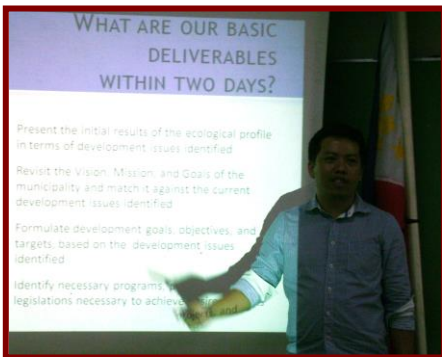


## PRELIMINARIES



The workshop started with an opening prayer entitled "On Eagle's Wings" and followed by the welcome remarks of the Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC) of the municipality, Engr. Gerry Araneta. He mentioned that although formal sessions would start the next day, the purpose of the said orientation is to make sure that the workshop will all be set up and that the participants will have an overview

of what would transpire in the next two days. For the orientation, the group was headed by their Municipal Mayor, Hon. Exuperio Lloren, heads of the different offices, and selected barangay captains were the participants of the integrative analysis workshop. He also informed the participants that the Sangguniang Bayan Members will be attending the first day of the session.



Mr. Michael Cañares, the facilitator for the two-day workshop gave the orientation to the participants. He also congratulated the participants since they are the ones representing the approximately thirty-four thousand Jagna-anons. He also gave an overview on the rationale behind the integration analysis. He mentioned that five years back, they also conducted a Barangay Planning through Participatory Rural Appraisal (BPRA) which became the basis of the crafting of the Municipal Development Plan or also known as

the Comprehensive Development Plan (MDP). Although the facilitator was not involved in the process of crafting, he was able to facilitate in the process of putting things together in order to come up with the MDP.

In the Local Government Code, there are to things needed to be crafted by each municipality- the spatial plan or the Comprehensive Land Use Program (CLUP) and the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) which looks into the many

concerns of the municipality. In line with this, the facilitator explained that there is good news and a bad news contributed by the workshop. The good news is that after the two-day activity, they finish the CDP of Jagna and the bad news is that this is a real work for the participants. Each is needed to contribute in order to come up with a cohesive and feasible picture of Jagna in the next six years. After that, then the CDP will be passed to the Municipal Council for approval.

The CDP constituted of various pictures that would look into Jagna in order to come up with appropriate projects and cohesive programs for Jagna in the next six years. However, the actual implementation of the plan has ended. In the course of years, there have been different changes in the municipality, yet, others have remained the same. The example that Mr. Canares gave is that the space or area of Jagna does not change but the features are the same. In the previous MDP, the municipality did not look into the hazards and risks in the area but given the present environmental conditions and that changes in the global environment have been evident then it is imperative to revisit the plans again.

## WORKSHOP ORIENTATION

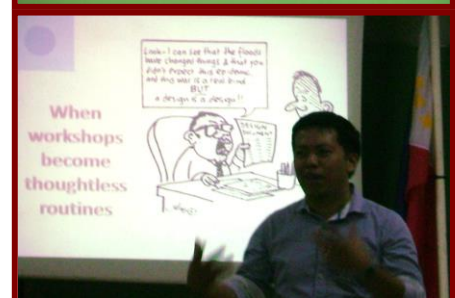
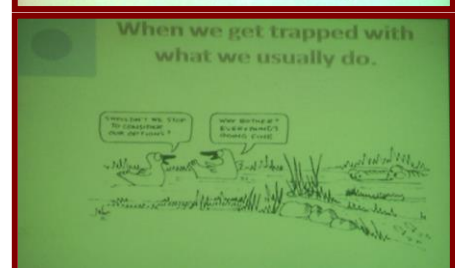
## Discussion One: I HATE PLANNING WORKSHOP

Mr. Cañares discussed how workshops can be a fritter away in order to present to the group the things that they should not do in two-day activity.

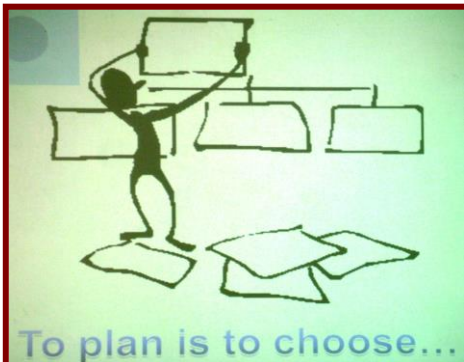
**Workshops become thoughtless routines.** This is usually done when the members of the LGU would opt to copy and paste the previous outputs that they have thinking that data and circumstances have not changed. Thus, the common practice is simply changing the date of the write-up.

**When we get trapped of what we usually do.** This happens when the LGU would opt to simply copy the things that have been done in the previous years. It is important to come up with innovative ideas in order to improve the current situation rather than just stick to the long been practiced.

**When we treat plans as nothing but some paper to fill up to comply with some “higher-up” requirement.** The major challenge of governance is to become responsive. It is important to present development issues and address these issues. This is the basis of a participatory appraisal in order to make sure that the issues are the real concerns to be addressed. The government cannot address the needs of the people when the interventions do not correspond to



these needs. In this way, the development strategies that will be crafted would be based on the need.



**When we make plans without sufficient amount of evidence rendering them unrealistic.** The plans should be data based and the plans should be anchored in the particular reality. That is why, it is important to create baseline maps to refer to strategic are points that need interventions or more attention.

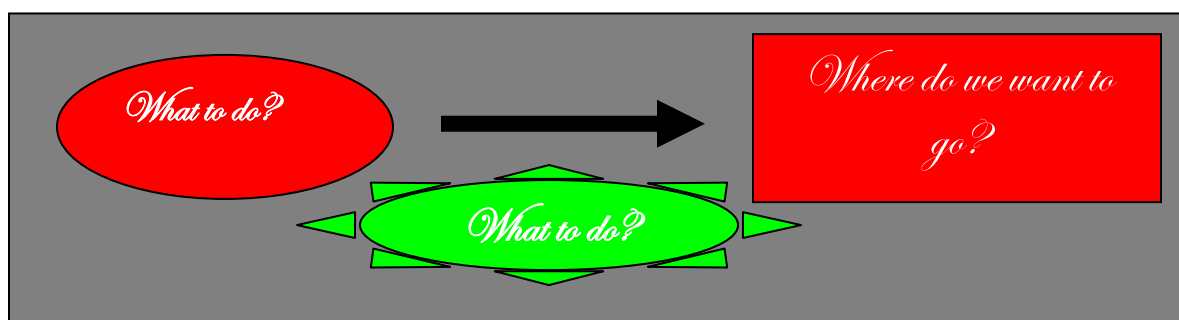
**When we attend planning sessions with trivial things controlling our mind.** It is important to put the mind, heart and hand all the session. Focus in all the sessions is important to effectively participate in all the sessions.



**When we forget our planning document just as soon as we finished making them.** The plan with an act undone is a dead plan. The plan they can come up should be the basis of the various interventions of the LGU and would not simply remain as a plan.

At the end of the preliminary session, the facilitator emphasized that his only consolation is that it will never happen to Jagna as a believer of the people in Jagna. When the MDP was done, it became the basis of the development and interventions. He also hoped that there will be no night session and that the schedule will be adjusted if needed.

### Discussion Two: What have we done so far?



We have already prepared:

- **Economic.** This pertains to the economic situation of the people of Jagna including the livelihood of the people and other source of income and economic opportunities that can be found in the said municipality.
- **Social.** This include the consideration on population, education, natality and mortality rate, and other social aspects and include what appropriate



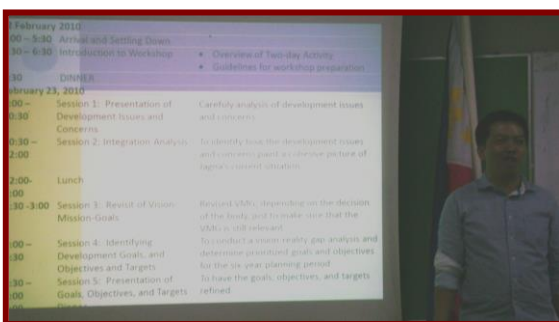
strategies should be done in order to be done to address the concerns is the social aspect.

- **Infrastructure.** This includes development of roads and bridges so that the priority areas can be identified.
- **Environment.** This looks into the vulnerability of Jagna in terms of environment conditions. This shall include garbage and waste disposal.
- **Development administration.** This looks into the governance and training.



The data on the present status were already conducted by the technical working group and the “where do we want to go” or setting of the direction in then plans will be revisited the first day of the formal workshop. The gap answering the question on “what to do” will be supplied by the various stakeholders and the facilitator hoped that they will contribute in coming up with strategies and since the participants are the ones who have a direct involvement in the community. The LGU is looking into a participatory approach in order to come up with a collective output that will represent an entire picture of the current situation of the community.

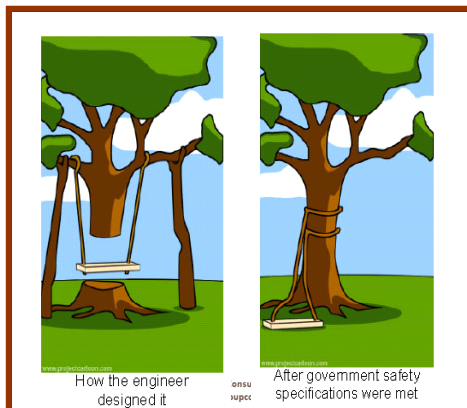
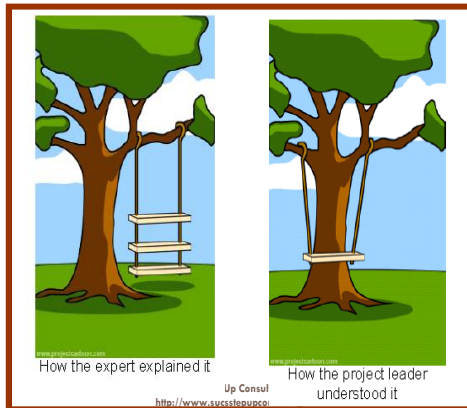
### **Discussion Three. BASIC DELIVERABLES WITHIN TWO DAYS**



A briefing on the schedule of activities was also conducted by the facilitator to give the participants an overview of the sessions that will transpire in the course of the workshop. He explained that although the schedule is very compact, yet, they will adjust as the need arises.

He also emphasized the presence of the key persons such as the heads of offices and agencies, Sangguniang Bayan, barangay captains of the priority barangays, and other persons who can contribute in validating the issues and concerns and coming up with targets and how to address these. Their presence are also needed in order to ensure their commitment in respective to their functions.

The main guideline of the workshop is how to make a plan that is reflective and responsive to the current situation of Jagna. At the end of the day, the way to measure effective governance is a responsive local government that addresses the needs of the people.



The facilitator also discussed the importance of integration through images which show the significance of a collaborative effort to achieve the targets of every sector in the society. In the images show how important the understanding of every sector in the society in every endeavors to actually in order for the constituents to get what they really needed. This can only be done if the formulators and implementers have the same level of understanding in the programs or projects implemented. This is a challenge of every participant to contribute and as group come up with comprehensive plans that will address the needs of the people and for the benefit the community.



Final instructions and house rules were given by Engr. Gerry Araneta. Dinner was served at seven o'clock in the evening.

The second day started with an opening prayer. This was followed directly by the overview of the discussion on the first session. Prior to the presentation, Ms. Lloren inquired if they are allowed to add issued during the presentation. Mr. Cañares suggested that questions would only be raised after the presentation so that it will be set apart later on based on the different areas or sectors.

## Session One. PRESENTATION OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CONCERNS

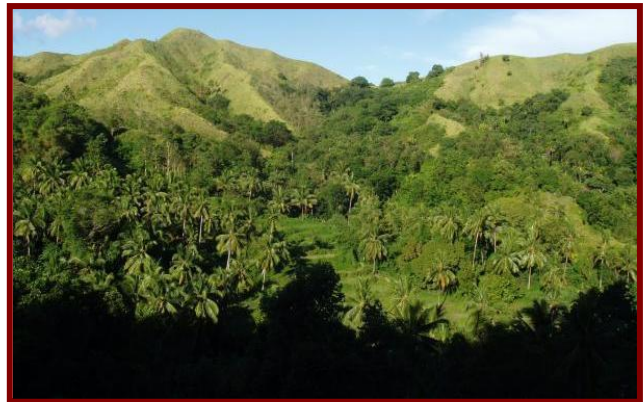
### ECONOMIC SECTOR



The economic sector was reported by Mr. Camilo Rizano and Mr. Peter Jamero. Mr. Rizano presented the economic profile of the municipality which covers the structure of the local economy, primary sectors such as agriculture, coastal resources, and agrarian reform. The secondary sectors include mining and quarrying, manufacturing and processing sector, electricity, gas, and water. Tertiary sectors include whole sale and retail sector, transportation, storage, and communication, finance, insurance and business services, accommodation establishments, market facility, and tourism.

### Primary Sector

- **Agriculture.** It is one of the primary economic drivers of the municipality of Jagna with farming, fishing and livestock raising as its main economic activities. The present agricultural land area of the municipality represents 69.24 % of its total area. Out of the total of 8,353.39 hectares of agricultural land area only 4,183.63 hectares or 49.92% are presently used or devoted to crop production. The remaining 4,169.76 hectares of agricultural land is potential for other agricultural production or usage. The discussion also included the presentation of Agricultural Land Categories of the Municipality of Jagna, land use vegetation, and resource map of major crops.





