



COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN CY 2018-2028





VOLUME I

COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN





Republic of the Philippines
MUNICIPALITY OF BALAOAN
Province of La Union

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIAN BAYAN

Excerpts from the Minutes of the Weekly Regular Session of the Sangguniang Bayan held on October 18, 2019 at the SB Session Hall.

Present: HON. CARLO CASTOR U. CONCEPCION - Vice-Mayor/Presiding Officer
HON. JOANNA KATRINA L. LEDDA - Sangguniang Bayan Member
HON. ROGELIO O. CONCEPCION - Sangguniang Bayan Member
HON. ROGELIO E. OPINALDO - Sangguniang Bayan Member
HON. MICHAEL D. MARRON - Sangguniang Bayan Member
HON. ROSIE M. IS-ISA - Sangguniang Bayan Member
HON. HERMINIA M. ORDINARIO - Sangguniang Bayan Member
HON. EMILIANA P. PORTACIO - Sangguniang Bayan Member
HON. MARIFE C. HERMOSURA - Sangguniang Bayan Member
HON. AMIEL JOHN U. CONCEPCION - ABC President
HON. ZHOREN ELRICK R. ORDINARIO - SKMF President

RESOLUTION NO. 185 S. 2019

RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE 2018-2028 COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN (CLWUP) AND ZONING ORDINANCES OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BALAOAN, LA UNION.

WHEREAS, submitted to this Body for adoption is the 2018-2028 Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLWUP) of the Municipality of Balaoan, La Union;

WHEREAS, Section 20 (c) of the Local Government Code of 1991 mandates all Local Government Units to prepare its Comprehensive Land Use Plan;

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 7279 otherwise known as the Urban Development Housing Act also mandates LGUs to adopt Land Use Plan;

WHEREAS, the submitted Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan is aimed to guide and set direction and pace of development of the Municipality of Balaoan, La Union in the future;

WHEREAS, copies of the 2018-2028 Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan were distributed to the members of the Provincial Land Use Committee for their technical review;

WHEREAS, the Local Zoning Review Committee has integrated all the comments and recommendations of the reviewing agencies;

WHEREAS, said Local Water and Land Use Plan have been found to be in accordance with the existing policies of the national government;

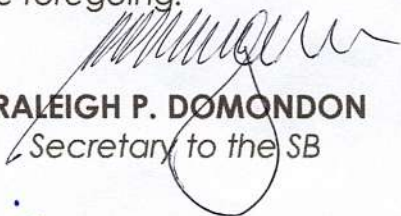
NOW THEREFORE, on motion duly seconded, Be it:

RESOLVED, as it is resolved to adopt the 2018-2028 Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLWUP) of the Municipality of Balaoan, La Union.

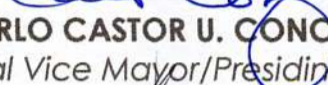
RESOLVED FURTHER, to furnish copies of this Resolution to the offices concerned for their information and appropriate considerations.


"UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED."

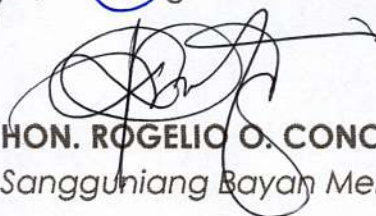
I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing.

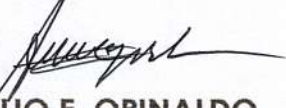

RALEIGH P. DOMONDON
Secretary to the SB

ATTESTED:



HON. CARLO CASTOR U. CONCEPCION
Municipal Vice Mayor/Presiding Officer

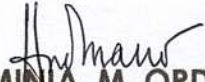

HON. JOANNA KATRINA L. LEDDA
Sangguniang Bayan Member



HON. ROGELIO O. CONCEPCION
Sangguniang Bayan Member



HON. ROGELIO E. OPINALDO
Sangguniang Bayan Member


HON. MICHAEL D. MARRON
Sangguniang Bayan Member



HON. ROSIE M. IS-ISA
Sangguniang Bayan Member


HON. HERMINIA M. ORDINARIO
Sangguniang Bayan Member



HON. EMILIANA P. PORTACIO
Sangguniang Bayan Member


HON. MARIFE C. HERMOSURA
Sangguniang Bayan Member


HON. AMIEL JOHN U. CONCEPCION
ABC President


HON. ZHOREN ELRICK R. ORDINARIO
SKMF President

APPROVED:


ATTY. ALELI U. CONCEPCION
Municipal Mayor



COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN



Republic of the Philippines
MUNICIPALITY OF BALAOAN
Province of La Union

Office of the Mayor

RECEIVED

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG
PANLALAWIGAN

Date: 5/11/20 Time: 12:00 PM

May 04, 2020

HON. MARIO EDUARDO C. ORTEGA

Provincial Vice Governor
Province of La Union

Dear Vice Governor Ortega:

We are respectfully furnishing your good office the final copy of our Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLWUP) for review and approval by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.

Thank you and I trust that you will find everything in order.

Very truly yours,

Alceli U. Concepcion
ATTY. ALELI U. CONCEPCION
Municipal Mayor

Telefax No. [072] 607-0069



Email Address : balaoan_2517@yahoo.com.ph



Website : www.balaoanlaunion.gov.ph

Tuloy Ang Akryon!

Akryon Nan... Balaoan!



AGENDA

The review of the Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLUP) for the Municipality of Balaoan, La Union, was held on October 11, 2019, at the Provincial Capitol, San Fernando City, La Union.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Office of the Provincial Engineer
Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LA UNION
City of San Fernando

Highlights of the Provincial Land Use Committee Technical Review for the Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan 2018-2028, held at Diego Silang Hall, Provincial Capitol, San Fernando City, La Union on October 11, 2019.

Present:

1. Michaela Louise T. Delfinado, Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator, PLUC Chairperson;
2. Darius Leo A. Cargamento, Assistant Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator, PLUC Head Secretariat;
3. Engr. Prudencio M. Oliva, Jr., MPDC, Municipality of Balaoan;
4. Engr. Prudencio O. Octavo, Jr., MDRMO, Municipality of Balaoan;
5. Cristino O. Valdez, JR., Municipality of Balaoan;
6. Felicidad L. Ledda, Municipality of Balaoan;
7. Analiza P. Julaton, Municipality of Balaoan;
8. Lourence O. Cleber, Municipality of Balaoan;
9. Cecilia M. Castillo, Municipality of Balaoan;
10. Gerardo O. Opinaldo, Municipality of Balaoan;
11. Mae Graciele Oblero, Municipality of Balaoan;
12. Maximo Marron, Municipality of Balaoan;
13. Medelita R. Ducusin, DTI-LU
14. Martin S. Valera, Regional Director, DOT Region 1
15. Mary Rose R. Ancheta, DILG Provincial Office La Union
16. Vincent U. Barrozo, DAR Regional Office 1;
17. Josephine T. Ople, PENRO La Union,
18. Jenny D. Carino, HLURB;
19. Ike F. Sanglay, DPWH La Union District Office 1;
20. Shereal M. Catbagan, OPG-ENRU;
21. Joy Ann L. Gurtiza, PIO
22. Arnulfo A. Cacho, Provincial Assessor;
23. Engr. Arsenio Roy C. Villalon, PEO

Secretariat:

1. Roshelle A. Mamaril, OPPDC
2. Melda L. Pocsidio, OPPDC
3. Mariel faye M. Mina, OPPDC
4. Hanzel D. Guerrero, Jr., OPPDC

I. Call to Order

The review commenced at 1:30 in the afternoon and was presided over by the PLUC Chairperson Michaela Louise T. Delfinado.

II. Acknowledgement of Participants

The PLUC Secretariat acknowledged the presence of the committee members and ascertained the existence of quorum.



III. Business of the Day

The Municipality of Balaoan presented their CLWUP through Audio-Visual Presentation showing therein the salient points/highlights of the plan.

COMMENTS/RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS:

Office of the Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator

- Existing Coastal Boundary Dispute between Bacnotan and Balaoan might affect the implementation of the Provincial Foreshore Development Management Plan;
- The stated programs, projects and activities in the plan should be consistent with those identified in their Local Development Investment Plan;
- The Tourism Development Strategy and Thrust is only focused in Immuki Island;
- Although already indicated in their zoning ordinance, the Provincial Foreshore Development Plan should still need to be integrated in the Ecosystem Analysis, in the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment, and in the Policy Interventions of the CLUP;
- Although tourism is included as part in the Development Thrusts and Strategies, there are no programs, projects or activities identified in the LDIP to support the strategy and this is very important since this is one of the bases for alignment in the Agri-Tourism Vision-Mission of the Province and to their own Vision-Mission as well;

Volume I

- The late Alfred O. Concepcion is still indicated as the Municipal Vice Mayor in the Introductory part of the CLWUP at page 5 in contrast to the incumbent Municipal Vice Mayor Carlo Castor U. Concepcion, who is also one of the signatories on the said Plan;
- Inconsistent Vision-Mission: *"Balaoan shall be a major agri-tourism destination in La Union sustained by a progressive economy, steered by dedicated leaders with an empowered and resilient community in an ecologically-balanced and safe environment"* is the declared Mission in Volume I while it is declared as their Vision in Special Studies Area, Volume II.
- Demographic Profile on Population is still based on 2010 NSO Data while the population on Existing Land Uses (pg 61) is based on 2015 NSO Data;
- Land and Water Use Policies at Page 100: Revise Provincial Physical Framework Plan (PPFP) to Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP)
- Land and Water Use Policies at Page 100: PD 1096 for Building Code of the Philippines, PD 1067 for Water Code Philippines, and RA 8749 for Clean Air Act
- Priority Development Programs and Projects (p 107-112) do not cover most or are not aligned to Development Strategies (p 83-89).
- Agricultural Development not aligned in Development Thrust Spatial Map (p 82) and Development concept and Structure Map (p 90).
- Is the Tourism Development Strategy and thrust only focused in Immuki Island?

Volume II

- Ecosystem Analysis: Possible integration of the Provincial Foreshore Development Plan of the Provincial Environment and Natural Resources



- Office (PENRO) in partnership with coastal LGUs especially under the Implementation Scheme at page 26.
- Integration of strict compliance to the legal mandates on land reclassification in Table 63: Sector Matrix (Agriculture) at page 134.
- Integration of the existence of Tourism Development Plan of the Municipality of Balaoan as one of its Policy Intervention in the Tourism component under the Sectoral Studies.
- The Tourism Development Plan can also be one of the bases for alignment to the Vision and Mission of the Province of La Union
- Tourism Policy Options (p 152) and Interventions can still be improved, is there a need for access roads? Tourism safety measures? Environmental fee regulation?
- Incomplete Inventory of Public Land Transportation Vehicles by Type and Service Routes Table 82 at page 160.
- Integration of strict compliance to the legal mandates on land reclassification in the Economic Sector Analysis under the Special Study Area at page 190.
- For agriculture, sea urchin is known as one of the products of Balaoan, are there any plans or developments along this commodity?

Volume IV

- Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment: Integration of the Provincial Foreshore Development Plan of the PENRU as one of its Policy Interventions in Table No. C-134: Disaster Risk Assessment Summary Matrix at page 236.

Provincial Environment and Natural Resources Office

- The existence of land disputes between the Municipalities of Balaoan and Bacnotan may affect the implementation of the Provincial Foreshore Development Management Plan;
- Correction on the cadastral survey of the Municipality of Balaoan being not updated: The DENR has already conducted cadastral survey thereat;
- The DENR and the municipality can have a Memorandum of Partnership to lessen the problem/issues on titling of lands in the municipality;
- Aside from agriculture lands previously surveyed, Public Land Survey is also being conducted on residential lands;
- Executive Order No. 533 "Adopting Integrated National Strategy to ensure the Sustainable Development of the Country's Coastal and Marine Environment and Resources and Establishing Supporting Mechanisms for its implementation" to be included as one of the Plan's Policy Interventions.

Housing Land Use Regulatory Board

- The plan is substantially and formally complete.

Department of Trade and Industry Provincial Office

- If there are programs or projects pertaining to any industry under the jurisdiction of the Department of Trade and Industry, the same is willing to provide support in terms of industry-related activities.

Department of Tourism Region 1

- Diversify the tourism industry and not to focus the development of limited tourism areas particularly on Immuki Island;



- Elaborate the impact of tourism in the municipality;
- Provide more information or discussion on how the tourism areas are to be developed;
- Effect of infrastructure projects on tourism;
- Promote Human Circulation in tourism;
- Parks and Open spaces can be used to promote tourism.

Department of Interior and Local Government Provincial Office

- The Plan is already DRR-CCA Mainstreamed as the results of the Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment have already been incorporated;
- Sectoral Studies are complete.

Department of Agrarian Reform

- Strict compliance on reclassification and conversion as mandated under Republic Act 6657 otherwise known as Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law, DAR Administrative Order No. 01, series of 1999, and Memorandum Circular 54, series of 1993;
- There should be a strict differentiation of land reclassification from land conversion, the former being under the power of the local government unit concerned and the latter being under the exclusive jurisdiction of DAR;
- Penalty for all those involved in illegal land conversion is imprisonment.

Office of the Provincial Assessor

- There is already an approved Cadastral Survey based on the DENR Records therefore the actual area of Balaoan is actually identified.
- Untitled properties do not affect the collection of real property tax from property owners.

OPG-Environment and Natural Resources Unit

- Although there is solid waste management and waste water management in the plan, there is no biodiversity conservation discussed;
- Possible inclusion of data on their identified forest/timberland;
- Indication of tree planting activities in the plan but not reflected in the LDIP;
- Indication of issues on potable water but not reflected in the LDIP or
- any actions to be taken to address the issue.

Provincial Information Office

- Indication of how much employment is generated from the tourism establishments/facilities;
- Indication of how much revenue is generated in the tourism industry;
- Identify the tourism establishments operating in the municipality.

The body moved for the approval of the plan and duly seconded subject to the condition that the comments/suggestions of the committee members be integrated in the plan prior to the approval of the plan by the Sangguniang Panlalawigan.



Other Matters:

The PLUC Members are advised to submit their comments/suggestion to Office of the Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator within a week from the date of this activity.


IV. Adjournment

The Provincial Land Use Committee Technical Review for the Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan 2018-2028 was adjourned at 4:00 in the afternoon.

Prepared by:


HANZEL D. GUERRERO, JR.
Planning Officer II, PLUC Secretariat

Reviewed by:


ROSHELLE A. MAMARIL, EnP
Planning Officer III, PLUC Secretariat

Approved:


MICHAELA LOUISE T. DELFINADO, EnP
Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator/
PLUC Chairperson



COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN

Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LA UNION
City of San Fernando



REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR
PROVINCE OF LA UNION

"The Heart of Agri-Tourism in Northern Luzon by 2025"

OFFICE OF THE PROVINCIAL PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR

RECEIVED

BY: *[Signature]*

February 26, 2020

HON. MARIO EDUARDO C. ORTEGA, Vice-Governor & Presiding Officer and
THE HONORABLE MEMBERS OF THE SANGGUNIANG PANLALAWIGAN
Province of La Union

SUBJECT: Endorsement of the Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLWUP),
2018-2028 of the Municipality of Balaoan

Sirs/Mesdames:

May we respectfully endorse the attached Comprehensive Land and Water Use
Plan (CLWUP) 2018-2028 of the Municipality of Balaoan, as reviewed by the
Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) on October 11, 2019, for the Honorable
body's consideration and approval.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
MICHAELA LOUISE T. DELFINADO, EnP
Provincial Planning and Development Coordinator/
PLUC Chairperson

Encl.: as stated

PPDC-001A-0

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Province of La Union, Provincial Capitol, City of San Fernando, 2400 La Union

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🌐 www.launion.gov.ph

Seal of
Good
Local
Governance

PGS

ISO

Figurado is Kapitan of
Kalsayang Panlalawigan

Performance and service system

Quality Management



COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN

Republic of the Philippines
PROVINCE OF LA UNION
City of San Fernando

TANGGAPAN NG SANGGUNIAN NG PANLALAWIGAN

EXCERPT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE 46th REGULAR SESSION OF THE 22nd SANGGUNIAN NG PANLALAWIGAN OF LA UNION THROUGH ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE (E-GOV) PLATFORM HELD AT THE SPEAKER PRO-TEMPORE FRANCISCO I. ORTEGA PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE BUILDING AND SESSION HALL, PROVINCIAL CAPITOL, CITY OF SAN FERNANDO, PROVINCE OF LA UNION ON MAY 12, 2020

Hon. Mario Eduardo C. Ortega Vice-Governor / Presiding Officer

PRESENT:

Hon. Francisco Paolo P. Ortega V	Member
Hon. Jonathan Justo A. Orros	Member
Hon. Gary N. Pinzon	Member
Hon. Jennifer C. Mosuela	Member
Hon. Gerard G. Ostrea	Member
Hon. Nancy Corazon M. Bacunay	Member
Hon. Maria Annabelle S. de Guzman	Member
Hon. Christian I. Rivera	Member
Hon. Frank O. Sibuma	Member
Hon. Abraham P. Rimando	Member
Hon. Ruperto A. Rillera, Jr.	Member
Hon. Geraldine R. Ortega	Member
Hon. Alyssa Kristine B. Sibuma	Member

ABSENT:

NONE

RESOLUTION NO. 519-2020

On motion of Hon. Frank O. Sibuma, unanimously seconded, be it;

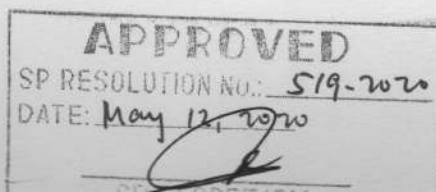
RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved, to approve, for purposes of review, the Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLWUP) 2018-2028 of the Municipality of Balaoan, La Union and hereby enjoined the strict compliance of the herein cited law, resolution and executive order pertaining to the review procedure, to wit:

- Resolution 908, Series of 2013 of the Board of Commissioners of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, entitled: "Approving the 2013 Enhanced Comprehensive Land Use Plan Guidebook Volume I," which provides among others under its Annex 10-1 - The Plan Review, Adoption and Approval process for Comprehensive Land Use Plans of Component Cities and Municipalities (CCMs), Highly Urbanized Cities (HUCs) and Independent Component Cities (ICCs), the following as its first step:

Mayor transmits to Sangguniang Panlalawigan, one (1) set of presentation maps and at least three (3) copies of final draft of Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) and Zoning Ordinance (ZO) together with the following documents:

- Executive Summary of the CLUP*;
- Sangguniang Bayan(SB)/Sangguniang Panlungsod (SP) Secretary's Certificate of Public Hearing conducted;
- Minutes of Public Hearing;
- List of Invitees and sector represented;
- Copy of Issued Invitation letter/Notice of Public Hearing; and
- Copy of Attendance Sheet.

- Section 2 (b) of Executive Order No. 72-1993, which provides among others that "There shall be established in every province a Provincial Land Use Committee





MESSAGE OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR

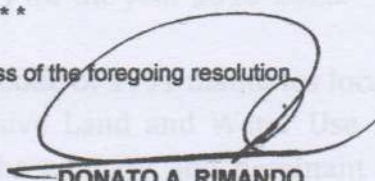
Resolution No. 519-2020, Page 2

(PLUC) to assist the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in reviewing the comprehensive land use plans of component cities and municipalities...."

3. Section 468 (2) (vii) of the Local Government Code of 1991 or RA 7160 provides that the Sangguniang Panlalawigan is mandated to review the comprehensive land use plans and zoning ordinances of component cities and municipalities and adopt a comprehensive provincial land use plan, subject to existing laws.

APPROVED.

I HEREBY CERTIFY to the correctness of the foregoing resolution.


DONATO A. RIMANDO

Secretary to the Sangguniang Panlalawigan

ATTESTED:


MARIO EDUARDO C. ORTEGA

Vice-Governor
Presiding Officer



MESSAGE OF THE MUNICIPAL MAYOR

First, let me take this opportunity to thank the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) for their invaluable support and guidance in the preparation of this plan. To the CLWUP Planning Team, local officials, and to everyone who contributed in the formulation of the plan, thank you and congratulations!

I am deeply honored to present to the people of Balaoan this Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan (CLWUP) of the Municipality for the year 2018-2028.

Section 20 (c) of the Local Government Code of 1991 mandates local government units to prepare their respective Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plans enacted through a zoning ordinance which shall be the primary and dominant bases for the future use of land and water resources. The Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan is a long-term management plan that serves as the skeletal framework of the territory's physical development. It identifies areas where development can and cannot be located and directs public and private investments accordingly. Generally, this document defines goals, objectives, and strategies of the municipality to rationalize the allocation and proper use of our land resources under a ten-year planning period.

Blessed with rich natural resources and tourism potentials, good road networks and other advantages, our town abounds with development opportunities. Hence the completion of the plan is very timely and important for the municipality to attain development to its fullest potential.

However, as the famous painter Pablo Picasso once said, "Our goals can only be reached through a vehicle of a plan, in which we must fervently believe and upon which we must vigorously act. There is no other route to success."

This plan is just the first step on our road to development. Bigger challenges still lie ahead as we implement this plan. I therefore encourage and call on everyone to rally behind the implementation of this Plan, keeping in mind our vision to make the Municipality of Balaoan a model for development and progress.

Tuloy ang Aksyon...
Aksyon Itan Balaoan!
Aksyon Latta Balaoan!


ATTY. ALELI U. CONCEPCION
Municipal Mayor



MESSAGE OF THE MUNICIPAL VICE MAYOR

The Municipality of Balaoan is at the wheel of its development especially on the Infrastructure and Economic sector. Leaders, lawmakers, employees and constituents join hands to face the challenges in achieving the mission and vision of the municipality.

Being the head of the lawmakers, it pushed me to be proactive in initiating drastic measures in the Sangguniang Bayan Office such as the formulation of Mandatory Codes namely: The Code of General Ordinances, The Environment Code, The Investment and Incentives Code, The Revised Revenue Code, The Tourism Code, The Market Code, The Sanitation Code, The Traffic and Transportation Code and The Public Private Partnership Code and also the enacting of various Ordinances beneficial to the public.

Another milestone in my political career as a public servant is the adoption of the Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan 2018-2028 of the municipality. It will serve as a guidepost in addressing pressing issues and concerns on zoning and land use development of the municipality. It embraces the entire territorial jurisdiction of the municipality as it addresses the multi-faceted concerns of the various sectors. It is comprehensive as it translates the proper development goals, objectives and policies into a spatial plan indicating the proper allocation of land and water resources taking into account sustainable development without risk to the environment.

As a public servant, I strongly believe that having this CLWUP as a guide will positively divert the municipality into a more vibrant socio-economic and geophysical environment as well as addresses the challenges which the future governance of our municipality will encounter.

HON. CARLO CASTOR U. CONCEPCION

Municipal Vice Mayor



FOREWORD

The Local Government Code of 1991 otherwise known as the Republic Act No. 7160 serves as the basis for land use planning for local government units. The policy embodies the “genuine and meaningful autonomy” to the Local Government Units to enable them to attain the fullest development as a self-reliant community with the utilization of limited resources as they become more productive partners in nation building.

To comply with the requirement of Article 41 of the Implementing Rules and Regulations of the Local Government Code of 1991 (Sec. 20. RA 7160) the Municipality of Balaoan, La Union prepared its Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan and enacted through a Zoning Ordinance.

The CLUP was prepared by the Municipal Planning Team with the technical assistance of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, Region 1 in accordance with the updated planning guidelines which requires the mainstreaming of climate change adaption and disaster risk reduction and the standards based on reports, data, plans and recommendation of different concerned departments in their assigned sectoral developments.

The CLWUP of Balaoan shall be the primary and dominant guidepost or blueprint for the appropriate use of the natural resources, preserving special natural features of environmentally critical areas, allocation of land for settlements, industries and other urban uses on land least suitable for agricultural uses, and serve as a basis for reclassifying and converting lands. Second, CLWUP serves as a guide for the orderly development of Balaoan to promote the health, safety, welfare and convenience of the population. Third, it translates socio-economic policies to physical policies and plans to promote sustainable development without risk to the environment.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Municipality of Balaoan, La Union, thru the efforts of the Municipal Planning and Development Office would like to express its heartfelt appreciation for the invaluable support and cooperation of the following:

Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, Region 1

Provincial Planning and Development Office

Philippine Statistics Authority

Department of Education

Department of Environment and Natural Resource

CLUP Technical Working Group (TWG)

NGOs, CSOs, and other various stakeholders

Likewise, the Municipal Government of Balaoan would like to extend its profound thanks and gratitude to the HLRUB Regional Staff, and the Members of the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) for their support and participation in the successful completion of the Balaoan Comprehensive Land and Water Use Plan.



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I. BRIEF PROFILE OF THE MUNICIPALITY



A. BRIEF HISTORY

1. Etymology and Creation of the Municipality

The municipality of Balaoan was founded in 1704 and was originally a part of the Ilocos Sur province. With the creation of the La Union province in 1854, it was separated to become one of the northern towns of the new province.

The present name of the municipality, Balaoan, originated from a very interesting circumstance. Formerly named Puraw, it was during the Spanish regime that this municipality was named Balaoan.

According to earlier accounts, a group of Spanish soldiers were on patrol and stopped in a Sitio for a short period. The Sitio people who saw them, curious about these fair-skinned soldiers flocked around the soldiers and touched the guns they were carrying. For fear that the guns might fire, one of the on-lookers asked the soldiers in the vernacular, “Aoan bala?” meaning is there a bullet?



One soldier, in his attempt to catch the words, uttered the last word. As he remembered the first word, he confidently said “Bala-aoan”.

From that day on, the town was named BALAOAN, a syncopation of Bala-aoan.

2. Socio-Development-Political History of Balaoan

▪ Early Political System

The Maura Law was applied to the early municipal government of Balaoan. The Tribunal Municipal Council, which was covered by this law, was subordinated and subservient to other authorities, i.e. the intervention of the parochial priest in power.

The Principalia or Electors selected the members of the Council, Cabeza de barangay, and the principles (delegates) whose tenure of office was four years. The principles elected the members of the Tribunal Municipal, which is composed of a Captain and four Lieutenants.

The Cabeza de Barangay was the head of a group of inhabitants composed of one hundred to one hundred and fifty families. He acted as an intermediary of the government and the townspeople. The Tribunal Municipal and the 12 delegates of the principales elected the members of the Tribunal Municipal, which is composed of a Captain and four Lieutenants.

The Cuadrilleros or Rural Police were the civil guards of the town who maintain peace and order. It is composed of a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Sergeant, four Corporals and more than 30 guardia civil. Their arms consisted of lances, machetes and bolos.

The Justice of Peace was known as Juez de paz. His primary duty was to attend to both civil and criminal cases. He was aided by a Secretary, two escribientes and two alguaciles who acted as porteros in the courthouses and serve processes of the court.

In the selection of Juez de Paz, the Chief Judge of the province calls the attention of the parochial priest and the civil governor who give their nominees to be sent to the Audencia in Manila. The Audencia almost invariably selects the first person in the list unless some particular person has been especially recommended.



▪ **Historical Roles and Events**

There was secret society of Insurrectos organized in the municipality whose aim was to revolt against Spain. There were seven martyrs or called Siete Martires who were executed for being revolutionaries or suspected of being sympathetic to the revolutionary movement.

Luciano Resurreccion headed these 7 martyrs: Primo Ostrea, Artemio Ostrea, Fernando Ostrea, Patricio Lopez, Rufino Zambrano and Mariano Peralta. A certain Capitan Juan, who was then in power in the municipality had known of this secret. So he informed the Spanish ruler who immediately ordered their arrest and execution.

By a twist of fate, Fernando Ostrea escaped death and survived the ordeal with only a wound on the leg. Fernando Ostrea was the living witness who spread the news about the tragedy they suffered.

The following day, the revolution exploded and it took seven days for the Filipino Revolutionarios to subdue the Spaniards in the town. The short-lived Philippine Republic was then established. Then came the civil government of the Americans.

During the early days of this form of government, there were still Katipuneros encamped in the mountains of Balaoan. Many people were massacred to death by these Katipuneros. A certain Vicente Orfiano, a native of Balaoan and detective of the Americal Commandacia was said to have saved the public buildings and houses in the pueblo from being burned. He also saved the lives of many residents. There was another Crispulo Patajo who was able to subdue the Katipuneros. Since then, peace and order had been restored.

▪ **The Town Luminaries**

Standing foremost in the gallery of personalities are:

1. The late Dr. Camilo Osias – educator, statesman and parliamentarian who signed two constitutions of the Philippines, one among the Filipinos who fought for the independence of the Philippines from the US;



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2. The late Senator Gaudencio Antonino, son-in-law of Balaoan and the fight ingest senator who singly fought for the elimination of excessive allowances of congressmen
3. Ex-senator Magnolia W. Antonino who was responsible in the creation of the CFI Branch (now Regional Trial Branch XXXIV) in Balaoan, construction of the Northern La Union Emergency Hospital in Barangay Bungol, this municipality and the construction of the Antonino Memorial Stage at the Town Plaza out of her personal funds;
4. The late Engr. Pedro O. Valdez – delegate to the 1971 Constitutional Convention;
5. The late Atty. Angelino C. Salonga – elected Provincial Board Member and later assigned CFI Judge;
6. The late Atty. Castor Concepcion y Zambrano – elected Provincial Board Member and later assigned Regional Trial Court Judge at Candon Ilocos Sur and who was responsible for the creation of the Balaoan Provincial High School;
7. Atty. Gerardo Vilorio – former member of the Sangguniang Panlalawigan of La Union;
8. Mrs. Natividad A. Ledda – ex-Sangguniang Panlalawigan Member of La Union and;
9. Atty. Casiano Z. Ledda – the town’s chief executive from 1972 to 1998.
10. Dr. Joaquin C. Ostrea – who served as the town mayor from 1998 to 2007
11. Hon. Alfred O. Concepcion-former mayor of the town from year 2007 to 2016 and also a three (3) term Board Member in the Province of La Union (1992 - 2001) and two term Vice Mayor of the Municipality (2001-2007).
12. Atty. Aleli U. Concepcion-the incumbent mayor of the town





■ **Present Day**

Situated at the heart of northern La Union, BALAOAN is fast becoming the center of trade and industry in this part of the province. Its strategic location and the presence of numerous business establishments give Balaoan an advantage over its neighboring towns.

Balaoan is a first class municipality with an annual income of Php 138,445,445.34 for CY 2018. In addition to its Annual Income is its share from RA 7171 otherwise known as the Tobacco Excise Tax Equivalent to Php 768,528,5934.00 for the same year. The relatively huge amount received from 7171, plays an important role in the implementation of programs and projects for the tobacco farmers which include the construction/rehabilitation of R&B, irrigation facilities and other social infrastructure projects, livelihood programs and the provision of farm supplies and equipment.

The municipal government headed by its Local Chief Executive, Atty. Aleli U. Concepcion and the Local Legislative Body headed by Hon. Carlo Castor U. Concepcion continue to pursue Administrative, Economic and Social reforms including Environmental and Disaster Management, Tourism and Peace and Order. The smooth implementation of programs and projects and the sound management strategies under their Flagship Programs made Balaoan a recipient of several citations and recognitions from different national and provincial award giving bodies, the most prestigious of which is the Seal of Good Local Governance (SGLG) awarded by the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) for Cy 2018 and for the past several years where Balaoan is a recipient of the same award.





B. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

The 2015 National Census on Population and Housing showed that as of 2015, Balaoan has a total population of 39,188. It comprised 5.28% of the entire population of La Union Province which was 741,906.

By the year 2028, it is expected that the population and housing will increase to 43,348 and 11,220 respectively.

1. HISTORICAL GROWTH

Balaoan has been continuously growing in population from 1970 to present with a total increase of 14,457 for the past forty years. In 2010, the total annual growth rate of the municipality was 1.01% and 1.27% on the provincial level.

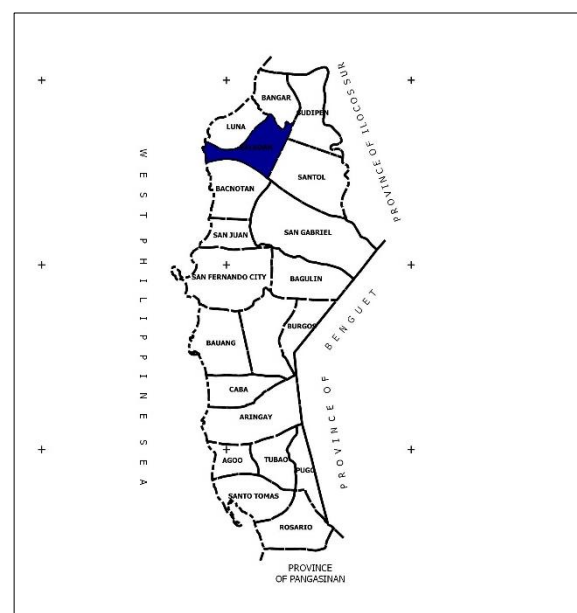
2. POPULATION DENSITY

The municipality's population density is recorded at 6 persons per hectare while the urban and rural densities are recorded at 17 and 5 persons per hectare respectively. Barangay Nalasin gathered the highest density of about 44 persons per hectare and seconded by barangay Antonino and Pantar Norte of about 26 persons per hectare.

C. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

1. Geographical Location

The town of Balaoan belongs to the first congressional district of the province of La Union. It is situated approximately along latitude 120°19'00" to 120°27'100". This turtle-shape inland municipality is bounded on the north by the Municipality of Bangar, on the west by the Municipality of Luna and the South China Sea, on the south by the Municipality of Bacnotan and on the east by the Municipalities of Sudipen and Santol.





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By road distance, the town is about 300 kilometers north of Metro Manila and 30 kilometers to the City of San Fernando, La Union which is the provincial capital.

The municipality occupies a total land area of about 6,913.75 hectares which is 4.32% of the provincial area. Barangay Nagsabaran Sur occupies the largest area at 1253.92 hectares or 18.14% of the municipality’s total, while the least is Barangay Antonino for an area of 29.41 hectares or a share of 0.45%.

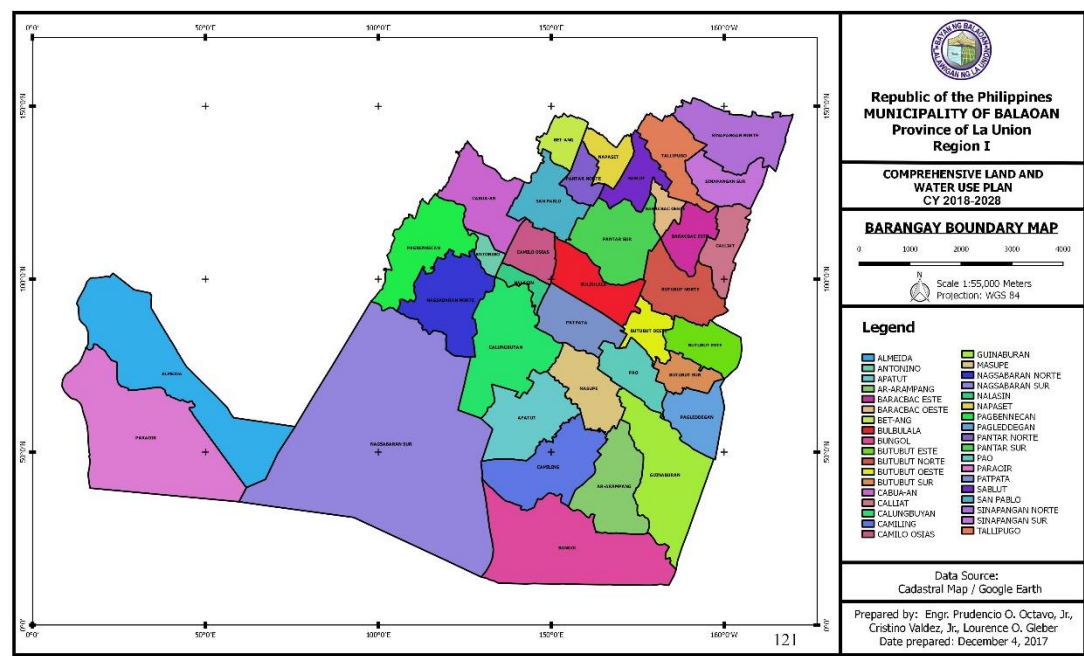
Table 1: List of Barangays

BARANGAY	Land Area (in hectares)	Percent to Total Land Area
Almeida	496.25	7.18
Antonino	29.41	0.45
Apatut	193.11	2.69
Ar-arampang	190.14	2.75
Baracbac Oeste	39.80	0.57
Baracbac Este	86.65	1.20
Bet-ang	62.01	0.90
Bulbulala	131.75	1.90
Bungol	455.37	6.49
Butubut Este	107.25	1.45
Butubut Norte	151.55	2.25
Butubut Oeste	69.23	1.00
Butubut Sur	65.50	0.95
Cabuaan Oeste (Poblacion)	174.48	2.52
Calliat	92.53	1.34
Calungbuyan	291.58	4.22
Camiling	213.11	3.08
Dr. Camilo Osias (Poblacion)	79.77	1.15
Guinaburan	284.98	4.12
Masupe	138.70	2.66
Nagsabaran Norte	209.70	2.89
Nagsabaran Sur	1253.92	18.14
Nalasin	33.05	0.48
Napaset	63.27	0.91
Pagbennecan	202.98	2.93
Pagleddegan	109.02	1.58
Pantar Norte	54.88	0.69
Pantar Sur	197.45	2.75
Pao	100.64	1.45
Paraoir	582.10	8.42
Patpata	128.98	1.86
Sablut	86.09	1.24
San Pablo	128.46	1.86
Sinapangan Norte	183.63	2.66
Sinapangan Sur	100.86	1.46
Tallipugo	125.55	1.81
TOTAL	6,913.754	100.00



2. Barangays Subdivision

Balaoan is composed of thirty six (36) *barangays*. The *barangays* have been divided into clusters based on their: location and proximity to each other, present dominant land use and topographic feature.



