



The Public Consultation on the Comprehensive Development Plan of the Municipality of Jagna for the year 2010-2016 at Capt. Goyo Caseñas Hall, Jagna, Bohol on March 23, 2010. This was participated by the various sectors on the municipality representing the different departments in the LGU, barangay officials, Sangguniang Bayan, government agencies, non-government agencies and people's organizations existing in the locality.

The program started with an opening prayer and singing of the tri-color hymn. After which is the session proper headed by Hon. Exuperio Lloren. Aside from this is the meeting of the MDC, this is also a public consultation of the formulation of the CDP. This is based on the series of meetings, conferences and consultations of the barangays. This is the time to look into the general picture of the CDP as an agendum in the meeting of the MDC/LDC. If there are plans, suggestions and questions for further improvement of the CDP. Attendance of participants, out of fifty people, thirty-seven were present for the session.



Ms. Nimfa Lloren provided the introduction of the CDP guidelines and rationale. First, she discussed the difference of the CLUP and the CDP. She also presented political and technical and structures of the plan including the bodies involved in its formulation for both structure.

In the process of the CDP, she mentioned that this is not about what is in the mind of the consultant, rather it focused on the technical side and consultative presentation and participation of the various stakeholders in the municipality. Two levels are the barangay development plan started in 2000 which includes Look, Poblacion and Pagina while other barangays crafted their own BDP on 2002. In the MDP, this is the second time, first was in 2005 but in the revision of the CLUP it was agreed that the CDP will be revised. It reached for about two years and when it was subject for review it was found out that there is a need to revisit the data and the analysis. That is why it was decided to finish the PDMS which is the source of data needed in the crafting of the CDP. In the

new CDP crafted there were more maps, profiling, discussion of issues and crafting of the targets and objectives.

This was made possible by the valuable effort of the technical working group headed by Mr. Michael Cañares, the managing consultant of the Step Up Consultancy and the one who was also involved in the formulation of the first MDP formulated by the municipality.

She also introduced the reporters per sector. For the economic sector, it will be presented by Mr. Peter Jamero, Social sector by Ms. Lovella Acebes, infrastructure, Engineer Josefina Rañoa, environment sector by Mr. Gerry Araneta and Development Administration sector by Ms. Billy Aceron.

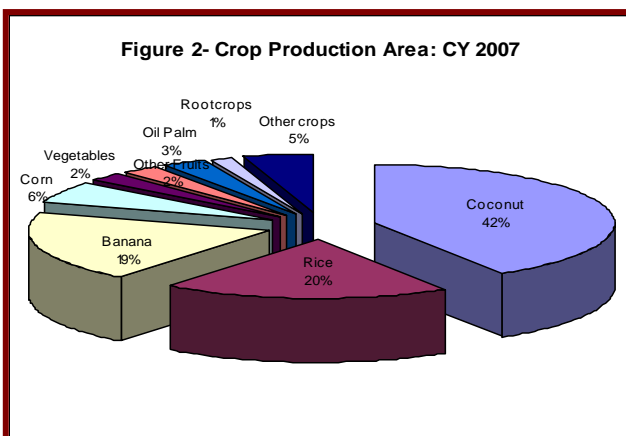


## PRESENTATION PROPER

# Economic Sector

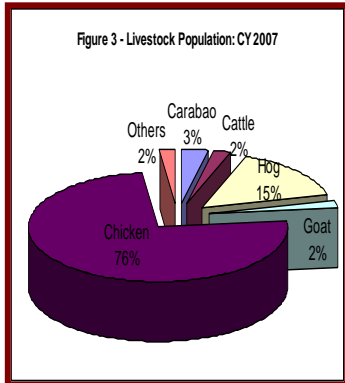
## PRIMARY SECTOR

### Agriculture: Supply and Demand



- Coconut occupies the largest percentage of the agricultural land with the total area of 1,440.43 hectares, which represents 42% of the total crop production area.
- Rice followed second with 682.50 hectares planted for both irrigated and rainfed areas with a larger portion, which is about 358.50 hectares irrigated and the remaining 324.0 hectares as non-irrigated rice lands.
- Corn production area occupies 205.8 hectares compared to fruit crops with a combined production area of 764.6 hectares with a larger portion planted with banana which constitutes 679.8 hectares.
- Vegetables occupy 85.9 hectares of the total crop production area and rootcrops with 42.4 hectares

## Livestock



- Livestock and poultry production are one of the livelihoods in the municipality. It provides alternative source of income to farmers but continues to be a backyard activity. The municipality has yet to establish a full-scale commercial livestock production where areas can be tapped for livestock raising.
- Chicken constitutes the majority of livestock in the municipality with 76% of the total population numbering to 27,912 heads. Almost all households in Jagna raise chicken primarily for consumption.
- The carabaos are raised to help in the farm with about 3.4% of the total livestock population, while cattle, hog and goat are raised for commercial purposes.
- Interventions which include livestock and poultry development in Jagna include technical assistance and services. Among these veterinary services usually conducted are treatment/medication, vaccination, castration, supplement administration and deworming.
- Highly technical services such as heat synchronization, pregnancy diagnosis; artificial insemination and conduct of trainings/seminars have been provided as part of the upgrading program for livestock. Livestock dispersal of swine, cattle and goat has been implemented as livelihood program to qualified farmer beneficiaries.

## Fishery

No. of Fishermen	2,131
No. of Motorized Bancas	200
<i>Note: data on non-motorized bancas)</i>	
Average Fish Per Catch	5 kilos per catch

sq meters and located in eight (8) barangays which is mainly for home consumption. Bangus and other marine products cannot be developed in Jagna because of the lack of enough area with brackish water. Livelihood trainings and seminars have been conducted to fishermen associations to capacitate and assist them in the management and monitoring of the livelihood projects such as euchuema culture, tilapia dispersal and loan repayment.

- The municipal waters of Jagna offer few types of fish. On the average fish catch estimate for fishing activities. Drift Gill Net will reach to about 386 tons, for hook/long line is about 1.8 tons from fishpond operation it is expected to reach about 1.3 tons.
- Tilapia is the only variety for inland fishing with a cultivated area of only about 1,259.2

- MAO also provides technical assistance to marine and inland fisheries. Among the assistance extended are supervision and strengthening of fishermen associations and cooperatives and assist them in the maintenance and management of the coastal and marine resources. Fish port in barangay Bunga Mar - the fishing capital in Jagna serves as fish landing facility where traders and local vendors were able to get fish and marine products for distribution to Jagna markets and elsewhere the province. Commercial fishers from the nearby islands in Mindanao and Visayas used to land their fish catch in Jagna fish port especially during peak season. This implies, volume of fish landed in Jagna would apparently increased and surplus in supply at the local market is evident.
- The establishment of marine protected areas (MPA), if properly designed and managed could meet various coastal and marine conservation needs by preserving habitat and important species. Moreover, certain areas are being set aside and protected from exploitive human activities which enable resources to regenerate and reproduce.

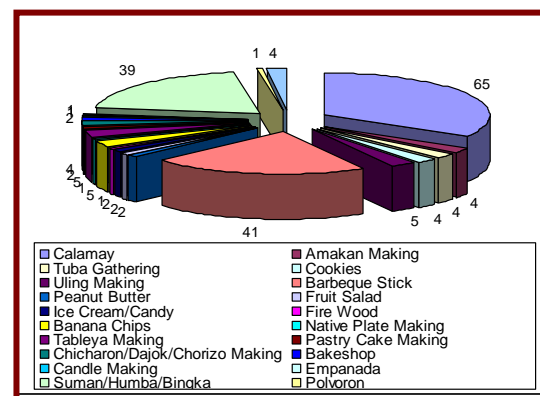
## SECONDARY SECTOR

### Mining and Quarrying

- The municipality has a share of 30% and 40% of the barangay from the quarry sites of Malbog and Laca. The Provincial Government is responsible in the issuance of permits.
- A quarry site is located in barangay Boctol where serpentine mineral is extracted and mainly used by the Department of Public Works and Highway for the maintenance of roads.

### Manufacturing and Processing Sector

- Calamay making is considered as the major cottage industry in Jagna. It is the backbone of about 70% producers from the barangays of Can-upao, Looc, Pagina, Ilaya and Canjulao. This industry has become a trademark of the municipality and even called the Home of the Original Calamay.
- Body-building in Pangdan is also a flourishing industry that assembles motorelas used as a public utility vehicles and owner-type jeeps. This industry has given employment to skilled and semi-skilled workers.

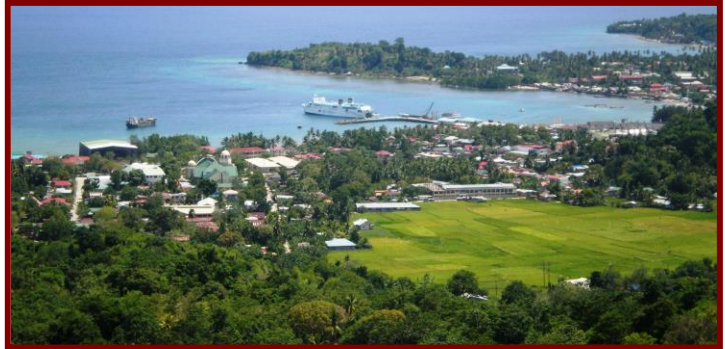




- Jagnaanons are also engaged in some century-old but still productive minor business enterprises such tableya making in barangay Canjulao, cookies in Pangdan, pot making and “dajok” in Tejero, ginger production in Laca, ubi powder of the Local DA, suman and dinomogan in Tubod Monte, peanut butter in Tubod Mar and metal works in Poblacion.

## Electricity, Gas and Water

- All 33 barangays in Jagna have one hundred percent (100%) access to electricity.
- The presence of BOHECO II Main Office in Barangay Cantagay contributes to the economic activity of the municipality. Aside from its services to the business sector it has also become the biggest private employer in Jagna.
- In gas, 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.



