



BUILD BACK BETTER BOHOL

THE BOHOL POST-ODETTE REHABILITATION
AND RECOVERY PLAN 2022 - as of June 24, 2022

EARLY RECOVERY CLUSTER – PPDO BOHOL

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Chapter 1

BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED AREA

BOHOL PROVINCIAL PROFILE

Type	Province
Island group	Visayas 10 th largest island in the Philippines
Region	Central Visayas (Region VII)
Coastal/Landlocked	Coastal
Adjacent Island Provinces	Cebu Province in the west, island province of Leyte to the northeast and to the south, across the Bohol Sea, is Mindanao
Congressional Districts	3
Cities	1
Municipalities	47
Municipalities	47
No. of Coastal LGUs	31
No. on Inland LGUs	17
Barangays	1,109
Marine waterbodies	Bohol Sea, Camotes Sea, Cebu Strait, Canigao Channel
Area (2013)	4,772.52 km ² (1,842.68 sq mi)
Population (2020)	1,394,329
Income Class	1 st Class
Density (2020)	292 / km ² (757 / sq mi)
Poverty Incidence (1 st Semester 2018)	21.1 Percent
Number of Islands	75 islands including Bohol Mainland
4 Major Resource Boundaries	Upland/Forestry, Lowland/Agriculture, Coastal/Marine And Water Boundaries.
Ecosystems and Biological Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> high diversity of flora and fauna in different ecosystems of the island such as its forests, reefs, farmlands, in zones along creeks and rivers, caves and marine areas biggest mangrove forest in Southeast Asia located in Banacon, Getafe

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • about 1,200 species of crabs and shrimps with over 6,000 mollusks species found in 15,000 hectares of Baclayon, Dauis and Panglao (Bohol Marine Triangle) • 1/6 World-renown Double Barrier Reefs - the Danajon Double Barrier Reef, covering 13 municipalities • 1,920 hectares of coral reefs and its coastal ecosystem provides the major source of animal protein
Water Resources	<p>water supply system for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses - mainly based on 2,224 springs, 59 rivers and 200 creeks</p> <p>valuable sources of water for drinking and irrigation - 22 rivers basins/watersheds</p> <p>Surface water from rivers and streams in these basins are impounded and distributed for irrigation, electric generation, industrial use and for domestic use</p>
Major Watersheds (declared as protected areas under the NIPAS)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wahig-Inabanga Watershed - largest reserve covering 16 municipalities with an aggregate area of 14,000 hectares. 2. Loboc Watershed with an area of 10,450 hectares - first to be proclaimed as a watershed forest reserve in Bohol, part of which is inside the Rajah Sikatuna Protected Landscape. 3. Duero Watershed that covers an area of 3,620 hectares
Land-Use Classifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agricultural use is 273,950 hectares (45%) • forestland or timberland occupies an area of about 101,271 hectares or roughly 25 % • 75,766 hectares of the province's land area is under protection through NIPAS System and are classified as environmentally constrained and critical areas.

Figure 1.1 Bohol Location Map

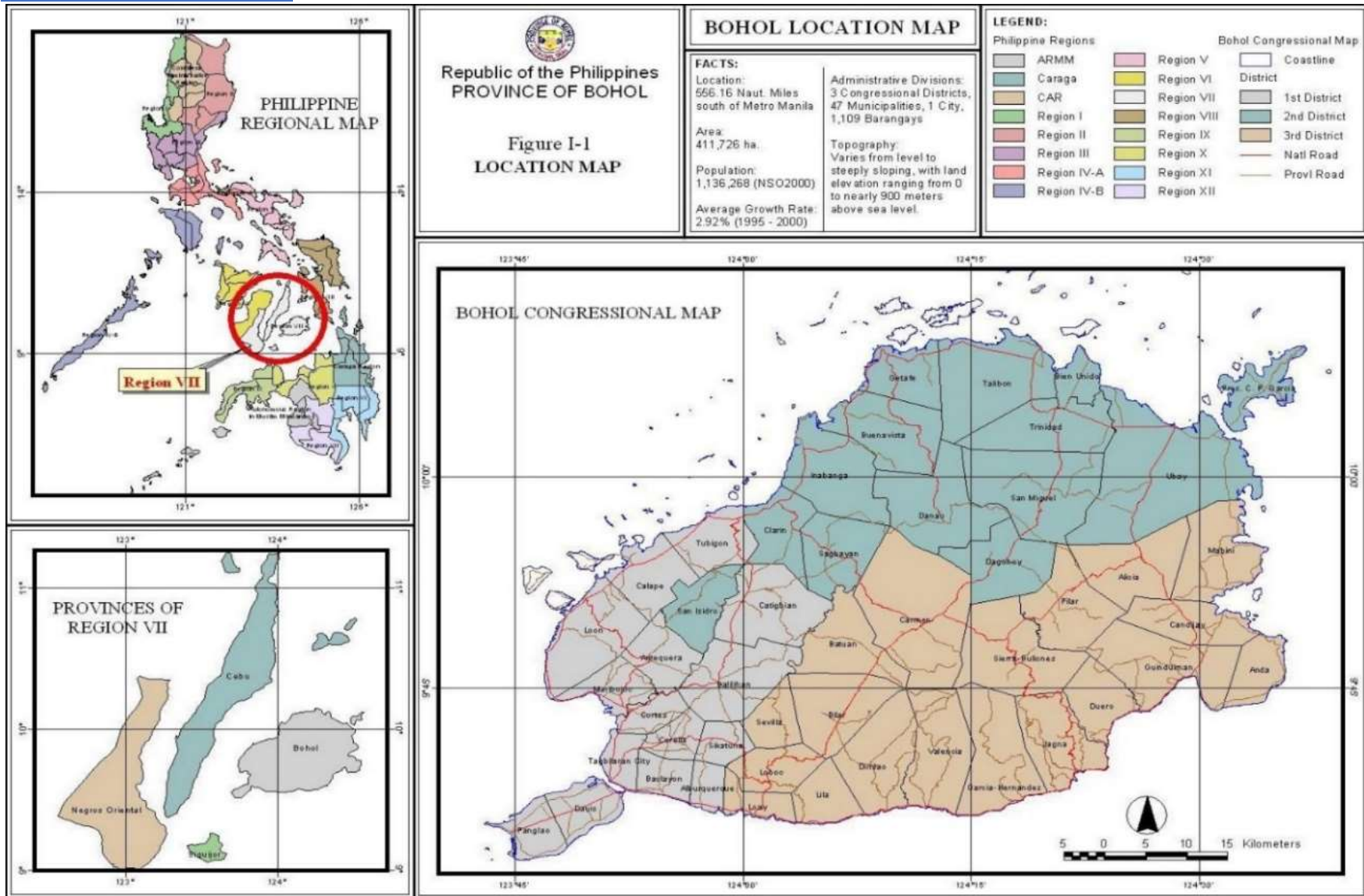
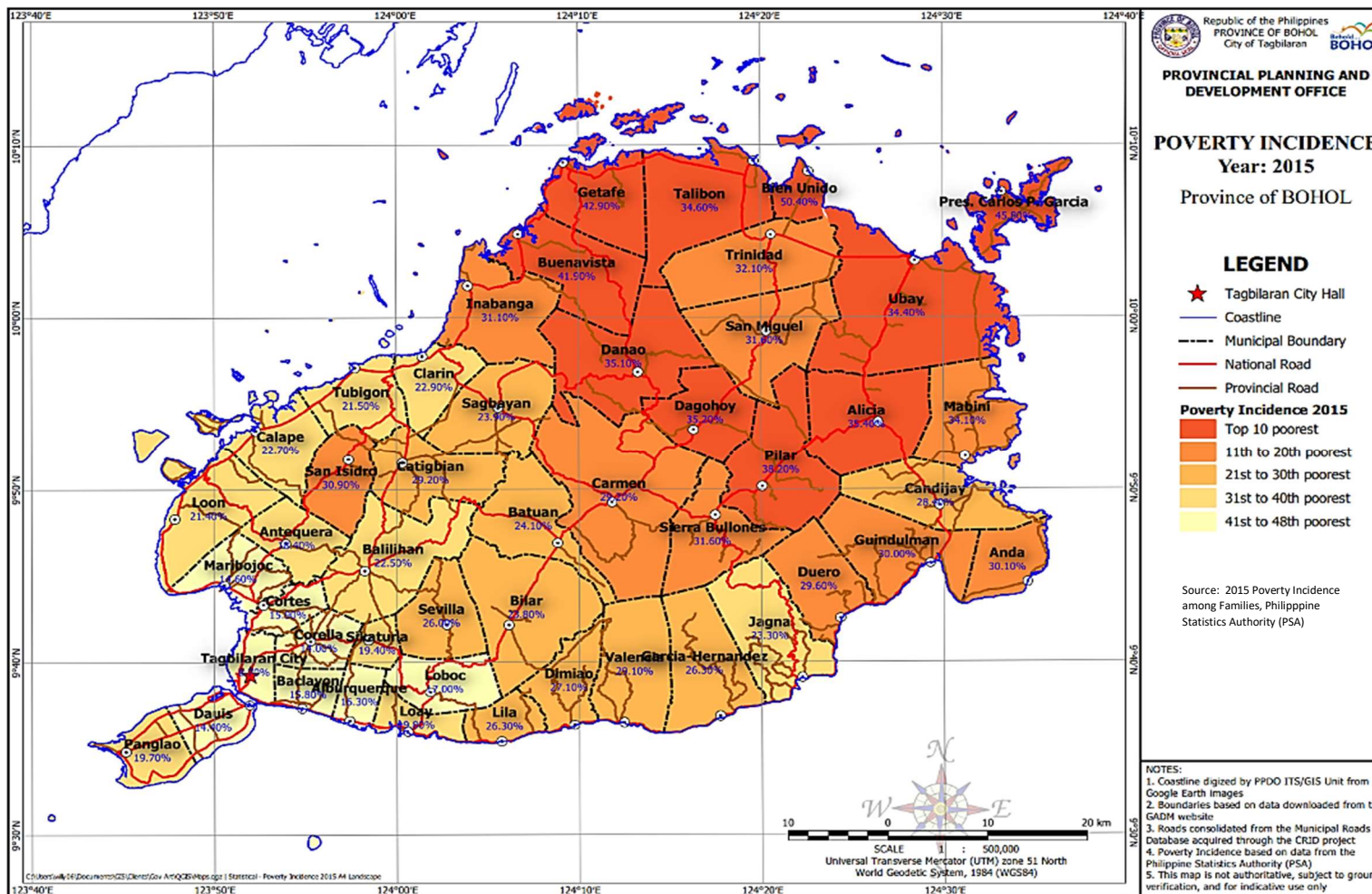


Figure 1.2 Bohol Poverty Incidence Map, 2015



Most of these poor families are found in the 2nd Congressional District of Bohol as shown in the Map above. In 2020, a number of Bohol’s children below 6 years old were found to be malnourished with 92 of them severely underweight while 372 were found to be severely stunted per the 2020 OPT Rep

Figure 1.3 Bohol Watershed Map

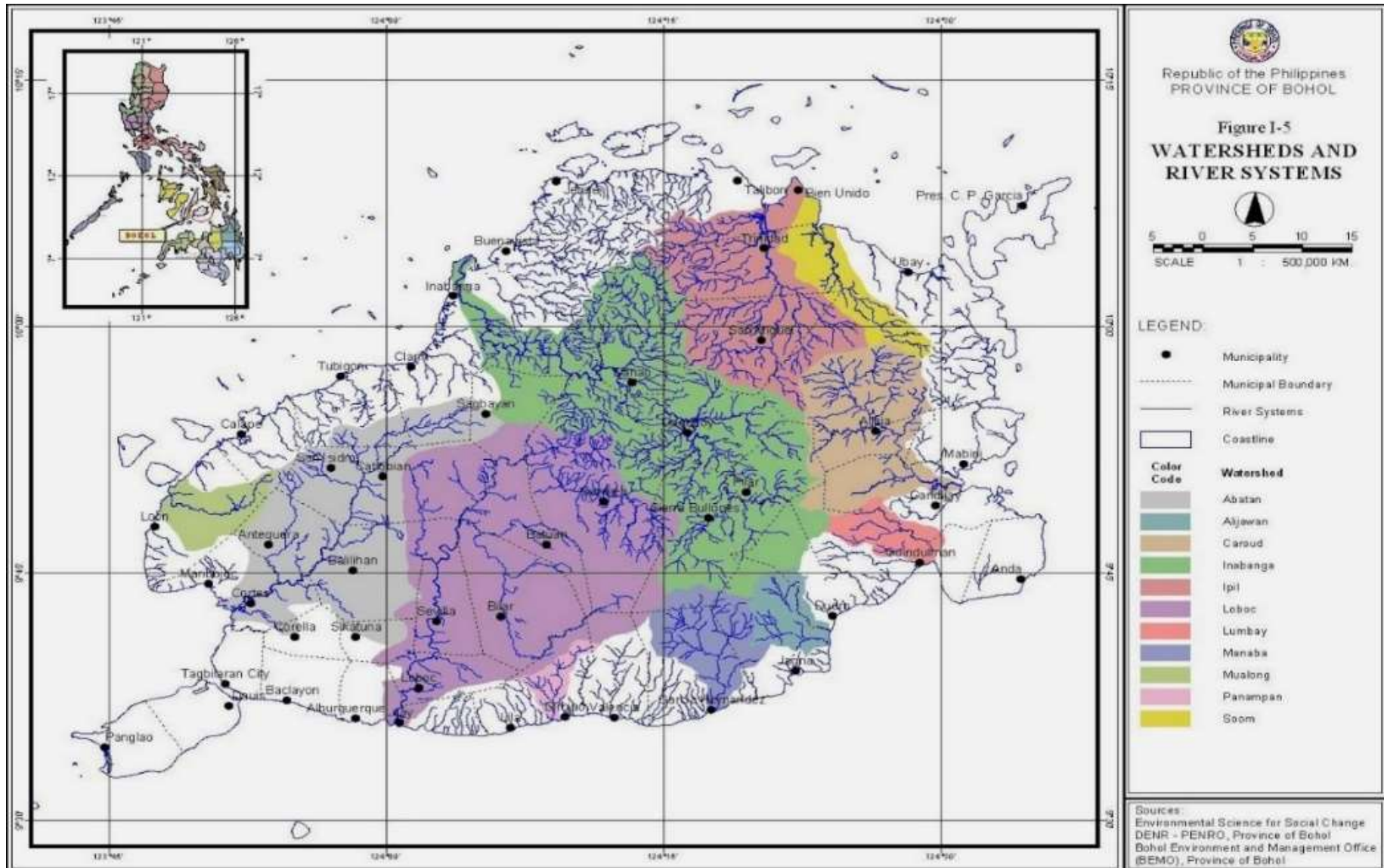


Figure 1.4 Typhoon Odette Highly Affected Areas

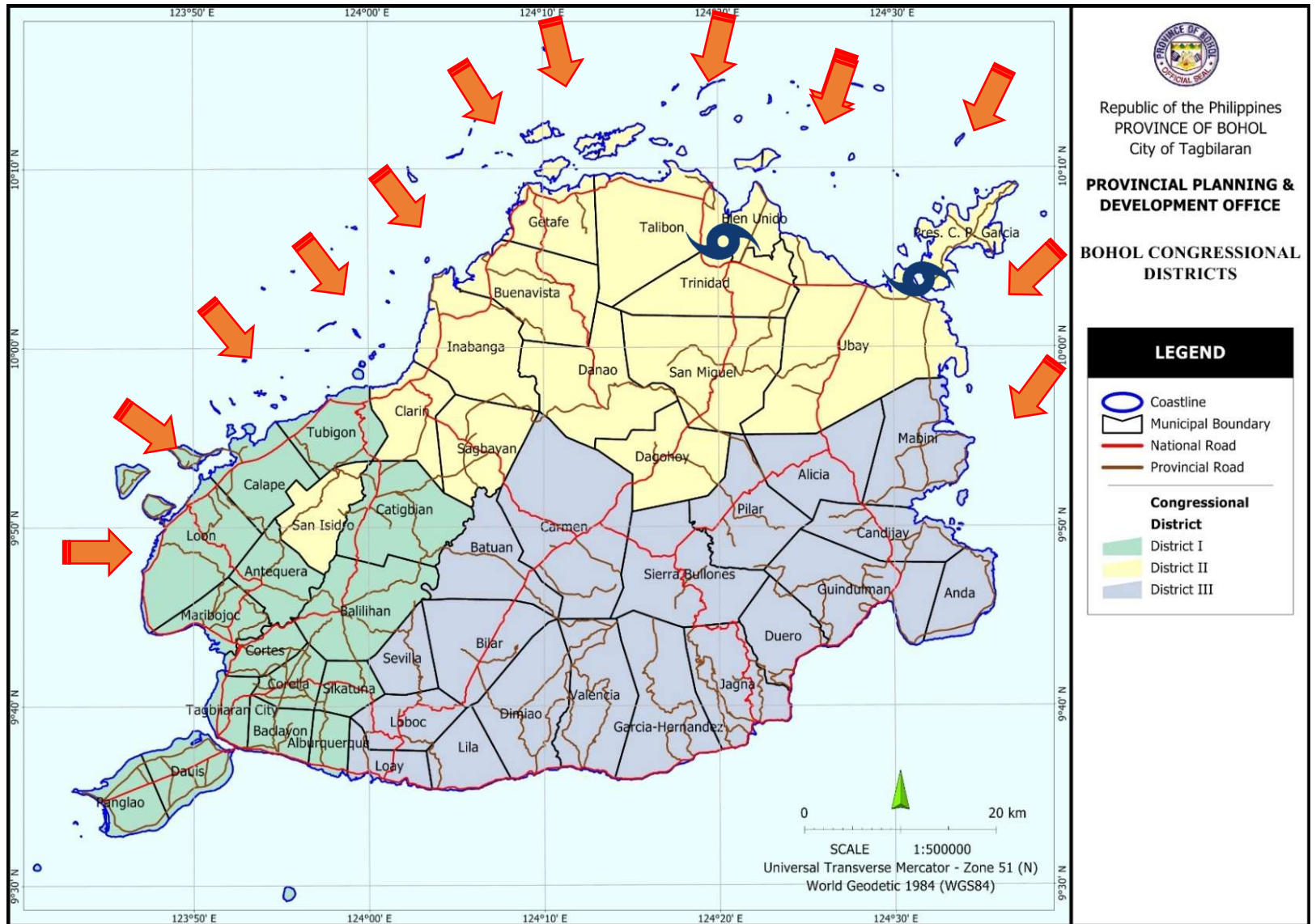


Figure 1.5 Rain-Induced Landslide Hazard Map

RAIN-INDUCED LANDSLIDE HAZARD MAP. The Rain-Induced Landslide Hazard Map shows areas' susceptibility to landslide caused by rain. Susceptibility classification includes high, Moderate, Low Susceptibilities, and, Possible Areas prone to Landslide Accumulation.

Areas with low to gentle slopes and lacking tension cracks have low landslides susceptibility rating. Areas with moderate susceptibility rating have inactive/old landslides and tension cracks which are located away the community. These areas usually have moderate slopes. Areas with high landslides susceptibility rating have active/recent landslides and tension cracks that would directly affect the community. Those with steep slopes and drainage that are prone to landslides damming are also high susceptibility to landslides. The possible landslides debris accumulation zones are the area where landslides debris could accumulate.

