



Comprehensive Development Plan

2018-2023

Municipality of Pitogo

Province of Quezon



Planning for Sustainable Communities





Republic of the Philippines
Municipality of Pitogo
Province of Quezon

-0-

OFFICE OF THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE REGULAR SESSION OF THE
SANGGUNIANG BAYAN OF PITOGO, QUEZON HELD ON JULY 06, 2020 AT
THE MUNICIPAL SESSION HALL

PRESENT:

Hon. Dexter L. Sayat,	Vice-Mayor (Presiding Officer)
Hon. Paul Timothy C. Villafior,	Councilor
Hon. Esperanza A. Tan,	Councilor
Hon. Carlo L. Jaranilla,	Councilor
Hon. Adam M. Forbes,	Councilor
Hon. Ariel A. Enriquez,	Councilor
Hon. Rubi A. De Asis,	Councilor
Hon. Benedicta M. Lozada,	Councilor
Hon. Antonio G. Sampayo,	Councilor
Hon. Fidel M. Malapit,	Councilor-PPLB President
Hon. Karl Anthonie A. De Asis,	Councilor-PPSK President

ABSENT:

N o n e

RESOLUTION NO. 068
Series of 2020

**A RESOLUION APPROVING AND ADOPTING THE COMPREHENSIVE
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP) 2020-2025 OF PITOGO, QUEZON**

WHEREAS, MDC Chairman Hon. Paulino S. Sayat forwarded the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) 2020-2025 of Pitogo, Quezon to the Sangguniang Bayan for review, adoption and approval;

WHEREAS, after the deliberation the Honorable body found out that the plan strategic directions for the next six (6) years and provides an explicit expression of the present administration's goals, objectives strategic priorities and programs that are consistent with the LGU vision and mission;

NOW THEREFORE, upon the motion of Hon. Esperanza A. Tan and duly seconded by Hon. Carlo L. Jaranilla, Hon. Adam M. Forbes and unanimously approved;


BE IT RESOLVED, as it is hereby being resolved to approve and adopt the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) 2020-2025 of Pitogo, Quezon;

RESOLVED FURTHER, that copies of this resolution be furnished to all concerned parties for their information.

APPROVED.

I hereby certify to the correctness of the above-quoted resolution.

ATTESTED:


DIANA J. PARCAREY
Secretary to the Sangguniang Bayan

APPROVED:


DEXTER L. SAYAT
Vice-Mayor
(Presiding Officer)

07-13-2020

D a t e

Republic of the Philippines
Municipality of Pitogo
Province of Quezon

MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

EXCERPT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL HELD AT THE MUNICIPAL COVERED COURT, PITOGO, QUEZON ON JUNE 11, 2020

Present:

HON PAULINO S. SAYAT, Municipal Mayor
HON. FIDEL M. MALAPIT, Punong Barangay, Biga
HON. REYNALDO B. ENERO, Punong Barangay, Bilucao
HON. RICARDO B. BARCELA, Punong Barangay, Burgos Ibaba
HON. ELMA B. VILLARIN, Punong Barangay, Burgos Ilaya
HON. REYNALDO A. JAURIGUE, Punong Barangay, Cabulihan
HON. ERWIN F. OLASE, Punong Barangay, Dalampasigan
HON. ELSA VILLAROSA, Punong Barangay, Dulong Bayan
HON. NORBERTO R. MARAÑO JR., Punong Barangay, Gangahin
HON. EVA N. LORICA, Punong Barangay, Maaliw
HON. ARSENIO A. ARCAYA, Punong Barangay, Masaya
HON. FERDINAND D. ORIBIANA, Punong Barangay, Mayubok
HON. ARIEL S. PEREZ, Punong Barangay, Nag-Cruz
HON. MARIA TERESA B. REDOBLO, Punong Barangay, Osmeña
HON. BRICCIO S. ENERO, Punong Barangay, Pacatin Ibaba
HON. GERWIN M. BERNAS, Punong Barangay, Pacatin Ilaya
HON. WILSON A. ARGULLA, Punong Barangay, Pag-asa
HON. JUVY L. MUNDIN, Punong Barangay, Pamilihan
HON. RENATO R. SALVADOR, Punong Barangay, Payte
HON. ANGELICA A. DE ASIS, Punong Barangay, Pinagbayanan
HON. AUGUSTO D. ORFANEL, Punong Barangay, Piña Ibaba
HON. NORBERTO A. ESTIVA, Punong Barangay, Piña Ilaya
HON. RAMON M. GLINOGA, Punong Barangay, Poctol
HON. DANTE S. GLIANE, Punong Barangay, Quezon
HON. PEDRO A. LIVADO, Punong Barangay, Quinagasan
HON. RODEL P. FORBES, Punong Barangay, Rizalino
HON. PETRONILO O. MAAÑO, Punong Barangay, Sampaloc
HON. VILMA N. FLORES, Punong Barangay, Saguinsinan
HON. NORBERTO S. SATIRA, Punong Barangay, Sisirin
HON. MAXIMO R. ENERO, Punong Barangay, Soliyao Ibaba
HON. ALEXANDER A. MOSQUITE, Punong Barangay, Soliyao Ilaya
HON. ADORA R. CANTARA, Punong Bayan, Sumag Oeste
HON. ESPERANZA A. TAN, Chairperson, SB Committee on Finance/Appropriation
AUGUSTO T. LIM, Municipal Engineer
ROSEBELLE O. FORBES, Municipal Accountant
MARY JANET P. BALABA, Mun. Planning and Development Coordinator
BELEN C. TRAIN, Pitogo Multi-Purpose Cooperative
CIRILO M. LORICA, Pistol Farmer's Association (PFA)
DR. GLORIA L. CHING, Pitogo District Teachers Multi-Purpose Cooperative
Rev. HERMINIGILDA B. ATIENZA, Soldier of Jesus Christ Community Christian Ministries, Inc.
SALVADOR L. MARAVILLA, JR., KABAYAN Action Group (Anti-Crime Organization Pitogo Chapter)
GUILLER A. TIAMA, Ang Bagong Pitogo Credit Cooperative
MARLIN Y. FORMAREJO, Pitogo Barangay Health Workers Association, Inc.
WILLIAM H. HUERTO, Asosasyon ng mga Magsasaka sa Bayan ng Pitogo
ELIAS M. CANTONA, Isang Dakot sa Lupa Urban Poor Association, Inc.
MICHELLE E. JIMENEZ, Samahan ng Kababaihang Nagkakaisa ng Barangay Burgos Ilaya
ALVIN F. VILLANUEVA, Samahan ng Nagkakaisang Maliliit na Mangingisda ng Brgy. Sumag Este
RAQUEL A. ARENAL, Samahan ng Nakatatandang Mamamayan

NOE FORCADELA, Representative, Barangay Amontay
NANITA M. AVILLO, Representative, Barangay Castillo
WILLIAM H. HUERTO, Representative, Barangay Cawayanin
JEAN P. LLAGAS, Representative Barangay Cometa
CLEOFE S. TALARO, Representative Barangay Manggahan
ESTELITA O. LEJANA, Representative Barangay Sumag Norte

Absent:

HON. DANILO E. SUAREZ, Congressman, 3rd District of Quezon
DOMINADOR A. NOBLEZA JR., MLGOO
HON. OFELIA E. DELA CRUZ, Punong Barangay, San Roque
HON. LEONITO H. QUIRONA, Punong Barangay, Sumag Este
MA. THERESA T. IBARRA, MDRRMO (OB)
CORAZON C. FORBES, KALIPI
MELQUIADES D. MARTINEZ, Pitogo-Poctol TODA, Inc.
EDGARDO E. ROLDAN, Samahan ng Nagkakaisang Magsasaka ng Barangay Bilucao, Inc.
CARLITO E. SANTIAGO, Saguinsinan Coconut Farmers Association
RICARDO T. ROZALDO, Cabulihan Farmer's Association
ROLANDO B. FLORES, Bilucao Farmers Association (BFA)

**RESOLUTION NO. 5
Series of 2020**

A RESOLUTION APPROVING THE COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (CDP) 2020-2025 OF PITOGO, QUEZON AND ENDORSING TO THE SANGGUNIANG BAYAN FOR ADOPTION

WHEREAS, Section 106 of the Local Government Code of 1991 mandates each local government unit to prepare a comprehensive multi-sectoral development plan to be initiated by its local development council and approved by its sanggunian.

