



# **COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2017-2022**

**Guiuan, Eastern Samar**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>PAGE</b>
Foreword	1
Quick Facts about the LGU	2
Historical Background	2
Demographic Profile	3
Social Services	4
Economy	5
Infrastructure	5
Institutional Machinery	10
Local Development Indicators	10
Governance Administration	23
Local Legislation	26
Administrative Sector	
Social Governance	12
Economic Governance	12
Environmental Governance	13
Infrastructure	13
Comprehensive Development Plan	14
Development Goals	
Social Sector	14
Economic Sector	15
Environment Sector	15
Sectoral Development Plans (Key Result Areas)	
Governance	16
Priority Legislative Measures	46
Economic and Environment Governance	46
Agricultural Development	50
Business	54
Governance	56
Development Administration	58
Social Services	60
Guiuan Investment Areas	Annex 1
Municipal Development Investment Program	Annex 2
Maps	Annex 3

## *Foreword*

---

The Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) of Guiuan has been formulated to serve as the LGU's guide to its sectoral development. It contains mainly of the major development thrusts that lead to the formulation of the common vision, goals, strategies and policy decisions. This is where all interventions are being identified in all sectors for the ultimate benefit/welfare of the constituents, which include major programs, projects as well as policy decisions that will redound to the common good and to the needs of the populace.

This document serves as the roadmap of the Local Government Unit of Guiuan in the implementation of various programs and projects that are considered most necessary to improve its socio-economic condition.

The plan covers the period 2017-2022, formulated through a process participated in by the stakeholders as well as prospective users of the plan and undergone through a series of workshops and consultations with various sectoral groups, the planning team is confident that this plan will work out as expected and will eventually bring about desirable outcome and positive impact on the lives of every Guiuananon and the whole municipality as well, embracing the development perceived in its vision.

Plan implementation will be monitored by a competent monitoring team hence it is highly expected that there will be a smooth implementation of all programs, projects and activities embodied in the plan.

## **Quick Facts about the Local Government Unit**

---

## General Characteristics

Guiuan is a coastal town composed of 60 barangays 19 of which are situated at the islands. The municipality has an estimated land area of 17,549 hectares with some areas still unclassified due to the absence of cadastral survey. To date, there are 35 barangays completed for cadastral survey per records of the Land Management Services of the DENR.

- Geographical Location

The town is the second largely populated municipality of the province of Eastern Samar strategically located at the southern tip of the province or the Samar Island, to its north is the town of Mercedes, east is the Pacific Ocean, south is the Surigao strait and to its west is the Leyte gulf. It is approximately 112 kms. south of Borongan city, the provincial capital and is geographically located at 125 degrees 54 minutes 23 seconds latitude and 56 degrees 55 minutes 45 seconds longitude.

It is accessible from Tacloban City, the regional center of Eastern Visayas, either by sea or land transport. By the sea transport, one has to take a boat from Tacloban City to Guiuan. Estimated sailing time is about 6- 7 hours. However, due to the opening of the South Samar coastal road, passenger motor boats ceased operation due to the abrupt decrease in passenger potential. On the other hand, going to Guiuan by land transportation from Tacloban City takes only about 2- 3 hours (152km) via the newly- constructed South Samar Coastal Road.

- Topography

Basically, the town has flat terrain with no high grounds that can be called Extension Mountains. Clustered around and protecting the southernmost portion of the municipality are numerous islands, islets and coves. The scenic beauty of the natural environs could be seen on the northeast facing 6km. stretch of abbreviated mountain ranges with intermittent transverse water gap having its highest elevation at 63, 56 and 52 meters.

### Climate

Guiuan has Type E climate category. It is this type of climate that is singly influenced by the heavy maximum rainfall occurring after the autumnal equinox which brought about the out blowing monsoon and the northeast trade winds being forced to rise and cool as they reached the eastern highlands from northern Luzon to southern Mindanao, high sun period on summer embraces the months of April to September. On the other hand, the low sun period covers the months of October through March. The town has no pronounced dry season. Rain is

experienced for the most part of the year. Average Annual temperature is 27.4 C. The coldest month is January, which has a mean temperature of 28.5 °C average wind velocity is 8 KPH NE.

## 1. Demography

- Population and Households

Taking a look on the population data of each barangay, most populated is Barangay Sulangan while Barangay Bucao is the least populated. In all censal years this barangays remains on its rank. For Sulangan, the large population may be attributed to the influx of religious pilgrims that visit the place to pay homage to the famous Saint Anthony of Padua, who is quite popular to have caused answered prayers and devotions. For barangay Bucao, the least number of inhabitants may simply be just proportionate with its small land area.

The town's population is generally concentrated in rural areas. Rural population is 62.92% of the total population while the remaining 37.08% covers the urban population consisting 14 Poblacion barangays and 4 adjacent ones.

From 2010 to 2015 the number of households in Guiuan increased by 16.63%. According to the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA), the total number of households in Guiuan in 2015 was 11,666.

The average household size decreased from 4.7 (2010) to 4.4 in 2014. Rural households had a higher average household size with 4.6 compared to urban households with 3.9 only. Poblacion 7 has the largest average household size with 6.9 followed by Sulangan with 5.7. The average household size in rural areas that is larger than that of the urban areas may be explained by the kind of economic activity these people are engaged in, that in rural areas more families are engaged in fishing, which triggers more intimate time for couples than those in the urban areas where white collar jobs are more common. There are also more extended families in the rural areas.

### **Population Density**

Population density is the measure of the number of inhabitants per the total land area. Guiuan has a population density of 309 persons per square kilometer in the year 2017 based on the projected population for the year. There is a large difference in the urban and rural population densities in that urban area has a population density much more higher than that of the rural area.

Barangays in the urban area are denser as compared with that at the rural areas. The small land spaces of the urban barangays explain why they have more compressed population.

Barangays in Homonhon island are far less dense than all other barangays of the municipality because they have a vast forestland and only a small portion of their total land area are built-up or settlement areas.

## 2. Social Sector

### Health

The Municipal Health Office is tasked to implement the Primary Health Care Services for Maternal, Neonatal, Child Health, Nutrition, Control of Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases and Environmental Sanitation. It is composed of 2 Rural Health Units (RHUs), with RHU 1 covering 5 catchment areas and the poblacion barangays, and RHU2 covering 6 catchment areas. The doctor, nurse and rural sanitary inspector to population ratios at 1:52,902 are beyond the national standard of 1:20,000 leaving some geographically isolated barangays underserved.

#### Leading Causes Of Morbidity

Infectious diseases are the most common causes of morbidity over the past 5 years. However, it is crucial to note the increasing cases of hypertension, a non-communicable disease attributed to unhealthy lifestyle practices. To address this rapid rise of cases from chronic non-communicable diseases, the Health Office has intensified its advocacy campaign on healthy diet, the role of regular exercise and the need for early detection and treatment thru regular annual check-up for high risk individuals.

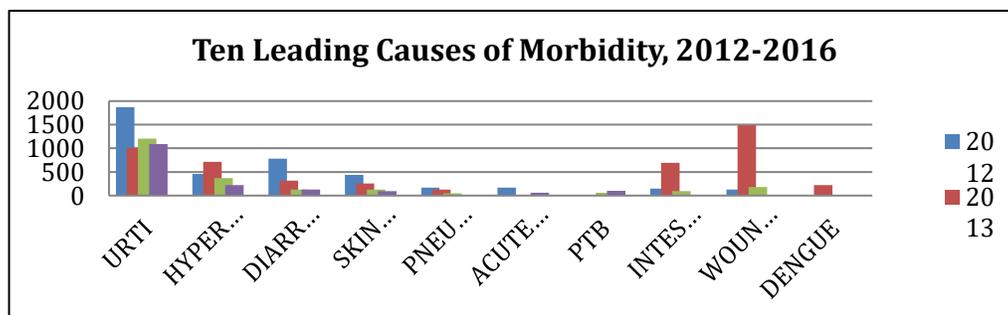


Figure 1 Ten Leading Causes of Morbidity, 2012-2016

Table1. Top Ten Leading Causes Of Mortality, Past 4 Years

CAUSES	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	%	T	M	F	%	T	M	F	%	T	M	F	%	T	M	F

Pneumonia	19	27	15	12	17	11	4	7	31	55	31	24	40	44	21	23
Cancer All Forms					12	8	4	4	7	12	7	5	8	9	8	1
Cerebrovascular Disease	4	5	4	1	18	12	5	7	19	33	23	10	7	8	5	3
Acute Myocardial Infarction	7	10	8	2	5	3	3	0	3	5	4	1	7	8	7	1
PTB	2	3	3	0	5	3	2	1	6	11	8	3	4	4	2	2
Sepsis	2	3	2	1	9	6	0	6	6	10	7	3	7	8	4	4
Diabetes Mellitus	9	12	4	8	12	8	4	4	12	21	10	11	7	8	3	5
Renal Failure									3	5	3	2				
Liver Disease					8	5	5	0								
Congestive Heart Failure	3	4	4	0	9	6	4	2	10	18	11	7	6	7	6	1
Bronchial Asthma					5	3	1	2								
Drowning	26	37	12	25												
Traumatic Injuries	26	37	16	21												
Multiple Organ Dysfunction	2	3	1	2												
Bleeding Peptic Ulcer									4	7	4	3				
Status Asthmaticus													5	6	6	0
Diarrhea													4	4	4	0
Vehicular Accident													5	5	2	3
<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>141</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>72</b>		<b>65</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>		<b>177</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>69</b>		<b>111</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>43</b>

Source: Municipal Health Office, DOH, 2017

## Education

The basic literacy rate of Guiuan in 2014 was 98.3%. It increased from 93.3% in year 2000, but again soared to 98.23% in 2006 and since then the town was consistent in having a literacy rate of 98% and above that ranked third for the entire province. This is one indicator that Guiananons value education more, but doesn't literally mean that there are no more out-of-school youths, no more dropouts and other school performance-related concerns.

