

1.0 BACKGROUND

The Project Site

Jagna is a 3rd class municipality in the 3rd district of Bohol. It is located at the southeastern part of the province bounded by the municipalities of Sierra Bullones on the north, Duero on the east, Garcia – Hernandez on the west and Mindanao sea in the south. It is 63 km far from Tagbilaran, the capital city.

Geographically, it is a coastal municipality that stretched its coverage to the uplands linking directly to the interior towns Bohol. It has a total of 33 barangays categorically group in the Comprehensive Municipal Development Plan (CMDP) as: Coastal, composed of 6 barangays; Metro consisted with the eight (8) urbanizing barangays; and Upland comprised 17 barangays, occupying in a total land area of 12, 063 hectares. It is predominantly agricultural with 6,426.58 hectares devoted to agriculture. However, it also boasts itself as the center of trade and industry as it offers a daily market and a bustling port that caters the trading of goods and the daily transport of passengers to and from Mindanao.

Geologically, 63.77% of this area is highly permeable karstified limestone which is loose in water holding capacity. And as such, caves and underground waters are natural features. To note, the Philippines' second deepest cave as discovered by Slovenian spelunkers in 1995 is in Jagna. Likewise, it is where the second biggest centennial tree in the country is found and the highest peak of the province, with 820 meter elevation above sea level considered as Bohol' s summer capital.

In the realm of regional distinction, Jagna placed the province name as the source of the famous sweet delicacy in a nutshell known as calamay. Jagna is popularly dubbed as "Calamay Country" since its production of this sweet sticky delicacy in a nutshell as early as the Spanish regime (1825-1855). However, with the product's replication in some parts of Bohol, Jagna prefers to be called as "Home of the Original Calamay".

Jagna also is popularly known for cultural practices among others to mention is the strings of fiesta all throughout the month of May where the hilarity that Jagna sinks several inches stem from; Sinu-og Estokada on September; and Padagan sa Bituon on Decemeber which are the major times of family reunion among Jagnaans. It is also noted for its community pooling such as bayanihan referred as Civac, bartering efforts in farming called Hungos and local mortuary support called Dajong.

Previous Efforts, Projects, Accomplishment

Jagna takes pride in its most important resource, its people. In several occasions, it owns the limelight for its achievers in the different arena including bar and board exam, politics, career service, education, science and technology, agriculture, home-based industries, religious, military service, culture and the arts, sports, and in beauty competitions.

In terms of development initiatives the recent decade shows Jagna progressively taking responsibility for both the impact priorities and the long term endeavors.

Its impact projects which categorically are works in progress include the multi-million new public market, water system rehabilitation, farm to market road improvement, the construction of Rural Health Unit 2 and the municipal plaza rehabilitation and development which top the list infrastructure development.

Another accomplishment that hastened the delivery of services is the computerization of the LGU offices, institutionalization of participatory management in governance, civil service recognition and training program provided to the LGU manpower/service providers.

Worthy to recognized efforts can be dated back in 2001, when Jagna embarked on governance that is for, with and by the people. It adopted a participative, comprehensive and bottom – up approach for development by engaging in the Barangay Development Planning through Participatory Rural Appraisal (BDP-PRA) where Comprehensive Municipal Development Plan (CMDP) is deeply anchored. Along with the new approach to development is Jagna’s effort to keep its environment conserved and its resources safety from the stress associated with dwelling and the strain that any development may bring into. It crafted a manual on Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Project partnership with the Philippine Environmental Governance (ECOGOV) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and implemented in the Metro Jagna barangays to begin with. To note, it garnered the Best LGU award on ISWM Enforcement and Implementation that makes it an appropriate learning site in the province. Aside from ISWM, Jagna also created the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Plan formulated the Coastal Resource Management (CRM) Plan which prompted the establishment of marine sanctuaries and enacted Environment Code, and the Local Fishery Code for environmental preservation and conservation.

Jagna’s progressive governance made it a magnet to several groups advocating development. For instance Philos Health, a US-based NGO, the Culion Foundation and Akbayan Partylist are among others who have come and offered an on-going health and social services, handed medical equipments, supplies and medical materials, conduct medical and surgical mission every three months, provided skills enhancement for the local counterpart – providers and provision of a community radio for better delivery of services. Civil society institutions which include NGOs, academe, donors, church and lay organizations, and government agencies consider Jagna a favorable place to pilot ideas and initiatives for development. One modeling experience it had is the asset-based community development (ABCD) approach which mapped out Jagna as pioneer in the country in terms of resource/strength application and notably had the successful ABCD experience that other groups started to replicate principles-wise.