D. PHYSICAL FEATURES AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITION

1. Topography and Elevation

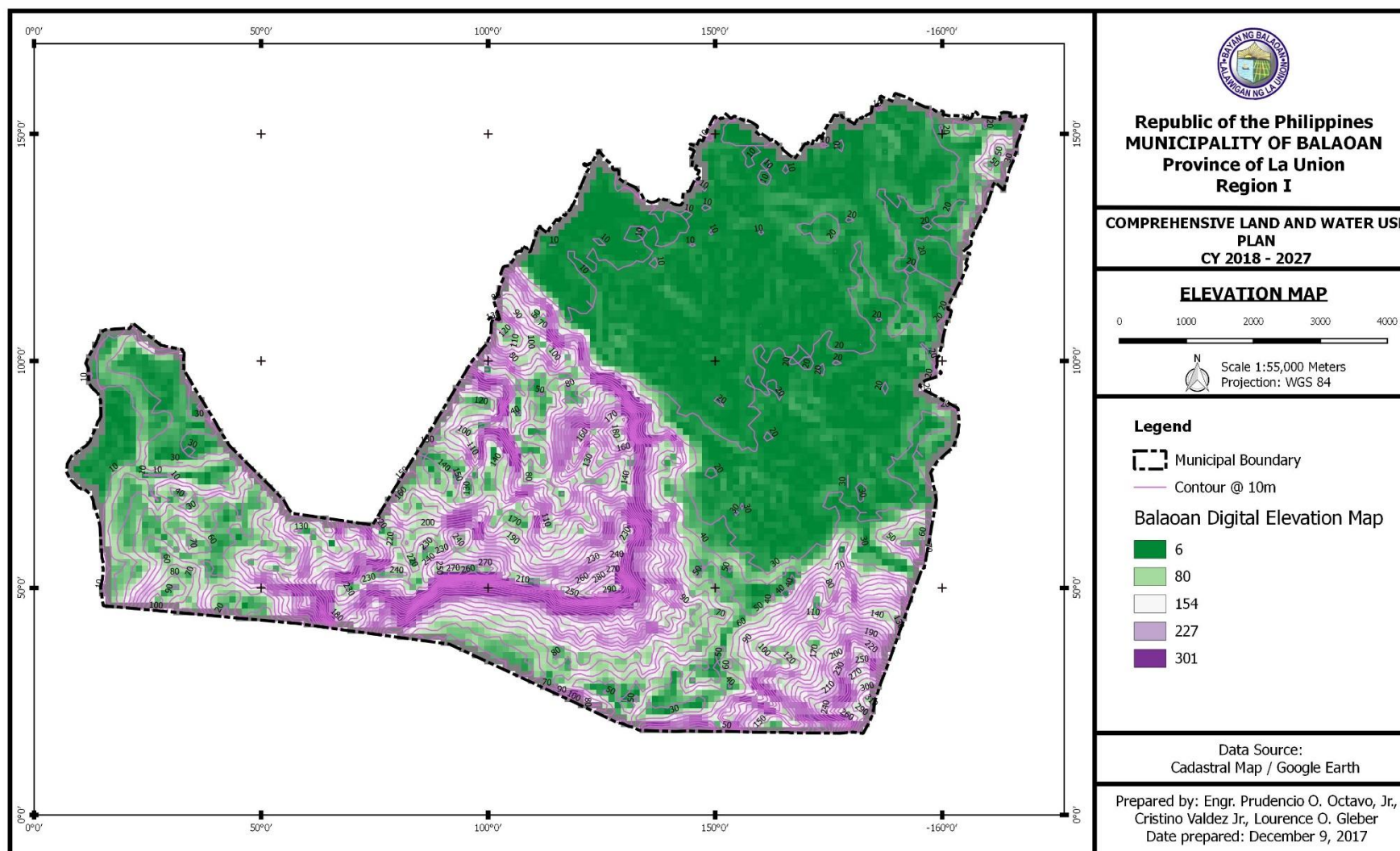
The northeastern part of Balaoan is a low level land. Most of the lands are rice paddies interspersed with wood. A smaller portion of the rice paddies is found in the southern portion of the town.

Most of the southwestern portions of the municipality are hilly with valleys in between. The highest portion of the town on the other hand can be found in Nagsabaran Sur, which reaches up to 318 meters in elevation.

Based on the topography of the municipality, early settlements were made near sources of livelihood or areas with principal occupation. They are also found in the barangays where farming is the main source of livelihood. Another area where early settlements can be found are in barangays along the seacoast. (See Elevation Map)



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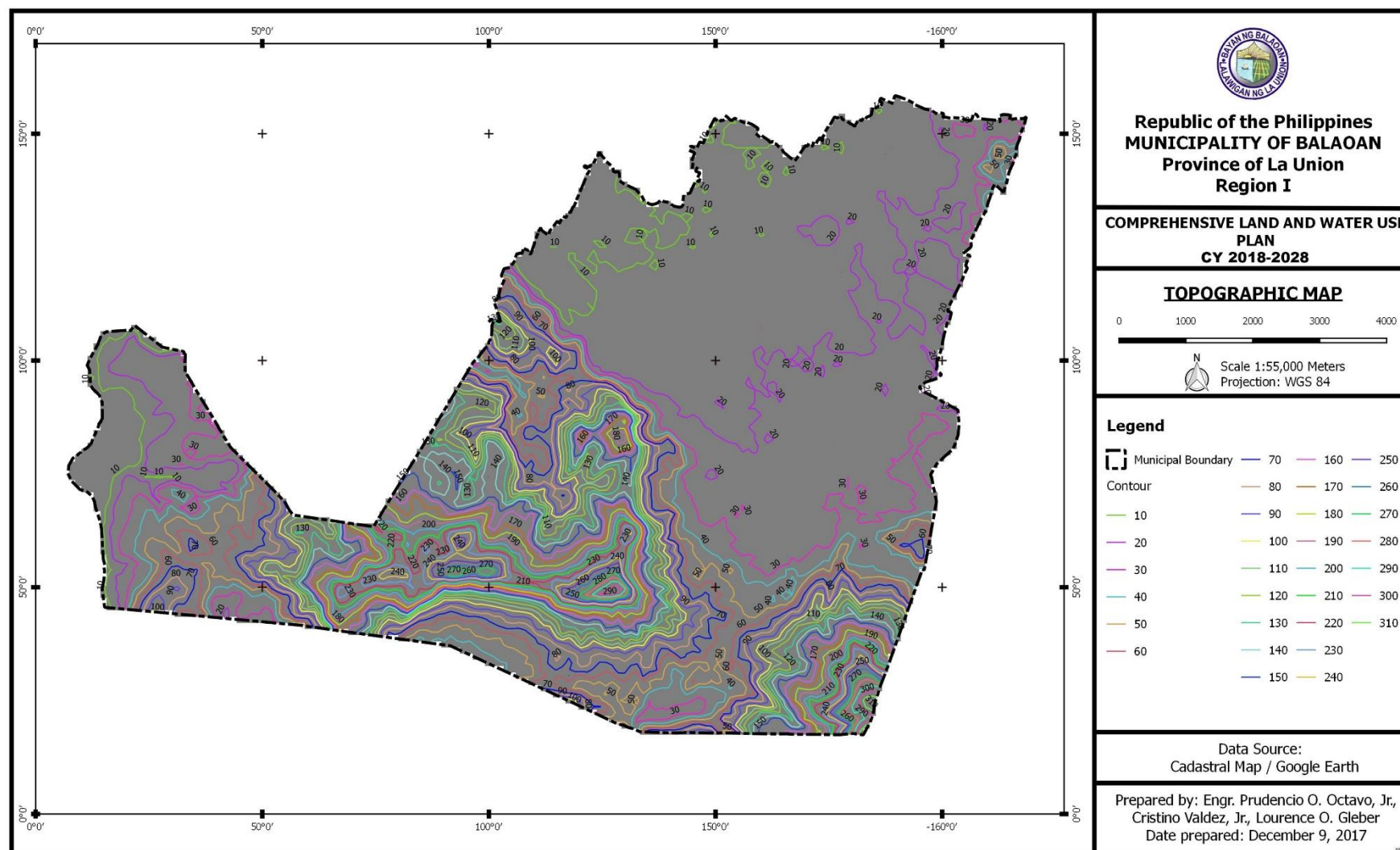


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2. Slope

The slope map gives the general impression of the repose of the land. For the municipality of Balaoan, the slope condition varies from its plains in the north to the strongly hilly and mountainous portions at its southern half.

At its northern portion, specifically the barangays of Sinapangan, Tallipugo, napaset, Sablut, Bet-ang, Pantar, Cabuaan, San Pablo, Baracbac, Calliat, Bulbulala, Butubut, Pat-pata, Pa-o, Masupe and portions of Apatut, Camiling, Ar-arampang, Guinaburan, Pagbennecan, Nagsabaran and Calungbuyan, the earth’s surface is level to gently sloping (0%-3%). These occupy a total area of 3,528 hectares. For gently sloping to undulating (3%-8%) slopes, these can be found in portions of barangays Pagbennecan, Nagsabaran, Calungbuyan, Apatut, Camiling, Bungol, Ar-arampang, Paraoir and Guinaburan. A total of 1,717 hectares are classified under this category. The 0%-8% slope category is highly suitable for agricultural, urban development and other related uses.

About 38.53% of the total land area of the municipality belong to the 15 and above percent slope category which is recommended for pasture and forest purposes. These are found in barangays Nagsabaran, Pagbennecan, Camiling, Bungol, Ar-arampang, Guinaburan and Paraoir. All of which can be found in the southern half of the municipality. (See Slope Map)

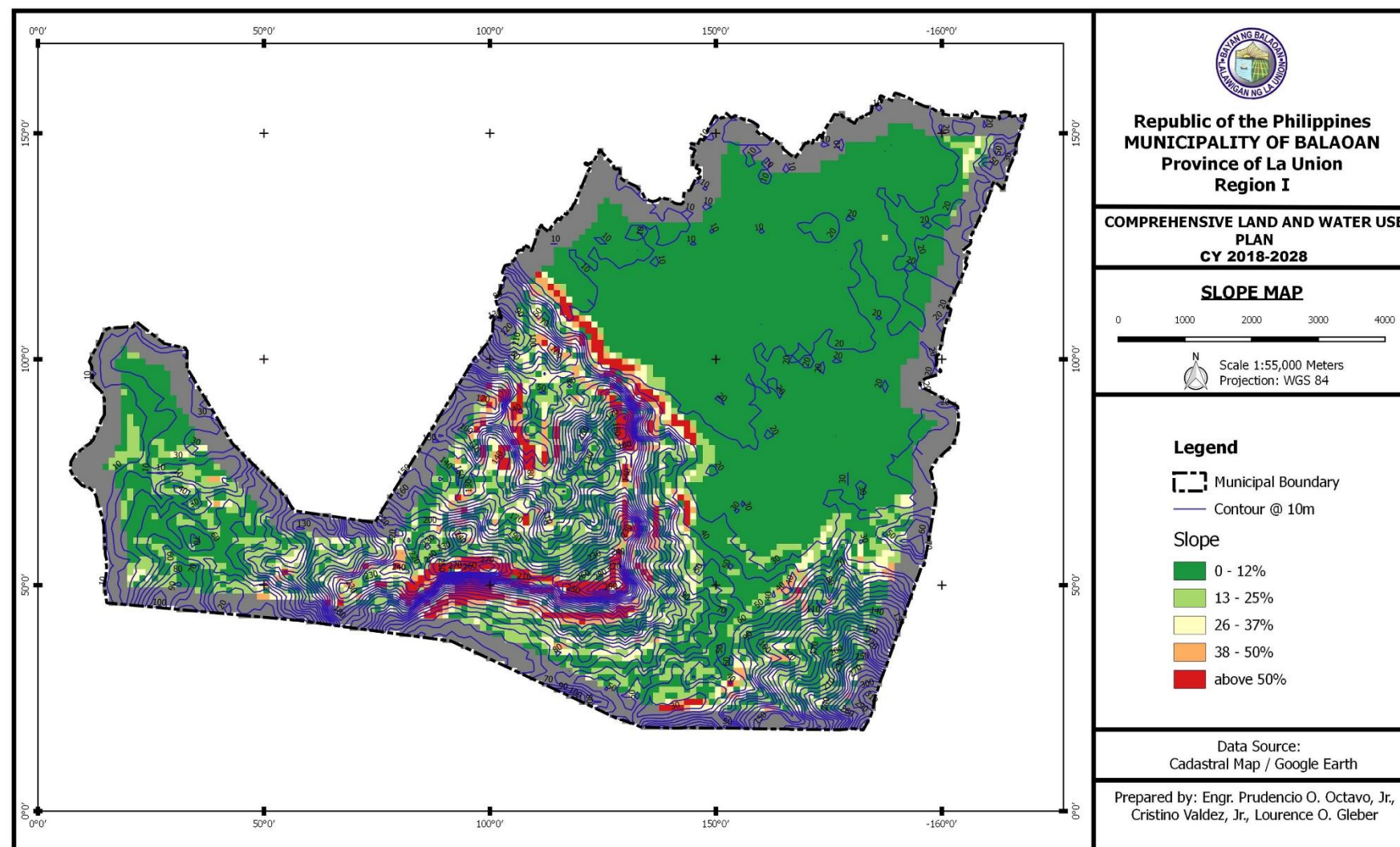
Table 3
Slope Categories
Municipality of Balaoan

SLOPE	SLOPE GROUPING INTERPRETATION	RECOMMENDED USE
0 – 8	Level to moderately sloping or rolling	Intensive agriculture, with soil conservation measure and carefully planned erosion control measures and medium urban development.
8 – 30	Strongly sloping or rolling	Best suited for pasture and forest purposes.
31 and above	Strongly hilly to Mountainous	Best for forest purposes.

Source: BSWM



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3. Geology and Geomorphology

Based on the Geologic Map prepared by the Land Resources Evaluation Project (LREP) of the Bureau of Soils and Water Management (BSWM), there are four (4) types of sedimentary rock formation in Balaoan.

- a. The first is a sedimentary formation of alluvium. The sedimentary formation of fluvatile alluvium is composed of unconsolidated clay, silt, sand, gravel, cobbles and boulders derived from weathering and erosion of pre-existing rocks deposited along floodplains, stream beds and banks, valley-floors including its narrow coastal plains. This is mainly utilized for agricultural crops and fishery production.
- b. The second is the Coralline Limestone kind. This is characterized by extensive soft and porous reef and fore-reef faces limestone including bushes of corals, shells and algae structures. Well-developed karst landform can are also evident in this type of rock formation. In the municipality of Balaoan, this is evident along western side of the municipality or along the coastal barangays.
- c. The third sedimentary formation found in Balaoan is the Rosario formation. This type is characterized by thick, extensive mixed shelf marine deposits, largely gray awoke, sandstone shale and siltstone associated with some conglomerates. It is commonly characterized by this discontinuous parting of bentonitic shale and coal between bedding plains.

As to geologic condition of Balaoan viz-a-viz the Province and the Region, the province of La Union lies in a tectonically active area. The Manila Trench, where the South China Sea Plate subducts, is less than 200 km away. A splay of the active Philippine Fault is believed to pass through the province's coastal waters and other associated faults cut through the area. The northern coast of La Union where Balaoan lies, based on MGB geologic maps (1985a; 1985b), is underlain mainly by folded Miocene to Pliocene interbedded sandstone, shale and siltstone with minor tuff, sandy limestone and pebble conglomerate of the Rosario Formation. Quaternary uplifted coral reefs outcrop along the coast from Quirino in Bacnotan to Carisquis in Luna.



4. Soils and Land Capability

The soils of Balaoan are divided into five (5) types namely: Bigaa Clay Loam, San Manuel Silt Loam, Sinapangan Clay, Bolinao Clay and the Bauang Clay. (See Soil Map).

- a. **Bigaa Clay Loam** – This is characterized by a 20-30centimeters surface soil with an average ph of 6.95. It is brown to dark brown clay loam with dark brownish red streaks. It is a fine granular and it's sticky when wet and hard and cloddy when dry.

The subsoil consists of light gray to dark brownish gray, compact, clay loam to clay, which continues to a depth of 40 to 100 centimeters where it grades into light gray clay. Iron concretions are usually present throughout the profile, the amount decreasing with depth.

This soil had developed from recently deposited alluvium. The area covered by this soil is about 1,587 hectares and located in the northern and eastern plains of Balaoan. The relief is nearly flat. The flow run-off is slow and the internal drainage is poor.

Practically the whole area is devoted to rice production. Small area of this soil type is planted with corn, sugarcane, beans, other vegetables and coconut.

- b. **San Manuel Silt Loam** – The surface soil of the San Manuel Silt Loam is light brown to brownish gray. It has a fine to coarse granular silt loam ranging from 35 to 40 centimeters in depth and has reddish brown streak in the upper surface soil is present especially in rice fields. When wet, it is easy to cultivate. The sub-soil is light brown to brownish gray granular silt loam to loam. It is less compact than the surface soil. At a depth of 85-100 centimeters that sub-soil grades into light yellow brown, loose, very fine sand, which is in a very fine granular to structure less conditions.

The area occupied by this type of soil is 793 hectares, which are found in barangays Apatut, Masupe, Nagsabaran, Guinaburan and Pagbennecan.



- c. **Sinapangan Clay** – Ranging from 10 to 50 centimeters depth, the Sinapangan Clay is light brown to yellowish brown, loose to lightly compact, fine to coarse granular clay. This layer changes abruptly to a dark grayish brown to almost black compact clay sub-soil, which is sticky to plastic when wet and brittle and hard when dry. At a depth of 60 to 80 centimeters, this gradually passes into yellowish brown to light brownish red, loose to moderately compact clay.

The surface soil, because of its loose nature, is easily eroded and in certain completely washed away, exposing the dark subsoil.

This soil has developed from comparatively recent alluvial deposits washed away from the neighboring hills. It covers an area of 529 hectares distributed on a valley at Barangays Sinapangan, Baracbac and Tallipugo.

This land is nearly flat to undulating. The surface run-off is slow. The surface soil is porous and rainwater soaks readily but further drainage is obstructed by a dense sub-soil. This soil is planted mainly with lowland rice, sugarcane, corn, coconut, camote, cassava and bananas but only to a limited extent.

- d. **Bolinao Clay** – To a depth of 20 to 35 centimeters, Bolinao Clay is light to dark reddish brown, a slightly to moderate compact clay, which is sticky to friable when wet and hard when dry. Below this layer, the soil is heavier in texture and contains a large amount of yellowish gray to brownish gray highly weathered coralline limestone. At a depth of 80-120 centimeters, this material rests on coralline.

This soil type is confined in barangay Paraoir with about 860 hectares. The topographic feature of the area is undulating to moderately rolling uplands, where rainwater flows off readily and nearly flat upland where the run-off is relatively slow. The internal drainage is fair. Ipil-Ipil, madre de cacao, maguey, papaya and pineapple are common in these areas.

- e. **Buang Clay** – The surface soil of this type ranges from depth of 10 to 35 centimeters is brown to light brown, very friable, loose and coarse



- f. **Granular to slightly cloddy clay.** In the badly eroded area, the surface soil is sandy in texture. The sub-soil consists of highly weather yellowish brown high-line shales and sandstones. This usually crumbles easily into roughly cubical-shaped particles ranging from size 10-50 millimeters in width. The depth of the sub-soil varies from 60-100 centimeters from the surface soil. The substratum consists of stratified high-line shales and sandstones.

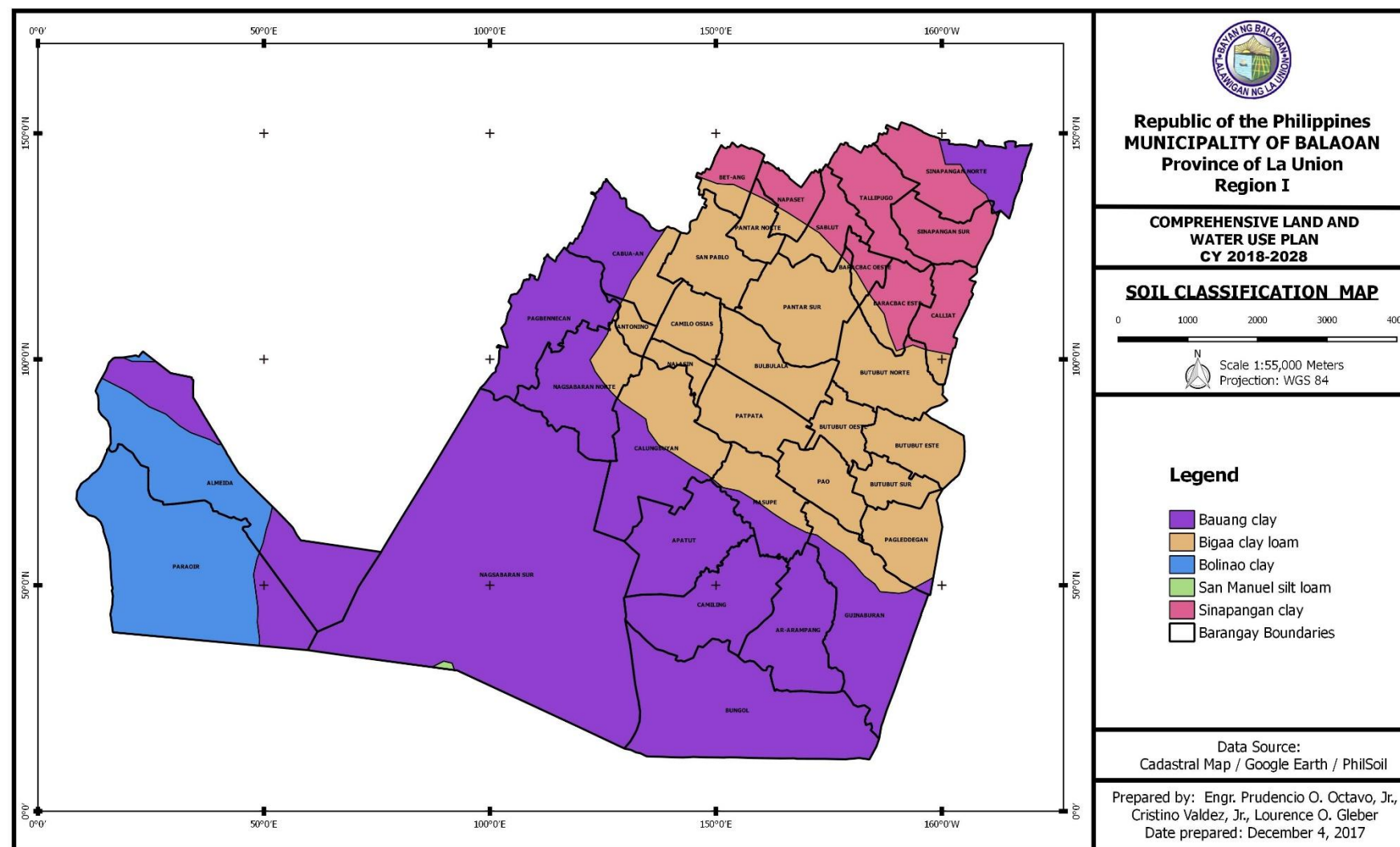
The important crops grown on this type of soil are upland rice, coconut, banana, maguey, fruit trees and vegetables. Boho bamboo is found in rugged and desiccated areas. Areas that are not cultivated are either cogonal land or covered with forest or second-growth forest. A total area of 2,843 is covered by this type of soil located in Nagsabaran, Ar-arampang, Guinaburan and other barangays found in the southern half of the municipality.

Table 4:
Soil Type of Balaoan, La Union

SOIL TYPE	LOCATION	AREA OCCUPIED (in hectares)	CROPS CULTIVATED
Bigaa Soil	Northern and Southern parts of Balaoan	1,587	rice, corn, sugarcane, beans, other vegetables and coconut
San Manuel Silt Loam	Apatut, Masupe, Nagsabaran, Guinaburan and Pagbennecan	793	rice, corn, sugarcane, coconut, tobacco and vegetables
Sinapangan Clay	Sinapangan, Baracbac, Tallipugo	529	rice, corn, sugarcane, coconut, camote, cassava and bananas
Bolinao Clay	Paraoir	860	Ipil-ipil, madre de cacao, maguey, papaya and pineapple
Bauang Clay	Nagsabaran, Ar-arampang, Guinaburan and other barangays in southern portion of Balaoan	2,843	Upland rice, coconut, banana, maguey, fruit trees and vegetables



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5. Land Classification and Regulatory Status

The total 6,450 hectare area of Balaoan is classified as Alienable and Disposable. It is clustered into three namely: lowland area (2,551 has.), upland area (3,577 has.) and Poblacion area (322 has.)

6. Climate/Weather

The climate prevailing in Balaoan falls under type I category. It is characterized by a distinct wet and dry season. The dry season generally lasting from November to April while the wet season is from May to October.

Additional information based from the study conducted in the Province from data generated on the nearest weather station showed that climatological normal indicate that the



predominant winds come from the north-northwest during the months of October to April overlapping with the dry months of November to March.

Southwest winds, associated with rains, prevail from June to September. PAGASA data (2003) indicate the passage of 21 tropical cyclones to within 50-m radius of La Union, and 75 cyclones, to within 100-m radius during the past 55 years. One can expect 2 tropical cyclones to cross within the 50-m radius in 5 years, and, for a 100-m radius, 4 cyclone passages in 3 years. Nearly 60% of these tropical cyclones develop into typhoons (PAGASA, 2003). Tropical cyclone passage is most frequent in October, whereas, no cyclone ever crossed the area in March. Monthly mean sea levels, relative to the annual mean, can be 20 cm lower from November to April and 15 cm higher from June to September (Coastal Erosion in Northern La Union Siringan, F.P., et al, 2006

7. Temperature

In Balaoan and for the whole Province of La Union, the seasonal temperature for the months of December to February is 20.5°C at baseline (1971-2000). Climate change projection in the same quarter will be an increase of 0.9°C in 2020 or the temperature would climb to 21.4°C under medium-range scenario. The hottest temperature is from March to August with projected mean temperature of 23.8°C while December to February are the coldest months.



Table 5: Projected Increase in Temperature (2020-2050)

Months	OBS Baseline 1971-2000	Projected Increase In Temperature 2020	Projected Inc. Temperature 2050
January	20.5	21.4	23.4
February	20.5	21.4	23.4
March	22.9	23.8	25.9
April	22.9	23.8	25.9
May	22.9	23.8	25.9
June	22.8	23.7	25.3
July	22.8	23.7	25.3
August	22.8	23.7	25.3
September	22.2	23.1	24.9
October	22.2	23.1	24.9
November	22.2	23.1	24.9
December	20.5	21.4	23.4

By year 2050, the temperature is projected to increase based on PAGASA 2011 Climate Projection. It shows an increase ranging from 1.6°C to 2.1°C. Higher temperatures mean heat waves are likely to happen often and last longer. Warmer temperature can also lead to a chain reaction of other changes around the world. That’s because increasing air temperature also affects oceans and weather patterns. The warmer it gets, the more severe the impacts on people and the environment.

8. Rainfall

The occurrence of rainfall is dependent upon several factors. Prevailing wind, directions, ground elevation, location within a continental mass, and location with respect to mountain ranges all have a major impact on the possibility of precipitation.



Table 6: Seasonal Rainfall Change (2020 and 2050) Under Medium Range Emission Scenario

Baseline (1971-2000)				Change in 2020 (2006-2035)				Change in 2050 (2036-2065)			
DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON	DJF	MAM	JJA	SON
14.7	395.6	1,852.3	837.8	-0.4	4.5	43.1	30	-1.1	-24.6	72.5	390



Table 7: Projected Rainfall, 2020 to 2050

Months	OBS Baseline 1971-2000	Projected Inc. In Rainfall 2020 (mm)	Projected Inc. In Rainfall 2050 (mm)
January	14.7	14.6	14.4
February	14.7	14.6	14.4
March	395.6	413.4	311.70
April	395.6	413.4	311.70
May	395.6	413.4	311.70
June	1852.3	2650.64	2950.53
July	1852.3	2650.64	2950.53
August	1852.3	2650.64	2950.53
September	837.3	1089.14	5336.79
October	837.3	1089.14	5336.79
November	837.3	1089.14	5336.79
December	14.7	14.6	14.4



At observed baseline (1971-2000) the heaviest rainfall is from June, July and August with an average of 1,852.3 mm. The least rainfall is from December to February. Using the PAGASA data, projection indicates an increase of 798.34mm by year 2020 or 2,650.64mm rainfall.



9. Climate Hazard Information

The Municipality of Balaoan is composed of thirty six (36) barangays, four (4) of which are classified as urban barangays. These are barangays Cabua-an, Dr. Camilo Osias, Antonino and Nalasin. These urban barangays have experienced two hazards which are flooding and ground shaking.

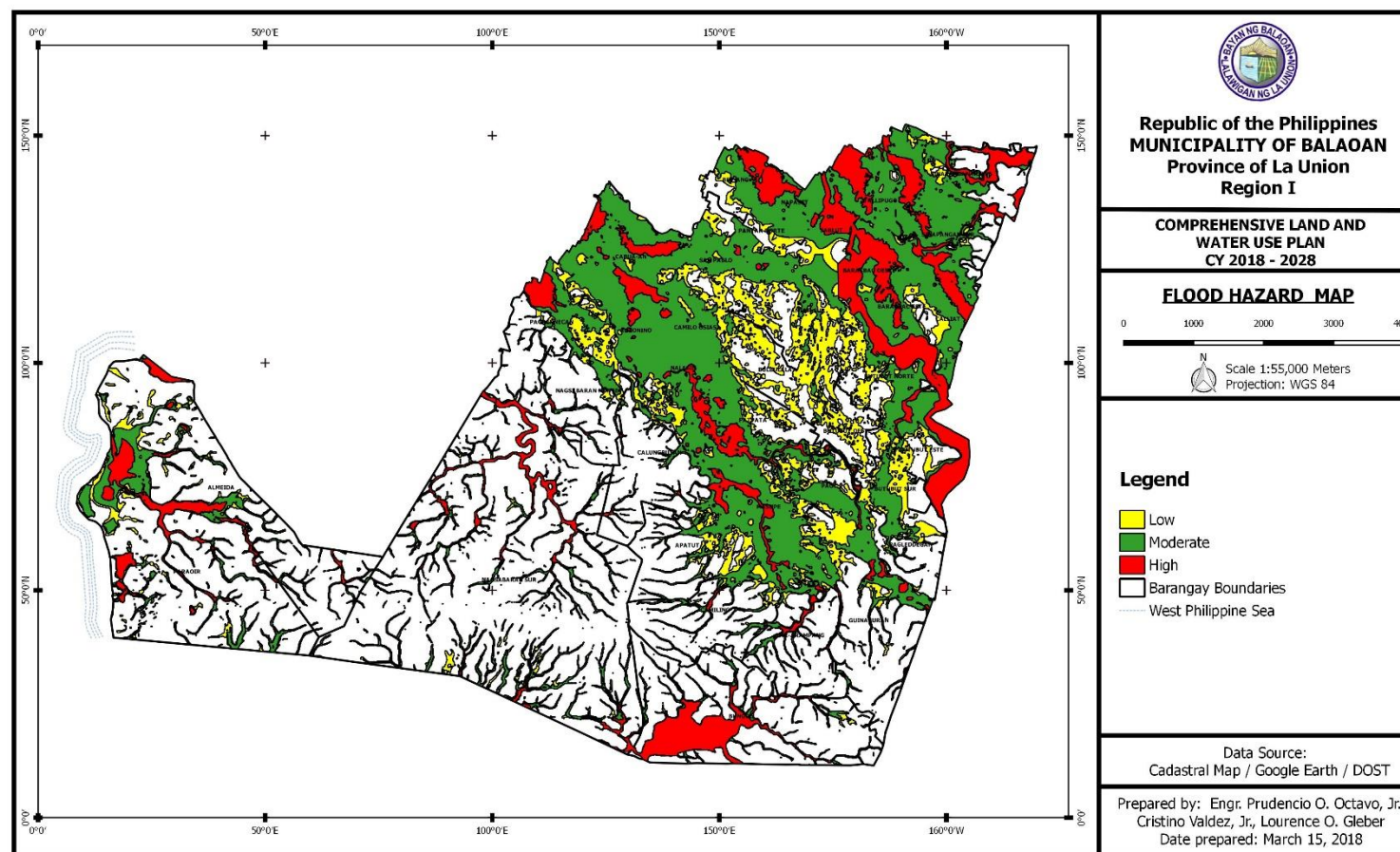
Out of the thirty six (36) barangays, 2 barangays namely Almeida and Paraoir are exposed to 5 different types of hazards.. These hazards include flooding, tsunami, storm surge, landslide and ground shaking.