### Educational Facilities

Guiuan has a total of 57 educational establishments constituting of privately and publicly owned schools, high schools and a university. The following table shows the number of schools and their type of ownership.

### Public Elementary School Districts

Public elementary schools in Guiuan are grouped into 3 districts: Guiuan North District, Guiuan East District, and Guiuan South District.

The Guiuan North District's covers 14 public elementary schools in the Northern Guiuan Peninsula Barangays and Tubabao Island. Guiuan East District also covers 14 schools including the central school in the Guiuan peninsula, Manicani Island, and Victory Island schools. Guiuan South District includes the remaining 17 schools in the southern Guiuan peninsula, Calicoan Island, Homonhon Island and Suluan Island.

### Enrolment

A decreasing enrolment has been observed in elementary schools since 2013 while for the secondary level there was a slight increase, and the tertiary level enrolment was fluctuating. Notably, a decrease in enrolment was experience for both private and public schools in 2014, which is justifiable after the Yolanda.

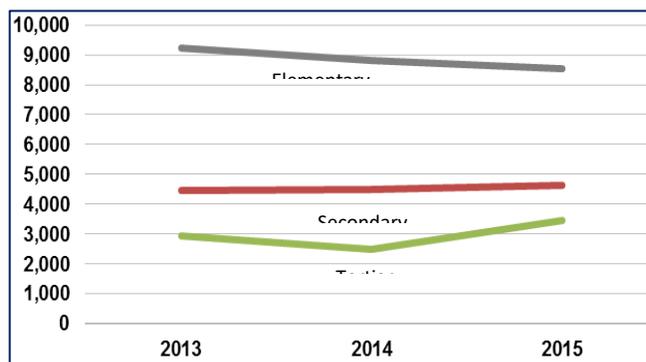


Figure 2 Enrolment by Level and Year

Source: Department of Education

TABLE 2. Total Enrolment by Type and Level, SY 2015-2016

Level	Public	Private	Total
Elementary	8,241	281	8,522
Secondary	3,306	1,318	4,624
Tertiary	3,455	1,599	3,455

### 3. Economy

Economy in Guiuan is primarily based on fishing as the major source of livelihood and farming as secondary source. Due to its geographical location, the municipality is endowed with large fishing grounds that accord it with marine fishery production the whole year round. Commercial, municipal and aquaculture fishing is the livelihood of the majority of the town's labor force or more or less 70% of the work force is directly or indirectly dependent on fishing.

Tourism industry is developing into a potential economic booster. Given the proper management and adequate support for sustainability, this will definitely contribute to economic growth.

#### 4. Infrastructures

##### Transport Utilities

- Road Network

The municipality has a total road network length of 208.247 km. administratively classified into national, provincial, municipal and barangay roads. The national road length totaled to 5.407 km., all of asphalt surface. Provincial roads cover 46.70 km., mostly paved with gravel materials and generally rough making accessibility difficult for both vehicles and pedestrians. Municipal road runs a total length of 18.09 km. where 48.60% are concrete paved, 39.80% are of gravel and 11.61% are of asphalt materials. Barangay roads have a stretch totaling to 138.050 km. mostly of gravel surface.

Generally, asphalt surfaced road has a total length of 15.007 km. which constitute 7.21% of the total road length. Concrete paved roads have 43.49 km. length covering 20.88% of the total road length. Gravel surfaced roads run up to a total length of 149.75km.or 71.91% of the total road length.

The main road network of the municipality runs through the major settlements and along the coastal areas in the mainland and the island barangays.

- Land Transportation

The total number of registered motor vehicles in Guiuan was 217 in year 2009, however there are more unregistered vehicles that are in operation. These land transport vehicles has been more or less adequate in relation to the town's growing population. Buses from other municipalities, provinces and cities as far as Manila, criss-cross the whole province, other provinces and cities linking the southern municipality with virtually all the other twenty-two (22) other municipalities in the province and with the other provinces and cities in Region 8 and Metro Manila.

Several cargo trucks take care of heavy cargoes such as copra, rice and other cereals, lumber, cement and other construction materials to and from and within the municipality. Jeepneys,

motorized tricycles, motorcycles and pedicabs, crowd the street servicing all commuting public anywhere with the outlying barangays.

- Water Transportation

The town has two (2) seaports, one is municipal port and the other is a national port. The national port is operative and serviceable throughout the year. These ports are the only shipping ports along the Leyte Gulf in direct linkage with the commercial centers of Tacloban City, Cebu City, Manila and elsewhere.

Motor vessels are loading cargoes from Cebu and Tacloban to the area. Some fishing vessels from Leyte, Mindanao are also using the facility for loading marine products from the area to their place.

Passenger buses and jeepneys regularly ply the Guiuan-Borongan, Guiuan-Tacloban, Guiuan-Catbalogan and Guiuan-Metro Manila routes. Mega-taxis have regular schedules daily to Tacloban city via southern coastal road passing the appendix municipalities, Quinapondan, Giporlos, Balangiga, Lawaan and Basey. Travel time to Tacloban with this route is approximately four (4) hours with the existing road condition, which is undergoing improvements. Average travel time to Borongan is 2.5 hours while average travel time to Metro Manila is 24 hours.

- Air Transportation

The town has an existing airport with a 2.8 km. all-weather runway, considered by many as an engineering marvel built under wartime specification by American Construction Battalions. This was the vital airstrip that serviced the famed 13<sup>th</sup> Infantry Battalion during the World War II. The airport is just about 2 to 3 minutes ride from the poblacion and could cater to light private planes, chartered cargo planes and military planes. The nearest commercially operational airport is in Tacloban City.

The airport has been rehabilitated and made ready for its near commercial flights. The apron is done as well as the terminal building

- Administrative Infrastructures

- Communication Facilities

Telephone and Telegraph Facilities

In 2009, there were three (3) local and long distance telephone companies operating in the municipality namely: TELECOM, GLOBELINES and BAYANTEL as well as Two (2) cell phone companies, SMART and GLOBE.

#### Postal Services

There is one post office operating in the area with five mail carriers and one mail car. One private cargo forwarder, LBC, is operating in the municipality since the middle of year 2000. Other company that offers money transfer services are also presently operating in the municipality.

#### Radio Stations, Cable TV

One Radio FM station is operating in Guiuan and two (2) Cable TV station, which are servicing the poblacion area and its adjacent barangays.

#### Waste Disposal System

The municipality is using a controlled dumpsite for garbage disposal, with two (2) garbage trucks to collect commercial as well as domestic wastes from the poblacion area and its adjacent barangays as well as wastes from calico-an island.

#### Domestic Water Supply

In 2009, 6,856 households have access to potable water or almost 90% of the total households. Most of these households were taking water from Level I water facilities totaling to 2,160 units. In the same year, there were at least 34 barangays who have Level II Water Supply facilities, some of these facilities were solar powered which were provided by the Australian government under the Municipal solar Infrastructure Projects (MSIP), at least 8 barangays have still functional system. With the operationalization of the Guiuan Water District, more households now are serviced with Level III water supply facility and during the year the water subscribers reached to 1,216 and have covered 30 barangays.

#### Electric Power Supply

The Guiuan mainland, Calico-an and Tubabao island is provided with electricity by the Eastern Samar Electric Cooperative (ESAMELCO), which derives its power supply from the National Power Corporation (NAPOCOR) taking its source from the Tongonan Geothermal Power Plant in Isabel Leyte. Other Island barangays are served with generator sets either privately owned or operated by the barangay council.

As of 2009, potential households for power connections were 6,215. However, only 3,045 households have power connections, which cover at least 37 barangays. The average power rate for residential and industrial consumers was 4.59 per kilowatt-hour and commercial rate 4.69.

➤ Environment

- Solid Waste Management

The municipality has an existing Solid Waste Management Plan which serves as its implementing guide in the proper waste disposal and management. However, it is not being fully implemented yet due to the absence of facilities that is necessary in its full operation, which is being worked out by the General Services Officer. Hence conformity to RA 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 will eventually be satisfied. The municipality's recent waste disposal is still mainly focused on collection at source. Some households are practicing segregation while garbage collectors also segregate the garbage collected before finally dumping at the dumpsite. Dumpsite is still considered as an open dumpsite since there is no regular covering and treatment yet of the dumped wastes. But then again, the full conversion of the open dumpsite to a controlled one is being worked out by the General Services Office. At the barangay level particularly the rural areas that are not serviced by garbage collection, the traditional burning and composting of garbage is still being practiced.

- General Air Quality

In the absence of an Integrated Air Quality Improvement Framework as required under RA 8749 or the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999, the municipality is applying strategies that would prevent or avoid air pollutants particularly in the implementation of municipal infrastructure projects. Inasmuch as there is no existing industries operating yet in the municipality, air quality particularly at the urban area is still unpolluted. There is however that developing risk contributing to destructions of the ozone layer, this is the non-abated burning of garbage as well as the slash-and-burn (kaingin) practice in farming. This however is also being mitigated.

- General Water Quality

Despite the efforts of the municipal government in combating waterborne diseases, still its occurrence is at times uncontrollable. There is a wide range of factors that may be attributed to this. Most common cause is the contamination of water sources and water bodies by various

contaminants such as human wastes and garbage. Being a coastal town, the geographical location of the municipality is one big factor that triggers water pollutants. However, all these concerns are being responded to with appropriate interventions, from information drives, septage management, disease surveillance and control coupled with other sanitation programs.

