
Project No. EC-29

1. PROJECT TITLE : BIMP-EAGA R & D Triad Linkage Program
2. LOCATION : Davao City, Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DOST/DTI/CHED
4. OBJECTIVES : To strengthen R & D functions of the public sector toward high tech industrialization in the DIDP Area in the context of the BIMP-EAGA cooperation.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Effective and substantial R & D
Development and growth of high tech industries including software industry
Formation of "Center of Excellence" in the BIMP-EAGA
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 360 million (public investments)
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase 2 – Phase 3
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

High tech industrialization is effective in terms of achieving a more rapid increase in per capita GDP/income due mainly to higher labor productivity of the hi-tech industry, and would ensure world-class competitiveness of the DIDP economy. For the development of high technology, an interdisciplinary joint R & D is essential, since high technology is operational in the field of molecules and atoms.

Development of a high tech frontier zone is a long term strategy for the DIDP. As a step to the end, this program will be implemented with the following components:

- (1) To establish Joint R & D Centers to promote R & D activities on tropical/agri-biotechnology, informatics/information technology (IT) and life science which are prospective in the DIDP Area based on the relevant resource endowment and existing agglomeration;
- (2) To conduct joint R & D activities on the said fields through organizing and coordinating enterprises, universities, and public institutes not only in the DIDP Area, but also in Mindanao and EAGA sub-regions toward efficient and fruitful activities; and
- (3) To lead high-tech industrialization, attract foreign direct investments in the said fields, and streamline scientific/basic research, applied research, product/production technology development including design and prototype fabrication toward commercialization of the results of R & D.

The program will initially start with the joint R & D projects at existing university/college, e.g., Davao Oriental State Collage of Science and Technology (tropical/agri-biotechnology), Ateneo de Davao University, the Davao Medical School Foundation (life science), and University of Southeastern Philippines (Informatics), Tagum. Each joint R & D Center is expected to be a "Center of Excellence (COE)" in the BIMP-EAGA sub-regions.

Project No. EC-30

1. PROJECT TITLE : Agricultural Product Wholesale Markets Establishment Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City, Mati-Davao Oriental, Tagum City and Digos-Davao del Sur
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Respective governments of the host cities and municipalities in joint venture with the private sector or BOT
4. OBJECTIVES : To provide an organized trading place for agricultural products.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Minimized post harvest losses
Lowered Wholesale Prices of Traded Commodities
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 60 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : 2000 - 2001
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

While there are established markets for retailers of agricultural products, there are none for wholesalers. In most cases, wholesaling of vegetables and fruits are transacted at the vicinity of the retail market. These areas are without any facilities for trading. Since these areas have become known as "bagsakan" (unloading area) of vegetables and fruits, these have become also known for cheap prices where consumers go. Therefore, these areas easily become both wholesale and retail markets. Commodities come at any time of the day, hence buyers would wait there. Buyers rush to the trucks to get hold of stock they want to buy, especially for out of season commodities. In general, the trading area is not organized, thus, trading is often disorderly and messy. In the process, products are stolen, damaged, unreasonably priced, etc.

The establishment of a wholesale market shall put trading of agricultural products in order and provide a facility for fair negotiation between buyers and sellers. A wholesale market shall have the following components: a market infrastructure, weighing scales, unloading area, storage, cold storage and auction area. It shall also be backed by an operational plan. These facilities shall be established through a BOT scheme contracted between a private entity and the LGU of the host province/city or municipality.

Project No. EC-31

1. PROJECT TITLE : Davao Trade Business Center (DTBC) Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : "Davao Trade Corporation" in cooperation with Davao City/Chambers of Commerce and Industry/Central Government or the private sector
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To expand international and domestic trade; and
 - (2) To provide investors with a good service.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Strengthened trade/gateway functions of Davao

Creation of attractive Trade Capital as a symbol of Davao City and the DIDP Area

Increase in employment and income
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 60 million (public investments)
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase 1 : Feasibility Study

Phase 2 : Implementation
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Davao City is expected to play a role of *de facto* Capital/Trade Capital in the BIMP-EAGA sub-region. However, Davao City lacks a business center where foreign businessmen and investors are easily accessible, i.e. lack of "face" or core of City. This situation is very inconvenient and a negative factor for business activities together with scattered locations of regional offices of the Central Government agencies, business associations etc.

The project will integrate trade and business functions as follows within a compound area so that Davao City can play the said role:

- (1) To build "one stop service building" of which tenants are:
 - regional offices of the Central Government, customs office, representative offices of PAICs etc.
 - office of trade-relating companies or organizations including chamber of commerce and industry, SMEs/cooperatives, foreign enterprises etc;
- (2) To install supporting facilities such as convention center (Durian Dome), five-star hotel, and some amusement facilities so as to attract a wide range of people including tourists; and
- (3) To develop an industrial logistics center (ILC) with distribution, processing, merchandising, and storage for various goods to be transacted between and among the DIDP Area, Mindanao, the BIMP-EAGA sub-regions, etc.

The DTBC should locate outside the urban center of Davao City. The ILC will be developed as ECOZONE or free trade zone (FTZ). The Davao Chapter, Chambers of Commerce and Industry (CCI) is expected to take initiatives of the project as CCIs in some foreign countries.

Project No. EC-32

1. PROJECT TITLE : Davao Trade Corporation (DTC) Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Public-private partnership under the DIDP alliance to be organized by DTI, Davao City, Chambers of Commerce and Industry
4. OBJECTIVES : To establish a trading and developing arm leading the DIDP Area development.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Accelerated development of the DIDP Area
Established Davao brand products
Increase in employment and income
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 200 million (paid-up capital)
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

This is a trigger project in the DIDP development. Advanced investment in core projects sometime has led to successful regional development, since it could cultivate and create new demand for goods and investments. It is well known that public corporations or economic enterprises have played such a role throughout the world. Oita Prefecture in Japan famous for "One Product-One Village Movement" has its trading arm established by public-private partnership to ensure and expand agri-products produced through the movement. This story is still effective for the DIDP Area within the globalizing market economy.

Davao Trade Corporation will be in charge of the following activities:

- (1) To develop and manage the BIMP-EAGA construction Materials Merchandising Center,
- (2) To develop the Davao Trade Business Center,
- (3) To put forward "By Davao and Buy Davao Movement",
- (4) To collect and disseminate information on markets, products and technology to guide local producers,
- (5) To play a role of regional trading arm with market-match, wholesaling, financing, stock-holding functions, and
- (6) To play a role of match-maker for joint ventures and conduct investment promotion.

This DTC is expected to be established by public and private partnership, and after going into profitable operation it will be fully privatized. The Davao Chapter, Chambers of Commerce and Industry would take an initiative in cooperation with DTI and other relevant organizations.

Project No. SO-1

1. PROJECT TITLE : Poverty Alleviation and Community Transformation (PACT) Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area (giving high priority to Muslim/indigenous cultural communities)
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DSWD, NCIP, NGOs in cooperation with LGUs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To transform communities as an active partner in development undertakings;
 - (2) To establish alternative income-generating projects focusing on women, OSYs, elderly and other sector/s of the community;
 - (3) To prepare children ages 3 – 6 years old for formal education including supplemental feeding, if necessary;
 - (4) To conduct extensive IEC campaign on gender and development, family, community, and other relevant human development concerns; and
 - (5) To establish a place where senior citizens can avail of recreational, educational and health programs.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Community cohesiveness and active involvement in development undertakings

Increased income

Children 3 – 6 years old better prepared and healthy
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 160 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase I (1999-2001) : Further studies

Phase II (2001-2006): Pilot implementation for three (upland, lowland, coastal) barangays

Phase III (2006-2016): Expansion to other barangays/horizontal and vertical integration
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The PACT project intends to gradually alleviate poverty among low-income communities giving high priority to Muslim/indigenous cultural communities. The PACT will assist in organizing people in the project sites to have legal personalities, or help individual beneficiary to manage their own or community affairs/undertakings. Emphasis shall be given to women, early childhood, OSYs, elderly but still able-bodied, and other sector/s of the community in terms of alternative livelihood, literacy/education/empowerment, IEC and human resources development, and other community development undertakings. The PACT project components are as follows: individual/community capability-building programs; early childhood development; alternative livelihood; center for IEC campaign/training activities; and family/community disaster preparedness programs. However, to ensure successful implementation of PACT project, it is deemed important to simultaneously implement the CI project.

Project No. SO-2

1. PROJECT TITLE : Shelter Assistance/Resettlement Project (Project SHARE)
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DSWD/LGUs and NGOs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To provide poor homeowners basic building materials to improve or strengthen their houses especially if they are no longer habitable within the next five years; and
 - (2) To provide core houses and other amenities in both LGU- and NGO-initiated resettlement sites.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Improved shelter
Better living environment at affordable costs
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 100 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
 - Phase I (1999-2001) : Further studies
 - Phase II (2001-2004) : Pilot implementation
 - Phase III (2004-2016) : Expansion

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Project SHARE is intended to assist poor homeowners improve their dilapidated houses especially if they are no longer habitable within the next five years period. Project SHARE is also designed to assist LGU- and NGO-initiated resettlement sites due to man-made or nature disaster, disaster-prone/high-risk areas, or squatting-related problems. For financial viability, Project SHARE sites are entitled to some components of the PACT project. Components of Project SHARE are as follows: organization of homeowners association/cooperatives; capability-building; livelihood; housing/community facilities; and community participation.

Project No. SO-3

1. PROJECT TITLE : Crisis Intervention/Holding Center Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : LGUs and/or accredited NGOs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To extend professional guidance and counseling to persons in distress; and
 - (2) To provide temporary shelter while awaiting actions to their case/s referred to other concerned agencies/institutions.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Stabilized emotional imbalances of persons in distress caused by traumatic experiences

Protected lives of people in distress from further harm/danger
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 150 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase I (1999-2001) : Further studies

Phase II (2001-2006) : Pilot implementation at the provincial level

Phase III (2006-2016): Implementation at the municipal level

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project is designed to serve the need for professional assistance on guidance and counseling of people in distress: men, women, young boys and girls, etc. This project is based on the increasing number of people in distress every year. The center shall have small dormitories for the respective people in distress to protect them from further harm or while awaiting actions to their case/s. The components of this project are as follows: construction of the center; training of personnel; IEC campaign.

Pilot implementation in Bansalan, Davao del Sur has been proposed by the NGO consortium, the project implementation team is proposed to consist of the following:

- (1) Executive director,
- (2) Program coordinator,
- (3) Care giver or housemother,
- (4) Social worker,
- (5) Treasurer,
- (6) Bookkeeper, and
- (7) Assistant care giver.

Project No. SO-4

1. PROJECT TITLE : Productivity Skills and Capability-Building Center (PSCB) Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : LGUs and NGOs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To provide a venue for people to acquire appropriate skills in order to improve productivity and thereby increase their income; and
 - (2) To provide or assist graduates put up their own shops/enterprises or possible job placement.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Skilled people in the community
Started their own livelihood/shops/enterprises
Increased productivity = increased income
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 200 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
Phase I (1999-2001) : Further studies
Phase II (2001-2006) : Pilot implementation in three (upland, lowland and coastal) municipalities per province
Phase III (2006-2016) : Full implementation

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Presently, the PSCB centers are established at the provincial level and exclusively for women. However, other skills training courses (simple electronics, minor automotive trouble-shooting, carpentry, plumbing, etc.) are not available at the municipal level. The newly created province of Compostela Valley needs a separate skills training center, that may be located in Pantukan.

This expanded PSCB project is designed to respond to the need for various skills development in the localities. Components of this expanded PSCB are as follows: appropriate skills courses/programs for women, OSYs and other interested sector; placement program; and provision of basic tools and/or initial capital to the graduates.

Project No. SO-5

1. PROJECT TITLE : PACT Support Community Infrastructure Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DPWH in cooperation with MEOs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To construct an all-weather barangay roads to ensure transport of farm produce;
 - (2) To ensure availability of safe drinking water;
 - (3) To support economic activity and community life through the provision of electricity in the barangay proper.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Cost of transport will be reduced significantly

Farmers will be motivated to produce more and try other high value crops

Facilitated delivery of government services

Minimized if not prevented spread of water-borne disease

Extended economic activities and new forms of entertainment
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 500 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase I (1999-2004) : Pilot implementation covered by PACT Project

Phase II (2005-2016) : Expansion to other PACT Project sites
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The absence or lack of community infrastructure has become one of the most vicious problems among the Muslim/indigenous cultural communities (M/ICCs). The Community Infrastructure Project (CIP) hopes to solve these problems in partnership/collaboration with the community people. Lead and participating agencies shall help in technical studies up to the implementation phase of every project being undertaken. The CIP shall focus on the construction of all-weather roads (including bridges), potable water, and electricity in the barangay proper.

