

Document of  
**The World Bank**

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

LN 3242-PH

**Report No. P-5251-PH**

**MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATION**  
**OF THE**  
**PRESIDENT OF THE**  
**INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
**TO THE**  
**EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS**  
**ON A**  
**PROPOSED LOAN**  
**IN AN AMOUNT EQUIVALENT TO US\$85 MILLION**  
**TO THE**  
**REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES**  
**FOR A**  
**FIRST WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR PROJECT**

**JUNE 7, 1990**

**This document has a restricted distribution and may be used by recipients only in the performance of their official duties. Its contents may not otherwise be disclosed without World Bank authorization.**

## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

### Currency Unit - Peso (P)

US\$1	=	P 22.50 (as of March 1990)
US\$4.44	=	P 100
US\$1 million	=	P 22.5 million
US\$44,444	=	P 1 million

## FISCAL YEAR

January 1 - December 31

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 meter (m)	=	3.2808 feet (ft)
1 kilometer (km)	=	0.62 mile (mi)
1 square kilometer (sq km)	=	0.3861 square miles (sq mi)
1 liter (l)	=	1.1 quarts (qt) or 0.26 gallons (gal)
1 liter per capita per day (lcpd)	=	0.2642 gal per capita per day

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BWSA	-	Barangay Waterworks and Sanitation Association
DLG	-	Department of Local Government
DOH	-	Department of Health
DPWH	-	Department of Public Works and Highways
ICB	-	International Competitive Bidding
LCB	-	Local Competitive Bidding
LWUA	-	Local Water Utilities Administration
PCR	-	Project Completion Report

**PHILIPPINES**

**FIRST WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR PROJECT**

**Loan and Project Summary**

<b><u>Borrower:</u></b>	<b>Republic of the Philippines</b>	
<b><u>Amount:</u></b>	<b>US\$95 million equivalent</b>	
<b><u>Terms:</u></b>	<b>20 years, including a five-year grace period, at the Bank's standard variable interest rate.</b>	
<b><u>Financing Plan:</u></b>	<b>Government</b>	<b>US\$ 47.8 million</b>
	<b>World Bank</b>	<b><u>US\$ 85.0 million</u></b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b><u>US\$132.8 million</u></b>
<b><u>Economic Rate of Return:</u></b>	<b>The water supply component would give a financial return of about 8%; benefits of the remaining components cannot be quantified.</b>	
<b><u>Staff Appraisal Report:</u></b>	<b>No. 8143-PH</b>	
<b><u>Map:</u></b>	<b>No. 22431</b>	

**MEMORANDUM AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS  
ON A PROPOSED LOAN  
TO THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES  
FOR A FIRST WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR PROJECT**

---

1. The following memorandum and recommendation on a proposed loan to the Republic of the Philippines for US\$85 million equivalent is submitted for approval. The proposed loan would help finance a water supply, sewerage and sanitation sector project and would be for a term of 20 years, including a five-year grace period, at the Bank's standard variable interest rate.

2. **Background.** The provision of water supply, sewerage and sanitation services in the Philippines has improved considerably over the past two decades. Nevertheless, significant investment in the sector is still needed in view of rapid population growth, the still low levels of coverage in rural areas where most of the population lives, the poor quality of existing service in many locations, and the need to cater for future economic expansion. In 1987, about 63% of the total population of 57.4 million had access to safe water supplies, including 86% of the population in Metropolitan Manila, 55% in other urban areas and 62% in rural areas. The quality of service in the areas covered was often poor, however, and the 21.2 million people still unserved by water supply systems depended on water sources of doubtful quality. As of end-1986, about 69% of all households had safe excreta disposal facilities, about 15% had unsafe facilities and about 16% were totally unserved. Of the 17.3 million people underserved or unserved countrywide, the majority, 12.6 million, were in the rural areas. One reflection of the level and quality of service in the sector is the country's steadily increasing morbidity rate and a 3.2% a year increase in the number of cases of diarrheal diseases during 1981-85. The Government is attempting to respond to the need for improved and expanded service in the sector, particularly in the rural areas, through its Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Master Plan 1988-2000, which provides a well-integrated, ambitious package of policies, programs and projects.