**Quality of Drinking Water.** The quality of water is difficult to assess, since no system of periodic water quality monitoring as yet exists. From the database reflected in the Guiuan Sustainable Sanitation Plan, in 2006, water analysis is done upon request at the Felipe Abrigo Memorial Hospital Water Laboratory. There were only 40 such analyses done in the whole year or 2006. Of these, 22 or 55% was positive for bacterial contamination. All 8 water samples from Level I sources were contaminated, while 5 out of 7 samples from Level II sources were likewise contaminated. None of the four water samples from Level III was contaminated, but half, or 7 out of 14 water samples from private wells were contaminated, while 2 out of 7 water samples from water refilling stations were likewise contaminated. In the first 3 quarters of 2007, a total of 47 water samples were submitted for analysis, of which 20 were positive for bacterial contamination, or an average positivity rate of 42.6%. Bacterial contamination positivity rate ranged from 16.7% for tested water from private wells, to 33.3% for water from Level III, 38.5% for water from refilling stations, 63.6% for water from Level I, and 100% for water from Level II. The water samples tested, however, were neither randomly nor systematically chosen, hence the indicated bacterial contamination positivity rates are not comparable, but merely indicative of the extent of possible contamination of existing water sources.

#### Institutional Machinery

In the preceding year, one effective machinery adopted in implementing the plan was the public-private partnership strategy. Hence, this main strategy will continue to be adopted and this can be either Project-based or Institutional-based. **Project based** are specific projects where private sector expertise and resources are tapped to complement government capability. **Institutional** refers to mechanisms that involve the private sector, usually organizations, in government-initiated bodies so that they can participate in the decision-making process and implementation. Nevertheless, the effective implementation of the plan also largely depends on the extent of political will of both the Executive and Legislative Branches of the municipal government, administrative mechanism as well as the full support of the barangay LGUs.

#### Local Development Indicators

##### Administrative Sector

##### Human Resource Management

-Absence of LGU Operations Manual

-Automated operation system of frontline services not in place

- Absence of newsletter, flyer or brochure in order for the LGU to communicate to the public updated information about services, plans and programs.

#### Local Legislation

-Absence of an automated legislative tracking system operational

-Absence of the following codes:

1. Code of General Ordinances
2. Market code
3. Health and Sanitation Code
4. Gender and Development Code
5. Environmental Code

#### Resource Allocation and Utilization

-Annual Budget not approved in scheduled budget calendar

-Inadequate revenues for all proposed programs of the LGU offices and development sectors

#### Customer Service-Civil Application

-Basic frontline services not yet automated

-One-stop-shop for improvement

#### Revenue Generation

-Does not operate on a local network yet

-No incentive scheme to promote efficiency in real property assessment and revenue collection

-Absence of civil remedies on tax delinquencies

-The Local Revenue Generation Plan must be updated every five years.

## Development Planning

- No meetings conducted for the sectoral or functional committees of the Municipal Development Council

## **Social Sector**

### Support to Housing and Basic Utilities

- Absence of an approved Local Shelter Plan
- About 70% of households have no access to piped water system facility (Level III)
- About 30% of households have no access to sanitary toilets

### Peace, Security and Disaster Risk Management

- Absence of Municipal Jail
- Prevalence of index and non-index crimes

### Education Services

- Local School Board is not functional based on absence of minutes of meetings
- Tertiary completion rate is low
- Secondary completion rate is low

### Health Services

- High percentage of children below normal weights (25%)
- High morbidity rate
- High infant mortality rate
- High Child mortality rate
- Local Health Board or functional evidenced by absence of minutes of meetings
- Water Quality testing not adequate

## **Economic Sector**

### Entrepreneurship, Business and Industry Promotion

- Improve the speedy processing of business permits/One-stop-shop
- Non-functional Business Assistance Desk
- Lack of tax incentives
- High unemployment and underemployment rates

#### Fishery Services

- Credit facilitation services to fisherfolks is not fully extended yet
- Minimal support to maintenance/rehabilitation/construction of fishery related infrastructures
- Minimal support to research and development services like assistance to research projects and techno demo cooperators

#### **Environmental Governance**

##### Coastal Marine Ecosystem

- Lack of NGOs/POs engaging in coastal marine protection
- Continuing illegal fishing
- Coastal Fish Catch decreased
- Still unsolved squatter households along coastline
- Presence of wastes along coastlines

##### Forest and Fresh water ecosystems

- Absence of NGOs/POs engaging in forest and freshwater ecosystems
- Continuing illegal cutting of trees and mangroves
- Continuing Unregulated mining and quarrying activities

##### Urban Ecosystem

- Not all barangays has Material Recovery Facilities yet

## **Infrastructure**

### Urban Infrastructures

- Easement limits of sidewalks for drainage and water pipelines
- Poor road condition of some streets
- Proliferation of illegal housing units particularly in coastal areas and jetties
- Drainage system not complete
- Not adequately maintained public structures
- Improper parking of some vehicles
- Proper Traffic policies not followed particularly by transport operators

## COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(2017-2022)

---

### **VISION**

***“THE PREMIERE HERITAGE, TOURISM AND BUSINESS DESTINATION IN EASTERN VISAYAS, WITH GOD-LOVING, HEALTHY, RESILIENT AND MAGNANIMOUS PEOPLE ENJOYING QUALITY LIFE IN AN ECOLOGICALLY-BALANCED, CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTIVE ENVIRONMENT WITH COMPETENT, EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE”***

### **MISSION**

“Improve the quality of life of the people through participatory governance, creating opportunities for equitable growth, while protecting and sustaining the environment and resource base.”

### ***Development Goal***

The following sectoral indicators are also critical in the formulation of the plan based on the elements of the vision which is focused on health, education, security of the populace from crimes and protection of the environment.

#### **1. Social sector**

*Health Indicators* include potable water and sanitation facilities accessibility, infant, maternal, and malnutrition rates:

Majority of the drinking facilities cannot be declared as potable water in the absence of potability test conducted by the RHU. However, the absence of data is not an excuse of not doing any plan of action more so that water is one critical indicator of health, so it was presumed that water taken from deep wells and piped water facilities are deemed potable. In 2009, 92% of the total households had access to potable water. This has increased from 78% accessibility in 2004. Sanitation related diseases were still among the top ten leading causes of morbidity and infant mortality in 2009, these are diarrhea, skin diseases, scabies and intestinal parasitism. Pneumonia still is the top leading cause mortality and also top leading cause of infant mortality and ranked number nine among the ten leading causes of morbidity. The very low access to sanitation facilities is one main factor that contributes to the problem. The high accessibility to potable water could not vouchsafe for its safeness, which is why the water quality testing center is one of the concerns brought up during the conduct of the surveys. Another critical indicator is the high infant mortality rate which is 13/1000 Live Births and one

case of maternal death in 2009. The goal is always zero for both infant and maternal deaths. Malnutrition rate was rather high at 18%.

*Education indicators,* For school year 2008 – 2009, 9.87% of the children aged 6-16 years old were not attending school or about 1,500 children. One factor that may have increased the rate was the age bracket for school children at the elementary and high school level which is 6-16.. Some 6 year-old children are not in school yet and some 16 year-old children are already out of the secondary school and are supposed to be in the tertiary level, which is not always the case. This survival rate for elementary and secondary schools is 78% and 75%, respectively. Participation rate for elementary recorded an average of 96.3 among the three districts while for secondary, participation rate is only 79%. However, despite the somewhat low performance indicators for education, the municipality has still high literacy rate at 98%.

## 2. **Economic sector**

The household Income indicators as well as Housing structure will be made as poverty indicator. Only 2.2% of the total households have houses made up of makeshift materials that are not safe during typhoons and flash floods. However there is more or less 7% of households with houses built on lots not owned by them.

3. **Environment sector,** the most critical concerns for the environment are the protection of coastal marine resources, solid waste management and sanitation concerns.

### Output Indicators:

#### **Health**

1. A substantial increase in the number of household with access to potable water supply. Substantial means increasing access to safe drinking water by prioritizing development of sources for the remaining households and intensifying effort to make all sources potable through IEC – chlorination boiling, etc.
2. 50% of the households with complete sanitation facilities.
3. Decreased number of malnourished children by 50%.
4. Zero maternal and infant deaths

## **Education**

1. Increased participation rate and survival rate for secondary and elementary
2. Scholarship program for the deserving students must have been implemented
3. Adult learning classes must have been implemented

## **Income**

1. Decreased households below the poverty threshold by at least 40%.
2. Reduced number of households with makeshift houses
3. Decreased number of Out of school youths

# **SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

## **1. GOVERNANCE**

The Local Government Unit of Guiuan should confront the problem of how to bring about adequacy, efficiency, effectiveness and equity amidst competing sectoral demands for public service. The administration should focus on the following interlinked areas relevant to local government productivity:

1. The provision of sufficient services to meet the requirements of the population;
2. Getting the optimum outputs with minimum expenditures;
3. The capability to produce results as desired and planned, encompassing quality and level of service; and
4. Accessible and acceptable services based on the principle "***the greatest good for the greatest number***"
5. Social equity must be applied in the delivery of basic services, this does not literally mean equal in quantity but rather the policy on balanced provision of services will be "more should be provided to those who have less"

## **Governance Goal**

**"To Increase capacities of LGU staff in implementing the three-year development plan as well as in the delivery of the mandated services."**

## **Objectives & Key Result Areas**

### Development Planning

Objective: Enhance quality of the development planning & monitoring system of the LGU

One of the areas for development is the development planning process of the Local Government Unit. The long-term plans such as the Comprehensive Development Plan and Comprehensive Land Use Plan must be reviewed and updated inasmuch as it is the basis of the medium-term and short term plans. Said plans are the major documents where other sectoral plans are integrated, it must therefore be implemented and monitored. Specifically, The Land Use plan must be reconstructed, updated and implemented for a sound land utilization and development.