Table No. 8: Types of Hazards per Barangay

Barangay	Landslide	Flooding	Tsunami	Storm Surge	Ground Shaking	No. of Hazard per Barangay
Urban						
Cabua-an		x			x	2
Antonino		x			x	2
Dr. Camilo Osias		x			x	2
Nalasin		x			x	2
Rural						
Almeida	x	x	X	x	x	5
Apatut	x	x			x	3
Ar-arampang		x			x	2
Baracbac Este		x			x	2
Baracbac Oeste		x			x	2
Bet-ang		x			x	2
Bulbulala		x			x	2
Bungol	x	x			x	3
Butubut Este		x			x	2
Butubut Norte		x			x	2
Butubut Oeste		x			x	2
Butubut Sur		x			x	2
Calliat		x			x	2
Calungbuyan	x	x			x	3
Camiling	x	x			x	3
Guinaburan	x	x			x	3
Masupe		x			x	2
Nagsabaran Norte	x	x			x	3
Nagsabaran Sur	x	x			x	3
Napaset		x			x	2
Pagbennecan	x	x			x	3
Pagleddegan	x	x			x	3
Pantar Norte		x			x	2
Pantar Sur		x			x	2
Pao		x			x	2
Paraoir	x	x	x	x	x	5
Patpata		x			x	2
Sablut		x			x	2
San Pablo		x			x	2
Sinapangan Norte	x	x			x	3
Sinapangan Sur	x	x			x	3
Tallipugo		x			x	2

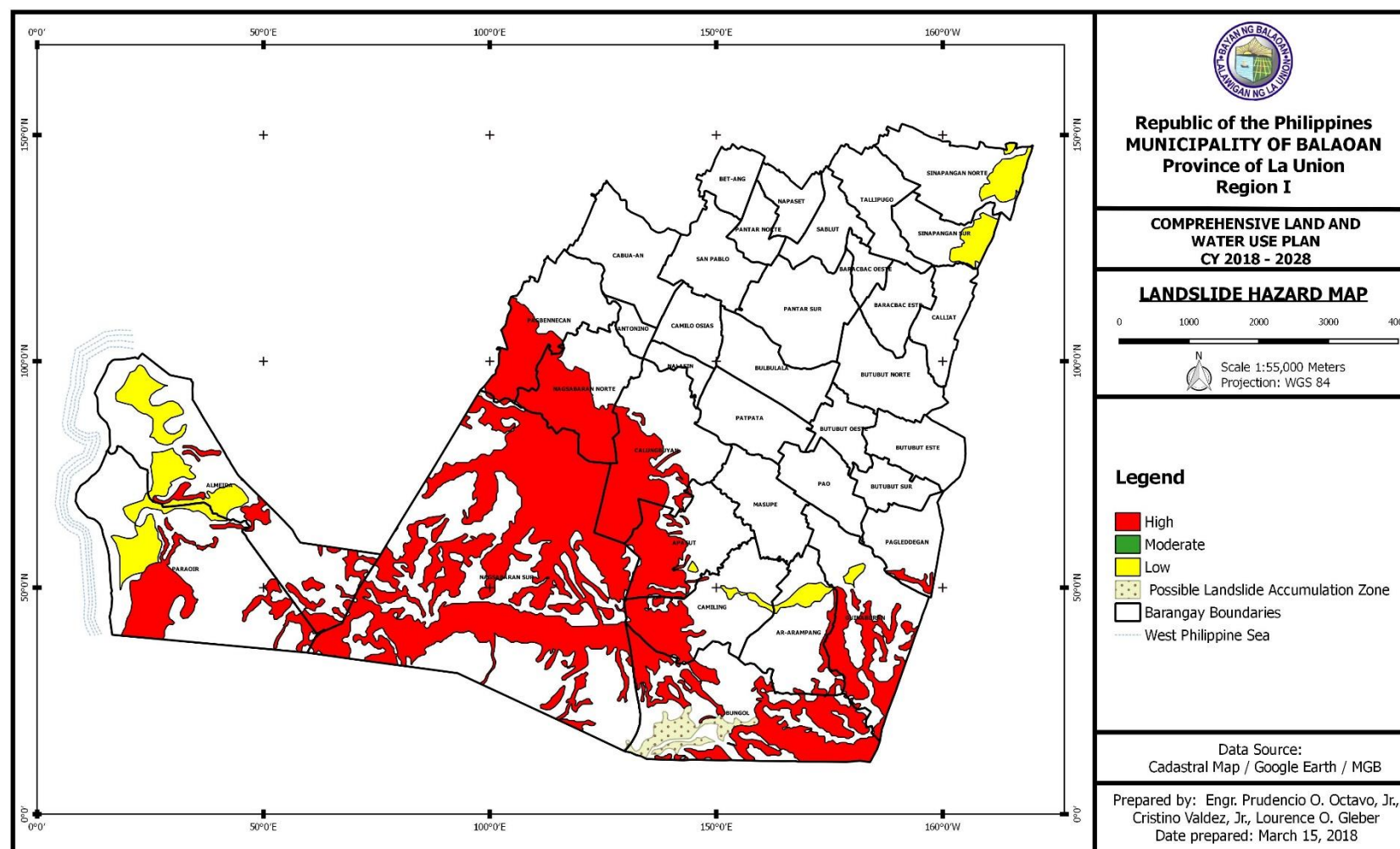


HAZARD MAPS





COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN VOLUME I



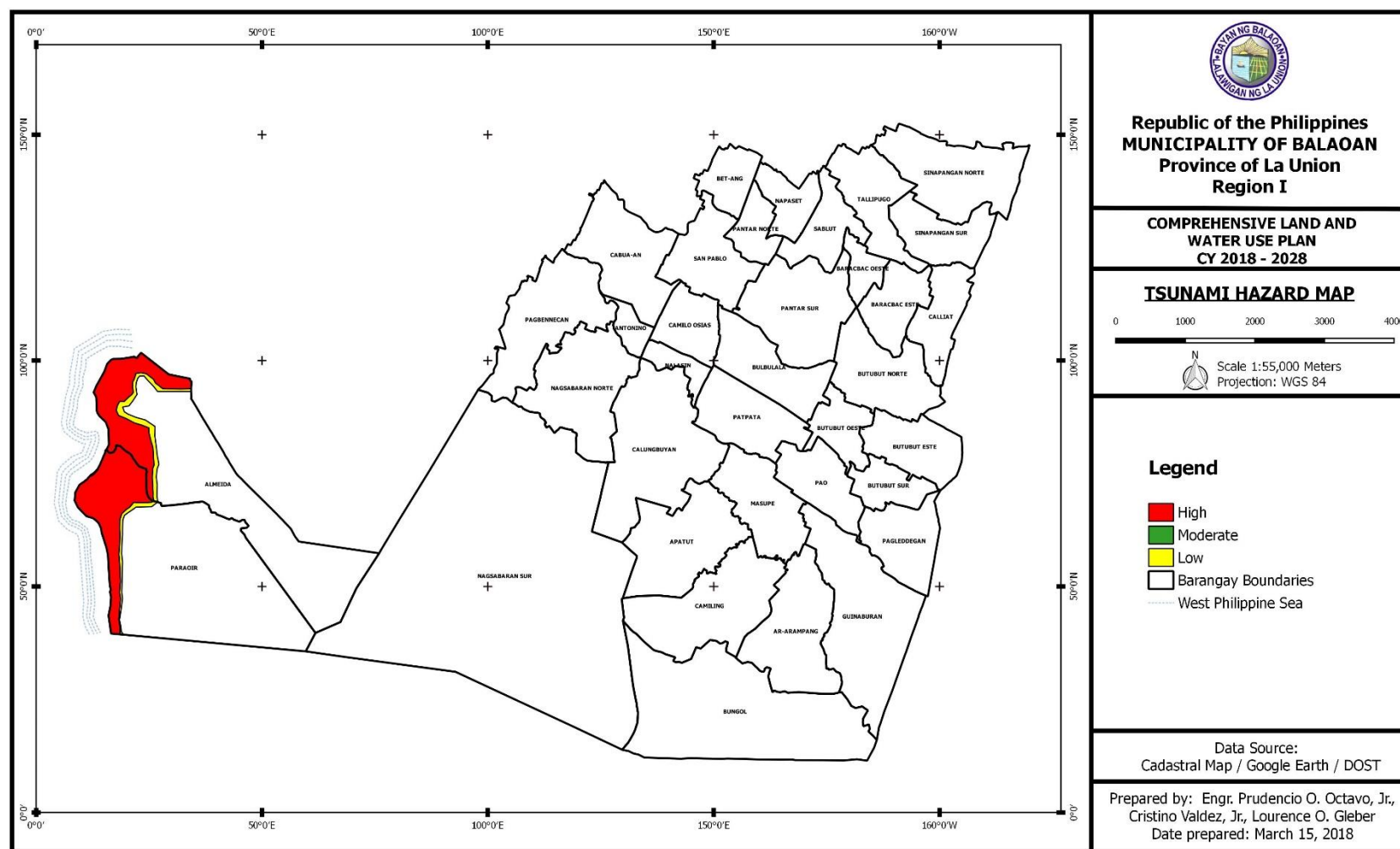
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COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN VOLUME I



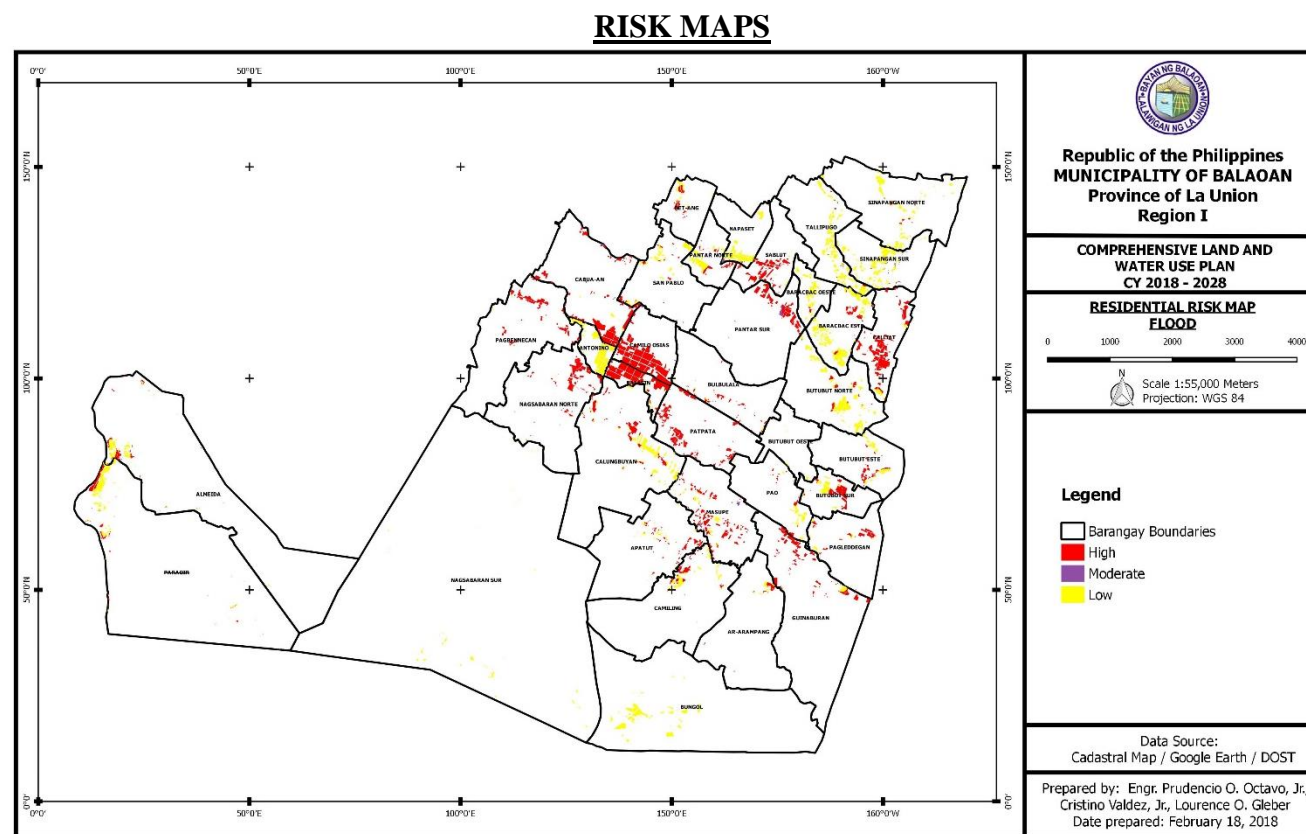
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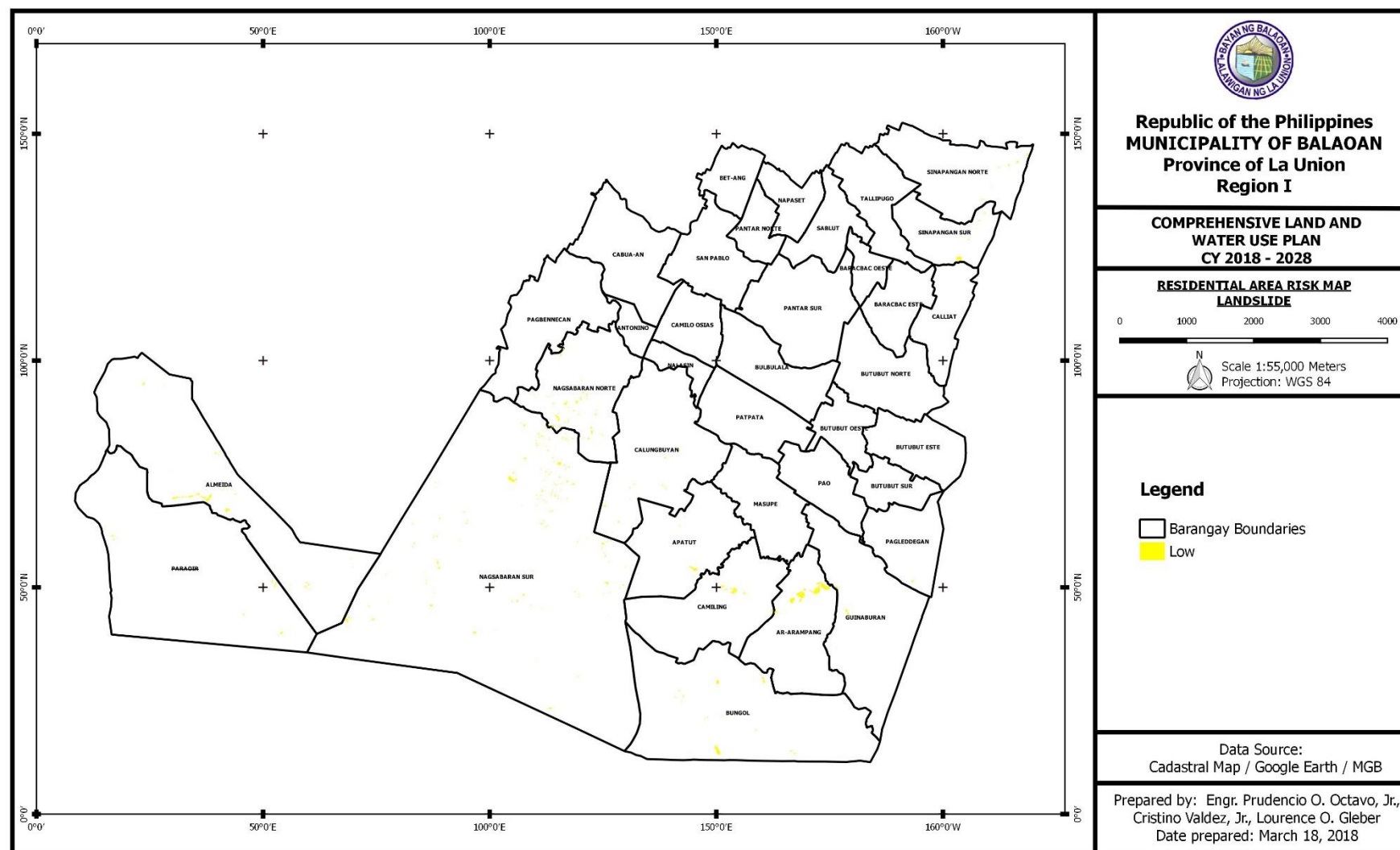
10. CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISK ASSESSMENT

Climate and Disaster Risk Assessment methodology is to determine the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihood and the environment of which they depend. It is the process of defining and analysing the dangers to individuals, the environment, social services and infrastructure and economic activities posed by potential natural and human caused adverse events.





COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN VOLUME I

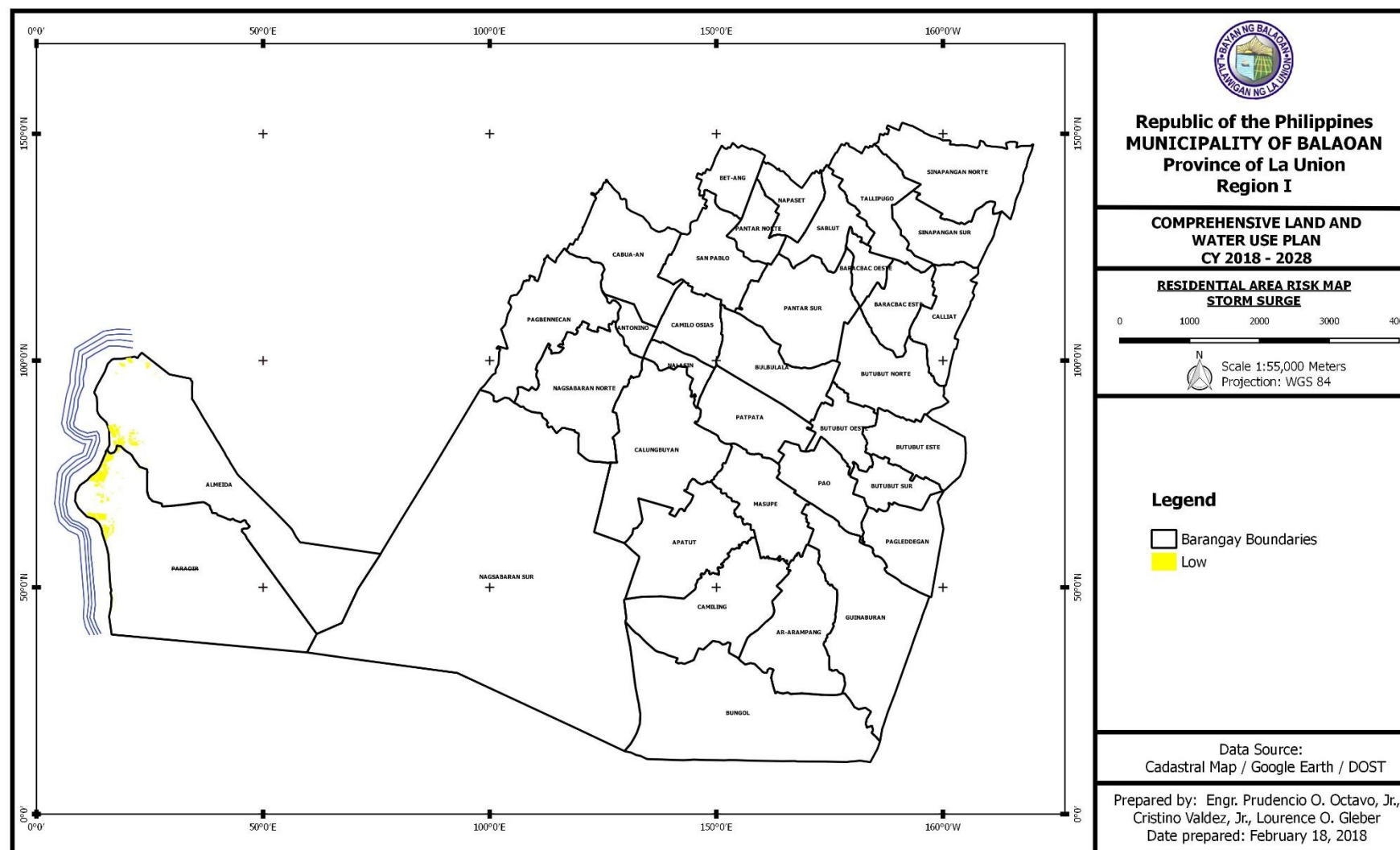


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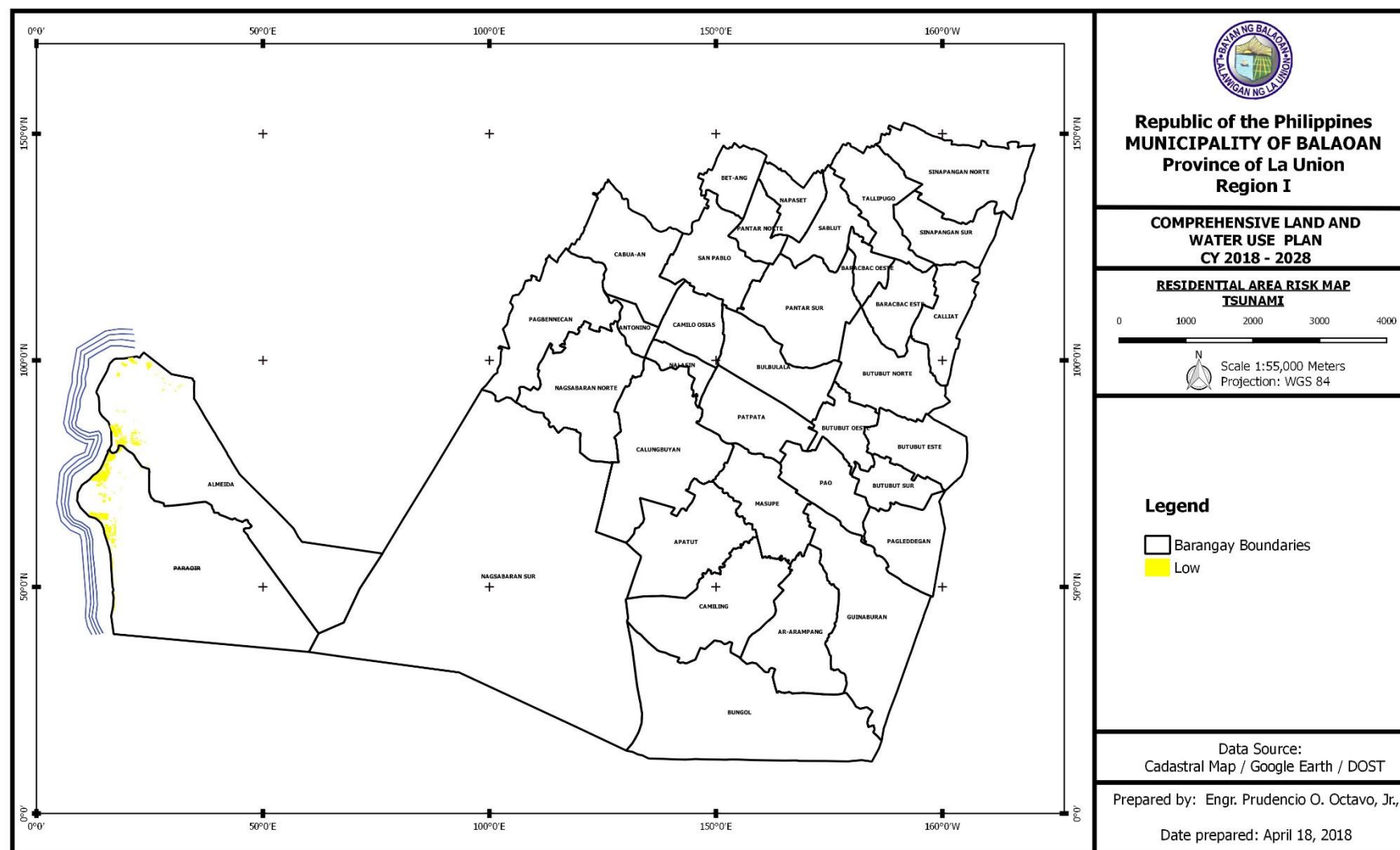


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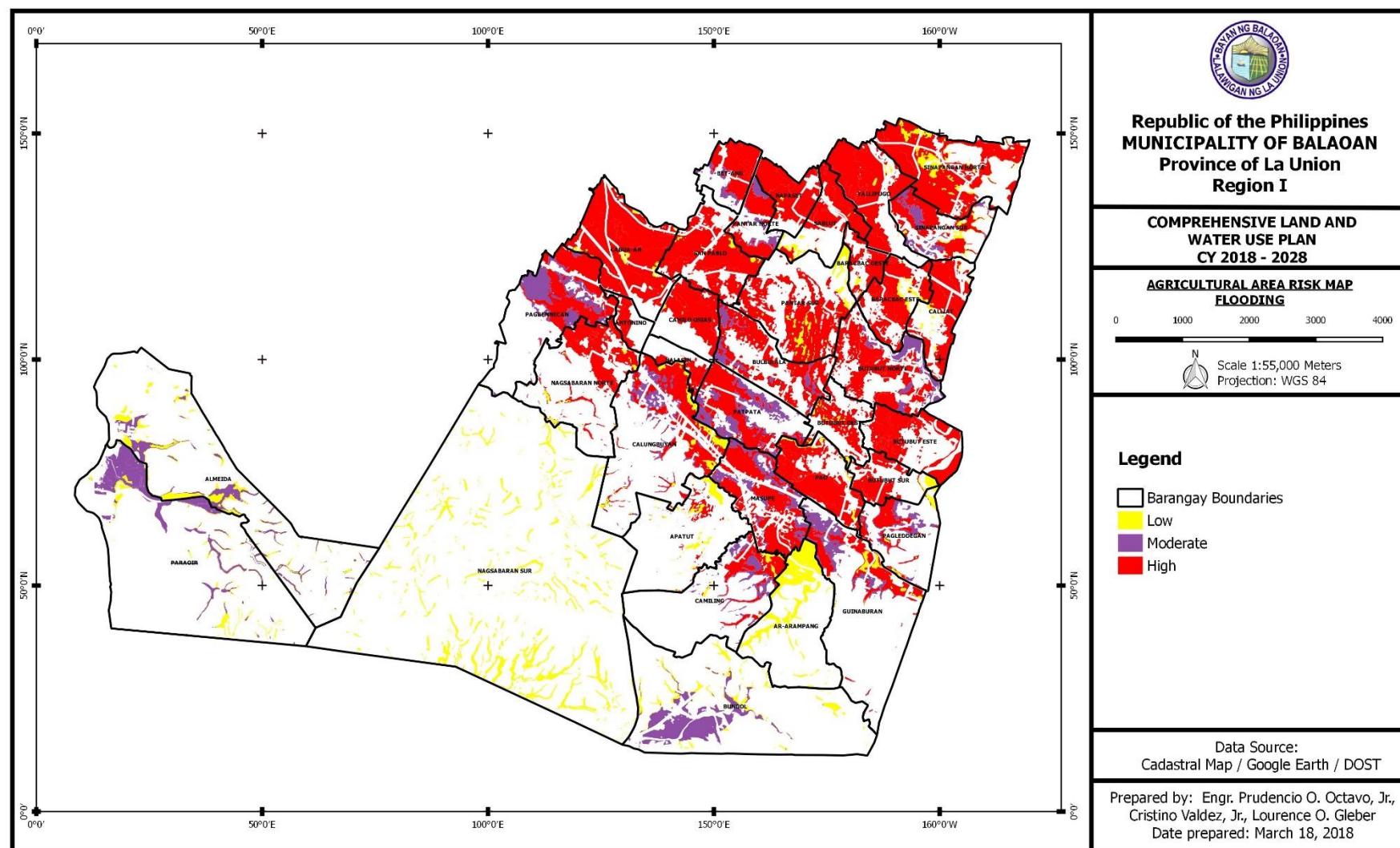


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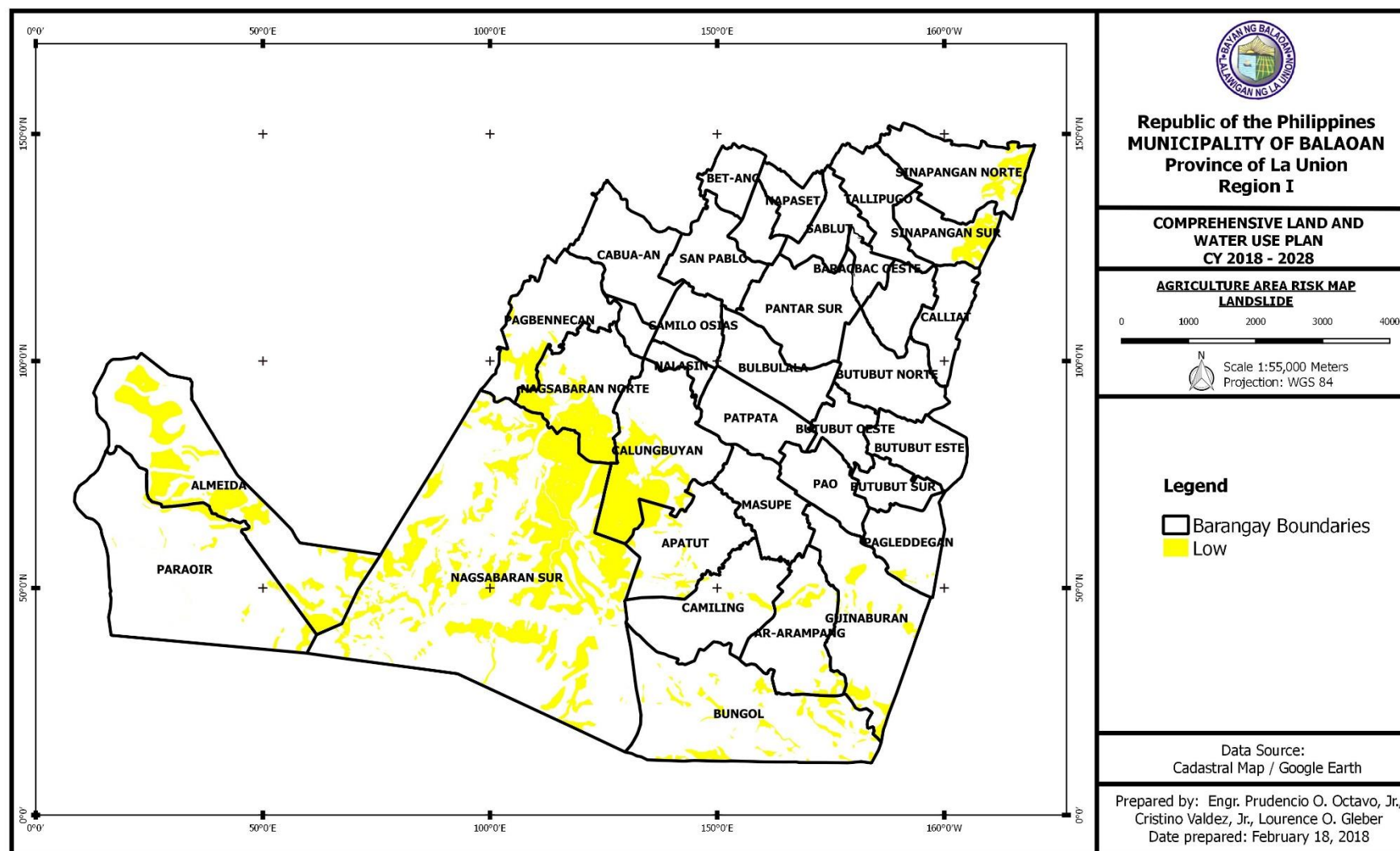


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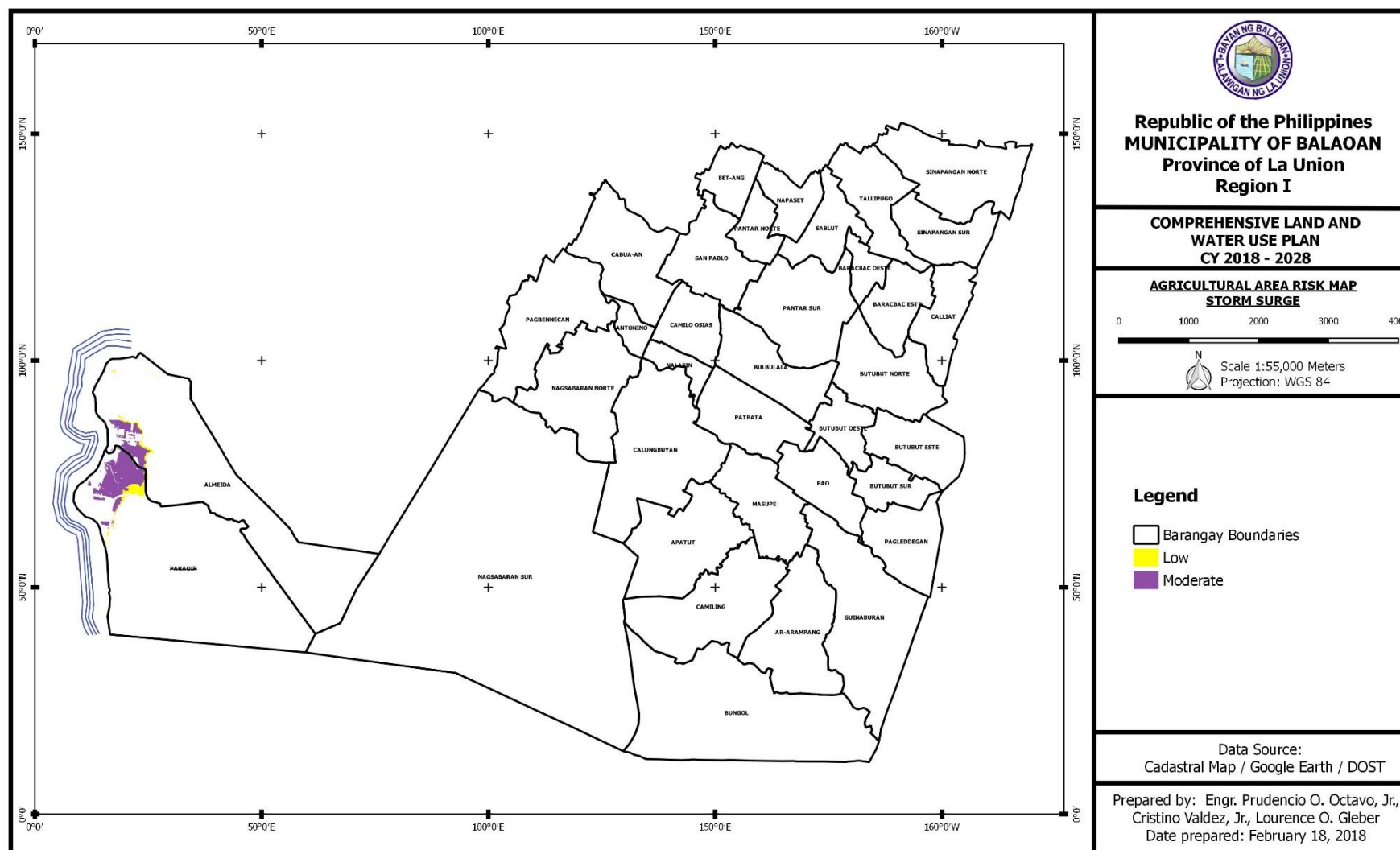


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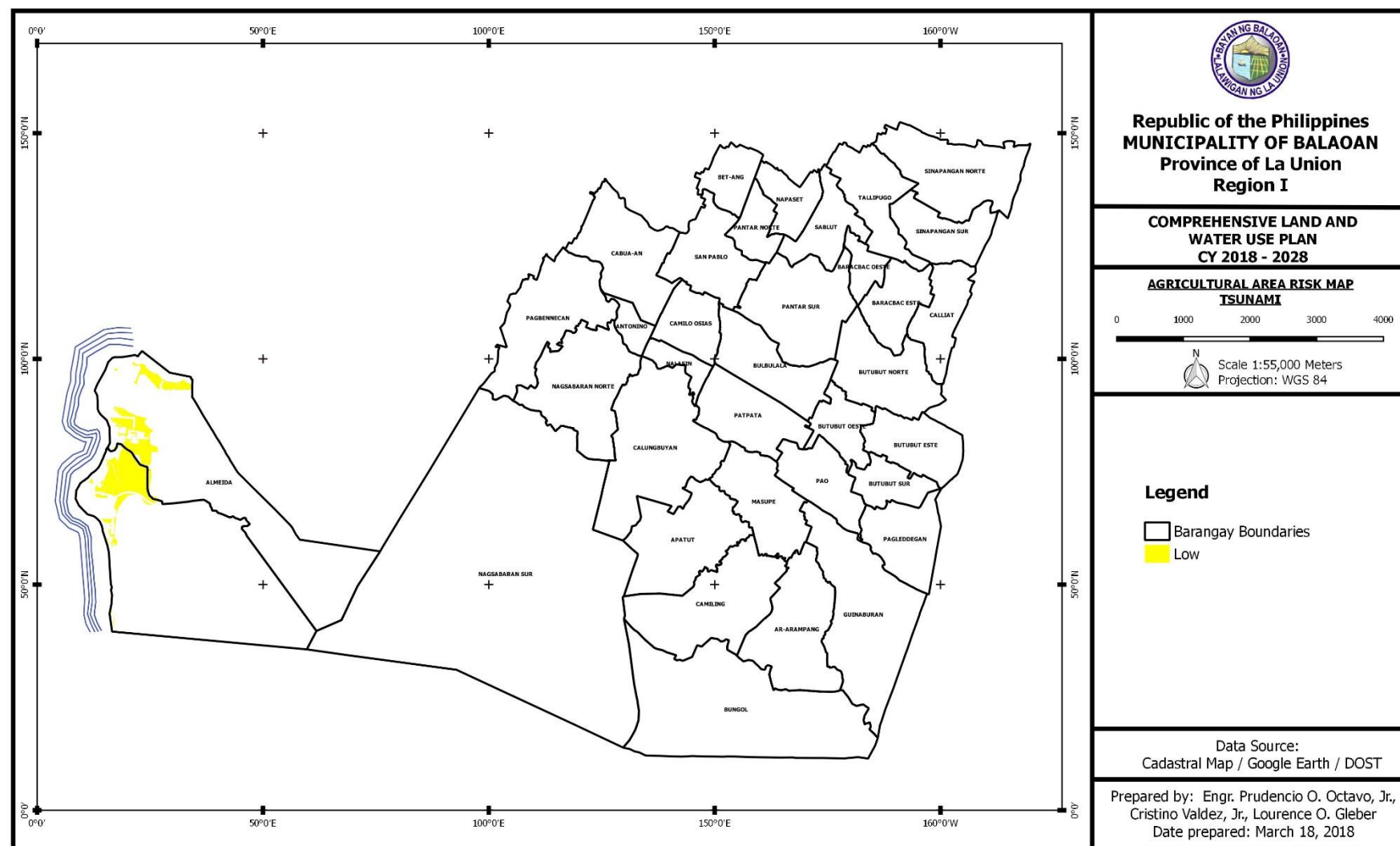


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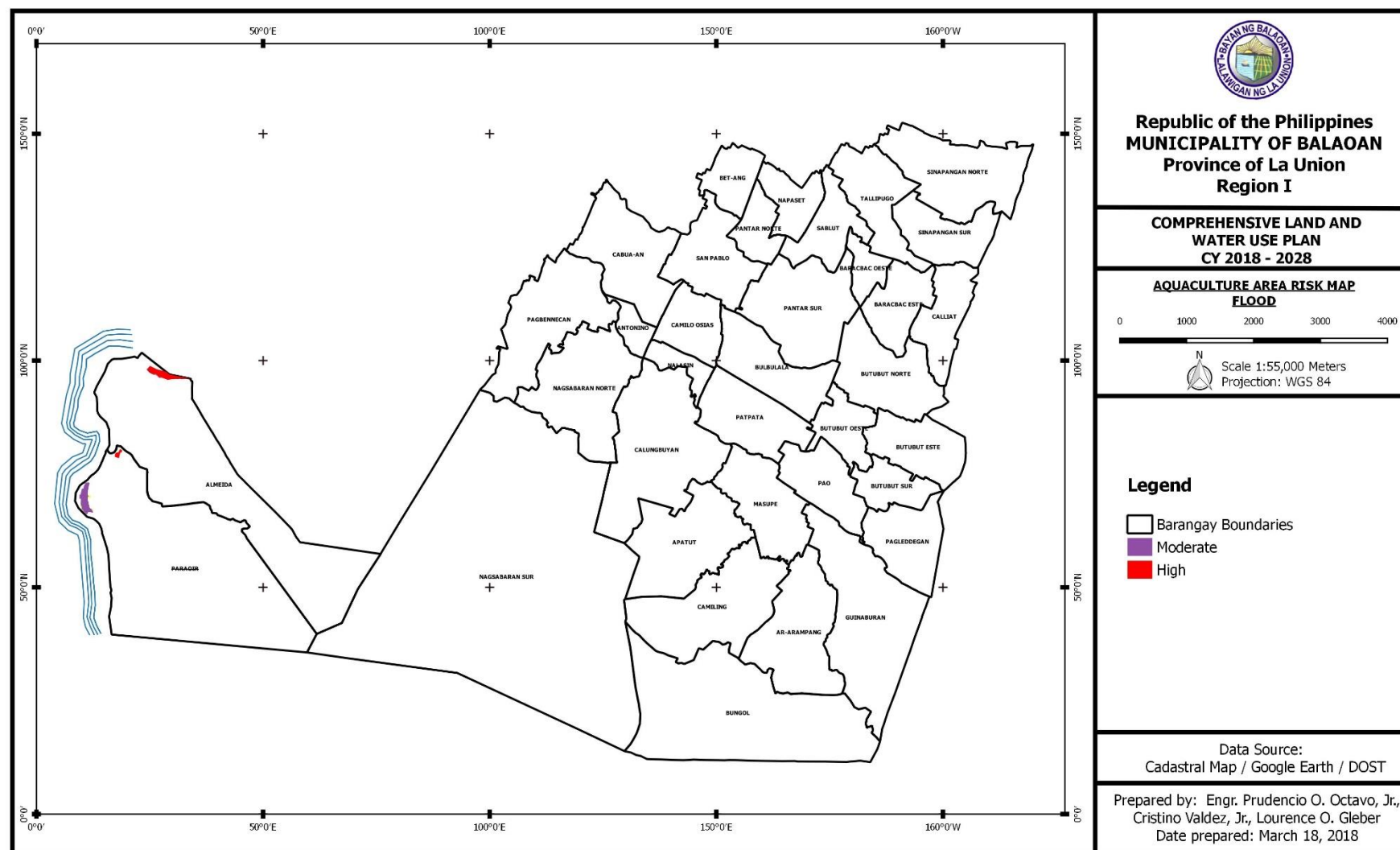