## Tourism



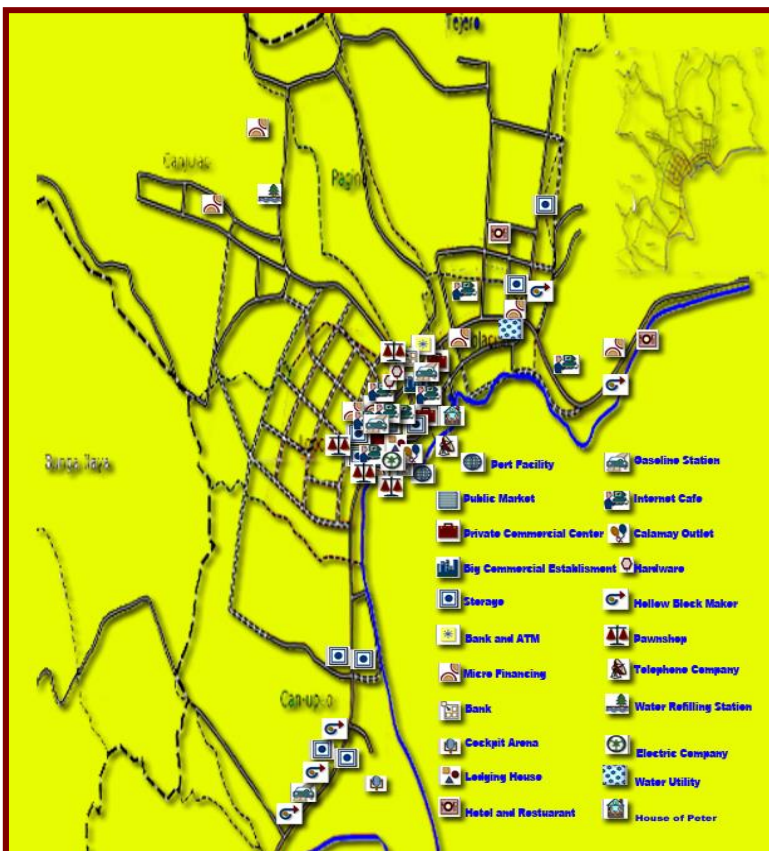
- Being a town and parish for three hundred seventy nine (379) years since its first establishment in 1631 by the early Jesuits, its rich culture and values remained intact made manifest regularly through its socio-cultural presentations
- The LGU had already identified more than a dozen tourist spots and attractions. These can be classified

into resorts, caves, waterfalls, landscapes, historical landmarks and even religious or pilgrim sites.

- Particularly and popularly revered traditions include the Sinoog and the Sakay-Sakay during its yearly town fiesta on September 29. The Sinoog dance was further enhanced and later in 2001 was evolved into a new cultural attraction the Sinuog Estokada. The LGU institutionalized it and has since made it as one of the highlights in the yearly fiesta celebration in honor of the patron saint Michael the Archangel.
- LGU has attempted to include tourism as one of the pillars of the town's economic programs. Initially it formulated an ordinance creating the Municipal Tourism Council (9-09-2004).

## TERTIARY SECTOR

### Whole Sale and Retail Sector



- 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.
- Commercial activity is largely concentrated in the Metro Jagna area where commercial

establishments are mostly located. The opening of the new commercial building owned and operated by the municipal government provided an add-on to the

potential of the municipality given its strategic location as well as the presence of a seaport providing as entry of goods and commodities.

- 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.

### 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. Motorelas is the main conveyance in the Jagna especially in the Metro Jagna area and the coastal barangays. Motorcycle for Hire or the Jagna. "Habal-Habal or the single motor transportation is used in the remote areas in the town where the access roads are not passable by any other kind of transportation.
- 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.
- This sea transportation and facility in Jagna boost the economic activity of the municipality not only on business but also on employment such as labor especially that the port of Jagna is included in the Central Nautical Highway Project of the National Government.
- Jagna is also advantaged in terms of economic facilities because of the presence of its storages. Alturas storage, hardware, Copra and beverage make the municipality more conducive to business and costumers to come in the municipality.
- 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.



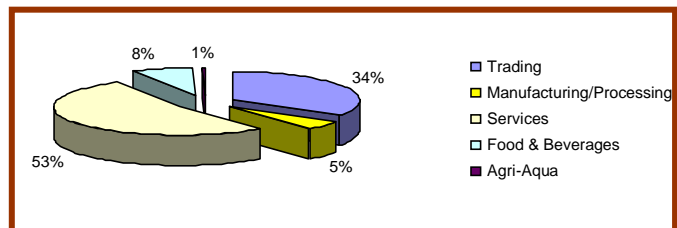
- There is one Cable TV Station, the San Miguel Cable TV and two FM Radio Stations, Radio Natin and the Jagna Community Radio Station DYJP.

## Finance, Insurance, and Business Services

- Several establishments in Jagna

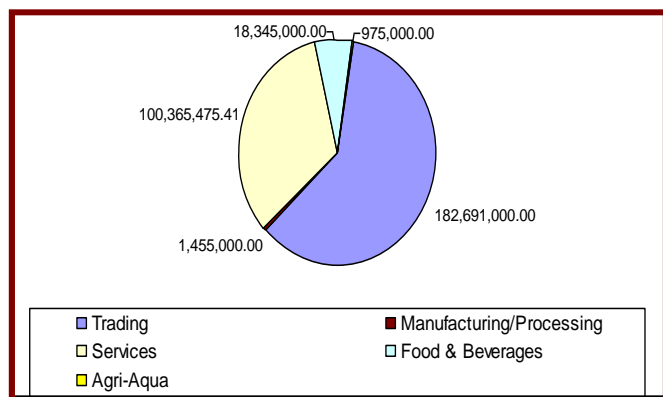
offer services like financing, insurance and services. Jagna have banks that offer saving account, debt, payment for SSS and one bank has an ATM Service. Other financing services are from micro financing cooperatives and firms where businesses and other sector can borrow capital for business and other means.

### Percentage of Business Registered



- Insurances are also present in the town that mostly accommodates services for vehicles owner before registering their unit in the Land Transportation Office (LTO). This adds more people to come to Jagna to insured their vehicle.
- 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.

### Gross Income on Registered Business



## DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- **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. 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. Water sources were identified



potential for irrigation development but they have been fully harnessed and developed to serve portion of the rain-fed areas. 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 Department 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 lack of capital. Other areas have become idle and unproductive. Multi-cropping should be explore in order to augment the production of the area.

- **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.
- **Low Productivity of Rice, Insufficient Processing Technology and Facility.** There is no technology and facility that will support farming to accommodate the demands of the market. There is also a lack of certified planting materials, post-harvest technologies and facilities that will be established.
- **Lack of Capital Farmers to Venture on Livestock Production.** There is a lack of initial investment.
- Laxity of enforcement of laws, lack of livelihood alternatives to marginal fishermen and patrol boats and other paraphernalia for regular patrolling.
- **Quarry and Mining.** The conduct of the activities within the watershed areas and the income of such industry do not compensate the damage in the environment. Since the LGU is not the one responsible in issuing the permits, monitoring and regulation of mining activities are not properly implemented.
- **Manufacturing and Processing Sector.** In the case of the calamay industry, it is only seen as subsistence and not for daily consumption. There is a lack of training among the calamaderas on food safety.
- **Electricity, Gas and Water.** The municipality still needs to look into sources of potable water. There is also dependency on electricity in business operation.
- **Finance, Insurance and Business Services.** There are no bancnet or fast teller machines. Some financial institutions brought huge debts among the constituents.
- **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 human ware but without a concrete tourism development plan, local tourism industry has no clear direction.

Development Goals of the sector includes Sufficiency in food and agri-products, sustainable farming System promoted and institutionalized, Sustainable and Viable Livelihood/Micro-enterprises, sustained vibrant and rich coastal and marine resources, Updated profiling of tenancy status, and vibrant climate for economic opportunities. The objectives and targets of each development goals were also presented.

### Discussion

Hon. Alberto Café inquired if the boundary disputes between barangays in the municipality and adjacent towns have already been solved. Engr. Gerry Araneta mentioned that these concerns have already been addressed and solved.

In agriculture, Hon. Cafe also raised a point addressing the MAO if cauliflowers, celery and broccoli, cabbage can be produced in the local area. Mr. Camilo Rizano mentioned that there are already existing pilot productions of these vegetable products located in Barangay Mayana. These are being produced in the greenhouses in Mayana as a productive measure since these plants are very susceptible to diamond black moth. At present, they are looking into the technology on crop rotation to increase diversity of production and to maximize the utilization of the area for production. Hon. Alberto as a patron of organic products mentioned that that Balili, Boyog, Mayana have sold organic products. He wanted to confirm that if these products are organic. Mr. Rizano confirmed that these barangays at the the pilot areas in the promotion of organic vegetable production. However, this is not yet purely organic since they are still in the conversion process wherein they have slowly changed the use from inorganic fertilize to organic ones through integration. However, the department can guarantee that



there is a ban in the use of chemical sprays. He also added that at present they can already produced a chemical-spray products without sacrificing the quality of products and at the same time can compete with the products from Cagayan which use chemical products. They also adhere to botanical control or the utilization of some plants as pest control.

A representative of Bohol Dev, Ms. Joy Apag, congratulated the TWG for coming up with a comprehensive plan for the municipality. She also expressed her gratitude as an NGO partner in promoting the ube industry and is already confident that the projects will be continued even if the assistance will be faced out since it has been included in the six-year plan of the municipality even if the project. She also inquired if the CDP also addresses the concern on OFWs since it has been a perennial concern that there are land and sea based OFWs in Jagna particularly the contract workers



who does not have any other source of employment when they get back to their locality.

Mr. Jamero cited that this is a good input since this was not given a consideration. He thanked the input and mentioned that they will give utmost consideration on the concern.

Hon. Teofilo Raña of Barangay Alijawan inquired mechanism for the recognition of the use of the organic pesticide in the market area. He suggested that there should be a display section for these products so that the consumers will know where to buy these organic products.

