

JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY

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

VOLUME I - [3]

MAIN REPORT

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

CAPIZ



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## PREFACE

In response to a request from the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, the Government of Japan decided to conduct the Study on Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plans for Visayas and Mindanao and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA selected and dispatched the study team headed by Mr. Masatoshi Momose of NJS Consultants Co., Ltd. to the Philippines, 4 times between January 1998 and May 2000. In addition, JICA set up the advisory committee headed by Ms. Keiko Yamamoto, Development Specialist, Institute for International Cooperation, JICA between January 1998 and May 2000.

The team held discussions with the officials concerned of the Government of the Philippines, and conducted field surveys at the study area. Upon returning to Japan, the team conducted further studies and prepared this final report.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of this project and to the enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries.

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Philippines for their close cooperation extended to the Team.

August 2000



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Kimio Fujita  
President

Japan International Cooperation Agency

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress made during the year. It also discusses the work done by the various departments and the results achieved.

The second part of the report deals with the work done by the various departments and the results achieved. It also discusses the progress made during the year and the general situation of the country.

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August, 2000

Mr. Kimio Fujita  
President  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Japan

Dear Mr. Fujita,

Letter of Transmittal

We are pleased to submit herewith the Final Report of the Study on Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan in the Republic of the Philippines.

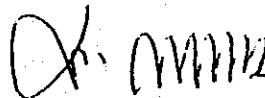
The Study was completed through the discussions with the officials of the Government of the Philippines and the field investigation during four visits from January 1998 to May 2000.

The Report was arranged as Summary Report which succinctly describes the study and recommendations for the sector development of provincial water supply, sewerage and sanitation for a total of twenty-one (21) provinces in Visayas and Mindanao areas. The Report covers not only the long-term and medium term development plans on water supply, sewerage and sanitation sector, but also institutional, operation and financial strengthening plan for the local governments.

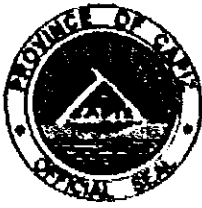
In view of the urgency of water supply and sanitation improvement as well as the need for socio-economic development in the study provinces, we hope that the said plans will be realized in early stage.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to your Agency and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. We also would like to show our appreciation to the officials of the Department of the Interior and Local Government, the JICA Philippine Office, and the Embassy of Japan in the Republic of the Philippines for their kind cooperation and assistance throughout our field survey.

Very truly yours,



Masatoshi Momose  
Team Leader for the Study on  
Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage  
and Sanitation Sector Plan in  
the Republic of the Philippines



Republic of the Philippines  
PROVINCE OF CAPIZ  
Roxas City



**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR**

***MESSAGE***

Water is life. Although water is found everywhere, clean and reliable sources of water supply is a problem in Capiz especially upland and coastal areas. It is not only both a strategic and immediate concern but a long term concern as well. The identification of a more sustainable source of water supply, the development of an infrastructure designed to meet the needs, the provision of safe adequate water supply and sanitation and the proper installation, operation and maintenance of sewerage facilities, are some of the more pressing demands we face today.

Based on a study conducted, projected household requirement for water alone is estimated to reach 35,000 cubic meters by the year 2005 and 37,000 cubic meters by 2010. The estimated cost of diseases partly attributable to the lack of water supply runs close to P 8.0 million annually. Diarrhea is top 3 of the ten leading causes of morbidity in 1997 and one of the top 10 leading cause of mortality since 1993-1997.

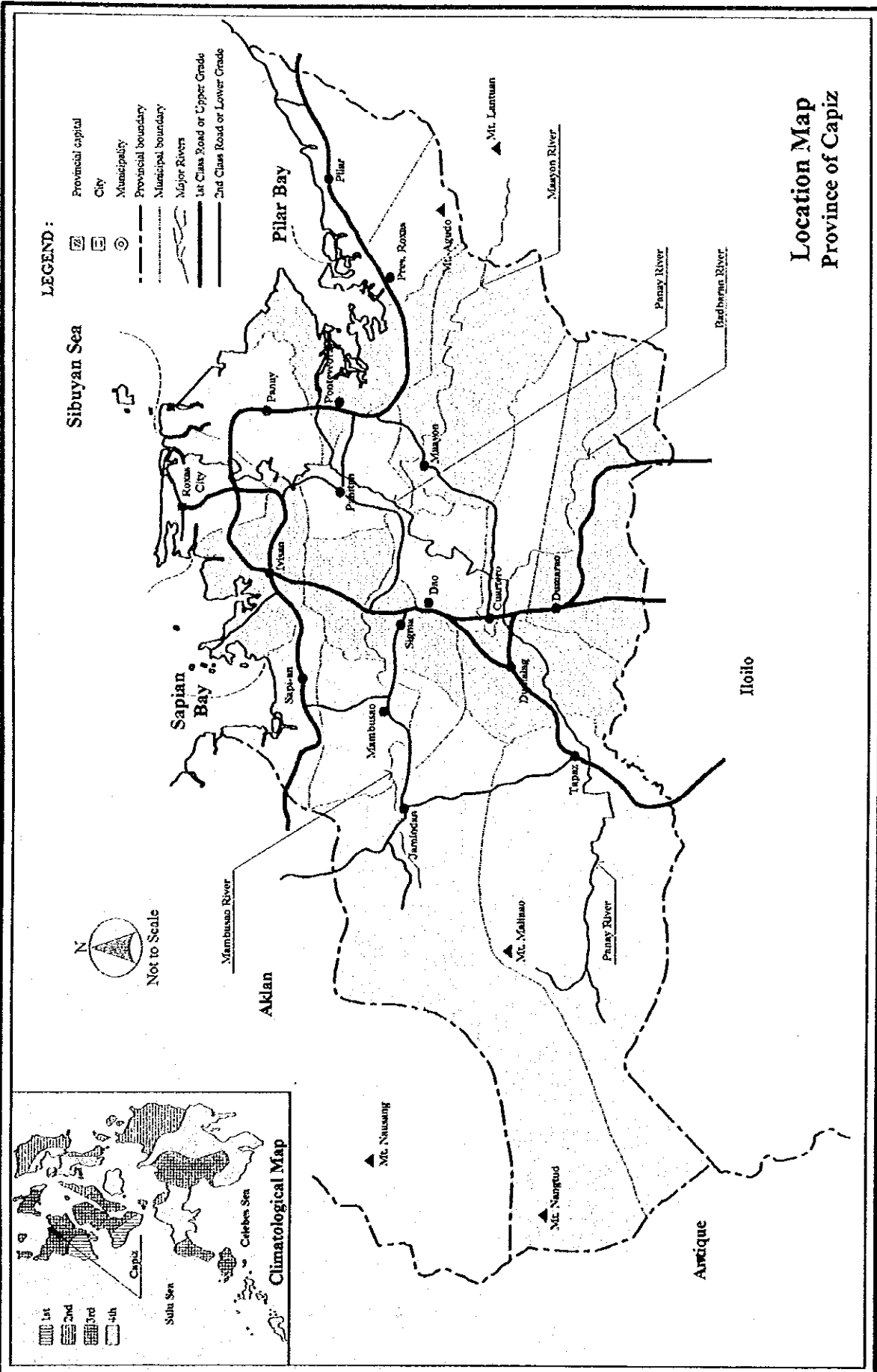
With the Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan (PW4SP), a gray of light and a definitive direction is well on its way for water-related development plans and activities. The PW4SP is a tool towards providing water security, sanitation and sewerage system in the province. It will also help much in improving health and environmental sanitation of our people.

It is therefore not a concern of the Provincial Government alone but a collective concern of municipalities and barangays as well as the private sectors since Water, Sanitation and Sewerage are necessary elements for development that knows no bounds.

