



ADB

MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN

MINDANAO

Joel Mangahas

Asian Development Bank



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Abbreviations

ADB	- Asian Development Bank
ARC	- agrarian reform community
ARCP	- Agrarian Reform Communities Project
ARMM	- Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
BIMP-EAGA	- Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area
CFL	- compact fluorescent lamp
GDP	- gross domestic product
HDI	- Human Development Index
INFRES	- Infrastructure for the Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector
km	- kilometer
LGU	- local government unit
MBUSS	- Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector
MW	- megawatt

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Land of Opportunities and Challenges

Mindanao is one of the three island groups of the Philippines, occupying 102,043 square kilometers or 30% of the country's total area. Although Mindanao is the main source of agricultural produce in the country, the sole producer of rubber, and the repository of an enviable amount of mineral wealth, it has yet to capitalize on its development potential. Many parts of this island group continue to grapple with abject poverty, glaring disparities, and numerous impediments to sustainable growth.

The island group, comprising Mindanao island and the Sulu archipelago in the southwest, has six administrative regions that are further subdivided into 26 provinces, 33 cities, and 423 municipalities.

By island grouping, Mindanao has the highest poverty incidence with a rate of 39%, accounting for 33% of the country's total poor families in 2006. By region, the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) has the highest rate at 55%, followed by Caraga with 45% (Table 1). Many provinces in this island group also rank poorly in the Human Development Index (HDI). In 2006, 7 out of the 10 provinces at the bottom of the HDI ranking were in Mindanao (Table 2).¹ Three provinces in Mindanao, however, bucked the trend to land among the top 20 provinces of HDI ranking.²

Rapid population growth is another challenge for Mindanao, the eighth most populous island of the world. From 2000 to 2007, its population grew at an annual average of 2.4%, compared with the national average of 2.0%. Most of this growth came from ARMM, which grew at the rate of 2.4%; and South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos (SOCCSKSARGEN), which grew at 5.5%. ARMM is the most populous region in Mindanao.

Table 1: Poverty Incidence among Families (%)

Area	1994	2006	% change
Philippines	35.5	26.9	(8.6)
Mindanao	47.6	38.8	(8.8)
Zamboanga Peninsula (Region 9)	44.7	40.2	(4.5)
Northern Mindanao (Region 10)	49.2	36.1	(13.1)
Davao Region (Region 11)	40.3	30.6	(9.7)
SOCCSKSARGEN (Region 12)	54.7	33.8	(20.9)
Caraga (Region 13)	...	45.5	
ARMM	60.0	55.3	(4.7)

... = no data available; () = negative; ARMM = Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao; SOCCSKSARGEN = South Cotabato, Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, and General Santos.

Source: Mindanao Development Authority. 2009.

Table 2: Human Development Index Ranking, Bottom 10 Provinces, 2003 and 2006

2003		2006	
Province	HDI	Province	HDI
Lanao del Sur	0.480	Romblon	0.487
Eastern Samar	0.474	Zamboanga del Norte	0.487
Western Samar	0.469	Eastern Samar	0.484
Sarangani	0.448	Sarangani	0.475
Zamboanga del Norte	0.446	Masbate	0.457
Masbate	0.442	Lanao del Sur	0.445
Basilan	0.409	Basilan	0.434
Tawi-Tawi	0.364	Maguindanao	0.430
Maguindanao	0.360	Tawi-Tawi	0.332
Sulu	0.301	Sulu	0.326

HDI = Human Development Index.

Source: Philippine Human Development Network. 2005, 2009. *Philippine Human Development Report, 2005, 2009.*

¹ Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2009. *Poverty in the Philippines: Causes, Constraints and Opportunities*. Manila. p. 16.

² Misamis Oriental, Davao del Sur, and South Cotabato.

The high population growth is accompanied by poor life expectancy. Those born in four ARMM provinces in 2006 can only expect a life span of between 53 and 58 years, the lowest in the country.

The island group also fares poorly on the basic education enrollment rate, with 7 Mindanao provinces among the bottom 10 in the ranking of provinces in 2004. The provinces of Misamis Occidental and Surigao del Sur, however, were among the top 10 performers nationwide.

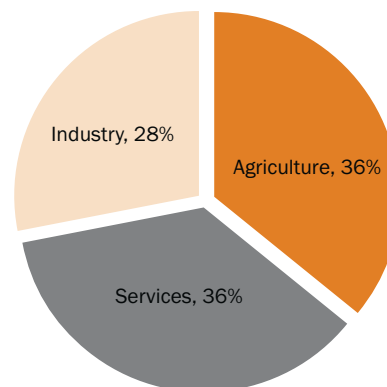
The unceasing peace and order concerns confronting Mindanao have also taken a heavy toll on Mindanaoans. From 1970 to 2010, the conflict has resulted in at least 120,000 deaths (civilians and combatants) with an undetermined number of wounded and disabled.³ The number of people displaced by conflict in Mindanao reached 1 million in 2000, which decreased to about 400,000 in 2003 and then to 220,000 in 2009.⁴ Most of them are in the southern region of Mindanao, where the government has been fighting secessionist Muslim rebel groups.

In 2006, subsistence poverty rates among the population are highest in the conflict-affected areas of Caraga (30.3%), Zamboanga Peninsula (29.2%), and ARMM (27.5%).⁵ Five ARMM provinces remain the poorest and they belong to the bottom 10 of the national human development indicators ranking of the 2008/2009 *Philippine Human Development Report*.

Despite these drawbacks, Mindanao's share of the country's gross domestic product (GDP) was 18% in 2008. Metro Manila, also the National Capital Region, and Luzon contributed 33% each, while the Visayas accounted for 16% of GDP. Figure 1 shows a profile of the economic sectors of Mindanao.

The Mindanao island group has bountiful natural wealth. As of 2008, Mindanao's agricultural land represents 38% of the country's total farm area, but yields 43% of the country's total farm produce. Mindanao accounts for 87% of the national harvest of pineapples, 78% of the bananas, and 75% of the cassava. The country's total production of rubber comes from Mindanao. For livestock, Mindanao contributes 41% of the country's total production of goats and 36% of its cattle. More than 60% of the country's coconut and copra export products also

Figure 1: Mindanao's Economy, 2007 (%)



Source: Mindanao Development Authority.

come from Mindanao, which houses most of the country's coconut oil mills.

Mindanao supplies 40% of the country's food requirements and 30% of the national food trade.⁶ It also grows commercial and export crops such as coffee, abaca, and tobacco on 51% of its arable land. This island group further accounts for 32% of the country's total fisheries products, and more than half of the country's commercial fish catch. In the cities of General Santos and Zamboanga, 13 fishing firms export 80% of the country's tuna.

Mindanao also has lush forest cover, amounting to 41% of the country's green cover and 56% of the country's commercial forestland. More than half of the timber licenses issued in the country are granted to Mindanao operations. Over 90% of the country's total production of wood products such as plywood, veneer, and lumber also come from Mindanao.

The island group also holds the world's largest nickel reserves in its northeastern and southern regions, in addition to mineral deposits of gold, copper, chromite, coal, and silver. Early in 2010, its mineral wealth attracted the biggest foreign investment in the country's mining sector to date when Sumitomo Metal Mining Company announced plans to devote \$2.1 billion to its operations in Surigao del Norte.⁷

³ Bernice Varona. 2010. Backgrounder on the Mindanao Conflict, *The University of Philippines Forum*. January–February 2010. Diliman, Quezon City. p. 6.

⁴ Estimates compiled by the International Displacement Monitoring Centre.

⁵ Figures from Family Income and Expenditure Survey.

⁶ National Economic and Development Authority. 2003. *Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan 2004–2010*. Pasig City. p. 34.

⁷ R. T. Olchondra. 2010. Sumitomo to Invest \$2.107B in Surigao Mine Project. *Philippine Daily Inquirer*. 16 February. p. B5.

Mindanao accounts for 25% of the country's total exports. Most of the country's banana and pineapple exports come from this region. Almost 43% of the country's coconut product exports and 60% of its wood product exports also come from Mindanao.

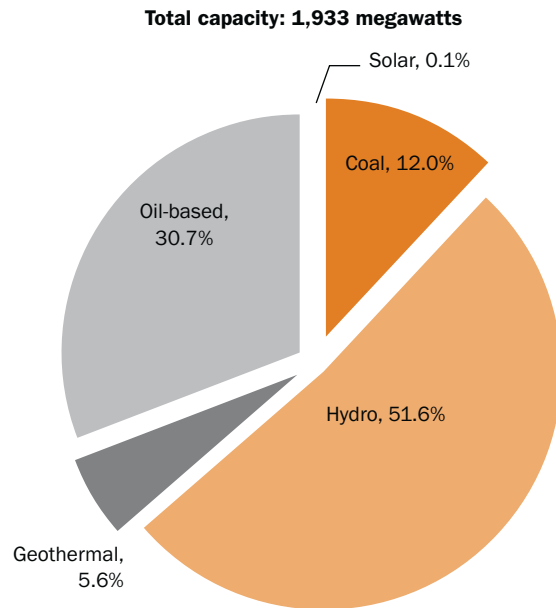
Mindanao has great tourism potential, with spectacular landscapes marked by the country's highest waterfall, tallest mountain, and, its most awe-inspiring feature, the Mindanao or Philippine Deep, an ocean trench 10,540 meters deep at its deepest point, one of the greatest depths known on the earth's surface. Mindanao also has at least three active volcano peaks. One of these is Mount Apo; at 2,954 meters it is the highest point in the Philippines.

Mindanao also has beautiful canyons and roaring waterfalls crisscrossing the Bukidnon and Lanao del Sur provinces. Limunsudan Falls in Iligan is the highest waterfall in the Philippines, dropping approximately 250 meters.

Mindanao's scenic waterfalls are used for generating power. While the rest of the country may still be moving toward clean power, Mindanao has been drawing about 52% of its power from water (Figure 2). Mindanao has nonetheless been recently experiencing acute power outages due to a supply shortfall.

Given its natural bounty, Mindanao has immense development opportunities despite myriad challenges—social, economic, and political.

Figure 2: Power Capacity Mix in Mindanao



Source: Basic data from the Department of Energy. 2007.

ADB Assistance in Mindanao

Since its inception in 1966, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been involved in the development of Mindanao. Among the first loans approved by ADB was the \$2.5 million loan for the Cotabato Irrigation Project, approved in 1969, which improved paddy yield and increased farmers' income.