The NGO consortium has identified six pilot areas of indigenous and Moro communities in Davao del Sur. Project components include water supply, farm-to-market roads, and a multi-purpose building that will serve as a museum and venue for education and cultural activities to showcase the richness of cultures of IP and Moro peoples.

Project No. SO-6

1. PROJECT TITLE : Special Indigenous Peoples Education Program
2. LOCATION : One in each province
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DECS XI, CHED XI, Mindanao Association of State Universities and Colleges (MASCUF) XI, Davao Association of Catholic Schools (DACS), in cooperation with NGOs and the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP) XI
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To tailor basic education to the needs and aspirations of indigenous peoples;
 - (2) To develop educational leaders among IPs in the DIDP Area;
 - (3) To generate accurate and relevant data on IPs as bases for sectoral planning for IPs; and
 - (4) To document the culture and traditions of IPs.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Integration of IPs into the SRA-MBN derived CIDSS approach to rural development
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 280 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase I (1999)	:	Organizing and planning by all agencies concerned
Phase II (2000 – 2002)	:	Data gathering, ethnographic research and curriculum writing
Phase III (2001 – 2004)	:	Training of teachers for IP schools
Phase IV (2004 – 2011)	:	Piloting, one in each province/city
Phase V (2004 – 2012)	:	Process and terminal evaluation with midterm evaluation
Phase VI (2009 & 2012):	:	Policy review and evaluation

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Basic education in the DIDP Area has seemingly failed to bring into the mainstream of development the indigenous peoples (IPs) who compose about 15% of the population in the DIDP Area. The reasons are lack of access to schools, an inflexible schedule of classes, irrelevant curriculum and educational materials and lowland teachers who lack familiarity with the culture of IPs and refuse to serve due to distance and hazards. On the other hand, lack of motivation, poverty and the corresponding demands for economic survival prevent many IPs from attending schools.

The program has the following major components:

- (1) Organizing agencies concerned, preparation of detailed plans and enabling mechanisms;
- (2) Data gathering and ethnographic research on the culture and traditions of IPs;

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- (3) Curriculum writing for both an enriched teacher education program for IPs and an enriched pre-school and elementary education curriculum;
 - (4) Teacher training of IP scholars;
 - (5) Piloting, one in every province/city;
 - (6) Process and summative evaluation; and
 - (7) Adoption.

The program will be piloted in the four provinces and three cities of the DIDP Area – one elementary school per province/city preferably in a CIDSS community where there are other existing interventions being implemented by line agencies through the strategy of convergence. IP teachers trained for the program will be sent to teach in these pilot schools. A mid-term evaluation will be done in year 2008 and at the end of the period. Periodic process evaluation will likewise be done as input to curriculum improvement. Results of the evaluation will be made available to all interested parties and, more importantly, will be used as bases for policy review and formulation and, hopefully, adoption.

Project No. SO-7

1. PROJECT TITLE : Distance Learning Center Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DIDP Higher Education Council (DIDP-HEC), CHED XI, and TESDA XI
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To provide a wide range of educational opportunities, to a large number of urban, geographically and socially isolated and disadvantaged people;
 - (2) To provide to out-of-school youth and adults training/ retraining or updating in technician and supervisory skills and knowledge to meet identified labor-market needs; and
 - (3) To promote upgrading of intellectual skills demanded by new technologies in a wide range of occupations and professions.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Much improved access to education and training for rural populace

National integration with grassroots political backing
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 120 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Year 2000 - 2005
9. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Demographic expansion, geography and transportation and communication problems continue to challenge the ability of existing educational institutions to adequately respond to demands for its services. An alternative, such as the distance learning mode/system can provide increased educational back-up in a more cost effective and efficient manner. The experience of other countries with distance education all point to its effectiveness, yet has been little explored in the Philippines; hence this proposal.

The Distance Learning Center in the DIDP Area will be a centralized agency which shall become the hub for a concerted effort to promote cost-effective quality distance education programs. Courseware development would be coordinated and a central database of instructional resources will be developed and maintained. It will use print, audio, video and computer-based instruction. Its activities will include curriculum design, instructional materials design, development and production. A building complete with the required facilities and equipment is a requirement.

It will be staffed by experts to ensure appropriate use of instructional packages. Subject matter experts will be seconded from institutions here and abroad. It will have an appropriate management structure for decision making and program implementation – an academic policy arm, student policy, a resource allocation arm and a production arm. Learning centers throughout the DIDP Area will be established, mostly in selected public and private HEIs. Operation of learning centers may combine also a mobile education system to reach out remote areas including IP communities.

The Center will award degrees and diplomas as well as provide courses along these programs to make more efficient use of networks created. Funding sources, both local and abroad will be explored. Service users and students will be charged corresponding fees.

Project No. SO-8

1. PROJECT TITLE : DIDP Policy Studies Center Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : University of Southeastern Philippines (USEP),
Mindanao Center for Policy Studies (MCPS)
4. OBJECTIVES : (1) To support and sustain the DIDP development
efforts by relevant studies; and
(2) To provide a basis for development policy
formation.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Better policy decisions supported by scientific data
and analyses
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 12 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : 1999 onward
7. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

With the advent of the DIDP Strategy for the development of its member provinces/cities, there is a strong case for establishing a center for DIDP studies within one of the HEIs in the area, preferably the University of Southeastern Philippines which has a masteral and doctoral program in development administration with strong faculty complement.

The Center will basically be a research arm of the DIDP tasked to generate data and findings for policy formulation. It shall be subsumed under the existing MCPS of USEP in Davao City. Funds to purchase equipment in addition to what the Center has will be sourced from external funds and support for its activities will be done on a project-to-project contract basis. The Center will maintain a library.

Project No. SO-9

1. PROJECT TITLE : DIDP Association of Higher Education Institutions Establishment Project
2. LOCATION : Host university in Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Public and private HEIs in the DIDP Area
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To create a body supported by all the 67 HEIs in the DIDP Area to discuss and solve common problems they face; and
 - (2) To improve the quality of high education through pooling of resources of the HEIs in a complementary manner.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Established legal personality of HEIs collectively
Improved quality of high education
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : 1999

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

While some problems may be unique to each higher education institution (HEIs) in the DIDP Area, HEIs generally experience similar concerns – poor library and laboratory facilities, sub-standard academic programs, lack of resources and little or no research at all. These problems, however, would be alleviated through the mechanism of complementation and networking. Organizing HEIs in the Area would be an initial step towards this direction plus other benefits that such mechanism could bring, such as giving HEIs the legal personality as a collective body.

The project will provide a mechanism for closer collaboration among HEIs to pursue common goals and objectives. Through this project, it is proposed that a meeting of vice-presidents, vice-chancellors, and representatives of educational institutions concerned be convened by CHED XI and a cooperating institution to establish an agenda for a program of initiatives and a corresponding budget.

Project No. SO-10

1. PROJECT TITLE : Common Service Laboratory Facilities Development Project
2. LOCATION : Ateneo de Davao University (ADDU), University of the Southeastern Philippines (USEP), Davao Oriental State College of Science & Technology (DOSCST), Holy Cross of Davao College (HCDC), Davao Norte State College (DNSC)
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES :
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To establish a mechanism to share laboratory facilities among HEIs; and
 - (2) To enhance the quality of higher education in a cost-effective way.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Globally competitive graduates
DIDP Area as a center of high education in the BIMP-EAGA
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 580 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Year 2000 - 2005
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The need to provide adequate laboratory facilities as requirements for quality instruction is imperative. Throughout much of the DIDP higher education institutions (HEIs), however, these instructional facilities are inadequate. No single institution in the Area can meet the financial requirements to put up one without some form of external assistance. In the context of the latter, the benefits to be derived from such facility should be shared by all. The project, therefore, would promote a form of partnership in sharing instructional resources between and among HEIs in the DIDP Area, an objective of the Long Term Higher Education Plan of the Commission on Higher Education (CHED).

The project will be composed of a network of five laboratories situated in five public and private HEIs each chosen for its present academic thrusts, potentials and manpower capability. The HEIs and the laboratories are the following:

ADDU	Physical Science and Biotechnology Laboratory
USEP	Engineering lab/Tool & Die & Machine Fabrication Laboratory
DOSCST	Geological Laboratory
HCDC	SOLAS and Simulated-Based Laboratory
DNSC	Fishery and Marine Laboratory

Funds to put up the laboratories will be sourced from local and foreign funding agencies. Each school will manage the use of the laboratory assigned to it and in order to sustain the project, could collect user fees from participating HEIs in the Area.

Project No. SO-11

1. PROJECT TITLE : Multi-resource Library Networking Project
2. LOCATION : University of Southeastern Philippines (USEP), as host institution, with all other 66 HEIs, public and private, in the DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : University of Southeastern Philippines, Obrero, Davao City, Philippines
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To provide greater access as well as maximize scarce educational resources through networking/consortium arrangements;
 - (2) To establish a multi-resource library center with multi-media capacity that would serve the varying educational and training needs of different groups and clients; and
 - (3) To link, through advanced information technology, all libraries, both public and private, in the DIDP Area, and eventually, with the world.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Improved access to knowledge

Solid foundation for quality human resources development
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 100 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project will attempt to establish a common library resource facility to serve the educational needs of all HEIs, research and service/extension institutions of both government and private sectors. The Center should have multi-media capacity for accessing materials through facsimile, CD ROM, hard copies and the Internet. It will be located at USEP in the heart of Davao City, being the only public university on Region XI and the DIDP Area. It is also the nodal center in Region XI in the computerization program of the Commission of Higher Education (CHED).

The project will link into a network all libraries of public and private HEIs as well as research institutions. Satellite institutions will therefore be equipped with the necessary IT hardware. Fees for accessing information will be charged to users but must be minimal to cover only costs for sustaining the project.

Project No. SO-12

1. PROJECT TITLE : Pro-Disadvantaged Scholarship Program
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DIDP – Project Management Office (PMO) or DIDP Higher Education Council (HEC)
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To help create the needed pool of human resources in scientific, engineering and technician courses called for by an expanding economy; and
 - (2) To provide the poor and the disadvantaged opportunities for higher education.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Expanded opportunities for higher education for the poor and the deserving youth
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase I (1999)	:	An enabling legislation at the DIDP and local levels institutionalizing the Fund
Phase II (2000 onward)	:	Start of implementation of the scholarship program
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Poverty has continued to systematically exclude the poor, whether rural or urban, from the benefits of higher education. Only about _% of our high school graduates in the DIDP Area enter college every year. Those deprived represent a potential human resource that could not only help propel the economy but more specifically, through guided career paths, help solve the lack of scientists, higher-level engineers and technicians.

An appropriate legislation/resolution at both the local and DIDP levels shall establish a DIDP Scholarship Fund as a trust fund. Its proceeds shall be used to directly fund the college education of deserving disadvantaged young people. Each member province/city shall contribute yearly a predetermined portion of revenue/income from an agreed-upon source. The management of the common fund shall be entrusted to the DIDP Board through an appropriate arm of the PMO or the Higher Education Council. Guidelines for use of the funds shall be formulated. The Fund may be augmented from sources other than LGU funds.

Project No. SQ-13

1. PROJECT TITLE : Basic and Teacher Education Systems Evaluation Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : University of Southeastern Philippines (USEP)
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To assess the level of competence of basic education teachers relative to the expected levels of achievement of pupils/students;
 - (2) To assess the teacher education programs of higher education institutions with respect to the degree of competence of their graduates; and
 - (3) To identify corrective measures and policy recommendations to problems, if any.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Better guided decisions by policy makers and teachers training institutions to raise performance levels of students
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : 1999 – 2000 (or two years)
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The study has a number of phases: 1) determination of standards or set of standards; 2) determination of environmental factors to be evaluated; 3) formulation and pre-test of survey questionnaire; 4) training of enumerators and conduct of survey; 5) processing and analyses of data; and 6) submission of results of the study. A complete enumeration of all HEI-TTIs will be conducted, including teachers. Relevant time-series data will be gathered. Urban-rural, public-private differentiations will be adopted in both elementary and secondary levels. Data processing will be done at the USEP Institute of Computing. Results of the study will be furnished DECS and CHED and made available to all interested parties.

Project No. SO-14

1. PROJECT TITLE : Teachers Training Center Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : University of Southeastern Philippines, College of Education, in cooperation with DECS XI, CHED XI and Fund for Assistance to Private Education (FAPE)
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To enhance the capability and upgrade the competencies of elementary and secondary teachers in the science, mathematics and English;
 - (2) To train school managers to become effective school administrators; and
 - (3) To conduct educational research, develop resource materials and write textbooks.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Improved standard and quality of basic education
Efficient, effective and enlightened school administrators
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 45 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Through the years, the quality of teachers have declined, and with it the decline in the quality of education as well. Many teachers at all levels do not possess the minimum qualifications for teaching, particularly in science, mathematics, English and technical-vocational education. In higher education, less than 40% have credentials beyond the baccalaureate degree. This finding is manifested in the poor performance of prospective teachers in the PBET as well as other qualifying examinations. This poor performance can be attributed to poor teacher training and the low quality of students who enroll in teacher education.