3. In line with its overall movement toward decentralization, the Government intends to involve local government units at the provincial, municipal and village levels in the planning, implementation, and operation and maintenance of development activities under the Master Plan. Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plans will therefore be prepared and implemented to achieve the objectives of the Master Plan but under the overall coordination of the provincial and municipal governments, with the aim of promoting community self-reliance in sector activities. Local waterworks and sanitation associations will also be formed and trained to operate and maintain facilities at the village level.

4. The proposed project would support these initiatives by financing rural water supply and sanitation investments included in the Sector Master Plan and by providing training and technical assistance to the local government staff and rural communities preparing and implementing Provincial Sector Plans and maintaining facilities provided under the project. The project reflects the Bank's current sectoral strategy, which is aimed at supporting sector-type operations under the Master Plan, with an emphasis on meeting the basic needs of the poor in the rural and provincial areas. This is the eighth Bank-assisted project in the sector since 1977, and its design particularly reflects experience gained during implementation of a Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project (Loan 2206-PH), which is expected to be completed by June 30, 1990.

5. **Rationale for Bank Involvement.** The project addresses several areas of special importance. By providing safe water supplies and improved sanitation in the rural areas, it would meet important basic needs of the rural population, the majority of whom are poor. Project-supported sanitation investments would help improve environmental conditions in the targeted areas. And, by promoting institutional changes to enlarge the role of women in sectoral

operations in the rural areas, it would increase the involvement of women in the development process. The project would also allow the Bank to continue its sectoral dialogue with Government, which has been important both in gaining Government acceptance of community and local government participation in preparing provincial sector investment plans as well as in identifying external financial support for the investments proposed. The project provides the Bank with an opportunity to assist Government in establishing a set of integrated procedures, practices and standards for the implementation of rural projects in the sector. Among other things, this should help to facilitate and coordinate the mobilization of financial support by other donors and lending agencies in implementing the Sector Master Plan and in reaching the approximately 25 provinces with about 16 million rural people not yet included in identified rural water supply projects.

6. **Project Objectives.** The primary project objective is to assist Government to meet the basic needs of the rural population through the provision of safe, adequate and easily accessible water supplies as well as adequate sanitation. Institutionally, the project is aimed at: (a) promoting effective community participation to achieve sustainable sector development; (b) developing organizational arrangements for improved operation and maintenance of water supply facilities; (c) supporting government decentralization by providing local government units with a greater role in planning, implementation and monitoring of sector activities; and (d) training staff in the planning and implementation of water supply and sanitation systems.

7. **Project Description.** The proposed project would help finance rural water supply and sanitation investments included in the Government's Sector Master Plan 1988-2000. The project would include: (a) the provision by the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) of safe, accessible water supplies to some 18,000 rural communities in about 37 provinces in the Luzon area, largely through the construction of wells and development of springs; (b) the provision of sanitation facilities by the Department of Health (DOH) to rural communities nationwide, including the provision of toilet facilities for about one million households; (c) technical assistance for (i) project implementation, (ii) the preparation of Provincial Sector Plans, (iii) updating of the Master Plan, (iv) training and community development for the local staff and communities which will operate and maintain facilities provided under the project, (v) quality assurance and control, and (vi) the preparation of feasibility and other studies by the Local Water Utilities Administration (LWUA) for the preparation of future projects. The training and community development component would be carried out by DPWH and DOH, with the assistance of the Department of Local Government (DLG).

8. The capabilities of the implementing agencies are adequate to handle the proposed project activities. Both DPWH and DOH, which would have the greatest project responsibilities, have already implemented similar works under the earlier Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project, and their technical performance, with some exceptions, was satisfactory. Technical assistance will be provided for project implementation and quality control.

9. The total cost of the project is estimated at US\$132.8 million equivalent, with a foreign exchange component of US\$54.1 million or 41% of the total. The cost excludes the value of voluntary contributions in the form of labor, etc. to be made by the beneficiary communities, which is expected to amount to about P 200 million or 10% of the cost of the water supply component and about P 600 million or 80% for the sanitation component. To ensure continuity of activities begun under the Bank-assisted Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project and to be expanded under the proposed project, retroactive financing, not to exceed US\$8.5 million, is recommended for relevant project expenditures made after January 1, 1990. A breakdown of costs and the financing plan are shown in Schedule A. Amounts and methods of procurement, the proportions of expenditures to be financed and the disbursement schedule are shown in Schedule B. A timetable of key project processing events and the status of Bank Group operations in the Philippines are given in Schedules C and D, respectively. A map is also

attached. The Staff Appraisal Report, No. 8143-PH dated May 31, 1990 is being distributed separately.

