

## **BIAD 2 Proposal**

### **Comprehensive Project Proposal # 3**

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#### **1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Project Title : **Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) in Municipal Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Effective Environmental Governance**

Project Type : Capital Forming

Project Location : BIAD 2 Municipalities of Loon, Calape, Tubigon, Clarin, Inabanga, Buenavista, Getafe, Catigbian and San Isidro

Project Components:

1. Formulation of Harmonized DRRM/CCA to CLUP
2. Institutional Capability Development on DRRM
3. Community Organizing
4. Procurement of Early Warning System and Evacuation

**II. PROJECT STATUS** : Proposed Project

#### **III. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:**

##### **Project Background**

BIAD 2 is composed of nine (9) municipalities, seven of which are coastal municipalities and two (2) of them are inland or upland. The main source of livelihood is farming and fishing particularly those who are living in the coastal and upland areas. Over fishing and illegal cutting of trees and mangroves are common problems, which resulted to the depletion of forest and marine resources in BIAD 2 municipalities. It is also a known fact that ocean and marine resources are greatly affected by global warming or climate change. Some changes in the environment are manifested by scenarios like rise in sea level and temperature, heavy flooding which resulted to siltation in coastal areas and rivers system, long dry season or the El Niño phenomenon, storm surge, strong typhoons and other calamities. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change have greater relevance and strong connection to some thematic areas that pertain to land use, forestry and coastal zone. LGUs should identify activities or measures for climate change adaptation and to mainstream such in Coastal Resource Management and Upland Ecosystems endeavors.

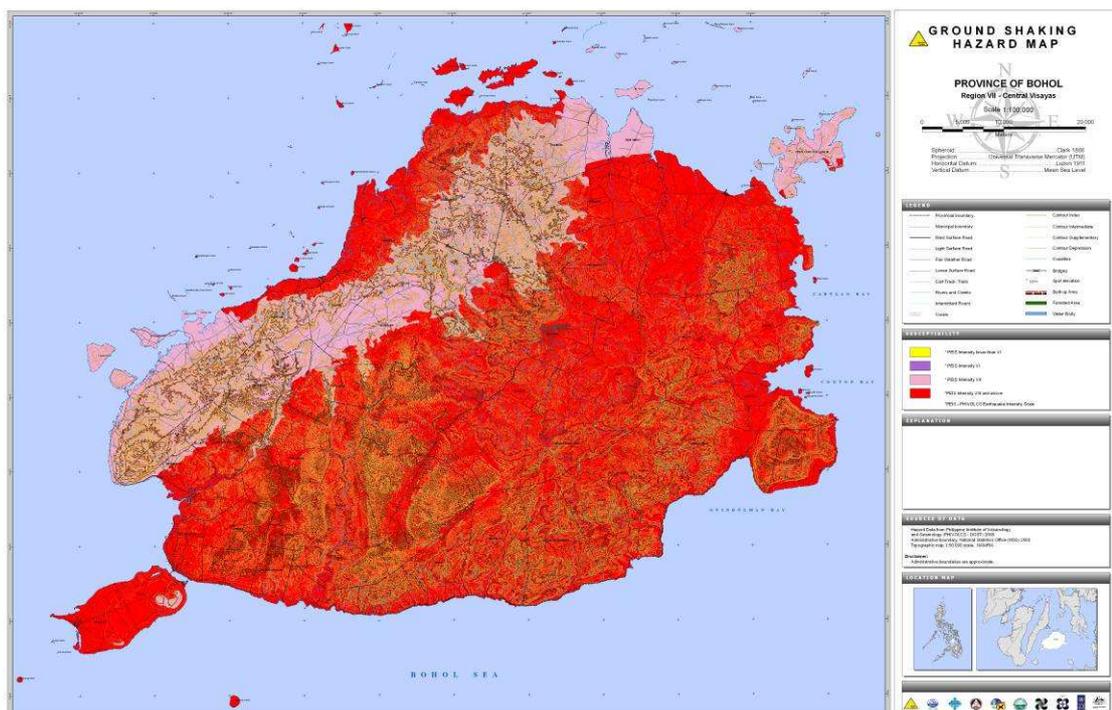
According to UNDP (1992) a hazard is a rare or extreme event in the natural and human-made environment that adversely affects human life, property or activity to the extent. On the other hand, a disaster is an event, which causes a serious disruption of

functioning of a society, causing widespread human, material and environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected society to cope using its own resources.