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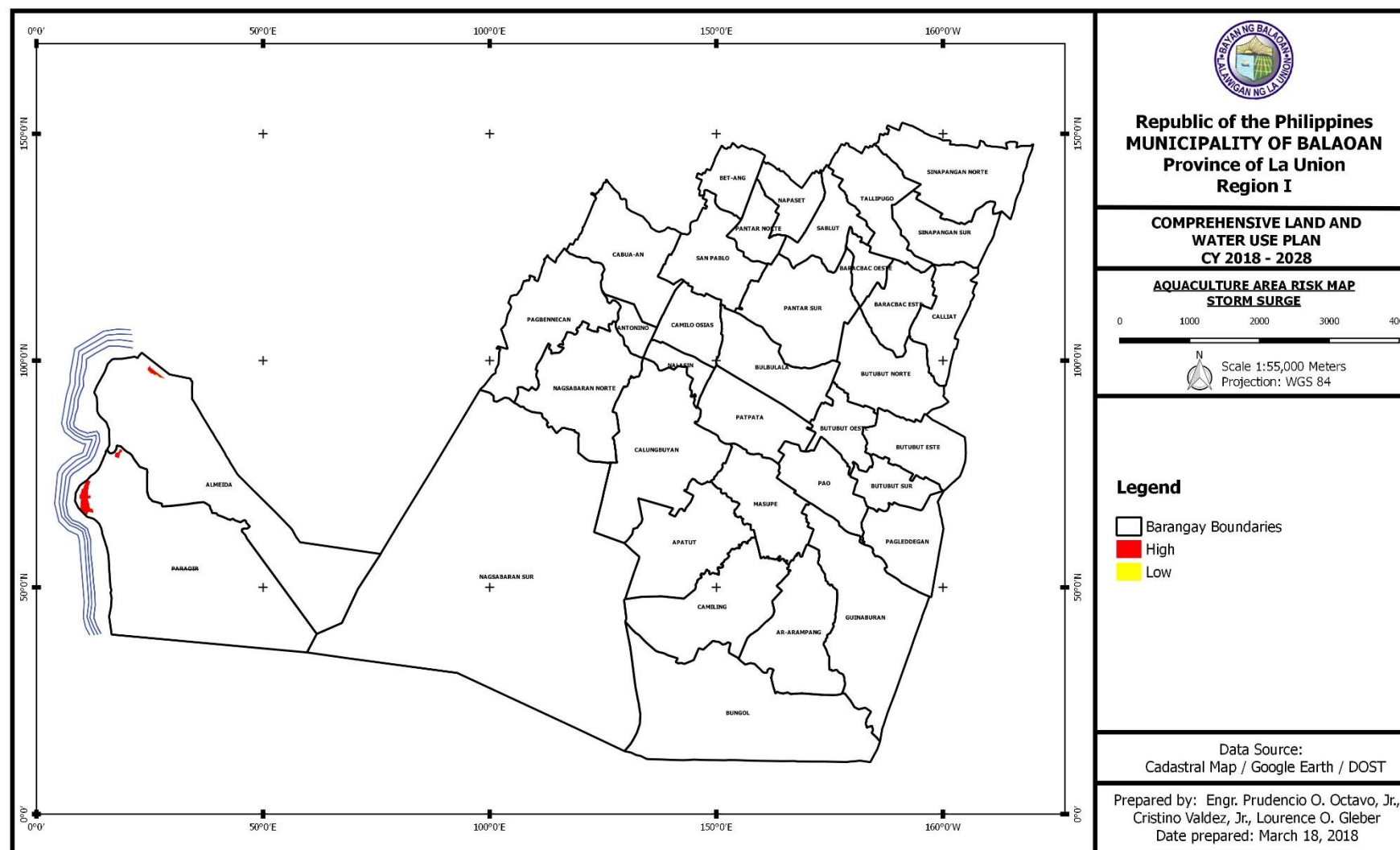


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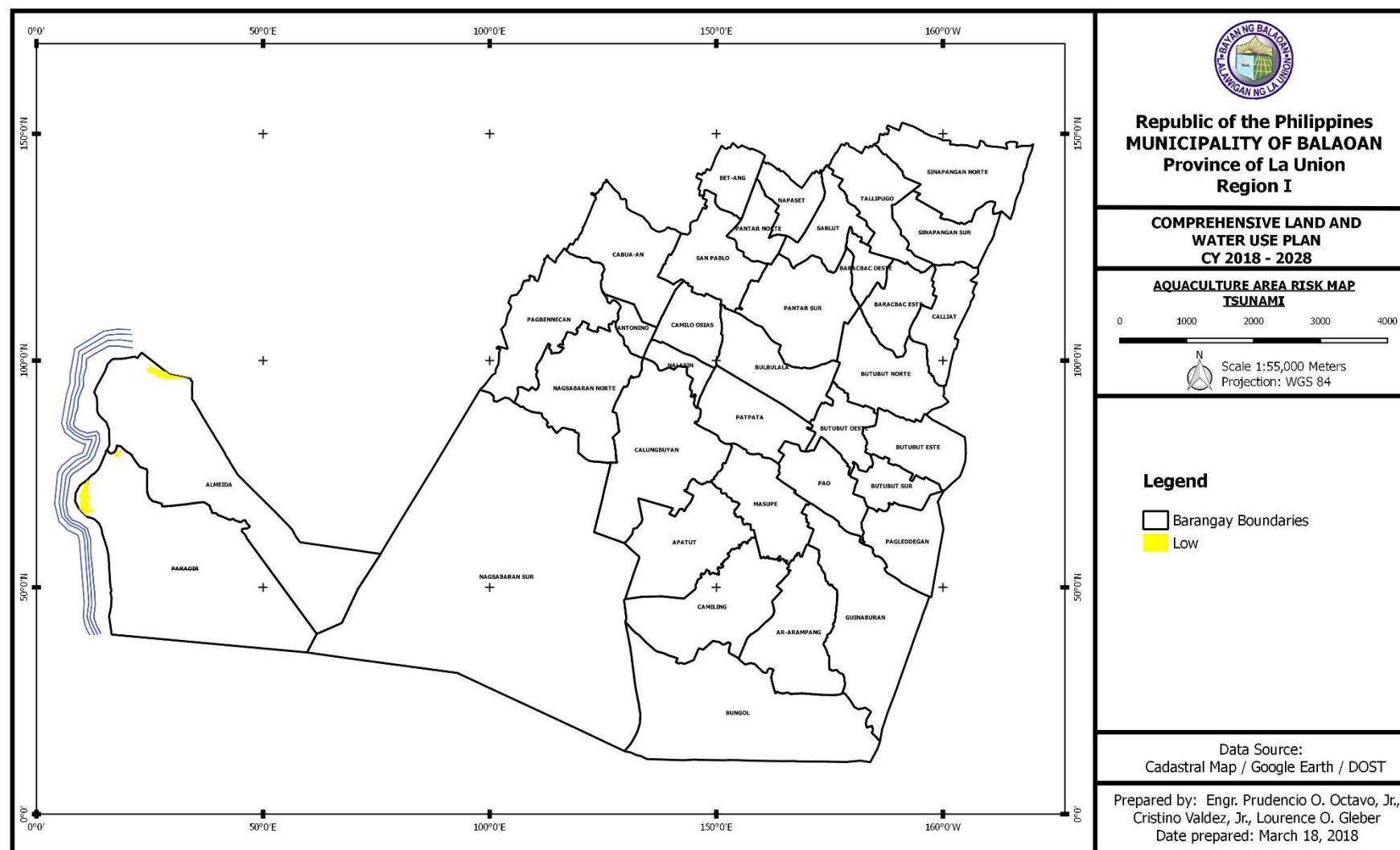


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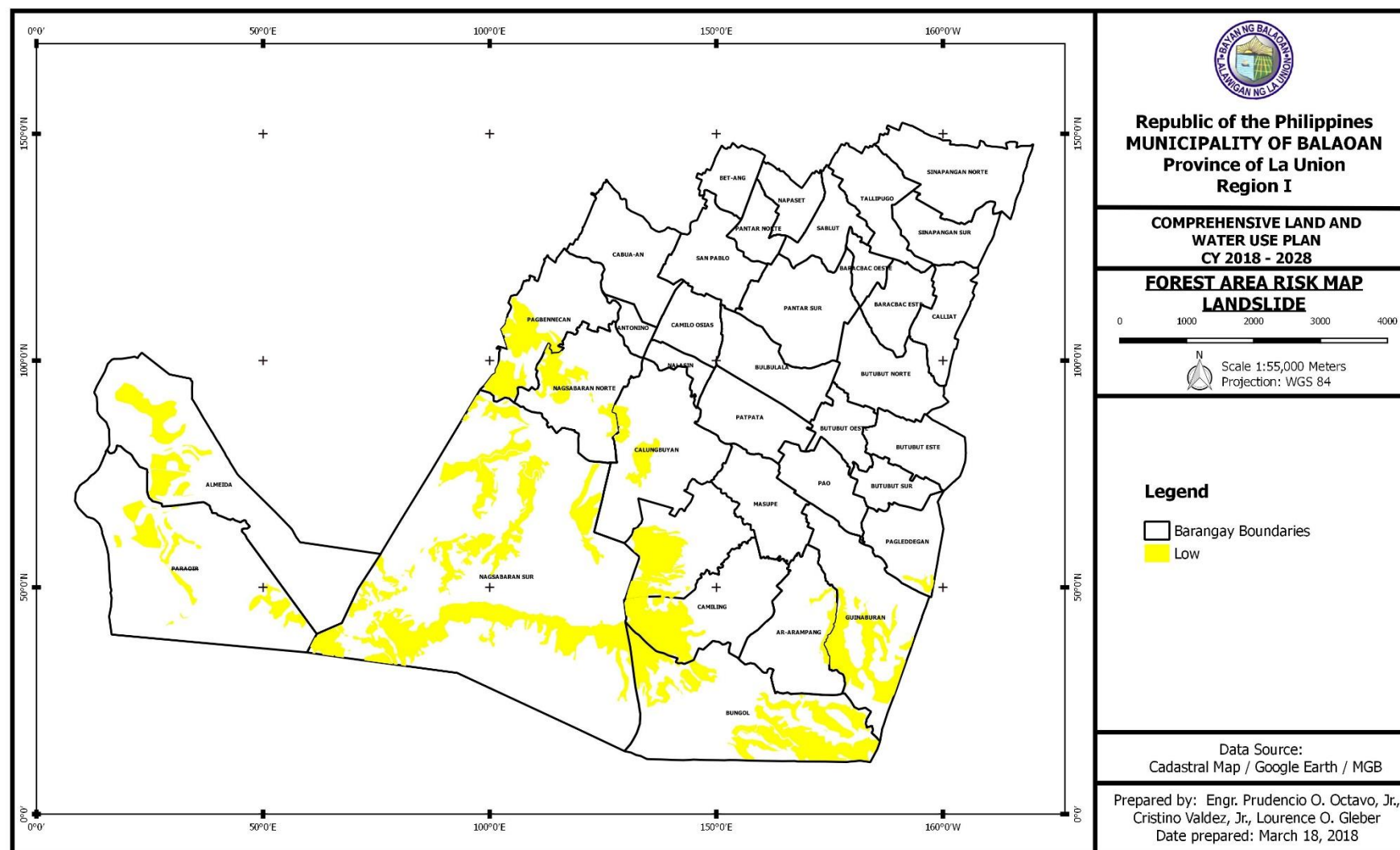


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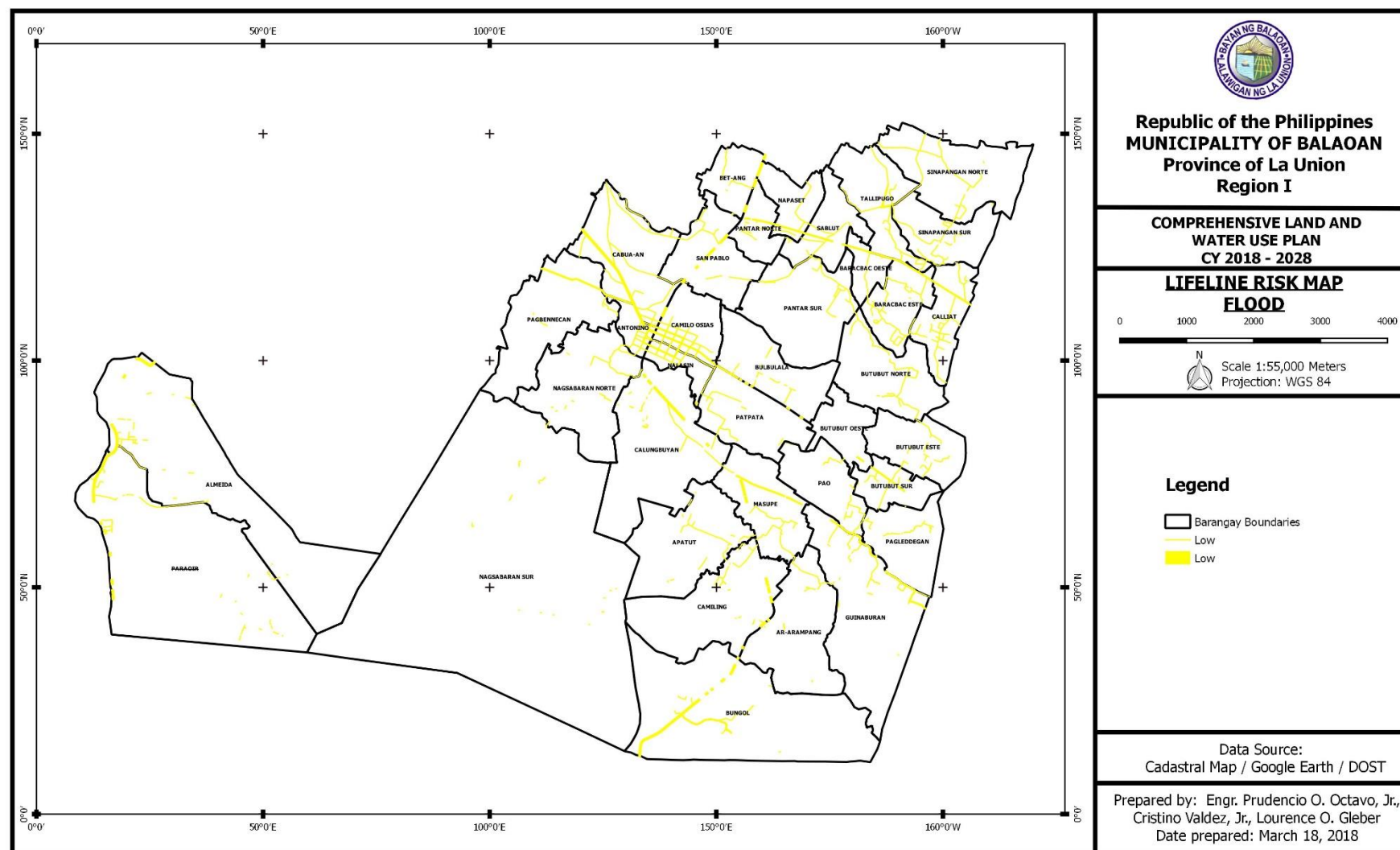


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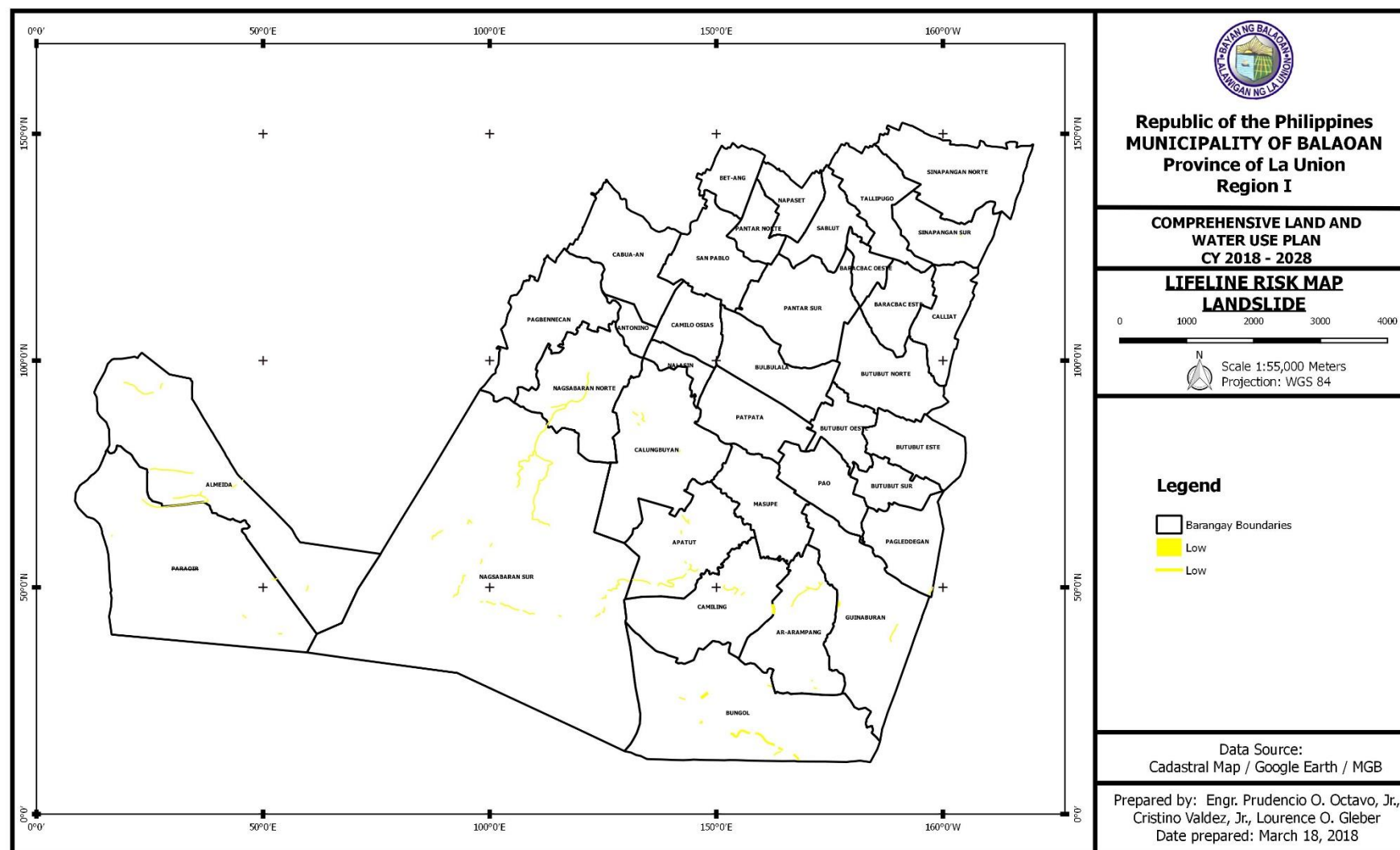


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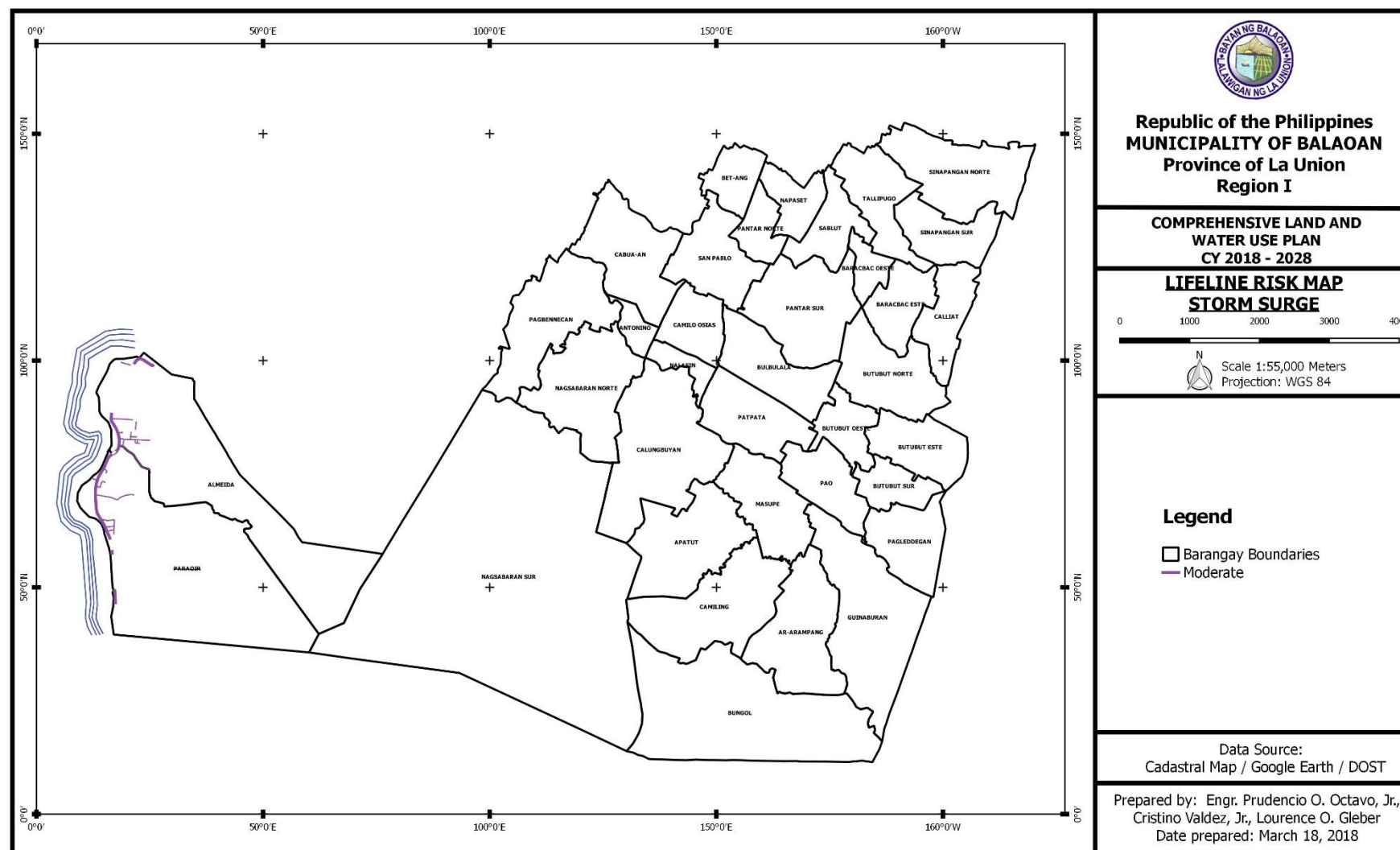


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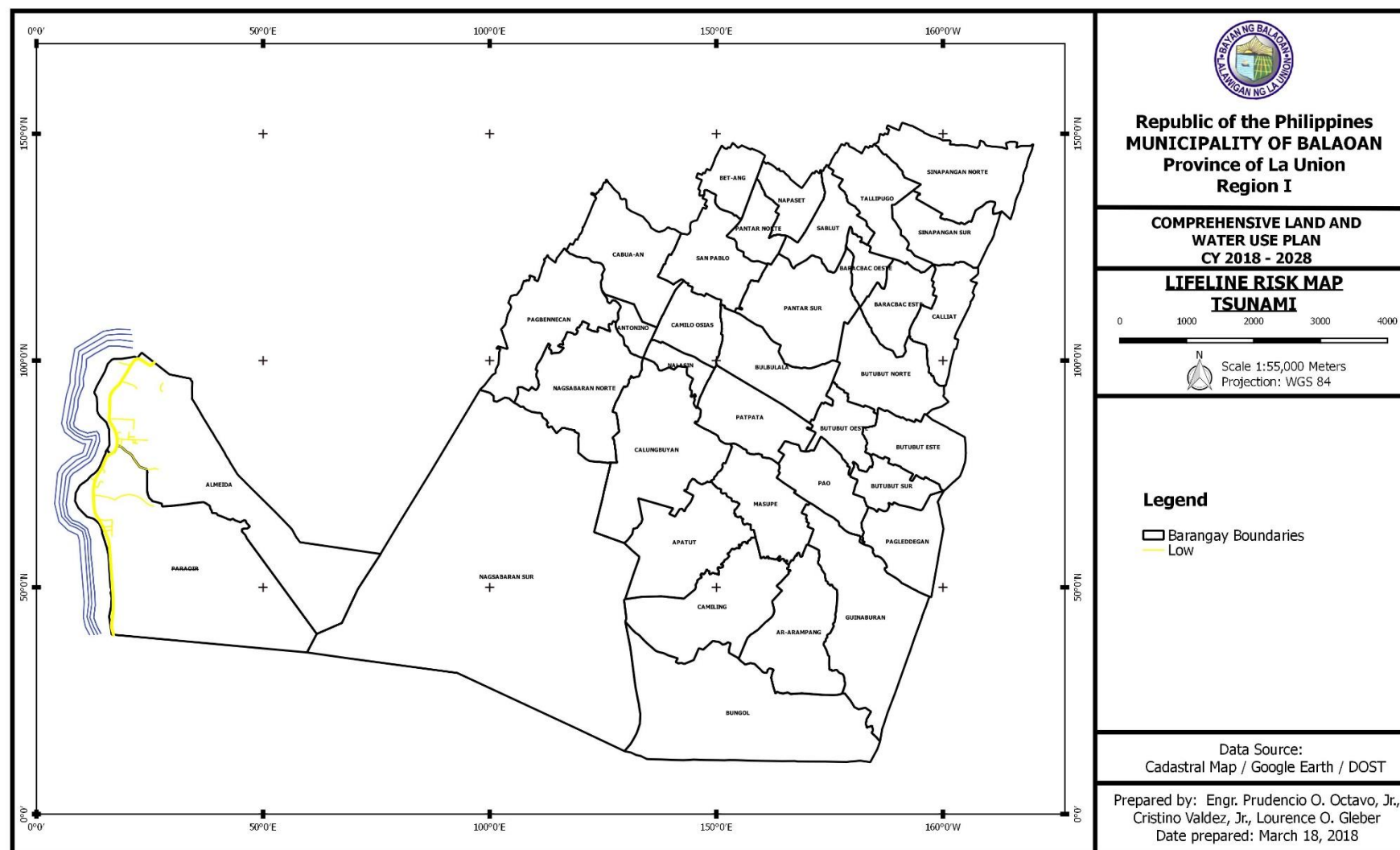


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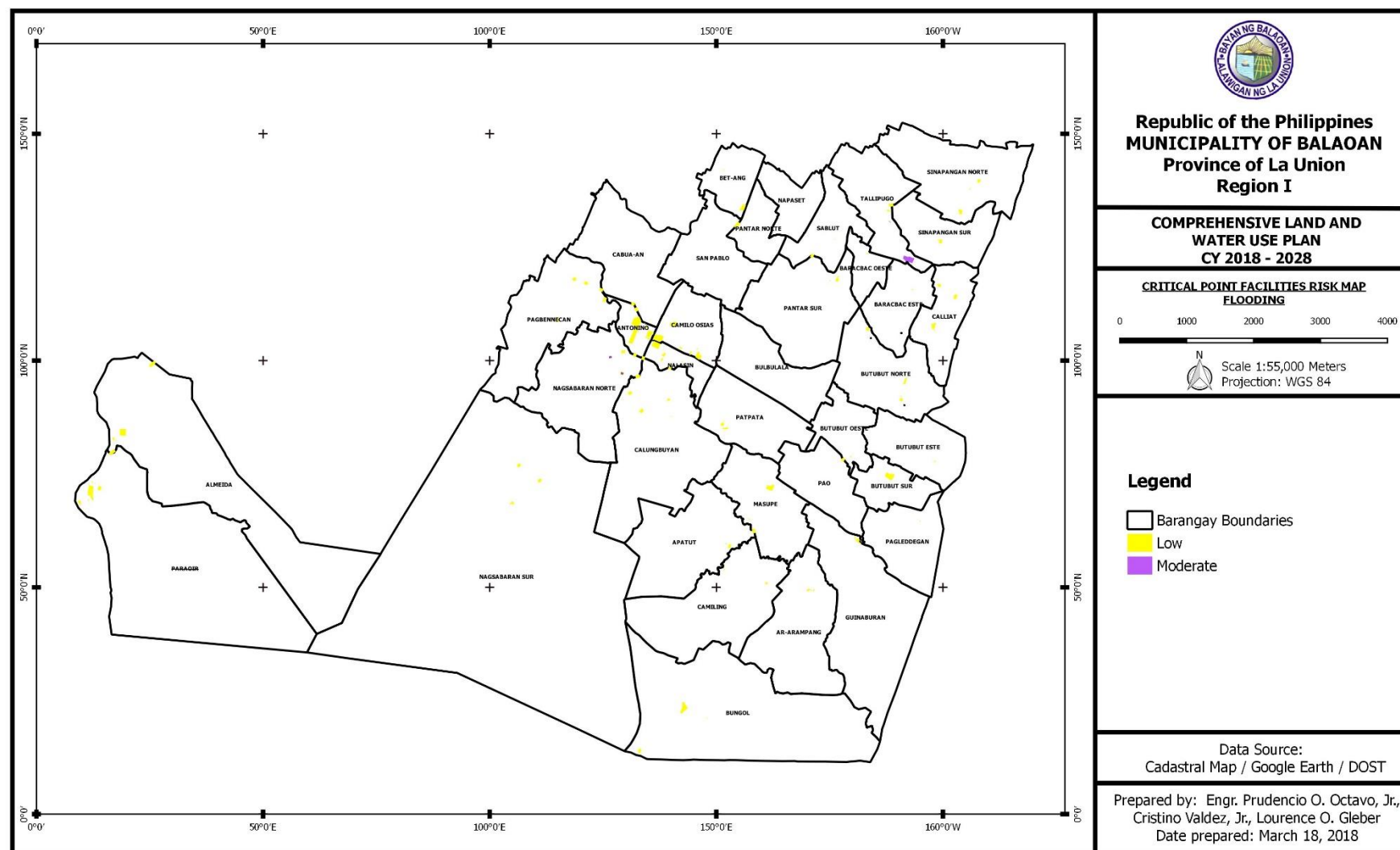


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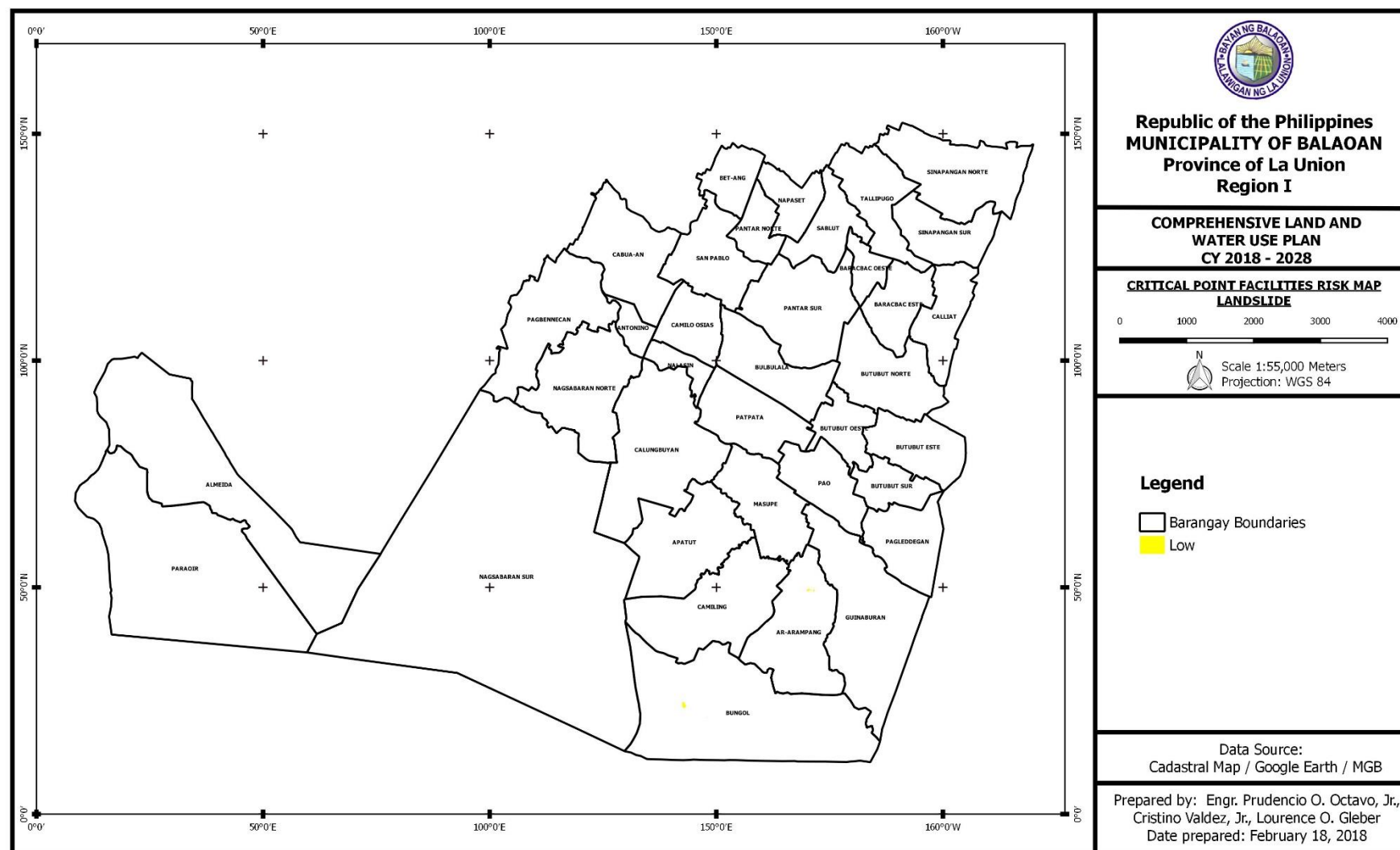


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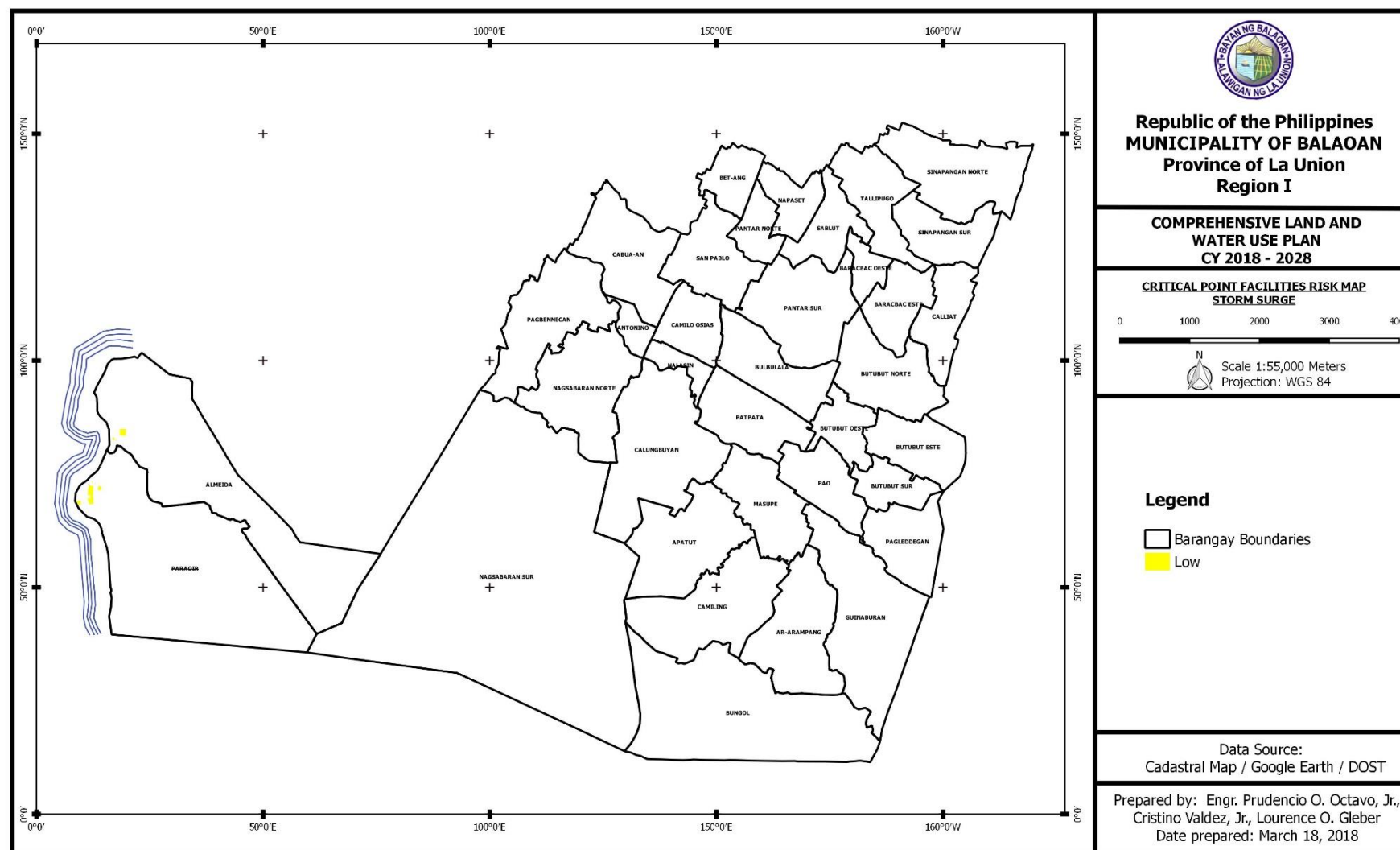


