

**Providing Rural Island Communities with Water and Sanitation
Services Project
(ProWatSan)**

A Two Year Project

Submitted for Funding to:

Any Interested Local or Foreign Funding Institution

Submitted by:

The Municipality of Tubigon
Province of Bohol
Philippines

PROJECT BRIEF:

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

a. **Project Title** : Providing Rural Island Communities with Access to Water and Sanitation Services Project (ProWatSan)

b. **Project Type** : Basic Social Service - Water and Sanitation

c. **Project Components** :

- Water and Sanitation System Development and Management
 - Conduct pre-construction activities
 - Install level 1 and 2 water systems
 - Construct sewerage systems
 - Conduct regular water sampling and water treatment
 - Collect water fees
- PO Capacity Building
 - Conduct project orientation
 - Conduct action planning
 - Provide formal training and technical assistance
 - Hold PO meetings
- Community Education/Awareness Building
 - Train Community Volunteers Educators (CVES)
 - Conduct Purok based sessions in water, health and Sanitation practices
 - Situational analysis of women and children

d. **Project Location**

- The island barangays of Batasan, Ubay, and Mocaboc all in the Municipality of Tubigon, Province of Bohol

II. PROJECT STATUS:

a. **Proposed Project:**

- The construction and establishment of level 1 and 2 water systems in the three island barangays of Tubigon with sewerage system components.

b. Status of Project Operation

- Project Idea

c. Investment Programming

- For Local or Foreign Funding

III. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

a. Project Background and Rationale:

Potable water supply is one of the focal development program of the Municipality of Tubigon. Latest survey data shows that while 86% of the total HHs of the municipality have access to potable water, MUCH has yet to be done to improve the service both on the quantity and quality aspects and on infrastructure and related facilities.

In particular, *the six island barangays* of the municipality top the list on communities with a good number of its people/residents having no access or having difficulty in the access to potable water (PDMS [*formerly LPRAP*] data). On the average approximately 97% of HHs in these island barangays don't have or have difficulty in the access to potable water. The situation is also true for sanitation. Non-access to sanitary toilets in these areas average 82% of HHs. The predicament in the island barangays is that access to water run in parallel to cost. Thus, better access means lower cost for the island barangay residents and vice versa.

Technically and financially, the only better and cost-effective way to improve access to potable water in the islands is through construction of additional water reservoirs or rain collectors. This will provide additional storage capacity to be used during the dry season when water becomes very scarce.

The project is also among the priority focus of the government and is included in the President's Ten Point Agenda and among the major target of the Millennium Development Goals or MDG.

The six island barangays of the municipality depend heavily on rainwater collectors for their water supply. Rain Collectors usually concrete water tanks are used as storage using the GI roofs of government buildings like schools, etc. and other private houses as catchments. Stored water are sold to residents at an average price of PhP5.00 per 20 liter container. However, during the dry season, the residents of these island barangays have to fetch their water from the mainland either doing it by themselves or through traders. Because of the additional cost of transport the price of water increases by as much as 200% or an average of PhP15.00 per 20 liter container. The high cost of water has put too much pressure on the economic aspect of the lives of the island residents in a manner that they have to allocate a big chunk

of their budget for water which could have been spent for other basic necessities such as food, clothing, etc. During the dry season, a household of 5 will spent a minimum of PhP60 a day for water which translate to about 25% of their daily budget. The need for additional storage capacity (*construction of additional reservoirs*) on the island barangays is greatly felt because it will provide extra capacity to be used during the dry season.

For sanitation, a centralized sewer system is seen as a better alternative to individual or communal toilet facilities in the islands due to very limited space and congestion of houses. Instead of building individual toilets and septic tanks for storage, it is proposed that a central storage system be constructed and HHs connect to sewer lines which is more viable in a small crowded island.

b. Project Linkages

A similar project is being implemented by the Feed the Children Philippines, Inc. (FTCPI) in the three (3) other island barangays of Tubigon with funding support from PACAP under the FOCAS program. These projects complements each other and the learning and experiences from that initiative will serve as the benchmark of its implementation.

c. Project Goal, Objectives and Strategies

GOAL:

To provide and improve access to potable water supply and sanitation facilities for the residents of the three small island barangays of the municipality of Tubigon.

OBJECTIVES:

- a. To increase the water storage capacity in the three island barangays of the municipality;
- b. To improve the quality of water and reduce health related risks;
- c. To provide access to sanitation facilities at household level;
- d. To strengthen People's Organizations for effective and efficient management of the water and sanitation facilities even beyond project life, and;
- e. To disseminate information to generate local community and other stakeholders' appreciation, participation and commitment to support the initiative.

