

## 9. ENVIRONMENTAL MEASURES AND ADMINISTRATION

### 9.1 Approaches of Resource Management

Conservation and protection of sensitive ecosystems are vital components of every environmental management policy. This is of particular importance to Cebu whose population has already encroached into the remaining ecosystems which fulfill not only important natural but also vital economic functions.

National and local environmental policies should be jointly formulated to address integrated development and management of the critical **watersheds** in Cebu. Development and management through **community-based approach** both in the uplands and the coastal zone should be pursued in that joint environmental policy. The inter-departmental coordination for **resources access** is highly required.

Emphasis would be on **reforestation, agroforestry and people's roles** for conservation of natural resources. Reforestation and agroforestry programs shall be undertaken both on government and private lands, especially those areas with slopes higher than 18%. Clear **policy guidelines** should be spelled out for the protection of secondary forest in the line with adequate soil and water conservation measures.

#### (1) Upland Area

The following efforts should be made for the resource management in upland areas:

- Develop idle and unproductive timberland areas in the watersheds into productive lands through community-based reforestation and agroforestry techniques to increase vegetative cover and improve water retention and absorption capacity of the soil.
- Improvement of the forest cover of timberlands designated by law as conservation areas. The **Mananga** watershed shall be given priority.
- **Organize**, strengthen and empower upland communities to make them effective partners in the management of the province's natural resources.
- Provide well-coordinated alternative and/or additional **livelihood** opportunities to upland communities to draw them away from destructive and unsustainable use of forest resources.
- Strengthen the capability of **LGUs** in implementing resource rehabilitation programs and projects under the new Local Government Code.
- Award **land tenure instruments** such as stewardship contracts, forest land management agreements and forest products usufruct permits to deserving individuals, communities, LGUs and other private groups as incentive for promoting appropriate technologies for sound resource management.
- Establish and strengthen **networks** between upland communities, LGUs, line-agencies and NGOs to ensure cooperation and continuous provision of technical and logistical support to resource management activities.

## (2) Coastal Zone

Cebu's coastal zone is endowed with vital but vulnerable ecosystems which includes coral reefs, mangrove, swamplands and sea grass beds. LGUs, i.e., barangay, municipality/city, provincial governments in cooperation with regional line agencies should formulate a coherent **location-specific coastal management plan** which shall define the guidelines, strategies and methods for coastal resource management.

The following tasks are recommended for the coastal zone:

- Conserve and protect fragile coastal ecosystems including estuaries and wetlands through **cooperative efforts** of local governments, people's organization and non-government organizations.
- Set up of protective measures i.e. **sea wall** against erosion in critical portion of the coastlines.
- Determine areas where fraction of mineral resources especially sand, gravel and other building materials are allowed, and institute methods to regulate these operations.
- **Strict enforcement** of the Environmental Impact Statement System in putting up of structures along the coast, especially for marinas, ports, fish culture ponds, tourism facilities, etc.
- Develop programs to systematize **information dissemination** for public awareness on the need to protect the vital and delicate coastal ecosystems
- Facilitate development of **centralized treatment plants** for domestic waste and waste of similar industry types especially in coastal industrial areas and densely populated areas.

## 9.2 Pollution Control/Management

It is necessary to undertake an integrated environmental control to implement effective means and measures to prevent the pollution, in addition to the application of regulations on the emissions and effluents.

It is recommended that the **total quantity control** in terms of water and air pollution is implemented, especially in Metro Cebu, taking into account the stringent necessity for controlling emissions and effluents from factories and plants within a tolerable range of the total quantity in respective areas.

In the line with the pollution control, the following measures should be pursued:

- Collect adequate information periodically concerning production facilities, particularly, plants that use large volumes of water, metal plating, and dyeing. Monitoring is a base of the pollution control administration.
- Organize an "inter-departmental committee" for pollution control with legal enforcement of inspection, instruction and punishment to delinquent polluters.
- Develop training and technology dissemination programs for mitigation of industrial waste for manufacturers.

- Develop "Industrial Toxic Waste Treatment Center", to support and encourage small- and medium-scale local enterprises' efforts on pollution mitigation.

