



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BOHOL

EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA 2011-2013





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Message of the Governor

Message of the Vice-Governor

SP Resolution Adopting the ELA

List of Acronyms

A&D	Alienable and Disposable
ABAG	Assistance for Barangay Agricultural Growth
AFP	Armed Forces of the Philippines
AFS	
AI	Artificial Insemination
AICS	Aid to Individual/ Indigents in Crisis Situation
APGR	Annual Population Growth Rate
ATI	Agricultural Training Institute
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
AUTOCAD	Automated Computer-Aided Design
BAC	
BACH	Bohol Arts and Cultural Heritage
BAFF	
BALA	Barangay Livestock Aide
BALAD	
BAMAS	
BAMP	Bohol Agriculture Master Plan
BAPC	Bohol Agricultural Promotion Center
BAS	Bureau of Agricultural Statistics
BAWIGS	
BCCI	Bohol Chamber of Commerce and Industry
BCCTV	The Bohol Community Cable Television
BCIC	Bohol Crisis Intervention Center
BCRAP	
BCRIP	Bohol Circumferential Road Improvement Project
BCSAP	Bohol Corn Seed Assistance Program
BDJ	
BEC	Bohol Environment Code
BEMO	Bohol Environment Management Office
BEPO	
BES	Bohol Experiment Station
BFAR	Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources

BFP	Bureau of Fire Protection
BHS	Barangay Health Services
BHW	Barangay Health Worker
BIAD	Bohol Integrated Area Development
BIB	
BICTO	Bohol Information, Communication and Technology Office
BICTU	
BIPC	Bohol Investment Promotion Center
BISU	Bohol Island State University
BIWRM	Bohol Integrated Water Resource Management Board
BIWSSMP	Bohol Integrated Water Supply System Master Plan
BJMP	Bureau of Jail Management and Penology
BLCI	
BLDF	Bohol Local Development Foundation
BLECS	Bohol Law Enforcement Communications Systems
BLGF	Bureau of Local Government Finance
BNEO	Barangay Newly Elected Officials Orientation
BNS	
BOATech	Bohol Organic Agriculture Technology
BOEX	Bohol Outdoors Explorer Club, Inc.
BOFAMCO	Bohol Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative
BOPEL	Bohol Provincial Employees League
BOSRA	
BOSS	Business One-Stop Shop
BOT	Bohol Tourism Office
BPPPA	
BSMHC	BOHECO I-Sevilla Mini-Hydro Corporation
BSTAC	Bohol Stimulation and Activity Center
BSWM	Bureau of Soils and Water Management
BTMP	Bohol Tourism Master Plan
BWSMP	
BWUI	Bohol Water Utilities, Inc.
CAAP	Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines
CAPR	Cooperative Annual Performance Report

CARP	Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
CBFM	Community-based Forest Management
CBFMA	Community-based Forest Management Agreement
CBO	
CBTED	Community-Based Trainings for Enterprise Development
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAD	Center for Culture and Arts Development
CCH-Candijay	
CDA	Cooperative Development Authority
CDAC	
CDDC	
CDF	
CDH-Catigbian	
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CDP	Comprehensive Development Plan
CDR	Case Detection Rate
CES	Central Experiment Station
CGT	City Government of Tagbilaran
CIA	
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIDT	
CIS	Communal Irrigation Systems
CLUP	Comprehensive Land Use Program
CNPCMH-Loon	
CNSP	Children In Need of Special Protection
CONBUSAC	Confederation of Boholanos in USA and Canada
CPG	Carlos P. Garcia
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
CR	Comfort Room
CRM	
CRMP	
CSC	Certificate of Stewardship Contract
CSTMH – Carmen	

CUMD	
CVSCAFT	Central Visayas State College for Agriculture, Forestry and Technology
CY	Calendar Year
CY	Crop Year
DA	Department of Agriculture
DAR	Department of Agrarian Reform
DBM	Department of Budget and Management
DCC	Disaster Coordinating Council
DCPNHS	Doctor Cecilio Putong National High School
DE	District Engineer
DEO	District Engineer's Office
DF	? Fund
DFA	Department of Foreign Affairs
DILG	Department of Interior and Local Government
DOF	Department of Finance
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOLE	Department of Labor and Employment
DOST	Department of Science and Technology
DOT	Department of Tourism
DOTC	Department of Transportation and Communications
DRM	
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRM	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan
DSWD	Department of Social Welfare and Development
DWOC	Divine Word Outdoors Club
EA	Executive Agenda
ECA	Environmentally Critically Areas
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificates
ECOGOV	
ED	
EDCom	Effective Development Communications
EEMU	Economic Enterprise Management Unit
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

ELA	Executive Legislative Agenda
ELAC	Environmental Legal Assistance Center
ELK	
EMS	
EMS SRU	(justice and safety)
E-NGAS	Electronic-New Government Accounting System
EO	Executive Order
EQRU	
ER	Emergency Room
ESWM	
E-TRACS	Enhanced Tax Revenue Assessment and Collection System
EU	European Union
EXP	Exploration
FAITH	Food Always in the Home
FBS/RBS	
FCS	
FDMH – Dagohoy	
FDMH – Inabanga	
FGT	Foster-Greer-Thorbecke
FHSIS	
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
FITTSYS	Financial Transaction Tracking System
FLEMM	
FLUP	
FOCAS	
FP	Family Planning
FRM	
FS	Financial Statement
FWT	Formulation and Writing Team
FY	Fiscal Year
GAA	General Appropriations Act
GAD	Gender and Development
GF	General Fund
GHG	Greenhouse Gases

GIS	Geographic Information System
GMA	Ginintu-ang Masaganang Ani
GMP	
GMPH-Talibon	Hospital
GO	Governor's Office
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation
HACCP	
HDI	Human Development Index
HEAT	Health and Sanitation, Education and Technology, Agriculture and Food Security, Tourism and Livelihood
HELLO	Holistic Enterprise & Livestock-based Livelihood Opportunities
HOPE	Herbal Organic Plants Enhancement
HPI	Human Poverty Index
HRD	Human Resource Development
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
HRMDO	Human Resource Management and Development Office
HUDCC	Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council
HVCC	
IAS	
ICEE	Institute of Climate, Energy and Environment
ICLEI	International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives
ICS	
ICT	Information and Communication Technologies
IEC	Information and Education Campaign
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IRA	the Internal Revenue Allotment
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulations
ISF	Integrated Social Forestry
ISO	Internal Security Operations
IT	Information Technology
ITES	IT-enabled services
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management Board
JHEP	Janopol Hydroelectric Plant
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JKFM	

JMC	
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
KR	Kauban sa Reporma
KV	Kilovolt
LAELEP	Legal Assistance for Effective Law Enforcement Program
LAMP	Land Administration and Management Program
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LCT	Lighterage Cargo Transport
LDIP	Local Development Investment Program
LDRRM	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
LDRRMC	Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
LED	Local Economic Development
LED-WEE	
LFC	Local Finance Committee
LGPMS	Local Governance Performance Management System
LGU	Local Government Unit
LHB	
LHEP	Loboc Hydroelectric Plant
LIBRE	
LIFE HELPS	Livelihood and Tourism, Infrastructure, Food, Education, Health, Environment, Leadership Development, Peace and Order, Sports and Youth Development
LIR	The Loay Interior Road
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas
LRED	Local/Regional Economic Development
LTFRB	Land Transportation Franchising Regulatory Board
LTS	Legislative Tracking System
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA/MS	Master of Arts/ Master of Science
MAB	
MAO	Municipal Agriculturist's Office
MARLEN	
MCH – Clarin	
MCLUP	Municipal Comprehensive Land Use Plan
MCTC	Municipal Circuit Trial Court

MDAC	
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ME	Municipal Engineer
MEB	Management Executive Board
MESM	
MESMB	
MGB	
MI	
MLGU	Municipal Local Government Unit
MMCH – Maribojoc	
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOOE	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses
MPA	Marine Protected Areas
MPDC	Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator
MPSA	Mineral Production Sharing Agreements
MQSST	Manual on Quality Standards for Sustainable Tourism
MRM	
MSEP	Municipal Socio-economic Profile
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSQRT	Multi-Sectoral Quick Response Team
MT	Metric Ton
MW	Megawatt
NAMRIA	National Mapping and Resource Information Authority
NCIP	National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
NDA	
NEDA	National Economic Development Authority
NFA	National Food Authority
NGA	National Government Agency
NGCP	
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NHA	National Housing Authority
NIA	National Irrigation Administration
NIPAS	National Integrated Protected Area System
NIS	National Irrigation Systems

NRDB	
NRW	Non Revenue Water
NSCB	National Statistical Coordination Board
NSCB-WB	National Statistical Coordination Board -
NSO	National Statistics Office
NTC	National
OCD	Office of the Civil Defense
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
OECD	
OED	Explosive and Ordnance Disposal
OFW	Overseas Filipino Worker
OPA	Office of the Provincial Agriculturist
OPES	Office Performance Evaluation System
OPSWD	Office of the Provincial Social Welfare and Development
OPV	Office of the Provincial Veterinarian
OPV	Open Pollinated Variety
OSY	Out- of- School Youth
OTOP	One-Town-One-Product
OWP	Overseas Workers Program
PAA	Philippine Alumni Association
PACBRMA	Protected Area Community-Based Resource Management Agreement
PAccO	Provincial Accountant's Office
PADAC	
PAGASA	Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration
PAHRDF	Philippines-Australia Human Resource Development Facility
PAO	Public Attorney's Office
PAssO	Provincial Assessor's Office
PATCO	Provincial Agriculture and Technology Coordinating Office
PBIA	Panglao Island Bohol International Airport
PBMO	
PBO	Provincial Budget Office
PBP	President's Bridge Program
PCC	Philippine Carabao Center
PCG	Philippine Coast Guard

PCPGDH-CPG	
PD	Presidential Decree
PDAC	
PDC	Provincial Development Council
PDCC	Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council
PDMS	Poverty Database Monitoring System
PDOC/MDOC/CDOC	
PDPFP	Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan
PDRRMC	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
PDRRMO	Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office
PECO	
PEEMO	
PENRO	Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office
PEO	Provincial Engineer's Office
PEOS	Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar
PESO	
PG	Provincial Government-owned
PG	Poverty Gap
PGBh	Provincial Government of Bohol
PGSO	Provincial General Services Office
PHILVOCS	Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology
PHO	Provincial Health Office
PIAO	Provincial Internal Audit Office
PIFARERDS	Provincial Integrated Fire Alarm Responders on other Related Emergency Dispatching System
PIR	Panglao Island Road
PITE	Panglao Island Tourism Estate
PLGU	Provincial Local Government Unit
PLIC	
PLO	Provincial Legal Office
PM	
PMG	now Provincial Public Safety Company
PMIS	Provincial Meat Inspection Service
PMO	Provincial Motorpool Office
PMSC	

PNP	Philippine National Police
PNRC	Philippine National Red Cross
PO	People’s Organization
POG	
POPCEN	Census of Population
PP	Presidential Proclamation
PPA	Philippine Ports Authority
PPAs	
PPC	Philippine Postal Corporation
PPDO	Provincial Planning and Development Office
PPOC	Provincial Peace and Order Council
PPPA	Provincial Parole and Probation Administration
PRC	Professional Regulatory Commission
PRMF	Provincial Road Management Facility
PRNDP	Provincial Road Network Development Plan
PROC	People’s Republic of China
Project CURE	Comprehensive and Unified Response to Eliminate Red Tape
ProMES	Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation System
PROSIELCO	
PS	
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PT&T	Philippine Telephone and Telegraph
PTC	Provincial Training Centers
PTSD	Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
PUC	Paid Up Capital
QSST	Quality Standards for Sustainable Tourism
RA	Republic Act
RACER	
RAPID	Rice Assistance Program for Institutional Development
RCDG	
RCPI	Radio Communication of the Philippines Incorporated
RDANA	Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis
RDC	Regional Development Council
RDE	Research Development Extension

READY	
REDAS	Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment System
REPAHIS	Real Property History Information System
REPESOM	
RHU	Rural Health Units
RO	Regional Office
RORO	Roll-on, Roll-off
RROW	Road Right-of-Way
RSPL	Rajah Sikatuna Protected Landscape
RTC	Regional Trial Court
S&T	Science and Technology
SAPA	Special Agreement Protected Areas
SAR	Search and Rescue Unit
SEEM	
SETUP	Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading
SIPC	SPC Island Power Corporation
SMV	
SP	Severity of Poverty
SP	Sangguniang Panlalawigan
SPA	Special Program for the Arts
SPED	Special Education
SPES	Special Program Employment of Students
SRA	Special Recruitment Activities
SSL	Salary Standardization Law
STARS	Skills Training Advocating Reliance on Self-Employment
SW	Social Worker
SWCF	Soil and Water Conservation Foundation
SWECO	
TARSIER	
TB	Tuberculosis
TBGDH-Jagna	Hospital
TCWS	Tagbilaran City Waterworks System
TECEMROT	Tagbilaran City Emergency Response Operating Team
TER	Tagbilaran Eastern Road

TESDA	Technical Education and Skills Development Authority
TMP	Tourism Master Plan
TNR	Tagbilaran Northern Road
TOBOY	Ten Outstanding Barangay Officials of the Year
TOT	
TSP	Total Suspended Particulates
TVET	
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBFCI	University of Bohol
UK	United Kingdom
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund
UP-MSI	University of the Philippines - Marine Science Institute
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USF	Ubay Stock Farm
USRRA	
UTPRAS	
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
VECO	
VFB	
VGO	Vice Governor's Office
VHF	
VSO	Volunteer Service Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WPA	Water Permit Application
WPWRF	Wahig-Pamacsalan Watershed Refo. Project
WRM	
YAFP	Youth in Agriculture and Fisheries Program

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Executive Summary

Pursuant to Section 106 of the Local Government Code of 1991 mandating each local government unit to prepare a comprehensive multi-sectoral development plan to be initiated by its local development council and approved by its Sanggunian, the Provincial Government of Bohol (PGBh) crafted its 2011-2013 Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA)¹, a planning document, covering a 3-year period corresponding to the term of its local elective officials that is mutually developed and agreed upon by both the executive and legislative departments of the local government unit (LGU).

The preparation of the 2011-2013 PGBh ELA is couched in the scenario that the LGU already has an updated **Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP)** and other relevant planning documents. This facilitated re-visiting of the overarching mission, vision and goals of the Province of Bohol systematic which resulted to an ELA that is more responsive to the current reality and with due consideration given to the priorities of the current administration and the Sanggunian, following meaningful participatory planning processes. The formulation of the 2011-2013 PGBh ELA directly takes off from the province's existing development directions recently set in a) the **2010-2013 Strategic Planning Workshop** which articulated the **H.E.A.T** (Health and Sanitation, Education and Technology, Agriculture and Food Security, Tourism and Livelihood) **Bohol Agenda and L.I.F.E. H.E.L.P.S.** (Livelihood and Tourism, Infrastructure, Food, Education, Health, Environment, Leadership Development, Peace and Order, Sports and Youth Development) **Strategies**, and identified appropriate policies and legislative measures to support said development priorities and directions, b) the **2010-2015 PDPFP**, a proactive spatial planning tool which unifies the actions of all operation sectors of the Provincial Government whilst aligning them with the development thrusts at the regional and national levels, c) the **2009-2014 Provincial Road Network Development Plan (PRNDP)**, a five-year development plan for the sustainable development and management of road networks in the province, and d) other existing provincial development plans.

After sectoral objectives and targets are set, the prioritized Executive Agenda (EA) are matched with priority legislations that need to be enacted by the Sanggunian to support development priorities of the LGU which come in new medium- and long-term legislations or amendments and updates to existing legislation. The legislative requirements are determined by the local sanggunian members and other stakeholders who recommend legislations to support the development thrusts of the Province. The corresponding Capacity Development Program is reviewed to make it consistent with the revised sectoral goals and objectives and thrusts and priorities of the LCE and the Sanggunian. Identified and prioritized programs and projects for implementation within the term of the local elective officials are inputted to the Local Development Investment Program (LDIP).

The sectoral outputs are presented back to the sector for feedbacking and validation. The consolidated outputs are then presented to the other bodies such as the Management Executive Board (MEB) and the Road Sector Committee of the Infrastructure Sector for further comments and validation. These are then submitted to the Provincial Development Council (PDC), the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and the Governor for validation and approval. Thus, after these series of consultations, feedbacking and validation, the newly crafted ELA primarily and legitimately sets out the directions of the Province of Bohol within 2011 to 2013.

¹ Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), *Enhanced CDP Guide*, 2009.

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INTRODUCTION

Rationale

The ELA is an integrated plan that contains the major development thrusts and priorities of both the executive and legislative branches towards a common vision for the Province as well as an instrument that will prioritize responses to multi-stakeholder needs, e.g., programs, projects, activities, legislations and capacity development programs, and put into action local development plans.²

Guided by the concepts and processes enunciated in the rationalized local planning system and JMC No. 001, S. 2007 on harmonization of local planning, investment programming, budgeting and revenue administration, the ELA takes into consideration synchronization and harmonization of planning, investment programming, revenue administration, and budgeting and management grounded on sectoral and cross-sectoral concerns and priorities at the local level. This governmental process demands a thorough work of validating and prioritizing issues and concerns, revisiting the Vision, Mission and Goals, defining key issues, identifying desired outcomes, identifying preferred options, strategic planning, presentation and critiquing, and action planning.³

Considered as a “powerful vehicle for effective local governance,” an ELA has the following important uses⁴: to lead the executive and the legislative branches towards a unified vision, mission, goals and objectives; to enable the executive and legislative branches to agree on priority problems and issues; to help the LGU focus on a set of interventions towards the attainment of a common set of objectives and goals; to increase the chances for implementation of priority programs of the executive department, if the legislative branch formulates ordinances in support of the LCE program of government; and to speed up the implementation of priority projects.

As a planning and budgeting tool, an ELA:

- Provides a development roadmap for the LGU
- Helps identify results that will contribute to the LGU’s long-term vision
- Identifies priority programs and projects that will help accomplish these results
- Organizes and allocates local resources in a rational and results-oriented manner

As a transparency and accountability tool, an ELA:

- Informs the constituents of the LGU’s medium-term development priorities for which the LCE, and the other elected local officials, make themselves accountable
- Facilitates consultation process between the LCE and various stakeholders

² Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), *Enhanced CDP Guide*, 2009.

³ Philippine-Canada Local Government Support Program. *How to Formulate an Executive and Legislative Agenda for Local Governance and Development: A Manual*. Pasig: Local Government Academy, 2004.

⁴ Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), *Enhanced CDP Guide*, 2009.

As a social mobilization tool, an ELA:

- Promotes active and quality participation of the community in local development planning
- Helps rally support from stakeholders
- Helps unite the broader LGU community

As a performance management tool, an ELA:

- Provides a basis for ensuring that LGU plans are implemented and are producing the desired impact
- Helps set performance targets to the various departments of the LGU, thus encouraging greater accountability for results

As a communication tool, an ELA:

- Allows elected officials to present and articulate their political agenda and seek its integration in the ELA
- Creates opportunities for the community to give feedback and voice out their issues and concerns to the LGU, and the LCE in particular
- Encourages closer interface between the executive and the legislative officials
- Allows for elected officials to report back their accomplishments and achievements

As a convergence tool, an ELA

- Encourages collaboration between the executive and legislative departments
- Provides avenues for consensus among diverse stakeholders in pursuing a set of unified actions designed to bring about the desired changes in the local community

2011-2013 PGBh Executive-Legislative Agenda: The Formulation Process

The formulation of the 2011-2013 Bohol Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) anchors on the overarching mission, vision and goals of the Province of Bohol, while directly taking off from the province's existing development directions recently set in:

- a. the **2010-2013 Strategic Planning Workshop** attended by all elected officials and department heads and heads of attached offices, which set this term's development priorities through the formulation of the H.E.A.T (Health and Sanitation, Education and Technology, Agriculture and Food Security, Tourism and Livelihood) Bohol Agenda and L.I.F.E. H.E.L.P.S. (Livelihood and Tourism, Infrastructure, Food, Education, Health, Environment, Leadership Development, Peace and Order, Sports and Youth Development) Strategies, and identified appropriate policies and legislative measures to support said development priorities and directions. The HEAT Bohol Development Agenda and the LIFE HELPS Strategies have been adopted by the new provincial administration, that basically influence development priorities of all PGB departments, NGAs, LGUs and NGOs.

- b. the **2010-2015 Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP)**, a proactive spatial planning tool which unifies the actions of all operation sectors of the Provincial Government whilst aligning them with the development thrusts at the regional and national levels;
- c. the **2009-2014 Provincial Road Network Development Plan (PRNDP)**, a five-year development plan for the sustainable development and management of road networks in the province; and
- d. other existing provincial development plans such as the Strategic Local Finance Management Plan, Provincial Agriculture Master Plan and the Bohol Tourism Master Plan.

The Bohol ELA Formulation and Writing Team (Bohol ELA-FWT), comprised of representatives from the Administrative Clusters of the Office of the Governor, the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Human Resource Management and Development Office (HRMDO), the Local Finance Committee, the Provincial Development Council (PDC), the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), and the Technical Working Group (TWG) of the PDPFP, leads the ELA formulation.

Created by virtue of Executive Order No. 28, the Bohol ELA-FWT functions under these objectives:

- a. Provide and integrate necessary data and information to facilitate the formulation of the ELA to incorporate vision, mission of the province; socio-economic profile: development goals, strategies; human resource and capacity development interventions; priority legislative requirements; resource mobilization strategies, plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation;
- b. Participate actively in the discussion, workshops and writeshops called upon by the Chairperson, based on agreed timeframe, to ensure comprehensive and well-grounded ELA formulation;
- c. Draft and finalize ELA for consideration of the Governor, Members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Management Executive Board and other stakeholders;
- d. Coordinate and provide opportunities for the conduct of stakeholder consultation and review to enhance ELA formulation;
- e. Ensure the approval of the ELA by the Governor and the Sangguniang Panlalawigan not later than the end of March 2011;
- f. Ensure the dissemination and cascading of the ELA to internal and external stakeholders of the Provincial Government.

The Bohol ELA-FWT, ensuring the use of participatory processes in the Bohol ELA crafting, re-convened the multi-stakeholder composition of the five (5) sectors of the PDPFP-TWG, which represented the different Provincial Government departments and satellite offices, partner National Government Agencies and Non-Government Organizations, the Academe, the Business Sector, People's Organizations and Civil Society, effectively including them into the formulation processes of the Bohol ELA.

Members of the five (5) sectoral ELA-FWT from the 1) Infrastructure Development, 2) Institutional Development, 3) Economic, 4) Environment, and 5) Social sectors, separately gathered in a series of consultative meetings and collaborator writeshops to incorporate appropriate department/ office level strategies and initiatives that are aligned with the set development agenda, and allow other stakeholders to ascertain that the ELA covers the general development thrusts of all concerned sectors.

The sectoral ELA-FWT streamlined their tasks to focus on three (3) key deliverables: the review and updating of their respective Sectoral Situationer, Sectoral Goals/Objectives/Targets, and the 2011-2013 Local Development Investment Program (LDIP), all referencing to the above-mentioned developmental plans, and particularly, concurring with the priorities of the current administration's H.E.A.T. Bohol Agenda and L.I.F.E. H.E.L.P.S. Strategies, attainable within ELA's three-year timeframe.

The HRMDO also provided support to the sectoral plans by crafting the required CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN intended to:

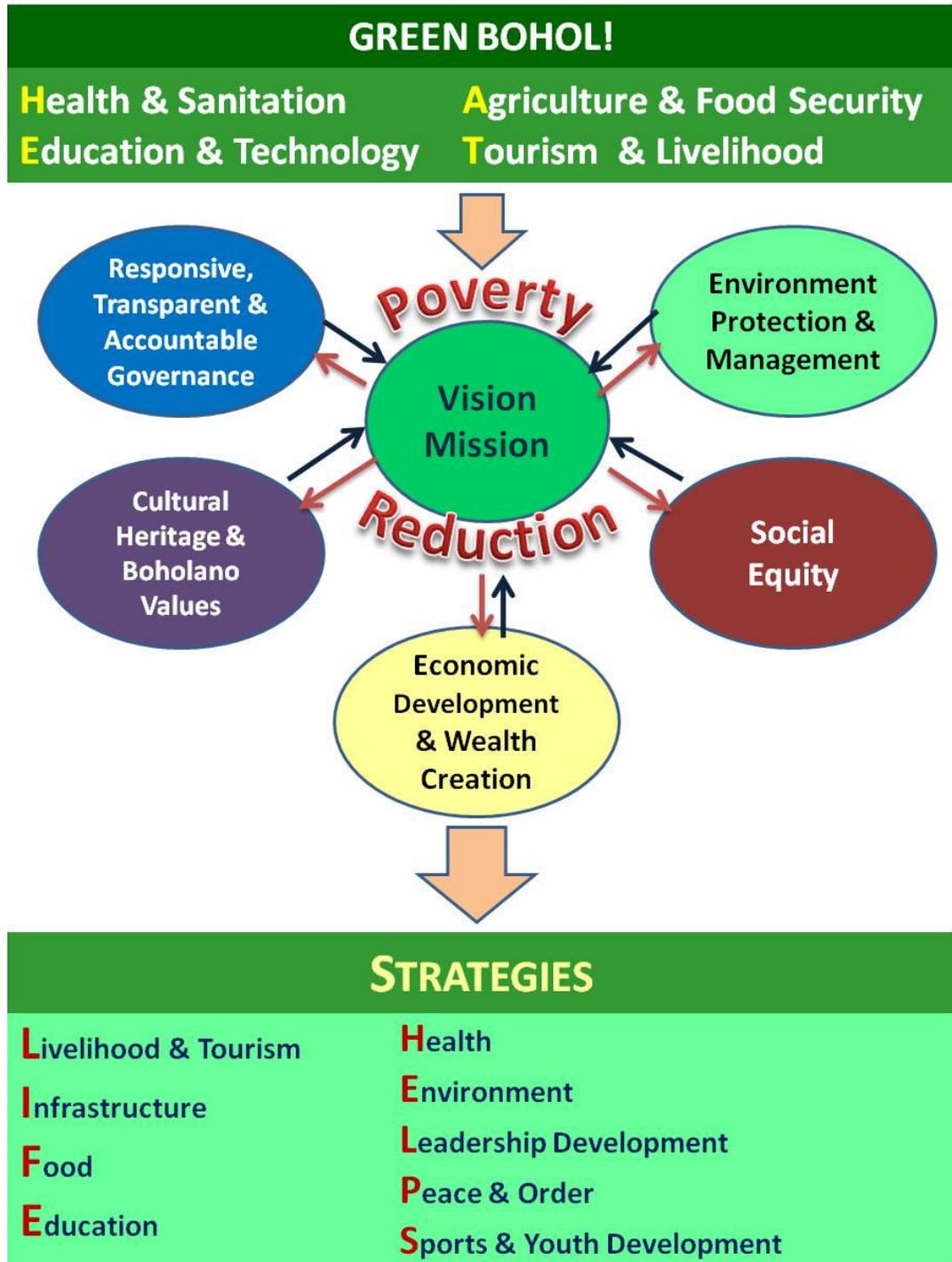
- a. rationalize and strategically focus the capability building efforts of the PGBh;
- b. outline the capability building interventions or programs that need to be undertaken to address an identified capability deficiency; and
- c. draw the capacity development strategies, programs and initiatives that need to be undertaken to address identified organizational competency gaps, indicating the target groups, specific approaches that are recommended, resources required and the timeline.⁵

The written outputs of the sectoral ELA-FWT were then presented to a plenary session of all five (5) ELA-FWT sectors to allow for review, additions, assessment and/or affirmation from other sectors, further extending the opportunity for the stakeholders to give feedback and voice out their issues and concerns not only within their sectors but the others as well. The consolidated outputs are then presented to other bodies such as the Management Executive Board (MEB) and the Road Sector Committee of the Infrastructure Sector for further comments and validation. These are then submitted to the Provincial Development Council (PDC), the Sangguniang Panlalawigan and the Governor for validation and approval.

The planning and formulation of the 2011-2013 Bohol Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) at its outset, took on a ramified route in delivering the requirements of a substantive provincial level executive and legislative agenda. More importantly, the whole procedure consistently adhered to convergent planning and decision-making mechanisms between the executive and legislative departments of the province, with the valuable support and inputs from the Provincial Development Council and its sectoral and functional committees.

⁵ Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG), *Enhanced CDP Guide*, 2009.

Figure 1 Bohol's Overarching Development Framework



Vision Statement

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 background is a vibrant green with a subtle gradient. It features several glowing, ethereal lines and small particles that create a sense of movement and energy. The lines are thin and appear to be made of light, with some forming loops and others extending across the frame. The particles are small, bright spots that seem to be floating or moving through the space.

SOCIAL SECTOR

Situationer

Population and Settlements

Final results of the latest Census of Population (POPCEN 2007) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) in 2007 placed the Philippine population at 88,574,614 persons as of August 1, 2007 with the Central Visayas Region (Region7) accounting for 7 percent of the nation's total population. Bohol, one of the provinces of Region 7, contributed 1.4 percent of the country's total population in 2007. It is the 3rd most populated province in Region 7, slightly lower than Negros Oriental (Table 3). Bohol accounted for one-fifth of the 6.4 million populations of Central Visayas.

Table 1. Total Population & Annual Population Growth Rates by Province and Highly Urbanized Cities in Region 7: Census of 1995, 2000 & 2007

Region/Province / Highly Urbanized City	Total Population				Annual Population Growth Rate (%)		
	1-Aug-07	Share of Pop (2007)	1-May-00	1-Sep-95	2000- 2007	1995- 2000	1995- 2007
Philippines	88,574,614		76,506,928	68,616,536	2.04	2.36	2.16
Region VII	6,398,628	100.00%	5,701,064	4,594,124	1.59	2.18	2.81
Bohol	1,230,110	19.22%	1,139,130	994,440	1.06	2.95	1.8
Cebu	2,439,005	38.12%	2,160,569	1,890,357	1.68	2.9	2.16
Cebu City	798,809	12.48%	718,821	662,299	1.46	1.77	1.58
Lapu-Lapu City	292,530	4.57%	217,019	173,744	4.2	4.88	4.47
Mandaue City	318,575	4.98%	259,728	194,745	2.86	6.36	4.21
Negros Oriental	1,231,904	19.25%	1,130,088	1,025,247	1.2	2.11	1.55
Siquijor	87,695	1.37%	81,598	73,756	1.0	2.19	1.46

Source: National Statistics Office

All provinces comprising Region 7 had decreasing annual population growth rates (APGR) but increasing population density from 1995 to 2007. Cebu Province, having the three (3) highly urbanized cities of the region, has the highest APGR and population density while Siquijor Province has lower APGR among the provinces but slightly higher population density than Negros Oriental. Bohol's APGR for the period 2000-2007 is slower than Cebu and Negros Oriental but faster than Siquijor Province. Bohol's ranking, in terms of population growth rate, slid down to 3rd after posting the highest population growth rate for the period 1995-2000 in the region. The population density of Bohol at 299 persons per km² is the next biggest among the provinces of Central Visayas, after Cebu Province. Its population density

increase of 8 percent since 2000 is also among the highest in Region 7, second to Negros Oriental.

Table 2. Population Density & Doubling Time: Region 7

Region/ Province	Population Density (persons per km ²)				Population Doubling Time (APGR = 2007-00)
	1995	2000	2007	% Inc/Dec	
Philippines	229	255	295	16%	34
Central Visayas	305	381	428	12%	44
Bohol	242	276	299	8%	65
Cebu	394	496	508	2%	42
Negros Oriental	190	209	228	9%	58
Siquijor	215	238	255	7%	70

Source: National Statistics Office

Among the 12 cities of Region 7, Tagbilaran City ranked 9th in terms of population size with a total population of 92,297 during the census in 2007. It will take 65 years for the population of Bohol to double given current rate, while all other provinces and cities of Region 7, except for Siquijor Province, will double their population size in less number of years.

Possible future sites with settlement impact in Bohol:

- Areas with tertiary or Higher Educational Institutions such as colleges and universities. Universities and colleges as well as other educational facilities will continue to draw in people to an area. Students from faraway places will set-up living quarters in these institutions or in nearby places, thus creating their own settlements.
- Proposed areas for Housing Development
 The resettlement of people and construction of new housing facilities will create new settlements in these localities.

Almost all of the urban expansions in the municipalities in the past years are in the Poblaciones where rapid urban development has been occurring. They are expected to accommodate most future expansion in urban population in the municipality. The agricultural areas in and around the Poblaciones will most likely be the first to be subjected to land use conversion. Increasing need for land due to continuous expansion of the urban areas primarily due to population increases over the years will lead to rapid conversion of many agricultural lands to residential, industrial and other non-agricultural uses.

Given Bohol's demographic growth trends, virtually all settlements in the province will experience a continuing growth of its population. Bohol's urban area is estimated to expand by 5 percent of its current area. Tagbilaran City will continue to account for most of Bohol's urban population as well as the urban centers of Talibon, Ubay, Tubigon, Loon, Carmen and Jagna by the end of the planning period.

Social Services

The Social Services component of the plan is composed of the basic subsectors of health, education, housing and social welfare services. Its interventions will support and influence the desired level of delivery of these services to the Boholanos' well-being. The level of well-being is established by the Human Development Index (HDI) and other measures related to human development, e.g., Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and Human Poverty Index (HPI). The HDI is a summary measure to evaluate development not only by economic advances but also improvements in human well-being in three basic dimensions: a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living (UNDP, 2007).

In 2007, the Philippines ranked 90th among 177 countries in the category of countries with "medium human development" with HDI from 0.758 in 2000 to 0.771 in 2006. For Bohol Province, despite the increase in poverty incidence, the province has achieved improvement in its HDI. From 2000 to 2006, Bohol's HDI increased from 0.531 in 2000 to 0.569 in 2006 indicating an improvement in the overall well-being of Boholanos. This positive trend shows that despite limited cash income, Boholano families have managed their resources well to minimize the impact of low income on their quality of life. However, the assistance to marginalized and vulnerable groups remains a serious challenge in Bohol given that 38.8 percent of families in the province continue to live in poverty.⁵ The commitment towards the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) will continue throughout the planning period. Most of the goals set are attainable by 2015.

Health

The health of Boholanos is generally improving along the years as shown by key health indicators. Decreases are noted for Infant, Child and Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) compared to the year 2000. Increases in life expectancy at birth are estimated for the Boholanos from 68 years in 1997 to the current 72 years with females having longer lives than males at 74 years and 70 years, respectively.

In 2008, a total of 24,153 live births occurred in Bohol, 53 percent of them males. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) in Bohol, however, is still way below the performance standard set by government. Its utilization significantly decreased over the years which may be attributed to several factors notably the withdrawal of supply of these commodities by USAID, the aggressiveness of the Roman Catholic Church against the use of artificial contraceptives by couples and the minimal health budget allocated by LGUs specifically for family planning (FP) commodities and activities. According to the Provincial Health Office (PHO) Report, only 5-10% of the total budget of majority of LGUs in Bohol is allocated to health.

From the list of leading causes of illness in Bohol, diarrhea has always been at the top along with respiratory diseases for many years now affecting 58 percent of sick people in 2008 while 43 percent of the populace became ill from acute respiratory infections. Water sampling done by the PHO Water Bacteriological Laboratory from 2004 to 2008 shows that 37% of water samples from Level 3 water sources, 89% from Level 2 water sources and 86% of Level 1 water sources were found to be non-potable or not safe for drinking. Contributory also to the incidence of water-borne diseases are unsanitary toilets with about 5% of households in the province having unsanitary toilets while 10% of families have no toilets. It is ideal for all households to have sanitary toilets to avoid water-borne diseases. However, many cannot afford this because of poverty. Improper construction of toilet facilities that can pollute the sources of water is also a cause of water-borne illnesses. In Bohol, infants and children accounted for 73 percent of diarrheal cases, 70 percent of pneumonia cases and 46 percent of cases of acute respiratory infectious diseases causing the death of 81 infants and children from these diseases in 2008 alone.

Exposure of Boholanos from other life-threatening diseases is a cause of major concern in the province. Dengue, an acute febrile disease of which 3,725 cases, affecting mostly children, was reported by the PHO to have caused the death of 51 people in Bohol from 2003-2008. Cases of leprosy were also recorded in the province.

Although Bohol has achieved the WHO elimination goal of leprosy prevalence rate of less than 1 per 10,000 population, there are still fourteen (14) municipalities with leprosy cases including the municipalities of Getafe and Bien Unido which has a prevalence rate of more than 1 per 10,000 population. The Culion Project has significantly contributed to the efforts in eliminating leprosy in the province. Bohol also has cases of TB which ranked 6th

and 9th respectively among morbidity causes in years 2006 and 2007. The case detection rate (CDR) of TB in the province is a low 66% in CY 2006 and 65% in CY 2007 prompting a need to institute aggressive efforts on case finding at the community level. Out of the 47 LGUs in Bohol, 6 LGUs had low CDR but low cure rate while 25 had low CDR but high cure rate.

In terms of social health financing, PhilHealth thru its Sponsored Program in Bohol has a total of 138,722 beneficiaries enrolled in this program constituting 50 percent of total PhilHealth beneficiaries. Under the Overseas Workers Program (OWP) which covers all land-based overseas Filipino workers whose jobs are covered by appropriate job contracts with overseas-based employers, a total of 10,938 Boholano overseas workers were covered by PhilHealth-OWP in 2008.

In Bohol, there are 32 hospitals (private and government-owned), 2 municipal-run infirmaries, 7 birthing homes, 115 birthing centers within RHUs/BHS, 58 Rural Health Units/Municipal Health Centers, 383 Barangay Health Stations, 122 Drugstores and 193 Botica sa Barangay/Bayan/Helath Plus Outlets covering 17% of total barangays in Bohol. As to the access to these health/medical facilities, much still needs to be done with only 11% of barangays having birthing facilities and only 36% of the barangays in Bohol with Barangay Health Stations with some segments of the population still limited by road network and transportation access. Ten of the hospitals in Bohol are owned and operated by the Provincial Government. These facilities meet only the minimum requirements for licensing and are not really equipped to maximize their operations and meet the needs of the community in all aspects (infrastructure, equipment, supplies, and manpower).

Education Development

A number of schools provide education to the school-going population of Bohol. For basic education, public schools provide more access to basic education to this age group than the private sector. At present, there are a total of 1,512 schools for all levels of education. There are 267 pre-schools, 988 primary/elementary schools and 193 secondary schools spread strategically all over the province. In Bohol, about 37 technical-vocational (tech-voc) schools provide skills trainings to the unemployed and the underemployed through training programs for pre-employment, skills upgrading, and productivity enhancement. Several other schools also offer tech-voc courses in the province in partnership with the government thru the Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), aside from the five (5) Provincial Training Centers (PTC) run

by TESDA. A total of 27 institutions provide higher education in Bohol - two (2) are universities of which one (1) is a state university (formerly CVSCAFT) with 5 campuses spread strategically in the province.

For School Year 2008-2009, about 74 percent of the school-going population was enrolled in the elementary while only 55 percent of this age group was in the secondary level, as shown in the table below. While school accessibility is high, Cohort Survival Rates are relatively low especially in the secondary level. In SY 2008-2009, for example, only about 76 percent of those who enter first grade complete their elementary education while only 62 percent of pupils complete secondary education in Bohol.

Based on the FLEMM Survey of NSO, Bohol's 2000 Literacy Rate declined compared to 1994. Simple Literacy Rate decreased from 96 percent to 92 percent in the same period. Likewise, a decline in the Functional Literacy Rate of Boholanos is noted from 85 percent to 82 percent. A higher literacy is noted among females than males. Among OFWs, 12% are academic degree holders, 16% completed elementary education and 10% graduated high school in 2000. About 16% of them are college undergraduates.

For the planning period 2010 to 2015, it is projected that about 10,229 classrooms will be needed for the basic education level of which 70 % will be for the secondary level. This will entail a financial requirement amounting to Php 2.46 billion for the entire period. The bigger need for classrooms are for the public secondary schools which already have an unmet need of 1,249 classrooms in SY 2007-2009.

Housing

In 2007, there were 241,193 occupied housing units in Bohol as reported by the National Statistics Office (NSO). This is 14.4 percent higher than the number of occupied housing units recorded in 2000. A ratio of one household per occupied housing unit was recorded in 2007. The same ratio was observed in 2000. Moreover, the number of persons per occupied housing unit was 5.1 persons in 2007, lower than the ratio of 5.4 persons per occupied housing unit in 2000.

Bohol Province needs more than 30 thousand new units in the next 3 years, due to population growth and housing backlog. Annual new housing need in year 2010 – 2015 is an average of 9,899 units of which 5,940 units belong to socialized housing.

Social Welfare and Development

In Bohol, the vulnerable groups include women in especially difficult circumstances, children in need of social protection, disadvantaged/out of school youths, persons with disabilities, older persons, rebel returnees, indigenous peoples and upland settlers, dysfunctional families, victims of disasters and calamities, and persons adversely affected by socioeconomic risks and shocks. Cases of violence against women and children (VAWC) as well as trafficking of persons were documented in Bohol.

According to the Office of the Provincial Social Welfare and Development (OPSWD), from 2005-2008, there were 51 cases of VAWC who are presently at the Bohol Crisis Intervention Center. Worst, more cases were reported of abused children within the same period at 119 in Bohol, 59 cases of which are already filed in court. There are also documented cases of human trafficking especially of girls and women and a number of youth offenders as reported by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD).

In the 1990 to 2000 census by the National Statistics Office (NSO), there were about 17 thousand persons reported in Bohol to be suffering from various forms of disabilities with visual and hearing impairment as the leading types of disability in the province.

Culture Preservation and Enrichment

Bohol has a rich and diverse cultural heritage both in built cultural resources, e.g., churches and ancestral houses, archaeological sites, church collections and state objects and cultural traditions as exemplified in its dances, music, theatre, festivals and fiestas. The discovery of 130 archaeological sites in the eastern part of Bohol particularly at the Anda Peninsula and Mabini area by the National Museum in 1981 has opened new avenues for the study of the prehistoric past of Bohol. The different artifactual remains collected such as ancient stone tools, wooden coffins and several locally made earthenwares are evidences of pre-historic life and early religious practices in Bohol. These so-called local treasures, however, are with the National Museum in the absence of a museum in Bohol at the present time.

Bohol has three (3) main ethnic groups in the province as reported by the National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP), namely, the Eskaya, the Badjao and the Ati.

Poverty Situation, 2000-2006

Poverty incidence in Bohol significantly dropped by more than half in 2003 compared in year 2000. However, in 2006, NSCB reported an increase in poverty incidence in Bohol of almost 10% or an equivalent increase by 26,401 families. Poverty incidence in 2006 in Bohol was placed at 38.8% (92,354 families), higher than the regional and national levels. In 2006,

For every 100 Boholanos, 47 were considered poor in 2006 compared to 35 Boholanos in 2003.

A Boholano family comprising of five members needed P 4,085.00 in 2006 to be able to sustain their family's minimum basic food needs, an increase of 32% from 2003.

Food poor population or the subsistence population of Bohol, which is about 53 thousand families in 2006, remained high over the years as reported by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB).

To be able to provide for both food and nonfood basic requirements, a Boholano family of 5 needed a monthly income of P 5,671 in 2006 to stay out of poverty, an increase of more than 22% from 2003.

Among Bohol's municipalities, Danao was the poorest municipality in 2003 with 6 out of 10 families classified as poor compared to the national average of 8 families, per report from NSCB-WB. However, in the 2005 survey by NSCB-WB, Buenavista had the highest poverty incidence among families in Bohol at 70%, with Danao stepping down to 4th place. Although Danao has lowered its rank from no.1 poorest to no.4 in 2005, its poverty incidence has increased to 65.38% in 2005. All municipalities in Bohol had higher poverty incidence in 2005 averaging an increase of about 15%. The municipality of San Isidro had the biggest increase in terms of poverty incidence at 25%. Nine of 48 LGUs experienced an increase of more than 20% in their poverty incidence in 2005. All municipalities, except for Tagbilaran City, had poverty incidence of more than 20% in 2005.

Development Issues & Challenges

1 Multi-sectoral Development Issues and Challenges

1.1 High Poverty Incidence

With 39% of its families below the poverty line in 2006, Bohol ranked 35 among the country's 77 provinces in terms of poverty incidence affecting 47% of its population. This is higher than the regional figure of 30% and the national incidence of 27%. Hunger prevalence (Hunger Index) for Bohol province was estimated at 0.323 in 2003, indicating serious hunger situation.⁶ About 15 percent or approximately 34 thousand families in Bohol in 2003 were poor hungry⁷. This increased to about 53 thousand families in 2006.

In Bohol, poverty has resulted to the following:

- High incidence of malnutrition especially among Bohol's children

Although Bohol has been a consistent regional Green Banner Awardee because of its relentless efforts and initiatives in reducing malnutrition, a number of its children are still malnourished. About 9% of pre-school children and 19% of school children were found to be malnourished in 2008, equivalent to almost 50 thousand

children. Among newborns, about 4% had low birth weight (less than 2500 gms.) affecting an equivalent of almost a thousand infants in 2008.

- High Infant Mortality

Of the total births in 2008, 9 infants died per 1,000 live births. Although this is a lesser ratio compared to previous years, this is indicative of the poor state of health of the newborn and the mother. This ratio is quite high and needs to be addressed.

- High incidence of School Drop-outs

In 2008, about 2 in every 100 elementary students and 6 in every 100 high schoolers drop out of school. Most of them are males who, according to a study by DepEd dropped out of school to find employment to augment their family's income. Compounding this is the 31% of children aged 6 to 12 years old and 57% aged 13 to 16 who are not in school during the year. Of those enrolled, only about 76 percent who enter first grade complete their elementary education while only 62 percent of pupils enrolled complete secondary education in Bohol.

- Low Functional Literacy

Based on the latest FLEMM Survey of NSO, Bohol's overall 2000 Literacy Rate

⁶ Virola, Ramon and Castro, Lina –Meeting the Challenge for Official Statistics on Hunger in the Philippines, 2003

⁷ Families with income less than the food threshold or subsistence incidence

declined compared to 1994 from 96 percent to 92 percent in the same period. A decline in the Functional Literacy Rate of Boholanos is noted from 85 percent to 82 percent. Although Simple Literacy is high, the number of Boholanos who can read, write and comprehend is quite low at 82% of total population. In 2007, about 5% of population 5 years old and over had no grade completed while only 8% are academic degree holders.

- High prevalence of gastro-enteritis/diarrhea and respiratory illnesses/pneumonia

Of the total estimated population of Bohol, it is projected that 10% of Bohol's population will get sick with about 135 thousand people needing health care services in the province within the planning period mostly infections from these diseases. Contributory to the incidence of these water-borne diseases are contaminated drinking water (fecal contamination) from leaking pipelines. About 5% of households in the province have unsanitary toilets while 10% have no toilets at all. Respiratory illnesses/pneumonia accounted for 4% of infant deaths. It is the leading cause of death among this age group.

1.2 Population Issues and Challenges

These include:

- Rapid population growth

- Increasing urban population, density and demand for urban services
- Unplanned expansion of settlement areas
- Limited access to land
- Need to enhance and update LGU spatial plans
- Need to address the gap between the provision of infrastructure and basic services and the demand of existing population

Rapid urbanization, low income levels and lack of areas allocated for affordable residential development have led to overcrowded and informal settlements, mostly concentrated in urban areas/Poblaciones of municipalities of Bohol. This has also led to encroachment of population to environmentally-critical areas in the province, e.g., protected forests, along river banks and coastal areas of Bohol.

2 Sub-sectoral Development Issues and Challenges

2.1 Education & Manpower Development

- Mismatch between formal education graduates and needs resulting to unemployment of majority of graduates
- Limited access to college education especially by the poor due to high cost of college education
- High incidence of drop-out rates especially at the secondary level
- Low Cohort Survival Rate resulting to minimal number of graduates in all levels of education

- Low Participation Rates in all levels of education
- Low functional literacy

2.2 Health

- Rapid Population Growth

Although the annual population growth rate of Bohol has slowed down from 2.95% to 1.06% between 2000 and 2007, the current rate is still high considering that about 13 thousand persons are added every year. A growing population increases the need for health services. With a total population of 1.23 million estimated to increase to 1.35 million by the end of the planning period or an average of 13,288 additional persons every year thereafter, Bohol's resources will be hard pressed just to meet the basic health care needs of its populace.

- Crisis in the health workforce

With projected shortage of doctors, midwives, nurses and other health support workers in Bohol due to massive exit of this workforce to abroad, without massively increasing training of health workers, the growing gaps will exert even greater pressure on the outflow of health workers.

- High Cost of Health Care

Although there exists a network of health care system in the province, its access, especially by the poor, is hampered mainly by high cost of health care as well as physical and socio-cultural barriers. In Bohol, many have poor health simply because they have no means of paying

the often exorbitant cost of health care today. Based on the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) of the National Statistics Office (NSO), Bohol's average family income for the year 2000 was estimated at ₱77.0 thousand or ₱6,441 monthly which can barely cover a family's minimum basic needs. This is very much lower compared to the national average at ₱ 144.0 thousand. According to the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), the Income Index of Bohol ranked no. 66 out of 77 provinces, amongst the low income provinces in the country in 2000. Only less than 1% of a family's income was spent on medical care.

- Poor Delivery of Health Care Services

The delivery of health care services in Bohol is affected by several factors.

- Inaccessible health services
For some, inaccessibility exists because of geographical factors. Many Boholanos are still living in remote and hard to reach areas, making access to primary health care services difficult. This has, in effect, affected the delivery of basic health services such as essential obstetric/pre-natal care services.
- Inadequate Public Health Facilities and Resources

The absence of health facilities in greater part of Bohol is another issue. Out of its 1,109 barangays, only 36% of these barangays have a

Barangay Health Station (BHS) where primary health care services can be availed especially by the rural communities of the province. This could explain the fact that majority of child deliveries in Bohol in 2008 were done in the home (54%) rather than in hospitals or other health centers with only 88% of deliveries in that year performed by government doctors, nurses and midwives.⁸ Some of the causes of maternal deaths in Bohol may have been prevented if pre-natal care, a basic health care service, were directly and easily accessible and available in most communities in Bohol.

- Inadequate health/medical Workforce

Although there are a number of health workers in Bohol, the existing health human resources in the province is unevenly distributed. Most health practitioners are located in the city, if not in urban centers or Poblaciones of municipalities. In the Health Report of PHO for 2008, it was revealed that about 204 child deliveries in Bohol were performed by untrained “*hilots*”, all done in the rural communities of the province.

- Minimal hospital diagnostic equipment especially in government-owned hospitals resulting to poor quality of hospital diagnosis

In areas where public hospital facilities are existing, hospital service quality is unsatisfactory especially in the Provincial Government-owned (PG) hospitals. This is primarily attributed to, among others, the lack of hospital diagnostic equipment which in turn, is ascribed mainly to the very low and sometimes non-allocation of funds for hospital equipment. In 2008, of the total budget of the Provincial Government appropriated to health, only about 1% was spent for hospital capital outlay in that year. As a result, the quality of patient diagnosis suffer, affecting the hospitals’ efficiency and effectiveness causing majority of paying Boholano patients to bypass these hospitals, preferring instead the private hospitals in Tagbilaran City or going directly to the hospitals in Cebu or Manila leaving mostly the non-paying patients (about 60%) in these hospitals. With an annual average occupancy rate of only 57.71%, the annual target revenue of ₱8.0 million for the year for the 10 PG hospitals altogether was not achieved.

- Still High Prevalence Of Gastro-Intestinal Illnesses (Diarheal Diseases) In Bohol Causing Deaths Among Infants and Children

The prevailing high rate of gastro-Intestinal Illnesses particularly diarrheal diseases in Bohol is a result of poor quality of drinking

⁸ FHSIS Report, PHO Annual Report 2008

water in majority of the areas in the province especially in its component inhabited islands/islets. Provincial health statistics reveal that about 41% of households in Bohol in 2008 have no access to potable water while 17% of its households were still without sanitary toilet facilities in 2008. Available drinking water in Bohol is largely untreated.⁹ Outbreaks of diarrhea were reported by PHO in Loon in 2007 affecting 1,330 and in Danao town with two reported deaths. Gastro-intestinal illness (diarheal disease) is among the top 10 leading cause of death among Boholanos in 2008.

- Prevalence of Child Malnutrition

Hunger and malnutrition still pose a major challenge in Bohol with quite a number of its children still found to be malnourished at varying degrees affecting affecting 4% of newborns, 9% of children below 6 yrs old and 18% of school children in 2008.

- Rapid emergence of chronic illnesses/lifestyle diseases in the last few years

The availability of effective vaccines and drugs to cope with these health threats imposes huge practical and moral imperatives to respond effectively.

- Inadequate medical services related to childbirth and reproductive health-related infections especially in the remote areas of Bohol.

The lack of birthing facilities in the rural areas of Bohol has led to more home deliveries done by non-health personnel with most of child births in Bohol done in the home with some deliveries performed by *hilots*.

- Limited distribution, accessibility and availability of low cost medicines.

Assurance on the availability of quality low-cost drugs is among the regulatory priority of the province through the establishment of Botica ng Barangay and Botica ng Bayan and Health Plus Outlets. There are only 240 Botica ng Barangay and Botica ng Bayan established in Bohol where low cost medicines can be availed.

- Limited coverage and benefits of social health insurance.

There are still a number of poor families most in need of such insurance who are without this benefit. In 2008, only about 276 thousand were beneficiaries of PhilHealth.

- Minimal awareness on family planning methods and women's health needs and concerns.

Where there is awareness, the challenge is to meet the unmet

⁹ At present, only one (1) of these laboratories (located at the Provincial Health Office in Tagbilaran City) is functioning

family planning needs especially of those who prefer to space births.

- Growing fears of new health infectious threats such as H1N1, SARS and avian influenza as well as incidence of dengue, Tuberculosis, HIV/STI, Leprosy and Malaria

With new flu virus strains coming out, Boholanos are now at a high risk of contamination from these highly infectious diseases, being a prime tourist destination.

- Continued Incidence of Schistosomiasis

In Bohol, schistosomiasis is endemic in two (2) municipalities namely, Trinidad and Talibon municipalities. Based on records of PHO, the prevalence of said disease has decreased over the years but not yet totally eradicated. A woman died from this disease in 2007.

- Negative effects of devolution to the health care delivery system

With the devolution of health services to the LGUs, the provincial and district hospitals are now under the Provincial Government while the Municipal Government manages the rural health units (RHUs) and barangay health stations (BHS). The financial burden of operating and maintaining these facilities has brought enormous problems to the LGUs, eating a huge chunk of the LGUs' finances. This has greatly

affected the delivery of health services to the community.

2.3 Housing

- Meet the growing housing needs of the province
- Identify new areas for residential development
- Create a viable and sustainable source of housing finance
- Expand private sector participation in socialized housing finance and construction.
- Low priority of housing programs by some LGUs (lukewarm response to housing problems, political bickering between the executive and legislative branches, etc.)
- High cost of land in urban and urbanizable areas
- High cost of land development prompting LGUs not to take up housing projects
- Tedious technical requirements of housing projects (ECC, Eng. Geo-hazard and Geological Assessment Report, Land Conversion, etc.)
- Lack of technical expertise of some LGUs in undertaking housing development

2.4 Social Welfare and Development

- Continued incidence of poverty
 - Inadequate income distribution/ high percentage of population below “poverty line”
 - Worsening poverty among families due to lack of productive skills and opportunities and lack of resources
- Alarming number of juvenile offenders (high incidence of cases on minors in conflict with the law)
- Growing number of mentally-ill persons
- A number of families in difficult and in crisis situations
- Increasing incidence of violence against women (VAWC) and children and trafficking of persons
- Increasing number of children needing pre-school education
- Increasing number of Children In Need of Special Protection (CNSP)

(Abused, abandoned, neglected and exploited children)

- Absence of a Provincial Youth Detention Home for the Province for Children In Conflict with the Law (Balay Batang Bol-anon established by the Tagbilaran City Government will not accept minors referred from the municipalities)
- Very minimal numbers of adoptive applicants/parents and foster parents

to abandoned children in Bohol in need of immediate and temporary care as well as adoptive parents to legally adopt abandoned/neglected children despite the conduct of an Adoption and Foster Forum

- Absence of Crisis Intervention Units in most of the municipalities of Bohol to immediately respond to the needs of clients in the municipality.
- The need for Rebel returnees’ reintegration into the mainstream of society

2.5 Culture Preservation & Enrichment

Culture & Arts

- Rapid urbanization and increasing population have put pressure on heritage sites and buildings. Some of the sites are at risk of being undertaken by development or of deteriorating due to high cost of restoration.
- Absence of a venue for the performing arts or a CULTURAL STRUCTURE that will be a HOME for the arts and heritage and for production and training that is globally competitive
- Need to hire a trained and competent provincial archaeologist who will serve the needs of the archaeological conservation programs of Bohol

- Arts and Culture must put food on the table by mobilizing its potentials as sources for livelihood for sustainable development, thus answering the need for reducing and eradicating poverty
- Lack of an integrated and comprehensive education and training in arts and heritage to strengthen the arts as a profession

and raise the levels of cultural excellence.

Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

- Need to identify permanent resettlement sites for Bohol's IPs;
- No delineation yet of ancestral domains for Bohol's Indigenous Peoples (IPs)/cultural communities

ECONOMIC SECTOR

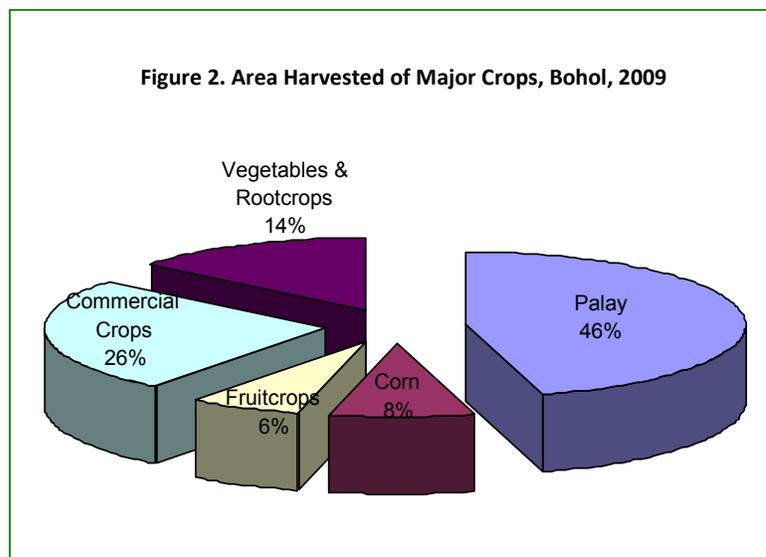
Situationer

Agriculture and Rural Development

Land Utilization

Bohol's agriculture sector remains to be the major source of employment and livelihood in the province. National Statistics Office (NSO) data shows that 42% of the province's population is dependent or working on agriculture.

Based on the existing general land use classification of the province, the total land devoted for agricultural use is 273,950 hectares (BAMP, 2005), approximately 66% of the total area of the province. These are mostly planted with palay, corn, coconut, vegetables, fruits and rootcrops. However, not all of these lands have been fully utilized.



Source : BAS

In 2009, Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) records showed that area planted and harvested with major crops only accounted to 163,803 or about 60% of the total area devoted for agriculture. *Figure 1* shows the area harvested of major crops for 2009.

With this level of land utilization, there is still a substantial potential for the province to enhance its agricultural productivity and harness other crops suitable for its soil and weather conditions. These will eventually increase economic opportunities and benefits for the people.

Crops Production and Development

Rice

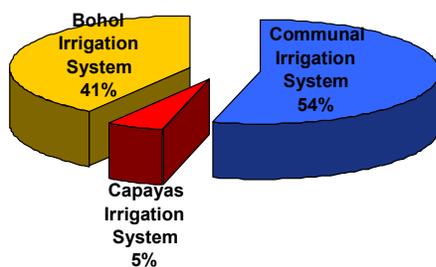
Map 1. Rice Production Area

Rice is the major staple food in the province and is utilizing a significant area of its agricultural land. Current 2009 BAS data shows a total of 74,622 hectares of land harvested with rice, of which 31,173 hectares are irrigated and 43,449 hectares are rainfed. Major rice producing municipalities in terms of land area planted are: Ubay, Trinidad, Pilar, Dagohoy, Alicia, San Miguel and Carmen. Land holdings of small rice farmers are generally limited, ranging from 0.6 to 2 hectares. In 2004, rice farming served as the primary source of subsistence for about 57,780 farming households.



Irrigated areas in Bohol have been increasing with the expansion of service areas of irrigation facilities. (Figure 2) In 2009, the 232 Communal Irrigation Systems (CIS) cover a total service area of 11,866 hectares. The Bohol Irrigation Project Stage 1 and 2 has a service area of 4,740 and 4,140 hectares, respectively. The Capayas Irrigation System in Ubay services an area of 1,160 hectares. With these, irrigation facilities in the province can cover a total area of 21,866 hectares of irrigated lands.

Figure 3. Service Areas of Irrigation Facilities, 2009



Source: NIA

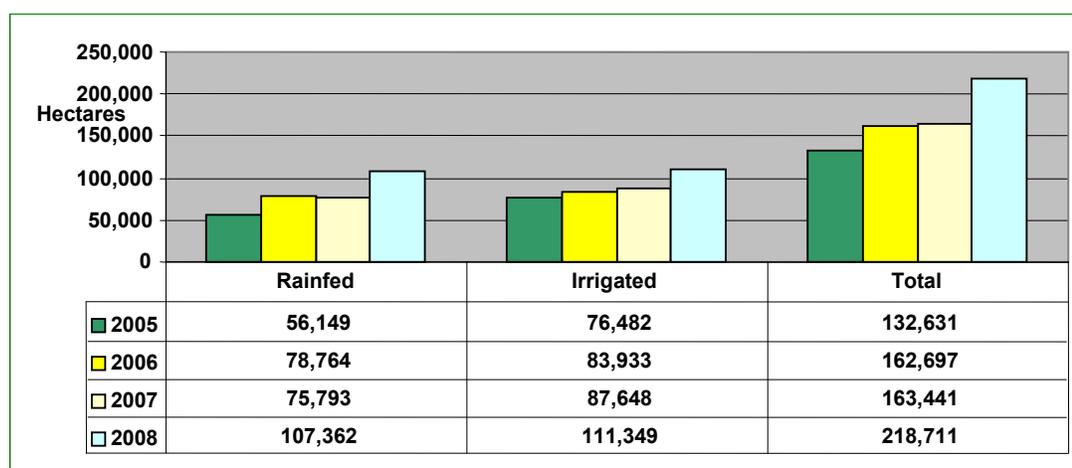
However, it is worthy to note that Bohol has an estimated 40,800 hectares of potential irrigable area. With the current facilities, only about 54% of these potential areas have been irrigated. It is therefore necessary to continue building more irrigation facilities and expand their service areas to provide the necessary opportunities to farmers. Ultimately, this will improve rice production and maximize the use of their land. In the

same development path, the Bohol Irrigation Project Stage III is on-going construction with 200 hectares already irrigated. This could service a total area of 3,450 hectares. Communal

Projects for Small Reservoir Irrigation are also being undertaken which, if completed, can irrigate a total area of 13,460 hectares. Pumps and farm ponds are also being developed to provide water to about 5,274 hectares. All these continuing programs and projects will eventually lead to the provision of water to all irrigable areas in the province, resulting to an increase in production and thereby ensuring rice sufficiency.

Rice production in the province in 2008 reached 218,711 metric tons, of which 111,349 metric tons are from irrigated areas and 107,362 metric tons from rainfed riceland. Rice production trend has been increasing for the past 4 years at a rate of 65% since the El Niño phenomenon in 2005. *Figure 3* shows the comparative palay production from 2005 to 2008.

Figure 4. Rice Production, Bohol, 2005-2008



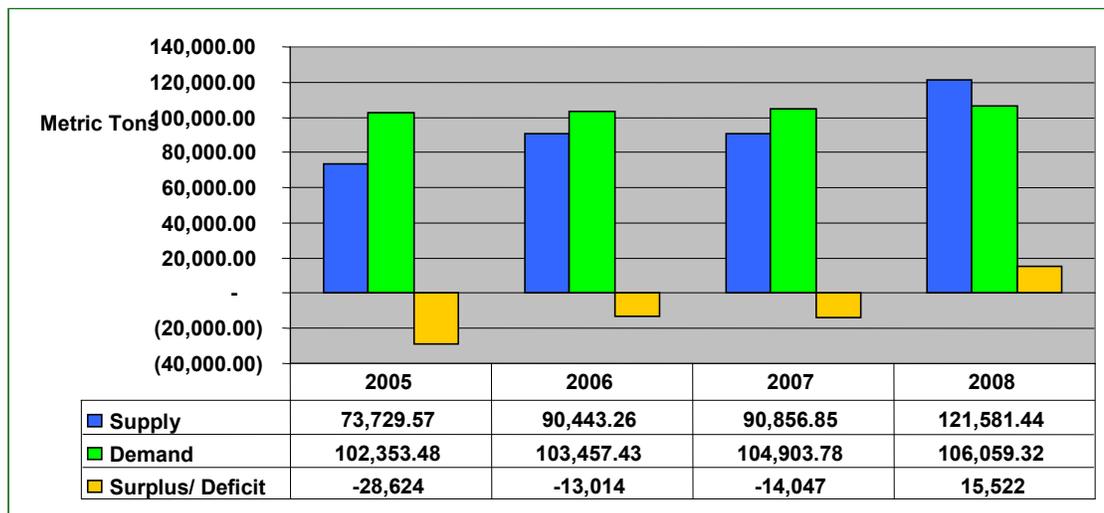
Source: BAS

As reflected in the above graph, palay production shows an increasing trend for the last 4 years. A slight decrease in production for rainfed in 2007 is noted but resulted to an over-all increase in production for the year due to the 4% increase in production in irrigated areas. Despite national rice shortage situation in the first semester of 2008, the scarcity was not evident in Bohol due to a significant increase in the province's rice production. A 34 % increase in production was noted, resulting to a 218,711 metric tons palay production.

Average yield per hectare also increased for both types of riceland. With a total area harvested of 31,323 hectares, average yield for irrigated riceland in 2008 was 3.55 metric tons per hectare, higher than the 2007's 3.05 metric tons per hectare. Yield for rainfed areas also increased from 1.81 metric tons in 2007 to 2.40 metric tons per hectare in 2008. On the other hand, areas under the Ginintu-ang Masaganang Ani (GMA) Rice Program, which uses high yielding varieties and hybrid seeds, produced an average yield of 4.54 metric tons per hectare pulling rice production to a higher level in 2008.

Comparing the rice production level of the province with the consumption requirements of Bohol's population, there is a significant gap that exists between the supply-demand spectrums during the last 3 years (2005-2007).

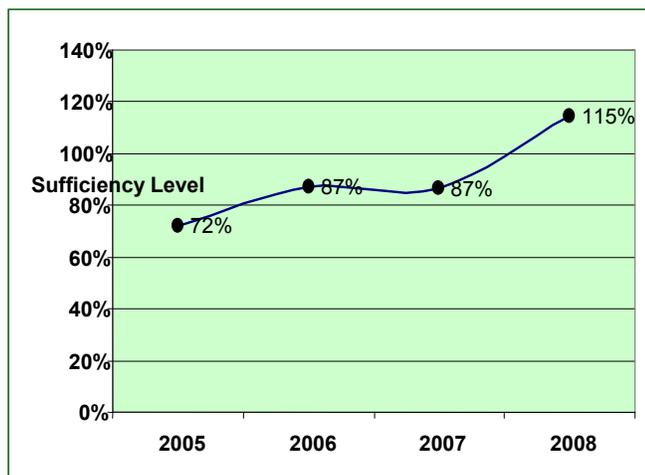
Figure 5. Rice Supply and Demand Pattern, Bohol, 2005-2008



Source: BAS

Basing on the NSO census of population for the province and with the average per capita consumption per year of 85.28 kilos of rice (FCS-2002), rice consumption in 2005 is estimated at 102,353 metric tons. Taking into account milling recovery rates, allowance for wastes and usage of rice seeds, estimated rice equivalent for the 2005 palay production in the province is 73,730 metric tons. With this, there is a deficit of about 28,623 metric tons of rice in that year.

Figure 6. Rice Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2005-2008



Source: BAS

A major factor of this shortfall is the significant drop of palay production brought about by the El Niño. The province experienced a deficit against its expected consumption for 3 years (2005-2007) but was able to cover up and in fact attain a surplus rice production more than enough of the expected consumption of the Boholanos for 2008.

The rice supply and demand pattern in the province depicts a promising development within the last 3 years

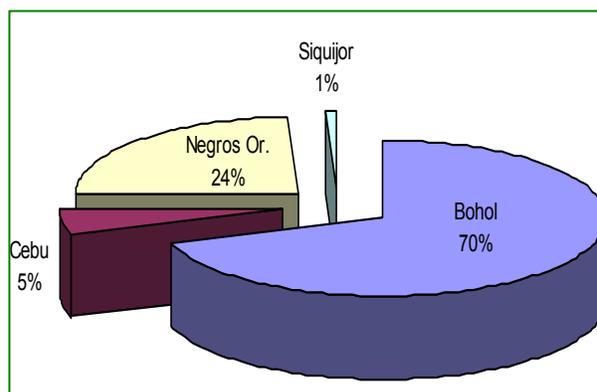
showing a decreasing deficit level and for 2008 showing a surplus of 15,522 metric tons.

As it can be observed in *figure 4.2*, rice sufficiency level in the province is increasing for the last 4 years. It can be inferred that the weather conditions for these period directly affected the production levels of palay, and that rice importation played a crucial strategy to meet demands of the populace. Also, in 2005, a reduction of 18% in the area harvested from rainfed areas consequently led to the decrease of palay production from these ricelands. In year 2006 and 2007, production is still insufficient to meet the rice requirement of the Boholanos, with a rice sufficiency level of 87% and 86%, respectively. However, a 34% increase was recorded in 2008 which resulted to a surplus production, increasing the rice sufficiency level to 114.6%.

With the present surplus in production compared to the deficit in production experienced during the last 3 years (2005-2007), there is a need to sustain the production levels of rice in order to cope and absorb the ill effects of droughts and typhoons while maintaining food security in the province. An appropriate strategy to maintain the present sufficiency level would be to fully develop the province's irrigation potentials. Productivity of rice lands should also be maximized with the use of high-yielding varieties and appropriate technologies.

At the regional context, Bohol has provided a substantial share for palay production. Referring to *Figure 5*, BAS 2008 figures show that Bohol produced 70% of Region VII's total palay production. Negros Oriental followed with 24%, Cebu with 5% and Siquijor with 1.0%. Looking into this production scenario, the region's food requirement for rice is largely dependent on the province, with Bohol producing more than half of the region's total rice production.

Figure 7. Central Visayas Rice Production, 2008



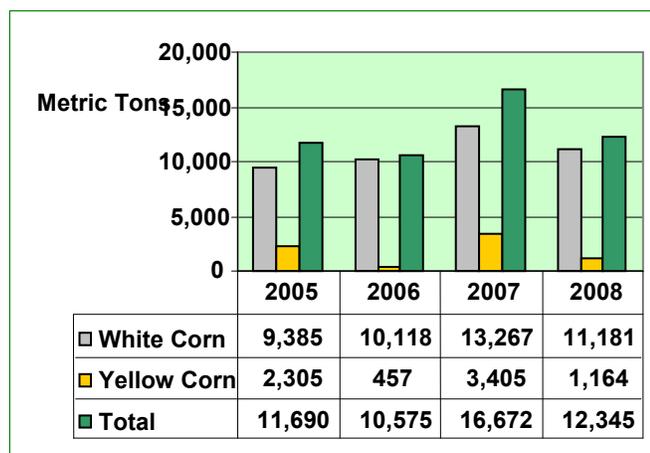
Source: BAS

Going back at the provincial scene, considering that palay is mainly produced by farmers with small farm size, there is really a need to increase their productivity through appropriate technology, inputs and assistance. Rice farming in the province is still generally at the subsistence level and characterized by defective cropping pattern calendar and inadequate crop protection and maintenance practices. The introduction of new seed varieties should be acceptable to farmers in terms of affordability and production performance. There

remains to be an issue on farmers' capacities to adopt certain technologies, brought about by financial constraints, poor know-how on soil and fertilizer management, limited access to information and credit.

The development of irrigation facilities and expansion of coverage areas of existing irrigation systems continue to be a major dream of farmers. The completion of which would provide the opportunity to increase cropping intensity and increase production. Improved access to post-harvest facilities is also desired that can facilitate the process of converting palay production to direct economic benefits or cash returns. Farm-to-market roads, although constantly prioritized by local and national governments, still need to be improved, particularly the barangay and municipal roads that link to major arterial roads in the province.

Figure 8. Corn Production, Bohol, 2005-2008

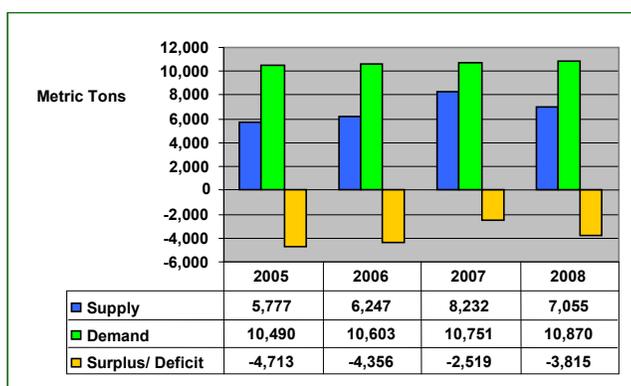


Source: BAS

In totality, there is a deficit in corn production to satisfy the consumption needs of the Boholanos. With consideration on milling recovery rates, allowance for waste and usage of corn seeds and feeds, corn grits production in 2008 was estimated at 7,055 metric tons. However, with an estimated per capita consumption of 8.74 kilos per year (FCS, 2002), total corn requirement in 2008 was

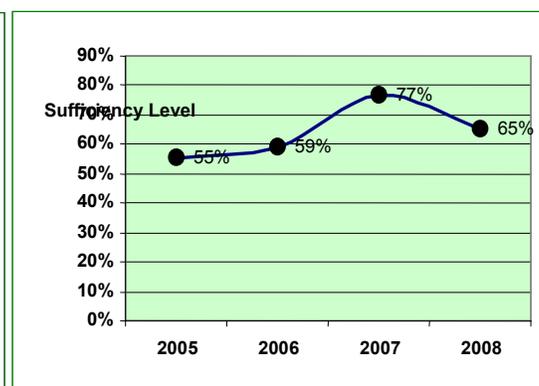
estimated at 10,870 metric tons. A deficit therefore exists for corn that year with sufficiency rate of only 65%. *Figure 7.1* shows the simulated supply-demand for corn grits in Bohol from 2005-2008.

Figure 9. Corn Supply and Demand Pattern, Bohol, 2005-2008



Source: BAS

Figure 10. Corn Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2005-2008



Based on the graphs, there is a need to increase the corn production in the province to sufficiently provide for the food consumption of Boholanos and to economically supply for the industrial requirements of feed production for livestock and poultry (*Figure 7.2*). To achieve this end, it is necessary that proper technologies be disseminated to farmers. To facilitate their adoption, mechanisms like affordable farm inputs, skills development assistance, access to markets and credits should be established.

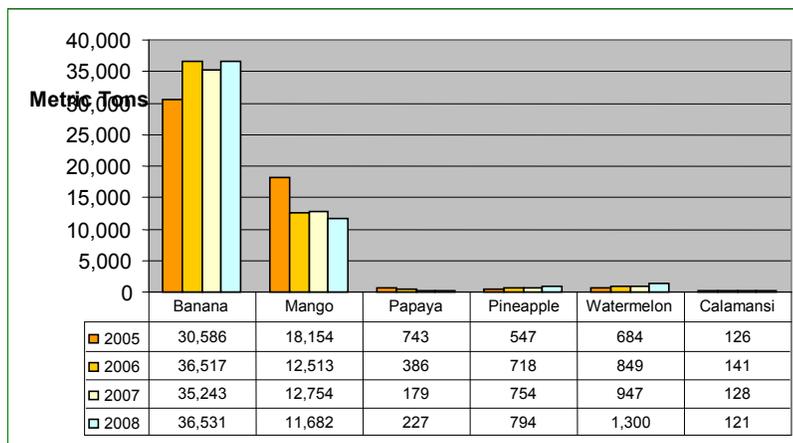
On the regional perspective, Bohol's 2008 corn output has contributed only 7% of the total corn production in Region VII. Cebu province provided the dominant share with 52%, followed by Negros Oriental with 37%. Siquijor produced only a very minimal output, providing 4% of the regional corn output.