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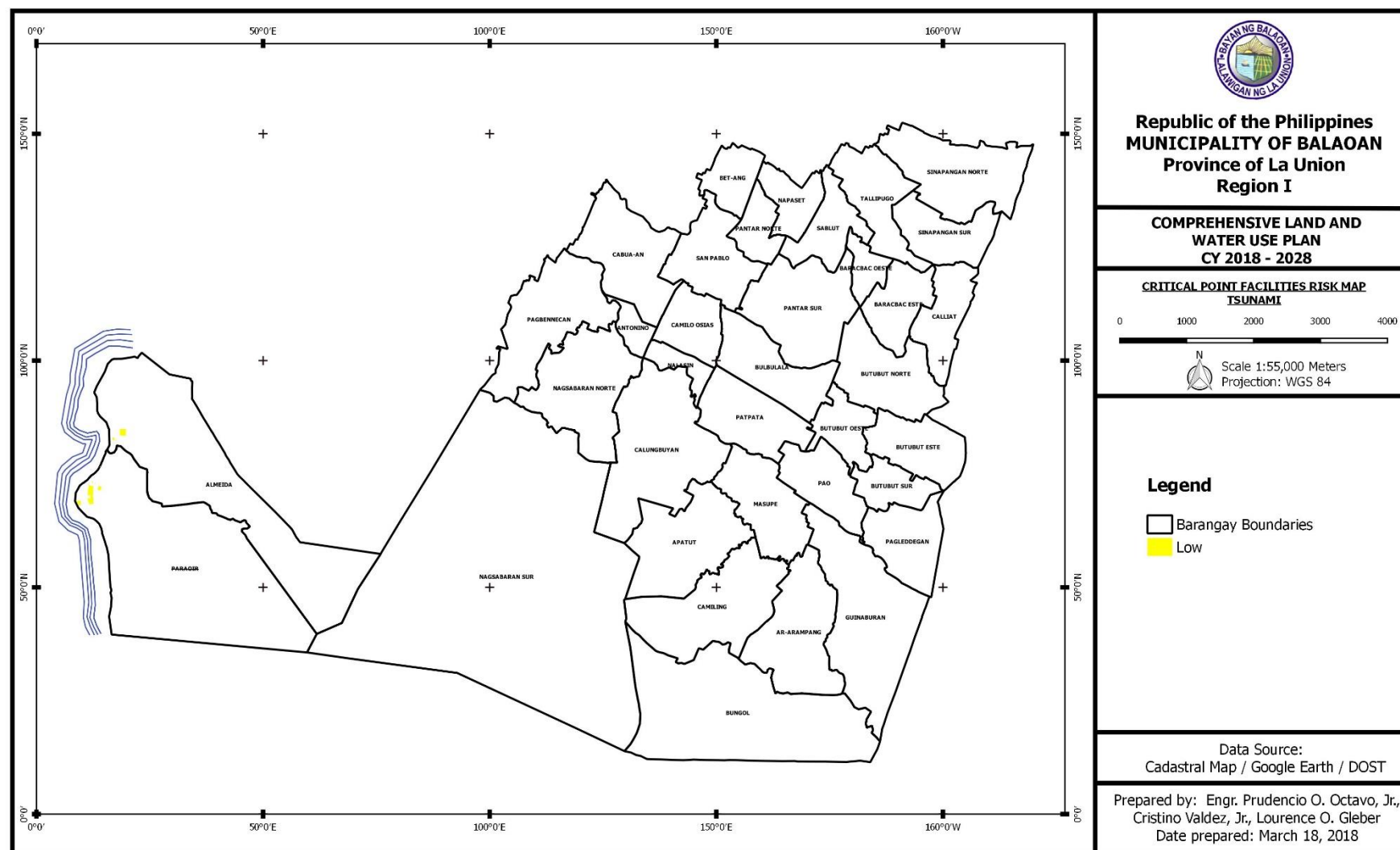


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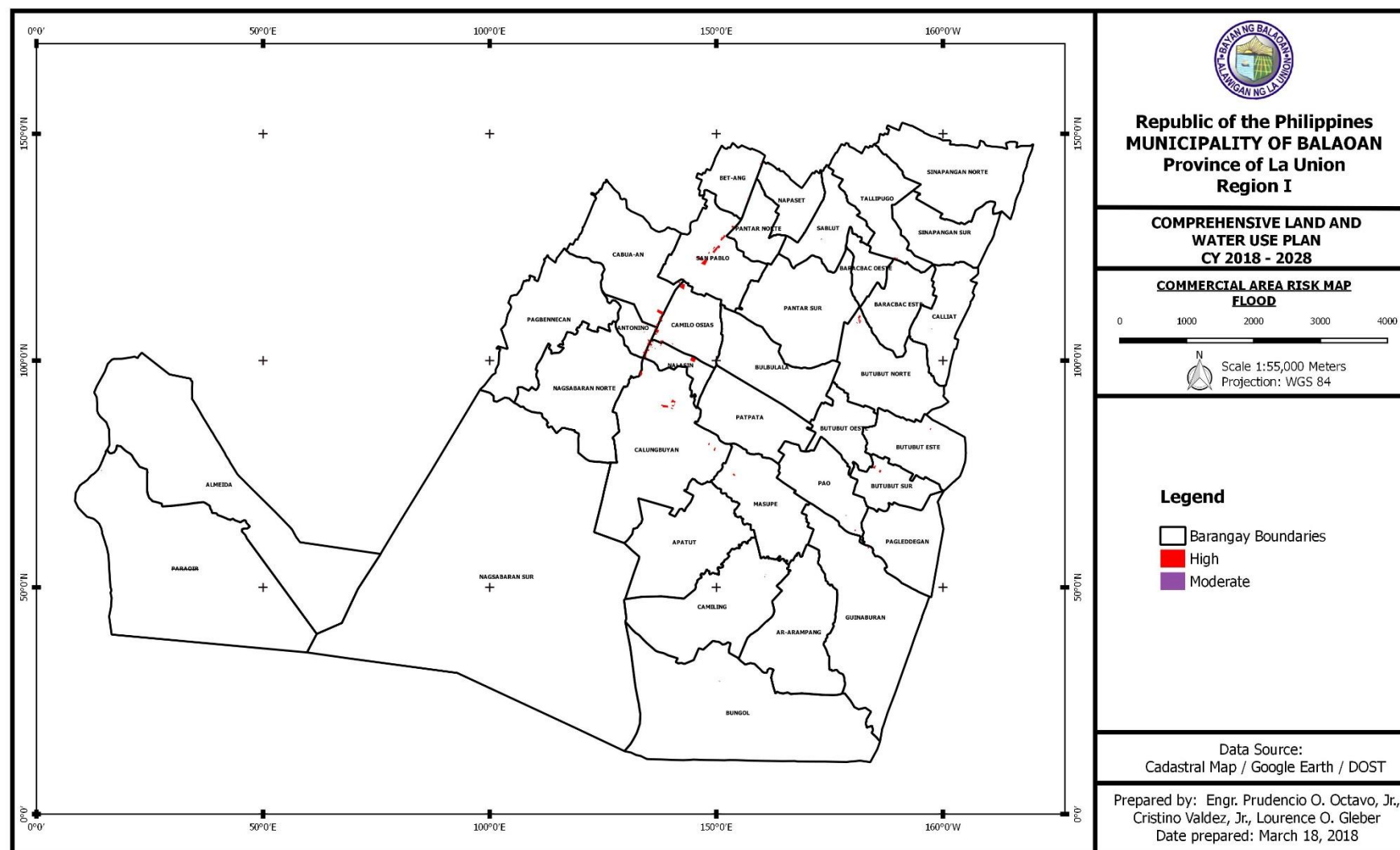


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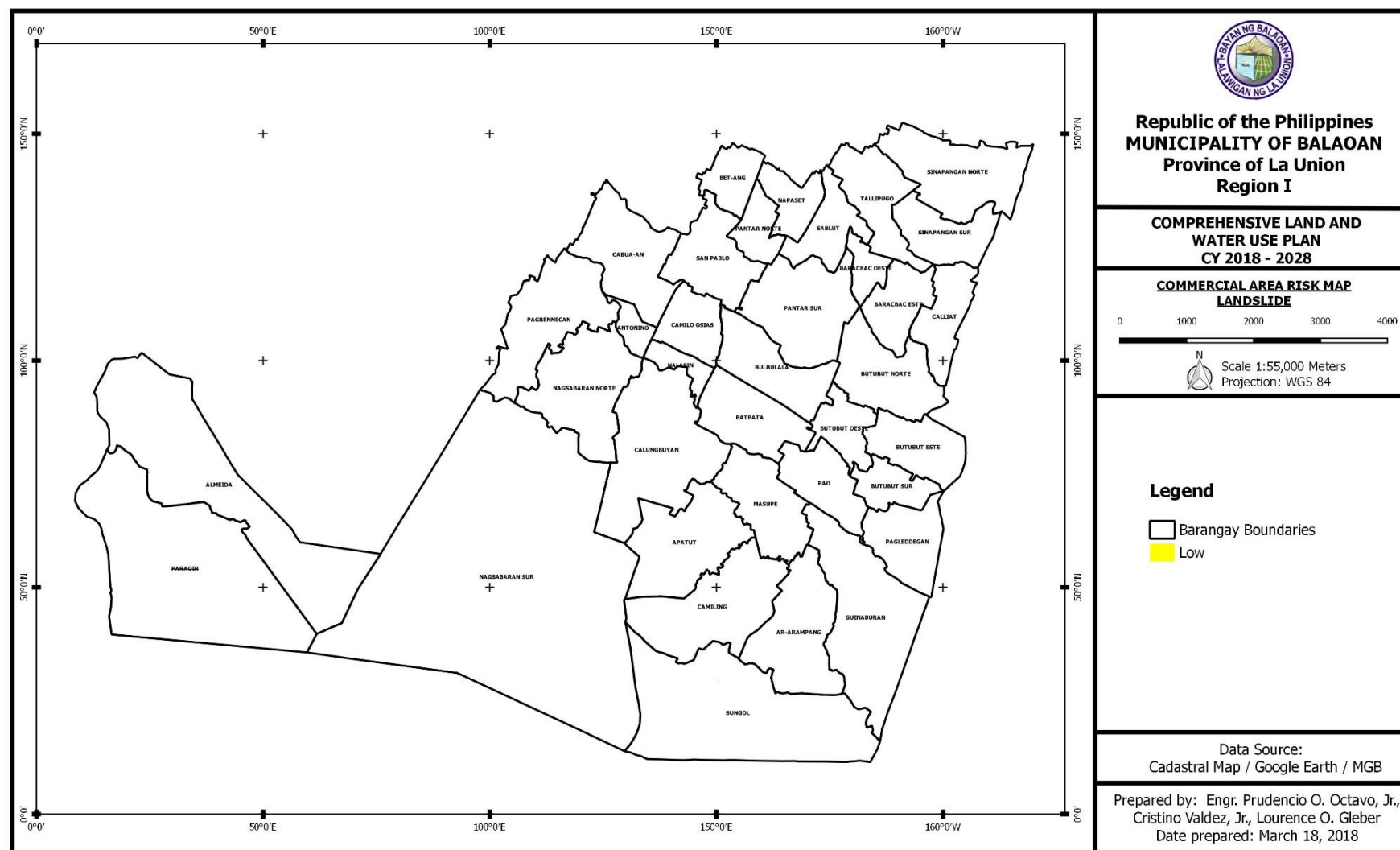


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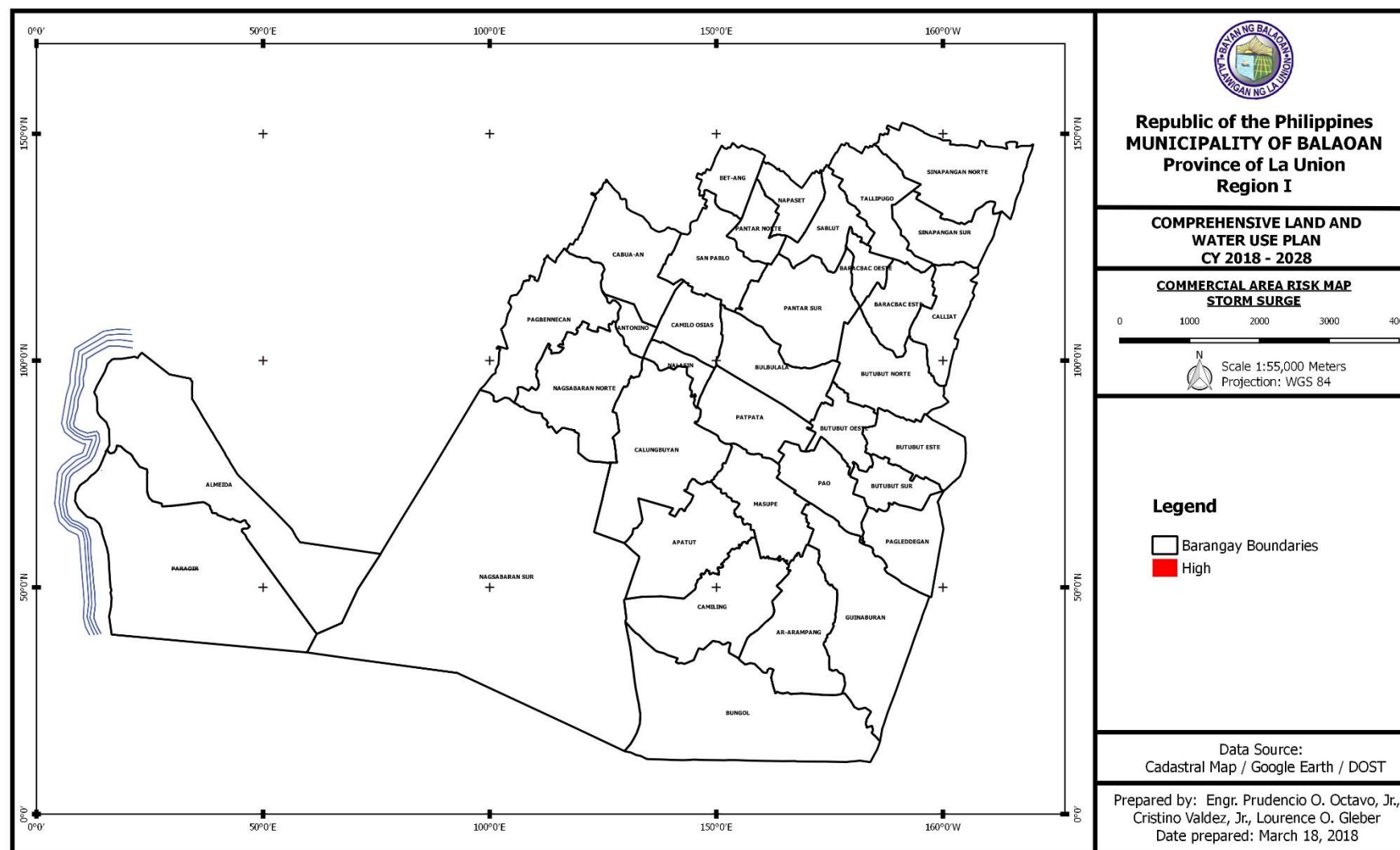


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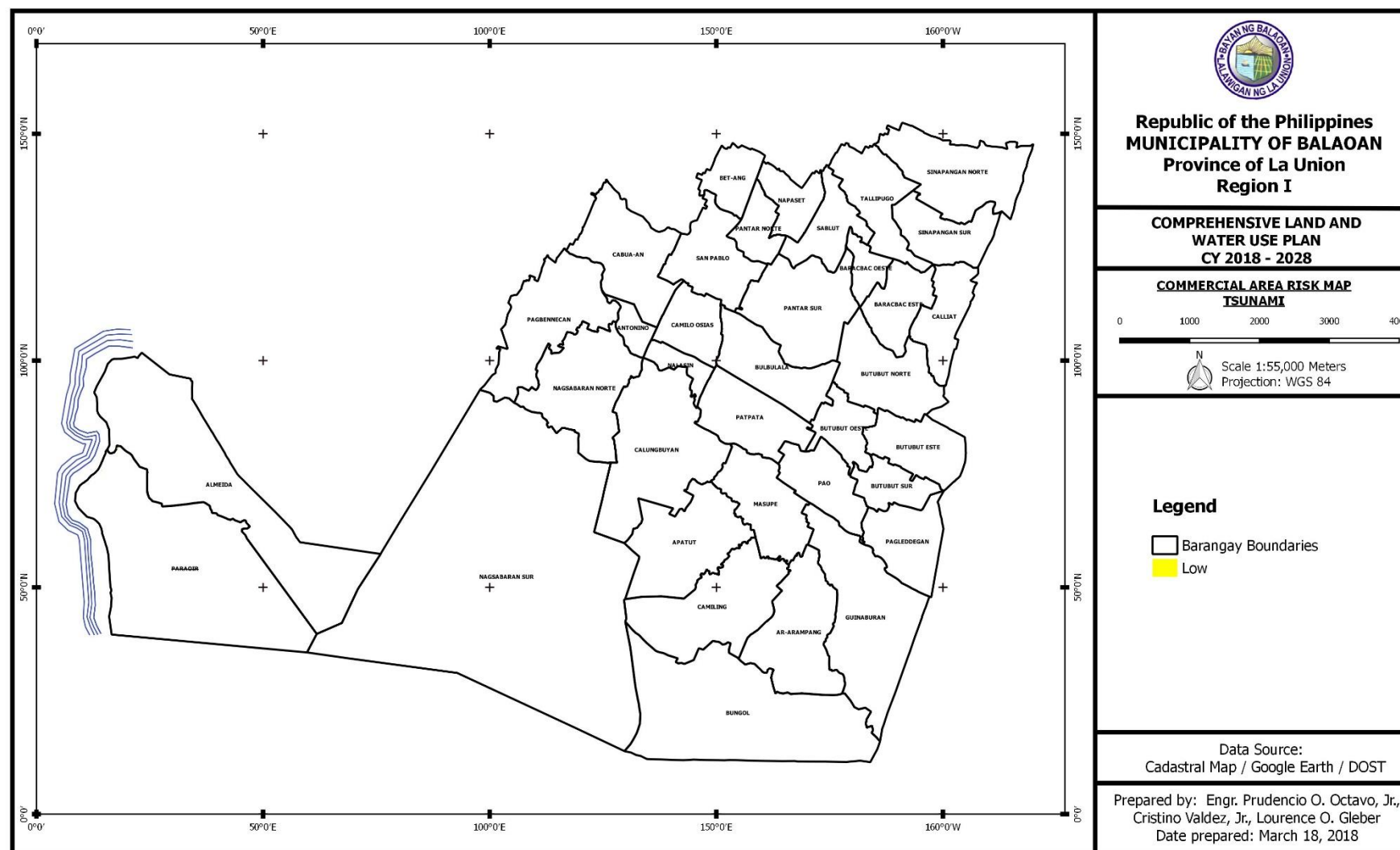


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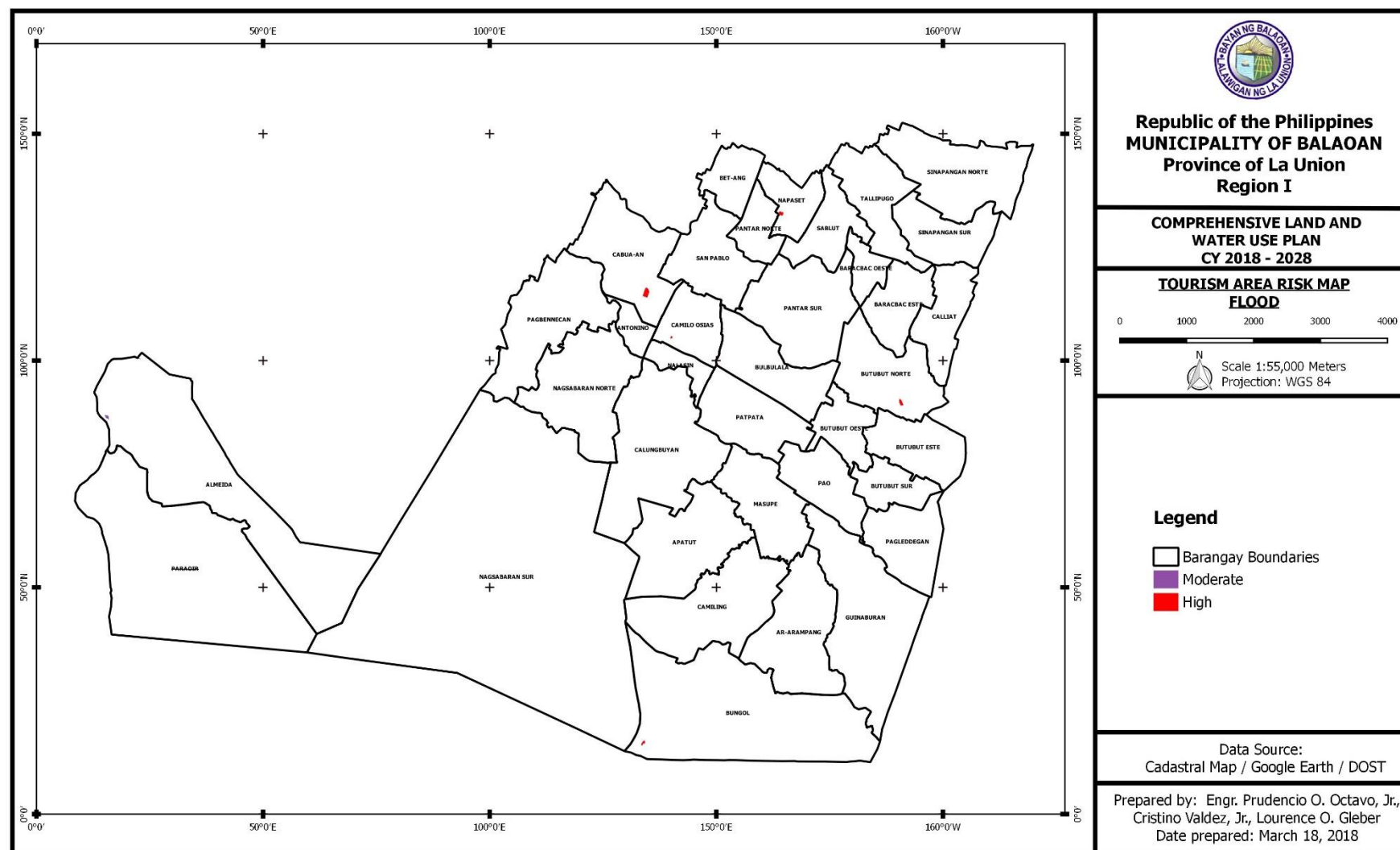


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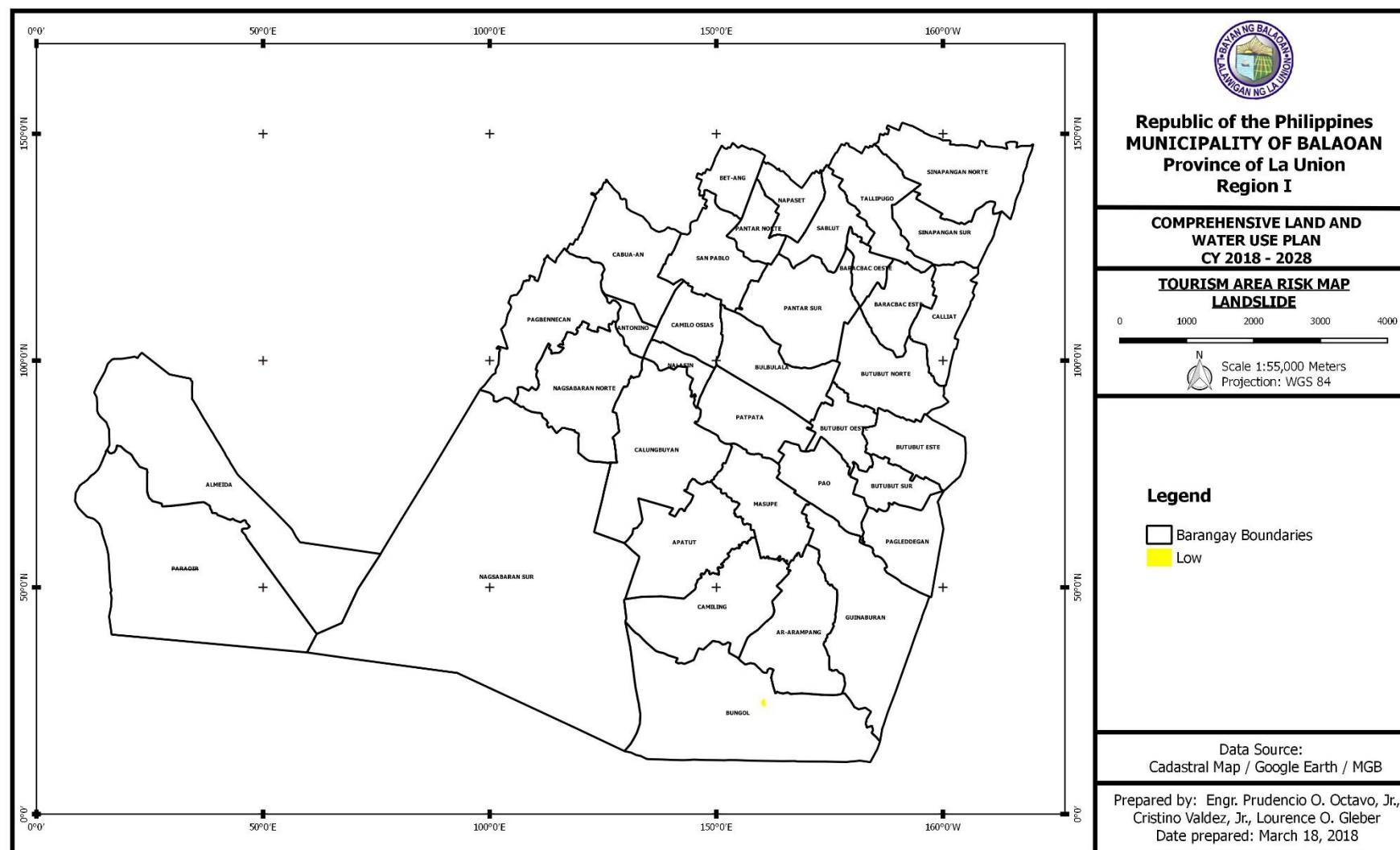


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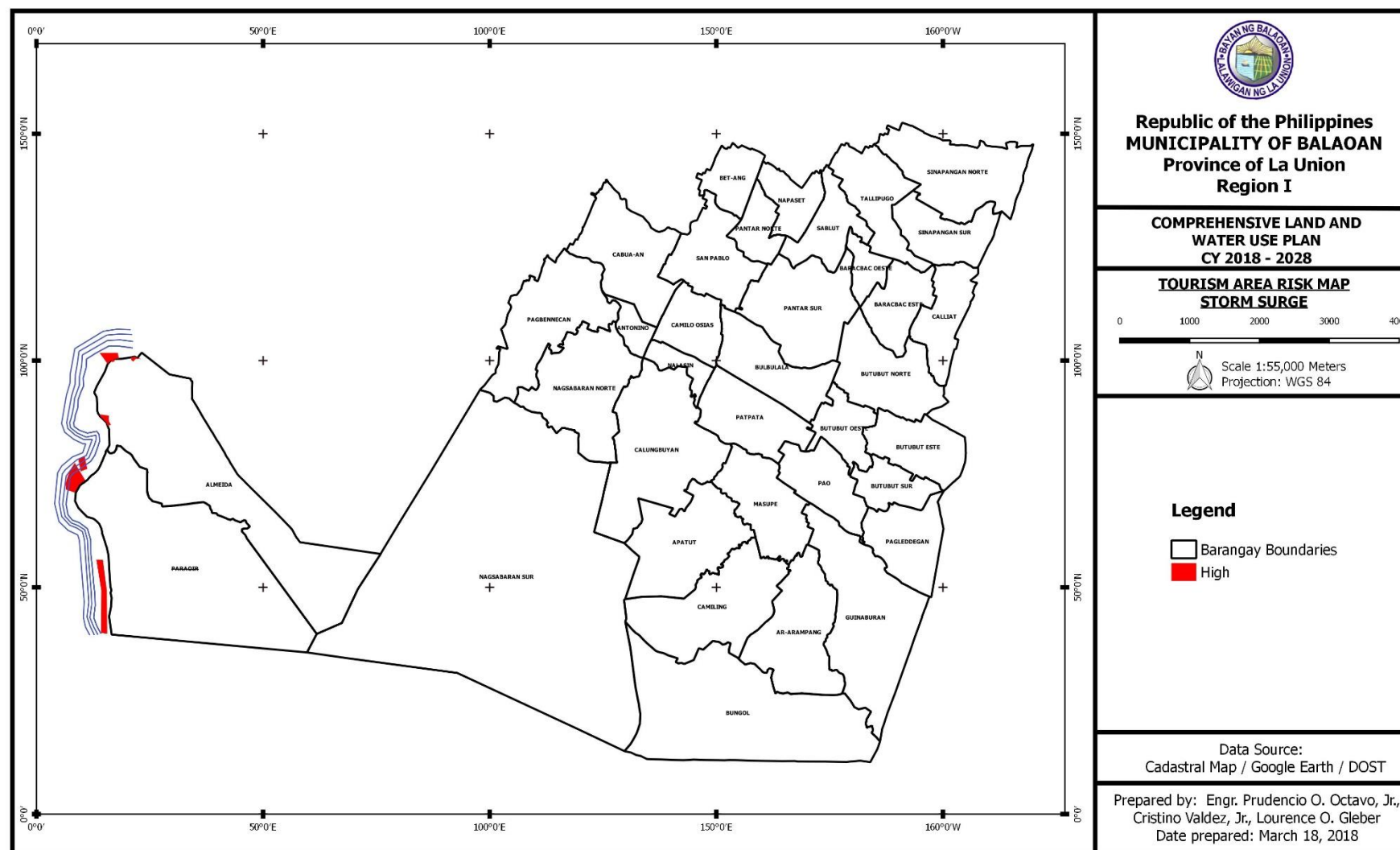


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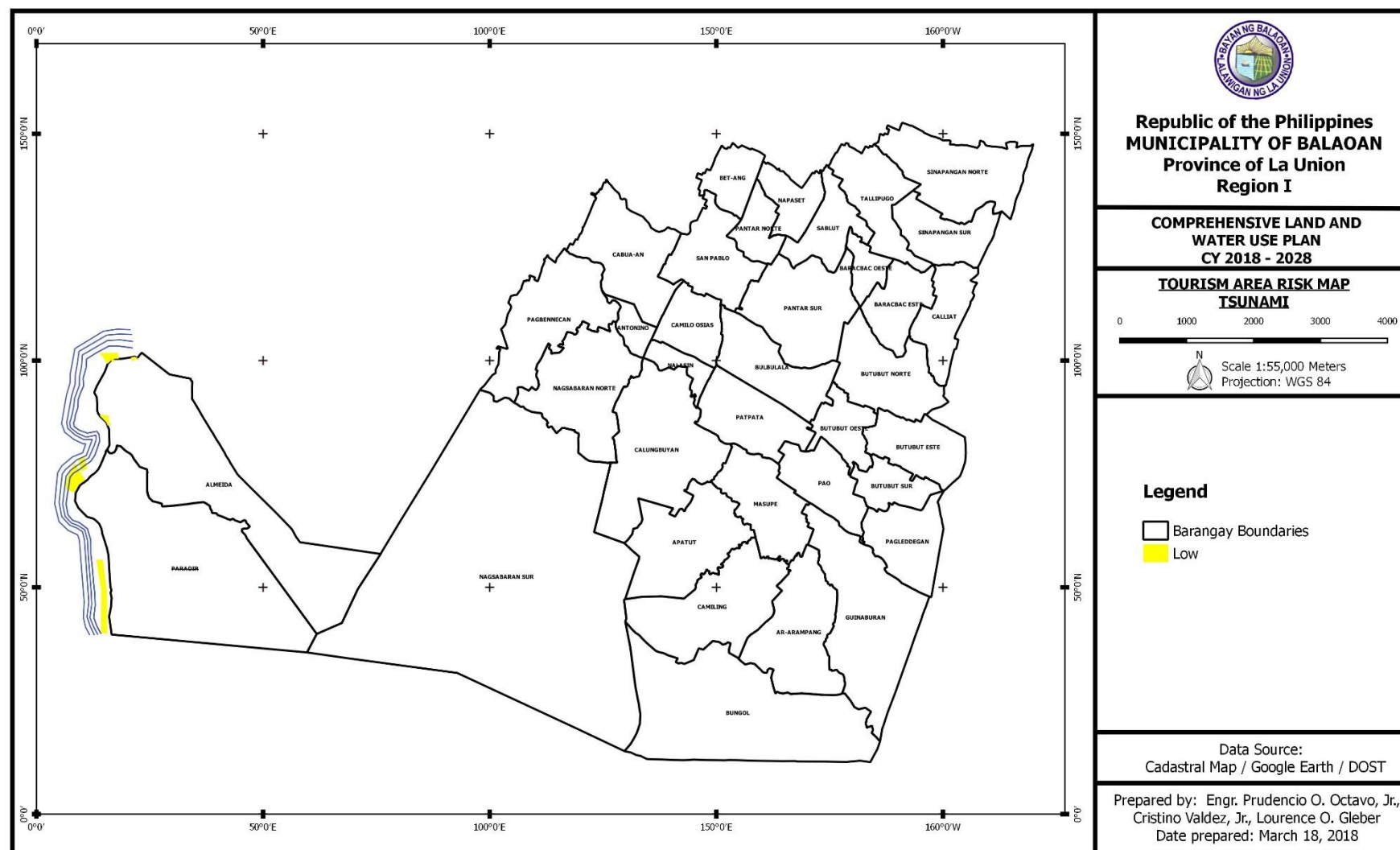


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Table 9: Disaster Risk Assessment Summary Matrix

Decision Areas	Technical Findings	Implications	Policy Interventions
Population living at coastal areas near rivers / waterways at Barangays Paraoir, Almeida, Cabua-an, Calliat, Camilo Osias, Guinaburan, Masupe, Nagsabaran Norte, Nalasin, Pagbennecan, Pantar Sur, Patpata, Sablut and Tallipugo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Population Risk is High to moderate flooding (0.5 to 1 m depth)➤ Around 9,136 individuals are exposed to high susceptibility floods➤ LGU does not have enough resources to implement flood control works at Maluyo River and other water tributaries➤ Relocation of residential areas can be identified with the municipality➤ Early warning system and preparation of flood contingency plan for the said barangays should be pursued by the local government to minimize potential fatalities and injuries➤ Approximately 15 % of households are below the poverty threshold	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Potential deaths and injuries due to make shift houses➤ Significant government resources will be allocated for rescue and relief operations➤ Required post-disaster assistance for affected families / individuals far exceeds local financial resources➤ Available livelihood opportunities are not enough to accommodate affected families	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Implement a mandatory relocation policy on structures / dwellings within the 20m coastal and river easements.➤ Relocation of informal settlers➤ Establish open spaces, recreation areas, or parks along the Maluyo River➤ Develop Regulations with emphasis on hazard resistant design➤ Formulation of flood contingency plan for each barangay➤ Livelihood program for families below the poverty threshold➤ Implementation of the Provincial Foreshore Development Management Plan
PATPATA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Seven classrooms with an estimated area of 1,820 square meters exposed to flood of >1 meter occurring every 10 to 30 years (Hazard-Exposure)➤ Made from mixed wood and concrete but requires major repairs➤ Facility not covered by insurance➤ New school site can be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Moderate damage is expected to the Patpata Elementary School, resulting in the disruption of educational services in the area.➤ Possible deaths or injuries➤ Potential future inadequacies in the provision of primary level educational services expected in the barangay	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Retrofit the existing school structure➤ Future Expansion should be located in more suitable areas servicing the Patpata Area.