## 10. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

### 10.1 Absorptive Capacity of Development Resources

#### (1) A Need of Strengthening of Absorptive Capacity

Absorptive capacity is composed of financial and institutional capacity to handle development efforts. Recurrent cost problems can be traced to the inability of government to generate sufficient resources. Generally, resource constraints are due to a country's limited capacity to generate tax revenue, insufficient tax effort, and failure to recover costs of services.

There is now a growing realization that additional resources need to be allocated to meet the operating and maintenance costs of these investments, otherwise, services will suffer. Existing investments are operating at considerably impaired levels of efficiency, while new investments solely seem unlikely to improve the situation without effective revenue generation.

The Government of Philippines is anticipating improved revenue effort to meet the targeted expenditure level through a combination of borrowing and domestic revenue mobilization, based on the assumptions; annual national GNP growth rate between 1993 and 1998 at 7.6% and inflation rate for the corresponding period at 6.2%. Along with the economic growth, the revenue efforts should be strengthened furthermore by both the central and local governments.

#### (2) Proposed Measures

Proposed solutions address a wide range of existing policies to:

- generate widespread awareness of recurrent cost problems;
- improve existing information systems;
- generate a commitment to use the improved system to incorporate considerations of recurrent costs into planning and budgeting;
- develop a sound methodology for identifying and measuring recurrent cost requirements;
- promote rational use of scarce resources through evaluation techniques (i.e. cost analysis and economic evaluation)
- improve revenue(tax) collection efficiency
- mobilize additional resources via user charges, local financing for development projects, etc.

## 10.2 Revenue Generation

### (1) General Issues

Tax collection in the Philippines is hampered both by problems in the design of the law and its enforcement as well as the lack of political will. The enactment of the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 defines the devolution of some national government to the local government units (LGUs), like the provision and delivery of basic services and the performance of certain regulatory functions. Under these transfers, LGUs are obliged to generate an increasing portion of their income from local sources. Relative independence of financial position for LGUs needs to be strengthened, but the revenue performance of LGUs needs to be improved.

The tax enforcement effort in the Philippines is too weak to encourage voluntary compliance. However, some administrative efforts have been made under the Ramos Administration. A number of recent tax measures have concentrated on increasing collections from potentially large taxpayers by creating a special administrative unit within the Bureau of Internal Revenue and requiring more frequent filing by large taxpayers. Other legislative actions included increased tax penalties for taxpayers and sanctions for malfeasance of tax officials.

### (2) Generation of Local Government Revenue

To strengthen the absorptive and institutional capacity for national development under the decentralized structure, it is crucial to raise revenue through local taxes. These may be done through collection of property taxes or other local taxes, such as those on industry, commerce, and practice of a profession. The property tax has several advantages as a local revenue source such as;

- All municipalities and cities have some taxable real estate within their boundaries, therefore property tax can generate revenue in small outlying local governments as well as in large cities.
- The property tax base is broad within the province, thus, the tax burden can be distributed across a larger segment of the eligible population, and significant revenue can be raised at low tax rates.
- Property taxation based on accurate property valuation can recover the cost of services directly from the beneficiaries.
- Relatively little of the property tax will be shifted from property owners to others, while the tax on commercial property can be shifted to consumers.

### (3) Tax Collection Efforts and System Constraints

Cebu City has made noticeable effort for tax collection efforts in recent years. However, despite these gains, real property tax has yet to be tapped to its full potential. There is still much room for improvement. However, further improvement can be hampered by several system constraints, such as tax design and administration.

In common with other administrative functions in the Philippines, the tax administration cannot be insulated from political influences. Usual assessment methods usually depend upon negotiation between a property owner and an assessor, which is naturally subject to personal or political influence in an assessor's locality.