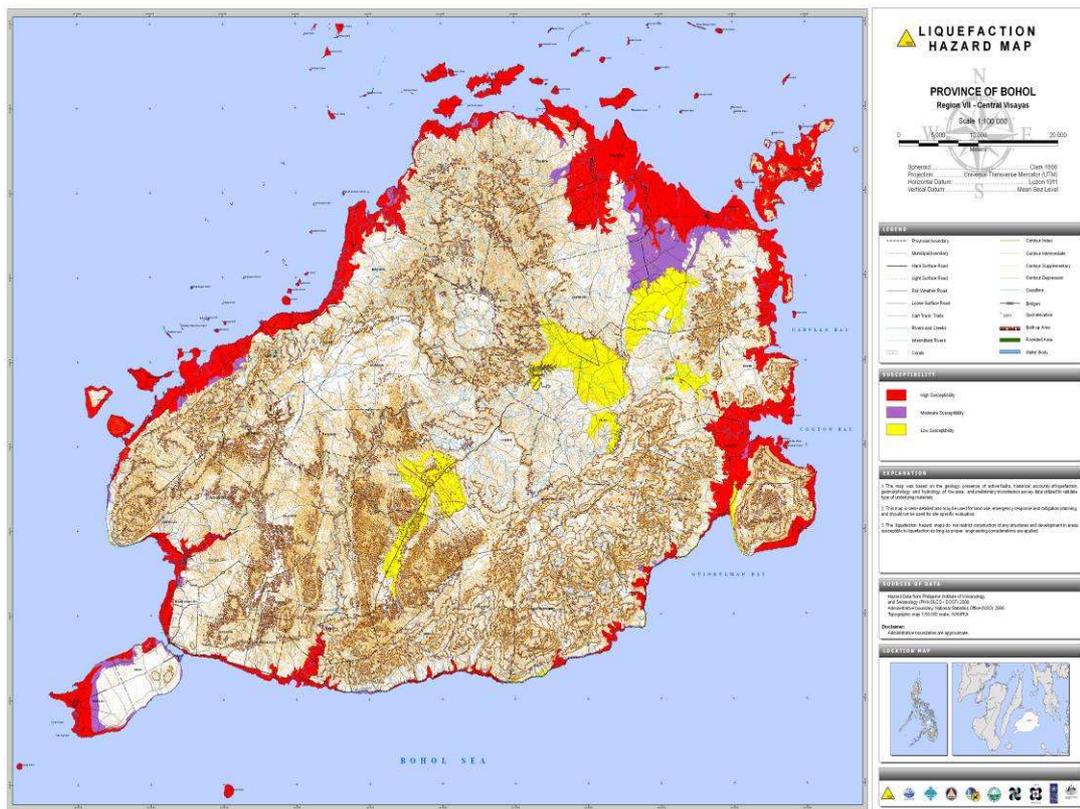
Environmental risk exists if an area is exposed to certain levels of danger because of its location, surrounding features or proximity to certain objects or activities such as the effects of natural phenomena like hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, flooding and tsunami which expose the lives and properties of people to undue harm with profound effect to ecological systems. Inappropriate development also leads to greater disaster risks. The poor location of settlements, economic activities and infrastructures, inappropriate use of resources and rapid urban growth exert pressure resulting to further degradation to the environment and spawn more vulnerable communities. In the event of calamities due to natural hazards, vulnerable communities may not be able to cope and hence, will result in a disaster which will eventually lead to risk accumulation and bigger losses when disaster occurs in the area.

### Bohol Situation on Disaster Risks Reduction and Climate Change

Bohol, being an island province, is vulnerable to natural disasters, e.g. drought, storm surges, tsunami, flooding, earthquake, tropical cyclones and landslide. As such, the province has been incurring significant economic and environmental damages from natural and man-made disasters estimated at an average annual direct damage at ₱14.0 million reaching a total damage of almost ₱ 69 million from 2004-2008. Notable calamities that hit the province include earthquakes, flashfloods in Clarin, Tubigon, Loon and Calape; landslides in Balilihan, Loboc, Alicia, Cortes, Jagna, Sierra Bullones; severe rains in Getafe and typhoons “Frank” and “Lando” that left significant damage to Bohol’s agricultural assets. Man-made calamities were also recorded during the period ranging from fire incidents, diarrhea outbreak and sea mishaps. From 2006-2008, there were a total of 110 earthquakes, of which only 23% were perceptible and felt by the people in the affected location. Most of the quakes (77%) were not perceptible.