ADB's Mindanao operations have focused on increasing access to infrastructure in rural areas; promoting agrarian reforms and rural growth; improving human capital, particularly through investments in qualitative education; and supporting peace initiatives, capacity building, and governance.

With this strategic direction, Mindanao accounts for a large slice of ADB operations in the Philippines in terms of overall assistance. Since 1966, Mindanao has been a recipient of ADB's lending and nonlending products—either exclusive to Mindanao or as part of broader geographical coverage that has included investments in Mindanao. As of May 2010, ADB had approved 192 public sector/sovereign loans to the Philippines totaling \$11.3 billion, of which 184 (\$10.9 billion) are completed and 8 (\$366.0 million) are still active. Out of the 184 completed loans, 36 (\$815.0 million) were exclusive to Mindanao while 30 (\$1.2 billion) had national coverage but included investments in Mindanao.⁸ Out of the eight active loans, seven (\$350 million) have investments in Mindanao.

Of the 36 completed Mindanao-specific loans, the agriculture and natural resources sector received the highest number of loans (19 loans for \$366 million) (Table 3 and Figures 3 and 4). The energy sector received seven loans (\$210 million) while the transport and information and communication technology sector received six loans (\$157 million). Of the 30 completed loans with investments in Mindanao, five loans (\$304 million) were in the energy sector, nine

Table 3: Completed Loans with Investments Exclusive to Mindanao, By Sector

Sector	Amount (\$ million)	% Share	No. of loans
Agriculture and natural resources	366.3	45	19
Energy	209.8	26	7
Industry and trade	14.0	2	1
Multisector	37.5	5	2
Transport and information and communication technology	157.0	19	6
Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	30.0	4	1
Total	814.6	100	36

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Source: ADB, Loan and Financial Information System; sector divisions.

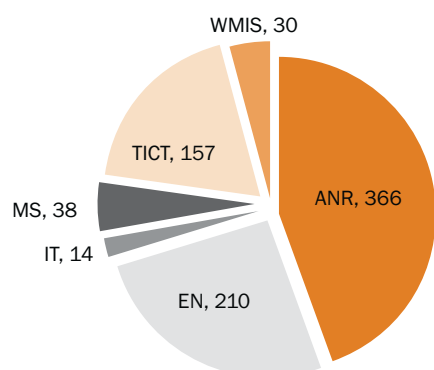
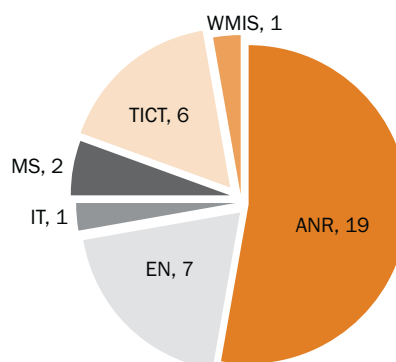
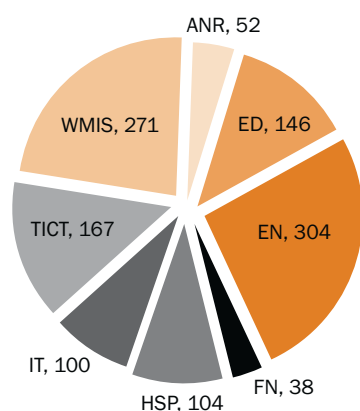
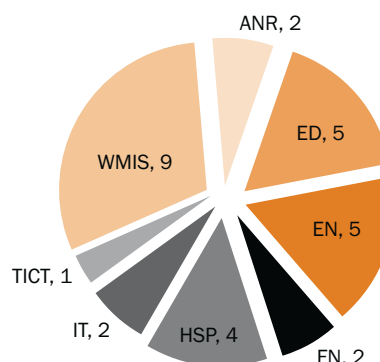
Table 4: Completed Loans with Investments in Mindanao, By Sector

Sector	Amount (\$ million)	% Share	No. of loans
Agriculture and natural resources	51.7	4	2
Education	146.2	12	5
Energy	303.6	26	5
Finance	38.0	3	2
Health, sanitation, and protection	104.4	9	4
Industry and trade	100.0	8	2
Transport and information and communication technology	167.0	14	1
Water and other municipal infrastructure and services	271.0	23	9
Total	1,181.9	100	30

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Source: ADB, Loan and Financial Information System.

⁸ Estimates of ADB-supported projects in Mindanao are based on available project completion reports.

Figure 3: Completed Loans Exclusive to Mindanao by Sector (\$ million)**Figure 4: Completed Loans Exclusive to Mindanao, Number of Loans****Figure 5: Completed Loans with Investments in Mindanao by Sector (\$ million)****Figure 6: Completed Loans with Investments in Mindanao, Number of Loans**

ANR = agriculture and natural resources, ED = education, EN = energy, FN = finance, HSP = health and social protection, IT = industry and trade, MS = multisector, TICT = transport and information and communication technology, WMIS = water and other municipal infrastructure and services.

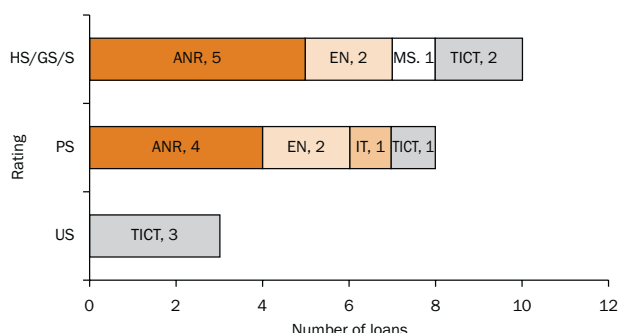
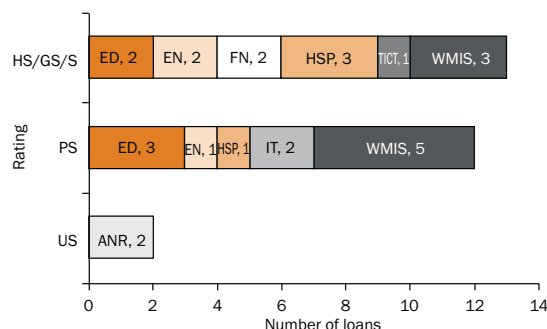
Source: ADB, Loan and Financial Information System.

loans (\$271 million) were in the water and other municipal infrastructure services sector, and five loans (\$146 million) were in the education sector (Table 4 and Figures 5 and 6). Of the seven active loans with investments in Mindanao, four loans (\$239 million) are in the agriculture and natural resources sector.

Mindanao also benefits from ADB support to subregional programs such as the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Growth Area (BIMP-EAGA).

ADB Project Performance

Of the 36 completed loans exclusive to Mindanao, 21 loans have performance ratings; of these, 10 were rated *highly successful*, *generally successful*, or *successful*, and 8 were rated *partly successful* (Figure 7). The 30 completed loans with Mindanao components included 27 loans that have performance ratings, of which 13 were rated *highly successful*, *generally successful*, or *successful*, and 12 were rated *partly successful* (Figure 8).

Figure 7: Project Success Rates of Completed Projects Exclusive to Mindanao**Figure 8: Project Success Rates of Completed Projects with Investments in Mindanao**

Rating: GS = generally successful, HS = highly successful, PS = partly successful, S = successful, US = unsuccessful.

ANR = agriculture and natural resources, ED = education, EN = energy, FN = finance, HSP = health and social protection, IT = industry and trade, MS = multisector, TICT = transport and information and communication technology, WMIS = water and other municipal infrastructure and services.

Source: ADB, Loan and Financial Information System.

Raising Agricultural Productivity

Given the primarily agrarian economy of Mindanao, the agriculture and natural resources sector has always received substantial assistance from ADB. This includes irrigation, farm-to-market roads, bridges, and capacity development activities. Maguindanao benefited from the Kabulnan Irrigation and Area Development Project while Zamboanga Sibugay and Zamboanga del Norte benefited from the Rural Infrastructure Development Project. The

projects raised the income and improved the living conditions of farming households.

The Agrarian Reform Communities Project (ARCP) provided select agrarian reform communities (ARCs)⁹ with basic infrastructure—such as rural roads, bridges, communal irrigation, and potable water supply—and support services for agricultural enterprises. More than half of its subprojects were established in Mindanao. The Second Agrarian Reform Communities Project builds on the gains of the first ARCP and covers eight poor provinces in Mindanao.



Farmers in Bukidnon earn higher with this farm-to-market road under the first Agrarian Reform Communities Project which benefits agrarian reform communities

⁹ ARCs are select communities—which have the lowest income and living standards—comprising agrarian reform beneficiaries of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law of 1988. ARCP complemented the reform program by providing basic rural infrastructure, land survey and titling, development support services for agricultural enterprises, and capacity building for the Department of Agrarian Reform, local government units, and ARC organizations.

Box 1: Road to Rural Prosperity



The bridge connecting the two farm-to-market road segments in Barangay Semong has made traveling easier and safer (INFRES subprojects in Kapalong, Davao del Norte)

The roads and bridges built with Asian Development Bank (ADB) assistance have greatly improved the living conditions of the local population. The villagers of Malabang in Davao del Sur province say ADB has transformed their daily existence by building a bridge over the treacherous Bulatukan River in 2002 and constructing a new farm-to-market road in 2004.

Malabang's residents used to trek for more than 2 hours to reach the town market only 8 kilometers (km) away. Travelers started out on a bicycle with an improvised cart, then crossed the Bulatukan River on a bamboo raft, and once on the other side took a motorcycle to the market, where they bought goods to meet their daily needs.

Today, because of the farm-to-market road provided by the ADB-assisted Agrarian Reform Communities Project, people in Malabang can haul farm harvests to market in trucks and return with daily supplies to sell to neighborhood stores.

"Instead of us going to town to replenish our stocks, I now buy my stocks from traders who come here twice a week to sell their products," said Lourdes Babor, 43, who sells canned goods, instant noodles, and bath products in her retail store. "This way, we save on our transport costs."

The road and bridge have also encouraged big and small businesses to flock to Malabang because of its fertile farm land. "Our livelihood has become better. Those without jobs before are now employed by the businesses here," said Primitiva Cablinda, 55. She added that many young people now earn 280 pesos (P) (about \$6) a day plus benefits, a sizable addition to the incomes of poor families in Mindanao. Like many of her neighbors, Cablinda has earned enough to start a small piggery behind her house.