The Rain-Induced Landslide Map is acquired from the Hazards Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management (READY) Project through the Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PhIVolCS). The Hazard Data in the map is from the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB) 2008, Administrative boundaries from the National Statistics Office (NSO) 2000, and, the Topographic Map 1:50,000 scale is from the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA)

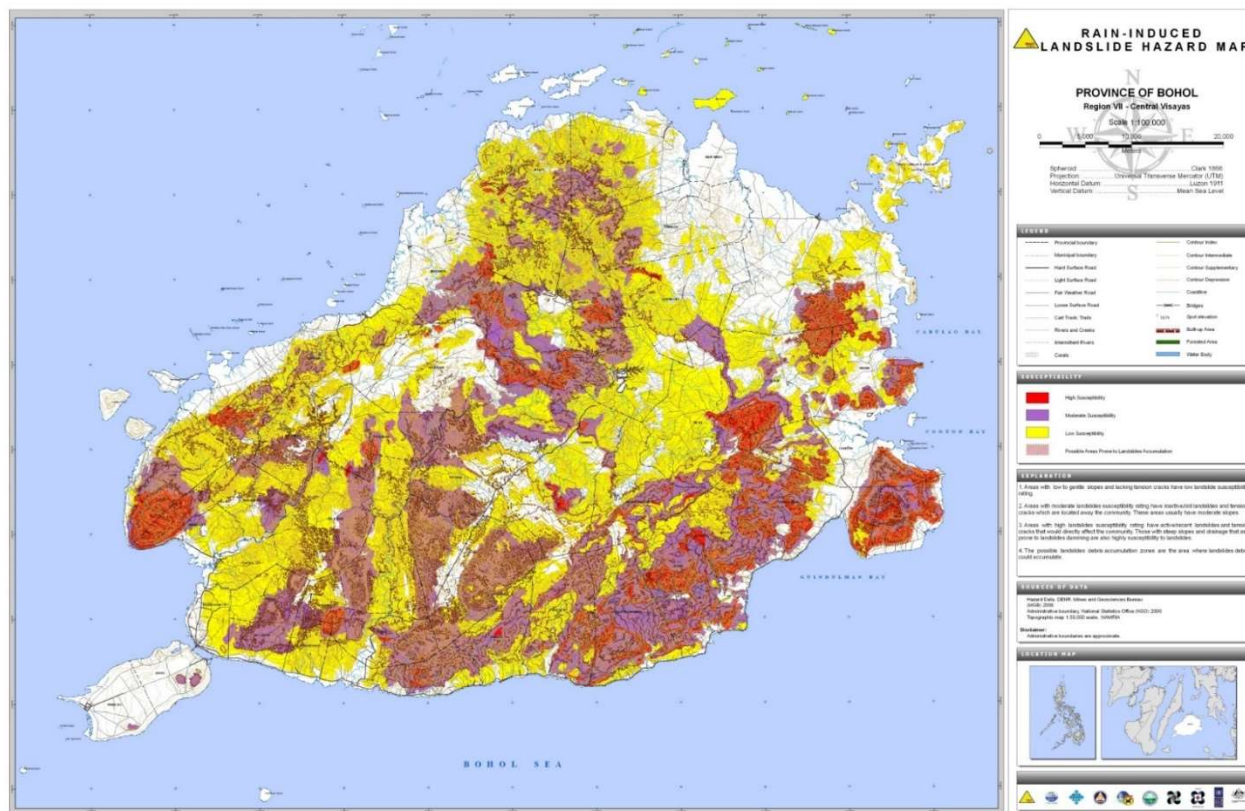
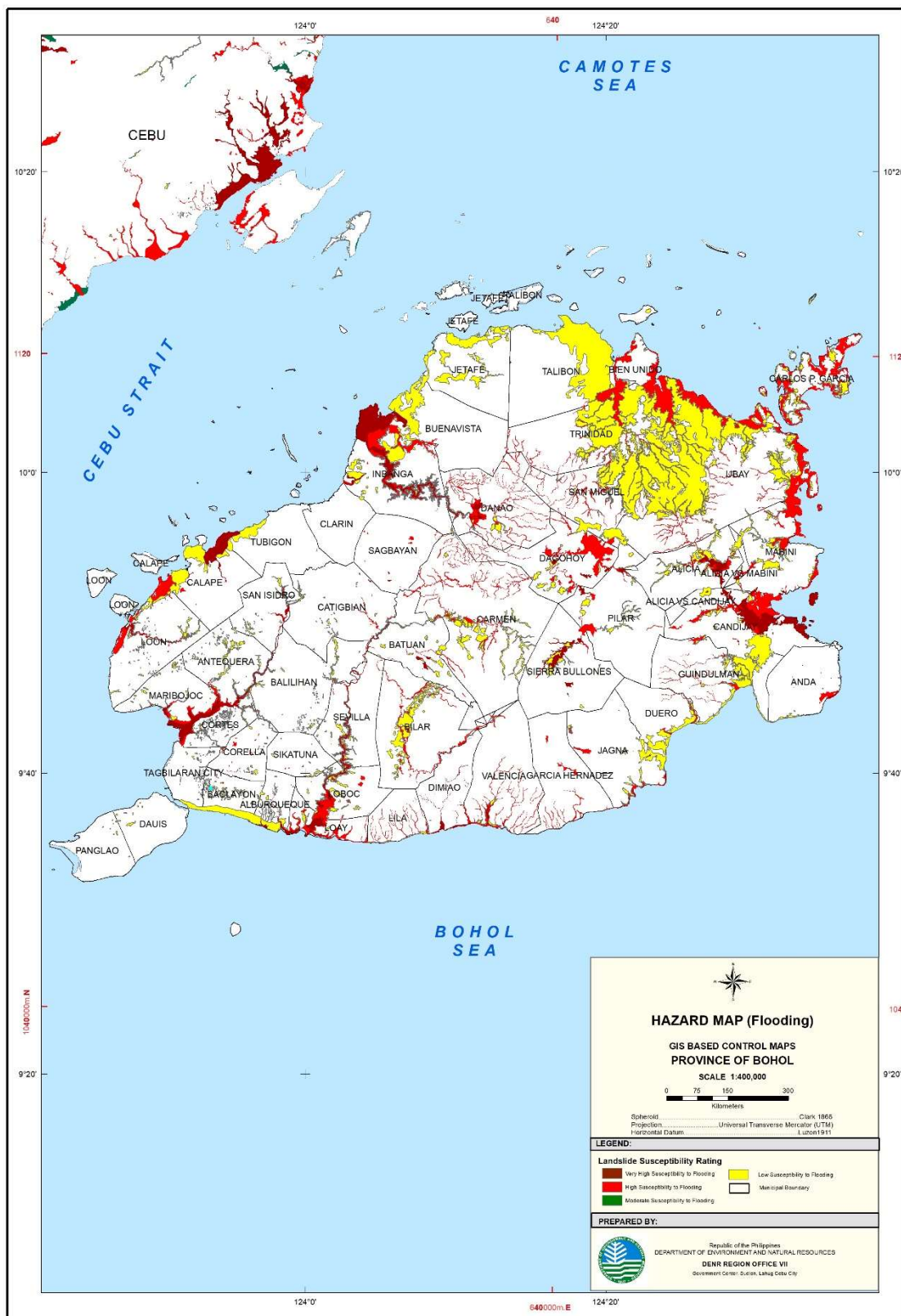


Figure 1.6 Bohol Flooding Hazard Map, 2015

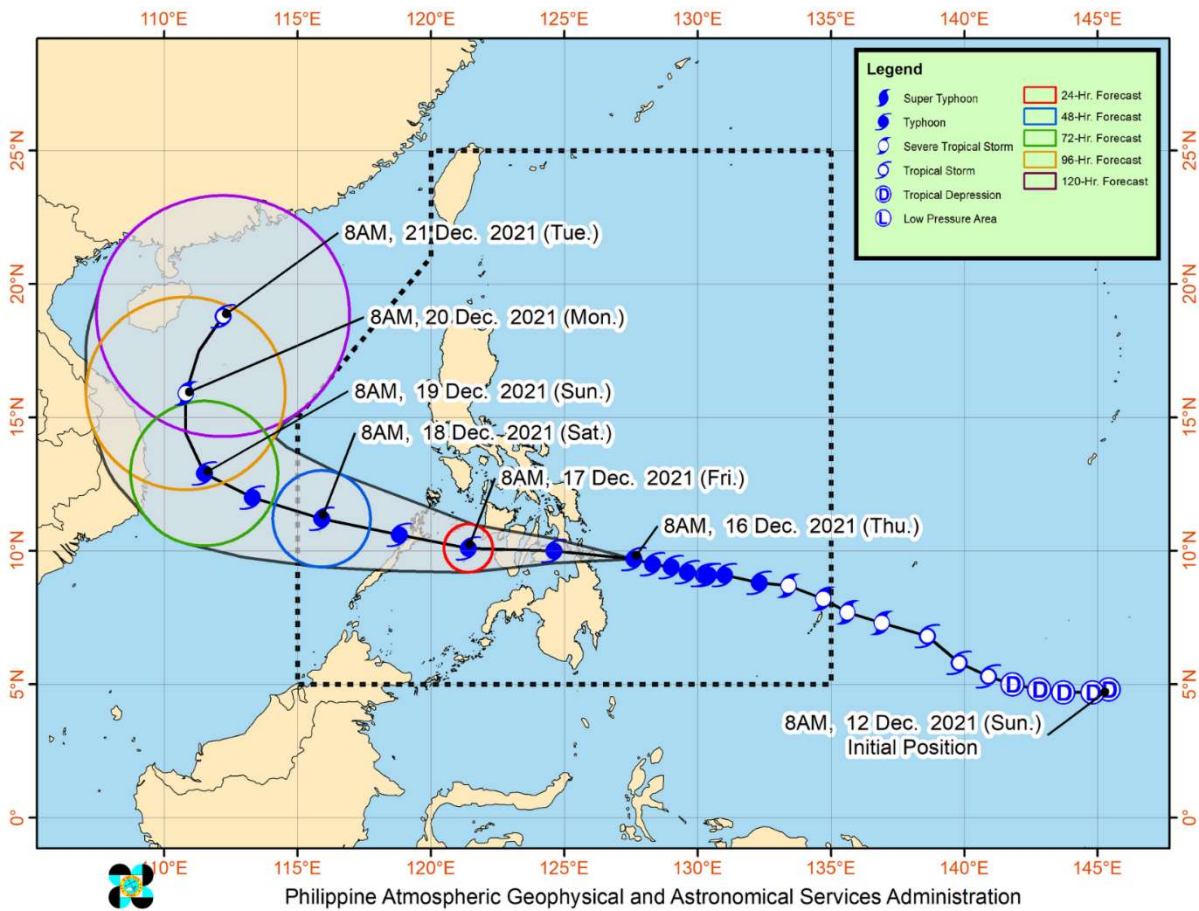


FLOODING HAZARD MAP. The Flooding Hazard Map prepared by the DENR presents areas under low, moderate, high and very high susceptibility rating in the Province of Bohol.

AREAS DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY TYPHOON ODETTE.

During the onset of Typhoon Odette, strong winds and heavy rainfall caused major damaged in many areas around its path. As show in the Typhoon Track shown in the previous page how Super Typhoon Odette was positioned directly in Bohol and nearby region.

Track of Typhoon "ODETTE" {RAI}



Although the entire island province was affected, most damaged are towns and islands located at the northeast facing Leyte and areas adjacent to them.

Chapter 2

DESCRIPTION OF THE HAZARD EVENT

The description of Typhoon Odette is clearly related by the Center of Disaster Philanthropy in an article entitled “Disaster Super Typhoon Odette (Rai)” on December 20, 2021, to wit:

Super Typhoon Rai (known as “Odette” in the Philippines) is the 15th storm to hit the country this year and is the strongest storm of 2021. The typhoon made landfall on Thursday, Dec. 16 at 1:30 p.m. local time on Siargao Island in southeastern Philippines. Shortly after landfall with winds at 160 mph, it underwent an eyewall replacement cycle and decreased in strength to a Category 4, but winds remained at 150 mph. Rai/Odette made several other landfalls at Category 3 and 4 intensities throughout the day as it moved through the Philippines. At 3:10 p.m. local time on Friday, Dec. 17, the typhoon made its ninth landfall in Roxas, Palawan, before moving into the West Philippine Sea.

More than 300,000 people evacuated ahead of landfall and millions were affected. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council, more than 10,000 villages were in the path of the typhoon.

The 2021 Pacific typhoon season lasts throughout the whole year, but most tropical cyclones develop between May and October. In 2021, the first tropical depression formed in January and the first tropical cyclone – a Tropical Storm named Dujan (Auring) – developed on Feb. 16. So far this season, there have been 41 depressions, 22 total storms, nine typhoons and five super typhoons (unofficial category used by the Joint Typhoon Warning Center for extremely strong typhoons). A super typhoon is equivalent of a Category 5 hurricane. With the development of a Super Typhoon (Odette/Rai) in mid-December, it is clear that the season really does stretch for the whole year. It is the third Category 5 storm to hit the Philippines in the past two years; the second this year.

Odette/Rai strengthened from a Category 1 to 5 typhoon in just one day making it difficult for people to prepare for the arrival of the storm or to evacuate. The typhoon increased by 85 mph in just 24 hours. This rapid intensification of storms is becoming more common due to climate change. A similar process happened in the Gulf of Mexico in August with Hurricane Ida.¹

Disaster Philanthropy website further describes the location of the nine landfalls of the typhoon which wreak havoc in affected areas that ...

*On the same day, Typhoon “ODETTE” made another landfall in Cagdianao, Dinagat Islands at 3:10 PM, third at Liloan, Southern Leyte at 4:50 PM, fourth at Padre Burgos, Southern Leyte at 5:40 PM, **fifth at Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, Bohol at 6:30 PM, sixth at Bien Unido, Bohol at 7:30 PM**, and seventh at Carcar, Cebu at 10:00 PM. On 17 December 2021, Typhoon “ODETTE” made its eighth landfall in La Libertad, Negros Oriental at 12 AM, and finally, it made its ninth landfall in Roxas, Palawan at 3:10 PM.*

“ODETTE” left the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 18 December 2021 at 12:40 PM.

¹ <https://disasterphilanthropy.org/disaster/super-typhoon-odette-rai/>

Chapter 3

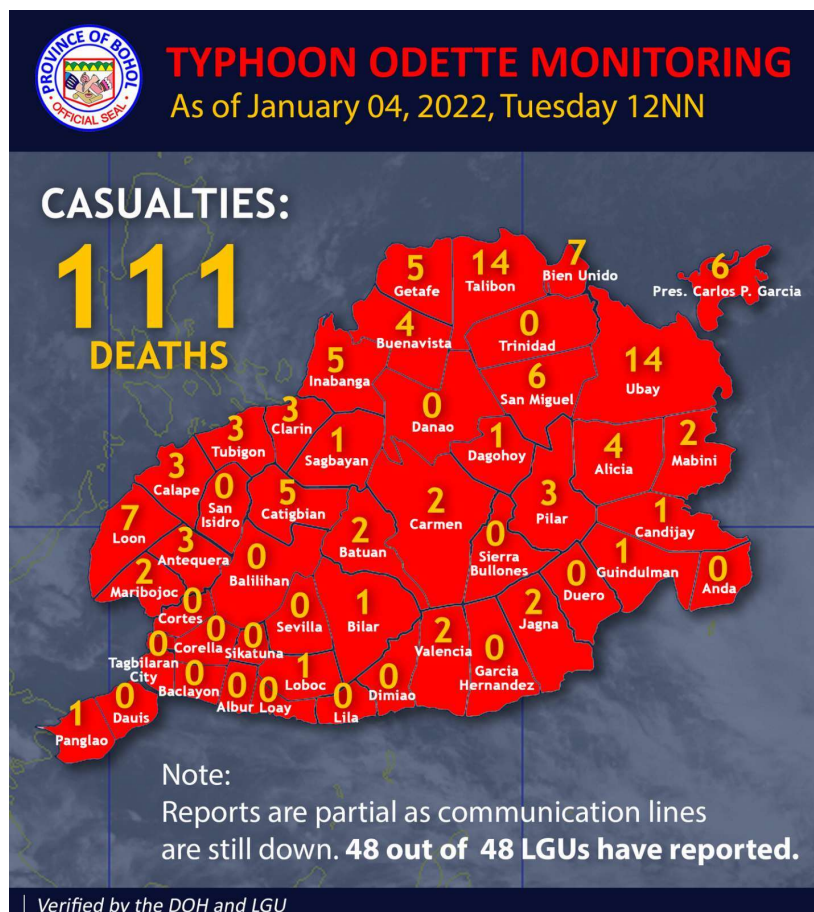
ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF THE DISASTER

As a result of the typhoon, the entire Bohol has lost electricity thereby depriving people all forms of communication services. Uprooted trees and fallen branches obstructed national, provincial, municipal and barangay roads. Low-lying areas especially those located along the typhoon path while structures and vegetation farms along water tributaries and dams were flooded. Homes and vertical infrastructures as well as other properties and agricultural crops were affected. Livestock, poultry and agri-fishery were also damaged.

Typhoon Odette, according to the senior Bol-anons could be described as “one of the worst calamities that hit the province.” The provincial governor has declared Bohol under state calamity after physically assessing the condition of the entire province on December 17, 2021, a day after the calamity struck.

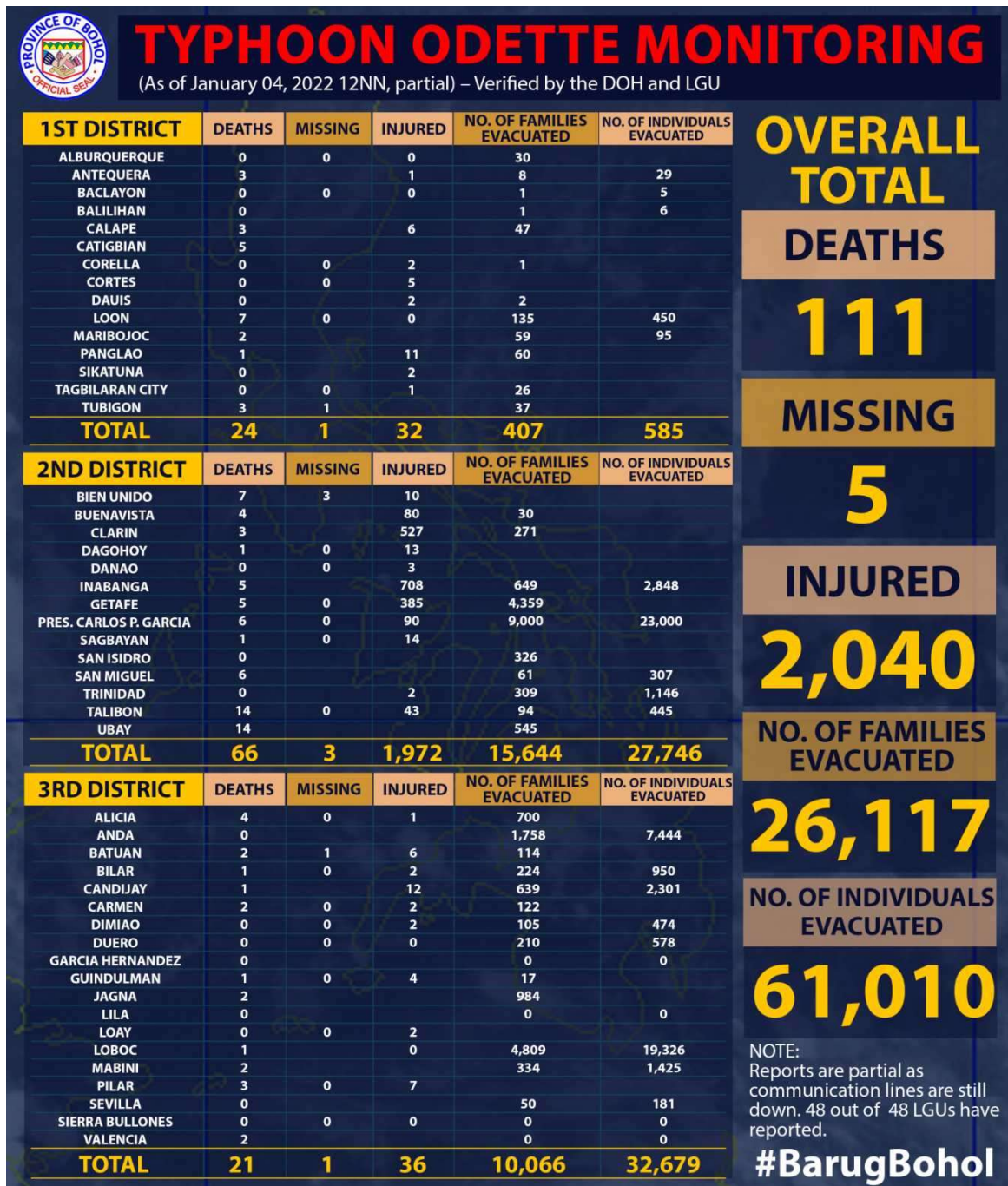
HUMAN LIVES. As of March 22, Bohol has recorded 110 deaths based on the reports of MDRRMOs of the 47 towns and 1 city in their Rapid Damage Needs Analysis (RDANA). Out of the reported deaths, DOH record (as of December 21, 2021) causes of demise of the 61% - 29 died after being hit by fallen trees or debris, 11 from hypothermia, 19 from drowning, 8 from heart failure, while the remainder are still for further investigation.

Figure 3.1 Bohol Typhoon Odette Casualty Map



As per BARUG Bohol Report last 04 January 2022, 2,040 persons were reported injured during the disaster while 5 remained missing. There are 26,007 families or 61,010 individuals still temporarily seeking shelter at local government evacuation centers. The least percentage of individual and family evacuees are residents of District I (0.96% and 1.56%, respectively). On the other hand, almost 60% of the evacuated families are from District II and 39% are from District III. In terms of evacuee population, District III is at 54% and District II are at 46%.

Figure 3.1a Bohol Typhoon Odette Casualty Map



PUBLIC UTILITY PROVIDERS. Supplies of basic need like water, electricity, food products and interconnectivity were affected by the calamity.

Electrical Power. Preparatory to the expected landfall of Typhoon Odette, all distribution utilities in Bohol and the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) closed all power lines as preventive measure. True enough; the devastation did not spare most of the major electrical posts, lines even household connections. Century-old and large trees were uprooted as results of two (2) typhoon landfalls in Bohol affecting adjacent power and interconnectivity.



Seen herein is an uprooted tree in Trinidad that caused digging up of water pipelines



Water Supply Services. Both damaged water systems and loss of electric supply resulted to total water unavailability. The problem further resulted to high demand for bottled drinking water and high cost.

With majority of the water supply systems relying on electric power to be able to pump clean water to households and other establishments, people have to find natural water sources like springs and dug wells for their domestic needs. Out of the 439 refilling stations assessed in 37 towns and 1 city, 54% were already operational as of 01/07/2022. Operation is based on the owners' capacity to provide generators to run their refilling stations.



Private and public waterworks systems and providers were all non-operational after December 16, however, by almost two weeks after, 39 towns have restored their water systems, 18 partially restored and 4 are still in their restoration process.

Interconnectivity Services. PLDT SMART and Globe connections were also down after the storm. Many transmitters and interconnectivity lines were affected causing loss of communication between families in Bohol and with the rest of the country and abroad. Lack of connection temporarily stopped operation of money remittance centers and the internet. ATMs, financing credit, and debit cards were not functional for a week or two. People patiently fall in line in money remittance centers and banks to get cash since business establishment no longer accept online transaction for payment.

