU, USEP, DOSCST, HCDC, DNSC	160	300	120
SO-11	Multi-resource Library Networking Project	USEP	40	60	
SO-12	Pro-Disadvantaged Scholarship Program	DIDP PMO or DIDP-HEI	60	60	60
SO-13	Basic & Teacher Education Systems Evaluation Project	USEP	10	10	
SO-14	Teachers Training Center Project	USP, DECS XI, CHED XI, FAPE	20	30	
SO-15	Non-Formal Education Internship Program	LGUs, DECS XI, CHED XI, HEIs	10		
SO-16	Triad Labor Market Information System	Consortium of ADDU, USEP, SGM, DOLE XI, DCCCI, MBC, TESDA XI, TVIs		10	
SO-17	Tagum City TVET Program	Tagum City government, USEP-Tagum, TINTS	40		
SO-18	Regional and Provincial TESDA Strengthening Project	TESDA XI	10	10	
◆ SO-19	Regional Skills Training Center Project	TESDA XI	10	40	
SO-20	Project Best	USEP-Tagum, LGUs, DILG, banks	10		
◆ SO-21	Hospital Services Delivery System Improvement Project	Designated hospitals, PHO/MHOs	40	60	
◆ SO-22	Health Financing Program	DOH, PHO/CHO, LGUs, PHIC	10	20	10
SO-23	Compostela Valley Provincial Hospital Construction Project	Prov. government of Compostela Valley	40	80	
SO-24	Emergency Medical Care System Establishment	LGUs	10	30	
SO-25	Primary Health Care Improvement Project	LGUs, barangays	10	30	60
SO-26	Communicable Diseases Control Enhancement Project	LGUs	20	20	10
SO-27	Traditional Medicine Expansion Project	DOH (HRPP), MHOs, BHWs	10	30	
SO-28	Integrated Health Resources Management Program	PHO, MHOs, NGOs, academic institutions	10	40	
SO-29	Child Health Care Program	Municipal and barangay officers, NGOs	10	10	
Sub-Total			910	1,490	770
4. Environmental Development					
◆ EN-1	LGU Environmental Management Capability Bldg. Program	DENR, DILG	20	30	20
EN-2	Environmental Information Center Project	DENR, DIDP PMO	20	30	20
EN-3	Environmental Education Co-Curriculum Dev't. Project	DECS	10	20	
EN-4	Broad-based Environmental Mgt. & Dissemination	LGUs, PENRO, DENR, DECS, Boy/Girl/Sea Scouts of the Philippines	20	30	
EN-5	Urban Topographic Mapping Project	Municipal governments		60	140
EN-6	Upgraded Regional Land Use Mapping Project	LGUs, DA	100	180	
EN-7	Land Resource Data Base Development Project	DIDP PMO, DA, PPDO/CPDO, DENR, NEDA, DAR	200	400	
◆ EN-8	Comprehensive CAD-C-Forest Management Project	DENR, PENR, CENRO, IP Communities, NGOs, other stakeholders	80		
EN-9	Cadastral Mapping and Land Information System	Davao City government	200	800	560
◆ EN-10	Integrated Watershed Management Program	DENR, PENRO, DPWH, LGUs, local communities, NGOs	360	940	1,500
◆ EN-11	Upland Farming Model Villages Establishment	LGUs, DENR, NGOs	130	200	
◆ EN-12	Comprehensive Davao Gulf Management Program	Coastal municipalities, NGOs/POs, academic institutes, DA	10		
EN-13	Pujada Bay Environmental Research and Monitoring	DOSCST	20	50	30
EN-14	Pollution Control Officers Promotion Program	DENR	10		
◆ EN-15	Davao City Integrated Waste Management System	Davao City government	60	40	
EN-16	Solid Waste Management Model System Dev't. Program	DIDP PMO, DENR, DPWH	70		
EN-17	Natural Disaster Assessment and Prevention Project	National Defense, Disaster Coordination Council XI	10		
EN-18	Environmental Health Research Centre Project	DOH, DENR, PHO-Davao del Norte	10	20	
EN-19	Sludge Treatment and Energy Recovery Project	Davao City government, DCWD	100	550	
EN-20	Mt. Apo World Heritage Establishment Project	DENR		10	
EN-21	NIPAS Protected Areas Re-establishment Project	DENR	50	100	
EN-22	Strategic Agricultural and Fishery Development Zone Promotion Program	LGUs, DA			
Sub-Total			2,380	4,370	3,050