Quality of education is not merely a function of quality of teachers. It is also a function of the quality of educational management and facilities for education. While there is one DOST-supported teachers' institute in the DIDP Area, its mandate is limited only to the in-service training of teachers. Besides, the size of the clientele – more than 23,000 teachers in all – is beyond the capacity of a single institution to address, hence this proposal.

The Center will serve as the training arm of DECS in the training of basic education teachers and school administrators of both public and private schools in the DIDP Area. Upon approval, USEP will organize an implementing staff as well as a pool of experts. The latter shall come from other HEIs in the Area, DECS and CHED.

Project components are training, research (with a curriculum laboratory), and production. A monitoring and evaluation staff shall be attached to the office of the director. Specific activities are to: (1) design and regularly conduct demand-driven trainings, institutes, seminars and meetings of teachers, supervisors and administrators; (2) conduct TNAs for planning purposes; (3) organize and train a pool of experts; (4) periodically assess and evaluate the impact of trainings and do related research in pedagogy and education; (5) prepare/enrich resource materials and textbooks; (6) establish a curriculum laboratory; and (7) link with ISMED and other similar bodies for its continuous growth. Funds for its operation will be sourced initially from DECS and CHED with support funds from external sources for technical support and the construction of the Center building including equipment.

Project No. SO-15

1. PROJECT TITLE : Non-formal Education Internship Program
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : LGUs, DECS XI, CHED XI, and HEIs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To involve HEIs in the DIDP Area as service providers in the literacy and literacy-cum-livelihood programs of NFE;
 - (2) To enrich the curriculum of the teacher education program in tertiary schools; and
 - (3) To raise the level of community awareness among students and encourage their involvement in development efforts in the DIDP Area.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Higher level of civic consciousness and commitment to service among our young people
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 10 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase I (2000)	:	Organizing all concerned entities and preparation of the proposed scheme including guidelines
Phase II (2001)	:	Enabling actions by the local committee, DECS-Manila and CHED-Manila
Phase III (2002 onward)	:	Implementation, monitoring and evaluation
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The cohort survival rate in the elementary level in the DIDP Area was only 65% in 1997. This figure alone indicates that about 184,000 represents that segment of the population who will need interventions other than secondary and higher education in order to be productive. To this can be added the 200,000 or so out-of-school youth and adults in the DIDP Area who have not gone to school at all. Despite the efforts of DECS, its output in terms of quantity, quality and relevance of its programs and activities has not been quite satisfactory. Its present literacy service contracting scheme with NGOs and LGUs, though sound, is insufficient to reach out to a larger number of clients. Certainly, there are other innovative ways to be able to reach more beneficiaries, hence this proposal.

The project will introduce a summer internship program into the present teacher education curriculum. It will require graduating students six weeks of internship with DECS as literacy service providers with assignments preferably in their respective barangays.

Project No. SO-16

1. PROJECT TITLE : Triad Labor Market Information System Establishment Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : A Consortium of – Ateneo de Davao University (ADDU) Graduate School, University of Southeastern Philippines (USEP) School of Governance and Management (SGM), DOLE XI, Davao City Chamber of Commerce and Industry (DCCI), Mindanao Business Council, TESDA XI, and TVIs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To conduct a comprehensive stocktaking of all HEIs and TVIs in the DIDP Area to include teachers, support/training staff, physical resources, program offerings, students/trainees and program costs;
 - (2) To conduct a comprehensive survey of all business/commercial establishments engaged in the service, agriculture and manufacturing industries to include manpower and manpower projections, skills requirements, assets, markets and the like; and
 - (3) To establish a data bank/labor-market information system and networking that will make readily available data for program planning/matching and vocational placement.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Better TVET programs responsive to demands of labor market and priorities of the Government
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

1999	:	Organizing the study team, project planning and preparation of survey questionnaire, fund sourcing.
2000 – 2002	:	Data gathering, analyses and interpretation of data, electronic data processing, publication of data
2002	:	Dissemination of study results
2005	:	And every 5 years thereafter, a new survey/study will be conducted to update data base
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

At present, most higher education institutions (HEIs) and TVIs in the DIDP Area provide mostly traditional courses and seldom offer specialized and/or highly demanded skill courses. As a result, outputs of HEIs and TVIs experience problems on low employment rate and mismatch of skills. They end up either unemployed or underemployed due to lack of industries and other economic sectors requiring their skills. Since industries, the government and service sectors are the end users of products of HEIs and TVIs, they are in the best position to dictate what skills and competencies to develop. To address this demand-supply gap, we need an efficient labor-market information system.

The project consists of three major components: (1) organizing the research team and fund sourcing; (2) conduct of the study; and (3) publication and dissemination of results to appropriate groups. The project shall be jointly managed by a team of researchers from USEP and ADDU. The DIDP Policy Studies Center will initiate the conduct of the study every five years.

Project No. SO-17

1. PROJECT TITLE : Tagum City Technical Vocational Education and Training Project
2. LOCATION : Tagum City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Tagum City government in cooperation with USEP-Tagum and Tagum National Trade School (TNTS)
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To maximize the services of learning institutions in Tagum City such as USEP and TNTS; and
 - (2) To train out-of-school youths to empower them to become productive workers or entrepreneurs.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Empowered out-of-school youths.
Increased family income.
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 40 million over five years
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project is to maximize the performance of existing training institutions through joint efforts with LGUs. Specifically, the project will provide training equipment to upgrade existing facilities of USEP-Tagum and TNTS. The former has expertise in agriculture, agricultural engineering, education, training extension and food processing, and the latter in machine shop, auto mechanics, electricity and electronics. The project will also provide funds for scholarship and grants and also for seed money as a loan to start small business.

Project No. SQ-18

1. PROJECT TITLE : Regional and Provincial TESDA Offices Strengthening Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : TESDA XI
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To strengthen administration of TESDA XI;
 - (2) To identify and implement qualification requirement for highly specialized technicians in agriculture, forestry and fishery; and
 - (3) To generate and use research data and information for policy and decision-making.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Better delivery of TESDA services.

More productive, efficient, highly competitive and market-driven training.

Strengthened research necessary for policy and decision-making.
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : To start in Phase I
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

TESDA has just been organized and it lacks fund for personnel, equipment, training and research to be able to enhance delivery of services. The project is to strengthen TESDA XI through more funds for hiring needed personnel, purchase of equipment, scholarships and technical assistance. It will identify highly specialized technicians in agriculture, forestry and fishery in cooperation/consultation with successful farmers, fishermen, academe, et. al. and implement qualification requirement for identified technicians. It will encourage qualified faculty of existing educational institutions to help TESDA conduct research through a scheme similar to the DOST scheme to generate data and information necessary for policy and decision-making.

Project No. SQ-19

1. PROJECT TITLE : Regional Skills Training Center Project
2. LOCATION : Buhangin, Tibungco, Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : TESDA XI
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To establish a modern training center catering emerging needs; and
 - (2) To develop world competitive skilled work force.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Stronger competitive edge world-wide of DIDP strategic industries.
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 50 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase I (~ 2004)	:	Design of the training center.
Phase II (2005 ~)	:	Establishment and full operationalization.
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project will establish a modern training center fully equipped with state-of-art equipment/facilities including audio-visual, computers and communication facilities to allow the world-wide exchange of information on new skills and technologies. It will serve as a common training facility to be shared by government agencies and private training providers. Subjects for training will be determined in view of emerging needs and strategic industries clarified by the DIDP Master Plan, and the center will be designed accordingly.

Project No. SO-20

1. PROJECT TITLE : Project Best
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : USEP-Tagum in cooperation with LGUs, DILG and banks
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To promote introduction of new farming technologies and other practices to enhance agricultural productivity; and
 - (2) To enhance training and research on farm technologies.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Enhanced agricultural productivity and increased income by farmers.

More effective agricultural research and training.

Modernized agriculture.
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 10 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : To start in Phase I
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project addresses directly to the problems of poor food production and low income of farmers. The basic idea is to make use of fellow farmers to help others improve their production. The project will give recognition to best farm technicians, document, reproduce, distribute and encourage use of proven technologies, and make the farmers special demonstrators of their technologies for TVET trainees and farmers. The best farmers also help train out-of-school youths. They may be tapped as laboratory teachers for short agricultural TVET courses as well.

The best farmers may be recognized in appropriate ceremonies by municipality and by commodity such as rice, corn, poultry etc. Scholarship may be offered to children of the best farmers as a reward. Local executives who support their technicians and farmers should also be recognized to make them conscious about the quality of services they deliver. Interface of the best farmers and University faculty will improve both the service delivery and farming practices.

Project No. SO-21

1. PROJECT TITLE : Hospital Service Delivery System Improvement Project
2. LOCATION : Primary, secondary and tertiary hospitals in the DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Respective hospitals, provincial and municipal health offices
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To improve the quality of curative health care by improving hospital buildings, facilities and equipment; and
 - (2) To optimize the use of hospital resources through networking of hospitals.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Efficient and cost-effective delivery of health services
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 100 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase 1	: Project design and improvement of high priority hospitals and networking
Phase 2	: Improvement of other hospitals and strengthening of the network

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The negative impact of devolution seems alarming in some areas of DIDP, especially on the inability of the LGUs to absorb the corresponding financial and operational responsibilities for hospitals. Most, if not all, secondary and tertiary hospitals (excluding the Regional Hospital) need to be improved in terms of facilities, building, and equipment/supplies. Especially the hospitals in remote areas are not functioning as vital health institutions to support PHC service and to save people's lives.

Many secondary hospitals have limited abilities to provide surgical services due to limited equipment and medical supply, and lack of personnel. In some remote areas, people have very difficult access to hospital care and tend to develop deformity which can be removed by simple surgical operation.

Also dental service in hospitals is very poor due to lack of adequate equipment. It is neither almost not existing nor the capacity is very limited, if it exists.

The networking among hospitals is very limited. The surgical networking program of Davao Regional Hospital is a good example of networking and health resource sharing. The networking should be encouraged more in order to support hospitals which has very limited resources and capability.

The maintenance of hospital medical equipment has been taken care of by the Hospital Maintenance Service-Mindanao (HMS-M), however, the capacity of HMS-M is not sufficient to cover the whole region, yet the maintenance networking among hospitals is quite minimal. This is exactly causing inefficiency of delivery of hospital services.

Regarding consultancy networking, such network is not existing. It is, however, important to have this type of networking in order to upgrade the consultation services and also to make health resources to be more useful. There are limited consultants of some specialities such as pathology, psychiatry and anesthesiology.

The project has two principal components: (1) improvement of hospital buildings, facilities and equipment, and (2) networking of hospitals. Given limited financial and manpower resources, public hospitals should be selectively improved and networked with one another with the view to expanding service coverage especially for the socially deprived and people in remote areas. Manpower resources and facilities for health services should be augmented through capacity expansion of the Hospital Maintenance Service-Mindanao and training of health personnel.

The consultancy networking need to connect hospitals by satellite communication system which has visual monitor and medical information will be shared among hospitals. The maintenance networking system requires training of maintenance technicians for each clustered municipalities and establish the networking in clustered municipalities.

Project No. SO-22

1. PROJECT TITLE : Health Financing Program
2. LOCATION : Health care service delivery institutions, communities
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DOH, PHO (CHO), LGUs, communities Insurance Cooperation (PHIC)
4. OBJECTIVES : To promote the National Health Insurance Program and other community based health care financing programs in order to make health services in the DIDP Area affordable, accessible and available.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : National health Insurance Program implemented
Strengthen support mechanism for NHIP
Established community based health care financing
Sustainable delivery of quality health services
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 40 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase I (1999 – 2000)	:	Project design
Phase II (2001 – 2005)	:	Implementation
Phase III (2006 – 2010)	:	Implementation
Phase IV (2011 – 2015)	:	Implementation
Phase V (2016)	:	Evaluation

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Large number of LGUs have been suffering from financial constraints after the implementation of devolution in 1993. Unfortunately most of the LGUs had to cut the health budget especially for Primary Health Care services resulting to smaller health budget per capita in the majority of areas.

In terms of the share in the health budget of RHUs and hospitals, the portion for personal services is the largest. In some cases, almost 90% of a health center budget goes to personal services. Therefore the allocation for drugs and implementation of PHC services/activities have become so small and there is no way to procure the needed amount of drugs or to carry out the PHC activities.

The National Health Insurance Program (NHIP) enacted into law in 1995, aims to strengthen the health services by recovering cost of services. Although the implementation of the NHIP is expected to be the only solution to strengthen health financing, the implementation of the program has not materialized in most of the DIDP Area. There seems to be no concrete steps being undertaken to implement the program. Most of the local health planners in the area are not fully aware of how to implement the program. There is a need to establish a mechanism to implement the program and to finalize the detailed implementation plan.