The following constraints have been cited as stumbling blocks towards full utilization of real property tax:

- Inadequate logistical support in terms of personnel, transportation and official equipment
- Adverse political interference and/or lack of political will to enforce tax measures
- Lack of technical capability of local legislative councils
- Statutory constraints, such as pre-determined ceilings for assessment levels and tax rates.
- Appointment of a local assessor should be made by a mayor or ranking elected official, and an assessor should be a resident in the concerned locality (LGC Section 472)
- No tax mapping formulated

#### **(4) Recommendations**

The recommendations are prepared in line with the constraints listed. A project (financed by the World Bank and USAID) is under way to improve tax collection efficiency. This project includes the installation of the PTA, e.g. tax mapping, records management and the like. This project is expected to enrich the inventory of real property units in a designated locality and vitalize the activities of the units. Much improvement is expected as a result of the project.

Recommendations can be made as follows:

- 1) Tax mapping can give a good comparative picture of sites and allow for a more accurate drawing of boundaries for the different property categories.
- 2) Adequate logistical support should be provided to maximize tax assessment and collection efforts
- 3) Intensified revenue generation campaign to include "Information and Education" campaigns by way of informal barangays assemblies
- 4) Minimal of political interference, pursuing the following measures, for instance:
  - return of authority to approve "Schedule of Market Values", to the Department of Finance(DOF);
  - return of authority to appoint assessors to the Secretary of Finance; and
  - restoration of the ranking system for assessors in the DOF.
- 5) Fixing of assessment levels at reasonable uniform percentages
- 6) Modification of Section 270 "Periods Within Which to Collect Real Property Taxes" of the Local Government Code <sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Section 270 of RA 7160 provides that no action for the collection of real property tax, whether administrative or judicial shall be instituted after the expiration of the five year period from the date the tax becomes due, subject to certain conditions

- 7) Tax rate of real property, which is pegged at a maximum of 2%, should be considered.
- 8) Improving the quality of public services is to convince taxpayers the importance of tax compliance.

## 10.3 Institutional Capacity

### (1) Overall Issues

Institutional capacity is the other face of "absorptive capacity". Sustained development is critically dependent on the strength and quality of a country's institutional and organizational capability. Competent civil services and public management are essential for development. Strong public administrative capability and relative autonomy of technocrats' decision-making, are basic instruments for efficient development management, as exemplified in the developed countries and Asian neighboring countries.

Institutional issues in the government sectors are not only confined to shortage of professional manpower and financial constraints, but also to organizational and functional structures under the new LGC. There are fundamental inconsistencies and inadequate coordination among budgeting, planning, reviewing, monitoring and staffing. This is worsened by the absence of cohesive and relevant planning which is applicable to the local needs.

Inefficient coordination is aggravated by the underdeveloped information system. The information system of LGUs still largely rely on manual works, which make it difficult to handle the voluminous transaction, records and data. It is an enormous problem for LGUs to process and maintain transactions without sacrificing accuracy, completeness and timeliness. These circumstances lead to (1) inadequate statistical information at different provincial offices (2) difficulty in monitoring communications to/from the Office of the Governor as basis for strategic planning and decision making and (3) lack of technical resources in consolidating and disseminating information from different provincial departments.

### (2) Recommendations

A number of recommendations towards reforms have already been proposed by some relevant studies. Those covers: 1) local reorganization; 2) provision of the Code; 3) local government career system; 4) fiscal administration, and so forth. Therefore, the Study Team confines its recommendations as follows:

- 1) **Training:** The Study Team recommends well-tailored training program for LGU staff. The training components contains not only generic programs, e.g. budgeting, planning, but also specific training on selected topics relevant to the pressing needs of LGUs.
- 2) **Development Planning:** Weak linkages between planning and budgeting hampers basic system for development activities. It is recommended that planning guidelines must reflect a resource allocation mechanism that is appropriate to the level of financial, logistic and personnel base within LGU's control.
- 3) **Computerization:** Computerization needs a well-organized administration. If it is superimposed on poorly structured organizations, the system could not function effectively. It is prerequisite for an appropriate administrative policy to coordinate the needs of the departments who will use it.

# 11. PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

## 11.1 Prioritization

The proposed projects and programs are enumerated by phase: those to be undertaken or commenced in the short- and medium-term, or up to the year 2005, in Section 11.2; and those, in the long-term, or towards the year 2010 in Section 11.3.