Mr. Rizano agreed with Hon. Raña that this has been a clamor of the locals who espoused organic farming that they could not compete with the products from other provinces. There is actually a plan to establish a *bagsakan* center for organic products which has a premium value. The center should include a section exclusively for the organic products produced in the community level.

Engr. Rañoa addressed her suggestion to Engr. Peter Jamero, the market supervisor with regard to the concern of Hon. Raña. She suggested that in the



meantime, if a possible, a section in the public market for these organic products so that the locals would be encouraged to produce more of these and the consumers would know when to locate these products. As a response, **Engr. Jamero** agreed on the suggestion, however, he mentioned the importance of establishing an efficient mechanism to ensure the authenticity of the organic products to be sold in the section.

There are fisher folks in Barangay Alijawan who intend to place a two hundred feet payaw in their municipal waters and at the same time would want to prevent the fisherfolks of Duero from encroaching in their municipal waters.



Engr, Araneta mentioned that based on records, the delineation of territorial areas are not that comprehensive since only details on latitude and departure are the only existing data. However, the LGU can ask for assistance with BFAR or NAMRIA. He also mentioned that this shall be considered in the next five years of the project.

In relation to this, Hon. Raña informed Engr. Araneta that the target

to establish the payaw and inquired if there would still be ample time for them to seek assistance from BFAR. Mr. Rizano informed Hon. Raña that BFAR can give assistance and there will still be ample time since the fishermen will still have to fabricate the sinker.

According to Hon. Margarita Abcede, the Punong Barangay of Onyong raised the concern on the four barangays namely Odyong, Lonoy, Boctol and Mayana being protective areas. She requested that if possible, not all of the areas will be declared as protective areas so that they can acquire title of their lands and can utilize the tress that they have planted outside of the forest area. However, Hon. Cafe explained that the declaration was based on national ordinance declaring it as a protective area. Through PAMBI, there was an attempt, however, it was not granted. Therefore, the request should be sent to the next president to grant such consideration.

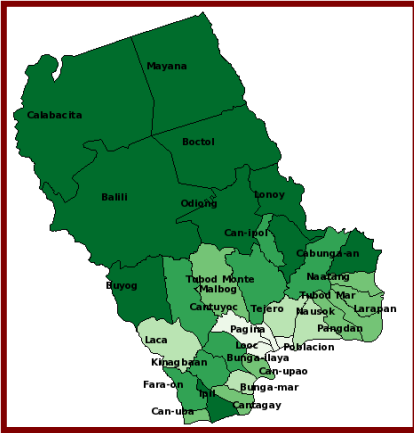


## Social Sector

The Public Consultation on the Comprehensive Development Plan of the  
Municipality of Jagna for the year 2010-2016 |

Capt. Goyo Caseñas Hall  
23 March 2010

## Demographic Features



- Based on the 2007 Census of Population and Housing, Jagna's population was 32,034, an increase of 1,391 over the 2000 census results of 30,643.
- Growth rate is 0.6% (2000-2007)
- Jagna's population is 3% of the total population of Bohol (1,137,034).
- The ten most populated barangays : Canjulao, Can-upao, Mayana, Calabacita, Tejero, Tubod Monte, Pagina, Bunga Mar, Lonoy and Balili (5

upland and 5 Metro Jagna).

- Jagna has an urban population of 11,560 representing 36% of total population comprising of 8 barangays. 64% comprise the rural population in the 25 barangays (coastal and the upland barangays)
- Population Density was computed at 3 persons living per hectare but built-up density was estimated at 4.70 persons per hectare classifying Jagna as a Low Density Area. Built-up density is significantly higher in Brgy Pagina at 68 persons per hectare and Brgy Poblacion at 67 persons per hectare. Brgy Buyog is the least densely populated barangay in Jagna. Population density in the urban areas of Jagna is 7 times higher than that of the rural areas at 21 persons per hectare in the urban area and 3 persons per hectare in the rural area.

## Status of Well-being

### Comparative Ranking by Indicators (2005-2009)

2005			2009			
Indicator	%	Sectoral Concern	Rank	Indicator	%	Sectoral Concern
<b>Income Threshold</b>	41.87%	Economic	<b>1</b>	Water Waste Disposal	86.79%	Environment
<b>Food Threshold</b>	28.24%	Economic	<b>2</b>	Garbage Disposal	60.84%	Environment
Tenure Status	13.81%	Social	<b>3</b>	Health	45.63%	Social

		(housing)		Insurance		(welfare)
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2005				2009		
Indicator	%	Sectoral Concern	Rank	Indicator	%	Sectoral Concern
<b>Unemployment</b>	10.78%	Economic	<b>4</b>	Tenure Status	34.3%	Social (housing)
<b>School Drop Outs</b>	8.07%	Social (education)	<b>5</b>	Sanitation	23.49%	Social (basic services)
<b>Crime Incidence</b>	6.35%	Social (public safety)	<b>6</b>	<b>Income Threshold</b>	22.57%	Economic
Sanitation	4.32%	Social (basic utilities)	<b>7</b>	Food Shortage	18.27%	Economic
Potable Water	3.05%	Social (basic utilities)	<b>8</b>	<b>Food Threshold</b>	12.17%	Economic
Makeshift Housing	1.85%	Social (housing)	<b>9</b>	Electricity	11.24%	Social (basic utilities)
Child Malnutrition	2.12%	Social (health)	<b>10</b>	<b>Unemployment</b>	9.9%	Economic

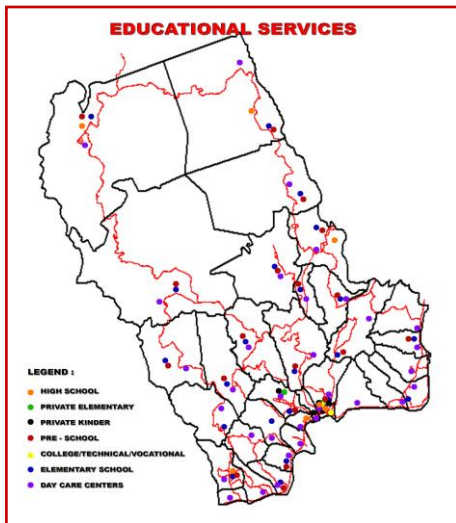
In the year 2009, two of the highest sectoral concern came from the environment sector particularly on water and garbage disposal which were not even a perennial concern in the year 2005 which mainly focused on the economic sector. Based on the latest survey, there are more diverse concerns ranging from the social, economic and the environment compared to the year 2005 that the concerns are mainly directed to the social sector. The income threshold, food threshold, unemployment, and sanitation are among the top ten indicators in the status of well-being.

### Comparative Ranking of Poverty Incidence By Barangay (2005 and 2009)

2005	Percentage	2009	Percentage
<b>1.Calabacita</b>	16.91%	1.Boctol	23.03%
2.Can-ipol	15.46%	<b>2.Mayana</b>	22.84%
3.Laca	14.29%	<b>3.Calabacita</b>	22.66%
4.Buyog	14.02%	4.Alejawan	22.17%
<b>5.Cabungan</b>	13.65%	5.Lonoy	21.1%







three public schools, 19 public and 2 private elementary schools, and seven secondary schools which constitute of three public and four private secondary schools. There is also one tertiary and one vocational institution present in the municipality.

For public elementary schools, there was an increase in retention rate, survival rate, participation rate, completion rate, and graduation rate in the in the year 2009. There was also a decrease in the drop-out rate from 8.07% in 2005 to 7.04% in 2009, top 10 (9 upland and 1 coastal barangay) and 1:2 ratio (female-male ratio). However, there was an increase in the drop out rate and failure rate in the

municipality. Teacher and student ratio is 1:31 which is near the ideal classroom set-up.

In the national achievement test results for Grade VI, Balili Elementary School ranked the first with an average of 71.31% followed by Nataang Elementary School with 71.16% and Jagna Central Elementary School ranked the third in the test. For the grade three, Kinagbaan Primary School the first followed by Can-uba Elementary School and Cantagay Primary School based on DepEd. In terms of Jagna illiteracy rate is 1.03% with a ratio of 1:1.

## Social Welfare

1. Of the 34 Day Care Centers and corresponding Day Care Workers, 24 have been accredited for new tools and procedures. 10 are still processing their accreditation pending compliance of requirements.

2. Early Child Care Development (supplemental feeding, renovation/completion of daycare centers/provision of program materials/trainings and seminars for day car workers. There are also Milk Feeding Program sponsored by the National Daily Authority.

3. The youth are also one of the major targets of the municipality. There are ten out-of-school youth programs established in ten barangays. There scholarship grants provided for ten students in Faraon High School in 2008. In 2009, there are two scholars in Lonoy and six students in BIT-Jagna. While skills trainings are also provided for out-of-school youth. This program has been established through the Municipal PAG-ASA Youth Association of the Philippines (PYAP) Four graduated in Driving and

Engine Maintenance Training in CVSCAFT- Tagbilaran Campus, three graduates in Information Technology and Literacy Training and twenty-five participated in Hot Kitchen Cook. There are more than fifty OSY-PYAP enrolled in TESDA.

3. In the women sector, the Women Municipal Organization known as the Kahugpong sa Kababayan-an sa Jagna – Local Council of Women is already a SEC registered with eleven full-pledged organizations. Nine of the member-organizations are registered in DOLE while two are registered in CDA. There are also seventeen women's organizations that are in group enterprises. The women's groups have conducted Gender Sensitivity Training (GST) orientations, and information on Violence Against Women and Children (VAW-C) and Anti- Trafficking in Persons Act are already disseminated in the barangays. The VAW-C from year 2007-2009 cases are already documented. Records show that in VAW-C cases filed in court 83% were settled while 9% were pursued for resolution while other 4% are dismissed and 4% were filed by private lawyers.

4. Senior citizens were also organized which constitute of 6-% of women.

5. An Association of Persons with Disabilities in the process of accomplishing requirements for SEC accreditation. As a project intended for the differently-abled, a presence of Stimulation Therapeutic Activity Center (STAC) has eighty-three cases which marks the improvement in the situation of the concerns.