Table 6.4 Indicative Investment Schedule for DIDP Area Development (3/3)

Code No.	Project/Program Title	Proposed Implementing Agencies	Investment Costs		
			Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
5. Infrastructure Development					
◆ IN-1	Inter-Regional Upgrading Project	DPWH	600	1,600	
IN-2	Intra-Regional Roads Development Project	DPWH	1,800	3,000	2,100
IN-3	Alternative Inter-Regional Links Establishment Project	DPWH		230	500
IN-4	Rural and Farm-to-Market Road Program	Prov. and municipal governments	1,600	3,600	4,000
◆ IN-5	Special Purpose Roads Improvement Project	Provincial governments	200	420	
◆ IN-6	Davao Port Development Project	PPA	1,200	1,850	2,600
IN-7	Rapid Passenger Ferry Service Establishment Project	Private sector, municipalities, DOTC	100	120	80
◆ IN-8	Davao International Airport Development Project (DIADP)	DOTC, ATO	800	1,600	2,100
IN-9	Mati Airport Improvement Project	DOTC, ATO, Prov. government of Davao Oriental, Mati municip., Magbalusta PAIC	20	70	
IN-10	Urban Traffic Management Program	City and municipal governments, DOTC	120	230	200
IN-11	Integrated Public Transportation Terminals Improvement	Prov./City/municipal governments, DOTC, cooperatives	110	140	100
IN-12	Davao City Urban Arterial Roads Development Project	DPWH, Davao City government	900	1,800	1,290
IN-13	Davao Metropolitan Area Light Rail Transit Project	City and municipal governments, DOTC, private sector	130	500	400
IN-14	Davao Urban Transportation Development (M/P Study)	DPWH, DOTC, NEDA, City and municipal gov't.	120		
◆ IN-15	Rural Electrification and Renewal Energy Development	RECs, LGUs, the private sector, NGOs, DOE, EDC, NPC	300	500	500
IN-16	Demand Side Management (SDM) Program	DOE, DTI, RECs	10	10	10
IN-17	Eco-Energy Park Project	BOT power developer, LGUs, NPC			
◆ IN-18	SWIM Expansion Project	LGUs	200		
IN-19	Water Resources Assessment and Monitoring System	DPWH, DENR, PAGASA, NIA, LGUs	20	40	40
IN-20	Davao City Comprehensive Flood Control/Drainage Dev't.	DPWH, Davao City government	200	200	300
IN-21	Flash-Flood Prevention Program	LGUs	30	100	40
IN-22	Davao City Water Supply System Development Project	LWUA, DCWD, LGUs	400	600	500
IN-23	Integrated Water Supply Systems Development Project	LWUA, WDs, LGUs	600	900	1,200
IN-24	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement Program	DILG, DPWH, PHO, LGUs, NGOs	180	200	180
IN-25	Davao City Sewerage and Sanitation Development Project	Davao City government, DCWD		400	300
IN-26	Water Conservation and Recycling Program	Davao City government, DCWD		100	200
◆ IN-27	PAIC Support Infrastructure Program	LGUs, PAIC alliances	610	800	600
IN-28	Service Urban Centers Strengthening Project	LGUs	50	60	
IN-29	Comprehensive Housing Program	DIDP PMO, NHA, the private sector	400	800	1,100
IN-30	Samal Island Integrated Area Development Project	Samal City government, Prov. government of Davao del Sur, DOT	120		
IN-31	Sta. Ana, Bolton and Davao River Waterfront Dev't. Project	Davao City government, the private sector			
IN-32	New Towns Development Project	LGUs, DPWH, NHA, DOTC, DTI	350		
IN-33	Davao City Greenery Development Project	Davao City government	10		
IN-34	Davao Metropolitan Area Integrated Urban Dev't. Study	LGUs, DPWH, DTI, DOT	120		
Sub-Total			11,300	19,870	18,340
6. Governance					
◆ GO-1	MBN-based Bottom-up Planning System Estab. Project	MPDCs, BDCs, local communities, NGOs	30	20	
GO-2	ILGA Strengthening Project	DILG	20		
GO-3	More with Less Program	ARENA, DILG, RECORD	10	10	10
Sub-Total			60	30	10
Grand Total			17,470	29,090	23,580

* :costs depending on study outcomes

Anchos projects are marked by "◆"

Source: JICA Study Team