Before the roads, residents also lived in fear of armed rebels, who roamed the mountains and extorted money and produce from farmers. But by making the village more accessible to the police, the new road has succeeded in driving the rebels away.

Faced with the same problem of inaccessibility as Malabang, Semong village also benefited when the ADB-funded Infrastructure for the Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector (INFRES) Project led to the construction of a 9.78 km road and a 54-meter bridge. Now upland Semong is easily accessible to traders and investors alike.

Charlie de Vera, 33, who is building a bigger house, attributes his new prosperity to the farm-to-market road that has reduced transport costs for his produce and increased the selling price of his rice and banana harvests. "We used to pay P40 (about 85 cents) per sack to [get our produce] to the market. Now, it's the trader who comes to our [community] to buy our harvest," said de Vera. According to Eugene Timplado, a buying agent for a multinational fruit company, farmers in Semong can now sell at higher rates since many buyers are competing for their harvest.

Farm-to-market roads not only link farmers to buyers, but also improve the general standard of living by providing local populations with better health and education. "Children no longer have to walk far to their schools," said Nestor Alcoran, mayor of New Corella in the Davao del Norte province, on the impact of the new road.

The Semong bridge, completed in 2007 partly with ADB support, has also made health care more accessible to the local people. Before the bridge, residents on the far side of Semong were cut off from the main town of Kapalong in Davao del Norte province, especially during the rainy season. Sick people had to wait for the water to subside before they could cross the river to visit the community health center on the other side.

The farm-to-market roads have also created more employment opportunities for women. As banana companies move into these newly accessible towns, they seek to hire women as banana handlers and sorters. In a sorting station near Semong, more than 30 women select and sort bananas for major food companies, earning more than P4,000 (about \$85) per month.

Source: ADB.

Four Mindanao provinces are benefiting from the Southern Philippines Irrigation Sector Project. While Mindanao's climate is suitable for a wide variety of crops, only 29% of its cultivable land is irrigated. This project helps fill this gap by constructing small and medium-sized irrigation systems. This project will also make farmers' associations self-reliant, enabling them to operate and maintain their own irrigation systems. The project aims to improve the management of degraded watersheds and provide resettlement for people displaced by reservoir impoundment.

Implemented in 29 provinces nationwide, the Infrastructure for the Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector Project (INFRES) is assisting local government units (LGUs) in 18 provinces in Mindanao to plan and manage the construction and/or rehabilitation of rural infrastructure, such as farm-to-market roads, communal irrigation systems, and potable water systems. Completed subprojects have reduced travel time and haulage costs of farm products. Increases in agricultural productivity and farmers' income have also been observed. Access to basic social services has also improved.



An INFRES farm-to-market road in Carrascal, Surigao del Sur. This nationwide project is being implemented in 18 Mindanao provinces to boost rural productivity

Protecting Coastal and Marine Resources

The Fisheries Resource Management Project, which covered 18 bays nationwide, sought to avert coastal resource depletion by raising awareness of



A deputized fish warden watches over a mangrove project in Agusan del Norte funded under the Fisheries Resource Management Project. Communities are now more aware of the need to guard their marine resources against destructive fishing methods

coastal communities on using resources more wisely, enforcing laws more effectively, and providing alternative livelihoods. In Mindanao, the project focused on Butuan Bay and Davao Gulf.

Seven municipalities in Davao Oriental benefit from the Integrated Coastal Resources Management Project. Implemented in 7 priority marine biodiversity corridors and ecosystems covering 80 municipalities in 7 provinces across the country, the project is strengthening institutional systems for coastal resource management and helping mobilize coastal communities for biodiversity conservation and participatory law enforcement. It also provides alternative livelihoods for municipal fishers. In addition, the project improves water supply, sanitation, and solid waste management in disadvantaged coastal communities, and provides basic infrastructure for mitigating coastal erosion and pollution.

Energizing the Island

ADB assistance to the energy sector started with the Mindanao Power Project which raised the generating capacity of the Maria Cristina Hydroelectric Station by 50 megawatts (MW) and widened the Mindanao grid to major load centers of Butuan, Cagayan de Oro, Davao, and Iligan. The project replaced the more expensive diesel-generated power with cleaner power and supplied electricity to new areas.

The second to sixth Mindanao Power projects¹⁰ expanded rural electrification through cooperatives, so the rural populace can have better access to electricity at affordable rates. These projects resulted in cheaper and more dependable power, increasing the number of consumers from 5 cooperatives and 16 industries in 1972 to 22 cooperatives and 18 industries in 1980. Energy sales to cooperatives had a tenfold increase from 1972 to 1980. The increase in hydropower generation and the addition of 180 MW of dependable capacity to the Mindanao grid were some of the major contributions of ADB assistance to the energy sector during this period. The projects also helped support the establishment of small-scale industries that generated employment. In 1985, Mindanao recorded the lowest cost of generating electricity in the Philippines—P0.196 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) by hydro generation compared with P2.32/kWh by diesel-powered generation.

The recently completed Electricity Market and Transmission Development Project sought to bring down power rates in the country by promoting competition in the industry through the establishment of a wholesale electricity spot market.



This bridge in Iligan City, going toward Misamis Oriental, is part of a 97-kilometer highway constructed under the Sixth Road Project

In addition to upgrading the Luzon transmission grid, the project provided additional transformers and circuit breakers for Mindanao substations located in Bislig, Butuan, Davao, Kibawe, Santa Clara, and Tindalo.

The cities of Davao and Cagayan de Oro in Mindanao are benefiting from the Philippine Energy Efficiency Project, which aims to reduce peak load power demand through the use of the more efficient CFLs.

Box 2: Empowered by Compact Fluorescent Lamps

The city of Cagayan de Oro in northern Mindanao became a shining example of power saving for the rest of the country when it started using compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs), 100,000 of which were distributed for free to residential customers in August 2009 as part of the government's energy efficiency program. The project was made possible through a \$31 million concessional loan from the Asian Development Bank, of which \$18 million was set aside for this National Residential Lighting Program to procure 13 million CFLs.

Cagayan Electric Power and Light Company, the fourth-largest private electricity distribution company in the country, took part in this project. Its residential customers were told that they could visit any of its suboffices with their latest official receipt, identification card, and two functioning incandescent bulbs of any wattage, which would then be replaced with a 15-watt CFL. CFLs, provided by the Department of Energy, not only have a life of about 10,000 hours but they also consume less power.

The 450 megawatts that were taken off the load deferred investments of \$450 million in new power plants. The project also saved about \$100 million annually in fuel costs, and cut 300,000 tons of carbon dioxide emissions annually from reduced power generation.

Source: ADB.



Launching of the Philippine Energy Efficiency Project in Cagayan de Oro City in 2009. Under the project, 13 million CFLs are being distributed all over the country to replace incandescent bulbs for more efficient energy use

¹⁰ See Appendix 1.

Enhancing Road and Transport Systems

ADB support for the transport sector in Mindanao included the Cotabato–General Santos Road, Iligan–Cagayan de Oro–Butuan Road, Cotabato Port Development, Mindanao Secondary and Feeder Roads, and the Third Airports Development Project. The road projects constructed about 1,078 kilometers (km) of roads. Mindanao also benefited from the Sixth Road Project, under which 251 km of roads were constructed in Lanao del Sur and Zamboanga del Norte, and the 214-meter Tamontaka bridge in Maguindanao was replaced. Under the project, approximately 370 km of roads in Zamboanga del Sur and Zamboanga Sibugay were rehabilitated.

The Airport Development Project transformed the Davao International Airport into a state-of-the-art facility that helped fulfill its strategic role as gateway to BIMP-EAGA. With ADB and European Investment Bank funding, the airport was upgraded and expanded to provide reliable and safe all-weather operations that meet strict international standards. The upgraded airport has a new 17,500 square meter (m²) passenger terminal; a 5,580 m² cargo terminal; a 74,250 m² aircraft apron along with several ancillary buildings; and a 3,000-meter-long runway. The airport is expected to meet high passenger demand up to 2018.

Providing Safe Drinking Water

ADB also financed projects to provide clean, potable water to poor communities. The Municipal Water Supply Project constructed water supply facilities, pump stations, reservoirs, pipelines, and fire hydrants in the provinces of Maguindanao and South Cotabato that benefited over 234,000 individuals. The Small Towns Water Supply Sector Project supplied safe

Box 3: ADB Gives Wings to Davao

Davao International Airport, which is making Mindanao a gateway to economic cooperation with the Brunei Darussalam-Indonesia-Malaysia-Philippines East ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) Growth Area, was upgraded to international standards with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The airport has given a big boost to both business and tourism; the number of passengers and flights the airport receives has risen steeply. Domestic passenger volume has grown from less than 1.0 million in 2003, the old terminal's last year in operation, to 1.4 million in 2009, registering an annual growth of 10%. In 2007, international passenger volume significantly increased by 70%, with over 60,000 passengers and 20 weekly international flights. "These basic figures illustrate the direct impact of the new airport on Davao's economy, and its bright prospects to grow further for future growth," said Shihiru Date, an ADB transport specialist.

The new terminal building has world-class safety and security systems that allow for extensive baggage screening prior to check in. It has 14 domestic and international check-in counters. Airport manager Frederick San Felix considers the security system to be on par with international standards. "All baggage is regularly screened thrice prior to check-in and boarding," he explained.

The airport's strict access control system allows only limited entry to the airport, even for employees. Assistant airport manager Joey Saddam, who was the project manager of the new airport project, is also very proud of its air traffic control tower: "It is considered the most advanced here in the Philippines, even more sophisticated than NAIA's (Ninoy Aquino International Airport)," he boasted.

Source: ADB.



Inaugurated in 2003, the state-of-the-art Davao International Airport complements the city's strategic role in BIMP-EAGA and now meets international standards

drinking water to 14 provinces in Mindanao by providing approximately 71,000 service connections, catering to the water requirements of more than 367,700 people.

About 2 million people in the 20 poorest provinces in the Philippines—which include the provinces of Sulu, Surigao del Sur, and Tawi-Tawi in Mindanao—benefited from the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Project. Under the project, rural communities were provided with improved access to safe, low-cost water, and sanitation facilities. The project also supported capacity building and community management

programs—focusing on health and hygiene, and water quality control and surveillance—to make the country's rural water supply and sanitation sector more efficient and sustainable.