10. **Agreed Actions.** The Government has agreed on the following: (a) the preparation and implementation of satisfactory Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plans by the 37 provincial governments in Luzon, in accordance with agreed guidelines; (b) a program for implementation of the project; (c) to maintain the Project Coordination Committee during the project period; (d) the posting by DLG of a Community Organizer to each of the project provinces during the period of Provincial Sector Plan preparation and implementation; (e) the training and community development program to be carried out under the project; (f) implementation of quality assurance measures agreed with the Bank for specified goods provided under the project; (g) commencing in 1991, Government's biennial review of its water pricing policy and cost recovery principles, the results and recommendations of such review to be discussed with the Bank and subsequently implemented in the year of the review; and (h) provision to women of equal access to membership and management roles in water and sanitation associations. A condition of loan effectiveness is the preparation, adoption and putting into effect of at least eight Provincial Sector Plans, approved by the Bank.

11. **Benefits.** About 3 million people would benefit from project-supported water supply facilities, and about 6 million would benefit from sanitary latrines for excreta disposal. Since diarrheal diseases, which are strongly associated with unsafe water and poor sanitation, are ranked second among the ten leading causes of morbidity in the Philippines, the safe drinking water and improved sanitation provided under the project are expected to considerably improve the health of the population reached, increase their effective nutrition - especially in children due to the reduction of intestinal parasites - and foster their increased productivity. The project would also put in place procedures, standards and specifications for the implementation of rural water and sanitation projects and would thereby facilitate the participation of other donors and lenders in the sector. It would also promote and formalize an increasingly participatory role for local government in the planning and implementation of sector activities, in 37 of the country's 75 provinces. The water supply component, comprising almost 60% of the base cost of the project, has an estimated weighted economic rate of return of about 8%, which is satisfactory for a social project of this type. The health and institutional benefits of the project's other components cannot be quantified.

12. Women will be the main beneficiaries of the project. In addition to the health benefits expected, women in the lower income rural households will benefit from the more accessible water supplies delivered under the project, which would obviate the need to carry water over long distances. The project has also been designed to increase the participation of women in planning, operating and maintaining the water and sanitation services provided. Government has agreed to provide women with equal access to membership and leadership roles in Barangay Water Works and Sanitation Associations (BWSAs).

13. The environmental benefits of the proposed project would be: (a) cleaner home and community environments; (b) less stream pollution; and (c) more rational and prudent water use. Water supply and sanitary facilities would be planned, designed and constructed under criteria which protect the conditions of the natural and man-made environment. Such facilities are not expected to have adverse environmental impacts because of their simplicity and low volumes of water used. No resettlement of the local population will be required.

14. **Risks.** The project's success will depend on the coordinated delivery of water supply and sanitation improvements with community development and training. To minimize the risk of poor coordination, the project provides for the establishment of a Project Coordination Committee to oversee the various project participants, sets out the procedures to be followed by the Committee and establishes comprehensive performance monitoring requirements. There is also the risk that the decentralization of responsibilities expected under the project may not proceed at the pace anticipated. The Bank is concurrently assisting the

Government in carrying out a Decentralization and Local Government Development Study, which is expected to lead to recommendations on a fiscal framework that would facilitate government decentralization plans. Ultimately, however, the sustainability of the project will depend on the ability and willingness of the local communities to maintain the facilities provided. The large training and community development program is designed to this end.

15. Recommendation. I am satisfied that the proposed loan would comply with the Articles of Agreement of the Bank and recommend that the Executive Directors approve the proposed loan.

Barber B. Conable  
President

Attachments

Washington, D.C.  
June 7, 1990

**PHILIPPINES**

**FIRST WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR PROJECT**

**Estimated Costs and Financing Plan**

---

	<u>Local</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Total</u>
	- - - - -	(US\$ million) - - - - -	- - - - -
<b><u>Project Costs:</u></b>			
Rural water supply	36.2	29.3	65.5
Rural sanitation	6.5	11.0	17.5
Community development	19.8	-	19.8
Technical assistance	-	4.9	4.9
Base cost	<u>62.5</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>107.7</u>
Physical contingencies	6.7	2.9	9.6
Price contingencies	9.5	6.0	15.5
<b><u>Total project cost /a</u></b>	<b><u>78.7</u></b>	<b><u>54.1</u></b>	<b><u>132.8</u></b>
<b><u>Financing Plan:</u></b>			
Government	47.8	-	47.8
Bank	<u>30.9</u>	<u>54.1</u>	<u>85.0</u>
<b><u>Total</u></b>	<b><u>78.7</u></b>	<b><u>54.1</u></b>	<b><u>132.8</u></b>

---

/a Costs include an estimated US\$10.6 million equivalent in taxes and duties.