The Health Financing Program aims to support the implementation of NHIP to make public health services affordable, accessible, and available to the community people in the DIDP Area.

The Program contains five component projects as described below.

(1) National Health Insurance Programme (NHIP) Support Project

This project aims to establish a implementing mechanism of the NHIP in the Area, cooperating with the Philippine Health Insurance Corporation (PhilHealth), which includes: establishment of the Local Health Insurance Office (LHIO) in provinces and cities; making an implementation plan in the next 20 years by conducting Health Finance Policy Research at local level (**under project 2 and 3**); and establishment of collecting mechanism, strengthen hospital based financing mechanism (**under project 4**) and also strengthen Management Information System (**under project 5**). In the first phase of implementation plan (first 5 years), the NHIP support

project will conduct various pilot operations and researches to classify community and to make suitable health insurance plans for various economically and socially different communities.

Also the project aims to make a basic minimum package of benefits, to conduct Means Test to determine indigents and to conduct seminars and workshops to enhance the implementation of the NHIP.

(2) Municipality Based Health Insurance (pilot) Project

This project is a part of Health Finance Policy Research to develop a broad conceptual framework for implementation of the NHIP and also to identify feasible approach to implement a municipality based health insurance plans in different economical development areas. This project will also support already existing local government initiatives and will replicate those efforts to other places, if the plan works well. The project also improve the quality of Primary Health Care (PHC) health services by training and by providing equipment and medical supplies.

(3) Community Based Health Care Organization Projects

Community based health care organization is an association of indigenous members of the community organized for the purpose of improving the health status of that community through preventive, promotive and curative health services. Botika Binhi (Community Drug Insurance), for example, is an example of community based health care organization, which aims to ensure drugs affordable, accessible and available in barangays, and also aims to improve community's administrative and technical capabilities.

Botika Binhi is one of personal prepayment financing scheme for securing drugs. The contribution from each member is not necessary to be cash but commodities as well. Botika Binhi is a supplemental programme for existing health services especially in those areas where public and private health services are not accessible due to physical isolation from populated areas.

(4) Hospital Based Health Financing Project

Hospital based health financing project aims to introduce adequate "Fee for Service" financing scheme to all hospital services. Fee for Service has been partially implemented in the existing hospital services, however, the fee collected has not been allowed to be retained by the individual facility. In the results, such revenues are not used to maintain or upgrade equipment, plant or facility.

The project, first determine the adequate fees for hospital services and also aims to change the regulation to allow individual facility to retain their revenue from the provided health services. The project will look into also to improve the quality of health care services provided by hospitals and to train hospital administrators on hospital financing and management to improve their skill to manage.

(5) Management Information System Project

It is one of the critical elements for establishing the NHIP to set up functional management information system. Local Health Insurance Offices have to have sufficient management information system to support the Corporation. Also along with the implementation of NHIP, the more accurate various data such as demography, epidemiology of sickness, drug consumption, and many more useful data will be gathered. It will be most useful if those data will be linked to these existing health information system, local government units, health care providers, and related NGOs.

The project aims to establish efficient health insurance management information system and also further network health information system among health care providers, government offices, and health care related institutions to optimize the use of gathered information in the interest of sharing the health resources.

Project No. SQ-23

1. PROJECT TITLE : Compostela Valley Provincial Hospital Construction Project
2. LOCATION : Montevista, Province of Compostela Valley
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Provincial Government of Compostela Valley
4. OBJECTIVES : To provide efficient and effective tertiary health care services to the resident of the new Province of Compostela Valley.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Efficient and effective health care services to provincial people
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 120 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I : Basic plan and design
Phase II : Construction
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

In the hierarchy of health services of a province, a provincial hospital is the top health institution which provides the tertiary health care to the people. However, the province of Compostela Valley, newly created, does not have the provincial hospital which is urgently needed.

The Montevista District Hospital with 25 beds should be converted into the provincial hospital with 100 beds, as Nabunturan does not have any public hospitals. The hospital needs major upgrading work to meet standard requirement as a provincial hospital, since as it is, the building is so inadequate as a health institution and is even dangerous.

The project aims to provide efficient and effective tertiary health care services to the resident of the new Province of Compostela Valley by establishing a new provincial hospital in the province. The scope of work is as follows:

- to construct specialty wards for out and in patient care,
- to upgrade the in-patient department from a 25 bed to 100 bed provincial hospital,
- to construct the emergency room and out-patient building of the hospital,
- to improve the laboratory, blood bank and radiology departments,
- to construct a garbage collection house and incinerator for hospital waste,
- to upgrade the water and powerhouse system of the hospital,
- to construct male and female dormitories for hospital staff, and
- to expand the administration, kitchen and maintenance support system of the hospital.

Project No. SQ-24

1. PROJECT TITLE : Emergency Medical Care System Establishment
2. LOCATION : Coastal areas/islands of DIDP Area and isolated communities
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Respective LGUs
4. OBJECTIVES : To develop a new emergency medical care service for remote coastal areas and uplands.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Established emergency medical care
Strengthened referral system
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 40 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I : Basic plan and design
Phase II : Implementation
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

In general, rural areas in the DIDP Area have difficult access to medical facilities. In the case of emergency, it is very critical to have timely transportation to properly refer a patient. Particularly remote coastal area, islands and uplands are in the worst situation to access any health facilities. The Island of Sarangani, for example, does not have any adequate facilities to save lives in case of emergencies.

What is required to improve the situation in those rural, particularly coastal areas and islands, is to set up emergency medical care system with floating hospital and helicopter, and communication facilities.

The project aims to establish emergency medical care services in the isolated areas, and also to set up the operation and maintenance mechanism to have sustainable and effective system in the areas needed. In Phase I, the detail design of the project need to be done with special attention to establishment of mechanism to operate and maintain these emergency health services.

Project No. SO-25

1. PROJECT TITLE : Primary Health Care Improvement Project
2. LOCATION : Main Health Centers (Rural, Urban), BHSs
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Respective LGUs, barangays
Insurance Cooperation (PHIC)
4. OBJECTIVES : (1) To strengthen the service delivery at PHC level by upgrading facilities; and
(2) To expand services provided by the health centers
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Improved PHC level health facilities
Quality PHC services
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 100 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I : Detail designing, phasing
Phase II : Implementation (priority area)
Phase III : Implementation

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

One of the most problematic areas in the health sector in the DIDP Area is the declining PHC services in terms of quality and quantity after the devolution. In the main health centers, there seems the problem of drug shortage, lack of essential medical equipment/instrument and vehicles due to budget constraints. Some rural health centers have inadequate facility for laboratory work and dental services.

The main problem perceived in urban areas is crowdedness of urban health centers. For example, the Tomas Claudio Health Center in District A caters an average of 80 to 100 patients per day in a small premise.

Particularly in Davao City, the problem of imbalance between urban and rural areas in terms of number of hospitals is serious matter. Most of secondary and tertiary level hospitals, both government and private, are concentrated in the City proper, while only one government hospital outside the City proper is the Paquibato district hospital with total bed capacity only of 10 beds. In the case of other provinces, these municipalities having no hospitals cannot provide simple services like assisting normal deliveries.

At community level, the situation of BHSs is even worse. The BHWs kits are no longer proved by local government and drugs are not available for long period of time. BHWs are not getting travel allowance to attend workshops/seminars or don't have even any chance to attend refresher training courses for many years.

The project aims to strengthen the service delivery at PHC level by upgrading and equipping facilities with minimum basic equipment/instrument, vehicles, laboratory equipment, and dental equipment. The projects also aims to encourage BHWs and improve the services by providing BHWs basic minimum equipment.

Establishment of lying-in clinics in every municipality without any hospitals and all 15 health districts in the Davao City will strengthen the referral system in hard-to-reach areas and also economically depressed urban areas. These urban health centers in the City proper need to be expanded to accommodate the growing number of patients.

In the first phase, the priority RHUs will be identified and the equipment/instruments are standardized. The construction of lying-in clinic and extension of urban health centers in the City should be also designed in this phase.

Project No. SO-26

1. PROJECT TITLE : Communicable Diseases Control Enhancement Project
2. LOCATION : Main Health Centers, communities
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Respective LGUs
4. OBJECTIVES : To strengthen the communicable disease control programs by strengthening TB program as an entry point
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Effective TB control program
Strengthened laboratory function
Establishment of Regional Reference Laboratory
Strengthened communicable control programs
Improved awareness of communicable diseases among people
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 40 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
 - Phase I : Project design (1 year)
 - Phase II : Project Implementation (5 years)
 - Phase III : Project Implementation (5 years)
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Implementation of TB, malaria, schistosomiasis, pneumonia, diarrhea control programs were affected due to budget constraints and insufficient monitoring activities. TB situation shows clearly the negative effect of devolution on the list of leading causes of mortality and morbidity. The main problem areas of TB control are shortage of drugs and ceasing of positive case finding due to again the shortage of drugs. Also the weakening of monitoring is resulting in weakening of the program implementation.

The project aims to strengthen the TB control program with the following activities: (1) strengthening drug management; (2) strengthening laboratory works in the field; (3) establishment of Regional Reference Laboratory in order to establish quality control system collaborating with National Reference TB Center; (4) training of lab technicians in the Regional Reference Laboratory; and (5) other monitoring activities. Paragonimiasis which is endemic in Cateel needs to be studied for case findings in other areas where persistent cases of TB prevail. Subsequently, the project may be expanded to cover other communicable diseases.

Project No. SO-27

1. PROJECT TITLE : Traditional Medicine Expansion Project
2. LOCATION : Communities
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DOH (HRPP), MHOs, BHWs
4. OBJECTIVES : To promote traditional medicine.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Promote use of herbal medicine at home
Increased raw material production for HRPP
New herbal medicines approved
Culture sensitive delivery of health services
Institutionalized training program for traditional healers
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 40 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I : Project design (1 year)
Phase II : Implementation (5 years)
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Traditional medicine is popular among people in rural areas, affordable and widely accepted. Facilities and staff capabilities of the Regional Herbal Research and Processing Plant (HRPP) at the DOH-Regional Office XI have been upgraded, but it suffers from shortages of raw materials.

The project aims to promote the use of herbal medicines at home with proper way of preparation. The production of herbal plants would be a possible way of income generating activities for BHWs. The project also aims to increase the availability of raw materials by increasing contract farmers. In this aspect, the project will look into replicating the BHWs activity to grow herbal plants in Paquibato. The project will also look at the possibility of making model herbal gardens as tourist attraction.

Research activities will be considered in the project. The researches will be on herbal medicines which are used locally but scientific analysis has not been done, and endangered indigenous plant species for health and food use. Other studies will be on traditional healing practice of different IP groups. Innovative health delivery services which are culture sensitive will be provided. Training for traditional birth attendant (TBAs) or Hilots would be given formal training in health training situation.

Pilot implementation in Moro communities in Davao del Sur has been proposed by the NGO consortium, specially in Sarangani and Sta. Cruz (Darong). Components of the pilot implementation as proposed include the following:

- Research – baseline survey, evaluation and documentation;
- Implementation:
 - skills training,
 - training of family-based health workers,
 - preparation of popular materials, and
 - organization of community health council; and
- Monitoring and evaluation.

Project No. SO-28

1. PROJECT TITLE : Integrated Health Resources Management Program
2. LOCATION : Health care service delivery institutions, Health Support Sector, communities
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : PHO, MHOs, Health NGOs, school, academic institutions
4. OBJECTIVES : To optimize the use of limited health resources by establishing effective health information system and by establishing institutional linkage among GOs, NGOs, and POs.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Functional and effective health information system
Coordination body between GOs and NGOs
Effective health resource management
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 50 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I : Project design
Phase II : Implementation
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Since the devolution, the management of different health resources has become the main responsibility of local chief executives who may or may not be well adept in health issues and concerns. Implementation of vertical programs of the Department of Health and some basic health services has been minimized if not stopped due to inadequate resources. As health is a multi-disciplinary concern not only of health professionals but also of communities and people, strengthening the linkage of different agencies and sectors of society will be vital to increase the awareness in promoting healthy lifestyles to ensure a healthy community.

The project consists of two sub-projects: Health Information Improvement Project and Health Institutions Linkaging Project.

Project No. SO-28a

1. PROJECT TITLE : Health Information Improvement Project
2. LOCATION : Health care service delivery institutions
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : PHO, MHOs, Health NGOs, school, academic institutions
4. OBJECTIVES : To develop the health information system by maximizing the exchange of information among the private and government health institutions and the community in general.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Established a venue for regular exchange of health information
Reliable health data gathered from health institutions
Improved public health information system
GIS utilized in health planning
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 30 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I : Project design
Phase II : Implementation
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Health information is an integral factor that influences effective planning and implementation of health programs. Primarily Computerization of health information system need to be done and regular health fora will be conducted among different sectors of health institutions to validate data gathered and develop comprehensive health information system. Community people including IPs will be informed about the result of the data gathered through posters, health hotline and newsletters. For remote communities, a multi-functional audio-visual van will be used to increase health awareness of the people.