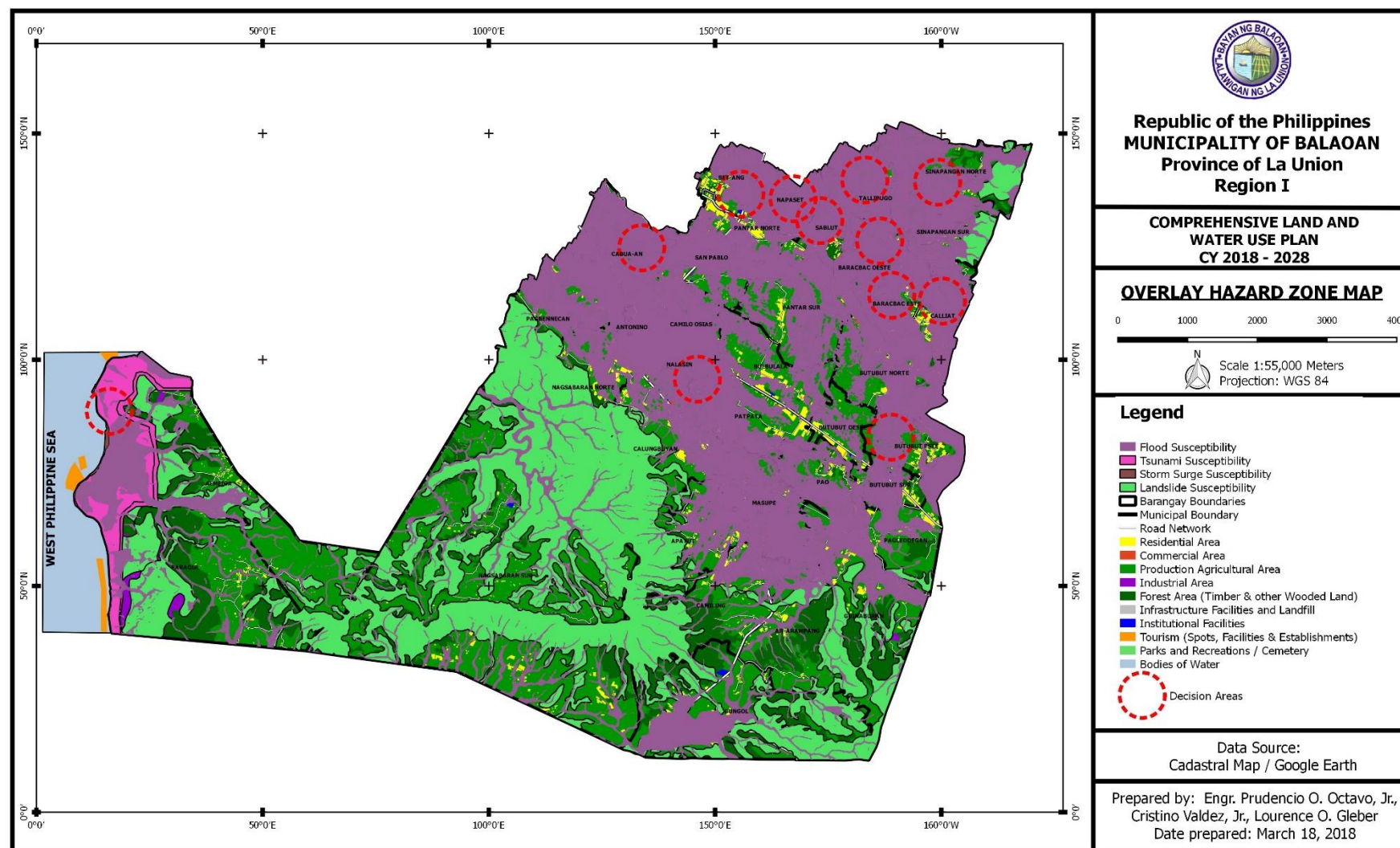


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ALMEIDA-PARAOIR NATIONAL HIGHWAY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Categorized as high risk;➤ 4.80 kilometers exposed to high susceptible storm surge areas. The estimated likelihood of occurrence is 10-30 years;➤ Surfaced type is concrete;➤ Disruption of access system may last for 5 days, affecting settlements and production areas;➤ LGU does not have the capacity to pursue road-improvement related projects. External assistance may be required	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Temporary Isolation of communities due to disruption of the access system during flood;➤ Poses difficulty in evacuation and response making which may lead to deaths and injuries in isolated areas;➤ Major disruption in the transportation of agricultural produce resulting in potential losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Strategic establishment of alternate routes access systems leading the relatively safer areas;➤ Climate proofing of existing route through road and drainage upgrading in coordination with the NGAs;➤ Pre-emptive evacuation of areas that will be potentially isolated during floods.➤ Formulation of flood contingency plans targeting potentially affected communities
Agricultural areas at Barangays Antonino, Baracbac Este, baracbac Oeste, Bet-ang, Butubut Este, Cabua-an, Calliat, Nalasin, Napaset, Sablut, Sinapangan Norte and Tallipugo.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Risk is categorized as high on agricultural crop production➤ Approximately 278.24 hectares within high susceptible flood areas➤ Crop types are predominantly cultivated crops➤ A significant portion of the population are engaged in farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ The damage to crops is expected to be high due to floods, given current production practices.➤ Significant portion of the population are dependent on crop production. The lack of alternative livelihood contributes to sensitivity and adaptive capacities of farmers➤ Lack of flood control measures , may affect production yields over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Extension services for climate sensitive crop production➤ Encourage the use of flood-resistant crop varieties➤ Establishment of field demonstration farms to facilitate technology transfer on climate / hazard sensitive crop production➤ Provision of alternative livelihoods➤ Encourage the planting of high value crops



HAZARD OVERLAY MAP





E. EXISTING LAND USE STUDY

1. Land Use Succession

The area of Balaoan decreased from 6,870 hectares in 1972 to 6,612 hectares in 1981 and recently, the area increased to its current land area of 6,913.75 hectares (DENR Cadastral Survey). The difference was due to the reversion of the cultivated portion of the watershed area into agriculture which were then reverted back to forest and this was to maintain the level of water resource which had lowered tremendously due to deforestation. Thus the issue on sustainable development. Furthermore, there were areas along the riverbanks which were reduced due to soil erosion.

Thus, the estimated area published by DENR (prior to the Cadastral survey conducted by the provincial government in 1992) was 6,870 hectares in 1972, and this was then adopted by the NSO in their estimate of land area and density of all the municipalities in the whole country and as such been adopted for planning purposes until the year 1981 when the first plan of Balaoan was formulated. The area of 6,450 hectares was official data taken from the assessor's office and the provincial office of the DENR La Union.

2. Land Use Distribution

A land use survey was conducted by the Municipal Planning Team of Balaoan to determine the actual land uses and development patterns in the municipality. This is reflected in the existing land use maps of which tabulation of data is presented in the succeeding discussions. The result can be used extensively in the formulation and development of a package of intervention policies and strategies to achieve the desired development arrangement towards providing the best opportunities for economic development.

2.1 Existing Land Uses (URBAN)

Per NSO classification, the urban area in the municipality is composed of barangays Cabua-an Oeste, Antonino, Dr. Camilo Osias and Nalasin with an aggregate area of 322 hectares; that is, roughly 4.99% of the total municipal land area and were inhabited by about 5,040 people in the 2000 census. Arranged in neat blocks, these different land uses are separated and accessible by concrete-paved municipal roads.



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- **Agricultural Lands.** Aggregate area of the agricultural lands accounted to 211.71 hectares or 66.85 percent of the urban core which is considered a Non-Strategic Agriculture.
- **Residential.** Approximately 61.37 hectares of land are occupied by residential homes which makes an area share of 19.38 percent of the urban core. They are found mostly in the vicinity of Poblacion. Most of the houses are single-detached dwelling units and were made up of mixed construction materials.
- **Commercial.** Commerce and trading in the urban area take place in the 5.59 hectares existing commercial area of the municipality. These areas are occupied by commercial establishments concentrated mainly in the Poblacion surrounding the municipal building, The Public Market comprise the dry and wet market with occupancy area of 1.10 hectares complemented by a number of retail outlets, eateries, rice stalls, groceries, construction and hardware supplies, drugstores and other commercial stalls offering similar services to the population.
- **Industrial.** The total land area of industry under urban core is about 0.11 hectares or 0.03% from the total urban area, which means majority of the industries are scattered in the rural barangays.
- **Agri-Industrial** area include flue-curing barns and rice mills. These cover approximately 1.3 hectares or 0.41 percent of the total urban land area.
- **Institutional.** Institutional land uses include those areas occupied by the Municipal Hall, Rural Health Center, schools which include the high school and elementary school therein, religious institutions, and other public and private offices and institutions in the Poblacion. These occupy an area of 8.128 hectares or 2.57 percent of the total urban area.
- **Tourism** has become an important sector that has an impact on development of country economy. The main benefits of tourism are income generation and creation of jobs. It has a total area of 0.98 hectares or 0.31%
- **Parks and Playgrounds.** Parks and playgrounds covers an area of about 0.338 hectares or 0.11 percent of the urban core land area.
- **Infrastructure/Utilities/Transportation** with an area of 18.88 hectares or 5.96% from its total urban land area.
- **Rivers** are natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another **river**. ... Sometimes a **river** is **defined** as being larger than a **creek**, but not always: the language is vague. **Rivers** are part of the hydrological cycle. Rivers and creeks in the urban area aggregates 8.29 hectares or 2.62%.

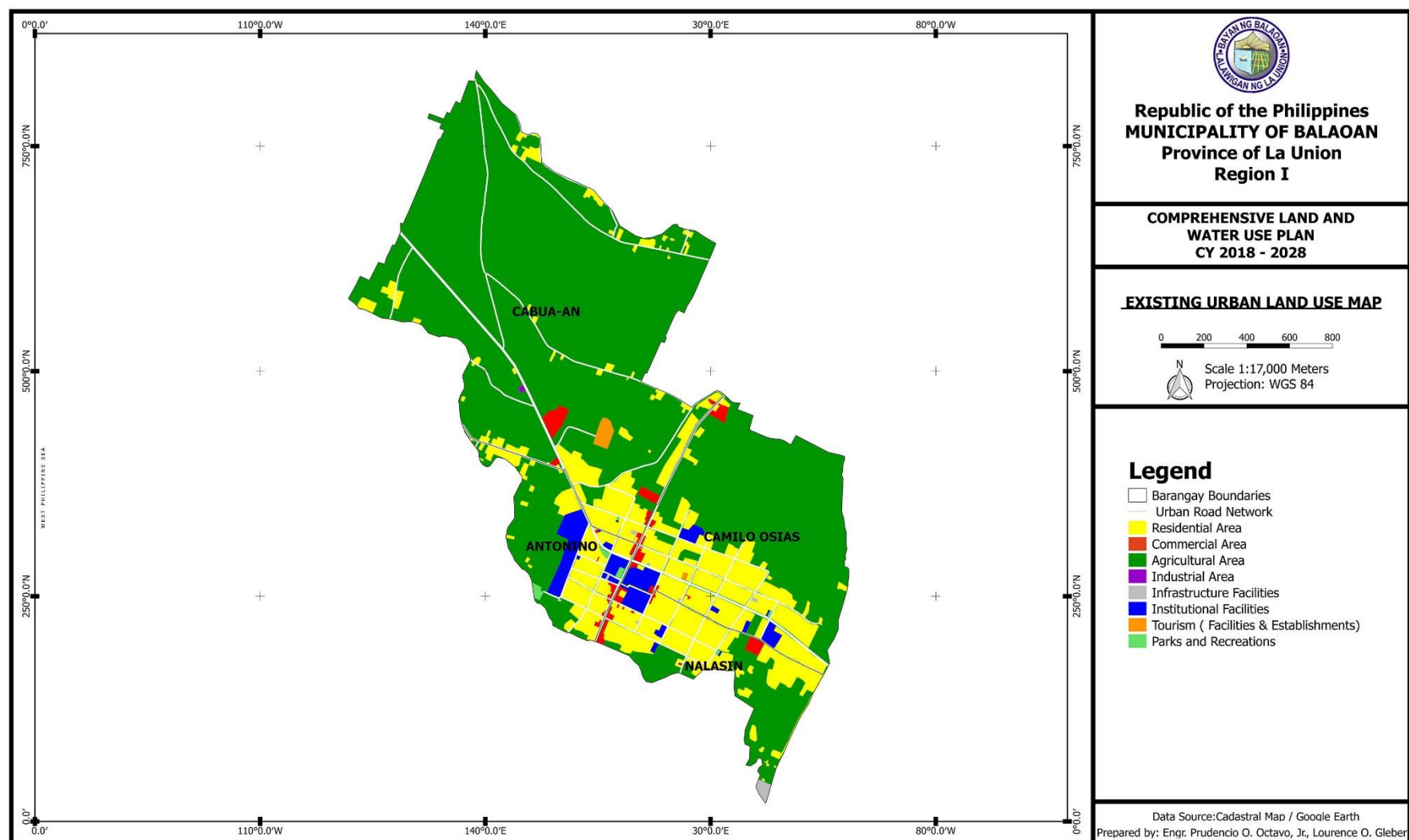


Table 10
Existing Urban Land Uses: 2018
Municipality of Balaoan

LAND USE CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY	Existing Land Area(ha)	% to TOTAL
Agriculture	Non-Strategic	211.71	66.85
TOURISM		0.98	0.31
RESIDENTIAL		61.37	19.38
COMMERCIAL		5.59	1.77
INSTITUTIONAL		8.128	2.57
INDUSTRIAL		0.11	0.03
AGRI-INDUSTRIAL		1.3	0.41
PARKS AND RECREATION		0.338	0.11
INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES/TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES		18.88	5.96
RIVERS & CREEKS		8.29	2.62
TOTAL		316.71	100.00



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2.2 Existing Land Uses (GENERAL)

Balaoan is predominantly an agricultural area comprising 36 barangays and a total land area of 6,913.75 hectares. It is inhabited by 39,188 people (2015 NSO Census), thus having a population density of about 6 person per hectare. Discussed below are the observed land uses in the municipality:

Forestland/Woodland. The area of woodland is about 1,509.31 hectares or 21.83% from its total land area.

Agricultural Croplands. This land category is devoted to agricultural production and is planted to crops such as rice, tobacco, corn, root crops, peanuts, vegetables and other permanent crops such as mango, coconut, bananas, etc. About 3,894.8 hectares or 56.33% of the municipality's total land area are classified as agricultural cropland.

Strategic Agriculture with an area of 1,216 hectares as indicated in the existing land use map (general)

Non-Strategic Agricultural area covers 3,314.62 hectares or 47.94 % of land which can be converted into other uses.

Except for the poblacion cluster, the agricultural crop production area identified in the general land use plan stretches from the upland cluster down to the coastal cluster. Among the barangays with agricultural areas in the upland and coastal clusters are Almeida, Ar-arampang, Bungol, Calungbuyan, Guinaburan, Nagsabaran Norte, Nagsabaran Sur, Paraoir, Apatut and Camiling.

Tourism area includes beaches of Paraoir and Almeida, Dalisungsung Falls, Apaleng Park, Immuki Island and other scenic spots within the locality, covering an area of 7.06 hectares.

Residential. The residential area consists of approximately 419.03 hectares of the total land area of the town.

Commercial composes of business establishments within the urban area of about 9.99 hectares or 0.14%

Institutional. These occupy an area of 138.12 hectares or 1.99 percent of the total land area of the municipality.

Industrial. The Industrial area of Balaoan covers 128.21 hectares or 1.854% of the total land area.

Agri-Industrial. Agri-Industrial area of Balaoan comprises of 22.65 hectares and 0.33%



Parks and Recreation is about 3.65 hectares includes the basketball courts and plazas of the barangays and Farmer's Civic Center being the venue of sports activities during the town fiesta.

Infrastructure/Utilities/Transportation and Services covers a total area of 141.34 hectares Or 2.04%.

Cemetery. The activities under this land use category is the cemetery. The existing cemetery is particularly located in barangay Calungbuyan with an area of 4.26 hectares and this area is already congested, thus a need for an acquisition of a new area.

Sanitary landfill of the municipality located at Barangay Nagsabaran Norte is about 1.0 hectare.

Slaughter House is about 0.14 hectares.

Rivers and Creeks. Aquaculture projects are mostly found in barangays Almeida and Paraoir. Including the area occupied by rivers and creeks, total land area allotted for this category reaches to 126.49 hectares or 1.83 percent of the municipality's total land area.

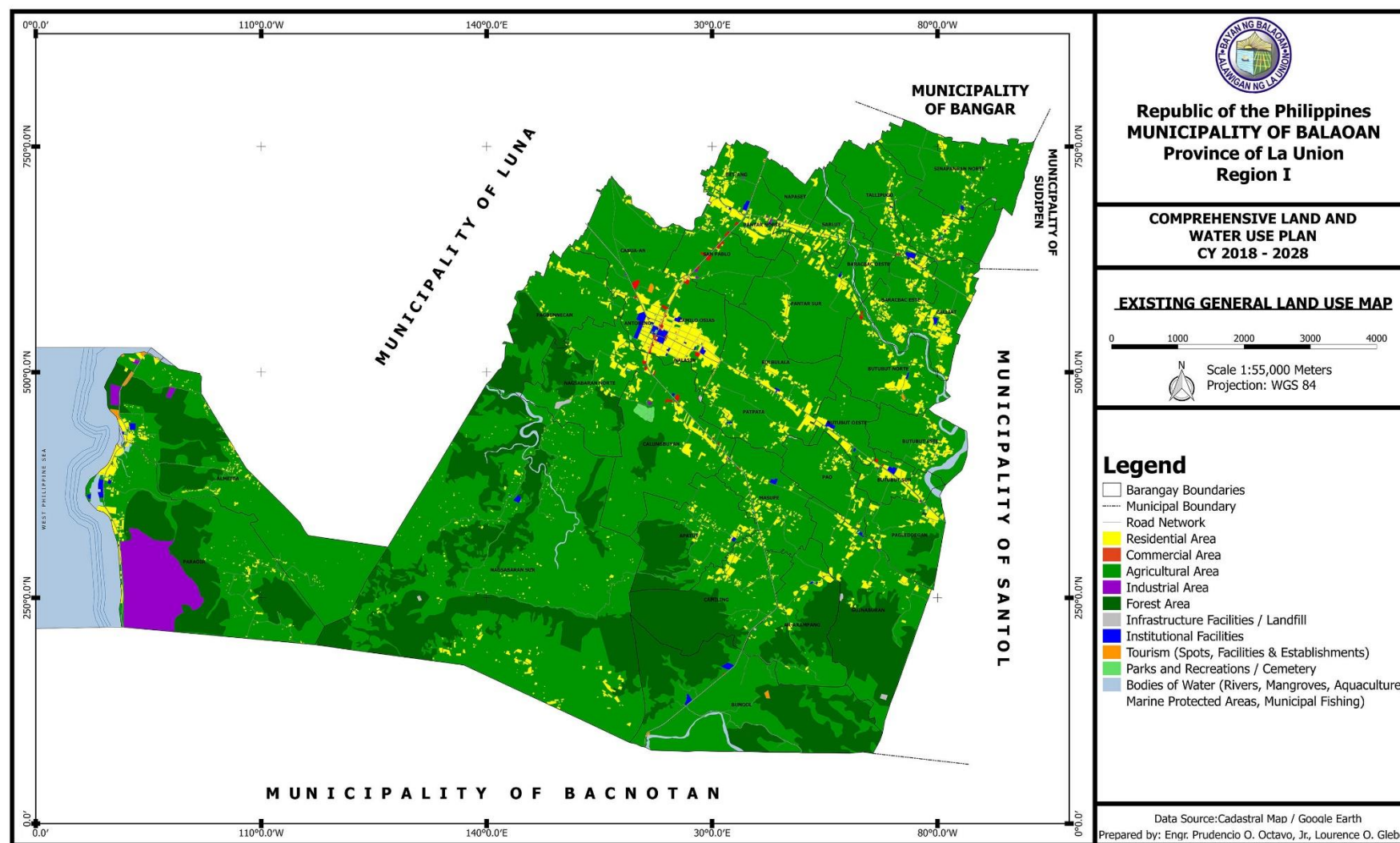


Table No. 11
Existing General Land Uses:
Balaoan, La Union

LAND USE CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY	Existing Land Area(ha)	% to TOTAL
Forest /Woodland		1509.31	21.83
Agriculture		4,530.71	65.53
	Strategic	1,216.00	17.59
	Non-Strategic	3,314.62	47.94
TOURISM		7.06	0.10
RESIDENTIAL		419.03	6.06
COMMERCIAL		9.99	0.14
INSTITUTIONAL		138.12	1.998
INDUSTRIAL		128.21	0.018
AGRI-INDUSTRIAL		22.65	0.33
PARKS AND RECREATION		3.65	0.05
CEMETERY		4.26	0.06
INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES/TRANSPORTTATION AND SERVICES		141.34	2.04
SLAUGHTER HOUSE		0.14	0.002
LANDFILL		1	0.01
RIVERS & CREEKS		126.49	1.83
SUB-TOTAL		6,913.75	100.00
Water Uses	Marine protected Area	4.0	0.037
	Foreshore Land	16.00	0.148
	Municipal Fishing	10,727.30	99.327
	Mangrove	3.50	0.032
	Tourism/Recreation	9.00	0.084
	Coral Reefs	25.0	0.231
	Mariculture	15.20	0.142
SUB-TOTAL		10,800.00	100.00
TOTAL		17,713.75	



COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN VOLUME I



MUNICIPALITY OF BALAOAN, LA UNION

CY 2018 - 2028



F. INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

F.1 TRANSPORTATION

Road Network

The municipality's types of transportation vehicles used are tricycles, jeepneys, cars and buses. By road distance, the town is about 300 kilometers north of Metro Manila and 30 kilometers to the City of San Fernando, La Union which is the provincial capital.



The municipality of Balaoan has a total road network of 174.09 kilometers based on the road inventory for CY 2017 LGU Primary Survey. These are distributed as follows: National Road of about 17.46 kilometers equivalent to 10.56% connecting the adjacent Municipalities of Luna, Bacnotan, Bangar, Sudipen and others. Provincial Road of about 18.22 kilometers or 11%, 129.87 kilometers or 78.42% barangay roads. About 12.012 kilometers is located at the urban barangays and 117.65 kilometers in the rural barangay.

Bridges

As of CY 2017, primary survey by the Local Government Unit, Balaoan has 37 existing bridges combined length of 459 lineal meters.





F.2 Power

The Municipality of Balaoan is being served by the La Union Electric Cooperative of which the main Office is located at Aringay, La Union and. Latest data showed that 79% is being served and

energized by electricity while the remaining 21% for unserved households as of year 2017. Most of which are for residential use



To address the continuing problem on climate change and disaster risk, the municipality in partnership with the Province, promoted the use of LED Lights covering the National Road of Balaoan from North to South.

F.3 Water

The municipality has its own Local Water Utility which serves 8,315 households of the town or about 93% households as of 2015. Commercial businesses as well provides distilled and purified water for drinking. Spring water was tapped to provide communal potable drinking water within the



municipality. Some water sources are drawn primarily from open and shallow tube wells through the use of water pumps. There are about 3,460 households that use shallow wells either for their own use or shared with other households. The locality depends from the seven (7) irrigation systems as provided by the NIA in coordination with the Municipal Agriculture Office, to support the agricultural production of the town.



F.4 Communication

The town of Balaoan is now fully equipped with Communication Technology compared with the past years where there are only a few connection of telephone lines and only a number of telecommunication facilities. The Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company, Smart Communications, Globe Telecom, Sun Cellular, and other providers are now



operating business in the municipality which is a good sign of progress in terms of information and communication facilities. The municipality's postal station is located at the Doña Gregoria Building, under the management and supervision of the Philippine Postal Corporation. Aside from the telecommunication companies and postal services, newspapers and reading materials for sales as well, provide information to the locality.

To those who can avail/afford and can be reached by the internet service provider, they can apply for internet services for better and improved communication.

With uplifting innovations in the country, it is predicted that by the next ten years majority of the populace in Balaoan will be using internet and apps to communicate with other people. The local government unit of Balaoan may coordinate with the private telecom and internet provider to upgrade/repair facilities in order to address the needs of the increasing population of the municipality by the year 2028.



G. SOCIAL SERVICES / UTILITIES / AMENITIES / WASTE MANAGEMENT

Education

The municipality of Balaoan has eighteen (18) public and three (3) private elementary schools in the high school level, five (5) public high schools and two (2) private as listed below the table. There is only one schools offering college courses which is a private school namely Osias Educational Foundation (OEF). Of all the 21 elementary schools, they occupy a total are of 10.24



hectares and 4 hectares for all the secondary schools. Osias Educational Foundation (OEF) is the only tertiary school in the locality of about 0.672 hectares.

All the schools are provided with various facilities and implemented the K-to-12 educational System. Public elementary schools have Home Economics buildings and livelihood buildings. Among the enumerated elementary schools, Balaoan Central School is the widest and most populated school, located in Barangay Antonino.

The projected land area requirement in the education sector is 26.50 hectares as computed in the sectoral study.



Health Facilities

The Balaoan Municipal Health Office and Birthing Clinic or Main Health Center is located at the center of the town square adjacent to the Farmer's Civic center and approximately about 20 meters from the Municipal Hall. It is easily accessible by all 36 barangays

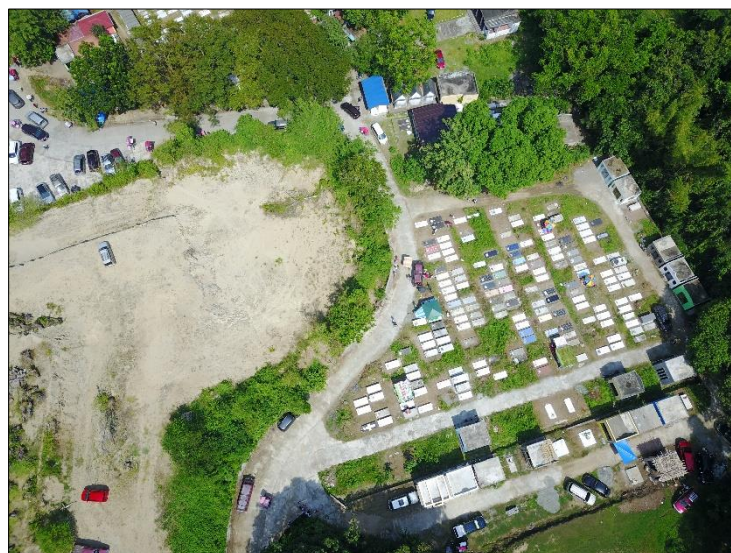


and is open 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. It serves as a referring unit for all Barangay Health Stations. The attached birthing clinic which is open 24/7, is DOH licensed and Philhealth accredited and manned by BEmONC-trained health personnel. There are 10 Barangay Health Stations strategically spread in the different barangays of the municipality.

A total of 2.1 hectares is allotted for health facilities in the town of Balaoan based on GIS Mapping data.

Burial Grounds

The municipal cemetery of Balaoan is located in barangay Calungbuyan with a total area of 4.26 hectares. The facility still has wide areas for the new burial sites and can still provide for the needs of the Municipality with the projected number of deaths of 223 annually.





Housing

An aggregate 6,557 households for the total populace of 33,786 were listed as per the NSO 2000 Data. Though in the year 2010, there were 7,934 occupied housing units in the municipality against 8,129 households, wherein the difference of 195 households represents the number of doubled-up households which means that one dwelling units is shared by two or more households. Compared to 2000 data, as per data below there were a total of 1,572 households increase in the year 2010.

By the year 2028, the housing needs of the locality will be 192 due to increase in the population. The housing backlog in the Municipality of Balaoan cannot be addressed overnight, but serious efforts can be done to address the problem.

Social Welfare Services

The Office of the Municipal Social Welfare and Development (MSWDO) is the lead department in the implementation of social welfare programs and projects. It identifies basic needs of the needy, the disadvantaged and the impoverished sector and initiate actions in alleviating their problems and improved their living conditions. The office is the implementing department on the program for the total development and protection of children up to five (5) years of age.

Presently, the Office of the MSWDO has four (4) plantilla positions namely: Municipal Social Welfare & Development Officer, Social Welfare Assistant and 2 Child Development Worker I. The other 36 Child Development Workers are appointed as contractual.

Protective Services

The local Philippine National Police (PNP) Headquarters/Station is located in Barangay Antonino near the Municipal Hall building, with an area of 180 square meters, including the jail for inmates. The existing police force has a total strength of thirty one (31) including the deputy chief of police, with a ratio of one policeman per 1,123 persons. It has one (1) substation/outpost located along the national highway near public market and business establishments. The police station has three (3) patrol cars and a motorcycle. The station is equipped with one 2 based radio, fourteen (14) handheld radios, telephone, and almost all



policemen have their own personal cellular phones as channel for communication. As to firearms, the PNP has sufficient firepower.

Balaoan has a Fire Station located beside the Municipal Hall with an area of 45 sq. m. and manned by ten (10) firefighters, two (2) fire truck, five (5) fire boots, six (6) fire jackets and eight (8) fire helmets.

Upon the increase of population into 43, 348 in the year 2028, the projected needs for policemen will be 43 and 22 firemen computed based on the PNP data.

Sports & Recreation

The LGU of Balaoan exerts much effort in the promotion of sports and recreation in the municipality. All of the barangays in the municipality have a basketball court and in good condition. The largest and main venue of sports and recreation activities in the locality is the Farmer’s Civic Center which is located besides the Municipal Hall with an area of 0.3 hectares and can accommodate 3,000 people.



Solid Waste Management

Balaoan has a total of 2.05 hectares computed land area requirement according to waste analysis and characterization study of the town and the projected total land area of 3.00 hectares including the 50% daily cover, roads, receiving areas and fencing thus, the six- hectare sanitary landfill is more than enough to service the needs of the municipality for the next 10 years, There is a



need however to lobby for a stricter implementation of the “ No segregation, no collection” policy through information dissemination and constant dialogues with all the stakeholders. Likewise, there is a need to increase the number of Sanitary Landfill personnel, equipment



used and purchase of more PPEs (Personnel Protective Equipment). Also included in future plan is to increase the number of barangays whose wastes are collected by garbage trucks.

Hospital wastes of the Bungol District Hospital are collected by the municipal garbage truck. The hospital is tasked to treat and dispose its hospital waste.

H. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Commerce & trade

The town of Balaoan continue to experience a fast and booming commercial activity concentrated in the urban core starting in Brgy. Nalasin to Cabua-an due to the big number of commercial establishments found in the area, stretching along the National Road going to Ilocos Sur.



Based on the provided formula in computing the space requirement for commercial areas, the computed area requirement for commercial purposes of the municipality by the year 2028 is 9.50 hectares or an increase of 2.01 hectares.

Tourism

The municipality of Balaoan has a rich biodiversity that attracts tourist, both in land and the sea. A first (1st) class municipality in the Province of La Union, Balaoan



has various tourist attractions such as the famous Immuki Island in Brgy. Paraoir, clean and beautiful beaches and a Spanish Watch Tower and others. It has also tourist establishments operating around the Municipality which offers different activities. Tourists can swim, have picnic and exercises around the resort's

vicinity. In Brgy. Almeida, the remains of a century old Spanish Tower could be seen



and a Man Made forest is a head turner to travellers passing through the area. Mangrove plantations also attract the interest tourists.

The San Nicolas Parish Church also attracts tourists, not only because of its beautiful structural design but also because of the serenity and sanctity of the place.



The Maratangtang or Sea Urchin as the town’s One Town, One Product (OTOP), the Ar-arampang Handicrafts and the finest Virginia Tobacco as products of Balaoan also drew the attention of tourists.



I. AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-INDUSTRY FACILITIES

Agriculture



One of the major source of living in Balaoan is their vast agricultural products. It has



3,894.8 hectares devoted for agricultural crop production purposes. Out of this, 61.65% is devoted to rice production with a total area of 2,401 hectares, 20.23% for corn production or an area of 788 hectares and the remaining 18.117% is for tobacco production or a total area of 705.63 hectares.

Balaoan tremendously yield high value of production in terms of livestock. Almeida is the only barangay producing livestock with a total of 256 volume production. Chicken dominates most of the poultry products in the municipality of Balaoan, which is found in barangays Almeida and Guinaburan.

Using the standards recommended by the Food and Nutrition Resource Council in projecting the dietary/ food requirement for the planning period, the highest requirement are the cereals and cereal products of 5,375 kg/year, seconded by sugar and syrup with 3,034 kg/year. Since Balaoan is producer of cereals, it is understood that the municipality has to sustain their rice production for the future needs of the populace.



J. DEVELOPMENT CONSTRAINTS: PRIORITY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The following are the issues and concerns the municipality has to address:

Social

- ***High population density areas***

Population density is evidently increasing in the Poblacion and Agricultural clusters. Most of the barangays in these clusters are highly dense, such that, more housing and social welfare services have to be provided. Similar to other urbanizing area, garbage, pollution, health and sanitation problems have occurred. The situation will further aggravate given an annual population growth rate of 2.45 percent or a population of 36,868 by the year 2010.

- ***Uncontrolled resettlement of population along the shorelines***

There is a need to control the population from the shorelines not only due to the occurrence of tides flat but also the problem raised on housing, health, sanitation and other social services and the deterioration of the environment.

Physical

- ***Increasing conversion of agricultural areas to built-up areas***

Because of the increasing population density, there has been an increase in residential areas in the other barangay cluster, especially in the agricultural clusters, where most of the built up expansion are located. This has led to the conversion of agricultural areas into residential and commercial areas.

Economy

- ***Sufficiency in food supply***

Food supply especially crops is sufficient to meet the nutritional requirements of Balaoan's populace. It is noted that about 91.38% of the total land area of Balaoan is classified as agricultural (crop, fishpond and grazing land), sixty four percent (64%) are actually devoted to crop production. In particular, productivity of tobacco and rice production have been generating high income to the farmers in the agricultural areas but unstable income are felt by fishermen along coastal areas.



- ***Lack of alternative livelihood and employment opportunities***

Employment opportunities are only on a primary scale (farming, fishing, trading, services, cottage industries. etc.). Other employment such as manufacturing or process oriented activities are inadequate. There is a need to balance the structure of employment opportunities.

Environment

- ***Degradation of Land Resource***

Land degradation and decreasing yields may become a problem, as a result of deforestation, overgrazing, and overexploitation of the available land base. Erosion of soil along river banks aggravates the problem.

- ***Drainage***

Due to the flat topography of the agricultural areas in the poblacion it sometimes experience flooding. Almost all the central barangays have problems of drainage especially during prolonged downpours. Indiscriminate dumping of agricultural garbage along waterways has further aggravated the problem. Because of this, flooding has become frequent especially along the low lying areas.

- ***Ground Water Extraction***

Main source of potable water in Balaoan are the rivers, springs, and ground water. Excessive extraction of ground water for domestic and agricultural consumption may result to the loss of ground water if it remains unabated and if left unregulated.

Infrastructure and Utilities

- ***Deficient communication facilities***

With globalization, communications is a necessity. At present, only the Poblacion and Urban Barangays of Balaoan are serviced by telephone system but this problem is lessened due to the new innovations in communication - the use of the cellular phone. There is only one postal office servicing the entire municipality.



Institutional Capability

- ***Low Level Fiscal Autonomy***

There is a need to further improve the financial condition of the municipal government in order to be able to implement programs and projects. It has to strengthen its tax collection efforts and attract prospective industrial and commercial investors in the area.

In view of these development scenarios it is imperative that the municipality determines its vision and identifies the direction of maximizing its agricultural and commercial industries in order to attain its goals and the directions of getting their vision.

K. COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES AND COMPETITIVE EDGE

The municipality of Balaoan has the following advantages:

- Adequate number of competent, professional and trained LGU personnel complement in the discharge of administrative functions/responsibilities in the delivery of basic services.
- Stable and good LGU financial capability (1st class municipality) and dynamic support of political leaders.
- High labor force characterized by high literacy rate and high ratio of college-educated manpower, comprising of skilled, unskilled, semi-skilled and professional workers.
- Presence of large and vast tracts of irrigable land highly suitable for agricultural production.
- Fertile, rich cropland good for diversified farming and agriculturally dominant and top producer of rice and other food crops such as vegetables and corn, likewise commercial cash crops like tobacco, mangoes, peanuts, tomato and mongo serve as potential resources of agricultural and food supply of the province.
- Good roads and bridges network servicing poblacion to barangays, and the presence of farm to market roads and inter-town access provincial roads
- Presence of agricultural support infrastructures facilities such as Municipal Public Market, Municipal Slaughterhouse, Municipal Nursery and other post-harvest facilities such as solar driers, mechanical driers, ricemills and warehouses.



- Stable power supply of all barangays.
- Presence of Information and Communication Services i.e. Telecom Cell Sites, Postal and Cable TV services provided by locally-operated cable station.
- Adequate urban and rural potable water systems..
- Adequate commercial and business facilities.
- Presence of coastal resorts facilities and other tourism potentials.
- It is accessible to almost all modes of land transportation
- Hospitable environment and peace-loving community.
- Favorable peace and order, and conducive public safety and security conditions in the locality.
- Disaster resilient community

L. FUNCTIONAL ROLE OF THE MUNICIPALITY

High regard on its contribution to the economy, the municipality being one of the top rice producers among the towns of La Union. Its rice production is more than enough for the town's own consumption needs. The surplus is exported to other nearby municipalities. Practically, almost all types of major agricultural activities such as crop production, livestock, poultry and fishing are being engaged by majority of the population in Balaoan. Developing the agricultural area into its full potential will further develop the municipality not only as self-sustaining economy but also above average earning community with high gross income.

Tobacco, other than food crops, is one industry which is a big source of income for Balaoan. Production and processing will generate employment opportunity and cater to the needs for raw materials and processing of tobacco-producing municipalities nearby. The proposed construction of flue curing plants will greatly improve and advertise the town and usher growth in the municipality. Thus, Balaoan is considered as a minor commercial trading center with tobacco as its major product.



II. THE COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN

A. VISION/MISSION/GOALS/OBJECTIVES

Vision

Balaoan shall be a major agri-tourism destination in La Union sustained by a progressive economy, steered by dedicated leaders with an empowered and resilient community in an ecologically-balanced and safe environment.

Mission

We will pursue economic prosperity by formulating policies and legislation ably implemented by dedicated and strong-willed leaders and supported by stakeholders.

Goals

To attain aforesaid vision, the following goals are hereby aimed, as follows:

- For the Municipality of Balaoan to become a major agri-tourism town in La Union.
- For the Municipality of Balaoan to become a minor trading center.
- For the Municipality of Balaoan to develop into an agro-light industrial center.
- For the Municipality of Balaoan to protect and preserve its natural resources.

Objectives

Specifically, the objectives are:

- The encouragement and provision of incentives for investments in agriculture, trade, industry and tourism;
- Enhance food productivity to generate surplus produce that will serve as production inputs for the agri-industrial center and for export purposes;
- The introduction of new technologies to improve farm productivity;
- The protection and conservation of natural resources and its watershed areas to ensure their abundance in the future; and
- Achieve self-reliance to ensure sustainability of development



**B. DEVELOPMENT THRUST AND SPATIAL STRATEGIES OF THE
MUNICIPALITY**

1) AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

- Crop production, is the major role of the town in the province of La Union including tobacco production. Almost 3,894.8 hectares were devoted to agriculture.

2) TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Another major thrust of the Municipality contained in this Development Plan is:

- Immuki Island developed into a tourist destination and create more employment opportunities consequently will boost economy aside from the beach resorts present in the locality.

3) EXPANSION OF COMMERCIAL CENTERS

Expansion of the commercial area at:

- Along National Road going North which entails linear development along the National Road as well as in the urban barangays of Balaoan.