Fruit crops

In 2008, overall production of selected fruits in the province has increased with an output of 50,655 metric tons compared to the 2007 figure of 50,005 metric tons. Major fruits in the province include banana, mango, papaya, watermelon and pineapple. Banana is the

dominant fruit in the province in terms of land area and production volume.

Figure 11. Production of Selected Fruit Crops, Bohol, 2005-2008

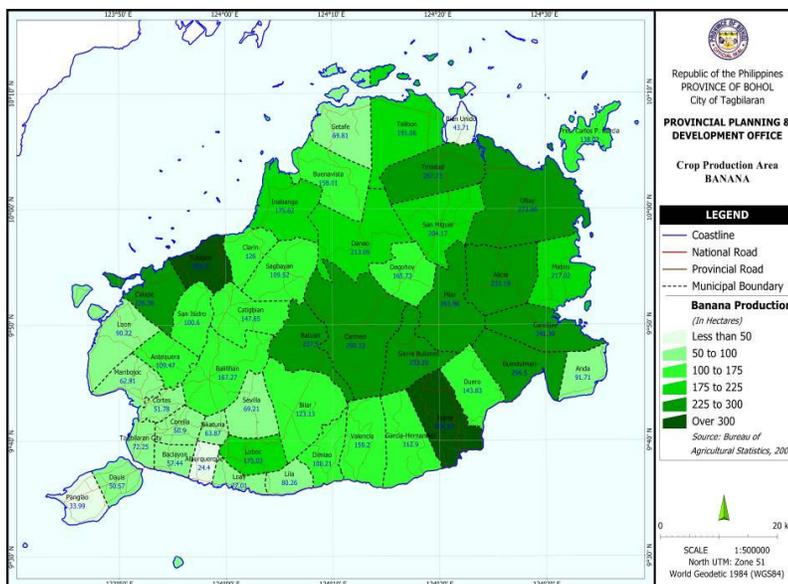


Source: BAS

As shown in *Figure 8*, banana production in 2008 reached 36,531 metric tons, higher by about 4% from its 2007 production levels.

Mango production, on the other hand, showed a negative performance, marking a decrease of 9% from the previous year. It has been observed that the area planted by mango in the province has increased considerably since 2003, signifying the viability and growth of the mango industry in Bohol.

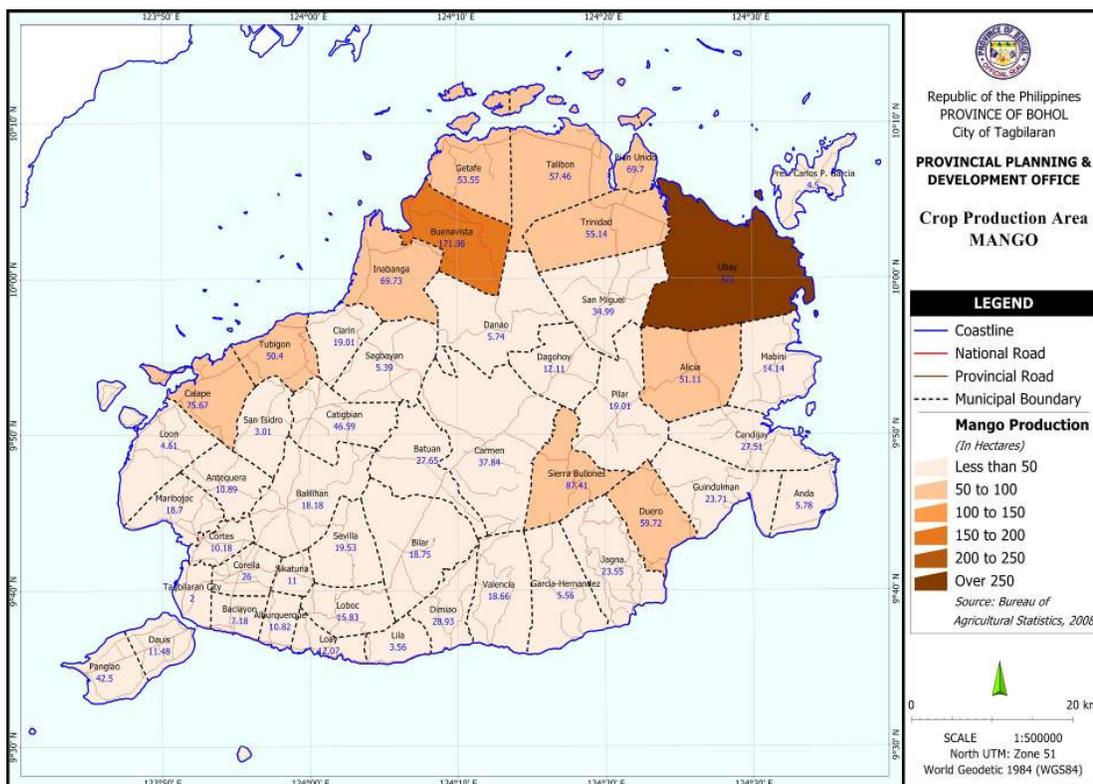
Map 3. Banana Production Area (in hectares)



Based on the Office of the Provincial Agriculture (OPA) data, as of 2004, there are about 211,404 mango trees planted in the province with 143,323 trees or 68% non-bearing and approximately 68,081 trees or 32% are bearing fruits. Almost two-third of the mango trees are still in the immature stage of six years and below. In 2005, there are about 14,186 farmers involved in mango planting, dominated mostly by backyard growers.

There are about 27 municipalities identified as mango producing areas in the province with the municipality of Ubay having the highest number of bearing trees followed by Buenavista.

Map 4. Mango Production Area (in hectares)



Source: BAS

Maps 3 and 4 show the production areas of two major fruit crops in the province in terms of land area planted and production volume.

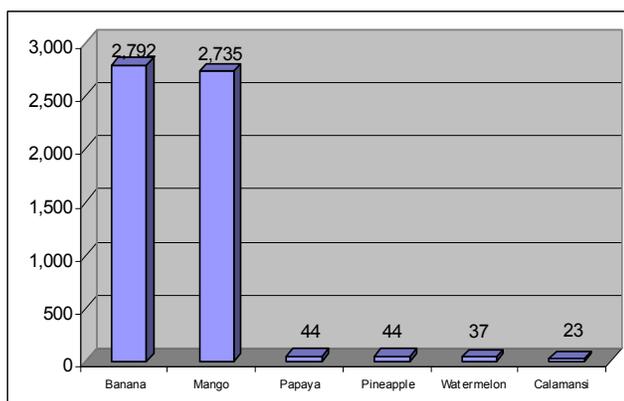
A significant increase was also noted in the watermelon production marking a 90% growth from the 2005 levels. Papaya and calamansi production, however, have decreased in volume in 2008, producing 227 metric tons and 121 metric tons, respectively.

In terms of area utilized, BAS data revealed an increase in total area harvested for selected fruit crops in the province. For 2008, a total of 5,675 hectares of land have been producing fruit products. The figure below shows total land harvested for each major fruit crop in the province.

On the regional context, Bohol ranks third in banana and mango production. In 2007, Bohol accounts 22% of the regional banana production, with Negros Oriental contributing 34%, and Cebu 32%. Siquijor produced the least volume of 11%. Cebu province, on the other

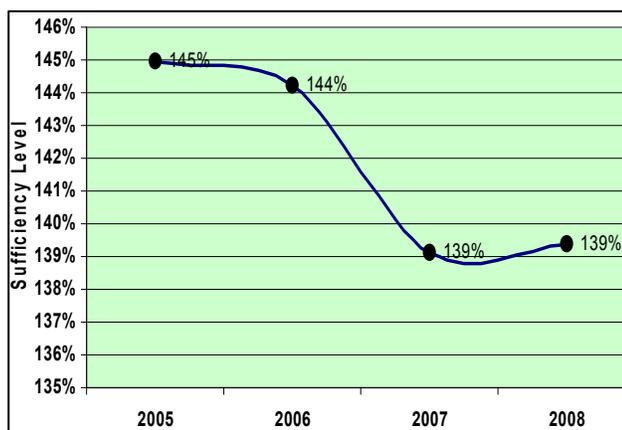
hand, maintains its major share in mango production, sharing 55% of the total regional output. Negros Oriental follows with 26% share and Bohol with 17%.

Figure 12. Area Harvested of Major Fruit Crop, Bohol, 2008



Source: BAS

Figure 13. Fruit Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2005-2008



Source: BAS

In 2008, the volume of fruit production in the province is already sufficient for the fruit requirement of Boholans. In fact, with an estimated 29.22 kilos per capita consumption per year, there is a surplus of about 14,315 metric tons of fruits in the province. This surplus indicates the province's potential and strength to export its fruit products to other parts of the region and country.

There is a brighter market and demand for our fruits, especially mangoes. However, there are certain steps to be undertaken to take advantage of the current market trends on export and processing ventures. Farming systems for mangoes need to be improved. Mango plantation, specifically for Carabao varieties, should also be expanded through clustered mango farms and aggressive expansion of mango plantation in key mango growing municipalities.

Commercial Crops

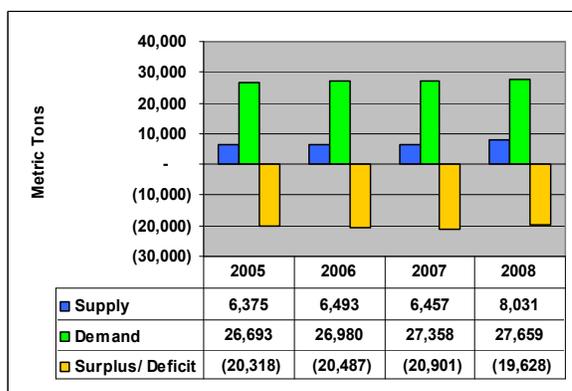
Coconut is the major commercial crop in Bohol. Although the province is also producing other commercial crops like abaca, coffee and cacao, it is coconut that is widely and significantly produced. In 2008, coconut production in the province reached 138,766 metric tons. Even with the fluctuating price of copra, coconut production is generally increasing from its 2005 levels. The crop is still among the top outgoing commodities in the province.

In 2008, BAS data shows that a total of 35,223 hectares of land are planted with coconut. Total coco palms are estimated at 10,896,000 (PCA, 2007) of which 90% are bearing and

Vegetables

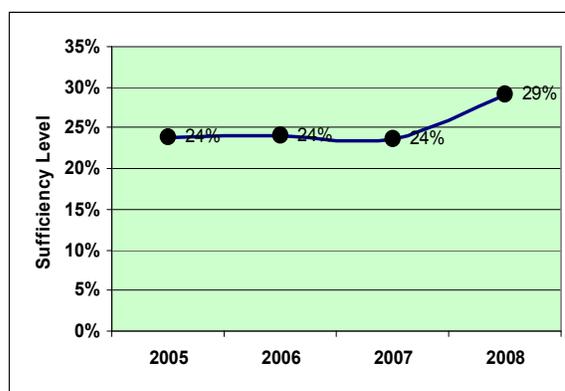
In 2008, total production of major vegetables in the province reached 8,031 metric tons, higher by 24.4% from the 2007 production of 6,457 metric tons. (Figure 11.1) Large volume of Bohol's production were attributed from harvests of ampalaya (1,871 metric tons), chayote (922 metric tons), okra (1,090 metric tons), eggplant (1,728 metric tons) and tomatoes (832 metric tons). Harvests were also made from gourd, onion spring, bell pepper and mongo.

Figure14. Vegetables Supply and Demand Pattern, Bohol, 2005-2008



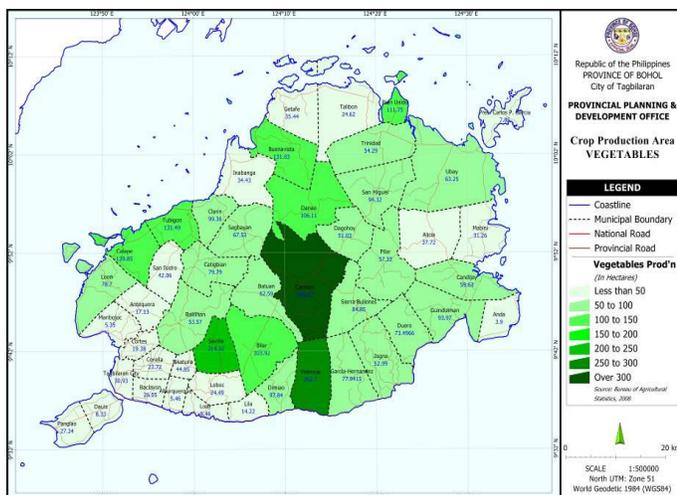
Source: BAS

Figure15. Vegetable Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2005-2008



The estimated consumption of vegetable is more than thrice its production level resulting to a huge deficit for the past four years. Based on the 2008 BAS production data of only 8,031 metric tons as against the estimated consumption of 27,659 metric tons, Bohol has an enormous deficit in its supply of

Map 7. Vegetables Production Area (in hectares)



vegetables with only 29% sufficiency level to support the vegetable food requirements of Boholanos. At present, majority of the vegetables like carrots, cabbage and potato come from Cebu and Cagayan de Oro City.

More so, rapid expansion of population in the province and even in the entire region logically increases the demand for these vegetables, making the increase in its production a very crucial

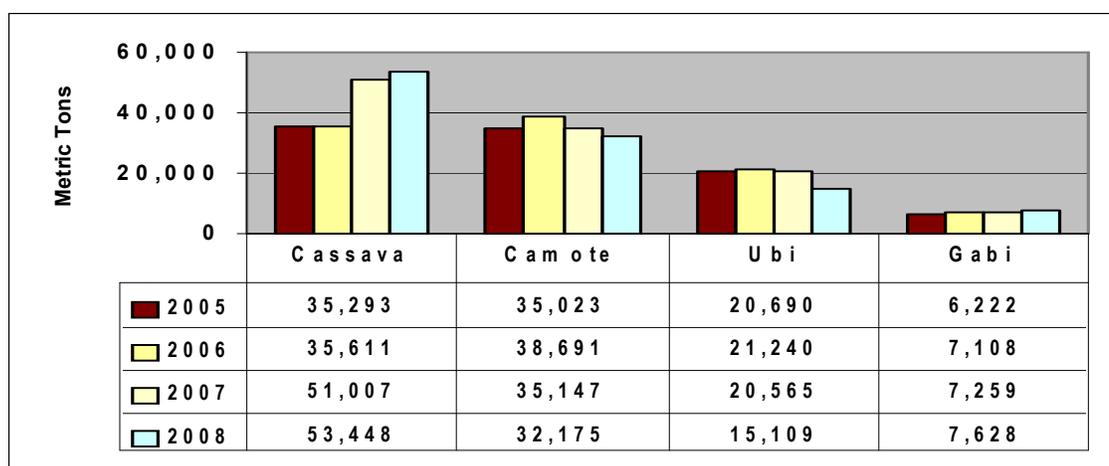
agricultural thrust. It is worthy to note that the utilization of suitable land for vegetables, especially for high value varieties, should be maximized. Highland and vegetable farming should be enhanced and the promotion of homelot vegetable gardening should be intensified. Bohol has some municipalities with land suitable for vegetable farming. Key production low land areas are identified in Calape, Tubigon, Catigbian, Corella, Bilar and Carmen. Highland vegetable farming, on the other hand, is identified ideal in the municipalities of Jagna, Duero, Sierra Bullones, Guindulman and Candijay.

It is also necessary to encourage the production of high quality vegetables in order to meet the demands of the market, especially in growth centers in the province and in the region.

Rootcrops

In 2008, Bohol’s major rootcrops posted a production of 108,360 metric tons. This is lower by 5% from the 2007 production of 113,978 metric tons. Cassava remains to be the dominant crop with a total production of 53,448 metric tons. This production is higher than the 2007 figure by 4.8%. Camote and ubi produced 32,175 metric tons and 15,109 metric tons, respectively. Gabi, on the other hand, posted 7,628 metric tons.

Figure16. Rootcrops Production, Bohol, 2005-2008



Source: BAS

It can be observed that the production of ubi decreased by 26% among Bohol’s major crops for 2008 due to a significant decrease, about 62% in area planted. This is an unfortunate scenario considering the potential for ubi has been seen with the establishment of ubi processing centers in the province, signaling the substantial demand for the crop. (Figure 13.1) There is therefore a need to make the necessary measures that would ensure a sustainable production of ubi especially in the 13 municipalities identified as its key production areas.

Figure 17. Rootcrop Supply and Demand Pattern, Bohol, 2005-2008

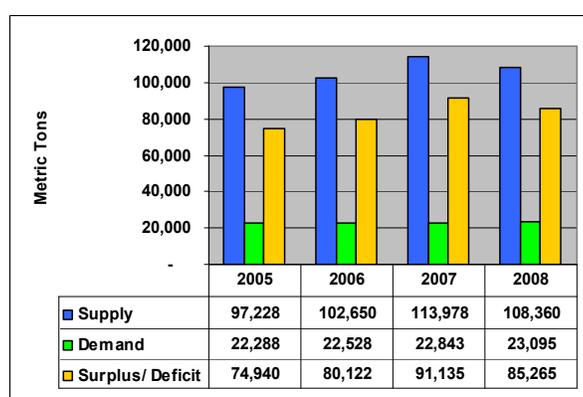
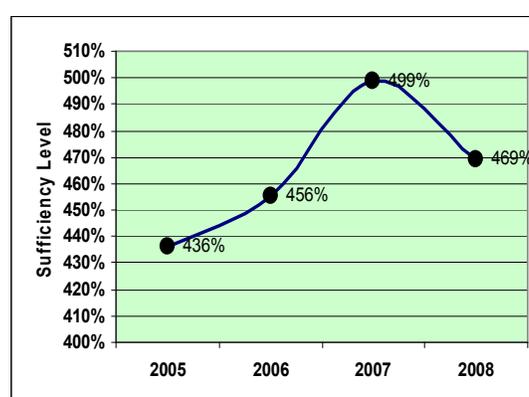


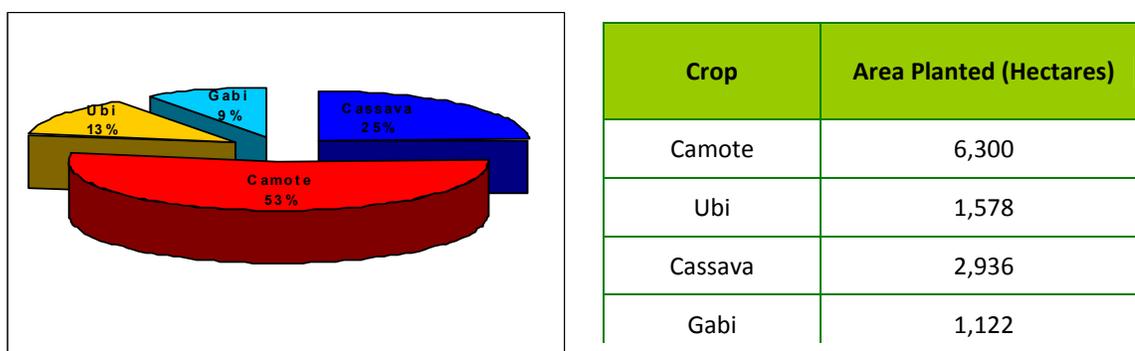
Figure 18. Rootcrop Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2005-2008



Source: BAS

Total rootcrop production for the past 4 years is more than enough for the consumption of the Boholanos as seen in Figure 13.2 resulting to a sufficiency level of over 400%. Although there was a slight decrease in production in 2008, its sufficiency level is still 469%.

Figure 19. Area Harvested of Selected Rootcrops, Bohol, 2008



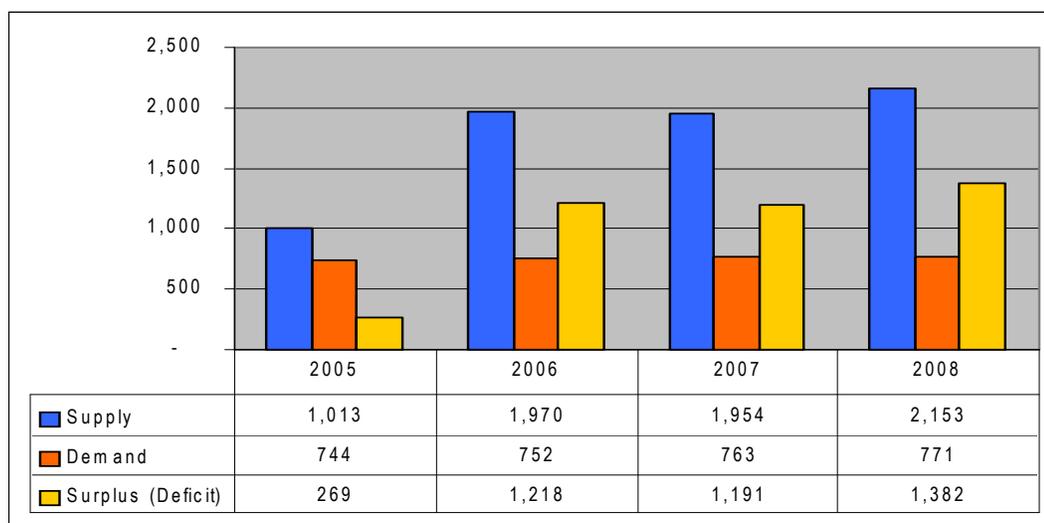
Source: BAS

A total of 11,936 hectares of land have been harvested with major root crops in year 2008. *Figure 14* reflects, 53% of these areas were harvested with camote, 13% with ubi, 25% for cassava, and gabi shows 9% of the harvested land.

Livestock Development

Livestock and poultry production in the province are considered significant sources of food and income for its populace. As the population of the province continues to increase, food requirement for meat correspondingly increases, putting more pressure for more stable production of quality livestock and poultry products. Bohol, with its current levels of livestock production, has to initiate effective measures to maintain the supply at appropriate levels to address food and export requirements of the province and to other areas, particularly in the Visayas and Mindanao.

Figure 20. Supply–Demand of Carabeef, Bohol, 2005-2008 (In M.T.)

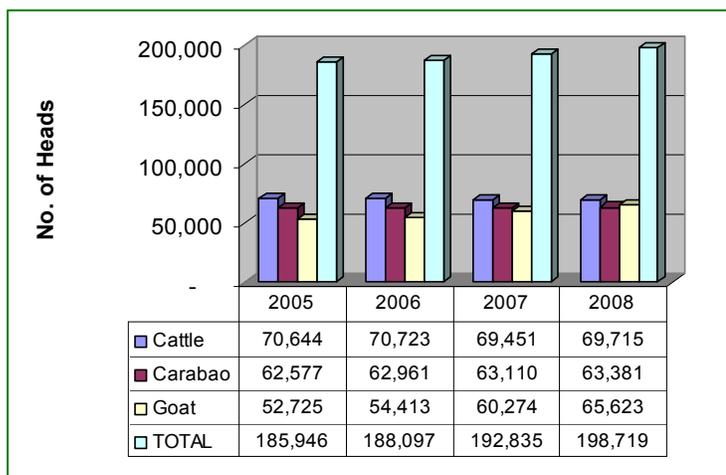


Ruminant Production

The province’s ruminant production is centered on the cattle, carabao and goat raising which are predominantly on the backyard scale. Although government and private sector initiatives have been pushing for upgraded breeds through artificial insemination/ natural breeding, the ruminant population is dominantly of native breed.

As can be observed in *Figure 15*, the inventory of Bohol’s ruminants is generally increasing. In terms of number, cattle have the largest population among the ruminants in Bohol with 69,715 heads in 2008, or 35% of the total inventory of ruminants for that year. While there was a decrease in its inventory in 2007, the number of cattle increased in the succeeding year. Instrumental in reaching these levels is the localized Artificial Insemination (AI) Program, which already covered about 32 municipalities in the province, producing a significant number of offsprings for its beneficiaries. Furthermore, there are now about 19 municipalities in Bohol which are identified as key production areas for cattle (BAMP, 2005).

Figure 21. Ruminant Inventory, Bohol, 2005-2008

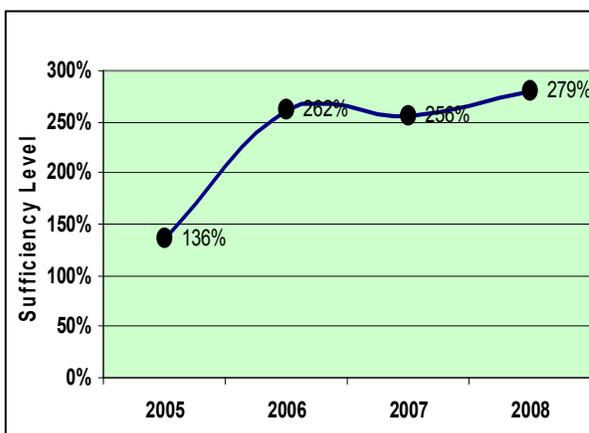


Source: BAS

On the regional level, cattle production in Bohol notably provides a significant share to the regional cattle supply. In 2008, Bohol’s cattle accounted to 26% (BAS, 2008) of the total cattle inventory in Region VII. Cebu has the largest share accounting 43% of the regional cattle count. Negros Oriental and Siquijor shared 24% and 8%, respectively.

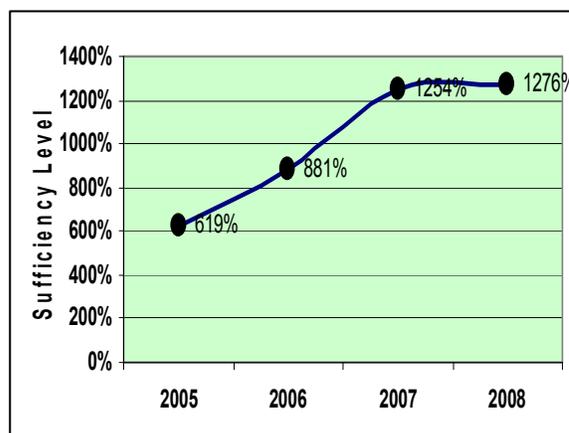
In meat production, BAS estimates show that Bohol has sufficient supply of beef, carabeef

Figure 22. Carabeef Sufficiency Level, Bohol 2005-2008



Source : BAS-FCS

Figure 23. Chevon Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2005-2008



and goat meat in the year 2008, more than enough to meet the food requirements of Boholanos.

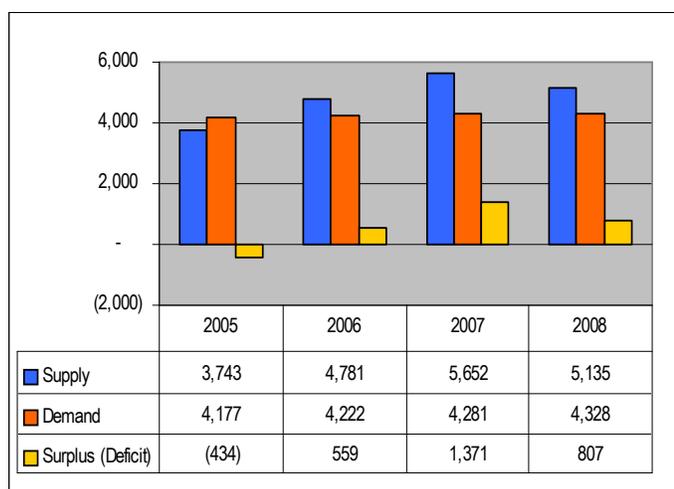
Of the ruminant family, only beef production experienced a shortage in year 2004 and 2005, but was able to recover its meat production to meet the beef requirement of the Boholanos starting 2006 (*Figure 21*). The province has been producing more than enough carabeef and goat meat for the past 5 years.

With an average per capita consumption of 0.62 kilos of carabeef per year (based on BAS-FCS), carabao meat requirement for Bohol’s 2008 population was estimated at 771 metric tons. This requirement can be sufficiently covered by the province’s own carabeef production of about 2,153 metric tons. It is worthy to note that the province has been consistent for years in producing more than adequate carabao (*Figure 22*) and goat meat supply (*Figure 24*), resulting to a sufficiency level of 279% and 1265%, respectively, which not only secures the food needs of Boholanos but also provides opportunities for distribution to other areas of the Visayas and Mindanao.

On the other hand, Carabao ranks third of the total ruminant population in the province. In 2008, carabao inventory reached to 63,381 heads, sharing about 35% of the total number of ruminants in Bohol. For a 4-year period (2005-2008), carabao population had been generally increasing. However, the said increase is notably very low. From 2005 to 2008, carabao inventory increased by only about 1.3%. With the increasing demand for carabao for dispersal and food and agriculture support, it is apparent that Bohol should build a reliable and sustainable carabao production stream. Like that of cattle, artificial inseminations have been performed to produce high quality carabaos. There are about 19 municipalities identified as key production areas for carabao, mostly concentrated in the 2nd

and 3rd districts in the province. Currently, carabao-raising is predominantly on backyard scale with breeds mostly native. This is particularly true for carabaos used as draft animals as the docile characteristics of these animals make them manageable for work. However, a very small population of upgraded carabaos mostly crosses of American and Bulgarian murrah buffalos are used as dairy animals particularly in the municipalities

Figure 24. Supply-Demand of Beef, Bohol,

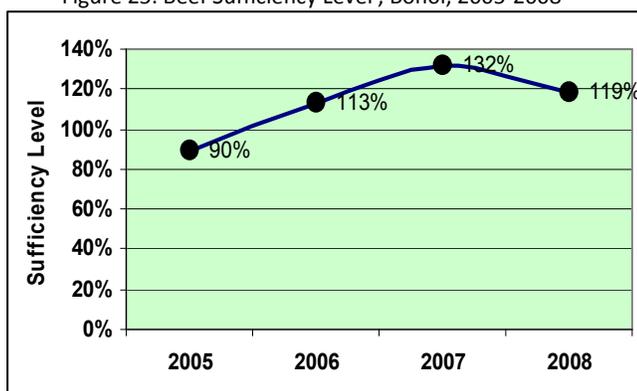


of Ubay and Mabini where dairy farmer cooperatives are being organized. Locally produced milk in the province are processed and sold at the Philippine Carabao Center.

At the regional scene, Bohol ranks number one in the inventory of carabaos. In 2005, the province accounted 38.34% of the total 164,197 carabaos in Region VII. Negros Oriental and Cebu followed with 31.24% and 29.93% share, respectively. Siquijor only shared 0.48%. With the dominant share of supply in the region, the province has the vital role as well as the opportunity for the provision of good quality carabaos and meat for its neighboring

provinces. For the past 5 years, Bohol's main outshipment points for carabaos are for the provinces of Cebu and Leyte.

Figure 25. Beef Sufficiency Level , Bohol, 2005-2008

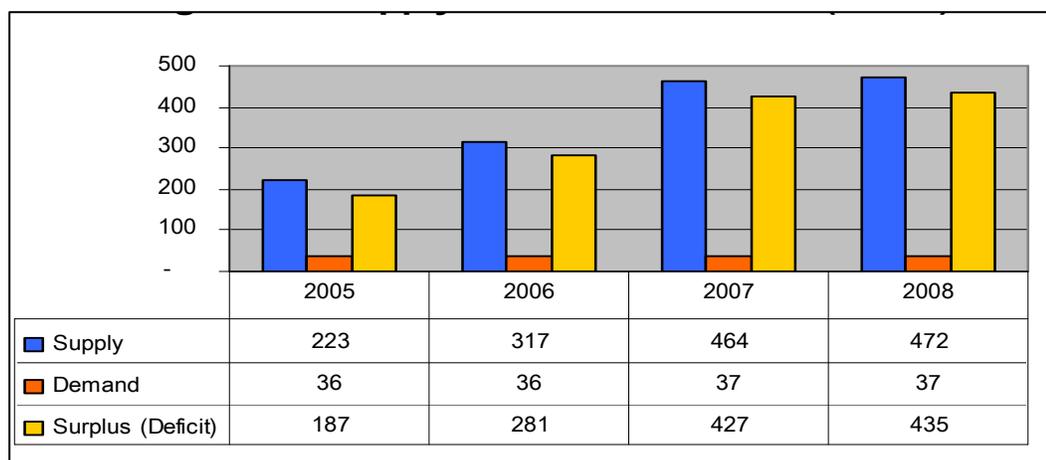


In Cattle production, BAS data shows that the trend of cattle inventory is decreasing since 2005 at a rate of 1.3%. Present cattle inventory in 2008 is estimated at 69,715 heads lower than the 70,644 heads of 2005. Nevertheless, beef production

is still able to cope up with the beef requirement of the province. With an average per capita consumption of 3.48 kilos of beef per year, beef requirement for Bohol's 2008 population was estimated at 4,328 metric tons. (Figure 19)

Current supply is estimated at 5,135 metric tons from the meat conversion for the number of heads available for slaughter. Supply-demand conversion resulted to a surplus of 807

Figure 26. Supply-Demand of Chevron, Bohol, 2005-2008 (in M.T.)



metric tons for beef with a sufficiency rate of 119% (*Figure 20*).

Goat production in Bohol has generally shown a positive trend for the past 4 years. For the period 2005 to 2008, goat inventory has increased by 24%. Year 2008 inventory was estimated at 65,623 compared to the 2005 levels of only 52,725 heads. Goat inventory accounts 33% of the total ruminants in the province. There are about 20 municipalities identified as key production centers for goat. OPV records showed that goat-raising is heavily concentrated in the 2nd District, followed by the 3rd and 1st districts. Goat dispersals have been continually conducted by government entities and by non-government organizations – providing people in rural areas with opportunities and better economic conditions.

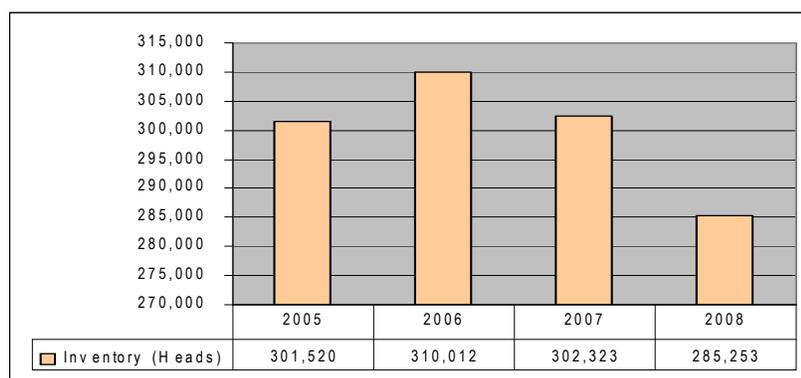
With the current inventory of goats in the province, supply for chevon meat is generally stable and sufficient. With an estimated average weight per goat of 25 kilos and 35% meat recovery, Bohol’s chevon production in 2008 is estimated to have reached 472 metric tons producing a surplus of 435 metric tons and a remarkable sufficiency level of 1,265 percent (*Figure 21*). Chevon requirement, in contrast, is estimated only at 37 metric tons, with an average per capita consumption of 30 grams per year (BAS-FCS estimates).

In Region VII, Bohol only accounted 12% of the total regional goat inventory in 2008. Cebu province shares most of the inventory at 43%. Negros Oriental and Siquijor’s goat population accounted 40% and 4%, respectively.

Hog Production

Hog production in the province is predominantly on backyard scale which accounted about 94% of the total hog production. The 6% represents production in commercial farms, which are largely

Figure 27. Hog Inventory, Bohol, 2005-2008 (No.of Heads)



Source: BAS

concentrated in the 3rd District of the province. There are about 18 municipalities identified as major key production areas of hog in Bohol.

For the period 2005 to 2008, hog inventory in the province is fluctuating. In 2005, total number of heads reached 301,520. This increased by 3% in 2006 with heads reaching to 310,012. A negative trend was observed in 2007 and 2008, wherein hog inventory dropped by 5.6%. See Figure 22.

Consequently, pork production in Bohol follows the same trend. In 2005, pork produced was estimated at 25,036 metric tons and increased to 36,665 metric tons in 2007. Year 2008 figures slightly decreased to 34,046 metric tons. These levels of pork production have sufficiently supplied the pork food requirement of Boholanos with a sufficiency rate of 390%. With an estimated per capita consumption of 7.02 kilos per year, total pork demand only reached to 8,730 metric tons in 2008. Figure 23 shows the pork sufficiency level.

The level of surplus in inventory and volume of pork in Bohol shows that the province has a vital role in supporting the pork requirements in Region VII and other provinces. For region VII alone, Bohol shares 29% of the total hog inventory, higher than Negros Oriental and Siquijor that shared only 23% and 4%, respectively. Cebu Province, however, accounts the largest share of 43%. (Figure 24)

Poultry Production

A positive trend in chicken production was reflected from 2005-2008 by an increase of 12%. This upward trend, however, is considered low as compared to the chicken meat requirements of the province and the demand for poultry products. Yearly inventory was considered irregular, with recorded increase by 10% in 2006 and a slight decrease by 0.3% in 2008 as against 2007 inventory. See Figure 25 for the chicken inventory of the province.

Figure 28. Pork Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2005-2008

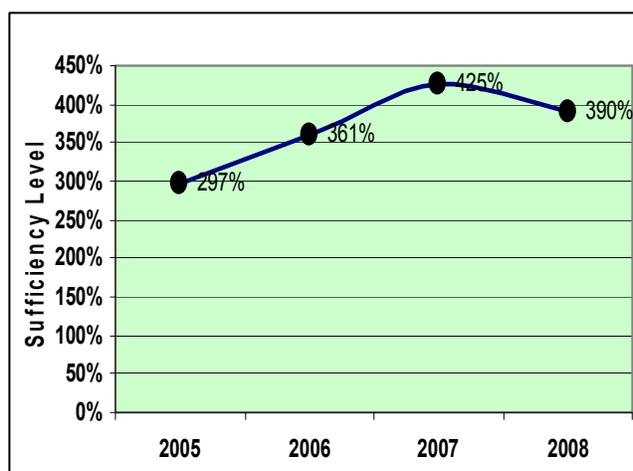
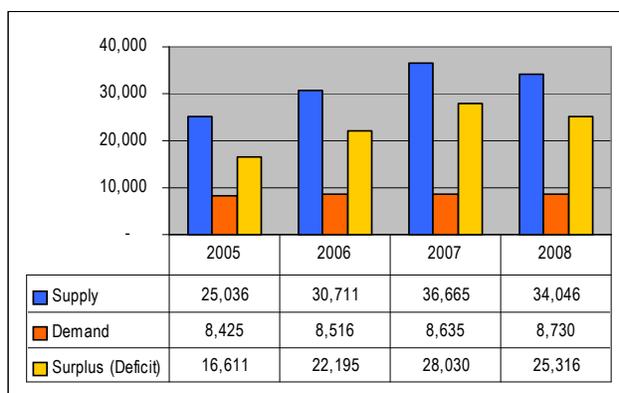


Figure 29. Supply – Demand of Pork, Bohol, 2005-2008



Source: BAS - FCS

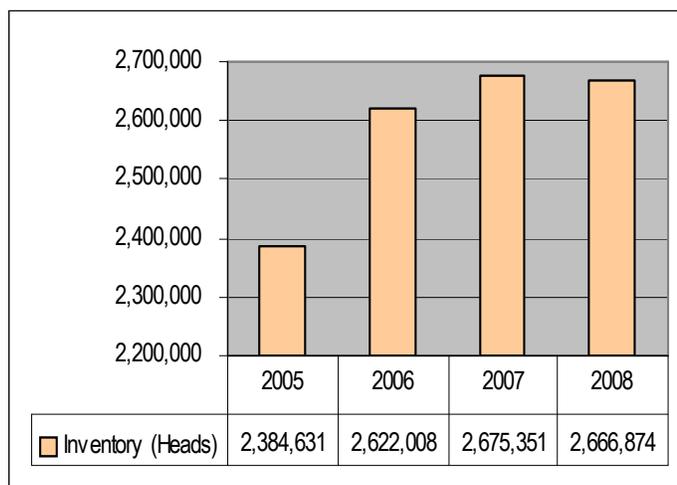
The poultry population in the province is generally native, comprising about 96% of the total chicken inventory. There are about 23 municipalities in the province identified as key production points. Generally, chickens are raised on the backyard scale. However, a number of commercial raisers for layer and broilers have been established, which are mostly concentrated in the 1st and 3rd Districts.

Poultry meat requirement in the province has been increasing as Bohol's population continued to grow. With the current level of chicken inventory and production, a deficit in supply exists in year 2004 and 2005 which consequently require the province to import chicken from outside sources. For the past years, Bohol has been getting chicken/ chicks, especially for commercial use, from Cebu, Manila and Cagayan de Oro. However, chicken meat production increased starting 2006 resulting to a surplus in chicken meat requirement and a sufficiency level of 101 percent.

Comparing the chicken meat production with the food requirement in the province, a deficit of 1,260 metric tons has been estimated in 2005. The deficit however was recovered the following year with a slight surplus of 73 metric tons levels.

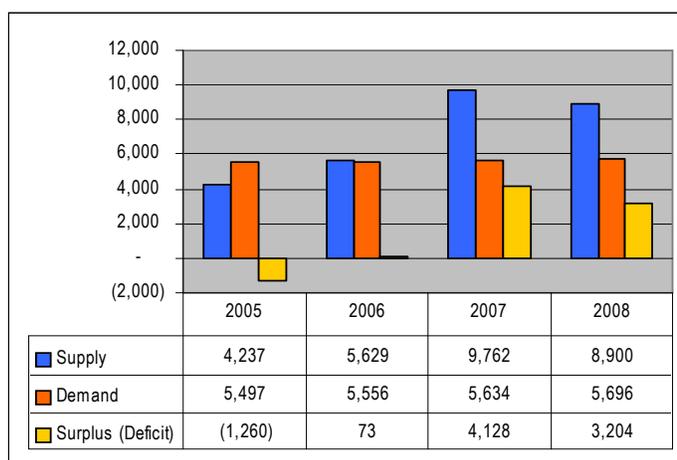
Figure 26 shows the chicken production-demand comparison for 2005-2008.

Figure 30. Chicken Inventory, Bohol, 2005-2008 (No. of Heads)



Source: BAS

Figure 31. Supply–Demand of Chicken, Bohol, 2005-2008 (In Metric Ton)

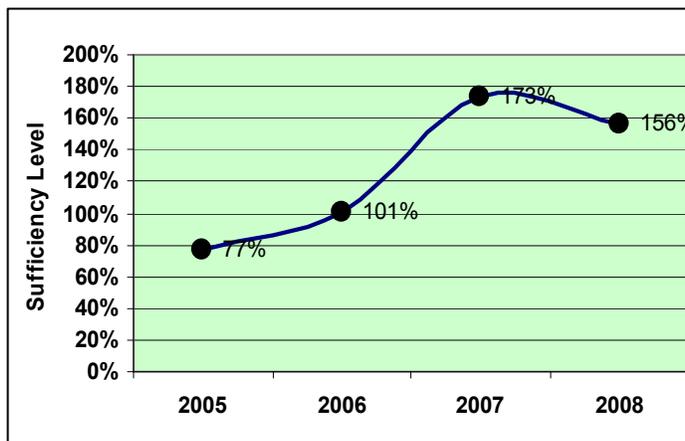


Source: BAS

It can be observed through the figures shown that Bohol's food sufficiency for chicken in 2008 is about 156% (Figure 27). There is a need to sustain and improve the poultry industry

in the province to produce the needed requirement for its population as well as the increasing food requirements for tourist and visitors. Also needed to be considered is the province's current native chicken production, which are growingly demanded and shipped to Cebu, Manila and Mindanao. Production systems, even at the backyard level, should be strengthened and enhanced, through collective production and marketing strategies. At the regional scale, Bohol's chicken inventory accounts 22%, next only to Cebu province's 58%. Negros Oriental and Siquijor follow at 15% and 4% share, respectively.

Figure 32. Chicken Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2005-2008



On the other hand, Bohol's egg production from 2004 to 2008 is on an upward trend. In 2008 it reached 82,398,000 pieces, marking a 30% increase from the 2005 figures after a 2-year deficit of egg supply. Year 2008 production translates to about 3,888 metric tons of egg supply in the province, more than enough for the food requirements of Boholanos (Figure 33). With an estimated 3.78 kilos per capita consumption of eggs per year, total estimated food requirement for egg in 2008 was pegged at 3,234 metric tons resulting to a surplus of 654 metric tons or better translated to about 120% provincial egg sufficiency ratio. (Figure 34) Consequently, it is worthy to note that there is still a high rate of importation of table eggs from other provinces, mostly from Cagayan de Oro and Cebu due to high demand of

Figure 33. Supply–Demand of Egg, Bohol, 2005-2008 (In M.T.)

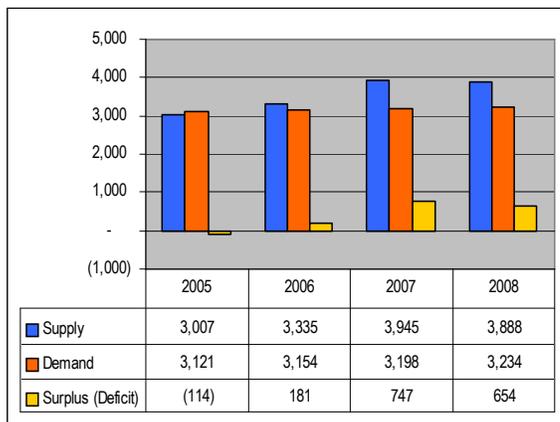
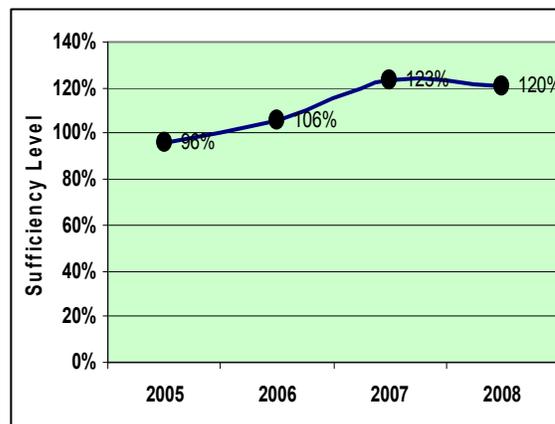


Figure 34. Egg Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2005-2008



Source: BAS

eggs for baking purposes. Similar to chicken, egg production in the province needs to be improved to provide locally the appropriate volume for its people.

On other poultry products, duck production in the province has been seen to be declining for the past years. In 2005, duck inventory was estimated at 39,102 heads, but dropped significantly to 26,364 heads in 2008. Balut, on the other hand, are mostly imported from Manila and Cagayan de Oro. An increasing demand for balut has been observed based on increasing volume of importation in the province.

Fish Production

Fishing is the second source of income and livelihood in the province where 33% of its population is directly dependent on it. (see Figure 30). Bohol has 30 coastal municipalities that cover about 365 barangays and 73 islets. There are three (3) major fishing grounds that surround the province. The Bohol Sea is the major fishing ground for fishers from the Eastern and Southern part of Bohol.

Figure 35. Fish Supply and Demand, Bohol, 2004-2008 (In M.T.)

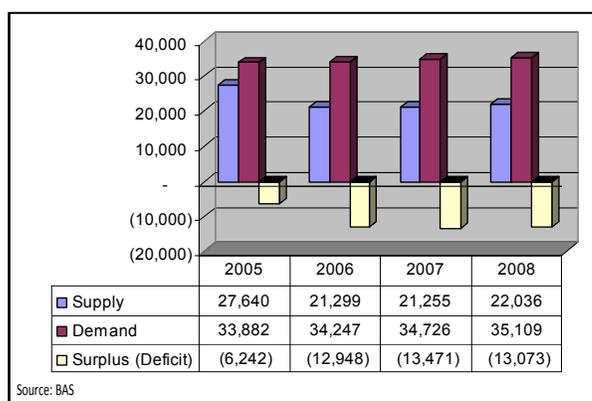
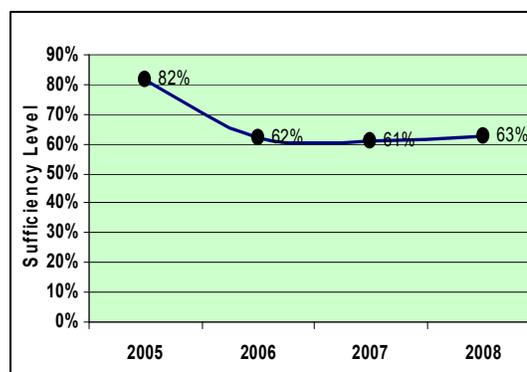


Figure 36. Fish Sufficiency Level, Bohol, 2004-2008



Cebu Strait is the fishing ground for those living in Northwestern part of the province, while the Danajon Bank caters for fishers from the Northern portion of Bohol.

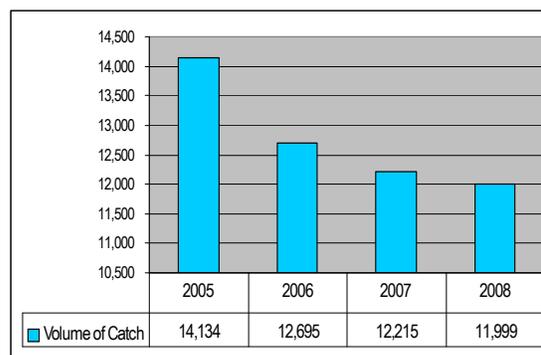
Although the province is rich in marine resources, but its fish production can not meet the requirement of its population. More so with its declining production, from 27,640 metric tons fish catch in 2005, it decreased by 20% in 2008, resulting to a production of 22,036 metric tons, increasing its deficit to 13,073 metric tons or a sufficiency level of only 63% (Figure 31).

Municipal Fishing

The province has municipal waters that cover an area of 624,506 hectares. It is in these areas where most of fisherfolks get their catch. However, fish production from municipal fishing has been observed to be decreasing (*Figure 32*).

These levels of fish production can be attributed to the seasonality of fishery resources and the weather which oftentimes create an unfavorable condition for fishing. Fisherfolks are also confronted with limited resources to upgrade their fishing gears and methods that could have facilitated the increase in their fish catch. Based on the 2004 data, there were only about 8,952 motorized fishing boats in the province compared to the 11,686 non-motorized fishing boats in coastal municipalities. Generally, fishing methods are still traditional which limits the volume of catch of poor fishermen.

Figure 37. Volume of Fish Catch: Municipal Fishing Bohol, 2005-2008

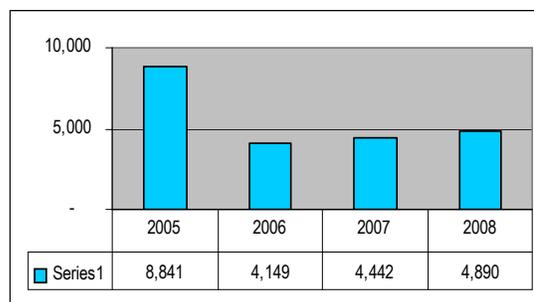


Source: BAS

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing in the province has been observed to have a declining trend of fish catch for the past 2 years (*Figure 38*). This can be attributed to the fishing restrictions in the waters of Bohol Sea and other fishing grounds for commercial fishers. Weather conditions and rough seas also affected this trend, resulting to lesser fishing activities undertaken within the appropriate commercial fishing areas of the province.

Figure 38. Volume of Fish Catch: Commercial Fishing, Bohol, 2004-2008



Source: BAS

Bohol has a minimal number of registered commercial fishing boats, mostly owned and operated by few people - those that operate ice plants and distribution networks. These commercial fishers have been upgrading their fishing vessels as well as the technologies they use for fishing.

Aquaculture

In 2008, Bohol's aquaculture production has posted an increase in output with a combined total of 110,789 metric tons, marking an increase of 7.4% from the 2005 level.

Table 3. Aquaculture Production, Bohol, 2005-2008 (in M. T.)

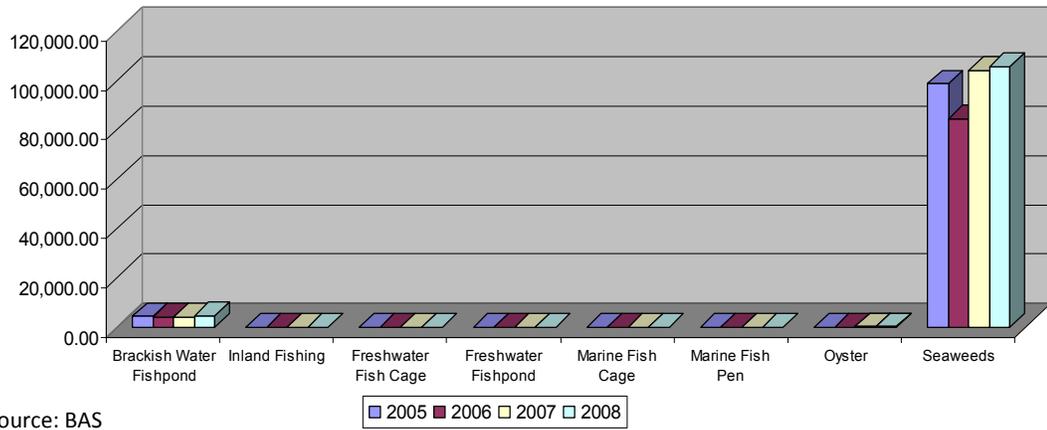
	2005	2006	2007	2008
Brackish Water Fishpond	4,423.00	4,112.00	4,224.00	4,689.00
Inland Fishing	21.00	59.61	63.00	108.00
Freshwater Fish Cage	2.20	0.22	0.29	1.48
Freshwater Fishpond	13.50	24.50	25.32	38.79
Marine Fish Cage	8.9	3.19	11.18	18.32
Marine Fish Pen	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30
Oyster	196.00	256.00	274.00	289.00
Seaweeds	98,485.00	84,485.00	103,882.00	105,642.00
TOTAL	103,149.60	88,940.52	108,479.79	110,788.89

Source: BAS

On the other hand, aquaculture production in 2006 decreased significantly due to the 14% decrease in seaweeds production in that year. It was able to recover somehow in 2008 posting a 7.2% increase in the volume of production in 2008. All efforts for aquaculture development yielded positive results as apparent in the 2008 BAS data with all aquaculture commodities increasing its production (*Figure 39*).

Seaweeds production accounts a significant share in the aquaculture industry in the province. In 2008, it accounted about 95% of the total aquaculture production. Bohol has an area of approximately 8,000 hectares suitable for seaweeds farming (BAMP, 2006). As of 2008, about 2,768 hectares are actually producing, while 5,000 hectares are potential areas for expansion. The province has an average yield of 38 metric tons of seaweeds per hectare. It contributes about 95% to the total seaweed production in Region VII making Bohol the number seaweed producer in the region.

Figure 39. Aquaculture Production, Bohol, 2005-2008 (in M.T.)

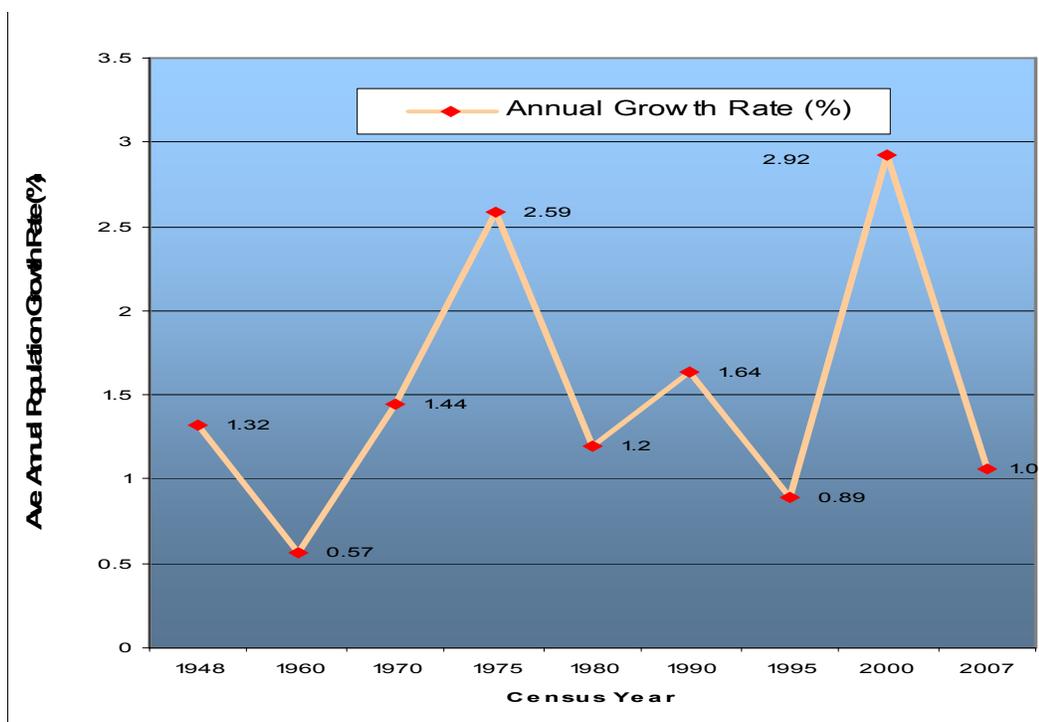


Food Supply and Demand Analysis

Population Growth

Bohol's population almost quadrupled since its first recorded population census in 1903, increasing by almost 90,000 annually. From 1903-1995, its population grew at an average rate of 1.5% per year (Figure 40). Five years thereafter, Bohol's population increased by 2.92% (1995-2000) annually, higher than the country's annual population growth rate of 2.36 percent and the regional growth rate of 2.79 percent. At this rate, Bohol's population is estimated to double in 24 years. However, as of the latest census (2007), the province average growth rate went down to 1.06%, in fact lower than the region's 1.60% average growth rate.

Figure 40. Average Annual Population Growth Rate (%) of Bohol at Various Censuses, 1948-2007



The physical impact of population expansion upon the natural environment, as well as the need for an increase in production for the expected increase in consumption are critical an issue of concern. While there remains a range of estimates of what Bohol's population will

be in the years to come, the raw figures are daunting especially when placed in historical perspective. In the 1903 Population Census,¹⁰ it took 24 years for Bohol to have a population of 269,223 (*Table 4*). In the next 45 years (1903-1948), Bohol’s enlarged population was annually adding about 6,000 persons. In the 1960 to 1995 period, Bohol’s population almost doubled, adding about 13,000 people annually. Only 4 years thereafter (1996-2000), Bohol’s population was increasing by as much as 36,000 people annually. However, as of 2001-2007 censal year, the population increase per year decreased to 15,000 people annually.

Table 4. Population Increase Per Year, Bohol Province

Censal Year	Interval Years	Population Difference	Population Increase Per Year
1903 – 1948	45	284,184	6,315
1960 – 1995	35	441,033	12,601
1996 – 2000	4	142,828	35,707
2001 - 2007	6	90,980	15,163

Such rapid population growth, if not addressed immediately, will have alarming impact on Bohol’s resources and environment and, in turn, on its development.

Food Situation

Based on current production figures (2008) as against the consumption survey of the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics - Food Consumption Survey (BAS-FCS), Bohol has a deficit in the following food commodities: corn, vegetables and fish while a surplus in the production of rice, fruits, rootcrops and livestock, i.e., carabeef, beef, pork, chevon and chicken.

Although the province of Bohol is the rice granary of the region, its rice production is still not sufficient to meet the required food requirement of its populace in the past years. Since year 2000, the province has a deficit in rice production. However, for 2008, Bohol got a significant increase in its rice production due to a bountiful 34% increase in harvest resulting to a surplus of about 15,522 metric tons. This increased its rice sufficiency level to 114.6%. The collective efforts of various government agencies in the implementation of a rice enhancement program called, Rice Accelerated Enhancement Response (RACER) launched early last year yielded positive results. Spearheaded by the Provincial Government of Bohol,

¹⁰ Sanger et al, United States Bureau of Census, 1905

agencies involved infused program interventions, increasing the number of farms planted to high quality seeds surpassing the expected sufficiency level by 2010 and achieving it 2 years earlier.

The province has constantly experienced a deficit in corn and vegetable production. The supply for these commodities comes mostly from Cebu and Mindanao. For fruits and rootcrops, Bohol has been sufficient in its production with banana and mango as its main crop in terms of area and production levels. Ample supply of cassava, camote and ubi which are considered as substitute staple food for Boholanos are in abundance and are more than enough to meet the food requirements of the Boholanos.

Table 5. Food Situation of Major Food Commodities, Bohol, 2006 – 2008

COMMODITY	PRODUCTION			CONSUMPTION			SURPLUS/DEFICIT		
	(in m.t.)			(in m.t.)			(in m.t.)		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
Rice	90,443	90,857	121,581	103,457	104,904	106,059	(13,014)	(14,047)	15,522
Corn	6,247	8,232	7,055	10,603	10,751	10,870	(4,356)	(2,519)	(3,815)
Vegetables	6,493	6,457	8,031	26,980	27,358	27,659	(20,487)	(20,901)	(19,628)
Fruits	51,124	50,005	50,655	35,448	35,944	36,340	15,676	14,061	14,315
Root Crops	102,650	113,978	108,360	22,528	22,843	23,095	80,122	91,135	85,265
Fish	21,299	21,255	22,036	34,247	34,726	35,109	(12,948)	(13,471)	(13,073)
Carabeef	1,970	1,954	2,153	752	763	771	1,218	1,191	1,382
Beef	4,781	5,652	5,135	4,222	4,281	4,328	559	1,371	807
Pork	30,711	36,665	34,046	8,516	8,635	8,730	22,195	28,030	25,316
Chevon	317	464	472	36	37	37	281	427	435
Chicken	5,629	9,762	8,900	5,556	5,634	5,696	73	4,128	3,204
Egg									
- Chicken	3,335	3,945	3,888	3,154	3,198	3,234	181	747	654
- Duck	19	42	50	121	123	124	(102)	(81)	(74)

As for the marine resources, the province of Bohol has been deficient in terms of fish production. While total fishery production may be high, 83% of this comes from seaweed

production, which is mostly used for non-food products pulling the fish sufficiency down to only 63%. For livestock and poultry, the province has been consistently sufficient in the production of carabeef, beef, pork and goat meat, but is just about adequate in the supply of chicken and egg. Majority of the cattle and poultry raisers are on a backyard scale, producing mainly for household consumption, which limits the increase in beef and poultry meat production. The production of chicken egg is in excess for human consumption, although, we have been largely importing eggs from other provinces for pastries and baking needs. The province has been consistently short of duck eggs that is mainly salted eggs and balut.

Projected Agricultural Production and Demand

The projected agricultural production serves as basis for determining whether Bohol can meet the food requirements of the population during the planning period. Referring to the actual BAS 2008 production data, the projected production is computed based on the estimated Bohol Agriculture Master Plan (BAMP) percentage of incremental production. Averting all risks that might arise during the planning period, the following commodities will still continue to experience shortage in its production: corn and vegetables. Fish and duck eggs, however, are able to recover in year 2013 to meet the per capita food requirement of Boholanos.

Table 6. Projected Production and Consumption (In M.T.)
Bohol Province, 2009, 2011 and 2013

	PRODUCTION *			CONSUMPTION			SURPLUS/DEFICIT		
	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013
Rice	130,700	153,154	182,797	107,238	109,668	112,198	23,462	43,486	70,599
Corn	7,584	8,889	10,611	10,990	11,239	11,499	(3,406)	(2,350)	(888)
Vegetables	9,477	14,215	24,947	27,966	28,600	29,260	(18,490)	(14,385)	(4,313)
Fruits	57,240	77,017	113,677	36,744	37,576	38,443	20,496	39,440	75,233
Root Crops	113,236	125,437	141,606	23,351	23,881	24,431	89,885	101,557	117,175
Fish	24,240	29,863	37,460	35,499	36,303	37,141	(11,259)	(6,440)	320
Carabeef	2,207	2,363	2,531	780	797	816	1,427	1,566	1,715
Beef	5,322	5,718	6,202	4,376	4,475	4,578	946	1,243	1,624
Pork	41,461	61,489	91,190	8,828	9,028	9,236	32,634	52,461	81,954
Chevon	495	544	621	38	39	39	457	505	582
Chicken	11,125	17,383	27,161	5,759	5,890	6,026	5,366	11,493	21,135
Egg									
- Chicken	4,860	7,594	11,865	3,269	3,344	3,421	1,591	4,250	8,445
- Duck	63	98	153	126	129	132	(63)	(31)	21

Identified Key Production Areas of Major Agricultural Products

Bohol’s agricultural development is anchored on sound environmental principles which serve as the foundation and guiding mechanism for sustainable growth and development. This takes primary consideration on the need to produce more food for the growing population and market demands while simultaneously addressing the protection and management of the environment. To maximize and fully utilize the province’s agricultural potentials, key production areas of major commodities are identified as basis for agriculture development. The identified key production areas for the following major agricultural commodities are:

Table 7. Identified Key Production Areas of Major Agricultural Products

COMMODITY	LOCATION
CROPS	
Rice	Pilar, Ubay, San Miguel, Trinidad, Alicia, Dagohoy, Antequera, Carmen, Batuan, Bilar, Loboc, Sevilla, Balilihan, Catrigbian, Sagbayan, Danao, Inabanga, Getafe, Talibon, Bien Unido, S. Bullones, Candijay, Guindulman, Mabini, Duero, Jagna, G-Hernandez, Valencia, Dimiao, Lila, Loay, Maribojoc, Loon, Calape, Tubigon, Clarin
Mango	Ubay, Buenavista, Getafe, Talibon, Trinidad, Alicia, San Miguel, Dagohoy, Bein Unido, Danao, Inabanga, Clarin, Tubigon, Calape, Sagbayan, Catigbian, Carmen, Mabini, Guindulman, Duero, Jagna, Valencia, Dimiao, Sevilla, Daus, Panglao
Banana	Getafe, Talibon, Trinidad, Pres. Garcia, Ubay, Cortes, Danao, Inabanga, Sagbayan, Carmen, Dagohoy, Alicia, Sierra Bullones, Mabini, Candijay, Guindulman, Duero, Loon, San Isidro, Catigbian, Batuan, Bilar, Sevilla, Clarin
Ube	Albuquerque, Daus, Baclayon, Corella, Cortes, Panglao, Sikatuna, Tagbilaran City, G-Hernandez, Loay, Lila, Ubay, Mabini
Vegetable Farming Integration (Lowland)	Calape, Tubigon, Catigbian, Corella, Bilar, Carmen
Highland Vegetable Farming System	Jagna, Duero, S-Bullones, Guindulman, Candijay
Fiber Crops	
- Mulberry	Bilar
- Salago	Balilihan, Sikatuna
- Maguey	Dimiao, Lila
- Pineapple	S-Bullones
- Indigenous Crops	Loboc
Oil Palm	Alicia, Bien Unido, Buenavista, Calape, Carmen, Dagohoy, Danao, G-Hernandez, Getafe, Inabanga, Jagna, Mabini, Pilar, SAgbayan, San Miguel, S-Bullones, Talibon, Trinidad, Ubay, Valencia

COMMODITY	LOCATION
LIVESTOCK	
Carabao	Alicia, Alburquerque, Carmen, Pilar, Bien Unido, Mabini, Anda, Clarin, Calape, San Miguel, Loon, Tubigon, Sagbayan, Dimiao, Trinidad, Candijay, Duero, Valencia, Ubay
Cattle	Alicia, Bilar, Pilar, Carmen, San Miguel, Mabini, Anda, Clarin, Calape, Trinidad, Loon, Tubigon, Sagbayan, Dimiao, Ubay, Duero, Candijay, Valencia, Bien Unido
Goat	Bien Unido, Dagohoy, Pres. Garcia, Buenavista, Getafe, Inabanga, Talibon, Trinidad, Ubay, Alicia, Anda, Bilar, Calape, Carmen, Loon, Clarin, Pilar, Mabini, San Miguel
Chicken	Alburquerque, Antequera, BAclayon, Cortes, Corella, Dauis, Maribooc, PAnglao, Sikatuna, Tagbilaran City, San Isidro, Loay, G-Hernandez, Lila, Loboc, Guindulman, Jagna, Sevilla, BALilihan, Bilar, Sikatuna, Corella, Catigbian
Hog	Calape, Antequera, Ubay, Carmen, Pilar, Jagna, Maribojoc, Duero, San Miguel, Batuan, Alburquerque, Bien Unido, Getafe, Inabanga, Talibon, Trinidad, Candijay, Dimiao, G-Hernandez, Loon
FISHERIES	
Mariculture, Seaweeds Production	Talibon, Bien Unido, Getafe, Pres. Garcia, Beunavista
Grouper	Talibon, Buenavista, Ubay, Pres. Garcia, Bien Unido
Tilapia	Talibon, Bien Unido, Ubay, Trinidad, Inabanga
Oyster	Buenavista, Talibon, Ubay, Trinidad, Inabanga, Bien Unido
Mudcrab	Ubay, Talibon, Trinidad, Inabanga, Buenavista
Caulerpa (Lato)	Trinidad, Inabanga, Ubay, Pres. Garcia, Getafe, Buenavista

Source : Bohol Agriculture Master Plan, CY 2006-2026

The identified key production areas are considered the most suitable location for the propagation, raising and development of high value crops, livestock and fisheries based on soil and geographical suitability, land classes/ uses, proximity to support facilities, and other environmental consideration. These production areas, if properly utilized and sustainably

developed, will push Bohol's agriculture production to satisfy domestic requirements as well as provide for export commodity demands. Land consolidation and production integration can also be facilitated to achieve economies of scale and expansion of market reach.

Cooperative Development

A total of 1,074 coops were registered in Bohol as of Dec. 31, 2008, about 648 of these coops are identified as operating and were classified according to type as follows: Multi-Purpose Agricultural (421); Multi-Purpose Non-Agricultural (160); Credit Cooperatives (44); Service Cooperatives (10); Consumers' Coop (5); Producers' Coop (3); Marketing Cooperatives (2); Cooperative Bank (1); Cooperative Federations (2). A total of 426 non-operating coops were also identified of which 259 were undergoing the process of dissolution; 113 were dissolved and 54 were cancelled.

On the submission of annual reports required by the Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), only 375 coops submitted their Cooperative Annual Performance Report (CAPR) and Audited Financial Statements (AFS). Coops who did not submit CAPR and AFS were considered non-operating for the year. Coops classified as non-operating for 3 consecutive years will be recommended for dissolution or cancellation. Based on the CAPR and AFS submitted by the cooperatives, the total paid-up capitalization of the coops in 2008 amounted to P308.6 Million and the total number of members reached to 103,261.

Cooperatives with paid-up capital of at least one million pesos are classified as Millionaire Coops. As of 2008, there are 68 millionaire coops in the province of Bohol. Table 8 shows the summary of coop situation in the province of Bohol for the period 2004-2008.

Table 8. Coop Situationer, Bohol Province, 2004-2008

Year	Operating Coops	Non-Operating Coops	Coops Registered	CAPR/AFS Submitted	Paid Up Capital (PUC)	No. of Members	No. of Millionaire Coops
2004	304	292	596	199	205,316,391.63	54,298	45
2005	313	310	623	229	214,458,584.03	59,351	48
2006	453	332	785	282	251,227,381.64	68,253	50
2007	630	317	947	342	270,933,029.22	93,617	53
2008	648	426	1074	375	308,581,463.67	103,261	68

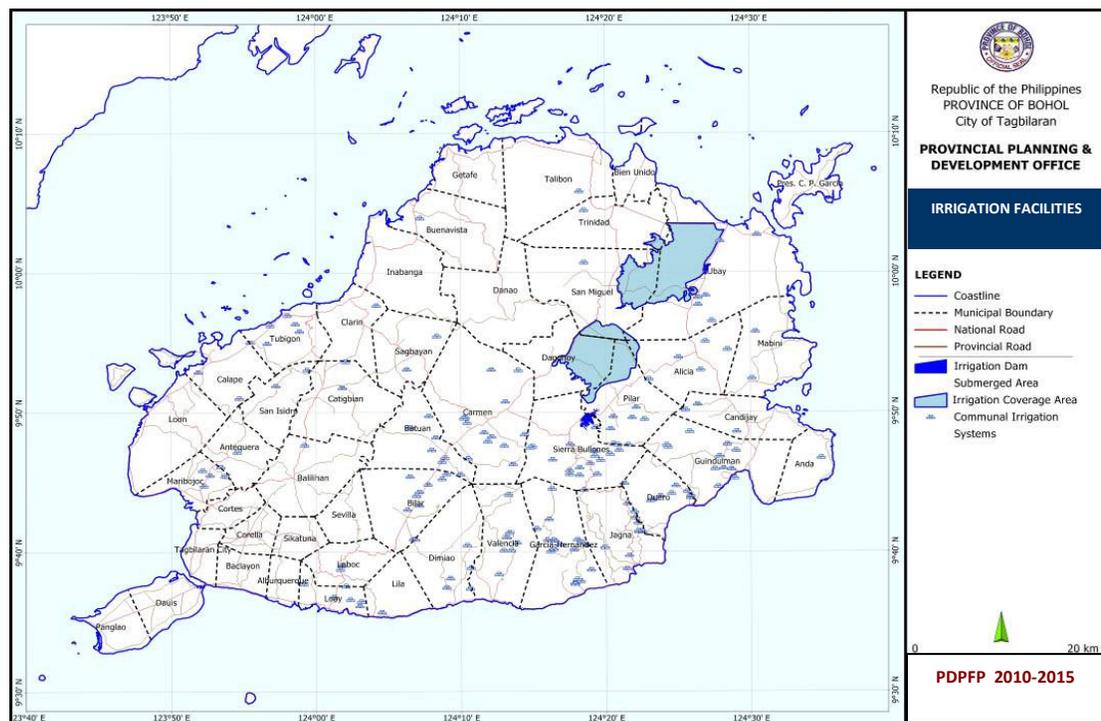
Source: Cooperative Development Authority (CDA), Bohol

Production Support Facilities

Irrigation Support

As reported by the National Irrigation Administration, there are 232 existing Communal Irrigation Systems (CIS) and 3 National Irrigation Systems (NIS); the Bohol Irrigation System Stage I covering the Malinao Dam, the Bohol Irrigation System Stage II covering the Bayongan Dam and the Capayas Irrigation Irrigation System in Ubay. *Map 8* shows the irrigation facilities for both national and communal irrigation systems.

Map 8. Irrigation Facilities, Bohol Province



Communal Irrigation System covers 11,826 hectares of rice lands while BHIP-I covers 4,740 hectares, BHIP-II covers 4,140 hectares and the Capayas Irrigation System covers 1,160 hectares. Total area covered with the different irrigation systems reached 21,866 hectares.

The total arable area (256,400 has.) of the province, only 29% (74,622 has.) is devoted to rice. As identified by the National Irrigation Administration (NIA), the potential irrigable area of the province is estimated to be 40,800 hectares. As of 2009, the firm-up service

area is 21,866 hectares, with more than half of the identified potential irrigable area already irrigated attaining an irrigation development status of 53.6%.

Support Facilities

The *Bohol Experiment Station (BES)* in Gabi, Ubay now Central Experiment Station (CES), has enough rice production areas on new rice varieties, from Registered to Certified Seed production, to cater the needed seed requirements of the seed growers and some farmers in the province. CES is also producing seedlings on fruit trees and ornamentals as planting materials. Plant tissue laboratory for banana and ubi is also operating in CES for the supply of tissue cultured banana and ubi.

Bohol Agricultural Promotion Center (BAPC) is conducting researches on different varieties of rice that are suitable to the province. Likewise on-farm studies and technology demonstration in different sites within the province to promote package of technology like the Palay Check, Nutrient Management and Water-Saving Technology. BAPC likewise serves as the Provincial Agriculture and Technology Coordinating Office (PATCO) to implement the National Programs on agriculture. Through this, hybrid and certified seeds distribution with government subsidy was facilitated. Also the availment of postharvest facilities like MPDP, flatbed dryers, shredding machines, farm to market roads, construction of water impounding and small farm reservoirs, repair and rehabilitation of irrigation facilities, fish ports, green houses for vegetables and bagsakan centers, hand tractor, corn sheller and corn mill funded by the Department of Agriculture Central Office was facilitated.