Health planners in every province will be trained on how to utilize data translated in map by GIS and facilitate the understanding of comprehensive health data gathered. This information will also be correlated with other factors e.g. environment, water resource to effectively plan health programs.

Project No. SO-28b

1. PROJECT TITLE : Health Institutions Linkaging Project
2. LOCATION : Health care service delivery institutions, health support sector, communities
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : PHO, MHOs, Health NGOs, academic institutions
4. OBJECTIVES : To strengthen linkages among health and academic institutions and private sector providing support activities for health activities and programs.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Health related researches conducted by academic institutions
Health facilities, equipment and supplies are locally produced and utilized by government health institutions
Organized multi-sectoral health chamber
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 20 Million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I : Project design
Phase II : Implementation
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Researches will be conducted to understand more the relationship of health with the changes in the environment; the heterogeneous demands on health of a multi-ethnic society; and the impact of socioeconomic development on health will be undertaken. The result of these researches will hopefully guide health planners and local government officials in formulating effective and equity oriented health programs.

The private sector will be encouraged to produce local health facilities e.g. bamboo hospital beds and medical supplies e.g. sterile cotton, saline solution. This project will minimize the difficult maintenance and replenishment of the health supplies. A health chamber is a multi-sectoral semi-private group that would include the consumers and will be organized to comprehensively address the health concerns of every province.

Project No. SO-29

1. PROJECT TITLE : Child Health Care Program
2. LOCATION : Municipalities having dominant population of indigenous people, the poor and the socially deprived.
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Municipal and barangay offices, NGOs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To intensify the implementation of the Under Five Clinic and the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI);
 - (2) To identify socio-cultural factors that affect the health development of children; and
 - (3) To promote an integrated community child health care program that is culture sensitive and sustainable.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Decreased infant mortality rate.
Healthy living environment for children.
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 20 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
Phase I : Project design (1 year)
Phase II : Implementation (5 years)
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project aims to decrease infant mortality rate in each municipality and provide healthy living environment for children. The project will strengthen and make sustainable PHC level health service delivery system and intensify the implementation of the Under Five Clinic and the Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) based on results of the Minimum Basic Needs (MBN) survey.

The project will consider the socio-cultural factors that affect the health development of children. Conducting studies on people's perception of health, traditional healing practice, and other aspects will help the project to come up with effective ways to advocate and promote an integrated community child health care program.

Project No. EN-1

1. PROJECT TITLE : LGU Environmental Management Capability Building Program
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DENR, DILG
Provincial Governments, Municipal Governments
4. OBJECTIVES : (1) To strengthen environmental administration for sustainable development; and
(3) To train LGU officers for land use planning and resources management.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Reduced environmental problems
Well protected and conserved environment
Improved living environment
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱69 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Continuous implementation through 1999 - 2016
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Some of DENR's functions to manage the environment were transferred to LGUs by the Local Government Code of 1991. However, LGUs lack human resources to perform these functions. This program aims to enhance environmental management capability of LGUs, including land use planning and resources management, and strengthen environmental administration for sustainable development in the DIDP Area through support to the Institute for Local Government Administration (ILGA). This program provides training for middle levels officers as specialists.

This program consists of four components as follows:

- (1) Establishment of Environmental Training Center of DENR in ILGA
- (2) Development of environmental curriculum and education materials such as environmental regulations, environmental and resources management (forest management, coastal management, pollution control, wildlife conservation, waste management, and sanitary engineering), survey and monitoring, and land use planning,
- (3) Conduct of environmental training courses, and
- (4) Publication of information and education materials.

A GIS may be utilized as a tool for land use planning, and environmental and resources management, and the training may cover this technology accordingly.

Project No. EN-2

1. TITLE : Environmental Information Center Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DENR and DIDP Project Management Office
4. OBJECTIVES:
 - (1) To survey and monitor environmental conditions;
 - (2) To develop environmental database; and
 - (3) To provide environmental data and information to LGUs for environmental management.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : More appropriate management of environment based on scientific data
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 63 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : 1999 - 2016
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

There are limited data and information available on existing environmental conditions necessary for environmental management. Environmental data and information need to be obtained regularly. The proposed Environmental Information Center will conduct field surveys to collect baseline data, analysis of data and monitoring through remote sensing. The surveys may be carried out in cooperation with NGOs and Barangay Environmental Managers also proposed. The data and information collected and generated will be provided to LGUs.

Project components are baseline survey, planning and implementation of environmental monitoring, establishment of laboratory, development of database, and establishment of library. The center may be established in Phase 1 for continuous operation thereafter to support the LGU Environmental Management Capability Building Program (DA-11).

Project No. EN-3

1. PROJECT TITLE : Environmental Education Co-Curriculum Development Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DECS
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To promote the importance of teaching the public, especially the young, on proper solid waste management for safe and healthy living environment; and
 - (2) To make the students realize their responsibilities for keeping the environment from further degradation.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Enhanced children's environmental awareness
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 30 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : To start in Phase 1; continuous implementation with curriculum development as management needs change
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Education on environment is very important for promotion of people's awareness. It should aim basically at students of elementary and secondary schools. It is not enough, however, that students are provided with written materials for classroom instruction. Going on field trips to let them actually see how environment is being managed is a very effective approach to the environmental education, especially when dealing with solid waste management. Through such experiences, the future generation can appreciate the importance of environment.

Project No. EN-4

1. TITLE : Broad-based Environmental Management and Dissemination Program
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : LGUs, PENRO, DENR, DECS and Boy/Girl/Sea Scouts of the Philippines
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To promote people's participation in environmental management; and
 - (2) To enhance people's environmental awareness.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Enhanced environmental awareness among people
Sustainable environmental management into the future
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 50 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Continuous implementation through 1999-2016 with changing emphasis on component projects
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Given limited manpower and financial resources, the program is to mobilize local people and communities broadly to enhance environmental awareness and to effect environmental management. The program has three components: (1) Barangay Environmental Manager System Establishment Project, (2) Boy/Girl/Sea Scout Support Program, and (3) Mobile Environmental IEC Project.

Project No. EN-4a

1. PROJECT TITLE : Barangay Environmental Manager System Establishment Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Provincial Governments, Municipal Governments, Barangay Office in cooperation with DENR
4. OBJECTIVES:
 - (1) To promote community participation; and
 - (2) To promote community based environmental management at barangay level.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Higher level of environmental awareness among people
Active participation of the people in attentively manage the environment
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Pilot implementation for selected barangays/ municipalities in Phase 1 to be followed by the expansion in Phase 2
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

A Barangay Environmental Manager (BEM) is appointed by the Barangay Captain from the community. BEMs monitor environmental conditions in their barangay and report to the municipal government. BEMs are also expected to disseminate information to people from the viewpoint of environmental conservation and suggest ways for the improvement of living environment. BEMs also function as interface between the government and communities. Therefore, BEMs contributes to sharing information by governments, communities and the private sector on environmental problems and necessity of environmental conservation. Provincial and municipal governments and barangay offices shall share allowances for BEMs.

Project No. EN-4b

1. PROJECT TITLE : Boy/Girl/Sea Scouts Support Program
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Boy Scout of the Philippines (BSP), Girl Scout of the Philippines, Sea Scout of the Philippines
4. OBJECTIVES : To support activities of Boy/Girl Scout and Sea Scout for environmental conservation
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : High level of environmental awareness of the next generation
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Continuous implementation through 1999 - 2016
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

This program aims to educate and enlighten young people through activities of Boy/Girl Scout and Sea Scout. This program support the following activities and events:

- cleaning up of town, rivers and beaches,
- visit to environmentally degraded areas,
- rehabilitation of degraded areas,
- seminars and meetings, and
- yearly conduct of Children Environmental Summit.

Project No. EN-4c

1. TITLE : Mobile Environmental IEC Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : PENRO, DENR, DECS
4. OBJECTIVES : To disseminate to remote communities environmental conservation concerns.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Knowledge and understanding of environmental conditions and deep environmental awareness of people
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₪
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Continuous implementation through 1999 - 2016
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Mobile Environmental IEC contributes to environmental education and dissemination to people, including students, especially in remote communities. The IEC System consists of:

- audio visual equipment,
- wagons-type vehicles,
- development of education and dissemination materials, and
- trained personnel.

Project No. EN - 5

1. PROJECT TITLE : Urban Topographic Mapping Project
2. LOCATION : Municipality capitals (poblacions)
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : Municipality governments (LGUs)
4. OBJECTIVES : To provide large scaled maps for the purposes of land use planning, urban facility planning, and other urban management purposes.
5. EXPECTED EFFECT : Provision of basic information system for formulation of urban development plans at municipality level
6. PROJECT COST : ₱ 200 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase 2 and Phase 3 (2005-)
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The 1991 LGC stipulates that LGUs prepare their own comprehensive land use plans. However, there are no large scale maps that are accurate and available for the planning purposes. The project provides larger scaled land use maps of urban centers (poblacions) to be prepared at scale of 1:2,000.

Project No. EN – 6

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | PROJECT TITLE | : | Upgraded Regional Land Use Mapping Project |
| 2. | LOCATION | : | Metro Davao Area (Davao City – central urban area)
(scale 1:4,000)
DIDP Area (scale 1:100,000) |
| 3. | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | : | Provincial, City and Municipal governments (LGUs),
DA |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES | : | To update baseline data for regional and urban
planning |
| 5. | EXPECTED EFFECT | : | Provision of basic materials for various planning and
urban management including land use plan, regional
plan, transportation plan, environmental
management, urban growth management, and so on. |
| 6. | PROJECT COST | : | ₱ 280 million |
| 7. | IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE | : | Phase 1 and Phase 2 (1999-2005) |
| 8. | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | : | |

The land use maps of the DIDP Area were prepared in late 1970's compiled by DA. Since then, they have not been updated inspite of changes in land use in the DIDP Area.

The project is to prepare land use maps as most basic information for urban and regional planning. The following two kinds of land use maps are to be prepared:

- (1) Metro Davao Area (scale 1:4,000), and
- (2) Entire DIDP Area (scale 1:100,000).

For this purpose, new aerial photographs need to be taken.

Project No. EN – 7

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1. | PROJECT TITLE | : | Land Resource Data Base Development Project |
| 2. | LOCATION | : | DIDP PMO |
| 3. | IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | : | DIDP PMO, DA, PPDO, CPDO, DENR, NEDA, DAR |
| 4. | OBJECTIVES | : | To build up land resources data and information for better information management and utilization |
| 5. | EXPECTED EFFECT | : | Accurate understanding of present conditions of land resources

Provision of up-to-date socio-economic data and maps of DIDP |
| 6. | PROJECT COST | : | ₱ 600 million |
| 7. | IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE | : | Phase 1 – Phase 2 |
| 8. | PROJECT DESCRIPTION | : | |

For the environmental and land resources management, up-to-date baseline data and maps should be maintained. At present, land resource data including maps are not well maintained and updated. Land use and other plans are based on outdated maps. A center shall be established to manage the information on land use. A land resource information data-base shall include socio-economic data , which shall be updated periodically. The data updating will be done by concerned agencies and LGUs. Map data can be stored in a GIS in the DIDP PMO. In the DIDP Area, other organizations like City Agricultural Office, DENR, and City Planning Office should collaborate with each other to maintain digital map data of various kinds efficiently.

Project No. EN – 8

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|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. PROJECT TITLE | : | Comprehensive CADC-Forest Management Program |
| 2. LOCATION | : | CADC Areas |
| 3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | : | DENR, PENRO, CENRO, indigenous cultural communities, NGOs, and other stakeholders |
| 4. OBJECTIVES | : | To prepare comprehensive forest management plans at the DIDP and provincial levels |
| 5. EXPECTED EFFECTS | : | Comprehensive management of forests for protection, conservation, and rehabilitation
Balanced CADC Area management in forest areas
Sustainable use of forest resources in CADC areas
Land classification based on the real land use in CADC area |
| 6. PROJECT COST | : | ₱ 80 million |
| 7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE | : | Phase 1 (1999-2004) |
| 8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION | : | |

Since the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) was enacted in October 1997, areas of certificate of ancestral domain claim (CADC) have increased rapidly in the DIDP Area. At present, they cover some 10% of the total DIDP land area. Those areas on the pending list account for an additional 20% of the DIDP Area. Preparation of an Ancestral Domain Management Plan (ADMP) is a prerequisite for the approval of any CADC area. It is quite involving as large claimed areas contain conflicting interests established by other on-going programs such as the community-based forest management (CBFM) and the industrial forest management agreement (IFMA) as well as logging or mining concessions. The ADMP is prepared usually in cooperation with NGOs and others not belonging to respective indigenous cultural communities. This raises the possibility that the ADMP is distorted by outside interests. Even worse is the possibility that conflicts between outside interests catalyze the disintegration of indigenous cultural communities.