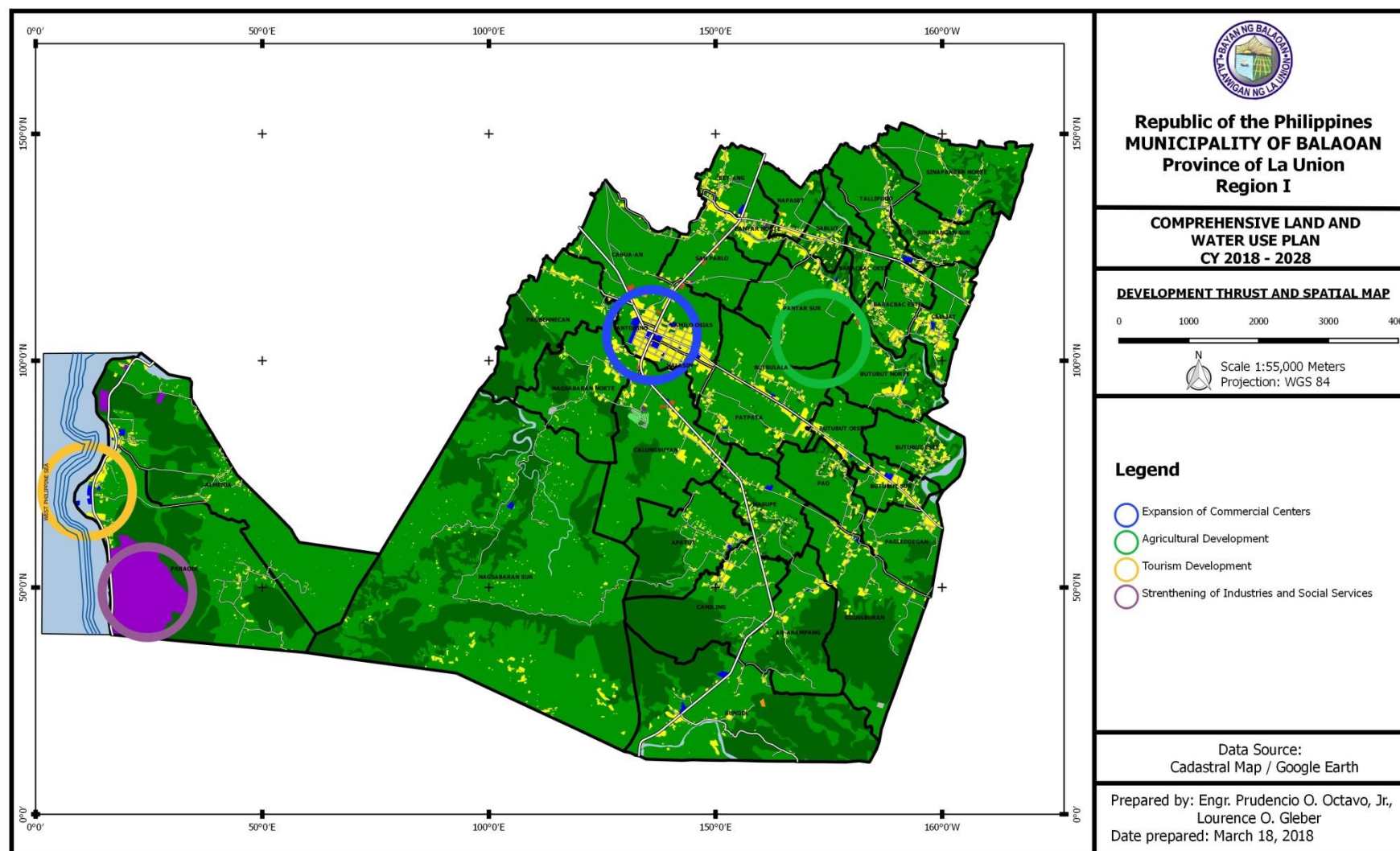
4) STRENGTHENING INDUSTRIES AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Increase of existing industrial area in the municipality to provide employment opportunity of the people in the municipality to augment more income anchored on the following:

- Provide financial assistance under the municipal Livelihood program and through credit financing in collaboration with the private-public lending institutions.
- Provide technical assistance in collaboration with the private and national agencies.
- Provide easy access on the social services present in the locality.



DEVELOPMENT THRUST AND SPATIAL MAP





DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

1. AGRICULTURE

1.1 Improved agricultural productivity in yields per hectare through:

- Farm to market roads for easy transportation of agricultural products.
- Sustained and technical assistance to farmers
- Employment of sustainable technologies
- Fishery production enhancement program
- Minimum utilization of capital and labor due to the provision of farm mechanization, post- harvest facilities and others.
- Improvement of irrigation systems
- Strengthen water impounding facilities
- Skills development Capability for farmers and fisherfolks
- Conduct of Farmers classes and demo-farm.
- Extension support to High Value Crop and high Yielding Variety of Rice, Corn and Vegetable seeds.
- Promotion of intensified and diversified rice-based farming system, incorporating vegetables, fish and HVCC.
- Management skills enhancement program for farmers and fisherfolks
- Irrigation, farm mechanics and postharvest facilities will be constructed to support the agricultural productivity in the entire municipality. This will lead to higher yields that redound to an increase of income and consequently will improve living standard.
- Strict implementation of programs and policies in the planned agriculture, forestry and fishery development zones, in consonance with RA 8435 otherwise known as the Agriculture and Fishery Modernization Act subsequently will simplify the attainment of the goals and development thrusts of the municipality.

Livestock

- Encourage livestock raisers to plant and produce their own feeds and plant forage crop for silage.
- To rehabilitate the slaughter house for easy control of animal diseases outbreak.



- Genetic improvement of livestock through upgraded animal dispersal
- Upgrade native stocks of cattle, carabaos and goats through artificial insemination

Fisheries

- Strengthen financial and fishing gear/equipment support to fishermen
- Conduct day-to-day patrolling at territorial jurisdiction to avoid destruction means of fishing
- Strict implementation of the Municipal Fishery Ordinance for taxation purposes, coastal resource and municipal waters management by LGU
- Establishment of Mari-culture project for income diversification of fisher folks
- Implementation of the ICM Plan
- Conduct of regular clean-up drives
- Conduct of regular mangrove planting
- Strengthen the Bantay Dagat Task Force

Forestry conservation and Management with Respect to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation

- Strict implementation of the municipal forest code
- Prohibition of illegal cutting of trees
- Annual Tree planting of the LGU
- Annual Tree Planting of Barangay Officials, Civil Society Organizations and Schools

2. ESTABLISHMENT/ DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM FACILITIES

- The development of Tourism Spots and Establishments will lift tourism development and income of the municipality.
- Provide employment for the populace especially for the fresh graduates.
- Economic benefits - Tourism can provide direct jobs to the community, such as tour guides or hotel housekeeping.
- Visitors' expenditure generates income for the local community and can lead to the alleviation of poverty in the locality.



- Economic diversification is important to areas where there may be a concentration of environmentally damaging industries such as mining or manufacturing.
- Infrastructure development such as roads, schools, hospitals, and retail areas have the potential to benefit the local community and can aid economic development by allowing more trade and better flow of goods and services.
- **Social benefits** - Tourism can bring about a real sense of pride and identity to communities. By showcasing distinct characteristics of their ways of life, history and culture, tourism can encourage the preservation of traditions which may be at risk.
- **Environmental benefits** - Tourism provides financial support for the conservation of ecosystems and natural resource management, making the destination more authentic and desirable to visitors. It also adds more value to the local tourism business.

3. COMMERCIAL GROWTH

- Offers economic benefit like uplifting the revenue resources of the municipality, taxes and other business permits.
- Provides employment to the locality
- It lessen the poverty case in the municipality and offer opportunities to the populace
- Developing personal relationships - small businesses are well placed to build personal relationships with customers, employees, and suppliers

4. LAND CONVERSION POLICIES

Strict implementation of land conversion policies of prime agricultural lands to settlement and commercial lands should be properly observed to sustain food security. This is the major concerns of the municipality's land use plan and its zoning ordinance.

5. STRENGTHEN THE DELIVERY OF BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

Expanding the delivery of social services to marginalized sectors of the municipality shall be done, equipped with the provision and upgrading of the required social support services and facilities as follows:



- Public information-commitment and support of leaders and encourage people participation in planning and community development activities.
- Incorporate Disaster Risk Reduction Plan into the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP).
- Provision of livelihood program and employment opportunities.

6. EXPANSION OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS

- Intensifying industrial areas through welcoming investors/stakeholders. The expansion area for industrial is at barangays Paraoir, Almeida and Bungol.
- Increased employment rate for the community
- Economic benefit like uplifting the revenue resources of the municipality, taxes and other business permits.
- Community outreach program regarding the benefits of Industry in the locality.

The strategy involves not only the expansion of the hectares of cultivation but also the diversification of efforts towards the establishment of other industries in order to provide more employment opportunities and generate revenues.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

The following tools and techniques shall be insured to strengthen Land Use Regulation for sustainable development which shall include:

- 1) Urban Growth Boundary- to establish the parameters/limits for development activities within designated growth areas to those within the reach of services such as water, sewer lines, streets, electricity, etc. to enable the local government to manage its growth and its impacts on its fiscal and physical resources and enable it to minimize unplanned developments;
- 2) Development Impact Fees- as a means for recovering the costs of capital improvements including public facilities, developers are to be assessed with “Impact Fees” for the use of such improvements that contribute to the feasibility and enhance the “saleability” of their projects; the impact fees may then be used for other improvements or implementation of projects pursuant to the CLUP;



- 3) Revenue Sharing- may involve sharing of tax receipts as an incentive to districts or units within the Municipality to assist receiving jurisdictional share and implement the activities pursuant to the CLUP, e.g., maintaining buffer zones; monitoring compliance with regulations in their jurisdictional areas, etc.
- 4) Capital Improvement Program- to define the locality’s growth management program that will schedule the physical improvements and related costs in accordance with the CLUP;
- 5) Transfer of Development Rights- will seek to minimize development in certain areas and to preserve environmentally sensitive ones by “trading” /transferring development rights to other areas where higher density development may be allowed; the tool intends to preserve open spaces, agricultural lands, water resources and other sensitive areas adjacent to or within applied areas for development;
- 6) Use Value Assessment and Taxation- grants discounts in property tax assessment as incentive to preserve and promote retention of land used for agriculture, forest and open space;
- 7) Conservation Easements- to protect the conserved property, farmland, habitat, historical land and its value, easement agreements are written into deeds between the LGU and the property owner or land trust organization; the deed conditions may be accompanied by tax incentives to encourage/promote surrender of development rights over easements to the local government or private entities that will maintain the easements as undeveloped and preserve the desired use.
- 8) Other tools for enforcement of the CLUP may be adopted if feasible and promoting the CLUP and its efficient and effective implementation.

THE CONCEPT/STRUCTURE PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

The preparation of the concept/structure plan is an essential step in development planning. It is comprised of written statements and diagrams indicating the desired community goals, objectives and policies, and the appropriate development trend of the planning area. With the end in-view of preparing a detailed land use plan for the municipality, this concept/structure plan has been designed to serve as a guiding tool. This concept/structure plan attempts to illustrate and elaborate on the nature, location and direction of the various land use development proposals ensuring rational land use distribution and allocation, and the enhancement of the general socio-economic well-being of the populace with due regard to proper environmental management.



Preferred Strategy of the Municipality

In general, the municipality follows a linear pattern of growth and development. In the urban core, grid is dominant. In some areas, settlements occur in nucleated form. Coastal development is obvious at the western part of the town and nearby towns of Luna and Bacnotan.

Another strategy of the municipality aside from linear pattern is the urban core development wherein there will be major development along urban area being the center of the town and minor development to the rural areas of Balaoan. (Refer to concept map)

Patterns of Growth

Concentric Development

This physical development strategy takes into consideration the dispersal of activities within an urban core or center by expanding on the areas contiguous to, or adjacent to and beyond that core are identified as the expansion area of urban growth and development.

Linear Development or Concentrated Dispersion Strategy

This spatial strategy, a variant of the concentrated form, is characterized by a concentration of development parallel to or along (linear form) bodies of water or to any transportation routes. Built-Up area concentrated along these lines (provincial Road and National Road) inasmuch as acceptability is a major factor identifying areas of built-up.

A negative feature of this strategy is that it tends to constrict major roads (which at present are already affecting the provincial road), preventing their further expansion. Also, the situation that traffic congestion easily results from this type of spatial growth. The strategy also leads to pollution of rivers.

However, in order to mitigate the negative impacts of the strategy, green ways and buffer zones (adjusted: 10-15 meters along major road networks, 5 -10 meters along secondary roads and 3 meters along tertiary roads) will be provided to give way



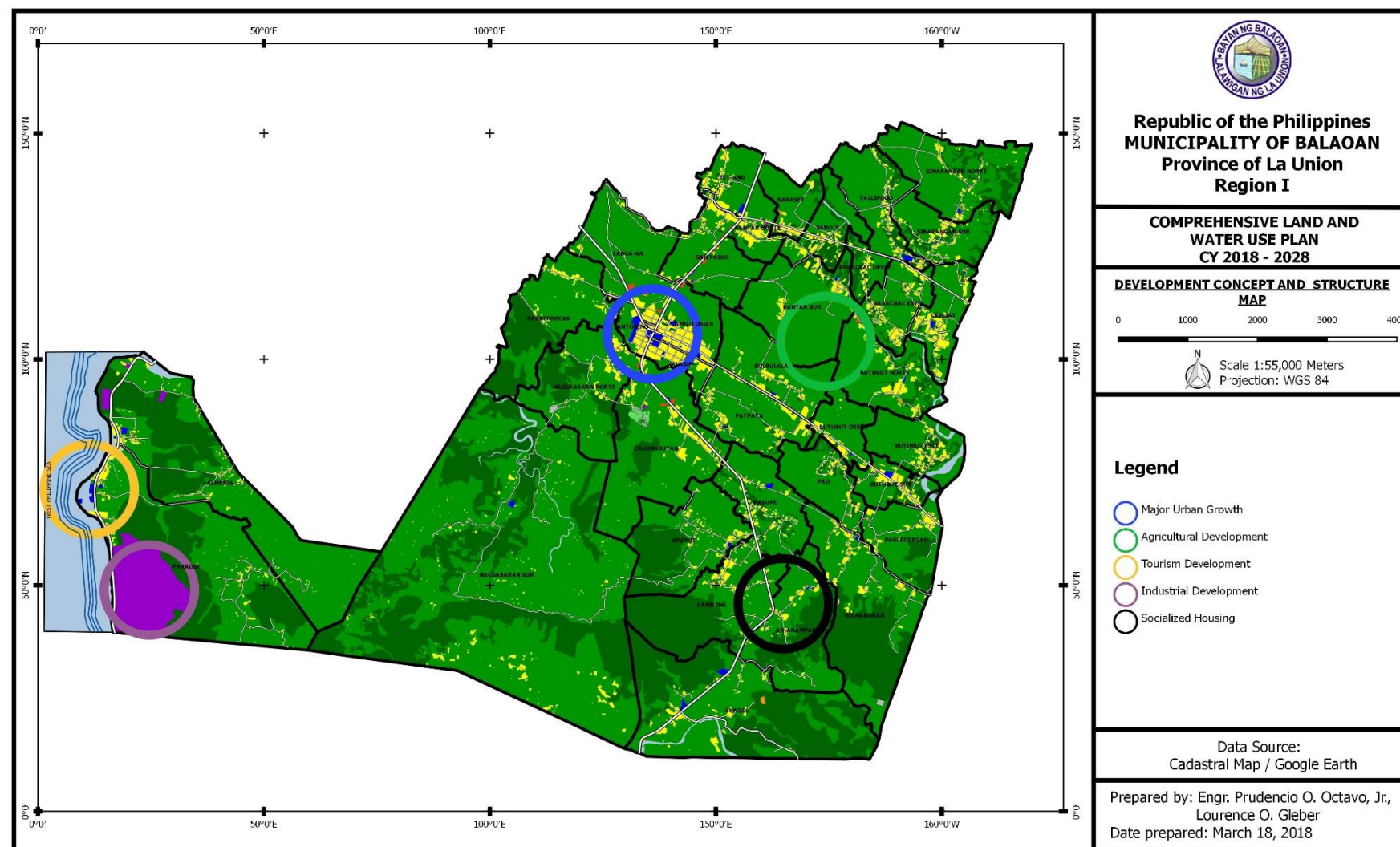
for road expansion. To further limit the growth of the linear structures, mixed-use structures within the linear growth will also be encouraged.

Suitability and Compatibility of Land Uses

Generally, no major problem confronts the municipality in terms of compatibility and suitability of existing land uses. However, conversion of many agricultural lands has to be controlled and the forest areas have to be protected. Areas along rivers and creeks have to be planted with trees and provided with control dikes to prevent or minimize flood occurrence in the said areas.



C. DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT AND STRUCTURE MAP





D. THE PROPOSED LAND USE PLAN

PORPOSED URBAN LAND USES

The municipality covers 316.71 hectares of urban land area distributed within the four (4) urban barangays.

Agricultural Land. The total non-strategic agricultural land area of Balaoan is 147.16 hectares or 46.67% being devoted for agricultural purposes such as crop land, agro forest, grassland/pasture and livestock.

Tourism area covers 1.50 hectares or about 0.47%

Residential land uses covers 121.37 hectares or about 38.32%

Commercial land uses. Commercial activities are located within the Poblacion as central business district of the municipality of Balaoan, business activities are limited to sari-sari store, eatery, hotel, bakery, stalls used for selling fish, and other agricultural products. The proposed land area for commercial development within the planning period (CY 2028) is 6.59 hectares or 2.08%.

Institutional Land Uses. This land use includes area occupied by the Municipal Hall, private and public institutions, schools, other social facilities and amenities, churches and other national offices. It has a total of 2.84% or land area of 9.00 hectares.

Agri-Industrial Land Uses. The proposed land area for agri-industrial of Balaoan is about 2.00 hectares or 0.63%. Identified industrial activities in the locality are rice mills, livestock products and others.

Parks and Recreation. The municipality's proposed area for parks and playgrounds is 2.17 hectares or 0.69 % of the municipalitys urban land area. It is located in barangay Antonino, other sports and recreational facilities and or spaces are provided in various places in the municipaity.



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Infrastructure/utilities/Transportation and Services. The proposed land area allotted for infrastructure/utilities and other services is around 20.00 hectares or 6.31% to gratify the current/future needs of the municipality.

Creeks covers an area of 8.29 hectares or about 2.62%.

Proposed Urban Land Uses

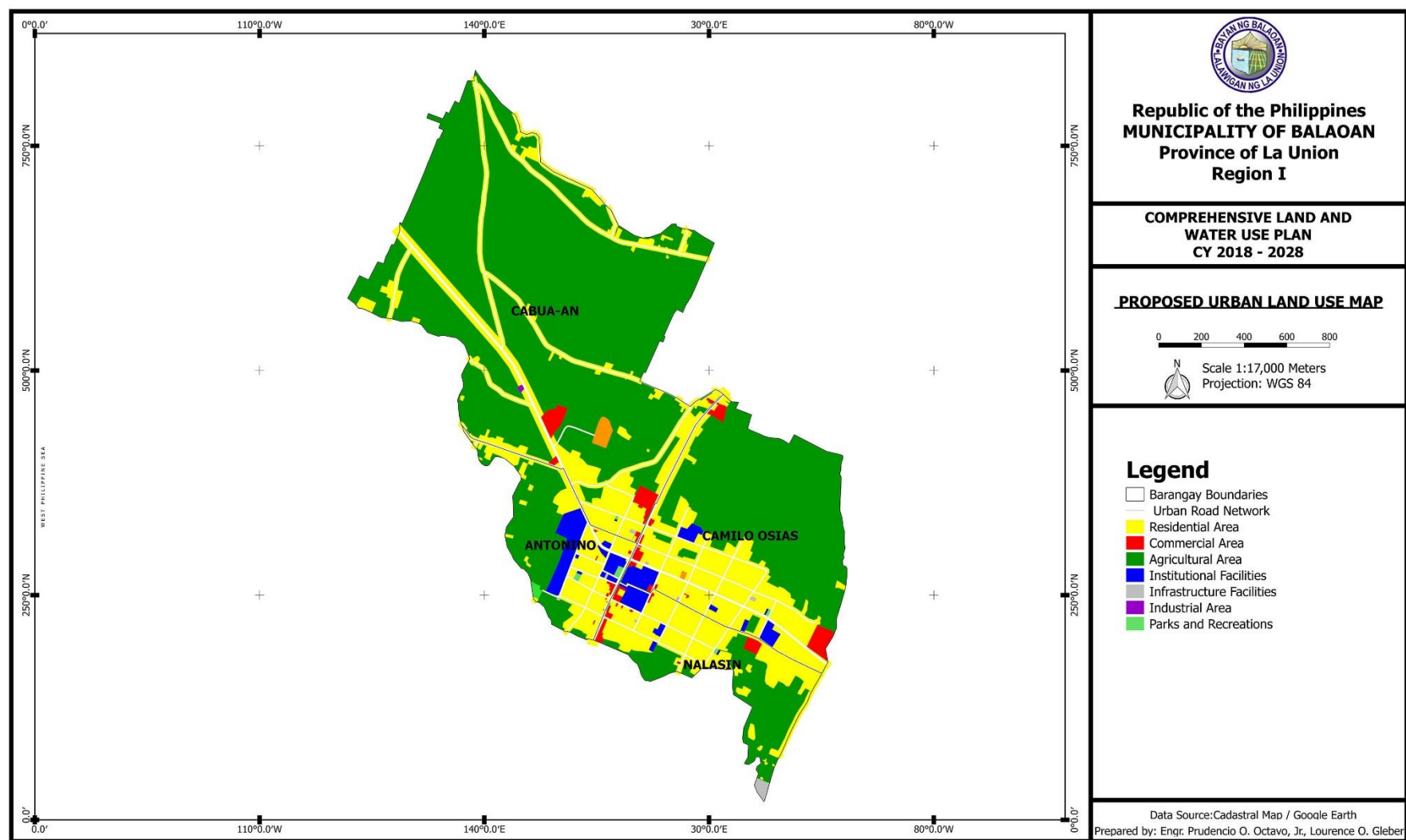
Table No. 12

Proposed Urban Land Uses: 2018-2028
Municipality of Balaoan

LAND USE CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY	Existing Land Area(ha)	% to TOTAL	Proposed Land Uses	% to Total
Agriculture	Non-Strategic	211.71	66.85	147.16	46.67
TOURISM		0.98	0.31	1.50	0.47
RESIDENTIAL		61.37	19.38	121.37	38.32
COMMERCIAL		5.59	1.77	6.59	2.08
INSTITUTIONAL		8.128	2.57	9.00	2.84
AGRI-INDUSTRIAL		1.3	0.41	2.00	0.63
PARKS AND RECREATION		0.338	0.11	2.17	0.69
INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES/TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES		18.88	5.96	20.00	6.31
CREEKS		8.29	2.62	8.29	2.62
TOTAL		316.71	100.00	316.71	100.00



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PROPOSED GENERAL LAND USES

- **Forest** covers a total area of 1,509.31 hectares or 21.83% from the total land area of 6,913.75 hectares. From its total, 39.00 hectares is Protected Forest and 1,470.31 hectares Production Forest.
- **Agricultural Lands.** Aggregate area of the agricultural lands accounted to 4,341.79 hectares or 62.80%. From its total, 1,218.00 hectares is considered Strategic Agriculture and 3,123.79 hectares or 45.18% Non-Strategic.
- **Tourism** has become an important sector that has an impact on development of country economy. The main benefits of tourism are income creation and generation of jobs. It has a total area of 9.00 hectares or 0.13%
- **Residential.** The proposed residential land uses is approximately 769.03 hectares or 11.12% from the total land area. They are found mostly in the vicinity of Poblacion. Most of the houses are single-detached dwelling units and were made up of mixed construction materials.
- **Commercial.** These areas are mainly concentrated in the commercial establishments in the Poblacion surrounding the municipal building and these comprise the dry and wet market with occupancy area of 9.50 hectares or 0.14% complemented by a number of retail outlets, eateries, rice stalls, groceries, construction and hardware supplies, drugstores and other commercial stalls offering similar services to the population.
- **Institutional.** Institutional land uses includes of 174.62 hectares or 2.53 percent of the total urban area
- **Industrial.** The total land area of industry is about 172.05 hectares or 2.49% from the total urban area, which means majority of the industry is scattered within the rural barangays.
- **Agri-Industrial** for those tobacco flue-curing plant and rice millings. These cover approximately 24.65 hectares or 0.36 percent of the total urban land area.
- **Parks and Playgrounds.** Parks and playgrounds covers an area of about 5.00 hectares or 0.07 percent of the urban core land area.
- **Cemetery.** The municipal cemetery of Balaoan is located in barangay Calungbuyan which is a rural barangay. The proposed land area is 6.00 hectares or 0.09%
- **Infrastructure/Utilities/Transportation** with an area of 150 hectares or 2.17% from its total urban land area.
- **Slaughter House** amounting to 0.20 hectares proposal for the planning period of 2018-2028.



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- **Sanitary Landfill.** The proposed expansion of sanitary landfill of Balaoan covers an area of 2.00 hectares which is located in barangay Nagsabaran Norte.
- **Rivers** are natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another **river**. ... Sometimes a **river** is **defined** as being larger than a **creek**, but not always: the language is vague. **Rivers** are part of the hydrological cycle. Rivers and creeks aggregates 126.49 hectares or 1.83%.

Proposed General Land Uses

Table No. 13
Proposed General Land Uses: 2018-2028
Municipality of Balaoan

LAND USE CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY	Existing Land Area(ha)	% to TOTAL	Proposed Land Uses	% to Total
Forest		1509.31	21.83	1509.31	21.83
	Production	1509.31	21.83	1470.31	21.26
	Protection			39.00	0.57
Agriculture		4,530.62	65.53	4,341.79	62.80
	Strategic	1,216.00	17.59	1,218.00	17.62
	Non-Strategic	3,314.62	47.94	3,123.79	45.18
PASTURE LAND		638.41	9.23	638.41	9.23
TOURISM		7.06	0.10	9.00	0.13
RESIDENTIAL		419.03	6.06	796.03	11.12
COMMERCIAL		7.49	0.11	9.50	0.14
INSTITUTIONAL		138.12	1.998	174.62	2.53
INDUSTRIAL		128.21	1.854	172.05	2.49
AGRI-INDUSTRIAL		22.65	0.33	24.65	0.36
PARKS AND RECREATION		3.65	0.05	5.00	0.07

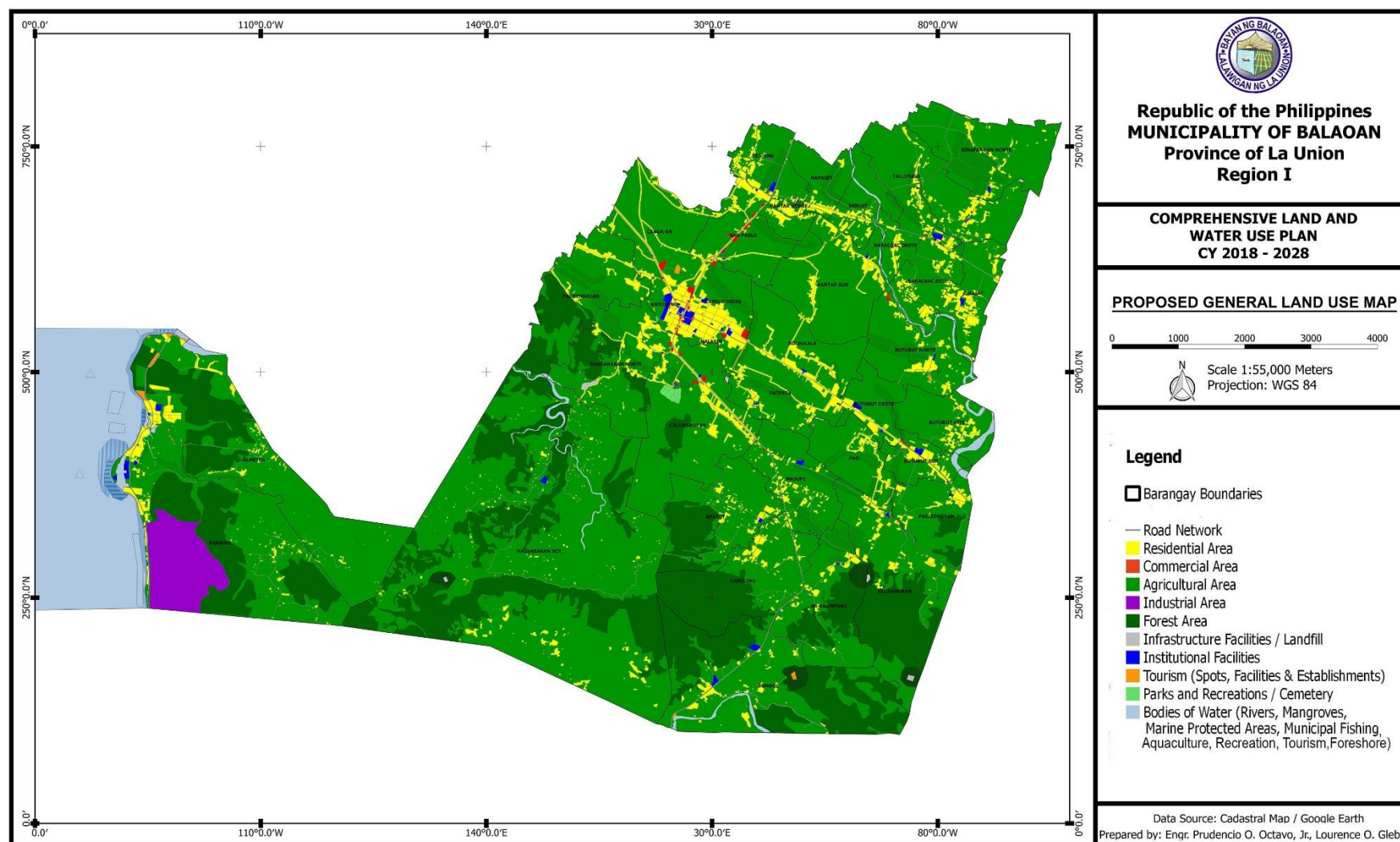


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CEMETERY		4.26	0.06	6.00	0.09
INFRASTRUCTURE/UTILITIES/ TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES		141.34	2.04	150.00	2.17
SLAUGHTER HOUSE		0.14	0.002	0.20	0.003
LANDFILL		1	0.01	3.00	0.04
RIVERS & CREEKS		126.49	1.83	126.49	1.83
SUB-TOTAL		6,913.75	100	6,913.75	100
Water Uses	Marine protected Area	4.0	0.037	6.0	0.056
	Foreshore Land	16.00	0.148	16.00	0.149
	Fishing	10,727.3	99.327	10,715.0	99.213
	Mangrove	3.50	0.032	6.00	0.056
	Tourism/Recreation	9.00	0.084	12.00	0.112
	Coral Reefs	25.0	0.231	25.0	0.231
	Mariculture	15.20	0.142	20.00	0.185
SUB-TOTAL		10,800	100	10,800	100
TOTAL		17,713.75			



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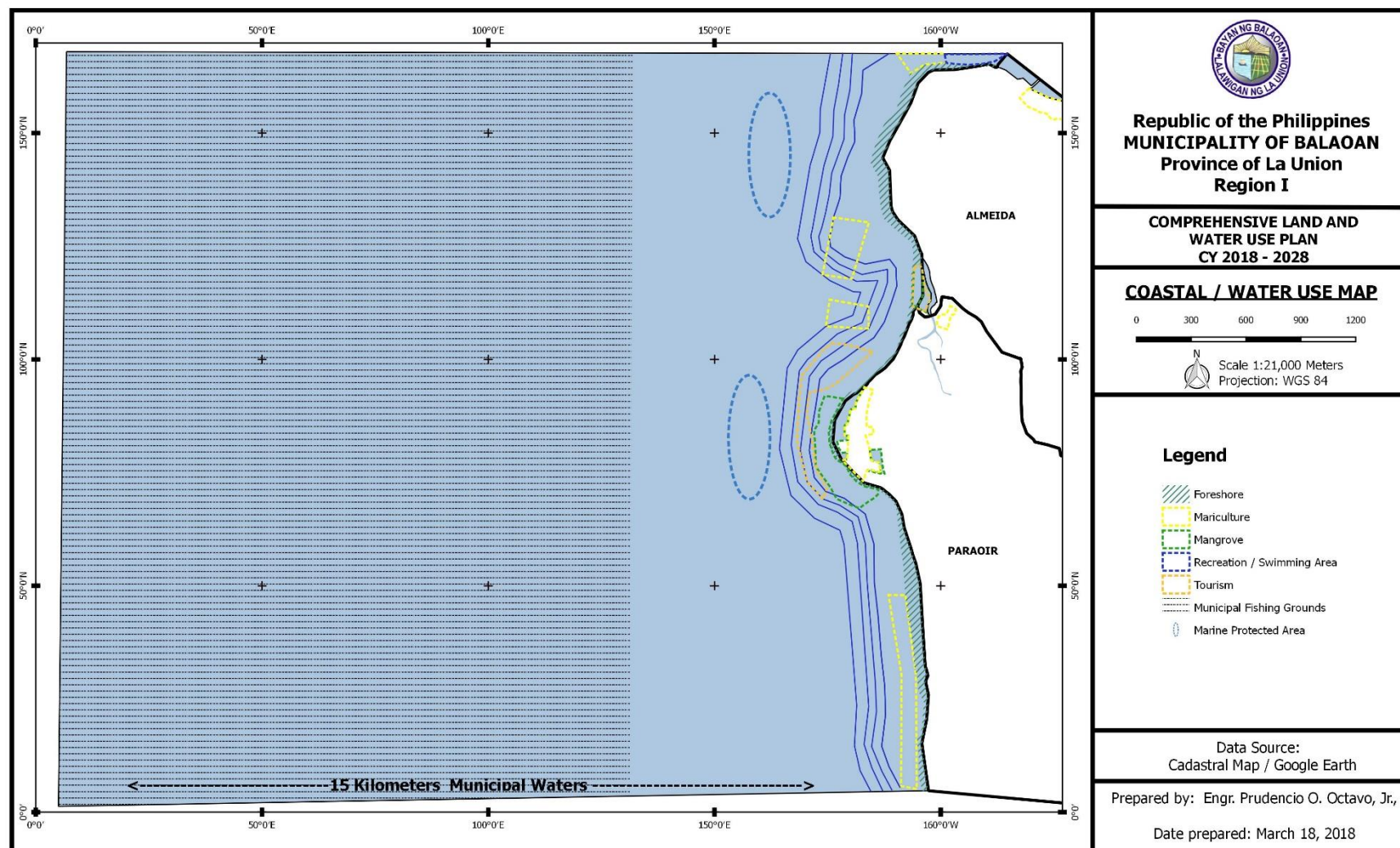
E. WATER USES (COASTAL)

Water Use Category	Area (Has)	Percent to Total
Marine Protected Area	4.0	0.037
Mangrove	3.5	0.032
Mariculture	15.0	0.139
Coral Reefs	25.0	0.231
Fishing Area	10,727.3	99.327
Swimming/Recreational	3.00	0.028
Sea Grass	0.20	0.002
Foreshore	16.0	0.148
• Tourism	6.0	0.056
Total	10,800.00	100.00



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COASTAL MAP



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F. LAND AND WATER POLICIES / LAWS

The following laws, orders and policies were, therefore, considered, reviewed and evaluated for application in the preparation of this Plan. Likewise, not only in the light of their relevance but to their important links which fit into the municipal situation/condition, that they have become part of the CLUP. The following policies/laws are enumerated below with their most salient applicable provisions.

1. The 1987 Constitution of the Philippines

The constitution is the fundamental law of the land. It provides that the state shall regulate the acquisition, ownership, use and disposition of properties and its increments. It shall promote distributive justice and intervene when the common good demands.

2. Regional Physical Framework Plan (RPFP) of Region I and Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) of La Union

The RPFP is a 30 year framework plan which indicates the policies and spatial directions of the comprehensive and coordinated system of land uses that both guide and support regional development. It serves as guide for public and private decisions on the utilization of natural resources in order to achieve sustainable economic growth. The plan further ensures the optimum and rational utilization of the physical and natural resources of the region for full/optimum benefit of the people. It provides the spatial dimension of the region's policies for effective utilization and management of its land area.

The plan also provides basis for identifying appropriate land use activities geared towards achieving poverty alleviation, employment generation, sustainable economic growth and environmental integrity.

In general, the plan serves as guide to proper resource management which has the following basic components: a) land use for production and protection land, b) regional settlement system, and c) infrastructure support system.

The importance of the RPFP lies not on its specified purpose and the role it shall play in the effective utilization, development, and management of the region's land and other natural resources but also on how it would affect, integrate, or link with other plans from the national to the local levels.



The RPFP with a longer planning period shall serve as a basis for the shorter term and more specific provincial plans.

The RPFP shall be the basis in the formulation of the Provincial Development and Physical Framework Plan (PDPFP) while the PDPFP shall serve as:

- more detailed dis-aggregation of the spatial strategies in the RPFP, and
- an abstract aggregation of town plans or municipal/city development plans, now officially called Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP's).

Both the RPFP and the PDPFP shall provide the more solid basis for the formulation review, and/or refinement of the CLUP's as implemented through the zoning ordinance.

3. The Medium Term Philippine Development Plan (Macapagal-Arroyo Administration)

The document spells out the vision and goals and socio-economic development policies and programs of the country to year beyond 2006. It is an effort participated in by all government agencies, the private sectors, congress, LGU's, the academe, NGO's and PO's. The vision of the plan to which development efforts are to be directed is better quality of life for every Filipino. The development objectives are geared toward poverty alleviation, social equity, sustainable development, and efficient and effective governance.

The sectoral development framework, a notable part of the document is relevant and useful for the province and municipalities because it broadly presents the sectoral policies, strategies and programs in order to attain specific targets. Among these sectors are agri-industrial, human development, and infrastructure development. The development policies, strategies and programs enunciated in the document are apt to the province's situation and adoptable as guide and framework toward its development.

4. Republic Act No. 7586 or popularly known as the NIPAS Act

The Act provides for the establishment and management of the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS). NIPAS is defined as the classification and administration of all designated protected areas to maintain essential ecological processes and life-support system, to preserve genetic diversity, to ensure sustainable use of resources found therein, and to maintain their natural conditions to the greatest extent possible. Indeed, the need to conserve and preserve the natural biological resources and protect these resources and environment from destructive human exploitation has led to the designation of protected areas



in the province and municipality. These areas could no longer be tapped for other land uses. It is likewise in the planning context in the preparation of the CLUP.