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) 2020- 2025 sets the local government' s strategic directions for the next six (6) years and provides an explicit expression of the present administration' s goals objectives, strategic priorities and programs that are consistent with the LGU vision and missions;

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) 2020-2025 plan was presented to stakeholders composed of barangay officials and multi-sectoral organizations during the LDC meeting;

WHEREAS, the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) 2020-2025 of Pitogo, Quezon serves as the LGU's roadmap for the development and progress of the municipality;

NOW THEREFORE, upon motion of Hon. Fidel M. Malapit, Punong Barangay, Biga and duly seconded by Hon. Eva N. Lorica, Hon. Pedro A. Livado, Hon. Petronilo O. Maaño, and Hon. Maria Teresa B. Redoblo, Punong Barangays of Maaliw, Quinagasan, Sampaloc and Osmeña respectively, be it

RESOLVED, as it is hereby resolved to approve the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) 2020-2025 of Pitogo, Quezon and to endorse the same to the Sangguniang Bayan for adoption.

RESOLVED FINALLY, that copies of this resolution be furnished to all concerned parties for their information and guidance.

Approved: June 11, 2020

I hereby certify to the correctness of the foregoing resolution.


MARY JANET P. BALABA, EnP
MPDC, MDC Secretary

APPROVED:


PAULINO S. SAYAT
Municipal Mayor

Foreword

Acknowledgement

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1. Quick Facts about Pitogo

1.1. BRIEF HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

When a native of Pitogo says that the town of Pitogo has its ups and downs, he is not just taking figuratively- Pitogo is a mountainous place and living involves a lot of climbing uphill and downhill.

Located in the highland region of Southern Quezon where breath-taking natural scenery abounds, Pitogo is built on a promontory of rolling hills overlooking the picturesque Tayabas Bay. Historical record shows that this was selected by the town's founder in 1766 because its lofty provided them with good look out points for the marauding vintas of Muslim pirates.

In 1754, Juan Mauricio founded the town up in the Mayuboc River, now Pinagbayanan to be safe from Moros. But despite this precaution, the relentless Moros sailed up the river and burned the settlement killing many of its inhabitants.

Thus, survivors built another settlement in 1766 along the banks of the Cawayanin River. The Moros likewise destroyed this community six years later. It was at this stage that the remaining settlers under Buenaventura Salvador set up the town at its present site between the mouths of the two rivers. As an added protection against the Moros, they built stone fort for the ruins of which still exists. The town got its name from a palm tree known as "Pitogo" which is common in this region. According to a local legend, there was once bit a Pitogo tree on the hill where the stone church stands. After the Moro raid on the Cawayanin River settlement, the image of St. Paul the Apostle, the town's patron saint, disappeared.

It was later found standing under this big Pitogo tree. Taking this as good omen, so the legend goes, the people named the hill Pitogo and began to settle there. This name was later applied to the whole town as the small community grow. For two centuries, Pitogo survived Muslim raids, epidemics, conflagrations, and two major wars to emerge as thriving, pulsating community that has seen some progress during the past decades.

1.2. GEO-PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

1.2.1. Location and Total Land Area

Pitogo is situated along the southeastern part of Bondoc Peninsula. It is geographically located on coordinates 122° 05' 12" latitude and 13° longitude, it is approximately 90 kilometers from the national Capital Region. It is accessible from all points particularly via Lucena City from

Metro Manila and by the sea route along its coastal barangays. It has 39 barangays with a total land area of 9,805 hectares.

Pitogo is bounded on the north by the municipality of Gumaca, and the municipality of Macalelon on the south, municipality of Unisan and the blue waters of Tayabas Bay on the east and west respectively.

1.2.2. Topography

Pitogo lies in the southeastern tip of the province. It has irregular coastline and rugged surfaces and harbored beaches. The general topography is rolling to slightly sloping. The notable elevated portion is at Barangay Quinagasan at approximately 116 feet above sea level. There are several inland water bodies and large portions of swamps/marshes and mangroves.

1.2.3. Climate

Climate of Pitogo is on the second type, which is characterized by no dry season, with pronounced maximum rain period from October to January. It is greatly affected by the southeast and southwest monsoon, which blows during the months of June to September reaching a mean average velocity of 5 to 7 miles per hour. The southwest monsoon brings torrential rains, but not evenly distributed.

1.3. POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

1.3.1. Total Population

Based on the last census of population conducted by the Philippine Statistics Authority on 2015, the Municipality of Pitogo has a total population of 23,109. of this total, 11,820 or about 51% are males and the remaining 11,199 or about 49% are females. Sex ratio is usually expressed as the number of males per 100 females. The sex ratio, therefore, is 105 males for every 100 females, meaning there is a predominance of male population in the area.

1.3.2. Population Density

Population density is a measurement of population per unit area. It tells how crowded an area is, on average. The gross density is 3 persons per hectare. With a total urban population of 6,764 and a total urban area of 31.9574 hectares, the urban density is 270 persons per hectare. The rural density is 2 persons per hectare.

1.4. SOCIAL SERVICES

1.4.1. Education

Table 1 Pitogo District Schools' location, type and location as of 2018

Name of School	Level		Location (Barangay)	Type	
	Elementary	Secondary		Public	Private
Amontay Elementary School	P		Amontay	P	
Cabulihan Elementary School	P		Cabulihan	P	
Cawayanin Elementary School	P		Cawayanin	P	
Dulong Bayan Elementary School	P		Dulong Bayan (Pob.)	P	
Gangahin Elementary School	P		Gangahin	P	
Pacatin Elementary School	P		Pacatin	P	
Pina Elementary School	P		Pina	P	
Pitogo Central School I	P		Maaliw (Pob.)	P	
Pitogo Central School II	P		Maaliw (Pob.)	P	
Poctol Elementary School	P		Poctol	P	
Quinagasan Elementary School	P		Quinagasan	P	
Rizalino Elementary School	P		Rizalino	P	
Sampaloc Elementary School	P		Sampaloc	P	

Name of School	Level		Location (Barangay)	Type	
	Elementary	Secondary		Public	Private
Soliyao Elementary School	P		Soliyao	P	
Sumag Elementary School	P		Sumag	P	
Amontay National High School		P	Amontay	P	
Cabulihan National High School		P	Cabulihan	P	
Pitogo Community High School		P	Dulong Bayan (Pob.)	P	
Sampaloc National High School		P	Sampaloc	P	
Western Tayabas High School		P	Maaliw (Pob.)		P

(source: Department of Education Pitogo District office 2018)

1.4.2. Health Facilities

The Rural Health Unit is located at Barangay Maaliw Poblacion area. There are five barangay health stations namely, BHS Poblacion, BHS Gangahin, BHS Sampaloc, BHS Poctol and BHS Cabulihan. Out of 39 Barangays only 19 have barangay health centers. Barangays without health centers, midwives and nurses used the barangay hall for consultations and other health services.