- **Coastal Resources.** It is composed of fourteen coastal barangays with a coastline of fourteen kilometers stretching from Barangay Can-uba Beach to Alejawan. There are also three marine sanctuaries. Three marine sanctuaries each located in three barangays (Tubod Mar,



Pangdan and Naatang) were established in 2002 by the Local Government together with BFAR-7. Initial monitoring was conducted in 2007 by BFAR-7. The establishment of marine sanctuaries under the Coastal Resource Management Plan of 2003 was the urgent response to the alarming reality of marine degradation and depletion. The sanctuaries aim to rehabilitate and preserve the habitat of marine life thus, providing for the sustainable marine needs of the people in the municipality. However, there are oppositions to the marine sanctuaries located in three barangays. The discussion also included the fishery data of the municipality.

- **Agrarian Reform.** Of the thirty-three (33) barangays in the municipality of Jagna, about 5 barangays which include Balili, Calabacita, Malbog, Buyog and Cantuyoc of these have carvable areas. The Land Operation Transfer Program under CARP program also benefited some 216 farmer beneficiaries.



## **Secondary Sector**

**Mining and Quarrying.** The quarry sites include barangays of Malbog, Laca and Odiong with a sharing of 30% for the municipality, 40% for the barangay and 30% of the province. The people benefited from this activity through employment and land ownership of the quarry sites. Another quarry site is located in barangay Bocktol where serpentine mineral is extracted and mainly used by the Department of Public Works and Highway for the maintenance of roads. Discussion also included the Inventory of Existing Mineral Resources.

**Manufacturing and Processing Sector.** The flourishing of business ventures in Jagna is one indicator of the entrepreneurial inclination of the people. However, industries in Jagna are very limited to absorb the potential labor force. Calamay making and body-building in barangay Pangdan is also a flourishing industry that assembles motorelas used as public utility vehicles and also owner- type jeeps. are considered the major cottage industries in Jagna. Jagnaanons are also engaged in some century-old but still productive minor business enterprises such tableya making in barangay Canjulao, cookies in Pangdan, pot making and “dajok” in Tejero, ginger production in Laca, ubi powder of the Local DA, suman and dinomogan in Tubod Monte, peanut butter in Tubod Mar and metal works in Poblacion. In the discussion, a graph was shown on the manufacturing and processing.



**Electricity, Gas and Water.** Bohol Electric Cooperative (BOHECO) II has been serving Jagna for more than two decades. All 33 barangays in Jagna have One Hundred Percent(100%) access to electricity. Jagna has three (3) distribution centers for fuel such as Petron, Shell, and Caltex. Jagna Water Works System has remained the main provider of potable water in the Metro Jagna Area and Barangay Water Works System in the rural Areas. Other providers of potable water are the three (3) Water refilling stations in the municipality.

### **Tertiary Sector**

**Whole Sale and Retail Sector.** The presence of the Jagna Port that makes Jagna as the Gate Way to the mainland of Mindanao creates a big impact trading in the municipality. The present of this port made an access of more people and goods to come and pass that makes Jagna as the Trading Capital of the Southeastern part of the province. Commercial activity is largely concentrated in the Metro Jagna area where commercial establishments are mostly located. Majority of the economic activity in Jagna is engaged in wholesale and retail. Most common wholesale products in the municipality are on fish, vegetables, dry goods, beverages, rice and feeds. The most common type of trading in Jagna is sari-sari stores, food vending, rice retailing and vending of agricultural product. There are also individuals who are producing at the same time selling their products.

**Transportation, Storage and Communication.** Types of transportation means in Jagna are Motorela, Motorcycle for Hire, Van for Hire, jeepneys and Buses. Every type of transportation service has its own organization except for the bus. Other individual jeepney operators convey passenger's to the interior part of Jagna and Garcia Hernandez. One bus company that serves Jagna to Tagbilaran the Dory Jagna Transit and Van for hire which is also organized as Jagna Van Operator and



Driver's Association (JAVODA). Ships also serve Jagna through the local Port. There are four (4) shipping companies that serve Jagna to Mindanao SULPICIO LINE, CEBU FERRIES, SUPER SHUTTLE FERRIES AND PARAS SEACAT which is a fast craft vessel. Cruz Telephone Company (CRUZTELCO) is the major telecommunication in Jagna. Although other types of communication like cellular, internet and media is accessible in the locality. There is one Cable TV Station, the San Miguel Cable TV and two FM Radio Stations, Radio Natin and the Jagna Community Radio Station DYJP.



**Finance, Insurance, and Business Services.** Several establishments in Jagna offer services like financing, insurance and services. Jagna have banks that offer saving account, debt, payment for SSS and one bank has an ATM Service. Other financing services are from micro financing cooperatives and firms where businesses and other sector can borrow capital for business and other means. Business services in Jagna such as pawnshops, pera padala and courier services facilitates in the financial needs of the people in Jagna especially on their business. Smoke testing and drug testing center in Jagna serves the people in and outside the town in getting requirements for registration of vehicle and for personal use in securing or renewing license. The group also presented Percentage of Registered Business and Gross Income on Registered Business.

#### **Accommodation and Establishments.**

The group also presented a table on business establishments present including Number of DTI Registered Business Establishments, and comparison of men and women enterprise.



**Market Facility.** Jagna has one of the most modern market facilities in terms of design and construction. The completion of its phase 3 section or the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the main building is currently under way. It covers a land area of 0.6 hectare and is expected to have 232 stalls in the main building and 133 tables in the wet market. The group presented a graph on men and women comparison in the enterprises within the public market.

After the presentation of the data, the discussion on the issues of the economic sector followed. Prior to that, Ms Nimfa Lloren inquired if they could add issues in the list.



Mr. Café also raised a point on that the underground lending activities which have become the source of income and a driver to the economy and this also should be look into.

Mr. Peter Jamero explained that the underground microfinance like 5/6 and other unregistered individual lending investors add to the microfinance sector. Although this is seen as a source of capital, this sometimes cause to a failure of business since there are some who will just borrow and would



have a hard time in paying due to the high interest or the borrower could not cope up with the schedule of payment because the money would be used for other means than improving the business. This is also one of the concerns of the women sector.

## Developmental Issues on Primary Sector

### Primary Sector

- **Insufficient Irrigation Facilities.** The total production area for rice in Jagna consists of 682.5 hectares. Only about 358.5 hectares or 52.52% is irrigated and the remaining 324.0 hectares as non irrigated rice land. Water sources were identified potential for irrigation development but they have been fully harnessed and developed to serve portion of the rainfed areas. This has been a cause of problem since some of the agricultural farm areas are rain-fed does a whole year round production cannot be ensured. The irrigation facilities targeted to be constructed is limited to rice production alone.
- **High Cost of Production.** High cost of production is directly affected by the increasing prices of prime agricultural inputs. This is usually experienced when prices of petroleum products relatively increased since inorganic fertilizer and some synthetic chemicals are petroleum based products since these agricultural

inputs are dependent on these products in terms of their manufacturing and production.

- **Resistance of farmers to adopt sustainable farming system.** Farmers are presently practicing conventional farming system. They are highly dependent to inorganic farm inputs in agricultural production. Despite high price and its detrimental effects to the environment farmers are likely resistant to adopt sustainable farming system through the use of low cost and environment friendly organic farm inputs.
- **Poorly maintained farm to market roads.** Farm to Market Roads are sufficiently established in all the barangays in Jagna however they need to be maintained and rehabilitated because they are all gravel road which usually destroyed during rainy season. Opening of new roads to serve some of the potential production areas would definitely increased production.
- **Limited Varieties of Cutflovers.** There is a limited variety of cutflower in the Barangay Mayana which is famous for the cutflower production. Due to this, the farmers will have to grow the traditional varieties such as anthurium, rose gladiola, babies' breath, and asuzena. LGU assisted cutflower demo farm in partnership with the Derpartment of Agriculture had been established to showcase technologies and production of other varieties of cutflower, however it needs funds for its maintenance and upgrading.
- **Lack of High Yielding resistant variety of coconut for seedling.** There are still old and unproductive coconuts that need to be rehabilitated and be replaced with high-yielding and resistant variety of coconut to enhance production. There have been requests made to the Philippine Coconut Authority (PCA) to provide the seedlings but the requests have yet to be granted. Thus, there is still lack of the source of planting material. This should be look into since coconut is a major crop in the area covering a huge production area of 1,440.43 hectares.
- **Lack of Capital Farmers to Implement Multi-cropping Technology in Coconut Based area.** There are more coconut areas that are not maximize due to the lack of capital. Other areas have become idle and unproductive.
- **Lack of marketing support to Value-added Coconut and by-products.** Generally, oil palm is an emerging commodity which offers additional opportunities to hasten local economic growth and development but it is not yet proven in Bohol. Farmers in Sitio Cabungaan in Barangay Calabacita and Balili are embarking on the oil palm plantation with a total area planted reaching to 112 hectares. The plantation is a joint undertaking between the land owners and the First Consolidated Bank (FCB) Foundation. In addition, Jagna is geologically karst and the presence of the said plantation poses threat to the environment based on the symposium conducted by the Soil and Water Conservation Foundation (SWCF) in 2004. With this, it is encouraged to involve farmers with production of coconut by-products, thereby providing them with new sources of income, like virgin coconut oil processing, which is a very promising alternative source of



income aside from copra. Cutting of coconuts for lumber also remains to be a concern, which consequently decreased coconut production.

- Other issues include low productivity of rice, insufficient processing technology and facility, lack of sources of certified planting material, post harvest technologies and facilities, capital of farmers to venture on livestock production.
- There are also issues on the laxity of enforcement of fishery laws and the lack of livelihood alternatives to marginal fishermen and patrol boats and other paraphernalia for regular patrolling.

### **Tourism**

- **Local tourism attractions are substandard.** Jagna has existing or actual local tourist attractions but attract only minimal domestic tourism arrivals because of substandard qualifications based on tourism parameters.
- **Potential tourist attractions are underdeveloped.** There are also a number of identified potential tourism destinations in Jagna but local officials particularly those from the barangays where these attractions are located failed to develop them.
- **Absence of Local Tourism Development Plan.** Even if the LGU has the data such as the inventory of tourist attractions both actual and potentials, tourism statistics data and humanware but without a concrete tourism development plan, local tourism industry has no clear direction.

### **Developmental Issues on Secondary Sector**

Secondary issues sa economic included quarrying and mining, which was reported by Mr. Peter Jamero.

- **Quarry and Mining.** The municipality does not get income in quarrying and mining. The quarry sites are in Malbog and within the watersheds of Malbog which supplies that potable water of Jagna. No revenue generated from the quarry site in Bockol, it is mainly utilized by the DPWH in the maintenance of roads. Mining activities in the locality are not properly coordinated with the LGU because the control of issuing permits of mining is in the province. Monitoring and regulation of mining activities are not properly implemented.
- **Manufacturing and Processing Sector.** In manufacturing and processing like in case of the calamay industry but it is only subsistence and for daily consumption. There is a lack of training among the calamaderas on food safety.

- **Electricity, Gas and Water.** In water supply, there is an effect on the quality of product since municipal water is not yet potable. The business enterprises and other economic activities also depended on electricity.
- **Transportation, Storage and Communication.** There main concern is the lack of parking spaces that cause heavy traffic in the marker area. The municipality still needs to improve a strict enforcement of traffic rules and regulations.
- **Finance, Insurance and Business Services.** Although these micro-finance enterprises are the source or capital but these also cause the indebtedness of some of small scale entrepreneurs in Jagna.

Tertiary Issues include wholesale and retailer, high price of fish, non-functional on the second floor of Jagna, and substandard slaughterhouse.

### FACILITATOR'S DISCUSSION

Hon. Exuperio Lloren inquired if there are issues raised on land tenure so that the municipality would know how to address such concerns. There are current situations that existed in the municipality wherein possessions of land are only based on tax declarations and are yet to be titled; efforts to address these concerns should be examined.

According to Mr. Rizano, based on latest survey of PDMS, in the in the agriculture sector, except for rice which has the lower percentage in terms of ownership, most crop areas are already owned by the farmers who till these lands. However, it is not yet integrated in the PDMS survey but that could be a good indicator to be added in the survey.

Mr. Canares suggested that they could also look into the data of LAMP in order to check on information; however, declaration and title are not reflected in the data. He also proposed that the type of ownership. The mayor seconded that the municipality should look into the data of LAMMP and includes this in the plan so that this concern will also be given a priority to give a more focused on the strategic plan to give distinctions in tenancy and ownership of lands.

Mr. Doria informed the participants that in the household survey conducted by the DAR, the type of possession of land was included in the questions However; one of his concerns is on the attitudinal aspect of the owners of land who would prefer to have tenants to till their lands than them becoming interested. Another issue that he raised pertains to the issue on patrol boats in the municipal waters of Jagna.

Jesus Acedillo in relation to the concern on illegal fishing attested that the main concern is not due to the illegal fishermen from Jagna but from nearby towns. In connection with the patrol boats, though the municipality has these, however, they are still under repair. There was also a contention on the data of the five kilos

per catch of every fisherman since of there are existing 2531 fishermen, then there will be tons of fish in a day which is contrary to the existence of expensive price for fish. In the upland areas, many farmers would not plant crops because they contended that they do not have a market for their products, however, the municipality's main source of vegetable products is from Mindanao.