5. Executive Order No. 72

The EO provides for the preparation and implementation of the Comprehensive Land Use Plans of the Local Government Unit (LGU) pursuant to the mandates Local Government Code (LOC) of 1991 and other pertinent laws. The LGUs in pursuant to the LGC shall prepare their respective comprehensive land use plans enacted through zoning ordinances. The comprehensive land use plans shall be their primary and dominant bases for the future use of land resources. The preparation of the comprehensive land use plans shall take into consideration food production, human settlements, industrial expansions, the environment, among others.

The EO further authorizes the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board (HLURB) to prescribe the standards and guidelines governing the preparation of land use plans, monitor the implementation and to adjudicate and settle the disputes that arise therein. It is likewise premised that provinces shall formulate and update their respective comprehensive land use plans in accordance with national standards and guidelines. The Provincial Development

Council, the policy recommending body at the Provincial level shall initiate the formulation/update of its land use plans as basis for municipal land use planning. It is also mandated in the law that the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC) shall be established to assist the Sangguniang Panlalawigan in reviewing the comprehensive land use plans of the component municipalities of the province. Moreover, the PLUC performs functions and responsibilities enumerated in the EO.

Other guidelines and provisions are also explicitly presented to insure that the EO shall be consistent and cognizant with other related policies as its main purpose of creation.

6. Republic Act No. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991

The Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991 is a significant and a revolutionary piece of legislation. The code provides for the charting of the development of the local communities, redefines the roles of government institutions at all levels, and transforms the nature and character of development planning. The code transfers the responsibility from the national government to the local government units (LGU's) for the provision of basic services and facilities in the local community. The national government agencies (NGA's) provide some



regulatory functions to the LGU's. The code, likewise, will hasten and improve the relationship between the National Government and the LGU's, and the institutionalization of LGU- NGO/private sector participation in development and governance.

It provides for the regulations on reclassification of lands and the manner of utilization and disposition. It provides that reclassification shall be limited to 15 percent of the agricultural land area at the time of the passage of the ordinance for highly urbanized and independent component cities, 10 percent for component cities and first to third class municipalities, and 5 percent for fourth to sixth class municipalities. However, it provides that reclassification in excess of percentage limitation can be authorized when public interest requires and upon recommendation of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) based on the requirements of food production, human settlements, ecological considerations and other relevant factors in the city or municipality.

7. Republic Act No. 8435 or the Agricultural Fisheries and Modernization Act (AFMA)

It requires all municipalities to prepare their agricultural plans and identify/reclassify/zone lands for the Network of Protected Agricultural Areas incorporating therein the Strategic Agricultural and Fisheries Development Zones

8. Republic Act No. 7279 or the Urban Development and Housing Act (UDHA) of 1992

The law provides that all urban and urbanizing areas shall prepare/update their land use plans and conduct an inventory/reclassify/zone area for low-cost housing and urban development.

9. Executive Order No. 204. Series of 2000

Provides for the organization of Inter-agency Steering and Regional Committees to provide support and assistance to local government units for the preparation and approval of their CLUP's/ZO's until end of June 2000. The deadline was extended until December 2000 in a Memorandum issued by President Joseph Estrada on June 30, 2000; and further extended by the DILG on December 31, 2001. The Secretary of the DILG in February 2002 has, however given LGU who have not submitted their CLUP's another extension until December 2002. The Committees at the national and regional levels are both chaired and co-chaired by the



Department of Interior and Local Government and the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board, respectively.

10. Republic Act No. 6657 or the (comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. DAR Administrative Order No. 01, Series 1999 and Memorandum Circular No. 54

Provides for the non-conversion of agricultural lands to other non-agricultural uses, except on certain conditions and circumstances, and following DAR and other agencies' Guidelines and Procedures.

11. Presidential Decree No. 1586 (Environmental Impact Law)

Provides for the establishment of the environmental impact system pursuant to the comprehensive and integrated environmental protection program. This mandates that an Environmental Compliance Certificate be secured from the DENR for all environmentally critical projects and projects in environmentally critical areas.

12. Executive Order No. 124

This provides guidelines for the conversion of areas for priority development projects like tourism, housing and industry.

13. PD 933/EO 90 (S. 1993)

These provide the legal laws and authority for HLURB to promulgate rules and regulations on Zoning and Land Use which are used in the formulation of Land Use Plans and Zoning Ordinances of local government units. The existing locational guidelines on memorial parks/cemetery, slaughterhouses/abattoirs, cell sites, etc. were applied.

14. Clean Air Act of 1999

These regulates air quality by, among others, banning incineration, cigarette smoking in non-smoking designated areas, manufacture/import and sale of leaded gasoline and or engines requiring leaded gasoline, ozone depleting substances, existing biomedical incinerators, controlling pollution from motor vehicles, and radioactive emissions.

15. Indigenous People's Rights Act

This decree provides for the protection of indigenous peoples rights to ancestral domain, considering their rights, culture and practice in planning.



16. Presidential Decree No. 815

This aims to regulate the conversion of rice and corn lands covered by the Land Transfer to urban use with the rationale of protecting the beneficiaries of the Land Reform Program.

17. P.D. 1096 otherwise known as Water Code of the Philippines

This code provides for the protection of waterways and the observance of easement regulations in the physical planning of a municipality.

18. P.D. 856 otherwise known as Sanitation Code of the Philippines

This code considered in studying the location of development proposals having impact on health and sanitation.

19. Presidential Decree No. 705 Forestry Code of the Philippines

This provides that areas with slope above 18% percent shall be for forest purposes except in areas which have been determined to be no longer feasible for the purpose.

20. P.D. 1151 otherwise known as the Philippine Environmental Policy Decree

This Decree is considered to ensure consistency of development proposals with environmental policies.

21. E.O. No. 71 S 1992

Devolving the powers of the Housing and Land Use Regulatory Board to approve Subdivision plans to cities/municipalities pursuant to Republic Act 7160 otherwise known as Local Government Code of 1991.

22. Administrative Order No. 02 S 1991 (DA)

Amending the guidelines on the certification of eligibility for conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural use.

23. Administrative Order No. 02 S 1990 (DAR)

Rules and Procedures governing the processing and approval of applications for land use conversion.

24. Administrative Order No. 08 S 1990 (DAR)

Amendments to Administrative Order No. 18 S 1989 and Administrative Order Nos. 1 & 2 S 1990.



25. Republic Act No. 9003

Republic Act No. 9003, An Act providing for an Ecological Solid Waste Management Program, Creating the necessary Institutional Mechanisms and Incentives, declaring certain acts prohibited and providing penalties, appropriating funds therefor, and for other purposes.

26. Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System

Republic act no. 10121 an act strengthening the Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management System, providing for the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Framework and Institutionalizing the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan, appropriating funds therefor and for other purposes.

27. Climate Change Act

Republic Act No. 9729 an Act Mainstreaming Climate Change into government policy formulations, establishing the framework strategy and program on climate change, creating for this purpose the climate change commission, and for other purposes.

28. P. D. 1096 otherwise known as National Building Code

A government policy covering technical requirements in constructing or renovating buildings and structures in the Philippines to secure the life, health, property and welfare of the Filipinos.

22. P. D. 1067 otherwise known as Water Code of the Philippines

A decree instituting a water code, thereby revising and consolidating the laws governing the ownership, appropriation, utilization, exploitation, development, conservation and protection of water resources.

22. R. A. 8749 otherwise known as Philippine Clean Air Act

A comprehensive air quality management policy and program which aims to achieve and maintain healthy air for all Filipinos.



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G. PRIORITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM (LDIP) 2020
by Program/Activity/Project by Sector

Province/City/Municipality: BALAOAN, LA UNION

☐ No Climate Change Expenditure (Please tick the box if your LGU does not have any climate change expenditure)

AIP Reference Code (1)	Program/Project/Activity Description (2)	Implementing Office/Departm ent (3)	Schedule of Implementation (2020)		Expected Outputs (6)	Funding Source (7)	AMOUNT (in thousand pesos)				AMOUNT of Climate Change Expenditure (in thousand pesos)		CC Typology Code (14)
			Start Date (4)	Completion Date (5)			Personal Services (PS) (8)	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) (9)	Capital Outlay (CO) (10)	Total (11) 8+9+10	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Climate Change Mitigation (13)	
General Services (1000)													
	Rehabilitation/Improvement of drainage systems	OME, OMPDC	January	December	drainage systems rehabilitated/improved	LGU/DPWH		2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		A634-07
	Issuance of policies to improve the Garbage Collection Schedule	OMM, OMPDC	January	December	policies to improve the Garbage Collection Schedule issued	LGU		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00	M324-05
	Issuance of policies on the strict implementation of waste segregation	OMM	January	December	policies on the strict implementation of waste segregation issued	LGU		5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00	M324-05
	Updating of Citizens Charter	ADMIN. OFFICE	January	December	Citizen Charter updated	LGU		5,000.00		5,000.00			
	Installation of Citizen's Charter Billboard	ADMIN. OFFICE	January	December	Citizen's Charter Billboard installed	LGU		10,000.00		10,000.00			
	Installation of Improved Process Flowcharts and Citizen's Charter per office	All offices	January	December	Improved Process Flowcharts and Citizen's Charter installed	LGU		10,000.00		10,000.00			
	Publication of a Municipal Newsletter	ADMIN. OFFICE	January	December	Municipal Newsletter published	LGU		200,000.00		200,000.00			
	Adoption of the PHILCRIS for the issuance of birth, marriage and death certificates	MCRO	January	December	PHILCRIS adopted	LGU		30,000.00		30,000.00			
	Establishment of GAD Database	MSWDO	January	June	GAD Database established	LGU		10,000.00		10,000.00			
	Establishment of an updated database for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation	All offices	April	September	Updated database for planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation established	LGU		30,000.00		30,000.00			



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AIP Reference Code (1)	Program/Project/Activity Description (2)	Implementing Office/Department (3)	Schedule of Implementation (2020)		Expected Outputs (6)	Funding Source (7)	AMOUNT (in thousand pesos)				AMOUNT of Climate Change Expenditure (in thousand pesos)		CC Typology Code (14)
			Start Date (4)	Completion Date (5)			Personal Services (PS) (8)	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) (9)	Capital Outlay (CO) (10)	Total (11) 8+9+10	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Climate Change Mitigation (13)	
	Benchmarking activities for the replication of best practices on local governance administration	All offices	July	December	benchmarking activities implemented	LGU		2,500,000.00		2,500,000.00			
	Accreditation of Civil Society Organizations	SB	January	June	Civil Society Organizations accredited	LGU		10,000.00		10,000.00			
	Membership and participation of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in various municipal councils/committees	OMM, Admin. Office	January	June	CSO partners	LGU		5,000.00		5,000.00			
SUB TOTAL							-	4,820,000.00	-	4,820,000.00	2,000,000.00	10,000.00	
Social Services (3000)										-			
	Establishment of a PWD Affairs Office	MSWDO, OME	January	March	PWD Affairs Office established	LGU		100,000.00		100,000.00			
	Provision of equipment/facilities/devices for PWDs	MSWDO	January	March	Equipment/facilities/devices for PWDs provided	LGU			50,000.00	50,000.00			
	Continuous advocacy on the protection of the rights of women, children, Senior Citizens and PWDs	MSWDO	January	December	IECs conducted	LGU		20,000.00		20,000.00			
	Regular physical fitness program for the municipal officials, employees and citizenry- Sustainability of the "Zumbalaoan"	ADMIN. OFFICE	January	December	Physical Fitness Program conducted	LGU		100,000.00		100,000.00			
	Purchase of Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) instructional/learning materials	MSWDO	January	December	ECCD instructional/learning materials purchased	LGU		150,000.00		150,000.00			
	Provision of supplies and kits for day care children e.g. hygiene kits, school supplies	MSWDO	January	June	supplies and kits for day care children provided	LGU		200,000.00		200,000.00			
	Expansion of the BASA Program	ADMIN. OFFICE	January	December	BASA Program expanded	LGU		360,000.00		360,000.00			



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AIP Reference Code (1)	Program/Project/Activity Description (2)	Implementing Office/Departm ent (3)	Schedule of Implementation (2020)		Expected Outputs (6)	Funding Source (7)	AMOUNT (in thousand pesos)				AMOUNT of Climate Change Expenditure (in thousand pesos)		CC Typology Code (14)
			Start Date (4)	Completion Date (5)			Personal Services (PS) (8)	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) (9)	Capital Outlay (CO) (10)	Total (11) 8+9+10	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Climate Change Mitigation (13)	
	Implementation of the Alternative Learning System	ADMIN. OFFICE	January	December	ALS implemented	LGU		200,000.00		200,000.00			
	IECS on ALS in the barangays	ADMIN. OFFICE	January	December	IECS on ALS provided	LGU		54,000.00		54,000.00			
	Provide short term courses to OSYs	ADMIN. OFFICE	January	December	short term courses for OSYs provided	LGU/TESDA		300,000.00		300,000.00			
	Implementation of the "Toilet for Every Juan" Program	MHO	January	December	"Toilet for Every Juan" Program implemented	LGU		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			
	Conduct of Nutrition/Micro- nutrient supplementation	MHO	January	December	Nutrition/Micronutrient Supplementation conducted	LGU/DOH/ DSWD		200,000.00		200,000.00			
	Conduct of Pabasa sa Nutrisyon	MSWDO, MNAO	January	December	Pabasa sa Nutrisyon conducted	LGU		150,000.00		150,000.00			
	Regular conduct of Operation Timbang	MSWDO, MNAO	January	December	Operation Timbang conducted	LGU		100,000.00		100,000.00			
	Continuous conduct of supplemental feeding	MSWDO, MNAO	January	December	supplemental feeding conducted	LGU		108,000.00		108,000.00			
	Sustained mobilization of CHT partners to guide mothers to seek complete pre and post natal care services	MHO	January	December	CHT partners mobilized	LGU		120,000.00		120,000.00			
	Blood donation program	MHO	January	December	blood donation program implemented	LGU		10,000.00		10,000.00			
	Procurement of adequate vaccines for children	MHO	January	December	adequate vaccines for children procured	LGU		360,000.00		360,000.00			
	Procurement of additional medical facilities, equipment and drugs	MHO	January	December	additional medical facilities, equipment and drugs procured	LGU		-	800,000.00	800,000.00	800,000.00		A414-02
	Strengthening of the Brgy. Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee	MDRRMO	January	May	BDRRMC strengthened	LGU		20,000.00		20,000.00			
	Construction /Improvement of potable water system	OME, OMPDC	January	May	potable water system constructed/improved	LGU		2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		A214-02
	Installation of Street Lights on major roads	OME, OMPDC	January	December	strret lights installed	LGU		3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	M611-03
	Repair/Improvement of Day Care Centers	OME, OMPDC, MSWDO	January	December	Day Care centers repaired/improved	LGU/DSWD		2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		A244-02
	Repair/Improvement of Barangay Health Stations	OME, OMPDC, MHO	January	December	Barangay Health Stations repaired/improved	LGU/DOH		2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		A424-12
	Repair/Improvement of classrooms in public schools	MSB, OME	January	December	classrooms in public schools repaired/improved	LGU/DE-ED		5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		A424-11



COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN

VOLUME I

AIP Reference Code (1)	Program/Project/Activity Description (2)	Implementing Office/Department (3)	Schedule of Implementation (2020)		Expected Outputs (6)	Funding Source (7)	AMOUNT (in thousand pesos)				AMOUNT of Climate Change Expenditure (in thousand pesos)		CC Typology Code (14)
			Start Date (4)	Completion Date (5)			Personal Services (PS) (8)	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) (9)	Capital Outlay (CO) (10)	Total (11) 8+9+10	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Climate Change Mitigation (13)	
	Implementation of the Clean and Green Program	OMPDC, MAO, ADMIN. OFFICE	January	December	Clean and Green Program implemented	LGU		2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00			
	Maintenance of the Sanitary Landfill	OMPDC, OME	January	December	Sanitary Landfill maintained	LGU		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	M324-03
	Conduct of Coastal Clean-Up	MDRRMO MAO	January	December	Coastal Clean-up conducted	LGU/NGO		50,000.00		50,000.00			
	Conduct of GAD Trainings	MSWDO	April	May	GAD Trainings conducted	LGU		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			
	NGAS												
	Basic Oral Care for Children	DOH, LGU	August	December	Oral Care Activities	DOH		500,000.00		500,000.00			
	Safe Water Quality Project	DOH, LGU	January	December	Water Quality Project established	DOH			500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00		A234-01
	Construction/Rehabilitation of Classrooms	DEPED	March	December	Classrooms constructed and rehabilitated	DEPED		3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00		A714-05
SUB TOTAL							-	25,102,000.00	1,350,000.00	26,452,000.00	15,300,000.00	4,000,000.00	
Economic Services (8000)										-			
	Provision of Farm Implements to farmers	MAO	January	October	Farm implements provided	LGU		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00			
	Provision of fishing paraphernalia and boats for fisherfolks	MAO	January	June	fishing paraphernalia and boats provided	LGU/BFAR		-	500,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00		A414-04
	Sea Urchin project protection/rehabilitation	MAO	March	April	sea urchin project protected/rehabilitated	LGU/BFAR		200,000.00		200,000.00	200,000.00		A414-04
	Skills/Livelihood Trainings for the indigents, marginalized sector, farmers, fisherfolks	MAO, OMPDC, MSWDO	January	December	Skills/Livelihood Trainings conducted	LGU/TESDA		200,000.00		200,000.00	200,000.00		A414-04
	Rehabilitation, Improvement and widening of roads	OME, OMPDC	January	December	roads rehabilitated and improved	LGU		30,000,000.00		30,000,000.00	30,000,000.00		A634-06
	Rehabilitation/improvement of irrigation system	OME, OMPDC, MAO	January	December	irrigation system rehabilitated/improved	LGU/NIA		3,000,000.00		3,000,000.00			
	Maintenance of Municipal Nursery	MAO, OMPDC	March	April	municipal nursery maintained	LGU		50,000.00		50,000.00			
	Promotion of Organic Farming	MAO	January	December	Organic Farming promoted	LGU		360,000.00		360,000.00		360,000.00	M114-01
	Sea Urchin Protection Program	SB, MAO	March	April	Sea Urchin protected	LGU		100,000.00		100,000.00			
	Establishment of Marine Protected Area	MAO	April	June	marine protected Area established	LGU/BFAR		100,000.00		100,000.00			
	Streamlining of business permitting and licensing process	MTO	January	December	Processes streamlined	LGU		50,000.00		50,000.00			



COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE PLAN

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AIP Reference Code (1)	Program/Project/Activity Description (2)	Implementing Office/Department (3)	Schedule of Implementation (2020)		Expected Outputs (6)	Funding Source (7)	AMOUNT (in thousand pesos)				AMOUNT of Climate Change Expenditure (in thousand pesos)		CC Typology Code (14)
			Start Date (4)	Completion Date (5)			Personal Services (PS) (8)	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE) (9)	Capital Outlay (CO) (10)	Total (11) 8+9+10	Climate Change Adaptation (12)	Climate Change Mitigation (13)	
	Provision of Livestock and Poultry Dispersal	MAO	April	June	Poultry and livestock dispersal increased	LGU		300,000.00		300,000.00			
	Purchase of Artificial Insemination Equipment and Paraphernalia	MAO	April	June	Artificial Insemination Equipment and Paraphernalia Procured	LGU		40,000.00		40,000.00			
	Procurement of Mangrove Propagule	MAO	October	December	Improved mangrove plantation	LGU		10,000.00		10,000.00			
	Procurement of Organic Fertilizer	MAO	April	June	Organic fertilizers procured	LGU		300,000.00		300,000.00			
	Province												
	Construction of Baywalk	PGLU, LGU	March	May	Baywalk constructed	PGLU		5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		A224-02
	Rehabilitation of Watch Tower	PGLU, LGU	March	May	Watch Tower rehabilitated	PGLU		1,500,000.00		1,500,000.00	1,500,000.00		A224-02
	Rehabilitation of Apaleng Park and Lagoon	PGLU, LGU	March	May	Apaleng Park and Lagoon rehabilitated	PGLU		2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		A224-02
	NGAS												
	Purchase of Farm Equipment (Tractor w/ Rotavator)	DA, LGU	April	May	Farm Equipment purchased	DA		6,000,000.00		6,000,000.00			
	Rehabilitation of Tarangotong Irrigation System	NIA, LGU	March	May	Tarangotong Irrigation System rehabilitated	NIA		5,000,000.00		5,000,000.00	5,000,000.00		A114-05
	Rehabilitation of Olaviano Water Impounding Project	DA, LGU	March	May	Olaviano water Impounding Project rehabilitated	DA		2,000,000.00		2,000,000.00	2,000,000.00		A114-05
	Rehabilitation of Sea urchin and Seaweeds Farm	BFAR, LGU	April	May	Sea urchin and Seaweeds Farm rehabilitated	BFAR		1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		A122-04
SUB TOTAL							-	58,210,000.00	500,000.00	58,710,000.00	47,400,000.00	360,000.00	
Other Services (9000)										-			
	Maintenance of Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs) of all barangays	OMPDC, OME, Punong Barangays	January	December	MRFs of all barangay maintained	LGU		600,000.00		600,000.00	600,000.00		M324-02
	Annual Search for the Model Barangay	OMM	September	December		LGU		2,100,000.00		2,100,000.00			
	Conduct of Tree Planting Activities	MDRRMO, MAO	June	November	Tree Planting Activities conducted	LGU		30,000.00		30,000.00			
	Hiring of Manpower for the Bantay Dagat	MAO	January	December	Hired manpower for the Bantay Dagat	LGU	500,000.00			500,000.00			
	Capacity Building Program for the Bantay Dagat	MAO	April	May	Capacity Building Programs	LGU		30,000.00		30,000.00			
SUB TOTAL							500,000.00	2,760,000.00	-	3,260,000.00	600,000.00	-	
TOTAL							500,000.00	90,892,000.00	1,850,000.00	93,242,000.00	65,300,000.00	4,370,000.00	



H. MONITORING REVIEW AND EVALUATION SYSTEM

❖ Plan Preparation, Review and Approval Process

Plan Preparation

- **Basic Situational Studies.** Planning considerations include the historical development of the municipality, demographic characteristics and the land uses.

Physiographic study considers the distribution in space of various physical characteristics to include, among others, its area and location, climate, topography and bedrock. The study also aims to identify man-date and natural risk areas. Demographic study or the study of population on the other hand considers man as a resource demanding for requirements. The study consists of various classification and description of historical and projected changes in size and composition of population. Existing land use study aims or focuses on man's utilization of land.

- **Sectoral Studies and Projections.** Sectors were analyzed by presenting the existing and past situation and the approximation of a projected future situation based on trends and/or interventions. Needs and resources are assessed based on the felt needs of residents, suggested standards, identified development needs and resource availability of a sector. These sectors are classified as follows:

- 1) Economic Sector – Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Industry, Tourism and Forestry;
- 2) Infrastructure/Utilities Support Sector - Transportation, Communication, Power and Water;
- 3) Social Services Sector – Health, Education, Social Welfare, Protective Services, Sports and Recreation and Shelter;
- 4) Environmental Management Sector;
- 5) Political/Administrative Sector.

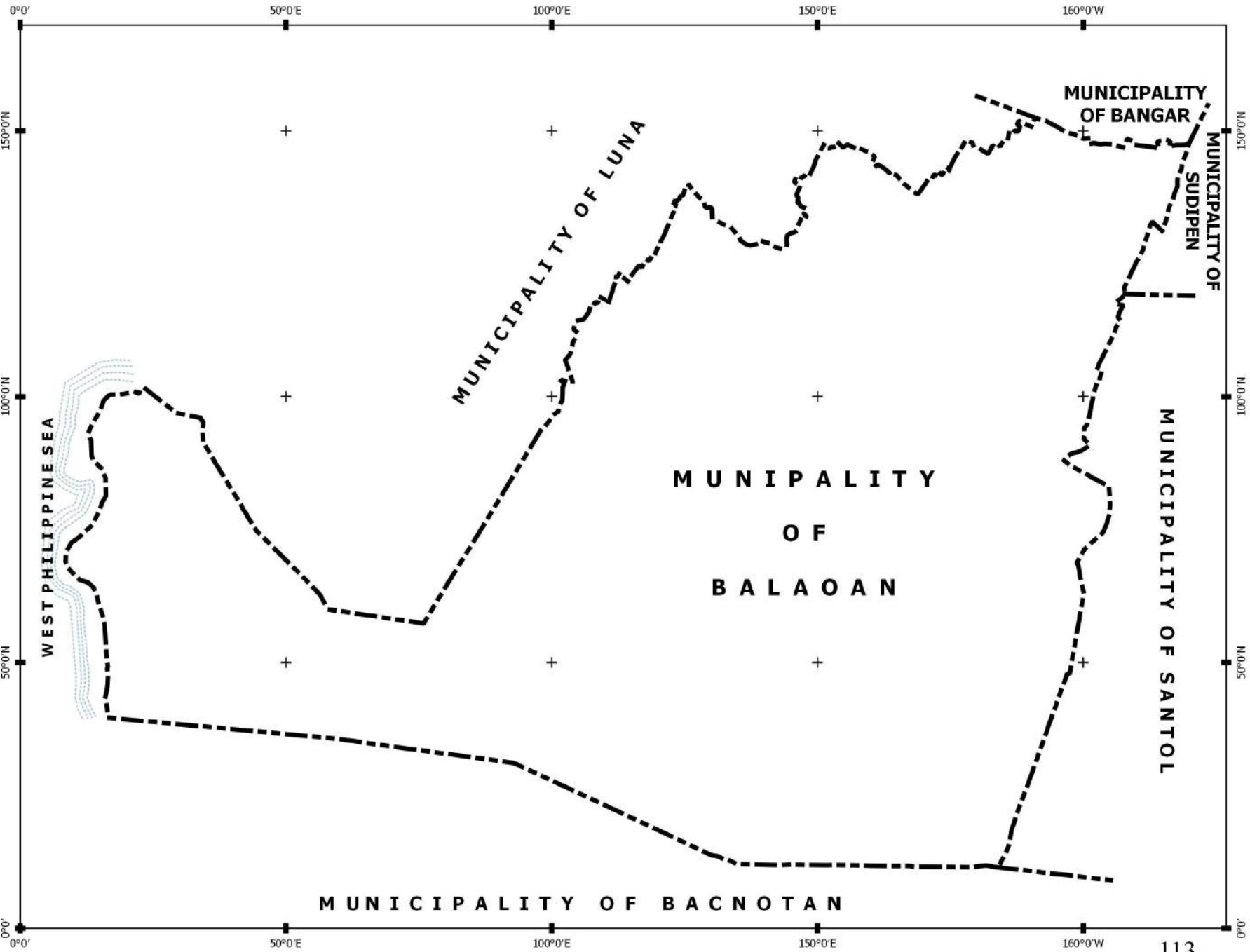
- **Land Use Planning.** The land use plan delineates districts for prescribed land use and allowable uses. It is prepared based on the following studies in physiography, existing land use patterns, sectoral land area requirements, goals and objectives of the municipality, concept plan and compatibility and suitability studies. The land use plan hopes to achieve proper resource management and environmental management.



❖ **Plan Review, Hearing, Adoption and Approval Process**

- **Technical Review.** Copies of the draft of the Comprehensive Municipal Development Plan will be transmitted to the Provincial Land Use Committee (PLUC). The members of the PLUC will conduct a review of this plan to consider the consistency of the premises and proposals with Provincial and Regional Plans. Upon the submission of review comments and recommendations from PLUC to the Municipal Government, the first draft will be refined in consideration to the PLUC review report.
- **Public Hearing.** The first draft will also be submitted for public consultations and public hearings to achieve wide citizen participation in the review process. It will inform the general public of the features, intentions and implications of the plan. It will also aim to elicit from the general public their comments and suggestions for refinement. Most of all, the resident's support and cooperation will be solicited especially in the implementation phase of the plan. Upon recommendation of a hearing board that will gather and evaluate the comments and suggestions of the general public, the Municipal Planning Team and the Technical Working Group will undertake a final revision;
- **Plan adoption by the Sangguniang Bayan.** This Plan upon the adoption of Sangguniang Bayan will become the Official Comprehensive Municipal Development Plan;
- **Preparation and Adoption of Zoning Ordinance.** To implement the land use plan, a Zoning Ordinance will be prepared by the Municipal Planning Team with the Technical Working Group and will be adopted by the Sangguniang Bayan. The Zoning Ordinance will state therein the boundaries of prescribed land use by Districts allowable uses per land use district and all regulations pertaining to land uses. The Zoning Ordinance should be consistent with the Official Comprehensive Municipal Development Plan.

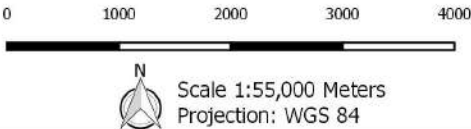
Annex 1



Republic of the Philippines
MUNICIPALITY OF BALAOAN
Province of La Union
Region I

**COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND
WATER USE PLAN
CY 2018-2028**

BASE MAP



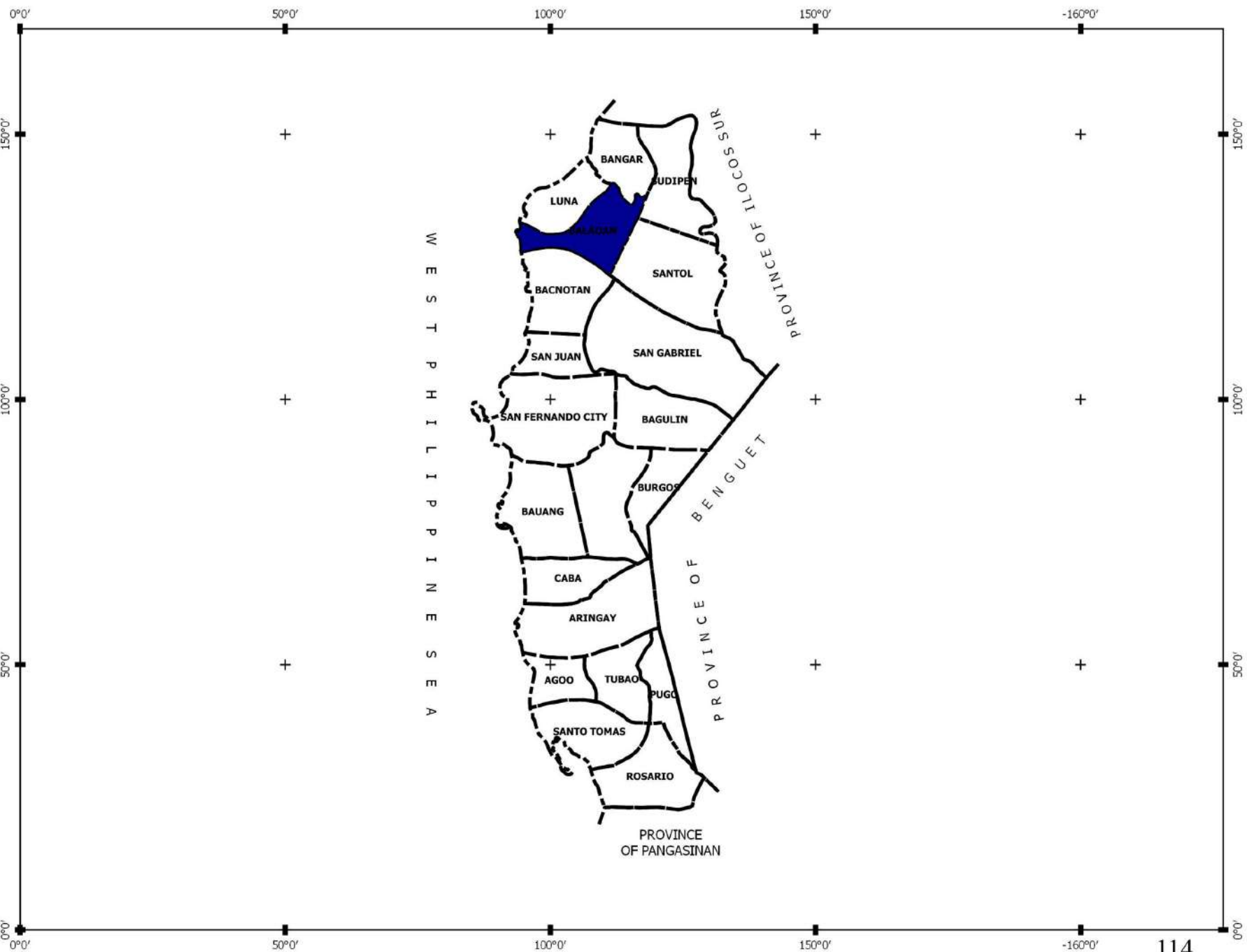
Legend

- Municipality of Balaoan
- Municipal Boundaries
- West Philippine Sea

Data Source:
Cadastral Map / Google Earth

Prepared by: Engr. Prudencio O. Octavo, Jr.,
Cristino Valdez, Jr., Lourence O. Gleber
Date prepared: December 4, 2017

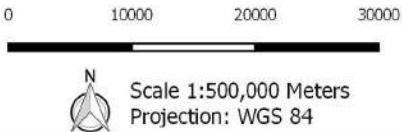
Annex 2



Republic of the Philippines
MUNICIPALITY OF BALAOAN
Province of La Union
Region I

**COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE
PLAN
CY 2018-2028**

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION MAP



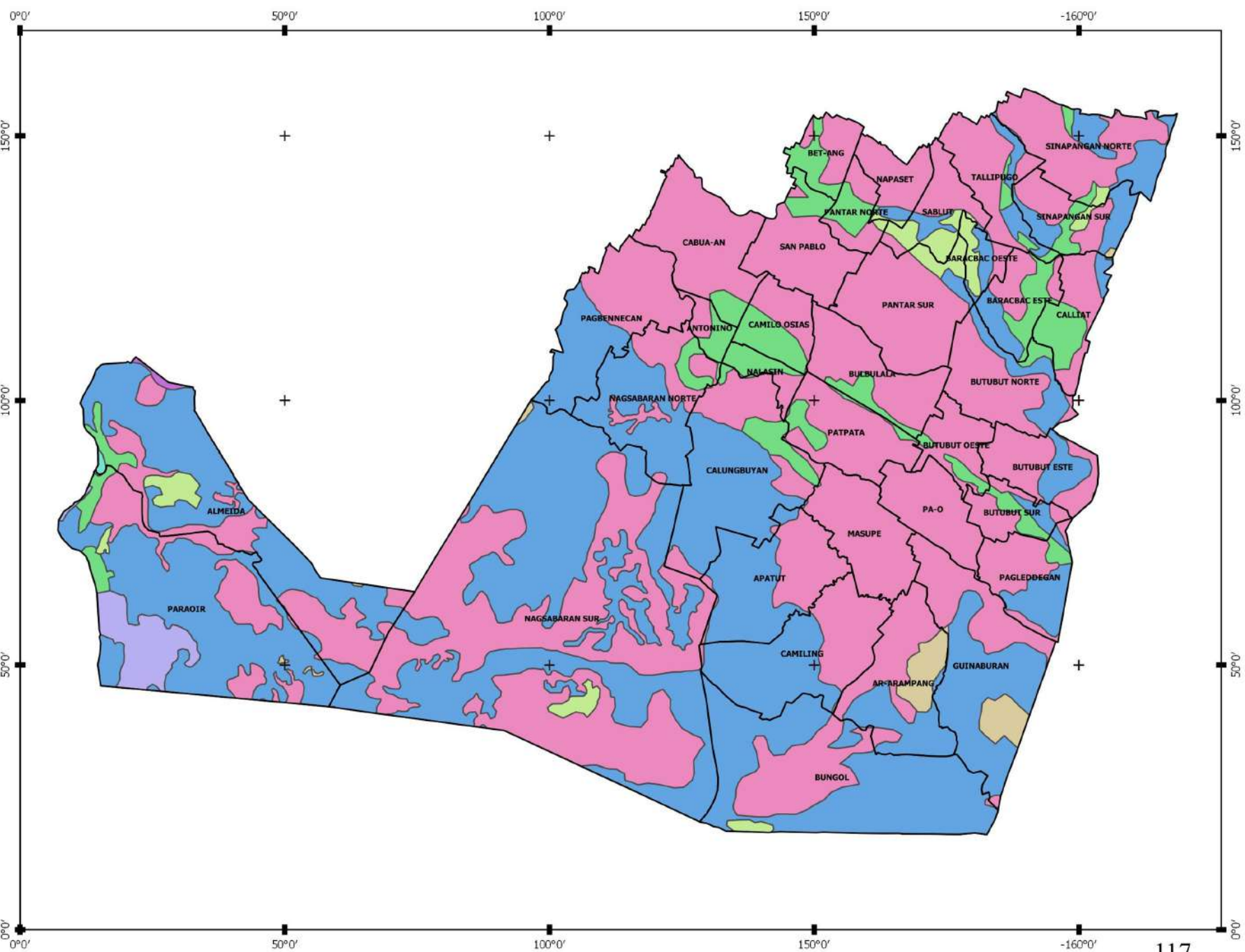
Legend

- Municipality of Balaoan
- Province of La Union
- Municipal Boundary

Data Source:
Cadastral Map / Google Earth

Prepared by: Engr. Prudencio O. Octavo, Jr.
Cristino Valdez, Jr., Lourence O. Gleber
Date prepared: December 9, 2017

Annex 3



Republic of the Philippines
MUNICIPALITY OF BALAOAN
Province of La Union
Region I

**COMPREHENSIVE LAND AND WATER USE
PLAN
CY 2018-2028**

LAND COVER MAP

0 1000 2000 3000 4000



Scale 1:55,000 Meters
Projection: WGS 84

Legend

- Barangay Boundary
- Inland water
- Mangrove forest
- Other land, built-up area
- Other land, cultivated, annual crop
- Other land, cultivated, perennial crop
- Other land, natural, barren land
- Other wooded land, shrubs
- Other wooded land, wooded grassland

Data Source:
Cadastral Map / Google Earth

Prepared by: Engr. Prudencio O. Octavo, Jr.,
Cristino Valdez, Jr., Lourence O. Gleber
Date prepared: December 9, 2017