Price Control. Prices of commodities like water, fuel, vegetables and fish increased after a few days. Unscrupulous sidewalk vendors sell solar-powered and rechargeable lamps and power banks at almost triple the original price. Some homes with generators charge PhP 5 per hour charging which later was raised to P30 per full-charge due to the difficulty to purchase fuel in remaining operational gas stations. People line up to buy fuel/ gas, mineral water, water supply in barangay water pumping stations ran by generators and to get cash.

Fuel refilling stations in Tagbilaran City have endless line of people from outside the city waiting for refill for their vehicle and generator use. Flooding and fallen posts made delivery from pumping stations to gas stations difficult.

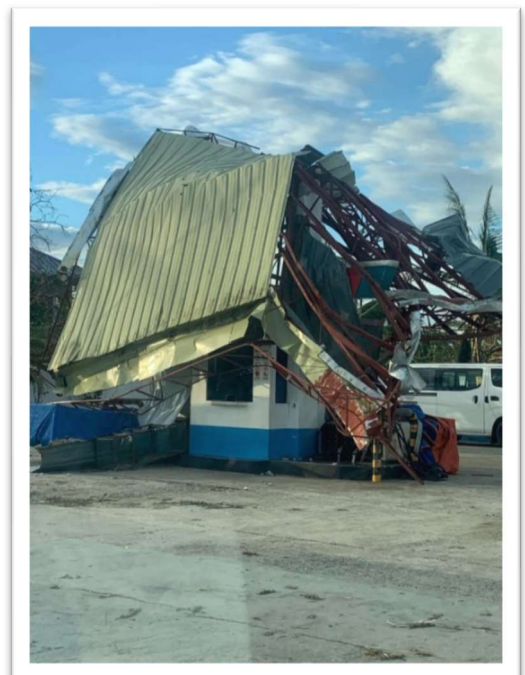


Table 3.a. Status Of Public Utilities (Consolidated from per MLGU data collected by DILG)

Public Utilities	Restored	Partially Restored	Not Yet Restored / Restoration in Progress	Total
Water Supply	16	20	12	48
Electricity	1	4	43	48
Interconnectivity	12	19	17	48
Gasoline	16	23	9	48

**based on inventory as of January 07, 2022, PGBH. Partially restored may be a combination of systems restored and still for restoration in certain municipality/city*

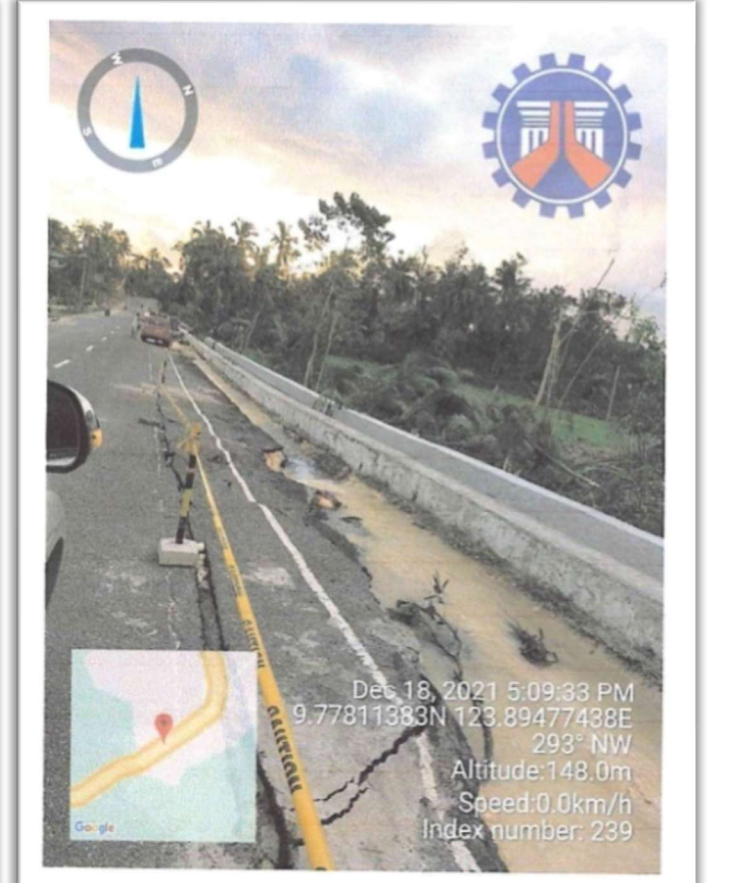
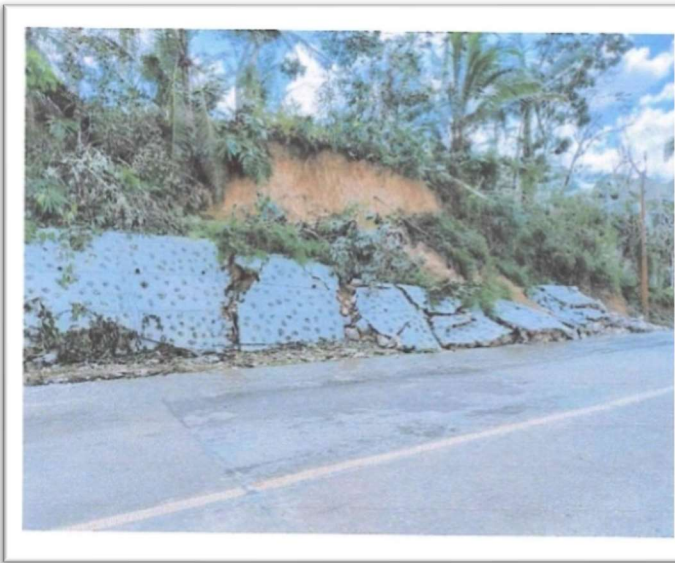
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE. The Provincial Engineering Office (PEO) and the Department of Public Works and Highways (DPWH) were tasked to conduct inventory and determine cost of damages on horizontal and vertical infrastructures owned, built and financed by the Provincial Government of Bohol (PGBh) and the national government, respectively. Based on consolidated reports from the MLGUs and the PEO and DPWH, the following damages were assessed:

- **383 damaged national, provincial, municipal and barangay roads** were reported by the DPWH and PEO with an estimated damage cost at **PhP 3.601 Billion**. After the typhoon, majority of the roads are merely not passable since they are blocked by electrical posts and fallen trees. Landslides also caused some barangay roads to collapse. Roads in the island of Pitogo (Pres. CPG), according to the MLGU, are unsafe for passage due to the damages caused by heavy rains but they have no other alternative path. Costs of damages cover reconstruction of ripraps, flood control, slope protections, underground and sidewalk solar lights and panels, connected pipeline systems, seawalls/ shore protection and road damage due to road slips and slope collapse.

Table 3.b. Estimated Damage Cost on Infrastructures

SECTOR	NUMBER	ESTIMATED DAMAGE COST (IN MILLION PESOS)
INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITY AND OTHER RELATED LOSSES		
1. INFRASTRUCTURE		
a) Road Projects	383	3,601.967
b) Bridges	137	770.990
c) Ports	48	283.614
d) Other Facilities (Waterworks, Seawalls, Dikes, Flood Controls, Slope Protection)	803	2,062.887
TOTAL COST	1,371	6,719.458

The photos below from the top clockwise are taken in various areas with affected roads, slopes and ripraps – (1) road slips, slope and landslide along Balilihan road, (2) grouted riprap in Balilihan; (3) damaged asphalt pavement in Poblacion, Antequera; (4) riprap and stone masonry damage at Calape



- **Eight hundred three (803) other facilities including waterworks systems, seawalls/ dikes, canals / box culverts and others** were projected to have reached a total damage cost of **PHP 2.062 Billion**. This includes Flood-control projects and lampposts.

HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT. With 47 municipal and 1 city LGUs submitting their Comprehensive Damage Assessment Report (CDAR) that includes information on damaged house in their respective areas, it has been determined that out of the **total of 290,593 damaged residential houses; 203,081 homes** owned by families of different socio-economic standing **were partially damaged** by the typhoon while **87,512 are declared totally-damaged**



Table No. 3.c. List of Towns, Corresponding Damage Cost and Damaged Houses, as of 04/28/2022

DISTRICT	MUNICIPALITY	EXTENT OF DAMAGED (RESIDENTIAL BLDG)				TOTAL NUMBER OF DAMAGED STRUCTURES (houses)	TOTAL ESTIMATED COST OF DAMAGE (in PhP)
		PARTIALLY DAMAGED		TOTALLY DAMAGED			
		Number	Estimated Cost of Damage (in PhP)	Number	Estimated Cost of Damage (in PhP)		
District 1	<i>Albuquerque</i>	1,210	90,750,000	158	145,750,000	1,368	236,500,000
	<i>Antequera</i>	2,878	143,900,000	370	29,600,000	3,248	173,500,000
	<i>Baclayon</i>	2,791	37,955,324	246	12,399,250	3,037	50,354,574
	<i>Balilihan</i>	4,957	148,710,000	617	61,700,000	5,574	210,410,000
	<i>Calape</i>	7,559	79,568,400	885	23,107,000	8,444	102,675,400
	<i>Catigbian</i>	1,173	63,063,000	4,884	508,005,000	6,057	571,068,000
	<i>Corella</i>	1,597	15,970,000	137	13,700,000	1,734	29,670,000
	<i>Cortes</i>	3,930	451,950,000	436	109,000,000	4,366	560,950,000
	<i>Daus</i>	6,185	308,650,000	644	201,600,000	6,829	510,250,000
	<i>Loon</i>	7,886	78,860,000	2,454	49,080,000	10,340	127,940,000
	<i>Maribojoc</i>	3,941	197,050,000	761	152,200,000	4,702	349,250,000
	<i>Panglao</i>	4,396	131,880,000	451	90,200,000	4,847	222,080,000
	<i>Sikatuna</i>	1,346	14,537,985	62	4,142,000	1,408	18,679,985
	<i>Tagbilaran City (Capital)</i>	8,095	-	608	-	8,703	-

	<i>Tubigon</i>	8,480	636,100,000	3,438	1,031,400,000	11,918	1,667,500,000
Sub-total		66,424	2,398,944,709	16,151	2,431,883,250	82,575	4,830,827,959
District 2	<i>Bien Unido</i>	3,433	383,825,000	3,281	1,076,650,000	6,714	1,460,475,000
	<i>Buenavista</i>	5,132	136,979,405	2,927	128,757,198	8,059	265,736,603
	<i>Clarin</i>	3,323	1,329,200,000	2,326	1,744,500,000	5,649	3,073,700,000
	<i>Dagohoy</i>	4,007	131,341,000	878	40,575,300	4,885	171,916,300
	<i>Danao</i>	2,463	541,860,000	2,410	674,800,000	4,873	1,216,660,000
	<i>Getafe</i>	4,945	275,010,000	3,297	613,850,000	8,242	888,860,000
	<i>Inabanga</i>	3,708	-	7,781	-	11,489	-
	<i>Pres. Carlos P. Garcia</i>	1,770	-	4,207	-	5,977	-
	<i>Sagbayan</i>	4,275	-	2,646	-	6,921	-
	<i>San Isidro</i>	2,165	1,519,000	256	128,000,000	2,421	129,519,000
	<i>San Miguel</i>	2,859	114,360,000	3,783	264,810,000	6,642	379,170,000
	<i>Talibon</i>	8,029	40,145,000	9,505	95,050,000	17,534	135,195,000
	<i>Trinidad</i>	3,051	167,805,000	5,763	864,450,000	8,814	1,032,255,000
<i>Ubay</i>	10,164	-	11,242	-	21,406	-	
Sub-total		59,324	3,122,044,405	60,302	5,631,442,498	119,626	8,753,486,903
District 3	<i>Alicia</i>	4,972	149,160,000	1,334	160,080,000	6,306	309,240,000
	<i>Anda</i>	3,778	56,670,000	359	35,900,000	4,137	92,570,000
	<i>Batuan</i>	2,620	65,500,000	399	59,850,000	3,019	125,350,000
	<i>Bilar</i>	3,165	158,250,000	257	25,700,000	3,422	183,950,000
	<i>Candijay</i>	5,806	343,414,370	1,118	490,361,796	6,924	833,776,166
	<i>Carmen</i>	9,976	1,995,200,000	1,552	1,241,600,000	11,528	3,236,800,000
	<i>Dimiao</i>	2,269	30,116,445	174	26,135,000	2,443	56,251,445
	<i>Duero</i>	3,256	-	318	-	3,574	-
	<i>Garcia-Hernandez</i>	3,504	35,040,000	331	23,325,000	3,835	58,365,000
	<i>Guindulman</i>	5,941	89,115,000	834	33,360,000	6,775	122,475,000
	<i>Jagna</i>	2,235	30,468,000	152	33,007,000	2,387	63,475,000
	<i>Lila</i>	1,553	-	211	-	1,764	-
	<i>Loay</i>	3,500	35,000,000	150	15,000,000	3,650	50,000,000
	<i>Loboc</i>	2,850	228,000,000	424	84,800,000	3,274	312,800,000
<i>Mabini</i>	5,406	-	1,842	-	7,248	-	

	Pilar	5,784	102,291,980	786	44,476,100	6,570	146,768,080
	Sevilla	1,796	898,000,000	225	225,000,000	2,021	1,123,000,000
	Sierra Bullones	5,273	26,365,000	446	4,460,000	5,719	30,825,000
	Valencia	4,413	35,332,703	198	38,277,094	4,611	73,609,797
	Sub-total	78,097	4,277,923,497	11,110	2,541,331,991	89,207	6,819,255,488
	GRAND TOTAL	203,845	9,798,912,611	87,563	10,604,657,739	291,408	20,403,570,350

Source: Comprehensive Post-Typhoon Odette Damage Assessment Report (CDAR); Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis Initial Report (RDANA)

AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND OTHER FORMS OF LIVELIHOOD. A damage cost that totals to PhP 6.636 Billion is projected in crops, fisheries, livestock, and poultry including those incurred by agri-support facilities.

- Damaged crops are corn, rice, mango, coconut, banana and vegetable and other crops reaches around PhP 4.137 Billion.



- Fisheries incurred almost PhP 891 Million damage while estimated damage cost on livestock and poultry including support facilities is assessed at PhP 505.724 Million.
- Damage cost in irrigation facilities, market and training centers reached an overall cost of more than PhP 825.019 Million.
- Damages to tourism sites and facilities reached more than PhP308 Million this includes structures in the famous Loboc River, Chocolate Hills, and islands

Table 3.d. Estimated Damage Cost on Bohol Economy (agriculture, trade and tourism)

SECTORS/ AGRI COMMODITIES	NUMBER	EST. DAMAGE COST (IN MILLION PESOS)
1. Crops - rice, corn	28,998 ha	295.202
2. Trees - mango, coconut, banana	7,845,292 assort. Trees	3,842.642
3. Fisheries (fish cages, fishing boats, seaweeds, fishpens, fishponds, others)	722 fish cages, 10,025 fishing boats, 668 fishpens and undetermined number of fishponds and seaweed farms	891.028
4. Livestock, Poultry and Facilities (cattle, carabao, swine, goat, chicken/fighting cocks, other animals)	1,385 cattle, 454 carabaos, 3,779 swines, 6,574 goats, 509,258 chickens and 9,413 other animals	228.179
5. Agri Facilities (plant nurseries, machineries, warehouses)	27 agri-facilities, 9 fishery facilities, and 31 livestock facilities	277.545
6. Irrigation Facilities	80 facilities	202.626
7. Others (Market, Training Center)	283 facilities	622.393
8. Tourism Sites/ Facilities		308.485
TOTAL COST		6,668.099

The amount however, will still increase, as C/MLGUs are still updating their Typhoon Odette Damage Assessment Report.

SOCIAL SERVICES. Infrastructure on basic services connected with education, health, childcare and welfare of the less vulnerable population like women and elderlies have also been damaged. Local government units reported that damages on:

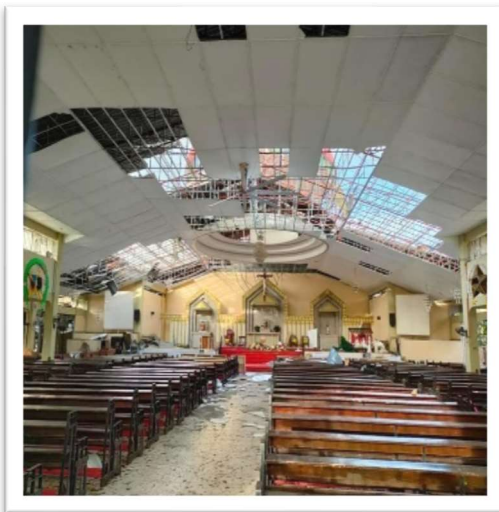
- **4,276 classrooms (as reported by DepED), 9 campuses of the Bohol Island State University System are projected to have reached a damage cost of PhP 2.407 Billion while daycare centers reached an estimated cost of PhP 231.460 Million.**



Table 3.e. Estimated Damage Cost on Public School Buildings

SECTOR/ INFRASTRUCTURE	NUMBER	ESTIMATED DAMAGE COST (In Million Pesos)
Public Schools		
1. No. Of Classroom (as reported by DepED)	4,276	2,328.404
2. Bohol Island State University System	9	78.705
TOTAL DAMAGE COST		2,407.109

- **584 local health facilities** like RHUs, hospitals, health centers, BHS and birthing centers at an estimated cost of approximately **Php 542.051 Million**.
- Other **119 buildings** that provide social services like those of the MSWD, Women’s Center and Senior Citizens reached a projected cost of **Php 76.609 Million**.
- **Damage to 788 churches and chapels** scattered in different town centers and barangays are estimated at **Php 313.623 Million**.



Government Services. Municipal, barangays and other related building, recreation facilities including waiting sheds and stages reached an estimated total damage of **Php 3.955 Billion**. A total of 1,318 municipal and barangay halls and buildings were destroyed and loss was estimated at **Php 1.771 Billion**. Ruined 750 gyms, cultural centers, parks and other recreational facilities is projected at almost **Php 1.651 Billion** while estimated damage of smaller facilities like the 1,041 assessed waiting sheds and stages was at **Php 439.547 million**.

Table 3.f. Estimated Damage Cost on Development Administration

INFRASTRUCTURE	NUMBER	ESTIMATED DAMAGE COST (In Million Pesos)
1. Municipal/Barangay Halls/Bldgs.	1,318	1,771.828
2. Gymnasiums, Cultural Center, Parks and Plazas, Covered Court, etc.	750	1,651.796
3. Police/ Fire Station	102	92.077
4. Others (Waiting Shed, Stage)	1,041	439.547
	3,211	3,955.248

**Table 3.g. Estimated Damage Cost in all Sectors**

SECTOR	ESTIMATED DAMAGE COST (In Million Pesos)
Shelter	20,403.570
Infrastructure	6,719.458
Economic	6,668.099
Development Administration	3,955.248
Social	3,257.230
Environment	638.427
TOTAL	41,642.032

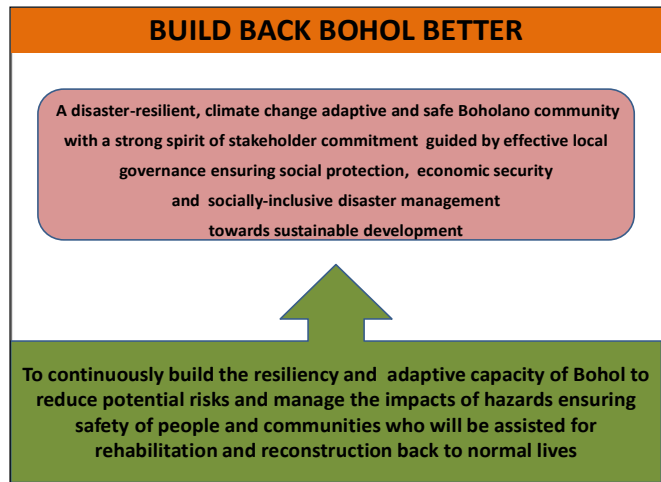
The Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO), which is tasked to prepare the Bohol Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan (BRRP), continuously coordinates with the MLGUs for the submission of their respective RDANA, Comprehensive Damage Assessment Report (CDAR) and Recovery/ Rehabilitation Plans to ensure that all possible assistance is provided to the LGUs and affected Bol-anons.

As of the latest Progressive Damage Report, the total damage cost for infrastructure, economic, social and development administration is already at a staggering **P21.238 Billion Pesos** – less the damage cost for homes (**P20.403 Billion Pesos**). Altogether, adding the damage cost incurred in residences, damage cost reaches **P41.642 Billion Pesos**.