The Provincial Government of Bohol has newly created the Provincial Disaster Risk Management Council to prepare, promote and coordinate measures to protect human lives and property during these unforeseen events. Coordination among offices headed by the Governor is very vital on the event of disasters with support from 62 government offices and private establishments. Communication and warning mechanisms are already in-place through PAG-ASA, Philippine National Police, Bohol Law Enforcement Communication System (BLECS), radio stations, information and warnings that reach people in real time. The evacuation system is arranged with the Department of Education and other government offices where schools and other public buildings are utilized as evacuation centers.



## Climate Change

Based on the distribution of rainfall during the year, Bohol’s climate, as classified by PAG-ASA belongs to Corona’s 4<sup>th</sup> Type, characterized by rainfall more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. The coastal area of the province is warm in contrast with the interior part, which is colder especially during the night. Bohol is not included in the so-called typhoon belt of the country, as typhoons rarely pass the province. Those passing below or above the island contribute to the greater volume of precipitation. The frequency of typhoon passage is 0 to 10% from an average of 20 typhoons passing over the Philippines per year.<sup>1</sup>

However, the effects of climate change are now being felt in Bohol. Impact of this change has affected Bohol’s forest, its biodiversity, water, agricultural and fishery resources and even cultural assets with wide-range adverse impact on human health

<sup>1</sup> DENR-BSWM 1991 Preliminary Climatic Classification of 15 selected Provinces in the Philippines



- To recommend possible options for managing the risk accumulation processes and suggest ways of adapting the coping strategies, institutional mechanisms and policies
- To mainstream DRRM and CCA to local development planning process

### **Sectoral Objectives**

- To provide information and education programs to key stakeholders to mobilize support of LGUs, business groups and religious organizations for improve conservation efforts;
- To organize a multi-sectoral group that will undertake the planning, guiding and implementation mechanisms for conservation and protection activities in the BIAD 2; and
- To identify measures to address disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

### **Regional and National Objectives**

The proposed project supports the national and provincial Poverty Reduction Program through increase of income of the forestry and fishery sector by mainstreaming DRRM in Forestry and Coastal Resource Management.

## **IV. PROJECT FINANCING:**

**Funds needed :           Php 9,000,000.00**

### **Project Financing**

The project will be funded through a counter-parting scheme between the coastal and upland municipalities involved and the funding donor. Each LGU shall have a total project cost of Php 1,000,000.00 including their counterpart.

### **Funding Source**

External donors will provide 80% of the total estimated project cost and 20% of the cost will be funded by the LGUs as counterpart.

### **Counterpart Funding:**

<b>Sources of Funds</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1. Funding Donor	PhP 7,200,000.00
2. Municipal LGUs	PhP 1,800,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>PhP 9,000,000.00</b>

#### IV. PROJECT BENEFITS AND COST :

##### **Beneficiaries**

The direct beneficiaries are the farmers and fisherfolks of upland and coastal areas concerned while the indirect beneficiaries are the other sectors that depend on forestry and fishery products.

##### **Social Benefits**

Implementation of this project will lead to a more productive and environmental security. Well-informed and supportive forest and fishery sectors can manage the protection and conservation of natural resources.

##### **Economic Benefits**

A well managed and productive natural resources generally increases the income of the farmers sector.

##### **Social Cost**

No social cost foreseen

##### **Economic Cost**

The project has no negative effect to the economy.

#### V. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

##### **Responsible Agencies**

BIAD 2 Local Government Units of Loon, Calape, Tubigon, Clarin, Inabanga, Buenavista, Getafe, San Isidro and Catigbian.

**Coordinating Agencies** : Department of Environment and Natural Resources thru CENRO  
Bohol Environment Management Office  
Provincial Planning and Development Office  
Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources  
NAMRIA  
Office of the Civil Defense –OCD  
PDRRMC

**Private Sector** : Non-Government Organizations  
ACADEME

### Implementing Scheme:

The project is a stand-alone which will be implemented by the concerned LGUs in BIAD 2. There should be created a BIAD wide Technical Working Group to be represented by all of the seven (7) LGUs and two (2) interior municipalities of BIAD 2 to monitor the implementation of the project.