To prepare better and more effective 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 by representatives of indigenous cultural communities, supporting NGOs, concerned LGUs and other stakeholders as well as DENR providing technical guidance. The ADMP should establish a management entity for each CADC area based on indigenous cultural communities, supporting NGOs and concerned LGUs, that may evolve naturally from the task force. To operationalize the ADMP implementation, the following should be provided to IP communities as components of the program: (1) organizing and education, (2) advocacy and lobbying, (3) ethnographic research, (4) legal services, and (5) area development.

Project No. EN - 9

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|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. PROJECT TITLE | : | Cadastral Mapping and Land Information Systems Improvement Program |
| 2. LOCATION | : | Davao City |
| 3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES | : | Davao City government |
| 4. OBJECTIVES | : | To promote the modernization and computerization of tax system for improvement of the financial ability |
| 5. EXPECTED EFFECTS | : | Increased local revenue |
| 6. PROJECT COST | : | ₱ 1,560 million |
| 7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE | : | Phase 1 and Phase 3 |
| 8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION | : | |

Strengthening of financial ability of LGUs is required under the 1991 LGCs for LGUs to realize their development aspirations.

In the Philippines, mapping of lands and buildings for tax purposes and management system of such information are too inefficient to allow updating of data on the rapidly changing land and property values that are subject to reassessment every three years. To maintain tax information on land thoroughly and efficiently, preparation of cadastral maps in large scale (e.g. 1:500) should be promoted together with computerization of information.

Project No. EN – 10

1. PROJECT TITLE : Integrated Watershed Management Program
2. LOCATION : Upper Agusan, Tagum-Libuganon, Davao and Padada river basins
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DENR, PENRO, DPWH, LGUs and local communities in cooperation with NGOs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To protect and enhance water and land environment in catchment areas of major rivers; and
 - (2) To effect community-based management of water and land resources.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Improved watershed as a prerequisite for optimum use of water resources

Empowered communities for the effective management of water and land resources
6. PROJECT COST : ₱ 2,800 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Phase 1 (~ 2004) : Organization of basin councils, preparation of integrated basin, development and management plans, and initial implementation

Phase 2 & 3 (2005~): Implementation of multi-purpose dams and other major projects

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The program will be implemented in the four major river basins: Upper Agusan, Tagum-Libuganon, Davao and Padada. It has the following components.

- (1) Organizations of a basin council by concerned municipalities, local communities including IP communities in cooperation with NGOs, and related government agencies to oversee the development and management of the respective river basins,
- (2) Preparation of an integrated basin development and management plan encompassing
 - land use plan in line with the DIDP Master Plan,
 - multi-purpose dam and related projects
 - flood control works and warning system,
 - massive reforestation program using not only existing schemes such as CBFM, ISF and IFMA but also other participatory schemes to be introduced, and
 - demand side management plan with the IEC and training of community leaders, user charges and law enforcement schemes.
- (3) Establishment of monitoring system for proper water use and management.

A key for the successful implementation of the Program is to make designated entities accountable for any pieces of land within the respective basins including CADDC areas. These entities should be represented in the relevant basin council. Municipalities should take the initiative in preparing their own land use plans, which should be integrated into the basin land use plan through coordination among related municipalities. Any multi-purpose dam project should have, as its component,

reforestation of its watershed with a community-based management plan. Different components of the program formulated by the basin plan will be implemented by various agencies but monitored under the management of the basin council.

Specifically, the following projects will be formulated with specific components for subsequent implementation:

- (EN-10a) Tagum-Libuganon Multi-purpose Water Resources Development Project, and
- (EN-10b) Upper Agusan Flood Control and Drainage Improvement Project.

The first project is to provide water for year-round irrigation to some 10,000 ha, generate hydropower with 1,000 kW and cut a peak flow of flood discharge. The project also includes other flood control works and improvement of watershed by reforestation and river banks. The second project is to expand on-going flood mitigation measures with land use zoning, and to include dike construction, channel improvement and drainage facilities in urbanized areas.

The following projects may be implemented immediately for selected areas to lead the reforestation associated with structural components of the program:

- (EN-10c) Ecological Watershed Rehabilitation Project, and
- (EN-10d) Community Forestry Support Program.

Project No. EN-10a

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. PROJECT TITLE | : | Tagum-Libuganon Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project |
| 2. LOCATION | : | Tagum-Libuganon river basin in Davao Province |
| 3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY | : | NIA, DPWH, LGUs |
| 4. OBJECTIVES | : | (1) To control or mitigate flooding in the Tagum-Libuganon river basin; and
(2) To attain maximum and sustainable water use with a multi-purpose dam. |
| 5. EXPECTED EFFECTS | : | Establishment of multi-purpose water use system |
| 6. PROJECT COSTS | : | ₱ 1,640 million |
| 7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE | : | Phase I : Master plan study and feasibility study
Phase II : Implementation of urgent prioritized works
Phase III : Implementation of long-term works |

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The Tagum-Libuganon river basin has a total population of some 500,000 at present covering seven municipalities: Asuncion, Kapalong, New Corella, Santo Tomas, Tagum and San Vicente. The area is endowed with the huge potential irrigable area and has been developed as a granary of Mindanao Island. Of the total 74,000 ha irrigable area, only 50% has been irrigated so far.

Meanwhile, the Tagum-Libuganon river has caused periodical flooding with serious damages to agricultural land and urban area, especially in Asuncion and Tagum. The flood plain of the Libuganon river, estimated at 13,000 ha, has been flooded every year particularly during the rainy season. While a 20 km right bank of the main river was constructed by NIA supported by ADB, only 1.1 km length of the left bank has been by DPWH and no other major flood control works have been implemented due to limited funds. Solving flood problems is a prerequisite for the sustainable socioeconomic development in the area.

The project is envisioned to provide year-round irrigation water to some 10,000 ha land, to install the hydropower generating capacity of 1,000 kW, and to cut a peak flow of flood discharge during heavy downpour by a multi-purpose dam. The project also includes the opening of the left side dike construction and channel improvement of main river/tributaries, etc. and drainage facilities in urban centers of municipality capitals in the area.

The candidate dam site is located at Buan barangay of Davao Province about 22 km north from Tagum along the Saug river, a tributary of the Tagum-Libuganon river with 232 km² of catchment area. The project involves the construction of a 45 m high storage dam with 250 m crest length storing water of 121 MCM.

A pre-feasibility study of the multi-purpose dam construction was undertaken by NIA, indicating that the project was economically feasible with EIRR at 16% and technically sound. The project will be started by a master planning study including a feasibility study, followed by the first stage works with urgent and prioritized schemes, and then by the subsequent stage works with long-term schemes.

Project No. EN-10b

1. PROJECT TITLE : Upper Agusan Flood Control and Drainage Improvement Project
2. LOCATION : Compostela Valley along the Upper Agusan river in Davao Province
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DPWH, LGUs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To control or mitigate flooding in the Upper Agusan river basin; and
 - (2) To improve urban drainage in urban centers in the area.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Enhancement of the socioeconomic development and improvement of living environment in Compostela Valley
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 1,060 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
 - Phase I : Master plan study and feasibility study
 - Phase II : Implementation of urgent prioritized works
 - Phase III : Implementation of long-term works

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The Upper Agusan river basin has a total population of some 300,000 at present covering six municipalities: Monkayo, Compostela, Montevista, Nabunturan, New Bataan and Maragusan. It has been developed as a major supply source of food in the region like rice, coconut, banana, etc.

The Compostela Valley in the river basin with an estimated maximum flood-prone area of 20,000 ha has been seriously affected by habitual and serious floods every year. The river channels of the Upper Agusan are heavily silted due to excessive sediment run-offs aggravated further by the gold mining activities in the watershed. This is considered one of the major causes of flooding. Meanwhile, drainage facilities in urban centers are substandard due to aging in significant parts.

Within the overall Agusan river basin development, the Cotabato and Agusan River Basin Development Project (CARBDP) has already been inaugurated and a certain part of mitigation measures with the zoning of the Lower Agusan basin and the Upper Agusan basin has been started. Thus, the planning and implementation of the project will have to be carefully coordinated with these on-going projects.

The project will include the opening of the Monkayo gorge, dike construction and channel improvement of main river/tributaries, etc. and drainage facilities in urbanized areas of municipality capitals in the area. The project will be phased into three stages. The first stage will consist of master planning including a feasibility study for selected priority projects, followed by the second stage for the implementation of urgent priority works and by the third stage for the implementation of long-term works formulated by the master planning.

Project No. EN-10c

1. PROJECT TITLE : Ecological Watershed Rehabilitation Project
2. LOCATION : Upland areas of each province/city of the DIDP Area where farmers practice shifting cultivation
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DENR, LGUs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To conserve and rehabilitate watershed areas; and
 - (2) To restore and maintain a variety of watershed areas.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Conservation of biodiversity
Development of ecotourism area
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : To start immediately and continue as a component of structural measures

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Although the CBFM program includes watershed management, the major purpose of the CBFM is development of livelihood alternatives by allowing the use of forest products by communities. If mono-tree such as those of commercial value is planted in the same area, harvesting time will be almost the same so that soil erosion may occur. Ecological watershed rehabilitation focuses on conservation and restoration of ecosystem and water resources. A variety of tree species are to be planted within watershed areas considering transition of forest and structure of forests. This will benefit the development of water resources rather than exploitation of forest products.

Criteria to select sites for ecological watershed rehabilitation are:

- there are valuable fauna and flora to be conserved from the ecological viewpoint;
- there are water resource potentials; and
- there is water demand.

Ecological watershed rehabilitation areas are not the same as strict protection areas. However, these areas should be conserved. Activities within the carrying capacity and measurement activities may be allowed. The following activities are prohibited at ecological watershed rehabilitation areas: logging, construction of new infrastructure excluding tracking routes for monitoring, research and patrol, and establishment of large scale cultivated land. Ecological watershed rehabilitation area will be provided with reforestation, protective measurement of soil erosion, and construction of tracking routes for monitoring, patrol and recreational purposes. Establishment/expansion of nurseries is a prerequisite.

Project No. EN-10d

1. PROJECT TITLE : Community Forestry Support Program
2. LOCATION : Upper Pintaganan, Banaybanay, Davao Oriental
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : NGOs/POs in cooperation with LGUs
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To develop, restore, protect and rehabilitate the areas granted for IFMA projects; and
 - (2) To improve the quality of life of beneficiary community members as they actively participate in the protection, restoration and responsible management of their environment.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

At the end of five years:

 - Fully developed IFMA areas turned into productive forest.
 - Sustained the needs of the beneficiaries.
 - Active participation of women in the Coop's activities.
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project is a livelihood project in the form of a soft loan to IFMA communities. Each beneficiary-partner will be allocated a ₱7,000 package for each individual project, and all possible supports in terms of technical and financial consultancy will be provided. The funds and revenues will be used to service livelihood projects in terms of management and technical consultancy and monitoring.

The project forms part of the support structure/mechanism of the integrated agro-forestry based on land use management system which combines the production of agricultural crops, forest trees and livestock on the same unit of land. One of the essential aspects of the project is the promotion of Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT) to include corn and upland rice production, with ipil-ipil contour planting. Further, the project is part of a bigger project – the IFMA replanting program side by side with the mop-up/salvage program on the old/mature trees. On a cyclical basis, salvaged trees will be utilized as lumber after a substantial period of replanting. Over a period of 20 years, the natural cycle of trees will take its course, with people in partnership with nature.

Project No. EN-11

1. PROJECT TITLE : Upland Farming Model Villages Establishment Project
2. LOCATION : Upland areas of each province/city of the DIDP Area where farmers practice shifting cultivation
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : LGUs (PAOs and CAO), DENR and NGOs
4. OBJECTIVE :
 - (1) To improve socio-economic conditions of upland farmers; and
 - (2) To rehabilitate, restore and improve degraded upland areas.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
 - Improvement of nutrition status of upland farm families
 - Increase farmers income
 - Rational upland land use
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 330 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
 - Phase 1 (2000 – 2002)
 - Phase 2 (2003 – 2005)

8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project will be implemented at selected model areas as pilot schemes (Phase 1) and be expanded to other areas (Phase 2).

In Phase 1, one model area per Province/City will be selected to start pilot scheme. The pilot scheme has the following components for extension:

- home gardening (vegetable production and herb growing) for improving nutrition and health condition,
- alley cropping/SALT and reforestation for improving degraded land,
- commercial crops cultivation and their marketing for improving economic status,
- livestock raising for improving economic status, and
- nursery preparation for seedlings of trees and tree crops, including fruits and rubber.