**PHILIPPINES**

**FIRST WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR PROJECT**

**Procurement Methods and Disbursements**

Project Element	Procurement Methods			Total Cost
	ICB	LCB	Other	
	----- (US\$ million) -----			
Equipment, materials, vehicles	52.1 (41.5)	2.5 (1.8)	-	54.6 (43.3)
Civil works	-	41.5 (26.9)	9.1 (5.9)	50.6 (32.8)
Training and community development	-	-	13.7 (3.9)	13.7 (3.9)
Consulting services	-	-	13.9 (5.0)	13.9 (5.0)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52.1</b> <b>(41.5)</b>	<b>44.0</b> <b>(28.7)</b>	<b>36.7</b> <b>(14.8)</b>	<b>132.8</b> <b>(85.0)</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses are the respective amounts financed by the Bank loan.

Category	Disbursements	
	Amount (US\$ million)	% of expenditure
Equipment, Materials and Vehicles	43.3	100% of foreign expenditures 100% of local expenditures (ex-factory) 65% for other locally procured items
Civil Works	36.7	
(1) Shallow wells with pumps, deep wells with pumps, spring developments, rehabilitated wells, workshop buildings, toilet units, and school toilets.		57% of completed unit cost. The disbursement for these works covers related <u>training and community development</u> since the small sums and many activities involved in this category are not suited for individual disbursement.
(2) Other civil works (including water treatment units, rain-water collectors, pilot public/communal toilets, sullage removal units, and pilot wastewater treatment units).		57% of expenditures
Consulting Services	5.0	100% of expenditures
Total	85.0	

Estimated Disbursements:

Bank FY	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>
	----- (US\$ million) -----					
Annual	10.7	20.3	18.6	17.9	14.4	3.1
Cumulative	10.7	31.0	49.6	67.5	81.9	85.0

PHILIPPINES

FIRST WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SANITATION SECTOR PROJECT

TIMETABLE OF KEY PROJECT PROCESSING EVENTS

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| (a) Time taken to prepare:           | One year   |
| (b) Prepared by:                     | DPWH, DOH, DLG, and LWUA   |
| (c) First Bank mission:              | September 1988   |
| (d) Appraisal mission departure:     | September 1989   |
| (e) Negotiations:                    | May 1990   |
| (f) Planned Date of Effectiveness:   | October 1990   |
| (g) List of relevant PCRs and PPARs: | Provincial Cities Water Supply Project: Loan 1415-<br>PH (PPAR No. 6422) |

THE STATUS OF BANK GROUP OPERATIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES

A. STATEMENT OF BANK LOANS AND IDA CREDITS /a  
(March 31, 1990)

Loan or Credit Number	Fiscal Year	Borrower	Purpose	Amount (less cancellations)		
				Bank	IDA	Undisbursed
Eighty-nine loans and six credits fully disbursed				8,561.77	105.18	-
Of which SECALs, SALs, and Program Loans						
2469	1985	Rep. of the Philippines	Agriculture Sector Inputs	150.00		
2787	1987	Rep. of the Philippines	Economic Recovery Program	300.00		
Sub-Total				450.00		
1809	1980	Rep. of the Philippines	Medium-Scale Irrigation	32.88		3.30
2040	1982	Rep. of the Philippines	Agric. Support Services	22.00		3.45
2178	1982	Rep. of the Philippines	Communal Irrigation	38.50		9.81
2200	1983	Rep. of the Philippines	Education VIII	16.40		4.89
2206	1983	Rep. of the Philippines	Water Supply and Sanitation	29.00		1.27
2257	1983	Rep. of the Philippines	Regional Cities Development	42.08		20.72
2360	1984	Rep. of the Philippines	Central Visayas Regional Development	24.97		9.58
2418	1984	Rep. of the Philippines	Highways V	102.00		75.28
2435	1984	Rep. of the Philippines	Municipal Development	40.00		29.72
2495	1985	Rep. of the Philippines	Telecom. Tech. Assistance	4.00		0.77
2676	1986	Rep. of the Philippines	Manila Water Distribution	38.00		18.20
2718	1988	Rep. of the Philippines	Rural Roads II	82.00		73.74
2823	1987	Rep. of the Philippines	Provincial Ports	32.00		18.21
2948	1988	Rep. of the Philippines	Irrigation Operations Support	23.50		18.94
*2958	1988	Rep. of the Philippines	Program for Government Reform	200.00		125.00
2959	1988	Philippine Nat'l Oil Co.	Bacon-Manito Geothermal Power	41.00		25.50
2989-1	1988	Phil. Nat'l Power Corp.	Bacon-Manito Geothermal Power	59.00		58.84
2974	1988	Rep. of the Philippines	Housing Sector	160.00		55.75
3038	1989	Rep. of the Philippines	SMI IV	60.00		46.05
*3049	1989	Rep. of the Philippines	Financial Sector	300.00		150.00
3084	1989	Dev. Bank of the Phil.	Manila Power Distribution	65.50		65.50
3099	1989	Rep. of the Philippines	Health Development	70.10		66.10
3123	1990	Dev. Bank of the Phil.	Industrial Investment Credit	65.00		55.47
3124	1990	Metro. Waterworks & Sew.	Angat Water Supply	40.00		33.10
3146	1990	Rep. of the Philippines	Municipal Development II	40.00		40.00
*3149	1990	Rep. of the Philippines	Debt Management Loan	200.00		50.00
3163	1990	Phil. National Power Corp.	Energy Sector Loan	200.00		200.00
3164	1990	Phil. National Oil Co.	Energy Sector Loan	150.00		150.00
3165	1990	Rep. of the Philippines	Energy Sector Loan	40.00		40.00
Total				5,769.75	105.18	1,446.47
of which has been repaid				1,364.29	2.53	
Total now held by Bank and IDA				4,405.47	102.65	
Amount sold				31.35		
of which repaid				31.35		
Total undisbursed				1,446.47	-	1,446.47

/a The status of the projects listed in Part A is described in a separate report on all Bank/IDA-financed projects in execution, which is updated twice yearly and circulated to the Executive Directors on April 30 and October 31.

\* SAL, SECAL or Program Loan.