Another piloting experience Jagna is in the Local Monitoring System of the Millennium Development Goals. It was in Jagna that the team of the MDG first discussed the Local Poverty Reduction Action Plan (LPRAP) that is seen by the provincial government as a tool to use to come up with a common definition of poverty in Bohol. The LPRAP which is accomplished through household survey gave birth to the Jagna Poverty Profile (JPP) which complements the BDP and CMDP. JPP is another accomplishment that produced a concrete image of Jagna’s development plans and served as benchmark and tool for

monitoring and evaluating development efforts of the municipality.

Development Scenario (Poverty Situation)

What is the basis of Jagna's engagement on LPRAP? Why was it chosen as pilot for BIAD 4? (Read the MDG Book –Bohol experience by Rene Raya coordinator of MDG Project in Bohol)

Jagna was not among the top 15 deprived municipalities in the province of Bohol. However, it was mapped out as a municipality which has a progressive mindset towards poverty alleviation. Responding to the call of making poverty a history in the coming years (MDG goal) and aligning with development framework of the province, the municipality of Jagna head on to the challenge of combating poverty through a local profiling, the LPRAP which paved the way for the PDMS, a software that is developed by the Bohol Local Development Foundation (BLDF), one of the stakeholders for poverty reduction in the province. The PDMS as a pro-poor targeting tool is Bohol's legacy. It has undergone modification since its inception basing from the experience to capture the range of concerns. At present PDMS is gaining international recognition for its potential to effectively and efficiently address poverty issues at the roots level.

Jagna's first PDMS was in 2005, the second was in 2009. What is the experience? How many indicators were used in the 2005? Did it change? Why or why not? Comparison between the two survey years

The MPRAP

MPRAP is an action planning that exemplifies a more systematic, participatory approach that utilizes the data generated from the grassroots level processed in the Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS) to address very specific problems targeted to per household level which has the poverty incidence. It seeks to lay-out the activities achievable in a year time for projects that is both impact and long-term. While in the past, the data generated in the PDMS is left to the sectors for their specific agenda, the MPRAP pools stakeholders from different sectors to plan together and identify priorities and actions for implementation.

The MPRAP workshop in Jagna was conducted on June 22, 2011. There were a total of 27 participants including the 8 members of the MPRAP facilitating team. It is predominantly represented by men with 15 and three (3) from participants and facilitating team respectively. There are only nine (9) women, four (4) are workshop participants and five (5) are from the facilitating team.

There was a presentation of the municipal situation based on the Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS). While other municipalities are using 12 indicators (Malnourished, Child Mortality, Food Threshold, Makeshift Housing, Income Threshold, Illiterate, Maternal Mortality, Unsanitary Toilet, School Dropouts, Not Owning The Lot, Unemployed And Non-Potable/ Doubtful Drinking Water), Jagna considers 20 indicators to gauge its poverty incidence. The eight indicators added are: Crime Incidence, Disabled, No Electricity, Food Shortage, Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal, No Health Insurance, Meals Threshold, and Environmentally Unfriendly Wastewater Disposal.

With the summary of priorities across 20 indicators Jagna used, the participants were asked to identify top three to five priorities at the maximum to focus working on in a year time.

2.0 CURRENT PRIORITY PROBLEMS TO ADDRESS

The participants of MPRAP Workshop in Jagna decided to take on the concerns which are regarded in the *ecoBUDGET*. In a way, the plan will maximize the PDMS software as a processing facility while attending to the concerns that *ecoBUDGET* database has pointed out for focus. One of the aims that DReAMS project hope to address is to explore possibilities of integrating the PDMS and *EcoBUDGET* through shared or common indicators.

The following priorities are considered for Jagna municipality:

Unsanitary toilet

Jagna has an existing project with the provincial health called 100% Water Sealed Households the aim of which is to make every household in the municipality adopt the required sanitary toilet requirement of the Department of Health (DOH). In the past, the Provincial Health Office together with the municipal government of Jagna distributed free water sealed toilet bowls to identified marginalized households across 33 barangays to construct sanitary toilet. However, unsanitary toilet is still prevalent. It was found out later that some toilet bowls were cut down on the trap to make a hole that will not necessarily require water for flushing because water is inaccessible at the household level. This has indicated the importance of linking water system development for the utilization and appropriate usage of the toilet bowls. Hence water system development is considered for this concern.

Equally important fact that Jagna considered in achieving the 100% sanitary toilets among its constituents is its adherence to the international standards for sanitary toilet set by the World Health Organization (it is the WHO?). The data from the Rural Health Unit (RHU) – Jagna reported that more than 90 percent (*check Cha's minutes*) of households in the municipality had sanitary toilet. The PDMS 2009 however pointed out that there are a total of 1,497 households equivalent 23.48% of the total have unsanitary toilets. This is significant against the RHU recorded. The households are specified to be in the uplands which strategically where water sources are found.