7. The municipality also provides aid to individuals in crisis situation. As of 2010, there are 285 recipients of AICS of which 76.8% received in cash assistance.

8. Philhealth enrollees' have reached to 1,665 which is 9.4% of the 17,722 persons with health insurance based on the PDMS survey

9. In protective services, number of police officer still fall short of standard 1:1000. Given the population of the municipality, there is still a need of additional 16 PNP personnel. Top three crimes documented are reckless imprudence resulting to damage to property, physical injuries and theft. There are also some crimes which are not reported such as sale and use of illegal possession of firearms and violations of special laws. These cases mostly require special police and intelligence operations.

## DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

1. There is lack of hospital facilities, supplies and medicines. Patients at the TBGDH are advised to procure the required supplies and medicines for their hospitalization. This situation is a burden especially to the indigents who has still to look for money before treatment is administered.

2. There are medical equipments at the district hospital, an ultra-sound at the RHU which are donated by Philos Health and some basic equipment (e.g. weighing scales) at the barangay health centers whose uses are not maximized because of lack of technical know-how of health personnel.
3. Balancing between two important concerns of rural health providers (doctors, nurses and midwives): attending important health-related seminars and conferences outside of the municipality and attending to the daily consultations of patients at the health centers. This issue has to consider prioritizing what is more important at a given time and situation.
4. The TBGDH and the Rural Health Centers do not have dentists. Dental care in the municipality is only provided by private practitioners and the public schools through its School Dentist. The populace particularly the marginalized sectors and those living in the upland cluster do not have access to dental health care.
5. The position of RHU 2 doctor is vacant after the contract of the assigned doctor expired. While there is a temporary replacement, a permanent doctor is needed to sustain the services of the new health center based in the upland barangay.
6. The result of the National Achievement Test Mean Percentage Score of the Grade VI pupils from Jagna is below the planning standard which is 75%. The highest in the Grade VI level is only 71.3% and in the Grade III level is 61.4%. Related to this poor standing, is the high percentage of failure and repetition rates. These can be accounted to several factors: the teachers and their techniques; the home environment of the children concerned and the parents.
7. With the creation of Preparatory classes in the barangays where there are existing public schools, there is a need of additional classrooms to accommodate the enrollees. Currently, classes are held in vacant spaces/makeshift structures within the school premises.
8. There is the not enough financial support to the public school system for facilities, equipments and supplies necessary to improve education. Included also is the lack of perimeter fences and security guards to ensure the safety of the students and the equipments.
9. There is a decrease in the Day Care enrollment in the 2009-2010 as a result of the creation of preparatory classes in barangays where there are public schools. Parents in these areas prefer to send their children to the latter as a better foundation when the child enters formal school.
10. There are Daycare pupils who have difficulty adjusting when they are enrolled in Grade I. They have been used to the curriculum and teaching

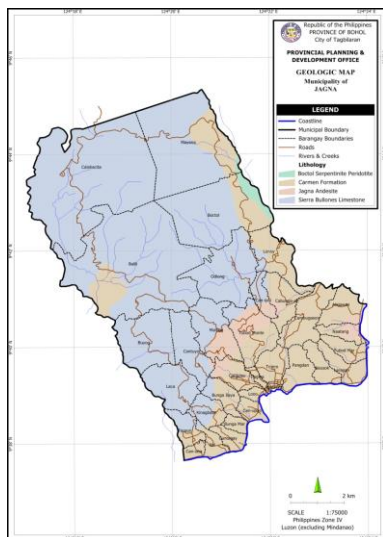
techniques while in Daycare. It takes a while to introduce them to lessons in the said grade level.

11. The Municipal Social Welfare Office lacks the manpower to perform its varied functions. The position of Municipal Welfare Officer is on an Officer-In-Charge (OIC) capacity who handles the different sector concerns under its mandates. There is also no Daycare Officer who should supervise and monitor the Day Care Workers and Day Care Centers.
12. The Php 4,000.00 standard honorarium of Day Care Worker as provided for evaluation and accreditation purposes has not been achieved in the LGU. Since the Day Care is under the barangay, the municipality cannot cover the increase requested by the barangay Councils. However, the barangay councils cannot pay honoraria to any of its employees more than what they are receiving. At the moment, the Punong Barangay is receiving less than the Php 4,000.00 standard rate.
13. There are sector organizations which are not yet consolidated and functional. The out-of-school youth at the barangay level are constantly being re-organized because of the fluidity of the sector. Two-thirds (2/3) of the barangay women organizations are not yet accredited. Some have already processed their requirements with the accrediting agency and others are working on it, there are a few which have yet to formally organize their ranks. The association of persons with disabilities has to be assisted in the accreditation of their documents. Related to this is the low level of understanding and awareness of organizational as well as sectoral concerns.
14. Lack of physical structure for the concerns of some sectors: lack of temporary shelter for cases of Children in Conflict (CICL) with the Law and VAW-C. In most cases, the victim-survivors of VAW-C are sent home while in cases where protection is needed, they are accommodated by the Social Welfare Officer or police women in their homes. For CICL cases, there are times that they are jailed at the PNP station. The Senior Citizens Building is not yet completed. Requirements have yet to be complied for the 1<sup>st</sup> release of the fund before the next tranche can be made available.
15. The need of additional staff of the Stimulation Therapeutic Activity Center (STAC) to attend to clerical work. It will be difficult if the therapists will still attend to this function.
16. There is lack of documentation of the utilization by the beneficiaries of the Aid to Individuals in Crisis Situation (AICS). There is also the need to review the process and procedure in availing the AICS so this can really benefit the indigents.
17. There is no mechanism in place for the LGU (municipal and barangay) to further support more enrollees and how current enrollees can be sustained.



18. The question of suitability as a cemetery of the lot acquired by the Muslims as burial ground for their deceased. This issue has to be resolved together with the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) so they can start with the necessary construction.
19. The relocation sites particularly of those occupying the lot of the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) in Barangay Pagina and the landslide victims in Barangay Mayana. For the squatters in Barangay Pagina, the need of the Barangay Council to identify the relocation area and mechanism for its purpose. While those in Barangay Mayana, to commence with the negotiation after the Provincial Assessor has sent the price for the identified lot.
20. In the Bureau of Fire Protection, there are 10 firemen assigned in the municipality. The municipality still needs six more personnel. It has one serviceable fire trucks, two fire hydrants, two handled radios, one computer and telephone system.

## ENVIRONMENT SECTOR



### Geographical Location

- Jagna is nestled along the southeastern coast of Bohol facing the Mindanao Sea. Located 63.2 kilometers from the capital city of Tagbilaran, this bustling town is bounded on the north by the municipality of Sierra Bullones, blue waters of Jagna Bay on the south, and the towns of Duero and Garcia Hernandez on the east and west respectively. It has 33 barangays comprising a total land area of 12,063 hectares.
- Barangay Development Planning through Participatory Rural Appraisal, the Municipality of Jagna is subdivided into three major categories -

The urban area of Jagna, appropriately called the Metro Jagna cluster is composed of the barangays of Bunga Mar, Can-upao, Looc, Pagina, Canjulao, Poblacion, Tejero and Pangdan. It covers a total land area of 316.05 hectares equivalent to 2.62% of the total area of the municipality;

## Topography

SLOPES (%)	DESCRIPTION	AREAS (has)	% TOTAL
0 – 3	Level to nearly level	1,704.664	17.25
3 – 8	Gently sloping to undulating		
8 – 18	Moderately sloping to rolling	3,425.04	28.62
18 – 30	Rolling to hills	2,076.256	17.18
30 – 50	Steep hills and mountains	2,821.956	23.39
50 – above	Very steep hills and mountains	2,011.884	16.68
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>12,063.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

- The municipality is predominantly comprised of steep hills and mountains. The coastal areas are normally flat, but less than a kilometer away from the shoreline, the slope changes from gently sloping to steep hills and mountains. 14.13% of the total land area is classified as level or nearly level. 28.62% on the other hand, is gently sloping to moderately sloping.
- While the rest of the area comprising the remainder

of the 57.25% is classified as hills to steep mountains. Based on the slope classification, those areas identified as moderately sloping to mountains are classified as public or forestland areas. And for those level or gently sloping areas, they are classified as Alienable and Disposable lands.

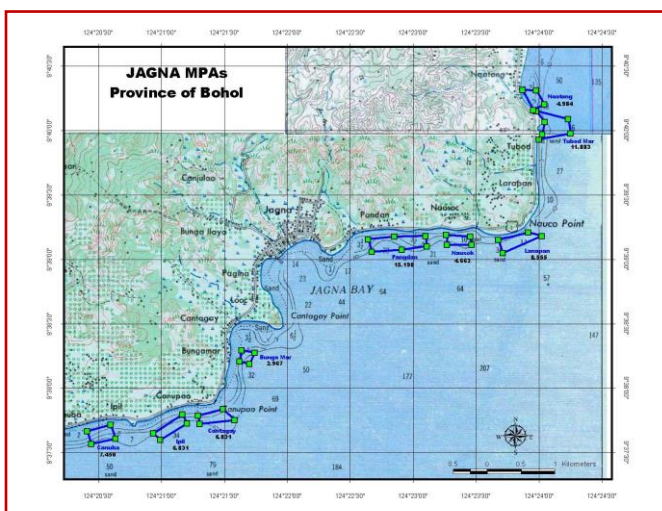
- Forestlands using this classification will cover 59.42% of the total land area of the municipality.

## Geology

Soil Type. Soil composition in the area is of two types, namely, Calape Clay Loam and Annam Clay as indicated in the table below. Calape clay loam comprises 5.71% and occupies most of the urban area, while Annam clay covering 94.29% of the total land area.

Karst. KARST formation one of which is the Sierra – Bullones limestone occupies 63.77% of Jagna's Land Area. It is capped by a massive limestone strongly correlating with the *barili* formation of South Central Cebu.