Major Activities	Time Frame		Total Project Cost
	1 <sup>st</sup> Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> Year	
Capability Building	_____		500,000.00
Community Organization	_____		200,000.00
Development of LGU DRRM Plans	_____		800,000.00
Establishment of Early Warning Devices and purchase of DRRM equipments	_____		4,500,000.00
Rehabilitation and Protection of Coastal and Upland Resources	_____	_____	3,000,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>9,000,000.00</b>

### Administrative feasibility

The nine (9) municipalities in BIAD 2 is accountable and will set a project management team and mechanism in the implementation of the project in coordination with the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinators and Office of the Municipal Agriculturist, Municipal Fishery and Aquatic Resources Management Council, the Local Disaster Risk Management Council, line agencies (national/provincial) concerned and the private sector. The management team will ensure that monitoring plan and regular budget shall be properly installed and allocated to carry out the activities. Project Management Structure shall be defined properly before commencing the project implementation.

### Legal and Political Feasibility

The project is consistent with the national and local laws and enjoys the political support of the local government unit in the area where it is proposed to be implemented as evidenced by their counterpart funding for the project. RA 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 and Fishery Code of the Philippines empower LGUs to enforce coastal resources management and protection within the areas of jurisdiction and the laws on Climate Change Act of 2009 (RA 9729) and DRRM Act of 2010 (RA 10121).

### Social Acceptability

The seven Municipal Local Government Units of BIAD 2 is concerned about this proposal and will give full support and assurance to cooperate in their respective areas of responsibility. It is clear that the process of participatory planning will be adopted to

ensure the wide participation of the cooperating agencies, NGOs, private sector and the stakeholders as a whole.

## **VII. Project Sustainability**

The project will facilitate in the development of a clear and realistic sustainability plan in maintaining the viability of the multi-sectoral body participation with a legal basis as provided under RA 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991. A series of consultation workshops will be done to define the financial and physical requirements in the operation of the monitoring mechanism and identifying strategies on how to sustain the community interest and support, legal mandates, availability of appropriate technologies and credibility. Support services such as technical, administrative, materials and monitoring and evaluation mechanism are very necessary for the success and sustainability of the project.

### **Project Monitoring and Evaluation**

A monitoring mechanism and plan shall be established and formulated and it should be supported by legal instrument and resources in order to perform and execute fully on the activities formulated in the plan. The BIAD 2-LGUs thru the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinators has the biggest role in implementing the monitoring and evaluation procedures as mandated under RA 7160 otherwise known as the Local Government Code of 1991 through Executive Orders No. 376 and 93 to establish and operationalize the Project Monitoring Committees in each province and municipalities.

#### **Contact Persons:**

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## WHY Bohol Integrated Area Development (BIAD)?

The clustering of municipalities in BIAD started way back in the 1980's when a team of experts from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) undertook a Master Plan Study of the Bohol Integrated Area Development Project. The bases for the clustering were practical considerations such as geographic proximity to each other, shared natural and agricultural resource base, and local economy and industry, among others.

It was recognized that through an inter-LGU mechanism, such as the BIAD, every municipality can stand to benefit from such clustering. Specifically, the BIAD grouping will generate the following advantages:

- economies of scale from pooling of resources;
- more effective environmental management;
- stronger lobbying power especially for Official Development Assistance (ODA) and National Government Agency (NGA) support;
- inter-LGU exchange and cooperation (i.e., personnel and institutional development, etc);
- enhanced planning systems (i.e., urban development, transportation, etc.);
- enhanced revenue and investment generation;
- sound policy reform as a result of LGU collaboration; and,
- collaborative tourism development efforts.

### Objectives of the BIAD System

The BIAD System serves as the structural and operational umbrella from which priority, high impact projects for the Bohol Province are identified.

### Municipalities in the BIAD System

The BIAD cluster that was initially identified in the 1980's remains to this day. The following table shown below lists the BIAD composite municipalities.

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|---------------|--|
| <b>BIAD 1</b> | Alburquerque, Antequera, Baclayon, Balilihan, Corella, Cortes, Dausi, Lila, Loay, Loboc, Maribojoc, Panglao, Sevilla, Sikatuna and Tagbilaran City |
| <b>BIAD 2</b> | Loon, Calape, Tubigon, Clarin, Inabanga, Buenavista, Getafe, San Isidro and Catigbian  |
| <b>BIAD 3</b> | Alicia, Bien Unido, Mabini, Pres. Garcia, San Miguel, Talibon, Trinidad and Ubay   |
| <b>BIAD 4</b> | Anda, Candijay, Dimiao, Duero, Garcia-Hernandez, Guindulman, Jagna and Valencia  |
| <b>BIAD 5</b> | Batuan, Bilar, Carmen, Dagohoy, Danao, Pilar, Sagbayan and Sierra Bullones   |