Target farmers in the model areas will get training on the above subjects prior to the implementation of the project. Necessary infrastructure for implementing project (farm-to-market road, nursery, etc.) will be constructed. Several model farm having various combination of the above components will be established and farmers' acceptance will be monitored and modified. Certain ideal scheme will be identified depending on the areas' specific condition.

Based on the results of the Phase 1, Phase 2 will be implemented in other upland areas.

Pilot implementation has been proposed by the NGO consortium for the following communities with slightly different concepts and components, respectively:

- Barangays Patrocenio, San Jose, New Cortex, Sta. Fe and Del Monte, New Corella-Davao del Norte,
- Mati South District: Libudon Dadas Dawan – Davao Oriental, and
- Barangay Maputi, Talisay and La Union, San Isidro – Davao Oriental.

Project No. EN-12

1. PROJECT TITLE : Comprehensive Davao Gulf Management Program
2. LOCATION : Davao Gulf
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Coastal municipalities of DIDP, NGOs/POs and academic institutes concerned with fishery and aquatic resources, DA
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To strengthen the management functions and ensure the accountability of the Davao Gulf Management Board; and
 - (2) To effect integrated management of coastal and marine resources of the Davao Gulf.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Decrease in environmental problems
Balance between coastal use and environmental conservation
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱4 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Re-establishment of DGMB in Phase I
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The Davao Gulf is surrounded by DIDP's cities and provinces. The Gulf faces various problems such as pollution by solid waste dumping/littering, wastewater discharge from households and factories, sedimentation, overfishing and illegal fishing, and illegal occupants on the coast. Environmental problems of the Davao Gulf are derived not only from coastal areas but also from the land. Integrated management is required, including the Gulf and its watershed.

The Davao Gulf Management Board (DGMB) was organized in 1995 as a coordinating body to provide general directions in the planning and implementation of the Davao Gulf Management Program. DGMB has accomplished very little so far due to financial and technical constraints as well as lack of clear mandates and accountability.

Management functions of DGMB should be strengthened, but as a prerequisite its accountability should be enhanced with enlarged membership. The Board should provide a forum for all the stakeholders to discuss critical issues related to the management of the Gulf and its coastal areas and to make decisions which will be enforced through mutual monitoring of all the activities affecting the Gulf environment.

DGMB should have the following functions:

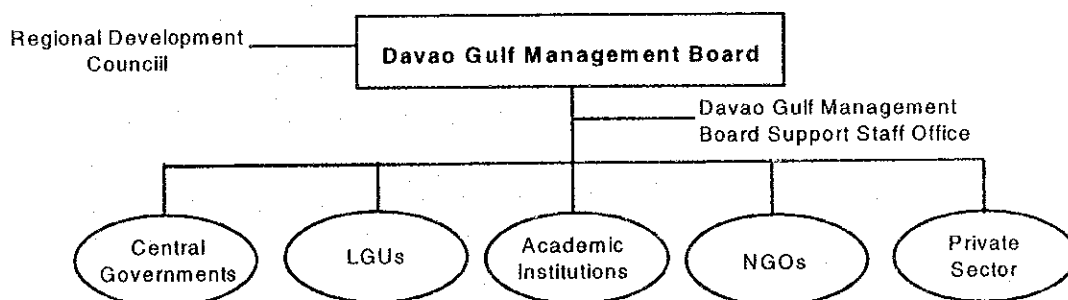
- (1) to formulate a Davao Gulf Environmental Management Plan,
- (2) to enforce laws and regulations through monitoring,
- (3) to coordinate use of coastal areas and Gulf waters by coastal municipalities,
- (4) to coordinate researches on coastal and marine resources and environment, and
- (5) to establish more fish sanctuaries and rehabilitate mangrove forests.

To formulate the Davao Gulf Environmental Management Plan, socioeconomic conditions of coastal areas need to be assessed, including people's awareness of fishing regulations and environmental degradation, secondary sources of income and alternative livelihood, and ecological assessment of coastal and marine resources. Development of alternative livelihood systems will be supported by: Fisherfolks Livelihood Enhancement Program (EC-14).

For effective enforcement of law and regulations through monitoring, community-based coastal area management mechanisms should be established. Community organizing and capability building, therefore, constitute an important component of the program.

To perform these functions, technical capacities of DGMB should be enhanced by establishing a support staff office and linkages with related research institutes. The support office may conduct regular monitoring, disseminate information to people, and evaluate development projects and EIAs in cooperation with LGUs and DENR.

Proposed Organization of Davao Gulf Management Board



Project No. EN-13

1. PROJECT TITLE : Pujada Bay Environmental Research and Monitoring Center Project
2. LOCATION : Pujada Bay
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To research and monitor environment in Pujada Bay;
 - (2) To develop database regarding environment of Pujada Bay for environmental management; and
 - (3) To establish a Pujada Bay Research Network.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Better management and use of Pujada Bay based on scientific data

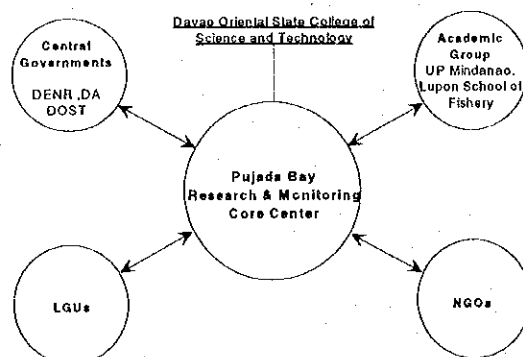
Upgraded researches at Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 92 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : 1999 - 2016
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The Pujada Bay is one of protected areas under the NIPAS, and is used also as fishing ground and for industry and residential areas. However, there exist few scientific data regarding coastal environmental management of the Bay. Data regarding marine environment need to be collected and compiled for effective management.

The Davao Oriental State College of Science and Technology, Mati established in 1990, has the Natural Science Department including marine biology. It is recommendable that a Pujada Bay Research and Monitoring Center be established, attached to the Davao Oriental State College.

The Pujada Bay Research and Monitoring Center has the following functions:

- to conduct research and monitoring of coastal environment
- to develop environmental database which can be accessed from other academic and central and local governments,
- to provide necessary data and information to government for decision making regarding coastal environmental management, and
- to organize seminar and symposium for academe and citizens.



Network of Pujada Bay Research and Monitoring Core Center

Project No. EN-14

1. PROJECT TITLE : Pollution Control Officers Promotion Program
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DENR
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To increase the number of Pollution Control Officers; and
 - (2) To level up capability of Pollution Control Officers.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Reduction of pollution
Improvement of living environment
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 1 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : To start in Phase I
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The Pollution Control Office (PCO) system was established under Amending Memorandum Circulation No. 1, 1981. According to Memorandum Circulation, industrial, commercial and manufacturing establishments appoint PCO(s). A PCO should monitor pollutants, supervise operation and maintenance of pollution control facilities, and report to DENR. Appointment of PCO(s) should be promoted through seminars for Pollution Control Offices and campaign under this program.

Project No. EN-15

1. PROJECT TITLE : Davao City Integrated Waste Management System Development Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Davao City government
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To formulate a master plan for solid waste management in Davao City; and
 - (2) To improve the existing solid waste management system.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Upgraded solid waste management system
Improved sanitary and health conditions
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 76 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : 1999 - 2004
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

In Davao City, economic activities are rapidly growing in recent years. Although amount of garbage is increasing rapidly, the City government does not have a long and medium term solid waste management plan. There are environmental and sanitary problems related to solid wastes in Davao City. A garbage crisis may come soon, if the city government does not establish an appropriate solid waste management system.

The project will formulate a solid waste management master plan for medium and long term and conduct feasibility study for priority project(s), while an urgent measure is taken to establish a new sanitary landfill site to alleviate existing problems. The master plan should include promotion of waste reduction.

Project components are:

for master plan study:

- institutions and organization,
- collection and haulage system,
- waste treatment system (composting plant etc.),
- waste disposal,
- recycling, and
- environmental education and dissemination;

for feasibility study for priority project(s):

- priority projects selected from master plan,
- EIA; and

implementation.

Project No. EN-15a

1. PROJECT TITLE : Sanitary Landfill Establishment Project
2. LOCATION : New Carmen, Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Davao City government
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To close the inappropriate existing open-dumping site;
 - (2) To establish a new sanitary landfill site; and
 - (3) To improve waste collection system.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Improved sanitary and health conditions
Reduction of environmental impact
Demonstration of sanitary landfill for other LGUs
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 29 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : 1999
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The existing waste dumping site in Davao City is along the diversion road, causing deterioration of environment due to scattering garbages, water pollution, and foul odors. The existing dumping site should be closed and a new sanitary landfill site be opened urgently.

The project aims to close the existing open-dumping site, establish a new sanitary landfill site at New Carmen with the access road, and improve the waste collection system.

The project consists of:

- design of sanitary disposal site,
- construction of sanitary landfill site,
- construction of transfer station,
- construction of access road,
- purchase of dump-trucks, and
- EIA study.

Project No. EN-16

1. PROJECT TITLE : Solid Waste Management Model System Development Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES : DIDP Management Office in cooperation with DENR and DPWH
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To provide an appropriate DIDP solid waste management system model to LGUs;
 - (2) To demonstrate and spread sanitary landfill; and
 - (3) To upgrade existing solid waste management systems in the DIDP Area.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Upgraded solid waste management system and implementing agencies

Improved sanitary and health conditions
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 68 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :

Model development in Phase 1

Application in Phases 2 and 3
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Most towns in the DIDP Area have solid waste management problems. Waste disposal in the DIDP Area is categorized as open dumping that is inevitably associated with environmental and hazardous risks. The project is to provide an appropriate DIDP solid waste management system model to LGUs, demonstrate and spread sanitary landfill practices, and upgrade the existing solid waste management systems in the DIDP Area.

Project components are:

- development of an appropriate solid waste management system model,
- demonstration of the solid waste management model for LGUs,
- implementation of pilot projects,
- technical assistance for LGUs,
- solid waste management loans to LGUs, and
- implementation of enlightenment and dissemination programs.

The NGO consortium has identified seven municipalities and two cities of more than 100,000 population in Region XI for the project. Those in the DIDP Area are Mati, Panabo, Tagum, Digos, Davao City Poblacion, Toril and Calinan.

Project No. EN-16a

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. PROJECT TITLE | : | Community-based Waste Collection and Management |
| 2. LOCATION | : | Urban areas of the DIDP Area |
| 3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY | : | Municipal governments in cooperation with DENR |
| 4. OBJECTIVES | : | (1) To expand collection service at populated areas; and
(2) To effectively collect and manage solid wastes with community participation. |
| 5. EXPECTED EFFECTS | : | Improved living environment
Community involvement in waste management |
| 6. PROJECT COSTS | : | ₱ 8 million |
| 7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE | : | Pilot implementation in Phase 1 |
| 8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION | : | |

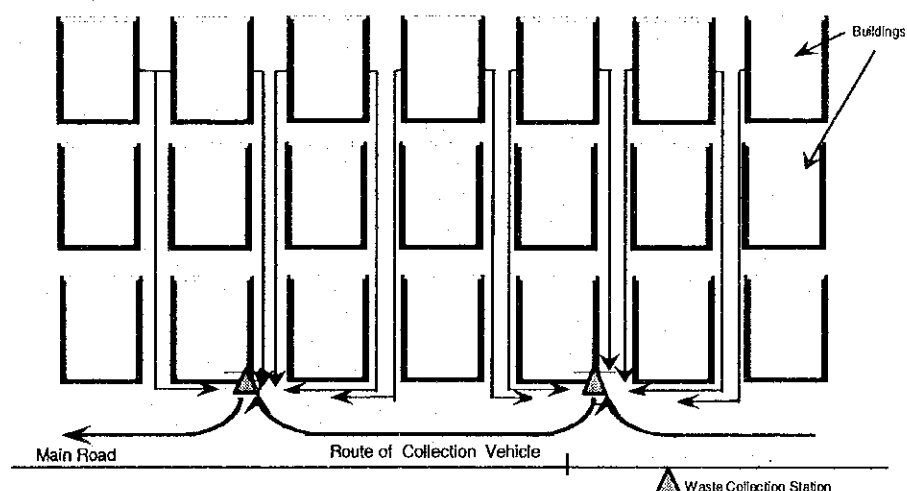
Collection vehicles cannot enter densely populated areas especially squatted areas due to narrow roads and obstructions. As a result, garbages tend to scatter in vacant land, rivers, creeks and roadsides thereby deteriorating sanitary and aesthetic conditions in urban areas. It is indispensable that community supports collection of garbages at non-service areas. This program aims to promote community participatory waste collection and management. It would provide opportunities for the community to adopt more effective solid waste disposal such as composting.

The program consists of:

- setting of communal containers on waste collection stations outside of populated area,
- intermediate treatment of waste such separation, shredding, composting and refining,
- organization of workshops at project sites, and
- preparation of information materials.