Mr. Rizano explained that the numbers are reflected in the data based on actual surveys but it does not mean that all these fishermen have this as its full time occupation. The five-kilo represents per catch on actual activity. He also mentioned that even most of the fishermen only conduct fishing for family consumption. Hence, the group decided to rephrase the data in order not to mislead the information.

Mr. Cañares mentioned that in terms of livelihood, there seem to be a multi-tasking on the part of the Jagna-anon, thus, to make sure on accuracy of data there has to be revisions made in terms of the quality of data. Ms. Lloren suggested that there should be a data on full time and subsistence fishing.

The next discussion tackled on the market issue, Hon. Senen Lloren, contested that it is not a market issue but the question that should be raised is how competitive the product of Jagna since most of the time the products from outside Jagna are being sold at a cheaper price. Mr. Cañares pointed out that perhaps the main concern is the high cost of production since the agricultural areas are located in the far upland areas where there are no limited access to transportation and have a smaller plant areas, therefore, these farmers have higher cost of productivity.

Another concern raised by Mr. Alberto Café on the need of capital to utilize the lands in coconut plantation for livestock since this activity can augment the income of the farmers/owners. The idea was seconded by Mr. Emil that one of the potential area for livestock production is the coconut areas. However, there is a need for an ample amount of investment for perimeter fencing. He also raised the issue on the connection of the Mayana landslide and the declining source of vegetables from the upland areas on the town. Mr. Emil clarified that some of the vegetables from Mindanao are products which are not produced in the town. The products of the local farmers cannot compete with the ones coming since they are cheaper compared to the ones locally produces.

Hon. Lloren mentioned that some of the farmers are discouraged to produce since the middlemen who are going to but their products acquire them at the lowest price possible. This is the reason why the farmers would decide not to produce more to boost the value of their products. He suggested that the municipality should address these concerns by looking into possible markets for these farmers to avoid middlemen. Knowing the pattern of the demands at a particular time can also be looked into in order to avoid surplus of locally produced products.

Ms. Lloren opened up the issue on identified selling of manta rays in Bunga Mar even if these are already declared as endangered species. Some are even being sold outside of the municipality. Mr. Rizano concern on the other hand is on how to organize the farmers to produce a whole year round supply and at the same



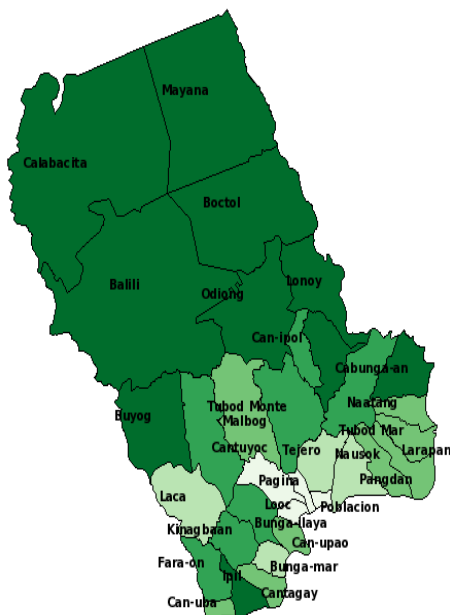
find a capital investment to manage these undertaking. Brgy. Capt. Galorio expressed his observation on the issue decline of farmers in the Barangay Mayana. He mentioned that this is due to the existing of concreting project in there area wherein the farmers opted to work in the roads since they can get a fixed weekly income compared to farming.

Dr. Arnold Cagulada encouraged the LGU to conduct a market matching on these farmers and their products in order to ensure that there will be ready buyers for the farmers. Ms. Lloren agreed on this statement and mentioned that it is not actually the question of work attitude among the farmers but rather on the marketing assessment on the products. It is important that a value chain shall be conducted on the products. At present, pilot areas already exist particularly on vegetable farming on high valued crops.

## **SOCIAL SECTOR**

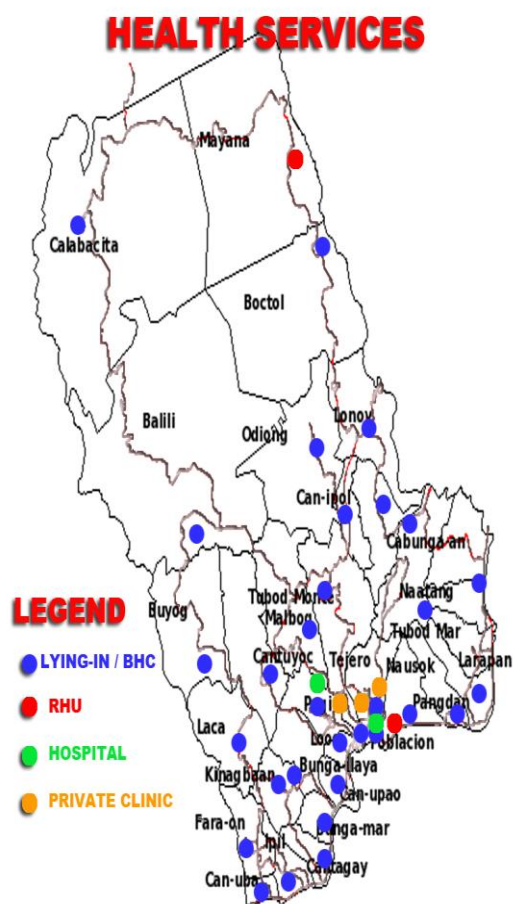
Ms. Camilla Acebes reported on the demography and population of the municipality. As an introduction of the social welfare, a report on the demography and population side was presented by Ms. Love Acebes. This served as the situationer of the social sector to give the participants an overview of the present social condition of the municipality.

### **Status of Well-Being**



The PDMS was the tool used in looking into the status of well-being in the municipality. The darkest green showed the most depressed barangay and the one that still the most deprivation based on the twenty indicators that were looked into the PDMS survey. The most depressed areas are located in the upland barangays of Jagna while the ones that have the lightest shades of green which shows lesser deprivation can be found in Metro Jagna. There are also some barangays that were not included in 2005 and were included in 2009. In 2005, the highest indicators of deprivation were in income threshold followed by food. In 2009, the highest include water waste, garbage, health insurance, and tenure status and food shortage.

## Health and Nutrition



In health services, there is an improvement in terms of the presence of public and private delivery of basic services. There are two nurses stationed in the RHU however, the municipality does not have a dentist in the RHU. However, there are two private dentists in the municipality. The dentists in public schools are provided by the DepEd.

In 2005, there was a fund for the indigent patient donated by the PCSO and a regular allocation of the district hospital, although these funds are not sufficient. The private hospital located in the area has state of the art facilities, medical clinics and doctors. They also have laboratory facilities but the problem is that it is expensive and the some residence could not afford it. However, the other patient will still opt to cater the service of the private hospital because they do not have to worry about the medicines since the hospital provides for it for the patients compared to the district hospitals that the patients need to secure their needed medicines. There are also referrals for district hospitals and a six year-year partnership with PHILOS Health. Ms. Lloren also discussed the following concerns in

health:

- **Maternal health.** Although in the data no records were shown of maternal mortality, it was found out that there was one case of death in the municipality. It concern was noted for verification.
- **Malnutrition.** There is also a concern in the data showing a disparity of the records of RHU and PDMS. However, Dr. Tan said that the case of malnutrition is very low showing only less than 5%.
- **Family Planning.** There are still some areas that do not used the artificial contraception, however, it does not mean that they do not adhere to family planning.

## Development Issues on Health

- Lack of hospital facilities, supplies and medicines.
- Lack of technical know-how on the operation of equipment donated by the Philos Health.
- Morbidity and Mortality
- TBGDH ambulance is not at all times serviceable to Jagna constituents.
- (this should be rephrased)
- No service/transportation for cause/job order RHU

## FACILITATOR'S DISCUSSION



Dr. Arnold Cagulada commented on the lack of technical know-how since it is only the ultrasound that lacked the knowledge in operating the machine. He also commented that the “RHU doctors are often of seminars and trainings thus limited clients are served” since it is very offending in their part. He justified that the seminars and trainings are very important on their part and it do not affect the service in the RHU since the clients are still served without him. He also explained that there service

provided are the “primary level” and needs to be explained to the body that there is a difference between primary and secondary health care centers.

Hon. Lloren asked the the doctor if the seminars and trainings have affected the service particularly the number of clients being served by the RHU.

“Mr. Renato Acera also agreed that the seminars and trainings are required; however, he also inquired if that would not affect the services required by the RHU. Ms. Lloren also wanted to clarify on the numbers being issued by the RHU for consultation. There was some information heard during the data gathering that there is a limitation in terms of the number of clients that are served in a day.



Dr. Cagulada clarified that the thirty numbers provided by the RHU is to give a system to the consultation procedure. However, it does not mean that the RHU will limit its service to the first thirty patients. He also emphasized that there is NO limit in



the number of clients to be served in a day. Even if the patients do not have a number as long as they would wait, then they can still consult on that day especially the ones living in the upland area. The limited numbers are for orderly process alone.

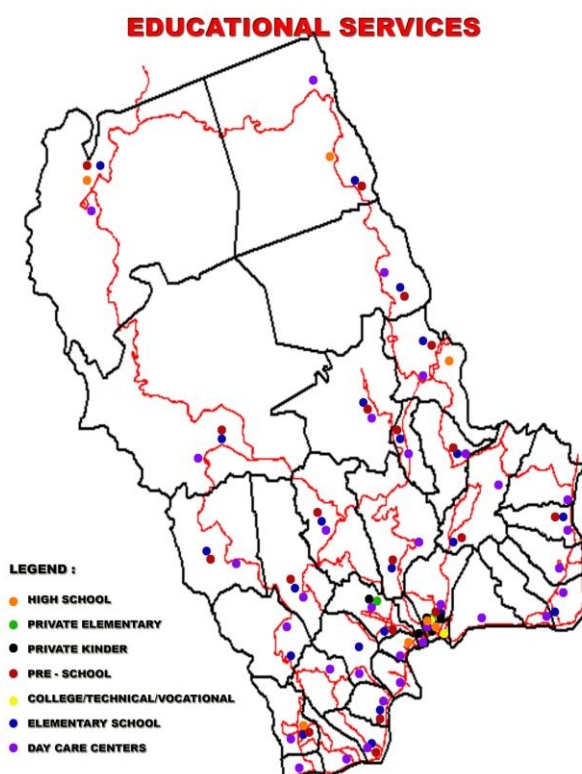
Hon. Lloren said that the reason why the issue was raised since the concern is consistent and it is proper to discuss it in the proper venue. He said that it might not be the doctors who have some attitudinal problems but it can also be with the staff or any other reason why others have not been entertained. An example given is if there are cases wherein there are some patients who were declined of their need of service without the knowledge of the doctor.

Dr. Cagulada said he will discuss it with his staff to address the concern. Ms. Ofelia Licayan also verified that the process of RHU One is that they will be giving numbers for the first thirty but the rest who decide to wait will still be served. A staff also in RHU mentioned that the numbers given do not include the clearances needed by the public offices, receipts for x-rays needed and phone call check-ups of the doctors. In RHU Two, in a day, they can have an approximately one hundred patients that they can serve in a day.

Hon. Lloren suggested that RHU One should look into the quality of service given to the clients particularly on making them understand the limitations of the service and the attitude towards explaining this concern. Dr. Cagulada further explained that his instructions to the midwives is that they should tell the patient to wait, and with the so many personalities that they can encounter in a day, it is impossible not to flare up the situation. But at least they should look at the quality of service that they are rendering to the constituents. Mr. Cañares clarified that the researches are also a product of subjective inputs of the respondents.

On the other hand, as a reflection, Hon. Lloren requested that in the analysis they should also look into the implications and interconnection of the data and other concerns like migration. Mr. Cañares explained that they are also looking into that like farming and the aging farming population of Jagna or child rearing and bearing ages. Thus, the issues cannot be look into in one factor alone. Mr. Eli Doria also suggested looking into age factor and consumption. Mr. Canares looked into the implication of urbanizing Jagna in terms of food security and peace security. People who are living in Jagna are not necessarily from Jagna.

## Education



In terms of elementary educational accomplishments SY 2008-2009, the Performance Indicator of Jagna District showed an enrollment of 2,381 males and 2,062 females, a total of 4,443 pupils from nineteen elementary schools and three primary schools of the district.

It has 94.32% on Retention Rate and 87.52% on Survival Rate. As to Completion Rate, it has 84.09% and its Participation Rate it has 93.31% while its Graduation Rate is 96.53%. It has a minimal Drop-Out Rate which is 0.69% only, a repetition Rate which is 5.85% and a Failure Rate of 7.45%. It has then a general average ratio of 1:3 on Teacher Pupil Ratio.

## Discussion Highlight

- The limitation in the discussion on education is that only data from the public sector is available. Private sector only has data for facilities.
- In terms of elementary education, PDMS data showed a different figure that of the educational institution. This is because the data from the PDMS is barangay-based while there is a school based data for DepEd.