### (1) Classification of Projects/Programs

All the proposed projects/programs are classified into three categories, taking into account each function and characteristic, namely,

- Island Minimum;
- Island Basic; and
- Island Strategic.

Projects/programs categorized by "Island Minimum" are those to support the bottom-up approach of the socioeconomic development, and derived from a planning concept that the level of the public service should be upgraded up to a certain "minimum" level for Cebu people's well-being.

"Island Basic" projects/programs are those to be implemented in accordance with the demand and to formulate the "basic" framework and infrastructure towards a sustainable economic development. Those are to be basic and necessary to achieve the strategic development.

"Island Strategic" projects/programs are challenging to boost the Cebu economy towards the strategic target that Cebu shall be an outstanding growth center in Asian-Pacific Region.

Prioritization is based on this classification. Within the conceptual framework of phasing discussed in Chapter 8, priority is given to "Island Minimum" and selected "Island Basic" projects/programs in the short- and medium-term, and the rest of "Island Basic" and "Island Strategic" in the long-term.

### (2) Urgent Projects/Programs

The projects/programs with the symbol of \* to the project codes in the list of the short- and medium-term projects/programs, are recommended to be implemented in the short-term, or by the year 2000. These are given the highest priority, because of either reason among the following:

- 1) Urgently necessary to mitigate the critical constraint or resolve the crucial problem, otherwise the Cebu economy would be seriously hampered or spoiled in the near future;
- 2) Greatly supportive to the on-going project/program which is recognized as being substantially important to formulate the basic infrastructure or the social base for sustainable development;



- 3) Recognized as the one to be undertaken step by step with continuous efforts on the long-term perspectives to provide the public service of the "Island Minimum", but should be initiated urgently;
- 4) Inherently provided by the public sector, but has not been done so far, or poorly performed; and
- 5) Ready to be implemented because the preparatory work such as the feasibility study or the detailed design has been prepared or the implementation has been officially committed by responsible agencies.

## 10.2 A List of Short- and Medium-Term Projects and Programs (Up to 2005)

### NOTES:

- 1) The projects/programs with the symbol of \* to the corresponding codes are the highest priority ones to be implemented towards 2000.
- 2) Out of the above, the projects/programs with underline stands for those which shall urgently start the preparatory work for the implementation, as follow-up activities of this master plan study.

### **Agriculture**

\*AG01: Program for Facilitation of CARP Implementation

\*AG02: New Approach Program for Farmers/Fishermen Cooperative Development (linked with AG01, AG03 and AG04)

AG03: Program for Extension of New Farming System (linked with AG01, AG02)

\*AG04: Multipurpose District Center Project (linked with AG01, AG02, AG03 and HS03, associated with LT15 and WR08)

\*AG05: Cebu Community - Based Resource Management Project (A Revision of CVRP-Phase II, linked with AG03, NE01)

\*AG06: "Cebu Integrated Rural Livelihood Promotion Center" Project (Enhancement of the Existing "Farmers Training Center, Barili", linked with AG01 and HS03)

\*AG07: Municipal Fishery Port Improvement Project, Phase I

AG08: Cebu Regional Fishery Port Development Project (Revision of the Kautit Fishery Port Project, linked with UD02)

AG09: Irrigation Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation Project

### **Trade and Industry**

\*IN01: Institutional Building of Long-term Industrial Development

- \*IN02: Expansion Project of the Mactan Export Processing Zone (additional 70 ha)
- \*IN03: Industrial Estates Development Projects (linked with IN01)
- \*IN04: Cebu Local Economy Acceleration Program (LEAP-Cebu), (linked with IN01, IN03, TM03, TM06, UD02)
- IN05: Human Resource and Technology Network Program (HRTNP), (linked with IN08 and HS05)
- \*IN06: Establishment of An Implementing Body, tentatively named "Cebu Economic Development Corporation"
- \*IN07: Infrastructure Development Project Supporting Industrial Location in Toledo-Balamban Area (linked with IN03, UD08, PH03 and WR09)
- IN08: "Cebu World Trade and Training Center" Project, Phase I (linked with IN05)