The Municipal Development Council should be made functional so with its sectoral committees in order to serve as the policy and planning body for the development of the area. The LGU should recognize the need to strengthen the mechanism for coordinating the effort of the national and local officials and non-governmental organizations to accelerate economic and social growth and development. There is a need for greater participation from the private sector and non-governmental organization in the development process. This calls for the reorganization and strengthening of the Local Special Bodies (barangays & municipal) which shall assist LGU's policy decision-makers both at the executive and legislative branches in setting the direction of economic and social developments and for coordinating efforts in both levels of governance within their respective territorial jurisdictions.

### *Monitoring*

The efficiency and effectiveness of government programs and projects should be evaluated based on the availability of the delivery machinery and to what extent these same programs and projects alter existing conditions for the greater benefit of the municipality's population. An effective monitoring scheme essentially considers the following concerns:

1. Whether the implemented programs and projects are reflective of the population's needs and aspirations
2. Whether development policies have been closely followed viz - a viz development programs / projects location within the municipality;
3. Institute a reporting system relative to the planned and actual project;
4. Collection of feedback data during implementation is quite necessary for the improvement of service delivery

## Revenue Generation

Objective: Increase revenue collection to implement this 3-year development plan and effectively deliver the LGU's mandated services.

The overarching goal of the government in implementing R.A. No. 7160 is to accelerate development in the countryside. Known as the Local Government Code (LGC) of 1991, the law gives flexibility to LGUs for them to be more creative in generating their fiscal resources with the general objective of reducing their dependency on national government subsidies. The law also provides for the increased share in the Internal Revenue Allocation (IRA) largely to support national government functions devolved to them, The LGC also mandates the automatic appropriation to 20% of the IRA as local development fund.

As regards to the local fiscal situation, several factors influence the revenue generation of the municipal government. External to the municipal government institution, such factors include: (i) the size and quality of real estate properties; (ii) the number of people paying real estate taxes; (iii) the number and investment size of enterprises applying for business permits; (iv) and, the comparative advantage that influence the economic base of the municipality itself. The factors internal to the Municipal Government affecting revenue generation are the following: (a) quality of ordinances and resolutions passed; (b) the organizational structure of the concerned offices; (c) the qualifications of concerned personnel; (d) and, personnel support and logistics.

## Revenue Allocations & Utilizations

Objective: Increase effectiveness in budget allocation and optimum utilization of resources.

### *Utilization of Allocated Funds*

Fund utilization for the personal services was high registering an average of 71.86 of the total budget in the past three years.

### *Municipal Government Revenue*

A key aspect in the ability of an LGU to sustain its operation and eventually attain its goals and objectives is the capacity of this LGU to generate revenues. An average of 93.96% comes from the account item other specific income (which include IRA among others) and only 5.15% from local tax revenues.

## Human Resource Management

Objective: Increase capacities of LGU to transform municipal employees into genuine public servants driven not by rules and regulations but by a vision and a mission.

The Municipal Government of Guiuan is composed of twelve (14) functional offices with a total of 111 workforces. It is composed of the following offices under the direct supervision and administration of the Municipal Mayor.

1. Municipal Mayor's Office
2. Office of the Sangguniang Bayan & SB Secretary
3. Municipal Treasury Office
4. Municipal Assessor's Office
5. Municipal Planning and Development Office
6. Municipal Civil Registry Office
7. General Services Office
8. Municipal Budget Office
9. Accounting Office
10. Municipal Health Office
11. Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office
12. Office of the Municipal Agricultural Services
13. Municipal Engineering Office
14. Office of the Economic Enterprise Dev't. & Management Services
15. Office of the Integrated Transport Terminal

In terms of manpower, the Office of the Municipal Treasurer has the biggest number of government workers, which accounts for 17 % of the total work force. Next is the Municipal Health Office with 15 personnel taking 15% of the total workforce. The offices with the least number of personnel are the Municipal Planning and Development Office and Budget Office with only 3 personnel only for both offices and takes only 3% of the total workforce.

### *Organizational Development*

The personnel are the precious resource of the Local Government Unit. To attain the objective, this requires application of private management systems in a government setting for greater efficiency and accountability. As such, the LGU need to adopt an organizational development process that will increase the morale of its personnel. There are three things that should be done in three years. One is a **fitting process of people** at the right unit to maximize their

potentials and additional organizational units that will adequately meet the administrative demands with the defined trends and development efforts. **Hiring options and retrenchments must be limited, only internal movement of staff.** As much as possible, hiring should only be made in case of vacancies of positions that are deemed indispensable in the delivery of public service. Hiring of other positions must be frozen such time that internal movements have been completed (and assessment shows that there is still a need to hire one). Two is the municipal government's internal **capability building** for productivity and service quality. And three, installation and operationalization of a **performance metrics**.

1. Matching of personnel qualifications to positions and re-fitting process of people

There is a need to consider internal movement of staff – refitting of people where their potentials and skills can be honed and maximized. Personnel qualifications to the position applied must be considered in the hiring process

a. Office of the Mayor – carefully define the tasks and functions of the following units:

Administrative unit –the Secretary to the Mayor should provide direct staff functions to the Mayor and this should be maximized.

HRMDU - should implement and institutionalize a private sector HRM techniques for greater performance and efficiency . A performance billboard must be visible and a competent information officer must be in place.

Capability building. Continuing personnel development and empowerment shall be carried out in the next three years. Team building and value formation activities will be intensify for all employees.

Performance Metrics

The performance metrics of the LGU should define the following:

- Performance evaluation system
- Merit promotion plan and system of ranking positions
- Employee suggestions and incentives awards system
- Grievance machinery, and
- Adoption of qualification standards (QS) for certain positions.

There is a need to activate a Merit and Promotions Board (with an employee representative to eliminate patronage). The “atmosphere of healthy competition” should be cultivated. Systems of promotions should be based on aptitude and competence.

Work plans for the permanent employees and “contract of deliverables” for Job Orders and or Casuals is needed.

2. SB Office – the need to adopt automated legislative tracking system and make it operational and the need to enact the following codes:

1. Code of General Ordinances
2. Market code
3. Health and Sanitation Code
4. Gender and Development Code
5. Environmental Code

3. MPDO to accommodate the following crucial tasks: Planning, Research, Monitoring & Evaluation. **This office is very important for crucial management decision as it provide inputs to every development need of the municipality.** Hence these very **crucial tasks** also **necessitate adequate and competent staff**, which has been overlooked ever since the conception of the office and up to the present. In fact, this office has the least number of personnel among all offices of the LGU.

4. Municipal Treasurer’s Office:

The structure could be improved for reason of efficiency and effectiveness. Recommendation: Adoption of LTS and RPTS in (1) Business License and Fees Unit (2) Real Property Tax Records & Collection Unit

A Revenue Generation Plan must be in place, updated and implemented

#### Local Governance Administration

People’s participation is the central focus of this development in its pursuit for excellence in governance. The administration will try its best to pursue confidence-building measures towards a cautious and critical collaboration of LGU-NGO-PO partnership in the height of this mining controversy. Functional partnership between these entities is essential to concretize at

the local level the abstract concept of “people power”. There is a need to continuously engage the community in governance processes, leading to the development of a participative society in Guiuan.

## **Objectives**

The Local Governance administration seeks to:

1. Promote transparency and accountability in local governance. Transparency in all municipal government affairs can be achieved through active people’s participation and accessibility of information. Accountability involves making oneself answerable for actions and decisions made to the people.
2. Increase meaningful participation of people in the development process of Guiuan.
3. Ensure equitable provision of services with emphasis on population in – need.
4. Increase relevant legislations that ensures high quality of services and responsive to sustainable local development

To pursue this agenda, this involves organizing these sectors, and creating avenues for their meaningful participation in governance. This engages a system of multi-level consultation and partnership between the municipal government and the local NGO/PO community. The formation of People’s Council or the People’s Law Enforcement Board from the 60 barangays who belong to an umbrella group - the Guiuan’s People’s Council will have the following functions:

1. Appoints representatives to local special bodies;
2. Observes, votes and participates in the deliberation, conceptualization, implementation and evaluation of programs, projects and activities of the local government;
3. Proposes legislation, participates and votes at the committee level of the Sangguniang Bayan; and
4. Acts as the people’s representative in the exercise of their constitutional rights to information on matters of public concern and of access to official records and documents.

