

Municipality of Mina

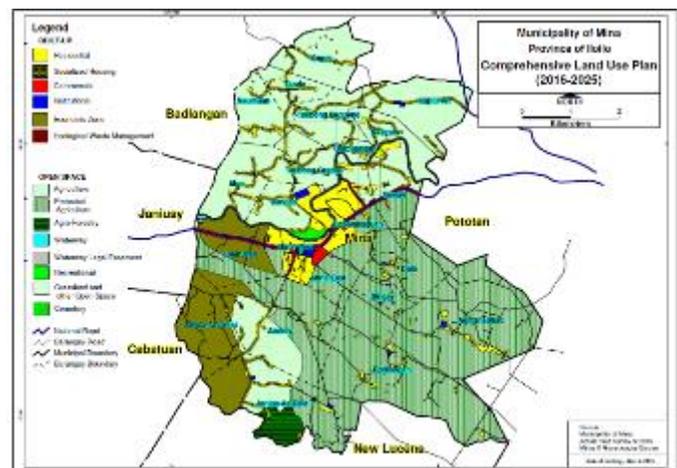
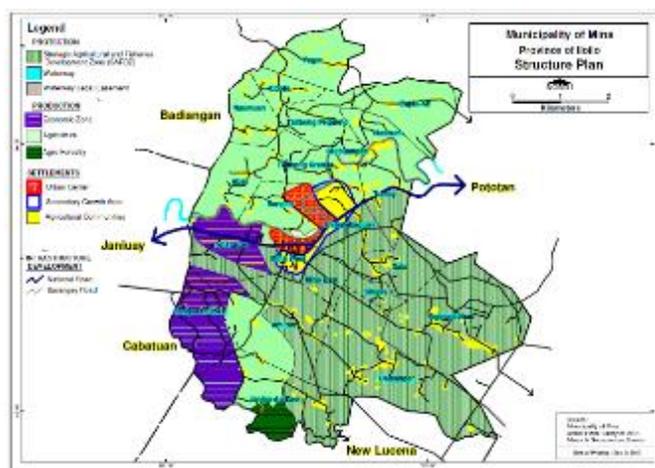


The Municipality of Mina is located at the center of the Province of Iloilo. It is dominated by vast expanses of flatlands, with some hilly portions estimated to be 10 to 20 feet above sea level. It has a total land area of 4,340 hectares, divided into 22 barangays: 2 urban and 20 rural. Of the total area, 71 percent are classified as high to very high in terms flood susceptibility.



From several workshops, the following overall development goals of the municipality were formed: (a) improved socio-economic condition of farmers and households in Mina and reduced poverty incidence; (b) empowered and resilient community; (c) security of tenure for informal settler families and safe settlements; (d) sustainable environment; (e) Improved infrastructure and utilities: safe and efficient public transport system, good quality barangay roads, affordable power and improved power supply, level 3 water supply system covering all barangays and potable public water supply; (f) and highly accountable and committed local leadership and bureaucracy. These goals are to be reflected in the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP).

These identified goals influenced the Structure Plan (SP) that follows. The SP shows the relative size and location of the following growth areas of the municipality: (i) urban center; (2) secondary growth area/urban expansion area; and (3) agriculture-based communities. It also reveals how existing and future growth areas are to be interconnected. The Structure Plan visually translates into physical terms the key spatial strategies adopted by community as guide in detailing the land use plan. Working from the SP, the CLUP (shown below) was produced.



Municipality of Badiangan

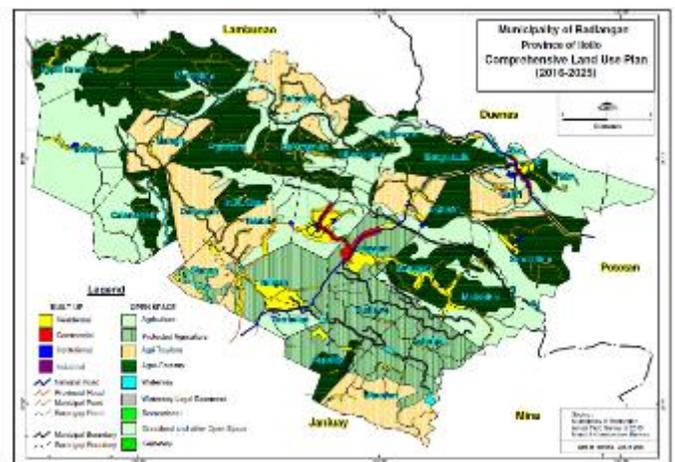
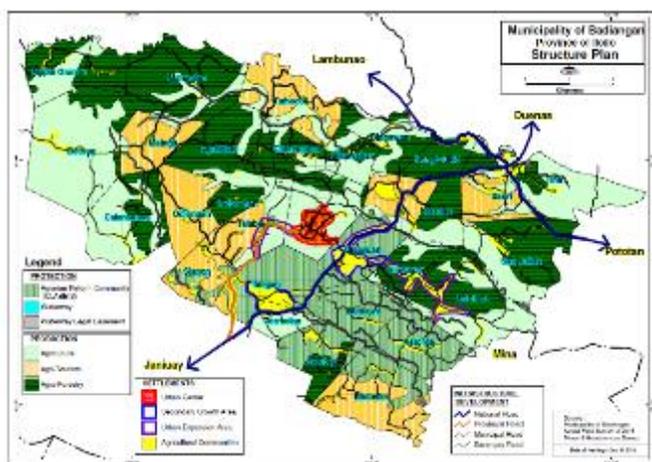