NGOs/POs may be involved in the operation of a redemption center for non-biodegradable wastes and later on the marketing of organic fertilizer. The program may be pilot implemented in the core urban areas of PAICs as well as squatted areas, to see the applicability of the intermediate treatment.

Waste Collection System in Non-Service Areas



Project No. EN-17

1. PROJECT TITLE : Natural Disaster Assessment and Prevention Project (Study)
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : National Defense, Regional Office of Disaster Coordinating Council
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To assess possibility of natural disasters; and
 - (2) To formulate a Natural Disaster Prevention Plan.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
Protected people's life and properties
Enhanced security for people
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 5 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Risk assessment in Phase 1
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The DIDP Area faces various natural disasters such as flood, landslide, tornado, high tide and tsunami, earthquake and volcanic activities. City and Provincial Disaster Coordinating Councils formulated natural disaster prevention plans. However, they are not based on scientific data. It is required that natural disaster risk assessment should be conducted and Natural Disaster Prevention Plans prepared based on the assessment especially for landslide, earthquake, and volcanic activities.

Project No. EN-18

1. PROJECT TITLE : Environmental Health Research Center Project
2. LOCATION : PHO in Davao del Norte or some academic institution, communities and their living environment
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DOH, DENR, PHO (Davao del Norte)
4. OBJECTIVE : To support environmental health projects by establishing a center for environmental health research to carry out epidemiological survey and analytical works, to monitor/control projects and to train community environmental health volunteers.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :
 - Establishment of regional environmental health research institution for environmental health
 - Identification of environmental health hazards and the mechanism of pollution
 - Establishment of surveillance and monitoring system for spreading pollution
 - Community awareness and involvement
 - Trained environment management volunteers
 - Better and controlled environmental health situation
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 32 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
 - Phase 1 : Basic Design
 - Phase 2 : Implementation
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Environmental health risks surrounding people in communities are various and are becoming alarming situation along with urbanization and industrialization of the Area. The high level of mercury and cyanide in the blood of miners and school children in Davao del Norte and Compostela Valley was confirmed by some studies. Pesticide poisoning, air pollution, solid waste contamination, water pollution of both river and sea, and other environmental health hazard need to be monitor and necessary control measures have to be established.

The area of concerned in the implementation of such environmental health control projects is lack of established institution to carry out analytical works and epidemiological surveillance. Therefore, it is essential to establish a research institution to support implementation of pollution control projects in the aspects of surveillance, monitoring, and training. Training for community environment managers and inspectors are very essential in order to collect data for monitor the spread of problems.

The project aims to establish a regional research and training institution attached to a provincial health office or medical school in order to carry out all kind of chemical analytical works, epidemiological survey and training manpower for environmental health control projects. A toxicological detection center may also be included in the project, capable of detecting heavy metals, pesticides and toxins in food and food products.

This project would be a joint efforts with DENR and other related agencies who will be implementing environmental health controlling projects and programs.

Project No. EN-19

1. PROJECT TITLE : Sludge Treatment and Energy Recovery Project
2. LOCATION : Davao City
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Davao City government, Davao City Water District
4. OBJECTIVE :
 - (1) To collect and treat sludge from urban centers to protect environmental problems; and
 - (2) To recover and utilize the energy generated in the course of sludge treatment.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Attainment of urban amenity and substantiation of resources-recycling society.
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 650 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE :
Phase 1 : Master plan study and feasibility study
Phase 2 : Implementation
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

As problems associated with wastewater discharges are alleviated by the introduction of sewage treatment plants, another set of problems may be generated by the sludge. The project is planned to collect and transport the sludge as follows:

- the sludge to be transported through pipelines from the three centralized sewerage systems (Division – I, II and III) in the urban center of Davao City (total 6,000 m³/day in 2016); and
- the sludge to be collected and transported by individual septic tanks set in sparsely population areas in the urban areas of Davao City (total 2,000 m³/day in 2016).

The sludge treatment system with total capacity of 8,000 m³/day in 2016, located in one of the three sewerage treatment sites, consists of:

- sludge collection vehicles and sludge transfer pipe line facilities,
- sludge thickening and digestion facilities, and
- digestion gas generation and transmission system.

The project, after a master planning study including a feasibility study, will be started with some 10% of the full capacity and be expanded in steps, keeping with the increase of sludge generation.

Project No. EN-20

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| 1. PROJECT TITLE | : | Mt. Apo World Heritage Establishment Project |
| 2. LOCATION | : | Mt. Apo Natural Park (Davao City, Davao del Sur) |
| 3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY | : | DENR |
| 4. OBJECTIVE | : | To register the Mt. Apo Natural Park as a World Heritage under UNESCO |
| 5. EXPECTED EFFECTS | : | Well protected and preserve ecosystem and society of indigenous culture peoples

Increased appreciation of the environmental significance of Mt. Apo worldwide

Ease of obtaining assistance for funding training staff |
| 6. PROJECT COSTS | : | ₱ 10 million |
| 7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE | : | 2001 - 2002 |
| 8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION | : | |

The Mt. Apo Natural Park was established under the NIPAS. There exist a variety of unique flora and fauna within the Park. Furthermore, the Mt. Apo Natural Park was adopted as an ASEAN Heritage Site at the Second ASEAN Ministerial Meeting at the Environment in 1984.

The project aims to nominate natural properties for inscription on the World Heritage List. It covers the following:

- field survey for preparation of document,
- preparation of the nomination dossier of cultured and natural properties for inscription on the World Heritage List,
- presentation for the World Heritage Committee, UNESCO,
- site inspection by the World Heritage Committee, UNESCO, and
- preparation of a Management Plan.

Project No. EN-21

1. PROJECT TITLE : NIPAS Protected Areas Re-establishment Project
2. LOCATION : Protected areas initially designated in the DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DENR
4. OBJECTIVE :
 - (1) To re-establish protected areas under the NIPAS for initial components; and
 - (2) To revise protected area management plans.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Well protected and preserve ecosystem and society of indigenous culture people
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 150 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : 1999 - 2004
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) was established in 1992. There are nine protected areas in the DIDP Area. However, only two protected areas have been re-established under the NIPAS. Seven protected areas, not yet categorized as NIPAS protected areas are called Initial Components. It is required that remaining protected areas are established as NIPAS protected areas immediately. The following proposed Initial components are to be re-established under the NIPAS:

- Mainit Hotspring Protected Area Landscape,
- Mabini Protected Landscape/Seascape,
- Babak Protected Landscape/Seascape,
- Malagos Protected Landscape,
- Mati Protected Landscape,
- Baganga Protected Area Landscape, and
- Baganga Bay Protected Landscape/Seascape.

The following need to be carried out:

- filed surveys,
- formulation of protected area management plans,
- national review and recommendations,
- presidential proclamation,
- congressional action, and
- demarcation of protected areas.

Project No. EN-22

1. PROJECT TITLE : Strategic Agricultural and Fishery Development Zone (SAFDZ) Promotion Program
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : LGUs, DA
4. OBJECTIVE :
 - (1) To formulate an integrated development plan by LGU consisting of production processing, investment, marketing, human resources and environment protection components; and
 - (2) To promote completion of municipal comprehensive land use plans and then zoning ordinances.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Maximized agricultural and fishery productivity through modernization with equity and efficiency

Proper land use at the municipality level
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase I (1999 – 2004)
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

Strategic Agricultural and Fisheries Development Zones (SAFDZ) are the areas within the Network of Areas for Agricultural and Agro-Industrial Development National (NPAAAD) identified for production, agro-processing and marketing activities to help develop and modernize, with the support of the Government, the agriculture and fisheries sectors in an environmentally and socio-culturally sound manner.

The SAFDZ shall be identified on the basis of the following criteria:

- Agro-climatic and environmental conditions giving the area a competitive advantage in the cultivation, culture, production and processing of particular crops, animals and aquatic products;
- Strategic location of the area for the establishment of agriculture and fisheries infrastructure, industries complexes, production and processing zones;
- Strategic location of the area for market development and market networking both at the local and international level; and
- Dominant presence of agrarian reform communities (ARCs) and/or small owner-cultivators and amortizing owners/agrarian reform beneficiaries and other small farmers and fisherfolk.

Republic Act No. 7160 mandates that the SAFDZ be identified within six months after the Act approval, and that within one year from the finalization of the SAFDZ in every city and municipality, all cities and municipalities shall have prepared their respective land use plans and zoning ordinances incorporating the SAFDZ, where applicable. Thereafter, all land use plans and zoning ordinances shall be updated every four years or as often as may be deemed necessary upon the recommendation of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) and must be completed within the first year of the terms of office of the mayor. If the cities/municipalities fail to comply with the preparation of zoning and land use plans, the DILG shall impose the penalty as provided for under the Act.

Therefore, DA has to identify the SAFDZ and LGUs have to prepare the land use plans including the SAFDZ and zoning ordinances by revising the Comprehensive Land Use Plan which are already approved, still under approval process, or not documented yet.

Project No. JN-1

1. PROJECT TITLE : Inter-Regional Roads Upgrading Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DPWH
4. OBJECTIVES : (1) To widen and improve inter-regional roads towards other regions in Mindanao; and
: (2) To establish strong inter-regional linkages.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS : Reduction of vehicle operating costs
: Promotion of development potentials through facilitation of economic interactions
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 2,193 million
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase 1 – Phase 2
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project includes widening and/or rehabilitation of primary inter-regional roads connecting major urban centers in the DIDP Area with surrounding regions in Mindanao. A well developed road network will serve efficient movement of people and goods in the Area. Most road sections are basically paved by concrete with two lanes. Some parts of roads have been widened to four lanes, especially in urbanized municipal centers. Remaining sections should be widened and rehabilitated.

Specific road sections for the project and its improvements are as follow.

- 1) Davao City – Tagum – Agusan road: this road is entirely paved with concrete; some sections have been widened from two to four lanes; remaining sections should be widened and rehabilitated.
- 2) Davao City – Digos – G. Santos City road: the restoration works are going on as the Philippine Flagship Project, especially for sections in upland areas; after the project, road widening to four lanes should follow.
- 3) Davao City – Bukidnon road: the restoration works are on-going under the Philippine Flagship Project; after the project, road widening to four lanes should follow.
- 4) Digos – North Cotabato road: this road is entirely paved with concrete but dilapidated already; complete rehabilitation should be undertaken before widening to four lanes.

Project No. IN-2

1. PROJECT TITLE : Intra-Regional Roads Development Project
2. LOCATION : DIDP Area
3. IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : DPWH
4. OBJECTIVES :
 - (1) To improve or construct intra-regional roads; and
 - (2) To establish alternative routes and a more dense arterial road network.
5. EXPECTED EFFECTS :

Provision of access to relatively isolated areas, especially in coastal areas in the provinces of Davao Oriental and Davao del Sur

Reduction of vehicle operating costs

Integration of the DIDP socioeconomy
6. PROJECT COSTS : ₱ 6,909 million (as of end of 1998)
7. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE : Phase 1 – Phase 3
8. PROJECT DESCRIPTION :

The project intends to improve a number of intra-regional roads to link urban centers within the DIDP Area by a more dense arterial road network including inter-regional roads. Most of those roads are opened but still in gravel conditions. Some coastal sections such as southern coastal roads in Davao del Sur and Davao Oriental are still unopened or impassable.

Specific road sections for the project and its improvements are as follow.

- 1) Tagum – Mati road: this road is entirely paved with concrete or asphalt; most road sections should be widened to four lanes.
- 2) Mati – Baganga – Boston Coastal road: this road connects coastal municipalities in Davao Oriental from the south to the north; most sections are still in gravel conditions; the road should be paved with concrete; and some small bridges are to be constructed; the upland sections of the roads should have improvement of banks to avoid landslides.
- 3) Lupon – G. Generoso Coastal road: this road is going to relatively isolated areas of G. Generoso in Davao Oriental; the section between the Tagum – Mati road and the municipal capitol town of G. Generoso should be converted from gravel to paved conditions, and the section towards the south until the Cape San Agustin should be opened with at least all-weather conditions.
- 4) Malalag – J.A. Santos – Sarangani Coastal road: this road connects coastal municipalities in Davao del Sur from Malalag to J. A. Santos; most sections are still in gravel conditions; the road should be paved and some small bridges are to be constructed; the upland sections of the roads should have improvement of banks to avoid landslides; a section from Don Marcelino to the south until the boundary of Sarangani Province should be opened with at least all-weather conditions.
- 5) Montevista – Compostela – Cateel road: this road connects the northern coastal area of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley passing through upland; the road should be widened and improved from gravel to paved conditions.
- 6) Compostela – Maragusan – Mati road: this road connects the southern part of Davao Oriental and Compostela Valley passing through mountainous areas; the road should be widened and improved from gravel to paved conditions.
- 7) Tagum – Panabo Circumferential road: this road serves to connect urbanized areas in Davao del Norte; the grade of the road should be raised to avoid influence of flooding and paved entirely.