**Governance Administration**

Strategies	Indicators	Programs & Projects					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Key Result Area 1: Transparency</b>							
Institutionalization of effective systems & mechanisms for making information available to the constituents.	Information of LGU operations is readily available to constituents & internet community through presence of user friendly information system and knowledgeable public information officer and LGU publications/ brochures	Adopt effective information systems & procedures in making LGU information available to the public as well as feedbacking system.	Electronic based MIS  Publication of annual report to the public	Electronic based MIS  Publication of annual report to the public	LGU Website development  Publication of annual report to the public	Maintenance of the LGU website  Publication of annual report to the public	Maintenance of the LGU website  Publication of annual report to the public
<b>Key Result Area 2. Participation</b>							
Institutionalization of mechanisms and structures that will facilitate the	A vibrant PO-NGO community with the following functions:	Formation/ organizing more NGO-PO	1.Implementation of partnership projects	1.Implementation of	1.Implementation of	1.Implementation of	1.Implementation of

Strategies	Indicators	Programs & Projects					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
people's participation in Governance.	<p>1. Appoints representatives to local special bodies;</p> <p>2. Proposes/Recommends legislation, and programs for consideration of the executive and legislative branches; and</p> <p>5. Acts as the people's representative in the exercise of their constitutional rights to information on matters of public concern and of access to official records and</p>	<p>communities</p> <p>1. Fund allocation from LGU to finance its operation</p> <p>1. Fund sourcing</p> <p>2. LGU offices to provide officers of the day to assist clients needs/queries</p>	<p>1.Resource mobilization</p> <p>2. Provide CSO desk at the MPDO</p>	<p>partnership projects</p> <p>2.Resource mobilization</p> <p>3.Maintain CSO desk at the MPDO</p>	<p>partnership projects</p> <p>2.Resource mobilization</p> <p>3.Maintain CSO desk at the MPDO</p>	<p>partnership projects</p> <p>2.Resource mobilization</p> <p>3.Maintain CSO desk at the MPDO</p>	<p>partnership projects</p> <p>2.Resource mobilization</p> <p>3.Maintain CSO desk at the MPDO</p>

Strategies	Indicators	Programs & Projects					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	documents.						
<b>Key Result Area 3: Equity</b>							
Institutionalized a Gender Planning Committee in the LGU structure.	GAD Focal Person functional evidenced by the presence of Gender and Development Plan for the municipality.  Gender sensitive LGU operations manifested at least in the following:  1. Internal & external communications  2. Stereotyping of the role of the women employees e.g.	Re-designation of a Gender Focal Person  Continue conduct of Basic Gender Orientation  Gender & Development Planning	Plan Implementation, monitoring, feedbacking, re-planning/ updating of plans	Plan Implementation, monitoring, feedbacking, re-planning/ updating of plans	Plan Implementation, monitoring, feedbacking, re-planning/ updating of plans	Plan Implementation, monitoring, feedbacking, re-planning/ updating of plans	Plan Implementation, monitoring, feedbacking, re-planning/ updating of plans
Use of CBMS and other poverty	CBMS report submitted by CBMS	Project Proposals based					

Strategies	Indicators	Programs & Projects					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
indicators in identification of projects and target beneficiaries	coordinator Update and formulate proposals	on CBMS or other socio-economic surveys result  Updated CBMS/socio-economic data					
<b>Key Result Area 4: Local Legislation</b>							

Strategies	Indicators	Programs & Projects					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Institutionalization of mechanisms, systems and procedures for effective local legislation.	<p>Consistent legislative agenda with the executive agenda.</p> <p>Basic Codes in passed/adopted</p> <p>Legislative Tracking System in place</p>	<p>Passing of ordinances/ codes on the following:</p> <p>1. CRM</p> <p>2. Environmental Code</p> <p>3. Code of General Ordinances</p> <p>4. Gender and Development Code</p> <p>5. Sanitation Code</p> <p>6. Market Code</p> <p>7. Tourism</p>	Setting up of an effective legislative tracking system	<p>Continue research for local legislative mechanisms that will help improve legislative services.</p> <p>(.g. study tours)</p>	<p>Maintain/ Improve legislative tracking system</p> <p>Continue research for local legislative mechanisms that will help improve legislative services and apply</p>	<p>Maintain/ Improve legislative tracking system</p> <p>Continue research for local legislative mechanisms that will help improve legislative services and apply</p>	<p>Maintain/ Improve legislative tracking system</p> <p>Continue research for local legislative mechanisms that will help improve legislative services and apply</p>

Strategies	Indicators	Programs & Projects					
		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
		Code					

#### **4. ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENT**

Economy is linked with the environment inasmuch as the town's resource base largely depend on the sustainability of its environment. Economic development has three distinct approaches. First is encouraging a public-private investment partnership to promote economic development and expand investment opportunities. Second, building community's capacity for a self-sustaining economic enterprise resulting from optimum utilization of the town's natural resource based. And third, initiate a sustained and enhanced environmental protection and optimum resource use by rehabilitating/conserving ecologically identified critical areas. The first two are service delivery mechanisms for fulfilling promise of development for all – ensuring that the poor benefits from the fruits of this development while the last is a critical measure for sustaining these fruits of development for future generation.

##### **Goal:**

**“Increase income of Guiuananons while conserving and protecting its resource base and the environment promoting interventions that respond to the impacts of climate change.”**

##### **Objectives:**

- Increase aqua-marine production through improved and environment friendly technology and other support services for the optimization of the town's coastal waters.
- Increase food availability sufficient enough to meet food household requirements.
- Increase forest cover in the identified critical areas to sustain ecological balance.
- Promote Eco-tourism development as an alternative activity which can provide considerable income to the people.
- Increase business investment opportunity that will generate employment.



**Strategies, Major Programs & Projects**

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Key Result Area 1: Coastal Resource Management</b>						
<p>Strategy 1: Develop the aqua-mariculture potential of the municipality and its coastal areas for fish production.</p> <p>Strategy 2: Establish credit program to help finance/fund the aqua-mariculture based projects.</p>	<p>Research &amp; Development</p> <p>1. Technology enhancement for environment friendly fishpond &amp; mariculture operation</p> <p>2. Market study for aqua, mariculture and fish products</p> <p>- Feasibility study for Rural</p>	<p>Encouragement of investments on the ff:</p> <p>1. Promotion of Cage Culture Farm with such species readily available in the area - abalone, seaweeds, lapu-lapu and crabs.</p> <p>2. Piloting of tilapia fish culture</p> <p>3. Pearl &amp; Oyster Culture</p>	<p>Capital (credit), infra and marketing support to the identified investment.</p> <p>1. Abalone &amp; seaweeds processing plant &amp; marketing</p> <p>2. Cooperative Marketing</p>	<p>Marketing, product promotions, linking</p> <p>Strengthening of organizations/as sociations/cooperatives</p>	<p>Marketing, product promotions, linking</p> <p>Strengthening of organizations/associations/cooperatives</p>	<p>Replication of good practices to other barangays</p>

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Likewise, the credit program can help small and needy fishermen in terms of financial, material and technical requirements	Financing Program - Cooperative Formation & strengthening  - Rural Financing Program (livelihood financing)	Capital and infra support to the above projects.  Maximize micro credit services/ institutions available		Maximize micro credit services/ institutions available		
Strategy 3: Intensify fish production to cope with the rising demand from increasing population by stocking communal bodies of water with economically and commercially				Mangrove Protection & rehabilitation  1. Assessment of potential sites for communal fishing grounds within the mangrove areas	Piloting of areas for communal fishing grounds  These areas shall be seeded by economically and commercially important species such as crabs, shrimps,	Aggressive expansion of the project and technology enhancement or expansion.

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
cultivated species.				<p>and swamplands to augment fish production.</p> <p>2. Replanting and rehabilitating damaged mangrove areas (joint effort of LGU, DENR &amp; NGO)</p> <p>3. Management of the 100 hectares reforested mangrove areas and maintenance of the existing mangrove cover</p>	<p>tilapia, etc. to enhance productivity and likewise replenish stocks of depleted areas. Major beneficiaries of these communal fishing grounds are mostly municipal fishermen of coastal communities.</p>	

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				of the municipality.		
Strategy 4: Upgrade the fishing industry to absorb surplus during peak season and improve quality hygiene of the marine products to increase its competitiveness in both domestic and foreign market.				Research & Development  1. Feasibility study for fish processing industry  2. Market study for fish and other marine products both fresh and processed  3. Construction of Fish Port (phase 1)  With	Proposals for Fish processing facilities (canning, etc.)	

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				components: Ice plant and cold storage		
Strategy 5: Maintenance of ecological balance by preserving mangrove areas, rehabilitation of damaged mangrove and coral reefs, maintenance of marine reserve and fish sanctuary and prevention of industrial and mine waste from polluting the waters especially nursing grounds				Effective enforcement of laws against all forms of destructive fishing such as dynamite fishing, poisonous substances, fine mesh nets, and trawl fishing in municipal waters.  1. Delineation of Municipal Water  2. Zoning of	Research & Development  1. Resource & Ecological Assessment  2 Implement and enforce laws strictly to check illegal fishing practices and violations on fishing activities.	Implement and enforce laws strictly to check illegal fishing practices and violations on fishing activities.