Empowering Local Governments

In addition to improving rural and urban infrastructure, ADB projects have also been working to strengthen institutions to improve the delivery of basic goods and services. The INFRES project is enhancing the capability of LGUs to identify and

Box 4: End to Water Woes

For many municipalities such as Naawan in Misamis Oriental, the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) assistance through the Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector (MBUSS) Project has meant a clean and abundant supply of potable water. Though virtually unknown until it landed on the front pages of newspapers for being the “Christ masterpiece: Bayanihang Pasko 2005” grand winner (the town won the Christmas landmark-making competition), Naawan had been battling water scarcity for years.

Then it decided to take advantage of ADB assistance of 12 million pesos (P) to augment its water supply. The project proved to be a great success, and today Naawan provides potable water to 1,391 households, including 300 in neighboring municipalities.



“We used to fetch water from a creek 2 km away from our home. For children, the trek was simply too far,” said Geralyn Emperado of Naawan, who used to wake up at dawn to fetch water from the creek before going to school.

Aside from lack of sleep and sore muscles, some children developed rashes and other skin blemishes because the river where they bathed was not clean at all times. “Sometimes there would be some buffaloes doing their thing upstream,” Emperado chuckled. But now, she is assured that the water coming out of the tap is clean and will flow 24 hours a day, helping her care for her 3-year-old son and 2-month-old baby.

The clean, piped water has not only lowered the incidence of waterborne diseases but has also improved the health of the municipality's finances. “Our average monthly income shot up dramatically from P300,000 in 2003 to P1 million...it even peaked at P2.7 million at the end of 2008. This 700% increase in 5 years is already half of the municipality's entire local revenue collections. I am grateful for the MBUSS project. We are not only serving the people, but gaining from it as well,” gushed Naawan mayor Dennis Roa.

In the neighboring municipality of Manticao, Julieta Vicariato said the “beer-colored” water coming out of his water pump had turned many customers off from his roadside eatery. “We couldn't serve it to our guests and customers, even though tests had shown that water was actually safe to drink,” he said. “It ruined our business.”

continued on next page

Box 4: *continued*

To provide clean water for drinking and washing, Vicariato would either hike to the creek several times himself to fill eight containers of water per day, or pay somebody to fetch water from the town center. “Of course, I’m happy now,” he remarked, after the project extended the water supply line to his village in 2005.

In a valley overlooking the majestic Mount Apo, the local government, with ADB’s assistance through the Agrarian Reform Communities Project, installed communal taps in the village of Mahayahay in Davao del Sur province, where residents used to suffer from waterborne diseases.

“You should taste and see how clean the water is,” local mayor Franco Magno Calida told visitors.

Estrella Zafra let out a big sigh of relief when the taps were installed. “We used to trek to the creek very early in the morning to get our drinking water. We would go back in the afternoon to do our laundry,” remembered the 55-year-old homemaker.

With water available in communal taps near their homes, people in this village of around 1,500 now have more time to engage in productive activities. Children have more time to study and people have more time to do household chores, with some tending small vegetable gardens at their houses.

Zafra plants okra, eggplant, tomatoes, and peppers in her little vegetable patch. She sometimes sells the produce to augment her family income. “Most of all, I now have more time to play with my grandchild,” Zafra said gleefully.

Source: ADB.

develop their own projects that would make their agricultural land more productive and profitable.

About 38 LGUs across Mindanao received assistance under the Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector (MBUSS) Project to construct or rehabilitate infrastructure for water supply and sanitation, drainage, flood control, and solid waste management, as well as for roads, bridges, and public markets. The project also assisted the LGUs to strengthen their technical and financial management capacities.

ADB is also assisting LGUs to address the problem of housing for the poor through the Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector Project. Along with its partners, the Development Bank of the Philippines and the Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council, the project provides affordable housing to around 20,000 poor urban families outside Metro Manila. In Mindanao, Cagayan de Oro city benefited from this project.

A \$3 million technical assistance project has helped LGUs prepare local infrastructure projects for private sector financing and obtain access to the LGU Private Infrastructure Project Development Facility. In Mindanao, the project development facility was implemented in the provinces of Davao, Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao, Misamis Occidental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, and Zamboanga del Sur. LGUs were provided with a financing mechanism wherein they could prepare and bid out project proposals. This gave them greater control over their projects while ensuring equal treatment, in addition to introducing competition among bidders that ultimately benefits the local community.

ADB also provided a grant to assist the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) to introduce a more performance-oriented public administrative system and better service delivery of basic services in its regional government. The grant helped address the lack of institutional capacity for autonomous governance.

Building Human Capital

For education and health, the Secondary Education Development and Improvement Project helped improve educational outcomes by increasing participation and completion rates and enhancing competencies of school heads and teachers. The project covered 10 Mindanao provinces in Regions 9, 12, and 13, and ARMM.

The Early Childhood Development Project helped reduce infant and child mortality, malnutrition, and primary school dropout rates in the provinces of North Cotabato, Lanao del Norte, and Sultan Kudarat. Being one of the first ADB projects to develop the potential of children from poor families, the project also provided policy input to the national government’s 10-year investment program to provide integrated health, nutrition, and psychosocial services to preschoolers.

The cities and six provinces in Mindanao benefited from the Technical Education and Skills Development Project, which sought to improve the quality of education in the fields of electronics and information and communication technology by updating the curriculum, improving trainers’ skills, and providing training materials. This project

Box 5: New Structures, Higher Revenues

Step into Ozamiz City in the province of Misamis Occidental, and chances are that complete strangers will tell you to check out their glitzy new mall. The P161 million mall was funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) as part of its assistance to the \$30 million Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector (MBUSS) Project to rehabilitate infrastructure in 40 local government units across Mindanao.

Inaugurated in 2009, the mall can accommodate up to 955 stalls and 14 rentable spaces in addition to offices, banks, food chains, a recreational area, and a stage.

Mayor Reynaldo Parojinog is confident that the mall will generate more income for the city. "With full occupancy, and with efficient collection and use of fees, the public mall can be a good source of revenue for the city," he smiled.

Florian Steinberg, senior urban development specialist of ADB, also cites the strategic importance of the mall in this part of Mindanao. "It is by far the biggest and the most modern mall in the Misamis Oriental region, and will draw customers from afar," he noted.

The P38 million integrated bus and jeepney terminal in Panabo City, Davao del Norte province, is another MBUSS subproject that has transformed this once-sleepy town into a vibrant neighbor to Davao City. "We can easily repay in 1 year the money that we borrowed, and earn a profit of not less than P2 million. The stalls for vendors are yet to be set up, but we are already earning double that of our expectations," explained former mayor Rey Gavina.

"Panabo has led the way in showing financial sustainability of its investments," said undersecretary Austere Panadero of the Department of Interior and Local Government, with earnings from the terminal fees, corollary market stalls, and even the public comfort rooms.

Mahayag in Zamboanga del Norte also resonates with a similar success story of improved revenues and modern infrastructure. Its newly built municipal hall was funded with a P14 million loan from the MBUSS project. From being the dirtiest municipality in Mindanao in 1997, with a municipal town hall dating back to the 1960s, Mahayag turned around its image to become the second-cleanest municipality in the province in 2009.

As well as in Panabo city, transport terminals were built in Isulan in Sultan Kudarat and in Kidapawan City at a cost of P67.16 million. Other MBUSS subprojects included Alubijid and Jasaan in Misamis Oriental (water supply), Claveria in Misamis Oriental (water supply), Kalamansig in Sultan Kudarat (ice plant), Maluso in Basilan (public market), Parang in Maguindanao (water supply), and Tugbun City (sports complex).

Source: ADB.



Erlinda Lagunsad (center, in white) is a volunteer midwife who opens her home 24/7 to provide health care services to her community in Barangay Mateo, Kidapawan City. The Early Childhood Development project provides her materials and supplies

supported the government's goal of producing a more competitive manufacturing workforce.

The Non-Formal Education Project helped raise the literacy and numeracy skills of uneducated youth and adults and enhance their capacities to engage in self-help activities. The project targeted 24 poor provinces in 9 regions nationwide; it covered 10 provinces in Mindanao.

Eleven Mindanao provinces also benefited from the Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project that was implemented nationwide. The project helped reduce fertility, female morbidity, and maternal mortality. The project also succeeded in establishing a much-improved referral system in the covered provinces and provided critical inputs to strengthen the country's safe motherhood program.

The province of Davao Oriental is receiving assistance under the Credit for Better Health Project, which seeks to improve overall health status, especially the Millennium Development Goals of reducing child mortality and improving maternal health.

Promoting Regional Cooperation

In 2001, ADB provided the Mindanao Development Authority with a technical assistance grant to strengthen the office's core competencies in fulfilling its mandate as the Philippine Coordinating Office for BIMP-EAGA. ADB also helps facilitate the exchange of business information for small and medium-sized enterprises in the BIMP-EAGA region.

A \$1 million grant from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction funded by the Government of Japan was provided to benefit gender-related poverty reduction projects, particularly the women

vendors in selected MBUSS-project public markets. Women's resource centers were built for them with a training room for lectures on alternative livelihoods, a drop-in clinic, day care for their preschoolers, and cold storage for their food products. The women's

resource centers have become the nerve center for all women's activities—a place where they can meet and interact.

The Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction has also given a grant of \$2.8 million under the Sustainable

Box 6: Empowering Women

In addition to strengthening institutions and improving the delivery of services at the local level, the Asian Development Bank's (ADB) assistance has given new voice and hope to Mindanao's women vendors by setting up resource centers for them in various towns. The centers are built not just with bricks and mortar but with sisterhood—women have to elect a board to benefit from this program. Women in Mindanao have discovered their important role and influence in civic and political matters.

"The centers have become the hub of all women-related activities, a place where they can meet and interact like a sisterhood," said Myrna Lim, executive director of Notre Dame Foundation for Charitable Activities and Women Enterprise Development, the project's implementing agency. "The project hopes to provide sustainable gender-sensitive social safety nets for these vendors, and improve the quality of their working environment," she said.

Vendors have hailed the centers as a place where they can socialize and group, instead of facing problems on their own.

"It's a place where we can meet each other often and form a bond, unlike the past when we were on our own," said 31-year old Geraldine Aguia, a vendor in Panabo city, and a mother of three. "Now, we no longer approach the city hall authorities directly. Instead, we go as a group. Earlier, we used to visit them individually, and no action was ever taken on our demands. Now as a group, we have their ear because we are more powerful."