Chapter 4

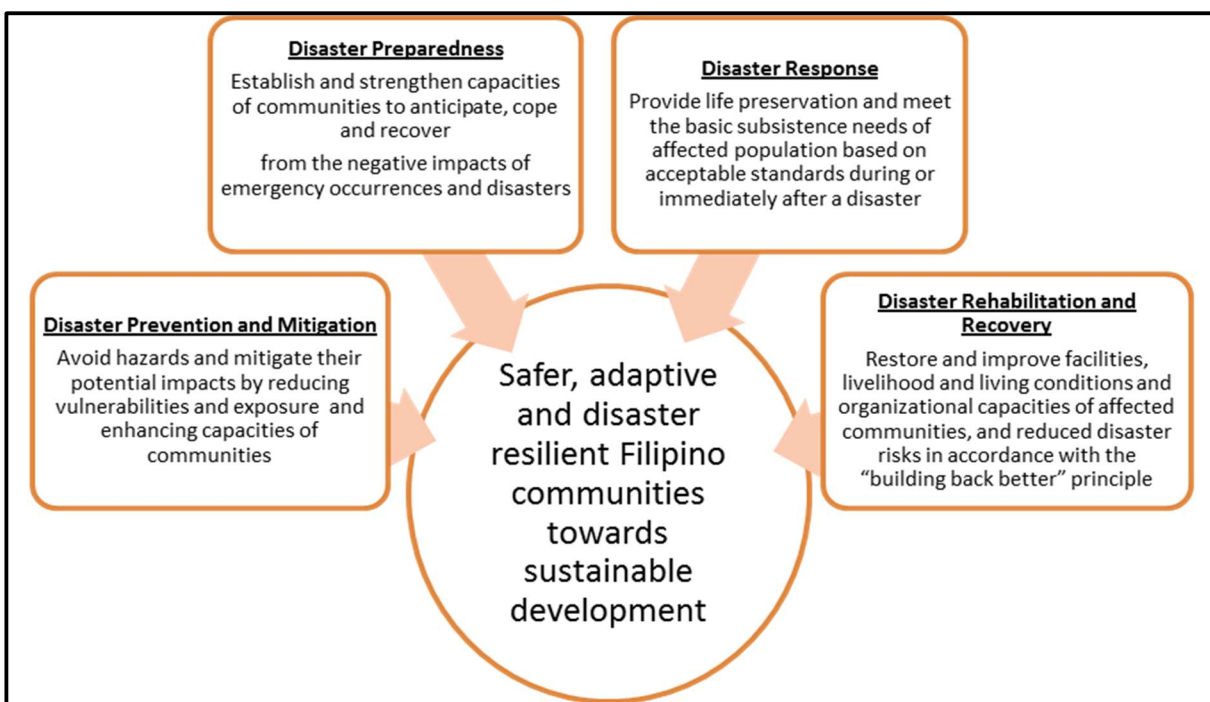
POST-DISASTER REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY FRAMEWORK

With this Vision and Mission, the Provincial Government of Bohol thru Gov. Arthur C. Yap has issued Executive Order No. 10 series of 2019 on the Reconstitution and Strengthening of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) of the Province of Bohol to ensure the coherent, integrated, proficient and responsible emergency management system in the province and coordinate and implement projects and activities on civil protection, standard humanitarian assistance and disaster management.



The Bohol Provincial DRRM Framework is compliant with the National Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) Framework based on the principles on disaster risk reduction and disaster risk management or DRRM; (a) addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability; (b) a national responsibility within a sustainable development approach; (c) stresses the need for community empowerment and shared responsibilities; (d) good responsive governance and mutually reinforcing partnerships; (e) needs strong and responsive political will, commitment and leadership; and, (f) best done through local and customized adoption (and adaptation)

Figure 4.1 Bohol Disaster Risk Reduction Management



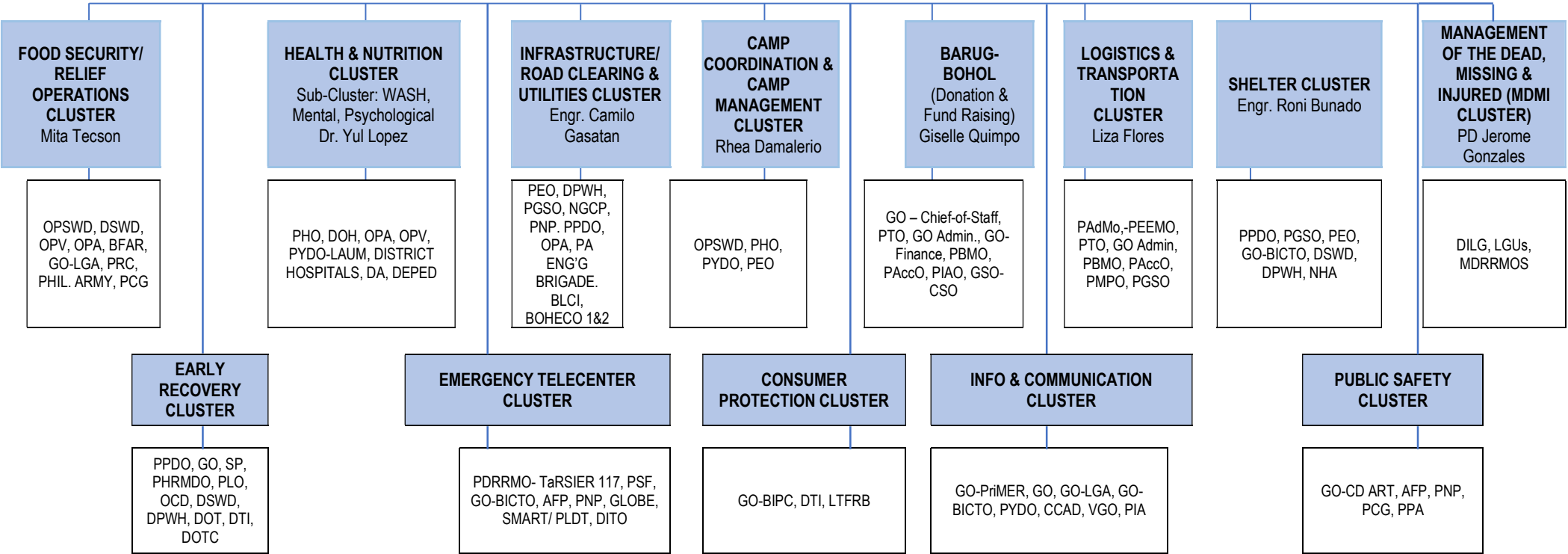
BARUG-BOHOL PROVINCIAL OPERATIONS CENTER

ATTY. ARTHUR C. YAP
Governor
PDRRMC Chairperson

VG Rene L. Relampagos and the Sangguniang Panlalawigan

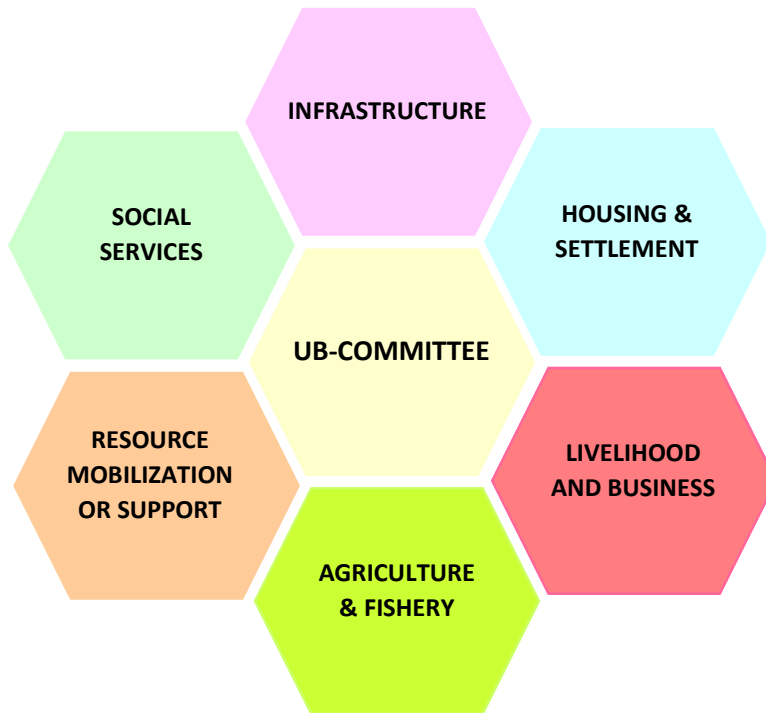
ATTY. KATHYRIN FE D. PIOQUINTO
Executive Director

PDRRMO
Dr. Anthony Damalerio
Secretariat



The Bohol Post-Odette Rehabilitation and Recovery Planning Committee organized the following sub-committees to ensure that all major concerns in different development sectors are provided proper attention.

Figure 4.2 Coordination Structure for Rehabilitation and Recovery



Long-Term Goal 2022-2040

A Prosperous, Middle-class Central Visayas with Strengthened Resilience where No One

Outcome 2022-2028 (Medium-Term)

Economic, Social and Environmental Conditions in Disaster-affected Areas Restored with Higher Level of Resilience and Significant Reduction of Vulnerability

<p>Livelihood & Business Development</p> <p>Sustainable and socially-inclusive income sources for households are made available, and stability of economic activities restored</p>	<p>Agriculture & Fisheries</p> <p>Agricultural production restored and increased; support services for farmers, fisherfolk, and laborers are made accessible</p>	<p>Housing & Settlement</p> <p>Disaster-affected families and individuals have access to: (a) affordable, disaster-resilient housing that are located in safe zone and in areas where social services and public facilities are available; or (b) financial assistance to rebuild houses in areas that are declared as safe zones</p>	<p>Social Services</p> <p>Responsive, appropriate and adequate education, health and social protection services are made available to affected individuals, families and communities</p>	<p>Physical Infrastructure</p> <p>Disaster resilience standards in infrastructure and built environment are observed during recovery and reconstruction</p>	<p>Tourism Development</p> <p>Disaster-resilient and climate change adaptive tourism industry revived, developed and sustained</p>
General Strategies					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary employment, and livelihood programs that consider the needs of different affected sectors are provided; • Support to businesses in order to restore economic activities are in place; • Supply chain management is ensured, and monitoring of food and essential commodities are undertaken; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural value chain is restored, increased and sustained; • Connection and access of farmers and fisherfolk to value chain (production areas, markets, and inter-regional trade) increased and strengthened; • Agricultural inputs, cash assistance and other financial services to agricultural workers provided; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter assistance to affected families and individuals in safe zones with available social services and essential infrastructure and utilities are provided; • Social services such as education, health, water, power, peace and order, and livelihoods, among others, are integrated in the housing programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social protection (e.g., cash transfer) and social services, including education and health (e.g., mental health, psychosocial support) are accessible to affected individuals, families and communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate and disaster-resilient structures are constructed following established measures and standards in a timely manner; • Enforcement of the National Building Code, the Philippine Green Building Code, and other structural laws is ensured; • Capacity and adequacy of critical infrastructure systems are assessed, and upgraded according to risks identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financing mechanism to fund the rehabilitation and reconstruction of tourism facilities are made accessible to industry players; • Financial assistance to LGUs to rehabilitate nature-based tourist attractions are available • Comprehensive program to develop and promote resilient tourism businesses, destinations and communities is pursued in line with the national commitment to sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation • Financial assistance to disaster-affected individuals and families dependent on the tourism industry provided
Cross-cutting Concerns					
Macroeconomy	Employment	Social Impact	Governance	Disaster Risk Reduction	Environment

Chapter 5

OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAM

The Bohol Post-Odette Rehabilitation and Recovery Program is a comprehensive plan focusing on bringing normalcy back to the lives of the local residents of Bohol after the massive devastation brought about by Typhoon Odette.

1. To restore, rehabilitate or reconstruct damaged infrastructure, as well as utilities such as power, water, and communications into more climate- and disaster-resilient structures necessary to sustain economic and social activities in the affected areas.
2. To repair houses or rebuild settlements and basic community facilities and services that reduce the vulnerability of the infrastructures to future hazards and risks
3. To restore the economy and productive capacities of the affected areas and bring back the provision of basic social services
4. To increase resilience and capacities of communities, including their physiological and psychological well-being, in coping with future hazard events.
5. To build the resiliency of the province through capacity building and strengthening of the institutionalization of disaster risk reduction and management in all levels of governance.

Chapter 6

REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY STRATEGIES

The creation of the Typhoon Odette: Bohol Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan is guided by the Build Back Better principle of the national government in the identification of the following strategies:

Physical Infrastructure

1. Climate and disaster-resilient structures are constructed following established measures and standards in a timely manner.

Public and privately-owned infrastructure facilities, including transportation facilities, utilities, telecommunication, irrigation, housing, school buildings, hospitals, and other government buildings, that need to be replaced have to be designed and constructed in order to adapt to the effects of climate change and mitigate the natural hazards.

These may be realized by first reviewing existing standards such as National Structural Code of the Philippines (NSCP); National Building Code of the Philippines (NBCP); DPWH Guidelines and Manuals; National Housing Authority (NHA) Guidelines; Construction Industry Authority of the Philippines (CIAP) Guidelines; and Performance-Based Design (PBD) Criteria.

Among the possible inputs to the updating of the standards, particularly, the National Building Code are as follows:

- All water pumping stations, refilling stations, and gasoline stations must be all- weather proof with generators.
- Critical structures, including housing of vital assets like generators, should be able to withstand winds of more than 250-270 kph.
- Structures along major roads should be built to higher standard, such as being able to withstand more than 300 kph winds.

2. Enforcement of the National Building Code, the Philippine Green Building Code, and other building laws is ensured

While the necessary standards are being reviewed and updated, existing construction and rehabilitation activities should be, at the minimum, compliant to the National Building Code, the Philippine Green Building Code, and other building laws.

This can be achieved by the following:

- Increasing the Office of the Building Official (OBO) manpower in monitoring newly- built or rehabilitated structures in accordance to the approved building permits. It has been observed that there are several buildings or structures constructed without building permits or not following the approved building permits;
- Capacitating the OBO, as regulator, to the updated building construction standards;
- Undertaking stricter inspections on the manufacture and importation of construction materials, especially steel and aggregates;
- Compelling government projects to integrate a specialized QR code in its project billboard for direct monitoring from any national government offices and direct feedback from the public.

3. Capacity and adequacy of critical infrastructure systems are assessed, and upgraded according to risks identified

Critical infrastructure systems that directly impact on the daily activities of the residents of the region such as transportation, telecommunication, power and water supply systems must be reviewed and assessed by providers through the conduct of post-mortem activities.

The assessment should be risk-based to identify measures to ensure that constructed, repaired or retrofitted structures are adapted to climate change and are also disaster-resilient. Some of these measures are the following:

- DPWH to lead in coordinating with telecom and utility companies to consider construction of underground lines which shall be done in consideration of timelines of road projects to avoid duplication of excavation works. This is most applicable for line traversing through roads within DPWH jurisdiction.
- DPWH to consider the issuance of a national policy on mandatory underground installation.
- Creation of surface water retaining systems like dams
- Construction of rainwater collector in residences and establishments.
- Restoration of Level I and II Water Supply.
- Utilization and promotion of redundant assets for power and communication, such as solar power, waste-to energy power, and satellite communication.
- Expand power sources such as the Bohol-Cebu, Bohol-Negros interconnection.
- Installation of Solar-powered streetlights in Major Highways
- Harmonization of Comprehensive flood-control projects with the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) of LGUs.

Housing and Settlement

1. Shelter assistance to affected families and individuals in safe zones with available social services and essential infrastructure and utilities are provided

- The Provincial Government of Bohol to establish comprehensive housing program for typhoon-affected families and individuals that provide financial assistance to carry out temporary repairs to their housing, or construct a temporary solution on the site of their damaged home or nearby. In addressing the housing needs of the affected families through the provision construction materials, The Provincial Government through its Operation LARAS Project offers assistance in the processing of special permits (permit to cut and permit to transport) and offers free LARAS to all donors of felled coconut trees for the shelter program of BARUG-Bohol
- The BARUG-Bohol Shelter Cluster, co-chaired by Gov. Art Yap, Holy Name University and RDC-7 Chair Kenneth Cobonpue, architects and designers gave their designs for Free to come up with a core-shelter model house. *(The Design is a more rigid triangulated wall-to-truss framing. The main structure can be pre-fabricated for mass production and can be relocated (the Bayanihan) if needed).* The design is expandable for a living/kitchen/dining and can be a Sari-Sari store. It costs about P100,000 if it comes with a toilet and P70,000 without a toilet.
- For the medium-term, the housing program shall undertake interventions leading to safe, permanent solutions in the form of agency-managed, contractor-built new construction, or resettlement.

Strengthened key housing agencies can ensure the safety of resettlements and new construction through the following:

- The preparation or updating of the Comprehensive Land Use Plans (CLUPs) shall be fast-tracked to ensure that resettlement sites are located in safe zones. CLUPs must serve as guide in determining

suitable areas for housing development. Under this strategy, LGUs should be required to post their CLUPs on their websites for transparency

- Fully implement the DILG Memorandum Circular No. 143 series of 2008, creating Local Housing Boards in all LGUs. The Local Housing Board acts as the policy-making body in the planning of housing needs in an LGU.
 - The construction supply chain shall be protected from the proliferation of substandard materials. This will entail strengthening the monitoring and inspection of manufacturers, importers, and sellers of construction materials. The use of substandard materials resulted in vulnerable housing units that were easily destroyed during Typhoon Odette. Good quality construction materials help construction projects comply with plans and specifications, ensuring durability of housing units.
 - The local Offices of the Building Official (OBO) shall adopt robust inspections during construction and approvals before occupancy to ensure that housing units are built according to the approved plans and specifications, especially aspects of construction that directly impact safety from hazards, such as typhoons and earthquakes.
 - In preparation for the next emergency response, all 48 component LGUs shall construct multi-purpose structures that can serve as evacuation centers during emergency situations. These multi-purpose structures shall have facilities for bathing, cooking and childcare.
2. Social services such as education, health, water, power, peace and order, and livelihoods, among others, are integrated in the housing programs
- Housing programs of the government, particularly for socialized housing, shall be planned to ensure meeting the region's housing needs.
 - Housing sites should be located where public services are available, such as power, water, and telecommunication. Encourage the provision of mid-rise housing in existing urban centers to bring housing supply closer to centers of employment and social services.
 - Encourage and support home-based MSMEs to provide economic opportunities in housing sites, and contribute to community vitality and livability.
 - Local Planning and Development Offices shall encourage walkable and transit-oriented development around housing sites, with access to public transportation to enable accessibility and, consequently, economic and social mobility for people in these communities. Public transportation provides access to vital social services that may not initially be available in the immediate vicinity of a new housing site, such as health centers, day care centers, schools, wet markets, and government services.
 - Housing agencies shall revisit the current implementing rules and regulations governing the planning and designing of settlements, and require features that contribute to resiliency, such as rainwater harvesting.

Agriculture and Fisheries

To meet the rehabilitation and recovery needs of the region's agriculture and fisheries sector the following strategies are to be realized:

1. Agricultural value chain is restored, increased and sustained

Climate resilient agriculture technologies and approaches are to be encouraged and promoted. This would require, among others, the conduct of studies related to appropriate climate resilient approaches based on the landscape and agro-ecological system unique to the islands in Central Visayas.

This would also require the distribution of higher-yielding, short maturity and more typhoon-resistant seedling varieties and distribution of fingerlings for aquaculture activities.

Capacity building activities and training activities for better management of agriculture and fisheries activities particularly to promote sensitization on climate change and its implications on food production, undertake structured training (i.e. knowledge and skills) on climate resilient agriculture approaches and technologies that are specific to a geographic context.

Collaboration between farmers, agriculture workers, research institutions, government agencies, non-government organizations, and the private sector to promote climate- resilient agriculture shall be strengthened.

Practical financing mechanism that encourage the adoption of climate resilient technologies shall be made available.

Other farming inputs and machinery and equipment for both farming and fisheries production shall also be provided.

The region shall also rehabilitate irrigation systems which shall be structurally designed to be more typhoon-resilient. Back-up irrigation systems powered by alternative sources of power shall be explored.

To further strengthen the agriculture and fisheries value chain, the region shall support the enactment of the National Land Use Act and the National Coastal Greenbelt Bill.

2. Connection and access of farmers and fisherfolk to value chain (production areas, markets, and inter-regional trade) increased and strengthened

To increase and strengthen the connection and access of farmers and fisherfolk to the value chain, the region shall continue to implement the construction of new farm to market roads and repair existing farm to market roads damaged by the typhoon.

Marketing assistance through the promotion of cooperative marketing and agri- entrepreneurship capacity building activities targeting small scale farmers and fisherfolks shall be pursued.

To promote cooperative marketing, the creation of cooperatives among farmers and fisherfolks to strengthen their voices when it comes to proposing interventions and provision of assistance shall be enforced.

Government intervention in the marketing of agriculture and fisheries inputs maybe pursued to ensure that prices of inputs and produce will consider both the welfare of consumers and farmers/ fisherfolks.

3. Agricultural inputs, cash assistance and other financial services to agricultural workers provided

The region shall provide cash assistance to farmers and fisherfolks through cash for rehabilitation work.

Easier access to micro-credit and microinsurance for farming and fishing activities shall also be pursued. While there are already existing financing facilities offered by both the private and public sectors, access requirements shall be reviewed and information dissemination about these facilities shall be intensified.

The government should also facilitate immediate releasing of damages to crops insured by the Philippine Crop Insurance Corporation.

To help with the rehabilitation, the region can propose for the utilization of coconut farmers and industry trust fund which is sourced out from the coco levi funds as well as the higher internal revenue allocation of the local government units in lieu of the Mandanasruling.

Because of limited resources, the region may need to prioritize which programs to fund first. Based on the previous sector performance, the fisheries sub-sector needs more attention and assistance and thus this can be the priority when it comes to allocating rehabilitation funds.

Livelihood and Business Development

1. Support to businesses in order to restore economic activities are in place

Financial relief to MSMEs and manufacturing firms affected by the typhoon shall be provided by encouraging banks and other financial institutions to relax access requirements and suspending the imposition of non-interest fees and charges on loans already incurred to help re-establish cash flow.

Another would be the provision of grant or aid or fresh loan/ lending to some businesses that want to operate amidst the crisis. It is proposed for the financial institutions to allocate funds and government to provide the necessary support.

It is also encouraged for the LGUs to provide parking assistance to businesses in terms of business renewal with no imposition of penalty because some are not ready to open yet. This would prevent businesses from eventually closing down.

Provision of assistance to the MSMEs through the provision of negosyo kits to enable affected enterprises to restart economic activities; and establishment of more shared service facilities and negosyo centers.