**B. STATEMENT OF IFC INVESTMENTS**  
(As of March 31, 1990)

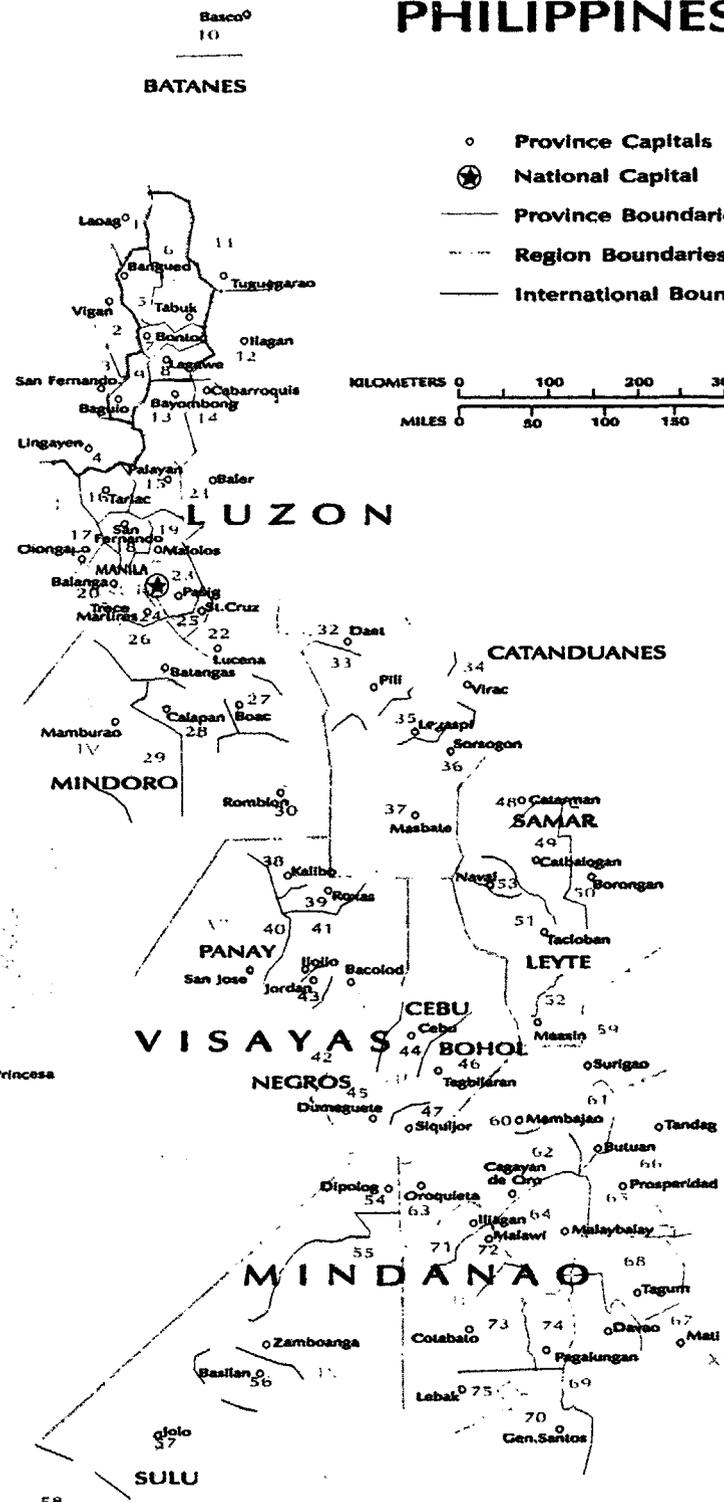
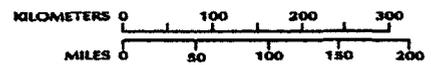
Investment number	Fiscal year	Obligor	Type of business	Loan ----	Equity (US\$ million)	Total ---
57/283	1963/1973	Private Dev. Corp. of the Philippines	Development finance	15.0	4.4	19.4
118/1088	1967/1989	Meralco Securities Corporation	Utilities	33.2	4.0	37.2
157/899/ 1091/1191	1970/82/87/ 88/90	Phil. Long Distance Telephone Co.	Utilities	127.7	0.8	128.5
158/218	1970/1972	Mariwasa Manufacturing, Inc.	Cement & constr. mat.	0.8	0.4	1.2
165	1970	Paper Industries Corp. of the Phil.	Pulp & paper products	-	2.2	2.2
188/889	1971/1977	Philippine Petroleum Corporation	Chemicals & petrochem.	6.2	2.1	8.3
207	1972	Marinduque Mining & Industrial Corp.	Mining	15.0	-	15.0
241	1973	Victoria Chemical Corporation	Chemicals & petrochem.	1.9	0.3	2.2
267	1974	Filipinas Synthetic Fiber Corp.	Textiles & fibers	1.5	-	1.5
272/464	1974/1979	Maria Christina Chem. Ind. Inc.	Iron & steel	1.6	0.6	2.2
288	1974	Republic Flour Mills Corp. (RFM)	Food & food processing	1.2	-	1.2
300	1975	Philippine Polyamide Industrial Corp.	Textiles & fiber	7.0	-	7.0
329	1978/1980	Philagro Edible Oils, Inc.	Coconut oil & copra	2.8	0.2	2.8
379/758	1977/1985	Acoje Mining Company, Inc.	Mining	2.5	1.2	3.7
374	1977	Sarmiento Industries, Inc.	Plywood	3.5	-	3.5
423	1978	Cebu Shipyard & Eng. Works, Inc.	Ship repairing	2.1	-	2.1
469	1979	General Milling Corporation	Food & food processing	4.0	1.1	5.1
481/685/ 1148	1980/83/ 85/89	PISO Leasing Corp. (All Asia capital)	Money & capital market	11.1	0.5	11.6
480	1980	Ventures in Industry & Business Enterprises, Inc.	Money & capital market	-	0.8	0.8
519	1980	Consolidated Industrial Gases, Inc.	Chemicals & petrochem.	4.5	-	4.5
582	1981	Loans to Seven Corp. for SMSE	Money & capital market	18.5	0.6	19.1
553	1981	Phil. Assoc. Smelting & Refin. Corp.	Mining	-	5.0	5.0
572	1981	Davao Union Cement Corp.	Cement & constr. mat.	16.0	-	16.0
827	1982	NDC-Guthrie Plantations	Palm oil	11.0	-	11.0
841	1986	Pure Foods	Food & food processing	-	1.4	1.4
946	1988	BPI Agricultural Development Bank	Development finance	-	1.0	1.0
1051	1988	Philifund	Money & capital markets	-	4.2	4.2
1125	1989	Hambrecht and Quist	Money & capital markets	-	2.3	2.3
1182	1990	Manila Fund	Money & capital markets	-	7.0	7.0
1194	1990	TFPF	Money & Capital Market	-	29.7	29.7
<b>Total gross commitment</b>				<b>286.9</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>356.2</b>
<b>Less cancellations, terminations, repayments and sales</b>				<b>159.8</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>217.4</b>
<b>Total commitment now held by IFC</b>				<b>127.1</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>138.8</b>
<b>Total undischursed (including participants' portion)</b>				<b>88.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>90.2</b>