With a \$1 million grant from ADB's Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction financed by the Government of Japan, the project has benefited about 1,600 poor women vendors in eight towns of Mindanao. These include some of the more backward areas such as Buluan and Parang in Maguindanao.

The project involved the setting up of a resource center in each town to provide space for training classes, a drop-in clinic, day care for preschoolers, cold storage, lockers, and washrooms—facilities that poor women vendors had never dreamed of. The minimal fee charged for these services is aimed at making these centers partly self-sustainable.

Change didn't come easy though. In Panabo, attendance at training sessions was poor at first because vendors were reluctant to leave their stalls and sacrifice sales. Since most of them started their day at 4.30 a.m., they found it hard to attend a full-day training from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Once they realized the benefits, however, attendance picked up dramatically.

The center's training modules included food processing for native delicacies, fruit processing, and ice cream making, as well as simple accounting and bookkeeping for the vendors.

Alice Buenafe, 46, finished her training for ice cream making, which has had a measurable impact on her finances. "The center has helped me in our family income," said Buenafe, whose husband is also an ambulant vendor. Their combined daily income now averages around 1,200 pesos (P) (\$25.26).

Vegetable vendor Anecita Buenaflor visits the center during her free time to help prepare *bicho*—a sweet, local delicacy—for sale in the center, which is just two blocks from her stall. She gets extra money for her family from working in the center, especially during down time at the market. "It has helped our family income," said the mother of eight.

Gabriela Ocaña, a 49-year-old mother of two who attended customer service seminars and soap-making training, has now taken to selling soaps along with fruits. "At home, I have reduced my expenses by making soap for my family," she smiled.

Cookery training is a big hit with most vendors. Jean Sotto, 50, who has been running an eatery for the past 20 years, has used the training to spice up her culinary skills, and diversify into desserts. Her sister, Elvira Senuino, 55, attended a workshop on making Christmas decorations, and was able to sell curios worth P2,000 last year. By midyear she will again start making decorations to meet the expected demand.

Vendors are also taking up herbal medicine, hair styling, dressmaking, and nail care, among other soft-skill courses. Recognizing the potent political force that these women wield, the vendors' associations are also being wooed by local politicians. At Panabo, the mayor has agreed to grant them a P200,000-revolving fund.

The Panabo Women Resource Center also operates a preschool for the children of vendors. The preschool allows these busy women to have peace of mind, knowing that their children are safe and learning, and nearby.



The women vendors of Ozamiz City pose in front of their women's resource center funded by the Government of Japan. "It's a place where we can meet often and form a bond unlike in the past when we faced problems on our own," the women vendors said

Livelihood Project for the Poor in Southern Philippines to reduce poverty in INFRES-targeted areas. It provided income-generating opportunities so the poor can benefit from the improved infrastructure facilities. Livelihood activities include crop diversification into high-value crops, intensive cultivation, fish farming and livestock production, other agriculture-based activities such as organic

fertilizer production and rubber-seedling nurseries, and food and clothes manufacturing.

A \$1 million technical assistance grant was also provided to develop intermodal transport in the southern Philippine islands of Mindanao and Palawan. The grant helped develop a plan for an integrated transport system, covering air, sea, and land transport for the two islands.

Location of ADB-Supported Projects in Mindanao

Completed ADB Projects Exclusive to Mindanao

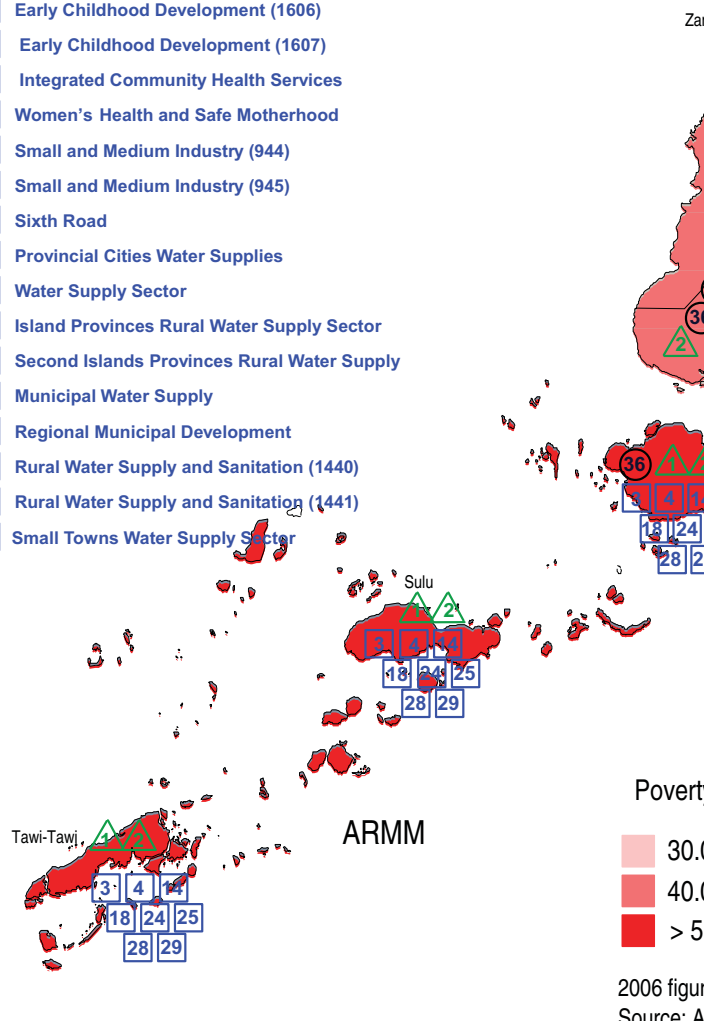
- ① Cotabato Irrigation
- ② Davao del Norte Irrigation
- ③ Agusan del Sur Irrigation
- ④ Pulangui River Irrigation
- ⑤ Second Davao del Norte Irrigation
- ⑥ Tago River Irrigation
- ⑦ Allah River Irrigation
- ⑧ Second Agusan Irrigation
- ⑨ Bukidnon Irrigation
- ⑩ Third Mindanao Irrigation Study
- ⑪ Third Davao del Norte Irrigation
- ⑫ Irrigation Sector Loan I (Southern Philippines)
- ⑬ Fourth Mindanao Irrigation Study
- ⑭ Allah River Irrigation (Supplementary)
- ⑮ Irrigation Systems Improvement (1048)
- ⑯ Irrigation Systems Improvement (1049)
- ⑰ Kabulnan Irrigation and Area Development
- ⑱ Second Irrigation Systems Improvement (1365)
- ⑲ Second Irrigation Systems Improvement (1366)
- ⑳ Mindanao Power
- ㉑ Second Mindanao Power
- ㉒ Third Mindanao Power
- ㉓ First and Second Mindanao Power (Supplementary)
- ㉔ Fourth Mindanao Power
- ㉕ Fifth Mindanao Power
- ㉖ Sixth Mindanao Power
- ㉗ Malangas Coal Development
- ㉘ Rural Infrastructure Development
- ㉙ Bukidnon Integrated Area Development
- ㉚ Third Airports Development (Southern Philippines)
- ㉛ Cotabato-General Santos Road
- ㉜ Iligan-Cagayan de Oro-Butuan Road
- ㉝ Mindanao Secondary and Feeder Roads (227)
- ㉞ Mindanao Secondary and Feeder Roads (379)
- ㉟ Cotabato Port Development
- ㊱ Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector

Completed ADB Projects with Investments in Mindanao

- 1 Cotton Development
- 2 Industrial Forest Plantations (Sector)
- 3 Nonformal Education
- 4 Secondary Education Development and Improvement
- 5 Technical Vocational Education
- 6 Technical Education and Skills Development
- 7 Engineering Education
- 8 Negros and Mindanao Power Transmission
- 9 Power System Development
- 10 PNOC Energy Loan
- 11 Fourteenth Power (Sector)
- 12 Leyte-Mindanao Interconnection Engineering
- 13 NGO Microcredit
- 14 Second NGO Microcredit
- 15 Early Childhood Development (1606)
- 16 Early Childhood Development (1607)
- 17 Integrated Community Health Services
- 18 Women's Health and Safe Motherhood
- 19 Small and Medium Industry (944)
- 20 Small and Medium Industry (945)
- 21 Sixth Road
- 22 Provincial Cities Water Supplies
- 23 Water Supply Sector
- 24 Island Provinces Rural Water Supply Sector
- 25 Second Islands Provinces Rural Water Supply
- 26 Municipal Water Supply
- 27 Regional Municipal Development
- 28 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (1440)
- 29 Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (1441)
- 30 Small Towns Water Supply Sector

Ongoing ADB Projects

- 1 Infrastructure
- 2 Agrarian Reform
- 3 Southern Mindanao Development
- 4 Integrated Community Health Services
- 5 Philippine National Police Modernization
- 6 Credit and Financial Services
- 7 Development of the Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector



Poverty

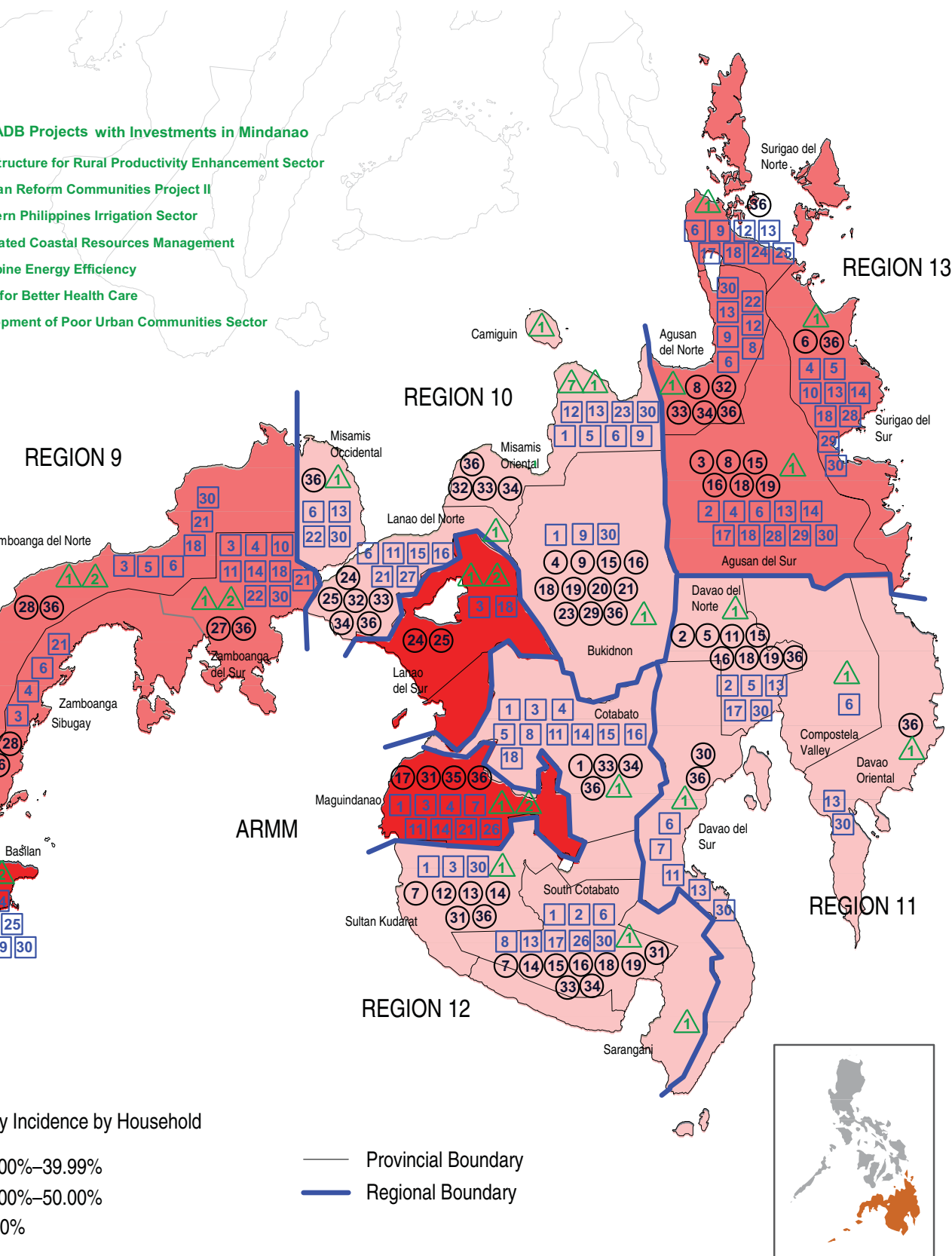
- 30.0
- 40.0
- > 50.0

2006 figures

Source: ADB

ADB Projects with Investments in Mindanao

- Structure for Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector
- Urban Reform Communities Project II
- Western Philippines Irrigation Sector
- Integrated Coastal Resources Management
- Improve Energy Efficiency
- For Better Health Care
- Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector



y Incidence by Household

00%–39.99%

00%–50.00%

0%

res.

DB. 2009. *Poverty in the Philippines: Causes, Constraints and Opportunities*.

LESSONS LEARNED

Implementation experience has provided a broad range of lessons for improving ADB performance in strategy development, programming, and operations. In the wider context of the Philippines, building selectivity into the country program by focusing on key development constraints has been an effective approach in improving overall development effectiveness of ADB assistance. Programmatic approaches and alignment with country systems have similarly generated positive results. Strong government commitment and stakeholder engagement have also improved the design and implementation of ADB-supported interventions.

ADB assistance to the Philippines has helped increase public spending for achieving the Millennium Development Goals. ADB-supported public investment projects at the local level have also helped reduce income and non-income poverty. These included support to institutional strengthening of local institutions as well as reforms in the health and education sectors to improve the delivery of basic services. ADB-supported projects have likewise connected hundreds and thousands of poor Filipinos to clean and accessible water sources.

In Mindanao, ADB assistance created opportunities to build positive synergies between agricultural development, small-and-medium enterprise development, and regional cooperation through BIMP-EAGA. ADB's support for agriculture, rural development, and service improvements has contributed in raising local income and living conditions. Projects supporting natural resource management, agrarian reform, and rural infrastructure have likewise shown positive impact to local communities. There is, however, scope to further improve support for the poorest provinces in Mindanao such as those in ARMM.

While support for improving local service delivery remains relevant, assistance to rural and urban development agenda is hampered by overlapping roles and responsibilities of many agencies, lack of LGU access to development finance, complex designs, and lack of capacities. Land acquisition and resettlement issues also contribute to implementation delays and higher project costs. In addition, limited assessment of local institutions and risks at the design and appraisal stages of project processing has led to start-up and implementation delays. Furthermore, the needed pre-implementation capacity building has, in some cases, taken longer time than expected.

THE WAY FORWARD

Poverty and inequality remain huge challenges for the Philippines, particularly in many parts of Mindanao. Poverty is not only high and widespread but the pace of poverty reduction is also very slow. These are rooted in the following critical impediments:¹¹ (i) lack and slow growth of productive employment opportunities due to low economic growth; (ii) inequitable access to development opportunities, especially education, health, infrastructure, and productive assets such as credit and land; and (iii) inadequate social protection and social safety nets.

Poverty in the country is exacerbated by the large variation in access to infrastructure and social services across regions and island groups. A widely held view is that development efforts have been concentrated in Luzon with the Visayas and Mindanao lagging behind. This development pattern has led to substantial regional differences in access to economic opportunities, in rates of poverty reduction, and in the incidence of armed conflict. The rapid population growth, which is more pronounced in Mindanao, has also been a bane to poverty reduction efforts.

Promoting high, sustained, and inclusive growth will be key to reduce poverty and inequality. This will require addressing the critical impediments to growth, namely: (i) tight fiscal situation due largely to weak revenue generation; (ii) inadequate infrastructure, particularly transport and power; and (iii) weak investor confidence owing to governance

concerns. For growth to be inclusive, initiatives should aim at reducing the highly inequitable distribution of opportunities.

Efforts should go beyond simply raising the level of public investment in basic infrastructure and social services, particularly health and education; they should be made pro-poor as well. Targeting of public spending must also be reinforced so that poorer Filipinos, particularly in Mindanao, are able to gain better access to services and opportunities. The institutional mechanisms for the delivery of anti-poverty programs at the national and subnational levels of government should also be enhanced. Effective population management is also needed.

Focus on poor provinces, such as those in Mindanao, to address poverty reduction should be strengthened. In connection to this, there is a need to build on synergies between local development and regional cooperation initiatives, particularly BIMP-EAGA. Development assistance should consider enhancing linkages between rural development, small-and-medium enterprise development, and regional trade opportunities.

Other measures to improve development effectiveness in Mindanao include replicating support for local urban services and utilities, and developing programmatic approaches to support local-level urban development. Moreover, a regional development approach and pooled financing for supporting peace and development initiatives in ARMM should be considered.

¹¹ ADB. 2009. *Diagnosing the Philippine Economy: Toward Inclusive Growth*. Manila.

Appendix 1: Completed Loans Exclusive to Mindanao (as of May 2010)

Project Name	Loan No.	Sector	Provinces Covered	Regions Covered	Approved Amount (\$ million)	Date Approved	Date Closed
Cotabato Irrigation	19	ANR	Cotabato	Region 12	2.5	18 Nov 69	3 July 74
Davao del Norte Irrigation	152	ANR	Davao del Norte	Region 11	4.2	22 Nov 73	22 Feb 80
Agusan del Sur Irrigation	210	ANR	Agusan del Sur	Region 13	5.8	17 Dec 74	14 Apr 82
Pulangui River Irrigation	225	ANR	Bukidnon	Region 10	13.5	26 Jun 75	6 Sep 82
Second Davao del Norte Irrigation	285	ANR	Davao del Norte	Region 11	15.0	7 Dec 76	29 Sep 89
Tago River Irrigation	305	ANR	Surigao del Sur	Region 13	22.0	1 Sep 77	14 Mar 88
Allah River Irrigation	341	ANR	South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat	Region 12	23.5	11 May 78	29 Jun 90
Second Agusan Irrigation	362	ANR	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur	Region 13	14.0	31 Oct 78	18 Sep 89
Bukidnon Irrigation	406	ANR	Bukidnon	Region 10	15.0	26 Jul 79	4 May 89
Third Mindanao Irrigation Study	407	ANR			1.7	26 Jul 79	7 Jan 88
Third Davao del Norte Irrigation	580	ANR	Davao del Norte	Region 11	45.3	2 Sep 82	28 Apr 92
Irrigation Sector Loan I (Southern Philippines)	667	ANR	Sultan Kudarat	Region 12	67.4	12 Dec 83	6 Apr 93
Fourth Mindanao Irrigation Study	668	ANR	Sultan Kudarat	Region 12	1.5	12 Dec 83	11 May 88
Allah River Irrigation (Supplementary)	727	ANR	South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat	Region 12	27.9	20 Dec 84	13 Jun 90
Irrigation Systems Improvement	1048	ANR	Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Davao del Norte, South Cotabato	Regions 11, 12	9.0	8 Nov 90	30 Mar 98
Irrigation Systems Improvement	1049	ANR		Region 13	20.0	8 Nov 90	4 Jun 98
Kabulnan Irrigation and Area Development	1136	ANR	Maguindanao	ARMM	48.0	28 Nov 91	23 Apr 02
Second Irrigation Systems Improvement	1365	ANR	Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Davao del Norte, South Cotabato	Regions 10, 11, 13	15.0	30 Aug 95	18 Apr 06
Second Irrigation Systems Improvement	1366	ANR	Agusan del Sur, Bukidnon, Davao del Norte, South Cotabato	Regions 10, 11, 13	15.0	29 Aug 95	11 Apr 06
Mindanao Power	77	EN	Bukidnon	Region 10	23.4	2 Nov 71	18 Jan 79
Second Mindanao Power	96	EN	Bukidnon	Region 10	21.0	13 Jul 72	9 Aug 79
Third Mindanao Power	196	EN	Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur	ARMM, Region 10	1.0	7 Nov 74	12 Dec 78
First and Second Mindanao Power (Supplementary)	223	EN	Bukidnon	Region 10	22.7	27 May 75	22 Nov 79