Capacity building of MSMEs shall be strengthened especially in the formulation of the business continuity plans.

2. Supply chain management is ensured, and monitoring of food and essential commodities are undertaken.

Logistics environment of the region shall be strengthened through improvement of the policy environment for logistics lowering costs for trading and manufacturing activities. The monitoring of basic commodities shall be done immediately after unfortunate event happened to ensure that supplies are enough and available and to inform the public about the situation. This will prevent consumers from hoarding goods thereby preventing marginalized sector to suffer more. The local price monitoring council should also be activated even before any disaster strikes.

Airports and Seaports should also prioritize the transport of relief goods.

3. Temporary employment, and livelihood programs that consider the needs of different affected sectors are provided

This involves the provision of cash for rehabilitation work to affected workers which can be their temporary source of income. Through the sustainable livelihood program of the DSWD, affected workers shall be assisted in terms of what livelihood programs will be given to them and how these should be

implemented in accordance with their needs and skills. This will be enhanced by the DTI's livelihood and technical training to provide alternative livelihood or source of income to the affected families.

Existing programs of the Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) for the displaced and disadvantaged workers such as TUPAD has to be continued.

To support further affected workers, co-working space for workers in LGUs has to be institutionalized. This provides affected workers with a space in the LGU as work stations where alternative or back-up power and internet connectivity are available especially if power and telecommunications are disrupted. This is to address the problem of those on a work from home arrangements.

Tourism Development

1. Financing mechanism to fund the rehabilitation and reconstruction of tourism facilities are made accessible to industry players

Private sector businesses engaged in tourism-related activities shall be provided with financial relief by encouraging banks and other financial institutions to relax access requirements and suspending the imposition of non-interest fees and charges on loans already incurred to help re-establish cash flow.

Access to financial facilities for reconstruction of their facilities shall also be provided.

2. Financial assistance to LGUs to rehabilitate nature-based tourist attractions are available.

Financing facilities from government financial institutions shall be established or be made more accessible to LGUs for the rehabilitation of nature-based tourist attractions, including rural and farm tourism.

The LGUs can also consider looking into their internal revenue allocation as option to fund the rehabilitation depending on the LGUs priorities and which industry the LGU needs to strengthen on.

The unspent funds from Bayanihan 1 and 2 can also be tapped for this purpose.

3. Comprehensive program to develop and promote resilient tourism businesses, destinations and communities is pursued in line with the national commitment to sustainable development and climate change mitigation and adaptation.

This includes intensifying information, education and communication campaign for tourism in order to entice tourists to come back coupled with revisiting tourism packages with the goal of repositioning destinations and products to make them more appealing.

The repositioning of destinations and products can be done through the following:

- a. Design "voluntourism" program to help build back and contribute to powerful marketing and communication strategy
- b. Assess damages on coastal and cultural resources (including reefs) and explore replacement/rehabilitation programs for coral reef rehabilitation and other available programs in the country
- c. Craft/update/review/revise zoning and tourism master plans, crisis and risk management plans
- d. Strengthen community engagement (including associations, cooperatives, households) and utilize the lessons from the experiences of the communities in the formulation/revision of plans
- e. Assess effectiveness of the tourism crisis management protocols/ procedures/ plan/ implementation

mechanism and revise to take into account the simultaneous impacts of health (COVID-19) and natural disasters

- f. Assess the impacts of Typhoon Odette on the product portfolio and re-calibrate
- g. Integrate early warning alerts/risk management in product development
- h. Collaborate with non-financial institutions for the insurance of transportation sector, particularly for boat operators
- i. Craft tourism investment portfolio for infrastructure and projects that will highlight sustainable tourism and increased adaptive capacity of the destination to various impacts

The professional upskilling of tourism human resources will also be considered to include various capacity building and training activities on risk management, repositioning of tourism destinations and products to recover destination images and improve product resilience in tourism areas. This also includes training on improvement of information “infostructure” including use and processing of data sources (such as big data) to strengthen governance.

The enterprises associated with the tourism industry will also be capacitated on crafting business continuity plans according to their destinations or products offered.

This strategy also proposes to localize the implementation of the Philippine Tourism Human Capital Development Plan 2021-2025 to cover all across the tourism value chain.

4. Financial assistance to disaster-affected individuals and families dependent on the tourism industry provided.

The region through the DOT 7 and DOLE 7 shall provide cash assistance to workers of the tourism industry. This includes provision of cash for work programs e.g. clearing and clean-up activities in tourism sites/attractions, tour guides for building on narrative of ‘safe’ and sustainable tourism recovery among others.

Social Services

1. Social protection (e.g. cash transfer) and social services, including education and health (e.g. mental health, psychosocial support) are accessible to affected individuals, families and communities

Social Protection

- The country has a wide range of social protection programs in place, such health protection and insurance, social security, and low-cost loans. However, these programs need to be cascaded properly so that even the poorest can avail themselves of these programs. There are also Social welfare programs, such as the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) and the Social Pension for the Indigent Senior Citizens Program, that have been helping the poor. These social protection measures shall be continued to provide continuing support after the typhoon.
- As to not having a difficulty in identifying the right beneficiaries, an establishment of a criteria for identifying beneficiaries is sought as well as producing timely consolidated report from the Barangay level

Education

- The prompt resumption of delivery of education services is crucial. Roads shall be cleared of debris to support the delivery of modules. Telecommunication services shall be restored so that online

classes can continue. Power shall be restored immediately to resume the broadcast of DepEd TV.

- Strengthen community partnership and collaboration through the Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs).
- For the medium-term, damage to educational facilities shall be repaired immediately in anticipation of the resumption of in-person classes for selected grade levels, technical/vocational programs, and higher education programs, depending on the prevailing conditions of the on-going COVID-19 pandemic. This can also provide much-needed examination spaces for in-person licensure examinations.
- Lobby with DepEd and CHED to include disaster preparedness education and training in Schools
- Promote livelihood development in resettlement sites through the school-based Alternative Learning System (ALS) Literacy Program for the Out-of-school youths (OSYs) and adult learners.

Health

- The continuation of both routine and COVID-19 vaccinations is crucial, especially for children. This will need the immediate repair to health facilities and equipment, including vaccine storage equipment.
- Provide adequate mental health and psychosocial support to aid individuals in restoring their normal functioning and improve their personal resilience.
- Manage severe acute malnutrition by providing blanket supplementary feeding to infants and small children aged 6 to 59 months and to Pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), as well as providing micronutrition supplementation.
- Provide counselling for Infant and young child feeding in emergencies (IYCF-E) to mothers.
- For the medium-term, investments in health infrastructure to increase the number of health facilities compliant with DOH standards and requirements, as well as address the deficiency in the region's overall healthcare capacity, should be continued.
- Improvements to healthcare facilities shall include redundancy of utility systems, as well as integration of mitigation and pandemic resilience measures. This is further discussed in the strategies under the infrastructure sector.

Arts and Culture

- The Arts and culture sector was not spared by the ravages of typhoon Odette. However, there is a lack of a Comprehensive Damage Assessment for Heritage Sites and Properties. Thus, there is a need to formulate a Comprehensive Damage Assessment Form for Heritage Sites and Properties
- Also, Mainstreaming of the Cultural Resiliency Plan in the PDPFP and the Formulation of Cultural Response and Recovery Plan of the NCCA for Bohol is sought as well as the activation of the Local Arts and Cultural Council

Cross-cutting Concerns

Employment

Apart from provision of temporary employment and livelihood programs to affected workers and provision of assistance to help businesses restore economic activities as discussed under the strategies for livelihood and business development, the region needs to create additional sources of business activity and employment.

1. Develop new industries and jobs that support disaster / climate change resiliency of the region.

The region must look into what industries to develop or support more so that it creates more employment in the region regardless of the situation the region is facing. This may involve assessment of existing industries and identify their strengths and weakness and areas for improvement which will be the guiding principle on deciding what other industries to develop that are not yet present or need further support.
2. Promote resilient and competitive industries and establish a strong market presence for products and services delivered by the affected areas
3. This strategy supports countryside development and looks into industries that can be introduced in the affected areas. This creates employment outside the metropolitan areas where jobs are most concentrated

Protection of Vulnerable Groups

As discussed in the strategies on social services, provision of social protection and social services shall be made accessible especially to the most vulnerable sectors of the region.

This strategy will be enhanced with the following:

1. Prioritization of target beneficiaries based on pre-disaster vulnerabilities

Vulnerability assessment (VA) that is informed by the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment (CDRA) shall be conducted by the LGUs. The VA shall serve as a basis in identifying the most vulnerable segment of the population at the barangay level. Through the VA, the LGUs shall maintain the database of vulnerable individuals and families at the barangay level who shall be prioritized in the provision of social assistance and services, including relief assistance in times of disaster. These vulnerable individuals and families shall also be prioritized in the implementation of governmental programs designed to reduce or eliminate the socio-economic and physical vulnerabilities of the concerned LGUs.
2. Ensure gender equality and social inclusivity in the programs to be implemented

This strategy involves recognizing the differing needs, vulnerabilities, capacities, roles, and responsibilities of men and women and the concept of intersectionality which affects gender equality and development. Taking account of gender concerns is a strategy for reducing the vulnerability of women, to allow them to benefit equally from development. Programs and projects in relation to health, education, infrastructure reconstruction, livelihood and employment, housing, and water and sanitation, among others, should be guided by a balanced understanding of gender differentiated needs and the contribution of men and women rather than focusing solely on their vulnerabilities

Governance

1. Build multi-purpose amenity facilities that can serve as evacuation centers

During disasters, classrooms immediately become evacuation centers. This strategy includes proposing multi-purpose facilities which can be used as evacuation centers whenever needed and classrooms will be spared. Each LGU will have to identify suitable areas where the evacuation center will be located. The facility must be able to withstand typhoons, earthquakes and flooding. This can also be used as temporary shelter for those affected by other natural or man-made disasters. These facilities should be gender-sensitive (providing facilities that cater to gender-specific needs, especially those of women and children) and socially inclusive (implement universal design features based on Batas Pambansa 344 or the Accessibility Law).

2. Ensure that basic public services are available even during and after every disaster.

In times of disaster, the government must still be able to deliver the basic services to the people in need: health care, education, social welfare, housing, water, and transport as maybe applicable. And thus, this strategy looks into programs that will serve as alternative ways of providing basic services.

On the other hand, the LGUs should include in the requirements to business permit issuance and renewal the availability of generator for those engaging into business of basic commodities and services: water refilling stations, gas stations, pharmacies, supermarkets, etc.

Thus, the public service continuity plan must be institutionalized.

3. Ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of the recovery program

The involvement of LGUs and the community in the implementation of recovery programs is important to ensure effective and efficient implementation as well as monitoring. This strategy looks into ensuring that the LGUs and the affected population are well informed of the programs that the national government will be given to them as part of the intervention to help them recover. This may involve series of consultative meeting and orientation and various community engagement activities.

4. Strengthen coordination and cooperation among and participation of communities, government, private sector and CSOs

This strategy looks into ensuring that all stakeholders in the community play a certain role in the implementation of various activities as part of the sustainability mechanism of the RRP. This may involve the conduct of consultation workshops where all sectors and stakeholders are involved; FGDs to gather different ideas from the stakeholders. This also ensures that all sectors in society are well represented, and they are able to voice their concerns.

5. Fast-track updating of CLUPs incorporating risks and vulnerabilities analysis and their subsequent enforcement

This involves institutionalizing sanctions that would compel the LGUs to update their respective CLUPs as needed and as applicable. Assessing the current situation of the area when it comes to its vulnerability to hazards and disasters shall be considered. This strategy also includes translating the CLUPs into zoning ordinance to give more teeth in enforcement and implementation of the plan.

Forest land use plans (FLUPs) should be included in the CLUP.

LGU should also focus on self-sufficiency / sustainability in the provision of basic needs and the need to

promote alternative sources of energy which can be distributed locally.

Provide engineering technology and infrastructure interventions to landslide prone areas and erosion-prone riverbanks where communities are most vulnerable. As practicable as possible, soft engineering solutions should be considered first, especially in rural areas, before undertaking hard engineering solutions.

6. Efficient utilization of the LDRRMF or calamity funds for disaster mitigation, preparedness, response and rehabilitation and recovery as per JMC No. 2013-1 s. 2013

Explore the possibility of land acquisition and relocation of vulnerable communities utilizing such fund.

7. Enhanced information management and reporting system

This includes enhancing data gathering (DILG CBMS e.g.) and data sharing platform across LGUs, CSOs including humanitarian organizations.

Having a unified database where all levels in society can have access to will facilitate disaster response and planning. The LGUs will be thought on how this can be populated and utilized.

8. Availability of accurate and timely disaster-related data and the Different templates required by different Agencies

There should be a Harmonious and standardized forms in data generation, and functional databases in LGUs.

There should also be a Manualization of the Guidelines/Manual on Cost to Damage and Rehabilitation.

9. Coordinated Distribution of Assistance and Relief among Government Agencies and Non-government Donors

There should be an establishment of centralized coordinating center to monitor donations and well-coordinated distribution relief goods from public (NGAs, LGUs) and Private (NGOs, Foundations, Associations, Individuals) composed of Representatives from the Provincial Government, NGAs, MLGUs, MSWD, Church, Academe, NGOs, CSOs, Electric Distribution Utilities and the Telecom Sector.

Disaster Risk Reduction

The strategies and programs under governance and DRRM will aim at reducing future disaster risks in disaster-affected areas and ensuring that rehabilitation and recovery interventions are sustainable and are provided to the right targeted beneficiaries.

1. Strengthen the DRRM capacities of stakeholders at the national, regional, local and community level disaster-mitigation and response

This strategy ensures that all stakeholders from the national level down to the community level are fully capacitated on DRRM and thus communication for disaster-mitigation and response will be understood by all stakeholders involved. This makes implementation easy. This includes provision of training to DRRM officers and RDRRMC PDNA teams and establishment and maintenance of early warning systems and the conduct of search and rescue operations.

2. Intensify the implementation of DRRM advocacy through effective IEC and other related activities

It is important that the community understands early warning signs and disaster preparedness as communicated by the DRRM officers from the national down to the community level. Thus, this strategy

involves revisiting existing information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns on DRRM of the LGUs and evaluate how the community interprets this campaign. On the other hand, the strategy would focus on intensifying the implementation of DRRM advocacy through the distribution of IEC materials, presentation to the LGUs and barangay assemblies whenever applicable, posting of early warning signs in visible areas and disaster and hazard-risk areas.

3. Involve all levels in planning, monitoring and preparation of disaster-mitigation and response activities

The strategy ensures that every level of the society can participate in the planning and disaster preparedness activities and that opinions and ideas of the majority are heard- from the national down to the community level, government and private sector, civil society organizations, and academe.

4. Strengthen LGU/NGA generation of baseline data and information sharing for DRRM planning, management, monitoring, and assessment

This strategy ensures that baseline data gathering as part of the post-disaster needs assessment will readily be available once unfortunate events happened. This involves capacitating the LGUs/ NGAs to do rapid assessment and coming out with the damages and losses as soon as possible so that proper interventions can be provided.

In the institutionalization of this baseline data, the region shall consider the existing Capacity building activities and training activities for better management of agriculture and fisheries activities.

5. Strengthening of the BDRRMs and the BDRRM Plans

This strategy involves ensuring that DRRM plans in the local level are in place updated regularly and should include provision that personnel in the DRRM Office should have security of tenure. This is to ensure that they will not be replaced or reassigned if there is a change of Local Administration, and thus facilitates smooth operations whenever unfortunate events happened. The LGUs must learn how to institutionalize risk transfer mechanism including knowledge transfer and impose strict Implementation of the approved and adopted contingency plan for disasters.

Part of the strengthening of the plan is to make sure that DRRM funds are utilized properly and should be part of the regular allocation of the LGUs. The following items must be considered in the budget: hazard pay, medical insurance and financial assistance of the affected DRRM workers. It is also proposed to strictly implement the NDRRMC, CSC, DBM, DILG Joint Memorandum Circular on the establishment of DRRM Office with plantilla positions.

DRRM plans should also incorporate gender sensitivity measures, e.g. provision of milk to infants.

Budget on water should be part of the DRRM budget to make sure continued provision of resource during disasters.

This strategy also includes the following:

- a. Establishment and maintenance of Resilient Communication System (two-way radio system, VSAT system, satellite phone)
- b. Establishment and maintenance of upgraded, advanced and accessible Early Warning System and online monitoring system
- c. Procurement of additional Generator Sets and Solar Power System as backup power; additional Chainsaw units and other equipment necessary to undertake clearing operations

- d. Establishment and maintenance of enhanced Local DRRM Emergency Operations Center- Agency representatives should report at the EOC during blue and alert status for easy coordination and communication
 - e. Establish a strengthened and fully-equipped Command Center
 - f. Pre-positioning of Emergency logistical resources such as Water rescue equipment, Liferafts, Generator Sets, Fuel, Chainsaw, First-aid medical supplies and medicines and Potable water
6. Consider the creation of a separate department for the Office of Civil Defense

Environment

The strategies involved in this section includes ensuring that the proposed programs and projects do not create potential damage to the natural environment (e.g., forests, watersheds, mangroves, wetlands), habitats (e.g., coral reefs, fish sanctuaries, seagrass beds), and coastal areas and avoid polluting effects such as water contamination. Some strategies to ensure the continued protection of natural resources are also considered.

1. Assessment and evaluation of the identified programs and projects

This involves the evaluation of new PAPs submitted by agencies to make sure that the environment portion prior to implementation is being considered.

2. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources

This includes enforcement and regulation, management arrangement and permit issuance, monitoring of forest and forest resource use, forest protection program, and implementation of Landscape and Wildlife Indicator System.

This also includes ensuring the rehabilitation of damaged coastal resources.

Forest rehabilitation and reforestation by introducing endemic tree species that can mitigate the effects of typhoons, such as landslides and flooding.

3. Tapping new sources of water while regulating the construction of deep wells

It is important that aside from addressing the daily water requirements in times of crisis, the region should still be able to provide water for other purposes. Water supply has been an issue in Cebu for a long time; thus, the construction of dams, exploring surface sources, among others, must be expedited.

Rivers can become a viable source of water with the use of mobile water treatment plants and other portable water treatment and filtration tools immediately after a disaster event. Some LGUs in the region were actually able to do this after Typhoon Odette. Protecting rivers from pollution is considered not only part of an environmental protection strategy, but also of a disaster risk reduction and management strategy.

4. Intensify agroforestry development

Together with the DA, there is a need to intensively promote urban gardening in households to support the demand for food on a daily basis or in times of crisis.

5. Enforce LGUs for Compliance on Environmental Laws, Memorandum Circular and RDC Resolutions

There are still a number of LGUs that do not have approved Solid Waste Management Plan (SWMP), and thus this strategy involves enforcing LGUs to come up with the plan and have it approved. The EMB can encourage compliance by providing technical assistance to these LGUs. The Environment Committee's

action, through the support of the RDC, on providing recognition to those who have come up with plans will also be pursued and continued until all LGUs have their approved SWMP. The same compliance will also be looked into in the passing of ordinance banning the use of single-use plastics, establishment of STPs and wastewater treatment facility.

Chapter 7

TARGETS

Using the Comprehensive Damage Assessment Report (CDAR), the following program and project targets are covered by the rehabilitation and recovery program. The targets are disaggregated annually and by district municipality/ city.