**VICENTE B. BERMEJO**  
Governor

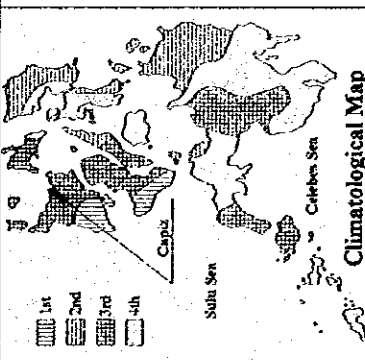
“ TO SERVE BEST WHAT IS BEST FOR CAPIZ ”



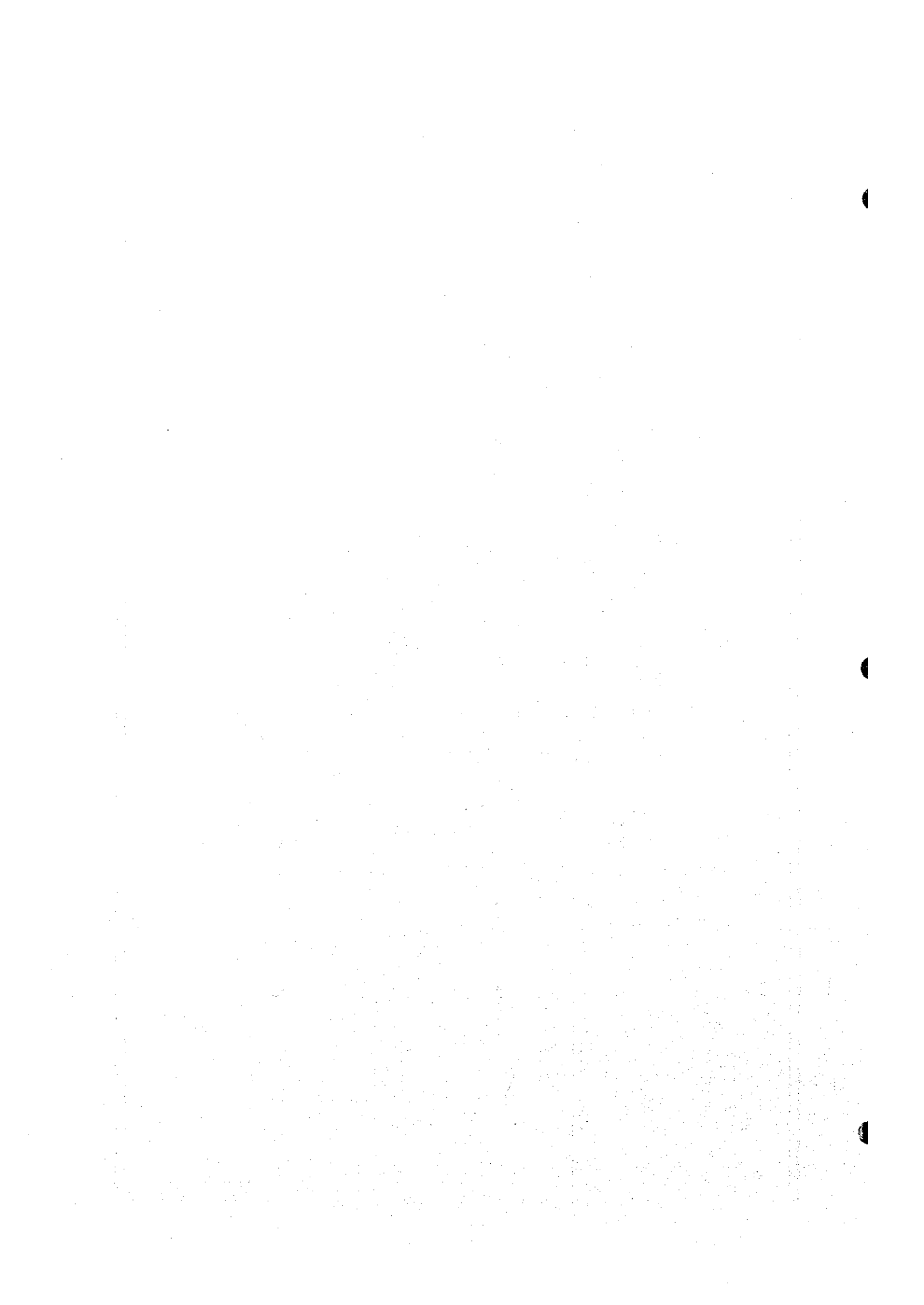


**LEGEND :**

- Provincial capital
- City
- Municipality
- Provincial boundary
- Municipal boundary
- Major Rivers
- 1st Class Road or Upper Grade
- 2nd Class Road or Lower Grade



**Location Map  
Province of Capiz**



# PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR PLAN

## VOLUME I MAIN REPORT

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# PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR PLAN

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# PROVINCIAL WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR PLAN

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AC-PO	-	Area Coordinator-Project Officer
ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AIDAB	-	Australian International Development Assistance Bureau
AIM	-	Asian Institute of Management
AIP	-	Annual Investment Plans
BC	-	Barangay Council
BDC	-	Barangay Development Council
BLGF	-	Bureau of Local Government Finance
BMGS	-	Bureau of Mines and Geo-Sciences (defunct), the now Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau
BOD	-	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BOD/Officers	-	Board of Director/Officers
BWP	-	Barangay Water Program
BWSA	-	Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association
CBO	-	Community-Based Organizations
CD	-	Community Development
CDA	-	Cooperative Development Authority
CDF	-	Countryside Development Fund
CDTS	-	Community Development and Training Specialist
CEO	-	City Engineering Office
CEP	-	Capacity Enhancement Program
CIDA	-	Canadian International Development Agency
CLGOO	-	City Local Government Operations Officer
CO-CD	-	Community Organization-Community Development
CP	-	Country Program
CPC	-	Country Program for Children
CPH	-	Census on Population and Housing
CPSO	-	Central Project Support Office
CSC	-	Civil Service Commission
D/D	-	Detailed Design
DA	-	Department of Agriculture
DANIDA	-	Danish International Development Agency
DAP	-	Development Academy of the Philippines
DBM	-	Department of Budget and Management
DBP	-	Development Bank of the Philippines
DECS	-	Department of Education, Culture and Sports
DENR	-	Department of Environment and Natural Resources
DEO	-	District Engineering Office
DF	-	Development Fund
DILG	-	Department of the Interior and Local Government
DOF	-	Department of Finance
DOH	-	Department of Health
DPWH	-	Department of Public Works and Highways
DSWD	-	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DTI	-	Department of Trade and Industry
EVS	-	Environmental Sanitation
F/S	-	Feasibility Study
FHSIS	-	Field Health Service Information System
FIES	-	Family Income and Expenditure Survey

## List of Abbreviations

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FW4SP	-	First Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Project
GAD	-	Gender and Development
GFI	-	Government Financial Institution
GO	-	Government Office
GOP	-	Government of the Philippines
GOJ	-	Government of Japan
GTZ	-	German Agency for Technical Cooperation
HH	-	Household
IBRD	-	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICC	-	Investment Coordination Committee
IEC	-	Information, Education and Communication
IRA	-	Internal Revenue Allotment
IRR	-	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ITN	-	International Training Network
JICA	-	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JBIC	-	Japan Bank for International Cooperation (formerly OECF)
LBP	-	Land Bank of the Philippines
LGC	-	Local Government Code
LGEF	-	Local Government Empowerment Fund
LGU	-	Local Government Unit
LGUWSP	-	Local Government Unit-Urban Water Sanitation Project
LWUA	-	Local Water Utilities Administration
MDC	-	Municipal Development Council
MDF	-	Municipal Development Fund
MEO	-	Municipal Engineer's Office
MHO	-	Municipal Health Office
MLGOO	-	Municipal Local Government Operations Officer
MOA	-	Memorandum of Agreement
MOOE	-	Maintenance Operating and Overhead Expenses
M/P	-	Master Plan
MPDO	-	Municipal Planning and Development Office
MS	-	Monitoring Specialist
MSL	-	Municipal Sector Liaison
MSLT	-	Municipal Sector Liaison Team
MTPDP	-	Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan
MWSS	-	Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System
MWSTF	-	Municipal Water and Sanitation Task Force
NAMRIA	-	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NCRFW	-	National Commission on the Role of Filipino Women
NDCC	-	National Disaster Coordinating Council
NEDA	-	National Economic and Development Authority
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIA	-	National Irrigation Administration
NMP	-	National Master Plan
NMYC	-	National Manpower Youth Council
NSCB	-	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSDW	-	National Standard for Drinking Water
NSO	-	National Statistics Office
NSMP	-	National Sector Master Plan
NWRB	-	National Water Resources Board
O&M	-	Operation and Maintenance
ODA	-	Overseas Development Assistance
OECF	-	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund
PA	-	Provincial Administrator
PAF	-	Poverty Alleviation Fund