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
for aquatic life.				Coastal Waters  2. Formation of composite team for law enforcement  2. Color coding scheme for boats  3. Continue  Registration of fishing vessels  Management and maintenance of marine reserve and fish sanctuary areas.  1. Formulation	Formulation and Implementation of the Management plan for Marine Reserve and	

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				of Marine Reserve and Fish Sanctuaries Management Plan.	fish sanctuaries.	
<b>Key Result Area 2: Agricultural Development – Land Based</b>						
<p>Strategy 1: Promote household level crop production for food sufficiency.</p> <p>Strategy 2: Promote crop diversification to reduce dependence to traditional crops</p>				<p>Technical Assistance on:</p> <p>1. Bio Intensive Gardening (BIG) and Food Always In The Home (FAITH) models of promoting household level food sufficiency.</p> <p>2. Multiple tree planting spreads the risks and it is</p>	<p>Establishment and maintenance of municipal nursery and seed bank.</p>	

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>which has a fluctuating market value and product intensification as well.</p> <p>Strategy 3: Development of the forward linkages of fruit tree based farming for Guiuan agriculture.</p>				<p>proven to have a moderating impact towards pest population built up to destructive level (eco-balancing principle).</p> <p>3. Growing fruit tree such as rambutan and citrus which needs nurse crops. Banana, fits the role of a nurse crop as it readily provides shade and income since harvest can be</p>	<p>Encouragement of investments on the ff:</p> <p>1. Processing of fruit juices e.g. lemon juice, etc.</p> <p>Capital and infra support to the above projects.</p> <p>1. Cooperative Formation/Strengtheni</p>	<p>Capital (credit), infra and marketing support to the identified investment.</p> <p>1. Processing of</p>

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				done in 6 to 8 months after planting. Fruit trees are relatively long maturing in 3 to 5 years time.	ng 2. Rural Financing Program	fruit juices  2. Cooperative Marketing

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
The remaining forest of Guiuan shall be protected and reforestation shall be undertaken to prevent rivers and creeks from drying, soil erosion, and rendering flatlands prone to flooding				An inventory of valuable and endangered forest wildlife species.  The identification of critical watershed areas and assessment of the biomass stand conducive for water conservation.  Reforestation of mined areas in Manicani Island	The total reforestation of identified critical watershed areas.	
Strategy 4: Establish Village Level Small Scale					Research & Development	Encouragement of investments on the

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
coconut processing project that will provide employment, cheaper oil price and on farm utilization of resources				1. Cooperative Formation/Strengthening 2. Rural Financing Program 3. Farm to market roads 4. Cooperative Marketing	1. Feasibility study of coco-processing to include copra oil, copra into soap; coconut meat into oil; coconut water into vinegar, coconut shell into coco charcoal; and coconut husk into coco fiber and others.	ff: 1. coco-processing to include copra oil, copra into soap; coconut meat into oil; coconut water into vinegar, coconut shell into coco charcoal; and coconut husk into coco fiber and others  Capital and infra support to the above projects
<b>Key Result Area 3: Eco-Tourism</b>						

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Pursue an aggressive tourism development positioning Guiuan as a prime historical and nature tourism destination in the region.				Social Marketing 1. Preparation of Tourism Master Plan 2. Preparation of Tourism Promotion Plan 3. Collateral Development 4. Tri - Media Exposure/promotion 5. Networking/ Linkaging <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-civic</li> </ul>	Infra-Tourism Development 1. restoration/ rehabilitation of historical sites 2. construction/ development of tourist spots according to eco tourism standards 3. Encouragement of investments on the ff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Blue and Green investments to support the eco-tourism activities of the municipality.</li> <li>➤ Accommodation - Business hotel &amp;</li> </ul>	Construction of support facilities such as roads and bridges leading to destinations and improved utilities such as power, water, transportation and communications

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>religious activities</li> <li>○ cultural/religious activities</li> <li>○ commemoration of historical events</li> <li>➤ Documentation &amp; Retrieval of events, facts, songs, dances and other of historical and cultural importance to Guiuan</li> <li>• Setting up of museum and library</li> <li>• construction of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>resort development</li> <li>➤ Restaurants</li> <li>➤ Tour operators and outfitters</li> <li>➤ Water sports and other recreational facilities</li> <li>➤ Transportation especially Water transport</li> <li>➤ Souvenir shops</li> </ul>	

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				world class restrooms		
<b>Key Result Area 4: Business</b>						
<p>Strategy 1: Encourage the private sector to put-up business establishments /investments in the identified priority investment areas.</p> <p>Strategy 2: Provision of basic facilities and services where lacking and augment existing ones in the CBD</p>				<p>Promoting Guiuan as an ideal and investment friendly municipality:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formation of Investment Board</li> <li>2. Establishment of a one stop shop facility for investors</li> </ol>	<p>Encouragement of investments identified in the Investment Code of the municipality.</p> <p>Consolidation of the urban poor sector to provide manpower &amp; technical support/logistics</p>	

Strategies	Programs & Projects					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
				Enhancement of the current market operation.  1. The operationalization of the Transport Terminal complete with facilities and services for the convenience of the business & commuting public.		

**Sustained Efforts for Environmental Protection, Conservation and Rehabilitation of ecologically identified critical areas**

All investments are consistent with the municipality’s thrust for environmental protection, conservation and rehabilitation of ecologically identified critical areas. The enactment of two codes: Municipal Fishery and Environmental Codes will spell out the safety measures for economic development ensuring ecological soundness.

Complementary to this is the coastal and forest resource management initiatives. For Coastal & Land Resource Management a community based approach for coastal and forest protection and rehabilitation program will be undertaken.

Alongside with this strategy, is the construction/improvement of support facilities that will encourage investors to do business in Guiuan. These facilities are: drainage, farm to market roads, construction of new markets, transport terminal, fish port, etc.

## **5. SOCIAL**

### **Social Welfare Services**

The municipality has a Municipal Social Welfare Office, a devolved from the national government. The office is manned by five personnel. It has been implementing programs for livelihood development, family, community, child, youth and women welfare, disabled persons and the elderly, emergency assistance and supplemental feeding.

Self Employment Assistance Program

Practical Skills Development Training

Pre-Marriage Counseling

Day Care Services

Emergency Assistance

Program for Differently Able and Senior Citizen

Information dissemination on disability prevention

Assistance for physical restoration for disabled persons

Social/Self enhancement services for disabled persons

Community-based social vocation rehabilitation in preparation for employment service

After care and follow-up services

Special social services for the elderly

#### **Goal**

**“Enhancement of the delivery of social services in the municipality to include a wider section of the town’s population”**

**“Reduction of morbidity and mortality through affordable, sustainable, accessible and effective health services delivered by competent and well-motivated health workers in equipped health facilities in partnership with supportive LGU, NGO and community. “**

#### **Objectives**

- Aims to accelerate and achieve progress in sanitation thru long-term sustainable plans for pro-poor sanitation services
- To promote a comprehensive approach in the development of each focused group.
- To adopt a comprehensive approach to disaster management;
- To strengthen capability of communities in disaster readiness and management;
- To provide adequate and appropriate equipment and facilities necessary for disaster management;
- To promote broad-based awareness on disaster preparedness and presentation;
- To develop a preventive rather than a reactive approach to disaster management.

#### **Programs/Project**

- Establishment of baseline information for each special focused group;

- Health Care and Psychosocial services;
- Sports and recreational activities
- Organization and activation of Municipal and Barangay Council for the Protection of children;
- Early childhood Development Program (Day Care Service)
- Improvement of Health Centers and Stations
- Capability Building
- Preparation of Comprehensive Disaster Management Plan
- Strengthening of Barangay Disaster Management Committee;
- Provision of stand-by funds for emergency situations not otherwise covered by the restrictive provisions on the utilization of Calamity Fund in the regular budget
- Training to improve capability of volunteers as well as program implementors.
- Production of IEC materials;

### **Health, Nutrition and Sanitation**

Most of our health and sanitation problems emanate primarily in squatters and high-density residential areas. The widespread poverty, lack of sanitation facilities, still some barangays practicing improper waste disposal/management and the negative traditional practices in preventative medicine are some contributing factors in the spread of communicable diseases which may lead to illness and even death

The leading causes of morbidity and mortality are attributed to unsafe waters and unsanitary food preparation like pneumonia, gastroenteritis, tuberculosis and diarrhea;

An inadequate fund for comprehensive health programs is a perennial problem of the sector. As a consequence, health services especially medical consultation is hardly accessible to rural residents.

The lack of appropriate technologies on solid waste management and the absence of a sewerage system has always been a problem in the municipality which affects significantly the health conditions of the constituent;

The absence of programs and other related facilities for mental health care and substance abuse has made it difficult to effectively respond to the needs of the affected persons.

The need to re-orient the general attitude of the people for practical curative approach to health situations particularly on the use of alternatives like herbal medicines, acupuncture treatment and others will be beneficial.

Prevalence of below normal weight children has affected not only the children but also pregnant and lactating mothers, as well as the elderly;

Lack of Comprehensive nutrition plan to identify which the vulnerable age groups are most susceptible to malnutrition. Since it contributes to the making of socially disadvantaged school children, the problem of malnutrition must be given immediate and adequate attention.

The lack of sustainable funding support to malnutrition may lead to more serious problem in the future. Although the incidence of malnutrition among pre-schoolers, pregnant and lactating mothers are manageable, material support is required to address iron, protein and iodine deficiencies of the population mostly affected. This problem is generally common to the poor & marginal populace.

### **Programs**

Health Care Program:

#### Major Aspects

#### Elements of Health Care

1. Promotive

1. Education concerning health problems and the

methods of preventing them

2. Preventive
  2. Promotion of food supply and proper nutrition
  3. Adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation
  4. Maternal and child health care, including family planning
  5. Immunization against major infectious diseases
  6. Prevention and control of locally endemic diseases
  7. Disease surveillance system
  8. Elimination of Open Defecation
  9. Improve Septage Management
  10. Disease Control & Prevention
  11. Improve Disease Surveillance
3. Curative
  12. Provision of adequate essential drugs

### **Education**

The municipality has numerous schools which are strategically located to provide its school age population the opportunity to gain access to education.

### **Issues/Concerns**

Due to resource limitations, so much remains to be desired to improve the education sector. Per observation and interviews conducted, the problems and concerns of the sector include the following:

- Limited area/space for school expansion;
- Limited laboratory equipment for science and trade classes;
- Poor physical condition of classrooms, school buildings and other school facilities;
- The need to construct additional classrooms complete with sanitation facilities;
- The need to review existing non-formal education program and projects to make these responsive to the needs of the local economy;
- The need to provide skills and capability building program for the non-working wives, especially in the production of handicrafts, preserved food and delicacies, fish processing and other livelihood projects;

## **Housing**

### **Issues/Concerns**

1. The still unsolved issue of houses within the coastal settlements.
2. The need to identify settlement expansion areas considering that several barangays in the Poblacion is now short of (especially those squatter area along the seashore) space.