Infrastructure Development Sector

SHORT-TERM (January – December 2022)

PPAS	LOCATIONS/ TOWNS
Repair of the identified badly-damage (those that need immediate repair) National, Provincial, Municipal, Barangay roads	<p>Batuan - Makapiko Bridge & Road Section (damaged concrete riprap, shoulder, approach)</p> <p>National Roads: <i>First District:</i> Antequera, Balilihan, Corella, Cortes, Maribojoc, Panglao, Tubigon <i>Second District:</i> San Isidro, Ubay <i>Third District:</i> Bilar, Candijay, Jagna, Loay, Sierra Bullones</p> <p>Provincial Roads: <i>First District:</i> All Municipalities <i>Second District:</i> All Municipalities <i>Third District:</i> All Municipalities</p> <p>Municipal and Barangay Roads: <i>First District:</i> Antequera, Balilihan, Calape, Catigbian, Cortes, Loon, Maribojoc, Sikatuna, Tubigon <i>Second District:</i> Bien Unido, Buenavista, Clarin, Dagohoy, Danao, Inabanga, San Isidro, Talibon <i>Third District:</i> Alicia, Candijay, Camen, Dimiao, Duero, G-Herandez, Guindulman, Loay, Loboc, Mabini, Pilar, Sevilla, Sierra Bullones</p> <p>PRDP-PGBH Road Projects: Inabanga, Sagbayan, Catigbian, Balilihan, Loboc</p>
Assessment and rebuilding of all foot-and hanging bridges	<p>Candijay - Cadapdapan Foot Bridge, Lungsodaan Foot Bridge</p> <p>Guindulman – Cat.Norte Footbridge, Sawang Footbridge, Casbu Hanging Bridge</p> <p>Sevilla - Pangaonan-Cabugao Hanging Bamboo Foot Bridge, Manhag-Kinapundan Hanging Bamboo Foot Bridge, Mabago Hanging Bamboo Foot Bridge, Landahon Hanging Bamboo Foot Bridge, Tampe-Sinsin Hanging Bamboo Foot Bridge, Manlawe Hanging Bamboo Foot Bridge</p> <p>Balilihan - Sagasa- Sitio Mohon Foot Bridge, Sagasa-Cantomimbo Candaong Footbridge, Sagasa-Cantomimbo Footbridge, Sal-ing Foot bridge, San Isidro Foot bridge</p> <p>Antequera - Tabuan Wooden Hanging Bridge -Totally Damamged, Tabuan Wooden Wired Bridge -Severely Damamged, Tupas hanging Bridge-Totally Damaged</p>

PPAS	LOCATIONS/ TOWNS
	<p>Catigbian - Rizal Hanging Bridge-Totally Damage, Cang-iras Hanging Bridge, Libertad Sur Hanging Bridge Cortes - Old Hanging Bridge (Loreto to Tupas) Inabanga - Rehabilitation/Repair of Hanging Bridge, Napo, Inabanga, Bohol Garcia-Hernandez – Sacaon Hanging Bridge Pilar – Ilaud Hanging Bridge</p>
Repair of all (those that need immediate repair) airport, seaports and fish ports with minor damages	<p>Seaports: Bien Unido, Buenavista, Clarin, Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, Batuan, Candijay, Lila, All Philippine Ports Authority managed Ports Fishports: Loon, Tagbilaran City, Tubigon, Bien Unido, Clarin, Inabanga, Getafe, Candijay, Dimaio, Jagna, Loay,</p>
Repair of waterworks systems	<p>First District: All Municipalities Second District: All Municipalities Third District: All Municipalities</p>
Water Quality Testing of existing natural water resources and restoration of dug wells	<p>First District: All Municipalities Second District: All Municipalities Third District: All Municipalities</p>
Repair of (those that need immediate repair) dikes/ seawalls	<p>First District: Albuquerque, Baclayon, Balilihan, Calape, Catigbian, Corella, Cortes, Loon, Maribojoc, Sikatuna, Tubigon Second District: Bien Unido, Buenavista, Clarin, Dagohoy, Danao, Inabanga, Getafe, Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, Sagbayan, San isidro, San Miguel, Trinidad, Talibon, Ubay Third District: Batuan, Candijay, Carmen, Dimiao, Duero, G-Hernandez, Guindulman, Jagna, Lila, Loboc, Mabini, Pilar, Sevilla, Sierra Bullones, Valencia</p>
Strict implementation of Water Sanitation Act	All 47 Municipalities, and 1 Component City
Promotion of the use of renewable energy as power source	All 47 Municipalities, and 1 Component City
Completion of all Municipal/ City Comprehensive Land-use Plan with clear provision of no build zones and areas and safe-zone sites	All 47 Municipalities, and 1 Component City
Construction of flood control in major flood prone areas and resettlement areas as part of site development	Calape, Tubigon, Inabanga, Trinidad, Bien Unido, Dagohoy, Pres. Carlos P. Garcia, Ubay, Alicia, Candijay, Loay, Loboc, Cortes, Sevilla
Design and construction of City and Municipal Disaster-Resilient Evacuation and Multi-purpose Centers	All 47 Municipalities, and 1 Component City
Restoration of (those that need immediate repair) damaged irrigation systems and other agri production infra support structures	<p>National Irrigation System: Pilar – Malinao IS; San Miguel – Bayongan IS; Ubay – Capayas IS, Benliw SRIS, Ilaya SRIS</p>

MEDIUM-TERM (2023 – 2027)

PPAS	LOCATIONS/ TOWNS
Repair of the remaining damaged National, Provincial, Municipal, Barangay roads	To be determined
Identify and relocate public infrastructures located in disaster-prone areas	To be determined
Strictly implement the CLUP specifically the policies on “no build zones,” safe evacuation site and open spaces	All component LGUs
Rebuilding the remaining foot- and hanging bridges	To be determined
Repair airport, seaports and fish ports with minor damages	To be determined
Repair of remaining damaged waterworks systems	To be determined
Water Quality Test existing natural water resources and restoration of dug wells	To be determined
Repair of remaining damaged dikes/ seawalls	To be determined
Strictly implement the Water Sanitation Act	Province-wide
Restore damaged water system facilities	Province-wide
Promote the use of renewable energy as power source	Province-wide
Complete all Municipal/ City Comprehensive Land-use Plan with clear provision of no build zones and areas and safe-zone sites	All component LGUs
Restore remaining damaged flood control, retaining walls and revetment	To be determined
Construct/ reconstruct flood control in major flood prone areas and resettlement areas as part of site development	To be determined.
Restore remaining damaged irrigation systems and other agri production infra support structures	To be determined.
Construction of Streetlights w/ Solar Panel	All National Roads at 20m distance

Economic Development Sector

SHORT-TERM (January – December 2022)

TARGET	DISTRICTS/ TOWNS
Agriculture and Fishery	
Provision of farm production inputs such as certified seeds and seedlings i.e. rice, corn, coconut, high value crops and fertilizer	All Affected Towns
Livestock provision of biologic and veterinary drug/vitamins and native chicken germplasm collection and improvement (climate resilient)	All Affected Towns

Distribution of silage tree legume seeds	All Affected Towns
Rehabilitation of seaweed farms, fish pens, fish hatchery, fishponds and fingerlings dispersal (ie. bangus, prawns)	All Affected Towns
Social preparation on climate change resilient-agriculture	All Affected Towns
Restoration/ repair/ replacement of Fishing Gears /Motorized /non-motorized Banca /Equipment/Fish Cages	All Affected Towns
Intensification of the rehabilitation and operationalization of local seed production system Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), river bed sedimentation mapping, temporal vegetation profiling, GPS mapping in support to identified programs	All Affected Towns
Trainings for livelihood, community food processing, and nutrition	All Affected Towns
Crop/soil resilience, pest and weed resurgence (assessment and monitoring)	All Affected Towns
Plant propagation of buffer crops for erosion control (bamboo and vetiveer)	All Affected Towns
Distribution of livestock, poultry, swine and goats for breeding	All Affected Towns
Trade Industry and Tourism	
Livelihood Program (for seed capital of 82 highly affected island barangays) /revolving fund	82 Highly affected Barangays
Access to Financing: Preparation of project proposal for rehabilitation, recovery, integrated livelihood development program	All Affected Towns
Rehabilitation of damaged island and coastal seaports	All Affected Island and Coastal seaports
Creation of City/ Municipal Price Coordinating Council for the intensification of price control and monitoring and strict implementation of the price control act	All 48 LGUs

MEDIUM-TERM (2023 – 2027)

TARGET	DISTRICTS/ TOWNS
Agriculture and Fishery	
Distribution of livestock, poultry, swine and goats to communities	All Affected Towns
Information campaign on agri-resilient farming strategies	All Affected Towns
Re-structuring of agri-product processing and manufacturing plants	All Affected Towns

Social Development Sector

SHORT-TERM (January – December 2022)

TARGET	DISTRICTS/ TOWNS
Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Public School Buildings and Classrooms	All Affected Towns, Bohol Island State University System (9 Campuses)
Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Provincial, Municipal and Barangay Hospitals, Health Units/Centers, Birthing Centers	All Affected Towns

MEDIUM-TERM (2023 – 2027)

TARGET	DISTRICTS/ TOWNS
Continuation of the Repair / Rehabilitation of affected Public School Buildings and Classrooms	All Affected Towns
Continuation of the Repair / Rehabilitation of Provincial, Municipal and Barangay Hospitals, Health Units/Centers, Birthing Centers	All Affected Towns

Macro Development Administration and Governance

SHORT-TERM (January – December 2022)

TARGET	DISTRICTS/ TOWNS
Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Municipal Halls, Barangay Halls, and Government-owned Bldgs.	All Affected Towns & All affected National Government Agencies
Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Gymnasiums, Cultural Center, Parks and Plazas, Covered Court, etc.	All Affected Towns & All affected National Government Agencies
Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Police/ Fire Station	All Affected Towns

MEDIUM-TERM (2023 – 2027)

TARGET	DISTRICTS/ TOWNS
Continuation of the Repair / Rehabilitation Municipal Halls, Barangay Halls, and Government-owned Bldgs.	All Affected Towns & All affected National Government Agencies
Continuation of the Repair / Rehabilitation Gymnasiums, Cultural Center, Parks and Plazas, Covered Court, etc.	All Affected Towns & All affected National Government Agencies
Construction of new and Climate-Resilient Evacuation and Multi-Purpose Center	All 48 Local Government Units

Livelihood and Business

SHORT-TERM (January – December 2022)

TARGET	DISTRICTS/ TOWNS

Chapter 8

PROPOSED LAND USE FRAMEWORK

The Province of Bohol's development has been guided by its vision and mission statements that have been crafted originally during the administration of Governor Rene Relampagos with assistance from the United State Agency for International Development (USAID) Gold Project. Through continuous consultative and participatory processes where practically all stakeholders and sectors were represented, the vision and mission statements were formulated and served as the overall guiding beacon of what Bohol wants to be, summarizing the aspiration of its people and the foundation of government's continued efforts of providing services, facilities and overall governance of the province.

Long-term Development & Land Use Framework

Vision

Bohol is a prime eco-cultural tourism destination and a strong, balanced agri-industrial province, with a well-educated, God-loving and law-abiding citizenry, proud of their cultural heritage, enjoying a state of well-being and committed to sound environmental management.

Mission

To enrich Bohol's social, economic, cultural, political and environmental resources through good governance and effective partnerships with stakeholders for increased global competitiveness.

The vision and mission statements, for several provincial administrations, have been adopted and revalidated to ensure that the province's goals, strategies and programs are aligned with such long-term development state. Below are the vision and mission statement of the Province of Bohol.

The Bohol overarching development framework is articulated using the acronym InSPIRED HEAT IT Bohol, which simply means Infrastructure, Social Well-being, Peace and Order, Interconnectivity, Reforms in Local Governance, Environmental Sustainability, Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRRM-CCA), Health and Sanitation, Education and Skills Development, Agriculture and Food Security, Tourism and Livelihood, Information Technology, Boholano Culture and Heritage Preservation.

The updated development framework supports the achievement of the development vision of the Province and gives more emphasis on the following:

Infrastructure Support: on top of regular projects for roads and bridges, other infrastructure development interventions will be pursued for agriculture, social welfare service facilities, classrooms, hospitals and government buildings. Public-private partnerships will be strengthened to continue to implement programs for bulk water supply and power development. The strong partnership and collaboration with the national government agencies will be sustained for large infrastructure investments for airport, ports, and irrigation development.

Social Well-being and Shelter: development interventions and services for vulnerable groups, persons with disabilities including the conduct of mobile services. Collaboration with various stakeholders for the relocation of vulnerable communities as well as the completion of the construction of core shelter for

earthquake victims in the province. Enhancement of disaster preparedness and response capabilities shall also be continued. Through fund-sourcing, shall establish rehabilitation service facility. Also, to continue to advocate for the prevention of illegal recruitment and human trafficking.

Peace and Order: this is a continuing concern in the province, not just for anti-illegal drugs but for all forms of criminality including efforts to maintain internal security. Convergence for anti-criminality programs through the Provincial Peace and Order Council (PPOC) and Joint Task Force

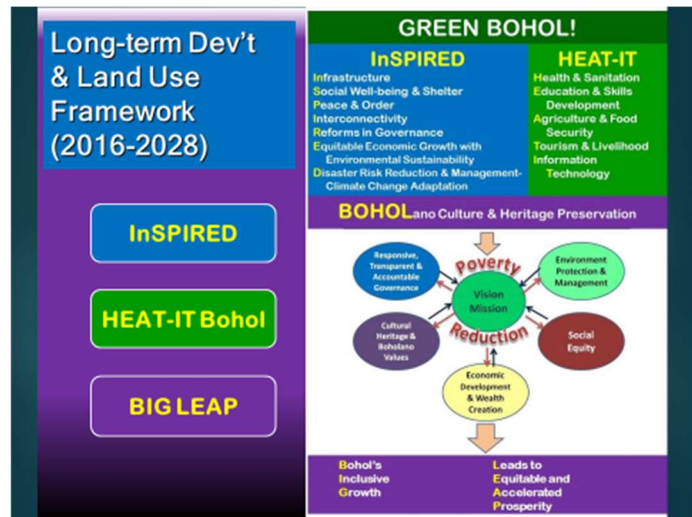
Dagon. Support shall be continued for the enhancement of capabilities of law enforcement agencies/ LGUs including the upgrading of facilities and equipment to fight and prevent crimes. Jail decongestion program and designation of additional anti-illegal drug court shall be supported in collaboration with appropriate national government agencies. A drug rehabilitation center will also be constructed.

Interconnectivity: sustaining partnerships and collaboration among LGUs, NGAs, CSOs, and the Private Sector in pursuing common development goals, through counterparting arrangements and sharing of technologies and skills. Strategic convergence with stakeholders for various socio-economic development initiative implementation in the province. Also to improve physical interconnectivity through various infrastructure projects for information technology, power, water, communications, roads and bridges.

Reforms in Governance: The PGBh shall continue to initiate reforms for more efficient, developmental, accountable and responsive governance. Strategies to achieve these include increase in local revenue generation, improvement of systems and processes and policy implementation especially for public financial management and human resource capacity development. The operation of local special bodies shall also be strengthened and local codes needed shall be enacted/ reviewed.

Equitable Economic Growth with Environmental Sustainability: the PGBh shall continue to improve the performance of the province's economic drivers on agriculture, tourism, trade and investments and new industries for IT – based services in collaboration with stakeholders. The establishment of micro-small-medium enterprises shall be supported and the operation of the Negosyo Center and Business One Stop Shop shall be sustained. In doing this, the protection and preservation of the environment shall be underscored and benefits shall trickle down to the grassroot level.

Disaster Risk Reduction & Management/ Climate Change Adaptation: Considering that the province is prone to multiple natural hazards, building capacities and awareness for disaster preparedness, mitigation, response shall be heightened. Among the strategies to be supported are: establishment of early warning system, awareness campaign at the community level, strengthening of local DRRM offices, upgrading of capabilities and facilities/ equipment, and mainstreaming of DRRM to local development plans.



The desire to ensure that service delivery to Boholanos are timely and effective has motivated the Bohol Provincial Government to review and fine-tune its development framework accordingly hence, the advancement of its development priorities.

Driven by the overarching development framework of the Province of Bohol, the Provincial Government leads its component LGUs as well as the national government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector and other stakeholder in the province to pursue strategies consistent with the development pillars of the framework.

In furtherance and enhanced concretization of the Provincial Development Framework, the new provincial administration identified three (3) sectoral pillars as guiding principles for development prioritization. These pillars are *Pag-atiman sa mga Makalooloy (Kabus)*, *Pagpukaw sa Kultura*, *Pagpalambo sa Industriyang Turismo* aimed at strengthening of the existing Overarching Development Framework “InSPIRED- HEAT-IT Bohol, Framework for Open Business-Friendly Governance, and Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) Vision and Mission.”

Relevant to the implementation of the Bohol Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan, all component local government units of the Provincial Government of Bohol shall be required to review their respective Comprehensive Land-Use Plans and require them to identify areas appropriate for evacuation and mass relocation for communities/ population living in disaster-prone areas. There shall be strict implementation of the no-build zones, water and sanitation code and standard infrastructure or building code. For the preparation of a comprehensive and detailed Resiliency Plan, the PGBH shall be conducting a Bohol Disaster Resiliency Summit.



Chapter 9

PHASING OF PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES (TIMELINE) AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

Depending on the magnitude and area coverage of the disaster, the rehabilitation and recovery program may be phased according to the following:

- Short-Term (within a year). Programs, projects and activities implemented in the short-term are geared towards providing for the basic needs and social services to affected communities to return to a state of normalcy.
- Medium-Term (within the next 3 to 4 years). Medium-Term programs, projects and activities are mostly continuation of programs/projects initially implemented in the short-term. These also include programs/projects that give emphasis on enhancing the resiliency of the communities against disasters, integrating concepts and principles on disaster prevention and mitigation as well as disaster preparedness.

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

SUBSECTOR	SHORT-TERM (Jan – Dec 2022)	MEDIUM-TERM (2023 – 2027)	LONG-TERM (2027-onwards)
Roads	Assessment of Damage and Repair/Rehabilitation of identified severely damaged roads that need immediate repair	Repair/Rehabilitation / of identified damaged roads and adopting a more climate-resilient, and structurally sound structure	Integration of renewable energy as part of the planning design for future infrastructure developments in roads
Bridges	Assessment of Damage and Repair/Rehabilitation of identified severely damaged bridges that need immediate repair	Repair/Rehabilitation / of identified damaged bridges and adopting a more climate-resilient, and structurally sound structure	Integration of renewable energy as part of the planning design for future infrastructure developments in bridges
Water Resources Development – Flood Control	Assessment of Damage and Repair/Rehabilitation of identified severely damaged flood control structures that need immediate repair	Repair/Rehabilitation / of identified damaged flood control structures and adopting a more climate-resilient, and structurally sound structure	Integration of renewable energy as part of the planning design for future infrastructure developments in flood control structures
Water Resources Development – Irrigation	Assessment of Damage and Repair/Rehabilitation of identified severely damaged irrigation structures that need immediate repair	Repair/Rehabilitation / of identified damaged irrigation structures and adopting a more climate-resilient, and structurally sound structure	
Water Resources Development – Water System	Assessment of Damage and Repair/Rehabilitation of identified severely damaged waterworks system structures that need immediate repair	Repair/Rehabilitation / of identified damaged waterworks system structures and adopting a more climate-resilient, and structurally sound structure	

Power & Electrification	Assessment of Damage and Immediate Restoration of damaged power utilities		
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

SUBSECTOR	SHORT-TERM (Jan – Dec 2022)	MEDIUM-TERM (2023-2027)
Agriculture and Fishery	<p>Provision of farm production inputs such as certified seeds and seedlings i.e. rice, corn, coconut, high value crops and fertilizer</p> <p>Livestock provision of biologic and veterinary drug/vitamins and native chicken germplasm collection and improvement (climate resilient)</p> <p>Distribution of silage tree legume seeds</p> <p>Rehabilitation of seaweed farms, fish pens, fish hatchery, fishponds and fingerlings dispersal (ie. bangus, prawns)</p> <p>Social preparation on climate change resilient-agriculture</p> <p>Restoration/ repair/ replacement of Fishing Gears /Motorized /non-motorized Banca /Equipment/Fish Cages</p> <p>Intensification of the rehabilitation and operationalization of local seed production system</p> <p>Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA), river bed sedimentation mapping, temporal vegetation profiling, GPS mapping in support to identified programs</p> <p>Trainings for livelihood, community food processing, and nutrition</p> <p>Crop/soil resilience, pest and weed resurgence (assessment and monitoring)</p> <p>Plant propagation of buffer crops for erosion control (bamboo and vetiveer)</p> <p>Distribution of livestock, poultry, swine and goats for breeding</p>	<p>Distribution of livestock, poultry, swine and goats to communities</p> <p>Information campaign on agri-resilient farming strategies</p> <p>Re-structuring of agri-product processing and manufacturing plants</p>
Environment & Natural Resources	<p>Continuous rehabilitation and reforestation of riverbanks, shorelines, idle private lots and areas prone to erosion</p> <p>Replanting of 2,000,000 trees in affected areas</p> <p>Sanitation and Waste Management, Garbage Dumpsite Control Rehabilitation</p> <p>Rehabilitation of sanitary landfills and land slope</p> <p>Rehabilitation of marine protected and mangrove areas</p>	

	Protected Area Establishment (Initial Component)	
Trade Industry and Tourism	<p>Livelihood Program (for seed capital of 82 highly affected island barangays) /revolving fund</p> <p>Access to Financing: Preparation of project proposal for rehabilitation, recovery, integrated livelihood development program</p> <p>Rehabilitation of damaged island and coastal seaports</p> <p>Creation of City/ Municipal Price Coordinating Council for the intensification of price control and monitoring and strict implementation of the price control act</p>	

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

	SHORT-TERM (Jan – Dec 2022)	MEDIUM-TERM (2023 – 2027)	LONG-TERM (2027-onwards)
Public School Buildings	Assessment of Damage and Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Public-School Buildings and Classrooms	Continuation of the Repair / Rehabilitation of affected Public School Buildings and Classrooms and adopting a more climate-resilient, and structurally sound structures	
Hospital and Rural Health Units/Centers	Assessment of Damage and Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Provincial, Municipal and Barangay Hospitals, Health Units/Centers, Birthing Centers	Continuation of the Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Provincial, Municipal and Barangay Hospitals, Health Units/Centers, Birthing Centers	

MACRO DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE

	SHORT-TERM (Jan – Dec 2022)	MEDIUM-TERM (2023 – 2027)	LONG-TERM (2027-onwards)
Organizational Strengthening	Conduct of a Province-wide Bohol Resiliency Summit	Annual review and update of the Bohol Resiliency Plan	Building of 48 Municipal/ City Resiliency Museum/ Center
Fund Sourcing	Identification and sending of request for assistance to possible local and foreign donor agencies	Continuous recovery efforts in towns and barangays	
Legislative Support	Issuance of a resolution Approving the Typhoon	Continuous inclusion of DRRM-related programs to annual budget	

	Odette: Bohol Rehabilitation and Recovery Plan		
Conduct of the Multi-sectoral Bohol Resiliency Summit	Meeting with MLGUs and request for the preparation of City/ Municipal Rehabilitation and Recovery Plans	Establishment of Municipal Resiliency Centers	
Review of Municipal Land-use Plans	Identify areas appropriate for climate-resistant evacuation and multi-purpose centers	Establishment of climate-resistant evacuation and multi-purpose centers	
Government Buildings	Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Municipal Halls, Barangay Halls, and Government-owned Bldgs.	Continuation of Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Municipal Halls, Barangay Halls, and Government-owned Bldgs. and adopting a more climate-resilient, and structurally sound structures	
Gymnasiums, Cultural Center and Parks	Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Gymnasiums, Cultural Center, Parks and Plazas, Covered Court, etc.	Continuation of Repair / Rehabilitation of severely affected Gymnasiums, Cultural Center, Parks and adopting a more climate-resilient, and structurally sound structures Plazas, Covered Court, etc.	

