

## INFRASTRUCTURE: POWER AND WATER

*President Arroyo's 10-point legacy envisioned various high-level development projects described as "network of transport and digital infrastructure", "new centers of government, business and community", "most competitive international service and logistics center."*

*Standing in stark contrast to these lofty visions is Agenda number 5, the pledge to provide the most basic of all services: **"Power and water shall have been regularly provided to the entire country."***

### Access to electricity

Source: NEA (see QS for details)

- Data of the National Electrification Administration show 98% of barangays nationwide -- excluding Metro Manila -- have been installed with electric poles & electric lines as of April 2009.

**NOTE:** NEA'S estimated number of barangays is 4,000 less than the recorded number of barangays by the National Statistical Coordination Board.

- Since 2004, when PGMA laid out her 10-point agenda, access to electricity has increased by 7 percentage points or an additional 2, 290 barangays have been installed with electric poles and power lines.
- Access to power in 2000, the last full year of Estrada's term, was at 76 %.

Since the start of PGMA's term in 2001 to present, access to power has increased by 22 percentage points, or an additional 7,719 barangays installed with electric poles and lines.

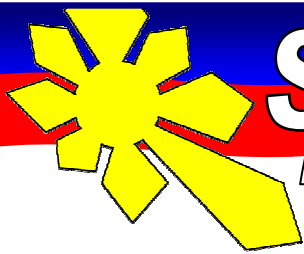
### Access vs actual connections

Source: NEA (see QS for details)

- 98% of barangays nationwide (outside of NCR), or 11.7 million households, have been given access to electricity as of April 2009.

BUT of the households with access, only 70 percent – equivalent to 8.2 million households--have active electric connections.

- While access has increased by 22 percentage points during PGMA's term, actual household connections have not followed suit. Figures indicate that many households may have chosen not to avail of the service.
- Poverty may be a major factor: provinces with the lowest rates of electricity connection are considered poor.



# SONA 2009

## Fast Facts



### Infrastructure... (cont'd)

- In 2000, during Estrada's last full year in office, household connection stood at 68 %, or almost 7 out of 10 households have active electric connection.

This year, as of April, active household connection stands at only 70% (7 out of 10) of households with access to electricity – a mere two- percentage point increase from the starting line.

- NEA recorded the highest rate of power connection among households in 2004 at 74%.

### Places with the least connection to electricity

Source: GMA News Research using NEA data as of April 2009 (see QS for details)

- Tawi-Tawi has the least number of households with power connections. Only 15 % of all households with access have active power connection.
- 7 out of the 10 provinces with lowest rates of connection to electricity are in Mindanao.
- Provinces with the lowest rates of power connection are considered poor provinces.

### Places with the highest rates of connection to electricity

Source: GMA News Research using NEA data as of April 2009 (see QS for details)

- Batangas has the highest rate of electric connection among households at 96.8 % followed closely by Ilocos Norte at 96.5%.
- 6 of the 10 provinces with highest rate of electric connection are in Luzon.
- Most of the provinces with the highest rates of power connection are considered developed areas.
- 9 out of 10 households have electric connection in Batangas, Ilocos Norte, Bataan, Ilocos Sur, Misamis Occidental, Zambales & Tarlac.

### Access to potable water

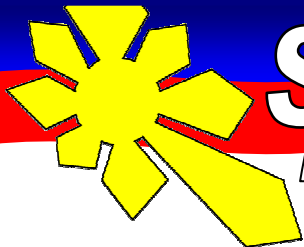
Source: DOH (see QS for details)

PGMA included access to potable water in her 10-point agenda to accomplish MDG no. 7 – to reduce by half the proportion of people without access to potable water supply by 2015.

- 85.7 % of households have access to safe water supply based on 2007 DOH data.

Note: In DOH information gathering, "access" may be provided through wells, communal faucet & household faucets.

- From 2004, when PGMA laid out her 10-point agenda- up to 2007, the increase in households with safe water supply was only three percentage points – from 82.7% to 85.7%



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## Fast Facts



Infrastructure... (cont'd)

### Tap Priorities

PGMA designated NAPC (National Anti-Poverty Commission) & DPWH to coordinate the P3W (President's Priority Program on Water).

This aims to improve access to potable water in priority areas. Those targeted in the P3W are 432 municipalities where less than 50% of total households have access to potable water in 2004.

\*Of the target areas, only 117 of 432 municipalities had improved water access as of April 2008. Improved access means more than 50 percent of households have access to safe water through communal faucets or protected wells.

- The remaining 315 municipalities still have very limited access to potable water (less than 50% of total households have access to safe water supply)
- Almost all the municipalities in these provinces limited access to safe water (less than 50% of total households have access to safe water supply)

### PROVINCES WITH LOW ACCESS TO POTABLE WATER

Source of basic data: NAPC

Province	Percentage of waterless municipalities vs. total number of towns
Tawi-Tawi	90.91%
Sulu	73.68%
Maguindanao	72.73%
Apayao	71.43%
Zamboanga del Norte	64.00%
Lanao del Sur	62.50%
Palawan	58.33%
Agusan del Sur	57.14%