The Municipality of Badiangan is located on the northwestern central portion of the Province of Iloilo. It belongs to the Third Congressional District of the Province. The Municipality is subdivided into 31 barangays, with Barangay *Poblacion* being the only urban barangay.

The overall development goals of the Municipality are the following: (a) improved socio-economic condition of households and reduced poverty incidence; (b) empowered, involved and resilient community; suitable location of informal settler families and sufficient land for socialized housing and resettlement; expanded open spaces for eco-tourism, sports and recreation, agri-tourism and agro-forestry; (c) ecologically-balanced municipality; (d) safe and reliable transport system, effective and efficient public transport system; improved road connectivity within and with the rest of Iloilo Province; integrated water system; improved coverage of telecom services; and (e) highly accountable, responsive and effective local leadership and governance.



A Multi-Nodal Urban Form was most favored by the municipality as it capitalizes on Badiangan's inherent constraints to and opportunities for development. The desired form best sets the conditions necessary to attain the vision of Badiangan's future development. Through the Structure Plan, a "multi-nucleated" urban form is revealed. Essentially, the SP reveals a multi-nodal physical framework where growth and development are dispersed throughout the territory in order to address the issue of spatial inequality.



Municipality of Palo

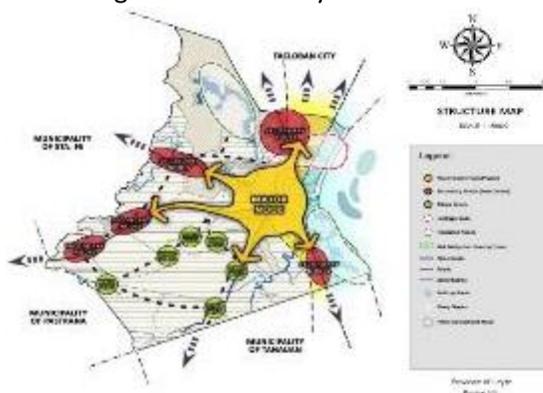


Palo is located in the northeastern part of the Province of Leyte. Fronting Leyte Gulf, it has a coastline length of approximately 8 kilometers. The total land area of Palo is 8,018.58 hectares, subdivided into thirty-three (33) barangays. It is highly prone to rain-induced landslides and storm surges, as well as other hazards such as flooding, ground shaking due to earthquakes, liquefaction and tsunamis. Based on the hazard, exposure and vulnerability indicators, the areas that are most at risk are in the barangays along the coast. The town center, which is densely built-up is within the high-risk zone, and should, therefore, be adopting disaster mitigation measures while gearing future growth and development further inland towards the northwest.

The following are the overall development goals of the municipality: (a) to enhance the municipality's specialized roles in Leyte and in the Philippines; (b) to optimize the use of natural and human resources; (c) to promote equity and inclusive growth; and (d) to augment the adaptive capacities of communities.



The preferred strategy is anchored on the intent to direct development to the inner areas of the municipality and away from the highly exposed coastal areas. The Multi-Nodal Spatial Strategy translates in physical terms the stakeholders' vision for long-term development and their general attitude towards disaster risks. Firstly, it promotes long-term development: a town fabric that is organized around a hierarchy of nodes and paths, is supportive of the intent of Palo to take on its specialized roles in the Province and in the Philippines. Empowered communities can better thrive in physical settings that promote equity and efficiency. Agriculture as a major economic base is also supported as key nodes are developed while protecting productive land remains an important goal. Secondly, it adapts to disaster resiliency: the designation of alternative nodes would encourage the movement of people from the built-up areas near the coast to the sub-centers, which are less exposed to natural hazards. Choice of sites for new housing and basic community services may be guided by a rational means of determining where these sub-nodes should be. A relatively dispersed settlement would regulate densification of the old town center and will, therefore, reduce exposure levels. Possibilities of new development increasing the vulnerability of communities to manmade hazards are also minimized with this spatial strategy.



From the Structure Plan, the final land use allocation was determined and becomes the basis for the disposition of base zones, sub-zones and overlay zones.