The *Bohol Organic Agriculture Technology (BOATech)* in Gabi, Ubay was recently inaugurated to cater the needs for organic production technologies, Like Natural farming System (NFS) and the production of organic fertilizer, like Bio-N and vermi-compost. Trichoderma and metarhizium laboratory are also available to help in the control of rice bug and other fungal infection on rice and corn.

Bohol Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative (BOFAMCO) in Pilar, Bohol, operates as marketing arm and rice seed trading. They cater the rice seed planting materials to the farmers all throughout the province. The facility also offers drying facility for rice produce like the mechanical flatbed dryer and the multipurpose drying pavement.

The National Food Authority (NFA) in Tagbilaran City secures the supply of rice grains requirement need for the entire populace in the province. They also purchase rice palay at Php 17.00 per kilo as the government support to local produces like the farmers. They see to it that they have enough buffer stock of rice (grain) in time of food crisis.

Establishment of farm and hatcheries by government and private institutions provided support in the fishery sector. Government institution like the Bureau of Fisheries and

Aquatic Resources (BFAR) operated the *Clarin Freshwater Fish Farm* in Clarin, *Panggangan Multi-species Marine Fish Hatchery* and the *Calape Fishery Complex* in Calape, *Ubay Brackishwater Fish Farm and Ubay Tilapia Hatchery* in Ubay and *Mariculture Park* in Talibon.

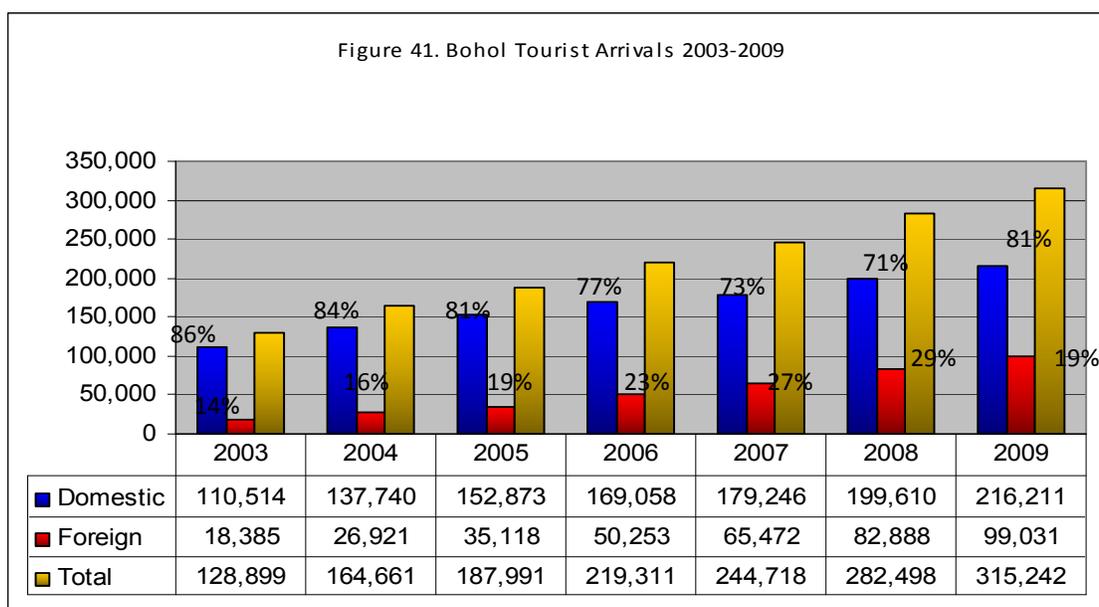
Post production and marketing of fish and fishery products domestically and for export were mostly operated and managed by private institutions. Among the private institutions were; *Alturas Group of Companies* having prawn/bangus/tilapia farm in Calape and Loon and *Frontier Hatchery* for prawn and bangus fry in Lila, *Akiat Family Prawn Hatchery* in Dimiao.

Presence of livestock facility centers in the province provides services on animal health, upgrading and distribution of stocks. Facilities include the *Ubay Stock Farm (USF)*, and *Philippine Carabao Center (PCC)* in Lomangog, Ubay and the *Carmen Breeding Station*.

Tourism Development

Tourist Arrivals

Bohol’s tourism industry has grown and developed significantly over the past 6 years. The current trend and the clear potential for its steady growth has been seen as the number of tourist arrivals soars high and investments for tourism development continue to pour in the island province. The Department of Tourism (DOT), Regional Office-VII (RO-VII) reported that visitor arrivals in Bohol registered a steady increase from 2003 to 2009, as shown in *Figure 37*. Excluding day trippers who come to Bohol for a day tour, DOT RO-VII reported¹¹ a total of 315,242 arrivals in 2009, marking a 12% increase from the 2008 figure of 282,498. This latest figure is far greater than the 2003 visitor arrivals of only 128,899, registering a 144% increase in a span of 7 years or an average yearly increase of 16.19%.



Bohol visitor arrivals, although still dominated by domestic market, has shown increasing preference by foreigners. In 2009, DOT reported that foreign tourists shared 31% of the total tourist arrivals in the province, higher than the 27% and 29% share in 2007 and 2008, respectively. Domestic tourist, which accounted 71% in 2008, decreased to 69% in 2009.

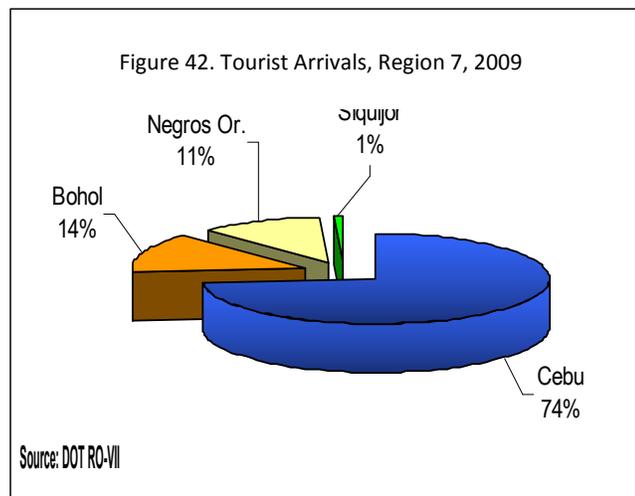
¹¹ Tourist count from DOT-accredited tourism facilities in Bohol

Of the 2009 foreign travel market in the province, China has the largest number of visitor coming in with 21,187 visitors. (Table 6) On the other hand, about 15,538 Europeans and 11,355 from America visited Bohol on that year. Table 6 shows Bohol’s top 10 foreign travelers in 2009.

On the regional context, Bohol consistently shares significant part of the total number of visitor arrivals among the 4 provinces in Region VII (Figure 39). It remains to be the second most frequently visited province in the region, sharing 13% of the total foreign and domestic markets.

Cebu Province still registered the biggest share with 73% of the total regional tourist arrivals. However, Bohol is increasingly attracting more visitors and gaining tourism market in the region as its share grows from 6% in 2003 to 14% in 2009. Disaggregating this, the province shares 13% of the total foreign market, while getting a 15% share in the local market.

Table 9. Top 10 Foreign Travelers, Bohol, 2009	
Country of Origin	No. of Visitors
China (PROC)	21,187
Taiwan	14,634
USA	8,668
Korea	8,128
Hongkong	6,630
Japan	4,979
Germany	4,047
Canada	2,687
Australia	2,387
France	2,364
Source: DOT RO-VII	

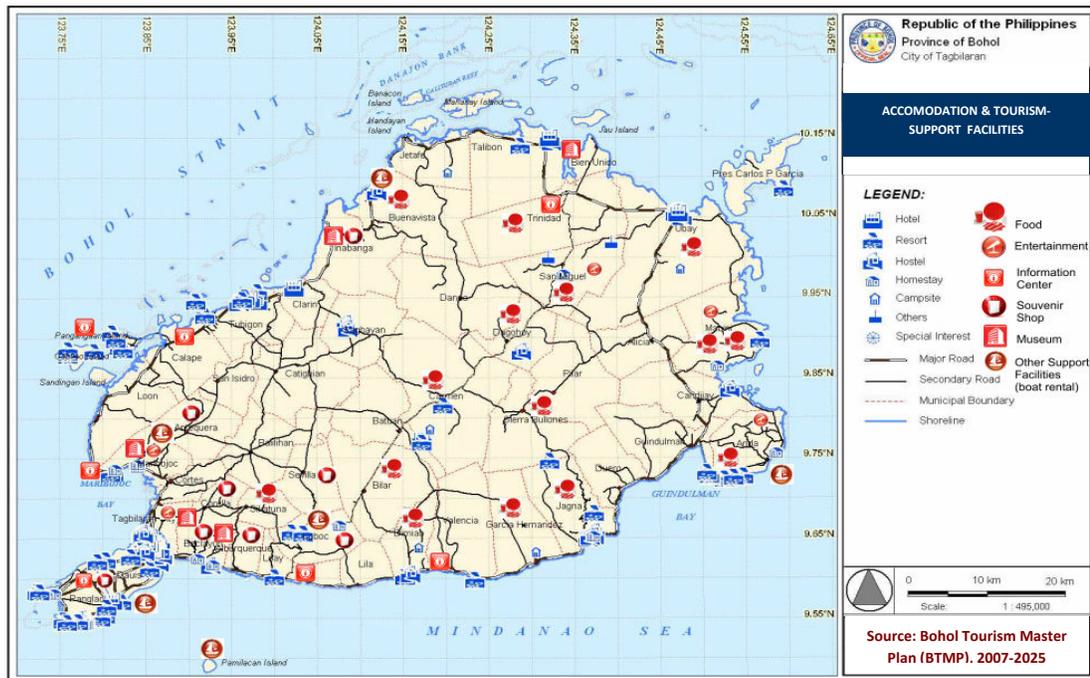


Tourism Support Facilities and Services

Tourism Accommodation Establishments

Tourism industry has become a major element for the economic growth in Bohol. Tourism investors and service providers have seen the industry’s promising conditions and its potentials for further development. As of year 2009, Bohol has a total of 201 accommodation establishments ranging from resorts to hotels, to pension houses, apartelles and inns. *Map 9* shows the accommodation and tourism-support facilities scattered all over the province. Also, a number of training centers were established to provide a dormitory-type accommodation targeted for specific markets. All in all, these accommodation facilities provide a total of 3,093 rooms by the end of 2009. Hotel and resort owners are continually expanding their facilities to accommodate larger number of guest, especially during the peak periods of the year.

Map 9. Accommodation and Tourism Support Facilities



Accommodations in Bohol range from upscale family-sized accommodations with private toilet and bath facilities (T&B) to budget single occupant rooms with common T&B facilities. Panglao Island leads the accommodation providers with its 1,483 rooms and Tagbilaran City where most of the large multi-storey hotels are located with 1,086 rooms. Most of the other towns offer from 10-30 rooms.

However, with the projected increase in tourist arrivals in the coming years, it is expected that the demand for accommodation facilities, specifically on the number of rooms will be lacking. Therefore, it is necessary to determine the number of rooms needed by Bohol to support the tourism drive. *Table 10* shows the projected tourist arrivals and room demand of the province from 2009 to 2015.

Table 10. Projected Tourist Arrivals and Room Demand, Bohol, 2009-2015

Year	Projected Tourists*	Daily Room Requirement**	Current Supply***	Surplus/ Shortage
2009	680,609	2,504	3,093	589
2010	816,730	3,005	3,093	88
2011	980,077	3,606	3,093	-513
2012	1,176,092	4,327	3,093	-1,234
2013	1,411,310	5,912	3,093	-2,819
2014	1,693,572	6,231	3,093	-3,138
2015	2,032,287	7,477	3,093	-4,384

NOTE : * Tourist arrivals projected to increase by 20% per year

** Rooms required is based on Bohol Tourism Master Plan (BTMP) assumptions

*** Bohol Tourism Office (BTO) data

With a 20% projected increase in visitor arrivals per year and the current supply of rooms estimated at 3,093, the room demand will be enough for 2009 and 2010, but basing on the current number of available rooms, a shortage is anticipated starting in year 2011 to 2015 (*Figure 40*). In 2011, demand is expected to outstrip current supply by 16% at 513 units. In the succeeding five years, the shortage is expected to hit 4,384 rooms.

The process of land acquisition, planning and construction or up to the operation takes at least two years making the room shortages a dilemma even with the projects in the pipeline to date. The demand for rooms becomes severe if the industry does not act post haste. The issue must be addressed immediately in order not to alienate the market due to inability to supply the needed accommodations for the visitors.

Tourist Arrivals and Demand for Rooms Economic Effects

Given the number of tourist arrivals and the demand for rooms, direct and indirect employment opportunities for the province can be projected. Worldwide, it has been shown that direct employment in the hotel and accommodation industry averages 1.75 persons per room.

The direct employment would include administration staff, marketing, front desk, catering and kitchen, housekeeping, maintenance for grounds and buildings, and security.

It also includes restaurants and banquet service staff on a full and part-time basis, entertainers, spa and sports management personnel. On the other hand, indirect employment generated by the industry averages 2 persons per hotel room. These include jobs created in the sectors, which provide goods and services to the tourism industry. These include food and beverage suppliers, toiletries, housekeeping supplies, laundry services, printing and related services, car hire services, tour operators, souvenir shop suppliers, beauty shops and barbers, flower shop supplies and personnel. The resulting picture for jobs created as a direct result of additional rooms constructed and operated for the industry is shown as follows:

Figure 43. Projected Room Demand, Bohol, 2009-2015

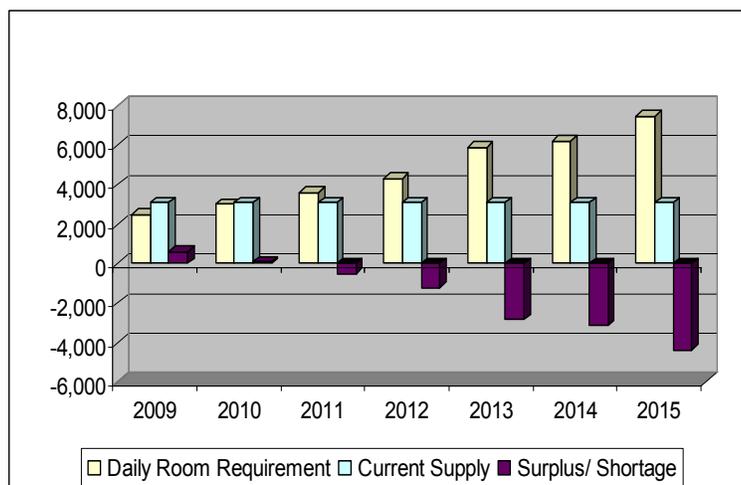


Table 11. Projected Room Demand and Jobs to be Generated, Bohol, 2011-2015

Year	Rooms Required	Current Supply	Room Demand	JOBS TO BE GENERATED		
				Direct Jobs (1.75)	Indirect Jobs (2.0)	Total
2011	3,606	3,093	513	898	1,026	1,924
2012	4,327	3,093	1,234	2,160	2,468	4,628
2013	5,912	3,093	2,819	4,933	5,638	10,571
2014	6,231	3,093	3,138	5,492	6,276	11,768
2015	7,477	3,093	4,384	7,672	8,768	16,440

Using the same factors and the additional rooms, tourism should be currently employing by 2011 over 898 persons directly in the hotel and accommodation sector and accounts for 1,026 indirect jobs. The total jobs provided by the industry would be over 1,924 additional full time persons. The opportunities created by the tourism boom will be largely felt in the job market. In the moderate projections by the year 2015 another 16,440 jobs would be created bringing the industry total to over 45,000 persons employed by tourism and affiliated concerns. The optimistic view, which factors-in the various government responses to the industry needs, including the operation of the international airport, the expected new employment is expected to soar.

The job generation of the industry includes other food and restaurant outlets, which will necessarily sprout up to serve the growing need of the tourism industry. Given the income opportunities provided by the industry, private sector investments in this area are expected to be as brisk as those in the provision of hotel rooms. A key concern with the existing rooms however is the range of quality i.e. some are international standard, some satisfy Department of Tourism (DoT) standards while many appear to fall below DoT standards. To get all of these rooms in under a provincial accreditation program that can successfully monitor their quality, quantity and level of service, the evolution of separate sets of physical standards may need to be considered i.e. a provincial/ city level and a municipal level of standards. A system of promotions can then be set to allow the operators to improve from a lower to higher physical standard with the corresponding incentives. This will be possible with the implementation of the formulated Quality Standards for Sustainable Tourism in the province.

Ancillary Tourism Facilities and Services

Food services and restaurants have also become a viable and profitable business to boost tourism development in Bohol. Owing to the increasing influx of visitor availing tour packages to different sites in the province, the number of tour operators as well as transport/ vehicle-for-hire ventures has also increased. In 2009, about 500 units of vans for hire and 24 tour buses operate in the province. Tour guiding services have also become an attractive income source for some Boholanos leading to the establishment of a number of associations and groups for this purpose.

Tourism Infrastructure Support Facilities

Major entry points to the province, like the airport and seaport in Tagbilaran City, seaports in Tubigon, Ubay, Jagna and Talibon, are key tourism infrastructures that link Bohol to Manila, the Visayas and Mindanao. In 2009, shipcalls have decreased by 24.23% a total of 1,241 shipcalls for fastcrafts and 1,659 for conventional sea vessels. There are already nine (9) daily trips of fastcrafts plying the Cebu-Tagbilaran route. On the other hand, there is a

dramatic increase to air traffic in the province as a result of the growing number of incoming and outgoing flights, for the year 2009 both at 27.55%, respectively, based on the comparative highest figures in 2008 and 2009. Flights to and from Manila in 2009 reached to 4,478, carrying a total of 284,403 passengers to the province. Passenger arrivals have increased by 39.23% from the 2008 figure. Currently, there are nine (9) flights to Tagbilaran from Manila daily.

Communication facilities are continually undergoing improvements in the province that kept tourist and visitors linked to the world. Three (3) telephone companies operate in Bohol, while at least three (3) cellular phone networks have installed their cellular sites all over the province. Internet service providers also abound providing wi-fi broad-band, cable internet and dial-up connections to subscribers.

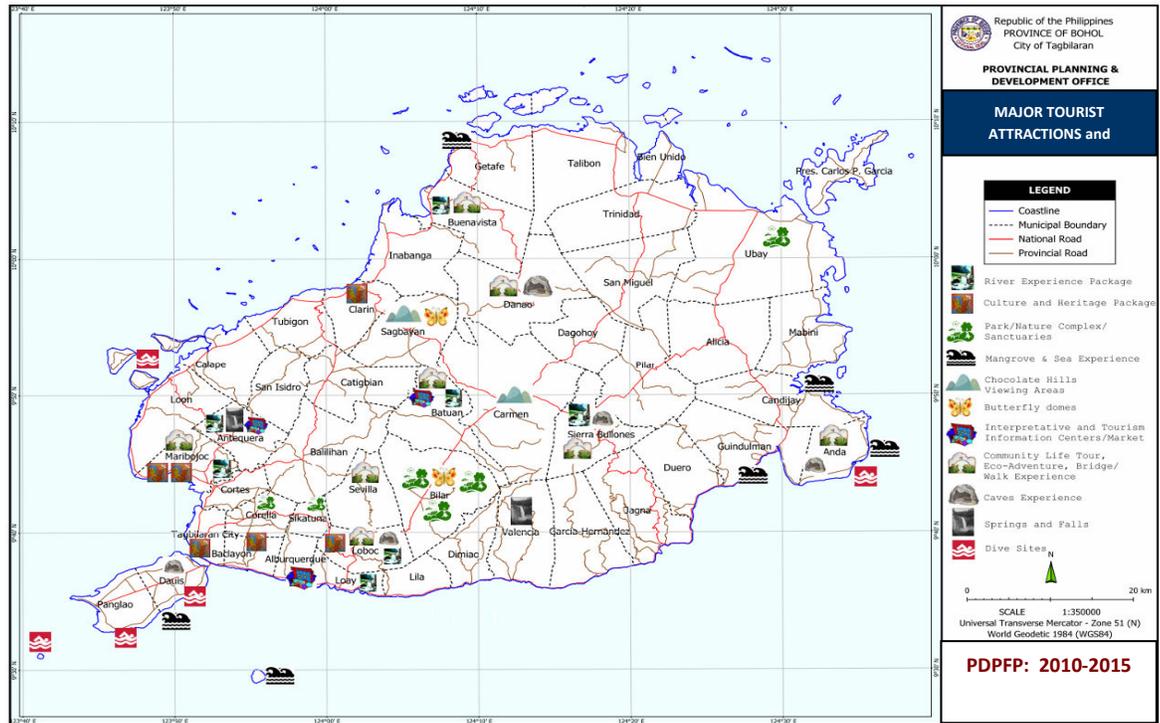
Bohol's Major Tourism Attractions

Tourism more than any other industry, relies upon the integrity of a locale's natural and man-made environment, and cultural underpinnings, the sum total of which could be called a locale's heritage. In the Province of Bohol, its rich heritage consisting of beautiful landscapes, coastlines, diversified flora and fauna, religious/ historic landmarks and archaeological artifacts are the very foundation of Bohol tourism.

A noteworthy example of Bohol's heritage is its unique and best known karst feature, the famous "Chocolate Hills" which has been declared by the National Commission on Geological Science as a geological monument. Another is the indigenous and Spanish heritage consisting of archeological sites and religious monuments which gives the province a welcome opportunity to vie to be listed by UNESCO in its world heritage list. The province was also declared as an eco-cultural tourism zone under Republic Act No. 9446 dated May 9, 2007. The Act recognizes the province as a national tourism zone that shall protect and enhance the natural features and cultural heritage of the tourism zone, while providing sustainable economic opportunities for the local community.

Bohol's tourism assets are not limited to its famous Chocolate Hills, its pristine white beaches with white coral sand, and the number of dive sites with magnificent array of marine life, which are considered among the best in the world. The province's exotic appeal is a rich complementation of its natural wonders; like its geographic formations and the presence of exotic flora and fauna (there are 1,312 floral and faunal species including the famous Philippines Tarsier, considered as the smallest primate in the world) and manmade historical and heritage structures; like centuries-old stone churches and edifices considered as outstanding architectural works in the country. *Map 10* presents the major tourist attractions and packaged destinations in the province.

Map 10. Major Tourist Attractions and Packaged Destinations



Bohol continues to anchor its tourism package on what it calls its Six Pillars of Tourism, namely:

- *Chocolate Hills* is the province's signature attraction, consisting of 1,268 haycock hills spread over 3 municipalities. Each hill ranges from 40 to 120 meters in height. Declared as a National Geologic Monument, these hills were said to have been formed centuries ago by tidal movements.
- The *Tarsier* is one of the smallest living primates, this rare creature belongs to the primitive sub-order Prosimii dating around 45 million years. It is the oldest land species in continuous existence in the Philippines. It measures 4-5 inches long, with its tail longer than its body.
- *Dive Sites* off the coast of Panglao, Balicasag, Cabilao in Loon, where one can marvel at one of the most colorful and exotic displays of marine life are considered among of the bests in the country. The undersea terrain is predominantly limestone creating overhangs, crevices and declivitous walls that contribute to the underwater beauty of the province's dive sites.
- *Beaches* of Panglao and Anda towns, has soft powdery and white sand, palm-fringed and clear-blue seawaters.

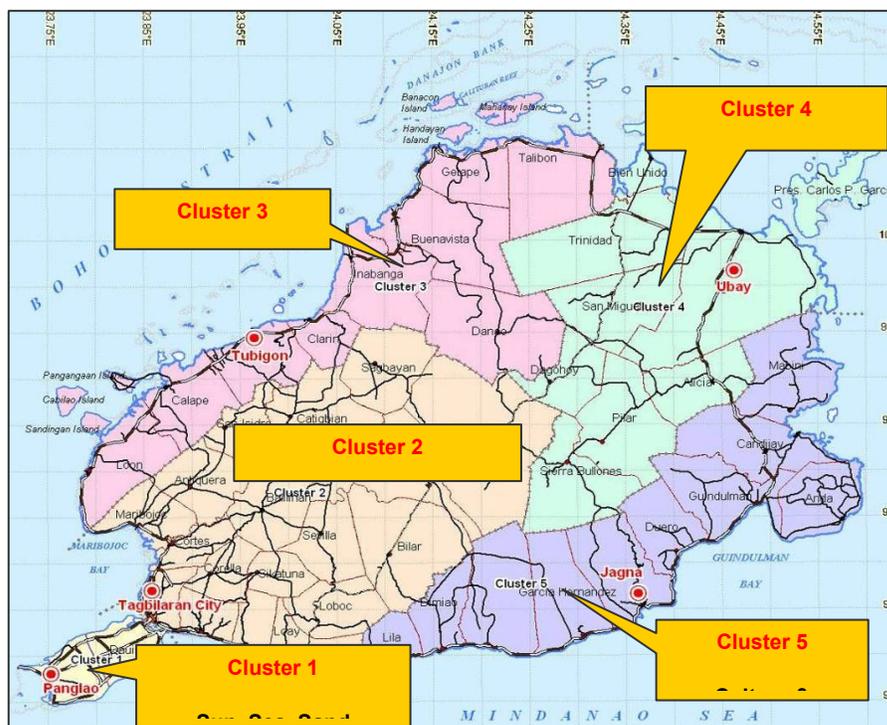
- *Heritage structures* made of coralline stones dating back to the colonial era, erected at the instigation of the Spanish friars, include churches, convents, watchtowers, escuelas, cabildos and precidencias, that even today speak well of their adaptation and usefulness.
- *Bohol's history and culture*, doubtlessly rich in texture and topography, provided the fertile ground for the development of the people's dynamic arts, traditions and cultural expressions evident in their music, dance, literature, theater, sculpture, paintings and other visual arts forms.

Tourism Development Initiatives and Management Tools

Development of Tourism Clusters in the Province

To establish the long-term overall direction for tourism development in the province, the Bohol Provincial Government has initiated the development of the Bohol Tourism Master Plan (BTMP), 2007-2025. This undertaking will eventually establish the tourism commonalities among the different municipalities and develop their potential tourism sites by means of clustering strategy. Investments for site development will now cover a broader scope and will be a concerted effort by municipalities within the clusters. Pooling of

Map 11. Proposed Bohol Tourism Clusters



Source: Bohol Tourism Master Plan

resources and counter-parting will be an appropriate scheme to finance the overall development of the clusters. Tourism sites of municipalities will complement with other sites, providing a diversified attraction to tourist. This master plan will also enhance the existing tourism assets in the province and develop new infrastructures that would improve the accessibility and networks of its tourism sites.

In order to properly guide the development of the tourism industry in Bohol and grant equal socio-economic opportunities to municipalities that have potential and similar tourism assets, clustering of municipalities was narrowed down to five (5) clusters (*Map 11*). Strategically grouping the municipalities provides an effective mechanism for a more focused tourism promotion activities, strengthening inter-municipal coordination and sharing common service facilities. These clusters are delineated based on land and water forms/ characteristics, geography and linkages, land use and settlement patterns, available infrastructure, type/quality/quantity of tourism assets (whether nature-based or man-built) and tourism development potentials. Each cluster has a designated tourism service center which hosts the concentration of visitor services and serves as the jump-off point to other destinations within each of the clusters. In cluster 1, the service center is located in the municipality of Panglao, for cluster 2, the City of Tagbilaran, Tubigon municipality for cluster 3, Ubay municipality for cluster 4 and the municipality of Jagna for cluster 5. Generally, the clusters have the following characteristics:

Tourism Cluster 1 – The Sun, Sea and Sand Holiday Adventure Cluster

The Holiday Adventures Cluster may be packaged as The Panglao-Pamilacan Islands Experience featuring the island-open sea experience inclusive of diving and whale and dolphin watching tours; the affected coastal waters i.e. 15.9 km municipal waters shall form part of the limited tourism experience consisting of sun, beach, sea (surface and diving), mountain/forest and history/culture.

Tourism Cluster 2 – The Eco-cultural Tourism Cluster

May be packaged as the Tagbilaran City-Loboc-Carmen-Maribojoc Experience. The proposed cluster features Tagbilaran City, Baclayon, Alburquerque, Loay, Loboc, Bilar, Sevilla, Butuan, Carmen, Sagbayan, Catig-bian, San Isidro, Antequera, Maribojoc, Cortes, Corella, Sikatuna and Balilihan; the affected coastal waters i.e. 15.0 kilometer (km) municipal waters shall form part of the total tourism experience consisting of urban day and night tours (including food and shopping), sun, beach, sea (surface diving), mountain/forest, inland waterways, history/culture.

Tourism Cluster 3 – The Ecotourism Cluster

May be packaged as The Northwestern Bohol Experience and shall feature the towns of Loon, Calape, Tubigon, Clarin, Inabanga, Buenavista, Jetafe, Talibon and Danao, the island group of Loon and Calape and the Danahon Double Reef; the affected coastal waters i.e. 15.0 km municipal waters shall form part of the limited tourism experience consisting of sun, beach, sea (surface and diving).

Tourism Cluster 4 – The Agri-Tourism and Heritage Cluster

May be packaged as the Northeastern Bohol Experience featuring the coastal towns of Trinidad, Bien Unido and Ubay, the inland towns of Alicia, Sierra Bullones, Pilar, Dagohoy and San Miguel and the island municipality of Carlos P. Garcia; the affected coastal waters i.e. 15.0 km municipal waters shall form part of the limited tourism experience consisting of sun, beach, sea (surface and diving), mountain/forest, inland water bodies, and history/culture.

Tourism Cluster 5 – The Culture and Heritage Cluster (Southeast Coast Cluster)

May be packaged as the Southeastern Bohol Experience featuring the coastal towns of Mabini, Anda, Guindulman, Jagna, Garcia Hernandez, Valencia, Dimiao and Lila, the inland towns of Sierra Bullones and Candijay; the affected coastal waters i.e. 15.0 km municipal waters shall form part of the limited tourism experience consisting of sun, beach, sea (surface and diving), mountain/forest and history/culture.

Various development strategies are proposed to address the key issues pervading the three (3) levels of the Tourism Cluster Framework, namely: Tourism Assets/ Products; Supplier Industries; and Tourism Cluster Foundations.

1. *Develop and Expand Tourism Attractions/Product*

Bohol's unique and diverse tourism attractions/products (assets and activities) are not optimized as it is focused only on certain geographical areas/sites. There are potential/existing products and/or activities that still have to be tapped and/or repackaged and to develop new additional niche market ecotourism products.

2. *Rationalize, Improve and Expand Supplier Industries*

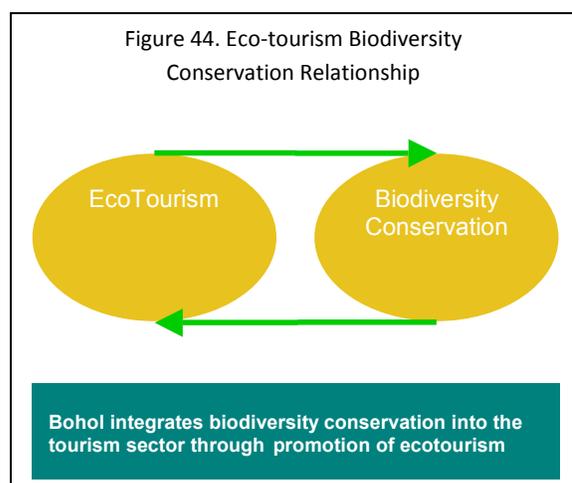
Supplier industries cover all types of tourist accommodation. Presently there are not enough of these to meet the current demand and the compliance of these facilities to existing DOT standards leaves much to be desired. Supplier industries also include access (soft infrastructure), specifically transportation i.e. car rentals, car (with driver) rentals, shuttle services, medium to long haul commuter services, tourist bus operations, boat rentals, cruise ships, dive boats, etc.

3. *Strengthen Tourism Cluster Foundations*

The key foundations of a tourism cluster include the people of Bohol representing the human assets or resources; the physical infrastructure (access and ancillary facilities); tourism image promotion; the policy/regulatory framework and sustainable environment.

a) Development of Ecotourism and Biodiversity Framework

Also, the Bohol Provincial Government, with support from various National Government Agencies, funding institutions and Non-Government Organizations, has initiated the crafting of the Bohol Ecotourism and Biodiversity Framework Plan that would provide basic guidelines on the promotion of ecotourism in the province. The framework plan will set the necessary institutional mechanisms and



and industry standards for ecotourism development and provide tourism directions and environment conservation strategies. It will also promote ecotourism as an alternative industry in the province and will institutionalize community participation in planning, development, implementation and monitoring of ecotourism projects.

The Bohol Tourism Office plays a vital role in the pursuit towards the full development of Bohol's tourism potentials. With stronger ties with the local governments, private sector, national agencies and communities, the office has step up its planning and product development initiatives, facilitating the establishment of a number of tourism sites and attractions in the province (e.g. Abatan River Development, Candijay Mangrove Adventure Tour, Ubay Agri-tourism Destination). It has also intensified the tourism promotion and marketing for Bohol through media campaign, distribution of promotional materials and participation in travel marts and showcases.

Essential to tourism development efforts is the private, government and people collaboration in the organization and operation of tourism industry support services. While there is still more to be done to fully enhance the quality of these services, the ties and partnerships between these sectors have laid the prime leverage of pooling

together commitments, resources and cooperation for achieving certain levels of service quality standards and control.

b) Quality Tourism Services Standards

The Provincial Government of Bohol (PGB) alongside with the Philippines-Australia Human Resource Development Facility (PAHRDF) embarked on the preparation of the quality standards for sustainable tourism for the province, of which the Manual on Quality Standards for Sustainable Tourism was formulated.

In achieving the province vision of becoming a prime tourism destination anchoring on the principles of sustainable tourism, the PGB needs to utilize acceptable quality standards to ensure the sustainability of the tourism sector. These standards set a baseline for acceptable levels of quality that will assist the tourism industry ascend to a higher level of growth which is sustained so that visitors enjoy Bohol's distinction as a prime tourism destination in the local and international arena.

The rationale behind the setting up of a Manual on Quality Standards for Sustainable Tourism (MQSST) for Bohol Province is to sustain the economic gains resulting from the phenomenal growth of its tourism industry that will foster an increase in visitor arrivals and their continued patronage; and an increase and expansion of investments in the tourism sector. Parallel to this, the sustainability of the natural and cultural resources of the province is given equal importance.

Under the rubric of the QSST, the quality in all tourism products and services are engendered to support and stimulate the sustainable growth of Bohol's tourism industry. Along with the infusion of the QSST, the enactment of *Republic Act 9446, declaring Bohol as an Eco-cultural Tourism Zone*, and the inclusion of Chocolate Hills among key ecotourism sites in the National Ecotourism Strategy reinforced the province's efforts on its advocacy on sustainable development.

The QSST of the PGB is an accreditation system that lays down basic requisites that form part the set of rules, conditions or requirements governing the standardization of all tourism establishments, tourism-related services and or tourism sites and activities in the province. The accreditation system functions in such a way that a establishment or a service provider submits to an independent review and pass an annual assessment showing that it meets the minimum standard requirements of product quality, safety, and efficient service in order to vie for a seal of distinction as proof of meeting set standards stipulated in the MQSST. With the adoption of the Tourism Code of the province that incorporates the guidelines for Quality Services Standard for Tourism, it sets in place the direction of standard tourism operation in Bohol.

c) Development of Tourism Highway

Accessibility to major tourism destinations has greatly improved with the continuing upgrading and development of roads that link entry points, service and commercial centers in the province. The road network has increased as new roads connecting barangay, municipal, provincial roads and national highways are constructed. This development also supports the clustering of tourism destinations and encourages the establishment of tourism-based facilities in other areas of the province. Tourism highways are expected to be upgraded to cater to the increasing number of road users and tourism-related activity vehicles.

d) Panglao Island Tourism Estate

Panglao Island Tourism Estate project is one of the pilot tourism estates established in the Philippines as embodied in the Tourism Master Plan (TMP CY-1991). This tourism project covers a total land area of 2,000 hectares within the barangays of Libaong, Tawala, Bolod, Danao, San Isidro and Biking. The tourism estate alone has an area of 120 hectares located in the southern part of Panglao Island with about 5-6 kilometers of white sand beach.

The whole tourism estate calls for the construction of integrated resort development and cluster-type residential villas which can accommodate around 7,000 tourists at a time, retirement village, marina, sports and leisure facilities, restaurants and other tourism support facilities. Rural buffer (nature tourism zone), urban service area, agricultural, conservation and reforestation areas are also to be developed. The development of an international standard domestic airport to service large aircraft operations is a major component of the project. Similarly, other tourism zones are identified in the province, among them the Anda Peninsula, the Ubay Agri-park and the Abatan River Development areas.

e) Anda Peninsula Tourism Development

The Municipality of Anda has been envisioned by the provincial leadership in consultation with development key players as an alternative tourism destination in the Province of Bohol. In contrast to Panglao Island which has now become the principal tourist destination in Bohol and gradually in the makings of a haven for mass tourism, Anda has remained unscathed in terms of its natural ecological and cultural assets. These unaltered states on its eco-cultural assets underpin Anda's potential as an eco-cultural tourism destination.

Anda is considered as an eco-cultural and heritage tourism site in the eastern peninsula. One can find there apart from the beautiful white beaches, the hanging coffins, relics of old Bohol, cave writings that dates back to antiquity.

The present administration of President Benigno Aquino III as well as its predecessor and the Department of Tourism have considered Bohol as a stand-alone tourism destination in the global roadmap which necessitated the construction of the Panglao Island Bohol International Airport (PBIA). The province, by reason of its eco-cultural heritage endowments and agri-tourism potentials which includes the Anda Peninsula, has been projected as a major player in the development of the Central Philippines Super Region tourism industry.

Side by side with the soon to be constructed international airport will be the road and causeway improvement projects to avoid traffic gridlock once the airport will be operational. It will be followed by the establishment of drainage and sewerage system, water and power development. It is even expected to trigger the early implementation of the Bohol Circumferential Road Improvement Project Phase 3 (BCRIP 3) which work covers the Panglao-Tagbilaran-Baclayon road links as Package 1 and the Anda Peninsula highways (Guindulman-Anda-Cogtong-Candijay-Mabini-Ubay) as Package 2.

Although Anda will be the next tourism destination to be developed, dubbed as the Anda Peninsula Tourism Development Project as proposed by the Provincial leadership, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) through the Philippines-Australia Community Assistance Program (PACAP) with counterpart funding from the National Economic Development Authority (NEDA) have been initiating projects supporting poor communities in the form of tourism projects in Bohol, Anda in particular. These projects include:

1. The Lamanok Island Mystic Experience Tour
(The adventure tour entails the construction of an interpretive center, boardwalk and site development in the island)
2. Food Processing for Polvoron, Tabliya and Butter
(Products developed in support to the tourism enterprise)
3. Mongo Crop Production
(Products developed in support to the tourism enterprise)

f) Bohol Tourism Enterprise Through Cooperatives

The cooperative sector of the province is having a cooperative tourism enterprise program. It is the sector's way of mainstreaming with the booming tourism industry in the province. Among the ways on how it will operate is for Bohol coops to invite other

coops outside of the province to conduct benchmarking activities, Lakbay Aral/ educational tours in Bohol through identified circuits highlighting community-based enterprises of recognized multi-purpose cooperatives.

g) Panglao Airport Development

In anticipation of a significant growth in passenger and cargo traffic brought by the province's tourism and agri-based industries, Bohol is venturing for the construction of an airport in Panglao Island that provides international standard facilities and services. With its expected completion in 2011, the airport will boost further the tourism sector of Bohol, strengthening its position in the local and global tourism market. This will also become the centerpiece of the Panglao Island Tourism Estate (PITE) that would catalyze all further socio-economic developments of Bohol.

h) Other Infrastructure Development to Support Tourism and Economic Development

A number of large infrastructure projects are proposed for implementation in Bohol to support its local requirements and economic growth. Clear on its vision, the province wants to install the appropriate facilities necessary for its growing population as well as proactively provide the economy with the right support infrastructure ideal for business ventures. With the end view of expanding its infrastructure capacities and market reach on tourism, agriculture and light industries, the province is pursuing the following:

- 1) Improvement of sea ports in strategic locations to support tourism and commerce; development of the Bohol Inter-municipal Water Supply System, utilizing surface water as the source of water for domestic, tourism and industry use.
- 2) Construction of the Bohol-Cebu Friendship Bridge, linking the two provinces and providing a platform for the development of land-based transport systems, power transmission, water distribution and fiber optic communication system.
- 3) Establishment of the Panglao Island Sewerage and Drainage System, to cater to the growing tourism industry in the island, in support to proper waste management and environmental protection. Other high density areas/tourism zones in the province will also establish this system.
- 4) Implementation of the Bohol Backbone Transmission Project, to improve the system integrity and reliability of power transmission lines to accommodate growing power demand in the province. This will, improve operational flexibility and extend power service areas in Bohol.

Trade and Industry

Employment

Labor Force and Employment

Bohol as of 2009 population count, has an estimated 809,944 people who are 15 years old and over. This working age population constitutes about 64 percent of the total population of the province. Between 2005 and 2009, the working age population expanded at an average of 1.41% annually.

Labor force situation in the province reflected an upward trend for the last five years from 2005 to 2009. In 2005 to 2006, as reflected in *table 9*, an increase was noted whereby the total working population of an estimated 768,165 had gone up to 778,996 or a 1.41% increase. Based on data extracted from NSO, there was no significant change noteworthy for the last five years (2005-2009). Modest increases were observed at an average of 1.41%. Also, the rate of increase at an average of 1.41% from 2006 to 2009, respectively, where somewhat incremental which only goes to show that the global recession between 2007 and the succeeding years of 2008 and 2009 took its toll by somewhat halting the deployment of Boholano workers abroad. This increased the labor pool in the province. Presumably, the labor mills abroad either close-shopped or underwent retrenchment of workers.

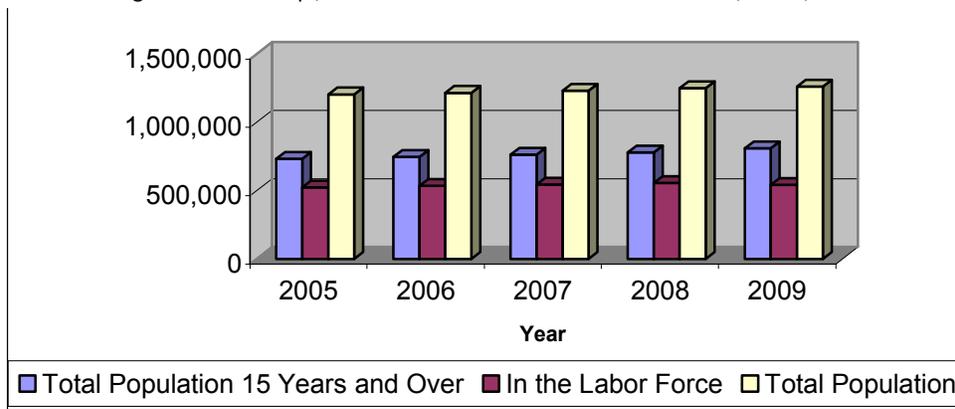
Table 12. Labor Force and Employment, Bohol, 2005 – 2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Population	1,203,451	1,216,708	1,230,110	1,247,455	1,261,196
Total Population 15 Years and Over	768,165	778,996	789,981	801,119	809,944
In the Labor Force	514,255	521,151	528,859	536,316	542,224
Employed	435,060	441,194	447,415	453,723	458,721
Unemployed	79,195	80,311	81,444	82,593	83,502
Visibly Underemployed	32,398	32,855	33,318	33,788	34,160
Not in the Labor Force	237,580	240,930	244,327	247,772	250,501

Source: NSO

In presenting the labor force participation rate graphically, based on NSO's latest report, one can observe a gradual constant trend from 2005 to 2009. An average yearly increase of 1.4 percentage points was reflected in 2005 to 2009. By the end of 2009, the labor force participation rate was at 67% which is the ratio of the number of individuals in the labor force over the total population of those aged 15 years old and over.

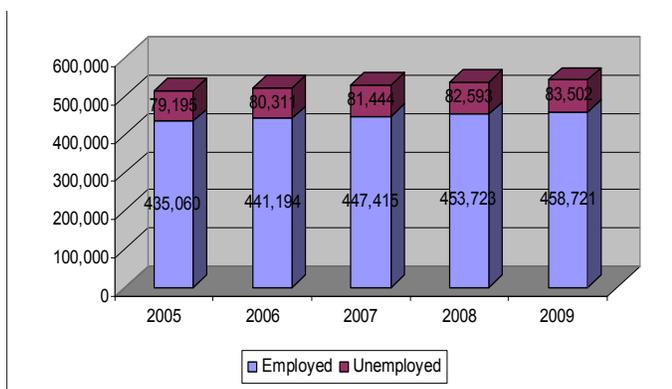
Figure 45. Total Pop., 15 Years and Over and in the Labor Force, Bohol, 2004-2008



Employment and Unemployment

From 2005 to 2009, the employment rate of Bohol averaged 84.60 percent, while the unemployment rate averaged at 15.40 percent. The unemployment rate of the province had been slightly increasing from 2005 to 2009, to an average of 1.1 percent. The increases in the figures of unemployment could possibly be the result of the events that lead to the recent global recession in 2007, consequently stacking (piling) the labor force comprising several overseas foreign workers, industrial workers (local and foreign) who are either terminated or retrenched from their jobs and the already existing unemployed persons.

Figure 46. Employed and Unemployed Persons in the Labor Force, Bohol, 2005-2009



Underemployment rate for the province is at 6.3 percent in 2009, with an average increase of 1.1percent from 2005 to 2009.

The number of employed persons in recent statistics is 458,721 based on a 84.6% employment rate posting in year 2009, the unemployment rate at 15.4%, translates to an estimated 83,502 unemployed

persons and the underemployment rate at 6.3 percent corresponds into an estimated 34,160 underemployed persons (Figure 42). This relatively high figure of unemployment in the province compared to previous years from 1998 up to present only implies that additional job opportunities are necessary to accommodate labor force increase in Bohol, to minimize, if not eliminate the unemployment problem in the province. The number of jobless persons has increased primarily due to the rise in the number of working-age

population in Bohol rather than due to closure of business establishments. The lack of big businesses to absorb existing labor force in the province is also a factor that needs to be considered if the province has to reduce its unemployment rate.

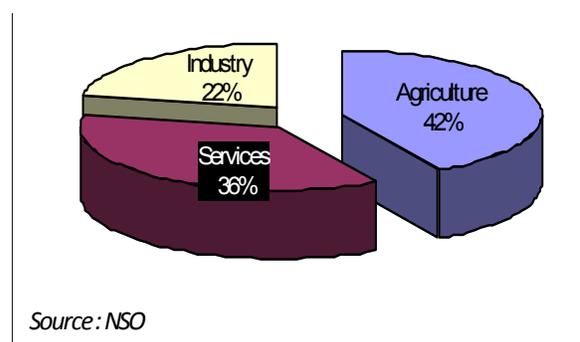
Conversely, an increase in annual population growth will automatically mean an increase in the working age population for the province (15 years old and over) who are either employed or unemployed. Based on projections for working age population, the year 2009 indicates a figure of 809,944 or a 2% increase from 801,119 in 2008 and is projected to further increase to 866,784 at the end of the planning period in year 2015.

Likewise, projected increases in the province's total population and its total working age population will have proportionate natural increases in the labor force. In 2009, an estimated 83,502 were unemployed and this figure is relatively high compared to previous years. The number of unemployed and underemployed will reach 88,336 and 36,137, respectively in 2014 as projected. These increases would surely affect the economic situation of the province if left unheeded.

1. Employment by Sector

The agriculture sector continues to account for a greater portion of provincial employment (See *Figure 43*). On the average, the agriculture sector provides employment to 42 percent of the total employed persons in the province. Following this is the 36 percent share represented by the services sector and the industry sector at 22 percent.

Figure 47. Employment by Type of Industry, 2003
2003Bohol,2003 Bohol



Majority of these workers were categorized as “own account” or self-employed workers in the labor force. The “wage and salary workers” and the unpaid family workers followed.

2. Economy and Priority Industries

The economy of Bohol is largely agri-based with agricultural activities focused on the cultivation of food crops. While the economy of Bohol is predominantly an agricultural province, home-based industries, which are mostly of the micro and cottage types, play a vital role in the economy. Tourism is another industry, which is

increasingly gaining influence on the province's economy. The province of Bohol is a growing favorite destination not only of domestic but also of foreign tourists.

In the regional context, Bohol's dependence on agriculture even in terms of employment is still very evident, although the services sector is catching up fast. Bohol accounts for only 1/5 of the region's total employed persons. Agricultural employment in Bohol accounts for 8% of the total employed persons in the region.

Table 13. Employed Persons by Type of Industry from Primary Occupation, 2003

	Employment by Industry (in 000s)			TOTAL
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Philippines	11,155	4,859	14,404	30,418
<i>Region VII</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>2,041</i>
Bohol	165	89	141	395
Cebu	288	322	601	1,211
Negros Oriental	206	35	163	403
Siquijor	16	3	11	31

Bohol contributes 19% of the region's total employed as shown in *Table 14*, persons with the highest concentration in agriculture at 24% as reflected in *Table 15*.

Table 14. Joint Probability Table: Shares of Employed Persons by Type of Industry from Primary Occupation, 2003

	Type of Industry			TOTAL
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Philippines	36.67%	15.97%	47.35%	100.00%
<i>Region VII</i>	<i>33.07%</i>	<i>22.00%</i>	<i>44.88%</i>	<i>100.00%</i>
Bohol	8.08%	4.36%	6.91%	19.35%
Cebu	14.11%	15.78%	29.45%	59.33%
Negros Oriental	10.09%	1.71%	7.99%	19.75%
Siquijor	0.78%	0.15%	0.54%	1.52%
<i>Source : NSO</i>				

Table 15. Concentration: Employed Persons by Type of Industry From Primary Occupation, 2003

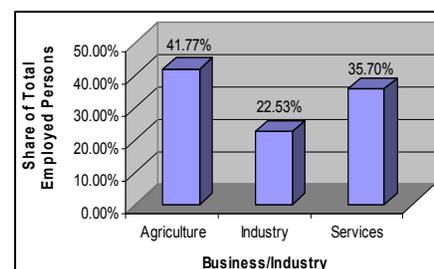
	Type of Industry			TOTAL
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Region VII	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
Bohol	24.44%	19.82%	15.39%	19.35%
Cebu	42.67%	71.71%	65.61%	59.33%
Negros Oriental	30.52%	7.80%	17.79%	19.75%
Siquijor	2.37%	0.67%	1.20%	1.52%

The province's labor force in terms of type of industry is dominated by agriculture at 42%, with services a close 2nd at 36%.

Table 16. Specialization: Employed Persons by Type of Industry From Primary Occupation, 2003

	Type of Industry			TOTAL
	Agriculture	Industry	Services	
Region VII	33.07%	22.00%	44.88%	100.00%
Bohol	41.77%	22.53%	35.70%	100.00%
Cebu	23.78%	26.59%	49.63%	100.00%
Negros Oriental	51.12%	8.68%	40.45%	100.00%
Siquijor	51.61%	9.68%	35.48%	100.00%

Figure 48. Bohol Shares of Employed Persons by Type of Industry, 2003



Source: NSO

3. Income/ Economic Well-being

- Income and Expenditure Situation

Average income of a Boholano family is P77,291.00 in year 2000, based on the latest available provincial disaggregation of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES 2000). This indicates an increase of 36% from the 1997 level of P56,940.00. Correspondingly, the average expenditure in 2000 for each Boholano family amounts to P66,907.00, denoting a 32% increase over the 1997 level of P50,754.00. In contrast, the average income of a Boholano family compared to the average annual expenditures in that same year is almost nearly equal with the average family income higher by 15% compared to the average family spending. This would

mean that if this trend will continue, time would come when families are inclined to spend below their means.

In hindsight of the existing situation, the fall of the peso is evident, that could mean more peso is needed to buy a certain commodity. Inflation is high which would lay a burden to the Boholano people.

- Prices Indicators

There was a gradual decrease in the purchasing power of the peso from 0.73 in 2005 to 0.68 in 2007, an average of .03-centavo decrease was noted.

The province inflation rate exhibited a downtrend during the last 3 years. This was after it hit double digit in 2000, following the Asian financial crisis. Since then, Bohol's inflation rate remained at single digit hovering at about 7.2 percent during the last 3 years, higher than the national inflation rate of 6.4 percent.

- Poverty Indicators

Poverty reduction remains the main development thrust of the Provincial Government. Although, the poverty reduction and development initiatives in the province have paid off as the poverty incidence¹² in terms of families improved from 50.2 % in 2000 to 29.2% in 2003 (*Table 17*). However, the poverty incidence went up to 38.8% in 2006. The poverty incidence in terms of population went up to 46.9% in 2006 from 34.9% in 2003 and 56.6% in 2000, as reported by the National Statistical Coordinating Board (NSCB)².

¹² Poverty incidence refers to the proportion of families/individuals with per capita income/expenditure less than the per capita poverty threshold to the total number of families/individuals

² Poverty statistics used in this report are taken from the latest releases by the National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB), the official government agency for poverty statistics

Table 17. Poverty Indicators, Bohol, 2000 – 2006

Poverty Indicators	2000	2003	2006
Annual Per Capita Poverty Threshold (in Pesos)	9,762	10,032	13,610
Poverty Incidence Among Families (%), Estimates	50.2	29.2	38.8
Poverty Incidence Among the Population (%), Estimates	56.7	34.9	46.9
Magnitude of Poor Families ¹³	105,470	65,953	92,354
Poverty Indicators	2000	2003	2006
Income Gap ¹⁴	34.7	27.5	32.5
Poverty Gap ¹⁵	17.4	8	12.6
Severity of Poverty ¹⁶	7.5	3	5.5

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

The number of poor families in Bohol has increased by 26 thousand families between 2003-2006, as reported by NSCB. However, poverty incidence among families in 2006 was lower than in year 2000 in Bohol. Out of 100 Boholanos, 47 were considered poor in 2006 compared to 35 Boholanos in 2003.

A Filipino family of five needed PhP 6,274 monthly income in 2006 in order not to be classified as poor while a Boholano family of five needed to earn at least PhP 5,671 monthly in 2006, an increase of more than 36% from 2003, to stay out of poverty. But in 2007, this family will need to earn more than PhP5,460 a month to meet its basic needs, 74% of this amount will be for their food requirements (*Table 18*). In 2006, a family comprising of five members in Bohol needed a monthly income of PhP4,084 to be able to sustain their family's minimum basic food needs, an increase of 32% from 2003. Income shortfall of the poor and severity of poverty in Bohol increased between 2003 and 2006. Looking at the urban-rural disparity, families residing in urban areas in Bohol needed to earn 10 percent more than the families living in rural areas.

¹³ Magnitude of the Poor - refers to the number of families or the population whose annual per capita income falls below the subsistence/poverty threshold

¹⁴ Income Gap (I) – refers to the average income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty line) of families with income below the poverty threshold

¹⁵ Poverty Gap (PG) – is the total income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty line) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families

¹⁶ Severity of Poverty (SP) – is the total of the squared income shortfall (expressed in proportion to the poverty line) of families with income below the poverty threshold, divided by the total number of families. This is equal to the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke (FGT) family of measures with $a=2$. It is a poverty measure which is sensitive to the income distribution among the poor – the worse this distribution is, the more severe poverty is.

Table 18. Poverty Threshold and Food Threshold, Bohol, 2000 – 2007

Year	Poverty Threshold		Food Threshold	
	Monthly	Daily	Monthly	Daily
2007	5,460.00	182.00	4,040.42	134.68
2003	4,174.17	137.23	3,867.08	127.14
2000	4,052.50	133.23	2,810.83	92.41

Source: National Statistical Coordination Board (NSCB)

- Over-all Human Development

In the latest Human Development Report¹⁷, Bohol ranked 41st among 77 provinces in terms of human development, placing it in the upper half per inter-provincial comparison with middle human development.¹⁸ Over the years, the province's HDI¹⁹ has been steadily improving from 0.531 in 1994 to 0.544 in 2003. Across countries, Bohol's HDI is slightly lower than that of Indonesia, but higher than those of Mongolia, Honduras and South Africa. Statistics shown in *table 19* indicate that, in 2003, the women of Bohol are better off than the men in terms of life expectancy and education variables, but worse off in terms of estimated earned income.

Table 19. Human Development Indicators by Sex, Bohol

Human Development Indicators	Male	Female	Provincewide
Life Expectancy at Birth, 2003	67.4	72.6	70.0
% High School Graduates (18 & Above), 2003	35.8	37.1	36.5
Primary & High School Enrolment Rate (%), 2002	85.5	100.1	89.9
Estimated Annual Earned Income (PPP US\$), 2003	2,194.00	1,116.00	1,581.00

Source: Philippine Human Development Report 2005, UNDP

¹⁷ Philippine Human Development Report: 2005, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

¹⁸ based on three basic human dimensions, namely, 1) longevity (Life Expectancy), 2) knowledge (Educational Attainment) and 3) decent standard of living (Per Capita Income)

¹⁹ HDI – Human Development Index; measures average achievement in human development in the 3 basic human dimensions

4. Trade and Industry

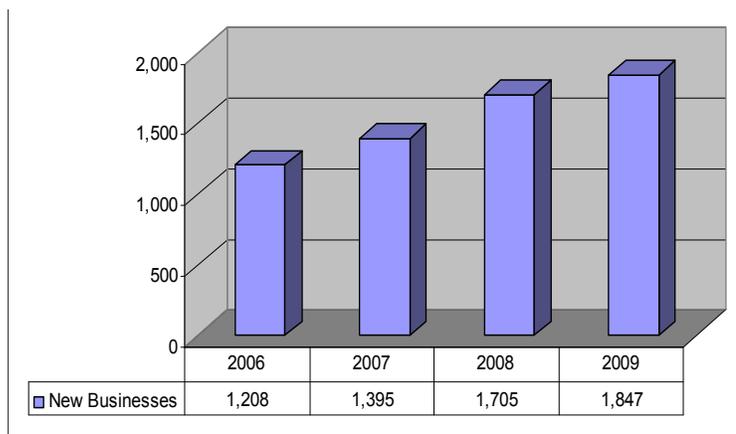
Investments

Data culled from the local Department of Trade and Industry show that new investments resulting from Business Name Registrations grew by 151% in 2009. However, a decrease of 15.87% in investments capitalization was observed in 2009 based on the previous year of 2008 which if translated would correspond to a capitalization of P772.50 Million in 2009 and 918.18 Million in 2008, respectively. This bleak scenario is presumably due to the trickling effect of the global financial crisis that hit the global economy in the mid period of 2008 (Figure 46). Nevertheless, investments in the tourism sector remains the most prominent investment areas in the province and these are due mainly to the boom in Bohol’s tourism industry.

On the other hand, investments in ICT and IT-enabled services are also starting to grow in number, although these are only small-scale businesses. The growth of IT-enabled services (ITES) sector has opened up windows for job opportunities, service offerings and investments in Bohol as the province is well positioned to derive benefits from ITES market and become a key hub for these services. The ITES sector currently caters to a lot of the unemployed in the previous years which include a lot of the fresh graduates from the colleges and universities within the province as well as the neighboring provinces. Call centers, software companies, backroom operations are currently operating in Tagbilaran City and this has also contributed to local employment generation.

Meanwhile, the trend in initial capitalization of new DTI-registered businesses from 2006 to 2009 is increasing at an average of 15.34 percent over the four-year period. Accordingly, a 53% increase was observed in 2009 reckoned back in the year 2006 constituting the four-

Figure 49. New Business, Bohol, 2006-2009



year period of new business registration functions of the agency (Figure 49).

By classification, micro enterprises dominate in number, getting roughly 98.47% of the universe of business establishments in the province (Figure 48).

Most of these firms are engaged in retail and services sectors, which also provide the greatest number of employment (Figure 49). However, most of our businesses and industries here are limited to absorb the potential labor force.

Another sensitive area to consider is the effect of big businesses on micro entrepreneurs. Consumers are pleased when big businesses here do peddling in the municipalities but it affected the income of the 98.47% micro and small establishments.

The central business district is located in Tagbilaran City, although business also thrives in the growth centers of Ubay, Tubigon, Talibon, Carmen, and Jagna. There are 69 public markets in Bohol. All the municipalities in the province have their own market centers where trading activities are conducted during market days.

Map 13 shows the One-Town One-Product (OTOP) showcased in each municipality. The OTOP is a government program that seeks to promote entrepreneurship and create jobs through identification by local chief executives of specific products and services that have competitive advantage. With the wide array of products in this province, the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) has made every town focus on a specific product to champion. The OTOP Program is helping every municipality to tap

Figure 50. Registered Businesses by Capitalization, Bohol, 2006-2009

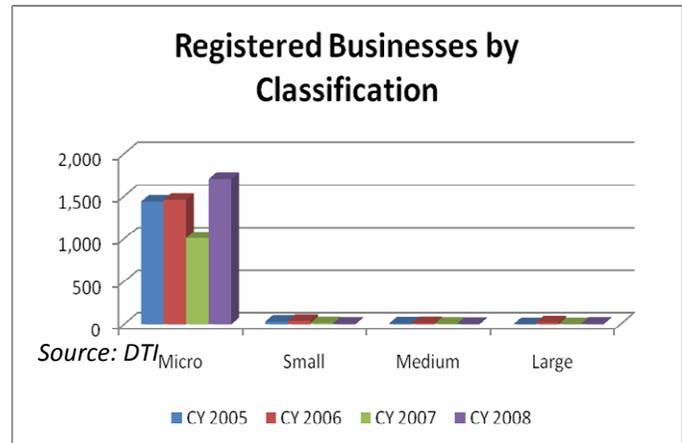
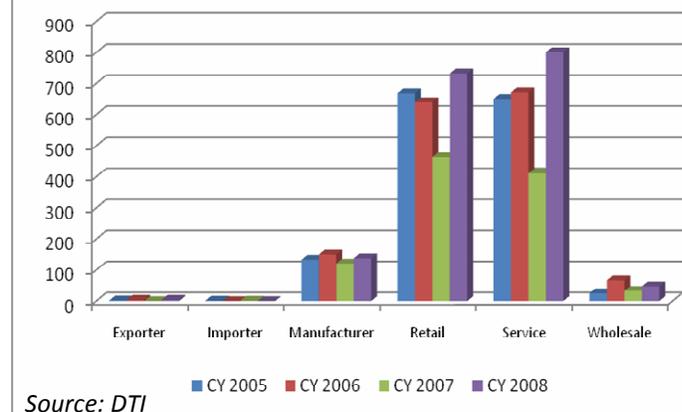


Figure 51. Type of Business Establishments, Bohol, 2005-



a particular industry and is assisting every town to develop such. OTOP supports micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to manufacture, offer, and market distinctive products or services through the use of indigenous raw materials and local skills and talents.

Map 13. One-Town One-Product (OTOP)
 Bohol Province



- Special Economic Zone/ Industrial Estates Development

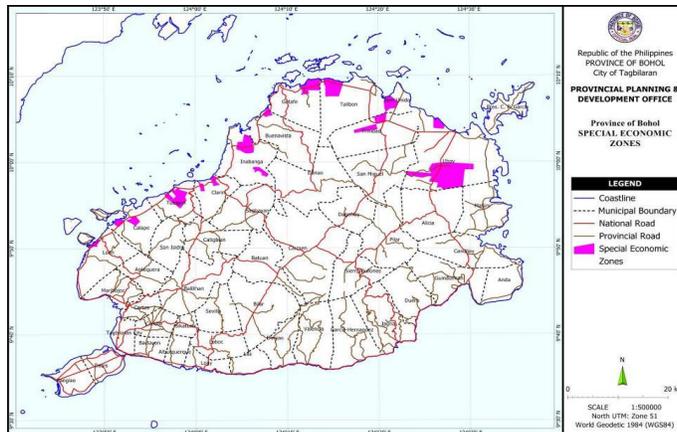
The establishment of special economic/ industrial zones in the province is seen as vital in the generation and promotion of investments. Possible areas of investments are in light manufacturing and agro-industries that support primary production and processing. The northern part of Bohol being near to the industrial center of Cebu is identified and prepared for the eventual industrialization of Bohol. The northern corridor of Bohol was identified as the zone for industrial development in the province. The close proximity of the northern part of Bohol to the booming industrial center of Cebu has stimulated the provincial government's zeal to prepare for the eventual industrialization of the province. The availability of land for industrial use and its strong agricultural base can serve as an expansion area for the region's bullish urban and industrial growth. The province has seen the establishment of a special economic zone as critical to the generation of investments in light manufacturing and agro-industries. The Northeastern Industrial Corridor spans from the municipalities of Clarin, Inabanga, Buenavista, Getafe, Talibon, Bien Unido, Trinidad and Ubay (*Map*

14). The LGUs of Ubay and Talibon have identified potential areas for proposed agro-industrial zones. In Ubay, Barangay Achila, Barangay Lomangog, Bongbong, Gabi and San Pascual have been identified as suitable areas for development; while the proposed economic zone in Talibon includes the following barangays: Bagacay, Tanghaligue and the expansion areas of Burgos and Tulang in Getafe. Both municipalities have included these proposed development sites in their respective Comprehensive Land Use Plan. In the northwestern portion, three initial industrial estate sites are identified in the municipalities of Loon, Calape and Tubigon. Preferred investments include roll-on-roll-off (ro-ro) port facility, plantations/ agro-forestry, agri-based industries including processing and post harvest, infrastructure and utilities, light manufacturing and agri-tourism.

Identified as a tourist destination, the province’s inflows are foreseen in the areas of tourism and agriculture, which can serve as possible venues for future investments. Panglao Island is identified as a tourism ecozone under a Presidential Proclamation and will be the future site of the Panglao Bohol International Airport. If realized, the proposed “airport city” concept extends the development beyond the terminal,

establishing hotel and entertainment facilities, a conference and exhibition complex, shopping center, office buildings and logistics and others.

Map 14. Special Economic Zones
 Bohol Province



The Provincial Government is providing a conducive atmosphere for investments in Bohol. With the operation of the Bohol Business One-Stop Shop (BOSS), being set up at the Bohol Investment Promotion Center, prospective investors and

locators will have an easy access to business information, application and registration requirements. The mandated and partner agencies involved in business registration will be housed under this facility. The Bohol Investment Code establishes both fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to investors, and investment mechanisms that are investor-friendly. Special assistance services will also be extended in the ecozones.

- Land Industry Standards

The Provincial Government of Bohol has identified agro-industrialization along with ecotourism as a basic development strategy. Agro-industrialization aims to increase

value-added through the linkage of agricultural and industrial sectors. The Bohol Investment Code of 2001 has identified light and medium industries as preferred investment areas. The industrialization thrust is to establish only those industries that are environment friendly, prohibiting those that are resource exploiting and pollutive. The industrial land intensity standards determine current provincial industrial land intensity using the standards set by the Housing and Urban Development Council (HUDC) which is 0.0008 hectare per person for light industries; 0.0025 hectare per person for medium industries; and 0.0040 hectare per person for heavy industries.

Based on population projections shown in *Table 20* below, the projected area requirements of the province for its industrial activities indicates the total area devoted for industrial use and as basis for determining total area required for expansion per industry category.

Table 20. Current and Projected Industrial Area Requirement, Bohol, 2000-2020

Year	Population	Area Requirements (Hectares)		
		Light	Medium	Heavy
2000	1,139,130	911.3	2847.8	4556.5
2005	1,200,205	960.2	3000.5	4800.8
2010	1,230,110	984.1	3075.3	4920.4
2015	1,349,704	1079.8	3374.3	5398.8
2020	1,432,259	1145.8	3580.6	5729.0

▪ Investment Opportunities in the Province

To push its economic development, the province has identified preferred growth areas. The following sectors have been identified to be accorded “primary growth focus” in terms of incentives, assistance and public investment support by the province:

Tourism

- Accommodation facilities
- Health and wellness tourism facilities
- Retirement villages
- Agri-tourism establishments
- Nature park / Mountain resort
- Transportation services
- Restaurant / Food outlet
- Other tourism-related services

Agri-Business

- High-value crop production
- Aquaculture
- Post-harvest facilities
- Fruit / Meat processing
- Feed mill
- Tree farming

Light Manufacturing

- Crafts
- Processed food
- Farm implements
- Furniture / Furnishings
- Precision assembly
- Semiconductors

Services

- Information technology
- Media / Advertising
- Medical services / Facilities
- Financial services
- Engineering / Architectural services
- Training and sports facilities
- Human resource development; i.e., training facilities, educational institutions

Energy

- Development of indigenous and off- grid power sources
- Power generation, transmission and other activities using environment-friendly technologies

Development Issues & Challenges

Agriculture and Rural Development

➤ Crops

- Low agricultural productivity
- High cost of farm inputs
- Farm gate price of farm products is very low
- Limited capitalization for agri-based enterprises
- Limited farm machinery and post-harvest facilities
- Lack of entrepreneurial knowledge of farmers
- Poor adoption of new agricultural technologies
- Limited farm size and land holding
- Declining soil fertility
- Farmer migration for job opportunity

➤ Livestock

a) Production

- Conversion of forage and pasture areas to residential and industrial zone or planted with high-value crops
- High cost of commercial feeds for swine and poultry
- Dwindling livestock breeder base

b) Animal and Public Health

- Emerging and re-emerging diseases causing risk to animal and public health

- Most meat sold at local markets come from non-accredited abattoir

c) Marketing and Enterprise Development

- Livestock products and by-products produced by backyard raisers are not commercially competitive
- ##### d) Waste Management

- Livestock-based waste contributing to environmental pollution

➤ Fishery

- Dwindling fish catch
- Intrusion of commercial fishers to municipal fishing grounds
- Presence of illegal fishing and use of destructive methods of fishing
- Non-observance of “open and closed season” fishing that prohibits fishing during spawning period
- Poor enforcement of fishery law
- Lack of proper waste management disposal
- Inadequate facilities and post harvest technologies

➤ Agri Enterprise

- Poor market linkages
- Lack of adequate promotion of locally produced agri products

Tourism Development

The economic activities that the tourism industry brings in the province generated significant benefits to the Boholanos, in form of employment to workers and profits for investors and facility owners. However, growth of tourism industry in Bohol has some constraints that hamper its full development. Foremost, there is limited investment to high-end tourist infrastructures and facilities. This explicates the shortage of rooms during tourism peak seasons and on large conventions and gatherings held in the province. There is also a need for continued investments for access facilities like roads, airport, and seaports that could improve travel efficiencies and capacities. The quality of tourism services and facilities needs to be continually enhanced to focus more on tourist satisfaction and welfare, rather than on economic returns only. With this, it is imperative to control and impose commonly-acceptable standards to regulate the quality of tourism sites, products and services, which will eventually enhance visitor experience and promote tourism patronage for Bohol. To ensure proper disposal and management of waste brought by increasing tourism activities, it is necessary for the province to develop or improve sewerage and solid waste systems in key tourism centers and zones. There are also insufficiencies in the development and promotion of new tourist products to visitors, which, if addressed, could enhance the array of tourism sites and boost the industry in

the province. Equally significant is to seriously consider the environmental effects of tourism, with the call for strictly enforcing the laws and regulations to protect and preserve the natural resources of the province. All these mentioned issues and their general strategies are necessary aspects to look at and deal with to strengthen and sustain the foundation which puts Bohol at the limelight of the country's tourism map. It is, however, important to note that all of these are ultimately geared towards improving the lives of the Boholanos, ensuring that economic benefits brought by tourism should trickle down, in equitable manner, to the poor.

- Inadequacy / inefficiency of tourism services and support facilities
 - Inadequate and inefficient provision of tourism services.
 - Not enough accommodations to sustain tourism development.
 - Inaccessibility of tourism destinations due to poor road networks especially in interior towns.
 - Insufficient water supply in tourist areas.
 - Lack of attractive investment package to lure business investors.
 - Land availability (i.e. clean land titles) that could spur interests on prospective investors particularly in Panglao Island.

- Improper policy/ regulatory framework implementation
 - Laxity on the strict imposition of existing regulations regarding solid waste management and non-compliance of the zoning ordinance.
 - Lack of information dissemination at the grassroots level in support to economic development through sustainable tourism and environmental protection.
 - No proper policing on marine life extractions and poaching intended for souvenir collections of tourists

Trade and Industry

- Inadequacy of Employment Opportunities

Bohol's population growth rate at 1.1 percent will automatically mean proportionate increases in the labor force. The labor force shows an upward trend in the 15 and over population, while the employment rate continues to decrease. As the labor force increases demand for employment and means of livelihood to sustain life also increases which would in turn affect the economy of the province. Unemployment figures will rise in the next six years unless the government shall undertake measures in addressing the problem.

- Low Level of Investments
While investments in tourism related services particularly in accommodation facilities, restaurants, travel and tour

operations, and land transportation services, have been noted to have surged over the past years, the agribusiness sector, either in production and/or processing, has experienced a snail-paced growth. Investments in manufacturing continue to remain sluggish with only very few, if any, taking place. Retail and service businesses continue to be the primary economic activities throughout the province as Boholanos are timid to go into manufacturing and processing ventures.

- Uncompetitive Business

Environment of LGUs

Development challenges also lie in the absence or lack of support mechanisms to warrant an enabled and business-friendly environment in Bohol and among LGUs. The province needs to make in place the necessary framework conditions so that more investments will be visible in Bohol within the next five years.

- High Poverty Incidence

With 38.8% families below the poverty line, as of 2006 Bohol ranks number 35 among the country's provinces in terms of poverty incidence. This is higher than the regional figure of 30.3% and the national incidence of 26.9%. In terms of population, poverty incidence in the province

is 46.9%, higher than the regional figure of 35.4%, and that of the entire country's 32.9%.

- Culture of entrepreneurship is very low among rural poor

Women's sector has not been tapped to its full potential as an engine for economic growth

ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

Situationer

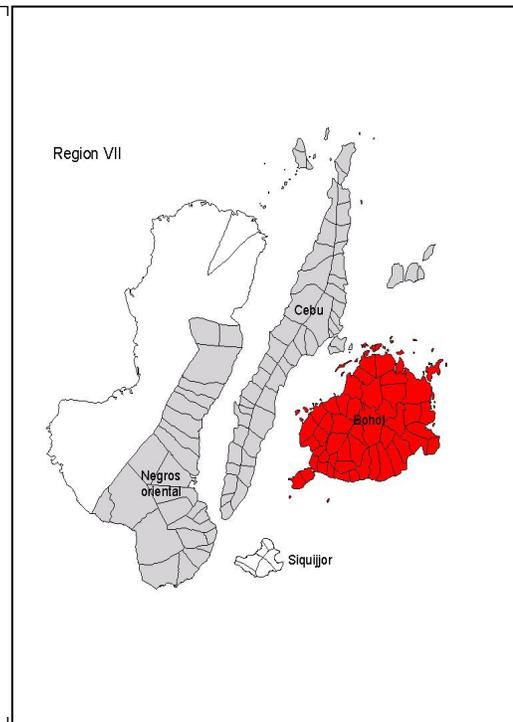
Physical Resources

*Geography*²⁰

The island Province of Bohol is located in the central part of the Philippine Archipelago with bearings of north latitude 9 degrees 30 minutes and 10 degrees 15 minutes and east longitude 123 degrees and 40 minutes. It is surrounded by the island of Cebu at the northwest, Leyte at the northeast and Mindanao at the south border. Bohol is about 1 hour and 45 minutes directly south of Manila, the capital of the Philippines, and 30 minutes southeast of Mactan Island, Cebu. It accounts to 654 kilometers of coastline and 6,245 square kilometers of municipal waters covering the major islands and islets (Natural Resource Database 2001). The province is accessible both by air and sea transportation.