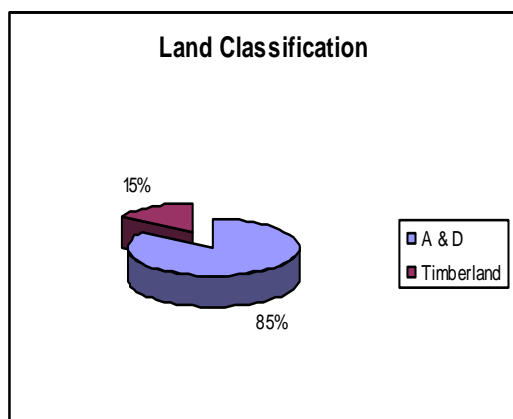
## Climate



- Jagna falls under Type II climate classification described as having no pronounced dry season but with a very pronounced maximum rain period. Maximum rainfall is observed to occur on the months of August, September and October, even extending until December.
- Located along or very near the eastern coast, as characterized by areas under Type II classification, Jagna is prone to the northeast monsoon

(*amihan*). Based on the results of the Coastal Resource Management (CRM) survey in March 2002, the northeast monsoon season is from October to May while the southeast monsoon (*habagat*) starts in June and ends in September.

## Land Resources



- Based on PENRO Land Classification records, the Municipality of Jagna has a total land area of 12,063 hectares, which constitutes 2.93% of the total land area of the province. It is generally classified into two: 1) alienable and disposable land is 10,200 hectares or 85 percent of the municipal area, and 2) timberland or forestland is 1,863 hectares or 15 percent of the total land area.
- The protection forests in the municipality are the areas declared as National Integrated Protected Areas

System (NIPAS Act 7586) under Presidential Proclamation No. 881 otherwise known as Alejawan-Cansuhay-Anibongan Watershed Forest Reserve (ACARWFR).

## Mineral Resources

- The municipality of Jagna has rich potential sources in limestone deposit, a very important component for cement production; all of these areas are outside the timberland or forestland area. The most part of the municipality is covered by Sierra Bullones bedrock formation, which is capped by massive limestone strongly correlating with the barili formation of South Central Cebu.

## Coastal Resources

- The Municipality of Jagna has a total of 14 coastal barangays with a coastline of 14 kilometers stretching from Barangay Can-uba to barangay Alejawan with rich coastal resources, mangroves, sea grasses, corals and beaches. Among the known beaches of Jagna are Can-uba Beach, Bunga Mar Beach, Pangdan's Paseo del Mar, Delilah's Rock Resort, Batong-buhay Can-upao Beach and Alejawan Beach.
- Record shows that the municipality has 146 fish species belonging to 27 families, of which 2.83% are target fish species while 96.78% are non-target species. The target fishes are those mostly favored by fishers either for food of their own or for the market. The non-target fishes are those which are not targeted for food because of its small size, but sometimes targeted for aquarium fish trade for export due to colourful appearance. Damselfishes of family *Pomacentridae* and anthias of *Anthiinae* are the non-target species abundant in the area.
- Sea urchins (*tujom*) and sea stars, different species of oysters, crown of fish sea star, sea cucumbers and giant clams are among the invertebrates thriving in the area.
- Based on the PCRA conducted by Bohol Environment Management Office (BEMO) and Coastal Resource Management Project (CRMP) in April 2002, 6 species of seagrasses were found in the coast of Jagna while 400 stands of *bakhaw* and 30 trunks of *pagatpat* are found along the coastline of Can-upao.
- In Tubod Mar Marine Sanctuary, based on the benthic assessment conducted, hard corals cover observed was only 7.8% inside the marine sanctuary as compared to 23% outside the sanctuary. Soft coral cover on the other hand, are higher inside at 66% and 50.8% outside the marine sanctuary
- The coral reef in Pangdan marine sanctuary exists in patches located in shallow water at 3-4 meters deep. The reef is generally flat and gently slopes towards sandy bottom area.
- The dominant life forms are coral branching (cb) and coral massive (cm) belonging to the *Porites* genera (see Table 2). Hard coral cover is 48.5% inside and 30.35% outside the marine sanctuary (see Figure 2). Presence of algae both outside and inside the sanctuary is relatively high at 33.5% and 31.25%, respectively. Abiotics to include sand, rocks and coral rubbles is 15.5% and 29.9% inside and outside the sanctuary. Invertebrates observed include sea urchins, anemones, feather stars, giant clams, and crown of thorns starfish.

- Naatang Marine Sanctuary is located adjacent to Tubod Mar Marine Sanctuary. The sanctuary covers patches of coral reefs in shallow waters at 3-5m deep sloping toward sandy bottom area. Due to time constraints, assessment was only conducted inside the sanctuary. Hard coral cover was 36% while soft coral is 20.50%. Algae covered 29.5% of which dead coral with algae is 21.5%. The most abundant fish species in most of the established transects were the Mollucca Damsel (*Pomacentrus molluccensis*) followed by Ring-tail cardinalfish (*Apogon aureus*), dark damsel (*Pomacentrus aguilus*) and black-tail sergeant (*Abudefduf lorenzi*). Fusiliers and acanthurids are quite abundant especially that they usually occur in schools in the deepest part of the transect.

### Freshwater Resources

- The Municipal Government of Jagna is also conserving and protecting the abundant water resources of the municipality. This prompted the LGU to enact the following: the Environment Code, the Coastal Resource Management Code, the Local Fishery Code and the Marine Protected Area Plans. Fish wardens and Bantay Dagat Task Force have been organized and deputized for the enforcement of these codes. Certainly, enactment and implementation of these codes attributed to the garnering of Jagna of the award as Best LGU on SWM Enforcement and Implementation and become appropriately a learning site on SWM implementation in the province.

### Biological Resources

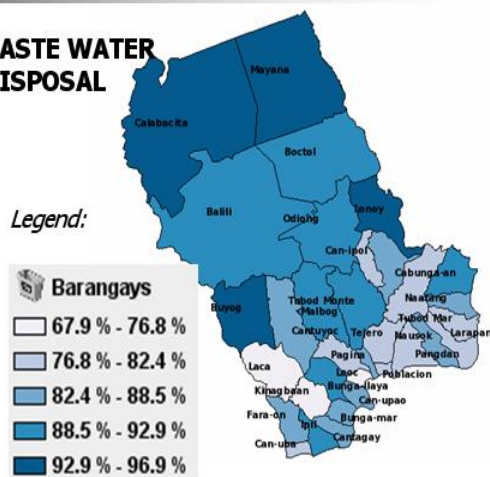
- **Mangroves.** Naturally grown mangroves of 400 stands of *Bakhaw* (*Rhizophora* sp.) and 30 trunks of *Pagatpat* (*Sonneratia alba*) exist only along the coastline of Barangay Can-upao. Assessment results show that majority (70%) of the *Bakhaw* species are classified matured while *pagatpat* species has more or less equal percentage of young and mature trees.
- **Seagrass.** Participatory coastal resource assessment results conducted by BEMO and CRMP TWG in April 2002 show that there are six (6) species of seagrasses in the coast of Jagna. Barangays Can-uba and Naatang have substantial seagrass cover as well as Barangay Ipil, Can-upao and Pangdan. These seagrasses grow mostly on rocks and rocky surfaces.
- **Estuaries.** The municipality has five major estuaries. These are located in Barangays Alejawan, Pangdan, in barangay-boundaries of Pagina-Looc and Pagina-Poblacion, and in barangay Can-upao. Secondary small estuaries also exist in Barangays Poblacion, Larapan, Looc, Can-uba, Can-upao and Naatang.
- **Coral Reefs and Associated Organisms.** An assessment of coral reefs in 10 out of 14 coastal barangays conducted by BFAR-7 revealed that the habitat condition of the areas is rated fair with an average live hard coral cover of 43.80%. Majority of the barangays have a fair rating of live hard coral cover ranging from



29.37% to 48.33%. Only two of the barangays assessed, namely Tubod Mar and Can-upao, have good and excellent habitat conditions, respectively. However, the CRA Technical Report (2002) pointed out that the reefs are threatened by human activities since there is a trace of dead corals with algae as well as coral rubbles in Barangays Ipil and Pangdan. Barangay Pagina, on the other hand, has no corals at all since the town's port is found in this area.

## Waste and Garbage Disposal

### WASTE WATER DISPOSAL



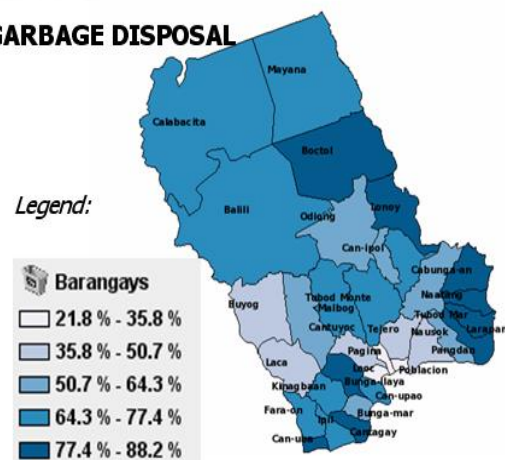
### • Solid and Liquid Waste Management

Eight barangays or 24% of the 33 barangays, all within the metro Jagna (Poblacion, Pagina, Tejero, Canjulao, Pangdan, Looc, Can-upao and Bunga Mar) with a total of 1,316 households (HH) are into waste segregation and collection method of garbage disposal. Meanwhile, rural barangays are still into Open Pit (250 HH); Compost Pit (66HH); and Open Burning (926 HH) which pose pollution and danger to the health condition of the population of these barangays.

### Waste & Garbage Disposal

- PDMS Data 2009 shows that 3,948 HHs or 62.7% of household population are using Environmentally Unfriendly Garbage disposal which means that they are still burning and using open dumping garbage while 5,463 HHs or 86.76% of household population are using Environmentally Unfriendly Waste Water Disposal meaning the water disposal flows from the sink to the ground, to a closed pit and to an open pit.