### **Tourism**

- \*TM01: Cebu Tourism Promotion Program (linked with IN06 and AT01)
- \*TM02: Cebu Tourism Corridors Beautification Projects (linked with LT04 and LT08)
- \*TM03: "One-Stop Tourist Information and Service Complex" Development Project (linked with IN04)
- \*TM04: Formulation of Mactan Island Comprehensive Tourism Master Plan (linked with UD12)
- TM05: Tourist Piers and Sea-Excursion Routes Development Project, Phase I (linked with IN06 and PH05)

- \*TM06: Hotel and Tourist Service Training Enhancement Program (linked with IN04 and IN06)
- \*TM07: Olango Island Eco-Tourism (Bird Sanctuary Park) Project (linked with TM04)
- \*TM10-1: Mountain/Barangay Tourist Area Development Project (Phase I of TM10)

### **Urban and Human Settlement Center Development**

- UD01: Metro Cebu Roads Improvement and Land Development Project (Extension of MCDP, Linked with UD11, LT02, LT04, LT05 and LT11)
- \*UD02: Cebu South Reclamation Project (linked with IN03, IN04, UD04, UD05 and LT05)
- \*UD03: Metro Cebu Drainage System Improvement Project, Phase I (linked with UD11)
- \*UD04: Metro Cebu Solid Waste Treatment Project - Extension of MCDP (linked with UD02)
- UD05: Metro Cebu Sewerage System Development Project, Phase I (linked with UD02)
- \*UD06: Metro Cebu Public Housing Development Program, Phase I (linked with UD11)
- UD07: Urban Renewal Project in Ermita Area, Cebu City (linked with UD11)
- \*UD08: Toledo-Balamban Metro Area Urban Structure Development Project, Phase I (linked with IN07, PH02 and WR09)
- UD09: Danao-Carmen Metro Area Urban Structure Development Project, Phase I, (Linked with PH02 and WR10)

\*UD10: Local Economies Vitalization Project (Phase I) in Danao, Toledo, Carcar, Bantayan, Bogo, Santander and Dumanjug

\*UD11: Metro Cebu Urban Development Study

UD12: Mactan South Reclamation Project (tentatively named **Mactan Aqua Ville**), (linked with TM04, UD11, LT03 and PH04 )

### Land Transportation

\*LT01: Cebu Island Circumferential Road Improvement Project: A Total Length of 512 Km (linked with UD08, UD09 and LT08)

LT02: Toledo-Naga/Talisay East - West Link Improvement Project: A Total of 58 Km (linked with UD01 and UD08)

\*LT03: Metro Cebu Urban Roads Development and Improvement Project

\*LT04: Second Mactan Bridge Construction Project

\*LT05: Cebu Southern Coastal Highway Project (lined with UD02, UD11, LT03 and LT07)

\*LT06: Preparatory Works for Metro Cebu Mass Transit System Development (linked with UD01, LT01 and LT03)

\*LT07: Metro Cebu Coastal Industrial Corridor Project, Phase I (Extension of MCDP; linked with LT03, LT04 and LT05)

LT08: Roads Improvement Projects of Cebu Island Circumferential Road Supplemental Links (linked with LT01)

\*LT09: Mactan Scenic Tourist Road Project (Partial Amendment of MCDP-II, linked with LT03 and TM02)

\*LT10: Cebu Island Trans Central Highway (Balamban - Cebu Corridor) Project, Phase I (linked with TM10 and HS05)

LT11: Metro Cebu Circumferential Road Development Project (linked with UD01)

\*LT12: East-West Sub-Links Improvement and/or Betterment Projects

LT13: Remote Island Main Roads (Provincial Roads) Improvement Projects

\*LT14: Barangay and Municipal Roads Improvement Program, Phase I (linked with AG01, LT15)

\*LT15: Multipurpose District Centers (Construction and Maintenance Depot) Development Project (linked with AG04, LT14 and WR08)

### Port and Harbor

\*PH01: Rehabilitation and Improvement of Cebu Port and Cebu International Port (CIP)