## Development Issues on Education

- NAT MPS is below the planning standard/ target is 75%.
- Failure and repetition rates are quite high.
- Faraon High School need additional Teacher, also Malbog
- Need of 22 classrooms to accommodate the 22 Preschool classes and additional classrooms for Malbog Elem. School, Lonoy Memorial High School and Faraon National High School.
- Many schools do not have concrete perimeter fences.

- Some schools need tables and chairs for the pupils and armchairs for the high school students.
- Lack of sports equipment and facilities.
- Most schools do not have dental trough and washing facilities.
- Few schools have no water supply.
- High schools need separate CR's for males and females.
- Schools are in need of security guards.
- No garden tools
- Need science equipment and apparatus.
- Insufficient funds for pupils' competitions especially for the national and regional level competition.
- Low salaries for locally funded teachers.

The data collected is only limited to the public school system. The issue on the need of science equipment and apparatus has been addressed already.

## Social Welfare

### Day Care Services

LGU-Jagna at present has 34 Day Care Centers with 34 Day Care Workers. Only one (1) barangay has two (2) day care centers located at Brgy. Canjulao due to large population. Each Day Care Workers serve two (2) sessions daily to pre-school children ages 3-5.11 year old. In 2009, there are five hundred fifty-seven (557) officially registered preschoolers.

- Early child Care Development (ECCD) Project sponsored by PAGCOR and Local Government equity provide supplemental Feeding for seventy five (75) undernourished (0-6 ages) children of three (3) barangay – Cabunga-an, Pagina, Can-upao; renovation / Completion of Day Care Centers of Barangay Pagina, Cantagay and Laca; provides Programs Materials for Day Care Services to 34 Day Care Centers and trainings / seminars for Day Care Workers.
- There are 24 Day Care Workers and 24 Day Care Centers accredited for new tools / procedure for accreditation with highly rating received. However, ten (10) of them of 34 DCW / DCC are ongoing for accreditation due to under repair of Day Care Center and under observation of DCW with technical supervision MSWDO.
- Six of the Barangay / Day Care Centers under the Milk Feeding Program sponsored by National Dairy Authority (NDA) within 120 days for the ninety four (94) undernourished, pre-schools. The following Brgy / DCC are namely, Mayana, Calabacita, Balili, Buyog, Kinagba-an, and Ipil.



## **Highlighted in the discussion for the social sector includes the following:**

**Day Care Services.** The enrollment in the Barangay Day Care Centers of the municipality in the year 2009 was presented. It was shown that there was a decrease in enrollees for the day care centers and because of this the honorarium for the teachers were also lessened. Thus, day care workers have less compensated. In the discussion, one of the major concerns raised is the lack of a social officer since 2006. It was also clarified that the age for preparatory schools and day care center both range from 5-6 years old.

**Youth Services.** The municipality has established a Pag-asa Youth Association of the Philippines. Activities of the youth sectors include summer youth camp, skills trainings, coastal clean-up, and sports activities. The organization has scholarship grants to ten (10) deserving students of Faraon National High School who are recipients of this grant. However, it was seen that the youth sector was not organized in the barangay level, though it might seen as an active organization in the provincial level. A staff from the DSWD that looks into the out of school youth cases is seen as needed by the municipality to focus on the youth's concerns.

**Senior Citizens.** Activities involved meetings and availability of privileges, and they are also active in LGU activities.

**Differently-Abled Persons.** Eighty-two children were listed to have disabilities in the municipality. In the year 2008, they have become beneficiaries of STAC (person with disabilities) and therapies were paid by the LGU. Although there are therapy centers, however, the LGU has yet to provide a staff to record data and for proper documentation of the activities conducted by the center to keep track with the development and improvements of the patients. The LGU also aimed to negotiate with therapeutic massage centers to accommodate livelihood possibilities for persons with disabilities.

**Livelihood.** The municipality has providedd Self-Employed Assistance-Kaunlaran (SEA-K) to the qualified groups needing capital for their income-generating project. The repayment is on a monthly amortization schedule. There are four (4) groups of women benefited; Lacal council of women, Malboganon, Pagina Women, Jagna SKA. It also established the Tindahan Natin Operator which serves (750) seven hundred fifty families prioritizing the indigent families. The three (3) Tindahan Natin Operator (TNO) located at Brgy.Tejero, Can-uba and Odiong. The prices are controlled by National Food Authority (NFA) with technical supervision DSWD.

**Pre-Marriages.** The MSWD also provides orientation for prospective couples. The training / seminars falls every Tuesday of the week.

**Aid to Individuals in Crisis Situation.** At present, more than two hundred people have availed the services and there was 40% increase in the disbursement for AICS in the span of three years. The main concern is that no data has been

shown on the percentages to be allocated or should be given. The process of AICS is given to assistance in general that is why the money is dispersed easily.

**Health Insurance.** There is an increase in the coverage of PhilHealth beneficiaries. The municipality has already availed the capitalization fund of 80%-20% that was provided including its incentives. The need to clarify PhilHealth guidelines is also a concern the sector has to look into.

**Solo Parents.** It was also emphasized that men should be included in the data of solo parents since there are also men who are solo parents.

**Women's Organizations.** There is a lack of accredited in the municipality. Basically, women dominate in the reproductive role but there are growing numbers who engage into productive economic activities. The engagements are usually in the informal sector. However, the work or businesses that they are engaged are only subsistence to augment the income of the family. These are particularly home-based and not treated as business but an alternative source of income to get through the daily needs. There are established women's organization registered in SEC, however, only half are accredited. Other seventeen organizations are in the processing of registering or have yet to comply with the requirements. The improvement in women's products is not significant. Another thing, while there is awareness on the part of the women and gender sensitivity concerns, there is a need for a continuous orientation on gender-related laws. There is an increase in VAWC cases and 9% are pursued in courts. This is an indicator that the awareness of the people in the barangay has increased since the cases are not actually new but the people are no longer embarrassed to report.

**Governance in the Municipal Level.** No women who has an executive position in the municipality. This shows that in terms of governance, it is still male dominated.

**Gender and Development.** At present there is an existence of the MGAD Code. While it is present, there is a need of an IRR to ensure that the code will not only be for compliance purposes. There is a need for a social marketing that will not only address the social welfare alone. There is a need for a continuous awareness and education of gender related concerns. Unfinished senior citizens since the money has yet to be released. Lack of temporary shelter for the CICL, VAWC cases and mentally-ill individuals- they are either sent home/detained at the PNP station

#### **Highlighted in the discussions in this section includes:**

Mr. Eli Doria inquired on how much should be the appropriate salary of the Day Care Center workers and what law or memorandum should determined their salary grade. Ms. Lovella Acebes who spoke in behalf of Ms. Marcionila Reyes explained that there is a criteria in DSWD Region VII that P4, 000.00 should be the minimum honorarium for the Day Care Workers. However, they cannot give the perfect rating. However, Ms. Brigida Aceron explained that the basis for the honorarium should be the barangay funds. However, since it is not enough, there is a fund given by the municipality and from the pupils to subsidize the salary but these

teachers also use the funds for the materials in the Day Care. That is why some barangay have passed the requirement because also of the contribution among the parents.

Ms. Lloren explained that basing the regional standard, no Day Care Center in the municipality can pass the salary required. However, there is also a memorandum that the appointed officials should or employees should not exceed the honorarium of the elected officials.

Engr. Josefina Ranoa clarified on the senior citizens building; there is a release of the money already. However, they have not known yet in about the release. The first fund release was use to demolish the Consuelo limestone. There was no bid conducted because election was coming. There was a suggestion that I order to acquire the second round of funds, they would just create a bid to comply the requirements in which as a head of the office would not agree. Instead, the justification was already passed in order to acquire the budget.

Hon. Abcede requested if it possible to give an additional subsidy for the Day Care budget from the municipality. Mr. Doria explained that due to the devolution of the LGC, the municipality can no longer give a subsidy for the barangay Day Care Center teachers. However, due to the limited source of the barangays, the municipality decided to maintain the 600 subsidy. Technically, the LGU can stop giving the subsidy since there is already a circular in the LGC on the compensation.

Ms. Lloren mentioned that if they will follow the rules strictly, the LGU should no longer give a salary to the barangay. Hon. Godofredo Okit also raised a concern on a mentally ill individual running around in the market area. He mentioned that it is an insult on the part of the leaders if they could not do something about it. He suggested that it should be referred to the baranagy concerned. Ms. Lloren mentioned that it is also the concerns of the DSWD on the mentally-ill, and other cases that will look into.

### **HOUSING AND BASIC UTILITIES.**

The indicators were discussed particularly on the changes in the indicators based on the PDMS on the definition of make-shift and sanitary toilets. The highlights in the discussion include the following:

- The data that they wanted to acquire is the different types of ownerships particularly on the landslide area of the in the Mayana landslide. As of this time, there has been negotiation on the proposed relocation site but until now, they have yet to settle the price of the land. The LGU does not want also to expropriate.
- In the upland area, it is impossible to issue the land title since it declared as protected areas.
- There is also a need to check in Pagina area wherein claims on residential land area by the PPA lots. There is already a move for relocation however they have yet to agree on the price range.

- There are also vulnerable areas in the municipality, like residential land areas that are prone to erosion. There are also structures constructed in danger zone areas. Bad practices are also prevalent such as solid and water waste disposal.
- Signs of climate change and man made calamities such as flooding due to garbage clogs should also be looked into.
- Most number of make shift areas are located in upland barangays
- Most issues and concerns are questions of titling, materials used in construction of houses and electricity.

**Electricity.** The major concern of the upland barangays is the BOHECO connection since some areas do not have a post where residence can tap their connection. In Jagna proper, the problem is the lack of financial capability to tap an electric connection. There are also cases of brown-outs and improper wiring installation that may cause fire or other problems.

**Potable Water.** There is an improvement in the accessibility of the potable water. However, 9 upland barangays and 1 in coastal areas still need to access this resource.

**Unsanitary Toilet.** One of the major concern is the conflicting concept on the definition put in the PDMS and the social reality in the upland area. It is a reality that the upland barangays will have a hard time in making concrete toilets when they even have “barong-barong” houses.

**Land Tenure.** The target land for relocation of the 69 families affected by the landslide is for sale because the owners might not be interested to sell it was also raised in the discussion. Ms. Lloren, mentioned that the owners are interested to sell the property. However, they have not yet agreed on the price. The budget officer explained that there was a meeting conducted already with the Provincial Appraisal Committee (PAC). The price they have given is P25,000. However, the owners of the lot wanted to have an increase than the said amount and have not decided yet on the price. Safety on the new relocation site was also raised. It was explained that there were already a series of surveys conducted and was proven that the area is safe although there are portions that are not favorable for construction. In land concerns, it was unanimously agreed that all data on land transaction should be known to the Barangay Council to ensure accuracy of data.

**Employment and income.** In terms of employment, it is concentrated in Metro Jagna. Data showed that there are more men than women who are employed. There is an increase in unemployment rate, however, it was also seen that there is retrenchment since during the survey it was the time when the seafarers have gone home. There is also lack of job opportunity and Barangay Ipil has the highest unemployment rate in the municipality.

**Income and Improvement Threshold.** There is a big improvement in the upland barangays in terms of employment. In economic input, there is also an improvement in yield. There are children who have helped in the family. However, this can also be looked into as a threat to the agriculture side of the municipality since the children have not considered agriculture as a means of improvement.



**Protective Service.** Based sa standard, the police ratio is 1: 1000, Thus, there is a need to add 18 police to address the gap. However, this is a liability on the part of PNP and not on LGU. Still, the response of police is satisfactory. To make up for the lack of stationed policemen, the LGU mobilized the barangay tanod and other support group to maintain peace and order. There is an availability of patrol cars and motorcycles. PNP is also equipped with communication facilities, sufficient based on national standards- there are radios, telephone and internet connections. There is a need to organize the Dangpanan Center. The structure should be improved. Drug cases are not visible in the crimes such as drugs since it is not openly performed or conducted. That is why there is a need for police intelligence to look into this concern. Other issues raised are robbery, theft and juvenile delinquency. This should be looked into as one since it was observed that these crimes are conducted by minors.

**Sports and Recreation.** The Sports sector focused on boxing. The team should look into the tennis and volleyball since there are Palarong Pambansa players from Jagna in this field.

### **Highlighted Reports.**

- No temporary shelter for CICL and VAWC cases
- Teachers need capability building
- Squatting
- Unavailability of service personnel
- Lack of technical know-how on the operation of some equipment
- Lack of hospital facilities/supplies/medicines
- AICs for what and for whom
- Philhealth program
- Lack of accreditation of women organization
- Lack of STAC personnel
- No day-care officer
- Low compensation of day-care workers
- Lack of doctor that specializes on certain illness
- No service transpo for casual and job order personnel
- Need of classrooms
- Need of teachers
- Failure and repetition rates are quite high
- NAT MPS below planning standard
- Unfinished senior citizen building
- Low salary of locally funded facilities
- Science equipment and apparatus
- No water supply in schools
- Need for security guards in the school
- Lack of sports equipment/facility
- Need of tables and chairs
- Schools without perimeter fences

## INFRASTRUCTURE

Both vertical and horizontal infrastructures were presented by Engr. Ranoa. Discussions include:

**Roads.** The Municipality has seventy eight barangay roads, municipality has eight municipal roads, fourteen Provincial roads in this municipality. The national road in the municipality is almost completely concreted due to the Strong Nautical Highway program of the government. A significant increased in length of concreted portion of Jagna roads both , Provincial ,Municipal ,and Barangay Roads was funded by Department of Agriculture, for the improvement of Farm to Market Roads.The barangay roads increases to 20.19% equivalent to 2,010 meters, There are barangays that don't have barangay roads, instead they are passing through Provincial roads leading to their respective barangays like part of Bunga-Mar.The Junction Bunga-Mar, Bunga-Ilaya, Kinagbaan,Laca,Buyog ,Balili ,Malbog Circumferential Provincial Road which intersect with national road section, an increased of 12.37 % equivalent to 648 m was realized. The Provincial government commits for a counterpart equivalent to the length being realized per barangay which is under negotiations with the contractor. However in the National roads within Jagna section, the Junction Jagna-Sierra Bullones National Road was still on-going of its concreting works.