### GARBAGE DISPOSAL



- **Fully depreciated garbage compactor.** Current condition of garbage compactor is now fully depreciated in fact it has a high maintenance cost for its repair. Recently a dump truck has been acquired to alternate the garbage collector. It is recommended to give next priority to purchase a new one.
- **Excessive catch of manta ray in Bunga Mar.** It's a century old fishing of Brgy Bunga Mar in fact through out the province Barangay Bunga Mar is popular of fishing Manta Ray. There are prohibitions issued by the RA 8550 monitoring and enforcement is still a problem that is why there is a continued catching of manta ray. Given that the said species are now endangered, there is now a great challenge on how to minimize and stop fishing of manta ray.
- **Siltation that causes sedimentation to coastal areas.** Soil erosion problems that results to contaminate rivers and creeks down to the coastal areas.
- **Illegal hunting of wild species both flora and fauna.** Presence of human activities like bird, wild animals hunting; lack of apprehension from DENR; no closed monitoring of illegal activities in the forest.
- **No Radio Program on Environmental Issues.** Presence of Community Radio station can be an avenue to resolved some common local environmental issues; Weak information, education and communication campaign.
- **Encroachment of commercial fisheries.** Commercial fishers is rampant in the municipal waters during its season, some were coming from Mindanao and other places in the Visayas. Instead of local fishermen can solely benefit our resources now can be catch also by the commercial fishers. Small fisherfolks cannot compete in terms of quality and volume of catch fish.
- **Rice hull issue in DES Rice Mill.** It has been a long time issue about the disposal of rice hull in DES Rice Mill though there are some initiatives undertaken to solve the problem but it remains a problem. Nearby residents complaints on the health risk brought by the rice hulls. Still the LGU looks for remedies on how to finally solve the issue.
- **Unregulated extraction for treasure hunting in some of the barangays.** There were treasure extraction happen in some of the barangays that has no permit in DENR to excavate; there were no safety precautions signs to abandon treasure sites.
- **No proper drainage System in Metro Jagna.** It has been observe that flood prone areas in Metro Jagna due to no proper network of drainage system establish; outflow of water is not define; elevation is below sea-level; lack of proper planning prior to the establishment of built up areas. Continuing development projects within the flooding areas

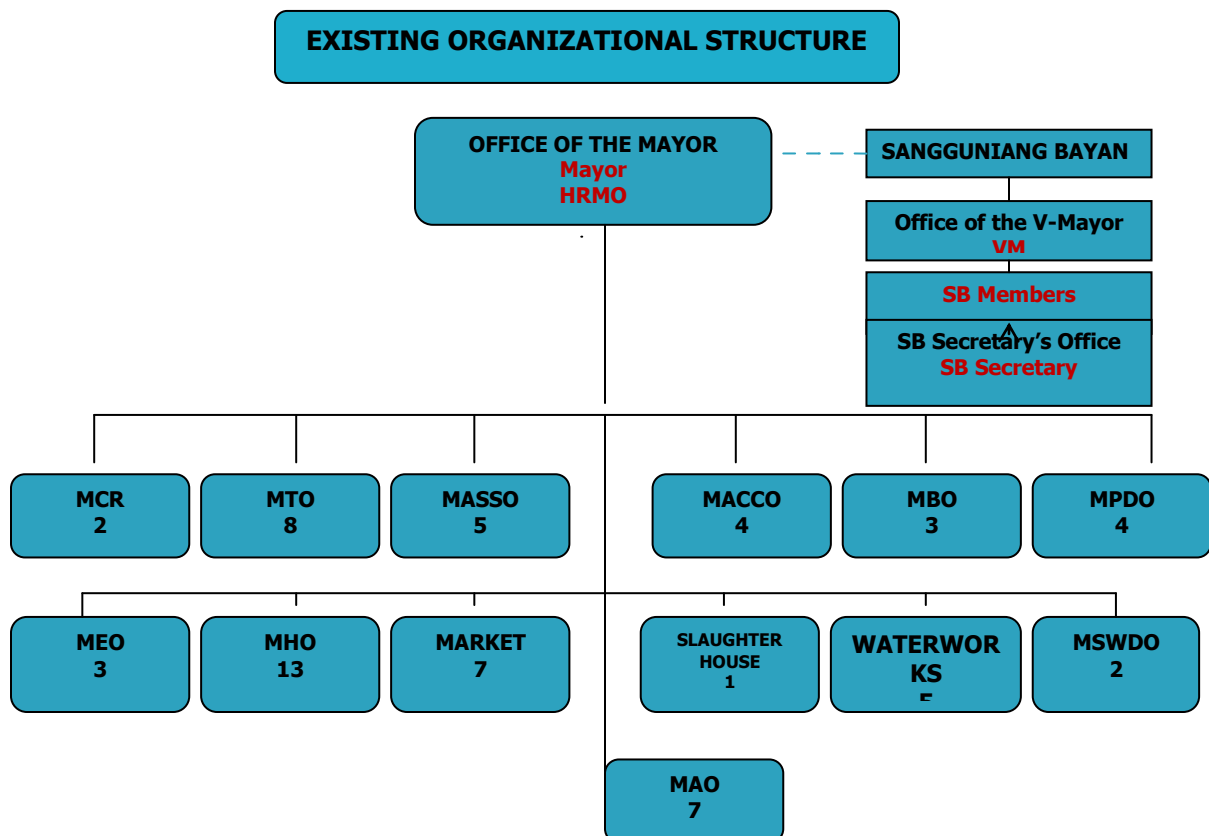
- **Practice of Solid Waste Segregation in Metro Jagna needs strict implementation.** Though Jagna is a learning site in the enforcement of solid waste segregation there are still households in the barangay who do not practice segregation at source. Inefficient barangay enforcer they only collect garbage fees instead of looking for garbage violators. Personal attitude of throwing garbage waste anywhere.
- **Constant burning of agricultural crop residues and household wastes.** Burning of some rice hay of farmers during after harvest season still practice; lack of enforcement of the Clean Air Act.
- **Slaughterhouse wastewater problems.** More than 20 year old facility with no proper waste water disposal system; waste at present goes to the creek while neighboring households keep complaining the bad odor; septic tanks needs rehabilitation; No facility to treat waste and effluents; substandard plant lay-out.
- **Constant use of chemical agriculture inputs.** While Jagna is on promoting Organic Agriculture, use of chemical fertilizer is still commonly practice; more IEC and advocacy of the impact in organic farming.
- **Non-observance of 20-meters (salvage zone) environmental protection by DENR.** Presence of squatters in the shoreline areas; no relocation sites identified for the squatters; unsanitary condition of the squatters' environment.
- **Weakness of existing laws and inadequate enforcement of environmental laws, codes, and regulations.** Lack of enforcement of Fishery Laws; Strengthening of MFARMC; lack of enforcement paraphernalia's like serviceable patrol boat; regular monitoring of illegal fishing activities; Weak implementation of forestry laws and other environmental ordinances
- **No Disaster Risk warning system.** The LGU has not yet installed a rain-gauge apparatus; No GPS Unit and GIS software tools; Installation of rain-gauge can be used to monitor rain and dry season while GPS unit is a good tool for mapping and planning tools both in upland and municipal waters.
- **No MENRO assigned/Front Desk Officer on the Restoration of Forest and Watershed Protection.** There is a need a personnel to monitor and implement environment related activities such as tree planting, clearing of estuaries, rivers and creeks, coastal cleanup and watershed areas preservation and protection; a need to create a MENRO Office and Officer; Form the embryo of the Municipal Environment and Natural Resources Office Persons-in – charge of the 3 ecosystems come together as MENRO staff.
- **Poor Regulation on the Establishment of Pig Pens near the households.** There are pig pens in the barangays with no proper disposal of waste and it creates

foul odor resulted to air pollution; There should be inspection of waste disposal ensuring septic tank is in-placed.

- **Main problems facing the Marine Reserve.** Poor implementation guidelines of Marine Protected Areas; Non-functioning deputized fish wardens due to the lack of honorarium.
- **Marine sanctuary issues.** COT infestation in all sites; most prevalent inside Pangdan marine sanctuary; siltation in Naatang marine sanctuary; garbage and debris observed in Naatang MPA; Lack of community participation in all marine sanctuary sites; implementation of user fees and; encroachment of fishers inside the MPA's.

## Development Administration Sector

### Organization and Management



## Staffing – LGU Workforce

	No.	Percentage	Ratio
<b>Regular</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>22.6%</b>	<b>13 Male 43 Female</b>
<b>Elected Officials</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>11 Male 1 Female</b>
<b>Casual Plantilla</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>.4%</b>	
<b>Job Order</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>72%</b>	

## Human Resource Management

- Presence of Personnel Mechanism ( for Performance Evaluation , Sexual Harassment Grievance Machinery, Program on Awards & Incentives for Service Excellence (PRAISE), Merit Selection Plan)
- Organizational Development (OD) seminar conducted but only in 2 batches promoting proper work norms of employees
- LGU streamlined its HRMD services in terms of reduction in processing time, requirements, signatories and steps
- Enhanced service standards through the Jagna Citizen's Charter
- Utilization of biometric machine
- Conduct of GST++ for mun. officials, GADCouncil & heads of office

## Development Planning

- MDC constituted/organized as well as ExeCom & Functional Sectoral Committees through an EO
- Conduct of GST++ for mun. officials, GADCouncil & heads of officeOf the 48 MDC members, 12 are women (6 of which are POs/NGOs) (*indication that women are given opportunities to take part in planning*)
- Sectoral/functional committees are functional and currently undertaking activities for CDP/CLUP updating
- CDP previously formulated for 2005-2015 evolved from a participatory and bottoms up approach in planning
- Instrumental to CDP accomplishment are the ELA and AIP which are anchored on the CDP
- Database to support planning is the PDMS which is currently updated
- MDC Secretariat which is the MPDC has already 3 regular personnel complement but two are unfilled and one has a different job description.