## List of Abbreviations

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PAIASO	-	Provincial Accounting and Internal Audit Service Office
PBO	-	Provincial Budget Office
PD	-	Presidential Decree
PDC	-	Provincial Development Council
PEO	-	Provincial Engineer's Office
PHO	-	Provincial Health Office
PIO	-	Public Information Office
PIS	-	Public Investment Staff
PGSO	-	Provincial General Services Office
PLGOO	-	Provincial Local Government Operations Officer
PMC	-	Project Monitoring Committee
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PMU	-	Provincial Monitoring Unit
PNB	-	Philippine National Bank
POPCOM	-	Population Commission
PoW	-	Program of Work
PPAC	-	Philippine Plan of Action for Children
PPDC	-	Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator
PPDO	-	Provincial Planning and Development Office
PSPT	-	Provincial Sector Planning Team
PST	-	Provincial Sector Team
PTA	-	Parent Teacher Association
PTO	-	Provincial Treasury Office
PW4SP	-	Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan
PWSC	-	Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Coordinator
PWSO	-	Provincial Water and Sanitation Office
RA	-	Republic Act
RDC	-	Regional Development Council
RDCC	-	Regional Disaster Coordinating Council
RHO	-	Regional Health Office
RHUs	-	Rural Health Units
RPMC	-	Regional Project Monitoring Committee
RSI	-	Rural Sanitary Inspector
RWSA	-	Rural Waterworks and Sanitation Association
SB	-	Sanggunian Bayan
SP	-	Sanggunian Panlalawigan
SRA	-	Social Reform Agenda
SSI	-	Supervising Sanitary Inspector
SWL	-	Static Water Level
TA	-	Technical Assistance
TESDA	-	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TCP	-	Teacher-Child-Parent
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
VIP	-	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WASAMS	-	Water and Sanitation Monitoring System
WATSAN	-	Water and Sanitation
WC	-	WATSAN Center
WD	-	Water District
WHO	-	World Health Organization
WID	-	Women in Development
WSSE	-	Water Supply and Sanitation Engineer
WSS-PMO	-	Water Supply and Sanitation-Programme Management Office
WW	-	Waterworks

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

**ES**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Introduction

#### Background and Objectives

The Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan (PW4SP) for the province of Capiz was prepared by the Provincial Sector Planning Team with technical assistance from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The PW4SP will be the basis for execution of sector development from proceeds of sector loan by foreign donors, LGU's budget including internal revenue allotment from the National Government and private sector investments.

The PW4SP covers a Long-Term Development Plan (2006-2010) and a Medium-Term Investment Plan (2001-2005) to achieve the provincial targets of water supply, sewerage and sanitation sector. The plan includes arrangements and logistics for implementation and measures to strengthen operational frameworks and institutional capabilities that embody community development and gender responsiveness. As an initial step towards capability building, the Study was designed with the end view of strengthening the LGU's capability in sector plan preparation through conduct of series of workshop and hands-on training.

#### Planning Approach for Future Sector Development

The primary bases of the PW4SP are national sector policies and strategies, as well as major legislation and regulations relevant to the sector. The guidelines for setting the provincial sector targets are the three national level plans: the Philippine National Development Plan (1999-2024), the Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Master Plan of the Philippines (1988-2000) and the Updated Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (1996-1998). The GOP recently approved the IRR providing detailed arrangements on the devolution of WAT-SAN responsibilities and resources. Parallel to this are the current sector policies and strategies, to wit: i) self-reliance and local community management of services; ii) an integrated approach to water, sanitation and hygiene education; iii) cost sharing arrangement; iv) cost recovery of capital and O&M; v) private sector participation; and vi) an integrated water resources strategy.

The PW4SP will help ensure that sector investments are optimized in consideration of fund and water source availability constraints as well as planning capacity. It is envisaged that the Plan will be progressively updated as its implementation proceeds. Furthermore, future de-

tailed studies and plans for project implementation shall be conducted in the context of the PW4SP.

A data management system was established as a tool to come up with the outputs commensurate to the objectives of the provincial plan and at the same time reflect the planning approach. It will provide a map of relative needs in the province allowing for adjustment and updating when further information becomes available. Different scenarios may be worked out by planners using the program by changing key parameters based on planning assumptions and conditions.

#### Report Composition

Three (3) study reports were prepared as follows: i) Main Report (Volume I) which presents the results of the whole study consisting of 12 chapters; ii) Supporting Report (Volume II); and iii) Data Report (Volume III). Supporting materials including alternative studies and detailed calculations, and data/information constitute the last 2 reports.

## **2. Provincial Profile**

Capiz is one of the four (4) provinces in Panay island and belongs to Region VI, the Western Visayas Region. Roxas City is the provincial capital. The province is composed of 16 municipalities and one chartered city (Roxas City), with 473 barangays, of which 79 are urban and 394 rural. The province is classified as 2nd class. At the municipal level, 5 municipalities belong to 5th class and the rest has higher classification. Population of the province was 624,469 in 1995 with an annual growth rate of 1.26% between 1990 to 1995.

#### Physical Features

The province has Type III climate under the Coronas classification. This type is characterized by an absence of very pronounced maximum rain period with a very short dry season lasting only from one to three months. The major geomorphic feature of the province is the western rolling hills descending gradually from the western highlands with peaks of 2,049 masl at Mt. Nangtud command the western terrain, while on the east are rolling hills along the coast dotted by small basins.

There is only one (1) major river with several tributaries in the province that traverse the province. Panay River with a watershed of 1,843km<sup>2</sup> is the largest in the Panay Island. About 71% of the total land area of the province constitute agricultural land. Open land is



11%, while forest land area is 8%. The remaining 10% are either inland/fishpond/mangrove or built-up areas.

#### Socio-economic Aspects

The major economic activities of the province are farming and fishing. Principal crops cultivated are palay, corn, sugarcane and coconut. Bounded by a major fishing ground, the province has high commercial and municipal fishery production. At present, the province is promoting cottage industry and value added activities as an income-generating activities both coastal and farming areas.

The average annual family income in 1994 was ₱ 46,880. Based on the established poverty threshold income of ₱ 47,133 per family in Region VI for 1994, about 56% of the total number of families lived within and below the poverty threshold.

All municipalities have electric supply, but with only 54% household coverage. Telephone service is also available in all municipalities. Land transportation is available by means of PUV, bus, taxi, rent-a car and tricycle. There are 560 business establishments and another 50 tourism facilities.

Provincial population growth rates had been fluctuating for the last 6 census years. The 1998 population was estimated to provide the planning base for this provincial plan. Considering the 1995 NSO classification of urban and rural barangays, rural population accounts for 81%, while the remaining 19% are urban.

The province has a total of 531 schools consisting of 461 elementary schools, 53 high schools and 17 tertiary/technical schools. A large part of the population had attained elementary or high school levels of education.