STRATEGIES:

- a. To construct additional rain collectors or reservoirs for the three island barangays in the municipality of Tubigon (one reservoir each; 40 cu.m. capacity);
- b. To construct a centralized sewer system where individual HHs may connect their individual household toilets;
- c. Ensure political and financial support from local decision makers;
- d. Ensure water filtration and treatment at source for better water quality through chlorination;
- e. Enhance awareness and management capacity of users;
- f. Secure financial assistance from external sources to provide funding support to programmed projects and activities.

d. Sectoral Objectives

The proposed project will contribute to the attainment of the municipal objective of improving access to basic social services in the rural communities particularly those that were identified as most deprived areas. The project also falls within the poverty reduction program of the municipality and the Province of Bohol under the LPRAP. It uses access to potable water and sanitation facilities as poverty indicators.

e. Regional and National Objectives

The project generally promotes and enhances the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of which the Philippines is a signatory. Access to basic social services particularly potable water and sanitary facilities are among the goals of MDG.

IV. PROJECT FINANCING

a. Funding Requirement

The proposed project is estimated to cost Three Million Pesos (PhP3 million).

Budgetary breakdown:

Island Barangay	Estimated # of Beneficiaries	Water and Sanitation System Development and Management	PO Capacity Building	Community Education/Awareness Building	Total
1. Batasan	212	1,150,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	1,350,000.00
2. Ubay	52	700,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	800,000.00
3. Mocaboc	86	700,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	850,000.00
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST					3,000,000.00

b. Funding Source

Any interested local and foreign funding institution under their Water and Sanitation Facility or Environmental Management Facility.

c. Counterpart Funding

The Local Government Unit both the Municipal and Barangay will provide cash equity equivalent to 10% of total project cost. An additional 10% equity from the LGUs will come in the form of materials, land and manpower. Total guaranteed equity from the LGUs will be 20% of total project cost.

Indirect equity in the form of technical assistance and trainings from other government agencies like the DENR, DOH, and DPWH and partner NGOs will also be tapped.

V. PROJECT BENEFITS AND COST

a. Counterpart Funding

Direct beneficiaries of the project are the resident of the three island barangays of Batasan, Ubay and Mocaboc. Priority households are determined through the degree of deprivation based on the PDMS data on water and sanitation.

Name of Barangay	Total HHs	HHs without access to Potable Water	HHs without access to sanitary toilet
1. Batasan	215	212	111
2. Ubay	52	52	45
3. Mocaboc	87	86	69

b. Social Benefits:

The project is expected to improve the health situation of the beneficiaries as well as the physical surrounding of the community. Better environmental conditions leads to higher self esteem of communities thus improve rural living standards an reduce the impacts of poverty.

c. Economic Benefits:

Primarily, better or easy to potable water in the island means lesser budget for the same for the island communities. The cost of water in the island is directly proportional to its availability which means the easier it is to avail, the cheaper is the commodity. The cost of water in the island is approximately 5 pesos per container (20 liter capacity)

during rainy season where there is an abundance of it. But during the dry season, the cost per container can reach up to 15 pesos or even more depending on the distance of the island from the mainland. During this period a family will spend roughly 25% of its daily budget for water. Thus construction of additional reservoirs in the island will not only enable family members to maximize their time and engage in other productive economic activities, they will also be able to maximize their resources for other basic needs of the family.

d. Social and Economic Cost:

The project has positive benefits both socially and economically hence no potential opposition or negative impact is expected.

VI. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

a. Responsible agency:

The Municipal Government of Tubigon through the office of the Municipal Engineer in collaboration with the OMPDC, MHO, MSWDO, the barangay governments and POs will be responsible in implementing the project.

A partnership with an accredited NGO in the Municipality is a possible option.

b. Implementing schedule:

The project will be implemented in two years with the following detail:

Activities	1Q2	2Q2	1Q3	1Q4	2Q1	2Q2	2Q3	2Q4	Financing
1. Conduct PO capacity building									P225,000.0
2. Water & Sanitation System Development & Mgt.									P2,550,000
3. Community Education/Awareness Building									P 225, 000

c. Administrative Feasibility:

The Municipality of Tubigon has had adequate experience in implementing similar projects both funded internally and externally. It has a number of successfully implemented projects funded by foreign donors such as;

Name of Project	Funding Institution	Partner Agency/NGO	Year Implemented
1. Coastal Resource Mgt. Project	USAID	CRMP/DENR	1997-2001
2. Tubigon Mariculture Project	KAS-EU	LOGODEF	1999-2004
3. BIARSP	Rep. of Belgium	ARC/DAR	2000-Present
4. ARCDP2	WB	ARCDP/DAR/ARC	2004-Present
5. ECD Project	WB	DSWD	1999-Present
6. PACAP-FOCAS	PACAP/AusAID	PACAP/FTC/FCB	2005- Present
7. ecoBudget Asia	EU	ECLIE	2005-present

d. Legal and Political Feasibility:

The project falls under the Poverty Reduction Framework of the LGU and is on the top of the list in the development agenda of the Municipality. This has been strongly endorsed by the local government which has acknowledge that it does have enough resources to respond to this issue. No political or legal impediment is expected.

e. Social Acceptability:

The project is a long cherished dream of the island communities. It is their clamor that push the LGU to mobilize resources to respond to their needs thus social acceptability for this initiative is assured.

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Noted:

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