Table 2 Rural Health Facilities

FACILITIES	NUMBER
Rural Health Unit (Main Health Center)	1
Barangay Health Station	5
Barangay Health Centers	19

Source: Municipal Health office 2017

1.4.3. Day Care Centers

Table 3 Day Care Centers

DAY CARE CENTERS	BARANGAY	DAY CARE WORKER
Amontay Day Care Center	Amontay	Camille Abairo
Biga Day Care Center	Biga	Benita andaya
Bilucao Day Care Center (Centro)	Bilucao	Ruel G. Flores
Bilucao Day Care Center (Ibaba)	Bilucao	Clarice Bacudo
Burgos Ibaba Care Center	Burgos Ibaba	Regina C. Lemina
Cabulihan Day Care Center	Cabulihan	Alma De Tobio
Cawayanin Day Care Center	Cawayanin	Lovejoy Sampayo
Gangahin Day Care Center	Gangahin	Pamela Parcarey
Maaliw Day Care Center	Maaliw	Luvisminda M. Barcelona
Manggahan Day Care Center	Manggahan	Laila Arce
Nag-Cruz Day Care Center	Nag-Cruz	Ronalyn Novis
Pacatin Ibaba Day care Center	Pacatin Ibaba	Nancy Gonzales
Pacatin Ilaya Day Care Center	Pacatin Ilaya	Trinidad A. Silvio

DAY CARE CENTERS	BARANGAY	DAY CARE WORKER
Pamilyhan Day care Center	Pamilyhan	Daisy R. Redeña
Pinagbayanan Day Care Center	Pinagbayanan	Marife Livado
Poctol Day Care Center	Poctol	Fredisminda Aviles
Quinagasan Day Care Center	Quinagasan	Venus Bergado
Rizalino Day Care Center	Rizalino	Edna Forbes
Sampaloc Day Care Center	Sampaloc	Harold Mercurio
Sisirin Day Care Center	Sisirin	Geraldine C. Burce
Soliyao Ibaba Day Care Center	Soliyao Ibaba	Annaliza Amparo
Sumag Este Day Care Center	Sumag Este	Juana Villanueva
Sumag Oeste Day Care Center	Sumag Oeste	Geraldine Cantara

1.5. ECONOMY

1.5.1. Major Economic Activities

PITOGO is an agricultural municipality. There is vast potential intended for croplands. Farmers and agricultural stakeholders are well equipped with modern agricultural technologies.

1.6. INFRASTRUCTURE

1.6.1. Transport and Utilities

16.1.1. Roads

National Road in Pitogo has a total of 24.768 km of which 20.506 km is classified as National Secondary Road and 4.262 km as National Tertiary Road. Pitogo has a total of 6.269 km of Municipal Roads at its Población Area with 6.2445 km is concrete and 0.0214 km located at Vinson Street which is unpassable due to obstruction.

Pitogo has a total of 33.646 km of Barangay Roads of which 20.60% or 7.200 km is concrete and 78.97% or 27.596 km is earth and unpassable during rainy seasons, in exception of Brgy Sampaloc and Brgy Quezon, while Brgy Gangahin to Brgy Quinagasan, Brgy Nag-cruz to Brgy Payte are proposed for construction.

16.1.2. Bridges

There are a total of 9 bridges within the boundary of Pitogo all of which are concrete and passable, one (1) is located at Brgy Osmeña, two (2) at Brgy Cawayanin, one (1) at Brgy Sisirin, one (1) at Brgy Biga, one (1) at Brgy Amontay, one (1) at Brgy Poctol, and two (2) at Brgy Gangahin.

There are a total five (5) bridges in Pitogo of which three (3) are hanging bridges located at Brgy Payte, Brgy Cawayanin and Brgy Biga, and one (1) Concrete Footbridge located at Brgy Pinagbayanan all needs major repairs and one (1) hanging bridge at Brgy Amontay.

1.7. ENVIRONMENT

Solid waste disposal system:

- Mixed garbage collection/open dumpsite
- Poblacion Barangays have MRF (Material, recovery, facilities)

The average garbage collection is 520kg/day. The garbage collection in poblacion is schedule every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The municipality of Pitogo has no percentage of forest cover due to no declaration of forest land.

Biodegradable	-	0.126 kg/day which consists of 35%
Recycled	-	0.136 kg/day which consists of 38%
Residual	-	0.062 kg/day which consist of 17%
Special	-	0.033 kg/day which consists of 10%

Table 4 Solid Wastes

Source	BIODEGARBLE	RECYCLABLE	RESIDUAL WASTE	SPECIAL WASTE
Commercial	21530	54725	22475	15190
Residential	379400	487255	213940	114360
Industrial	149630	55560	31320	15230
TOTAL	550560	597540	267735	144780grams

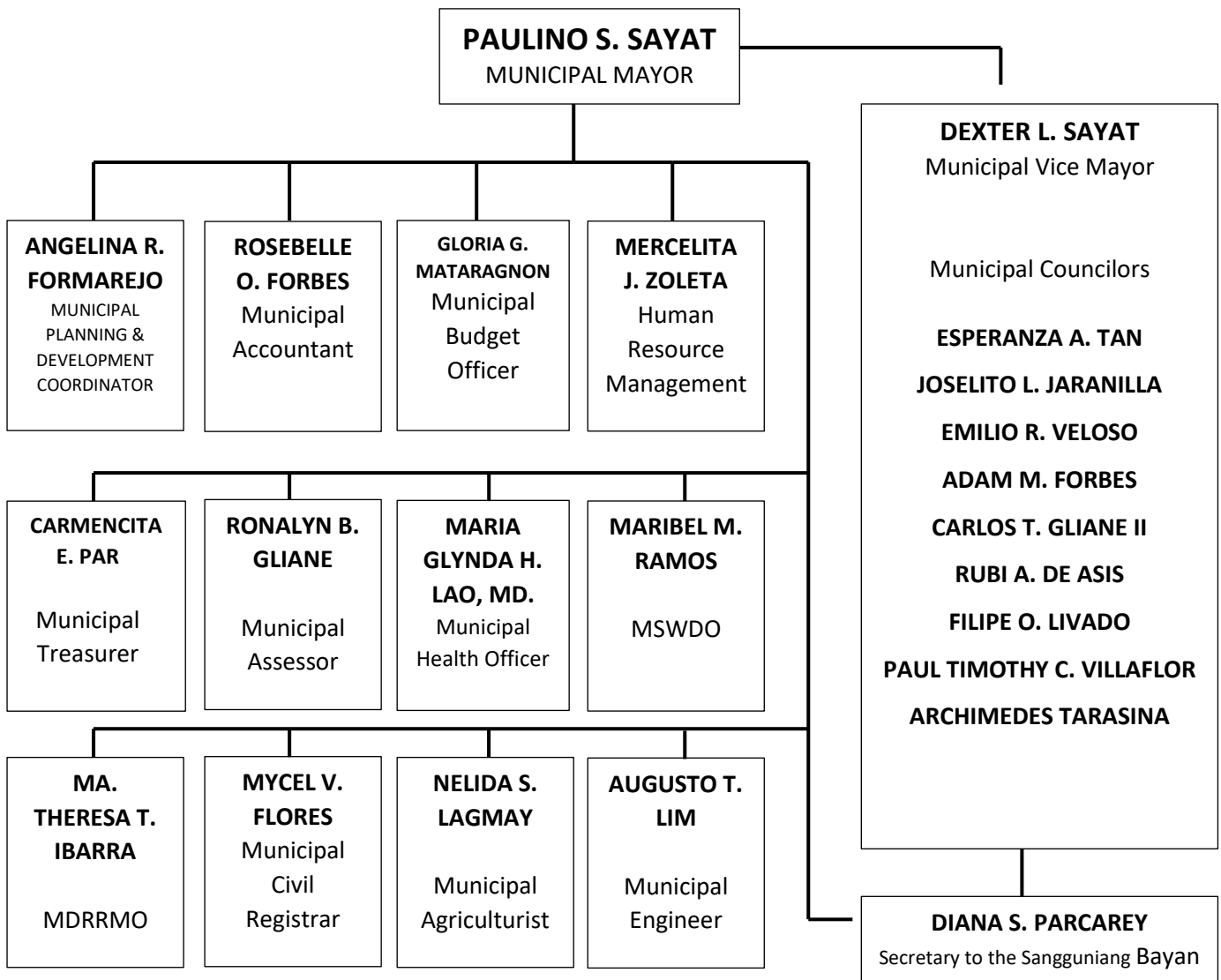
1.8. INSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY

1.8.1. Organizational Structure

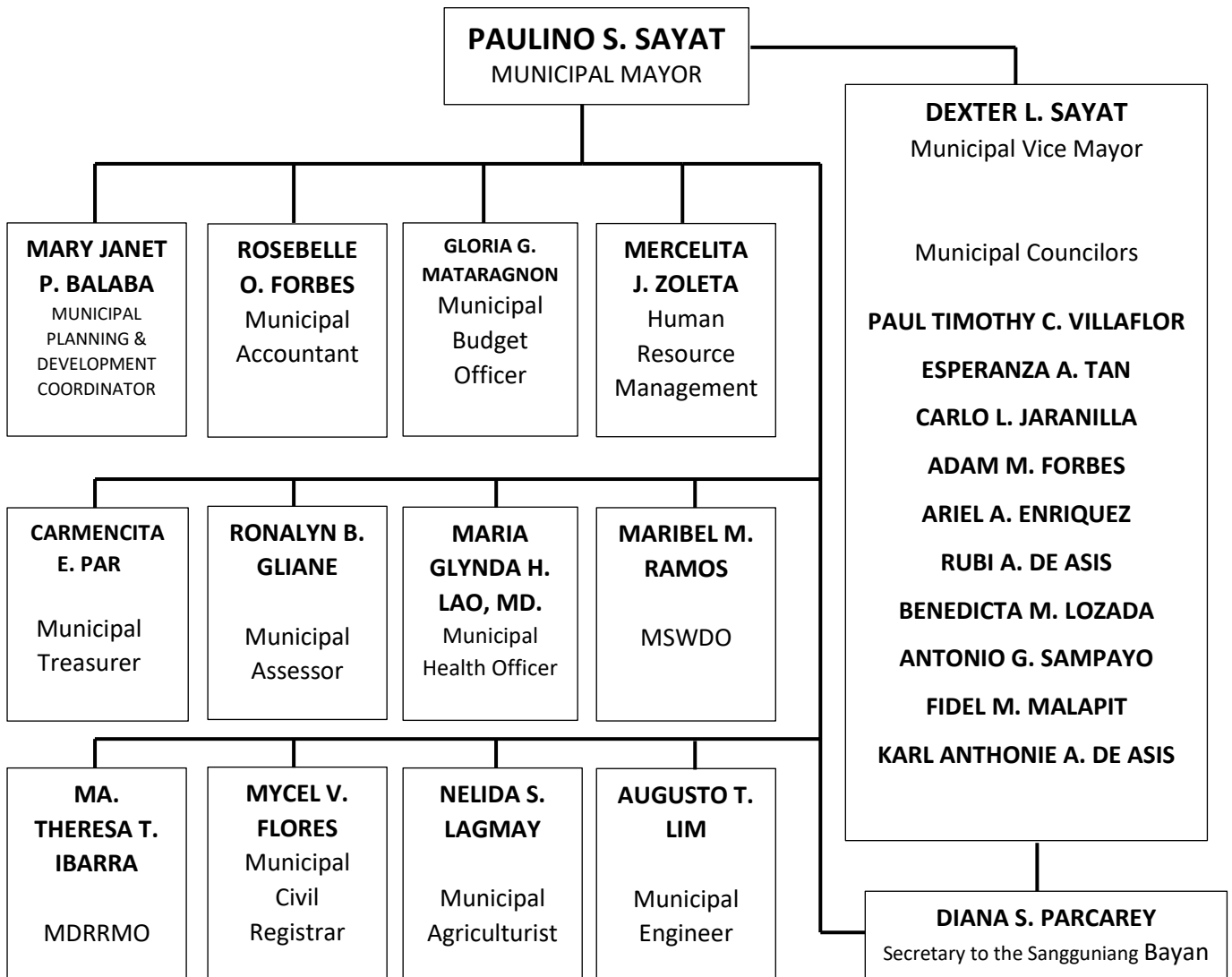
The Municipality of Pitogo is headed by the Municipal Mayor Paulino S. Sayat and Vice Mayor Dexter L. Sayat. Below is the complete organizational chart of elective officials and department head in the municipality.

Figure 1 Pitogo Organizational Chart

2018



2019



2. Matrix of Local Development Indicators

Local Development Indicators from the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) which was simultaneously formulated with the CDP was used for the purpose of project alignments. In the CLUP, these indicators took the form of issues and concerns.

SOCIAL SECTOR ANALYSIS

Table 5 Social Sector Analysis

Priority Issues and Problem	Policy Interventions	Responsible Office
7.01% of the total students are not literate	provide assistance to teachers in their operations; Conduct trainings to PTAs regarding the Child literacy;	DepEd/LSB
Lack of classrooms in the elementary and secondary schools	Assess classroom needs and construct new buildings through local (Municipal/provincial) or national funding (request/lobby for)	DepEd/LSB
District's participation averages 74.65% in elementary and 71.79% in secondary	Assess causes of low participation rate and address them through programs and projects	DepEd/LSB
Unavailability of other tracks in Senior High Schools	provide more trainings and seminars to teachers to capacitate them in different high school tracks	DepEd/LSB
Bonuses/Allowances are applied by some Municipalities to Teachers.	Assess Teacher's needs and provide support wherever necessary	DepEd/LSB
Lack of Midwives for standard personnel: midwife	to allot sufficient fund and hire new personnel	MHO
Out of 39 barangays only 19 have BHC	Construction of new Health Facilities (BHC)	MHO
Decreased live birth registration	Train personnel Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care) Team: MHO, Nurse, Midwives	MHO
Lack of budget; lack of maintenance drug for HPN in Barangays	Procurement of Medicine	MHO
Insufficient number of eating utensils for Day Care Centers	to allot sufficient budget for eating utensils	MSWDO
Insufficient allocation for the purchase of school supplies for indigent children	to allot sufficient budget for the purchase of school supplies	MSWDO
No available site for Police Station	Procurement of Land for PNP	PNP/MPOC
insufficient number of IEC materials for Peace and Order		PNP/MPOC
insufficient number of livelihood trainings for Women and the underprivilege	Provide trainings for Women and the underprivilege	MSWDO
No available facility for PWDs	Provide facilities for PWDS	MSWDO

Priority Issues and Problem	Policy Interventions	Responsible Office
Lack of training for BCPC and VAWC officers	to provide technical assistance for BCPC and VAWC officers	MSWDO

ECONOMIC SECTOR ANALYSIS

Table 6 Economic Sector Analysis

Priority Issues and Problem	Policy Interventions	Responsible Office
Insufficient income for fisherfolks at average of P200 per day	Introduction of Income generating projects/livelihood 1. Fish processing 2. Seaweeds production Increase of Fish Catch through protection, conservation and creation (of new/artificial) Coral Reefs as breeding grounds; Provision of Alternative Livelihoods to fisherfolks	MAO
No central terminal and illegal terminals on the streets cause traffic	Establishment of Grand Terminal	MEO
Low income for Banana Farmers and unstable market for bananas/fluctuating price	1. Establishment of Demo Farm 2. Construction of Banana Processing Center	MAO
Expensive Farm inputs to Farmer's buying capacity	1. Conduct trainings in organic farming. 2. LGU budget allocation and sourcing from other agencies 3. Establishment of Demo Farm 4. Project on Rapid Composting agencies	MAO
Absence of Slaughterhouse	Establishment of Slaughterhouse	MAO
Absence of Public Market consequently disabling economic circulation within the municipality	Construction of Public Market	MAO
Slow process of business permits applications	1. Acquisition of Business Processing and Licensing System	BPLS
Congested public cemetery	Decongest current public cemetery	MEO