The disparity in number is attributed to the definition of a sanitary toilet by the Department of Agriculture (DOH) and the International Standards set by the World Health Organization. The DOH considered a toilet sanitary if it is using water-sealed toilet bowl either automatic or manual type flushing; if the floor is cemented to contain odor and prevent infection-carriers to spread out contamination and diseases, and if it has a septic tank regardless of whether it has concrete floor and walls or not. Meanwhile, the international standard for sanitary toilet set by the World Health Organization specified an all – area concrete septic tank that will secure the waste and avoid underground water contamination as the basis for sanitary toilet classification.

With this, Jagna wants to abide and keep with the international standards. They decide to take on a resurvey and analysis of the different scenarios of unsanitary toilet prevalence in the municipality along with the development of water system.

Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal

Another important program of Jagna which it had a head start over other municipalities in the province is on its Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) Program. It was 2005 when Jagna engaged the ecological endeavor with the Philippine Environmental Governance (ECOGOV) of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). It crafted the ISWM Manual that sets direction of the solid waste management program.

The following years, it gain supports from different institutions like BEMO, BIDEF, DepEd, DENR and LGU-Barangays, and worked on with the following projects: acquisition of garbage compactor which recently has new one in additional, Scheduled Garbage Collections by Classification, enforcement of the Segregation for Collection Policy, setting up of a Municipal Composting Facility, Material Recovery Facility (MRF) processing with Tejero Women, Hazardous Waste Containment, the on-going Sanitary Landfill Project, Environmental Management System Manual, and organization of Jagna Young Eco-Savers Club as well as the Junk Buyers. These are mainly implemented in Metro Jagna where population is denser, areas are undersized for disposal and the activity is varied which generate greater and diversified volume.

While various projects are done and focused in the metro areas, the municipality of Jagna knows that there are challenges that need attention in the uplands and coastal barangays which registered a significant 60.83% of the total households or 3,878 household. The environmentally unfriendly disposal practices include throwing of garbage anywhere, homogeneous throwing / no segregation of their solid waste and open burning. The uplands are not reached in collection service. They do not have material recovery facility and the proper disposal facility. Moreover, Solid Waste Management Plan for Rural Barangays still need to designed to specifically suits and spell out management options for upland and coastal barangays.

As an immediate response to these concerns, Jagna considers the repair of old garbage compactor so that it will be used also in its plan of expanding the collection service coverage to coastal barangays, it also list down the task to establish material recovery facility (MRF) in rural barangays and enforce the barangay councils to formulate ordinances that will require every household to set up individual composting facility.

Environmentally Unfriendly Wastewater Disposal

Common to the rest of the municipalities in Bohol, Jagna has no management system yet in terms of the drainage and sewerage. It has three major rivers, some underground waters and springs which are

tapped for water system, and has a highly permeable ground, a characteristic of karst environment. These prompted Jagna to consider wastewater disposal among the top priorities to focus in the MPRAP.

Initially, efforts had been done to respond wastewater concerns of public facilities and establishments. For instance, a detailed plan for drainage and sewerage is already laid out for the public market and in the case of abattoir it has comply the sewerage standard, both however needed funds to implement.

The municipal health units as the authority directly attending to the health and safety of the people admitted that much is still needed for wastewater disposal like a Legislation of Sanitation Code. Jagna has embalming homes and only one comply with the standards specified by the RHU.

Interventions are identified to cater the concerns. The following are: inclusion of the wastewater disposal as a top priority in the Local Development plan; legislation of appropriation ordinance; working on with the budget creatively; sourcing out assistance from Jagnaans outside Jagna who have cared for its town's development, exploring possibility of public presentation on the situation and aspiration of Jagna during town fiesta to encourage commitment and wealth generation. It also considers the basic and significant role of creating awareness and information of the wastewater disposal effects to human health and safety to create desire among people to do their share of properly disposing wastewater including researching for basic ecologically safety practices and simple treatment of household wastewater.

Non – Potable / Doubtful Drinking Water

Closely related to the concerns discussed above is the inaccessibility of the 206 households in the municipality who has no access to potable water. In the Metro Jagna area, the Jagna waterworks system (JWS) is currently undergoing rehabilitation and stab-outs installation. The planning office and waterworks has pointed out the interrelations of safe water accessibility to sanitation and waste disposal management. Information and education campaign on water management is needed incorporating information on the consequences improper wastewater and garbage disposal and the outcomes of unsanitary toilet to motivate people to take management action. Construction of water treatment facility is seen as an immediate action to take to access potable water. Chlorination as an option taken may not be needed when the water quality is stabilized because of environmentally sound practices in solid and liquid wastes and sanitary toilet are achieved, but at the moment it is seen as a potent action pursue. Integrating the plan in its networks of municipalities in BIAD 4 (Bohol Integrated Area Development fourth cluste) is also a key component in achieving the plan.