Map 15. Vicinity Map Philippines

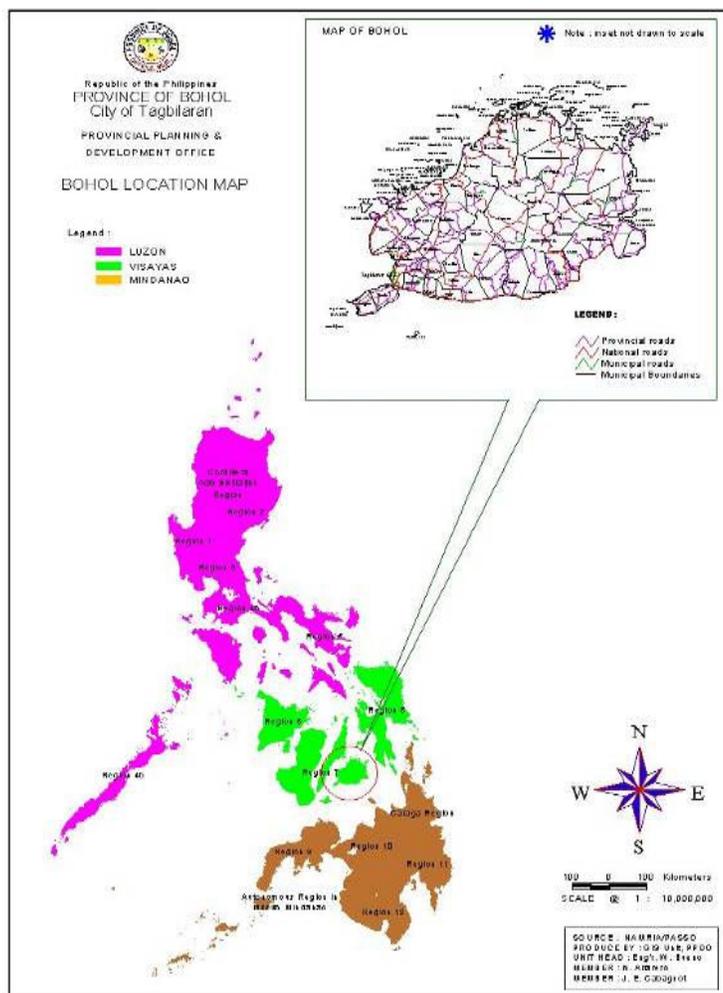


Map 16. Vicinity Map Central Visayas

²⁰ Source: Bohol Ecological Profile of DENR 1992

Geographical Coverage

Location, Land Area and Political subdivisions



Map 17 Administrative Map of Bohol

14 thousand hectares.

Bohol is within four major resource boundaries, i.e., upland/forestry, lowland/agriculture, minerals coastal/marine, and water boundaries. It has many useful rocks and minerals as well as abundant non-metallic minerals such as limestone, guano, high grade silica and clay, among others.

Bohol is the tenth largest island in the country and classified as a First Class-A Province by the Department of Finance. It is one of the 4 provinces of Central Visayas (Region 7), which has the islands of Cebu at its northwest, and Leyte in the northeast.

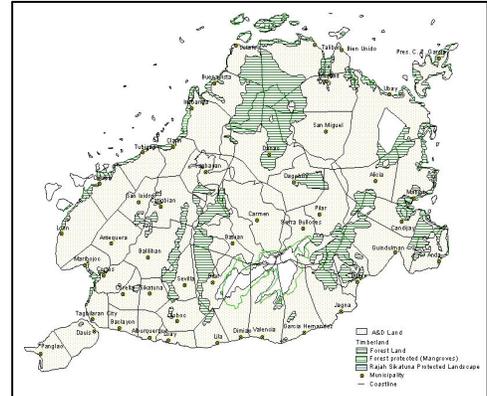
It is a Island province with a premier eco-cultural tourist destination of the country with an average of half a million tourists a year. Its signature attraction is the 1,268 so-called Chocolate Hills along with its pristine, white-sand beaches and centuries-old stone churches. The island abounds in natural wonders. It has one of the most diverse mangrove eco-system of more than

Land Classification²¹

The total land area of Bohol is approximately 411,726 hectares representing 1.4% of the total land area of the Philippines. Out of this area, about 74% are classified as Alienable and Disposable (A & D) land while 26% are timberland area (see *Land Classification Map, Annex B*).

Geology²²

The Island Province of Bohol is predominantly a sedimentary island. It developed from the magmatic, tectonic mechanism that resulted from the underthrusting of the southwest Philippine Plate east of Samar and Surigao²³. Ongoing erosion, transport and sedimentation continue to accumulate marine and terrestrial deposits in the Bohol basin.



Map 18: Land Classification (DENR Cebu 2000)

Bohol is composed of 12 rock formations that exhibit different landforms²⁴. The oldest rock formation belongs to the Basement Complex particularly found at the eastern flank of the island. Because of the sub-crustal movements like faulting, seven (7) different geomorphologic landforms were produced, namely the Anda Peninsula, Loon Peninsula, Northwestern Area, Central-Northern Sedimentary Area, Eastern Volcanic, Limestone-Haycock Hills and Central Volcanic.

²¹ Department of Environment and Natural Resources Bohol and Banilad, Cebu, Region 7, 2000

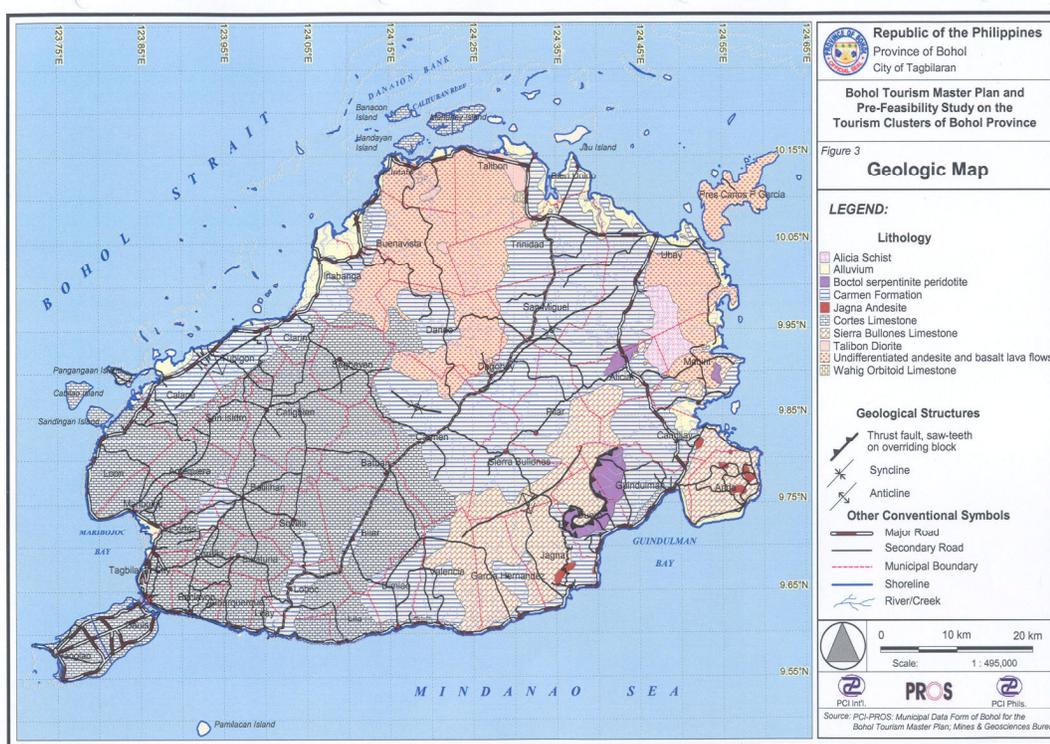
²² Technical Report 2, Geology, Soil and Land Resources Appraisal and Training Project (Philippines), Bureau of Soils-UNDP 1980.

²³ Calomarde, R.I. and Ariate, E.Z. 1982, Geology and Mineral Resources of Bohol, Geological Investigation Series 82-1, Bureau of Mines and Geo-Sciences, Region 7, Cebu City

²⁴ ARCO, R.C. 1957, Geological Reconnaissance and Mineral Resources of Bohol Province, Philippine Bureau of Mines, Manila, unpublished.

The major part of the island of Bohol occupies the southeastern portion of the Visayas sea basin. The basement rocks underlying Bohol are composed of metamorphic and ultramafic rocks. These types of rocks are found in the eastern part of the province, which roughly defines a north-northeast alignment. In the southwest is an ophiolite-metamorphic belt with a similar trend that extends from Zamboanga to Sulu Islands. The pre-tertiary diorite plutons in Bohol are believed to be representatives of a southeast facing arc system related to inactive northeast trending trench, a segment of which is defined by the associated ultramafic-metamorphic rock assemblages in the province (see *Geologic Map*)

Map 19. Geologic Map



Topography, Slope and Elevation²⁵

Topography

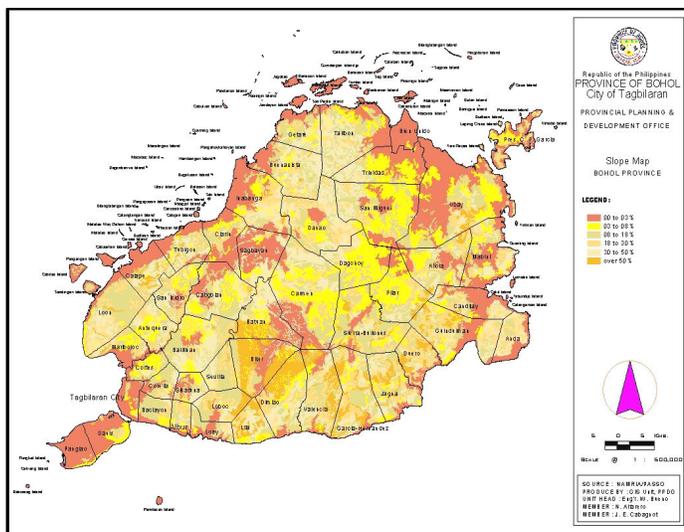
Bohol's terrain is variable from nearly flat at the plains to low rolling, moderate to very steep sloping with 5 to 50 meters high cliffs in the Sierra-Bullones limestone formation. The more rugged terrain is found in the southern part of the province although the Ubay volcanic rocks and Boctol serpentinite in the north and northeast are of moderate and rugged slopes in most of their outcrop areas. The central valley is almost rolling to moderately steep.

There are several mountain ranges found in Bohol. Two sets of them are found in the northeastern side of the mainland and located between the municipalities of Alicia and Ubay that generally trend to the north and south directions with a maximum elevation of about 404 meters above sea level. The northern end of the these mountain ranges is drained by the Lomangog River while the southern part by the east flowing San Pascual River which empties into the Cogtong Bay. Farther east are two other mountain ranges, the Mt. Tanawan and Mt. Candungao with 460 and 500 meters elevation, respectively. Both are prominent landmarks rising as they do several meters above the surrounding landscape.

From Mt. Tanawan going southwestward, it declines gradually in height until it finally joins southwestwardly the foothills of Calape. The main range of hills extending from Calape joins to the southwestwardly trending mountain range from the interior, runs south and out to Loon Peninsula terminating in Punta Cruz, Maribojoc.

The Sierra Bullones Range follows roughly the trend of the south coast. The highest point of this range in the entire province is Mt. Mayana in Jagna with a height of 827 meters above sea level.

Map 20. Slope Map



²⁵ Bureau of Soils and Water Management, DA, Region 7, Cebu City

Slope²⁶

The province has six slope ranges from level to very steep. Level to nearly level areas is mainly located along the coast and the islands. The steep slopes are prevalent in the mountainous area, covered mainly by carbonate rocks (Wahig Limestone), Volcanic extrusive and Magmatic Rocks (Ubay Volcanics and Jagna Andesite; see Slope Map). Table No. 1, shows the slope categories and the area covered in hectares.

Table 21. Slope Classification

Slope Category	Classification	Area Covered (Has)	% Distribution
0 - 3 %	Level to nearly level	71,289.00	17.31%
3 - 8 %	Gently sloping to undulating	37,519.00	9.11%
8 - 18 %	Undulating to rolling	84,902.00	20.63%
18 - 30 %	Rolling to moderately steep	62,473.00	15.17%
30 - 50 %	Steep hills& mountains	89,507.00	21.75%
50 % >	Very Steep hills	6,040.00	16.04%
Total		411,726	100%

Source: BSWM, DA Region 7, 1992

Soil²⁷

According to the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM Region 7, Cebu) there are 22 different types of soil that can be found in Bohol, which differ mainly in physical, chemical and morphological characteristics (see Fig. 5 Soil Map). The soil depth is relatively thin ranging from a minimum depth of 24 centimeters to a maximum of 30 centimeters and its fertility is good throughout the province. Most of the hills and ridges have meager to no soil cover due to fairly rapid surface drainage over most of the province land. Clay soils with fine textures are predominant throughout the island province. The dominant soil type is Ubay Clay, which occupies in the northeastern part of Bohol constituting 19.53 percent or 79,644 hectares of the total land area of Bohol (see *Soil Map and Table 2 below*). The soil derived from all rock types are generally clay and silty with sandy soil limited in some parts of the coastal area. Soils on steep to very steep side slopes (18-50%) are clay loam to clay.

²⁶ Philippine Land and Soil Management Atlas for Central Visayas

²⁷ Bureau of Soils and Water Management, Department of Agriculture 1992, Region 7, Cebu City

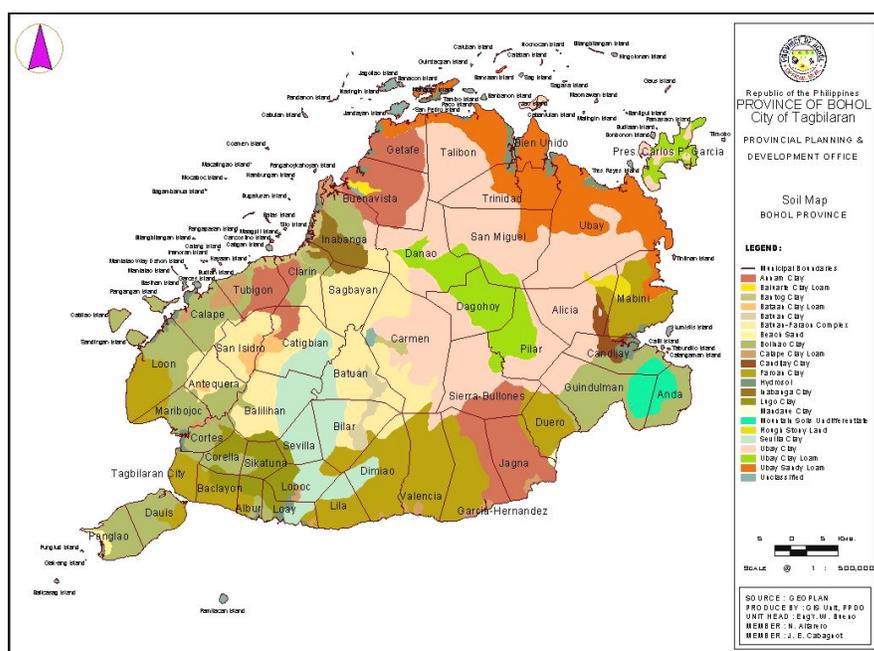
Gently sloping to undulating (3-8%) is clay while the narrow alluvial valleys are silty clay to clay. The soils in the province are predominantly brown having moderate to high inherent fertility.

Table 22. Type of Soils in the Province of Bohol

Soil Types	Area Covered (Hectares)	Percentage	Soil Types	Area Covered (Hectares)	Percentage
Ubay Clay	79,644	19.34%			
Faraon Clay	59,536	13.73%	Batuan Clay Loam	2,395	0.58%
Bolinao Clay	55,871	13.56%	Bantog Clay	1,834	0.44%
Batuan-Faraon Clay	47,763	11.60%	Rough Stony Clay	1,490	0.36%
Soil Types	Area Covered (Hectares)	Percentage	Soil Types	Area Covered (Hectares)	Percentage
Annan Clay	37,140	9.02%	Candijay Clay	1,307	0.32%
Ubay Sandy Loam	62,414	15.16%	Inabanga Clay	407	0.09%
Sevilla Clay	23,906	5.81%	Baluarte Clay Loam	401	0.10%
Lugo Clay	11,713	2.84%	Beach Sand	531	0.13%
Hydrosol	6,372	1.55%	Mandaue Clay Loam	138	0.03%
Calape Clay	5,237	1.27%	Undifferentiated	5,833	1.42%
Batuan Clay	2,705	0.65%	Unsurveyed areas (islets)	8,089	1.96%
Total				411,726	100%

Source: BSWM Region 7 (Area was obtained using the planimeter)

Map 21. Soil Map



Soil Erosion

Soil erosion in Bohol frequently occurs in areas that have been farmed or at construction sides. Most of the accelerated removal of soil is man-made. According to the *Bureau of Soils and Water Management report*, more than 66 % of the soils in province are affected by erosion of different degrees (slightly, moderate and severe) and less than 31 % of the island show no apparent erosion²⁸.

Table 23. Status of Soil Erosion and Area Coverage

Level of Soil Erosion	Coverage (%)
No apparent erosion	30.75
Slightly eroded	39.09
Moderate eroded	9.88
Severely eroded	17.69
Unclassified	2.59

Source: BSWM Region 7

²⁸ Geographic Atlas of Bohol, 1999, calculated by GEOPLAN Foundation

Pedo – ecological Zones and Land Management Units²⁹

The Pedo – ecological zones of Bohol is a broad land units with similar sets of environmental conditions regarding parent materials, soils, slopes, elevations and temperature that are classified into warm uplands, warm-cool uplands, warm-cool hillylands, cool hillylands and miscellaneous. Miscellaneous areas include built-up areas, beach sands, open pits and mining. Based from the detailed *Land Management Unit Map* of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management.

Table 24: Pedo-ecological Zones Bohol

Pedo-ecological Zone	Characteristics	Area (has)
Warm lowland	Elevation < 100 m Slope < 8 % Average temp. > 25°	94,130
Warm cool upland	Elevation 100m-500 m Slope < 18 % Average annual temp. 22, 5 - 25°	141,295
Warm cool hillyland	Elevation 100m-500m Slope > 18 %	154,015
Cool highland	Elevation > 500m Slope < 18%	13,289
Miscellaneous	Built-up areas, beach sands, major rivers, mining	8,997
T o t a l		411,726

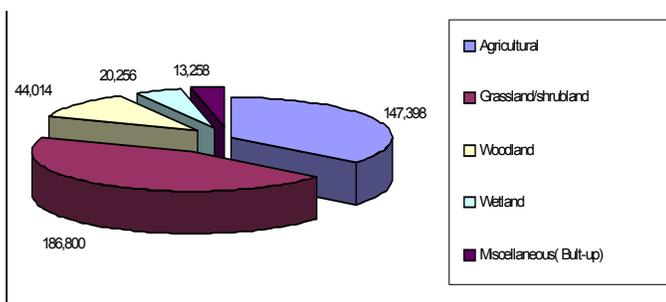
Source: BSWM-Land Management Unit Map 1:250,000

²⁹ Pedo-ecological Zones of Bohol, Bureau of Soils and Water Management, Land Management Unit Map

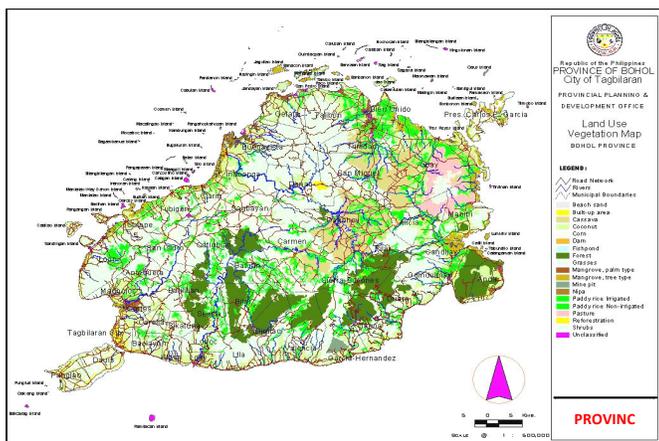
Land Use and Vegetative Cover³⁰

The province of Bohol has five major land uses, the agricultural land, grassland/shrubland, woodland, wetland and miscellaneous land, which include built-up areas, reservoirs and mine sites. Almost one-half of the province total land area is covered by grassland/shrubland, while one-third of its total area is utilized for agricultural activities. The province has a larger coverage of woodland (10.69%) compared to Cebu and some other provinces in the region. Wetland constitutes 4.92%, which includes mangrove, nipa, beach sands and fishponds while built-up areas comprise 10.22%³¹

Figures 52: Present Land Use and Vegetation of Bohol



Map 22. Land Use Vegetation Map



Conversion of prime agricultural lands to other uses, encroachment in critical ecosystems (protected areas) continues to be the primary concern in land resource management. Degradation of critical habitats in protected areas is another factor to be addressed. Effective land resource management strategy to protect, manage and develop the natural landscapes and seascapes in such a way that would safeguard the functional capacities of the ecosystem and the sustainability of natural resources requires immediate attention with the end goal of a maintained and improved the soil-water balance capacity as a life support system of economic development.

³⁰ Bohol Ecological Profile of DENR, 1992

³¹ Bohol Ecological Profile, DENR 1992

Natural Disasters

*Tectonics*³²

Minor and major fault lines are evident on the island as shown by terraced escarpments occurring in its southern and central parts. The terraced escarpments in the Ilihan Formation as well as the graben at the Anda Peninsula are manifestations of these faults. Steep escarpments notably in Loon, Tagbilaran and in Anda Peninsula further prove vertical upliftment caused by tectonics. Earthquakes have been felt in Bohol but only an average of one perceptible shock is reported each year. Major faults usually trend towards the northeast. Three earthquakes with a magnitude above 4 of the Richter Scale (highest was 4.7 ms which occurred in June) were reported in 1998 in the province of Bohol.

*Atmosphere/Climate*³³

Based on the distribution of rainfall during the year, Bohol's climate as classified by PAG-ASA belongs to Corona's 4th Type, characterized by rainfall more or less evenly distributed throughout the year. Intensification of the southwest monsoon usually occurs during the months of July to October. The rainfall varies from about 1,200 mm/yr around the coast to slightly more than 2,200 mm/yr in the mountainous areas in the province. Based on the climatological records of Tagbilaran City weather station, the province has an annual average of 161 rainy days. Average rainfall and trend has illustrated a declining trend of 250 mm over a period of 35 years of about 7mm a year due likely to climatic change in the Southeast Asian Region. The coastal area of the province is warm in contrast with the interior part, which is colder especially during the night. Mean temperature is at 27.40 degrees centigrade. Prevailing wind direction is towards northeast with an average speed of 2 miles per record. Bohol is not included in the so-called typhoon belt of the country, as typhoons rarely pass in the province. Those passing below or above the island contribute to the greater volume of precipitation. The frequency of typhoon passage is 0-10% from the average of 20 typhoons passing over the Philippines per year.³⁴

³² Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PHILVOCS)

³³ PAG-ASA Report and Bureau of Soil and Water Management

³⁴ DENR-BSWM 1991 Preliminary Climatic Classification of 15 selected Provinces in the Philippines

Sub-sectoral Development

Environment and Natural Resources Management

Sustainability in development can no longer be considered a choice for local governments units, but has become a necessity. In recent times, cities and municipalities had become the hub of growth with immigration from rural areas leading to undue stress on the limited carrying capacity of the areas. It is essential to ascertain that the growth of urban and rural areas is sustainable so that they do not get into the vicious cycle of poverty and environmental degradation. With rapid urbanisation, increasing population, growing pressure to environmental resources and access to basic services has become an emerging concern in the province. Inadequate access of safe drinking water, poor sanitation and continued exposure to environmental pollution greatly affect the health and economic productivity of the populace. Unsustainable economic growth negatively impacts of the environment, putting greater stress on it and deteriorating living conditions of the poor, which in turn lays further stress on the environmental resources. These problems need to be addressed by improving the environment condition vis-a-viz people's use of natural resources.

Moreover, the environment issue implies a wide range of inter-related interventions which requires a deep understanding and concern of human activities. As a way of broadening the concept and perception of these critical issues, it is therefore imperative to articulate the behavior and socio-cultural aspect of man which is largely viewed by many as the key issues in the protection of the environment.

The fragile balance between the environment and development took some twist and turn that tilted unprecedentedly towards the latter. Due to industrialization, the natural resources have been wantonly consumed by humans in their quest for development and improvement of their quality of life through material luxury and technological advancement. Our environment was constantly under pressure and we are now experiencing a never-before-imagined destruction which resulted to natural and man-made disaster, climate change and most disturbing loss of biodiversity.

The challenge therefore to mankind and local government, is to accelerate and translate environmental strategies and policies into appropriate action. This would implies a renewed sense of commitment to all people in the province so that future generations can benefit, share and enjoy the earth's natural resources, which means harmony between development and ecological protection. The Provincial Government of Bohol in collaboration with municipalities/cities government units, NGOs, NGAs and private/business sector has a greater role to play in maintaining sustainable development.

With the existence of the enhanced Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS) in Bohol, which has been developed by the Provincial Planning and Development Office (PPDO) along with the Bohol Local Development Foundation (BLDF), the province were able to identify and rank the levels of deprivation at the municipal, village/barangays and household level and identifying areas requiring poverty reduction support. It can track the impact of specific interventions including their correlation over time and it provides data on which policy decisions can be made. It is a vital tool to bring about convergence of efforts of all development partners in addressing basic social, economic and environmental problems of communities.

Natural Resources Management

Bohol is richly endowed with vast biodiversity and natural resources that plays an essential role in guiding future development for agriculture, industry, tourism, settlements, culture and infrastructure in both the medium and long-term time frame. The state of the economy and the quality of life in any given area are extremely dependent on climate, air, land, water, forest, marine ecosystems and biological resources. The management of Bohol's ecosystem is supported with a Provincial Ordinance known as the Bohol Environment Code which provides for the policy direction and funding requirements in local environmental management and protection for the province. It is important that policy-makers are well-informed on the relevant concerns confronting environment issues.

Population growth and economic activities have created pressures on Bohol's environment and natural resources. High demand for physical infrastructure like roads, water systems and power, more settlement areas, greater demand for goods and services provided by the government are expected to increase. These are looked upon as major necessities for the province's development but often create environmental stress. The developments in the province must pro-actively integrate a mechanism to prevent adverse impacts on the critical resources and exposure of people and property to danger due to natural hazards such as flooding, landslides, earthquakes, typhoons and including man-made hazards. It is therefore imperative however, to balance economic growth with environmental and natural resources conservation and wise use for the progress and sustainable development of the island.

Nature Protection and Landscape Management

The latest data shows that Bohol has a total of 75,766 hectares under protection as initial component of the National Integrated Protected Area System's (NIPAS Act or RA 7586) Environmentally Constrained and Environmentally Critical Areas (refer to Table 1 below). Protection purposes are for the conservation of biological diversity (flora and fauna) and natural heritage areas, conservation of forest cover, as well as provision for livelihood opportunities, water conservation and sustainable development for those living in and around these areas. All development within these areas shall follow the provision embodied in the NIPAS Law.

Environmentally Constrained Areas are prone to natural hazards, severe erosion and more specifically hydrological and geological produced changes. The NIPAS Law does not cover these areas. However, they should be subject to restrictions in land uses in order to prevent the occurrences of accidents that endanger lives and properties.

Environmentally Critically Areas (ECAs) are areas covered by Presidential Proclamation 2146 but not belonging to environmentally constrained areas. They also impose limitations in terms of land use development. Non-suitable land uses should be disallowed in these areas. In addition there are areas degraded through intensive agricultural use, erosion and mining and quarrying that need to be rehabilitated.

Table 25: Protected Areas in Bohol (NIPAS Areas)

Name Of Protected Areas	Date of Proclamation	LOCATION	Area (Hectares)
1. Wahig Inabanga River Watershed Forest Reserve	PP 223	Municipalities of Pilar, Sierra Bullones, Carmen, Jagna, Duero, Sagbayan, Dagohoy, Danao, Buenavista, Inabanga, Getafe, Talibon, Trinidad and San Miguel	14,000 subject to actual ground verification
2. Talibon Group of Islands Protected Seascape	PP 2151 (Mangrove Wilderness Area)	Islands of Sag, Banbanon, Bansaon and Tambu, all of the municipality of Talibon	6,455
3. Candijay Group of Islands Strict Nature Preserve	June 1999	Islets of Calanggaman, Catiil, Tabangdio and Lumisli Islet of Candijay and Mabini	For verification
4. Candijay Protected Seascape/Landscape	PP 2151 (Mangrove Wilderness Area)	Cogtong, Panas, Candijay, Bohol and Badiang, Anda, Bohol	For verification
	PP 2152 (Mangrove Swamp Forest)	Aguining, Baud, Basiao, Canmangao, Lapinig Island, Villa	

5.	C.P.G. Protected Seascape/ Landscape	Reserve)	Milagrosa	446.04
6.	Inabanga Group of Island Strict Nature Reserve	PP 2151 & 2152 (Wilderness Area & Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve) December 29, 1981	Islets of Pangahoykahoyan, and Bugatusan, all of Inabanga	534
7.	Inabanga Protected Seascape/Landscape	PP 2151 (Wilderness Area)	Hambungan, Fatima, Lawis, Sto. Niño and Bugang, all of Inabanga Biabas, Cagting, Cuya, Fatima, Juagdan,	2,045
8.	Ubay Protected Seascape and Landscape	PP 2152 (Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve)	Pangpang and Tintinan Island, all of Ubay Jandayan Norte and Sur, Handumon, Tuy-oran, Alumar, Banacon Is, Jagoliao Is, Nasingin Is, Mahanay Is, all of Getafe	1,564
9.	Getafe Group of Islands Protected Seascape/Landscape	PP 2152 (Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve) December 29, 1981	Municipalities of Batuan, Carmen, Sagbayan, Sierra-Bullones, Valencia and Bilar	4,785
10.	Chocolate Hills Natural Monument	PP 2151 & 2152 (Wilderness Area and Mangrove Swamp Reserve)	Municipalities of Bilar, Batuan, Carmen, Balilihan, Sierra-Bullones, Lila, Loboc, Sevilla	19,410
11.	Loboc Watershed Forest Reserve	PP 1031 February 26, 2003	Boctol, Lonoy, Mayana, Odiong, Jagna, Bohol and Angilan, Anibongan, Bangwalog, Cansuhay, Taytay, Payao, San Antonio, San Pedro, Duero, Bohol	10,387
12.	Alejawan- Cansuhay Anibongan River Watershed Forest Reserve	PP 1031 February 26, 2003	Bahi, San Agustin, Western Poblacion, Eastern Poblacion, Sta. Felomina, Tagbuane,	3,620

<p>13. Albur-Loay-Loboc Protected Landscape and Seascape</p>	<p>PP 450</p> <p>PP 881</p>	<p>Albuquerque</p> <p>Alegria Sur, Sagnap, Palo, Villalimpia, Loay</p> <p>Agape, Ugpong, Canlasid, Poblacion (Western part), Loboc</p> <p>Basdio, Calayugan Sur, Calayugan Norte, Canigaan, Sondol, Ubujan, Mocpoc Sur, Sandingan, Loon, then Talisay, Cabacungan, Cambaguing, Pantudland, Looc, Cabilao, Loon</p>	<p>156</p> <p>1,335</p>
<p>14. Sandingan-Cabilao Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve</p>	<p>PP 293</p> <p>April 23, 2000</p>	<p>Inanuran Island, Budlaan Island, Hayaan Island, Batasan Island, Tubigon</p>	<p>40</p>
<p>15. Tubigon Group of Islands Wilderness Area</p>	<p>PP 2152</p> <p>PP 2151</p>		<p>40</p>
<p>16. Rajah Sikatuna Protected Landscape</p>	<p>PP 127</p>	<p>Municipalities of Bilar, Carmen, S-Bullones, Garcia Hernandez, Valencia, Batuan and Dimiao</p>	<p>10,450</p>
<p>17. Calape Group of Island Strict Nature Reserve</p>	<p>PP 2151</p>	<p>Banihan, Poom, Calape</p>	<p>153</p>
<p>18. Pangangan Island Mangrove Swamp Forest Reserve</p>	<p>PP 2152</p>	<p>Lawis, Talisay, Kinabag-an, Looc, Magtongtong, Madangog, Lomboy, Kahayag, all of</p>	<p>385.66</p>

<p>19. Panglao Island Protected \seascape</p> <p>20. Clarin Group of Island Protected Landscape/Seascape</p>	<p>PP 426 July 22, 2003</p> <p>PP 2151</p>	<p>Panganan Island, Calape</p> <p>Poblacion, Songcolan, Totolan, Daus and Poblacion, Doljo, Panglao</p> <p>Cabgan, Cancostino, Maagpit, Tabaon, Silo-siloan, Clarin</p>	
TOTAL			75,766

Source : PENRO, DENR Tagbilaran 2008 (Profile NIPAS)

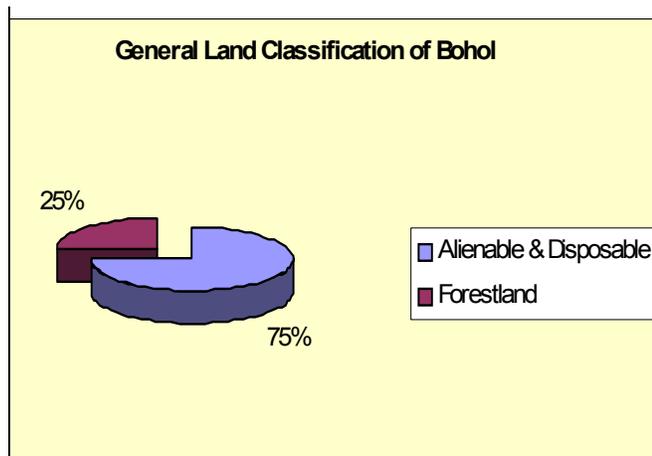
Land Resource Management

In Bohol, land is a very essential factor in the production of agricultural goods, mining, biodiversity, urban *settlements* and frequently serves as a financial asset of many people.

The province has a total land area of 411,726 hectares, which is generally classified into public forestland or timberland, occupying an area of 101,271 hectares or roughly 25 % of the island and private or alienable and disposable land with an

area of 310,455 hectares or 75% of the island which is 42.92% of the region’s land area and 1.37% of the country’s total land area (see Figure 2).

Figure 53: Bohol Land Classification

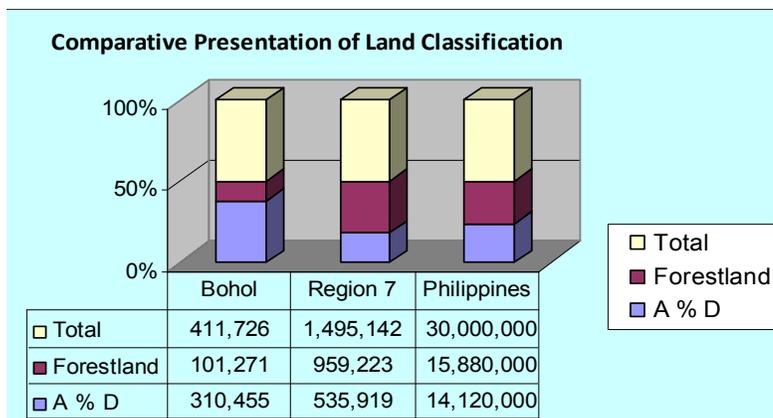


Source: LMB-DENR 2008

Figure 1 presents the graphical land classification of the province’ in 2008 by percentages. Almost 15% or 75,766 hectares of the province’s land area is under protection through NIPAS System and Environmentally Constrained and Critical Areas. The total area devoted to agricultural use is 273,950 hectares (Bohol Agricultural Master Plan 2005).

Figure 2 shows the comparative presentation of the Bohol’s total land area to the regional and national level.

Figure 54. Comparative Land Classification (Province, Regional and National)

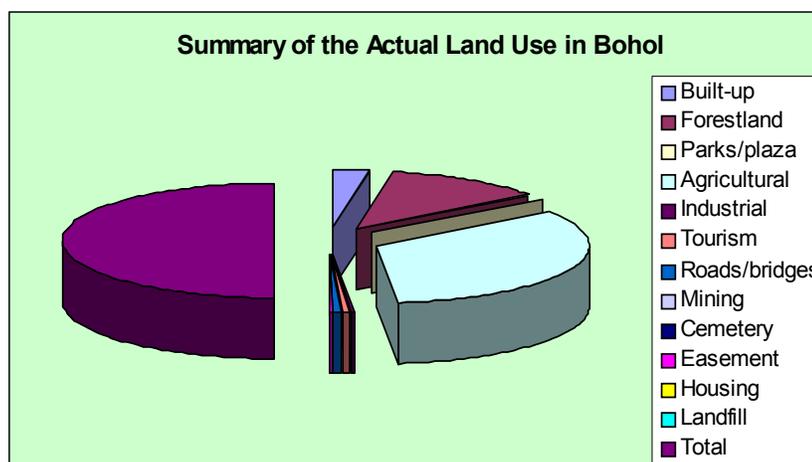


Source: DENR 7 Statistical Profile

Bohol’s Land Classification based on the Actual Utilization³⁵

Figure 55 illustrates the actual land classification in the province. It can be noted that additional classifications of the land were included based on the approved comprehensive land use plan of the city and municipalities. On Table 2, it describes the summary of the actual utilization of the land with corresponding percentages per land use category. Of the province’s total land resources, agricultural land has the largest share at about 66.56% or

Figure 55: Actual Land Use Classification in Bohol



273,950 hectares. This is followed by forestland at 24.61% or 101,271 hectares. Built-up areas (residential, commercial, institutional, socialized housing), roads/bridges, tourism, industrial, mining and easement, account for 5.32%, 1.12%, 0.89%, 0.65%, 0.47%, 0.28%, respectively. Parks/plaza, cemetery and landfill have the smallest share with 0.05, 0.03, and 0.02 percent. Please refer to Table 2a and 2b of Annex A, the status of the current and future land utilization in the province by municipality.

Table 26: Actual Land Utilization in Bohol

Land Use Category	Area	Percent
Built-up	21,882	5.32%
Forestland	101,271	24.61%
Parks/plaza	196	0.05%
Agricultural	273,950	66.56%
Industrial	2,672	0.65%
Tourism	3,663	0.89%
Roads/bridges	4,612	1.12%

³⁵ Based on the Approved CLUP of the city/municipality

Mining	1,138	0.28%
Cemetery	115	0.03%
Easement	1,916	0.47%
Housing	69	0.02%
Landfill	102	0.02%
Total	411,586	100.00%

Source: Approved Municipal/City Land Use Plan

Land to Person Ratio

The land to person ratio in the province of Bohol is declining as the land comes under increasing population stress. The province land to person ratio decreased from 0.272 persons per hectare to 0.206 hectares per person over the last ten years. This has reduced the average farm size (0.6 ha/family)³⁶ below the prescribed economic size of 1-3 hectares per family (see Table 3).

Table 27: Computation of land to Person Ratio Bohol Province 2007 – 2017

Year	Yearly Projection 2001-2010										
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Population (million)	1.137	1.168	1.200	1.233	1.267	1.302	1.339	1.377	1.416	1.456	1.499
Total A & D (in million has)	0.310	0.310	0.310	0.310	0.310	0.310	0.310	0.310	0.310	0.310	0.310
Ratio/hectare/person	0.272	0.265	0.258	0.251	0.244	0.238	0.232	0.226	0.220	0.214	0.208

Population 2007-2017 is computed based on 2.92% growth rate of Bohol

Protection of Agricultural Lands for Food Security and Income Generation

The vital service provided by the upland and lowland agricultural ecosystems are the capacity to satisfy the demands of the growing population for food and other agricultural commodities and to meet adequate food supplies for nutritionally balanced diets. The land also serves as the niche for precious plant and animal resources.

³⁶ Office of the Provincial Agriculturist October 2006

The total area devoted to agricultural use is 273,950 hectares or 45 percent of the total land area of the province. Of the total agricultural area, 50 percent or 156,944 hectares is utilized for the major crops e.g. rice, corn, coconut, rootcrops and among others. The estimated land area of 40,800 hectares is potential irrigable areas in the province. The existing irrigable and non-irrigable rice lands are classified as priority focus for agricultural production.

Forestry

The ecological importance of the forest ecosystem lies primarily in its ability to protect the land from soil erosion, prevent the occurrence of floods, droughts, siltation in rivers, dams and coastal areas and its vast depository of biodiversity.

The economy of the province is predominantly based on its natural resources. Based on the assessment and evaluation of the existing natural capital stock, Bohol has reached a critical level of forest depletion. This alarming state of Bohol's natural forest resources is eventually reflected in its social and economic performances, particularly in its based negative trade balance. Population pressure and growth further intensify the demand on forest resources. Unfortunately, the forest replenishment costs to satisfy the current demands will require large financial investments.

The total area classified as timberland or forestland in Bohol is 101,271 hectares or 24.6 percent of the total land area of the province. Out of this area more than one-half are protected areas, and only 17% are covered with forests. The rest are grass and shrub lands. Based on the standard forty percent of the total land area of the province shall be covered with forest in order to maintain an ecological sound environment, wherein the island is critically below that standard.

Data from the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office in 2008, the forest reserves are declining due to slash and burn, forest fires, illegal timber poaching and cutting and conversion of forest area to agricultural use and other uses. Ten percent of the total population in Bohol is dependent on forestry areas through farming in forestlands. With the implementation of the Integrated Social Forestry (ISF) program by DENR and now devolved to the LGUs, the farming areas in the forestry zones are now being enhanced through community-based forest management. There are 67 Community-based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) issued by DENR comprising a consolidated area of 8,810 hectares, which are now managed by the People's Organizations (see Table 4, Annex A and Map 1). Thus more sustainable development is taking place.

Eight out of the eleven (11) watersheds³⁷ in Bohol are experiencing 26 to 38 percent soil erosion³⁸ rates. These sites are now at a critical stage with an annual soil erosion rate of ten cubic meters per hectare. Biomass fuel provides a large part of the province's energy sources. Ninety-two percent of total households are now using biomass fuel for cooking and baking. There is also a big demand for non-wood products in the province as a substitute for lumber. Among the leading non-wood products are nipa and bamboo. Of the 7,247 hectares established plantations for tree farming, 80 percent planted with gemelina and mahogany. These are used for local and inter-regional consumption. However, there is low productivity in tree farming due to inappropriate technologies and a limited supply of professional extension and development trained workers to provide technical assistance to those communities that practice tree farming. There are 23 registered lumber dealers in the province with certificates of registration issued by the Forest Management Sector of DENR that serve as market outlets for tree farmers.

The policy of the provincial government is to ensure the perpetual existence of adequate forest resources for the use and enjoyment of Boholanos through local government driven, inter-agency and multi-sectoral forest resources management. There are areas in protection forest that need to be indicated in respective management plans. Examples of these are Rajah Sikatuna Protected Landscape, Loboc Watershed Forest Reserve and Alijawan-Cansuhay-Duero Watershed. There are also non-forested timberland areas and woodlands in Alienable and Disposable lands that can be used for reforestation and additional tree farming. Some of these areas are found in Wahig-Inabanga Watershed, Abatan Watershed, Carood Watershed and Ipil Watershed

Natural Forests³⁹

Natural forests in the province are still evident. However, flora of the family Dipterocarpaceae, Leguminosae and Verbanaceae are becoming very rare. This is exemplified by the short supply of Bohol's Molave or "tugas". What is more alarming is that there are young people who have never seen this tree. Biodiversity in Bohol forest is little understood since there are few scientific surveys to determine what is present. The richness of the forest is indicated by a few of the on-going studies. These include establishment of 31 biodiversity transects in the 29 barangays of Rajah Sikatuna Protected Landscape. Each 2 kilometers transect covers an area of 6 hectares. So far in the 96 total area, there are 384 tree species have been identified. The total area of RSPL is 10,450 hectares leaving much to be surveyed. For non-tree species, only a cursory survey has been

³⁷ *Soil and Water Conservation Foundation (SWCF 2002)*

³⁸ *Bureau of Soil and Water Management (BSWM) Region 7*

³⁹ *Data from Soil and Water Conservation Foundation (SWCF 2003)*

done. Results include identification of 3 shrubs, 1 fern species, 4 herbs, 11 palms and 8 vine species. This is just a small fraction of what is present. In another study completed by undergraduate students in RSPL, 400 hectares of forest inside Sierra Bullones, over 500 shrubs were collected. Of these, 313 were positively identified and 187 were unknown.

The Bohol Environment Management Office is presently establishing a database for all flora and fauna found in Bohol including those from coastal and marine locations. Major contributions to this database are coming from the respective government agencies, especially the DENR and the NGO community.

Man-made Forest Plantations

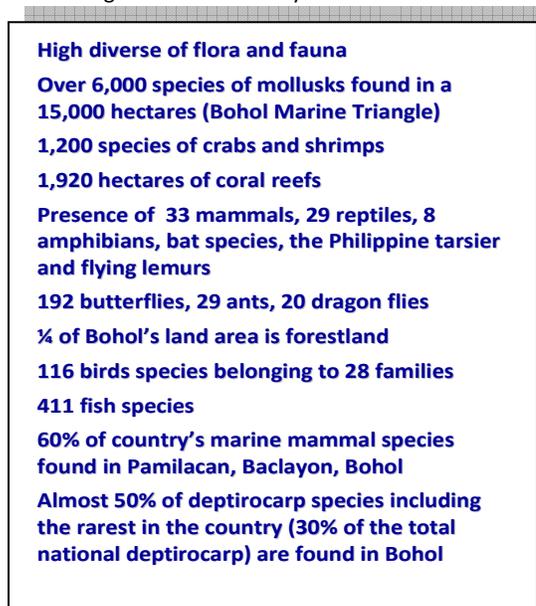
The urgent need to provide immediate vegetative cover in the vast forestlands, which are now devoid of forest cover has prompted reforestation in these areas. The biggest plantations are located in the municipality of Bilar and Loboc. The man-made forests can be distinguished from natural forests by the fact they are very much less diverse. Frequently, the species used in these plantings are exotics and planted at regular spacing. The total area for man-made forest plantations is estimated at 9,601 hectares⁴⁰. The common reforestation species used in the province are gmelina (*Gmelina arborea*), large leaf mahogany (*Swietenia macrophylla*), small-leaf mahogany (*Swietenia microphylla*), teak (*Tectona grandis*), narra (*Pterocarpus indicus*), ipil-ipil (*Leucaena leucocephala*), Japanese acacia (*Acacia auriculariformis*) and Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus spp.*).

Mangrove Forests

Mangrove forests play a vital role in shaping the ecology and economy of the Boholanos. Ecologically, mangroves are among the most productive coastal resources of Bohol. They serve, not only as feeding, breeding and nursery grounds for many aquatic and terrestrial animals, but also as a protective structure against destructive waves and currents along the shoreline.

In the entire Central Visayas region, Bohol ranks first in having the biggest mangrove areas of 14,502 hectares. The biggest mangrove stands are located in Getafe,

Figure 56. Biodiversity Assets in Bohol



⁴⁰ PENRO-DENR Bohol 2002

Talibon, Ubay, President Garcia, Mabini and Candijay. The province also has the most diverse mangrove ecosystem in the Philippines with some 32 identified species. The largest and most diverse mangrove area is found in Cogtong Bay, which is bounded by Mabini and Candijay and covers an area of 2,200 hectares⁴¹. The most popular man-made mangrove forest is around Banacon Island, Getafe comprising an area of 1,750 hectares.

Biodiversity

Bohol has a high diversity of flora and fauna found in the different ecosystems of the island such as the forests, reefs, farmlands, riparian zones along creeks and rivers, caves and cave entrances and marine areas. Data about Bohol's terrestrial and freshwater flora and fauna is scarce except for a studies conducted in RSPL by SWCF and UBFCI. However, the biodiversity is under threat due to persistent and excessive utilization and sale of different species coupled with conversion of forests to agricultural and urban areas, monoculture farming with exotic species, farming on steep hillsides and mountains, coral reef destruction and over-fishing. In fact, several plant species noted to be abundant before are already extinct on the island while others are becoming rare and endangered. Figure 4 shows the biodiversity assets in the province of Bohol.

Flora in Cultivated Croplands and Intensively Used Lands

Generally the extremely diverse and dispersed vegetation in open fields could well evolve into forests without human intervention. However, most of these potential lands are within alienable and disposable areas and if it is within timberland areas they are covered under the Integrated Social Forestry Program with a Certificate of Stewardship Contract (CSC). Constant cultivation and burning inhibits forest evolution and encourages the proliferation of grasses such as cogon (*Imperata cylindrical*) is association with other shrubs like kanding-kanding (*Lantana camara*). To develop systems closer to natural forests, agroforestry shall be established in these areas.

Fauna⁴²

Data about terrestrial fauna in Bohol are scarce. In the few studies conducted in RSPL. Eight mammal species have been identified. These do not include the recent identification of 14 bat species (1 endangered) inside the protected area. Most fauna classes such as reptiles, amphibians and insects fauna animals have not been studied. Recent bird studies have positively identified 56 bird species with 18 more species still unidentified. Actually recorded bird observations in Bohol, mainly near Bilar, go back to the mid 1800. However,

⁴¹ Bohol Coastal Environment Profile of 2002

⁴² Data from Soil and Water Conservation Foundation (SWCF) and Bohol Ecological Profile of DENR 1992

there are now birds previously seen on the island that are not positively identified. This includes the Philippine Cockatoo last seen in RSPL in 1995. The most well known animal in Bohol is the Philippine tarsier, one of the smallest primates in the world. Although not on international endangered lists, it is fast losing its habitat areas on the island. This is true of Bohol's flying lemurs, civit cats, wild pigs, grey squerrels and Philippine monkies.

*Water Resources Management*⁴³

Bohol's water supply system for domestic, agricultural and industrial uses is mainly based on 2,224 springs, 59 rivers and 200 creeks. There are 22 rivers basins/watersheds that are valuable sources of water for drinking and irrigation. Surface water from rivers and streams in these basins are impounded and distributed for irrigation, electric generation, industrial use and potable water. The province has an average rainfall varying from 1,331 mm/yr along the coastal areas to 2,006 mm/yr in the mountainous part of the island that supplies the island.

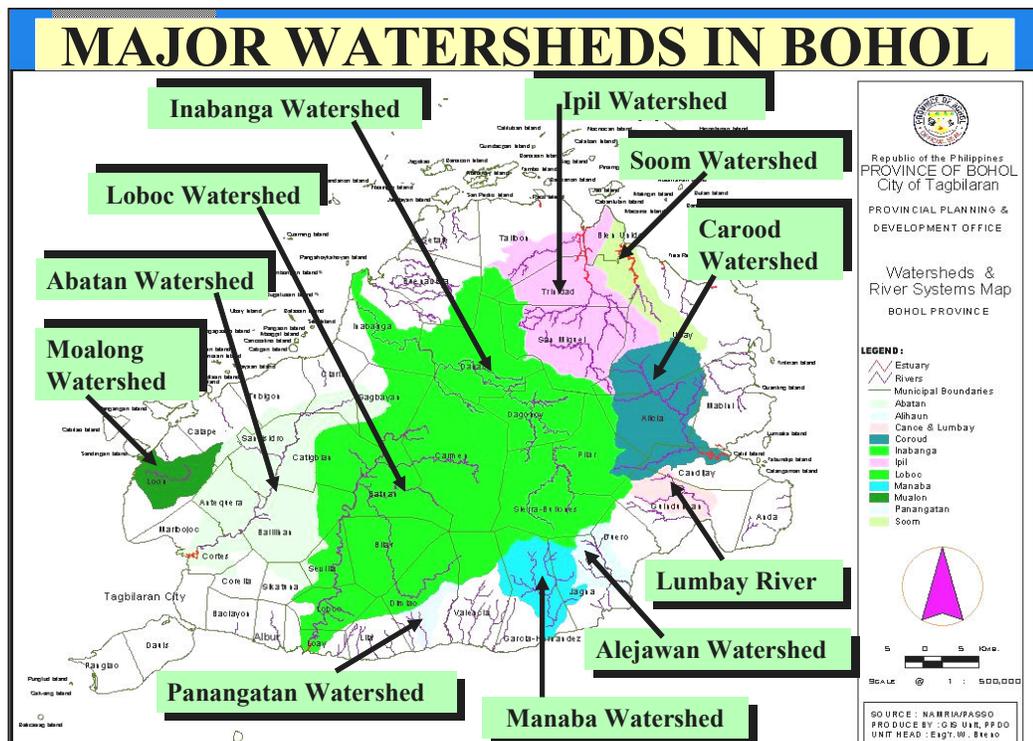
At present the quality of water in the province's catchments and streams is poor and will continue to deteriorate as human development activities increase. The water resources should be managed in order to meet the growing demand for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and commercial uses. At the same time proper management should prevent public health hazards associated with increasing incidence of water contamination and pollution from negligent human activities.

⁴³ *BW4SMP Master Plan of Bohol 1999*

Surface Freshwater and Groundwater Resources⁴⁴

The province has 11 watersheds. There are parts of the three major watersheds of Bohol that have been declared as protected areas under the NIPAS. The largest reserve is the Wahig-Inabanga Watershed (PP No 468, amended to PP No. 223), covering 16 municipalities

Map 23: Watersheds/River Basins in Bohol



Source: DENR and ESSC 2005

with an aggregated area of 14,000 hectares. The second, and first to be proclaimed as a watershed forest reserve in Bohol, is the Loboc Watershed (PP No. 450) with an area of 10,450 hectares, part of which is inside the Rajah Sikatuna Protected Landscape (PP No. 127 as amended April 2000). The third is the Duero Watershed (PP No. 881) that covers an area of 3,620 hectares (*see Map above*).

The rivers and river estuaries are used in many ways. They commonly serve as harbors and navigation routes, areas for aquaculture development (Inabanga River), fishing and sand quarrying areas (Abatan River) and recreation and tourism (Cambuhat River in Buenavista and the Loboc River in Loboc and Loay, Bohol). They also provide water for irrigation (Malinao Dam on the Wahig River that feeds the Bohol Irrigation Project Stage I) as well as

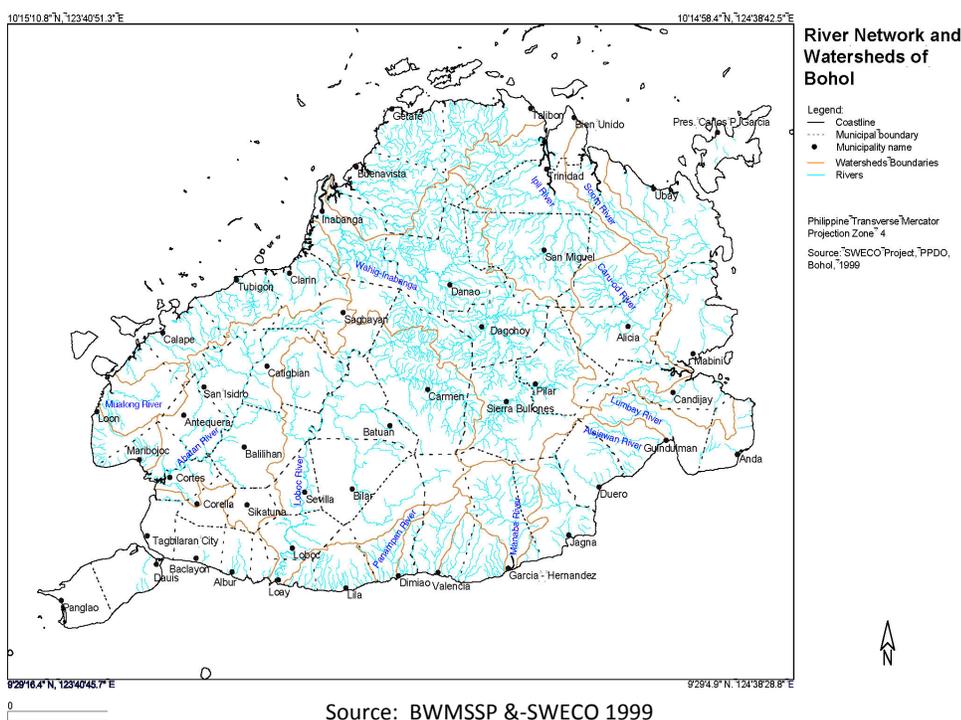
⁴⁴ PENRO DENR Bohol and Cebu

domestic and industrial uses such as power supply (Loboc River hydro-power plant and mini hydro-power plant in Balilihan).

Protection of Bodies of Water

Water is a vital resource for Bohol’s future prosperity. Its sustainability and management for economic, social and environmental gains underpin activities in government, industry, business and communities. The Bohol Environment Code contains a number of policies intended to preserve, protect and conserve the island province’s water resources, including minimization of pollution in ground and surface waters.

Map 24. River Networks and Watersheds



Data on surface and groundwater quality are scarce in the province. The survey of wells conducted by SWECCO in 1999 revealed that the water from drinking do not satisfy the water quality standards for safe and potable. An estimated of 5000 wells have water quality problems caused by higher salinity content, excessive amounts of iron and manganese and bacteriological pollution (*see Map*). Water for home consumption is often prone to contamination due to inadequate sanitation practices and characteristics in limestone inherent substrate (karst). It is important to designate strict water production areas for

drinking water purposes and establish buffer zones to protect the same from activities that will harm them.

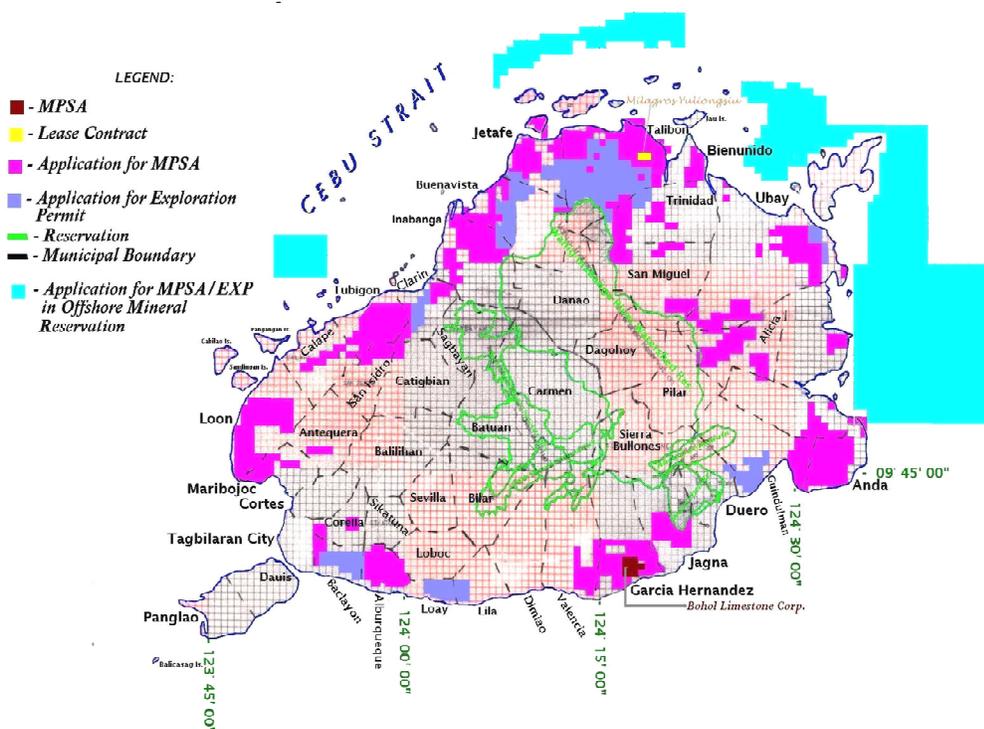
Mineral Resource Management

Situation

According to the Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau, Bohol has large deposits of metals and minerals e.g. limestones, manganese, silica, dolomite, gold, deorite, chromite, rock phosphate, guano(organic fertilizers) and pebbles. There are 124 mineral quarry operators (small-scale) with Environmental Compliance Certificates (ECCs) issued by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources. These certify that based on the presentations of the proponents as reviewed and validated, the projects will not cause a significant impact and that the operators or proponents have complied with all the requirements of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The monitoring system for the EIS is still very weak.

Consequently very little has been done with rehabilitation of abandoned mining areas. The MGB-DENR records in Region 7 shows that the total area of Mining Rights and application

Map 1. Mineral Rights Map as of March 2005



Land Area - 411,726 Hectares

Total Area of Mining Rights & Applications (On-Shore) – 101,399.1704 Hectares
 (24.63% of total land area)

Total Area Applied for MPSA/EXP in Offshore Mineral Reservation – 75,168.0000 has.

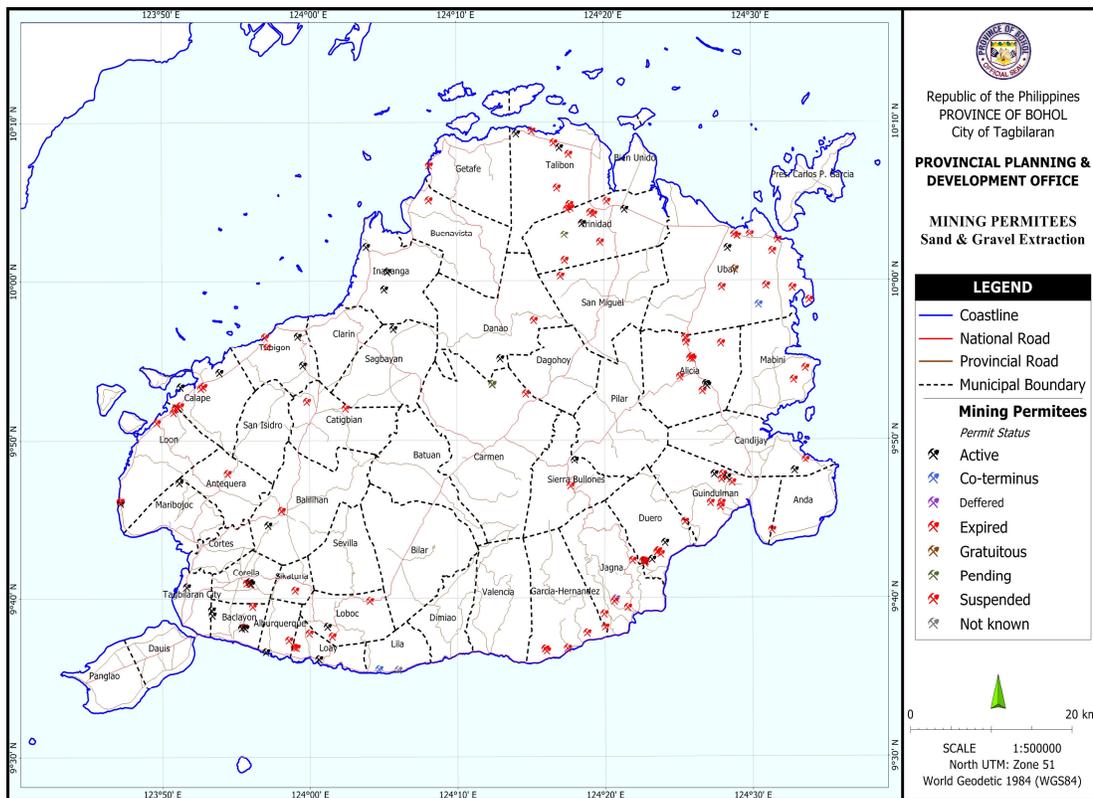
(on- shore) is 101,399 hectares or 24.63 percent of the province's total land area. While the total area applied for Mineral Production Sharing Agreements (MPSA) and Exploration (offshore) is 75,168 hectares. There are two large scale mining areas applied; first is the Philippine Mining Service Corporation containing an area of 640 hectares-the largest in Bohol is in Garcia-Hernandez and second is located in Talibon with a consolidated are of 243 hectares applied.

Major mining activities in Bohol occur in the form of sea sand extraction, pebbles and stone gathering and limestone quarrying. Among the commodities that have also been mined and extracted are white clay, silica sand, manganese, gold, copper, rock phosphate and aggregates (Refer to Mining Map). Increasing domestic and external demands for the utilization of minerals for infrastructure development and industrial raw materials combined with irregular mining and quarrying practices have caused adverse impacts on the environment. These effects are increased soil erosion, water pollution, destruction of heritage areas and unique landscapes, reduction of biological diversity and deterioration of coastal fisheries.

Bohol Mining Ordinance of 2008

In December 2008, the Bohol Mining Ordinance was approved and adopted by the Honorable Members of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan that regulates the issuance of small-scale mining permits, quarry permits, sand and gravel extraction permits, government and private gratuitous permits, commercial and gratuitous guano permits, gemstone gathering permit, pebble extraction permit and other special permits. It establishes the mechanics of issuances; imposes taxes on extracted materials; and provides penalties for violations of certain provisions. It further defines that the Provincial Governor has the power to issue permits to extract these types of resources within the territorial jurisdiction of the province as amended under R.A. 9742, The Philippine Mining Act of 1995. To fully implement the Provincial Ordinance, the Governor has created and deputized a Task Force Kalikupan to monitor the province-wide mineral operation and watch for illegal haulers in consonance with the existing laws and regulations. The record shows that there 139 permittees who are engaged in sand and gravel extraction see Map 4 and Table 4 of Annex A: source BEMO 2009, the status of the sand and gravel operations in Bohol).

Map 26. Mining Permitees



Coastal/Marine Resource Management

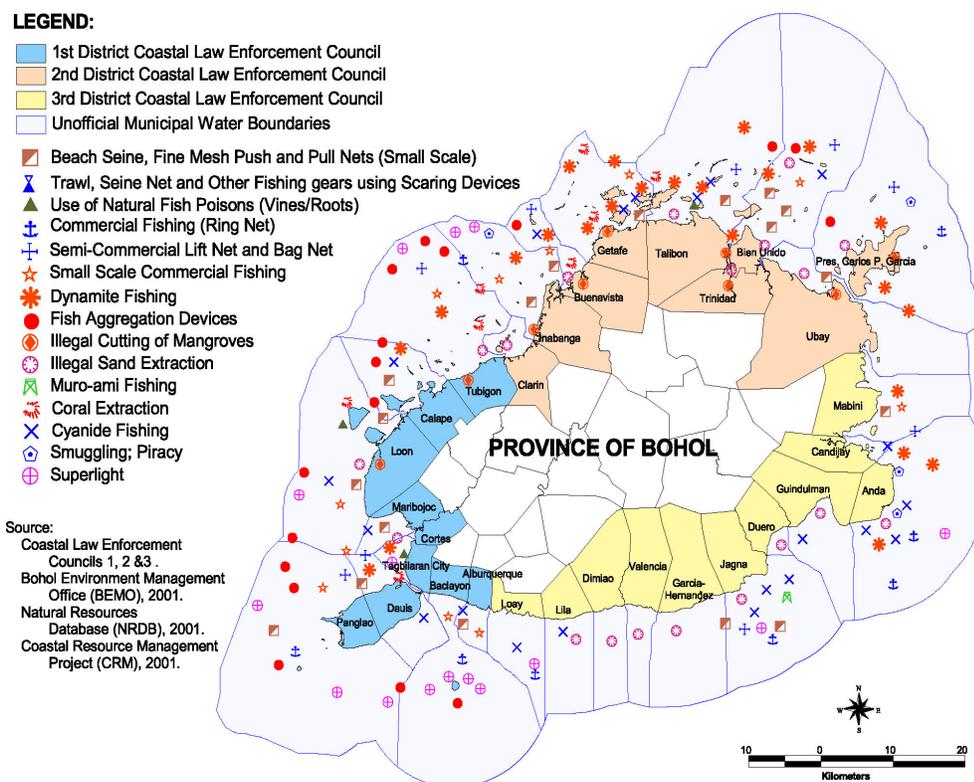
Bohol has a total area of 624,506 hectares of municipal waters (6,245.06 square kilometers) and has a total shoreline length excluding offshore islands of 654 kilometers.⁴⁵ It has 30 coastal municipalities with 304 coastal barangays and 72 islets. Approximately 33 percent of Bohol’s population is directly dependent on fishing and fisheries-related activities as major sources of income (see Map 5 & 6). Table 5 of Annex A presents the coastal profile in the province of Bohol with corresponding barangyas, land area and population. Based on the records of the Regional Office of BFAR, the total area granted for fishpond development is 2,909.97 hectares. This data is, however, still subject for verification as BFAR is conducting an on-going inventory of fishpond areas in Bohol.

The joint DA/BFAR and DENR General Memorandum Order No. 3, Series of 1991, tried to respond to the problem of idle, unproductive, abandoned and/or illegal fishpond areas by reverting them into their original classification of timberland. Fishpond areas with FLAs that are found to be violating this policy will be reverted to the administration of DENR. All

⁴⁵ Bohol Coastal Environment Profile 2002

applications within timberlands, which have not been released for fishpond development by DENR, shall automatically be returned without being acted upon. However, not even one idle unproductive, abandoned or illegal fishpond has been reverted to the category of timberland.

Map 27. Coastal Resource Map



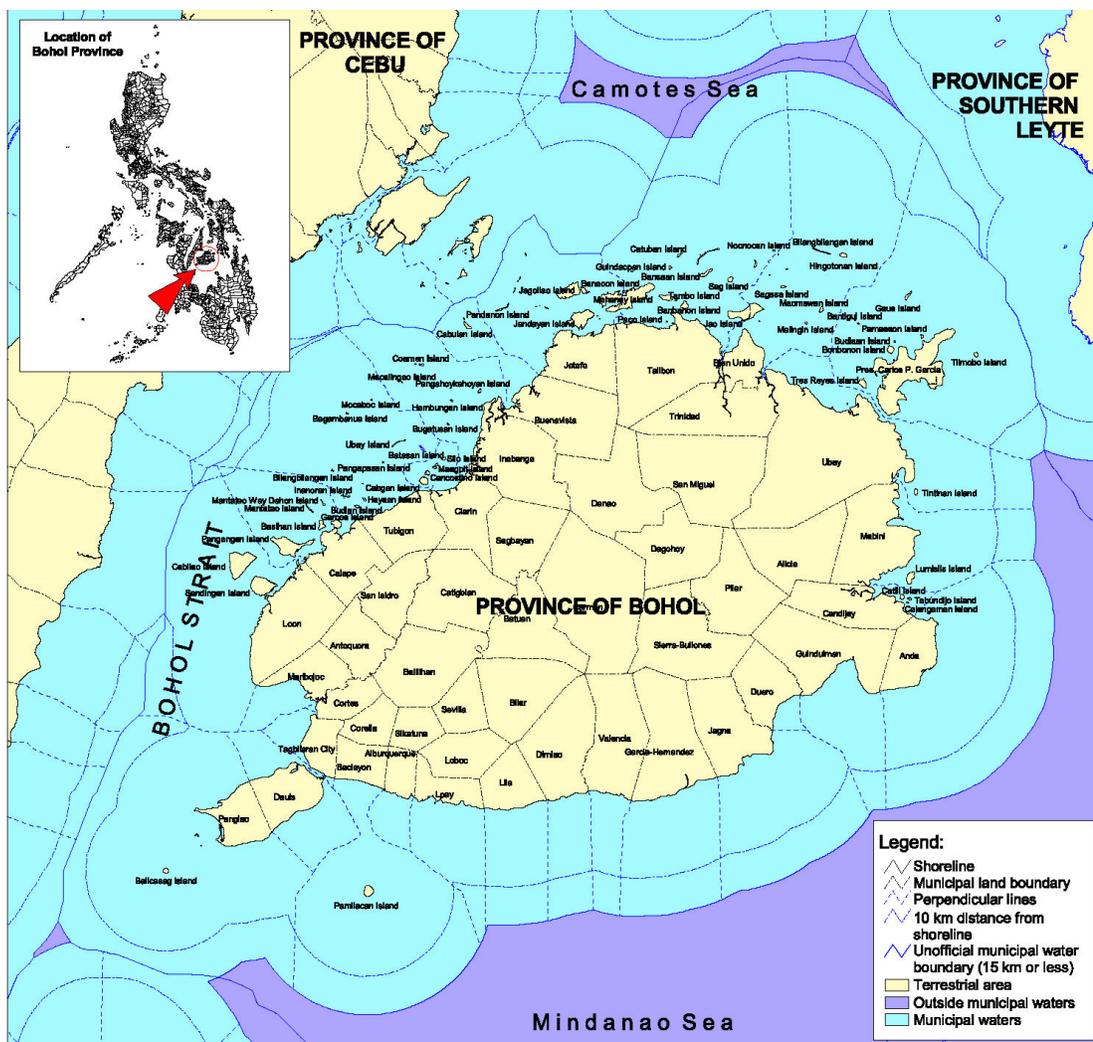
Coastal Habitats

Bohol is boasts of its white, sandy beaches that are commonly used as sites for tourism development (hotels, restaurants, beach resorts among others), fish and boat landings, and as a source of construction materials. These areas are evidence of healthy coral reef ecosystems. Many environmental issues focus on the beach ecosystem as it is prime land for commercial and household development due to its aesthetic value. The coastal environment is like a magnet. It attracts the interests of many people to the shoreline, mangroves, coral reefs and fisheries that inhabit the near shore waters. The area covering municipal waters is measured 15 kilometers seaward from the furthest inhabited shoreline to one kilometer inland if the shoreline contains estuaries, mangrove forests or marshlands.⁴⁶ This means the total municipal waters of the 29 towns and one city is two and one-half times Bohol’s land

⁴⁶ Republic Act 8550 (The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, Chapter 1, Section 4(58))

area. It also indicates that there is a remarkably huge area to consider in planning, yet only a few coastal LGUs have started to manage coastal areas. With the enactment of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 and the Bohol Environment Code, the national government recognized that a paradigm shift was needed to adequately provide for the development, management and conservation of coastal resources.

Map 28. Bohol Municipal Waters

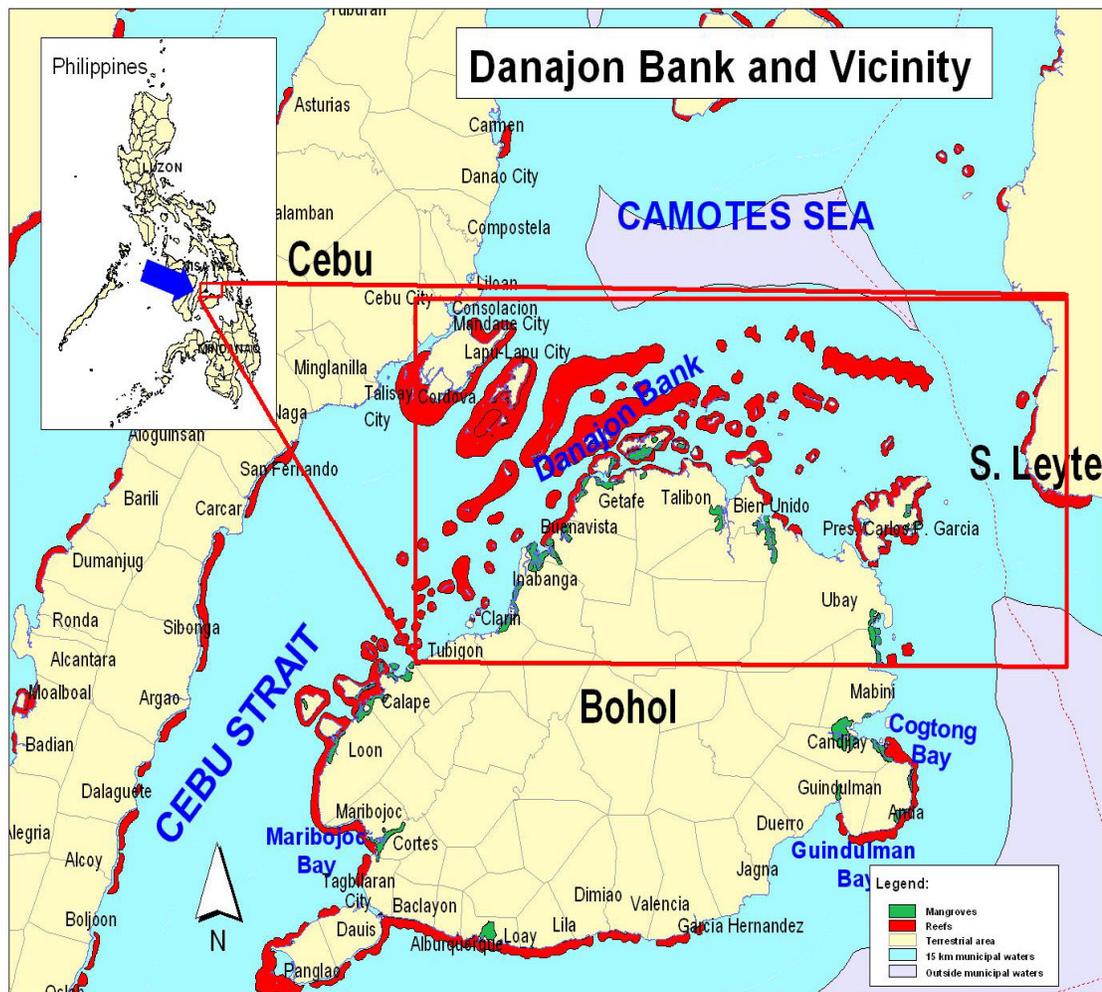


Danajon Bank Double Barrier Reef

The Danajon Bank, is a double barrier reef that runs parallel to the northern coast of Bohol and is proposed as a designated provincial rehabilitation, conservation and protection area (see Map 7). The Danajon Double Barrier Reef is one of the six double barrier in the world and the only one in the Philippines which could likely be nominated as national heritage site.