An indicator of health problems related to water supply and sanitation is the incidence of water-related diseases. The reported cases in the province were diarrhea, dengue fever and typhoid/paratyphoid.

Environmental problems related to wastewater discharge and unsanitary solid waste disposals are occurring in parts of the province. Major pollution sources in urban areas are domestic wastewater and dumped garbage. Only 29% of the total households in the province relied on the municipal refuse collection services.

### 3. Existing Facilities and Service Coverage

The service coverage of each sub-sector is estimated as percentages of served population/households/utilities against the total number. In water supply, safe classification of Level I facilities is introduced and further categorized into public or private. Aside from household toilets, school toilets and public toilets are included in the sanitation components in view of public hygiene improvement. Preliminary discussions on solid waste management are also considered.

#### Water Supply

The province has 7 Level III systems operating under different types of ownership (authority or association) together with their service coverage. These are six (6) Water Districts and one (1) Municipal Waterworks. Among them, Metro Roxas WD is serving 3 municipalities/city. Common issues encountered are rationing due to insufficient water pressure caused by limited water source, inadequate capacity of distribution pipes due to inappropriate planning and designing, and insufficient water quality examination. Collection efficiency of water charges is quite high at bigger waterworks, which is in contrast with smaller waterworks that experienced very poor collection due to weak management practice.

There are 23 Level II systems operating in the municipalities and component city. The majorities of the waterworks are utilizing spring sources (14 systems), while one system in Panitan is using deep well. Most of them practice scheduled water supply due to insufficient water source/insufficient capacity of the facilities. Such problems are mainly caused by order-less expansion or tapping of individual connections without due considerations, resulted in insufficient water flow/ reduction of water pressure. It is also common that water quality examination is not adequately conducted. Most of the systems supply water free of charge. Repair works are often done with the assistance of the MEO/PEO.

Level I facilities are common in rural barangays. Of the 20,500 operational Level I facilities, 28 percent are shallow wells. In the course of PW4SP preparation, 20% of the shallow wells were assumed as unsafe water sources. All deep wells, covered/improved dug wells and developed springs are regarded as safe water sources. Most of these unsafe sources are located in nearby potential pollution sources, hence, for new construction of shallow wells, proper site selection and appropriate construction method shall be applied together with periodic water quality monitoring. Percentage shares between public and private Level I facilities for rural water supplies are 13% and 87%, respectively. The share of developed springs in public facilities is 2%.

About 58% or 381,500 of the present population (658,000 comprising 19% in urban area and 81% in rural area) are adequately served. Under area classification, 75% of urban population and 54% of rural population have access to safe water sources/facilities. Of the served population, 20% or 75,700 persons are served by Level III systems. About 77% or 294,800 persons depend on Level I facilities, while the rest relies on Level II systems.

### Sanitation

The service coverage of sanitary toilets in the province is 78% or 98,408 of the total households, which is well higher than the national coverage of 60%. These toilets consist of 8% flush type, 57% pour-flush type and 35% VIP/sanitary pit latrine. In municipalities that have high water service coverage (Roxas City, Pilar, Dumarao), high sanitation coverage occurs and adversely, in low water supply coverage (Tapaz, Cuartero), low sanitation coverage also occurs. Service coverage in urban area is 93%, while in rural area, the coverage is 74%. Although high percentage of sanitary toilets is disclosed in urban areas, problems arise from the unsatisfactory disposal of the effluent from the septic tanks or the direct discharge of wastewater to the local drains. Sullage management is unheard of. In urban areas, there are no sewerage systems.

The province has a total of 1,112 toilets installed at 514 schools. Only 24% of the students is adequately served by sanitary toilets (23% for public school students). The present average ratio of 165 students per sanitary toilet is over the service level standard of 40 students per sanitary facility. Some of these facilities are not being used due to lack of water supply, destroyed plumbing fixtures and water tank seepage. Proper operation and maintenance are not usually done. There are 29 public utilities; public markets, bus/jeepney terminals, and parks or plazas. Almost all public utilities (92%) are served with sanitary toilets. However, the manner of usage and maintenance are improper rendering the facilities unsanitary. At present, no specific arrangements are made for the operation and maintenance, as well as the collection of fees to cover such cost.

## **4. Existing Sector Arrangements and Institutional Capacity**

### Institutional Framework

The Local Government Code (1991) has essentially re-defined the roles, relationships, and linkages of central, provincial, municipal and barangay institutions in the provision of basic social services, including water and sanitation. The new direction mandates the LGUs to play a larger role in planning and implementing water supply and sanitation projects. However, this has raised serious institutional capacity and resource reallocation issues.

At the central level, there are three line departments (DILG, DPWH and DOH) and two government owned and controlled corporations (LWUA and MWSS) responsible for planning and implementation of the sector projects. The role and responsibilities of these agencies have been defined by the NEDA Board: DILG's participation will consist of general administration and institution building, such as assistance to LGUs in the formation of Rural and/or Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Associations (RWSAs/BWSAs) and in the identification of water supply systems; LWUA shall implement only financially viable Level-III water supply projects in areas outside the MWSS jurisdiction; DPWH, together with DILG and DOH, will provide technical assistance to LGUs in the planning, implementation and operation and maintenance of water supply facilities. Other departments are concerned with macro-planning, national resource allocation decisions, as well as exercise of regulatory powers for tariff setting, environmental protection and management issues.

At the provincial level, the offices involved in WATSAN activities are the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), the Provincial Engineering Office (PEO), the Provincial Health Office (PHO) and other offices concerned. At the municipal/city level, planning offices, engineering offices and health offices of municipalities/cities are also involved. There are central agency field offices (DPWH and DILG) working on the sector. Water Districts (WD), RWSAs and BWSAs have been organized to deal with the actual delivery of services. Some LGUs implement and operate municipal or provincial water and sanitation systems. Water Supply and Sanitation Program Management Office (WSS-PMO/DILG at the central level), ad hoc inter-agency committees, and task forces have been organized to address coordination issues.

LGUs are able to implement WATSAN projects using internally generated funds. Barangays generally request for Level I/II systems while municipalities desire Level III facilities. The major foreign funded WATSAN project that the province participated in was the USAID-assisted BWP (Level I & II) in the 1980s. LGUs have limited and weak implementing capability when it comes to WATSAN projects. For future projects, the province will still need the assistance of national government line-agencies and NGOs. There are only a few functional BWSAs. Majorities of these BWSAs are poor in the O&M of facilities and they will need to be strengthened in this area through a joint effort of the province and the DILG. WDs with a higher level of management expertise supply water to the urban areas.

Monitoring activities in the province are done on a project basis and are limited to specific projects (projects assisted by national and/or external agencies). Moreover, monitoring is done only in terms of physical performance against financial requirements. There is wide

dissatisfaction among implementors themselves with the existing monitoring system. Poor monitoring leads to the problem of reliability of information coming from the field. There is a need to establish a system similar to project-based monitoring which will have a direct link to performance. In addition, it should be conducted periodically in order to develop a more reliable database for the sector.

The current major institutional issues are: managing the transition process and establishing the LGU's leadership for the sector. Major resource realignments and capacity building initiatives are needed. At the local level, the LGUs' capability to handle sector projects needs to be developed to enable them to address their expanded role sufficiently. This will require substantial input and support.

#### Community Development

There has been very limited experience in the province in planning or implementing community development processes for the WATSAN sector projects in the Province of Capiz. The manner by which CD/CO work is done is how it was done in past sector projects, particularly the Barangay Water Program. As such, there is an apparent lack of a permanent structure and of the identified major responsible players on CD in the LGUs, which creates a serious gap to the critical linkage and support of sector projects, from the provincial to the municipal and as far down as the barangay levels. Also, training programs that should update the knowledge and skills of LGUs on this important activity have been very few and far between.