**Barangay bridges.** The municipality has twenty-six (26) existing bridges, sixteen (16) of them are being maintained by the national government through the DPWH, four (4) were constructed and maintained by the provincial government thru the Provincial Engineers Office (PEO) and six (6) are maintained by the municipal and barangays. The total length of the municipal bridge is 429.64 linear meters which represents 4.63 percent of the total length of Bohol bridges. It is basically classified into national, provincial, municipal and barangay bridges with corresponding length of 289.64, 69, 36 and 35 linear meters respectively It is further illustrated that majority of the bridges are concreted and it is followed by wooden and steel type with a length distribution of 336.40 l.m. Or 78%, 78 l.m. or 18% and 15.24 l.m. or 4% respectively from the total length of bridges in the municipality. It is imperative that the wooden type of bridges shall be upgraded to a more permanent type of bridge like concrete or steel type.

**Inventory of land transport and vehicles.** The municipality is highly accessible either by means of land and sea transportation. In the year 2007, there are 15,243 transport vehicles regularly carry on their route in the different national, provincial, municipal and barangay roads within the municipality. Fourteen thousand two hundred forty six (14,246) of these are privately owned, nine hundred eleven (911) are public utility and eighty six (86) are government-owned. The number is expected to rise annually, considering the distance from Tagbilaran City to Jagna with concreted paved road.

Issues raised in the infrastructure development include the following:

- **Insufficient funds for road maintenance, infrastructure and building facilities**
- **The unavailability of equipment and lack of funding of the provincial government for the maintenance of the provincial roads.** This will affect the agricultural value of products since transportation are expected to be expensive due to bad road condition.
- **Inefficient mode of bridges accessibility**
- **Improper designation of parking areas.** There is a lack of route that can be utilized for transport.
- **Development issues.** This include the presence of old distribution pipes, insufficient distribution of water supply to the consumers, insufficient funds for water development
- **Power rates.** There is the existence of high power rates and insufficient power supply
- **Postal Services.** There a limited Postal Mobile Postal Service; mobile service pf the letter carrier is limited and owned by the mailman.
- **Construction of Gymnasium.** Although there are some comments on the size of the gym and its elevation, it was suggested to look into mitigating measures against the increased of water level. The

**ISSUES: thematic issues.**

- **Insufficient fund for road maintenance; infrastructure building**
- **Inavailability of equipment**
- **Lack of funding for the maintenance for provincial roads.**
- **Inefficient mode of bridges accessibility**
- **Improper designation of parking areas**
- **Inefficient distribution of water supply**
- **Insufficient funds for water development**
- **Insufficient power supply**
- **Inadequate postal service**
- **High power rates**

It was also emphasized that the infrastructure development was not previously emphasized because it was integrated in the different sector rather than taking it as a focal concern.

## **ENVIRONMENT**

The group presented the geophysical environment which includes the geographical location, topography, geology, soil type, karst, and climate. This also includes land resources, mineral resources, coastal resources, biological resources, and freshwater resources. The sectors also include current environmental condition such as waste and water garbage disposal and solid, liquid, and waste management. The hazard and disaster risk areas were also presented by the team.

Maps were also presented for the, Natural Hazards/Disaster Prone Areas, Environmentally Critical Areas, Tsunami and Liquefaction Prone Areas, Rain-induced Landslide, Storm Surges, Flood Prone Areas, and Potential Erosion Areas

**Issues raised in the infrastructure development include the following:**

- **Fully depreciated garbage compactor.** The LGU has spent much in the maintenance and it was seen that there is a need to replace the equipment.
- **Siltation that causes sedimentation to coastal areas.**
- **Illegal hunting of wild species both flora and fauna.**
- **Encroachments of commercial fishers.** This usually occurs during the season of "budlis". Although the small scaled fishermen can benefit from these could be more beneficial to the commercial fishermen.
- **Unregulated extraction of treasure hunting in most barangays.** No excavation permits were acquired by these groups that's why control and supervision of these activities
- **No proper drainage system in Metro Jagna.** This particularly pertains to the Barangays of Tejero and Poblacion.
- **Practice of solid waste segregation in Metro Jagna needs strict implementation**
- **Constant burning of agricultural crop residues.**
- **Constant use of chemical agriculture inputs**
- **Slaughterhouse's wastewater problems**
- **Weakness of existing laws and inadequate enforcement of laws, codes, and regulations.** There is a lack of enforcement of existing laws.
- **No Disaster Risk warning system**
- **No MENRO assigned/Front Desk Officer on the Restoration of Forest and Watershed Protection.**
- **Poor Regulation on the Establishment of Pig Pens near the households.** There are still the existing backyard pig pens which need to be addressed in the barangay.
- **Issues in relation to marine reserves.** There are some of the stakeholders in the sanctuaries who are the ones exploiting the areas rather than protecting it.
- **No Waste water and Sewerage Plan**
- **Quarrying Activities.** The conduct directly asks permit from
- **EMS Implementation Phase.** This is an issue since it is newly implemented in the LGU.
- **No Septic Vault for placenta to our RHUs and Health Centers.**
- **Mango Sprayer.** There should be a toxic substance management particularly on areas which have creeks since there have been previous cases of fish kill due to toxic coming from sprays.
- **Pollution Control**

**Open Forum Discussion**

According to Mr. Rances, aside from being seasonal, the methods used in catching the manta rays are legal in a sense that it is not an active fishing method. There is even a suspension of banning the manta rays. The question need to be addressed is what the fishermen would do in case of unintentionally catching



manta rays in their fishing gear. Another issue that was raised by Mr. Rances is the issue on Badjao having financiers who back up these illegal activities.

However, Ms. Lloren argued that regardless of the means of getting the manta rays, the fact that the nets are being thrown, and then there is an intention to catch these manta rays. Ms. Lloren raised a point the suspension of the banning of the manta rays in other areas, if the LGU should also follow these.

Mr. Araneta explained that fishermen attested that it is difficult to differentiate the *pantihan* and *sanga* that is why they could not sometimes prevent themselves from catching the said endangered specie. Mr. Cagulada also confirmed this since the method was not intended to for *pantihan* and not for *sanga*. Therefore, it is important to raise the issue in terms of intention of the fishermen. Mr. Cañares said that it is a good point to look into since it is a fact that the means used is legal, only the catch is not. The LGU should look into this predicament.

Hon. Exuperio Lloren informed that according to the Ayala Foundation in Bacayon who are also concerned with the protection of the manta rays, informed that mayor that some of the catch are being sold in the Pamilacan Island. They also proposed an alternative livelihood programs in Bunga Mar to prevent the illegal activity. The suggestion on Ms. Bea Ayala is to include prohibiting the catch of *pantihan* so that there would no longer be an excuse on the part of the fishermen. For the mayor, there is a need to draw a clear cut policy that prohibits the catching of these and at the same time educate the people on the gravity of the need to preserve the *sanga*. In relation to climate change, he mentioned that at present, its effect could not be seen since the immediate harms are not yet seen. He also mentioned the needs to monitor the rise of the sea level since there were times that it reached the tennis court, gyms and houses with which it does not normally happen. This is important since this will affect the housing management of the municipality. He also asked if such concern was included in the environment sector since this is a pertinent concern of the LGU.

Mr. Cañares made mentioned on the project of Environmental Science for Social Change in relation to rainfall and that the municipality can look into the certain parameters provided by the project and risk intervention should be looked into.

Ms. Abcede also raised the issue on disaster preparedness wherein it has been observed in the bridge located in the Poblacion, Jagna that during rainy seasons, the bridge will be covered with soil which caused the clogs in the area. In this connection, Mr. Exuperio Lloren emphasized the role of the upland areas since the waste from upland would go downward which may cause negative impacts to floods and coastal management. Mr. Eli also suggested that the dangerous areas should be look into in order to regulate these places and appropriate proscriptions should be provided like in terms of construction of infrastructure rather than providing aid in times of disaster.

Mr. Cañares highlighted that environmental problems have no boundaries and that the municipality should look into the flood mechanisms and other

environmental risk interventions. He also mentioned that at some point, we are simply laughing about these realities but the disaster preparedness should also look into the standard for relocation and construction. The municipality has to think of the setting the priorities. He also commented that in the economic map, the Metro Jagna is already congested and without a drainage system. These might be a pressing concern which should be prioritized.

Mr. Ronnie Jamesola also mentioned that Tejero area wherein the ongoing drainage project is almost two-feet high than the road. Mr. Boy said that the plan was formulated to prevent the water coming from the upland area in getting inside the road. However, they have failed to take in that the water should be drained in the roadside. Engr. Rañoa justified that the said project in the barangay is a provincial project and they were not consulted by the province. This should be a lesson learned that coordination between and among agencies should be strengthened particularly on the physical development in the municipality. Mr. Jess suggested that there should be something to be done to correct the area particularly on the measurement.

**Thematic Concerns include facilities, waste management practices and governance issues such as:**

- Establishment of the landfill
- Illegal fishing activities
- Fully operational garbage compactor
- Illegal hunting
- Siltation that causes sedimentation
- Encroachment of commercial fishers
- No disaster warning systems
- Rice hull issue of the rice mill
- No proper drainage
- Common practices detrimental to the environment
- Wastewater problems
- Use of inorganic inputs
- Enforcement issues
- CC monitoring

**Development Administration**

The group presented the organizational structure of the municipality.

**Municipal Organization.** The municipality follows the traditional structure of hierarchy of authority and functions where the Office of the Mayor provides leadership, direction, guidance and coordination for the whole Municipal Government Organization. This office also enforces local policies and local legislative measures enacted by the Sangguniang Bayan. It also implements locally-initiated development plans and projects with the assistance of various executive offices under it. As of December, 2009, the municipality has a total workforce of two

hundred thirty-five (235). Fifty-three (53) or 22.6% of which are regular employees, 1 casual/plantilla personnel and one hundred sixty-nine (169) or 72% are employed on a job order basis. There are twelve (12) elected officials comprising 5% of the total LGU workforce and 53 regular employees are all eligible.

**Human Resource Management.** Human Resource and Management Development Program must be in place which includes Human Resource Planning, Recruitment and Selection, Performance Evaluation, Human Resource Development, Career Development, Incentives and Awards System and Grievance Machinery. According to the Human Resource Management Officer (HRMO), the municipality adopted a Personnel Mechanism which has five (5) components namely Performance Evaluation System, Sexual Harassment and Program on Awards and Incentives for Service Excellence (PRAISE)., Grievance Machinery, Merit Selection Plan

Under the Performance Evaluation System (PES), the LGU adopted the Civil Service Commission (CSC) prescribed PES. Performance evaluation is done in the LGU every six (6) months ending on June 30 and December 30 of every year. The PES provides an objective performance rating which serves as a basis for personnel actions, incentives and rewards and administrative sanctions. The PES is the basis in the granting of productivity allowance. PRAISE committee shall be organized which shall be responsible for the development, administration, monitoring and evaluation of the awards and incentives system of the LGU. Awards that can be granted are the Best Employee Award, granted to individual/s who excelled among peers in the group/profession; Gantimpala Agad Award given outright to employees commended by clients for their courtesy, promptness, efficiency and dedication to duty; Exemplary Behavior Award based on the eight norms of conduct under RA 6713; Best Organizational Unit Award granted to top organizational unit; Cost Economy Measure award granted when contributions results in savings in terms of manhours or cost or benefit the agency; and Service Award, conferred upon retirees. This is done to encourage creativity, innovativeness, efficiency, integrity and productivity in public service by recognizing and rewarding officials and employees individually or in groups for their suggestions, inventions, superior accomplishments and other personal efforts which contribute to the efficiency, economy or other improvement in government operations, or for other extraordinary acts or services in the public interest. For the last three years, 2007-2009, only the Service Award from the awards mentioned was conferred. The LGU also conferred loyalty award for those employees reaching ten years in government service by giving out loyalty pay.

**Development Planning.** The Municipal Planning and Development Coordinator (MPDC) serves as the technical arm and head of the MDC Secretariat. In such capacity, he coordinates the different programs of the LGU departments and national agencies operating locally and coordinates the different functional/sectoral committees that provide detailed inputs to the CDP. Jagna's Planning and Development Office has only one support personnel and considering the other vital functions and roles being played by the MPDC such as the FCM-MPP

Coordinator, MDCC Action Officer, Jagna Waterworks Supervisor and others, the MPDC needs to have an adequate and competent personnel support.