## Development Legislation - Measures 2007-2009

Sector/Classification	Number of Ordinances	Number of Resolutions
<b>Social</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Economic</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Administration</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Miscellaneous/Others</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>320</b>

**Codes enacted in support of social & econ. dev't. and environmental management enacted from 2007-2009:**

- Modified GAD Code 2009
- Jagna Modified Environment Code 2008
- Revised Investment Code 2007
- Modified Fishery Code 2008
- Jagna Solid Waste Mgmt. Code 2008

**Other Codes enacted in support of social & econ. dev't. and environmental management enacted from 2003-2007**

- Revenue Code \*(2003)
- Code of General Ordinances 2006
- Market Code \*(2004)
- Jagna Code of Public Safety, Security 2007
- Children's Code 2006

## Development Legislation - Measures **2007-2009**

ORDINANCE NO.	PARTICULARS/CONTEXT
5-02-2005	Penalizing Domestic Violence Offender
26-11-2005	Anti Trafficking Ordinance
CC 3-01-2006	Children's Code
5-05-2006	Early Childhood Care and Development
1-3-2008	Creation of Councils for the Protection of Children in the municipal and barangay levels
18-11-2008	Setting Proper Guidelines in implementing Safe motherhood program
1-01-2009	Implementing Infant and Young Child Feeding Program
7-09-2009	Institutionalizing the operation of Stimulation and Therapeutic Activity Center (STAC) for children and youth with disabilities

## Civil Society Participation

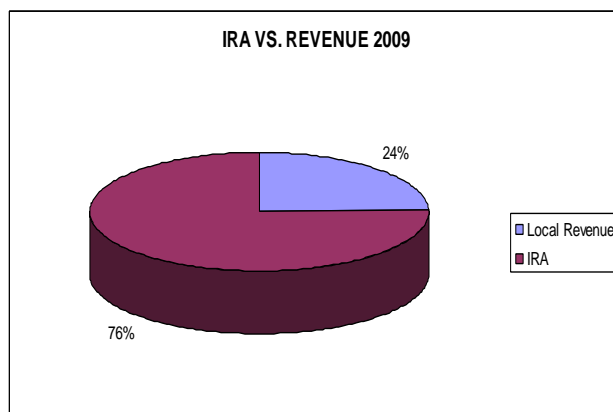
- 17 NGOs/POs (CSOs) were accredited as of October, 2007 (10 represented by women)
- No CSO application was denied. All were able to produce documentary requirements asked by the SB.
- Other organizations though not accredited are still given opportunity to participate in governance.
- Different sectors in governance represented are: women, children/youth, agricultural sector, differently-abled, senior citizens,
- All local special bodies have NGO/PO representatives.
- Not all accredited NGOs/POs were represented in the local special bodies. Out of 17, only 13 were members of Local Special bodies
- Local Special Bodies: MDC, MPOC, School Board, Health Board, PLEB & BAC
- Some NGOs/POs are members of 3 special bodies
- All local special bodies have NGO/PO representatives.

- Not all accredited NGOs/POs were represented in the local special bodies. Out of 17, only 13 were members of Local Special bodies
- Local Special Bodies: MDC, MPOC, School Board, Health Board, PLEB & BAC
- Some NGOs/POs are members of 3 special bodies

### Intergovernmental Relations

- All national agencies with project implementation functions operating locally coordinate with the Mayor and the Sanggunian in the implementation of their programs and projects.
- Consultations are also conducted prior to project and program implementation.
- Municipal Mayor is empowered to exercise general supervision over component barangays to ensure that said barangays act within the scope of their prescribed powers and functions
- LCE reviews executive orders promulgated by Punong Barangays within his/her jurisdiction.
- Ordinances enacted by the Sang. Barangays also go through review of the Sangguniang Bayan to see to it that the barangays are legislating within their prescribed powers and functions.

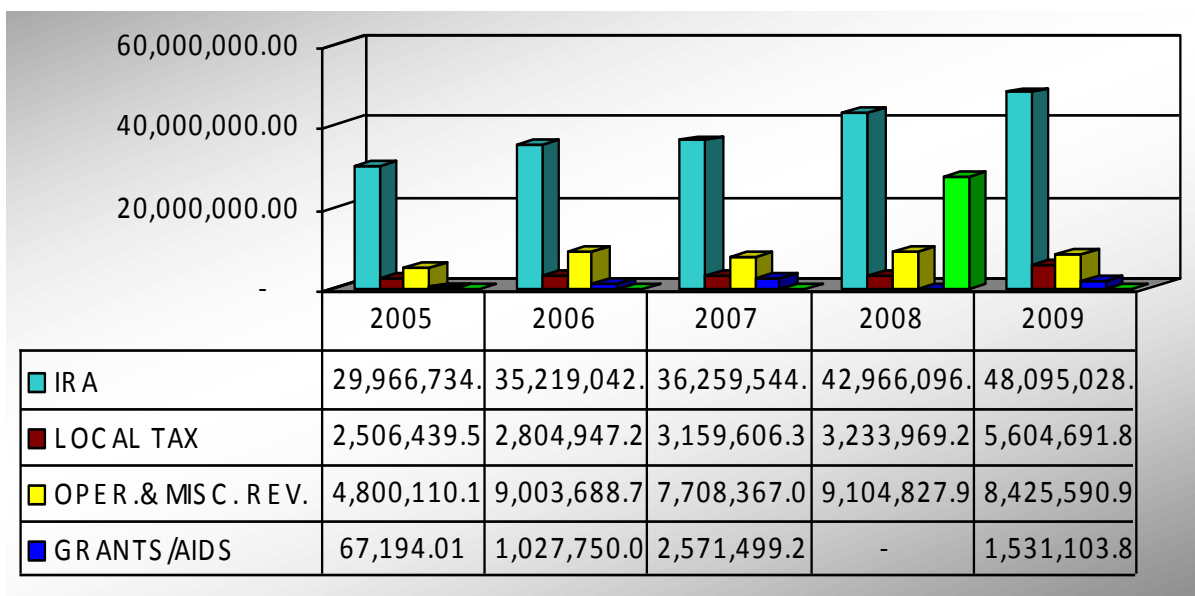
### Internal Revenue Allotment



- LGU has high dependency on Internal Revenue Allotment (IRA) which ranges 75-78% of the total revenue generated.
- In 2005, IRA dependency was lessened due to huge revenue collected from occupancy fee of the market.

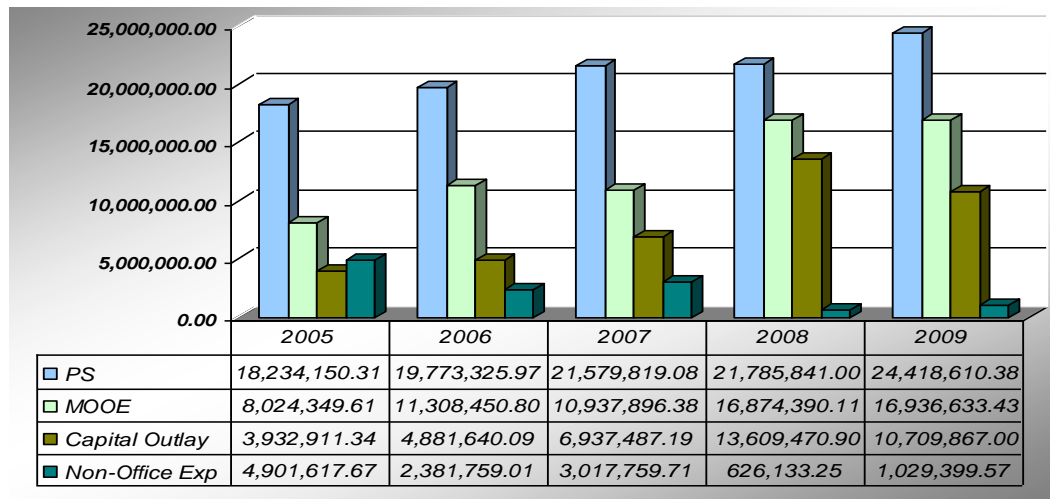
## Distribution of Revenue by Source 2005-2009

- Due to huge budgetary requirements to finance LGU's operations, the Municipality of Jagna opted to avail loans/borrowings and sought financial



- assistance from higher LGUs and national government, and financial counterpart from partner NGO.
- Only in 2008, the LGU Incurred borrowings to finance the completion of the Jagna Public Market, construction VCO processing plant and purchase of dump truck.
- No arrear incurred by the LGU, both principal and interest are automatically deducted from IRA released thru depository bank.

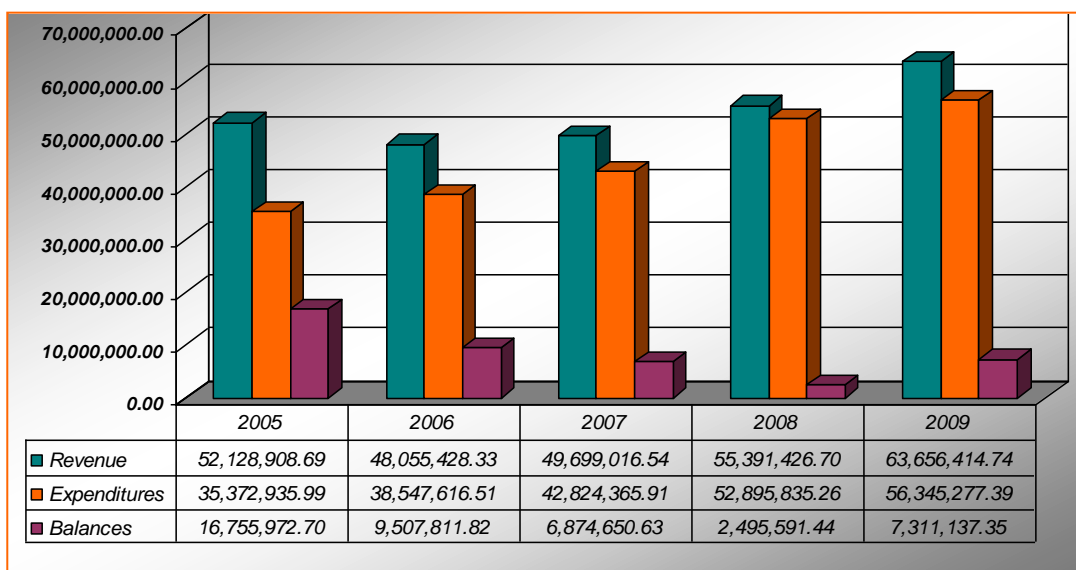
## Distribution of Expenditures by Object 2005-2009



- LGU'S revenue are appropriated for personal services, maintenance & other operating expenditures, capital outlays and development projects, and none-office expenses.
- Personal services have the highest allocation due to continuous implementation of Salary Standardization Law.
- All contractual obligations and budgetary requirements are set aside, prior to other purpose.
- All expenditures were increasing except to non-office expenditures.