continued on next page

Appendix 1: continued

Project Name	Loan No.	Sector	Provinces Covered	Regions Covered	Approved Amount (\$ million)	Date Approved	Date Closed
Fourth Mindanao Power	291	EN	Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur	ARMM, Region 10	52.0	21 Dec 76	28 Oct 86
Fifth Mindanao Power	326	EN	Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur	ARMM, Region 10	29.0	9 Dec 77	9 Mar 87
Sixth Mindanao Power	427	EN	Bukidnon	Region 10	60.7	27 Nov 79	10 Sep 87
Malangas Coal Development	421	IT	Zamboanga del Sur	Region 9	14.0	19 Nov 79	10 Dec 85
Rural Infrastructure Development	1332	MS	Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay	Region 9	17.5	10 Nov 94	9 Sep 02
Bukidnon Integrated Area Development	1453	MS	Bukidnon	Region 10	20.0	23 Jul 96	1 Apr 04
Third Airports Development (Southern Philippines)	1536	TICT	Davao del Sur	Region 11	93.0	16 Dec 97	5 Sep 05
Cotabato-General Santos Road	56	TICT	Maguindanao, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat	ARMM, Region 12	10.6	23 Dec 70	12 Oct 78
Iligan-Cagayan de Oro-Butuan Road	106	TICT	Agusan del Norte, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Oriental	Regions 10, 13	22.2	9 Nov 72	14 Oct 82
Mindanao Secondary and Feeder Roads	227	TICT	Agusan del Norte, Cotabato, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Oriental, South Cotabato	Regions 10, 12, 13	0.5	14 Aug 75	28 Mar 79
Mindanao Secondary and Feeder Roads	379	TICT	Cotabato		24.0	12 Dec 78	27 Jan 89
Cotabato Port Development	126	TICT	Maguindanao	ARMM	6.6	3 April 73	6 Jun 80
Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector	1843	WMIS	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Basilan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur	ARMM, Regions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	30.0	27 Sep 01	18 Nov 09
Total					814.6		

ANR = agriculture and natural resources, ARMM = Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, ED = education, EN = energy, FN = finance, HSP = health and social protection, IT = industry and trade, MS = multisector, TICT = transport and information and communication technology, WMIS = water and other municipal infrastructure and services.

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Source: ADB. Loan and Financial Information System, and project completion reports.

Appendix 2: Completed Loans with Investments in Mindanao (and Other Parts of the Country) (as of May 2010)

Project Name	Loan No.	Sector	Provinces Covered	Regions Covered	Approved Amount (\$ million)	Date Approved	Date Closed
Cotton Development	594	ANR	Bukidnon, Cotabato, Maguindanao, Misamis Oriental, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat	ARMM, Regions 10, 12, 13	26.7	4 Nov 82	3 Jul 87
Industrial Forest Plantations (Sector)	1106	ANR	Agusan del Sur, Davao del Norte, South Cotabato	Regions 11, 12, 13	25.0	17 Oct 91	29 Jan 99
Nonformal Education	1254	ED	Basilan, Cotabato, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay	ARMM, Regions 9, 12	25.2	30 Sep 93	28 Dec 01
Secondary Education Development and Improvement Project	1654	ED	Agusan del Sur, Basilan, Cotabato, Maguindanao, Sulu, Surigao del Sur, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay	Regions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	53.0	11 Dec 98	14 Oct 08
Technical Vocational Education	531	ED	Cotabato, Davao del Norte, Misamis Oriental, Surigao del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte	Regions 9, 10, 11, 13	27.0	8 Oct 81	11 Apr 90
Technical Education and Skills Development	1750	ED	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Compostela Valley, Davao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, South Cotabato, Surigao del Norte, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay	Regions 9, 10, 11, 13	25.0	24 Aug 00	30 Jun 09
Engineering Education	306	ED	Davao del Sur	ARMM, Region 11	16.0	1 Sep 77	30 Jan 85
Negros and Mindanao Power Transmission	482	EN	Agusan del Norte, Cotabato, South Cotabato	Regions 12, 13	60.5	18 Nov 80	9 Mar 87
Power System Development	607	EN	Agusan del Norte, Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Surigao del Norte	Regions 10, 13	32.8	7 Dec 82	30 Jun 88
PNOC Energy Loan	726	EN	Surigao del Sur, Zamboanga del Sur	Region 9, 13	85.0	20 Dec 84	19 Feb 92

continued on next page

Appendix 2: continued

Project Name	Loan No.	Sector	Provinces Covered	Regions Covered	Approved Amount (\$ million)	Date Approved	Date Closed
Fourteenth Power (Sector)	914	EN	Cotabato, Davao del Sur, Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao, Zamboanga del Sur	ARMM, Regions 10, 11, 12	120.0	27 Oct 88	18 Jun 97
Leyte-Mindanao Interconnection Engineering	1474	EN	Agusan del Norte, Misamis Oriental, Surigao del Norte	Regions 10, 13	5.3	30 Sep 96	15 May 01
NGO Microcredit	940	FN	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, South Cotabato, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur	Regions 10, 11, 13	8.0	22 Dec 88	7 Oct 91
Second NGO Micro credit	1137	FN	Agusan del Sur, Basilan, Cotabato, Maguindanao, Sulu, Surigao del Sur, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Sur	ARMM, Regions 9, 12, 13	30.0	28 Nov 91	30 May 97
Early Childhood Development	1606	HSP	Cotabato, Lanao del Norte	ARMM, Region 12	15.7	27 Jan 98	2 Jul 07
Early Childhood Development	1607	HSP			8.8	27 Jan 98	15 Nov 05
Integrated Community Health Services Project	1396	HSP	Agusan del Sur, Davao del Norte, South Cotabato, Surigao del Norte	Regions 11, 12, 13	25.9	17 Oct 95	9 Feb 05
Women's Health and Safe Motherhood	1331	HSP	Agusan del Sur, Basilan, Cotabato, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur	ARMM, Regions 9, 12, 13	54.0	10 Nov 94	16 Oct 02
Small and Medium Industry	944	IT			65.0	19 Jan 89	12 Feb 93
Small and Medium Industry	945	IT			35.0	19 Jan 89	12 Feb 93
Sixth Road	1473	TICT	Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay	ARMM, Regions 9, 10	167.0	30 Sep 96	26 Feb 07
Provincial Cities Water Supplies	251	WMIS	Agusan del Norte, Misamis Occidental, Zamboanga del Sur	Regions 9, 10, 13	16.8	16 Dec 75	18 Sep 84
Water Supply Sector	545	WMIS	Misamis Oriental (Cagayan de Oro)	Region 10	46.0	25 Nov 81	5 Jun 92

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Appendix 2: continued

Project Name	Loan No.	Sector	Provinces Covered	Regions Covered	Approved Amount (\$ million)	Date Approved	Date Closed
Island Provinces Rural Water Supply Sector	812	WMIS	Basilan, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Tawi-Tawi	ARMM, Region 13	24.0	4 Dec 86	22 Sep 92
Second Islands Provinces Rural Water Supply	1052	WMIS	Basilan, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Tawi-Tawi	ARMM, Region 13	24.0	20 Nov 90	19 Feb 96
Municipal Water Supply	1269	WMIS	Maguindanao, South Cotabato	ARMM, Region 12	43.2	25 Nov 93	23 Oct 01
Regional Municipal Development	1367	WMIS	Iligan City	Region 10	30.0	30 Aug 95	12 Jan 04
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	1440	WMIS	Agusan del Sur, Basilan, Sulu, Surigao del Sur, Tawi-Tawi	ARMM, Region 13	18.5	4 Jun 96	8 Jul 04
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation	1441	WMIS			18.5	4 Jun 96	23 Jul 04
Small Towns Water Supply Sector	1472	WMIS	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Basilan, Bukidnon, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Surigao del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur	ARMM, Regions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	50.0	30 Sep 96	14 Dec 04
Total					1,181.9		

ANR = agriculture and natural resources, ARMM = Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, ED = education, EN = energy, FN = finance, HSP = health and social protection, IT = industry and trade, MS = multisector, NGO = nongovernment organization, PNOC = Philippine National Oil Company, TICT = transport and information and communication technology, WMIS = water and other municipal infrastructure and services.

Note: Totals need not tally due to rounding.

Source: ADB. Loan and Financial Information System, and project completion reports.

Appendix 3: Ongoing Projects with Investments in Mindanao (and Other Parts of the Country) (as of May 2010)

Project Name	Loan No.	Sector	Provinces Covered	Regions Covered	Approved Amount (\$ million)	Date Approved
Infrastructure for Rural Productivity Enhancement Sector	1772	ANR	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Basilan, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Cotabato, Compostela Valley, Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Oriental, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur	ARMM, Regions 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	75.0	31 Oct 00
Agrarian Reform Communities Project II	2465	ANR	Basilan, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao (former Shariff Kabusuan), Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay	ARMM, Region 9	70.0	27 Oct 08
Southern Philippines Irrigation Sector	1668	ANR	Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi	ARMM	60.0	18 Dec 98
Integrated Coastal Resources Management	2311	ANR	Davao Oriental	Region 10	33.8	23 Jan 07
Philippine Energy Efficiency	2507	EN	Davao del Sur, Misamis Oriental (Cagayan de Oro)	Regions 10, 11	31.1	29 Jan 09
Credit for Better Health Care	2515	HSP	Davao Oriental	Region 10	50.0	25 Mar 09
Development of Poor Urban Communities Sector	2063	WMIS	Misamis Oriental (Cagayan de Oro)	Region 10	30.5	18 Dec 03
Total					350.4	

ANR = agriculture and natural resources, ARMM = Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, ED = education, EN = energy, FN = finance, HSP = health and social protection, IT = industry and trade, MS = multisector, TICIT = transport and information and communication technology, WMIS = water and other municipal infrastructure and services.

Note: Totals may not add up because of rounding.

Source: ADB, Loan and Financial Information System, and project completion reports.