As to the database to support planning, available data of the Municipal Planning and Development Office are from the Poverty Database Monitoring System (PDMS) as of 2005. PDMS data are currently updated to generate up to date and sex-disaggregated data. Comparing data indicators of the PDMS utilized in the 2005 and 2009 survey, the latest survey is more comprehensive containing twenty (20) poverty indicators. Data from survey can also be easily retrieved for use and is available through electronic means.

**Issues raised in development administration include the following:**

- Non filling up of vacant positions including one mandatory position
- No GAD educational training for rank and file employees
- Absence of LGU plan for HRD
- Non posting of performance standards
- No forum for ventilation of org concerns
- Needs staffing compliments and capability of providing services that are sufficient
- Periodic monitoring of plans not which are not integral component of the plans
- MDC not able to formulate local investment incentives
- No evaluation overseeing of ordinances implemented for possible legislative
- Some ordinances not fully implemented. There is a need for structural mechanisms since there is a lack of personnel in the mayor's office for the implementation of the ordinance.
- codes need to be updated (Revenue and Market Code)
- absence of regular inventory of POS
- Some POs are not strengthened
- some barangays don't submit ordinances for review
- Executive orders issued by the Punong barangays not submitted for review sa mayor.

Hon. Café commented on the issue of the quorum, there are also some instances that the chief offices wherein quorum would be hard to achieve during meetings. There was also an instance that communications were lost which is integral in formulating resolutions.

In regular organizational structure, forum for regular departments was not materialized. This could have been one of the constraints of the executive department since due to the many concerns faced by the department it would have a hard time identifying how to address these concerns. One of the limitations is the effectivity of the structure as a means to address the concerns. There is a need to streamline in the structure in order to achieve efficiency in the delivery of basic services.



### **Thematic Issues of the Infrastructure Development include:**

- Lack of personnel
- No feedback mechanism on client satisfaction
- Non-posting of performance standards
- Absence of LGU plan for HRD
- NO info on imposition of sanctions
- No forum for ventilation of organizational concerns
- Long overdue local revenue code
- Political interventions
- Local investment incentives plan not formulated
- Absence of regular inventory of Pos and NGOs

It was also agreed that in order to have a continuity of thought, participants shall stay in the same groupings that they have been assigned to. In the activity that was conducted, Mr. Canares emphasized the importance of prioritization in order to maximize resources such as time, finances. Time frame is also important, thus, the municipality chose a six year CDP plan to act on. He also reminded everyone to trust in their methods and believe in the participants. The output of the workshop will constitute fifty percent (50%) of the output and these will become the legacy that will be ideal to provide to the community. Before the workshop proper, he also presented the various matrixes to be used in the prioritization process. This includes the urgent-important matrix or frame, impact-effort matrix, need-want frame, and big invest-small investment framework.

### **VISION**

In ten years, Jagna will be leading center of trade and sustainable agro-industrial-tourism municipality in southeastern Bohol with a self-reliant and God-loving people living a better quality of life, preserving their cultural heritage and wisely using the natural resources through good governance.

### **MISSION**

In order to realize our vision and fulfill our aspirations, we therefore commit ourselves

- To the promotion of good governance by transforming the local government unit into one committed to defend and serve the interest and welfare of its people;
- To the preservation of our rich cultural heritage and the foundational values of the municipality as reflected in its noble history;
- To the promotion of Jagna as municipality conducive to initiatives for economic development, tourism promotion and environmental protection.

## ECONOMIC SECTOR

### A. AGRICULTURE

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: **Sufficiency in food and agri-products**

OBJECTIVES:

1. Increase rice production (irrigable area, production volume)
2. Increase production area for vegetable, spices and cutflower
3. Provide high-yielding, resistant variety for coconut, banana, ubi and cutflowers
4. Expand production area for banana to upland Barangays
5. Develop area for coffee and cacao production
6. Sustain corn production area

TARGETS:

1. a. Increased by 20% of the current volume of rice production in 6 years  
b. Increased by 10% of the total irrigable area for rice in 6 years
2. a. Increased by 30% of the current production area for vegetables, spices and cutflowers in 6 years
3. a. Provided 6,000 seeds nuts, 6,000 banana suckers, 6 tons ubi planting material in 6 years  
b. Provided 3 varieties of quality cutflowers in 6 years
4. a. Increased by 30% of the current production area for banana in 6 years
5. a. Established nursery and budwood garden for Coffee and Cacao seedlings production  
b. Developed 30 hectares for coffee production and 30 hectares for cacao production in 6 years
6. a. Developed and sustained corn production area in 4 upland barangays

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	Success Indicator	Budgetary Requirements	Time Frame						Ensurer	Legislation / Executive Functions	Fund Source
			1	2	3	4	5	6			
1. Conduct of inventory & actual site validation to water sources available	a. 5 water sources inspected & validated (Calabacita, Mayana, Odiong,		X						MAO		

	Buyog, Balili)											
2. Develop new communal irrigation projects	a. 6 communal irrigation projects constructed (Calabacita, Mayana, Odiong, Buyog, Balili, Lonoy)	6 M	X	X	X	X	X	X		MEO	Resolutions & Project Proposals	DA / NIA
3. Rehabilitate existing communal irrigation system	a. 2 irrigation system rehabilitated (B-Ilaya, Tejero)	2 M		X			X			MEO	Resolutions & Project Proposals	DA / NIA
4. Conduct rice technology demonstration project	a. 5 rice techno demo projects conducted (Tejero, Mayana, Looc, Calabacita, Balili)	250 T	X	X	X	X	X			MAO	Project Proposals	LGU / DA RFU 7
5. Sustain and expand vegetable, spices & cutflower production area	a. 6 existing pilot areas sustained (Mayana, Buyog, Odiong, Balili, Alejawan, Calabacita)	360 T	X	X	X	X	X	X		MAO	Project Proposals	LGU / PAO
6. Replicate vegetable & spices production area	a. 7 demo farms replicated (Ipil, Boctol, Upper Cansuhay Lonoy, Cabungaan, Larapan, Naatang, Nausok	210 T	X	X	X	X	X	X		MAO	Project Proposal	LGU funds
7. Purchase & disperse quality planting materials	a. 6,000 seed nuts, 6,000 banana suckers, 6 tons ubi planting material purchased & dispersed	Coco180T Ban=90T Ubi=210T	X	X	X	X	X	X		MAO/ PCA/PAO	Project Proposal	DA/LGU
8. Conduct 2 marketable varietal trials for cutflower	a. Identified 3 varieties suitable in Mayana	150 T		X			X			MAO/DA	Project Proposals	Local fund





OA	brgy. level) oriented											Fund Source
3. Conduct IEC on OA	a. IEC on OA conducted to 33 brgys	35 T	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO/ FITS C	Activity Design		Local Fund Source
4. Conduct techno demo on organic corn production	a. 2 pilot areas (Buyog, Balili) conducted	60 T	X		X				MAO	Activity Design		Local Fund Source
5. Conduct techno demo on organic rice production	a. 3 pilot areas (Cabungaan, Balili) conducted	180 T		X		X		X	MAO	Activity Design		Local Fund Source
6.Installation of Green houses & crop protection facilities	a. Installed 6 units Green houses and UV rain shelters	1 M	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO	Project Proposals		LGU/D A RFU 7/ APC

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: **Sustainable and Viable Livelihood**

OBJECTIVES:

1. Develop Value-Chain Analysis for agri-fishery products
2. Conduct continuous R&D to agri-based products
3. Provide livelihood alternatives to farmers, fisherfolks and women's group

TARGETS:

1. a. Value Chain Analyzed to 5 agri-fishery products
2. a. 6 LGU-assisted agri-based products developed
3. a. Provided 180 farming household with livelihood support  
b. Provided 9 fishermen Pos with livelihood support

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	Success Indicator	Budgetary Requirements	Time Frame						Ensurer	Legislation / Executive Functions	Fund Source
			1	2	3	4	5	6			
1. Conduct Value Chain Analysis	a. value chain analysis on vegetables, fish, livestock, coconut, ubi conducted	120 T	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO	Project Proposals	Local Fund Source
2. Conduct Entrepreneurial	a. entrepreneurial skills	50 T	X	X	X				MAO	Activity Design	LGU /

skills training	training conducted to 8 LGU-assisted agri micro-enterprises											PAO
3. Packaging and Labeling Enhancement	a. 6 agri-products pkg & lblg enhanced (salabat, mais kape, tableya, VCO, ubi, calamay)	180 T	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO	Project Proposals	LGU/PAO
4. Food Safety trainings	a. 3 batches w/100% of the trained participants practiced and implemented Food Safety	30 T		X		X		X	X	MAO	Activity Design	LGU/PAO/ ITS SAFE
5. Conduct survey on training needs	a. priority training identified		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO	Activity Design	Local Funds
6. Livestock dispersal	a. 90 goats, 3000 ducks, 40 carabaos and 30 cattles distributed (upland)	Goats =225T Ducks =135T Cara =800T Catt =540T	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO	Project Proposal	LGU/D A RFU 7
8. Tilapya dispersal	a. tilapia fingerlings dispersed to Calabacita, Mayana, Boctol, Lonoy, Balili, Odiong, Cabungaan, Cambugason, Alejawan,	30T	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO	Activity Design	LGU/BF AR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: **Sustained Vibrant and Rich Coastal and Marine Resources**

OBJECTIVES: 1. Conduct continuous IEC to enhance awareness and advocacy of POs and stakeholder on Coastal Resources Management

2. Conduct regular monitoring and assessment of Coastal and Marine Resources
3. Effectively manage and maintain existing fish sanctuaries
4. Provide livelihood alternatives and incentives to POs.

**TARGETS:**

- a. Reorientation on Coastal Resources Management and Fishery Laws conducted to 14 Coastal Barangays
- b. Conducted reorganization and strengthening of the 8 Fishermen Organizations
- c. Conducted annual monitoring and assessment of the 7 existing Fish Sanctuaries
- d. Effectively managed and maintained the 7 existing Fish Sanctuaries
- e. Established 7 sites for Seaweeds production as livelihood alternatives to POs

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	Success Indicator	Budgetary Requirements	Time Frame						Ensurer	Legislation / Executive Functions	Fund Source
			1	2	3	4	5	6			
1. Continuous IEC activities on CRM	IEC on CRM conducted and enhance aware ness & advocacy of the 14 coastal fisherfolks	180T	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO/ BEMO		MLGU/ PLGU
2. Reorganization and strengthening of POs	8 coastal POs reorganized and strengthened.	150T	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO/ BEMO		LGU
3. Annual monitoring & assessment of FS	7 existing FS monitored and assessed every year.	130T	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO/ BEMO/ BFAR		MLGU/ PLGU
4. Management and maintenance of existing FS	7 existing FS effectively managed and maintained.	360T	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO/ BEMO/ BFAR		MLGU/ BEMO
5. Seaweeds Production Livelihood Project	7 Production sites established and effectively managed.	350T	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO/ BEMO/ BFAR	Project Proposal	MLGU/ BFAR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: **Updated profiling of tenancy status**

OBJECTIVES: 1. Update data bank on tenurial status

TARGETS: 1. a. All land tenure data from LAMP collected by the LGU  
b. 100% sharing mechanism between owner and tenant verified

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	Success Indicator	Budgetary Requirements	Time Frame						Ensurer	Legislation/Executive Functions	Fund Source
			1	2	3	4	5	6			
1. Collection of data	a. updated profile of tenancy status on filed	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	MAO/DAR/ LAMP 2		

## **B. TRADE & INDUSTRY**

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: **Vibrant climate for economic opportunities**

OBJECTIVES: 1. Set into operation the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the public market

TARGET: 1. a. 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the public market fully operational

OBJECTIVE 2. Upgrade market facilities

TARGET: 2. a. 1 serviceable standby generator in placed

OBJECTIVE: 3. Improve financial transactions in the municipality

TARGET: 3. a. 1 Bancnet or fast teller accredited financial institution fully operational in Jagna

OBJECTIVE: 4. Establish linkages for investment package

TARGET: 4. a. MOA signed between Jagna and Bohol Investment Promotion Center (BIPC)

OBJECTIVE: 5. Increase marketability of agri-based products

TARGETS: 5. a. 8 Agri-based products advertised daily in DYJP and in other media (print)  
b. 8 Agri-based products are displayed at the Jagna Tourism Lounge  
c. 8 LGU-assisted micro-enterprises promoted outside Jagna

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	Success Indicator	Budgetary Requirements	Time Frame						Ensurer	Legislation/Executive Functions	Fund Source
			1	2	3	4	5	6			
1a. Schedule & announcement of public bidding.	• Plugged-in to radios and posted announcements	5,000.00	-						Market Office		Market Budget
1 b. Conduct bidding	• Fully operational 2 <sup>nd</sup> floor of public market	3,000.00	-						-do-	• Revised market code	Market Budget
2. Purchase and install standby generator	• Serviceable standby generator in placed	1M			-	-	-	-	Market Office		General Fund



3a. Re-invite Land Bank and invite other Banks to open a branch in Jagna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Invitation served</li> </ul>	-	-						Mayor's Office/SB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution &amp; Mayor's Endorsement</li> </ul>	
3b. Facilitate the negotiation of possible site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Site identified and agreed upon</li> </ul>			-					Mayor's Office/SB		
3c. MOA Signing between LGU and Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOA Signed</li> </ul>	2,000.00		-					Mayor's Office	Resolution	General Fund
3d. Issuance of Mayor's Permit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bank Fully Operational</li> </ul>				-				Mayor's Office	Mayor's Permit	
4a. Submit proposal to Bohol Investment Promotion Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal served to BIPC</li> </ul>			-					Mayor's Office	Resolution and Endorsement	
4b. MOA Signing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MOA Signed/linkage established</li> </ul>			-					Mayor's Office	Resolution	
5a. Create promotional materials for each of the 8 LGU assisted enterprises											
a. Brochure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotional Materials printed</li> </ul>	25,000.00		-					D.A.		General Fund
b. Broadcast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular slot over DYJP</li> </ul>			-							
5b1. MOU on consignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terms and condition agreed upon</li> </ul>			-					Tourism Officer		
5b2. Display of products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sales from 8 LGU assisted agri-base products</li> </ul>			-					Tourism Officer/ Coordin		

										ator		
5c1. Establish market linkages outside Jagna	• Linkages identified		–							D.A.		
5c2. Presentation of products to identified partners	• Products promoted		–							D.A.		