#### Gender Consideration

For some time now, the Province has been implementing gender-sensitive projects. Those that relate to the WATSAN sector, however, have been limited to health and sanitation, as well as hygiene projects. Gender and development, as a whole, has still to be fully integrated in the mainstream of projects planned and implemented for the province and its LGUs, including the WATSAN sector.

Key informant surveys and group interviews were conducted to determine the degree of community participation on the sector of barangay officials and their constituents, with emphasis on gender-related issues. In general, there is no gender bias in the manner by which WATSAN activities are being practiced:

- **Water fetching responsibility** – Most men claimed that they or their sons fetch water. But according to women, there is no designated gender responsible for fetching water. The responsibility lies on whoever is available.

- Operation and maintenance activities – Men were more involved in WATSAN activities, particularly in repair and maintenance of the facilities. But some women claimed that they are also responsible for minor repairs. However, they expressed that both women and men can participate in operating and maintaining WATSAN facilities.
- Barangay organizations - These are still male-dominated. Most chairpersons/heads are males, while women occupy the traditional roles, such as secretary or treasurer. This is due to being traditionally patriarchal especially for indigenous communities.
- Consultation and project participation – Both women and men were consulted and briefed on their roles and responsibilities in the planning, design and construction of WATSAN facilities. Actual participation during construction came mostly from men.
- WATSAN training – Most men received sector-related training. Both women and men have access to training and are interested to learn new skills.
- Health and hygiene – Both women and men equally recognized the importance of good health and hygiene practices. But women mostly attend health and sanitation training.

#### 5. Past Financial Performance in Water Supply and Sanitation

Since the devolution of the water supply and sanitation project to the LGUs in 1992, the LGUs have been dependent on the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) for their financial requirements. For the period 1995-1998, the IRA of the province represented about 94% of the total income.

Actual expenditures for the same period were 93.87% of the total revenue. These expenditures are further broken down into personnel (64.80%), capital outlay (0.93%), and operation and maintenance expenses (28.14%).

The funds for the development are part of the capital outlay of the province. The amount of debt servicing capacity of the provincial government is computed to be ₱47.38 million for the year 1999, which represents the maximum loanable amount through the MDF.

Funds for the capital outlay is mainly derived from 20% DF of the IRA. During the period 1995-1998, the 20% DFs of the province were sufficient to cover the actual expenditures.

The Provincial government has not given priority to WATSAN sector. Actual expenditure for the WATSAN sector in 1995 was 6.57% of the 20% DF, but decreased to 1.02% in 1999.

The sector projects in previous years were funded by UNICEF and were undertaken by PPDO, PEO and PHO. The PEO-Waterworks implements the provincial government funded projects under the General Fund. For sector project implementation, funding sources are provincial government, CDF (Congressmen) and the municipal government, while the implementing agencies are the PEO, DPWH-District Office and the Municipal Government, respectively.

With regard to the capital cost recovery for Level I water supply, it was free to the community in the past. For Level II systems, the capital cost is shouldered by the RWSAs through a loan or grant, while for Level III, the WDs or waterworks bear the entire cost. Those for WDs are usually financed by the LWUA for a period of up to thirty (30) years with interests ranging from 8.5-12.5 %. For less capable WDs, soft loans without interest for the first 5 years of operations are available. Regarding sanitation sector, construction of the superstructure and the depository of household toilet are through self-help.

The O&M cost for Level I and II water supply systems is the responsibility of the users. It is mandatory that the community shall organize themselves into an association which handles collection of water charges as well as O&M of the facility. However, most of the RWSAs and BWSAs reportedly face difficulty to manage the systems, since beneficiaries do not recognize the cost requirements. The monthly fees for Level I in the active association range from ₱5.00 – ₱20.00 /household /month. For Level III systems, the O&M cost is basically covered by the user's fees. LWUA's policy is to make WDs financially viable, self-sufficient and be able to repay their loans obtained to improve water supply services.

The percentage of water fee to median monthly household income is about 7.21% for Level III service. Thus, the current water rates are above the affordable range. Likewise, construction cost of household toilet seems to be expensive comparing with the family income.

#### **6. Water Source Development**

The study on water source development covers the entire province. It gives an emphasis on groundwater availability rather than surface water considering its economic advantages and current practices in potable water use.

In the province of Capiz, various rocks such as basalt, coralline limestone, sandstone, slate, shale, igneous and sedimentary rocks form the parent materials of the soils. The metamor-

phic rocks are either igneous or sedimentary rocks, the physical properties of which have been altered by pressure, temperature or both. These are found in the western mountains.

Basaltic rocks are the parent materials of pyroclastics in the basins, facies of that are dark brown, while the pyroclastic sediments are brown to reddish brown. These are found as outcrops in Ivisan, Sapi-an, Roxas City, Pilar, Maayon, Cuartero and Dumarao. Shale and sandstone are dominant rocks in the province, which are found in most of the upland, rolling and hilly regions. These sedimentary rocks appear in thin, yellowish brown to gray plates in horizontal layers and stratification. Sometimes the sandstone is in massive boulders, which is one of the parent materials of the Iloilo Plain.

Coralline limestone rocks are found in the central part of the province consisting of Dumalag and Dumarao along the national highway. These inland plateaus are transected by crisscross joints and faults. The major movement formed a sort of vertical arc that trends in N-W direction dips. In general, faults are observed as the left lateral, which conform to the general movement of the Philippine fault. These clastics are rough rocks with many sharp and irregular edges with general facies of black clay and very sticky.

For planning purposes in the development of groundwater sources, the provincial area is divided into solo shallow well, deep well and difficult areas. The province has no solo shallow well area. Deep well area covers about 70% of Capiz, while difficult area falls on the remaining area. Ironic water problem is extended to the inland plain area, where the municipalities of Dao, Cuartero, Dumarao, Dumalag, Sigma, Mambusao, Jamindan and Tapaz are located. Groundwater with saline water intrusion is prevalent in most of seashore of the province, extensively distributed in Panay. Slight potassium nitrate in groundwater was reported in the central town of Tapaz that may be caused by fertilizers commonly used in rice fields.

Based on the inventory of water sources prepared during the study, the province has 79 developed springs currently serving the province. Such spring sources come out from the Cordillera and from the rolling hills in the western and eastern parts of the province. A total of 63 untapped springs for future development is reported in the same location of developed springs. Other municipalities out of the above-mentioned area have few untapped springs.

Referring to the existing well inventory, the depth of potential aquifers occurs between 20 to 95 meters in the recent deposits and the Plio-Pleistocene series. The development of deep wells is more advantageous than shallow wells considering the safe quality and invariable



yield of deeper aquifers. In the inland plain, groundwater is characterized by slightly higher iron contents. Such quality is caused either by groundwater itself, well materials eluded in acid water, or combination of groundwater and well materials. In areas with acidic groundwater, deep wells shall be designed with anti-corrosive materials such as PVC and SUS.

Two water supply projects in use of surface water source are planned and arranged, due to limited groundwater availability. These projects are: (1) Capiz Inter-Municipal Water Supply System (CIMWSS) Project studied by the province and (2) Provincial City Water Supply Project-III (PCWSP-III), Metro Roxas Water Districts (MRWD). The intake points at Panay River for the both projects will be selected among several options in the near future. Except for the parameters of turbidity and color, examined water quality of the River meets the Class A limitation of "DENR Fresh Water Quality Criteria" in the upstream areas, while the Class B/C limitation in the downstream areas.

For the preparation of the medium-term development plan in terms of water source development, utilization of spring sources was given first priority, with special attention to the development of Level III systems. Groundwater source availability as second priority was presented by municipality with standard specifications of wells, including parameters such as well depth, static water level and specific capacity.

For the furtherance to design the concrete specifications of the planned wells, recommendations are made to conduct detailed groundwater investigations entailing the construction of test wells and the preparation of groundwater database, prior to the detailed design or in the pre-construction stage. The municipalities that fall on this group are located in the inland plain area and the basaltic lava flow area.