Because of its unique coral reef ecology, Danajon Bank is a major breeding ground and habitat of many different species of fishes, marine mammals, mollusks, seagrasses and seabeds. It is composed of the outer Caubyan and inner Calituban barrier reefs. It runs along the coastline of four municipalities, Getafe, Bien Unido, Talibon and Ubay in the south and into the Camotes Sea in the north. To the west is run all the way to Cebu and to the east and northeast to Leyte and Southern Leyte. The establishment of the protected reef area should serve as an excellent example of how northern coastal towns of Bohol, from Tubigon to President C. Garcia can work together to implement an inter-provincial Coast Resource Management program to protect and preserve this unique treasure. However, such as marine resources like coral reef ecosystems, seagrass beds, mangrove forests, estuaries and inter-tidal seascapes are fragile and have limited potentials if they are utilized improperly.

Map 29. Danajon Bank and Vicinity



Because these ecosystems are stressed by an increasing population, environmentally-degrading consumption patterns, pollution wastes and human encroachment in coastal

zones, there is an urgent need to protect and conserve the integrity of the ecosystems in order to continue to provide benefits to the present and future generations.

Status of Coral Reefs and Sea Grass Beds

Coral reefs commonly known as rainforest of the sea while serving as a buffer against underwater current constitute one of the provinces most productive and diverse ecosystems. They cover an estimated area of 1,920 hectares that include the Danajon Bank Reef in Inabanga, Buenavista, Getafe, Talibon, Trinidad, Bien Unido, Ubay, President Garcia and Mabini. However, the state of the province’s reefs are

classified as 35% poor condition, 40% fair condition, only 25% in good condition and 0% excellent (BFAR, UP-MSI, CRMP and DENR surveys, FISH Project-USAID Survey 2005. This

Figure 57. Current Status of the Danajon Double Barrier Reef

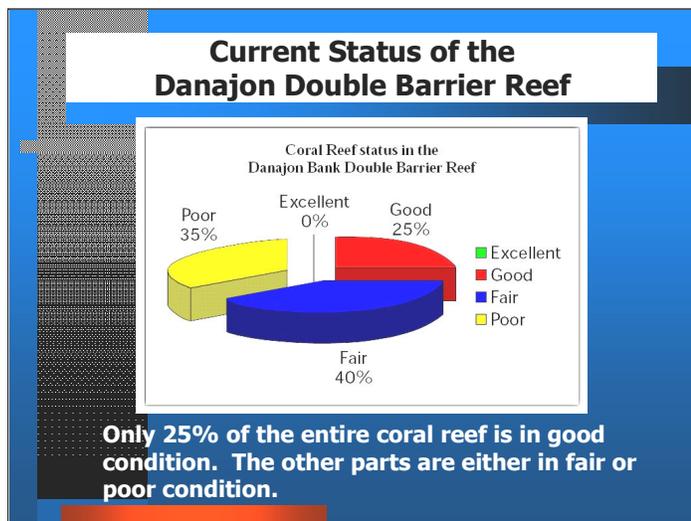
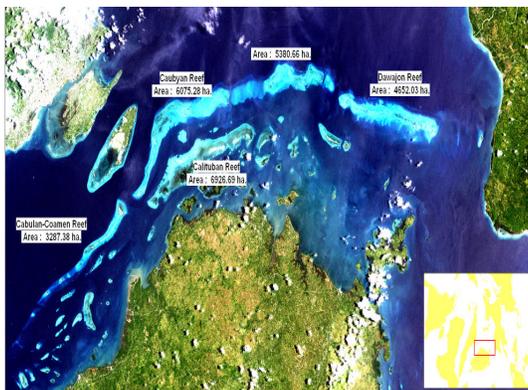


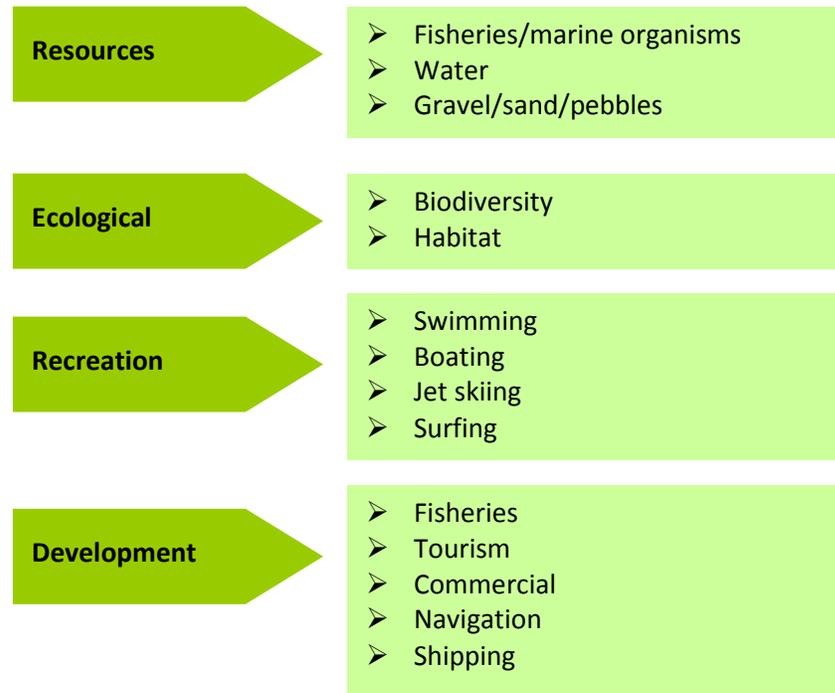
Figure 58. Sattelite Image of Danajon Bank



Source: FISH Project-USAID 2005 and BFAR, UP-MSI, CRM-

means that Bohol has already lost more than three quarters of its known corals. This has had a significant effect on the breeding grounds of many marine biodiversity. Significant human threats to coral reefs include collecting and exporting, blasting, use of cyanide, siltation, boat anchorage (especially diving boats), illegal fishing methods, storms, coral bleaching due to increase temperature, pier wharf and breakwater and other construction activities (see Figure 5 & Map).

Socio-Economic Significance and Value of Coastal Zone



The coastal zone in Bohol is an important part of the province wealth that interface between land and sea which is highly characterized by rich and diverse coastal ecosystem due to its 72 island including islets with a coastline extending to more than 654 kilometers. This current condition favors the growth and development of the various interrelated but distinct components of Bohol coastal ecosystem, namely, the mangrove swamps, coral reefs, seagrasses, coastal wetlands, estuaries and sandy white beaches. These areas contain natural resources of great socio-economic value. The vast marine resources contributed much in the development of livelihood for almost two-thirds of the population in Bohol living within the coastal areas. It continues to be a rich of source of fish and aquatic products, a primary mode of navigational transportation, maritime trading, coastal tourism, a major area for human settlement, a breeding ground and habitat for the province's wildlife and a predominant feature of the Bohol's natural beauty as an island province.

Urban Development / Management

Solid/Liquid Waste and Sewage

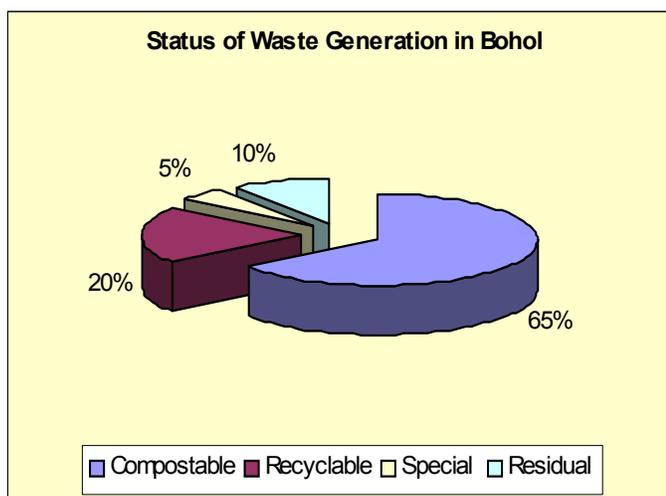
One of the most serious problems that confront the country and even in our province is pollution due to improper handling and disposal of both solid and liquid waste. As the population grows and continued influx of migrants, transients, and economic activities become more intensive it directly correlates with an increase in the volume of solid wastes in Bohol's city and municipalities. This problem occurs not only in the urban areas where population is high and human activities are continuous and intense but it is widely felt in the rural areas as a consequence of development. Despite this alarming situation, current initiatives to address aggravating waste problems have been instituted by the Provincial Government through the Bohol Environment Management Office. The present waste profile warrants a more comprehensive and integrated approach to solve the problem for both liquid and solid wastes.

Solid and Liquid Waste ⁴⁷

In 2008, 600,000 kilograms per day (or an estimated 0.5 kilograms per capita per day) of solid waste generated daily within the province. Roughly 60% of these solid wastes are collected and transported to the existing dumpsites. The major solid wastes in the province are food wastes, garden wastes, plastics, paper, cardboard and wood materials. Of these waste materials, 65 percent are compostable, 20 percent

are recyclable, 5% are special waste like toxic and hazardous wastes generated from hospitals, funeral parlors, households (aerosols) and effluents from industries and 10% are considered the residual waste that can not be used for other purpose and have to be carefully disposed of by local government units (see Figure 6).

Figure 59. Status of Waste Generation in Bohol

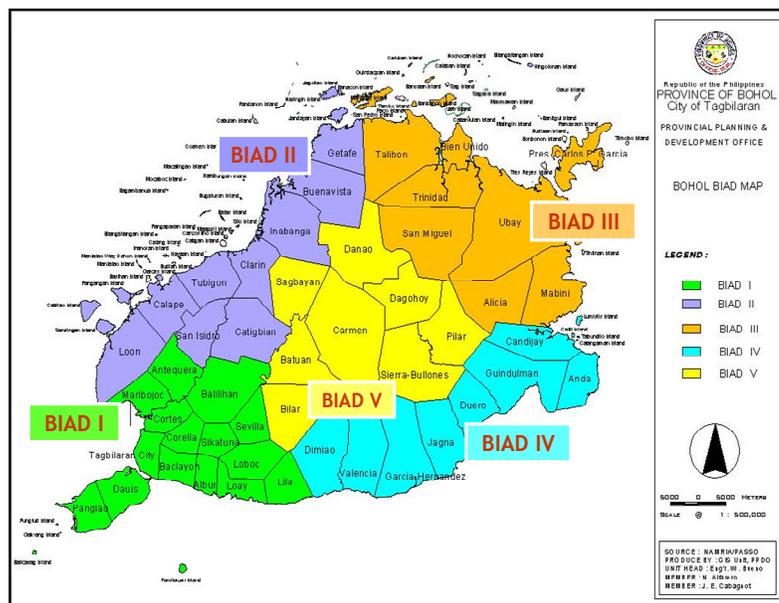


⁴⁷ Bohol Environment Management Office 2008 & ECOGOV and CDM FS Report by Ex Corporation 2006

Tagbilaran City and a few municipalities in Bohol have already their own dumping sites. However, only few sites had practiced in waste segregation, composting and recycling. In some LGUs, waste management, specifically in the final disposal system, are not yet conceived due to unavailability of suitable land areas and the high cost of establishing and maintaining a sanitary landfill. Open dumping, burning and throwing anywhere and dumping in rivers and seas are most widely practiced system of disposing garbage. Existing collection systems and waste management treatment is inadequate and the people are not properly aware and educated as to the consequences of improper disposal.

The denser squatter settlements are found in the urban area centers along the easements of rivers, waterways and coastal shorelines. These residents cause the clogging of waterways further aggravating the problem of solid waste disposal, public safety, health, and drainage while creating a potential for flooding from blocked waterways. The lack of sewage systems is one of the major problems in the City of Tagbilaran and other urban areas in the province.

Map 30. Bohol Integrated Area Development Map



To manage the increasing volume of wastes, the province had proposed five (5) clusters of municipalities for the establishment of engineered landfills in one of the BIAD clustered municipalities.

The bases for the cluster were practical considerations such as geographic proximity of each other, shared natural and agricultural resource base and the economy and industry. Further, the BIAD clustering will generate some advantages like; economies of scale from pooling of resources; more effective environmental management; stronger lobbying to ODA, NGA,

NGOs and Private support; sound policy reform as a result of inter-LGU exchange and cooperation and enhance planning, revenue and investment generation. Potential sites that have been identified by DENR and subject to geological assessment are located in the municipalities of Cortes, Albuquerque, Tubigon, Balilihan, Dimiao, Dagohoy, Carmen or Sierra Bullones, Guindulman, Pilar, Talibon and San Miguel. The combined sites have a total area of 59 hectares. This is 21 hectares more than the estimated minimum of 38 hectares needed for the province to satisfy landfill requirements.

The concept of clustering is applicable to local government units in the establishment of common disposal facilities in order to share the required financial resources and manpower for their development. Some municipalities have already identified other sites for landfill in their Comprehensive Land Use Plans. These sites can be used temporarily until the implementation of the clustered engineered landfill system. The BIAD clusters for sanitary landfill are proposed (see Map 9) in Albuquerque (BIAD 1), Tubigon (BIAD II), Talibon (BIAD III), Jagna or Duero (BIAD IV) and Dagohoy (BIAD V).

Liquid Wastes

Water pollution is alarming everywhere in urbanizing cities and municipalities. Steadily increasing levels of economic activities and population growth in urban and rural areas lead to an increase in the volume of liquid wastes and adverse impacts on the health of the population and Bohol's fragile ecosystems. Sources of water contamination basically come from domestic, agricultural and industrial wastes. These would include the contaminated water and sewage from residential and institutional areas, leachate from solid waste dumps, industrial effluent and storm water.

The province has 894 manufacturing establishments categorized as micro, small, medium and large-scale industries (Source: DTI Tagbilaran 2007). However, the management of these establishments with regard to liquid waste treatment is not properly followed and implemented. Even in the construction of subdivisions in the province, sewage systems are not implemented as required by law. Household sewers and liquid waste from hospitals and funeral homes are directly drained to the ground and shorelines. This causes pollution and contamination of underground and coastal waters.

There is neither a centralized drainage system nor sewage system in the province of Bohol, even in the City of Tagbilaran. There is no strict supervision and monitoring in the construction of septic tanks, hence, many septic vaults have been improperly designed which has resulted in fecal contamination of water resources and degradation of aquifer water. Big industrial establishments in the province have their own sewage treatment but in terms of the operation of their treatment plants

are problematic. They prefer to dispose of their liquid wastes in drains that contaminate water quality. Once contaminated, water treatment is difficult and very expensive.

However, all of these activities are reactive rather than proactive and most often than not, fragmented. There is a need for a more coordinated institutional effort to manage liquid waste and maintain the standards and quality of water in the province. The DENR, through the Environment Management Bureau, in strong collaboration with the Bohol Environment Management Office is the primary agency responsible for pollution control management in the province. It is imperative to adopt a comprehensive and integrated approach both to solid and liquid waste management.

Non-point Source of Pollution

Pollution from non-point sources occurs when rainfall or irrigation runs through land or underground, gathers pollutants along its way and deposits them into rivers, coastal waters and groundwater. The extent of this type of pollution is widespread and difficult to pinpoint because it can occur in any land and water system disturbance. The potential sources of non-point source pollution are households, agriculture, forestry, grazing, septic systems, recreational boating, urban run-off, construction and physical changes to stream channels and habitats. The non-point source pollution is difficult to manage due to its vast area and number of possible sources. Several strategies are needed to control them through planting of trees, shrubs and ground cover to absorb rainwater and lessen erosion and allow thick vegetation or buffer strips to grow along the rivers and creeks to slow down run-off and soak up pollutants.

Air Pollution

Economic activities like industrialization are usually associated with both air and noise pollution. It normally happens if wastes are released into the atmosphere at a faster rate than natural forces can clean the air. These wastes are generally hazardous to both plant and animal life, especially human health. Moreover they can corrode and damage materials, reduce visibility and could have a long-term cumulative effect on the climate leading to a global change in atmospheric conditions.

The current state of air quality in the province is generally not alarming due to the fact that there are only a few heavy industries. However, internal combustions engines are the main sources of air pollution in most urban municipalities and the City of Tagbilaran. Among the major sources of air pollution are generated from tricycles, jeepneys, buses, welding shops, barbecue businesses, wood smoke, burning of rice hulls and rice straw, charcoal production,

open dump sites, indiscriminate urination, piggery and poultry odors. Three other contributing short term factors are dust coming from unpaved roads, arbitrary burning of household and agricultural wastes, and smoke from the perpetual fire in the Tagbilaran City dump site.

The concentration of air pollution is made worse by the nature or kind of fuel used. Power stations are mostly hydroelectric and are located away from settlement areas. The goal of the province is to preserve the air quality by favoring eco-tourism and agro-industrialization as a vehicle for economic growth. The provincial government recognized the problem that there are industries, transportation equipment, motor vehicles and quarry operations emitting both air pollutants and noise and that these should be controlled.

Noise and Odor Pollution

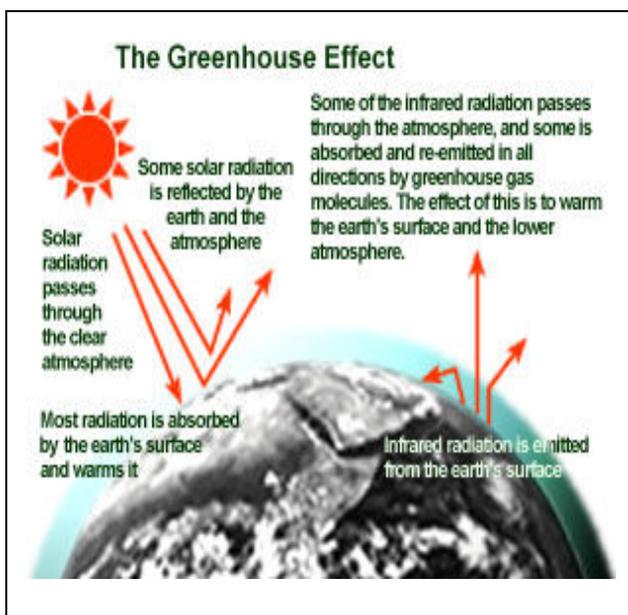
Noise pollution is mainly traceable to the operations of mechanical equipment and machineries of industrial and manufacturing firms and construction activities. Aside from these sources, noise also emanates from the airport activities and transport operations e.g. highways, buildings and major thoroughfares. The main sources of noise pollution in the province are coming from big buses, trucks and tricycles that pass along the highways and major arterial roads, the Bohol Power Plant of NAPOCOR located in Dampas, Tagbilaran City and the jets and planes that take off from the Tagbilaran City airport. The noise level in the City of Tagbilaran and major urban municipalities are generally higher in day time than in the nighttime. Exposure to noise of high decibels for prolonged periods of time has behavior, physiological and sociological effects that cause loss of hearing. Educational institutions situated near street or other noise sources may also have trouble in classrooms with students hearing the teachers.

The problems of offensive odor is now becoming a major complaint by residents living near livestock farms, animal feeds and cassava palm oil processing plants. Likewise, gases released by decomposing organic elements as a result of leaching of toxic chemical and accumulation of heavy metals could emit foul odor. Proper maintenance and cleanliness will greatly alleviate the odor problems in the area.

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

The effects of climate change are now being felt in our island province and the rest of the world. Climate Change is caused by greenhouse effect and global warming. The earth is

Figure 60. The Greenhouse Effect Cycle

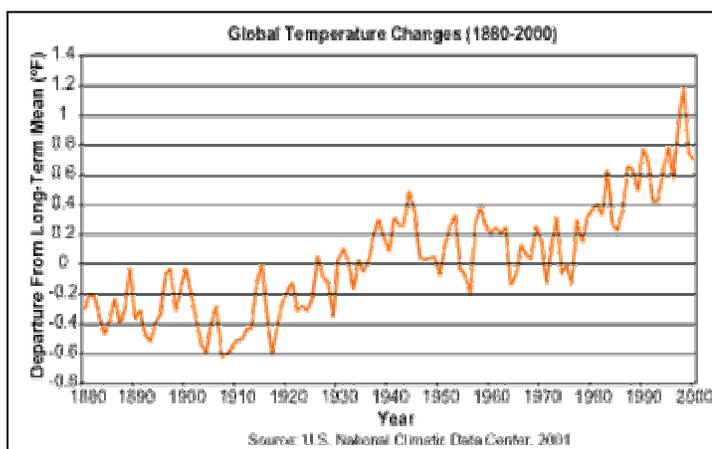


Source: www.epa.gov/globalwarming/climate/index.html

getting warmer: this is the world's climate. What is causing it? Scientists agree it's largely due to us humans. By burning fossil fuels to power factories and refineries, we are increasing the amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere. Gases in the atmosphere (known as greenhouse gases) are a good thing. Acting like a blanket they keep our planet warm and control our climate and weather systems. Unfortunately, we are now increasing the amount of these gases in the atmosphere and changing its composition. The average temperature on Earth used to be 14 degrees centigrade.

Over the last century this has increased by 0.7 degrees centigrade. By 2100, it is predicted to rise by 2-6 degrees centigrade. This will significantly affect the natural world, people and many many habitats due to ecosystems will be disturbed, climates will become warmer and wetter, wind systems and precipitation will be affected and ocean level will rise. Even worse, the temperature could

Figure 61. Global Temperature Changes (1880-2000)



soon get the point, where, despite all our efforts to limit our impact, it will keep on rising. This called the "TIPPING POINT". Scientists are still working on calculating this, but most believe it is between 3-5 degrees centigrade above today's temperature. It is not too late to

make a difference. How much the temperature rises and whether we reach the “tipping point” depends largely on what we all do to limit our impact on the atmosphere. Since the industrial revolution the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere have increased dramatically, which is attributed to human activities such as burning fossil fuels, which release more greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and accelerate greenhouse effect that leads to climate change. The increase of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere has caused the earth to warm over the past 100 years. The ten (10) warmest years on record all occurred in the years since 1985 and 1998 is the warmest year on record (see Figure 7 and 8). Rising temperature, erratic weather conditions are just few of the concrete evidence that climate change is unfolding and happening. Impacts of this change have affected our forestry, biodiversity, water, agricultural and fishery resources and even cultural assets. It has a wide-range adverse impact on human health with significant loss of life. Temperature changes affect the transmission of infectious diseases like malaria, dengue, yellow fever and among others. Thus, for sustainability, these resources should be managed to cushion the negative effects brought about by the said climate change.

In the Global Picture: Rises in temperature are already being felt:

- The ice caps are melting, leading to sea level rises which could flood cities near the coast;
- Glaciers are disappearing, and the rate at which they disappear is speeding up. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia depend on these for their drinking water;
- Weather patterns are changing. In places like Africa where people are very dependent on rainfall to grow crops and fill wells are causing famine and drought and displacing millions of people.

In the National Situationer (Philippines)

- Seventy percent (70%) of the country’s total land area used to be forested, but this is now down to 24% at only 7.2 million hectares with less than a million (800,000 hectares) virgin forest;
- Our country has the richest marine biodiversity in the world, only less than 5% of our coral reefs are in excellent condition (meaning up to 75% coral cover. We’ve lost 3050% of our sea-grasses and more than 50% of our mangroves. All these have adversely affected the productivity of our coastal areas with fish catch down from 10 kilos effort to only about 2 kilos;
- Philippines is the 2nd to lowest in terms of freshwater availability in Southeast Asia (2nd only to Thailand as of 2000) and our country is already experiencing saline water intrusion in some coastal areas;
- Total suspended particulates (TSP) in the air in most urban centers exceed the standards adversely affecting public health. The economic cost of this air

pollution for Metro Manila, Baguio, Cebu and Davao alone was estimated by the World bank at about 400 million US dollars;

- Many of the country's waters (coastal, rivers, lakes, creeks) are polluted from sewage, industrial effluents, agricultural and urban run-off, with an estimated adverse impacts to water pollution on public health, fisheries and tourism to be Php 67 billion per year;
- Solid waste is mounting and is improperly dumped in our creeks, rivers, lakes, seas or any vacant lot aggravating the flooding problem and continue to pollute our surface and groundwater;

In Bohol Province: Situationer on Climate Change

- Bohol is among the areas in the Philippines threatened by drastic effects of global warming; ranked as the 9th of the top 20th provinces vulnerable to a one (1) meter sea level rise (source: Climate Hotspot, Climate Change Impacts in the Philippines conducted by the Greenpeace Southeast Asia, Climate and Energy Campaign in 2007);
- Its seascape as province eco-tourism asset is vulnerable to threats of global warming that may result in sea-level rise; loss of tourism and business investments;
- Cutting of trees in the upland communities;
- Degradation of marine environment due to pollution from industries, agriculture, including animal husbandry, and settlements;
- Coastal erosion and sedimentation;
- Dumping and burning of solid wastes that include toxic materials and chemicals; overflowing of sewers;
- Increase in frequency and intensity (El Niño and La Niña phenomenon);
- Agricultural and ecological problems (e.g. disruption of wildlife); and
- Damage to property

The more frequent occurrence of landslides and flash floods are telling us that the time to act is NOW. We can no longer allow continued destruction of our environment or we will destroy our very own life support systems. There is really a need to Act Locally to solve the global problem on climate change by finding solutions at all levels (individual, community, local and national government, private sector, non-government organizations and among others). Every action counts, working together, we will send a powerful message to leaders and citizens all over the world that millions of us care and are doing something right now to create a safer and more sustainable world for our children and our future. To start of something serious, the cost of addressing the

problem now is a lot less painful than trying to fix it later on. Are we willing to pay a little now to avoid a huge climate bill in the future? If all ice in the Antarctic melted, sea levels globally could rise by as much as 80 meters.

The Role of the Provincial Government of Bohol the UN Framework on Climate Change

The Provincial Government of Bohol is one of six pilot provinces in the country that has actively implemented the Local Development Action Plan for Climate Change in partnership with the Institute of Climate, Energy and Environment (ICLEE) and a full-pledged and active member province in the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) since 2002. The aim of this program is to stabilize the concentration of greenhouse gases at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system and to take measures to limit anthropogenic emissions of GHG in order to protect and enhance greenhouse sinks and reservoirs like forests. Changes in rainfall patterns, typhoon frequency and the irregular period of occurrence, sea level rise are now becoming noticeable. The connection between local environmental threats and climate change is raising increasing concerns among local government units. It is in the context that local government must and can play a major role in implementing measures on climate change mitigation and adaptation due to their authority to control the necessary changes.

Since Bohol Province thru PPDO, BEMO, OPA, OPV is collaborating with national agencies like DENR, DOST, Non-government organizations, Private sector, Academe (Bohol Island State University), Philippine Alumni Association (PA3i) and international undertakings relative to climatic phenomenon, its programs on issues relating to this field have seriously been hampered by the lack of funds. However, some LGUs in the Province of Bohol has pursued to a limited extent, e.g. information and education campaigns in the form of exhibits, seminars, forum/symposium on global warming and climate change. Furthermore, it is a part of the local government's commitment to improve the people's understanding of climate change story, why it is happening, what it means and what needs to be done.

To put things in its proper perspective, an integrated provincial development plan is necessary wherein the Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction shall be mainstreamed to local development and spatial plan of the province and the municipalities, so that all issues could be discussed thoroughly which will eventually lead to formulating mitigating and adaptation measures and doable programs and projects.

Existing Activities Related to Climate Change

- Climate change awareness program
- Environmental management system for the province
- Solid waste management program
- Coastal resource management program
- Watershed management
- Reforestation program
- Biodiversity Conservation program

Disaster Risk Management

Environmental risk exists if an area is exposed to certain levels of danger because of its location, surrounding features or proximity to certain objects or activities. This includes the effects of natural phenomena such as hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, flooding and tsunamis. These phenomena or natural hazards expose the lives and properties of people to undue harm. They have profound effect to ecological systems, even to the national and worldwide extent. Citizens need to be educated on these kind of phenomena and have to be prepared to protect themselves and the environment. At the national (see Figure 9), illustrates the graph on the screen showing the number of deaths, injuries and affected persons since 1980 up to 2006. There is an observable decrease in deaths, injuries and affected persons, but still, the absolute number of people affected by disasters cannot be ignored.

Disaster Incidence in Bohol Province

Bohol, being an island province is vulnerable to natural disasters e.g. drought, storm surges, tsunami, flooding, earthquake, tropical cyclones and landslide. As such, the province has been incurring significant economic and environmental damages from natural and man-made disasters estimated at 14 million pesos in average annual direct damage having a total damage of almost 69 million pesos from 2004-2008 (see Table 7). In contrast, the level of calamity fund to the costs of damage presents a real enormous financing gap. Moreover, the limited financial resources are channeled to reconstruction and rehabilitation rather than meeting the backlog in basic services. Therefore, disasters erode the province development gains, they do not only result to economic losses but will affect development and vice-versa inappropriate development also leads to greater disaster risks. The poor siting or location of settlements, economic activities and infrastructures, inappropriate use of resources and rapid urban growth exert pressure resulting to further degradation

to the environment and spawn more vulnerable communities. In the event of calamities due to natural hazards, vulnerable communities may not be able to cope and hence will result in a disaster which will eventually lead to risk accumulation and bigger losses when disaster occurs in the area. Table 8 represents the existing facilities and services in the province thru its Provincial, city and municipal Disaster Coordinating Councils.

Table 28. Summary of Disaster Incidence in the Province of Bohol

Date/Year	Nature of Event (natural/man-made)	Number of Occurrence	Location	Cost of Damage (million pesos)
Oct. 2004	Flashflood	1	Jagna	Php 0.100
Jan-Dec. 2005	Heavy rains, landslide, fire incidents, typhoon earthquake	7	Jagna, Getafe, Calape, Tagbilaran City	Php 15.048
Jan-Dec. 2006	Disease outbreak (diarrhea), lightning incidence, landslide, sea mishap, capsized vessel, tidal waves, land cracks, typhoons	18	Loon, Pilar, Tubigon, Ubay, Valencia, Loay, Panglao, Jagna, Candijay, Bien Unido, Getafe, Cortes, Alicia, Sierra Bullones, Batuan	Php 16.450
Jan-Dec. 2007	Landslide, fire incidents, whirlwind (alimpus), lightning incidents, poisoning, drowning, earthquake, capsized motor blanca, typhoon	18	Tagbilaran City, Jagna, Pres. Garcia, Talibon, Getafe, Trinidad, Pilar, Tubigon, Valencia, Ubay, Loon, Loboac, Loay, Candijay	Php 6.547
Jan-Dec. 2008	Flashflood, fire incident, landslide, typhoon, capsized vessel/fishing boat, airplane crash	28	Clarín, Tubigon, Tagbilaran City, Cortes, Buenavista, Panglao, Balilihan, Pilar, Talibon, Loon, Lila, Getafe, Dimiao, Loboc, Guindulman, Inabanga, Pres. Garcia	Php 30.828
Total		72		Php 68.973

Source: Office of the Civil Defense (OCD) 2009

Table 29. Disaster Preparedness Services and Facilities

Type of Services/Facilities	Name of Organization	Location
Search and Rescue Unit (SAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bohol Outdoors Explorer Club, Inc. (BOEX) ▪ Tagbilaran City Emergency Response Operating team (TECEMROT) ▪ Divine Outdoors Club (DWOC) ▪ Philippine National Red Cross (PNRC) 	Tagbilaran City
Evacuation Centers	All provincial, city and municipal evacuation center under its Disaster Coordinating Councils (DCCs) of Bohol	Province-wide
Relief Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All provincial, city and municipal evacuation center under its Disaster Coordinating Councils (DCCs) of Bohol ▪ Office of the Provincial Social Worker and Development 	Province-wide
Fire Suppression	All provincial, city and municipal Fire Suppression unit under its Disaster Coordinating Councils of Bohol, Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)	Province-wide
Emergency Medical Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tagbilaran City Emergency Response Operating Team (TECEMROT) ▪ All government and private-owned hospitals 	Tagbilaran City Province-wide
Transportation Services	All Provincial, city and municipal disaster coordinating councils in Bohol	Province-wide

Source: Office of the Civil Defense (OCD) 2009

Hazard-Prone Areas in Bohol

Minor and major fault lines are evident on the island as shown by terraced encarpments occurring in its southern and central parts. The terraced escarpments in the Ilihan Steep escarpments notably in Loon, Tagbilaran and in Anda Peninsula further prove vertical upliftment caused by tectonics. Earthquakes have been felt in Bohol but only an average of one perceptible shock is reported each year (refer to Map 10. Annex B).

The Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) must consider the flood-prone areas, given the numerous river systems in the province (see Map

11, Annex B). A comprehensive Geo-hazard Assessment per municipality in Bohol was conducted by the Mines and Geo-Sciences Bureau of DENR Region 7 in September 2007 (see Table 9, Annex A). Each barangay was rated with low, moderate or highly susceptible to landslide and/or flooding. There are other risks & potential disasters to be addressed: landslides, tsunamis, tropical cyclones, earthquake, and among others. Majority of the coastal zones in the Province of Bohol is highly susceptible to liquefaction, storm surges and tsunami (refer to Map 12, 13 and 14, Annex B).

The Provincial Government of Bohol thru the Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council in collaboration with the PHIVOLCS-DOST and OCD is continuously undertaking several initiatives to ensure its readiness to cope up with the challenging needs during natural and man-made disasters. The Multi-Geo-Hazard Maps of Bohol was developed thru the Hazard Mapping and Assessment for Effective Community-Based Disaster Risk Management, the 1st-component of the READY Project implemented in the province since February 2007. As a continuing undertaking, the 3rd component of the READY project, which is the Rapid Earthquake Damage Assessment System (REDAS) was conducted to the 47 municipalities and one city in Bohol.

The REDAS was developed by PHIVOLCS and is now being shared, at no cost, to local government units which can be used for emergency preparedness and more importantly for land use planning. Aside from the Bohol hazard maps, another significant value-added of the software, it is also designed to develop the risk database like schools, bridges, barangay halls, hospitals, and among others of the municipalities and the province.

Current initiatives for Disaster Risk Management:

- Regional Launching on Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Local Development Planning and decision-making processes wherein Bohol is one of the pilot provinces for DRR/CCA
- DPWH: mainstreaming DRM in their project development cycle for roads and bridges
- Department of Education: has adapted the design of safe school
- Department of Health: design of safe hospitals
- DENR: Climate Change and EIA
- Bohol is a pilot province for READY and REDAS Project (Hazard Mapping and IEC) sponsored by DOST, OCD, MGB, PAGASA, PHIVOLCS, DA(BSWM), NAMRIA-DENR

Following the analyses specified in the PDPFP, the more important concerns which should be responded to, are those that have serious potentials to be:

- Life threatening or are direct threats to public safety;
- Threat to the sustainability of key production resources or employment activities;
- Threat to the delivery of basic services; and
- Harmful or destructive to protected areas, flora, fauna, and other protected natural resources.

Hence, the analyses should show the risks involved in the physical development framework or the specific settlements, production & protection land uses, and infrastructure development aspects of the PDPFP and their translation into goals, objectives and targets for risk reduction.

Development Policies

- Restrict or discourage development in hazard-prone areas.
- Allow some improvements or activities in hazard-prone areas.
- Economic incentives (such as tax relief) that encourage or discourage development in high hazard areas.
- Encourage the removal or relocation of buildings in floodplains
- Protect critical facilities, such as police stations and emergency shelters (e.g., elevate them or prohibit their construction in hazard-prone areas).
- Encourage the acquisition/buying out of properties, especially those in hazard prone areas.
- Limit development in environmentally sensitive areas such as steep slopes.
- Protect mitigating features of the environment, such as wetlands

Environmental & Natural Resource Management (including natural capital, climate change adaptation)

- Community understanding of characteristics & functioning of local natural environment & ecosystems (e.g. drainage, watersheds, slope and soil characteristics) and the potential risks associated with these natural features and the human interventions that affect them (e.g. climate change).
- Adoption of sustainable environmental management practices that reduce hazard risk (e.g. soil & water conservation, sustainable forestry, wetland management to reduce flood risk, conservation of mangroves as buffer against storm surges, maintenance of water supply & drainage systems)
- Preservation of biodiversity (e.g. through community-managed seed banks, with equitable distribution system).

- Preservation & application of indigenous knowledge and appropriate technologies relevant to environmental management.
- Access to community-managed common property resources that can support coping & livelihood strategies in normal times & during crises.

Health and Well Being (including Human capital)

- Physical ability to labor & good health maintained in normal times through adequate food & nutrition, hygiene & health care.
- High levels of personal security and freedom from physical & psychological threats.
- Food supplies & nutritional status secure (e.g. through reserve stocks of grain & other staple foods managed by communities, with equitable distribution system during food crises).
- Access to sufficient quantity & quality of water for domestic needs during crises.
- Awareness of means of staying healthy (e.g. hygiene, sanitation, nutrition, water treatment) and of life-protecting/saving measures, and possession of appropriate skills.
- Community structures and culture support self confidence and can assist management of psychological consequences of disasters (trauma, PTSD).
- Community health care facilities & health workers, equipped & trained to respond to physical & mental health consequences of disasters & lesser hazard events, and supported by access to emergency health services, medicines, etc.

Sustainable Livelihoods

- High level of local economic activity & employment (including among vulnerable groups); stability in economic activity & employment levels
- Equitable distribution of wealth and livelihood assets in community
- Livelihood diversification (household & community level), including on-farm and off-farm activities in rural areas
- Fewer people engaged in unsafe livelihood activities (e.g. small-scale mining) or hazard-vulnerable activities (e.g. rainfed agriculture in drought-prone locations)
- Adoption of hazard-resistant agricultural practices (e.g. soil & water conservation methods, cropping patterns geared to low or variable rainfall, hazard-tolerant crops) for food security
- Small enterprises have business protection & continuity/recovery plans
- Local trade & transport links with markets for products, labor & services protected against hazards and other external shocks

Social Protection (including social capital)

- Mutual assistance systems, social networks and support mechanisms that support risk reduction directly through targeted DRR activities, indirectly through other socio-economic development activities that reduce vulnerability, or by being capable of extending their activities to manage emergencies when these occur *
- Community access to basic social services (including registration for social protection and safety net services).
- Established social information and communication channels; vulnerable people not isolated.
- Collective knowledge and experience of management of previous events (hazards, crises).
- Development of informal systems (individual, household, family, clan, caste, etc.) and more structured groups (CBOs: e.g. emergency preparedness committees, support groups/buddy systems to assist particularly vulnerable people, water management committees, burial societies, women's associations, faith groups).

Physical Protection; Structural and technical measures

- Community decisions & planning regarding built environment take potential natural hazard risks into account (including potential for increasing risks through interference with ecological, hydrological, geological systems) and vulnerabilities of different groups.
- Security of land ownership/tenancy rights. Low/minimal level of homelessness and landlessness.
- Safe locations: community members & facilities (homes, workplaces, public & social facilities) not exposed to hazards in high-risk areas and/or relocated away from unsafe sites.
- Structural mitigation measures (embankments, flood diversion channels, water harvesting tanks, etc.) in place to protect against major hazard threats, built using local labour, skills, materials and appropriate technologies as far as possible.
- Knowledge and take-up of building codes/regulations throughout community.
- Adoption of hazard-resilient construction and maintenance practices for homes and community facilities using local labor, skills, materials and appropriate technologies as far as possible
- Community capacities and skills to build, retrofit and maintain structures (technical & organizational).
- Adoption of physical measures to protect items of domestic property (e.g. raised internal platforms & storage as flood mitigation measure, portable stoves) and productive assets (e.g. livestock shelters).

- Adoption of short-term protective measures against impending events (e.g. emergency protection of doors/windows from cyclone winds)
- Infrastructure & public facilities to support emergency management needs (e.g. shelters, secure evacuation & emergency supply routes)
- Resilient & accessible critical facilities (e.g. health centers, hospitals, police & fire stations – in terms of structural resilience, back-up systems, etc.)
- Resilient transport/service infrastructure & connections (roads, paths, bridges, water supplies, sanitation, power lines, communications, etc.)
- Locally owned or available transport sufficient for emergency needs (e.g. evacuation, supplies), at least in the event of seasonal hazards; transport repair capacity within community.

Financial Instruments (including financial capital)

- Household and community asset bases (income, savings, convertible property) sufficiently large and diverse to support crisis coping strategies.
- Costs and risks of disasters shared through collective ownership of group/community assets.
- Existence of community/group savings and credit schemes, and/or access to micro-finance services.
- Community access to affordable insurance (covering lives, homes and other property) through insurance market or micro-finance institutions.
- Community disaster fund to implement DRR, response and recovery activities.
- Access to money transfers and remittances from household and community members working in other regions or countries.

Development Issues & Challenges

Land Resource Management

- Encroachment in critical ecosystems (protected areas)
- Degradation of critical habitats both inside and outside designated protected areas
- Land pollution due to indiscriminate use of inorganic fertilizers, pesticides and dumping of solid wastes including toxic and hazardous materials and chemicals
- Unregulated conversion of agricultural lands to other uses
- Soil erosion
- Water crisis due to inefficiency of essential water infrastructure facilities
- Continued pollution and exhaustion of water tables and permanent destruction of the valuable aquifers
- No karst landscape management program to protect underground water sources
- Limited water conservation practices for domestic, agricultural areas and industrial uses

Forestry Management

- Quality of the forest cover in forestland continue to deteriorate
- Absence of clearly defined boundaries of permanent forest lands
- Reduction of biodiversity due to forest destruction, hunting and wildlife trading
- No study on the effect of climate change to biodiversity and water
- Over-extraction of groundwater sources which causes salt-water intrusion

Water Resources Management

- Over-extraction of groundwater sources which causes salt-water intrusion
- Non-systematic approach to water resource management

Mineral Resource Management

- Unregulated small-scale mining and the non-observance of the restoration provisions under PD 1198 (amended Mining Law of 1995)
- Open pit mining reducing forest and other vegetative cover
- Uncertainties concerning protected areas and local government discretion
- Inadequate personnel to monitor mining activities
- Mining in geologically sensitive formations such as cave areas
- Mining exploration permit is issued without the knowledge of local officials and landowners

Coastal Resource Management

- Degradation of marine environment due to land-based activities like pollutive operation industries, reclamations, agriculture, animal husbandry and settlements (shanties)
- Exploitation of coastal and marine habitat resources
- Non-consideration for sustainable coastal land use planning and principles
- Coastal erosion and sedimentation
- Degradation of shoreline and foreshore areas
- Non-observance of 20-meters salvage zone in the shoreline for environmental protection
- Seawater level rise and ocean acidification

Urban Development/Management

Solid/Liquid Waste and Sewage

- Improper waste management systems in all local government units
- Weak enforcement of existing laws, rules and regulations e.g. RA 9003, (RA 9275 Clean Water Act) RA 6969
- Poor enforcement of air and sound quality regulations

especially industries and vehicles e.g. Clean Air Act (RA 8749)

- Indiscriminate burning of crop residues (rice hulls, straw), household wastes and dumpsites
- Improper waste management systems in all local government units
- Indiscriminate burning of crop residues (rice hulls, straw), household wastes and dumpsites
- Inadequate financial resources to purchase air quality monitoring equipment
- Poor enforcement of air quality regulations especially industries and vehicles

Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

- Inadequate adaptation or resilience plan on climate change such as the occurrence of (La Niña) and drought (El Niño) and other natural phenomenon

Disaster Risk Management

- A large area of the island is vulnerable to ecological risks e.g. typhoon, tsunami, flooding, earthquake, rain-induced landslides, drought, and forest fires
- Lack of capacity to assess natural hazards in terms of frequency, intensity and impact and analyze vulnerability and risk

The background is a solid green color with abstract, glowing white and light green lines and particles. The lines are curved and flow across the page, while the particles are small, bright dots scattered throughout. The overall effect is modern and dynamic.

INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Situationer

Transportation and Access

Roads and Bridges

The road network in the province consists of the circumferential road along the coastline and in the interior that connects the interior municipalities. The Tagbilaran Eastern Road (TER) connects Tagbilaran to Ubay via Jagna while the Tagbilaran Northern Road (TNR) completes the loop from Ubay to Tagbilaran via the northern town of Tubigon. The Loay Interior Road (LIR) to Trinidad and the (Junction Dat-an) Carmen-Sierra Bullones-Pilar-Alicia roads cut across central Bohol through the interior towns. Part of the nautical highways, repair and improvement of the Tubigon-Sagbayan-Carmen-Sierra Bullones-Jagna Port to Port is on-going. This road which connects the northern town of Tubigon to the eastern town of Jagna traverses through the interior municipalities passing through Carmen.

The island Municipality of Pres. C. P. Garcia is crisscrossed by a network of inland roads, in which the major ones lead to the feeder ports that connect the municipality to the mainland. The Panglao Island Road (PIR), on the other hand connects the Panglao island, where most of the tourism establishments are located, to the capital city of Tagbilaran. These major distribution road networks of the province are expected to promote the eco-cultural tourism and agro-industrial development.

The road network in Bohol has a total road length of 5,948 kms. of which 11% is classified as national road, 15% provincial roads, 1% city road, 5% municipal and 68% barangay roads. Total road length of the whole province with an average increased of 3.4% every year. Entire road network is composed of 3% asphalt, 18% concrete, 56% gravel and 23% earth.

The Provincial Road Management Facility (PRMF) is one of the AusAID's aid programs for Bohol. The said facility seeks to increase economic growth and improve public access to infrastructure and services in the province.

Figure 62. Road Classification

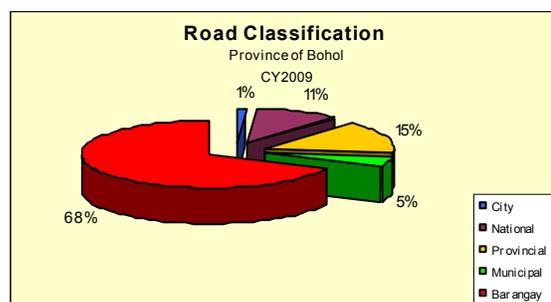
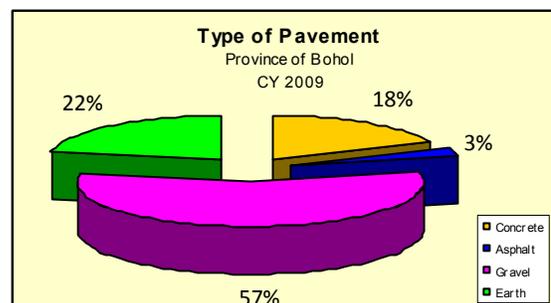


Figure 63. Type of Pavement

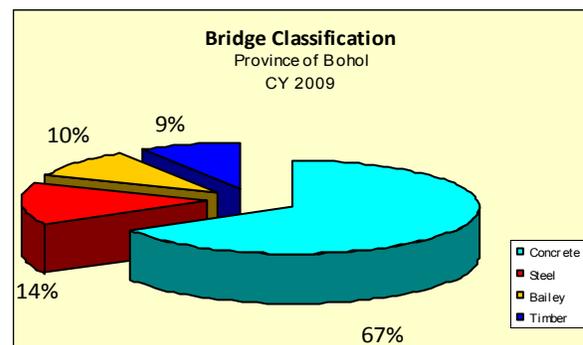


Facility activities include rehabilitation and maintenance of provincial roads; strengthening provincial administrative capacity, including road planning and management, budgeting, financial management, and procurement; and contracting out of road works. This five-year program for the province has just started its operation last November 2009. PRMF has build capacities at the PEO for road inventory using latest technologies in road condition surveys and traffic counts, transforming road data into GIS maps.

Year 1 PRMF roads are at various stages of completion, with Packages A and B of the Danao-Mahayag Road, constructed by YS Construction, achieving about 95% accomplishment. All three contractors have been given extension of time up to the end of January 2011 for completion. Changes in year 2 PRMF roads were approved by the PRMF Project Steering Committee (PSC) last November 25, 2010.

There are 8,869.88 linear meters of bridges within the road network in the province of which 67% are concrete, 14% are steel, 10% are bailey and 9% are timber bridges. Temporary bridges such as bailey and timber comprises 19% which are already in bad condition and impassable to traffic due to poor maintenance and mostly are substandard. Some of the short span temporary bridges were converted to box culverts. There are also Box Culverts and Bailey bridges from the national which were also converted to RCDG.

Figure 64. Bridge Classification



Under the President's Bridge Program (PBP), a UK-Austrian assisted project, temporary and dilapidated bridges undertaken by the Provincial Government through Provincial Engineer's Office were replaced with cost-effective permanent steel structures providing crucial links to spur economic activities in the rural areas. There are 84 bridges along the provincial roads, with the total length 1,552 linear meters are under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government.

Once the Bohol-Cebu Multi-access Friendship Bridge Project located in Getafe to Cordova, Cebu will come to reality, it will provide a major breakthrough in terms of proving a convenient, fast, safe, stable and reliable mode of transportation and serves as an access mode for the conveyance of excess water from Bohol to Cebu and, in return, excess power from Cebu to be transmitted to Bohol to serve as additional power support for the province. It also supports the Provincial Government's thrust of developing the northern corridor of the province as an industrial zone; develop the economic centers and human settlements

and opens up new economic entry points to the province that will strengthen its tourism and agriculture industries.

Flood Control and Drainage

Flood control and drainage structure facilities are needed to protect roads and bridges as well as the lives, crops and properties of the populace from damage caused by floods. Environmental factors such as soil type, slope, rainfall intensity and tidal fluctuations of bodies of water affect the degree of flooding hazards. Flooding generally occurs in areas that are level or nearly level with 0-3 percent slopes. As the slope becomes steeper, the susceptibility of flooding decreases. On the other hand, the greater the amount of rainfall, the higher it would be the susceptibility to flooding since there will be more surface water level of the sea, lake and among others will affect the coastal areas. Only 17.31 percent or 71,289 hectares of the total land area of the Bohol is prone to flooding while 82.69 percent has no flooding hazard.

Drainage has become a perennial problem especially in the streets of Tagbilaran. The absence or inefficient drainage system has been the cause of damage to streets where proper drainage is wanting. The city's central business district has the highest incidence of flooding due to the concentration of commercial areas and rapid construction of more structures. The over crowding of commercial and residential buildings in the area has practically sealed off the characteristic of porous ground thus preventing the storm water to seep-in instead accumulate in the ground surface which causes flooding. Undersized drainage pipes that are mostly clogged with plastics and silts that blocks the free flow of storm water aggravates to flooding.

Land Transport

The year 2009 has brought about combined increases by 13.52 percent in the number of registered vehicles in Tagbilaran and Jagna Land Transportation Offices, respectively, ranging from cars, vans, buses, truck, tricycles, motorcycles, and others whereby trucks constitute the highest increases (trucks in the province are usually utilized for businesses and entrepreneurs). This only goes to show that the Province of Bohol has grown into an industrial province and fast rising center for trade and commerce in the region.

Seaports

Seaports under the PPA is composed of a Base Port in Tagbilaran City, four (4) Terminal Ports located at the municipalities of Tubigon, Talibon, Ubay and Jagna, nine (9) Outports located in Catagbacan, Tapal, Getafe, Clarin, Albur, Manga, Maribojoc, Guindulman and Lila and we have also two (2) Private Ports in Garcia Hernandez (PMSC) and Balamban Aggregates in Bagacay, Talibon.

Maritime transport system will continue to be the main carriers of passenger and cargo, both incoming and outgoing, to and from Bohol. Major exit/entry points to Bohol are through its major sea ports located in Tagbilaran City, Tubigon, Ubay, Jagna and Talibon. These are key infrastructures that link Bohol to Manila, other parts of the Visayas and Mindanao. The Tagbilaran Port is Bohol’s gateway to Cebu, Dumaguete, Siquijor, Dapitan, Cagayan de Oro, Plaridel, Ozamis/Iligan and Manila while the ports of Talibon and Tubigon serve conventional passenger-cargo vessels from/to Cebu City. The Ubay seaport is the gateway to Metro Manila as it serves regular trips of roll-on, roll-off (RORO) vessels coming from/going to Manila by land trip via Bato, Leyte and Maasin, Southern Leyte. Aside from RORO vessels motor bancas are also having regular trips to the mentioned ports. Jagna sea port, together with Tagbilaran sea port, is Bohol’s gateway to Mindanao and offers services that ply between Bohol to Cagayan de Oro City, Nasipit and Camiguin with RORO route. These ports serve both conventional passenger and cargo.

Table 30. Port Classification

Bohol Port (All Classification)	Total Shipcalls		Total Passenger Traffic		Total Cargo Throughput (MT)	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
Base Port	6,350	6,256	1,604,737	1,672,619	624,748	589,768
Terminal Port	8,058	8,689	1,673,451	1,629,867	191,653	212,142
Outports	2,209	3,253	108,436	158,966	64,143	74,860
Private Ports	345	265	-	-	831,111	895,629
Total	16,962	18,463	3,386,624	3,641,452	1,711,655	1,772,399

Source: PPA

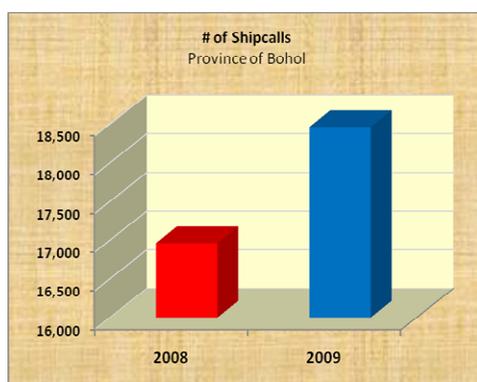


Figure 65. Number of Shipcalls

Based on the data provided by the Philippine Ports Authority, In 2009, ship calls have increased by 8.84%. There are already eleven (11) daily trips of fast sea crafts plying the Cebu-Tagbilaran route and eight (8) daily trips plying Tubigon-Cebu route.

At the moment, all of these ports need additional support facilities like transit sheds, passenger terminals, parking area and expansion of berthing areas.

The total number of passenger’s traffic increased also from 3,386,624 in 2008 to 3,461,452 in the following year comprising baseport, terminal ports and outports. Meanwhile, the top

ten cargo commodities are, to wit: crude materials, general cargo, cement, grains, petroleum products, copra, animal feeds, bottle cargo, fertilizer, and fruits and vegetables.

The existing traffic for the municipal/fish ports consists mainly of small vessels, motor bancas, pump boats and fishing boats used for transporting agricultural, fishery products and live animals from and to the nearby islands and Cebu City. However, Lighterage Cargo Transport (LCT) vessels in unloading aggregates and heavy equipments also utilize Manga Fishport, an alternate port to accommodate LCT Barge/Vessels and other low draft vessels to decongest the base port. The Port of Bien Unido, Albuquerque Causeway and Loay River Quay are used for loading silica to other provinces.

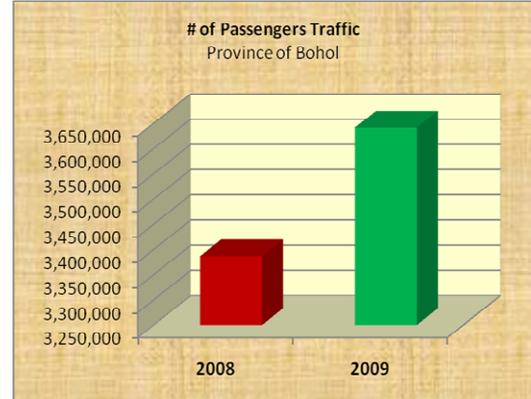


Figure 66. Number of Passengers Traffic

The Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) constructed the International Cruise Ship Port in Catagbacan Port in Loon, Bohol. The project commenced last May 2009 with the project cost of P80-million for phase I. This means a big boost to Bohol economy, especially to the tourism industry, since the cruise industry is a fast-growing sector of global tourism. The said port is modern and one of its kinds. Aside from the ports in Metro Manila, this will be “usable” in time for huge global luxury liners to dock.



Figure 67: Phase 1 Construction of Bohol International Cruise Ship Port,

Upcoming is the future construction of the second phase of the Loon, Bohol International Cruise Ship Port by PPA.

Airport

Bohol has two airports, the Tagbilaran Secondary Airport and the Ubay Feeder. The Ubay Airport has been closed to traffic due to inadequate runway facilities. Accordingly, the air transportation facility of the province has greatly improved with the services of three major airlines namely; the Philippine Airlines, Cebu Pacific and Zest Air. Access to Manila from Tagbilaran and vice versa is easy and convenient with the seven-flight daily schedule offered by the three airlines mentioned.

Tagbilaran City Airport was able to accommodate 2,239 carrier flights that ferried in and out 568,991 passengers and 5,084,689 kilograms of cargoes in 2009. The records showed an increased of carrier flights by 35.6% from 2008 to 2009. However, there has also an increased in the number of incoming and outgoing passengers that translates to 39% and 40.5% respectively.

Meanwhile, the proposed Panglao Bohol International Airport Development was delayed in the implementation of the project due to the project cost increased. The DBM realigned the allocation for airports under DOTC outlay to Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP). If the Panglao Airport is operational, there will be a proposed conversion of the Tagbilaran Airport into a Bohol Business Park.

The Philippine Airlines is ready to promote such mass tourism program once the Panglao Airport would be realized in the near future.

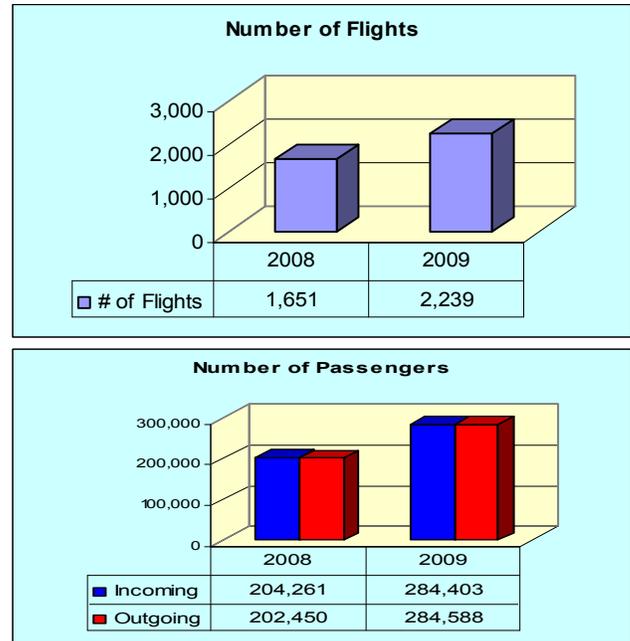


Figure 68. Number of Flights and Number of Passengers, 2008, 2009

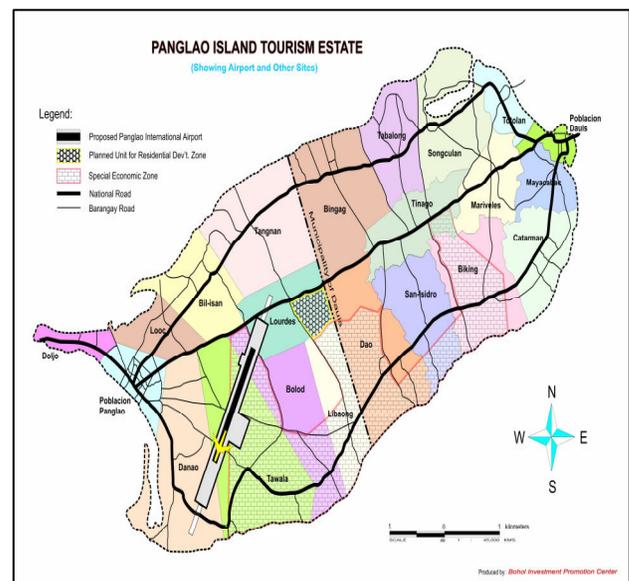


Figure 69. Panglao Island Tourism Estate

Water Supply and Irrigation Development

Water Supply

The present waterworks system of the provincial government rely on ground water resources as do most municipal waterworks systems which has resulted to reduced water table levels leading to water contamination and saline intrusion. Continued reliance on these water sources would eventually result to inability of water stock to meet the increasing demand for water and adverse negative effect to the health of the people. Average systems loss in most waterworks system operating in the province is 20% due to undersized and old distribution pipelines.

About 80.95% of the total populations of Bohol have access to safe water sources which are either provided by Level I, II or III facilities while the remaining 19.05% rely on unsafe water sources.

BOHOL INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM MASTER PLAN (BIWSSMP)

The Bohol Integrated Water Supply System Master Plan guides the development of water resources for safe domestic, commercial and industrial use in order to improve the health of the community, while increasing opportunities for local economic development and protecting the depleting groundwater systems. The ultimate goal is to protect Bohol's water resources, while providing for the needs of economy, community and environment.

Water demand analysis through survey of beneficiary municipalities was undertaken to determine water demand characteristics. Local waterworks were also surveyed to determine the adequacy of water service.

By 2035, water demand from 6 municipalities (Tagbilaran City, Panglao, Loon, Talibon, Tubigon and Ubay) is projected to account for 45% of total projected demand. The projected population of Bohol and the projected population to be served under the Master plan up to 2035 are presented in Table 6.

Table 31. Projected Service Coverage for Urban and Rural Population

Year	Projected Population	Target Service Coverage		Source of Supply			
				Bulk Supply and Current Level III Sources		Other Sources	
		(%)	Population	(%)	Projected Population to be Served	(%)	Projected Population to be Served
2010	1,362,900	62	840,590	38	519,490	24	321,100
2015	1,480,700	90	1,327,568	58	864,638	31	462,930
2020	1,597,100	94	1,496,431	64	1,017,012	30	479,419
2025	1,707,600	94	1,600,192	66	1,126,300	28	473,892
2030	1,811,100	94	1,697,423	68	1,227,369	26	470,054
2035	1,908,200	94	1,788,683	68	1,298,559	26	490,124

Source: Bohol Integrated Water Supply System Master Plan

Table 32. Summary of Water Demand Projections, Bohol

Demand Category	Demand (cumd)					
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2030	2035
Domestic	59,985	94,789	112,526	131,073	143,411	152,195
Commercial/Industrial	4,007	6,000	13,158	15,480	16,543	17,273
Institutional	2,996	3,272	3,965	5,490	5,790	6,024
Tourism	1,954	3,387	3,675	5,249	5,249	5,249
Industrial Estate	-	11,985	21,420	21,420	21,420	22,270
Total Water Demand	68,942	119,433	154,744	178,712	192,413	203,011
Non-Revenue Water	37,122	29,858	38,686	44,678	48,103	50,753
Average Daily Demand	106,064	149,291	193,430	223,390	240,516	253,764
Maximum Day Demand	134,499	188,924	244,840	281,637	303,223	319,906
Yearly Demand (mcm/yr)	38.71	54.49	70.60	81.54	87.79	92.62

Source: Bohol Integrated Water Supply System Master Plan

The capacity of the current sources estimated at 45,408 cumd cannot sustain the projected demand. By 2010, projected average daily demand is 106,064 cumd against estimated available supply of 45,408 cumd.

Therefore, there is a need to identify potential sources for future requirements.

RECOMMENDED PLAN

The recommended water supply master plan is envisioned to serve all the 47 municipalities and one city in Bohol. The identified potential sources are the six (6) river basins namely; Abatan, Loboc, Manaba, Carood, Ipil and Wahig-Inabanga. The municipalities and city are clustered under its river basin depending on the available flow that may be diverted from

the river against the demand requirement, proximity of municipalities with respect to the river basin, hydraulic consideration, and geomorphology of the area. When completed, it will provide a total average daily production 208,353 cumd benefiting a population of about 1,078,000 in the Province of Bohol.

BOHOL WATER UTILITIES, INC. (BWUI)

The BWUI rehabilitated and upgraded four (4) pumping wells in Corella and one (1) in Tagbilaran City. It is expected to have an additional daily production of about P2,700 cu.m/day. BWUI's major activities in 2009 were the 8"Ø Pipe Relocation along Junction–Dauis Road (900 meters) affected by the DPWH Road Widening Project and the 4"Ø Pipe-laying Project at Mayacabac–Union Road (1,200 meters) to augment the water supply to LGU Dauis. Expected completion of the project is on the first quarter of 2010.

As a continuing program, BWUI has regularly implemented the water Metering and Non Revenue Water Reduction Programs & Delinquency Campaign. The higher Non Revenue Water (NRW) 24.2% was due to problems encountered in the attempt to repair the three (3) major leaks spotted at corner J. A. Clarin St & V. Inting Ave; corner CPG Ave. & Maria Clara St.; and at Remolador Extension. Excavation permits from CGT (City Government of Tagbilaran) took longer time of approval. Leak repairs at corner J. A. Clarin & V. Inting Ave. and that in Remolador Extension were just completed last December 2009. The leak repair at corner CPG Ave. & Maria Clara St is still to be done.

An exploration survey and feasibility study at Uhan Spring was conducted in the third quarter of 2009, to validate the sustainability of the source. Detailed Engineering study is now ongoing.

BWUI has conducted preliminary studies, surveys, and negotiations in the development of the Abatan River at Dorol, Balilihan as the future source of water supply. A certification from LGU Balilihan is being requested for the Water Permit Application (WPA), to support management's approval for the development study.

Tagbilaran City Waterworks System (TCWS)

The utility is serving a total of 4,246 active concessionaires as of December 31, 2009. The service area of the water utility are part of the urban barangay of Cogon, part of the rural barangays of San Isidro, Dao, Booy and Bool, and the whole of the rural barangays of Cabawan, Tiptip, Manga, Ubujan, and Taloto. Water supplies of the system are all from groundwater source and drawn out by submersible water pumps ranging from 1.0 to 20.0 horsepower pumps. There are a total of 18 pumping units of the system. From January to December 2009, the estimated total water production is 1,623,239 cubic meters or an average of 4,447 cubic meters per day.

Irrigation

Bohol province has a total land area of about 411,726 hectares. Out of this figure, some 256,400 hectares is classified as arable land. The extent of land devoted to corn and rice farming is around 36,544 hectares. It has a potential irrigable area of 40,800 hectares. At present, the status of irrigation development is 53.18%. This includes the three (3) national irrigation systems namely, Bohol Irrigation System - Stage 1 (Malinao Dam), Capayas Irrigation System and Bohol Irrigation System – Stage 2 (Bayongan Dam), and more or less 287 communal irrigation systems including constructed / assisted by the government and privately-owned scattered in the different municipalities. Actually, there is still much to be desired in order to fully meet the need of the irrigation sector in the province and, ultimately, to be able to achieve success as the food basket in the Central Visayas region.

Table 33. IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT STATUS AND PROGRAM (as of December 31, 2009)

A. STATUS	Area (Hectares)	Percentage (%)
1. Total Land Area (Hectares)	411,726	
2. Arable (Hectares)	256,400	62.27%
3. Riceland Area (Hectares)	36,544	8.88%
4. Potential Irrigable Area (Hectares)	40,800	9.91%
5. Firmed-up Service Area of about 232 existing CIS and 3 National Irrigation System	21,866	53.59%
6. Irrigation Development Status		53.59%
B. EXISTING DEVELOPMENT	<u>Area</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Category</u>	<u>(Hectares)</u>	<u>(%)</u>
1. Communal Irrigation System	11,826	28.98
2. National Irrigation System		
a. Capayas Irrigation System	1160	2.84
b. Bohol Irrigation System (Stage I)	4,740	11.62
c. Bohol Irrigation System (Stage II)	4,140	10.15
Sub - Total	21,866	53.59
C. PROGRAM		
1. Communal Projects		
a. Small Reservoir Irrigation Projects	13,460	32.99
b. Pumps and Farm Ponds	5,274	12.93
2. National Projects		
a. BHIP – Stage III	200	0.49
Sub - Total	18,934	46.41
OVERALL TOTAL	40,800	100%

Source : NIA, 2009

Communications Development

Telephone Services

Recent developments in modern communications have kept the Boholano community abreast with technology, helping propel Bohol's economy. This modern communication system provides Bohol with greater accessibility both local and international linkages. This is made possible by three (3) service providers namely: PLDT, Cruzteco and Globelines. Access to telecommunication can also be made easily in the towns through the 31 public calling stations. CRUZTELCO concentrates their telephone services in Tagbilaran City, Jagna and Tubigon. PLDT has a total of 21 stations in the entire province spread in all municipalities in Bohol. PLDT and CRUZTELCO also provide payphones capable of international direct dialing. The Digital Telephone Exchange funded of the DOTC operates in the municipality of Tubigon, Talibon and Ubay.

The Fiber Optic Network projects in Bohol are on-going. These projects will be our entry into information technology (IT) highway that augurs well for the establishment of call centers in the province.

The PLDT Company is expected to complete the laying out fiber optic cables within this year and also the submarine fiber optic cable connection from Clarin, Bohol to Marigondon, Mactan, Cebu. This will link Bohol to PLDT's domestic fiber optic networks.

However, Globelines had commissioned Ericsson Network Philippines to undertake its telecommunications expansion program. The work involves the construction of underground ducts and conduits by manual and mechanical trenching for the laying out and installation of fiber optic cables, bridge attachments, handholes and manholes. The Fiber Optic Network projects from Duero town through Tagbilaran City and northward all the way to Inabanga town are on-going while the Panglao Island going to Dumaguete is still on negotiation.

Telegraph Services

Telegraph Services is one of communication system use in the province. At present, there are three (3) telegraph companies that provide telegraph services in the entire province. The government operates One (1) company and a private company operates the other two (2). These two (2) private telegraph providers are Radio Communication of the Philippines Incorporated (RCPI) and Philippine Telephone and Telegraph (PT&T) which is located in Tagbilaran City. With the presence of facsimile machines and the internet, the patronage of telegram services has obviously decreased.

Radio Services

Radio using transceivers is still a widely used mode of communication in the province. It provides back-up system, to telephone service. The Bohol Law Enforcement Communications Systems (BLECS) plays a consistent role in assisting both public and private individual needs of communication. All local, provincial and national government offices have operational radios. The PNP/Military and civilian sector assist them especially during emergency cases like insurgency related incidents, commission of crimes and occurrences of natural calamities such as earthquake, typhoon, fire and flood and among others.

Broadcast and Print Media

There are three (3) AM stations in Bohol namely: DYRD, DYTR and DYXT and two (2) FM stations (DYTR and DYRD) that are all operating in the city and are providing information and entertainment. The coverage for station DYRD is limited up to Clarin and Jagna with 5,000 watts capacity; DYXT has only 1,000 watts capacity, covers only up to Antequera and Loay and DYTR has 10,000 watts capacity, has the widest coverage area equivalent to 80% provincewide. There is one relaying station based in Ubay, the station DYSD and one local station DYJP in Jagna, Bohol.

In the year 2009, Bohol has five (5) cable TV stations. The Bohol Community Cable Television (BCCTV) situated in Tagbilaran City, the Mantle Cable Station which started its operation since 2000 in the municipality of Talibon, the Alcyber Cable System which is located in the municipality of Loay also starts its operation in the year 2001, the Real Speed Cable TV Inc. and Southseas Vision both are situated in Calape and Tubigon respectively.

Postal and Messengerial Services

In Bohol, the Philippine Postal Corporation (PPC) has fifty (50) postal offices, one for each municipality and the other three are located in Tagbilaran City. Mailing services in the city are operated by the Philippine Postal Office through its main office at the old city hall compound and two (2) sub-offices. Tagbilaran City is the transit point for inland dispatches exchanged among the different post offices in the Province of Bohol.

Aside from the Philippine Postal Office, there are five (5) messengerial services in the city, namely the LBC, Aboitiz, Air 21, JRS and DHL that handle package forwarding. Most of these offices are located in Tagbilaran City with branches in some major urban centers of the province such as in Talibon, Jagna, Loon and Tubigon.

Internet Access

With the presence of facsimile machines and the internet, the patronage of telegram services has obviously decreased. There are one hundred fifty nine (159) internet café

providers operating in the province. The BQ Link Internet Connection covers the municipalities of Antequera, Batuan, Bilar, Buenavista, Calape, Carmen, Clarin, Cortes, Daus, Inabanga, Jetafe, Loay, Loboc, Loon, Tagbilaran, Talibon, Tubigon, Maribojoc, Sagbayan and Panglao.

Table 34. Existing Communication Facilities, CY 2009, Province of Bohol

Existing Communication Facilities	Number of Facilities	Remarks
1. Public Calling Office (33)		
a. PLDT	21	
b. Globelines	5	
c. Cruztelco	4	
d. Liberty	3	
e. Others:		
2. Cell sites: (151)		
a. Smart	59	
b. Globelines	69	
c. Sun Cellular	23	
3. Telegraph Services	3	PLDT, RCPI, PT & T
4. Internet Cafe	159	
5. Cable TV	9	
6. Broadcast Media	5	DYRD, DYTR, DYXT, DYZD (Ubay) & DYJP (Jagna Community Radio)
7. Print Media	5 (Local Newspapers)	Bohol Chronicle, Bohol Times, Capitol, Bohol Standard, Sunday Post
8. Messengerial Services	5	LBC, Aboitiz, Air 21, JRS, DHL
9. Others: 1. Bohol Law Enforcement Communication System(BLECS)	All municipalities covered	

Source: LGU(MPDC/ME), PPDO, NTC

Power and Energy

All electric utilities in the province get its power from the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (Formerly National Power Corporation) which is being supplied by the Leyte Geothermal Plant through the Bohol-Leyte interconnection, aside from the Bohol Diesel Power Plant and now SPC Island Power Corporation (SIPC) at Dampas in Tagbilaran City, The Santa Clara Corporation formerly (LHEP) at Brgy. Tontonan, Loboc.

The 5.0 MW Janopol Hydroelectric Plant (JHEP) in Janopol, Balilihan and the 2.5 MW BOHECO I-Sevilla Mini-Hydro Corp. (BSMHC) are operated by a cooperative and connected to the NPC-Bohol Grid through the 69 KV Tagbilaran-Tubigon line. The combined installed capacity in the province, including that of Leyte Geothermal Plant is 110.7 MW with a dependable capacity of 106.2 MW against the maximum demand of 48.0 MW or a net reserve of 58.2 MW as shown in Table 6.

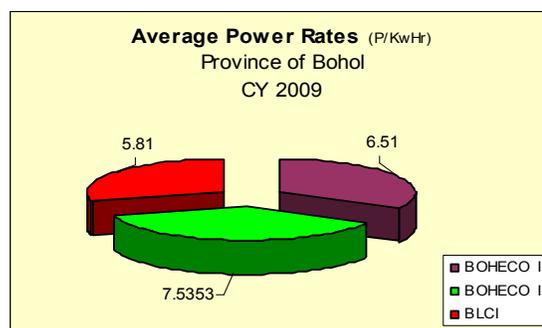
Table 35. Dependable Capability Profile Province of Bohol (as of December 31, 2009)

Power Plants	Installed Capacity (MW)	Dependable Capacity (MW)
SPC Island Power Corp. (Formerly Bohol Diesel Power Plant)	22	17.5
Santa Clara Corp. (Formerly LHEP)	1.2	1.2
Janopol Hydroelectric Plant (JHEP)	5.0	5.0
BOHECO I - Sevilla Mini-Hydro Corporation (BSMHC)	2.5	2.5
TOTAL CAPABILITY, Bohol Plants	30.7	26.2
Leyte Bohol Interconnection	80	80.0
TOTAL	110.7	106.2
FORECASTED DEMAND	-	48.0
NET RESERVE	-	58.2

Source: NGCP

The power markets of Bohol Province are mainly commercial and residential. The entire province generally is an 80% residential consumer, especially those served by BOHECO I and II. The only industrial customer in the province is the Philippine Mining and Industrial Corporation located at Garcia-Hernandez Municipality.

Figure 70. Average Power Rates, Bohol



All municipalities are already provided with electricity with 100% of all barangays are also energized as covered by BLCI, BOHECO I and II. The BOHECO I & II and the BLCI have an average system loss of 8.60% per year which is 7.20% for BOHECO I, 10.50% for BOHECO II and 8.11% for BLCI. All electric utilities in the province are targeting to lower down system losses in order to become financially viable.

Generally, a reduction of system loss depends on kilowatt-hour sales that being produced.

The household connection for BOHECO I & II and BLCI increased every year for the period 2007-2009 with an average of 5.94 % per year.