## **HEALTH**

### **I. Maternal and Child Health**

DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

Improve maternal and child health

#### **A. Family Planning**

OBJECTIVES:

To increase family planning acceptors

TARGET:

70% of MWRA's avail more effective methods of family planning

#### **B. Expanded Program on Immunization**

OBJECTIVES:

To increase coverage of fully immunize children

TARGET:

0-12 yrs old 100% fully immunized

#### **C. Nutrition**

OBJECTIVES:

To reduce the prevalence of malnutrition

TARGET: 0 malnutrition rate for children ages 0-6 yrs

#### **D. Acute Respiratory Infection**

OBJECTIVES: To reduce incidence of acute respiratory infections

TARGET: Decrease incidence of ARI cases among 0-5 yrs

#### **E. Pre and Post Natal**

OBJECTIVES: To attain all pre-natal and post natal consultation and deliveries

TARGET: 1. All APs fully immunized  
2. All APs & PP's handled by skilled health workers

#### **F. Under Five Clinic**

OBJECTIVES: To attain to all under five children and check-up for growth monitoring

TARGET: All 0-6 children growth chart monitored

### **II. National Tuberculosis Program**

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Eradicate Tuberculosis cases

OBJECTIVES: To increase case finding and treatment of all TB positive cases

### **III. National Leprosy Control Program**

DEVELOPMENT GOALS:	Eradicate Leprosy
OBJECTIVES:	To increase case finding and treatment of all leprosy cases
TARGET:	All positive cases treated and cured

#### IV. Control of Diarrheal Diseases

DEVELOPMENT GOALS:	Eliminate the spread of diarrheal diseases
OBJECTIVES:	To treat all diarrheal diseases
TARGET:	0 incidence of diarrheal diseases among 0-6 yrs and children

#### V. Environmental Sanitation

DEVELOPMENT GOALS:	Improved Environmental Sanitation
OBJECTIVES:	<p>To implement water sealed toilet to all households</p> <p>To chlorinate all water sources, open and dug well</p> <p>To implement solid waste management program</p> <p>To prevent the spread of dengue and other communicable diseases through proper environmental sanitation</p> <p>Proper information and dissemination campaign</p>
TARGET:	<p>All households with sanitary toilets</p> <p>All water sources chlorinated</p> <p>0 cases of dengue and other communicable diseases</p> <p>All barangays implement solid waste management</p>

Community well informed

## VI. Other Programs (Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases, dengue, cancer, AH1N1, HIV AIDS, SARS and bird flu)

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Reduce incidence of lifestyle and related diseases through IEC

OBJECTIVES: Lifestyle related diseases prevented

TARGET: All ages

## VII. Other Communicable Diseases

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Health personnel updated to all health programs

OBJECTIVES: To attend trainings and seminars conducted by the DOH and other accredited health organization

TARGET: All RHU I & II staff

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	Budgetary Requirement	Funding Source	TIME FRAME						Ensurer	Legislation/ Executive Actions
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6		
<b>MATERNAL &amp; CHILD HEALTH</b>  Prenatal/Post	AP x 3% = 1076 PP = 1076 Deliveries = 1076 100%	P 300,000	LGU	On-going						RHU Staff	Ordinance on Facility Based Delivery



Natal/Deliveries											
Under Five Clinic	1076	P 37, 660	LGU								
*Expanded Program on Immunization (BCG, DPT, Polio, Hepa, Measles)	969	P 50, 000	LGU/DOH							RHU Staff	
Nutrition Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OPT (annual &amp; semi-annual)</li> <li>• Giving of micronutrients</li> <li>• Deworming</li> <li>• Mass Feeding</li> <li>• BNS Evaluation</li> </ul>	0-5 yrs old  BNS	P 65, 000  P 15, 000 P 20, 000	LGU							RHU Staff, BHW, BNS	1YCF Policy
ARI (CARI) Dental Care – prenatal referred for dental care Family Planning – motivation for FP	All 0-5 yrs old 1076  Married women of reproductive age	P 100,000  P 30, 000	LGU							RHU Staff,  RHU staff trained on FP	HP commodity  Self-reliance
Family Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NFP-RPM seminar to all barangays</li> <li>• Pre-marital counseling</li> <li>• IEC</li> </ul>	33  Actual would-be couples	P 10, 000  P 5, 000	POP Comm, DOH, LGU							RPM-NEP Team, PMC Team	
<b>NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Case Finding</li> </ul>										RHU Staff	Ordinance on TB DOTS, TB Task

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treatment of positive cases</li> <li>• Sputum follow-up (3 follow-ups)</li> <li>• Request laboratory supplies/equipments</li> <li>• Regimen III (CAT III) drugs</li> </ul>											Force Ordinance, Allocation of TB Fund Ordinance
Multiple Drug Therapy	200, 000/pt 2 pt	P 400, 000	LGU/DOH							MHO/PHW referral to	
XDR Therapy			DOH								
IEC		P 10, 000									
Control on Diarrheal Diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Giving of ORS (Oresol)</li> <li>• IEC (radio program)</li> </ul>	14.5% x 2.8 14, 566.00	P 30, 000.00 P 10, 000.00	LGU/DOH							RHU Staff	
National Leprosy Control Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leprosy Elimination Campaign</li> <li>• Skin Clinic</li> <li>• IEC (leaflets)</li> </ul>	Actual cases	P 20, 000	LGU/DOH							RHU Staff	
Environmental Sanitation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Chlorination</li> <li>• Sanitary Permit</li> </ul>	-all water sources - 6, 407 HHs - Business estab. - 6, 407 HHs - food handlers	P 10, 000  P 50, 000 P 30, 000	LGU							RSI / RHU Staff	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Sealed Toilet</li> <li>• Food Handlers Class</li> <li>• Solid Waste Management</li> <li>• IEC (leaflets)</li> </ul>		P 30, 000 P 5, 000									ISWM Code
<b><u>Other Health Programs</u></b>  Diabetes Screening <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sugar determination</li> <li>• IEC</li> </ul> Cardio Vascular Disease <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• BP Monitoring</li> <li>• Hataw</li> <li>• IEC</li> </ul>	Adult PT	P 40, 000 P 10, 000									Anti-smoking ordinance  Healthy Lifestyle
<b><u>Other</u></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IEC (Community Radio)</li> <li>• Communicable Diseases</li> <li>• Dengue Brigade</li> <li>• IEC on HIV-AIDS</li> <li>• Training on H2P</li> <li>• IEC on Bird Flu (Comm. Radio)</li> <li>• Rabies Control</li> </ul>	30, 000.00 (95%)	P 30, 000  P 1, 000 P 1, 000	LGU LGU	X				X			
W's (new & old – for refresher)	207 BHW trained	P 30, 000		X				X			

## EDUCATION

**DEVELOPMENT GOALS:** Improved academic performance and reading and comprehension skills of pupils in public schools

**OBJECTIVES:** Continuous capacity development for teachers  
Reduce the repetition and failure rate

**TARGET:** Achieve the planning standard of MPS of 75%  
100% of the teachers are equipped in the teaching techniques and strategies  
0 repetition and failure rate

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	Budgetary Requirement	Funding Source	TIME FRAME						Ensurer	Legislation/ Executive Actions
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6		
Intensive Review Sessions	5% increase/year Test Result Bench Mark 57%	P 1,000 x 6 =P 6,000	DepEd Fund	59.85	62.84	65.98	69.27	72.73	76.37	Teachers PTCA	Memorandum Guidelines
Trainings and Seminars	100% attendance Highly competent	P 5,000 x 6 =P 30, 000	DepEd LGU							DepEd LGU	Memorandum Resolutions
LGU Financial Assistance for Indigent Pupils	Priority indigent pupils received financial assistance	P 2, 000 Per indigent	LGU							LGU	Resolution
Symposium and Meeting (Information Drive to Parents)	100% attendance									PTCA LGU	Memorandum

	PTCA										
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## PROTECTIVE SERVICES

DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

More responsive protective services

OBJECTIVES:

Continuously intensify campaigns against criminality and lawlessness  
Reduce the occurrence of the top three crimes/incidence

TARGET:

75% of the population aware on crime prevention

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	Budgetary Requirement	Funding Source	TIME FRAME						Ensurer	Legislation/ Executive Actions
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6		
Conduct symposium/lecture to schools regarding crime prevention tips and drug prevention and control	60% of teachers and students are aware of crime & drug and control		LGU PNP							PCR PNCO COP Jagna PNP	
Conduct Pulong-pulong to barangay and disseminate laws and ordinance pertaining to the protection of life and property	60% of the population are aware of the laws and ordinance and protect life and property		LGU PNP							PCR PNCO COP Jagna PNP	
Conduct dialogue/pulong-pulong to brgy and encourage the public to participate in the prevention of	Reduce crime incidence		PNP							COP LGU PNP	



criminality											
Make a request to Local Executive/PNP higher office for additional PNP personnel to be assigned in Jagna Police station	Immediate response to the needs of the public in terms of peace and order		PNP							COP of Jagna PNP	

## SOCIAL WELFARE

DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

Improved the delivery of social services

### A. Day Care

DEVELOPMENT GOALS:

Enhanced Day Care Program

OBJECTIVES:

Day care pre-schoolers introduced to formal education  
Continuous capacity development for teachers

TARGET:

100% of Day Care completers ready for formal school  
100% of Day Care Workers competent

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	Budgetary Requirement	Funding Source	TIME FRAME						Ensurer	Legislation/ Executive Actions
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6		
Modification of existing Day Care Curriculum	New curriculum applied		Day Care Fund							DSWD	
Conduct Capacity development	100%		Day							DSWD	

for Day Care Worker	competent DCW		Care Fund								
Supplemental Feeding (ECCD)	75 undernourished 0-6 ages children being served		ECCD								
Assistance to Senior Citizens	3, 041 Senior Citizens		DSWD								
Assistance to Persons With Disability	50% of PWD issued ID		DSWD								
Philhealth for Indigents	1, 666 beneficiaries		LGU Prov'l Budget								

## B. Youth

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Productive and skilled out-of-school youths

OBJECTIVES: Established and functional organization of out-of-school youths

TARGET: 75% OSY of the Metro Jagna and Costal Brgys organized  
50% OSY trained in technical skills

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	Budgetary Requirement	Funding Source	TIME FRAME						Ensurer	Legislation/ Executive Actions
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6		
Metro & Coastal Organization of OSY (including profiling)	19 brgys	P 30, 000	LGU Alay Lakad							MSWDO	
Skills Training in: • Commercial cooking	200 OSYs	P 40, 000	LGU Alay							MSWDO LGU	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Driving &amp; Engine maintenance</li> <li>• Information technology</li> <li>• Building-wiring installation</li> <li>• Computer hardware servicing</li> <li>• Automotive mechanics</li> </ul>			Lakad							TESDA	
Capital Assistance for qualified and trained OSY	30 OSY starter business	P 100, 000	LGU							MSWDO LGU	

### C. Women

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Increased participation of women in productive and community concerns

OBJECTIVES: Organize functional women organizations in the barangays and municipality  
Create sustainable livelihood and micro-enterprises of women  
Develop women micro-entrepreneurs

TARGETS: Functional women's organizations in all the barangays and municipality  
1/3 of the barangay women's organizations have sustainable and viable enterprises  
20 women entrepreneurs

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	Budgetary Requirement	Funding Source	TIME FRAME						Ensurer	Legislation/ Executive Actions
				Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3	Yr 4	Yr 5	Yr 6		
Capacity development program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizational management, et. al</li> <li>• Organizing</li> <li>• Accreditation of all women's organization</li> <li>• Training Needs Assessment for other needs</li> </ul>	80% of women aware and conversant		LGU								

Entrepreneurship training program • Baseline	Emerging entrepreneur		LGU								
Provision of information, credit and finance, market, technology related to enterprises	80% of women are assisted in any or all of the interventions		LGU								

## INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Improvement/Restoration and construction of various Infrastructure projects

OBJECTIVES:

ROADS and BRIDGES:

1. To Transform deteriorated municipal road into a good riding quality.
2. To prevent the flow of water to cross the road
3. To transform all earth roads to all weather roads.
4. To easy transport farm to market goods.
5. To get rid of the dust in market area.
6. To decongest traffic and serve as a rerouting artery

TARGET:

1. 516 mtrs. of concreted surface of Severo Salas st. and Cagampang St.
2. 50 mtrs. of concreted surface of road beside municipal building leading to Jagna Gym

7 barangays rehabilitated:

Cambugason – Canukso Elementary School 1.4 km.