PH02: Industrial Port Improvement Projects - Phase I (linked with IN03, IN07, UD08 and UD09) in Toledo, Carmen and Mandaue

\*PH03: Regional Ferry Port Facilities Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects Phase I (linked with TM05)

\*PH04: Feasibility Study of the Expansion of Cebu Port (Second Cebu International Port)

PH05: Tourist Piers/Ports Development Project (linked with PH03 and TM05)

## **Air Transportation**

- \*AT01: Facilitation of the on-going Project of Mactan International Airport (MICA) Development, including Improvement of "Sense of Arrival" (linked with TM01).
- \*AT02: Implementation of the "Open Air Policy" (pursued in the national policy)
- \*AT03: Modernization and Improvement of Airport Operation and Management System
- AT04: Feasibility Study for Local Airports Development in Cebu Province

## **Water Resource and Supply**

- \*WR01: Implementation of Mananga I and II Water Resource Development Projects
- \*WR02: Buhisan Dam Rehabilitation Project
- \*WR03: Comprehensive Study for Alternative Water Resources Development for Metro Cebu
- \*WR04: MCWD Water Distribution System Rehabilitation and Upgrading Project, Phase I
- \*WR05: MCWD Water Charge Collection System Improvement Program (linked with WR04)
- \*WR06: Establishment of "Provincial Technical Center for Rural Water Development" (linked with WR08)
- \*WR07: Study of Ground Water Resource and Potentials in the Entire Cebu Province (linked with WR06, WR08)
- \*WR08: Rural Water Supply Facility Development Project, Phase-I (linked with AG04, WR06 and WR07)

WR09: Water Supply Extension Project for Toledo-Balamban Metro Area (linked with IN07 and UD08)

WR10: Water Supply Extension Project in Danao-Carmen Area (linked with UD09)

WR11: Metro Cebu Retarding Mini-Dams Development Project

## **Power and Energy Supply**

\*PE01: Facilitation of Implementation of the Planned Inter-Island Transmission Network Projects with Negros and Leyte (On-going Project)

\*PE02: Development of the "Control Center" for Power Transfer, with functions of:

\*PE03: Review/Clarification of the Peak Demand Forecasts for Cebu Province

\*PE04: Development of New Power Generation Plants in Cebu Grid with a total of 400MW capacity:

\*PE05: Rehabilitation of the Naga Plants and Other Power Plants under the Planned Program

\*PE06: Facilitation of Rural Electrification Program with emphasis on:

## **Telecommunication**

\*TC01: Facilitation of the National Telephone Program Phase I Tranche I-2

\*TC02: Extension Program of International Telecommunication Exchange System and Line Capacity

TC03: Promotion of Telecommunication-Related Local Business (linked with IN03, 04)

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## Human Resource and Social Services Development

- \*HS01: School Facility Minimum Improvement Program, Phase-I
- \*HS02: Program for People's Awareness Promotion on Sanitation and Health
- \*HS03: Non-formal Education Promotion Program (linked with AG06)
- HS04: Central Visayas Adolescent Development Program
- \*HS05: Cebu Educational and Training Center (tentatively named "Cebu Research Park City") Development Project (linked with IN05, UD11 and LT10)

## Natural Resources and Environmental Management

- \*NE01: Cebu Community-Based Resource Management Project (same as AG05)

\*NE02: Program for Supporting "Integrated Social Forest (ISF) Program"

NE03: "Environmental Monitoring and Pollution Control Center (EMPCC)" Project

NE04: Industrial Toxic Waste Treatment Center Project (linked with UD04)

\*NE05: A Data Base and Mapping Project

\*NE06: Land Resource Evaluation Project (linked with NE05), for Planning Support of All the Proposed Projects/Programs

## Local Government Finance and Administration

\*LG01: Cebu Assessment and Treasury Information Mega-link Project, (linked with NE05 and NE06)

\*LG02: "Local Government Academy" Development Project

LG04: Facilitation of A Clustering Administrative System for District Development (linked with AG04, LT15 and WR08)

## 10.3 A List of Long-Term Projects and Programs (2005-2010)

### Agriculture

AG10: Extension of Support Program for Facilitation of CARP Implementation, Reviewing AG01

AG11: Extension of Cebu Community-Based Resource Management Project, Reviewing AG05.