### **Strategies**

1. Utilization of local indigenous housing materials for dwelling units' improvement.
2. Linkage with DENR and the Bureau of Lands for the release of some public lands for housing and the National Housing Authority for possible support in resettlement Projects.

3. Creation and activation of the Local Housing Board
4. Strengthening of the Local Housing Board and the Local Housing Unit

### **Programs**

1. Resettlement/Relocation Housing Program
2. Provision of basic amenities/facilities in resettlement sites
3. Back-to-origin program for informal settlers
4. Continued IEC

### **Protective Services**

Guiuan is generally a peaceful town. Thus, it can be said that the local police force is not really busy attending to the area's peace and order. However, the local police force needs to upgrade its present office and peace keeping such as communication /radio facilities, acquisition of vehicles such as motorcycles to enable its police officers to conduct "ronda" around the poblacion and the neighboring/adjacent accessible barangays. Likewise, there is also a need to upgrade the municipality's jail.

### **Strategies**

- Open and maintain linkage between the local police force and the community to encourage harmonious relation.
2. Reactivation of People's Law Enforcement Board (PLEB)
3. Train peace enforcement groups/volunteer groups to capacitate them in handling peace and order situations.



**PRIORITY LEGISLATIVE MEASURES**

The Local Legislative Body of Guiuan is throwing its full support to the priority programs and projects of the Local Government Unit. It makes its priorities known with the setting-up of a program for legislative research wherein the priority legislative measures are given the needed and appropriate studies before a final draft of a legislative measure is presented for consideration by the Body.

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
<b>ECONOMIC and ENVIRONMENT GOVERNANCE</b>			
<b>KRA 1: Coastal Resource Management</b>  Increase aqua-marine production through improved and environment friendly technology and other support services for the optimization of the town’s coastal waters.			
<u>Strategy 1</u> : Develop the aqua- mariculture potential of the municipality and its coastal areas for fish production	<b>Research &amp; Development</b>  1. Technology enhancement for environment friendly fishpond & mariculture operation  2. Market study for aqua, mariculture and fish products  3. Feasibility study for Rural Financing Program	Ordinance establishing LGU-led Rural Financing Project; its Operating Guidelines and providing funds thereof	Yr. 2-5

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
	<p><b>Encouragement of investments on the ff:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promotion of Cage Culture Farm with such species readily available in the area - abalone, seaweeds, lapu-lapu and crabs.</li> <li>2. Piloting of tilapia fish culture</li> <li>3. Pearl &amp; Oyster Culture</li> </ol>	<p>Resolution for financial assistance to fund Fishery Development Program</p> <p>- Provision of funds in the AIP for Rural Financing Program</p>	<p>Yr. 2-6</p> <p>Yr. 2-6</p>
<p><u>Strategy 2:</u> Establish credit program to help finance/fund the aqua-mariculture based projects. Likewise, the credit program can help small and needy fishermen in terms of financial, material and technical requirements</p>	<p><b>Capital and infra support to the above projects.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cooperative Formation &amp; strengthening</li> <li>2. Rural Financing Program</li> </ol>	<p>- Provision of funds in the AIP for Rural Financing Program</p>	<p>Yr. 2-6</p>
	<p><b>Capital (credit), infra and marketing support to the identified investment.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Abalone &amp; seaweeds processing plant &amp; marketing</li> </ol>	<p>Provision of funds for cooperative marketing scheme through appropriate ordinance.</p>	<p>Yr. 2-5</p>

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
	2. Cooperative Marketing		
<p><u>Strategy 3:</u> Intensify fish production to cope with the rising demand from increasing population by stocking communal bodies of water with economically and commercially cultivated species.</p>	<p><b>Mangrove Protection &amp; rehabilitation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Assessment of potential sites for communal fishing grounds within the mangrove areas and swamplands to augment fish production.</li> <li>2. Replanting and rehabilitating damaged mangrove areas (joint effort of LGU, DENR &amp; NGO)</li> <li>3. Management of the 100 hectares reforested mangrove areas and maintenance of the existing mangrove cover of the municipality.</li> </ol>	<p>Resolution establishing MIS of LGU</p> <p>- Resolution requesting the DENR and NGOs for joint rehabilitation of mangrove areas and management.</p>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p> <p>Yr. 1-6</p>
	<p><b>Piloting of areas for communal fishing grounds</b></p> <p>These areas shall be seeded by economically and commercially important species such as crabs,</p>	<p>Resolution requesting BFAR for seed stock for seeding critically depleted areas and fish nurseries</p>	

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
	shrimps, tilapia, etc. to enhance productivity and likewise replenish stocks of depleted areas. Major beneficiaries of these communal fishing grounds are mostly municipal fishermen of coastal communities.		Yr. 1-6
	<b>Aggressive expansion of the project and technology enhancement or expansion.</b>		
<u>Strategy 4:</u> Upgrade the fishing industry to absorb surplus during peak season and improve quality hygiene of the marine products to increase its competitiveness in both domestic and foreign market.	<b>Research &amp; Development</b> 1. Feasibility study for fish processing industry 2. Market study for fish and other marine products both fresh and processed	Resolution requesting appropriate agencies for financial assistance to augment funds for the fish processing facilities.  Ordinance adopting per kilo (metric system in the sale of fish and other marine products at the Public Market	Yr. 1-6  Yr. 1-6
	<b>Construction of the fishing port components: Ice plant and cold storage</b>	Ordinance fixing user fees and charges of Ice Plant and Cold Storage Facilities	Yr. 1-6

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
	<b>Phasing in of fish processing facilities – canning or drying</b>	Amendment of the Municipal Fishery Ordinance	Yr. 1-6
<p><u>Strategy 5</u>: Maintenance of ecological balance by preserving mangrove areas, rehabilitation of damaged mangrove and coral reefs, maintenance of marine reserve and fish sanctuary and prevention of industrial and mine waste from polluting the waters especially nursing grounds for aquatic life.</p>	<p><b>Effective enforcement of laws against all forms of destructive fishing such as dynamite fishing, poisonous substances, fine mesh nets, and trawl fishing in municipal waters.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Delineation of Municipal Water</li> <li>2. Zoning of Coastal Waters</li> <li>2. Formation of composite team for law enforcement</li> <li>2. Color coding scheme for boat</li> <li>3. Mass Registration of fishing vessels</li> </ol>	<p>Provision of funds in the AIP for Municipal Waters Delineation, Zoning and Bantay Dagat.</p>	Yr. 1-6

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
	<p><b>Management and maintenance of marine reserve and fish sanctuary areas.</b></p> <p>1. Formulation &amp; implementation of Marine Reserve and Fish Sanctuaries Management Plan.</p>	<p>Ordinance establishing the Management Plan/Guidelines on Marine Resource and Fish Sanctuaries</p> <p>Provision of funds in the AIP</p>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p> <p>Yr. 1-6</p>
	<p><b>Research &amp; Development</b></p> <p>1. Resource &amp; Ecological Assessment and feedbacking</p>	<p>- c/o MIS</p>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p>
	<p><b>Key Result Area 2: Agricultural Development – Land Based</b></p> <p>Increase food availability sufficient enough to meet food household requirements.</p>		
<p><u>Strategy 1</u>: Promote household level crop production for food sufficiency.</p>	<p><b>Technical Assistance on:</b></p> <p>1. Bio Intensive Gardening (BIG) and Food Always In The Home (FAITH) models of promoting household level food sufficiency.</p>	<p>Resolution requesting from DA assistance to augment funds for Food Sufficiency Program.</p>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p>

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
<p><u>Strategy 2</u>: Promote crop diversification to reduce dependence to traditional crops which has a fluctuating market value.</p>	<p>2. Multiple tree planting spreads the risks and it is proven to have a moderating impact towards pest population built up to destructive level (eco-balancing principle).</p>	<p>Resolution requesting DENR for seedlings for LGU-led Tree Planting Program</p>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p>
	<p>3. Growing climate-resilient fruit trees such as rambutan and citrus which needs nurse crops. Banana, fits the role of a nurse crop as it readily provides shade and income since harvest can be done in 6 to 8 months after planting. Fruit trees are relatively long maturing in 3 to 5 years time.</p>	<p>Resolution requesting DA applicable resources to augment funds for an intensive fruit tree propagation.</p>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p>
<p><u>Strategy 3</u>: Development of the forward linkages of fruit tree based farming for Guiuan agriculture.</p>	<p><b>Encouragement of investments on the ff:</b></p> <p>1. Processing of fruit juices e.g. lemon juice, etc.</p>	<p>- c/o Investment and incentives Code</p>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p>
	<p><b>Capital and infra support to the above projects.</b></p>		

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
	1. Cooperative Formation/Strengthening 2. Rural Financing Program start	- Provision of funds in the AIP for cooperative organizing and strengthening program.	Yr. 2-6
	<b>Capital (credit), infra and marketing support to the identified investment.</b>  1. Processing of fruit juices 2. Cooperative Marketing		Yr. 2-6
<u>Strategy 4:</u> The remaining forest of Guiuan shall be protected and reforestation shall be undertaken to prevent rivers and creeks from drying, soil erosion, and rendering flatlands prone to flash floods	An inventory of valuable and endangered forest wildlife species.	- Environmental Code	Yr. 2-6
	The identification of critical watershed areas and assessment of the biomass stand conducive for water conservation.	- Environmental Code	Yr. 2
	Reforestation of mined areas in Manicani Island	- Environmental Code	Yr. 2-6
	The total reforestation of identified critical watershed areas.	- Environmental Code	Yr. 2-6
	<b>Capital (credit), infra and marketing</b>		