Untapped springs shall also be surveyed to confirm the development possibility in the detailed groundwater investigation. This will include items on the following: i) location and type of spring source; ii) fluctuation of discharge rate through the year; iii) distance from spring source and proposed served area; and iv) relative elevation between the two points.

## **7. Future Requirements in Water Supply and Sanitation Improvement**

### **Physical Targets and Service Coverage**

Phased requirements for the sector development in the province are assessed to meet the provincial targets established as percentages of beneficiaries or utilities to be served by sub-sector. Targets of service coverage for water supply in Phase I development were established

in consideration of securing the existing service coverage and viable investment using available IRA both in urban and rural water supply as shown in Table 7.1. Sanitation sector target is applied in order to attain sufficiency and balanced distribution of the facilities in urban and rural area as embodied in the PNDP. Sewerage target is set for only part of urban centers in the long-term development, while solid waste management considered the medium-term household requirements. Logistic support is considered as a minimum requirement of LGUs for the implementation of PW4SP. The types and number of well drilling/rehabilitation equipment and supporting vehicle for Level I facilities are identified as reference information. Also, minimum requirements for setting up a provincial laboratory to support drinking water quality surveillance and monitoring activities are described.

**Table 7.1 Present Service Coverage and Sector Targets**

<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>Area/Type</i>	<i>Base Year Service Coverage</i>	<i>Provincial Sector Targets</i>	
			<i>Phase I</i>	<i>Phase II</i>
<i>Water Supply</i>	<i>Urban Area</i>	75	75	95
	<i>Rural Area</i>	54	54	93
<i>Sanitation</i>	<i>Urban HH Toilet</i>	93	93	93
	<i>Rural HH Toilet</i>	74	80	93
	<i>School Toilet</i>	23	40	90
	<i>Public Toilet</i>	92	100	100
<i>Sewerage</i>	<i>Urban Area</i>	0	<i>Not applicable</i>	50
<i>Solid Waste</i>	<i>Urban Area</i>	100	100	<i>Not Applicable</i>

Frame values are projected by municipality for respective sub-sectors; future population by urban and rural area, the number of students in public schools and the number of public utilities.

#### Required Facilities to Meet Target Services

Types of required facilities and their implementation criteria are determined according to service level standards as adopted by the NSMP and NEDA Board Resolutions. Urban population is planned to be served by Level III systems, however, existing Level I and II facilities are to be used during Phase I period. Level I facilities are adopted for rural water supply with limited application of Level II system where houses are clustered and suitable untapped springs are confirmed. However, it does not exclude from being implemented Level I and II facilities in urban area as individual cases in the future as well as Level III systems in rural area. Rehabilitation work is planned only for new deep wells (Level I) to be constructed under PW4SP, considering the difficulty of rehabilitation for existing wells constructed by means of traditional methods. Facilities for the provincial laboratory are deter-

mined, taking into account the existing facilities and the exigency to examine the water samples at the right time.

In sanitation sector, pour flush and/or flush type household toilets are planned, while VIP type household toilet and sanitary pit latrine are considered in rural area as an intermediate measure. Sewerage program is planned in Phase II for limited urban area. The study on solid waste considered only the number of required trucks for the year 2005. Additional service coverage of the sector by phase is shown in Table 7.2.

**Table 7.2 Additional Service Coverage by Phase**

<i>Sub-Sector</i>	<i>Area/Type</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Additional Service Coverage</i>	
			<i>Phase I</i>	<i>Phase II</i>
<i>Water Supply</i>	<i>Urban Area</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>15,151</i>	<i>117,307</i>
	<i>Rural Area</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>35,312</i>	<i>249,538</i>
<i>Sanitation</i>	<i>Urban HH Toilet</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>3,728</i>	<i>18,606</i>
	<i>Rural HH Toilet</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>16,355</i>	<i>51,960</i>
	<i>School Toilet</i>	<i>No. of Students</i>	<i>35,531</i>	<i>110,266</i>
	<i>Public Toilet</i>	<i>No. of Utilities</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>Sewerage</i>	<i>Urban Area</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>51,444</i>
<i>Solid Waste</i>	<i>Urban Area</i>	<i>No. of Households</i>	<i>4,342</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>

The necessary water supply facilities for Phase I include 14 deep wells/springs for 2,900 house connections in urban area, and 19 Level II systems with spring sources and 328 Level I facilities for rural area. For Phase II, 25 deep wells/springs for additional 29,300 connections and 4,170 Level I wells/springs are required for urban and rural water supplies, respectively. It is assumed that 30% of Level I facilities will be implemented by the LGUs. Rehabilitation requirements are assumed to be 10% of the total number of deep wells to be constructed under PW4SP. With regard to strengthening water quality examination, one (1) set of water quality test instruments/equipment will be necessary to upgrade the existing laboratory in Roxas City

For urban water supply, one Level III system is, in principle, considered for urban area of every municipality. In the municipalities with existing Level III system/s, the expansion of the existing system/s was first considered. In case there are no Level III systems, a new system was recommended. Existing plan/s on the development of waterworks/WD are also taken into account to determine respective systems of the municipalities.

Currently, 7 out of the total 17 municipalities/city have no Level III system in their urban areas. At present, there is planned project (expansion of Metro Roxas WD) financially assisted

by JBIC. In addition to this, the province is planning to establish integrated water supply system for nine (9) municipalities of 2nd district.

Merging of municipal systems (physical arrangement) in long-term is considered. Integrated management systems shall also be sought. Conditions to be studied includes; water source availability, willingness by concerned municipalities and technical study on cost recovery/economic construction.

Following municipalities were already studied for the integration both in physical and management systems.

- Metro Roxas WD (Ivisan, Panay and Roxas City) and Panitan

- Cuartero, Dao, Dumalag, Dumarao, Jamidan, Mambusao, Sapi-an, Sigma and Tapaz

Integration of other small Level III systems for operation and management shall be sought, although these systems are currently managed individually.

Moreover, Phase I sanitation will require 3,700 household toilets, 27 public school toilets and 42 public toilets for urban area. In rural area, 16,400 household toilets and 142 public school toilets are necessary. Solid waste disposal will need 10 refuse collection trucks. For Phase II, urban area will require 18,600 household toilets, 130 public school toilets and 19 public toilets. In rural area a total of 52,000 household toilets and 699 public school toilets are necessary. It is assumed that half of the requirements of school toilets may be converted to classroom toilets from standard toilet building depending on technical conditions and adjustment with DECS.

## **8. Sector Management for Medium-Term Development Plan**

### **Institutional Framework**

To effectively manage the development of the WATSAN sector, the provincial and municipal governments will have to make some adjustments in their current policies and structures.

One glaring basic institutional need at the local level is a common vision and mission statement for the sector. A critical mass of people with resources, who share in the vision, must be identified and harnessed for sector management. LGUs will improve the physical infrastructure for water, sanitation, and related environmental services while acquiring permanent capabilities for planning, management and development of sustainable institutions in the sector. Local planners need to focus on long-term requirements.

In line with the proposed adjustments, the province will adopt the following policies and strategies for the development of the sector:

- Facilities management with emphasis on sustainability through community commitment and increased responsibility;
- Project selection and prioritization based on: i) beneficiaries' commitment and willingness to pay; ii) current water, sanitation and health conditions; and iii) potential for growth;
- Appropriate technology to local conditions and resources; economical facilities, not necessarily insisting on low-cost construction.
- An integrated approach in the provision of potable water supply, sanitation, and hygiene education;
- Equal provisions of water supply and sanitation services for rural and urban areas, and for wealthy and depressed areas;
- Policy and execution on consistent basis for cost recovery and rational cost sharing (subsidy);
- Private sector participation: The LGU will gradually transfer its technical assistance functions to the private sector. The LGU will provide needed incentives and establish the regulatory framework for private sector participation;
- Seeking potential sources of local and external funds (loans and grants) to finance the capital requirements of the sector;
- Broader concerns for environmental protection and management in sector development;
- Provision of water supply and sanitation services under emergency conditions

For the successful implementation of these policies and strategies, it is necessary that a common vision be shared by LGU officials and by a critical mass of its residents, who can focus their efforts and resources to achieve sectoral goals. For this purpose, the LGU should give priority to an "Information, Education and Communication Program" aimed at creating safe water and sanitation values in communities throughout the province.