Chapter 10

FINANCING AND INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

TOTAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR

Summary of Rehabilitation and Recovery Budgetary Requirement (Php '000,000) Total for all Affected Areas in Bohol, All Sectors

BOHOL POST-ODETTE REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY PROGRAM PROGRESSIVE POST-TYPHOON ODETTE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT (with REHABILITATION COST) REPORT DATA Province of Bohol Data as of June 24, 2022						
INFRASTRUCTURE, FACILITY AND OTHER RELATED LOSSES						
	NUMBER	ESTIMATED DAMAGE COST (IN MILLION PESOS)	ESTIMATED REHABILITATION COST (IN MILLION PESOS)	PROPOSED FUNDING AGENCY	REHABILITATION TERM	
					SHORT TERM*	MEDIUM TERM *
1. SHELTER	291,408	20,403.570	4,665.340			
Damaged Houses	291,408	20,403.57	4,665.34			
• Totally Damaged	87,563	10,604.658	2,626.890	NHA		
• Partially Damaged	203,845	9,798.913	2,038.450	NHA		
2. INFRASTRUCTURE	1,371	6,719.458	17,309.236			
Road Projects	383	3,601.967	5,588.33			
• National	26	204.628	1,171.793	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
• Provincial	205	2,423.508	3,150.560	PGBH-PEO		✓
• Municipal	39	326.400	424.320	LGU		✓
• Barangay	113	647.431	841.660	LGU		✓
Bridges	137	770.990	1,048.987			
• National	29	64.182	130.137	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
• Provincial	35	500.000	650.000	PGBH-PEO		✓
• Municipal	15	129.505	168.356	LGU	✓	✓
• Barangay	58	77.303	100.494	LGU	✓	✓
Ports	48	283.614	368.698			
• Seaport	13	46.027	59.834	LGU		✓
• PPA Ports	12	189.250	246.025	PPA		✓
• Fishport	23	48.338	62.839	BFAR		✓

	NUMBER	ESTIMATED DAMAGE COST (IN MILLION PESOS)	ESTIMATED REHABILITATION COST (IN MILLION PESOS)	PROPOSED FUNDING AGENCY	REHABILITATION TERM	
					SHORT TERM*	MEDIUM TERM*
Other Facilities	803	2,062.887	3,653.217			
• Waterworks System	223	541.867	704.928	DILG, LGUs, DOH	✓	
• Seawall / Dikes / Flood Control	89	651.198	1,791.497	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
• Canals / Box Culvert / Slope Protect	71	713.389	927.406	DPWH, LGU		✓
• Others (<i>Streetlights, Poles, Signages</i>)	420	156.433	229.387	DPWH, LGU		
Streetlights w/ Solar Panel (National Rds. @ 20m distance)	35,000		6,650.000	DPWH		✓
3. ECONOMIC		6,668.099	3,081.645			
Crops		4,137.844	674.000			
• Rice (Ha.)	28,282	286.001		OPA, DA	✓	
• Corn (Ha.)	716	9.201		OPA, DA	✓	
• Mango Trees	192,796	560.218		OPA, DA	✓	
• Coconut Trees	4,132,438	2,625.351		OPA, DA	✓	
• Banana Trees	3,520,058	657.073		OPA, DA	✓	
• Vegetables & Other Crops		1.305		OPA, DA	✓	
Fisheries		891.028	688.6			
• Fish Cages	722	61.196		OPA, BFAR	✓	
• Fishing Boats	10,025	437.310		OPA, BFAR	✓	
• Seaweeds		186.639		OPA, BFAR		✓
• Fishpens	668	39.795		OPA, BFAR	✓	
• Fishponds		108.381		OPA	✓	
• Others (Fishing Gears, nets, etc.)	3,169	57.707		OPA, BFAR	✓	
Livestock and Poultry	530,863	228.179	228.470	DA		
• Cattle	1,385	34.581		OPA, DA		
• Carabao	454	13.980		OPA, DA		
• Swine	3,779	36.134		OPA, DA		
• Goat	6,574	30.902		OPA, DA		
• Chicken/ Fighting Cocks	509,258	109.804		OPA, DA		

	NUMBER	ESTIMATED DAMAGE COST (IN MILLION PESOS)	ESTIMATED REHABILITATION COST (IN MILLION PESOS)	PROPOSED FUNDING AGENCY	REHABILITATION TERM	
					SHORT TERM*	MEDIUM TERM*
• - Other Animals	9,413	2.778		OPA, DA		
Agri-Facilities		277.545	88.587			
• Agri Facilities (Plant Nursery, Machineries Warehouse)	27	54.566		OPA, DA	✓	✓
• Fishery Facilities	9	137.731		OPA, DA	✓	✓
• Livestock Facilities	31	85.248		OPA, DA	✓	✓
Irrigation Facilities	80	202.626	157.647	NIA	✓	✓
Others (Market, Training Center)	283	622.393	843.311	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
Tourism Sites/ Facilities		308.485	401.0305	DOT	✓	✓
4. DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	3,211	3,955.248	6,792.693			
Municipal/Barangay Halls/Bldgs	1,318	1,771.828	2,231.568	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
Gymnasiums, Cultural Center, Parks and Plazas, Covered Court, etc.	750	1,651.796	1,947.863	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
Police/ Fire Station	102	92.077	128.150	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
Others (Waiting Shed, Stage)	1,041	439.547	565.111	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
Climate-Resilient Evacuation and Multi-Purpose Center	48		1,920.000	DPWH		✓
5. SOCIAL	5,501	3,257.230	3,616.489			
Public Schools		2,407.110	2,548.852			
a) Primary/Secondary Schools (and other School infrastructure Handwashing Facilities, Libraries, etc.)	4,276	2,328.404	2,354.524	DepED, DPWH	✓	✓
b) Bohol Island State University System	9	78.705	194.328	BISU	✓	✓
Hospitals, RHUs, Health Centers, BHS, Birthing Centers	584	542.051	658.797	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
Day Care Centers	513	231.460	301.498	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
Others (MSWD Office Women's Center)	119	76.609	98.942	DPWH, LGUs	✓	✓
Heritage Churches	8	8.400	8.400	NCCA		

	NUMBER	ESTIMATED DAMAGE COST (IN MILLION PESOS)	ESTIMATED REHABILITATION COST (IN MILLION PESOS)	PROPOSED FUNDING AGENCY	REHABILITATION TERM	
					SHORT TERM*	MEDIUM TERM*
6. ENVIRONMENT		638.427	643.732			
Infrastructure		17.686	22.991	DENR		✓
Landslide Damage Cost		130.697	130.697	DENR		✓
National Greening Program, Mangroves, Uprooted Trees		369.295	369.295	DENR		✓
Watersheds and River basins		116.793	116.793	DENR		✓
Protected Areas		3.957	3.957	DENR		✓
PROGRESSIVE TOTAL (in Million Pesos)		41,642.032	36,109.135			

- Short term PPAs cover one year implementation
- Midterm PPAs cover 2-4 years

TOTAL INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR AND BY AGENCY

Summary of Rehabilitation and Recovery Budgetary Requirement Total for all Affected Areas in Bohol, All Sectors

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SECTOR CONCERNED	NO. OF PAPS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS, IN PHP	% SHARE OF
		PROPOSED		TOTAL
	INFRASTRUCTURE		17,309.24	41.67%
DPWH -	National Roads & Bridges	55	1,301.93	3.13%
PGBH, PEO	Provincial Roads & Bridges	240	3,800.56	9.15%
LGUs	Municipal and Barangay Roads/Bridges	225	1,534.83	3.69%
LGUs	Municipal Ports	13	59.83	0.14%
PPA	Sea Ports	12	246.03	0.59%
BFAR	Fish ports	23	62.84	0.15%
DOH, DPWH, LGUs	Waterworks System	223	704.93	1.70%
DPWH, LGUs	1. Seawall / Dikes / Flood Control	89	1,791.50	4.31%
	2. Canals / Box Culvert / Slope Protect	71	927.41	2.23%
	3. Others (Streetlights, Fences, etc)	420000	229.39	0.55%
DPWH	Streetlights w/ Solar Panel	35,000	6,650.00	16.01%
	ECONOMIC		8,512.72	20.49%
DA, PGBH-OPA,OPV	a. Crops		674.00	1.62%
	b. Livestock, Poultry		228.47	0.55%
	c. Agri-Facilities		88.59	0.21%
BFAR, PGBH-OPA	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist		688.60	1.66%
NIA	(Irrigation)	80	157.65	0.38%
DPWH - LGUs	(Market, Training Centers)	283	843.31	2.03%
DOT	SIRT Project		5,431.08	13.07%
	(Public Tourism Sites)		401.03	0.97%
	DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION		6,792.69	16.35%
DPWH , LGU	1. Municipal/Barangay Halls/Bldgs.	1,318	2,231.57	5.37%

RESPONSIBLE AGENCY	SECTOR CONCERNED	NO. OF PAPS	TOTAL AMOUNT OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS, IN PHP	% SHARE OF
		PROPOSED		TOTAL
	2. Gymnasiums, Cultural Center, Parks and 3. Plazas, Covered Court, etc.	750	1,947.86	4.69%
	4. Police/ Fire Station	102	128.15	0.31%
	5. Others (Waiting Shed, Stage)	1,041	565.11	1.36%
DPWH	Climate-Resilient Evacuation and Multi-Purpose Center	48	1,920.00	4.62%
	SOCIAL		8,281.83	19.94%
DepED	School Classrooms	4,276	2,354.52	5.67%
BISU			194.33	0.47%
DPWH- DOH	1. Hospitals, RHUs, Health Centers, BHS, Birthing Centers	584	658.80	1.59%
	2. Day Care Centers	513	301.50	0.73%
	3. Others (MSWD Office, Women's Center)	119	98.94	0.24%
NCCA	Heritage Churches	8	8.40	0.02%
NHA	Assistance to Houses		4,665.34	11.23%
	ENVIRONMENT		643.73	1.55%
	TOTAL		41,540.22	100.00%

Chapter 11

SECTORS PROGRAMS, PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

List of PPA and Funding Sources and Implementation Period

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

PPAS		TARGET		FINANCING/ INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	AMOUNT (in million pesos)	AGENCIES
Provision of Streetlights with Solar Panel					
1	Provision of solar streetlights - with solar panel - along National Roads - spaced at 20 meters - 35,000 sets		x	6,650.000	DPWH
GRAND TOTAL				6,650.000	

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

PPAS		TARGET		FINANCING/ INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	AMOUNT (in million pesos)	AGENCIES
Construction of Climate-Resilient Evacuation and Multi-Purpose Center					
1	Provision of Evacuation / Multi-Purpose Center - in all 48 LGUs		x	1,920.000	DPWH, DILG
GRAND TOTAL				1,920.000	

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

PPAS		TARGET		FINANCING/ INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	AMOUNT (in million pesos)	AGENCIES
Department of Education				2,241.339	

PPAS		TARGET		FINANCING/ INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	AMOUNT (in million pesos)	AGENCIES
Department of Education - City Schools Division					
1	Rehabilitation of 8 public schools - Cabawan ES, City East ES, Mansasa ES, Tagb. City Central ES, Tagb. City Central ES-SPED Center, Taloto ES, Dr. Cecilio Putong NHS, Tagb. City Science HS	x			DPWH, DepED
2	Replacement (New Construction of 16 Classrooms - City East ES-12 CLs, Tagb. City Central ES-4 CLs)		x		DPWH, DepED
Department of Education - Bohol Schools Division					
1	Classrooms for major repair	x			
2	Replacement Of Classrooms		x		DPWH, DepED
Bohol Island State University (BISU) System					
1	New Construction of Buildings		x	92.262	CHED, BISU
2	Repair of Damaged Buildings	x		38.068	CHED, BISU
3	ICT, Appliances	x	x	39.043	CHED, BISU
GRAND TOTAL				2,410.712	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Agriculture

POST TYPHOON ODETTE REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY PROGRAM PROPOSED LOCAL PRIORITY REHABILITATION PROJECTS

SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR : Economic/ Agriculture

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Department of Agriculture (DA), Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, OPA

TYPE OF PROJECT : Crops and Other Agri-support

PPAS		TARGET		FINANCING/ INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	AMOUNT (in million pesos)	AGENCIES
Rehabilitation of Damaged Crops					
1	Provision of planting materials for replacement to damaged coconuts and mango trees: - Macapuno variety coconut - Dwarf hybrid coconut - Lansones - Rambutan - Durian	x		512.000	OPA, DA
2	Provision of assorted vegetable seeds for cash crops	x		5.000	OPA, DA
3	Hybrid rice seeds	x		154.000	OPA, DA
4	Hybrid corn seeds	x		3.000	OPA, DA
Rehabilitation of Damages of the Fishery Sector					
5	Provision of fish cages for replacement of damaged cages	x		32.500	OPA, BFAR
6	Provision of fabricated pump boats for replacement of damaged boats		x	170.000	OPA, BFAR
7	Provision of fabricated non-motorized boats for replacement of damaged boats			20.000	OPA, BFAR

PPAS		TARGET		FINANCING/ INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT	
		SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	AMOUNT <i>(in million pesos)</i>	AGENCIES
8	Replacement of 2 damaged seaweeds nursery (2 M per unit)	x		4.000	OPA
9	Fabrication of 2 service pumpboats for seaweeds nursery	x		1.000	OPA, BFAR
10	"Bonsod" or Shallow Fish Coral 10 towns	x		11.700	OPA, BFAR
11	Nets (500 Meters, No. 11') for fishing 13 towns	x		45.000	OPA, BFAR
12	Provision of Multiple hand lines (3,020 units)	x		5.500	DA, BFAR
Sub TOTAL (crops and fisheries)				963.700	
Sub TOTAL (government facilities rehab cost)				88.587	
GRAND TOTAL				1052.287	

**POST TYPHOON ODETTTE REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY PROGRAM
PROPOSED LOCAL PRIORITY REHABILITATION PROJECTS**

SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR : Economic/ Agriculture

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Department of Agriculture (DA)

TYPE OF PROJECT : Livestock and Other Agri-support

PPAS	TARGET		FINANCING/ INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT	
	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	AMOUNT (in million pesos)	SHORT TERM
Rapid Assistance to Crisis Affected Communities thru Livestock-based Interventions				
1. Destocking (Emergency Slaughter/Sale) - tie up with traders	x			NGOs
2. Protection of Livestock Assets of Affected Families	x		10.000	DA, PLGU, NGO
2.1 Veterinary Services <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct of Veterinary Missions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examination and Treatment of Individual Animals or Herds • Mass Treatment /Vitamin /Mineral Supplementation or Vaccination Programmes • Support to public sector veterinary functions 2. Veterinary Public Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rabies preventive measures (vaccinations programs) • Meat Safety 3. Disease Surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barangay Livestock Aides - Animal Disease Reporting 				
2.2 Provision of feed production support <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Local fodder production <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azolla • Indigofera 2. Silage production 3. Yellow Corn production 4. Equipment support - shredder, solar dryer, mini/ mobile feed mill with pelletizer 	x		20.000	DA, PCA

PPAS	TARGET		FINANCING/ INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT	
	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	AMOUNT (in million pesos)	SHORT TERM
5. Customized Feed production feed raw materials (rice bran, pollard etc.)				
2.3 Procurement of roofing materials for temporary shelter/ livestock kit	x			
3. Assistance to Crisis Affected Communities thru Livestock-based Livelihood Interventions		x	40.000	DA
3.1 Swine Fattening				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 800 barangays @ 5 heads/barangay @ Php 4,000/head 4,000hds. @ 4 sacks/head (50 kg sack) @ Php1500/sack 				
3.2 Broiler Chicken Production				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broiler (800 brgys @ Php 200 heads /brgy = 160,000 heads @ Php60) = 9.6 M feeds @ 6 kg/head @ Php160,000 = Php 28.8 M 	x		48.400	DA
4. Rebuild Key Livestock Assets among Crisis-affected Communities				
4.1. Breeder/Replacement /Restocking Program				
Provision of Breeder Animals				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cattle- 1000 heads @ Php 30,000 = Php 30 M Carabaos- 500 heads @ Php 40,000 = Php 20 M Goats - 1000 @ Php 5,000/heads = Php 5 M 		x	15.000 20.000	

PPAS	TARGET		FINANCING/ INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT	
	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	AMOUNT (in million pesos)	SHORT TERM
4.2 Rehab/Establishment of Animal Breeding Centers (ABCs)				
1. Swine ABCs - 3 per district			3.600	
Establishment of new ABCs - 9 units		x		
a. housing units = @ Php350,000 / housing unit with built in farrowing crate and water line @ 9 units = Php 3.15 M				
b. Breeders = @ 18 heads @ Php 25,000/ head = Php 450,000				
c. Swine Restocking and upgrading		x	16.700	PLGU, MLGU, DA
2. Native Chicken Production Centers		x	2.670	
• 5 per district / 15 Units @ Php 150,000= Php 2.25M				
• 70 hds breeders x15 units =1050 heads @ Php400 = Php 420,000 {add feeds and perimeter fence}				
c) Repair /Rehab of Government Livestock Facilities	x			
• Dairy Government Facilities				
1. PCC dairy facilities			25.000	
2. NDA			4.000	
• Rehab of Other Facilities				
1. Provincial Livestock and Poultry Farm			0.500	
2. Ubay Stock Farm			20.600	
3. Carmen Livestock Research Station			2.000	
TOTAL			228.470	

**POST TYPHOON ODETTE REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY PROGRAM
PROPOSED LOCAL PRIORITY REHABILITATION PROJECTS**

SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR : Economic/ Agriculture

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR)

TYPE OF PROJECT : Fisheries and Other Agri-support

NAME OF INTERVENTION	NO. OF UNITS	UNIT COST	TOTAL BUDGET
FISHING BOAT			
Construction of fiberglass boat	3,257	50,000	162,850,000.00
Provision of repair materials -plywood, epoxy, copper nails, outrigger beam and outrigger, etc.	3,257	5,000	16,285,000.00
Support to commercial fishing boat operator	4	1,250,000	5,000,000.00
Provision of Patrol Boat to LGU	30	150,000	4,500,000.00
SEAWEEDS			
Distribution of seaweed farm implements and seaweed propagules	1,250	10,000	12,500,000.00
Provision of BFAR and OPA operated Seaweed Nursery with caretakers	4	500,000	2,000,000.00
MILKFISH			
Provision of input materials ,fingerlings and feeds for fish cages	135	200,000	27,000,000.00
Provision of input materials ,fingerlings and feeds for fish pens	20	200,000	4,000,000.00
Provision of farm inputs for <i>bangus</i> ponds (in hectares)	330	35,000	11,550,000.00
Provision for repair for <i>bangus</i> fishpond(in hectares)	330	25,000	8,250,000.00
Procurement of <i>bangus</i> fingerlings	750,000	5	3,750,000.00
TILAPIA			
Provision of input materials ,fingerlings and feeds for fish cages	30	140,000	4,200,000.00

Provision of farm inputs for tilapia ponds (in hectares)	540	12,000	6,480,000.00
Procurement of tilapia fingerlings	750,000	2	1,125,000.00
FISHING GEAR			
Provision of fishing materials	4,678	20,000	93,560,000.00
OYSTER			
Provision of input materials	360	15,000	5,400,000.00
POST HARVEST			
Provision of input materials for seaweed floating solar dryer	30	150,000	4,500,000.00
Provision of ice making machine /cold storage for fish landing sites	6	1,500,000	9,000,000.00
Procurement of fish containers/banyera	1,300	1,500	1,950,000.00
REHABILITATION OF FISH SANCTUARY			
Provision of marker buoys and service boat	150	100,000	15,000,000.00
TOTAL			398,900,000.00

**POST TYPHOON ODETTE REHABILITATION AND RECOVERY PROGRAM
PROPOSED LOCAL PRIORITY REHABILITATION PROJECTS**

SECTOR/ SUBSECTOR : Economic/ Agriculture
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY : National Irrigation Administration (NIA)
TYPE OF PROJECT : Repair/ Rehabilitation of Irrigation Facilities

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
BOHOL		968.75	3,631	31.60	4.36	37.51	663	17	7	41.87
NATIONAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS										
Malinao IS	Pilar					.500			P	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Log boom destroyed. Floater drums dislodged by strong winds. Riprap at spillway channel, 20m and 40m from beginning point at the left and right side, respectively, destroyed. Left portion of Sabu Dam scoured. Two coconut trees still stuck inside the facility.
						2.00				
						2.00				
						2.00				

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
						.500 .200 2.00				<p>4. Fallen trees blocked the main canal – debris accumulated at duckbill spillway or at outlet structures.</p> <p>5. Mango trees within the compound and near the entrance have fallen.</p> <p>6. A mango tree fell on the dormitory roof.</p> <p>7. CCTV tower was broken and rain gauge station was damaged.</p> <p>8. Equipment shed roof was damaged.</p> <p>9. Furniture, fixtures and office equipment were damaged.</p>
Bayongan IS	San Miguel					6.00 .30			P	1. The roofing of the two buildings were damaged.

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
										2. The guardhouse was damaged.
	Capayas Off., Calanggaman Ubay, Bohol					3.00			P	Damage of Warehouse Building
Capayas IS	Ubay					5.00			P	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was scouring at the upstream portion of the dam embankment. 2. Ceiling at the entrance of the newly renovated Farmers' Hall was damaged. 3. Portion of the roof at the second building was damaged 4. Roofing at equipment building is damaged. 5. Roofing at equipment shed is damaged.