Priority Issues and Problem	Policy Interventions	Responsible Office
70% of fishing boats are unregistered	Licensing and Registration of Fisherfolks and Fishing boats	MAO
94% of total LGU revenue was sourced out from IRA and only 6.21% was locally collected in the year 2017 due to lack of commercial establishment	<i>Investors promotions projects Registration of Newly establish businesses</i>	BPLS

PHYSICAL/INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 7 Physical/Infrastructure Sector Analysis

Priority Issues and Problem	Policy Interventions	Responsible Office
Incomplete documentary requirements, problems in acquiring Deed of Donation, etc. for implementation of infrastructure projects		MEO
Transparency and sustainability of Municipal Projects	Conduct of participatory planning for Implementation of Projects in the Barangay vis-a-vis infra projects	MEO
Lack of capability building training and insufficient fund to capacitate SB and CSOs in the implementation of infrastructure projects	Capacity Training for Sangguniang Barangay for Monitoring and Evaluation and for the Committee on Infrastructures in Barangay (Infrastructure Training for Local Capacities)	MEO
Lack of manpower, no pantile position for Engineering's Office consequently delay in the implementation	Hire technical personnel on engineering function	MEO

3. Comprehensive Development Plan

3.1. 3.1. VISION



The **Rising Tourism Destination** in Bondoc Peninsula and a Town renowned for its Sustainable and Advanced Agriculture and Fisheries practices

Characterized by a Safe, Resilient and Clean Environment, enjoyed by Competent Pitogohin; A Dynamic Economy aided and made possible through technological advancement; Sustainable, disaster resilient and gender sensitive Infrastructures and a Firm Leadership that embodies just and knowledgeable Local officials and employees

The Municipality of Pitogo aims to be a tourism destination in the 3rd District of Quezon. Gifted with abundant sea and beaches appropriate for relaxing, diving and a getaway experience. Likewise, Pitogo has been an Agricultural town with numerous of fish ponds, rice fields and coconut trees.

As part of the government's initiative and as historically been beset by disasters, Pitogo aims to achieve a resilient environment enabled by disaster resilient infrastructure, programs and projects. Likewise, the municipality aims to achieve a dynamic economy of agriculture, industrial, and commercial.

3.2. 3.2. VISION-REALITY GAP ANALYSIS

The vision-reality gap is the "space" or "distance" between the desired state of the area by sector, and the current situation of the sector/s. Through workshops conducted and with the data from the Ecological Profile and comprehensive situational analysis, the following were determined

OUTWARD LOOKING

With the vision of Pitogo to become the rising tourism destination, success indicators were identified during - they were carefully analyzed to ensure that they will address and answer the needs of the LGU in its future developments. On the table/figure below, the indicators with their current reality rating vis-à-vis vision reality gap is shown and interventions to address the same are indicated.

It can be observed that three (3) success indicators have gaps of nine (9), this would suggest that the LGU has more to accomplish in order to achieve this vision.

Table 8 Outward Looking VRG

THE RISING TOURISM DESTINATION IN BONDOC PENINSULA			
Success Indicator	Current Reality Rating	Vision-Reality Gap	Interventions
Tourism Sites Identified, developed/preserved, and Maintained	4	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of other possible tourism sites • Development and coordination with private owners of tourism sites to enable cooperation between the LGU and the Community • Maintenance of identified sites including strict protection of the environment to ensure sustainable tourism
Promotion/education campaign in tourism industry	3	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing Strategies employed • Social Media campaign promoting tourist attractions
Presence of Tourism Plans and Programs	1	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation of a Tourism Master Plan • Program identification and budget allocation
Increased number of Tourist arrivals	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of database system that tracks tourist arrivals • IEC campaigns
Production of Souvenir Items for tourists	1	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livelihood trainings for the community on souvenir item productions
Tourism officer Created	1	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Tourism officer • Designation of Tourism officer, while in the process of creating plantilla • Budgetary allocation for tourism office programs

Aside from being a premier tourist destination, the Municipality aims to make advantage of its inherent natural resources as a town that focuses on agriculture and fisheries. However, huge gaps were identified for indicators. Hence, becoming a sustainable and model agriculture town would require further and major investments.

Table 9 Outward Looking Component VRG 2

SUSTAINABLE AND ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES			
Success Indicator	Current Reality Rating	Vision-Reality Gap	Interventions
Well trained/skilled farmers to operate modern agricultural equipment	7	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings for farmers
Purchase of modern agricultural equipment	2	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of agricultural equipment
Financial assistance to farmers	4	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budgetary allocation for programs assisting farmers
Yields of Farmers Increased	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings conducted • Encourage use of organic fertilizer
Sanctuary of Aquatic Resources	3	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aquatic Resources maintenance and protection

INWARD LOOKING

Through several consultative and participatory workshops conducted, the social sectors come up and formulated with the vision to develop Pitogohin who are highly competent in the field of education, health, social welfare services and peace and order that are extended to the community most particularly to children, out-of-school

youth, women and men, senior citizens and persons with disabilities. And this vision can be achieve through strengthening of Education program through increasing literacy and participatory rate both in elementary and secondary level; promotion of good health status among the members of the community; promotion of appropriate social welfare programs that fits to the needs of the community; provide more livelihood projects and trainings especially to women and mothers and lastly strengthen police capability to maintain peace and order in our Municipality.

Table 10 Inward Looking: Social

Vision Element	Descriptor	Success Indicator	Rating	Gap
Social	Competent	Schools attained 100% literacy Rate	8	2
		Achieved 1:35 Student-Classroom Ratio for Elementary and 1:40 Student-Classroom Ratio in Secondary	7	3
		District/Schools attained at least 90% Participation Rate.	7	3
		Increase the enrolment by 5% in all Secondary Schools	9	1
		100% utilization of SEF Fund	9	1
		Achieve Standard ratio: 1: 5000 population for Midwives	5	5
		Achieve Standard ratio of BHC to Barangay/Population	5	5
		100% health personnel attended training on BEONC and 100% live birth	3	7
		Achieve standard ratio of dentist to population of the community	0	10
		Availability of medicine in 39 barangays	4	6
		Enough eating utensils in supplementary feeding programs for Day Care Children	3	7
		School supplies provided to 100% indigent children	3	7
		100% of Pitogo Senior Citizens were given financial assistance	5	5
		100% of the newly born child registered on time	8	2
		100% of the Pitogo household with access to Electricity	9	1
		Lot for PNP Station Acquired	0	10
		100% of the trained women have their own livelihood	4	6
		Available facilities for all PWD	0	10
		100% BCPC and VAW-C officers were trained	7	3
		Lot for Socialized housing acquired	0	10

		100% of the OSY were enrolled in ADM	5	5
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Table 11 Inward Looking: Environment

Vision Element	Descriptor	Success Indicator	Rating	Gap
Environment	Safe, Resilient, and Clean	Increase community awareness & disaster preparedness through implementing RA 10121	5	5
		Increase in Disaster Programs Implemented		
		Established Municipal MRF & Brgy. MRF on selected barangays	2	8
		Decreased number of houses establishment in hazard area through zoning ordinance policy & relocation.	0	10
		MENRO office Created	5	5
		100% barangay hazard identification through disaster risk assessment	8	2
		increase number of MDRRMO staff & volunteers implementing disaster programs	5	5
		100% appropriate rescue equipment and complete as standard per hazards in LGU	5	5
		Increased number of Separate evacuation center through long term plan in 20% & 5% BDRRMF	2	8
		Completed MRF data of 39 barangays	8	2
		Established & Operational Sanitary Landfill	4	6
		No presence of floods & clogging in mangrove areas	4	6
		Increased number of Brays. Properly utilizing 5% BDRRMF & increased the Brgy. local revenue collection	8	2
		Existing LCCAP Plan with collaboration of diff. agencies	8	2
		identified HH areas affected by storm surge	8	2
Increased number of mitigation programs	5	5		

Upon the workshop we figure out the gap in the success indicator by implementing Disaster Programs and increasing numbers of volunteers with equipped of training that ensure the safety of visitors which may visit the heritage and beaches in our town.