The power rate in Bohol ranges between P5.81 to P7.5353 per Kwhr for residential. Comparing this with the other provinces like VECO, PECO and PROSIELCO, Bohol's power rates are somewhat low ranges.

Figure 71. System Loss, Bohol

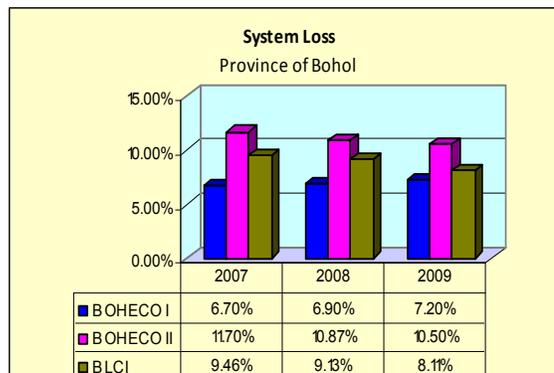
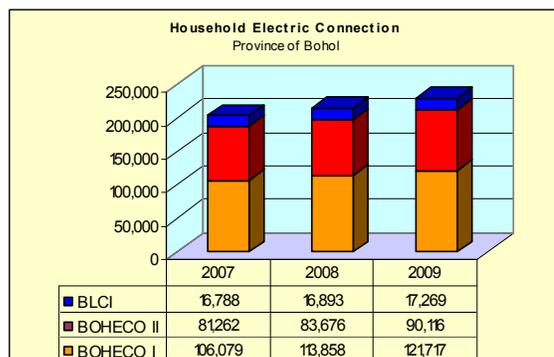


Figure 72. Household Electric Connection, Bohol



Reliability of Power

Meanwhile, the Bohol Backbone Transmission Project is on going. It involves the installation/construction of a total of 95.0 kilometers of 138 KV overhead transmission line and new substation in Corella and the Ubay Substation will be expanded. It is a long-term solution to improve the reliability and efficiency of power transmission to the entire island of Bohol.

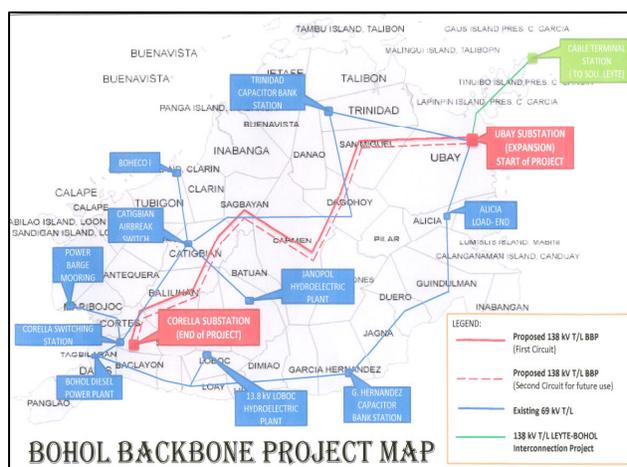
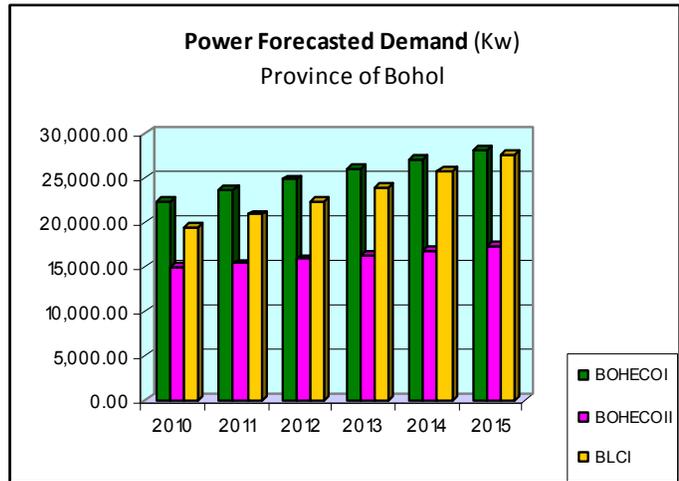


Figure 73. Bohol Backbone Project Map

Demand and Energy Forecast

Shown in figure 13 is the demand forecast of the different major power franchise distributors of the province from 2010 to year 2015. Of the three major power distributors here, BOHECO I and BLCI had been observed to forecast 25.6% and 41% increase in demand starting 2010 until year 2015 respectively.

Figure 74



Development Issues & Challenges

TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS

- Inadequate and insufficient maintenance funds
 - Lack of safety devices causing high rate of accidents
 - ECC compliance
 - Poor condition of barangay roads
 - Old and Unsafe bridges
 - Encroachment within RROW limit
 - Delayed conversion of provincial roads into national roads
 - Delayed acquisition of RROW
 - Lack of coordination between the building officials and PEO/DEO
 - Lack of coordination of utility owners with PEO/DEO
 - Inefficient drainage system
 - Limited space for Tagbilaran Airport
 - Delayed implementation of projects
 - No port zone delineation of Port of Tagbilaran
- Soil erosion in upland areas and river banks
 - Flooding
 - Forest denudation
 - Water management not yet a priority of LGUs
 - Uncoordinated inter-agency work involving water related concerns
 - Proliferation of shanties along riverbanks
 - Inadequate IECS
 - Improper waste disposal
 - Degrading aquatic life
 - Harmful farming practices

WATER

- Limited water source
- Inadequate capacity of distribution pipes
- Salt water intrusion
- Limited government financial resources
- Unregulated water use
- E-coli contamination
- Poor Management of water system

COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT

- Poor communication access
- Very poor postal delivery services
- Outdated/obsolete communication facilities
- Lack of coordination and cooperation between providers and LGUs

POWER AND ENERGY

- Capacity of Power (c/o SIPC)
- Reliability of Power (c/o NGCP)
- Forecasted Demand especially in Panglao Island for the next 5 years
- Affordability of Power Rates (BOHECO I & II and BLCI)
- Sub-standards lines

The background is a solid green color with a subtle gradient. It features several glowing, ethereal lines and small particles that create a sense of movement and depth. The lines are thin and appear to be made of a soft, glowing material, some curving and looping around the text. The particles are small, bright green dots scattered across the background, some appearing to trail off as they move.

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION

Situationer

Public Finance

Income and Revenue

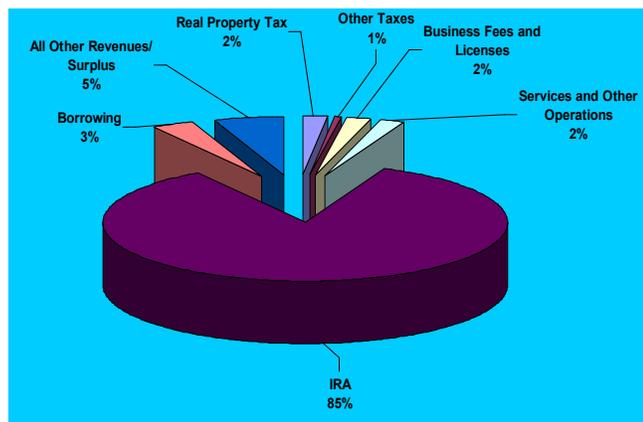
Majority of the local governments in the Province of Bohol are pursuing revenue-generation initiatives to raise their financial resources. The increase in revenues, especially in local sources, is needed as local governments are still heavily dependent on the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) share from the national income.

With regard to the Provincial Government's revenue sources, records shows that over the period 2005-2009, its revenues rose from P684 Million to P1.029 Billion posting an increase of 50% or an average yearly increase of 8.5%.

Looking into the revenue structure, it can be observed that the Provincial Government is significantly dependent on the IRA, which accounted an average of 85% of the total revenues for the same 5-year period. Locally-generated revenues only accounted an average of 15%, which generally come from real property taxes, business fees and licenses, income

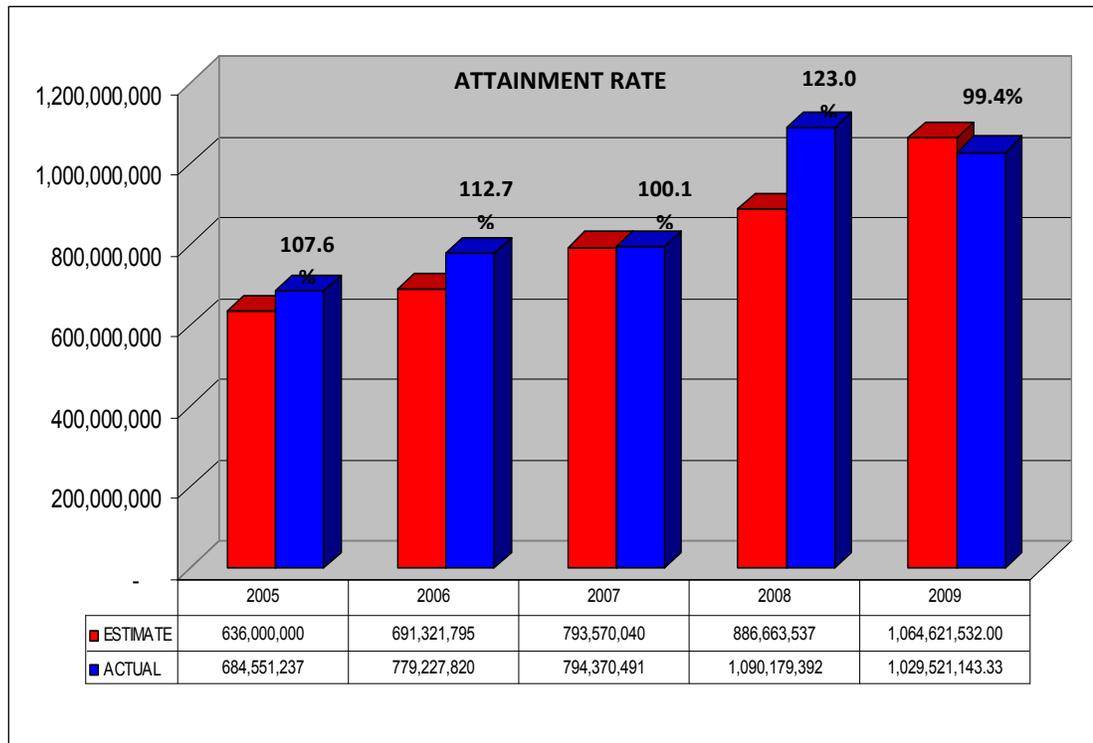
from services and operational surplus. There is a need to intensify revenue collection efforts by the Provincial Government as well as develop and venture new revenue sources as authorized by the Local Government Code. While there is limited taxing power for provincial governments, the Bohol Provincial Government can opt to venture into entrepreneurial operations for its existing real properties, facilities and services.

Figure 75. Revenue Structure, Province of Bohol



As to meeting revenue targets, records show that the Provincial Government has generally attained its total target collection from 2005 to 2009. While this may show a desirable trend, the challenge of achieving the collection targets for locally-generated revenues still remains. Examining the details of revenues would reveal that local revenue collection only attained about 83% of the set targets.

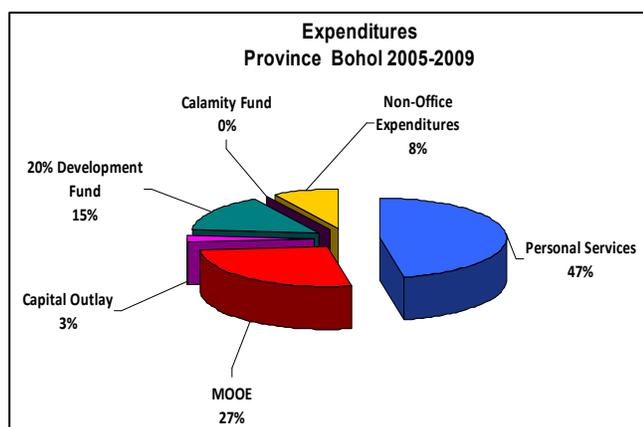
Figure 76. Attainment Rate, Province of Bohol



The level of collection from local revenue source significantly affects the expenditure characteristics and cash back-up of the Provincial Government. Not meeting the expected local revenues would further increase the province's dependence from the IRA.

Expenditures

Figure 77. Expenditures, Province of Bohol



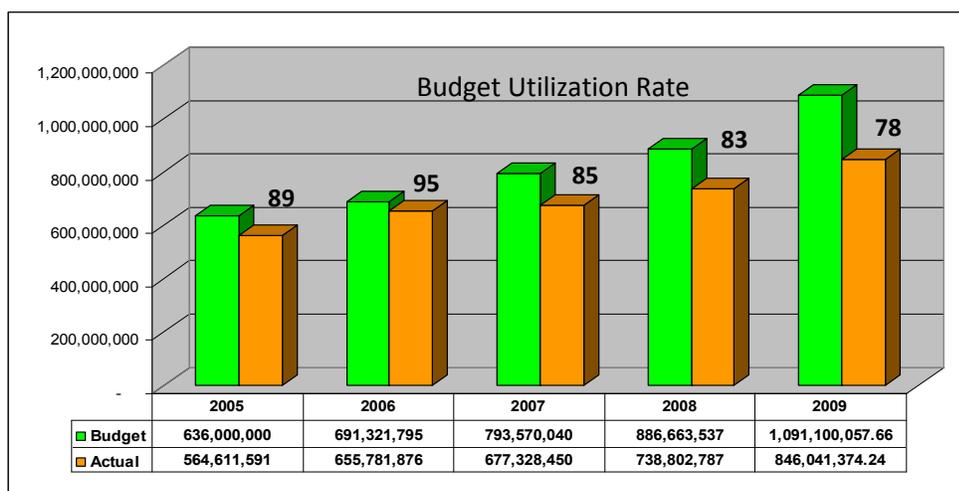
The Provincial Government of Bohol's expenditures over the five year-period 2005 to 2009 have been generally on the upwards trend, signifying the increasing financial requirements for its operation. Expenditures have been exponentially increasing yearly by an average of 8.4% for the past five years.

On a 5-year average, Personal Services averaged at 47%, which is

slightly above the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) imposed 45% limit. On the other hand, the Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) accounts the second highest expenditure level at 27%. The implementation of development programs and projects under the 20% Development Fund accounted 15% for the five-year period. Non-Office expenditures account 8%.

On the other hand, the Provincial Government has practically controlled and managed its spending with a 78 to 95% Budget Utilization Rate within years 2006-2009. This is attributed to the control and austerity measures implemented, allowing the Province to prioritize expenditures and save resources for other priority projects and activities for the succeeding years.

Figure 78. Budget Utilization Rate, Province of Bohol



This trend, however, requires continuing implementation of mechanisms that would ensure maximization and value for money for every government spending. The Provincial Government is moving towards this direction with the re-institutionalization of its Monitoring and Evaluation Systems and focusing more on outcomes and impacts of government operations and projects.

Provincial Government's Economic Enterprises

The Provincial Government has identified some of its facilities and services as income regenerating that provides revenue flows to its coffers. These include the operation of the Provincial Capitol Office Spaces, the Bohol Cultural Center, CPG Sports Complex and Tennis Courts, and from the health services provided by its 10 devolved hospitals. Its heavy equipment and support services also have the potential to be earning revenues from rentals

and feed for road development projects. Furthermore, the Province is earning its share from the operation of the Chocolate Hills Complex where tourists continue to visit.

The operation of economic enterprise units of the Provincial Government still has promising potential to earn more if managed and operated efficiently. The Province still owns several properties and facilities that may be ventured for business-like operations. An investment and economic enterprise office is therefore necessary to look into these potentials and work on systems, processes and institutional requirements for their actual operation.

Provincial and Municipal Income Classification

With the Provincial Government's income levels, it maintained its first class status in terms of income classification. This considers the Province's revenues from external and internal sources.

For Bohol's municipalities and city, the Bureau of Local Government Finance (BLGF) classification shows notable improvement for the income levels of local governments. In the latest income classification (2008), there are already three (3) municipalities that were classified as 1st class compared to only one (1) in 2005. While the number of 2nd Class Municipalities remained the same, the number of 3rd class municipalities/ city increased to seven (7), and 4th class municipalities to 24. These are attributed to the significant reduction of the number of 5th class municipalities in Bohol which decreased in 2008 to 12 municipalities from the 2005 figure of 19 municipalities.

Table 36. Provincial and Municipal Income Classification

Income Class	2005		2008	
	No. of Mun./ City	%	No. of Mun./ City	%
1st Class	1	2%	3	6%
2nd Class	2	4%	2	4%
3rd Class	4	8%	7	15%
4th Class	22	46%	24	50%
5th Class	19	40%	12	25%
Total	48	100%	48	100%

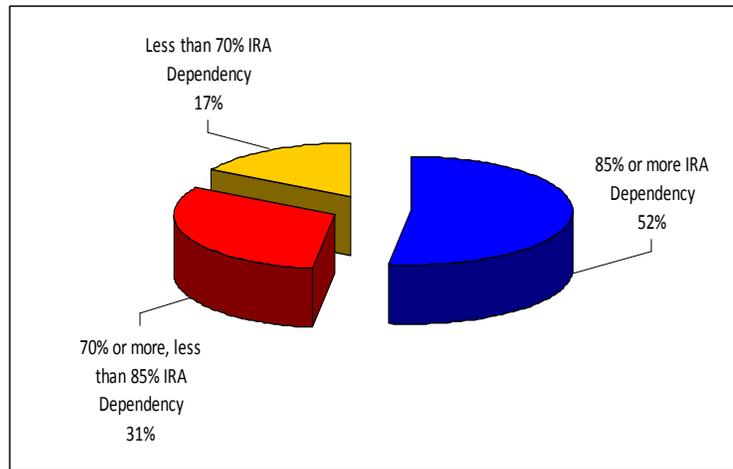
Source: Bureau of Local Government Finance/ Provincial Treasurer's Office

Local Government Units in Bohol has started to take advantage of their potential to raise local revenues through the development and operation of income-generating facilities and activities. It has been observed that several municipalities have ventured into tourism-based facilities and services, agri-business and infrastructure commercialization.

However, despite the positive trend and improvement of income classification of municipalities, the challenge still remains in sustaining significant increase in local revenues

to reduce the dependency of local governments to the Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA). Based on the 2008 financial reports, 25 out of 48 (52%) municipalities/city are 85% or more IRA-dependent. In the same year, there were 15 (31%) municipalities that were 70% to 84.99% IRA-dependent. There were only eight municipalities/city (17%) that have IRA-dependency of less than 70%.

Figure 79. IRA Dependency Ratio



Looking into the sustainability of LGUs' financial resources, local revenue-generation should become one their development priorities. Reducing IRA-dependency is a common objective which requires venturing into non-tradition income-generating strategies, and beyond tax-based measures.

Real Property Tax Mapping, Assessment and Collection

One of the local sources of revenues of LGUs is the tax derived from real properties. These taxes are highly dependent on the assessment values of land and other real properties, which are based on cadastral surveys and tax mapping initiatives. Of Bohol's 48 municipalities/city, there are still seven municipalities that have not completed their cadastral surveys and tax mapping activities. This resulted to non-documentation and non-appraisal of parcels of land for tax assessment and collection purposes. Consequently, collection and revenue levels of real property taxes in these seven municipalities are affected.

Planning and Budgeting Linkages

Essential to the Provincial Government's financial resource mobilization and utilization are its planning and budgeting systems. Such systems will ensure that priority development programs get funded and implemented to achieve the desired results for prosperity and social development. Currently, with the new provincial administration, the H.E.A.T. (Health and Sanitation, Education and Technology, Agriculture and Food Security, Tourism and Livelihood) Bohol development agenda and the L.I.F.E. H.E.L.P.S. strategies have been adopted that generally influence development priorities of not just the provincial offices and

departments but also the national/ municipal/barangay governments. It is worthy to note that these development agenda are still based and aligned with the medium-term development priorities of Bohol, as set in the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP). Major master plans of Bohol have also been utilized to guide its long-term direction particularly for tourism development, water supply development, agriculture and roads.

Effectively linking office plans to budget remains to be a challenge, considering the synchronization schedules and requirements set by the Joint Memorandum Circular No. 1 – 2007 of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG), Department of Budget Management (DBM), National Economic Development Authority (NEDA), and the Department of Finance (DOF).

The Provincial Development Council has been reconstituted with the new set of municipal mayors and more Non-Government Organization (NGO) representatives. This will promote better participatory processes in project prioritization/ implementation and decision-making. Sectoral Technical Working Groups have been strengthened with more coordinated activities for planning initiatives.

The participation of the Local Finance Committee in the review and prioritization of development programs and projects also provides control mechanisms that development priorities are provided with corresponding financial resources.

Information and education campaign are continuously being undertaken to increase appreciation and awareness of PGB offices and units to anchor their plans and programs from the PDPFP as well as the HEAT Bohol Development Agenda to address the issue on fragmented plans of offices. Synchronized planning schedules and methodologies will also be undertaken within the Provincial Government to ensure alignment of plans and budgets.

Financial Control and Management and Accounting System

It has been an effort of the Provincial Government to improve its financial management systems through the use of Information-Technology-based (IT-) processes. Consistent with the national directive, the Province is already implementing the Electronic-New Government Accounting System (E-NGAS) which, if fully functional, will facilitate the proper recording, updating and generation of financial reports. The E-NGAS is also expected to improve the recording of financial transactions related to the maintenance of properties and facilities of the Provincial Government. Separate IT-based initiatives have also been ventured by other financial offices than can run parallel with the NGAs. These includes the e-BUDGET, the Financial Transaction Tracking System (FITTSYS), Real Property tax Information System, Computerized Billing System and the Enhanced Tax Revenue Assessment and Collection System (E-TRACS).

To ensure proper and appropriate disbursement of resources, the Province is currently operating under the generally accepted auditing procedures. Initiatives are undertaken to set common and uniform auditing procedures and requirements for each financial transactions.

Furthermore, to enhance fiscal control and management, the Provincial Internal Audit Office (PIAO) has been established. This mechanism will further improve financial systems and processes as well as the analysis of fiscal performance.

The Local Finance Committee (LFC), on the other hand, has been actively operating to manage the financial operation of the Provincial Government and to tackle/resolve issues with financial concern. The LFC is expanded to encompass real property assessment, human resource development and legal aspects of the finance sector.

Local Governance

The Provincial Government of Bohol (PGB), with the collaboration of its executive and legislative branches, has managed to push through its development priorities for agriculture and tourism development, social welfare and health services enhancement, environmental protection and preservation, infrastructure facilities build-up, investment promotion and industrial development. Revenue generation measures and financial management practices are implemented to sufficiently support government operations. Furthermore, the PGB has continued to enhance the organization's human resources as well as its physical assets and facilities to correspondingly perform and address the growing and multifaceted needs and demands of the Boholano people.

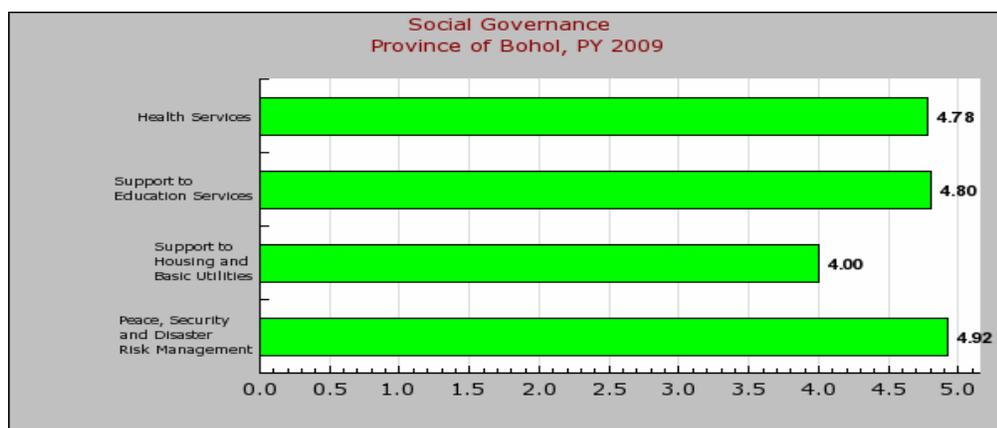
The PGB continues to initiate efforts to fully attain its aspiration to become a prime eco-cultural tourism destination and strong balanced agro-industrial province. The PGB also works on making its organization as responsive and dynamic as possible to deliver quality and effective services.

PGBs Performance on Governance

As the PGB manages all its businesses and operations within the province, sustained efforts are made to maintain high levels of participation among all stakeholders, steered by the principles of accountability, transparency and responsiveness.

Looking into the Local Governance Performance Management System (LGPMS) Report in 2009, Bohol Province has attained considerably high performance ratings in upholding the appropriate fundamentals of governance. Bohol has been successful in promoting people participation in decision-making, planning, and consultative processes in government. This is through the significant representation of the civil society and the marginalized groups in

Figure 80. Social Governance, Province of Bohol, PY 2009



Note: A rating of 5 denotes excellent performance while 1 means low performance

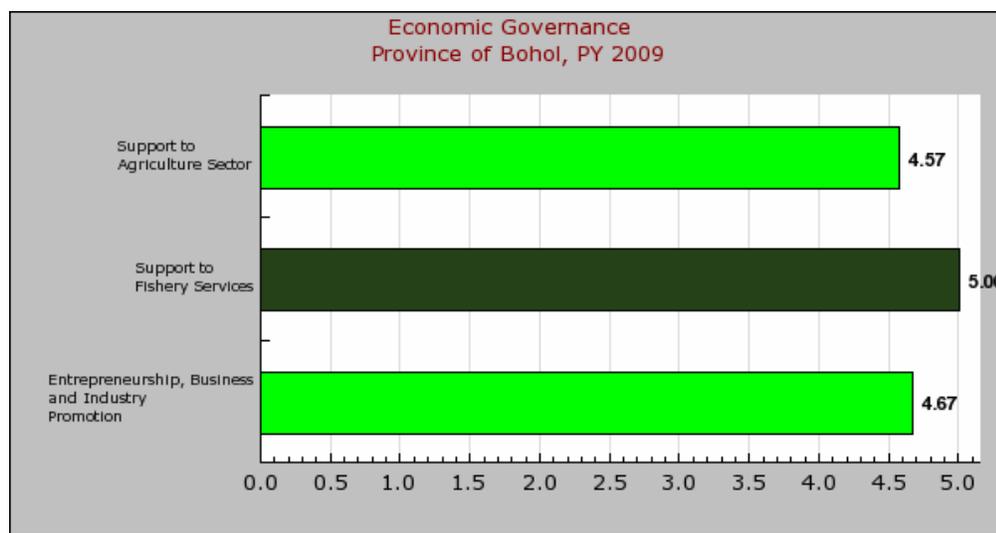
various special bodies and advisory councils. In 2010, there are about 28 special bodies/ councils that are operating to address and manage cross sectoral opportunities, issues and concerns.

The operation of these Councils has also allowed Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) to participate actively in the discussion/ planning systems that promote better and informed decision-making processes. In 2010 , there are about 30 NGOs in Bohol that have been accredited by the Provincial Government to participate in all these councils. However, there are more NGOs that are operating in the province that have become instrumental in the implementation of various development programs and projects.

On Social Governance, the LGPMS Report showed that Bohol’s performance is quite high in providing for appropriate support for health services, education, peace and security, and disaster risk management. It was, however, noted that there is a need to continue to support the development of socialized housing and mass dwellings to address the increasing demand of households, especially in urbanized areas.

In terms of Economic Governance, the PGB continues to pour in its full support for the development of its key economic drivers – agriculture and tourism. Policies and government facilitation has been crucial to this development to ensure a business-friendly environment, support for business promotion, provision of necessary support services such as the One-Stop Shop, business placement incentives, and private-government collaboration

Figure 81. Economic Governance, Province of Bohol, 2009

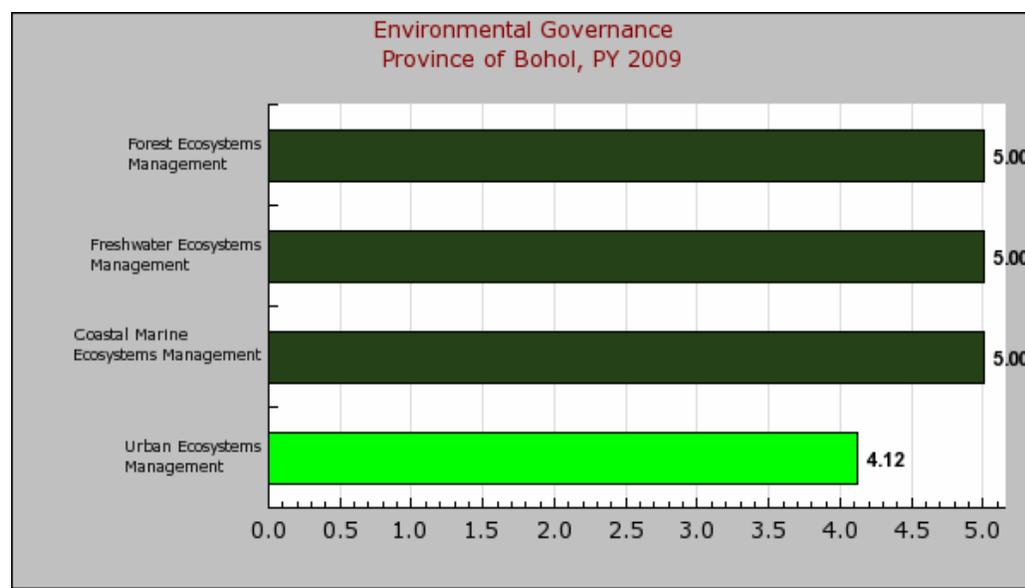


On Environmental Governance, Bohol has been successful in ensuring an effective management of forest, freshwater, coastal marine and urban ecosystems. This is brought about through the concerted efforts and collaboration between the provincial government,

local municipal governments, the NGOs, and the general public. Initiatives have been undertaken for the protection, management, rehabilitation of Bohol's rich and unique environment.

However, there is still a need to be done for the growing urbanization of the province, especially in built-up areas. Environmental infrastructures need to be provided and developed to address concerns on pollution control, solid waste and waste water management.

Figure 82. Environmental Governance, Province of Bohol, 2009



There are also several initiatives that have been pursued by the Provincial Government to promote better governance. The Management Executive Board (MEB), to cite one, was created with the vision of increasing transparency at the top management level, improving inter-office collaboration and policy-decision-making. Through the MEB, coordination is enhanced for all PGB offices. Discussions are made on a regular basis, for policy implementation, issues and concerns identification, and formulation of necessary mitigating strategies to improve PGB operations

In accordance with the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, the PGB has also initiated the crafting of the Citizen's Charter that officially provides the general public the service standards of all frontline services of the Provincial Government. The Charter, which identifies the step-by-step procedures of availing specific services, is a management tool geared towards promoting transparency and preventing graft and corruption in government offices.

Correspondingly, the evaluation of performance of PGB offices and employees is enhanced through the introduction of the new Office Performance Evaluation System (OPES) that provides a more logical evaluation tools to fully account for employee and office accomplishments. Built-in to the said evaluation system are the incentive mechanisms that may help motivate government personnel to perform better.

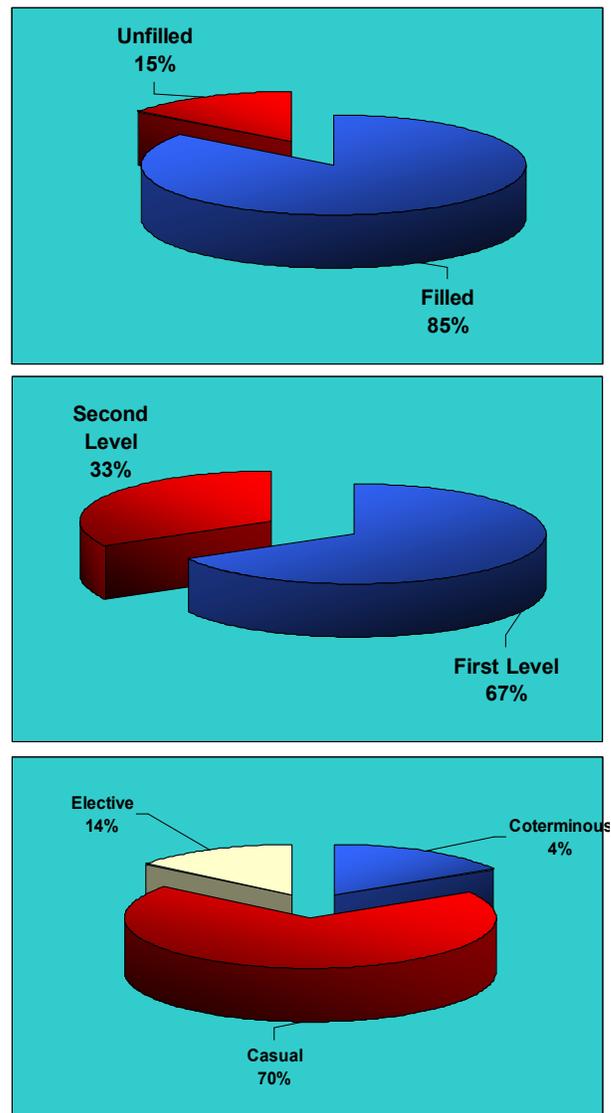
Human Resource and Personnel Development

The Provincial Government of Bohol’s offices and hospitals are managed by about 1,315⁴⁸ regular employees. This number represents 85% of the total number (1,542) of plantilla / career positions of the PGB. Of the total filled career positions, 67% (873) are first level positions while 33% (442) are of second level positions. On the other hand, there were 104 personnel under the non-career position category of the PGB. This group⁴⁹ of personnel is composed of elective/coterminous officials and plantilla casuals.

Continuing human resource development is being pursued, through training needs assessment and provision of training programs for employees. These trainings are mostly provided to enhance the performance of functions and responsibilities of personnel. Trainings are provided through formal sponsored seminars or office-initiated capability-building initiatives.

To maximize and tap internal human resources to enhance personnel capacities, a pool of PGB trainers has

Figure 83. Profile of Provincial Personnel, Province of Bohol



⁴⁸ Based on Dec. 31 2010 records of the Human Resource Management and Development Office. Excludes job order casuals and contractuels.

⁴⁹ Job order casuals are not included in this category

been formed to provide training programs to employees for a particular field of expertise.

To promote better employee welfare and compensation, the Provincial Government has implemented the salary standardization law. Step increments on salaries were also afforded to employees based on their years of service. Furthermore, the employees' awards and incentives mechanism is already installed, although its full implementation is still to be pursued by the provincial leadership.

The introduction of Information-Technology (IT) – based systems to promote better employee services and support mechanisms are also being undertaken by the PGB. Through the Bohol Information, Communication and Technology Office (BICTO), the electronic logging system to record an employee's daily time of work has been installed and operated. Also, the BICTO has developed the Online Leave Administration System, which is envisioned to enhance and hasten the leave application and approval processes. Another initiative is the Centralized Payroll System that speeds-up the payroll preparation process for employees. The Human Resource Information System is also operated by the HRMDO for electronic records keeping and database of PGB personnel.

On the otherhand, the role of the employees' organization – Bohol Provincial Employees League (BOPEL) has become evidently important in ensuring that employees' welfare are promoted and protected. The League has been active and is representing the employees' interests in several management committees and bodies within the Provincial Government.

Local Legislation

The Provincial Government of Bohol, through the Sangguniang Panlalawigan (SP), has been seen to be pro-active in enacting relevant legislative measures to respond to various socio-economic issues and opportunities in Bohol. Though the years, the august body has passed relevant legislative measures, to include the Administrative Code, Revenue Code, Environment Code, Investment Code, Tourism Code, Gender and Development Code, Bohol Arts Cultural Heritage Code and Children Code.

Essential to the effective local legislation is the harmonization of the executive and legislative agenda which ensures the execution, implementation or enforcement of applicable local laws and directives. Consultation processes with various stakeholders of society should also be heightened to craft relevant and pro-active legislation.

The use of information technology is also being employed by the SP with the development and operation of their Legislative Tracking System (LTS). The system is being used as an effective tool for data banking, monitoring, tracking and retrieval of all SP resolutions and ordinances. However, there is still a need to improve the functionality of the LTS, allowing it to be more accessible by users.

Planning, Monitoring/ Evaluation Mechanisms and Strategies

The planning system and processes of the PGB are operating on the basis of national directives and provisions of the Local Government Code. Current planning timeframes are derived from the Joint Memorandum Circular No. 1 – 2007 that sets the required schedules and processes to harmonize local plans to regional/ national plans as well as synchronize planning initiatives with the local budgeting systems. Collaborative efforts of all offices, spearheaded by the Planning and Budget departments, have improved the planning and budgeting cycles of the PGB, leading to the on time preparation and approval of Annual Plans and Budgets.

As a strategy to encourage inter-LGU collaboration and alliances, the PGB is advocating and pushing for the Integrated Area Development (IAD) approach to spur economic growth and address development concerns of the province. The Bohol Integrated Area Development (BIAD) clusters have been formed to encourage local governments to work together in pursuing their common development priorities, thereby promoting cost-counterparting arrangements and responsibility-sharing in the implementation of development interventions such as common service facilities.

On another aspect of the planning system, the PGB has emphasized the importance of building a reliable and updated database system that allows clients, stakeholders and the general public to access the wide spectrum of Bohol's socio-economic information, poverty indicators and environmental and physical features. The presence of such database will enhance planning processes, facilitate the crafting of better quality project proposals and improve project evaluation and monitoring. Some of the database systems currently available include the Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS), the Natural Resource Database System, Socio-Economic Profile Database System and database on Agriculture, Infrastructure and Health. However, it can be noted that these databases are not yet integrated and not readily accessible to users. It is therefore important that an integrated web-based database system be developed to increase the utility, effectiveness and accessibility of available information.

Equally important for good governance is the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that facilitates the determination of a project's accomplishments, financial utilization and more essentially its effects to the socio-economic environment. The Province of Bohol just recently institutionalized its Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation System (ProMES) that formalizes the organizational and operational mechanisms for reliable project monitoring and evaluation. The system allows greater participation of stakeholders in the conduct of a more objective and practical monitoring processes. A feedback mechanism is also installed to ensure that M&E findings are communicated to the management for better and informed decision-making.

Partnerships and Cooperation with Local and International Organizations

Bohol's growth and development has been attributed to the on-going partnerships and cooperation between the Provincial Government and municipal, national governments, foreign countries and international funding institutions.

With the PGB being able to deliver all of the deliverables required of a local/ foreign funded project, the province has already establish a name as a performing and effective partner in pushing for various development agenda. Some of the notable foreign organizations that significantly assisted Bohol in its plight towards development are the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), EcoBudget Asia, Volunteer Service Organization (VSO), European Union (EU), the Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and the United Nation Population Fund (UNFPA).

It is essential that the cooperation and partnerships with these institutions be maintained, as Bohol participates actively in pursuing for growth and sustainability.

Government Facilities

Local governments throughout the province have continued to improve their facilities with the goal of promoting the delivery of basic services to constituents. Improvements have been made for government buildings like government centers and municipal halls, equipment and support facilities, information technology-based facilities, and heavy equipments to support their infrastructure and agriculture programs. Agricultural support facilities are also being provided to the public such as slaughterhouses, public markets, and bagsakan centers. Public utilities, such as waterworks system and terminals, are also being improved.

Social services have also been given priority. In most municipalities, schools, barangay health centers, hospitals and birthing centers are being constructed and improved.

However, with limited LGU resources, all of these improvements are done on piecemeal basis. Some LGUs still have to provide office spaces, storage facilities, equipment and employee welfare facilities. Some also lack public libraries and sports centers.

Justice and Safety

Crime Statistics

Bohol Province is generally peaceful notwithstanding the economic growth it has been experiencing and the rise of its population. Its peace and order situation has been maintained at generally low levels through the concerted efforts of various law enforcement agencies and the general public.

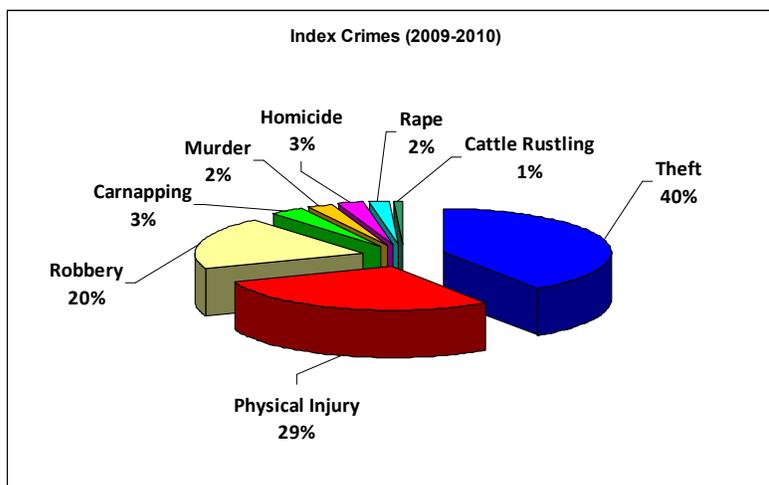
Looking into Bohol's crime statistics for 2009-2010, crime volume has decreased by 41.7%. This is generally attributed to the decrease in index crimes from 3,787 incidents in 2009 to only 2,351 incidents in 2010. While Non-Index crimes increased by about 9%, such trend has not affected the general decrease in crime volume for the entire province. Continued initiatives of the Philippine National Police and the cooperation of the general public in crime prevention had brought this safer state of Bohol. However, the challenge of solving committed crimes still remains. It can be observed that index crime solution efficiency is still low at only 10%. There is therefore a need to enhance investigative skills of law enforces as well as to strengthen intelligence network.

Table 37. Bohol Crime Statistics, 2009-2010

	2009	2010
Crime Volume	5,003	2,916
Increase (Decrease) in Crime Volume		(41.7%)
Vs. Persons	1,539	644
Vs. Properties	2,248	1,701
Index Crimes	3,787	2,351
Index Crime Cleared	416	164
Index Crime Solved	273	225
Non-Index Crimes	237	259
Average Monthly Index Crime Rate	30.21	14.37%
Index Crime Clearance Efficiency	11%	7%
Index Crime Solution Efficiency	6%	10%
Source: Bohol Provincial Police Office		

A closer look at the Index Crimes for 2009-2010 would reveal that theft accounted most of this type of crimes. On the average, report on theft was pegged at 40%. This is followed by physical injuries at 29% and robbery at 20%. Serious crimes against persons like murder, and rape accounted 2% and 2% respectively. Homicide, on the other hand posted at 3%. Carnapping, which significantly increased in 2010 accounted 3% of the index crimes.

Figure 84. Bohol Index Crimes, 2009-2010



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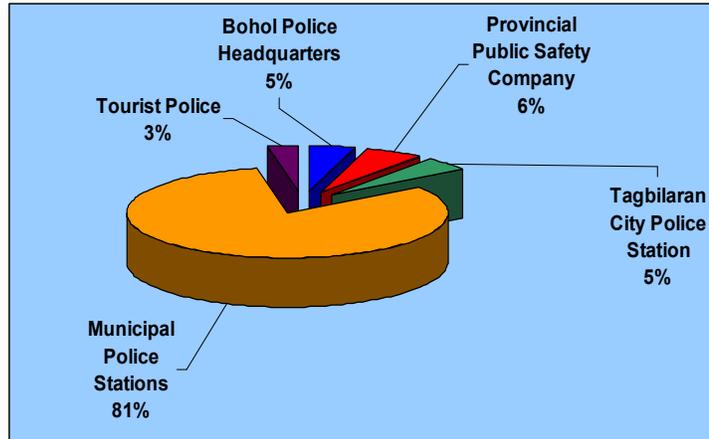
Table 38. Bohol Index Crimes, (2009-2010)

	2009	2010
Murder	70	79
Homicide	114	51
Physical Injury	1282	478
Rape	73	36
Robbery	675	541
Theft	1454	1030
Carnapping	87	1215
Cattle Rustling	32	21
Total Index Crimes	3787	2351
Total Non-Index Crimes	237	259
Total Crime Volume	5003	2916

Police Services

Currently, there are a total of 1,276 police personnel in the province. 81% of which is assigned in the 47 municipalities while 5% are detailed at the Tagbilaran City Police Station. Meanwhile, the Bohol Provincial Police Office accounted 5% of the police force while the Provincial Public Safety Company (formerly the PMG) shared 6%. Tourist Police accounted 3%.

Figure 85. Police Services



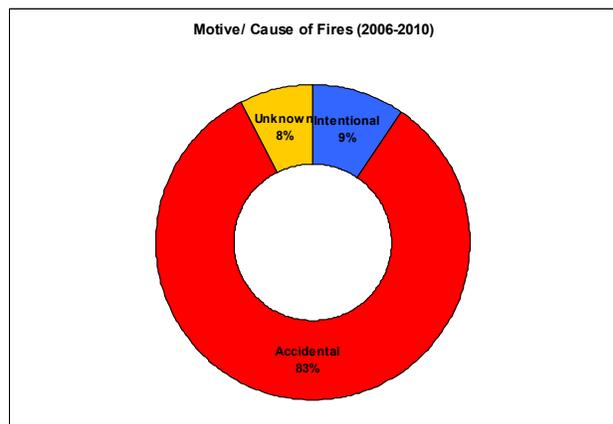
With the general standard police-population ratio of 1 policeman for every 1,000 population, the province still lacks the required police force considering its estimated population of 1.283 million in 2011. The PNP is also confronted with the problem of meeting the authorized strength of 21 personnel and 4 officers for every police station.

In related matter, the police and military services in Bohol still lack an Explosive and Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Unit to effectively deal with bomb threats. A K-9 Unit also needs to be organized and supported to pre-empt and deter the entry and transport of explosives, drugs and other illegal paraphernalia in the province. As to facilities requirements, there is a need to acquire or improve police facilities such as communication equipment, mobility resources and police station land/buildings, sea assets to boost maritime operations for illegal fishing, smuggling, search and rescue.

Figure 86. Motive/Cause of Fires, 2008-2010

Fire Incidence

For the past 5 years (2006-2010), a total of 397 fire incidents have been recorded in the province with an estimated P99.6 Million cost of damage. Year 2010 had the most number of reported fires with 86 incidents costing P13.9 Million, while year 2008 had the least number of



fires with 61 incidents costing P10.1 Million. The following table and supporting graphs show the comparative fire incidence statistics for years 2006-2010.

Of the total fire incidents for the 5-year period, 82% of the fire cases involved structures, 8% for grass/ forests and 5% for vehicles. Another 5% of the fires affected other properties and assets.

Table 39. Fire Incidents and Estimated Damage Cost Province of Bohol (2005-2009)						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	TOTAL
Total Number of Fire Incidents	66	74	61	68	86	397
Total Cost of Damage (In Million Pesos)	P50.3	P12.3	P10.1	P 13.0	P 13.9	P99.6

Source: Bureau of Fire Protection (BFP)

As to the cause and origin of fires in the province, it was known that electrical faults and open flame are the most common. Based on the average data for five years (2006-2010), faulty electrical wirings accounted about 32% of all the causes of fire. This is followed by open flame or cooking that attributed to 29% of all the fires. Other common fire origins include improper disposal/ handling of cigarette butts, flammable liquids, combustions/ bonfire, fireworks and sparks, LPG tanks / stoves and other causes.

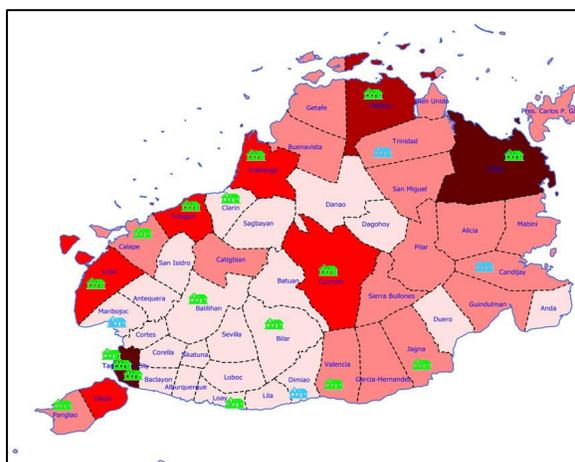
In the process of determining the causes of fires, it was also known that 83% of all the cases are accidental and unintentional. Only About 9% of all the fires are determined to be intentional. However, there are 8% of the cases of which the causes are yet unknown.

Fire-Fighting Force

Currently, there are 19 fire stations in the province, located in Tagbilaran City and in the municipalities of Panglao, Loay, Loon, Balilihan, Calape, Bilar, Valencia, Jagna, Carmen, Ubay, Talibon, Inabanga, Clarin, Tubigon, Dimiao, Trinidad, Maribojoc and Candijay. There are also several sub-stations located in Tagbilaran City.

As of December 2010, there are a total of 26 fire trucks provided to these 19 fire stations. Capacities of these fire

Map 31. Location of Fire Stations



in the province. Its area of responsibilities also includes COP of Catagbacan, Loay, Loboc, Jetafe and Pres. CP. Garcia. The organization is also pushing for the enforcement of all applicable maritime laws. In times of disasters and natural calamities, the PCG is one of the forefront agencies that provides search and rescue operations.

With due consideration of Bohol's large coastal areas, the PCG requires additional facilities and equipment such as rubber boats and floating assets for search and rescue. Augmentation of personnel is also necessary. There is also a need for the completion and construction of Balicasag Station in Panglao and beacons in other identified areas in the Province.

Military Operations

The province of Bohol is generally peaceful as far as political, criminality and insurgency is concerned. In 2010, Bohol was declared as Insurgent – free province. The Provincial Peace and Order Council (PPOC) has been tasked to handle the Internal Security Operations (ISO) Campaign in Bohol. Several Military Units (Arm Forces of the Philippines' Infantry Brigade, Engineering Battalion and Special Forces) continues operate in the Province to ensure a peaceful and orderly environment and to sustain economic development

Aside from the tactical operations to counter insurgencies (and to repel and prevent further entry of armed communist units), the military has been involved in providing socio-cultural-infrastructure services to the public.

The Military, together with Local Government Units and NGOs, continuously conduct activities such as community services, medical services, organizing, security and development, poverty reduction, promotion of cultural values, education and livelihood.

Military units operating in the province still require additional communication facilities, equipment, skills training and funding support for disaster preparedness operations and in the implementation of infrastructure projects.

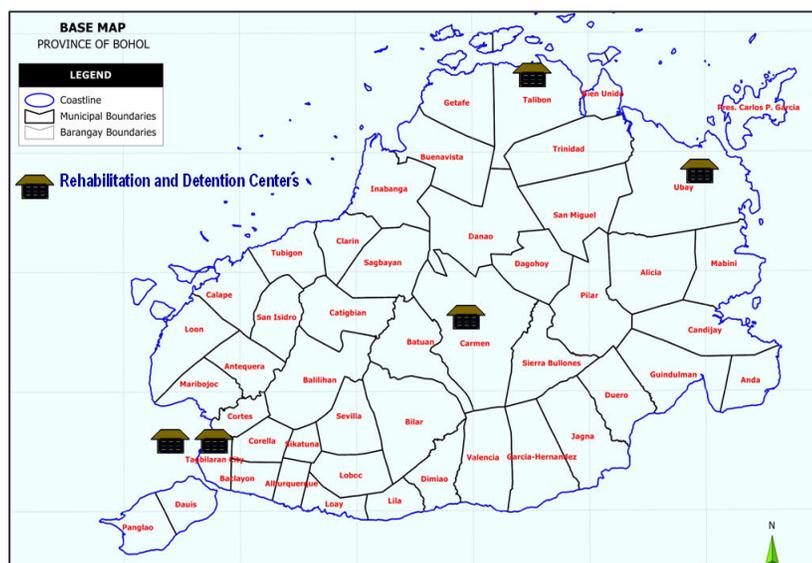
Detention and Rehabilitation Services

Bohol has now a total of five (5) District Jails operated and managed by the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP), with the former Bohol Detention and Rehabilitation Center (BDRC) already being transferred from the Provincial Government's management. Two (2) of these district jails are located in Tagbilaran City, one (1) in the Municipality of Carmen, one (1) in Ubay and one (1) in the Municipality of Talibon.

Table 40. Rehabilitation and Detention Services, Province of Bohol				
District Jails	No. of Personnel	No. of Cells	Total Cell Capacity (No. of Inmates)	Actual No. of Inmates
Bohol District Jail	108	27	400	332
Tagbilaran City Jail	21	11	100	123
Carmen District Jail	11	4	30	53
Ubay District Jail	10	4	40	68
Talibon District Jail	15	6	60	153
TOTAL	165	52	630	729

Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology, Jan. 2010

Looking into the capacity of these district jails, it can be observed that there is already overcrowding in the cells of most of the jails. With the number of prisoners being detained in these detention centers, it is necessary that these jails be expanded to increase its holding capacities. Facilities also need to be improved, particularly the visiting areas, dining halls and individual cells. Considering the risks of operating a detention center, it is also recommended that these District Jails be located in an appropriate building separate from other government offices. With the increasing number of prisoners due to continued arrests of suspected criminals, slow litigation of cases and the need for a more strategic location of jails in the province, it is therefore necessary to build and establish new detention centers in Bohol.



Map 33. Rehabilitation & Detention Center, Bohol
Source: Bureau of Jail Management and Penology

Furthermore, there is also a need to capacitate the personnel of these district jails to ensure that the best security and professional rehabilitation services are provided. Equally important to this is the parallel upgrading of equipment such as service vehicles, firearms and other required equipment.

Parole and Probation Services

In Bohol, the services required by legitimate parolees, probationers and pardonees are provided by the Provincial Parole and Probation Administration (PPPA). These services include the supervision of clients, conduct of investigation on applicants for parole and probation and implementation of initiatives such as the residential therapeutic community program.

The PPPA in the Province is divided into three (3) offices, the Bohol PPPA Office No. 1 with areas of jurisdiction covering all 3rd District Municipalities and the towns of Albur and Baclayon; Bohol PPPA Office No. 2 with areas of jurisdiction in all 2nd District Municipalities and the towns of Calape and Tubigon; and Tagbilaran City PPPA Office with areas of jurisdiction in City of Tagbilaran and all 1st District municipalities except those covered by PPPA 1 & 2.

Table 41. No. of Probationers, Parolees and Pardonees , Bohol		
	2009	2010
Probationers	438	440
Parolees	147	155
Pardonees	6	7
TOTAL	591	602
Source: PPPA		

In 2010, there were a total of 440 probationers in Bohol representing 73% of the total service clients of the PPPA. Parolees, on the other hand accounted 26% while pardonees only to 1% of PPPA's priority clients.

A concern of the PPPA-Bohol is its limited number of personnel to provide the services to its clients. A strategy that may be employed is the provision of personnel detail to be provided by the Provincial Local Government. There is also a need for continuing inter-agency coordination and collaboration, especially with law enforcement agencies, legal services and jail management.

In terms of operating budgets and financial requirements to support and sustain initiatives for clients, counter-parting agreements between concerned agencies and local government may be arranged.

Disaster Preparedness and Management

For 2009-2010, Bohol Province was not spared from being stricken by natural calamities. Major calamities that hit the province include earthquakes in Jagna, Dauis and Anda; flashfloods/ landslide in Loon; fire incidents in several municipalities; Lightning incidents; drowning incidents; and capsizing of sea crafts.

The disaster preparedness and management services in Bohol have been formalized with the organization of various disaster-related teams. These teams include the Search and Rescue (SAR) Unit, the Evacuation Unit, Emergency Medical Unit, Relief Unit, Fire Suppression Team and the Transport teams

The Province of Bohol, through Executive Order No. 05 Series of 2010, established the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (PDRRMC), consistent with the Republic Act No. 10121, the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act of 2010. The establishment of the PDRRMC reconstituted the former Provincial Disaster Coordinating Council (PDCC) and is considered timely to strengthen the organization, and enhance coherent, integrated and responsive emergency management system in Bohol for civil protection, humanitarian assistance and disaster management.

The PDRRMC is composed of various provincial, national government agencies, civil society organizations, Liga ng mga barangay and the private sector. Among its functions include approval, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Risk Reduction and Management Plan, ensuring the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development plans/ budgets.

On the other hand, the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO) is created under the Office of the Governor. Its function include coordinating disaster risk reduction and management activities, formulate and implement comprehensive DRRMP, organize / conduct training programs for DRRM, disaster monitoring, identify/ assess and manage the hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, maintain database of human resource, equipment, directories and location of critical infrastructures, serve as the secretariat and executive arm of the PDRRMC, coordinate other risk reduction and management activities, implement policies, programs of the PDRRMC

In related matter the ability to pro-actively prepare and respond to eminent dangers of calamities is dependent on the availability of reliable and updated environmental and geophysical information and forecasts. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) has been active for weather forecasts and climatological and atmospheric conditions. The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology (PhIVolCS), on the other hand, is operating for Seismic Monitoring.

It is essential to build a reliable databanking system that will contain information like high risk areas, inventory of disaster management resources and services available in each municipality. Hazard and disaster response facilities maps also need to be developed for easy guidance and reference

Early warning mechanisms and initiatives in the province, need some level of improvement and support through personnel augmentation, equipment / facilities upgrading and continuous build-up of database

Judicial and Legal Services

Table 42. Inventory of Trial Courts, Province of Bohol	
Regional Trial Court	10
Municipal Circuit Trial Court	20
Municipal Trial Court	2
Municipal Trial Court in Cities	2

Bohol currently has a total of 34 trial courts that are located in various parts of the province. There are ten (10) Regional Trial Courts (RTCs), seven of which are located in Tagbilaran City and three (3) are located in the Municipalities of Loay, Carmen and Talibon. There are also 20 Municipal Circuit Trial Courts (MCTC) located in various municipalities with multiple areas of jurisdiction. On the other hand, there are two (2) Municipal Trial Courts that are based in the Municipalities of Loon and Calape. Two (2) Municipal Trial Courts in Cities (MTCC) are located in Tagbilaran City. See Map DevAD 11.

With the intention of accelerating the litigation process of cases filed in courts, it is necessary to fill in all vacant positions of judges and court personnel in the Province. Studies should also be conducted on the possibility of establishing additional courts in Bohol that can strategically be located in municipalities to ease the travel of persons that have concerns in court.

On the other hand, legal assistance and services have been provided to indigents through the Public Attorney’s Office (PAO). The PAO represents indigents in judicial and quasi-judicial cases as well as non-judicial services such as mediation, conciliation, counseling and legal outreach program. The Office also provides legal assistance thru custodial interrogation and inquest investigation, jail visitation, information dissemination campaign thru legal counseling to improve legal literacy.

Similarly, the Provincial Legal Office (PLO) of the Provincial Government of Bohol has provided legal services particularly rendering legal opinions on various resolutions and ordinances and legal questions indorsed by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan, Sangguniang Bayan, Sangguniang Pambarangay and other government officials in the province. These legal services are considered very essential in ensuring that government's local laws and policies are in accordance with national decrees/ laws and that programs, projects and activities are not in violation of any applicable guidelines and regulations.

In terms of public prosecution, the Prosecutors Office is responsible for the conduct of preliminary investigations and inquest of criminal cases filed in courts for prosecution. Considering the number of cases being handled by the office, it is necessary to augment the number of prosecutors in Bohol. It is also essential to enhance the coordination between the Prosecutor's Office and the Philippine National Police, especially in the conduct of investigation and other court-related activities. Similar with other public offices, the Prosecutor's Office needs sufficient office space and equipment to improve the performance of their functions.

Development Issues & Challenges

PUBLIC FINANCE

- IRA-Dependent Provincial and Municipal Government Operations
- Low-level locally-generated taxes and revenues, unrealized income estimates for local revenues, limited structures / plantilla positions
- Some Provincial Government real property/ fixed assets/ facilities remained underutilized for operational purposes
- Lack of appreciation of the public to pay taxes, least priority to payment of tax
- Increasing operational expenditures and budgetary requirements of government offices
- No dedicated and stand alone office at the PGB to handle the development and management of PGB economic enterprises
- Several municipalities have incomplete or unapproved cadastral surveys and tax maps
- Limited human resource, technical capacities and competencies brought about by organizational limitations
- Unmet building, office space, facilities and equipment requirements for the public finance sector
- Delayed full implementation of Electronic New Government Accounting System (E-NGAS), and interfacing of the Real Property Tax Information System – Billing Collection System
- Less than desirable processing time of financial papers and reports
- Need for greater coordination and collaboration between executive and legislative departments for fiscal management

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

- Lack of capacities in human resources and outdated office human resource structures / plantilla positions
- Unmet building, office space, facilities and equipment requirements for some local governance offices and employees' groups, and other desired facilities in Local Governments
- Employees awards and incentives system not fully implemented (system still to be revised)
- Limited capacities of Municipal LGUs in project development, fund sourcing and accessing external funds, monitoring and evaluation
- Project Monitoring and Evaluation System not fully implemented
- Multiplicity of various mandated local councils that hinders the conduct of regular meetings
- Fragmented Strategic Plans of Provincial Offices
- Pending implementation of Ordinances (On-going review of BEC, Tourism Code to be reviewed)
- Lack of leadership training for Barangay Officials

JUSTICE AND SAFETY

- Presence in the Province of illegal gambling, illegal fishing, drug abuse, incidence of human trafficking
- Presence of insurgency in the Province

- Absence of trained Explosive and Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit, K-9 unit to deal with bomb threats in the province (PNP, Phil. Army)
- Need to operationalize a permanent disaster and emergency to handle the affairs of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and to implement disaster management strategies
- Slow litigation processes of inmates' cases – causing detention beyond maximum penalties and congestion in local jails
- Limited databank on disaster-related information (e.g. high risk areas, emergency services available)
- Lack of regular and/or qualified personnel for the Justice and Safety Sector (Provincial District Jail, Provincial Parole & Probation Administration, Office of the Civil Defense, PCG, PAGASA, PhiVolcs, PNP, PNRC, Prosecutors, PNP-Maritime Police, PAO) (OCD only lacks personnel)
- Limited opportunities for personnel development and training (for justice, safety, peace and order offices)
- Limited budget to support operations on crime prevention, detention and rehabilitation, disaster management, emergency services, safety, peace and order, intelligence gathering, prosecution, search and rescue, counter-insurgency, legal services
- Insufficient equipment support and facilities, office spaces for emergency, search and rescue and other justice and safety functions (BDJ, PCG, BFP, Parole & Prob., PCG, PNP, PNRC, Prosecutor, PNP –Marine, Phil. Army, PAO, PLO, PAGASA, PhiVolcs, OCD)
- Overcrowded District Jails
- Uneven geographical distribution of fire stations in the province
- Need to improve inter-office coordination and support (PLO-LGUs, PNP-Parole, Prosecutor - CIDT/Military, PNP-Prosecutor, RedCross – Health Services, Emergency Services)
- Need to improve intelligence and information gathering

SECTORAL GOALS

Social Sector

1.0 Sector Goal: SOCIAL EQUITY

- Poverty Reduction
 - Sustain Poverty Reduction as a priority, now paired with LED/LRED
 - Sustain poverty reduction efforts towards the challenge to meet the MDG target of reducing extreme poverty by 50% in 2015
- Population and human settlements Management
 - Manage population growth while allowing a multiplicity of family planning options consistent with religious convictions
 - Manage township expansion, rural living, and the provincial road network to protect agricultural lands, forests and other protected areas from undue conversion
 - Ensure adequate housing, utilities, and services for human settlements
 - Strengthen partnerships w/ Gawad Kalinga, Habitat for Humanity and other institutions
 - Plan for developing areas where opportunities lie in housing
- Education, health and well-being promotion of Boholanos, particularly of vulnerable groups
 - Facilitate delivery of quality basic education, including reduction of school drop-out rates
 - Adopt policies to encourage library usage by students and enlarge library collections in public schools
 - Expand coverage under the PhilHealth system of financially disadvantaged Boholanos as identified in the PDMS
 - Ensure delivery of health services and poverty-focused programs to address maternal & child mortality, malnutrition, chronic diseases (such as dengue and malaria), rabies, etc.
 - Adopt relocation and resettlement policies consistent with the development framework of the PDPFP
 - Support medical and relief missions to enable the poor to access state-of-the-art medical intervention and other forms of assistance
 - Encourage and support private sector-initiated literacy programs
- Gender and Development Initiatives
 - Ensure implementation and advocacy of the Gender and Development Code, and promote mainstreaming of GAD principles

2.0 Sub-Sector Goals

- Health

Overall Development Goal: Promotion of Public Health and Safety

- Subsector Goals
- a. Increased, improved and sustained investments for health
 - b. Ensuring the quality, affordability and access of health goods and health care services especially to the poor
 - c. Reduced population growth
 - d. Enhanced health sector governance and performance
 - e. Universal access to basic and essential health care
 - f. Ensuring universal social health insurance coverage

- Objectives:
- a. To promote efficient utilization of resources for health
 - b. To provide the populace with adequate medical services and affordable quality medicines and health goods
 - c. To lower incidence of leading mortality and morbidity diseases
 - d. To decrease population growth rate
 - e. To strengthen local health systems to ensure access, delivery and financing
 - f. To sustain and expand coverage on social health insurance

- Education & Manpower Development

Sub-sector Goals:

1. Education for all
 - Expand and improve comprehensive early childhood care and education, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children;
 - Ensure that by 2015 all children, particularly girls, children in difficult circumstances and those belonging to ethnic/cultural communities have access to complete and compulsory primary education;
 - Ensure that the learning needs of all young people and adults are met through equitable access to appropriate learning and life skills programmes;

- Achieve a 50% improvement in levels of adult literacy by 2015, especially for women, and equitable access to basic and continuing education for all adults;
 - Eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005, and achieve gender equality in education by 2015, with a focus on ensuring girls full and equal access to and achievement in basic education; and
 - Improve every aspect of the quality of education, and ensure their excellence so that recognized and measurable learning outcomes are achieved by all, especially in literacy, numeracy, and essential life skills.
2. Enhanced quality and access to education
 3. Achieved higher functional literacy of all Boholanos
 4. Produced a pool of qualified and globally competent workforce who are job ready

Objectives:

1. To improve quality basic education with the provision of equitable, quality and relevant education
 - Increase Participation Rate to 98% (elementary level) and 87.74% (secondary level), bringing in children/youth who are not in school
 - Improve the Cohort-Survival Rate of learners to 98.72% for the elementary level and 87.69% for the secondary level
 - Raise proficiency level by 80% of those in school
 - Raise school academic Achievement Rate to 80% for both levels
2. To improve Management of Educational Services in the Formal and Alternative Learning System
3. To promote and strengthen quality technical education and skills development programs to attain global competitiveness.
 - Conduct advocacy and Career Guidance Program to all graduating secondary school students
 - Register and accredited all technical vocational programs
 - Full implementation of community-Based Trainings for Enterprise Development (CBTED) in all municipalities
 - Realign skills training of out-of-school youths/adults to the specific requirements of the private sector, local entrepreneurs, craftsmen and food producers in Bohol
 - To provide scholarship program to deserving individuals

- a. 60% of Tech-Voc graduate scholars will be employed within 6 months after the end of training period
 - b. develop skills and competencies of the unemployed and the underemployed through training programs for pre-employment, skills upgrading, and productivity enhancement
 - c. empower public and private Tek-Bok Providers in expanding their absorptive capacities and to enable them to offer programs for various qualifications including higher levels of technology where jobs are available in the labor market
 - o To intensify the implementation of competency assessment to all tech-voc graduates and workers
 - a. 75% of all assessed workers will be certified in their respective trade areas/qualifications
 - o To monitor and trace tech-voc graduates who are already employed
 - a. 60% of all tech-voc graduates will be employed either self or wage employed
 - o To attract more Tek-Bok Providers to register programs under UTPRAS
 - a. Continuous registration of Tek-Bok Providers to register programs under UTPRAS of TESDA especially TVET qualifications under the scholarship menu
 - o To intensify the implementation of massive training and retraining under school-based, center-based, enterprise-based and community-based
 - a. Continue producing more tech-voc graduates
4. To achieve quality, access and excellence in higher education in the undergraduate and graduate education and in the broad range of disciplines relevant and responsive to a dynamically changing domestic and international environment
- o To update comparable standards in priority programs
 - o To increase number of faculty with MA/MS degrees
 - o To increase the number of accredited programs
 - o To improve performance in licensure examination in priority areas
 - o To increase in the number of intake and graduates in priority fields
 - o To reduce dropout of lower income groups
 - o To increase significantly the number of beneficiaries of scholarships and other forms of student financial assistance

• Social Welfare and Development

Sub-sector Goals:

- a. Reduced number of households living below the poverty line

- b. Enhanced delivery of basic social services
- c. Improved access to essential services and facilities
- d. Protection of the vulnerable, i.e., the children, youth with special needs, women in difficult circumstances, persons with disabilities, and the elderly
- e. Expanded residential care to victims of violence especially among women and children

Objectives:

1. To assist/answer the immediate needs of families or individuals in crisis situations.
2. a. To assist families avail / access to livelihood programs and projects to augment their incomes.
b. To assist distressed and needy families in the conveyance of cadavers, pauper's burial, supplemental feedings for malnourished children.
c. To organize the out- of- school youths (OSYs) to prevent them from juvenile delinquency.
d. To conduct rights literacy sessions on:
 - children's rights
 - women's rights
 - Magna carta of Persons with Disabilities
 - Senior Citizens' rights and privileges
3. To participate in prosperity fair initiated by the provincial government
4. To sustain the services, management and operations of the Bohol Stimulation and Activity Center (BSTAC).
5. To provide early childhood care and development activities to pre- school age children who are potentially neglected by parents.
6. To provide a temporary safe house for women and children in especially difficult circumstances.
7. To restore and correct the erring behavior of children by providing diversion and wholesome activities (trainings, guidance and counseling...)
8. To conduct practical skills training on Driving and Engine Maintenance, Computer Literacy, Dressmaking, Novelty Making, Food Processing, etc.
9. To promote the rights of children to survival, development and special protection
10. To ensure that social welfare programs, projects, and activities are gender sensitive/responsive and compliant to gender and development code provisions.
- 11.a. To assist the rebel returnees to access capital assistance for livelihood and income generating activities.
b. To coordinate with partner NGAs/Institutions for the educational assistance of KR's dependents

- Housing

Sub-sector Goals:

- a. Providing decent, quality and affordable housing to all under-privileged and homeless Boholanos
- b. Meeting the growing housing needs of the province
- c. Identifying new areas for residential development
- d. Creating a viable and sustainable source of housing finance
- e. Expanding private sector participation in socialized housing finance and construction.

Objectives/Targets:

- a. To reduce housing backlog by at least 18 percent by the year 2015
- b. To identify adequate and suitable lands for housing/residential areas
- c. To aggressively promote and intensify information campaign and dissemination of housing programs
- d. To encourage private sector participation in the housing programs of the government
- e. To encourage LGUs to implement housing projects within 5 hectares to avoid cumbersome requirements of DAR (approval will be at the regional level only; more than 5 hectares, DAR Sec approval is required)
- f. To encourage LGUs to have in their CLUP sites for housing purposes

- Culture and Arts Development

Sub-Sector Goal: Cultural heritage enhancement and revitalization of the cultural life of the Boholanos

Objectives

- a. To promote sustainable heritage conservation approach
- b. To awaken pride and appreciation of Bohol's cultural heritage
- c. To continue to restore and preserve cultural and natural heritage sites
- d. To advance cultural enrichment, excellence, promotions and diplomacy
- e. To preserve and develop the culture, traditions and institutions of cultural communities as well as promote their general well-being

Economic

Sub-Sector Vision

A Province with globally competitive business friendly economic governance where people and communities benefit from the economic gains, thereby having equitable growth with upward and upscaled environmental management and protection.

Sub-Sector Goals

- Local/ Regional economic development and wealth creation
- Increase employment opportunities
- Increase investments generation, specifically in the priority sectors

Sub-Sector Objectives and Targets

- To increase the number of investments in priority sectors by at least 30% in 2013
- To increase and expand the tax base of LGUs by at least 20% at the end of 2013
- To develop and provide financing opportunities to women entrepreneurs
- To capture market niches
- To integrate LED-WEE in Local Development Planning
- To formally organize women entrepreneurs
- To develop and build-up entrepreneurial capability of women
- To develop competitive products/services
- To provide more employment opportunities to Boholanos
- To entice local and foreign investors to locate in Bohol
- To streamline business processes and licensing systems of LGUs
- To help improve the household income of Boholanos

Sub-Sector Strategies

- Enterprise/ Industry Development
 - Facilitate Establishment of special ecozones/ industrial sites
 - Develop entrepreneurial spirit among all sectors of society
 - Develop functional business centers in the province and towns that will cater to MSME needs

- Investment promotion and generation.
- Provision of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to investors and entrepreneurs
- Attract foreign direct investments in tourism, agriculture and IT
- Set up intensive promotion and marketing programs to penetrate international mainstream markets
- Growth center development
- Development of One-Town-One-Product (OTOP)
- Set-up of One-Stop Shop, where prospective investors and locators will have an easy access to business
- Create an improved business and investment enabling environment in LGUs
- Establish community-based livelihood development projects
- Strengthen and develop industries in the countryside
- Contribute to poverty reduction through provision of more jobs and support to micro-enterprises
- Promote Green MSMEs
- Facilitate access of MSMEs to microfinance, as an additional tool for LED/LRED

Support Systems for Business

- Marketing and productivity assistance for MSMEs
- Education and training programs for business enhancement
- Establishment of business incubator and packaging center
- Research and development
- Conduct/ participate in promotional missions/ trade events/ exhibitions
- Enact Municipal Investment Code
- Streamline LGU civil application processes through BPLS
- Implement E-tracks in LGUs in cooperation with provincial government
- Harmonize registration/ application forms from LGUs, NGAs and other institutions
- Resource generation/mobilization and access to finance
- Provide conducive business climate through investor-friendly policies
- Lower cost of doing business

- Human Resource Development
 - Develop education and training programs to build an enterprising culture
 - Provide adequate labor resources equipped with appropriate education and technology
 - Provide continuous skills development trainings suitable to prioritized areas of investment
 - Encourage private sector participation in the establishment of quality and responsive learning (educational, training and out-sourcing) institutions
 - Provide appropriate skills enhancement activities for skills required abroad
 - Match skill requirement with curriculum
 - Organization and institutional strengthening of women's enterprises
 - Build the capacity of LGUs to develop vibrant rural communities

- Employment Generation
 - Provide venue where people could explore simultaneously various employment options and actually seek assistance
 - Establish strong networking/ linkage with all accredited recruitment agencies and business establishments
 - Invite agencies to conduct job fairs in the province
 - Encourage locators/ investors in Bohol to hire Boholanos
 - Organize the Skills Training Advocating Reliance on Self-Employment (STARS) graduates to market their skills

- Information, Communication technologies (ICT)
 - Private sector to establish IT products and services for development
 - Incorporate IT in all levels of education
 - Investment in technical training schools to enhance technical competences of the labor force
 - Develop IT industry
 - Fiber optic system development
 - Support efforts to improve the global ICT connectivity of the Province, whether initiated by the public or private sector.

- Infrastructure support facilities
 - Development of infra support facilities (water, power, roads, ports, sewerage and drainage, waste water treatment)
 - Establishment of public access to common resources and facilities (beaches, rivers, natural parks)
 - Ensure Bohol's connectivity to the fiber optic backbone
 - Important reforms pressed ahead to improve the availability and adequacy of infrastructure

- Promotion of Domestic and Foreign Investments
 - Capitalize on the assistance and facilitation provided by the Bohol Business One-Stop Shop (Bohol BOSS) to encourage investments, both domestic and foreign, throughout the Province.
 - Prioritize the development of Economic Zones, such as the Talibon Special Economic Zone in Northeastern Bohol.
 - Strengthen ties and partnerships with foreign governments to attract tourists and investments, and facilitate the sharing of technological breakthroughs and developmental best practices.

- Ensure that LED and LRED strategies and principles are applied as a corollary to poverty reduction
 - PDMS can be of great help in identifying municipal and community assets (natural, physical, human, etc.) that can catalyze LED/LRED.
 - Identify Bohol's competitive advantage vis-à-vis other provinces within the region, as well as its comparative advantage in relation to the myriad products and services it offers, without becoming single-industry dependent.
 - Develop demand side-based strategies to accompany existing LED/LRED strategies which are supply side-based.
 - Develop a mechanism for designing the Provincial Government's new development metrics, such as the number of jobs generated and MSMEs established.