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
						3.00				6. Roofing of women's and men's dormitories were damaged. 7. Perimeter fence was damaged. 8. Motor pool area has damaged roofing. 9. Uprooted trees are blocking canal waterway (@MC 6+000) 10. Side slopes were damaged due to uprooted tree (Lat. C4)
Talibon SRIS	Talibon	907.7483	3,285	27.232		1.00			P	1. Warehouse was damaged. 2. Fallen trees block the main canal. 3. Kitchen area roof was damaged. 4. Flooded rice fields.
						2.00				
						3.50				

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
						1.50				5. Collapsed canal embankment. 6. Talibon Office ceiling, windows, roofing and louvers were damaged. 7. Damaged guardhouse.
Benliw SRIS	Ubay					1.00			P	1. Scoured riprap at dam embankment
						1.00				2. Collapsed portion of riprap
Ilaya SRIS	Ubay					1.80	10	2	P	Scouring of embankment at the Dam Crest between the filtration & intake. Damaged 100 meters Concrete Elevated Flumes. Cracks at Main Canal
COMMUNAL IRRIGATION SYSTEMS										

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
Liboron CIS	Calape					.60		2		Damaged concrete elevated flume and dam protection due to heavy flashflood.
Cambugason CIS	Jagna					1.00	150	1		Damaged 150 meters of concrete canal lined and diversion works protection wall.
Ilihan CIS	Inabanga					3.00		1		Washed-out siphon & damaged slope protection at downstream portion right side of diversion works
Binogawan CIS	Calape	2.5	10	.036	.036	.20		1		Minor damage on slope protection at the downstream portion right side of the Diversion Works
Catmonan CIS	Calape	2.5	10	.038	.038	2.00	13	1		Damaged of existing diversion works at the downstream apron and slope protection.

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
Bacani CIS	Clarín	5	20	.075	.075					
Tabunoc CIS	Mabini	2	8	.030	.030					
Madua - San Isidro CIS	Duero	10	50	1.600	1.600	1.280	230	1		<p>The main canal from sta 1+092 was damaged and ruptured due to flash flood (total dimension of 0.50 meter wide, 0.50 meter high and 30 meters long). Portion of the Diversion Dam screen protection at downstream was washed out by the flashed floods (at 4 meters long and 0.50 meter wide). Entry of cobblestones and sand clogged structure.</p> <p>The main canal - 200 meters away from the intake were ripped open due to soil and rock erosions, hence, might further lead to landslide. Station 0+417 earth canal</p>

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
										connected to the temporary elevated flume was scoured.
Lobogon-Panakildan CIS	Duero	2	18	.200	.200	.683	20			Lobogon River widened and the water flow diverted towards the system's main canal resulting it to suspend by more or less 20 meters long.

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
Mambo-ol CIS	Duero	10	15	.224	.224	2.122	140	1		<p>Flash floods and landslide in station 2+140 caused damage to the downstream portion of the system.</p> <p>The force or momentum of the flood caused gradual erosion or landslide in the area.</p> <p>The damaged main canal has a total dimension of 0.40 meter wide, 0.40 meter high and 80 meters long.</p> <p>On station 0+633, the main canal collapsed due to soil erosion with a total dimension of 0.40 meter wide, 0.40 meter high and 60 meters long.</p>

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
Alejawan CIS	Jagna	15	170	2.080	2.080	4.544	50	3		<p>The protection dike collapsed and was washed-out by flashed flood resulting the hollow foundation to suspend</p> <p>Causing major alarm to the system's silt ejector structure and main canal</p> <p>The protection dike to the main canal collapsed at an estimated 50 meters long and 7 meters high from the riverbed. Sta.0+067 – The drain off / siphon system cover was lifted by about 30 meters long.</p> <p>Steel gate was damaged.</p>
Canhaway CIS	Guindulman	10	15	.080	.080	.839		1		<p>The diversions dam's left wing wall facing downstream has loosened and</p> <p>The filling materials, supported by the left wing</p>

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
										wall of existing Diversion Dam when facing downstream, were detached and swept away by overflowing flood water resulting the river to gradually change course to the point of damaged.
Bagasico CIS	Alicia	2	30			.488	20	1		The riprap protection of the lateral canal sta.0+360 to 0+390 was cracked and detached rupturing the structure - with estimated length of 30 meters and 0.40 meters wide – caused by overflowing flood water from the river crossing along the service area to the point of damaged facilities. The main canal sta.1+470 to 1+490 was also damaged due to soil erosion.

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
Ginopolan CIS	Valencia					.500	20			Washed-out/ scoured side borrow/backfill of the canal bottom by about 20 meters. Needs masonry protection dike to prevent further damage.
Catmonan CIS	Calape					1.00		1		Cracks at the rubble masonry protection of diversion works at downstream portion due to scouring. Needs to repair the existing Dam at the downstream portion.
Malid SIP	Carmen					.350	10	1		Washed-out side borrow/backfill. Sta.0+120 to 0+130 of MC needs provision of slope protection/rubble masonry protection dike. Landslide due heavy rains and flashflood. Needs provision of 40 meter-canal cover from Sta.0+200.

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
Kagawasan CIP	San Miguel					.100				Washed-out side borrow/backfill
REGIONAL OFFICE										
Region Office	Tagbilaran City					6.00			P	Damaged roofing, ceiling and electrical works of main office building
SRIP OFFICES										
Benliw SRIP	Ubay					2.00			P	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damaged roofing, ceiling and electrical works of office building 2. Totally damaged roofing of the temporary facility. 3. Damaged of roofing of the warehouse. 4. Damaged furniture & fixtures and office equipment.

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
Calunasan SRIP	Calape					2.00			P	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damaged roofing, ceiling, electrical works and glass door of office building 2. Damaged furniture & fixtures and office equipment.
Bonotbonot SRIP	Buenavista					2.00			P	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damaged roofing, ceiling and electrical works of office building 2. Damaged furniture & fixtures, office equipment.
Hibale SRIP	Danao					2.00			P	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damaged roofing, ceiling and electrical works of office building 2. Damaged furniture & fixtures and office equipment.

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
Mabini Cayacay SRIP	Mabini					1.00			P	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Damaged roofing, ceiling, and electrical works of office building, perimeter fence, gate and temfacil at the office compound. 2. Damaged roofing and ceiling of 3 IA office building. 3. Damaged furniture & fixtures and office equipment.
BOHOL-IMO OFFICES										
Ilaya SRIS	San Pascual, Ubay					1.00			P	Damaged roof at the kitchen and bodega, broken 3 units - jalousie window and damaged gate of the Ilaya SRIS Field Office.

NAME OF SYSTEM	LOCATION	AFFECTED AREA (ha)	NO. OF FARMERS AFFECTED	EST. COST OF DAMAGES TO CROPS	ESTIMATED COST (in million pesos)		PARTICULARS			DESCRIPTION OF DAMAGES
					Level I	Level II	CANAL (meters)	CANAL STRUCTURES (no. of units)	DAM (no./size)	
									BIG	
Bohol-IMO	Tagbilaran City					.050				1. Minor Damaged of the Ceiling at the Bohol Conference Room/ Strategy Room due to leaked of rainwater. 2. Minor Damaged of the Roof of the Multi-purpose Shed due to fallen branches of trees.

NOTE:

1. Level I - Emergency works/remedial measures to immediately restore service to save standing crops.
2. Level II - Repair works to restore facility to its original form/functions.

TOURISM

**Transforming Communities towards Resilient, Inclusive and Sustainable Tourism (TouRIST)
Program**

PROPOSED LIST OF BOHOL SIRT PROJECTS

Sustainable Inclusive and Resilient Tourism (SIRT) Project (P171556)
Province of Bohol

COMPONENTS	PROJECTS	LOCATION	TOTAL EST. COST (in million pesos)
Local Infrastructure	1 Bohol Bulk Water Supply Project (BWSP)	7 Municipalities & 1 City <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loboc, Sikatuna, Alburquerque, Baclayon, Corella, Dauis, Panglao, Tagbilaran City 	3,657.00
	2 Talibon Cluster Sanitary Landfill	Talibon, Bohol	691.92
		SUB-TOTAL	4,348.920
Local Tourism Development	3 Tourist Site Enhancement and Management (TSEM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarsier Ecotourism Complex, Sikatuna & Corella 84.45 Baclayon Tourism Center & Pamilacan Docking, Baclayon 60.10 Sagbayan Viewing Deck and Tourism Center, Sagbayan 59.36 Cambuhat Oyster Farm & Discovery Center, Buenavista 33.06 Carmen Chocolate Hills Complex, Carmen 284.64 	521.61
	4 Palengke Program (Developing Public Markets into Bohol Destination Markets Program)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getafe, Bohol 24.71 Trinidad, Bohol 43.75 Ubay, Bohol 59.91 Antequera, Bohol 23.2 Jagna, Bohol 45.3 Tubigon, Bohol 19.00 Talibon, Bohol 159.28 	375.15
		SUB-TOTAL	896.76
	5 Hygiene Preparedness		185.40
	5.1	Chocolate Hills, Carmen	41.61

Disaster and Risk Management		Enhanced Hygiene and Sanitation Facilities	Tarsier Sanctuary, Corella & Sikatuna Loboc Tourism Complex, Loboc Baclayon Museum, Baclayon Loay Museum, Loay Abatan River Village Center, Maribojoc Cambuhat Oyster Farm, Buenavista Major Seaports (7)	V
	5.2	Enhanced Responsiveness to Health Emergencies Decompression Chambers Sea Ambulances	Bohol Panglao International Airport Loon, Bohol Talibon, Bohol Jagna, Bohol Tagbilaran City Ubay, Bohol Jagna, Bohol Talibon, Bohol Loon, Bohol	143.79
			SUB-TOTAL	185.40
			TOTAL	5,431.080

Chapter 12

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The swift recovery of Central Visayas from the devastating effect of typhoon Odette calls for the effective and efficient implementation of the Bohol Post-Odette Rehabilitation and Recovery Program (BRRP). This chapter discusses the mechanism for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the BRRP.

Undertaking monitoring and evaluation (M&E) ensures that the BRRP implementation stays on track to achieve its intended results. Timely implementation and completion of projects will mitigate or minimize possible aggravation of the impact of the disaster. Monitoring generally involves the reporting/ field validation of the implementation status of the PAPs. It entails the conduct of problem-solving sessions, when necessary. All these are intended to promptly address issues and concerns that may cause delays in the completion of the PAPs and to facilitate the attainment of their objectives.

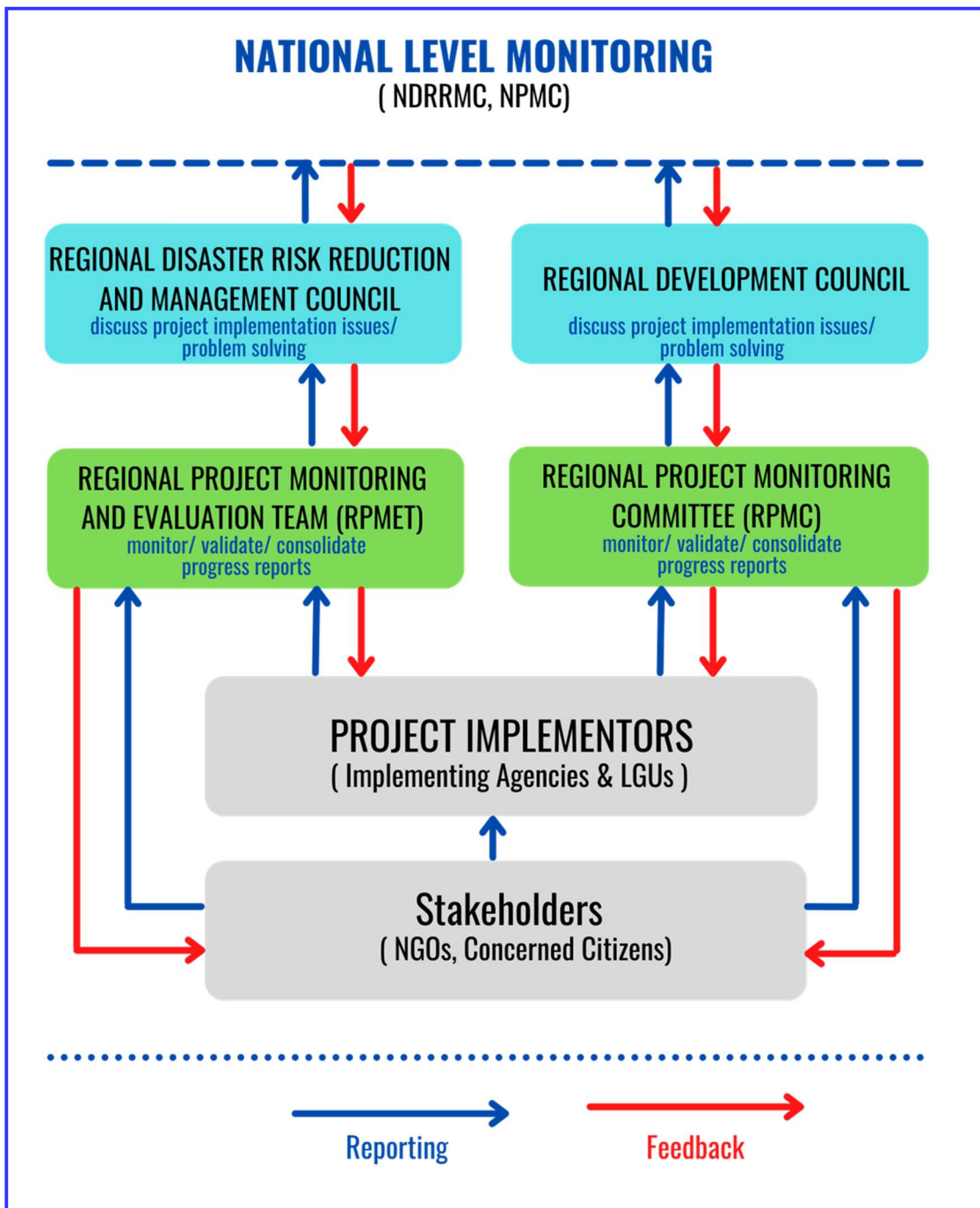
MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR BRRP PROJECTS

The monitoring of PAPs in the BRRP shall be jointly undertaken by the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC) and by the Provincial Development Council (PDC). The Provincial Project Monitoring and Evaluation Team (PPMET) shall conduct the monitoring activities for the PDRRMC as its monitoring unit. The Provincial Project Monitoring Committee (PPMC) shall undertake the monitoring of the PAPs for the PDC. Figure 12.1 shows the M&E framework for the Odette RRP.

The PPMET and the PPMC shall perform distinct but complementary roles in the conduct of monitoring activities. The PPMET shall be primarily responsible for monitoring projects funded from the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Fund (NDRRMF). This is a lump-sum appropriation in the GAA that can be accessed by national government agencies or LGUs for various disaster risk reduction and management activities, including post-disaster rehabilitation and recovery interventions.

The PPMC shall monitor the implementation of all other projects in the RRP in accordance with the RPMC Resolution No. 5, s. 2021 (i.e., RPMC-approved criteria for the inclusion of projects in the RPMC and LPMC monitoring lists). The responsibilities of the various units/ institutions involved in the monitoring of the RRP projects are summarized in Table 12.2

Table 12.1 M&E Framework for Odette Rehabilitation and Recovery Program



MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNITS/ INSTITUTIONS

Table 12.2 *The responsibilities of the various units/ institutions involved in the monitoring of the RRP projects*

AGENCY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
PDRRMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise and coordinate monitoring activities of the PPMET • Assess problems encountered in the implementation of NDRRMF-funded projects and provide remedial action or refer problems/issues to the NDRRMC • Report on the status of project implementation to appropriate bodies (e.g., NDRRMC, President, Cabinet, Congress, etc.) for information or action • Inform the PPMET of actions taken on problems/ issues referred to the appropriate bodies at the national level • Disseminate information to the media/ general public on the status of NDRRMF-funded projects
PDC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervise and coordinate monitoring activities of the PPMC • Assess problems encountered in the implementation of PPMC- monitored projects and provide remedial action or refer problems/issues to the RPMC • Report on the status of project implementation to appropriate bodies (e.g., NPMC, President, Cabinet, Congress, etc.) for information or action • Inform the PPMC of actions taken on problems/ issues referred to the appropriate bodies at the national level • Disseminate information to the media/ general public on the status of PPMC-monitored projects
PPMET	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and process reports on the status of NDRRMF-funded projects submitted by implementing agencies and other stakeholders • Verify reports submitted by the implementing agencies/ stakeholders • Determine problems and verify information to be submitted for action by the PDRRMC • Prepare periodic project monitoring reports and submit to the PDRRMC • Provide the PPMC copy of the periodic monitoring reports for NDRRMF-funded projects
PPMC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect and process reports on the status of projects submitted by implementing agencies and other stakeholders • Verify reports submitted by the implementing agencies/ stakeholders • Determine problems and verify information to be submitted for action by the PDC • Prepare periodic project monitoring reports and submit to the PDC • Provide the PPMET copy of the periodic monitoring reports for PPMC-monitored projects
OCD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the monitoring and evaluation work program to be undertaken by the PPMET, including the list of RRP projects to be monitored by the PPMET • Facilitate the conduct of PPMET monitoring activities including project site visits and PSS

NEDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare the monitoring and evaluation work program to be undertaken by the PPMC, including the list of RRP projects to be monitored by the PPMC • Facilitate the conduct of PPMC monitoring activities including project site visits and PSS
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MONITORING TOOLS

The input and output forms prescribed in the Regional Project Monitoring and Evaluation System (RPMES) Operational Guidelines shall be used in the generation of monitoring reports. The input forms shall be accomplished by the implementing agencies and other stakeholders. These shall be submitted to the PPMET through the OCD and to the PPMC through NEDA. The output forms are consolidated monitoring forms prepared by the PPMET and the PPMC. Table 12.3 contains the list of input and output forms to be used in monitoring the PAPs in the RRP.

Table 12.3 List of Input and Output Forms

INPUT FORMS (IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES/ STAKEHOLDERS)	OUTPUT FORMS (RPMET AND RPMC)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial Project Report (Form 1) • Physical and Financial Accomplishment Report (Form 2) • Project Exception Report (Form 3) • Project Results (Form 4) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summary of Physical and Financial Accomplishments (Form 5) • Report on Status of Projects Encountering Problems (Form 6) • Project Inspection Report (Form 7) • Problem-Solving Session/ Facilitation Meeting Conducted (Form 8)

The implementing agencies may use the Project Information Management System (PIMS) of the RPMC to facilitate remote submission of project status reports. The PIMS is a web-based monitoring system that allows implementing agencies to update project status anytime (i.e., at least once every quarter). Information in the PIMS is accessible for viewing by the public. The implementing agencies must enter into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with NEDA 7 to be able to use the system as a monitoring tool.

A similar system may be developed by the PPMET to generate information on the status of NDRRMF-funded projects

Monitoring and Reporting Arrangements

The monitoring and evaluation process in the RPMES Operational Guidelines shall be followed in the conduct of M&E for the RRP. The process shall start with planning, programming, and scheduling of activities for the year. These shall be undertaken by the RPMET and the RPMC.

The following are the specific activities relative to the conduct of monitoring and evaluation by the RPMET and RPMC:

- a) The PPMET/PPMC shall prepare the M&E plan including the list of RRP projects to be monitored and their implementation schedule.
- b) The PPMET/PPMC shall prepare the M&E work program for the calendar year.

- c) The project implementers will submit status reports of project implementation to the appropriate monitoring unit (i.e., PPMET and the PPMC). Other stakeholders may also submit project exception reports, copy furnished the implementers.
- d) The PPMET/ PPMC shall assess the status reports from project implementers and stakeholders and conduct project site visits for selected projects as may be identified based on established criteria.
- e) The PPMET/PPMC shall process the reports and provide consolidated reports on the status of project implementation to their respective mother units (i.e., PDRRMC and PDC). They shall also furnish their counterpart monitoring unit (i.e., PPMC for PPMET and vice versa) a copy of the consolidated report.
- f) The PPMET/PPMC shall evaluate problems and formulate recommendations for submission to their respective mother units.
- g) The PDRRMC and the PDC shall assess the reports and recommendations and take proper action (problem-solving, referral to other agencies or higher bodies).
- h) The PPMET/ PPMC through their respective mother units shall forward the status reports to the PRMMC/ PPMC and other higher-level bodies.
- i) Provision of feedback shall be done through the appropriate channels.

Table 12.4 summarizes the reporting arrangements to be adopted in the monitoring of the PAPs in the RRP.

REPORTS	ORIGINATOR	PRIMARY RECIPIENT	OTHER RECIPIENTS
Initial Project Report	Implementer	PPMET/ PPMC	NDRRMC/NPMC
Physical & Financial Accomplishment Report	Implementer	PPMET/ PPMC	
Project Exception Report	Stakeholders	PPMET/PPMC	Implementer
Project Results	Implementer	PPMET/PPMC	
Summary of Financial and Physical Accomplishments including Project Results	PPMET/PPMC	PDRRMC/PPMC	Implementer/ Counterpart monitoring unit
Report on Status of Projects Encountering Problems	PPMET/PPMC	PDRRMC/PPMC	Implementer/ Counterpart monitoring unit
Project Inspection Report	PPMET/PPMC	PDRRMC/PPMC	Implementer/ Counterpart monitoring unit
Report on Problem-Solving Session/ Facilitation Meeting	PPMET/PPMC	PDRRMC/PPMC	Implementer/ Counterpart monitoring unit