Appendix 4: Summary Profile of Completed ADB Projects Exclusive to Mindanao (as of May 2010)

Project Name	Key Achievements
Cotabato Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesigned Banga River Irrigation, the Marbel River Irrigation, and the M'lang River Irrigation Systems
Davao del Norte Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased in the generation capacity of the Marbel system (hydroelectric power plant)
Agusan del Sur Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redesigned the Simulao diversion dam Reduced scope of land development of the second growth forest area Improved upland crop area and brushland
Pulangui River Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved diversion dam across Pulangui River and communal irrigation systems Constructed 50 kilometers (km) of new drainage lines and improved the existing natural drainage channel, constructed 70 km of new service roads and improved existing roads and bridges, and farm-level roads and farm ditches
Second Davao del Norte Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed the Libuganon Irrigation System covering 10,500 hectares (ha) and the Lasang Irrigation System covering 4,580 ha
Allah River Irrigation	<p>Surallah/Norala/Isulan Subproject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigated an area of 16,539 ha Built a 185.7-meter barrage-type diversion dam Constructed 42.41 km of main irrigation canal, 157.41 km of lateral irrigation canal, 657 canal structures, and 198.93 km of service roads Constructed farm-level facilities: 520 turnouts, 433.55 km main farm ditch (MFD), 242 MFD structures Installed drainage system infrastructure: 15.33 km of main drainage, 86.42 km of lateral drainage, 143 drainage structures Improved riverbank protection infrastructure: 6 spur dikes and 200 meters of revetment works
Second Agusan Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed the Cabadbaran Irrigation System with 2 dam weirs, 2 intake structures and gates, 70.06 km of main and lateral canals, 259 units of canal structures, 59.36 km of concrete canal lining, 60.11 km of access and service roads, 35.7 km of waterway improvement, 24 km of farm and lateral drains, 76.92 km of main and supplementary farm ditches, and 97 units of turnouts (farm facility) Developed the Gibong Irrigation System with 1 dam weir, 4 intake structures and gates, 34.88 km of main and lateral canals, 210 units of canal structures, 22.92 km of concrete canal lining, 36.54 km of access and service roads, 2 units of structures and bridges, 23.49 km of waterway improvement, 5 drainage structures, 31.43 km of farm and lateral drains, 0.2 km protection dike, 21.52 km of main and supplementary farm ditches, 82 units of turnouts (farm facility)

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Appendix 4: continued

Project Name	Key Achievements
Bukidnon Irrigation	<p>Manupali Subproject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 diversion dam • Water distribution canals: 2 main diversion canals with a length of 27 km, 123 control units and 27 concrete canal lining; 18 lateral diversion canals with a length of 55 km, 311 control units, and 55 concrete canal lining • Road network: 79 km of service roads, 32 km of access and intrasite roads, 24 road structures • Drainage system: 28 km of main drainage canals, 35 km of secondary drainage canals, 3 drainage structures • Farm facilities: 140 main and supplementary roads, 104 km of main farm ditches, 104 km of concrete provisions, 67 km of supplementary farm roads, 30 km of farm drains, 170 farm ditch structures • 1 pilot demonstration farm <p>Muleta Subproject</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 diversion dams • Water distribution canals: 5 main diversion canals with a length of 52 km, 326 control units and 52 concrete canal lining, 17 lateral diversion canals with a length of 35 km, 207 control units and 38 concrete canal lining • Road network: 89 km of service roads, 19 km of access and intrasite roads, 37 road structures • Drainage system: 8 km of main drainage canals, 9 km of secondary drainage canals, 4 drainage structures • Farm facilities: 102 main and supplementary roads, 64 km of main farm ditches, 64 km of concrete provisions, 66 km of supplementary farm roads, 51 km of farm drains, 176 farm ditch structures • 1 pilot demonstration farm
Third Mindanao Irrigation Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the Agusan del Norte Irrigation Project with an area of 11,000 ha • Improvement of the Second Bukidnon Irrigation Project with an area of 10,000 ha • Improvement of the Second Allah River Irrigation Project with an area of 15,000 ha • Improvement of the Davao del Sur Irrigation Project with an area of 14,000 ha • Improvement of the Second Cotabato Irrigation Project with an area of 12,000 ha
Third Davao del Norte Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the Libuganon Irrigation System servicing 1,069 ha and the Kapaliku Irrigation System servicing 2,600 ha • Constructed 200 deep wells, 1,000 shallow wells, and 2 Level II water supply systems
Irrigation Sector Loan I (Southern Philippines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed the Lambayong Irrigation System which covers 12,000 ha • Rehabilitated and improved the existing irrigation systems • Developed agricultural cropping system and pilot demonstration farm
Fourth Mindanao Irrigation Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed new irrigation and drainage facilities • Rehabilitated and improved 10,400 ha of existing irrigation systems • Developed agricultural cropping system and the pilot demonstration farm in the core project area
Irrigation Systems Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgraded the diversion weir of the Pulangui Irrigation System which covers an irrigation area of 17,418 ha • Repaired the diversion weir of the Simulao Irrigation System which covers an irrigation area of 4,338 ha • Repaired the diversion weir of the Saug Irrigation System which covers an irrigation area of 6,243 ha • Upgraded the diversion weir of the Marbel Irrigation System which covers an irrigation area of 3,395 ha • Upgraded the diversion weir of the Banga Irrigation System which covers an irrigation area of 4,269 ha

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Appendix 4: *continued*

Project Name	Key Achievements
Kabulnan Irrigation and Area Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed irrigation and drainage covering 8,984 ha • Developed 63.7 km of irrigation and operation-and-maintenance service roads, and 44 km of rural roads • Upgraded Bailey bridge • Established field office and 51 nurseries for planting materials • Installed social infrastructure including 135 deep wells and 317 shallow wells • Pursued livelihood and functional literacy program for 600–800 women beneficiaries
Second Irrigation Systems Improvement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed the Libuganon Irrigation System covering 10,500 ha and the Lasang Irrigation System covering 4,580 ha
Mindanao Power Projects (One, Two, Three)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installed the fifth generating unit of 50-megawatt (MW) capacity • Constructed 850 km of 138-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines, about 400 km of 69 kV lines, and the associated 138 kV substations
Fourth Mindanao Power Fifth Mindanao Power	<p>Agus IV Hydropower Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 32-meter high rockfill and composite section dam consisting of three parts (wing dam, main dam, Matampay dam) and created a reservoir • Gated overflow spillway and low level outlet in the dam • Intake structure with trash rack and intake gate • 242-meter-long penstock and 88-meter-long manifold • Underground valve chamber and power cavern housing three turbine-generator units • Control room, offices, workshops, stores, and switchyard with step-up transformers • Tailrace system • 2,400-meter-long double-circuit 138 kV transmission line to the Abaga substation <p>Agus V Hydropower Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60-meter-long low overflow diversion weir with three radial gates • 1,040-meter-long approach power channel with concrete-lined trapezoidal section • Intake structure with two trash racks and intake gates • Two rectangular reinforced concrete conductors • Surface powerhouse containing two turbine-generator units • 355-meter-long trapezoidal tailrace channel with a 30-meter-wide concrete sill • Switchyard with two step-up transformers • 1,500-meter-long double-circuit 138 kV line to the Abaga substation • With Agus IV and V on stream, National Power Corporation's total installed capacity in Mindanao has reached 790 MW; hydropower plants accounts for 81% of this capacity and diesel plants provide the rest of it. The installed capacity is well above the current peak demand of about 450 MW.

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Appendix 4: continued

Project Name	Key Achievements
Sixth Mindanao Power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed the Pulangi River Dam 20-meter-high diversion dam on the Pulangi River, 9 km long, 25-centimeter-floor-width trapezoidal headrace channel, intermediate storage located at Campo Uno Pressure intake structure for the penstocks incorporating a separate trash rack structure, a 50-meter-long open transition section and a gated control structure, three independent 4.8-meter-diameter steel penstocks Powerhouse and housing three vertical-shaft 60 Hertz Francis-type turbine generators, 200-meter-long tailrace channel discharging the turbines into the river, 138 kV, four-line bay “breaker-and-a-half” switchyard, and double-circuit transmission to link substation Increased the average yearly energy output of Pulangi IV from 1,012 gigawatt-hours (GWh) to 1,112 GWh, which represents an increase in plant factor of from 45% to 50%
Malangas Coal Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installed set of two inclined shafts to provide access to underground coal seams Developed adits along coal seams for extracting coal Provided machinery and equipment Reinforced and rehabilitated the existing pier facilities to facilitate shipment Provided staff quarters and associated facilities near the Malangas mine
Rural Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zamboanga del Norte: constructed 127.81 km of roads and one 36-meter bridge, and provided 10 warehouses and solar driers Zamboanga Sibugay: constructed 65.54 km of roads and improved 12 bridges, 8 warehouses and solar driers, 2 communal irrigation systems (120 ha and 150 ha)
Third Airports Development (Southern Philippines)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgraded and expanded airport facilities including airside and landside civil works and equipment
Cotabato–General Santos Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kalawag–Koronadal Road: Isulan–Suralla, Koronadal (Banga)–Koronadal Koronadal–General Santos Road: Marbel (Koronadal)–Tupi, Tupi–Polomolok, Polomolok–General Santos
Iligan–Cagayan de Oro–Butuan Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constructed a 93 km road spanning Iligan to Cagayan de Oro Constructed a 133 km road spanning Cagayan de Oro to Gingoog Constructed a 84 km road spanning Gingoog to Ampayon
Mindanao Secondary and Feeder Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved 124.74 km-long General Santos–Malibong secondary road over a length of 107.20 km along the southern coastline of Mindanao Improved feeder roads associated with the Iligan–Cagayan de Oro–Butuan national roads Provided for provincial road maintenance Procured road maintenance equipment and spare parts
Cotabato Port Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Port works completed: main wharf including dredging, transit shed, service buildings Rehabilitated access roads
Mindanao Basic Urban Services Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported 39 subprojects in 38 local government units which included 8 water supply systems, road maintenance and procurement of 6 heavy equipment, 13 public markets, 4 bus/transport terminals, 5 municipal halls, 1 cultural/exhibition center, and 5 sports centers/auditoriums

Note: The list is limited to project investment loans with project completion reports and information on key outputs. Out of the 36 completed loans, only 27 have project completion reports.

Source: ADB Loan and Financial Information System, and project completion reports.

Making a Difference in Mindanao

Since its inception in 1966, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been involved in the development of Mindanao, which accounts for a large slice of ADB operations in the Philippines. As of May 2010, ADB had approved 192 public sector/sovereign loans to the Philippines totaling \$11.3 billion. Out of the 184 completed loans, 36 (\$815.0 million) were exclusive to Mindanao while 30 (\$1.2 billion) had national coverage but with subprojects in Mindanao. Out of the eight active loans, seven (\$350 million) have subprojects in Mindanao. This report focuses on ADB's assistance to the Mindanao island group, particularly on how the project interventions may have made a difference in the lives of Mindanaoans.

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