Environment

Overall Goals

1. Conserve and manage Bohol's natural landscapes and seascapes in such a way that will safeguard the functional capacities of these ecosystems and their sustainable use
2. Ensuring the perpetual existence of adequate forest resources for the use and enjoyment of the people through local government driven, interagency, and multi-sectoral forest management
3. Conserve endemic and indigenous species
4. Ensure effective and sustainable use of water resources and generation (recharge) areas
5. Ensure protection and rehabilitation of the environment where mining activities are undertaken
6. Sustainable development of coastal/marine resources
7. Ensure that all LGUs shall implement solid and liquid waste management program
8. Cleaner air and reduced noise for healthy people and a more pleasant environment
9. Build the capacity of the local government units and civil society in developing mechanisms to adapt to climate change
10. Capacitate the local people in addressing natural and man-made environmental hazards

Overall Objectives

1. To improve the soil-water balance as a life support mechanism for economic development
2. To enforce the river easements, buffer zones and landscape assemblies that shall be implemented along with all the provisions of the NIPAS Law
3. To protect and conserve the forest ecosystems and their diverse genetic resources
4. To rehabilitate severely eroded areas especially those 18% slope and above

5. To protect wildlife species and their habitats to promote ecological balance and enhance biological diversity
6. To protect and rehabilitate watersheds potential sources of local water supply
7. To formulate appropriate water pricing for sustainable use of water resources
8. To restore quarried and other mining areas
9. To rationalize the extraction of minerals to support local and national industrialization
10. To increase productivity and income to the people of Bohol in the coastal areas
11. To increase protection of existing marine sanctuaries in the province of Bohol
12. To reduce the negative impact of garbage on health and environment
13. To protect underground and surface water from contamination and maintain seawater quality
14. To contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gases
15. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions from vehicles and promote fuel efficiency and non-motorized methods of transportation to save on fuel consumption and generate positive effects to mitigate climate change
16. To reduce, address or avoid the risks of natural environmental hazards in vulnerable areas in Bohol including socio-economic and infrastructure risks
 - Major Strategies
 - Land Resource Management
 - Fast track the approval/implementation of Protected Area Management Plans
 - Implement watershed management/soil conservation and agro-forestry
 - Promote sustainable agriculture, e.g., Sloping Agricultural Land Technology
 - Develop Karst Landscape Management Plan
 - Continue implement the Land Survey and Titling Program
 - Forest Resource Management
 - Establishment of commercial tree planting & agro-forestry community parks in each barangay
 - Promote the Bohol Tree Enterprise Program or Rain Forestation/Harvesting farming Program

- Institutionalize Forest Land Use Plan in the local government units
- Enhance Community-based Forest Management and Protected Area community-based resource management agreement (PACBRMA) and Special Agreement Protected Areas (SAPA)
- Continue implement Reforestation using indigenous species
- Biodiversity Management
- Enhance the conservation of biodiversity resources through comprehensive IEC
- Institutionalize innovative monitoring and evaluation systems for biodiversity conservation
- Enforcement of existing wildlife laws and Cave Act Law
- Development of biodiversity database and monitoring system
- Involve LGUs and local communities in biodiversity management
- Establishment of Bohol Rescue Center for Wildlife and wildlife corridors
- Water Resource Management
- River bank stabilization through greenbelts or planting of ornamental plants and deep-rooted trees
- Develop and implement a comprehensive karst management plan for the province
- Institutionalize Integrated Water Resources Management Plan
- Strengthen institutional capacity for water resource management
- Implement the Provincial Water Supply, Sewerage and Sanitation Sector Plan
- Promotion of water conservation program
- Mineral Resource Management
- Establishment of a database for a Mineral Resource Information Management System
- Institutionalization of a Multi-Partite monitoring system
- Strict implementation of the EIA system (streamlining the process without disregarding the community consultation at the barangay level)
- Formulation of Policy on the issuance of Exploration Permit to ensure coordination with MLGUs, PLGU, civil society and community organizations
- Implementation of Bohol Provincial Mining Ordinance
- Coastal Resource Management
- Update and integrate Coastal Resource Management Plan and Zoning Ordinances into municipal comprehensive land use plans
- Establish marine and fish sanctuaries to augment those already present

- Establish protection program for Danajon Double Barrier Reef
- Strictly enforce coastal laws, rules and regulations under the provisions of RA 8550 or The Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998
- Facilitate and regulate the issuance of PACBRMA and CBFMA in mangroves areas
- Solid and Liquid Waste Management
- Fully implement the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act (RA 9003) and Clean Water Act (RA 9275)
- Establish clustered engineered landfill and Recovery Center Facility in the municipality and Materials Recovery Facility in all barangays
- Monitor and regulate the importation, manufacture, handling, storage and transportation and disposal of hazardous and toxic substances
- Strictly implement planning standard as provided for in the Building and Sanitation Code of the Philippines for the construction of septic systems
- Establish Wastewater Treatment Facility in every establishment
- Air and Noise Pollution Management
- Implementation of a noise abatement program that includes, among others, restriction of operating hours of establishments that create noises
- Establish a vehicle emission system in accordance with standards provided under PD 1181
- Formulation of standards for buffer zones between noise and air pollution sources and settlements, i.e. for agro-industrial establishments as poultry and hog farms
- Enforce no burning ordinances involving crop residues and household wastes
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Implementation of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) e.g. solid waste (bio-composting)
- City and municipal LGUs shall enforce traffic regulations that will minimize congestion
- Integration of climate friendly information in policy making, planning in school and training curricula
- Establish global warming monitoring (climate monitoring system) and prediction system in the province
- Mainstreaming Local Actions on Climate Change to the provincial and municipal development plans
- Disaster Risk Management

- Adoption of hazard-resilient construction and maintenance for buildings and other infrastructures
- Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction program and policies in provincial and municipal land use plans (mapping and contingency plans)
- Establishment of early warning and communication system
- Capacity building for resilience and Hazards mapping assessment and analysis
- Strengthen the provincial, municipal and barangay disaster preparedness team

Cross-Cutting Strategies

- Strengthen the capacities of stakeholders for environmental assessment, policy management and enforcement
- Promote an integrated approach to link social and economic development with protection of ecosystems that is decentralized and community-based approach
- Develop sustainable funding mechanism to support different initiatives e.g. endowments, taxes, user fees, etc
- Cultivate the culture of Corporate Social Responsibility (building alliance)
- Formulate Responsive Policy
- Constant review of existing code and policies
- Competent technical personnel in key management positions/with adequate compensation
- Adequate coordination body to reduce duplication of initiatives
- Adequate IEC programs
- Adequate monitoring and feedbacking mechanisms
- Integration of environmental education in the school curriculum
- Identify good practices and promote environmentally sound natural resources management at all levels including private sector development
- Promote sustainable financing of services

Infrastructure

Transportation and Access

Sub-Sector Vision

- A well-coordinated infrastructure development for modern and economic transport facilities

Sub-Sector Goals

- Upgrade road network, bridges, buildings and ports
- Properly coordinated implementing agencies and stakeholders
- Port zone in Tagbilaran Port delineated

Sub-Sector Objectives

- To formulate upgrade detailed engineering
- To construct efficient drainage system
- To comply ECC requirements from DENR
- To improve roads leading to tourist destination
- To provide standard road safety devices
- To complete the construction of Panglao International Airport
- To facilitate the feasibility study of Friendship Bridge linking Bohol & Cebu
- To increase berthing spaces in sea ports

Sub-Sector Strategies

1. Complying the standard design, specification and other requirements for roads, bridges, building and ports
2. Strengthening of coordination with the stakeholders, implementing agency and other concerned agencies
3. Upgrading transport system and facilities

WATER

Sub-Sector Vision

- A fully developed, sustainable and quality water supply and irrigation facilities through proper utilization and conservation of water resources

Sector Goals

- Properly utilized major water resources for greener Bohol
- Enhanced tourism industry through improved water supply, sewerage and irrigation facilities
- Self-sufficient province in rice and water supply

Sector Objectives

1. To provide adequate drainage system in Tagbilaran City and rapidly urbanizing areas
2. To provide a sustainable potable water supply in each municipalities
3. To increase the storage capacity of the systems in Tagbilaran City
4. To develop, rehabilitate and or upgrade irrigation facilities
5. To construct additional distribution main lines and lateral lines
6. To develop 3 major water sources

Sub-Sector Strategies

1. Improvement of drainage, irrigation and water facilities
2. Integrating the approach in the equitable provision of potable water supply, sanitation and hygiene
3. Formulation of policy and advocacy by LGU
4. Mobilization of resources

Communications Development

Sub-Sector Vision

- A superior and state-of-the-art communication facilities providing efficient services and to provide better opportunities to the Boholano people

Sub-Sector Goals

- Full-access to efficient communication
- Fast and efficient postal mail services
- State-of-the art communication facilities available
- Establish proper, effective and efficient communication system to LGUs
- IT-hub ready Bohol

Sector Objectives

- To have an improved cell signal coverage province wide
- To improve and strengthen communications capabilities and facilities of LGUs
- To institute productive cooperation between providers and LGUs
- To advance the postal mailing services province wide

Sub-Sector Strategies

- Proper and wide information dissemination
- Expansion and improvement of existing communication facilities
- Generation and proper data banking for references and networking
- Development of a competitive promotion and marketing campaign for the province
- Installation of fiber-optic lines/cables

Power and Energy

Sub-Sector Vision

- Adequate, quality, reliable and affordable power supply in the Province of Bohol at competitive rates giving due concern to customers satisfaction, society and the environment

Sub-Sector Goals

- Adequate generation capacity during Bohol islanding operation
- Reliability Standards complied
- Met Forecasted demand especially in Panglao Island
- Fully rehabilitated lines

Sub-Sector Objectives

- To build land-based power plant
- To interconnect Negros-Bohol or Cebu-Bohol
- To install 138 KV transmission lines from Ubay to Corella
- To install 10 MVA substation solely for Panglao Island
- To upgrade medium voltage distribution lines
- To allocate budget and transfer poles affected by road widening
- To rehabilitate the over extended and sub-standard lines
- To energize all households in the franchise area

Sub-Sectoral Strategies

- System improvement
- Full government intervention through tax incentives and measures to entice private sector to invest capital projects in order to improve the system
- Environmental awareness and compliance
- Implementation and enforcement by the LGU of the DENR Order No. ___
- Fostering of community development and enhancement of social responsiveness
- Educational information on electricity consumers rights and obligations

Development Administration

PUBLIC FINANCE

Goals

- Increased revenue generation and collection
- Maximized utilization of assets for income generation activities
- Operated economically viable government enterprises
- Improved internal control system for sound fiscal management
- Strengthened planning, budgeting and accounting linkages
- Increased awareness on the concept of value for money and management by outcomes
- Reliable, effective and integrated real property assessment services
- Improved competence of personnel services and quality of support facilities
- Effective and efficient computerized financial processing, recording and reporting
- Effective, efficient and transparent procurement system
- Strong, proactive and dynamic policy and legislative support for fiscal management

Objectives and Targets

- To increase local revenues and significantly reduce IRA Dependency by 2013
- To study, formulate and implement tax measures to expand locally generated revenues by 2013
- To complete the inventory of all government assets 2011
- To operate viable and self-sustaining economic enterprises by 2013
- To fully operationalize the Provincial Internal Audit Office by 2011
- To conduct IEC and Advocacy on Value for Money and Management by Outcomes every year to PGB and municipal LGUs
- To fully operate a fiscal monitoring and evaluation system to give emphasis on outcomes of resource spending
- To tax map 3 municipalities by 2011 and the remaining municipalities by year 2013
- To conduct the General Revision of Real Property Tax Assessment on year 2012

- To complete the Micro-Filming/ Scanning of old assessment records (4 phases) by year 2013
- To prepare the New Schedule of Market Values by year 2012
- To enhance the operation of the Real Property Tax Information System by year 2011
- To send 100% of all personnel performing direct fiscal management functions to capability-building training by year 2013
- To fully address personnel requirements for effective fiscal management by year 2011 (treasury, budgeting, accounting, auditing, real property assessment, financial management, property custodianship)
- To enhance Local Finance Committee members' fiscal management skills through yearly trainings
- To upgrade and construct all facilities and building requirements of the public finance offices by year 2013
- To fully operate the Electronic-New Government Accounting System (ENGAS), FITTSys, Enhanced Tax Revenue and Collection System (ETRACS) by year 2011
- To interface Assessment and Billing and Collection of Real Properties in the 47 municipalities by 2013
- To review and improve procurement policies and systems
- To cut down by at least 20% the procurement processing time
- To conduct every year an IEC Program on procurement law, its processes and updates
- To enhance coordination between the Local Finance Committee and appropriate Sangguniang Panlalawigan Committees through consultative sessions to discuss policy concerns and legislative requirements to enhance fiscal management
- To improve fiscal performance reporting across executive and legislative management

LOCAL GOVERNANCE

Goals

- Enhanced transparency and accountability in governance
- Institutionalized planning and budgeting linkage and improved resource prioritization and utilization
- 9Harmonized Executive-Legislative Agenda
- Professionalized public service and improved institutional capacities in all levels of Local Governance
- Increased access to information and library services
- Increased effectiveness of mandated Local Councils and Special Bodies
- Modernized and functional buildings, equipment and facilities
- Institutionalized participatory and gender-sensitive planning and policy-making

Objectives and Targets

- To fully implement Performance Management System - Office Performance Evaluation System by 2011
- To monitor and sustain the implementation of Local Government's Citizens' Charter starting year 2011
- To implement and operate a Monitoring and Evaluation System that focuses on resource utilization and outcomes
- To formulate and develop by the end of 2011 a Provincial Government Integrated Strategic Plan – which is a corporate medium-term plan for Provincial Government Offices
- To conduct yearly the PGB Assessment Workshop
- To capacitate PGB and Municipal development stakeholders in project development, planning and budgeting harmonization and monitoring/evaluation
- To conduct Information and Education Campaign (IEC) for Poverty Database Management System (PDMS) updating and utilization at the PGB, MLGU and NGA level
- To conduct the Bohol Prosperity Fair and other related workshops for project packaging every year
- To sustain assistance for the indigents, the poor & deserving students through the Aid Initiatives and Scholarship Programs
- To formulate an Executive-Legislative Agenda for 2010-2013 by year 2011

- To establish within the Sangguniang Panlalawigan a Section to focus on review of Municipal Ordinances by 2011
- To orient and train 1,115 City and Municipal Officials and 24,398 Barangay Officials
- To operate a fully functional Legislative Tracking System by 2011
- To send 100% of employees that require training to capability-building sessions by 2013
- To develop and implement a fully functional HRD program by 2012
- To operate a fully functional Human Resource Information System by 2011
- To establish the Medical/Health care program for Provincial Government employees by 2011
- To fully implement the PGB Awards and Rewards System by 2011
- To implement the PGB Employees' Scholarship Program by 2011
- To establish the PGB Learning Center by 2011
- To cascade HRD programs and introduce the reengineering program to selected MLGUs by 2011
- To implement salary and compensation standardization
- To provide employee assistance and support through the employee's league and cooperative
- To facilitate and assist in the establishment of municipal libraries municipalities starting 2011
- To upgrade and acquire a mobile library by 2012
- To expand Provincial Library spaces by 2012
- To have an efficient, effective, accessible and integrated database system by 2010
- To fully utilize and maximize the systems and facilities of the Bohol-ICT unit beginning 2011
- To review and enhance operational procedures and structures of local councils
- To conduct performance evaluation of local council/special bodies every June and December of the year
- To uplift capacities of local council and special body secretariat services
- To upgrade most PGB structures, facilities and equipment that require improvement by year 2013
- To construct employee welfare facilities (clinic and cafeteria) in 2011 and provide appropriate office space for PGB Employees League
- To expand membership of policy-making bodies and planning committees to enhance participation and consultative processes by 2012

JUSTICE AND SAFETY

Goals

- Maintained peaceful and safe environment conducive to living and socio-economic development
- Enhanced overall quality of public safety, law enforcement, legal and justice services and facilities in the Province
- Improved community's level of disaster awareness and preparedness
- Strengthened operations of local disaster coordinating councils
- Sufficient financial resources to support operations and programs of the justice and safety sector
- Improved level of intelligence efforts in thwarting crime and insurgency

Objectives and Targets

- To reduce or maintain crime rate lower than the regional/ national average
- To reduce yearly fire incidence and improve public awareness on fire prevention in all municipalities of Bohol
- To strengthen enforcement of all laws, policies and safety regulations
- To upgrade most structures, facilities and equipment of all offices/ agencies performing protective services, law enforcement, disaster management, emergency services, jail management, parole services, legal and justice services by year 2013
- To fully establish and operate necessary protective/ emergency units and systems by year 2013 (Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and K-9 Unit, EMS SRU, Emergency Dispatching System)
- To send most of justice and safety personnel that require training to capability-building sessions by 2013
- To provide the necessary personnel benefits to all justice and safety personnel as required by law
- To address most of hiring requirements to augment personnel performing protective services, law enforcement, disaster management, emergency services, jail management, parole services, legal and justice services by 2013
- To conduct coordination meetings with law enforcement and justice and safety agencies on a regular basis or at least every semester of the year
- To obtain 100% of local official's cooperation in the campaign against illegal activities throughout the province

- To increase community awareness on disaster risk management and preparedness of all barangays in the province
- To prepare and fully implement Disaster Management Plan by year 2011
- To develop standard templates as tools for inventory of Disaster Management Resources by 2011
- To develop Community-based Disaster Preparedness Plan in all local governments by 2011
- To establish a fully functional disaster database system
- To establish a fully functional Disaster Management Office by 2011
- To enhance fund counterparting arrangements between LGUs, National Government Agencies and the private sector to appropriately fund yearly priority programs of the justice and safety sector offices and agencies
- To simplify and streamline procedures in fund releases to support crime prevention and disaster management by year 2011
- To obtain 100% information sharing between intelligence and law enforcement agencies



**THREE-YEAR
CAPACITY
DEVELOPMENT
AGENDA**

Sector: Social Development

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote social equity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAD Mainstreaming / Advocacy 	PBO & HRMDO	Gender responsive plans and programs	2011 -2013 All PGBh Offices	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills training on Arts & Culture – Cultural Mapping 	Selected male & female employees	Enhanced art skills	2011-2012 CCAD staff	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Case Management Training 	OPSWD	Highly skilled SW	2011-2013 OPSWD	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advance Pediatric Dentistry Training 	PHO & Hospital Dentists	Enhanced dental skills	2011-2013 PHO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Course in Hospital Administration and Management 	Hospital Administrators of 10 PGBh-owned hospitals	Upgrade Hospital Management	2011-2013 Hospitals	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Hospital Waste Water Management 	Hospital Administrators of 10 PGBh-owned hospitals	Standardized water management	2011-2013 Hospitals	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Drinking Water Quality Monitoring 	PHO – Water Laboratory Techn	Quality controlled drinking water	2011-2013 PHO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Water Disinfection on Levels 1,2,3 Water Systems 	PHO – Water Laboratory Techn	Improved Quality of Water	2011-2013 PHO	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide adequate health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Advanced Cardiac Life Support / Advanced Cardio – Pulmonary Resuscitation 	All Hospital Physicians	Upgrade Hospital ER Services	2011 – 2013

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on How to Assist in Advanced CPR 	Hospital Nurses	Upgrade Hospital ER Services	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of Basic Life Support 	Hospital Nurses & Midwives	Improve Nursing skills	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on IV Therapy & IV Insertion (Mandatory) 	Hospital Nurses	Improve Nursing Skills	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Dental Surgeon 	PHO and Hospital Dentist	Enhanced Dental Skills	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance Periodontal Dentistry Training 	PHO and Hospital Dentist	Enhanced Dental Skills	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Medically compromised Dental Patient 	PHO and Hospital Dentist	Enhanced Dental Skills	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Dental Emergencies 	PHO and Hospital Dentist	Enhanced Dental Skills	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Forensic Dentistry 	PHO and Hospital Dentist	Enhanced Dental Skills	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Dental Waste Management 	PHO and Hospital Dentist	Enhanced – Skills on Dental Waste Management	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic & Advance Computer Literacy Training 	PHO & Hospitals	Computer Literate	2011 – 2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Project Proposals Preparation 	PHO & b Hospitals	Capability Enhancement	2011 – 2013

Sector: Economic Development

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
Agriculture and Rural Development				
Improve Marketing and Agri-Enterprise Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical briefings / trainings / seminars on productivity and agri-based enterprise 	OPA	Increased market access and agri-products for food enterprise	2011 -2012 OPA Technical personnel/ NGAs (DA, ATI, NFA), LGU partners, POs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical briefings / trainings / seminars on Development and Management of Fishery Resources 	OPA	Fishery resources properly developed & managed	2011-2012 OPA Technical personnel, BFAR, MLGU partners, POs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of related trainings / training of livestock productivity enhancement 	OPV	Increased livestock productivity	2011-2013 OPV Personnel , MAOs & Barangay Livestock Aides
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on meat safety and control 	OPV	Established functional PMIS Team	2011 OPV Technical personnel & PMIS team
Improve Access to Quality Integrated Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on rabies prevention & elimination 	OPV	Enhanced personnel skills on rabies prevention & elimination	2011 OPV technical Staff, Municipal counterparts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation on LETS HELP and HELLO Bohol 	OPV	Institutionalized LETS HELP and HELLO Bohol Programme	2011 OPV technical personnel
Generate Sustainable Livelihood and Enterprises	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on waste management 	GO -BEMO	Functional EWMB & TWGs	2011-2013 All municipalities (Ecological Waste Mngt Board & TWG)
Ensure Sound Environmental Management				

Tourism Development				
<i>Capacity Enhancement for stakeholders and practitioners</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on: Protocol, Code of Conduct & Etiquette, Personality Development for tourism practitioners 	GO-BTO	Professionalized provision of tourism frontline services	2011-2012; Department of Tourism, other professional groups
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on: Training Needs Analysis & Monitoring & Evaluation (projects, tourism sites & facilities) 	GO-BTO	TNA & Monitoring & Evaluation tools drafted	2011-2013 BTO Staff, HRMDO.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar on Philippine Culture, Customs and Traditions 	GO-BTO	Better understanding in the preparation of cultural tour packages	2012-2013, CCAD, NCCA, NHI,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar on development of agri and/or cultural tourism enterprise and Orientation on OTOP 	GO-BTO	Professional knowledge in the enterprise development to better support development s in tourism enterprises	2012-2013, CCAD, OPA, NCCA, DOT & DTI.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar on Sustainable/Responsible Tourism Development 	GO-BTO	Professionalized assistance in developing sustainable tourism	2012-2013, DOT
Trade and Industry				
<i>Local / Regional economic Development and wealth creation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Development of BOSS staff 	GO-BIPC	Efficient service delivery	2011-2012 All BIPC – BOSS staff
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct of trainings / workshops on: business registration processes, investment code formulation including processes priorities and incentives 	GO-BIPC	Investment Code formulated	2011-2012 GO-BIPC key personnel ,Business stakeholders & BIB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct IEC thru' BOSS Service caravans 	GO-BIPC	Increased number of investments generated	2011-2013 All Municipalities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills Training Advocate Reliance on Self-Employment (STARS) Project 	GO-BEPO	Enhanced job seekers skills on welding, electrical wiring, plumbing & etc.	2011-2013 GO-BEPO, Diocese of Tagb., TESDA,BCCI ,DTI & BISU

Sector: Environmental Management

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacitate the local people in addressing natural and man-made environmental hazards Build the capacity of the local government units and civil society in developing mechanism to adapt to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Integrated Environmental Management 	Sector Heads of the CRM, MRM, FRM, ESWM, Pollution Control Officer, WRM	Capacities for implementing an integrated environmental management program for the province	2012 Sector Heads of the CRM, MRM, FRM, ESWM, Pollution Control Officer, WRM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation on Environmental Laws Updates 	All BEMO staff and other line offices/NGOs implementing environmental programs	Awareness on the requirements of the different environmental laws and policies	2011 All BEMO staff and other line offices/NGOs implementing environmental programs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental Impact Assessment 	Sector Heads of the CRM, MRM, FRM, ESWM, Pollution Control Officer, WRM	Capacities for conducting Environmental Impact Assessment in all projects which may cause significant environmental impacts	2013 Sector Heads of the CRM, MRM, FRM, ESWM, Pollution Control Officer, WRM
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building on Integrated Water Resource Management 	Water Sector (NGAs, PGBh, NGOs or the BIWRMB and TWGs, LGUs)	Capacities for implementing effective IWRM projects in Bohol	2011 Water Sector (NGAs, PGBh, NGOs/BIWRMB & TWGs, LGUs)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity Building of LGUS in the implementation of RA 9003 	MESMB, MESM-TWGs	Waste minimization	2011-2012 BEMO, MESMB, MESM-TWGs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of BEMO GIS Staff for GIS generate environment – related data like hazard maps, flood prone areas useful for roads planning and designs 	MRM Verification Team members of BEMO, NRDB Staff, BEMO Sector Heads	GIS application in all BEMO programs	2011 MRM Verification Team members of BEMO, NRDB Staff, BEMO Sector Heads

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building in the conduct of MPA Monitoring and Evaluation:Capacity building in the conduct of MPA Monitoring and Evaluation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Biophysical monitoring ○ Perception survey ○ MPA Mgt. Assessment ○ Data Analysis ○ Presentation of result to the stakeholders 	CRM Staff	CRM staff capacitated to provide technical assistance and capacity development to municipality MPA - TWGs	2011-2011(CRM Staff and other members of the Provincial MPA-TWG
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of LGUs in the conduct of MPA Monitoring and Evaluation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Biophysical monitoring ○ Perception survey ○ MPA Mgt. Assessment ○ Data Analysis ○ Presentation of result to PO members and funders 	Mun. TWGs MPA-Mgt. Councils	LGUs and MPA Mgt. Councils capacitated to conduct MPA assessment in their respective areas	2012-2013 MPA-PTWG, MTWGs, MPA Mgt. Councils

Sector: Infrastructure Development

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office /Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
Transportation and Access				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build / Upgrade Infrastructures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills Training on AutoCAD & other related softwares and equipment for road design and cost estimates 	PEO and BICTU	Enhanced skills in conducting road topographical surveys and geotechnical studies for responsive road designs and the preparation of accurate and realistic cost estimates.	Year round Road Management Unit Engineers ,Program & Planning division & Survey Teams
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills Training on Geographic Information System 	PEO and BICTU	PEO and BICTU	Improved skills for the preparation of provincial road maps	Year round BICTU GIS Team, PEO IT Unit, PEO road management units, programming & planning div.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation on road policies, laws and rules 	PEO	PEO	Increased awareness & consciousness on road safety	2 nd Qtr 2011 – Road Contractors ,Community (Barangay Residents)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainer’s Training on Community Involvement 	PEO	PEO	Enhanced skills in engaging communities, men and women, in road projects, especially in the design of the road	2 nd Qtr 2011 PEO Road management engineers, planning and programming division

Sector: Development Administration

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office/ Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
Public Finance				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase revenue generation and collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Financial Analysis and Projection 	PTO, PAccO PBO, PASSO and PPDO	<p>Enhanced skills on financial analysis and projection</p> <p>Maximized taxing power</p>	<p>3rd Qtr 2011- PTO, PAccO PBO, PassO and PPDO</p> <p>4th Qtr 2011 –PassO, PTO, PAccO, PBO and PPDO</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve internal control system for sound fiscal management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation on National Guidelines on Internal Control System (DBM Circular No. 008-0000) Training on Government Accounting and Auditing Theories, Concepts and Principles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Risk Based Audit Approach Orientation on RA 3019 Anti-graft & Corruption Practices Training on Effective Fiscal Management Training on Risk Assessment & Analysis on Cash & Check Collections 	<p>All PGBh Offices</p> <p>PAccO ,PIAO ,PBO and PTO</p> <p>PIAO</p> <p>HRMDO</p> <p>PBO</p> <p>PIAO</p>	<p>Internal control and audit system in place, operational & effective</p> <p>Uniformed implementation of accounting and auditing rules and regulations</p> <p>Appropriate Internal Control measures</p> <p>Transparent governance</p> <p>Improved financial management & austerity measures</p> <p>Enhanced internal control measures</p>	<p>December 2011 –PGBh Key Officials & Employees</p> <p>2011-2012 PIAO , PAccO PBO PTO</p> <p>2011-2012 All Finance Offices</p> <p>2011 Elective Officials, Dept. Heads & Admin Officers</p> <p>2011 Elective Officials, Dept. Heads & Admin Officers</p> <p>2012-2013 All Finance Offices</p>

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office/ Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on the Uniform Interpretation & Compliance of Local Revenue Accounting, Procurement, Auditing and Cashiering Laws 	HRMDO	Cost efficient & bureaucratic red tape minimized	2011 Dept. Heads, Admin Officers & Supply Officers
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance procurement process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-Orientation seminar on BAC policies, standards and procedures 	BAC, Secretariat & All PGBh Offices	Reduction of failed bids	April 2011 All Dept. Heads, BAC members & secretariat
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen planning, budgeting and accounting linkages 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retooling on e-New Government Accounting System 	PBO, PAccO, PTO & GO	Fast processing tracking & reporting of appropriations & expenditures	2012 PBO, PAccO PTO & GO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updating on accounting rules and regulations 	PAccO, PTO & PBO	Updated and compliant with standard accounting rules	Regular PaccO, PTO & PBO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable, effective and integrated real property assessment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Real Property Assessment and Appraisal 	PTO & PAssO	Upgraded skills on real property assessment & appraisal	1st Qtr 2012 PTO- Field Operator, Cash Receipts Div. & PAssO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify innovative strategies in the collection of delinquent real property taxes 	PTO	Decreased delinquents (real property taxes)	2012 PTO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the e-NGAS & financial tracking system with the offices involved in the financial transactions 	PTO	Integrated e-NGAS financial tracking system	2011-03-07 PTO & Finance Offices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve competence of personal services and quality of support facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updates on treasury laws 	PTO & PAssO	Updated knowledge on treasury laws	4th Qtr 2011 PTO Cash Receipts Div. & Field Operator. Admin Div & PAssO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective and efficient computerized financial processing, recording and reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Basic/Advance computer training 	All PGBh Offices	Upgraded computer skills	Regular 2011-2013 PGBh Offices

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office/ Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
Local Governance				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance transparency and accountability in governance Institutionalize planning and budgeting linkage and improve resource prioritization and utilization Professionalize public service and improve institutional capacities in all levels of Local Governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on Project Monitoring and Evaluation 	PTO ,PBO, PAcco, PAssO & PPDO	Effective & efficient project monitoring & evaluation	2012- PTO ,PBO, PAcco, PAssO & PPDO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Orientation on JMC No. 1 series of 2007 and PLPEM 	All PGBh Offices	Improved planning & budgeting system	2011 All PGBh Offices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on multi-year planning and budgeting 	PPDO & PBO	Activity-based budgeting	2011 PPDO & PBO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancement of HRIS 	HRMDO	Effective & efficient HR information system	2011-2013 HR –Welfare Div.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication Skills 	All PGBh Offices & Hospitals including Satellite Offices	Effective communication skills	2011-2012 Representatives from the different PGBh Offices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Writing 	All PGBh Offices & Hospitals including Satellite Offices	Effective communication skills	2011-2012 Representatives from the different PGBh Offices
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Values Orientation Workshop 	All Offices of PGBh	Clarified & practiced values	2011-2013 All PGBh employees & officials
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on the formulation and rendering of legal opinions, pleadings and other legal documents 	PLO & HRMDO	Efficient service delivery	2011-2013 All PGBh employees & officials
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrity Program: -Creation of Anti-Corruption Watch Teams -Orientation/Training/Workshop on Anti-Corruption 	All Offices of PGBh	Improved institutional capacities	2011-2013

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office/ Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpersonal Sensitivity Seminar 	PAcco	Improved personnel relationship	2011-2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seminar on Customer Service 	PAcco	Improved customer treatment	2011-2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GIS Training for Spatial Planning Purposes 	PPDO	Capacitated employees on GIS-based methodologies and analysis that will be of use for spatial planning purposes	2011-2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) Formulation Training 	PPDO	Capacitated PPDO Staff on how to conduct CLUP exercises and to have hands-on experience on CLUP preparation	2011-2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Map Preparation 	PPDO	Built basic and advance capacity to prepare maps appropriate for provincial and municipal plans. This is necessary for report and plan preparation purposes	2011-2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impact Analysis Training 	PPDO	Built capacities of personnel to conduct social impact analysis of programs/ projects	2011-2013
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on Facilitation 	PPDO	Built confidence to provide facilitating services in workshops. Improve assistance to LGUs	2011-2013

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office/ Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership and Management Skills Training • Facilitation Training • Managerial Coaching & Mentoring • Team Building activities • Institutionalization of the HRMD Plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Operationalization of the merit promotion system ○ Creation of critical positions to address actual need for workforce ○ Filling up of necessary vacant positions ○ Hiring of casuals (job order) based on felt needs of offices ○ Scrap and Build application of unwanted positions in support of positions-creation ○ Proper placement/positioning of staff/ employees 	<p>HRMDO</p>	<p>Improved leadership skills</p> <p>Pool of Trainers</p> <p>Increased productivity</p> <p>Enhanced relationship between supervisors & subordinates</p> <p>Improved employees morale</p> <p>Increased PGBh capacity</p> <p>Increased PGBh capacity</p> <p>Casuals hiring regulated; Cost saving for PGBh</p> <p>Increased morale of the actual heads of attached offices</p> <p>Increased morale thus improved productivity</p>	<p>2012 Dept. Heads & Division Heads</p> <p>2012-2013 All Offices</p> <p>2012-2013 Office supervisors</p> <p>2012-2013 All PGBh Offices</p> <p>2011-2013 HRMDO</p> <p>2011-2013 HRMDO, PSB, GO & SP</p> <p>2011-2013 HRMDO & GO</p> <p>2011-2013 HRMDO & GO</p> <p>2011-2013 HRMDO & PBO</p> <p>2011-2013 HRMDO & GO</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Records Management Training 	<p>All PGBh Offices</p>	<p>Effective records management</p>	<p>2011 – 2012 All PGBh Records Officers/Personnel</p>

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office/ Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> information and library services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on the conduct of online researchers using e-library and legal journals 	SP, Prov'l Lib & PLO	Increased internet application literacy on e-library and legal e-journals	2013 SP Prov'l Lib & PLO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modernize and make functional buildings, equipments and facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Skills training on Geographic Information System (GIS) AUTOCAD 	All PGBh Offices	Map based data	2012 -2013 All PGBh IT personnel
Justice and Safety				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance overall quality of public safety, law enforcement, legal and justice services and facilities in the Province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on the conduct of legal investigations Benchmarking on paperless legislations Conduct of Briefing/Orientation on DRRM Act and enhancement for a DRRM Program among the CDDCs/DRRM Officers TOT on DRRM and other related enhancement Trainings among CDDCs / LDRRM Officers Training on Contingency Planning Training on RDANA (Rapid Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis) Trainings on ICS and other things on DRM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capability Development Program (move-shoot and communication skills, anti-terrorism and disaster preparedness) 	VGO & PLO VGO & SP DRRMC	Efficient service delivery Cost efficient service delivery Functional Council	VGO & PLO VGO & SP 2011-2013 PDRRMC members

Sectoral Goal	Priority HRD/Capacity Development Intervention	Target Office/ Staff	Desired Outcome	Implementation Details (time frame, who are involved)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Climate Change and Disaster Risk – Technical Assistance</i> ○ <i>Training of PAGASA Personnel</i> ○ <i>Continuing capacity-building training for law enforcement personnel</i> ○ <i>Skills training for Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (LDRRMC) Procurement of Necessary equipment support</i> ○ <i>Capacity-Building for Red Cross Youth</i> ● <i>Supporting the Capacity Development of the Peace and Order Councils – Secretariat services and monthly meetings</i> 			

The background is a vibrant green with abstract, glowing white and yellow lines and particles, creating a sense of motion and energy.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

SECTOR	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PRIORITY PROGRAMS & PROJECTS	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	TIME FRAME	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE
SOCIAL	SOCIAL EQUITY	To promote education, health and well-being of Boholanos, particularly of vulnerable groups	Educational Development	An ordinance expanding the coverage of the Pres. Carlos P. Garcia Scholarship Program	2011-2013	Health
			Health	A Resolution authorizing the Honorable Governor to enter into CONTRACT of the services of Physical Therapist, Occupational Therapist, SPED Teachers, Social Workers and Utility Workers for the Bohol Stimulation and Therapeutic Activity Center An Ordinance imposing AFFILIATION FEE to Schools / Universities and other Institutions using the Bohol Stimulation and Therapeutic Activity Center or on-the-job training, practicum, and other similar purpose		Education
		To sustain poverty reduction efforts	Social Welfare & Development	A Resolution authorizing the Honorable Governor to enter into agreement with the National Food Authority to immediately withdraw rice in the event of emergencies / calamities Implementation of livelihood programs in jail Review of plantilla of regular employees assigned in jails Perimeter fence augmentation New facility for newly committed inmates		Social Welfare and Development
			Gender and Development	An Ordinance Amending the Gender and Development Code of Bohol An Ordinance requiring Local Government Units to provide counterpart for the Operational Cost of the Bohol Crisis Intervention Center		Gender
		To strengthen peace and development	Sports and Youth Development	An ordinance designating the official version of the Bohol Hymn, to be played at official functions (for thorough study)		Sports and Youth
			To ensure mainstreaming of gender and development principles	Culture Preservation and Enrichment	An ordinance requiring all MLGUs the creation of municipal arts council An ordinance amending BACH Code to include the signing of the official version of Bohol Hymn in all official functions of the entire province An ordinance mainstreaming Bohol Arts Festival in CPG Celebrations province-wide An ordinance establishing Bohol Arts Academy	
		To manage population growth and human settlements				
		To uphold cultural heritage and Boholano values				

SECTOR	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PRIORITY PROGRAMS & PROJECTS	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS		TIME FRAME	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE
ECONOMIC	Local/Regional Economic Development (LED/LRED) and Strategic Wealth Creation	To promote agriculture and agri-tourism integrating the “green economy” concept To promote “green” Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises that adhere to sustainable agricultural practices and sustainable development principles	Agricultural Development	Authorizing the governor to sign MOA with BAFF re: Bagsakan of farmers product and display center	2011-2013	Agriculture, Environment, Finance, Appropriations, Ways & Means	
				Resolution Institutionalizing the RACER Program			
				Institutionalization of Suhid Sa Malampusong Mag-uumang Bol-anon			
				Setting standards for the internal guarantee system for organic products			
				Authorizing the governor to sign MOA with BAFF as marketing farmers of all BALAD organic agriculture technology center and nurseries and BOATECH products			
				Authorizing the Governor to sign MOA with BISU as center for Agricultural Excellence in the Province of Bohol			
				Resolution adopting guidelines on the accreditation of Artificial Insemination (AI) technician in the Province and regulating its practices			
				Ordinance regulating the practice of livestock artificial insemination			
				Ordinance regulating the establishment of Livestock/Poultry Commercial Farms Amending the Bohol Rabies Prevention & Eradication Program			
				Resolution adopting the BALA Program Manual Implementing Guidelines			
			Livestock Development Program				

		Ordinance regulating the practice of livestock artificial insemination				
		Ordinance regulating the establishment of Livestock/poultry Commercial Farms Amending the Bohol Rabies Prevention & Eradication Program				
		Resolution adopting the BALA Program Manual Implementing Guidelines				
		Amending the previous ordinance on creation of BALA (Barangay Livestock Aide)				
		Resolution – establishing Intra Provincial Quarantine Services				
		Ordinance implementing guidelines on the establishment of livestock commercial farms				
		Ordinance establishing the Provincial Meat Inspection Service Unit (PMIS) under the office of the Provincial Veterinarian				

SECTOR	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PRIORITY PROGRAMS & PROJECTS	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	TIME FRAME	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE
Economic		To promote eco-cultural tourism	Tourism Development Program	Ordinance Revising the Bohol Tourism Code		Tourism, Finance, Appropriations, Ways & Means
				An ordinance elevating the status of the Bohol Tourism Office to a full-fledged department		
				Ordinance amending the Provincial Ordinance 2000-09 creating the Provincial Tourism Affairs Office in the Province of Bohol		
				Ordinance amending Sec. 202 of Provincial Administrative Code (suggestion: provide budget to PTC)		
				Ordinance adopting the Panglao Island Tourism Development Guidelines		
				Resolution enjoining properties of tourist accommodation facilities (both lodging and food) to conduct regular training to their employees		
				Resolution enjoining accommodation facility owners to support tourism school apprenticeship program (for tourism and hospitality studies)		
				Ordinance enacting the Revised Bohol Investment Code		
				Resolution authorizing the governor to enter into an agreement with mandated inter-agencies to ensure commitment for the full operations of the Bohol BOSS		
				Ordinance to institutionalize the Bohol BOSS at the BIPC		
		To promote domestic and foreign investments	Investment Promotion Program			
		To promote the use of LED/LRED strategies as a corollary strategy to poverty reduction				

SECTOR	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PRIORITY PROGRAMS & PROJECTS	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	TIME FRAME	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE
ENVIRONMENT	Protection and Management of the Environment	To ensure sound environmental management	Environmental Management Program	An ordinance amending the Bohol Environment Code of 1988	2011-2013	Environment
			Watershed Management Program	Ordinance adopting the Bohol Integrated Water Resources Board		
				Ordinance adopting the Abatan and Loboc Watershed Management Councils/Board		
				Ordinance adopting the Loboc Watershed Management Council		
			Biodiversity Conservation and Integration Program	Resolution authorizing the Governor to enter into agreement with the academe/DepEd on Biodiversity Conservation and Integration Program		
			Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Program	Ordinance requiring/enjoining LGUs in the lower level to establish pocket forests as a strategy towards mitigating climate change		
				An ordinance requiring LGUs in the lower level to establish pocket forest as a strategy for climate change mitigation		

SECTOR	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PRIORITY PROGRAMS & PROJECTS	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	TIME FRAME	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE
INFRASTRUCTURE	Build/Upgrade infrastructures	To encourage “green” infrastructure in support to LED/LRED integrating Boholano architectural aesthetics	Infrastructure Development Program	A resolution strongly requesting the administration of HE Benigno Aguino III to support the implementation of the Panglao Bohol International Airport Development Project	2011-2013	Finance, Appropriations, Ways & Means
				An ordinance establishing an intranet system for the provincial government of Bohol		
				An ordinance establishing wireless fidelity (wi-fi) connectivity in the Panglao-Dauis-Tagbilaran Area		
				Fund allocation for the purchase of heavy equipments and shop tools: Dumptruck – nine (9) units Prime mover with trailer – one (1) unit Road grader -three (3) units Road roller –three (3) units Shop tools Funding allocation – 81 m.		
				Fund allocation for the purchase of service vehicles for area engineers of PEO Service vehicles – three (3) units - 3 m		
				Fund allocation for the purchase of garbage truck for use of PGSO Garbage truck - two (2) units – 3 m Additional fund allocation for the maintenance and repair of roads and bridges		
				Fund allocation for the repair and improvement of old CPG grandstand – 3m		

SECTOR	GOAL	OBJECTIVES	PRIORITY PROGRAMS & PROJECTS	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	TIME FRAME	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE
DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	Responsive, transparent and accountable governance	To expand local finance and revenue generation To strengthen policy development, local governance and administration	Revenue Enhancement Program	Ordinance imposing or collecting Registration Fees on the following services:	2011-2013	Finance, Appropriations, Ways & Means
				1. DFA Passport issuance facilitation		
				2. PRC Licenses Facilitation		
				3. LTFRB Franchising Services facilitation		
				4. Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS)		
				Action reverting the locally generated revenue set aside as trust fund into the general fund		
				Action pursuing collection of share of national wealth at Phil. Sinter Corporation		
				Action crafting policy for granting discounts and credit in the hospital operations		
				Amending investors incentive on real property tax from 7 years to 5 years		
				Action imposing environmental tax on hotel and resort accommodation (for study/research legal basis)		
Capacity Development Program	An ordinance creating the Provincial Internal Audit Office (PIAO) An ordinance institutionalizing the legislative tracking system of the PGBh					

**LOCAL
DEVELOPMENT
INVESTMENT
PROGRAM**

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: HEALTH

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME & BUDGET (P)			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			Executive	Legislative
High poverty incidence	Reduce incidence of malnutrition especially among Bohol's children	1 Nutrition Program	2% reduction of under-weight children	110,500	150,000	150,000	GF-Non Office	GO	Inclusion in FY 2012-13 PGBh budget	Appropriation needed
Prevalence of child malnutrition		2 Nutrition Program: BNSs & BHWs	BNSs & BHWs	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	20% DF	PHO		
Poor Delivery of Health Care Services	Support/ implement programs that will eliminate diseases as public health problems	3 Primary Health Care Program (BHW/BNS)		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		4 Health Program & Preventive Mechanism for PGB Officials & Employees		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		5 Medicare para sa MASASA/PhilHealth for Indigents		22,000,000	85,340,000	85,340,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		6 Sanitation Program/Latrine Construction	1,286 households provided with sanitary toilets	900,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	20% DF	PHO		
		7 Rabies Treatment & Control Program (Human)	Anti-rabies vaccine/refrigerator for anti-rabies vaccine purchased	650,000	600,000	600,000	20% DF	PHO		

16	Construction of Additional Wards at TBGDH-Jagna	2,700,000			20% DF	TBGDH – Jagna		
17	Office/Hospital Improvements at TBGDH - Jagna	1,050,000			General Fund	TBGDH – Jagna		
18	Upgrading of Electrical Connections, INCL. Transformer at CDH-Catigbian	450,000			20% DF	CDH – Catigbian		
19	Construction of Records Room at CNPCMH-Loon	450,000			20% DF	CNPCMH – Loon		
20	Building and Structure-sineage at CNPCMH - Loon	743,776			General Fund	CNPCMH – Loon		
21	Repair of Hospital Facilities & Electrical Wiring at PCPGDH-CPG	270,000			20% DF	PCPGDH – CPG		
22	Administration Building Renovation at FDMH-Inabanga	900,000			20% DF	FDMH – Inabanga		
23	Renovation & Rehabilitation of Old Laundry & Morgue at FDMH-Inabanga	270,000			20% DF	FDMH – Inabanga		
24	Hospital improvement - Garage construction att FDMH - Inabanga	160,000			General Fund	FDMH - Inabanga		

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: SOCIAL WELFARE & DEVELOPMENT

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME & BUDGET (P)			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION		
				2011	2012	2013			Executive	Legislative	
Increasing presence of poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities in Bohol	Continued financial assistance to welfare/ vulnerable groups, i.e. the poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged individuals, families and communities	1	Aid to Girl Scout		200,000	200,000	200,000	GF-Non Office	GO	Inclusion in FY 2012-13 PGBh budget	Appropriation needed
		2	Aid to Boy Scout		250,000	250,000	250,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		3	Aid to the Orphanage		200,000	200,000	200,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		4	Aid to Senior Citizen		150,000	150,000	150,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		5	Aid to Puericulture Center		100,000	100,000	100,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		6	Aid to National Red Cross		100,000	100,000	100,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		7	Aid to Bohol Federation of Disable Persons		250,000	250,000	250,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		8	Women Entrepreneurship Development Program		500,000	500,000	500,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		9	Child Welfare Development Program		150,000	150,000	150,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
		10	OFW Support Fund		100,000	100,000	100,000	GF-Non Office	GO		

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: EDUCATION & MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME & BUDGET (P)			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			Executive	Legislative
High poverty incidence	Provide financial assistance to deserving but poor (from low income families) students	1	CPG Scholarship Grant	3,171,000.00	3,171,000.00	3,171,000.00	GF-Non Office	GO	Inclusion in FY 2012-13 PGBh budget	Appropriation needed for PPAs in 2012-2013
		2	Provincial Government Educational Subsidy Program	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	20% DF	GO		
		3	School Building Program	4,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	General Fund	GO		
Sub-total, Education				10,171,000.00	16,171,000.00	16,171,000.00				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: HOUSING

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME & BUDGET (P)			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			Executive	Legislative
Need for Rebel returnees' reintegration into the mainstream of society		1 Kauban sa Reporma Kalayaan Resettlement Center	Resettlement site identified and houses constructed	500,000.00	500,000	500,000	20% DF	PPOC/GO	Inclusion in FY 2012-13	Appropriation needed
Absence of Local (both provincial and municipal) Housing Boards as required by law	Conduct IEC/ advocacy activities	2 Orientation,	48 Mun. Planning & Dev't Coordinators (MPDCs) oriented	280,000			20% DF	PGB-PPDO/ HUDCC /NHA		
Sub-total, Housing				500,000	780,000	500,000				

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: CULTURE & ARTS PRESERVATION

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME & BUDGET (P)			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
			2011	2012	2013			Executive	Legislative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High pressure on culture, arts heritage sites and buildings due to rapid urbanization and increasing population Lack of an integrated and comprehensive education and training in arts and heritage to strengthen the arts as a profession and raise the levels of cultural excellence 	Conserve and preserve Bohol Arts & Culture Heritage Sandugo Festivities Arts, Handicrafts & Creative Industries Program Bohol Cultural Center Improvement Program Cultural Preservation & Revitalization / Annual Cultural Celebration		100,000	100,000	100,000	GF-Non Office	GO	Inclusion in FY 2012-13	Appropriation needed
			500,000	500,000	500,000	GF-Non Office	GO		
			400,000	400,000	400,000	20% DF	CCAD / GO		
			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20% DF	GO / PGSO		
			1,638,900	1,638,900	1,638,900	20% DF	CCAD		
I. CREATIVE INDUSTRIES PROGRAM FOR LIVELIHOOD									
	a.	Training/Cultural Capability bldg	Improved skills and performances of Boholano artists through workshops, seminars, exhibit and exposures	50,000			General Fund	CCAD	

IV	IV. Development of Local Arts Councils	Creation of LGUs arts council & development of local cultural program	100,000				General Fund	CCAD	
V.	V. NETWORKING AND LINKAGING Meetings/consultations with other partner agencies, NGO's & individuals	Sustained & widen linkages with other agencies in the implementation of culture & arts in the province	100,000				General Fund	CCAD	
VI	VI. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL SUPPORT								
	1. Assessments / Strategic Planning	Come up with one (1) year plan for CCAD	50,000				General Fund	CCAD	
	2. Office Equipments & Supplies		100,000				General Fund	CCAD	
	3. Labor/Personnel	Hired competent personnel	425,000				General Fund	CCAD	
Sub-total, Culture & Arts			4,863,900	3,638,900	3,638,900	3,638,900			
Total, Social Sector			74,394,363.00	130,579,900	130,579,900	130,579,900			

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agency: Provincial Agriculture Office (PAO)

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE /R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE VE	LEGISLATIVE VE
Low Agricultural Productivity	ENSURE FOOD SUFFICIENCY	I. PINOY RICE								
	Crops Productivity Enhancement	1. Rice Assistance Program for Institutional Development (RAPID) a. Seeds Assistance b. Fertilizers Assistance c. crops Insurance	Increased production in rice	2,000,000.00 *	2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	PGB 20% DF	PAO	EO 24, S2010 EO 5, S2010	
		2. Assistance for Barangay Agricultural Growth (ABAG) a. Learning Centers b. Financial Assistance (Agricultural Inputs)								
		3. Japonica Rice Production								
		4. Rice Seeds Production (Thru Seed Growers)								
		5. Technical Briefings/ trainings/ seminars								
		II. PINOY CORN								
		1. Bohol Corn Seed Assistance Program (BCSAP) a. Seeds Assistance b. Fertilizers Assistance c. Crops Insurance	Increased production in corn	3,000,000.00 *	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	PGB 20% DF	PAO		

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE /R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		2. Assistance for Barangay Agricultural Growth (ABAG) a. Learning Centers b. Financial Assistance (Agricultural Inputs)								
		3. Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) Corn Seeds Production (Thru Seed Growers)								
		4. Technical Briefings/seminars/trainings								
		III. PINOY HIGH VALUE COMMERCIAL CROPS								
		1. Vegetable Production a. Seeds Assistance b. Open Pollinated Variety (OPV) Seeds Production								
		2. Ubi Production a. Seeds dispersal	HVCC production sufficiency	1,470,000.00 *	1,470,000.00	1,470,000.00	PGB 20% DF	PAO		
		3. Fruits Production a. Maintenance of scion grooves at BOAT Tech for future source of seedlings								
		4. Promotion/Implementation of Bahay-Kubo Food Always in the Home (FAITH)- Herbal Organic Plants Enhancement (HOPE)		2,500,000.00 *	2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00	PGB 20% DF	PAO		
		5. Implementation of Gulayan sa Paaralan								

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE /R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		6. Organic Agriculture - GREEN LIFE Program								
		IV. ORGANIC AGRICULTURE-GREEN LIFE PROGRAM								
		1. Production Enhancement of Organic Agri products						PAO/ DE/ DA		
		2. Research and Development							EO 20, S2010	
		3. Marketing of Organic Agri products	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00			PAO		
		4. Stakeholders Development								
		5. Organic certification & Accreditation								
		6. Monitoring								
		V. NURSERIES AND SEED STOCKS PRODUCTION	1,180,000.00	1,180,000.00	1,180,000.00			PAO	EO 9,S2010	
		1. Production of OPV vegetable seeds								
		2. Nursery as source of fruit scion grooves								
		3. Nursery for mother plants for ornamentals								
Poor Market Linkages Low Farmers' Income	Marketing and Agri-Enterprise Development	VI. MARKET ACCESS DEVELOPMENT (Product Development for Food Enterprises)	Increased farmers income thru developed agri-products for food enterprise.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		PAO		

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE /R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
			Increased market access for agri products							
		1. Provide access to microfinance and financing institutions								
		2. Increase production of ubi, banana, peanut and ginger for agri-enterprise								
		3. Product Development for Food Enterprise (Technical assistance on new innovative Bohol made products								
		4. Development of agri-based enterprises by Pos and/or cooperatives (SME's)								
		5. Provision of agribusiness and entrepreneurial trainings							EO 11, S2010	
		6. Intensify promotion of locally produced agri-products improved packaging and shelf-life of agri-processed foods								
		7. Conduct frequent agri fair and market matching								
		8. Creation of a pool of business service providers								
		9. Establishment of a business incubator for food enterprises								

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE /R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE VE	LEGISLATIVE VE
		10. Cooperative growers to venture into unified marketing directly to processors		-				EO 10, S2010	MOA	
		11. Facilitate development of potential agri-tourism sites								
Dwindling Fish Catch	Devt. and Management of Fishery Resources	VII. PINOY FISHERIES	Enhanced fishery production	1,820,000.00 *	1,820,000.00	1,820,000.00	PGB 20% DF	PAO		
		1. Seaweeds Farming								
		2. Oyster Culture								
		3. Tilapia Production for consumption & commercialization								
		a. Tilapia fingerlings dispersal								
		4. Maintenance of a Multi Species Hatchery Facility								
		5. Strengthening Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)								
		6. Research on Indigenous species of fish								
		7. Induced spawning of catfish								
		8. Technical Briefings/ trainings/ seminars								
		Sub-Total		15,970,000	15,970,000	15,970,000				

NOTE: * - with approved budget

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		1. Infusion of livestock breeders								commercial livestock and poultry farms
		b) swine	35 PO-based/private raisers/growers 11 institutional	815,000			DA-RFU			
		c) bull	20 POs				PCC			
		d) carabull								
		e) goat								
		C. Provincial Livestock & Poultry Farm		200,000	250,000	250,000	Gen fund 20% DF	OPV		
		1. production of native chicken	25 hens maintained							
		2. production of dairy goat offsprings	45 dairy kids							
		3. serving as pooling area for program animals under LHB	1 pooling area maint.							
		4. forage & ethnoveterinary seedbank	1 demo established							
		D. Dairy Development		625,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20% DF	OPV	EO creating the dairy council	
		1. establishment of dairy zones	carabao, cattle, goat dairy zones estab.				NDA DOLE			
		2. inventory of existing dairy stocks	existing dairy stocks accounted & ear tagged				PCC			
		3. massive upgrading of animals with dairy potentials	animals served thru synchro							
		4. conduct	no. of trainings							

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013		FUNDING SOURCE	EXECUTIVE
		trainings							
		5. procurement of milk processing equipments & paraphernalia	processing equip. procured						
		6. feed resource development	intensified devt. of forages for dairy services rendered						
		7. Financial & organizational assistance to POs engaged in dairying							
		E. Artificial Insemination Services							
				100,000	100,000	100,000	c/o Dairy		Ordinance on accreditation of AI techs.
		1. Conduct of AI	swine - 1,320 cattle - 2,940 carabao - 1,740 goat - 348				CONBUSA C		
		2. Monitoring of offsprings produced	swine - 5,280 cattle - 1,677 carabao - 495 goat - 174						
	IMPROVE ACCESS TO QUALITY INTEGRATED HEALTH SERVICES & FACILITIES	II. MEAT SAFETY & CONTROL PROGRAM		980,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20%DF	OPV	
	Animal & Public Health	1. Establishment of Provincial Meat Inspection Services	a) 1 Operations Manual dev. b) support legislation						EO for PMIS establishment
									ordinance re: meat safety &

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013		FUNDING SOURCE	EXECUTIVE
		(PMIS)	enacted c) manpower support provided d) program marketing						control & local accreditation of slaughterhouse & personnel involved
		2. Conduct related trainings	15 related trainings conducted						
		3. Development of policies on local accreditation of abattoir	a) local accreditation standards imposed b) 3 LGU-operated operated abattoirs accredited						
		4. Monitoring & assessment of abattoir operation	1 baseline survey for: a) LGU-operation b) private operation c) areas without abattoirs						
		3. provision of support to organizational development activities/ projects of MI	1 technical updating 6 organizational mtgs.						
		III. LIVESTOCK DISEASE PREVENTION & CONTROL		8,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	20%DF	OPV	
		1. Develop & implement disease preparedness program	1 program dev. & implemented	0	0	0			
		2. vaccination & deworming	total animals: a) dewormed b) vaccinated						
		3. disease							

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013		FUNDING SOURCE	EXECUTIVE
									services of BALAS
		1. Strengthen BALA program							
		- Preparation of Operations Manual	a) BALA Operations Manual prepared						
		- enactment of supporting policies/ registrations	b) Supporting legislations enacted						
		- provision of incentives & recognition for voluntary services (i.e BALA Congress)	c) provision of incentives & recognition for voluntary services						
		2. BALA Project/Organizational assessment	Assessments conducted a) 1 chapter level b) 1 provl level						
	GENERATE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD & ENTERPRISES	VII. LETS HELP Bohol Program		1,470,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	OPV		
		1. strengthening of existing POs	268 existing POs	0	0	0		CONBUSA	
		2. Program expansion	no. of new partner PO						
		3. Trainings	Technical and organizational						
		4. institutionalizing POG	POG institutionalized in all participating POs						
		5. program/project monitoring & assessments	Assessments conducted a) PO level b) MAB /Mun level						
		6. Animal health services	no. of animals: a) vaccinated						

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013		FUNDING SOURCE	EXECUTIVE
			b) dewormed c) treated						
		7. provision of livelihood opportunities	meetings conducted/ attended						
		8. conduct of meetings	a) Municipal Advisory Board b) PO meetings						
		9. Holding of Partners' Congress	recognition of POs best practices based on cornerstones						
		VIII. HELLO Bohol (<i>Holistic Enterprise & Livestock-based Livelihood Opportunities</i>) for Bohol		2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000		Cong. Fund of Cong. E. Aumenta do	OPV
		1. program marketing	forged partnership	0	0	0			
		2. validation of target partner POs							
		3. Trainings							
		4. provision of livelihood opportunities							
		5. program/project monitoring & assessments	no. of monitoring & assessments						
		6. conduct of meetings	no. of meetings						
	Marketing & Enterprise Dev't.	VX. Marketing and Enterprise Dev't.							
		1. Price monitoring	price monitoring system in placed down to barangays	200,000	200,000	200,000		20%DF External	OPV

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013		FUNDING SOURCE	EXECUTIVE
		2. Conduct of market studies/research	a) 1 for native chicken production b) 1 goat production						
		3. Conduct baseline survey	1 baseline survey on livestock marketing system in mun. 1 directory of livestock-& poultry-based enterprise & entrepreneurs						
		4. Organize commodity raisers	Organized raisers: a) 1 dairy product processors & entrepreneurs b) 1 for native chicken c) meat processors d) bee keepers						
		5. Strengthen existing livestock-based organizations	a) 1 Goat raisers USRRA) b) 1 cattle raisers (BCRAP) c) 1 swine raisers (BOSRA) d) 1 boar for hire operators e) 1 market admin. (BAMAS)						
		a). Conduct consultation							
		b) Technical updating/forum							
		c) provide access to livelihood & enterprise opportunities							
		d) provision of support to orgnl. devt. activities/projects							
		6. Conduct training on product development & processing	3 trainings conducted						

KEY DEVT. ISSUE/ CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013		FUNDING SOURCE	EXECUTIVE
		a) meat processing b) dairy processing c) livestock-based food safety							
		- livestock-based food festival during agri-fair							
	ENSURE SOUND ENVIRONMENTAL MGT.	VXI. Waste Management							
		1. Conduct baseline survey	Survey conducted on: a) existing biogas b) wastes utilization in slaughterhouses	200,000	200,000	200,000	OPV	20%DF External	
	Waste Management	2. Conduct related trainings	3 trainings conducted						
		3. Promote utilization of manure: a) as organic fertilizer (vermi-compost) b) for biogas	12 adapters/users 6 households/estab. assisted						
		4. Promote development of livestock by-products (skin, hooves, horns, blood & hairs)	a) 1 benchmark survey conducted						
		5. Estab. of vermi-culture	1 institutional 9 PO based						
		Sub-Total		18,205,000	13,345,000	11,845,000			

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Agency : National Government Agencies (NGA)

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLA TIVE
Low Agricultural Productivity	ENSURE FOOD SUFFICIENCY									
Dwindling Fish Catch	Dev't. and Management of Fishery Resources	1. Establishment of test seaweed nursery	4	400,000.00	400,000.00		BFAR			X
		2. Promote mariculture projects	2	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00		BFAR			X
		3. Rehabilitation of LGU tilapia holding tanks	3	100,000.00	50,000.00		BFAR/ LGU			
		4. Application of updated aquaculture technologies in increasing fish productivity and augment fishfarmers income	4	800,000.00	800,000.00		BFAR			
		5. Introduction of livelihood projects	16	2,800,000.00	400,000.00		BFAR			
		6. Fish seed dispersal	2 million pcs. Provincewide				BFAR			
		7. Continued provision of training and technical assistance on livelihood projects, CRM and fishery law enforcement aspects	16	40,000.00	10,000.00		BFAR			
		8. Technical assistance to LGU in monitoring fish					BFAR/ LGU			

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		sanctuaries								
		9. Evaluation of new areas for background culture for expansion of fishery agribusiness	20 hectares	50,000.00	50,000.00		BFAR/LGU			
		10. Fish Seeding of communal bodies of water	100 hectares	50,000.00	50,000.00		BFAR/LGU			
		Sub-Total		5,740,000	3,260,000					
Young generation are less interested in agriculture-related careers	Promote Access to Quality Education at all Levels that Upholds Cultural Heritage & Boholano Values	1. Youth in Agriculture and Fisheries Program (YAFP)		985,500.00			ATI - R7	ATI		
Generalists Concept of Agricultural extension workers		2. Expanded Human Resource Development		1,210,000.00			ATI - R7	ATI		
"To see is to believe" attitude of clients		3. 4H Programs		830,000.00			ATI - R7	ATI		
		4. Technology Demonstration		210,000.00			ATI - R7	ATI		
Technology Adoption		5. Capability Building		1,870,000.00			ATI - R7	ATI		

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Lack of access to Information and Technology Updates of our LGU technicians		6. Provision of Capability Building on E-extension for LGU Agricultural Extension Workers		320,000.00			ATI - R7	ATI		
		Sub-Total		5,425,500						
a) low agri'l productivity b) high cost of farm inputs c) declining soil fertility d) poor adoption of agri'l technologies e) farm-gate price of farm products is very low f) lack of entrepreneurial knowledge of farmers g) limited farm machinery & post-harvest facilities h) limited capitalization for agri-based enterprises	Research Development Extension (RDE)			2,452,952.00	2,575,600.00	2,704,380.00	Budget	BAPC	Ordinance not to burn rice straw and rice hulls	
		1) Varietal Screening & Selection	# of high yielding varieties recommended # of trials conducted using high yielding var.							
		2) Integrated Crop & Resource Management	# of trials conducted # of technologies adopted							
		3) Rice-Based Farming Systems	crop diversification & technology integration Increase farm productivity by 10 % Increase household income by 10 % # of entrepreneurial skills developed						Institutionalized agricultural cooperative (like Japan agri coops)	
		4) Socio-Economic Characterization	# of farmers surveyed # of data generated							

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
			on household income/expenditures of farmer-cooperators							
		5) Market Research/Development	# of surveys conducted							
		6) Special Commodity/Industrial								
		Crop Development (Jatropha)	# of researches conducted in support to bio- fuel							
	Agri Support Services			801,090.00	814,140.00	883,200.00	GAA BAPC Regular	BAPC		
		1) Information & Communication Technology (ICT)	. Info materials accessed by farmers							
		2) Seed Multiplication								
		3) Soils Laboratory Services	. minimized problem on soil condition							
		4) Engineering & Mechanization	. Development/promotion of small farm implements							
							GAA			
	Program Coordination Services (PATCO)									
				817,650.00	858,530.00	901,460.00	BAPC	BAPC		
							Regular Budget			
		1) AgriPinoy Rice	. Help achieved rice self- sufficiency							
			. Promotion/distributi							

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFIC E/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
			on of high yielding varieties on rice							
		2) AgriPinoy Corn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Promotion/distribution of high yielding varieties of corn . High value commercial crops like vegetables & fruits are readily available . Additional income to farmers . Available farm machinery & post harvest facilities 							
		3) AgriPinoy HVCC								
		4) AgriPinoy Infra								
		Sub-Total		4,071,692	4,248,270	4,489,040				

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: *TOURISM DEVELOPMENT*

Agency: Bohol Tourism Office (BTO)

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/ R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Competition instead of complementation of LGU tourism attractions/products	Sustain development of tourism products	1. Product Development and Assistance Program							E.O. - creation/drafting of Mun. Tourism Plans before the estab. of tourism product	
		a) Evaluation of tourism products (Abatan and FOCAS ecotourism projects)	2 community base products evaluated	114,000.00	114,000.00	114,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BTO	E.O. - LGUs to adopt revised CLUPs responsive to the growing concerns/demands of businesses, envi., & tourism	
		b) Technical assistance in the enhancement of tourism products	2 tourism products assisted					BTO		
		c) Training needs assessment	Training needs of PO product operators (Abatan and FOCAS 2)					BTO		
		d) Conduct of training activities	4 orientation/trainings	97,000.00	97,000.00	97,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BTO		

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/ R	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		e) Monitoring of implementation	2 tourism products monitored					BTO	E.O. - creating a provincial multi-sectoral tourism monitoring team	
		f) Reactivation/ strengthen failing tourism products/ activities	1 product for reactivation	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00		BTO		
Inadequacy/ inefficiency of tourism services and support facilities	Standardization of tourism services	2. Evaluation of Tourism and Tourism-related Establishments for Accreditation and Standardization						BTO		
		a) Ocular inspections of tourism related establishments		80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00		BTO		SP Ordinance - adopting the Panglao Is. Tourism Devt Guidelines
										SP Res. - enjoining properties of tourist accom. facilities to conduct regular training to their employees

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
									Executive	Legislative
	Capacity enhancement for stakeholders and practitioners	3. Policy Standards Development								
		a) Tour Guiding Service Professionalization	2 policy standards	200,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BTO		
		b) Operational Guidelines for tour services						BTO		
		c) Consultation meetings with tour service providers and other key players	4 meetings/workshops					BTO		
		4. Management Information								

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		System Program								
		a) Tourism database institutionalization (Tourism Satellite Account)	Tourism database institutionalized	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BTO	E.O. - Institutionalization of tourism statistics gathering	
									E.O. - directing accom. estab. to submit tourist arrival data to BTO thru MTO	
									E.O. - directing all LGUs to submit list of licensed tourism-related accom. facilities, amenities and other accom. services to PGB thru the BTO	
Inadequate funds/ budget for marketing and promotions	Marketing and promotions to determined target market	5. Tourism Marketing and Promotion								
		a) Production of promotional materials	6 maps, 4 sites/ attractions, 1 banner	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BTO		

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		b) Participation in Travel Trade Fairs and Expositions c) Culture of tourism campaign	1 exhibit, 2 mini booths mounted	250,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BTO		
		6. Tourism Services	1 tourism week program	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BTO		
Inadequacy/ inefficiency of tourism services and support facilities	Strengthen tourism industry								E.O. - appointment/ designation of Mun. Tourism Officers	
		a) Provision of tourism information and assistance to tourists, guests and LGUs and other groups	146,000 visitors assisted					BTO	E.O. - directing muns. with ports of entry to establish a tourist assistance counter at the port of entry	
		b) Welcome reception for PGB VIP visitors	500 visitors/ 20 VIP guests welcomed with leis	43,000.00	43,000.00	43,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BTO		
		b) Assistance to LGUs in the establishment of tourism information and assistance counters in all ports of entry		75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BTO		
Bohol Tourism Code not implemented		c) Facilitate and assist SP Committee in the revisit of the	Revised Provl. Tourism Code							Ordinance on the revision of the Bohol Tourism

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		Provincial Tourism Code								Code
Inadequacy/ inefficiency of tourism services and support facilities	Strengthen tourism industry	7. Provincial Tourism Council Programs and Administration							E.O. - directing PTC as "clearing house" of all mun. tourism projects	Amendment of Sec.202 of Provl. Administrative Code (suggestion to provide budget to PTC)
		a) PTC General Assembly/ meetings	2 general assembly	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00		BTO	E.O. - directing LGUs where tourism is the devt thrust to activate Mun. Tourism Council	Amendment of Provl. Ordinance #2000-09: Creating the Provl. Tourism Affairs Office
		b) PTC Product Development Program	1 program	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		BTO		
		c) PTC Services Standards Devt Program	1 program	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00		BTO		
		TOTAL		1,149,000.00	1,149,000.00	1,149,000.00				

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: *TRADE AND INDUSTRY*

Agency : Bohol Investment Promotion Center (BIPC)

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Uncompetitive business environment		<u>I. BUSINESS ONE STOP-SHOP</u>		* 200,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	20% DF BIPC			
				180,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	General Fund (PS) BIPC			
	Provide support systems for business	1. Streamlining business processes: BPLS seminars / workshops	6 towns with business-friendly permit and licensing systems						EO to streamline business processes, adopt citizens concerns and link up with BIPC	Revise the MOA on the BOSS interagency commitment or come up with a MOA to ensure commitment
		2. Awareness campaigns thru BOSS Service Caravans	4 towns with improved social coverage among its labor force / constituents							
	Industry/enterprise development	3. Increasing the number of enterprises and investments generated	Increased number of enterprises and investments generated							
		> No of business names registered	2,500							

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		4. Online information on LGU business processes	Clients can access online on business processes/info							
		5. Capacity development of BOSS staff	1 Training conducted for better efficiency in service delivery							
		6. Governing Board/ TWG Meetings	Regular meetings (4) conducted for better efficiency in service delivery							
		7. Benchmarking / Consultation Mission	Mission (1) conducted for better efficiency in service delivery							
		8. BOSS Ordinance								Institutionalization of the BOSS at the BIPC
Low level of investments		II. INVESTMENT PROMOTION		500,000.00	600,000.00	700,000.00	20% DF	BIPC		
				* 190,000.00	190,000.00	190,000.00	General Fund (PS)	BIPC		

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
	Investment promotion and generation	1. Promo collaterals production and distribution o Updated loose leaves (to minimize printing costs)	Revised printed collaterals produced (3000 copies) for awareness and promotion on comparative advantages of Bohol for business							
		2. Marketing/ Trade Event/ Exhibition / Mission	Event participated in for awareness and promotion on comparative advantages of Bohol for business							
		> ICT Summit/Benchmarking > e-Services Participation	<i>Note: in case of deficit, as these are intervening yet major activities, augmentation will be sourced-out from the savings of 2007-2010 20% DF.</i>							
		> ICT Scorecard	Promotional activities for Bohol as ICT location							

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		4. Industry support for ICT through the Bohol ICT Council General Assembly	Meetings conducted (4) to improve readiness of Bohol for the ICT industry							
		5. Business Guidebook (hard and soft copy)	Guidebook published for ease and access of clients							
		6. Site/ Project Visits/ photo documentation and printing use	4 Visits of project/ locations conducted							
		7. Databanking	Updated data and info							
		8. Investors Meetings	4 Meetings conducted with prospective investors							
		9. Investment Forum	1 Forum conducted for presentation of investment priorities to prospective investors							
		10. Orientation / review of IP related national laws and policies	Orientation and alignment of policies							

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WEBSITE MAINTENANCE <p>Info on business registration processes per LGU citizens charters; incentives; IPPs, Investment news updates and trends</p>	Increased number of visitors who are provided with access to better information							
		<p>III. <u>BOHOL INVESTMENT BOARD (BIB)/ POLICY ADVOCACY</u></p>		150,000.00	250,000.00	300,000.00	20% DF			
		-		160,000.00	160,000.00	160,000.00	General Fund (PS)			
		<p>1. Organize / facilitate the conduct of BIB meetings</p> <p>2. Facilitate the processing / application of investment incentives</p>	4 Regular meetings conducted and a more pro-active BIB					BIPC		

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		3. Conduct of trainings / workshops on: business registration processes, investment code formulation including investment priorities and incentives	5 LGUs for business-friendly policies/ processes				BIPC			
		4. Revision of the Investment Code (Draft, Public hearing, adoption)	Investment Code and IRR adopted for business-friendly policies aligned with development goals					LGUs to come up and adopt their own investment codes with incentives and streamlining it with the Provl. Investment Code		Revision and adoption of the Bohol Investment Code and its IRR
		> IRR								
		> Launch of Code								

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUE/CONCERN	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICER	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		5. Prepare communications, reports, documentations and policy recommendations and other secretariat functions								
		<u>IV. BOHOL ICT COUNCIL DESK (2012 - 2013)</u>		60,000.00	100,000.00					
		1. Creation of an ICT Council Desk (2012)								
		2. HR Capacity Building (2013)								
		TOTAL		850,000	1,160,000	1,400,000				

NOTE: * - with approved budget

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agency : Bohol Employment and Placement Office (BEPO)

Key Development Issue/Concern	Key Strategies	Programs/Projects / Activities	Target Results	Time Frame and Budget			Funding Source	Lead Office/r	Enabling Action	
				2011	2012	2013			Executive	Legislative
	Generate Sustainable Livelihoods & Enterprises									
Inadequacy of Employment Opportunities	Employment Generation and Facilitation	1. Special Recruitment Activities (SRA's) - Local and Overseas Jobs	More workers deployed in local and overseas jobsites				General Fund	BEPO		
		2. Skills Training Advocating Reliance on Self-Employment (STARS) Project	More skilled Boholano workers	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	PGBh Trust Fund	BEPO		
		3. Bohol Employment EXPO (Local and Overseas) Jobs Fair	More Boholanos deployed/employed in local and overseas jobsites	600,000.00	600,000.00	600,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BEPO		

			450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BEPO	An Ordinance imposing or collecting fees on mobile services
4. Mobile Services (DFA, PRC, NSO, LTRFB)	Constituents able to avail of vital gov't services right here in the province	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BEPO	An Ordinance imposing or collecting fees on mobile services
5. Pre-Employment Orientation Seminar (PEOS)	Enhanced job application techniques for fresh graduates	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	General Fund	BEPO	An Ordinance imposing or collecting fees on PEOS
6. Special Program Employment of Students (SPES) during Summer	Short-term employment of students during Summer	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	General Fund	BEPO	
7. Special Program Employment of Students (SPES) during Christmas	Short-term employment of Students & Out of School Youth during Christmas	3,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BEPO	
8. REPESOM and PESOPhil Convention and all related PESO Activities	Exchange/benchmarking of best practices among PESO offices all over the country	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	20% Dev't Fund	BEPO	

	Providing Welfare Assistance to OFWs and their dependents	Documentation/ follow-up with National Agencies, Embassies and NGOs of various cases involving OFWs	Repatriation of OFWs facilitated, Welfare Assistance Provided	50,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	General Fund	BEPO		
		Sub-Total		15,800,000.00	16,850,000.00	17,800,000.00	17,800,000.00				

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agency : National Government Agencies (NGA)

Key Development Issue/Concern	Key Strategies	Programs/Projects/Activities	Target Results	Time Frame and Budget			Funding Source	Lead Office /r	Enabling Action	
				2011	2012	2013			Executive	Legislative
Uncompetitive business environment	Generate Sustainable Livelihoods & Enterprises	1. Enhance the implementation of Small Enterprise Technology Upgrading (SETUP) Program (under SETUP, the following concerns of micro enterprises are being addressed: productivity enhancement, skills upgrading, process upgrading, equipment upgrading, product improvement, GMP, Food Safety and HACCP, product exposure through various Science and Technology Fairs)	At least five MSMEs under the priority sectors are provided with leverage funds for technology acquisition on a rent-to-own scheme per year (2011 – 2013)	5,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	DOST with counterpart beneficiaries	DOST-Bohol Provincial S & T Center		
			Provide technical assistance to at least 50 micro enterprises per year (2011-2013)							
		Sub-Total		5,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00				

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sub-Sector: Land Resource Management

KEY ISSUES	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET				FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1	YR2	YR3	EXECUTIVE			LEGISLATIVE	
				PM	PM	PM					
Unregulated conversion of agricultural lands	Continuous implementation of land survey and titling	1a. LAMP II Project	Minimised conversion of agri-lands	10.00	10.00	10.00	Bohol PPIO, GOP, Loan Proceeds	DENR		Resolution requesting all LGUs to supporting the LAMP II project	
	- do -	1.b LAMP II Project (LGU-Led)		5.00	5.00	5.00					LGU
		2. CARP Project (Survey and Titling)		1.00	1.00	1.00	DENR & DAR	DENR			
	Total			16.00	16.00	16.00					

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sub-Sector: Forest Resource and Watershed Management

KEY ISSUES	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Degradation of critical habitats in protected and non-protected areas	Enhancement of CBFM, PACBRIMA and SAPA	1. Carood Watershed Model Forest	Forest cover enhanced	1.00	1.00	1.00	GOP, Canadian Int'l. Model Network	DENR		
		2. Reforestation Project at open and denuded areas	Increased forest cover							
		> Abatan Watershed		5.8	7.08		Congressional Fund	DENR	EO creating Bohol Diversity Monitoring	SP Ordinance requiring all LGUs to establish pocket forest
Quality of forest cover continue to deteriorate	Promotion of rain forestation and harvesting	> Loboc Watershed		7.96	9.79		Congressional Fund & DENR	DENR		
		> Wahig-Inabanga Watershed		5.00	5.00		Congressional Fund	DENR		
		3. Watershed Management	LGUs adopted the community-based approach							SP ordinance adopting Watershed Management Councils in all major watersheds
Encroachment in critical ecosystems (protected areas)	Promotion of integrated approach to link social and economic development with high emphasis on protection of critical ecosystems	Duero Watershed Refo. Project		1.00	1.00	1.00	GOP	DENR		
		Wahig-Pamacsalan Watershed Refo. Project (WPWRP)								
			1.00	1.00	1.00					

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sub-Sector: Biodiversity Conservation

KEY ISSUES	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Wildlife hunting and trading	Enhancement of biodiversity conservation	1. Tarsier Conservation Project	Wildlife trading eliminated	5.00	5.00	5.00	GOP	DENR		
Reduction of biodiversity due to forest destruction	Involvement of LGUs and local communities in biodiversity management and conservation	1. Operation of the Endemic Nursery and Tree Domestication Project	Increased flora and fauna species	1.00	1.00	1.00	General	BEMO & DENR	EO to support the project	Appropriation ordinance
		2. Conduct of Biodiversity Assessment provincewide							> EO reorganizing the Bohol Biodiversity Conservation Consortium.	SP Resolution authorizing the Governor to enter agreement with Academe on integration of Biodiversity Conservation to DepEd curriculum
	3. Coordinate with DepEd on the integration of Biodiversity Conservation in the school curricula								> Declaring specific habitat of rare biological diversity species in Bohol as natural heritage	
		2. Biodiversity Conservation Program -		0.5	0.5	0.5	PGBh, BISU, DepEd, SWCF	BEMO		
		Total		6.50	6.50	6.50				

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sub-Sector: Coastal Resource Management

KEY ISSUES	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION		
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE	
Exploitation of coastal and marine resources	Strict enforcement of laws/ordinances related to coastal resources management	1. Coastal Resource Management Program	Increased marine resources	2.50	3.00	3.50	PGBh & MLGU	BEMO, MLGUs	EO requiring all LGUs to update and integrate CRM plans and ordinances to CLUP	SP ordinance supporting the integration CRM ordinance and Coastal Zoning to CLUP	
		2. Intensification of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs)		1.50	2.00	2.50					BEMO, MLGUs
		3. Capability Building of MPA Managers, Pos		0.50	0.50	0.50					BEMO
Degradation of mangrove resources		4. IEC Program		0.30	0.30	0.40	ELAC & External sources	ELAC & BEMO			
		5. Mangrove Rehabilitation in coastal areas		2.00	2.00	2.00					LGUs, external sources
Non-consideration of coastal protection		6. Updating/revision of CRM plans and codes, implement salvage zones					LGUs, external funding sources	LGUs & BEMO		SP ordinance requiring the implementation of salvage zones	
		7. Marine Sanctuaries - Livelihood component	3.00								LGUs & BEMO
			Total	11.80	9.80	10.90					

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sub-Sector: Water Resource Management

KEY ISSUES	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Weak enforcement of existing laws and ordinances	Institutionalize Integrated Water Resource Management	1. Development of Watershed Mgt. Framework Plans		5.00	5.00	5.00	PGB-Prov/ ABS-CBN	BEMO & DENR		SP ordinance adopting IWRM Board
				0.50			PGB-Province	BEMO		
		2. Updating of (BEC) Bohol Environment Code and its Implementing Rules and Guidelines		0.50	0.50	0.50	PGB-Province	BEMO		
				0.50	0.50	0.50				
		3. Capability Building								
		4. Institutionalization of watershed management councils						BEMO/BIWRMB		
5. Regular monitoring of water quality							BWRMB_TWIG			
		6. River Assessment								
		Total	Total	6.50	6.00	6.00				

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sub-Sector: Mineral Resource Management

KEY ISSUES	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Unregulated mining activities	Implementation of Bohol Mining Ordinance	1. Organize the small-scale mining operators in the province	Minimized over-extraction	0.80	1.00	1.20	PGB-Province, DENR	BEMO & DENR	EO establishing S&G Monitoring Task Force	SP to strictly monitor the implementation
		2. Regular monitoring of quarry operations	illegal quarry activities minimized					BEMO Task Force		
		3. Conduct of field verification of applied areas						BEMO		
		4. Implement and monitor mined-out area rehabilitation activities						BEMO/DENR		
		5. Coordinate with the MLGUs to assist in the monitoring of illegal quarry operations						BEMO/DENR/MLGUs		
		6. Conduct of regular coordination meetings/IEC						BEMO		
		7. Close coordinative activities between the PBGH/BEMO, PMRB and the permittees								
			Total	0.80	1.00	1.20				

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sub-Sector: Solid Waste and Pollution Management

KEY ISSUES	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Increasing volume of waste	Full implementation of RA 9003	1. Ecological Solid Waste Management Program	Pollution reduction, waste minimization	1.00	1.00	1.20	PGBh, LGUs, DENR	BEMO DENR	EO to support RA 9003	SP Ordinance requiring all LGUs to formulate 10-yr ESWM Plan
		2. Assistance to LGUs in the 10-yr ESWM Plan formulation and implementation		0.60	0.80	1.00		BEMO		
		3. Monitoring of best LGU practices in RA 9003								
		4. Capability Building of LGUs in the implementation of RA 9003		0.50	0.50	0.50	PGB-Province	BEMO		
Indiscriminate use of inorganic fertilizers, pesticides and chemicals	Promotion of sustainable agriculture	4. Advancing Modern Technology for Sustainable Agriculture	Improved soil fertility				Dioceses of Tagb & Talibon CDF & external	Social Action Center		
		5. Sustainable Agriculture & Livelihood Program	Land/water and air pollution reduced	0.50	0.50	0.50	Diocese Tagb & Talibon CDF & external	Social Action Center		
Lack of capacity and information on environmental related policies and laws	Networking and advocacy	6. Developmental Legal Assistance Program		0.50	0.50	0.50	ELAC, External sources	ELAC		
		7. Advocacy Program		0.50	0.50	0.50	ELAC, External sources	ELAC & BEMO		

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Sub-Sector: Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

KEY ISSUES	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE	ENABLING ACTION	
				2011	2012	2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Large area in Bohol is vulnerable to disaster	Mainstreaming DRRM/CCA to local planning processes	1. Formulation and implementation of Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Mgt. Plans	Reduced loss of life and properties	1.00	1.00	1.00	PGB/ MLGUs, DENR	BEMO/ LDRRMC/ MLGUs	EO requesting all LGUs to mainstream DRRM/CCA to CLUP	SP Ordinance requiring the creation of the Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction Management Council; SP Ordinance requiring the implementation of salvage zones
		2. Regular collection and analysis of hydrologic data						PAG_ASA/OPA		
		3. IEC	illegal structures along river banks minimized					MLGUs/DENR		
		4. Implementation of Salvage/buffer zones along river banks								
			Total	1.00	1.00	1.00				

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: TRANSPORT & ACCESS

Agency: Provincial Motorpool Office (PMO)

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIMEFRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 Pm	Yr2 Pm	Yr3 Pm			Executive	Legislative
1. Inadequate and insufficient maintenance funds	1. Complying the standard design, specification and other requirements for roads and bridges.	1. Development Program	Development Program implemented	0.50	0.50	0.50	20 % D.F.	PMO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation to support the initiative
				5.50	5.50	5.50			Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation to support the initiative
2. Lack of safety devices causing high rate of accidents	2. Strengthening of coordination with the stakeholders, implementing agency and other concerned agencies	2. Procurement of 1 Unit Prime Mover with Trailer	1 unit prime mover procured	1.10	1.10	1.10	20 % D.F.	PMO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation to support the initiative
				11.80	11.80	11.80			Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation to support the initiative
3. Maintenance & Repair Services	3. Maintenance & Repair Services	3. Procurement of Shop Tools & Equipment	Shop Tools and equipment procured	1.00	1.00	1.00	20 % D.F.	PMO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation to support the initiative
				1.00	1.00	1.00			Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation to support the initiative
4. Procurement of Shop Tools & Equipment	4. Procurement of Shop Tools & Equipment	4. Procurement of Shop Tools & Equipment	Shop Tools and equipment procured	0.01	0.01	0.01	20 % D.F.	PMO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation to support the initiative
				0.01	0.01	0.01			Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation to support the initiative
5. Rehabilitation Program for Light & Heavy Equipments	5. Rehabilitation Program for Light & Heavy Equipments	5. Rehabilitation Program for Light & Heavy Equipments	Rehabilitating of Light & Heavy Equipments	1.51	19.91	1.51	TOTAL			
				1.51	19.91	1.51				

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-sector: TRANSPORT & ACCESS

Agency: Provincial Engineer's Office (P.E.O.)