Also to be given priority by the LGU are the following:

- Measures to set up, in coordination with appropriate national and local agencies, a coordinated regulatory framework considering, among others, the following: policies on water allocation and water rights (resolution of priorities and conflicts); setting and review of water rates; registration of WATSAN associations; water quality assurance; and the protection of water resources and enhancement of watersheds.
- Measures to avail of national and external funds, including MDF, in addition to local taxes and allocation from the IRA 20% Development Fund as a primary source of funds.

National and external funds are diminishing but assumed to continue in the medium-term to be channeled through local offices of central agencies.

In the medium-term, a full-time Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Unit (PWSU) shall be set up possibly under the PPDO. The LGU should ensure that adequate logistics and incentives are provided for the Unit. In the long term, the unit may be promoted to the same level as the PPDO. The PWSU will continue to implement, assist and monitor all water supply and sanitation services in cooperation with the municipalities that, for their part, will establish a Municipal Sector Liaison Team (MSLT). The WSS-PMO of DILG shall, however, continue to provide technical and managerial assistance in the formative years of the PWSU.

For institutional arrangements, the formation of community-based WATSAN associations to decide on and participate in the establishment, operation and maintenance of water systems shall be a prerequisite to availment of project support. These may be in the form of BWSAs for Level I systems, RWSAs for Level II and waterworks for Level III systems. To provide the members with the necessary skills, training programs will be implemented by concerned national agencies and by the provincial and municipal governments. The community, especially women, shall have equal opportunities to be trained and involved in all phases of project implementation (planning, construction, and O&M) and in participating in health and hygiene education programs.

#### Community Development

To ensure that the full participation of the beneficiary community in sustaining sector projects is realized, it is recommended that the LGUs provide the needed human, financial and other material resources for community development work to take-off. To institute the linkage among all the actors in sector development, a CD Unit should be established within the proposed Provincial Water Supply and Sanitation Office and a permanent CD Specialist be appointed to take charge of promoting, developing and coordinating CD and IEC programs of the province, even looking into how it can harness the participation of the private sector and train project beneficiaries. It is also recommended that a CD Specialist be assigned to the existing Municipal WATSAN Liaison Task Force to coordinate and implement all CD/CO and IEC work at the municipal level. At the barangay level, it is recommended that each Barangay Development Council (BDC) establish a WATSAN Committee that will coordinate all sector projects in the barangay as well as designate one person who can be trained on CD work.

The power of information, education and communication as a necessary foundation activity for CD has not been fully realized and maximized. It is, therefore, recommended that a comprehensive IEC program be conceptualized and implemented on the national, provincial and municipal levels, to promote a better awareness and understanding of the responsibilities of sector planners as well as the benefits due to the project beneficiaries so that the gains of the sector can be sustained on a long term basis.

It shall be the DILG who shall retain the central role as the national government agency that promotes and develops the capacities of the province and the municipalities in participatory CD approaches and IEC programs for the sector. It shall also encourage and institutionalize the participation of national NGOs, with local networks or offices that specialize in community management program and utilize these to enhance and assist the LGUs in organizing project beneficiaries. Another national agency, the LWUA, shall on the other hand, continue to promote community participation in the formation of LGU-WS into water districts and to provide regular CD assistance particularly in consultation with the community on projects, loans, and water rates adjustments.

There are three ways that both the LGUs and the intended beneficiaries can participate in sector development: Level I – for the planning and implementation of sector projects and in the formation and management of a water supply and sanitation association or a waterworks and sanitation cooperative; Level II – for the formation of a water supply and sanitation association or a waterworks and sanitation cooperative; while Level III – for the formation of water districts or LGU-operated waterworks. Thus, it is important that the LGUs make the decision on the projects it can afford to implement.

To achieve this, the LGU must encourage active community participation and involvement through four approaches, which are (1) sharing relevant information on the project with the beneficiaries, (2) consulting with users on all phases of project development; (3) giving ample room to the beneficiaries to make project-related decisions; and (4) providing opportunities to the community to initiate actions for their own benefit.

On the other hand, recommended are four ways that beneficiaries themselves can participate in sector projects, some of which have been tried in the province. These are: (1) the provision of free labor and/or materials by community members; (2) the sharing of costs between project proponent and the users; (3) expressed participation of all parties through MOAs and, (4) the participation through a firm involvement and commitment of the community in the management, operation, maintenance of the system itself.

For Levels I and II, the WATSAN Unit should utilize the recommended Community Development Framework (modified from the UNDP-WATSAN Project) consisting of three phases of activities: Phase 1 is Formation of Organization; Phase 2 is Development of Organization; and, Phase 3 is Consolidation of Organization.

#### Gender Consideration

Since sustainability of WATSAN services depends on responding to the demands of men and women in the community, LGUs must recognize and give vital emphasis on the role of gender sensitive participation because the use, maintenance and financing of WATSAN systems require the participation of both the men and women. Thus, they should be given equal voice and opportunities in serving the community as well as in the planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of sector projects. To ensure the gender responsiveness of WATSAN projects, the LGUs should be trained through a Trainer's Training Program on Gender Responsive Planning as envisioned by the Philippine Plan for Gender Responsive Development (1995-2025).

### **9. Cost Estimates for Future Sector Development**

The investment cost includes direct cost for construction/rehabilitation of required facilities, procurement of vehicle/equipment, construction/upgrading of laboratory, sector management, physical and price contingencies, and value-added tax. The recurrent cost is incurred for operation and maintenance of facilities. Unit construction cost per person/household/facility was first prepared under contract-out basis in 1998 price level. In this regard, the cost for procurement and distribution of toilet bowl for pour-flush toilets is only counted for household toilets. Investment cost required by phase for the province is summarized in Table 9.1.

The investment cost for Phase I is estimated at about ₱271.9 million (in 1998 price level). A total of ₱187.0 million is required as the construction/rehabilitation cost (including cost for disinfection of well) in Phase I, of which urban water supply and rural water supply share 40% and 30%, respectively. While, the remaining 30% is required for urban and rural sanitation.

With reference to urban water supply, some cost required would be managed by newly created WD/s, which is out of public investment to be undertaken by LGUs.



Table 9.1 Investment Cost Required by Phase

Unit: 1,000 Pesos

Item	Component	Phase I	Phase II
<b>Construction/ Rehabilitation</b>	<b>Water Supply</b>		
	Urban Area	74,067	471,028
	Rural Area	55,264	1,181,633
	<b>Sanitation</b>		
	Household Toilet	2,510	11,373
	School Toilet	39,462	193,572
	Public Toilet	15,187	6,870
	Disinfection of Well	500	299
	Urban Sewerage	N/A	375,541
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>186,989</b>	<b>2,240,316</b>	
<b>Procurement of Vehicle/ Equipment/Maintenance Tools</b>	Well Drilling Rig & Service Truck	0	26,782
	Support Vehicle	590	0
	Well Rehabilitation Equipment	280	0
	Maintenance Tools	170	0
	Water Quality Testing Kits	15	0
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>26,782</b>
<b>Water quality Laboratory</b>		478	0
<b>Sector Management</b>	Engineering Studies	23,956	241,026
	Community Development and Training	15,412	166,864
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>39,368</b>	<b>407,891</b>
<b>Total Direct Cost</b>		<b>227,890</b>	<b>2,674,988</b>
<b>Contingencies</b>	Physical Contingency	22,785	267,499
	Price Contingency	80,112	N/A
	Value-Added Tax (VAT)	21,244	N/A
<b>Total Investment Cost</b>		<b>352,031</b>	<b>2,942,487</b>
<b>Total Investment Cost (excluding Price Contingency)</b>		<b>271,880</b>	<b>2,942,487</b>

Required equipment and vehicle for construction/rehabilitation of Level I facilities and solid waste management are roughly estimated: 1 set/unit each of well drilling equipment and service truck with crane; 1 set/unit each of well rehabilitation equipment and support vehicle; and 10 units of refuse collection truck. The total procurement cost is estimated at approximately P48.2 million. Out of the requirements, however, only one set/unit each of well rehabilitation equipment, support vehicle and maintenance tools/water quality testing kits is incorporated in the medium-term investment plan due to budgetary constraints and technical capability of LGUs at present.