3.0 ACTION PLANS

1 – Year Municipal Poverty Reduction Action Plan
Municipality of Jagna
2011-2012

Indicator	Priority Problem	Current Projects	Gaps / Constraints	Possible Actions / Interventions	Agencies/ NGOs / CSI / Private Sectors	Timeframe	
Unsanitary Toilet	1,497 HHs with unsanitary toilets (upland areas)	100% water-sealed HHs in Jagna	Lack of water supply	Develop/ improve water system level from 1 to 2 to 3	RHU/Brgy Council/Waterworks Mgt Board	2011 - 2012	
			Attitude problems	Information to sanitary toilet standards	RHUs Personnel/BHWs/DYJP	2011 - 2012	
			New unsanitary toilet definition	Shared septic tanks to congested areas	Engineering	2011 - 2012	
			Capacity to construct concrete septic tank	resurvey of the BHWs to check sanitary and unsanitary toilets (# of HH targets will be determined after resurvey)	BHWs/MPDC/ABC	2011 - 2012	
			Lack of area for sanitary toilet in the urban areas	formulation of ordinance and enforcement related sanitary toilets	Brgy Council/Sangguniang Bayan	2011 - 2012	
			Shared sanitary toilet	provision of construction materials to most marginalized households	MPDC/MSWDO/Barangay Council	2011 - 2012	
Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage Disposal	3,878 HHs (60.83%) practice unfriendly garbage disposal	Garbage collection in 8 brgys (metro Jagna) Policy: No segregation, No collection	thrown anywhere	Expand Collection Service coverage (coastal)	BEMO/DENR	2011 - 2012	
			Municipal Composting Facility	desegregated garbage	Establish MRF (rural barangays)	Brgys Council	
			MRF with Tejero Women	no composting facility	Formulation of Brgy Ordinance and enforcement requiring Household composting facility	Brgys Council	
			Hazardous Waste Containment	open burning	Repair of Old garbage compactor		

Municipal Poverty Reduction Action Plan

Municipality of Jagna, Bohol

2011-2012

Indicator	Priority Problem	Current Projects	Gaps / Constraints	Possible Actions / Interventions	Agencies/ NGOs / CSI / Private Sectors	Timeframe
		On-going Sanitary Landfill Proj.	no collection service	Operationalized Sanitary Landfill	Tubod Mar Brgy Council/DENR	
		Jagna Young Eco-Savers Club	no solid waste management plan (rural brgys)	Establishment of Residual Containment Area		
		Newly acquired garbage compactor	no MRF Facility to rural brgys	Plan SWM Plan of the Rural barangays	BEMO	
		Environmental Management System	no proper disposal facility			
		Organized and Control of Junk Buyers			Junk Buyers Associations	
Environmentally Unfriendly Wastewater Disposal	5,533 HHs with Environmentally Unfriendly Wastewater Disposal	<i>Market:</i> Detailed Plan but no budget yet	Funding, Implementation	Source out funds(Jagnaanons outside Jagna), include as priority in the local Development Plan, work within the budget and Legislate Appropriation Ordinance	National Government Agencies (NGA's), Market stall occupants	2011 onwards
		<i>Abattoir:</i> With Initial Budget to be Implemented	Additional budget added (300,000)	Source out funds(Jagnaanons outside Jagna) and Legislate Appropriation Ordinance	National Government Agencies (NGA's)	2011 onwards
		<i>Residential:</i> No Project on Wastewater Disposal	no project on waste water disposal	IEC on waste water disposal, Implementation of proper waste water disposal	LGU- JAGNA,Barangay,Residents	2011 onwards
		<i>Embalming Homes:</i> Specification are given by RHU		Legislate sanitation code	LGU-JAGNA	2011 onwards

Municipal Poverty Reduction Action Plan

Municipality of Jagna, Bohol

2011-2012

Indicator	Priority Problem	Current Projects	Gaps / Constraints	Possible Actions / Interventions	Agencies/ NGOs / CSI / Private Sectors	Timeframe
Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water	206 HHs with Non-Potable/Doubtful Drinking Water	Rehabilitation of Jagna Waterworks System (JWS)- Installation of Stabouts	Need another reservoir, lot ownership,	Push through the construction of additional reservoir, look for another water source (aside from lonoy), Source out funds, Impose new water rates	Jagna Waterworks System (JWS), BIAD 4	2011 onwards
			Absence of Water Treatment Facility	Construction of water treatment facility	Jagna Waterworks System (JWS), BIAD 4	2011 onwards
			Lack IEC on waste water management	Conduct IEC on water management	Jagna Waterworks System (JWS), BIAD 4	2011 onwards

4.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

- How will the monitoring and evaluation be carried on? (Ask the Mun.)