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIMEFRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 Pm	Yr2 Pm	Yr3 Pm			Executive	Legislative
		A. IMPROVEMENT OF LONG SPAN PROVINCIAL BRIDGES								
1. Inadequate and insufficient maintenance funds	1. Complying the standard design, specification and other requirements for roads and bridges.	Improvement of Pasanan Bridge to steel modular type, L=25.0 m in Ubay	Upgrading to Steel Modular	6.0 M			Austrian Assisted, PBP counterpart of PGB	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
2. Lack of safety devices causing high rate of accidents	2. Strengthening of coordination with the stakeholders, implementing agency and other concerned agencies	Improv't of Bukobuko's Anay Bridge, from timber to RCDG, L=15m in Danao	Upgrading Timber to RCDG	6.35 M	10 M		20% D.F. ODA	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative and provision of Counterpart Funds
3. ECC compliance		Improvement of Hibunawan timber bridge to RCDG, L=20m in Danao	Upgrading Timber to RCDG		15 M		ODA	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
4. Poor condition of barangay roads		Improv't of Danicop bailey bridge to steel modular type L=15.00m, Sierra Bullones	Upgrading to Steel Modular		15 M		Austrian Assisted, PBP counterpart of PGB	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
5. Old and Unsafe bridges										
6. Encroachment within RROW limit										
6. Delayed conversion of provincial roads into national roads										

<p>7. Delayed acquisition of ROW</p> <p>8. Lack of coordination between the building officials and PEO/DEO</p> <p>9. Lack of coordination of utility owners with PEO/DEO</p> <p>10. Inefficient drainage system</p>	Improv't of Agghay bailey bridge to steel modular type L=20.00m, Maribojoc	Upgrading to Steel Modular			20 M	Austrian Assisted, PBP counterpart of PGB	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
	Improv't of Awihaw bailey bridge to steel modular type L=20.00m, Guindulman	Upgrading to Steel Modular	20 M			Austrian Assisted, PBP counterpart of PGB	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
	Improv't of Antipolo bailey bridge to steel modular type L=20.00m, Garcia Hernandez	Upgrading to Steel Modular	20 M			Austrian Assisted, PBP counterpart of PGB	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
	Conversion of San Jose Spillway to Steel modular type, L = 15.00 Im, Mabini	Upgrading to Steel Modular		15 M		Austrian Assisted, PBP counterpart of PGB	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
	Improv't of Gatosan Bridge Bailey to steel modular bridge L = 25.00 Im, Inabanga	Upgrading to Steel Modular	25 M			Austrian Assisted, PBP counterpart of PGB	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
	Improv't of Baang Bridge Bailey to steel modular bridge L= 20.00 Im, Catigbian	Upgrading to Steel Modular		20 M		Austrian Assisted, PBP counterpart of PGB	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
	Improvement of Pandol Bridge Bailey to steel modular bridge, Corella	Upgrading to Steel Modular			15 M	CIA	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
	Improv't of Dongoan Bridge Bailey to steel	Upgrading to Steel			15 M	CIA	PEO	Approved of proposed	Appropriation Ordinance

	Soom-Humayhumay Road , Ubay L= 3.305km, Ubay	of road	20.0 M	M	M	20.0 M	20.0 M	20.0 M	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Ordinance to support the initiative
	Improv't of gravel road, L= 14.287 km, Pob. (Valencia)-Anoyon-Omjon Rd	Regravelling of road	20.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	20.0 M	20.0 M	20.0 M	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
	Improv't of gravel road of Antequera- Balilihan via Dorol , L = 11.463 km	Regravelling of road	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	PEO PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
	Asphalt overlay of Hinawanan-Concepcion (Loay) (Hinawanan Side)	Asphalt overlay of road	2.0 M			2.0 M			PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
	Improvement of gravel road, of Buenos Aires-Nueva Vida - Monte Hermoso Rd L= 7.097km, Carmen	Regravelling of road	2.5 M	21.0 M		2.5 M			PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
	Improv't of gravel road, L=16.170 km.of Garcia Hernandez-Tabuan Rd.	Regravelling of road	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
	Road upgrading of Jct.(Jagna-S-Bullones)-Malbog-Calabacita Road L= 9.11 km	Concreting of road	7.0 M	7.0 M	7.0 M	7.0 M	7.0 M	7.0 M	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
	Road upgrading of Jct.(Jagna-S. Bullones) Abachanan Road L= 2.455km	Concreting of road	8.0M	8.0M	8.0M	8.0M	8.0M	8.0M	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative

			Improvement of Maribojoc-Pagnitoan Candavid-Tubuan-Basak Road, L = 15.419km	Widening, regravelling & Soil Stab.	5.0 M (Selective Sect.) Jandig, Pagnitoan & Candavid	6.0 M	6.0 M	20 % D.F	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			Improvement of Cabantian-Cansiwang-Mayuga Rd., L = 8.772km	Regravelling of road	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	20 % D.F	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			Rehabilitation of Guadalupe-Monte Video Road, Carmen L = 5.766 km	Regravelling of road			10.0 M	20 % D.F	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			Rehabilitation of Itum-Duay-Payao Road. L = 7.661 km	Regravelling & Soil Stab	2.5 M		10.0 M	20 % D.F	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			Improvement of Lungsoadaan(Candijay)-Tambongan (Sierra Bullones) Road L=4.5935 km	Regravelling of road	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	20 % D.F	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			Improvement Jagna-Cabungaan- Lonoy Road,includes slope protection L= 4.875km	Regravelling of road	5.0 M	5.0 M	5.0 M	20 % D.F	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			Improvement of Bunga Mar- Kinagbaan-BaliliRoad L= 10.587 km; and Construction of two box culverts	Regravelling of road	8.0 M	8.0 M	8.0 M	20 % D.F	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			Improvement of Guindulman - Mayuga - Lombog - Lundag Road L= 11.683 km; and includes canal lining on	Regravelling of road	6.0 M	6.0 M	6.0 M	20 % D.F	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative

			Widening on hard rock and concrete paving of steep grade of Tiguis-Calvario-Cambanse(Loboc) Road, including gap barangay road, and soil stabilization (Lila Side) L = 8.245 km.	Widening & concrete paving	4.0 M (Concrete paving @ Loboc side)	15.0 M	15.0 M	20% D.F. CIA/CDF/ OECF	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			Imprv't. into an all weather road of Pob.Bonot-bonot-Tiguman- Overland Road, L=9.150 km.	Regravelling of road	15.0 M	15.0 M	15.0 M	Senators/ OECF	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
			Imprv't. of Bagumbayan- Estaca-San Miguel- Caluasan-Dagohoy Road L= 9.788 km	Approved of proposed budget	15.0 M	15.0 M	15.0 M	OECF	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
			Imprv't. Baucan (Baliihan)- Cambague (Sevilla)- Poblacion (Sevilla),L=16.46	Regravelling of road	3.0 M	5.0 M		20% D.F.	PEO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			Imprv't. into an all weather road with bridge of Catigbian-Candumayao-San Isidro	Regravelling of road	5.0 M	5.0 M	5.0 M	CIA/ CDF	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
			Improvement of Albur-Sikatuna Road L = 9.665km	Regravelling of road	20.0 M	20.0 M	20.0 M	CIA/ CDF/OECF/ Senators	PEO	Approved of proposed budget for counterparting	Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-Sector: COMMUNICATION

Agency: BLECS

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIMEFRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 Pm	Yr2 Pm	Yr3 Pm			Executive	Legislative
Outdated/obsolete communication facilities	Expansion and improvement of existing communication facilities	1. Upgrading of office facilities	Office facilities and equipments upgraded	0.065	0.075	0.080	20% D.F.	BLECS	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		2. Equipment and Supplies	Purchased of equipment and supplies	0.035	0.040	0.045	General Fund	BLECS	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		3. "TARSIER" Project	TARSIER project implemented					GO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
TOTAL				0.1	0.115	0.125				

INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Sub-Sector: TRANSPORT AND ACCESS

Agency: DPWH

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIMEFRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 Pm	Yr2 Pm	Yr3 Pm			Executive	Legislative
Outdated/obsolete communication facilities	Expansion and improvement of existing communication facilities	4. Construction and installation of Highway Lighting Facilities along the National Highway from the Man-Made Forest between the Municipalities of Loboc and Bilar	Highway Lighting Facilities @ 4 to 5 kms. long				20% D.F./ Non Office	GO/PEO/ PGSO	Approved of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
TOTAL										

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

Sub-sector: PUBLIC FINANCE

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
IRA-Dependent Provincial and Municipal Government Operations	Tapping more sources of revenues and exploring alternative non-tax sources	Re-inventory of idle-lands and implementation of its additional tax	Updated list of idle lands & increase in revenues		100,000	100,000	PASSO Budget	PASSO/PTO	Executive: SP. Ordinance implementing the guideline of additional taxes on idle lands	Legislative: Ordinance - for the Reversion of locally generated revenues set aside as Trust Fund to General Fund Ordinance- Pursuing collection of share of national wealth Ordinance -- Fees and Charges for BEPO Services, affiliation fees to
		Identification of new revenue sources for inclusion in Bohol Revenue Code (sand and gravel fees, environmental tax on hotel/ resort, fees for BEPO services, Provincial road users tax) , amendment of investor incentives on real property tax, chocolate hills management participation, formulation of policies for the granting of discounts in	Increased local revenues by 30% for the three-year period	150,000	150,000	150,000	Gen. Fund	PTO/ SP Ways and Means Comm.	Executive: EO- System for the monitoring and collection of Sand and Gravel Fees EO- Participation of PGB in the management of Chocolate Hills	Legislative: Ordinance - for the Reversion of locally generated revenues set aside as Trust Fund to General Fund Ordinance- Pursuing collection of share of national wealth Ordinance -- Fees and Charges for BEPO Services, affiliation fees to

KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		hospitals, national wealth share, utilization of assets for income generation								schools
	Establishment and Operation of viable Economic Enterprises	Economic Enterprise Development Program	Operation of economically viable enterprises	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	Gen. Fund/ Non-Office	GO/ LFC/ SP Ways and Means	EO for the establishment / strengthening of economic enterprises with new systems/ processes and procedures/ organizational arrangements	Resolution/ Ordinance to support the establishment / strengthening of economic enterprises
	Intensification of collection of taxes/ fees	Tax Information Campaign/ IEC on Tax Collection	Increase collection from local taxes	100,000	100,000	100,000	PTO	PTO/Pass O		Appropriation Ordinance to support tax information drive
Increasing operational expenditures and budgetary requirements	Availment of foreign assistance to fund development projects/	Implementation of programs and projects through counterparting arrangements	Programs and projects implemented through counter-parting	Budget based on Counterpart arrangement	Budget based on Counterpart arrangement	Budget based on Counterpart arrangement	20% DF/ Non-Office	All Offices Concerned	Memo Order from the governor encouraging LGUs/ PGB offices to	SP Resolution Authorizing the Governor to enter into MOA with funding

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
of government offices	Counterparting Arrangements with LGUs/ NGAs/ Project Financing		arrangements						venture into programs and projects through counterparting arrangements	agencies/ NGAs/ LGUs to implement programs and projects
		Provision of Counterpart Funds for Programs and Projects	Priority programs and projects are implemented through counterparting arrangements	<u>12,000,000</u>	12,000,000	12,000,000	20% Devt. Fund/ Non-Office/ GF	GO		Appropriation Ordinance for the provision of Counterpart Funds
		Provision of Aid to Barangays	Funding assistance provided to Barangays for their priority projects	<u>5,545,000</u>	5,545,000	5,545,000	20% Devt. Fund Non-Office GF	GO		Appropriation Ordinance
		Provision of Aid to National Agencies for Programs/ Project Implementation	Funding assistance provided to NGAs for their priority projects	<u>5,847,606</u>	4,815,606	4,815,606	Non-Office	GO	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Loan Amortization for Financing incurred to support Development	Loan obligation paid for funds acquired to support	<u>29,906,364</u>	28,048,908	26,245,727	Non-Office	GO	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance

KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		Programs and Priorities	programs and priorities							
	Operation of Special Committees and Boards to support programs/projects	Operation of the Bohol Integrated Water Resource Management Team, Provincial Land Use Committee, and other PPDO-based Teams/Committee	Operation of the BIWRMT, PLUC	200,000 150,000	200,000 150,000	200,000 150,000	20% DF PPDO	PPDO		Appropriation Ordinance to support the operation of special teams and committees
		Operation of Bohol Crisis Intervention Center (BCIC) through counterparting with LGUs	BCIC operation provided with counterpart financial support from LGUs	(Reflected in Social Sector)	(Reflected in Social Sector)	(Reflected in Social Sector)		PTO/ BCIC		Ordinance – Requiring LGUs to provide counterpart for the operational cost of the BCIC
	Optimum utilization of resources for more positive outcomes	IEC on Value for Money and Management by Outcomes in PGB Offices	Promote value for money spending within the PGB	50,000		50,000	PBO	PBO	Memorandum requiring offices to prioritize their spending on more important matters and for the improvement of delivery of services to	

KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
									the public, to focus on positive results and outcomes	
	Installation and operation of fiscal monitoring and evaluation system for fund utilization								EO- Review/ Monitoring of funds extended to Cooperatives	Appropriation Ordinance to support the operation of the Provincial Internal Audit Office (PIAO)
	Implementation of austerity measures for efficient utilization of resources	Installation and implementation of cost-cutting measures/mechanism to maintain financial strength of PGBH thru IEC	Controlled and managed government spending.	20,000	20,000	20,000	General Fund	PBMO	Memorandum for the observance of austerity measures for financial transactions	
No dedicated stand alone office at the PGB to handle the development and management of PGB economic enterprises	Organization and operation of an economic enterprise management unit	Establishment and operation of an economic enterprise management unit	Operation of an Economic Enterprise Management Unit	1,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000	General Fund	GO/ PTO	EO - Institutionalize the operation of an economic Enterprise Management Unit	Appropriation Ordinance to support operation of the Unit

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
Several municipalities have incomplete or unapproved cadastral surveys and tax maps	Completion of tax mapping of all municipalities	Partial tax mapping operation of LGUs	Tax mapped 30% of the targeted municipalities		50,000 per LGU	50,000 per LGU	PASSO/ Municipal LGU	PASSO	Executive	Ordinance approving the assessment levels
	Enhancement of real property audits and database system	Imaging of old assessment records for the establishment of Real Property History Information System (REPAHIS)	Field sheets data imaged & digitally indexed	510,000	1,500,000	2,000,000	20% D.F.	PASSO		Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative Ordinance – Allowing Passo to Issue computer generated real property assessment records
		Preparation of New Schedule of Market Values of different kinds of real property	Approved SMV		300,000		20% D.F.	PASSO		SP ordinance approving the proposed SMV
		Relocation of already imaged assessment records to archives building	Records Room decongested		100,000	150,000	PASSO Budget	PASSO	Executive order for the construction / establishment	

KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
									Construction of archives building	
		Expansion of the chief of office room	New P.A. office		200,000		PASSO / PGSO Development Fund			
	General revision of Real Property Tax Assessment	General Revision of Real Property Assessments	Increase in revenue base		100,000	100,000				SP Ordinance approving the assessment levels and provision of project counterpart funds
		Assessment Audit to 47 Municipalities	Erroneous appraisal & assessment rectified			75,000				
Limited human resource, technical capacities and competencies brought about by organizational limitations	Provision of needs-based and responsibility-focused capacity Building trainings for personnel	Provision of Training programs/ computer literacy/ assessment planning for employees	Enhanced personnel capacity and working efficiency	220,000	220,000	220,000	PAcco	PAcco	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		Capability-building Training for PBO employees	PBO employees updated on new issuances and guidelines	60,000	60,000	60,000	PBO	PBO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
	Organizational rationalization and restructuring	(See Local Governance)					GO/HRMDO		Memorandum for the review of re-engineering initiative	
Lack of appreciation among PGB offices on planning-budgeting linkages and project prioritization	Installation of appropriate mechanisms to enhance investment planning and budgeting processes	Organization and operation of PGB Facilitators' Pool for Planning	Facilitators' Pool for Planning organized and operating Synchronized planning and budgeting cycle within the PGB Harmonized plans and budgets	100,000	100,000	100,000	PPDO/ PBO	Non-Office	Executive Order for the synchronization of Planning and Budgeting processes and schedules within the Provincial Government (Strategic Planning-Operations Planning-Budgeting)	
Unmet building, office space, facilities and equipment requirements	Upgrading and improvement of office equipment, facilities and	Procurement of Plastic Chairs, mobile sound system and safes/vaults	Chairs/mobile sound system available for the socio-cultural	<u>400,000</u>			PGSO	20% Devt. Fund	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
for the public finance sector	other structures		activities, safes/ vaults procured for PGSO							
		Repair and maintenance of PGB Elevator	Elevator Maintained and Repaired	<u>500,000</u>	500,000	100,000	20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Government buildings and parks improvement program	Buildings and parks maintained	<u>4,000,000</u>	4,000,000	4,000,000	20% Devt. Fund	PGSO/GO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Bohol Cultural Center Improvement Program	Bohol Cultural Center improved	<u>1,000,000</u>			20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Construction of Records and archival Building	Consolidated records archival for the PGB		7,000,000		20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Reconstruction of PGSO Mini-Motorpool Perimeter Fence	Perimeter fences constructed at motorpool	1,500,000			20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Construction of	Repair shop	1,000,000			20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed	Appropriation Ordinance

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		Repair Shop Building	building constructed						budget	to support the initiative
		Reconstruction of storage building at PGSO Motorpool	Storage building constructed		2,000,000		20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Purchase of garbage Trucks and cargo service vehicles	Garbage Trucks and cargo service vehicles acquired to support waste management efforts		2,500,000		20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Fencing of Devolved Hospitals	Hospital fence improved	500,00	500,000	500,000	20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Purchase of Carpentry Tools	Tools available for repair and maintenance of PGB facilities	100,00	100,000	100,000	20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Construction of Toilets at Rizal Park and Adj.	Improved sanitation and waste		1,100,000		20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		Oak Brook Building	disposal through construction of toilets						Approval of proposed budget	the initiative
		Installation of submersible pump with overhead tank at CPG park	Improved water supply at CPG Park	250,000	400,000		20% Devt. Fund	PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Construction of document storage and repainting of Office	Safe custody of documents and improved working environment		300,000	150,000	PAcco	PAcco	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Procurement of Additional IT Equipment & other office equipment to replace the old ones	Enhanced office output and efficiency	300,000	300,000	300,000	PBO	PBO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Acquisition of Service Vehicle for M&E and Budget execution	Enhanced budget execution monitoring		200,000		PBO	PBO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
		Additional office	DBM depot	200,000			PBO	PBO	Approval of	Appropriation

KEY DEVELOPMENT/ISSUES/CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		space for DBM Depot	established for better storage of Budget-related documents					proposed budget	n Ordinance to support the initiative	
Delayed full implementation of Electronic New Government Accounting System (E-NGAS), and interfacing of the Real Property Tax Information System – Billing Collection System	Full implementation and integration of IT-based systems	Provincewide implementation of ETRACS	Computerized System of Real Property Assessment, Billing and Collection of Tax	500,000	500,000	500,000	20% D.F.	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance for the implementation of ETRACS provincewide with municipal counterparts	
		Electronic-New Government Accounting System/ e-Budget	Easy access of information and generation of reports	250,000	200,000	100,000	20% Devt. Fund/ PAcco/ PBO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative	
		FITSYS enhancement & improvement	Electronics status display of	250,000	250,000	100,000	PAcco	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance	

KEY DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
		Program	claims						to support the initiative	
Less than desirable processing time of financial papers and reports	Development of an effective, practical and workable internal control / processing systems	Electronic Records Management Program	Systematic control and retrieval of records		270,000	270,000	PACCO	PACCO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
	Intensification of information campaign on proper systems and processes	Enhancement of the PACCO Guidebook	Uniformed documentary requirements for financial papers in offices			20,000	PACCO	PACCO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
	Cutting of bureaucratic red tape to facilitate efficient financial services	IEC on procurement law and review on procurement policies	Common understanding on procurement processes and requirements/ shorten processing time	50,000	50,000	50,000	BAC/ PGSO	PAC/ PGSO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
Need for	Enhancement	LFC-SP	Regular	50,000	50,000	50,000	Non-Office	LFC/ SP	Approval of	Appropriation

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				YR1 2011	YR2 2012	YR3 2013			EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE
greater coordination and collaboration between executive and legislative departments for fiscal management	ent of consultative systems and processes for fiscal management	Collaboration Enhancement initiatives	coordination meetings conducted					proposed budget	Ordinance to support the initiative	
	Strengthening coordination between Local Finance Committee and Sangguniang Panlalawigan	Capacity-building and skills training for fiscal management personnel and the members of the LFC/SP Appropriations Committee	Training programs provided for LFC members and members of the SP Appropriations Committee	150,000	150,000	150,000	Non-Office	LFC/ SP/ HRMDO	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the initiative
			TOTAL	74,403,970	83,744,514	68,566,333				

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

Sub-sector: LOCAL GOVERNANCE

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Lack of capacities in human resources and outdated office human resource structures / plantilla positions	Organizational rationalization	Review of the Re-engineering Program	Re-appreciation of the Re-engineering Program and/or identification of strategies to address organizational structural deficiencies and human resource requirements of offices	50,000	100,000	10,000,000	Gen. Fund	GO/ HRMDO	Memorandum for the Re-engineering Program Memorandum for the implementation of Strategies to address human resource requirements of offices	SP Resolution/ Ordinance to support the implementation of identified strategies
	Strengthening executive-legislative collaboration	Conduct of consultative processes to address issues and concerns relating to Human Resource and Organizational requirements of the Provincial Government	Identification and implementation of strategies to address issues and concerns				Gen. Fund	GO/ SP/ HRMDO	Memorandum for the implementation of Strategies to address human resource issues and concerns	SP Resolution/ Ordinance to support the implementation of identified strategies
	Creation or conversion of	Creation of new Regular Offices of	Creation of new Regular Offices							

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
	existing PGB Support Units to Regular PGB Offices	the PGB to manage Tourism Development, Investments, Internal Audit	PIAO BTO PEEMO	3,000,000 0	3,000,000 0	3,000,000 0	Gen. Fund Gen. Fund Gen. Fund Gen. Fund	PIAO BTO PEEMO BIPC	Approval of Structure and Budget Approval of Structure and Budget Approval of Structure and Budget Approval of Structure and Budget	Ordinance – Upgrading IAS to PIAO Ordinance Creating BTO/ BIPC/ PEEMO as a Regular PGB Office Appropriation Ordinance to support the operation of new regular offices
	Sustaining human resource capacity development and cascading to other levels of local governments	Development of HRMD Plan	Approved 5 Year HRMD Plan	250,000	250,000	250,000	GF PRMF	HRMDO	Ordinance for Institutionalization and Appropriation	
		Moral Recovery Program/ Values Formation and Customer Service Program	Strengthened/ Improved Employee's Values	<u>900,000</u>	1,000,000 0	1,000,000 0	20% DF	HRMDO		Ordinance for Appropriation
		Human Resource Development Program	Improved employees capacities	<u>1,800,000</u>						Ordinance for Appropriation

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Capacity Development Revision and Implementation	Increase institutional capacity	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	20% DF	HRMDO		Ordinance for Institutionalization and Appropriation
		Comprehensive and Unified Response to Eliminate Red Tape in LGUs (Project CURE)- Capacity Building and Monitoring	48 LGUs; 1,109 barangays				DILG	DILG		
		Strengthening Community-Based and Other Local Institutions – Technical Assistance	48 LGUs; 1,109 barangays				DILG	DILG		
		Harmonization of Planning and Budgeting – Technical Assistance	49 LGUs				DILG	DILG		
	Standardization of Performance Management Evaluation System	Division and Implementation of Performance Management System	Improved Performance and Productivity	250,000	500,000	500,000	GF 20% DF	HRMDO		Ordinance for Institutionalization
		Local Governance Performance Management	49 LGUs				DILG	DILG		

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Systems								
	Capacity development for newly-elected local officials including the barangays	Leadership Development Training for Barangay Officials/ Capacity-Building for Effective Local Governance	Barangay officials capacitated for better administration of barangay affairs	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	Gen. Fund	GO	Leadership Development for Barangay Officials	Ordinance to support the leadership development training
		Barangay Newly Elected Officials Orientation Program (BNEO)	Barangay Newly Elected Officials Orientation Program (BNEO)				DILG & Barangay Funds	DILG		
	Policies, systems and processes review	Enhancement of Recruitment, Selection and Placement System	High Performance and Productivity	150,000	200,000	300,000	GF	HRMDO/GO	Executive Order for the implementation of enhanced recruitment, selection and placement system	
		Integrity Program: Trainings-Workshop on Anti-Corruption	Code of Conduct/Employees Manual for PGB Officials and Employees	200,000	200,000	100,000	GF		EO launching the Integrity Program of PGBh	
Unmet building, office space, facilities and equipment , services	Improvement of services facilities, structures and equipment to enhance	Office Equipment Upgrading	Computers and related equipment updated	1,900,000	500,000	400,000	20% DF	SP Secretariat	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
requirements for some local governance offices and employees' groups, and other desired services/ facilities in Local Governments	working environment and promote employees' welfare and development and improve services to the public									
		Development and Implementation of Health and Wellness Program	High Productivity of Employees	200,000	300,000	500,000	GF 20% DF	HRMDO		Ordinance for Institutionalization and Appropriation
		Development and Implementation of Retirement Program	Solicited Feedback	150,000	200,000	250,000.	GF 20% DF	HRMDO		Ordinance for Institutionalization and Appropriation
		Procurement of one unit Bookmobile Book Mobile Outreach program	Procured bookmobile Improved library services for clients in municipalities		1,000,000 150,000	150,000	20% Devt. Fund Gen. Fund	PLIC PLIC	Approval of budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Library Fixtures Procurement Program	Procured steel racks and other fixtures to improve library		200,000	200,000	20% Devt Fund/ GF	PLIC	Approval of budget	Appropriation Ordinance

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
			services							
		Effective Development Communications (EdCom) Program	Improved transparency and accountability. Promotion of public awareness for the implementation of programs and projects	<u>1,800,000</u>	1,800,000	1,800,000	GF 20% DF	GO	Approval of activities and budget	Appropriation Ordinance to support the implementation of EdCom Program
		Support Mechanisms for collaboration and partnerships with visiting dignitaries	Improved collaboration with partner government agencies, funding / donor institutions	<u>2,200,000</u>	2,400,000	2,600,000	Non-Office	GO	Approval of activities and budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Procurement of Vehicle for the Office of the Vice Governor	Improved mobility and delivery of legislative services	<u>1,700,000</u>			SP/ VGO	SP/VGO	Approval of budget	Appropriation Ordinance
	Provision of Direct Services to Constituents through PGB Counterpart	Sustainable Native Chicken Production	Promoted the sustainable production of native chicken in the province through proper technical assistance, transfer of technology and chicken dispersal	<u>3,500,000</u>	3,500,000	3,500,000	20% Devt. Fund	GO - SEEM	Approval of Proposed Budget	Appropriation Ordinance

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Barangay Electrification Program	Supported the electrification program for various barangays	<u>2,500,000</u>	2,500,000	2,500,000	20% Devt. Fund	GO	Approval of Proposed Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Barangay Waterworks Program	Supported the waterworks program for various barangays	<u>5,000,000</u>	5,000,000	5,000,000	20% Devt. Fund	GO	Approval of Proposed Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Cooperative Development Program	Supported the development of cooperative in Bohol	<u>900,000</u>	900,000	900,000	20% Devt. Fund	GO	Approval of Proposed Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
	Involvement of Employees' organization in the provision and management of Employees' Welfare Services (clinic, canteen, wellness center)	Operation of the Bohol Capitol Clinic	Improved health services for employees	80,000	96,000	115,200	General Fund/ BOPEL	BOPEL	Executive Order – Operationalization of the Capitol Clinic Memorandum for employees for the use of the Capitol Clinic	
		Annual FBS/RBS Testing to members and regular employees	Blood sugar of the employees are monitored and diabetic patients are diagnose and treated	50,000	50,000	50,000	General Fund/ BOPEL	BOPEL	Memorandum for employees for the conduct of Annual FBS/ RBS Testing	
		Establishment of	Accessibility of	100,000			General	BOPEL	Memorandum	Ordinance/

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Cafeteria	employees for food and snacks within the capitol compound				Fund/ BOPEL		for employees for the guidelines on the use of Cafeteria	Resolution approving the establishment of the Cafeteria
		Establishment of Day Care Center and Breast Feeding Room	Provide welfare assistance to breastfeeding mothers, in support to DOH Program. Provided assistance to working mothers	300,000	75,000	75,000	General Fund/ BOPEL	BOPEL	Memorandum for employees for the guidelines on the use of Day Care Center	Ordinance/ Resolution approving the establishment of Day Care Center/ Breast Feeding Room
		Conduct pop smear tests for women employees	500 BAWIGS Members provided with pop smear tests		20,000		BAWIGS	BAWIGS	Memo Order to members to submit themselves for the test	
		Purchase vaccine for anti-cancer for women	450 BAWIGS Members	100,000	100,000	100,000	BAWIGS & PLGU	BAWIGS	Executive Order for funding assistance	Resolution for funding assistance
		Mortuary assistance program	500 BAWIGS Members	100,000	100,000	100,000	Request for assistance	BAWIGS		
		Provision of BAWIGS office and medical clinic					PGBh		Memo Order designating a space for BAWIGS	
		Conduct regular	Meeting – 12	150,000	150,000	150,000	BAWIGS	general	Memo Order	

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		meeting and general assembly	General assembly - 1					assembly	allowing members to attend the meetings and	
	Utilization of Information-Communication-Technology in government service	Enhancement of Human Resource Information System (HRIS)	Improved HR Information System	150,000	300,000	300,000	GF 20% DF	HRMDO	Executive Order	Appropriation Ordinance to support HRIS operation and improvement
		Legislative Tracking System Upgrading	Legislative Tracking System Upgrading	1,500,000	300,000	300,000	20% DF	SP Secretariat	Approval of proposed budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Access to Provincial Ordinances and Resolutions through the internet (website)	Internet access to resolutions and ordinances in place	1,500,000	300,000		20% DF	SP Secretariat/VGO	Approval of the Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Networking of the LTS in SP offices	LTS in all SP offices in use	1,300,000	1,000,000		20% DF	SP Secretariat/VGO	Approval of the Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Document tracking system	Document tracking established and operating	400,000				GO	EO for establishment of Unified internet system at the PGB/Document Tracking System	Appropriation Ordinance
		Development of	Improved library		200,000	150,000	20% DF	PLIC	Approval of	Appropriation

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Electronic Library System	recording and filing system for better client satisfaction					Budget	Ordinance	
Employees awards and incentives system not fully implemented (system still to be revised)	Salaries and compensation standardization	Implementation of Salary Standardization Law 3 (SSL3)	Increased compensation of employees for better public services and morale				GO/ SP/ HRMO	Memorandum for the implementation of salary increases as per approved tranches	Appropriation for the Ordinance for the implementation of SSL3	
	Full implementation of employees' Awards and Incentives System	Revision of Awards and Recognition System	High Employee's Moral and Productivity	220,000	500,000	500,000	GF 20% DF	HRMDO	Ordinance for Appropriation and Institutionalization	
	Incentives Mechanisms for Barangay Officials/ LGUs	Ten Outstanding Barangay Officials of the Year (TOBOY)					DILG			
		Seal of Good Housekeeping- Advocacy for LGUs	48 LGUs				DILG			
Limited capacities of Municipal LGUs in	Capacity development cascading to Municipal LGUs	Conduct of Training Programs for Municipal development	LGU partners capacitated on project development,	100,000	150,000	150,000	PPDO/ Non Office/ 20%	PPDO	Memorandum of Agreement with LGUs/ Memo Order	Appropriation Ordinance to support the conduct of

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
project development, fund sourcing and monitoring/evaluation	on project development, fund sourcing and monitoring/evaluation/ planning and budgeting	stakeholders in project development, planning and budgeting harmonization and monitoring/evaluation	planning and budgeting harmonization and monitoring/evaluation				Devt. Fund		for the PPDO to conduct training programs for LGUs on Project development, planning and budgeting	training programs
		Conduct of Prosperity Fairs and other related initiatives for the packaging, showcasing of development projects to funding agencies	Municipal and BIAD-based proposals packaged, presented and funded by donor agencies	200,000	200,000	200,000	20% Devt. Fund	PPDO	Approval of budget/ Memorandum for all LGUs to participate in the initiatives	Appropriation Ordinance
		Barangay Development Master Planning	346 barangays				DILG	DILG		
Project Monitoring and Evaluation System not fully implemented	Institutionalization of Monitoring and Evaluation System	Project/ Program Monitoring and Evaluation System implementation	Monitoring and Evaluation System fully functional M&E team operating M&E Reports Prepared	150,000	150,000	200,000	20% Devt. Fund/ PPDO	PPDO	Non-required (EO already approved for the PROMES)	Appropriation Ordinance to support the operation and implementation of the M&E System
Poverty	Information	Information and	IEC for PDMS	100,000	100,000	50,000	PPDO/	PPDO	Memo Order/	Appropriation

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Database Monitoring System not fully utilized by LGUs and NGAs as a tool for project identification, implementation and monitoring.	and education campaign for PDMS updating and utilization	Education Campaign (IEC) for Poverty Database Management System (PDMS) updating and utilization at the PGB, MLGU and NGA level	utilization conducted in LGUs Synchronized PDMS data PDMS-based project proposals prepared/ packaged and funded			20% Devt. Fund		Official Communication of Governor to Mayors encouraging the updating and use of PDMS in project prioritization, packaging and assessment./ monitoring	Ordinance to support the EIC initiatives in municipalities/ city	
Need to sustain the updating and maintenance of Socio-Economic Profile	Continuing updating of Socio-Economic Profiles/ Bohol Atlas Development	Bohol Atlas Development Municipal Socio-economic Profile (MSEP) Updating Integrated Socio-Economic Database System Development	Bohol Atlas prepared MSEP completed for 48 City/ Municipal LGUs Fully functional Web-based Socio-Economic Database System	150,000 50,000 100,000	150,000 150,000	Non-Office/ 20% DF PPDO PPDO/ Non-Office/ 20% DF	PPDO PPDO PPDO	Memorandum for all PGB offices/ NGA/ LGUs for data sharing and updating	Appropriation Ordinance to support Socio-Economic Profile development	
Multiplicity of various mandated local councils that hinders the conduct of regular meetings	Strengthening the operational effectiveness of local councils and special bodies	PDC Strengthening Program	Trained PDC Execom Members Reviewed PDC Operations Manual Strengthened	150,000	100,000	Non-Office	PPDO for the PDC	Memorandum for members of the PDC Execom to attend the capacity-building training	Appropriation Ordinance to support the strengthening program of the PDC	

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
			Sectoral TWGs							
		Provision of Funding support for the operation of Local Special Bodies	Supported the operation of LFC, PDC, and other Special Bodies	<u>950,000</u>	1,000,000	1,100,000	Non-Office	LFC, PPDO	Approval of Budget	Appropriation ordinance
			Supported the operation of RPOC/ RDC	<u>400,000</u>	400,000	400,000	Non-Office	RPOC/ RDC		
	Assessment and evaluation of performance of local councils and special bodies	Conduct of Assessment and Evaluation Workshop for all Local Councils and Special Bodies	Assessment and evaluation of operational and organizational aspects of all local councils and special bodies				Non-Office/ Gen. Fund/ Local Council Funds	All Local Councils and Special Bodies	Memorandum for the conduct of Assessment and Evaluation Workshops	
	Sustaining participation in policy and decision-making by all stakeholders (especially women, marginalized sectors)	Regular conduct of Local Council / Special Body Meetings with participation of all members	Participatory planning and decision-making				Non-Office/ Gen. Fund/ Local Council Funds	All Local Councils and Special Bodies	Memorandum for the conduct of Regular Meetings of all local councils and special bodies	
		Provincial Government – Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)	Improved PGB-NGO collaboration in the implementation of development	<u>300,000</u>	300,000	300,000	20% DF/ Non-Office	GO	Memorandum to institutionalize Government-NGO	SP Resolution to support PGB-NGO partnerships

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Collaboration initiatives	programs, policy formulation and decision-making						collaboration	SP Ordinance for funding support
		Advocacy on Multi-Sectoral Quick Response Teams (MSQRTs)	8 LGUs				DILG	DILG		
Fragmented Strategic Plans of Provincial Offices	Institutionalization on the conduct of corporate planning exercises and Executive Legislative Agenda for the Provincial Government	Executive Legislative Agenda (ELA Formulation) Conduct of Strategic Planning exercises of All Offices	Formulation of ELA for synchronized executive-legislative action and priorities Synchronized and aligned strategies, programs and projects of offices with ELA/ HEAT BOHOL and PDPFP				Gen. Fund/ PRMF Gen. Fund/ Budget of Offices	GO/SP/ PPDO All PGB Offices	Approval of the ELA Memorandum for the implementation of the ELA Approval for the conduct of strategic planning exercises	Ordinance/ Resolution Approving the ELA
	Strengthening of the Management Executive Board	Conduct of Regular Meetings of the MEB	Harmonized / synchronized implementation of policies and programs. Coordinated development efforts	250,000	250,000	250,000	Gen. Fund	All members of the MEB	Memorandum for the conduct of MEB Meetings	
Pending implementation of	Pro-active Legislative Support for the	Bohol Environment Code (BEC) Review	Reviewed BEC for full implementation	See Budget at Envi.			Gen. Fund	Members of the BEC		Ordinance – Updating the BEC

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Ordinances (On-going review of BEC, Tourism Code to be reviewed)	updating, review, crafting of necessary Local Codes			Sector				Review Team		
		Formulation of Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) for Tourism Code	IRR of the Tourism Code formulated.	200,000	200,000		Gen. Fund	SP	Executive Order Approving and Operationalizing the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Tourism Code	Resolution Adopting the IRR of the Tourism Code
		Review and Revision of the Legislative Codes	All codes reviewed and revised	1,000,000	1,000,000		20% DF	SP	Administrative Support	Actual Review by Committees/ Ordinance enacting legislative codes
	Enhancement of Legislative Services	Institutionalization of the Committee Secretariat	Ordinance institutionalizing Comm-Sec't passed	400,000	300,000		General Fund	SP Secretariat / VGO	Ordinance Approval	Ordinance Enacting the institutionalization of Committee Secretariat
		Passage of the ordinance governing the SP	Pertinent Ordinance passed		200,000		General Fund	SP Secretariat / VGO	Ordinance Approval	Ordinance Governing the SP Seal

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		seal								
		Institutionalization of the Provincial Archives	Archives properly established	500,000	200,000		General Fund	SP	Support for establishment of Provincial Archives	Support for establishment of Provincial Archives
		Orientation on Local Legislation					DILG & Barangay Funds	DILG		
			TOTAL	38,450,000	44,941,100	40,940,200				

DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

Sub-sector: *JUSTICE AND SAFETY*

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Presence in the Province of illegal gambling, illegal fishing, drug abuse, incidence of human trafficking	Enforcement of laws, policies and safety regulations								<p>Policies for the promotion of inter-agency coordination, information-sharing and resource complementation and augmentation can enhance effectiveness in the delivery of necessary services</p> <p>Legislative support for the allocation of sufficient funding assistance for the personnel augmentation and upgrading of necessary equipment / facilities for the maintenance of peace and order, enforcement of laws and provision of emergency services</p>	<p>Executive</p> <p>Resolution</p>
		Anti-Criminality	Reduced	597,000	751,125	904,950	PNP/Prov'l.	PNP	Executive	Resolution

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Operations of the PNP	criminal activities (Surveillance , coordination with law enforcement agencies, check-points, foot and mobile patrols, information gathering, service of warrants, other pro-active activities to prevent crimes	1,000,000	1,279,000	1,500,000	Govt.		Order / Memorandum for LGUs to support anti-crime operations	to support initiatives/ Ordinance to provide PGB counterpart funds
		Anti-Illegal Drugs Operations	Drug areas cleared, Monitoring, information gathering capabilities enhanced (campaign against illegal drugs, training for intelligence, command	1,000,000	1,279,000	1,500,000	PNP/Prov'l. Govt.	PNP	Executive Order / Memorandum for LGUs to support anti-illegal Drugs Operation	Resolution to support initiatives/ Ordinance to provide PGB counterpart funds

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
			conferences, surveillance, buy bust operations, service of search warrants)							
		Anti-Illegal Gambling Operations	Eradicated/reduced illegal gambling operations in the province (INformaiton gathering, stake-out operations, foot/ mobile patrol, checkpoints, service of search warrants)	456,000	570,000	684,000	PNP/Prov'l. Govt.	PNP	Executive Order / Memorandum for LGUs to support anti-illegal Gambling Operation	Resolution to support initiatives on anti-illegal gambling/ Ordinance to provide PGB counterpart funds
	Strengthening linkages and coordination with Local Government Units, Government Agencies, NGOs and the private	Inter-agency Coordination Enhancement Initiative for Peace, Order and Disaster Risk Management	Improved inter-agency coordination to prevent crimes, manage disasters, reduction of risks				All LGUs, NGAs, NGOs, Civil Society	GO/ SP	Memorandum for LGUs, NGAs and NGOs to join efforts in the promotion of peace and order, crime prevention,	SP Resolution urging LGUs, NGAs, NGO and civil society to join and cooperate

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
	sector for crime prevention, counter-insurgency emergency preparedness and disaster risk management							disaster risk management	in all peace and order, crime prevention and disaster risk management efforts	
	Strengthening of PDAC, MDAC, CDAC	Anti-Drug Campaign Program	Activities for anti-drugs supported	100,000	100,000	100,000	Non-Office	GO/ PADAC	Executive Order Strengthening of the Provincial / Municipal/ Community Anti-Drug Abuse Councils	Appropriation Ordinance
There are unresolved cases of extra legal killings and enforced disappearances	Multisectoral approach to fact finding and investigation	Establishment of multi-sectoral quick response teams	Resolved ELKs/zero ELKs & EDs	100,000	100,000	100,000	Peace and Order Funds	G.O.	E.O. expanding membership of Local Peace Forum to include MSQRT	
Presence of insurgency in the Province	Socio-Economic Development at the grassroots level and programs to counter	HEAT Bohol Caravan	Provided basic and support services to most deprived	1,200,000	1,400,000	1,600,000	20% DF	GO/ PPOC	Memorandum for all offices concerned to participate in the HEAT	Appropriation Ordinance to support the HEAT Bohol

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
	insurgencies		areas in the province					Bohol Caravan	Caravan	
		Completion of the Kaubansa Reporma (KR) Kalayaan Resettlement Center	Resettlement Center established and operated by beneficiaries	500,000	500,000	500,000	20% DF	GO/ PPOC	Memorandum for the Completion of the Kaubansa Reporma (KR) Kalayaan Resettlement Center	Appropriation to support the Completion of the KR Resettlement Center
		Reintegration program	Rebel returnees are resettled in organized centers/housing units	1,300,000	1,000,000	1,000,000			MOA with cooperating donors/institutions	
	Intensification of information, education campaign for crime / fire prevention, emergency services, legal assistance services, parole & probation services	Fire Prevention Advocacy (Fire Safety Inspection, Lectures, Organization of VFB & JKFM Program)	Intensification of Fire Safety Consciousness	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	BFP/ Congressional Fund/PGBh/LGU/ Civic Clubs/Associating Private Labor	BFP	Endorsement	SP Resolution endorsing the initiative
Absence of trained	Creation and operation of	AFP Explosive and Ordnance Disposal	Established and				AFP/ PGB	AFP – Special Forces	Letter of support for	SP Resolution

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Explosive and Ordnance Disposal (EOD) unit, K-9 unit to deal with bomb threats in the province (PNP, Phil. Army)	Explosive and Ordnance Disposal (EOD) and K-9 units in the Province	(EOD) Unit	operated an EOD Unit for the AFP						the establishment of an EOD Unit for AFP Bohol addressed to AFP General Headquarters	supporting the establishment of EOD Unit
		PNP Explosive and Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Unit	Established and operated an EOD Unit for the PNP			PNP/ PGB	PNP	Letter of support for the establishment of an EOD Unit for Bohol PNP addressed to PNP General Headquarters	SP Resolution supporting the establishment of EOD Unit for the PNP Bohol	Appropriation Ordinance to support the establishment/ operation of EOD Unit for the AFP
								Approval of Budget for the Provincial Government Counterpart	Approval of Budget for the Provincial Government	Appropriation Ordinance

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Need to operationalize a permanent disaster and emergency office to handle the affairs of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council and to implement Disaster Management strategies	Establishment and Operation of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO) to handle activities of the PDRRMC	Establishment and Operation of the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office (PDRRMO)	Planned and coordinated disaster and risk reduction efforts in the Province of Bohol	58,627,776	58,627,776	58,627,776	Calamity Fund	GO/ PDRRMC	Counterpart	to support the establishment/ operation of EOD Unit for the PNP
									EO – Establishing the Provincial Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Office	Appropriation Ordinance to support the operation of the , PDRRMC, PDRRMO and its activities

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Organization/Reorganization of LDRRMCs (P/C/M)	1- organized Prov. 1- organized City 48 - organized Mun.				Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative
		Establishment of 24/7 DOCs (P/C/M)	1- PDOC 1- CDOC 48- MDOCs established				Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative
		Provision of Technical Assistance in the formulation of LDRRM Plan Strategic Planning Workshop	50- LDRRM Plan established 2- Strategic Planning workshops conducted				Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative
		Review & Evaluation of LDRRM Plan	50- LDRRM Plan reviewed & evaluation				Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative
	Continuing advocacy on disaster risk management	Conduct of Briefing/Orientation on DRRM Act and enhancement for a	50 – CDDCs /DRRM Officer				Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative

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				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		DRRM Program among the CDDCs/DRRM Officers Orientation on NSTP	<p>5 briefings conducted on DRRM Act & Program & NSTP</p>							
		Conduct of Periodic drills & exercises	50-LDRRMCs conducted quarterly drills			Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD/ LGUs	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative	
		Advocacy Program on PNRC Membership Accident Assistance Benefits	All barangays are members of MAAB Entire Bohol Province 47 municipalities, 1,109 brgys			PNRC	PNRC	Letter for LGUs to support the PNRC Insurance		
	Installation of support mechanisms for volunteer groups and	Capability-Building for Red Cross Youth	RCY Council Organized and trainings conducted in			PNRC/ Provincial, Municipal, Barangay LGUs	PNRC/ RCY	Approval of required budget for PGB Counterpart	Appropriation to support the Red Cross	

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
	community responders		150 in 150 schools Red Cross Youth 50 Elem. Schools 50 High Schools 50 Community Youth Disaster Mgmt Service 143 Mobilization Trng 400 barangays 47 municipalities, 1 city, 1,109 brgys						Youth and other related Disaster Management Services	
	Establishment of Quick Response Teams	Emergency Preparedness Program	Established and operated Emergency Quick Response Units (EQRU) for the three	1,800,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	20% DF	GO	Executive Order - Establishing the Quick Response Teams	Appropriation Ordinance to support operation of EQRUs

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Limited databank on disaster-related information (e.g. high risk areas, emergency services available)	Database development on disaster risk management information	Identification of element at risk (Families, lifelines, infra., evac. centers, vital installation, etc.,)	50- LDRRMCs element at risk identified				Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD/ LGUs	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative
		Inventory of DM Resources (Rescue Groups, Rescue Equipments, Hospitals, Airports, etc.,)	50- LDRRMCs DM resources inventoried				Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD/ LGUs	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative
Slow litigation processes of inmates' cases – causing detention beyond maximum penalties and congestion in local jails	Enhancement of inter-office coordination in the enforcement of laws and case litigation	Initiatives to enhance coordination for jail management, case litigation, and parole services	Improved services and coordination for case litigation, jail management, and parole services	150,000	150,000	150,000	BDJ, BJMP, PAO, PPPA	BDJ, BJMP, PAO, PPPA	Memorandum to improve coordination and service complementation	

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
	Provision of quality technical and legal assistance to clients	Enhancement of legal services for the indigents	Improved legal assistance to indigent clients	200,000	200,000	200,000	PAO	PAO	Approval of budget as counterpart funds support PAO operations	Appropriation Ordinance
Lack of regular and/or qualified personnel for the Justice and Safety Sector (Provincial District Jail, Provincial Parole & Probation Administration, Office of the Civil Defense, PCG, PAGASA, PhiVolcs, PNP, PNRC, Prosecutors, PNP-Maritime Police, PAO) (OCD only lacks	Recruitment, augmentation and hiring of competent personnel	Hiring of personnel for the PNP	Hired/ Trained Personnel to support PNP operations				PNP	PNP	Letter of Support for the hiring of additional personnel addressed to PNP higher authorities	SP Resolution supporting the hiring of additional PNP personnel

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
personnel)										
		Hiring of personnel for the BFP	Hired/ Trained Personnel to support BFP operations			BFP	BFP	Letter of Support for the hiring of additional personnel addressed to BFP/ DILG higher authorities	SP Resolution supporting the hiring of additional BFP personnel	
		Hiring of personnel to augment existing manpower for the PAGASA				PAGASA/ DOST	PAGASA	Letter of Support for the hiring of additional personnel	SP Resolution supporting the hiring of additional PAGASA personnel	
		Personnel Augmentation and Development Program	Hired/Trained Personnel to support PPPA operations			Prov'l. Govt. & BPPPA 1,2	BPPPA No. 1,2	Approval of hiring of personnel/ Job Order	Appropriation Ordinance	
		Hiring of additional personnel for OCD	Hired/Trained Personnel to support OCD operations			OCD/ PGB	OCD	Approval for hiring of personnel/ Job Orders	Appropriation Ordinance	
	Granting of appropriate personnel	Implementation of the proper regulations for	Improved employee morale and			Budget of All Justice and Safety	All Justice and Safety Offices/	Approval of PGB Counterpart	Appropriation ordinance	

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
	allowances and benefits enhancing personnel motivation	granting personnel allowances and benefits	welfare for better performance of functions				Offices/ Agencies	Agencies/ PGB	for allowance/ benefits of personnel for justice and safety	supporting the provision of PGB Counterpart Funds
Limited opportunities for personnel development and training (for justice, safety, peace and order offices)	Development and enhancement of capabilities of personnel thru needs-based training	TOT on DRRM & other related enhancement Trainings among CDDCs/LDRRM Officers Training on Contingency Planning Training on RDANA (Rapid Damage Assessment & Needs Analysis) Training on ICS Other things on DRM	50- Trainers Produced 50- CDDCs /DRRM Officers Trained 50- CDDCs /DRRM Officers Trained	200,000	200,000	200,000	Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative
		Training and enhancement of	Awareness of personnel	200,000	200,000	200,000	Gen. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		personnel								Ordinance
		Organize skills Training for local Responders	12-MDRRMCs WASAR groups organized				Non-Office/ Calamity Fund/ OCD	OCD/ PDRRMC		Ordinance to fund the initiative
		Manpower capability program for the BFP	Enhancement of personnel	-	-	-	BFP/PGBh/L GU	BFP	Approval	SP Resolution supporting the initiative
		Capability-Development Program (move-shoot and communication skills, anti-terrorism and disaster preparedness)	Improved capacity of AFP personnel on move-shoot, anti-terrorism	200,000	200,000	200,000	AFP/ PGB	AFP-Special Forces	Approval of Budget for PGB Counterpart for the conduct of skills training	SP Ordinance for funding support (PGB Counterpart)
		Supporting the Capacity Development of the Peace and Order Councils – Secretariat services and monthly meetings	49 LGUs				DILG	DILG	Executive Order Enjoining City/ Municipal Mayors to regularly hold POC monthly meetings	
		Climate Change and Disaster Risk – Technical Assistance	9 LGUs				DILG	DILG		
		Training of PAGASA Personnel	Improved capacity and				DOST/ PAGASA	PAGASA	Letter of support for	

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
			performance of personnel						the conduct of Training Programs for PAGASA Personnel	
	Improvement of crime solving capacities of law enforcement personnel	Continuing capacity-building training for law enforcement personnel	Improve investigative skills of personnel	150,000	150,000	150,000	PNP / PGB	PNP	Approval of proposed budget for counterpart funds	Appropriation Ordinance
	Activation and skills enhancement for local disaster risk reduction and management councils	Skills Training for Local Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Councils (LDRRMC) Procurement of Necessary equipment support	Improved capacities of LDRRMCs to handle and manage disaster and risk reduction efforts Procured necessary equipment for LDRRMCs				Calamity Fund of PLGU/ MLGUs	GO/ PDRRMC/ PDRRMO/ LDRRMC	Approval of proposed training activities and budget Approval of budget for equipment procurement	Appropriation ordinance
Limited budget to support operations on crime prevention, detention and	Fund sourcing and counter-parting arrangements with local governments/ national agencies (for justice and									Ordinance – Appropriation of support funds for operation of Justice

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				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
rehabilitation, disaster management, emergency services, safety, peace and order, intelligence gathering, prosecution, search and rescue, counter-insurgency, legal services	safety programs)								and Safety Offices (for most needed equipment / facilities) with counterparting arrangements	
		Legal Assistance for Effective Law Enforcement Program (LAELEP)	Legal assistance provided to law enforcement personnel	450,000	450,000	450,000	Non-Office – Provi'l Govt./ PNP	GO/ PNP/ IBP	Memorandum for the review of LAELEP operational guidelines for possible increase of funding assistance	Appropriation Ordinance
		Lupong Tagapamayapa Incentives and Awards	1109 barangays				DILG	DILG		
		Fund Campaign by	Budgetary				Fund Raising	PNRC	Memorandum	SP

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Insufficient services, equipment support and facilities, office spaces for emergency, search and rescue and other justice and safety functions (BDJ, PCG, BFP, Parole & Prob., PCG, PNP, PNRC, Prosecutor, PNP – Marine,	Service delivery improvement through provision/upgrading of equipment & facilities, lot acquisition and building/structures construction and improvement (office buildings, fire stations, jails)	the Philippine National Red Cross	Requirements Raised for the entire Bohol Province composing of 47 municipalities, 1 city, 1,109 brgys				/ Solicitation/ Provincial, Municipal and Brgy LGUs		to PGB Offices/ NGAs to support fund raising activities/ Approval of Budget for PGB Fund Counterpart	Ordinance for Fund Support representing PGB Counterpart
									– Appropriation of support funds for operation of Justice and Safety Offices (for most needed equipment / facilities) with counterparting arrangements	

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Phil. Army, PAO, PLO, PAGASA, PhiVolcs, OCD										
		Green Justice Program	Enforcement of environmental laws and ordinances	<u>400,000</u>			20% Devt. Fund	PLO	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Office space expansion and improvement	Space expanded & improved	300,000			Office Budget	PLO	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Procurement of one (1) unit brand new motor vehicle for the green justice program	One (1) unit of motor vehicle procured	900,000			20% DF			
		Rehabilitation of Primary Perimeter fence	Secured perimeter of District Jail	<u>2,000,000</u>			20% Devt. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Construction of new building for newly committed inmates	Lessened inmate with gang affiliation		2,000,000		20% Devt. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Construction of additional one (1) guard post	Secured Facility	50,000.00			20% Devt. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Purchase of long firearms M16 8 units	Improved equipage of the facility/ increased security	1,200,000			20% Devt. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Construction of livelihood Center	Conducive working place for inmates	500,000			20% Devt. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Construction of visiting hall	Separated and safe area for visitors	500,000			20% Devt. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Purchase of various equipment/gadgets for custodial & escorting use	Confident guards equipped with security gadgets	500,000			20% Devt. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Purchase of one (1) unit multicable	Improved Transportation Facility for city court hearings	200,000			20% Devt. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Purchase of one (1) unit photocopier and Printer	For easy reproduction of Documents	110,000			20% Devt. Fund	BDJ	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Improvement of services at the District Jails for Rehabilitation of								

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		inmates								
		Municipal Police Station Building Construction	PNP Stations in Loboc, CATigbian, Valencia, Carmen, Jagna, Candijay, Bien Unido, Talibon	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	PNP/ LGUs	PNP	Approval of budget for PGB Counterpart	Appropriation Ordinance for PGB Counterpart
		Construction of Officers' Quarters –(Special Forces) in Bilar, Bailiihan, Pilar and Carmen	Improved facilities for the Special Forces	130,000	130,000		AFP/ PGB	AFP–Special Forces	Approval of budget for PGB Counterpart	Appropriation Ordinance for PGB Counterpart
		Construction of Enlisted Personnel Barracks (Special Forces) in Bilar, Bailiihan, Pilar and Carmen	Improved facilities for the Special Forces				AFP/ PGB	AFP–Special Forces	Approval of budget for PGB Counterpart	Appropriation Ordinance for PGB Counterpart
		Equipment and facilities upgrading Program	Improved facilities and equipment for the Special Forces				AFP/ PGB	AFP–Special Forces	Approval of budget for PGB Counterpart	Appropriation Ordinance for PGB Counterpart
		Office expansion and facilities improvement Project	Expanded and improved	350,000	100,000	50,000	Gen. Fund/ PAO	PAO	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
			office spaces, procured necessary equipment, supplies, fixtures							
		Acquisition of Fire truck	Beef up Firefighting Capability	30,000,000	31,000,000	32,000,000	DILG-BFP/ Congress Fund/ PGBh/ LGU/Donation	BFP	Request/Approved MOA	SP Resolution
		Establishment of New Fire Stations	Strategical Facilities	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	DILG-BFP/ Congress Fund/ PGBh/ LGU/Donation	BFP	Request/Approval/ MOA/Lot Donation	SP Resolution
		Establishment of Water Safety and Special Rescue Units Base Station	Effective Respond on life-threatening situation	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000	DILG-BFP/ Congress Fund/ PGBh/ LGU/Donation	BFP	Request/Approval/ MOA/Lot Donation	SP Resolution
		Special Project: Provincial Integrated Fire Alarm Responders on other Related Emergency Dispatching System (PIFARERDS)	Address-day-to-day Emergency	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	PGBohol	BFP	Approval	SP Resolution
		Procurement of Firefighting/Medical	Equipage build up	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	DILG-BFP/ Congress	BFP	Approval	SP Resolution

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		& Rescue Materials/Accessories					Fund/ PGBh/ LGU/Donation			
		Procurement of Communication Facilities	Linkaging and Networking during fire and other emergency	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	BFP/ Congressional Fund/PGBh/LGU/ Civic Clubs/Associating Private	BFP	Approval of Budget/ Letter of Support for the project addressed to NGAs/ Donor Organizations	SP Resolution supporting the initiative
		Acquisition of boat for the use of search, rescue and law enforcement	Acquired 4 boats for the detachments in Tagbilaran City, Ubay, Tubigon and Jagna Improve capacity of the Coast guard for search and rescue, law enforcement	600,000	600,000		PCG/ Congressional Fund/PGBh/ LGU	PCG	Approval of budget for counterpart funds for the acquisition of boats	SP Ordinance for Appropriation as counterpart funds
		Construction of PCG Detachments in Balicasag Island	Established and operated a PCG Detachment in Balicasag		350,000		PCG/ Congressional Fund/PGBh/ LGU	PCG	Approval of budget for counterpart funds for the acquisition of boats	SP Ordinance for Appropriation as counterpart funds

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Acquisition of one (1) unit Rubber Boat for MARLEN activities		100,000		PNP/ PGB/ Congressional IFunds	PNP – Marine Police Station	Approval of budget for counterpart funds for the acquisition of boats	SP Ordinance for Appropriation as counterpart funds	
		Acquisition of proper site for construction of new PAGASA office , specifically at the proposed Panglao Airport	Improved location for Weather forecast services			PAGASA/ DOST	PAGASA	Letter of Support for the acquisition and construction of new PAGASA Office	SP Resolution supporting the acquisition and construction of new PAGASA Office	
		Acquisition of Equipment for Weather Forecasting	Improved equipment capacity			PAGASA/ DOST/ Congrnl. funds/ PGB	PAGASA	Letter of Support for the initiative/ Approval for Counterparting of Funds	SP Resolution supporting the upgrading of equipment /SP Ordinance for Counterpart Funds	
		Equipment Upgrading Program for the Philippine National Red Cross	Equipments in upgrading the blood bank are			PNRC/ Prov'l Govt.		Approval of required budget for PGB	Appropriation to support the	

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
			procured Staff requirements are hired Mass Blood donation intensified National Voluntary Blood Services 47 municipalities, 1 city, 1,109 brgys					Counterpart	Equipment Upgrading of the PNRC- Bohol	
		Equipment and Facilities Acquisition	Procured Multi-media equipment for training of clients	50,000			Prov'l. Govt./ BPPPA No.1	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance for counterparting	
		Skills Training for clients (Probationers, parolees)	Trainings conducted	30,000	30,000	30,000	Prov'l. Govt./ BPPPA No.1	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance for counterparting	
		Livelihood programs for clients – Bohol 1	Livelihood activities for clients	100,000	150,000	200,000	BPPPA Tagbilaran City/ Prov'l	BPPPA Tagbilaran City	Appropriation Ordinance for counterparting	
				10,000	10,000	10,000	Prov'l. Govt./ BPPPA No.1	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance	

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
		Livelihood programs for clients – Tagbilaran BPPPA	Provided the needed livelihood to probationers and parolees	100,000	100,000	100,000	BPPPA Tagbilaran City/ Prov'l. Govt	BPPPA Tagbilaran City		for counterpar ting
		Rehabilitation Program Seminars for clients (Live-in)	One Seminar per semester	20,000	20,000	20,000	Prov'l. Govt./ BPPPA No.1	BPPPA No.1	Approval of Budget	Appropriati on Ordinance for counterpar ting
		Equipment Upgrading Program	Upgrading of equipment needed for the implementat ion of office program	80,000	80,000	80,000	Prov'l. Govt./ BPPPA No.2	BPPPA No.2	Approval of Budget	Appropriati on Ordinance for counterpar ting
		Training Room for conducting of Rehabilitation Activities for clients	Established a Training Center/ Room for rehabilitatio n activities of the office at the Hall of Justice		1,000,000		Prov'l. Govt./ BPPPA No.2	BPPPA No.2	Approval of Budget	Appropriati on Ordinance for counterpar ting
		Construction of new office space at the Hall of Justice	More conducive working area for parole				National Govt.	PPPA	Letter of support for the construction	SP Resolution supporting the

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				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
			and probation services.						of new office for PPPA	construction of new Office Space for Parole Services
		Office Renovation for the Provincial Prosecutor's Office	Improved working space and environment	150,000			Prov'l Govt. / PPO	Prosecutor's Office	Approval of Budget	Appropriation Ordinance
		Office Expansion	Improved office working environment	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	PPO/PGBh/ Congressional Fund / DOJ	Prosecutor's Office	Approval of Budget for PGB Counterpart	Appropriation Ordinance for PGB Counterpart
		Records Room Construction	Improved archival and storage facilities	500,000	500,000	500,000	PPO/PGBh/ Congressional Fund / DOJ	Prosecutor's Office	Approval of Budget for PGB Counterpart	Appropriation Ordinance for PGB Counterpart

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
								DOJ		
		Construction of Physical Evidence Room	Improved storage of evidence for case litigation	500,000	500,000	500,000	PPO/PGBh/ Congressional I Fund / DOJ	Prosecutors Office	Approval of Budget for PGB Counterpart Letter of support for the office expansion project addressed to DOJ	Appropriation Ordinance for PGB Counterpart
		Equipment & Facilities	Improved equipment for office operation	100,000			PPO/PGBh/ Congressional I Fund / DOJ	Prosecutors Office	Approval of Budget for PGB Counterpart Letter of support for the office expansion project addressed to DOJ	Appropriation Ordinance for PGB Counterpart
Need to improve inter-office coordination and support (PLO-LGUs, PNP-	Strengthening relationships and linkages with LGUs, NGAs, NGOs & other stakeholders	Inter-agency Coordination Improvement Program	Improved inter-office coordination for justice and safety services				PGB funds/ NGAs	All offices of the Justice and safety sector	Memorandum for all offices for inter-agency coordination, information sharing.	SP Resolution supporting and encouraging better inter-agency

KEY DEVELOPMENT ISSUES/ CONCERNS	KEY STRATEGIES	PROGRAMS/ PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	TARGET RESULTS	TIME FRAME AND BUDGET			FUNDING SOURCE	LEAD OFFICE/R	ENABLING ACTION	
				Yr1 2011	Yr2 2012	Yr3 2013			Executive	Legislative
Parole, Prosecutor - CIDT/Military, PNP- Prosecutor, RedCross – Health Services, Emergency Services)	Policy formulation for the promotion of inter-agency coordination, information-sharing and resource complementation and augmentation									coordination for crime prevention, fire and emergency preparedness, legal and judicial services
Need to improve intelligence and information gathering		Intelligence Network Enhancement Program	Improved intelligence gathering for security forces	100,000	100,000	100,000	PNP/ AFP/ PGB	PNP/ AFP	Approval of Budget for PGB Counterpart	Appropriation Ordinance for PGB Counterpart
			TOTAL (inclusive of the yearly appropriation of P58,627,776 Calamity Fund)	151,001,776	144,447,901	144,456,726				
			TOTAL	263,855,746	273,133,515	253,963,259				

Appendices

About the ELA

The ELA is an integrated plan that contains the major development thrusts and priorities of both the executive and legislative branches towards a common vision for the Province as well as an instrument that will prioritize responses to multi-stakeholder needs, e.g., programs, projects, activities, legislations and capacity development programs, and put into action local development plans.



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF BOHOL

EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA 2011-2013