Likewise, annual recurrent cost in 1998 price level is estimated at P20.0 to P26.1 million/year during Phase I period.

**10. Financial Arrangements for Medium-Term Development Plan**

Financial arrangements to attain medium-term (Phase I) targets were sought focusing on available Internal Revenue allotment (IRA). The financial shortfall was first identified for this sector and recommendations were made to seek comprehensive logistics in terms of ac-

quisition of various funds, augmentation of current practices in Government assistance to this sector and effective investments and cost recovery.

The projection of IRA to the relevant sector for Phase I period was made covering different administrative levels. Referring to the experience in other provinces, provincial allocation to the relevant sector is assumed to be about 3%. This means that approximately 15% of "20% Development Fund" from national IRA are counted on sector projects. The same percentage is applied for the allocation of municipal IRA to the sector. The fund available for this sector for 5-year implementation period from 2001 to 2005 was calculated as a sum of municipal and provincial allotments.

The combined provincial and municipal IRA to the sector was estimated at ₱149.46 million. In the overall IRA allocation to the sub-sectors, urban water supply has the largest allotment of 36.1%, followed by rural water supply (25.6%). While, the share of rural sanitation is 22.7%, which is higher than that of urban sanitation of about 15.6%.

The shortfall in funding on the current price level was figured out comparing with available fund for the relevant sector (IRA) in the province over the Phase I requirements. IRA can fund only 55% of the requirements as a provincial average. Hence, there is a big shortfall of ₱122.42 million in funding. It will become ₱148.97 million in consideration of price escalation with annual rate of 7% and VAT. In the municipal achievement percentage in finance, Dumalag and Roxas City (100%) are the highest among municipalities. Majority is in the range between 40% and 60% to the respective requirements, while the provincial average is 55% (42% in consideration of contingencies and VAT).

Under the above situation, different levels of funding availability are discussed with reference to service coverage. Alternative countermeasures are also discussed in view of: i) acquisition of external funds; ii) augmentation of sector finance under current arrangements (IRA and others); iii) introduction of private sector participation to mitigate public investment needs; and iv) effective and economical investments. It is common to all sub-sectors that the service coverage in the year 2005 would not sustain even the present levels in the provision of only projected IRA. Using computer-based programs, these scenarios may be modified by policy makers according to the updated information and policy on available fund and sector targets.

In the synthetic investment need ranking of municipalities covering four sub-sectors, the top ranking municipalities are Cuartero, Panitan and President Roxas, which indicates that they

are given priority for investments in all sub-sectors. The capital, Roxas City, is the least priority in terms of investment ranking.

With regard to Level I water supply and sanitation improvement, for which GOP may provide possible assistance, the DILG is assumed to be the Executing Agency and the province is the Implementing Agency in the meantime. The project may be merged with those of 3rd batch provinces in preparation of the PW4SP. The implementation of a packaged project may be realized in the near future.

Project components including Level I water supply and public/school toilet facilities were identified to meet the conditions in provision of GOP-assisted project. There are two (2) eligible municipalities in terms of 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> municipalities for GOP-assisted Level I rural water supply in the province, while there are seventeen (17) municipalities to meet the conditions for GOP-assisted projects (limited to 3<sup>rd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup> municipalities) in sanitation sub-sector. The required services will cover technical and institutional/community development aspects of the project. The overall project cost for the implementation period 2001-2005 was estimated at ₱99.9 million or ₱72.6 million in 1998-price levels.

Two alternatives for the financial arrangements were studied, these are: i) Case 1-Utilization of IRA only; and ii) Case 2-Utilization of IRA and MDF.

For Case 1, GOP shall share 50% of the overall project cost in combination of the foreign assisted loan and government counter part fund. The remaining 50% shall be shared by the LGUs (47%) and beneficiaries (3%). Under this case, the IRA to be used by the LGUs will increase to ₱43.8 million from ₱34.1 million (1998-price levels), considering price contingency and VAT. As a result of cost comparison between the estimated project cost to be shared by the LGUs (₱43.8 million) and available IRA of LGUs (₱64.6 million). The required cost is covered by the available IRA.

For Case 2, the utilization of the MDF is considered in case the LGUs would fail to furnish IRA for the cost to be shared. The foreign loan may be availed of at the maximum financing limit of 75% of the overall project cost. GOP will possibly finance up to ₱54.5 million or 75% of the total project cost in the portion of loan. Out of GOP finance through the loan, ₱34.2 million or 47% of the total project cost shall be granted to the LGUs, aside from the 3% GOP counterpart fund. The remaining ₱20.3 million or 28% of the total project cost shall be utilized for financing the LGUs to secure their budgetary capacity through MDF. Under this case, the IRA to be used by the LGUs will increase to ₱16.4 million from ₱13.9

million (1998 price level), considering price contingency and VAT, which is 25% of available IRA (P64.6 million).

Cost recovery and cost sharing shall be promoted to attain the planned target based on the principle that adequate water, sewerage and sanitation facilities should be paid for. For Level I water supply systems, LGUs and beneficiaries are required to share the capital cost. While users need to pay water charge up to 2% of their monthly income to sustain the system (maximum P88/HH/month in 1998). For Level II water supply systems, full cost recovery is required for all capital and recurrent cost (P114HH/month in 2005, less than 2% of monthly income). For Level III water supply systems, a full recovery of capital and O&M cost is required (P298/HH/month in 2005). Based on the experience that water fee must not exceed about 5% of income (average monthly water consumption of 15 m<sup>3</sup>), the monthly water rate seems to be more than the affordable levels.

For sanitation, LGU's support is limited to the provision of toilet bowl for pour-flush toilets as an incentive to increase the distribution of water-sealed toilets. To expedite the sanitation sector improvement, introduction of specific loans with low interest rate and longer repayment period may be effective. For urban sanitation, to cover the construction cost of sanitary toilets, a linkage with existing housing loan may be established.

## **11. Monitoring of the Medium-Term Development Plan**

The sector monitoring system must support a well-defined and accepted sector development process-model. This will include collection of information on the sector, process flow of raw data from the field to the central level, information analysis, and data feedback. With the sector monitoring system in place, planners should be able to take a fresh objective view of the way current strategies are implemented. A sector monitoring system should: i) reinforce the linkage between water supply, sanitation and health; ii) involve the beneficiaries; iii) be accepted by all sectors; iv) be practical and reliable; and v) be followed through with effective feedback.

A three-phased monitoring system is proposed with each phase progressively increasing the number and complexity of indicators to be used. Detailed implementation of the first phase requirements is presented in this PW4SP, including institutional arrangements. It is envisaged that this will be linked up with the national sector monitoring system being developed.

The actual situation of the sector will surely change, so that this PW4SP should be updated at least every five years. Based on the monitoring reports, an annual review of sector accomplishments compared with objectives and efficiency will be done. This will lead to the reformulation of objectives, strategies, new policies and policy revisions, and to an updated sector investment program.