**CLASSIFICATION OF PROVINCES BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS**

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <b>I ILOCOS</b>                               | <b>WESTERN VISAYAS</b>   |
| 1 Ilocos Norte                                | 38 Aklan                 |
| 2 Ilocos Sur                                  | 39 Capiz                 |
| 3 La Union                                    | 40 Antique               |
| 4 Pangasinan                                  | 41 Iloilo                |
| <b>CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION (CAR)</b> | <b>Negros Occidental</b> |
| 5 Abra  | 42 Negros Occidental     |
| 6 Kalinga-Apayao                              | 43 Guimaras              |
| 7 Mountain Province                           | <b>CENTRAL VISAYAS</b>   |
| 8 Ifugao                                      | 44 Cebu                  |
| 9 Benguet                                     | 45 Negros Oriental       |
| <b>CAGAYAN VALLEY</b>                         | 46 Bohol                 |
| 10 Batanes                                    | 47 Siquijor              |
| 11 Cagayan                                    | <b>EASTERN VISAYAS</b>   |
| 12 Isabela                                    | 48 Northern Samar        |
| 13 Nueva Vizcaya                              | 49 Western Samar         |
| 14 Quirino                                    | 50 Eastern Samar         |
| <b>CENTRAL LUZON</b>                          | 51 Leyte                 |
| 15 Nueva Ecija                                | 52 Southern Leyte        |
| 16 Tarlac                                     | 53 Biliran               |
| 17 Zambalares                                 | <b>WESTERN MINDANAO</b>  |
| 18 Pampanga                                   | 54 Zamboanga del Norte   |
| 19 Bataan                                     | 55 Zamboanga del Sur     |
| 20 Bulacan                                    | 56 Basilian              |
| <b>NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION (NCR)</b>          | 57 Sulu                  |
| <b>SOUTHERN TAGALOG</b>                       | 58 Tawitawi              |
| 21 Aurora                                     | <b>NORTHERN MINDANAO</b> |
| 22 Quezon                                     | 59 Surigao del Norte     |
| 23 Rizal                                      | 60 Camiguin              |
| 24 Cavite                                     | 61 Agusan del Norte      |
| 25 Laguna                                     | 62 Misamis Oriental      |
| 26 Batangas                                   | 63 Misamis Occidental    |
| 27 Marinduque                                 | 64 Bukidnon              |
| 28 Mindoro Oriental                           | 65 Agusan del Sur        |
| 29 Mindoro Occidental                         | <b>SOUTHERN MINDANAO</b> |
| 30 Romblon                                    | 66 Surigao del Sur       |
| 31 Palawan                                    | 67 Davao Oriental        |
| <b>BICOL</b>                                  | 68 Davao del Norte       |
| 32 Camarines Norte                            | 69 Davao del Sur         |
| 33 Camarines Sur                              | 70 South Cotabato        |
| 34 Catanduanes                                | <b>CENTRAL MINDANAO</b>  |
| 35 Albay                                      | 71 Lanao del Norte       |
| 36 Sorsogon                                   | 72 Lanao del Sur         |
| 37 Masbate                                    | 73 North Cotabato        |
|   | 74 Maguindanao           |
|   | 75 Sultan Kudarat        |

**PHILIPPINES**

- Province Capitals
- ★ National Capital
- Province Boundaries
- - - Region Boundaries
- International Boundaries



*This map has been prepared by The World Bank's staff exclusively for the convenience of the readers and is exclusively for the internal use of The World Bank and the International Finance Corporation. The discontinuities used and the boundaries shown on this map do not imply, on the part of The World Bank and the International Finance Corporation, any judgment on the legal status of any territory or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.*