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
	<p><b>support to the identified investment.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Farm to market roads</li> <li>2. Cooperative Marketing</li> </ol>	Resolution requesting appropriate agencies financial assistance for construction of farm to market roads.	Yr. 1-6
<p><b>Key Result Area 3: Eco-Tourism</b></p> <p>Promote eco-tourism development as an alternative economic activity which can provide considerable income to the people</p>			
<p><u>Strategy 1:</u> Pursue an aggressive tourism development positioning Guiuan as a prime historical and nature tourism destination in the region.</p>	<p><b>Social Marketing</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Preparation of Tourism Promotion Plan</li> <li>2. Collateral Development</li> <li>3. Tri - Media Exposure/promotion</li> <li>4. Networking/ Linkaging</li> </ol>	<p>Tourism Code/Master Plan</p> <p>Provision of funds in the AIP for various tourism promotion.</p> <p>Resolution establishing linkages of various agencies/institutions for tourism promotion/marketing</p>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p> <p>Yr. 1-6</p> <p>Yr. 1-6</p>
	<p><b>Socio-civic religious activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ cultural/religious activities</li> <li>○ commemoration of historical events</li> </ul>	<p>- Provision of funds in the AIP for various socio-civic, religious and cultural activities related to tourism promotion and development</p>	<p>Yr. 2-6</p>

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
	<b>Documentation &amp; Retrieval of events, facts, songs, dances and other of historical and cultural importance to Guiuan</b>	- Provision of funds in the AIP for the promotion and development of local arts and literature.	Yr. 2-6
	<b>Setting up of museum</b>		
	<b>Infra-Tourism Development</b> 1. restoration/ rehabilitation of historical sites 2. construction/ development of tourist spots according to eco tourism standards 3. construction of Tourism Office cum Assistance Center 4. construction of world class restrooms	Resolution requesting DOT, PTA and other appropriate agencies for financial assistance for tourism infrastructure development.  Ordinance establishing Tourism Office and providing funds thereof  - c/o Investment Code	Yr. 1   Yr. 2-6  Yr. 1
	<b>Encouragement of investments on the ff:</b> ➤ Blue and Green investments to	- Providing funds in the AIP for the establishment of community eco-tourism destination, training and tour	Yr. 2-6



Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
<p><u>Strategy 1</u>: Encourage the private sector to put-up business establishments /investments in the identified priority investment areas.</p>	<p>Investment Board</p> <p>2. Improvement of the one stop shop facility for investors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Implementation of the Investment and incentives Code</li> <li>○ c/o MIS</li> </ul>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p> <p>Yr. 1-6</p>
	<p><b>Encouragement of investments identified in the Investment Code of the municipality.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ c/o MIS</li> <li>○ Provision of fund in the AIP for the conduct of Investment Forum and development of investment promotion collaterals</li> </ul>	<p>Yr. 1-6</p> <p>Yr. 1-6</p>
	<p><b>Consolidation of the urban poor sector to provide manpower &amp; technical support/logistics</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Resolution requesting DOLE, TESDA, Schools and other appropriate agencies assistance in various human resource/ manpower capability building activities.</li> <li>○ Provision of funds in the AIP for PESO operations.</li> <li>○ Provision of funds in the AIP for Manpower Training</li> </ul>	<p>Yr. 2</p> <p>Yr. 2-6</p> <p>Yr. 2-6</p>
<p><u>Strategy 2</u>: Provision of basic facilities and services where lacking and augment existing ones in the CBD</p>	<p><b>Enhancement of the current market operation.</b></p>		
	<p>1. The rehabilitation/upgrading of the Integrated Transport Terminal complete with facilities and services for the convenience of the business &amp; commuting public</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ordinance/Resolution necessary to the establishment and operations of the transport terminal.</li> </ul>	<p>Yr. 2</p>
<p><b>GOVERNANCE</b></p>			

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
<b>Key Result Area 1: Transparency</b> Ensure transparency in the LGU operations			
Institutionalization of effective systems & mechanisms for making information available to the constituents.	Design of systems & procedures for LGU information system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Resolution to establish/install Performance Billboard in strategic locations.</li> </ul>	Yr. 1
	Electronic based MIS  Publication of annual report to the public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ordinance appropriating funds of the provision of electronic based MIS and for the conduct of support skills trainings for personnel.</li> <li>○ Resolution installing Information Board for the publication of the Annual Report of the LGU and LCE.</li> </ul>	Yr. 1  Yr. 1-6
<b>Key Result Area 2. Participation</b>			
Institutionalization of mechanisms and structures that will facilitate the people's participation in Governance.	Accreditation of all existing local and national NGO-PO's		
	Formation of the NGO-PO community  2. fund subsidy from LGU to finance its operation 3. external fund sourcing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ordinance/enabling measure for the creation of People's (NGOs, Pos) Council; providing office space in the Municipal Hall and providing annual allocation of its operation.</li> </ul>	Yr. 1-6  Yr. 1-6
	Implementation of partnership projects		Yr. 2-6

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
<b>Key Result Area 3: Equity</b>			
Update Data on vulnerable sector, 30% bottom poor, other priority sector/sectors in need	Ensure representation of the poor groups in the MDC.	Legislation approving of development plans	
Institutionalized a Gender Planning Committee in the LGU structure.	Designation of a Gender Focal Person that will initiate the planning and implementation of a Gender and Development Plan for the municipality.	- Resolution giving the LCE full authority to designate/appoint a Gender Focal Person with backstaff to carry out/perform the duties and functions attached to the office	Yr. 2-6
	Appointment of a Gender Focal Person  Conduct of Basic Gender Orientation  Gender & Development Planning & Implementation	- Ordinance allocating funds for the conduct of Basic Gender Orientation and IEC and Gender Planning Formulation and Implementation.  - Gad plan formulation and implementation	Yr. 2&5
<b>Key Result Area 4: Local Legislation</b>			
Institutionalization of mechanisms, systems and procedures for effective	Passing of ordinances on the following:  1. CRM & Fishery	○ Adoption and approval of the CRM Plan and Fishery Code	Yr. 1

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
local legislation.	2. Environment 3. Social, economic, development Setting up of an effective legislative tracking system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Adoption and approval of Environment Code.</li> <li>○ Approval of the Development Plan</li> <li>○ Resolution enhancing effective the legislative tracking system through the provision of funds for the purchase of appropriate open source software.</li> </ul>	Yr. 2  Yr. 1  Yr. 2
<b>DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION</b>			
<b>KRA 1: Development Planning</b>			
Enhance quality of the development planning & monitoring systems of the LGU	Re-activation of LDC's	- Ordinance prescribing the guidelines and criteria for accreditation of NGOs, Pos & CSOs	Yr. 1
	Adoption of the SLUP & 3 year dev't. plan	- Ordinance adopting and approving the SLUP and the 3 – year Development Plan	Yr. 1
	M & E System Installation	- Resolution allocating funds in the budget for the installation of the M & E System	Yr. 1
	CBMES Installation	- c/o the above	Yr. 1
	Operationalization of the MIS	- Ordinance to operationalize the MIS and provide for the	Yr. 1

Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
		appropriations thereof	
<b>KRA 2: Revenue Generation</b>			
Increase Revenue Collection	Establishment of a tax baseline	- Review of the existing Tax Code	Yr. 1
	Formulation of a comprehensive revenue generation plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Codification of Ordinances</li> <li>○ Creation of Economic Enterprises, tabo, etc.</li> <li>○ Creation of a One-Stop-Shop Business Center</li> </ul>	Yr. 2
	Re-organization of offices involved in revenue collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resolution authorizing the LCE to restructure the existing revenue generation offices.</li> <li>- Resolution endorsing the restructuring of the functional structure of the Office of the Treasurer and other enterprise development office and refitting of personnel</li> </ul>	Yr. 1  Yr. 1
	Creation of a more enterprising offices	○ Creation of Economic Enterprises, tabo, etc.	Yr. 2
	Setting up of system for tax assessment and collection	- Resolution granting full support to projects, and activities related to eLGU Program of the NCC.	Yr. 1
<b>KRA 4: Human Resource Management and Development &amp; Custom Services</b>			



Strategic Thrust/Policy Area	Priority Programs/Projects/Activities	Needed Legislative Measures	When Needed
	Formulation of Performance Metrics that define the following: Performance evaluation system Merit promotion plan and system of ranking positions employee suggestions and incentives awards system Grievance machinery, and Adoption of qualification standards for certain position	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Ordinance institutionalizing the Performance Evaluation System of the LGU.</li> <li>○ Resolution adopting and approving the ESAS of the LGU and providing funds thereof.</li> <li>○ Resolution adopting and approving the Grievance Machinery of the LGU.</li> <li>○ Ordinance setting up the institutionalization of standards for Human Resource Development towards professionalization of the bureaucracy.</li> </ul>	Yr. 1-6 Yr. 1-6 Yr. -6
<b>SOCIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>KRA 1: Health and Nutrition</b>			
Increase capacities of communities to respond to their health and nutrition problems	Organizing for health and nutrition: Formation/capacity building of Women’s Health Organization Capacity building for Community Health Volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Provision of funds in the AIP for capacity building activities and organizational development of Community Health Volunteers.</li> </ul>	Yr. 2-6