By the creation of MENRO office with the proper management of our local Environmental and Natural Resources Officer that established municipal MRF and BRGY. MRF on selected barangays and solid waste management

Table 12 Inward Looking: Infrastructure

Vision Element	Descriptor	Success Indicator	Rating	Gap
Infrastructure	Sustainable and Gender Sensitive	Proportion of Infrastructures built vis-à-vis LGU Infra Demand	5	5
		Number of Participatory Planning conducted for Implementation of Projects in the Barangay vis-a-vis infra projects	4	6
		Number of Capacity Training for Sangguniang Barangay for Monitoring and Evaluation	4	6
		Number of additional Manpower with Technical Capacity for the Municipal Engineering office	4	6

Pitogo envisioned to be a tourist destination in Bondoc Peninsula with Just, Firm & Knowledgeable Leaders. Series of workshops were conducted to analyses the gap between desired state and the current situation. It has been observed that a single indicator illustrates higher percentage rate of accomplishment relative to the target, four are in the middle and the rest are not implemented yet.

Indicators concerning Fiscal Management Computerization for Real Property Tax Program and Implementation of Priority Projects shall be addressed through acquisition of Equipment's and Capacity Buildings.

Table 13 Inward Looking: Infrastructure

Vision Element	Descriptor	Success Indicator	Rating	Gap
Institutional	Just, Firm and Knowledgeable	Proportion of Locally Sourced Revenue to Total Revenue	6	6
		Total RPT collected as percent of annual collection target	4	4
		Proportion of Tax Ordinance implemented to Total Tax Ordinance	5	5
		Number of works accomplished	7	3
		Fiscal Management-Computerization of Program for RPT	2	8
		Proportion of programs implemented to programs prioritized	4	6
		Leaders from both appointed and elected are firm	5	5

3.3. 3.3. SECTORAL PLANS

3.3.1. Social Development Plan

Social development aims to improve the quality of life of every Pitogohins; ensure access to good quality education; provide quality as well as accessible social services; build safer and stronger communities; and provide affordable, accessible and quality health care services to develop every constituent's potentials toward a competent and competitive society.

3.3.1.1. Social Development Issues and Concerns

The issues and concerns were identified by different stakeholders through a consultative and participatory workshop, giving focus on the challenges and existing condition of the municipality that may impact the quality of life in Pitogo. Such concerns include the following:

1. 7.01% of the total students are not literate.
2. Number of classrooms based on classroom student ratio.
3. Participation rate decreases in secondary schools.
4. District's participation averages 74.65% in elementary and 71.79% in secondary.
5. Availability of tracks that causes decrease in enrolment.
6. Bonuses/Allowances for School Teachers from the municipalities.
7. Lack of personnel (midwife) we only have 2 midwives.
8. Lack of barangay health centers (out of 39 barangays only 19 have BHC).
9. No trained personnel for BeMONC (Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care) Team: MHO, Nurse, Midwives.
10. No permanent dentist (scheduled visit every Wednesday & Thursday).
11. Lifestyle behavior of the person.
12. Lack of medicine supplies.
13. Lack of eating utensils in supplementary feeding program for Day Care Children (plates, fork & spoon, glasses).
14. Lack of temporary shelter for CEDC victims, CICL clients
15. Assistance to indigent pupils & students (school supplies & others).
16. Lack of cooking utensils for use in baking/food processing for KALIPi members in all barangays.
17. Additional beneficiaries for Socpen.
18. Lack of pertinent requirements (money, negligence).
19. Correction of clerical error (e.g. from "Ana" to "Anna")
20. Household with no electrical connection.

3.3.3. Social Development Goals, Objectives and Targets

Along with the issues identified above are the corresponding goals, objectives/targets shown below in order for the LGU to successfully achieve its vision.

Table 14 Social Development Goals, Objectives and Targets

Goals	Objectives/Targets
<p>Developed highly competent Pitogohins through strengthening of Educational Programs as an investment to their future</p>	<p>To achieve 100% literacy rate by the end of 2020</p>
	<p>To achieve standard classroom student ratio by the end of 2021</p>
	<p>To achieve at least 90% (for forced labor) Participation rate of schools by the end of 2021</p>
	<p>To increase enrolment to secondary school by 5% by the end of 2021</p>
	<p>To allot funds every year</p>
<p>Achieved a healthy state for the members of the community and decrease mortality rate and morbidity rate</p>	<p>To Achieve Standard ratio: 1: 5000 population by 2020 (total of 5 midwives)</p>
	<p>To achieve standard ratio of BHC to population by end of 2022</p>
	<p>To train personnel Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care) Team: MHO, Nurse, Midwives</p>
	<p>To hire competent dentist for 2020</p>
	<p>To provide sufficient number and supply of medicine by 2020</p>
	<p>Enough eating utensils in supplementary feeding programs for Day Care Children every year</p>
<p>Developed highly competent Pitogohins through strengthening of Educational Programs as an investment to their future</p>	<p>To ensure that 100% school supplies provided to indigent children for 2020</p>
<p>Promoted appropriate social welfare programs fitting to the needs of the community</p>	<p>To ensure that 100% of Pitogo Senior Citizens are given financial assistance for 2020</p>
	<p>To achieve 100% registration of newly born child by end of 2022</p>
	<p>To achieve 100% of the Pitogo household will have electricity</p>
<p>Promoted peace and order and strengthen police capacity</p>	<p>To identify and procure land for Police Station by the end of 2021</p>
	<p>To achieve enough IEC materials posted in 39 barangays for 2020</p>

Goals	Objectives/Targets
	To procure sufficient number of boats for patrolling purposes in coastal barangays by 2020
Provided more livelihood projects/training for underprivileged women/families	To increase the numbers of livelihood trainings by 25% for women by the end of 2020
Promoted appropriate social welfare programs fitting to the needs of the community	To establish appropriate facilities for PWDs by the end of 2021
	To acquire land for socialized housing by the end of 2020
	To achieve enough IEC materials posted in 39 barangays on Curfew for 2020
	To achieve 100% OSY enrolment in in ADM
Enhanced the capability of BCPC and VAW-C officers through continuous trainings	To enhance the capability of BCPC through continuous trainings and achieve 100% trained BCPC and VAW-C officers by 2020

3.3.4. Social Development Programs, Projects and Activities

The social sector has proposed a total of 14 projects. One of which is under the Education Program, while 3 others are in Health Services Program; 6 projects are in Social Welfare Development Program; 1 in the Housing and Resettlement Program; 2 in Peace and Order Program; and 1 in the Coastal Resource Management Program.