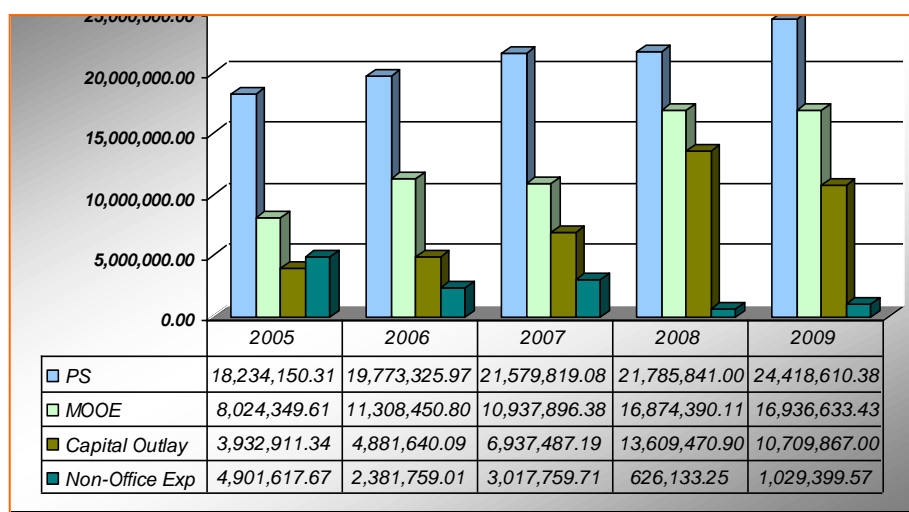


## Revenue and Expenditures all Funds Combined 2005-2009



- Expenditures of the LGU in a span of 5 years did not exceed the total revenue generated.
- Every year had unappropriated balances and retained earnings.
- Revenue and expenditures follow an upward trend except in the year 2005.
- LGU's income is sufficient to address the expenditure patterns of the municipalities.

## Distribution of Expenditures by Object 2005-2009



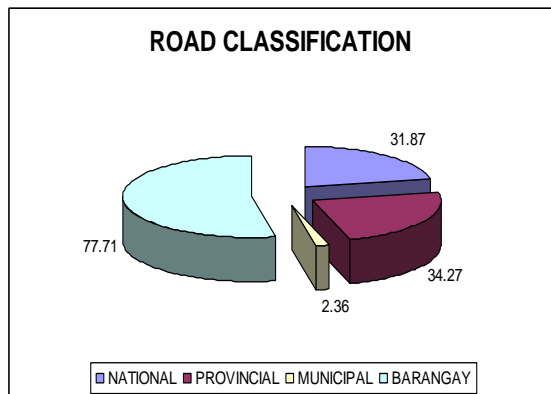
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## DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

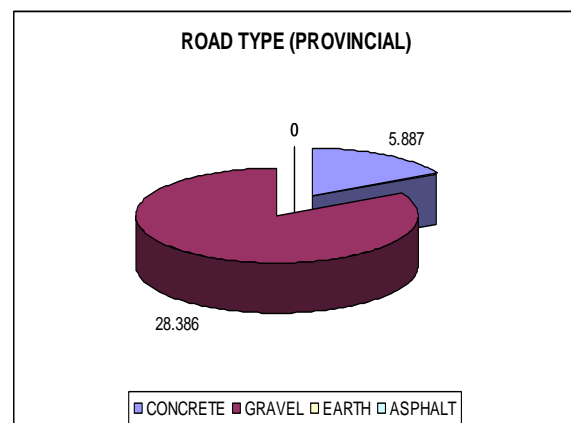
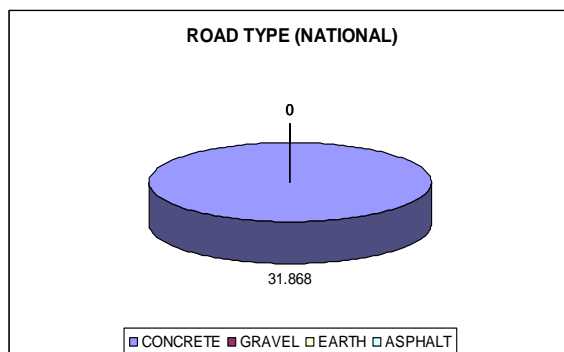
- **Poor teamwork among office heads & staff.** Heads and staff are not cohesive, due to unresolved conflicts and lack of activities to facilitate smooth interpersonal relationship and communication. This leads to lack of cooperation and collaboration in different office undertakings.
- **No information on personnel policies including sanctions.** Heads and staff are not informed on policies governing personnel management including sanctions. LCE is also not regularly updated on actuations of personnel requiring corresponding action. Policies and sanctions are not properly disseminated, instilled and institutionalized.
- **Non posting of performance standards.** Standards to guide the employees on the performance of their functions and to reinforce employee accountability.
- **Absence of HRD Plan** A plan which would specify capacity-building initiatives for career development in order that employees will be more effective in fulfilling organizational goals. The HRMO admitted her limitation (knowledge on personnel management).
- **No forum for ventilation of organizational concerns** No Executive committee and staff meetings are conducted for the raising of organizational concerns as well as to regularly update officials and employees on new policies and other LGU undertakings.
- **Lack of personnel** The LGU cannot augment regular personnel due to Personal Services (PS) budgetary limitation. Most of the personnel serving the GU are those on job order basis.
- **Periodic monitoring of plans not an integral component of the plan.** Plans crafted have no component as to periodic review to check accomplishment of the PPAs as well as to determine problems/issues which led to PPAs non-implementation.
- **No evaluation/overseeing of ordinances enacted, if enforced/ not enforced.** Many ordinances were enacted but there's no mechanism to check if all ordinances are fully enforced or not fully enforced or some ordinances are not enforced at all. This is also a way of checking if some ordinances or parts of it have to be amended.

- **No enforcement committee/lack of personnel to assist the LCE in enforcing ordinances.** The LCE has many concerns to be attended to and no personnel/committee can assist him to facilitate the enforcement of the ordinances.
- **Inadequate knowledge on legislative tracking and system analysis. A software or database to check on :**
  - Ordinances implemented
  - Unimplemented ordinances
  - Ineffective ordinances
- **Collection of local revenues not fully maximized.** Although the Revenue Code has been updated, the positions have yet to be filled up including the Municipal Treasurer which is a mandated position. Cases of political interventions have yet to be eradicated. There is a need to install a system for revenue generation connecting the Treasurer and the Assessor's Office and measures for delinquent taxpayers also need to be established.

## Infrastructure Sector



The municipality is served with a total road network of 146.22 kilometers which is 2.5 percent of the total road network in the Province of Bohol. They are classified into four categories: the national which is 22%, provincial is 23%, municipal is 2% and barangay is 53%. The stretch of these roads is predominantly paved with gravel that comprises to a total of 71.753 kilometers.



## Economic and Social Support Infrastructure



## Inventory of Public Buildings and Infrastructure Projects

- List of Buildings
- Bridges by type of Administration
- Inventory of Land Transport and Vehicles
- Inventory of Water Works Systems
- Number of Connections and Average Water Consumption by Type of Consumer
- Inventory of Level I Water System. (*LEVEL 1 water system is simply constructed point source from which people fetch water like water pump (shallow & deep wells), develop spring with only 1 tap stand with an average number of 15 households*)
- *LEVEL 2 water system facility is constructed with 2 or more public tap stands (faucets). Each tap stand should serve an average number of 5 households. Water source maybe spring or ground water*
- Household Served and Not served with Electricity
- Inventory of Power Utilities
- Number of Connections by Type of Users and Average Consumption
- Inventory of Existing Communication

## DEVELOPMENT ISSUES

- **Insufficient funds for road maintenance, infrastructure and building facilities.** Limited amount of fund allocation for maintenance of roads and building which includes labor, materials and fuels for equipment. Barangay funds are mostly allocated in buildings rather than road improvement.
- **The unavailability of equipment and lack of funding of the provincial government for the maintenance of the provincial roads.** Due to the limited resources and considering the whole province were being maintained, with a limited number of provincial equipment, the pulling of equipment to rehabilitate such road is much difficult, thereby it becomes hardly passable during rainy days because there were portions that the gravel was being eroded during heavy rainfall considering the terrain /slope of the road, most especially the portions Buyog-Balili road. However few of these roads are not passable during rainy days only.
- **Inefficient mode of bridges accessibility.** These bridges cannot serve as alternative re-routing area when it is needed because it cannot carry loads more than one ton. 'Besides the repair is on schedule basis due to lack of funds, If two bridges is to undergo repair in a year a, possibility is one bridge is closed to traffic.
- **Improper designation of parking areas.** The parking space identified by the LGU has already established but the parking shed has not yet constructed.
- **Presence of old distribution pipes.**
- **Insufficient distribution of water supply to the consumers**
- **Insufficient funds for water development**
- **Inadequate Postal Mobile Service**
- **Mobile service of the letter carrier is limited and owned by the mailman itself**
- **Lack of personnel (letter carrier etc.)**

After the presentation of the situational analysis, issues and solution for the next six years, Hon. Lloren thanked everyone for the active participation in crafting the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP). He asked the participants if there are further questions are raised. Hon. Timoteo Cadorna moved for the approval of the CDP and was seconded by Hon. Teofilo Rana.

The public consultation ended at five o'clock in the afternoon.