Mayana – Balikbayan road

Odiong – Cabulihan – Ilaya road

Laca – Cantuyoc road

Can-ipol – Dagukan road

Lubcanan – Tejero road (leading to Kota Cementery)

Cabunga-an Gamay Barangay road

3. 500 mtrs. concreting, a portion of Calabacita Road (jct. Calabacita – S-Bullones road)
4. 1,275 sq. mtrs. Concrete surface (fronting new public market)
- a. Calmayon bridge converted from temporary to permanent and Quezon bridge rehabilitated to accommodate bigger loads

PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATION/ EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
				YR 1	Y R 2	Y R 3	Y R 4	Y R 5	Y R 6		
Concreting of Severo Salas st.	248 m concreted	P651,000.00	20% dev't fund	—	—					Budget off. Engineering MPDC	Appropriation ordinance
Concreting of Cagampang st.	268 m concreted	P703,500.00	20% dev't fund			-	-	-	-		
Re-shaping & regravelling	7 barangays re-shape & regravell	P600,000.00	20% dev't fund	---	-	-	-	-	-		
Concreting Of Calabacita road	500m concrete	P1,125,000.00		---	-	-	-	-	-		
Concreting Of area fronting new public market	1,275 sq.m. concreted	P2,000,000.00	CDF 2,000,000.* 20% =500,000.	---	-	-	-	-	-	DPWH MO, Budget, MPDC, Engineering	Resolutions Appropriation ordinance
Construction of RCDG Bridge at Calmayon Bridge and rehabilitation of Quezon Bridge	Bigger loads accommodated (serves as re-routing artery)	P30,000,000.00	Tulay ng Pangulo*	—	—	—	—	—	—	DPWH	SB resolutions



DEVELOPMENT GOALS: Improvement/Restoration and construction of various Infrastructure projects

OBJECTIVES: SANITARY LANDFILL: Make Jagna clean and hygienic

WATER SYSTEM: Install bigger pipes and construct a larger capacity reservoir.

IRRIGATION: Construct water dam for irrigation

TARGETS

1. Realize the proposed sanitary landfill
2. Eight (8) metro Jagna barangays sufficiently supplied
3. Increase the irrigated land area by 50% from the present area

PROGRAM/PROJECT/ ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATION/EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS
				YR 1	Y R 2	Y R 3	Y R 4	Y R 5	Y R 6		
Road opening leading to landfill site	Road passable	500,000.00	LGU	—	—	—	—	—	—	M.O. MBO,MEO,M PDO	Appropriation Ordinance
Replacement of old pipes w/bigger and construction of large capacity reservoir	Sufficient water supplied	5,500,000.00	CDF *	—	—	—	—	—	—	DPWH	SB Resolution
Construction of Irrigation canals at Cambugason and Alejawan	Irrigation canal constructed	5,000,000.00	D.A	—	—	—	—	—	—	NIA	SB Resolution

## ENVIRONMENT SECTOR

DEVELOPMENT GOALS:	Environmentally sound community that is responsive to climate change.
OBJECTIVES:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To design drainage system and sewerage master plan of Metro Jagna.</li> <li>2. To formulate a reforestation plan for forest and watershed areas</li> <li>3. To identify area and establish Water Treatment Facility.</li> </ol>
TARGETS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implementation of Drainage &amp; Sewerage Plan.</li> <li>2. Reduced incidence of illegal logging, grassfire and increased reforestation activities.</li> <li>3. Water Treatment Facility establish by 2012.</li> </ol>

PROGRAM/PROJECTS /ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATIVE/ EXECUTIVE ACTIONS
				Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6		
1. Hire a planner/consultant to work on drainage and sewerage design and master plan.	Drainage and Sewerage Design Plan	P 50,000.00	Outsource		x					MPDC/MEO	Executive Order Planning Team
2. Assigned a front desk officer for reforestation activities.	Hired Personnel	P 40,000.00	General Fund	x						MO, HRMO	Executive Order issued
3. Tree Planting Activities	Number of seedlings planted	P 20,000.00	General Fund	x						DA, ISWM	

4. Linkage to NGOs for the Design and Plan for the Establishment of Water Treatment Facility	Water Treatment Facility Plan Formulated	P 60,000.00	NGO		x					ISWMO, ISWM-TWG	
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**OBJECTIVES**

To strengthen Municipal Disaster Coordinating Council, Barangay Disaster Coordinating Council and Emergency Rescue Team

**TARGETS:**

Ready Disaster Management Teams

PROGRAM/PROJECTS /ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATIVE/ EXECUTIVE ACTIONS
				Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	Y 6		
1. Renewal of Executive Order on composition of MDCC/BDCC.	Number of Executive Order Filed			x						DILG, MO	Memorandum Circular
2. Purchase GPS and GIS software for planning tools on disaster preparedness.	GPS Unit Program/ Software Installed	P 100,000.00	5% Calamity Fund	x						MDCC Action Officer	

**OBJECTIVES:**

To strictly implement and enforce environmental laws.

**TARGETS:**

Minimal no. of case of environmental laws violators by 15%.

PROGRAM/PROJECTS /ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATIVE/ EXECUTIVE ACTIONS
				Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	Y 6		
1. Creation of environmental enforcement committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seminar/Orientation Training on Deputization as Enforcers.</li> <li>• Strengthen P.O. &amp; NGOs</li> </ul>	Deputized Enforcers	P 100,000.00	General Funds							Mayor	Issue Executive Order

2. Enhancing environmental radio program in DYJP: TOPICS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid/Liquid Waste Management</li> <li>• Coastal Resource Management</li> <li>• Reforestation Management</li> <li>• Upland Resource Management</li> </ul>	Number of Program/ Topics aired over the radio	P 5,000.00	General Fund									DYJP, Mayor, MENRO	
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<p>3. Conduct Forum on Environmental problems (Invite DENR-EMB,BEMO,BFAR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upland Resource Problems</li> <li>- Solid/Liquid Waste Problems</li> <li>- Fisheries and Aquatic Problems</li> <li>- Coastal Resource Problems</li> </ul> <p>Conduct Forum with fishermen engage in manta ray fishing.</p> <p>IEC on prohibiting for Catching manta ray</p> <p>Identify alternative livelihood program</p> <p>Sourcing funds for alternative livelihood.</p>	<p>Documentations of Problems Raise</p>	<p>P 15,000.00</p>	<p>General Fund</p>		x							<p>MENRO, ISWM-TWG, DA, MO, MPDC</p>	
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**OBJECTIVES:**

To create an organization mechanism for environmental management.

**TARGETS:**

Form an embryo of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office and designate MENRO Officer by 2010.

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATIVE/ EXECUTIVE ACTIONS
				Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	Y 6		
1. Hire Personnel-in-charge of the 3 ecosystems come together as MENRO staff.	Person in-charge hired		General Fund							HRMO	
2. Formulate comprehensive Development Plan for Environment Management.	Approved Plan	P 100,000.00	General Fund		x					SWM-TWG, MPDC	
3. Introduce new farming technology and organic inputs.											
4. IEC on organic farming.	Number of flyers, brochures distributed	P 20,000.00	General Fund	x	x	x	x	x	x		

**OBJECTIVES**

To clean and clear all rivers and creeks from obstruction of its flows.  
To practice farmers to go on organic farming.

**TARGETS**

To clean and clear all rivers and creeks by 2011.  
Increase number of farmers using organic farming.

PROGRAM/PROJECTS/ ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATOR	BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATIVE/ EXECUTIVE ACTIONS
				Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	Y 6		
1. Declogging and dredging.	Operation of estuaries	P 200,000.00	20% Development Fund		x					MEO	
2. Construction of flood control.	Visible Flood Control	P 1,500,000.00	Outsource	x	x					DPWH, OCD, DENR	

**DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**DEVELOPMENT GOAL:** GAD oriented, morally upright, productive and competent LGU Officials and employees

**OBJECTIVES**

1. To foster collaboration, teamwork and close coordination among government officials and employees;
2. To institutionalize personnel policies;
3. To have morally upright and values oriented officials and employees;
4. To match capability with the demand and requirements of the job;
5. To heighten awareness of local officials and employees on GAD

**TARGETS**

- 1) By 2012, at least 70% of the personnel policies are implemented and internalized by the officials and employees.

- 2) Every year within six years, at least two activities aside from the regular staff meetings are conducted to foster close interpersonal relationship and close coordination among government officials and employees.
- 3) Acquisition of adequate system and knowledge by the HRMO on personnel administration within three years

PROGRAMS PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATORS	BUDGETARY REQ'T.	FUND SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS
				1	2	3	4	5	6		
Conduct regular meetings - Heads of offices/65epts.. with LCE - Staff meetings	Meetings conducted for coordination	None	-	■	■	■	■	■	■	HRMO/ LCE	
Conduct of sportsfest/moral recovery/values orientation/recollections and other team buildings activities (twice a year)	Interpersonal relationship and teambuilding promoted	Php 150T	LGU-GF	■	■	■	■	■	■	HRMO/L CE	SB Resolution
Disseminate updated personnel policies through seminars and provision of copies to employees & officials (CSC policies for regular employees and LGU policies for job-order employees)	Implementation and internalization of policies	Php100T	LGU-GF	■			■			HRMO	SB Resolution
Request CSC for trainings and seminars on personnel administration	Acquisition of adequate system and knowledge by the HRMO on personnel administration	Php50T	LGU-GF	■	/	/					

Continue to conduct OD workshops	Inculcation of work norms	Php150T	LGU-GF	1	/							
Conduct of GAD seminar/training for rank and file employees and barangay officials	GAD consciousness and orientation	Php1M	LGU-GF	1	/							
Conduct of workforce assessment	Employee productivity	Php20T	LGU-GF	1								

**DEVELOPMENT GOALS:** Responsive and effective local legislation

**OBJECTIVES** To apply legislative tracking and analysis

**TARGETS** Acquisition of legislative tracking analysis system software by 2011.

PROGRAMS PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATORS	BUDGETARY REQ'T.	FUND SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATIVE REQ'T.
				1	2	3	4	5	6		
Create legislative tracking and analysis Committee	Committee created	-	-	1						Vice Mayor	SB Resolution authorizing the creation
Installation of legislative tracking analysis system software (inclusive of training for personnel)  Results to findings on: - Ordinances for enactment - Ordinances implemented	legislative tracking analysis system software	Php300T	LGU & outsourcing		1					Vice Mayor	SB Resolution

- Unimplemented ordinances																			
- Ineffective ordinances																			

**DEVELOPMENT GOAL:**

To maximize the collection of all local revenues

**OBJECTIVES:**

To tap all sources of revenue and exert all efforts;  
To tap the barangays in the collection of local revenue through sharing scheme  
To establish an interconnection among collection offices

**TARGETS:**

Every year, increase local collection by 10% based on the current year's actual collection.  
Tap all barangay governments in the collection of certain local revenues

PROGRAMS PROJECTS, ACTIVITIES	SUCCESS INDICATORS	BUDGETARY REQ'T.	FUND SOURCE	TIME FRAME						ENSURER	LEGISLATIVE REQ'T.
				1	2	3	4	5	6		
Conduct of tax mapping	Tap all sources of revenue	Php200T	LGU-GF	/	/	/	/	/	/	MTO	
Formulate Revenue Generation Plan as an implementing tool of the Revenue Code	Tap all sources of revenue	Php 5T	LGU-GF		/					LFC	
Networking of offices with revenue generating functions through acquisition of software	Easy access of data	Php 110T	LGU outsourcing	/						MTO & BPLO	
Consultation of Barangay Officials on the collection of revenue through sharing scheme	Tap all barangay governments in the collection of certain local revenues	Php10T	LGU-GF							MTO	
Formulation of policies on the	-do-	Php20T	LGU-GF							LFC	SB Resolution





	available to the constituents		out from office supplies								Chair on Info, MPIO, MO	
Conduct periodic inventory of POs/NGOs  Designation of CSO Desk Officer/Focal Person	Guide of the call for accreditation Strengthening of POs	P20T	LGU								CSO Desk  LCE	
Maintenance of Community Radio and Jagna website as venue for information	information available to the constituents	Php1M	LGU Outsourcing								MO/MIO	
Conduct Training of personnel on basic customer service skills especially for frontliners	Satisfied customers	Php100T	LGU									

After the presentations, deadline was set to set deadlines on the finalization of the workshop output. Engr, Gerry Araneta will conduct a review between March 8 to 12, 2010 of the document. Mr. Canares, will also make some comments after he will arrive from his out of the country engagement. The finalization and presentation of the CDP draft is scheduled on March 15, 2010. The tentative schedule for the presentation to the Sangguniang Bayan for its deliberation and approval is on March 23, 2010.

After the giving of announcements, Hon. Lloren thanked everyone for the active participation during the workshop. He mentioned that this has been a breakthrough for the LGU since various sectors in the community have been consulted in the process.