Table 15 Social Development Programs, Projects and Activities

Code	Project Title	Time Frame
SOC 01	Construction of classrooms for Cabulihan ES, Amontay NHS, Pitogo Community High School	
SOC 05	OSY Projects	
SOC 06	Creation of Plantilla Position for Midwives	
SOC 07	Establishment of Barangay health center for every Barangay	
SOC 08	Hiring of Competent Dentist (s)	
SOC 09	Supplementary Feeding	
SOC 10	Social Pension for Senior Citizens	
SOC 11	Livelihood training for women	
SOC 12	Establishment/Construction of facilities for Senior citizens and PWDs	

Code	Project Title	Time Frame
SOC 13	Construction of Temporary Shelter for Abused Children and CICL	
SOC 16	Land Acquisition for PNP station	
SOC 17	Provision of One Boat for patrolling at Coastal Barangays	
SOC 19	Establishment of functional BCPC and VAWC at every Barangay	
SOC 20	Acquisition of Land or Lot for Socialized Housing	

3.3.4. Project Briefs

SOC – 01 – Construction of classrooms for Cabulihan ES, Amontay NHS, Pitogo Community High School	
Name of Project	Construction of classroom for Cabulihan ES, Amontay NHS, Pitogo Community High School
Type of Project	Infrastructure
Proponent/Originator	LGU/DepEd Pitogo
Project Description	Construction of additional classrooms for selected Public Elementary and Secondary Schools. The classrooms of some public schools in Pitogo are not enough to accommodate students.
Justification of The Project	
Intended Beneficiaries	
Activities	
Timetable	
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	

Additional classrooms for Public Elementary and Secondary schools	
Name of Project	Additional classrooms for Public Elementary and Secondary schools
Type of Project	Programmatic (New), Education
Proponent/Originator	DepEd Pitogo

Additional classrooms for Public Elementary and Secondary schools	
Project Description	Construction of additional classrooms for select Public Elementary and Secondary schools
Justification of The Project	The classrooms of some public schools in Pitogo are not enough to accommodate students.
Intended Beneficiaries	
Activities	Identification of schools and learning centers that need additional classrooms
Timetable	
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	6 classrooms @ Php 730,000 = Php 4,380,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Additional classrooms were constructed to select public elementary and secondary schools in Pitogo District
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Availability of funds

New Athletic Ground at Pitogo Community HS, Senior High School located at Brgy. Nag Cruz, Pitogo, Quezon	
Name of Project	New Athletic Ground at Pitogo Community HS, Senior High School located at Brgy. Nag Cruz, Pitogo, Quezon
Type of Project	Programmatic (New), Education
Proponent/Originator	DepEd Pitogo
Project Description	Construction of New Athletic Ground at Pitogo Community HS, Senior High School located at Brgy. Nag Cruz, Pitogo, Quezon
Justification of The Project	Pitogo District has no standard athletic ground intended for local and provincial athletic competition
Intended Beneficiaries	
Activities	Securing permits
Timetable	
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	Php 5,000,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	New Athletic Ground at Pitogo Community HS, Senior High School located at Brgy. Nag Cruz, Pitogo, Quezon

New Athletic Ground at Pitogo Community HS, Senior High School located at Brgy. Nag Cruz, Pitogo, Quezon

Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Availability of funds
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SOC – 05 – OSY Projects (Various Skills Trainings subject to the courses being offered by TESDA to the LGU)

Name of Project	OSY Projects (Various Skills Trainings subject to the courses being offered by TESDA to the LGU)
Type of Project	Skills Training
Proponent/Originator	LGU Pitogo / TESDA-MSWDO
Project Description	Skills training are a yearly project of the LGU for the OUT of School Youth ages from 15-30 years old, single high school graduate who belong to poverty threshold. Every course has an equivalent NC-National Competency from 1 st to 2 nd level same with CSC eligibility. The minimum period of training is 30 days while the maximum is 6 months. TESDA has a corresponding amount of budget in every student depending upon on the type of courses such as: driving, computer literacy, automotive and electrical. While the LGU budget comprises the venue of the training, sound system, tables and chairs transportation expenses, uniform and graduation ceremony. The collection from the ALAY LAKAD is intended for the said purpose.
Justification of The Project	Project is necessary due to the increasing number of OSY in the municipality every year. It offers an alternative opportunity to those secondary students belonging to poverty threshold for them to utilize their time wisely. Family income will also enhance upon employment of OSY
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Male/Female 15-30 years old ✓ High School Graduate ✓ Monthly family income is P 9,064 minimum of 6 members
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recruitment from 39 barangays of interested stakeholders ✓ Allocation of budget ✓ Partnership with TESDA and other national government agencies ✓ Project Implementation ✓ Liquidation of funds
Timetable	1 month - 6 months
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P 300,000 LGU Budget every year

SOC – 05 – OSY Projects (Various Skills Trainings subject to the courses being offered by TESDA to the LGU)	
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Percentage of OSY enrolled and finished the course ✓ Percentage of OSY acquired employment either self-employed or hired ✓ Percentage of OSY who passed the NC1-NC2 examination
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limited LGU budget as counterpart ✓ Non-schedule of TESDA courses to be implemented at the LGU subject to the allocation of the national government ✓ Non-compliance of OSY to the course requirements ✓ Venue of the training's (Safekeeping of Training Equipment)

Table 16 Creation of Plantilla and Filling up of position for Midwives Project Brief

SOC – 06 – Creation of Plantilla and Filling up of position for Midwives	
Name of Projects	Creation of Plantilla and Filling up of position for Midwives
Type of Project	
Proponent/Originator	LGU Pitogo / HRMO
Project Description	Vacant plantilla position of Midwife under the office of the Municipal Health officer. This is to support MHO in providing health services to all pregnant women and postpartum mother and newborn child.
Justification of The Project	<p>A midwife is a health professional trained to support and care for women during pregnancy, labor and birth. They help you to stay healthy in pregnancy and, if no complications arise, to give birth with little intervention. Midwives also care for you and your baby in the first few weeks following the birth.</p> <p>Midwife will usually:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ check your baby's health, growth and position ✓ advise on or help with hospital bookings and routine tests and checks ✓ give you support and advice ✓ help you prepare for labor and birth
Intended Beneficiaries	All constituents of Pitogo especially all pregnant women, postpartum mother and newborns.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Publication of vacant position ✓ Screening and deliberation of the applicant ✓ Preparation of appointment
Timetable	CY 2019-2020

SOC – 06 – Creation of Plantilla and Filling up of position for Midwives	
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	240,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Created plantilla position for Midwife
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Availability of local fund

SOC – 07 - Establishment of Barangay health center for every Barangay	
Name of Project	Establishment of Barangay Health Center for Every Barangay
Type of Project	Infrastructure
Proponent/Originator	LGU Pitogo
Project Description	<p>The devolution of health services to local government units (LGUs) through the Local Government Code of 1991 brought new challenges to LGUs and barangays in the management and delivery of public health services. With devolution, the LGUs became responsible for the general control and supervision of health personnel and facilities; the operation and maintenance of local health facilities; the delivery of health services; and regulatory functions, such as formulation and enforcement of ordinances related to health, nutrition, sanitation, and all other public health-related matters. Each barangay should have a barangay health center whereas all the health services established by health personnel. The barangay health center is a basic, first hand health care facility. In the grassroots level, it can cater vital health services to the community. It has numerous purposes, serving different populations. From immunizations, prenatal care, monitoring of morbidity, to serving as part of the referral system, the barangay health center is an important part of establishing a healthy community.</p>
Justification of The Project	<p>Each barangay should have a barangay health center whereas all the health services established by health personnel. The barangay health center is a basic, first hand health care facility. In the grassroots level, it can cater vital health services to the community. It has numerous purposes, serving different populations. From immunizations, prenatal care, monitoring of morbidity, to serving as part of the referral system, the barangay health center is an important part of establishing a healthy community.</p>
Intended Beneficiaries	All constituents of every barangay
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ SB Resolution requesting for funding (for Municipal and Barangay Level)

SOC – 07 - Establishment of Barangay health center for every Barangay	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Preparation of Documents of the MEO (Program of Works) ✓ Identification of lot for the construction of BHC
Timetable	Subject for the program of works of the MEO and availability of funds
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P 500,000.00 each Barangay
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Availability of lot for construction and MOA with partner agencies for funding