AG12: Municipal Fishery Ports Improvement Project, Phase II (linked with AG07)

AG13: Fishery-Based Industrial Complex Development in relation to the Kautit Fishery Port Project, AG08.

### Trade and Industry

IN09: Industrial Estates Development Projects in Potential Rural Areas

- IN10: Western Sea-Board Development (Toledo-Asturias) Projects
- IN11: Extension of Human Resource and Technology Network Program (HRTNP), Reviewing IN05.
- IN12: Expansion of "Cebu World Trade and Training Center" Project, Phase II (linked with IN08)

### **Tourism**

- TM08: Extension of Cebu Tourism Promotion Program, Reviewing TM01.
- TM09: Tourist Pier Development Project, Phase II
- TM10: Mountain/Barangay Tourist Area Development Project
- TM11: Hotel Complex Development in **Mactan Aqua Ville** Project in Mactan South Reclamation Area (linked with UD12 and PH06)

### **Urban and Human Settlement Center Development**

- UD13: Extension of Metro Cebu Roads Improvement and Land Development Project, UD01
- UD14: Metro Cebu Drainage System Improvement Project, Phase II (linked with UD03, UD11)
- UD15: New Urban Center Development in the Cebu South Reclamation Area (linked UD07 and UD13)
- UD16: Extension of Metro Cebu Solid Waste Treatment Project (UD04)
- UD17: Metro Cebu Public Housing Development Program, Phase II (linked with UD06)
- UD18: Toledo-Balamban Metro Area Urban Development Project, Phase II (linked with UD08)

- UD19: Danao-Carmen Metro Area Urban Development Project, Phase II (linked with UD09)
- UD20: Local Economies Vitalization Project, Phase II (linked with UD10), in Tabuelan, Sogod, Danbantayan and Other Centers
- UD21: Extension of Mactan South Reclamation Project (tentatively named **Mactan Aqua Ville**) in Mactan South Reclamation Area (linked with UD12, UD17, TM11, PH05)

### **Land Transportation**

- LT16: Metro Cebu Urban Roads Development and Improvement Project (Extension of MCDP, linked with LT03)
- LT17: Metro Cebu Coastal Industrial Corridor Project, Phase II (linked with LT07)
- LT18: Metro Cebu Outer Circumferential Road Project (linked with UD11 and UD13)
- LT19: Cebu Trans Central Highway Improvement Project, Phase II (linked with LT10, IN10 and HS05)
- LT20: Metro Cebu Mass Transit System Development Project, Phase I :Liloan - Talisay Corridor, 20 km (linked with LT06)
- LT21: Barangay Roads Improvement Program, Phase II (linked with LT14 and LT15)

### **Port and Harbor**

- PH06: **Second Cebu International Port Construction** Project, based on PH04 (linked with UD12 and TM11)

PH07: Industrial Port Construction Projects - Phase II (linked with IN10 and UD18)

PH08: Regional Ferry Port Facilities Rehabilitation and Improvement Projects Phase II

PH09: New Port Construction Projects IN Consolacion and Minglanilla (linked with IN09, UD13, LT17)

PH10: Tourist Piers/Ports Development Projects, Phase II (linked with TM09)

PH11: Mandaue Marina Construction Project

### **Air Transportation**

AT05: Improvement of Toledo Airport (linked with IN10 and UD18)

AT06: Improvement/Development of Local Airports, based on AT04.

### **Water Resource and Supply**

WR11: Alternative Water Resources Development for Metro Cebu, based on WR03.

WR12: MCWD Water Distribution System Rehabilitation and Upgrading Project, Phase II (linked with WR04)

WR13: Rural Water Supply Facility Development Project, Phase II (linked with WR08)

### **Power and Energy Supply**

PE07: Extension of Rural Electrification Program, using Indigenous (Non-conventional) Energy Sources

PE08: Development of New Power Generation Plants (600MW):







JICA