SOC – 08 – Hiring of Competent Dentist	
Name of Project	Hiring of Competent Dentist
Type of Project	
Proponent/Originator	LGU Pitogo / MHO
Project Description	<p>Oral disease continues to be a serious public health problem in the Philippines. The prevalence of dental caries on permanent teeth has generally remained above 90% throughout the years. About 92.4% of Filipinos have tooth decay (dental caries) and 78% have gum diseases (periodontal diseases) (DOH, NMEDS 1998). Although preventable, these diseases affect almost every Filipino at one point or another in his or her lifetime.</p> <p>Hiring a permanent Dentist in every Rural Health Center will have to achieve the goal of Department of Health to promote preventive dental healthcare in the rural areas as part of Primary Health Care Strategy. The priority targets of dental health services are preschool children, school children, pregnant and non-pregnant mothers and adults.</p>
Justification of The Project	Oral disease continues to be a serious public health problem in the Philippines. The prevalence of dental caries on permanent teeth has generally remained above 90% throughout the years. About 92.4% of Filipinos have tooth decay (dental caries) and 78% have gum diseases (periodontal diseases) (DOH, NMEDS 1998). Although preventable, these diseases affect almost every Filipino at one point or another in his or her lifetime.
Intended Beneficiaries	All constituents of Pitogo specifically the preschool children, school children, pregnant mothers and senior citizens.
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Publication of vacant position ✓ Screening and deliberation of the applicant ✓ Preparation of appointment
Timetable	CY 2019-2020

SOC – 08 – Hiring of Competent Dentist	
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	420,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Hired competent dentist
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Availability of Local Fund

SOC – 09 – Supplemental Feeding Program for the Day Care Children	
Name of Project	Supplemental Feeding Program for the Day Care Children
Type of Project	Education and Nutrition
Proponent/Originator	DSWD RO IV A / MSWDO
Project Description	Supplemental Feeding Program for the Day Care Children is a tie-up program of the LGU and the DSWD National agency. Components of the program are as follows; Social Preparation for the Day Care Parents and Sangguniang Barangay: Measuring, weighing and deworming of children; Feeding for 120 school days (1 hot meal); Micro nutrient supplement c/o MHO and PES- Parent Effectiveness Service composed of 17 modules to be conducted by the day care worker.
Justification of The Project	The Supplemental Feeding Program is the provision of food in addition to the regular meals to currently enrolled day care children as part of the DSWD's contribution to the Early Childhood Care and Development program of the national government. The objective of the program is to ensure the good health condition of every child ages from 3-5 years old regardless of nutritional status while attending day care service session for 3-4 hours everyday (5 working days).
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Male/Female 3-5 years old ✓ Officially enrolled at the day care center located in the barangay
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enrollment of Day Care children ✓ Weighing ✓ Deworming ✓ Submission of Nutritional Status to the DSWD every quarter ✓ Preparation of documents for fund transfer ✓ Orientation with the DCP and SB ✓ Implementation proper for 120 days

SOC – 09 – Supplemental Feeding Program for the Day Care Children	
	✓ Liquidation of funds
Timetable	✓ 120 days / 1 hot meal every child
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	✓ 1.3 M DSWD National Budget Every Year, 3,000.00/ Barangay counterpart for the mineral water, vegetables and cooking fuel
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Improve nutritional status of day care children from malnourish to normal ✓ Attendance of parents on PES Session ✓ Maintenance of Gulayan sa Day Care Center
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limited Barangay and Municipal Budget as counterpart ✓ Non-attendance of DCP on PES Session ✓ Delayed submission of Liquidation report from the LGU which affected the succeeding downloaded of funds for the next cycle

SOC – 10 – Social Pension for Senior Citizens	
Name of Project	✓ Social Pension for Senior Citizens
Type of Project	✓ Regular Financial Assistance
Proponent/Originator	DSWD RO IV-A and MSWDO
Project Description	RA 9344 also known as the Expanded Senior Citizens Act was passed with the objective to give full support to the improvement of the total well-being of the elderly and their full participation in society considering that senior citizens are an integral part of Philippine society. Financial assistance for the needy elderly supports the achievement of the MDG in eradicating extreme poverty and hunger.
Justification of The Project	Pitogo is a 4 th class municipality where most of the people are belong to the poverty threshold including the senior citizens sector. As of December 2018 there are 2,930 registered members of the organization while the number of social pensioners from the DSWD national agency are 1004 less than 50% of the total membership of the organization. Apparently most of them are under the financial support of their immediate family whose sources of income are fishing and coco-farming.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Male/Female 60 years old and above ✓ Married/Single ✓ Officially registered in the barangay ✓ No registered properties

SOC – 10 – Social Pension for Senior Citizens	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Non members of GSIS/SSS/PVAO etc
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recruitment in the barangay thru the existing CSO ✓ Enrollment of applicants ✓ Assessment of applicants ✓ Submission to the DSWD for approval ✓ Endorsement of Cash assistance, payroll of the DSWD for payment to the LGU ✓ Liquidation of funds
Timetable	Every first month of the quarter
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P 6,024,000.00 DSWD National Budget Every Year
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Percentage of Senior Citizens served either in group payment or door to door scheme ✓ Proper utilization of pension ✓ On time submission of liquidation reports of the LGU
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sudden death of pensioner ✓ Transfer of residence ✓ Delayed submission of liquidation reports ✓ Limited manpower/staff/MTO-MSWDO

SOC – 11 – Livelihood Trainings for All Sectors	
Name of Project	Livelihood Trainings for All Sectors
Type of Project	Economic
Proponent/Originator	DSWD RO IV A, TESDA-QNAS, DTI, DOLE and MSWDO
Project Description	Livelihood skills trainings for all sectors is one of the components in Gender and Development Annual Plan of the MSWDO. It will address the need of the unemployed and underemployed whose families are belonging to the poverty threshold. The trainings to be given is subject to the availability of courses with the corresponding amount of the required budget based on the implementing agency. The common courses are as follows: dressmaking, baking and pastry, cosmetology, handicraft making and food production.
Justification of The Project	The project is a must due to rampant problems on unemployment and underemployment in the locality. By means of an alternative livelihood

	opportunities they can start their own micro-enterprise project with capital assistance while they can refer for job employment. The existing raw materials in the community can also utilize in terms of production of local products.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Male/Female 18-59 years old ✓ Married/Single ✓ Officially registered in the barangay ✓ Monthly family income is P 9,064 with 6 members
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recruitment in the barangay thru the existing CSO ✓ Enrollment of applicants ✓ Assessment of applicants ✓ Training proper ✓ Liquidation of funds
Timetable	3 days (minimum) 15 days (maximum)
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P 400,000.00 LGU Budget every year
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number of enrollees ✓ Percentage of beneficiaries with employment
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limited Barangay and Municipal budget as counterpart ✓ Non-compliance of stakeholder to the course requirement ✓ Early pregnancy ✓ Transfer of residence of the beneficiary in the midst of the training

SOC – 12 – Construction/Establishment of PWD Facilities	
Name of Projects	Construction/Establishment of PWD Facilities
Type of Project	Infrastructure
Proponent/Originator	LGU Pitogo (MEO/MSWDO)
Project Description	RA 10070 otherwise known as an Act Establishing an Institutional Mechanism to ensure the implementation of programs, services for PWD in every municipality. Construction of PWD facility is a must in the Accessibility Law as part of the moral and social obligations of every local government unit. Pitogo is a 4th class municipality where most of the people are belong to the poverty threshold including the PWD sector with 117 registered members as of 2018. Apparently, most of them are under the financial support of their immediate family whose sources of income are

SOC – 12 – Construction/Establishment of PWD Facilities	
	fishing and coco-farming. Lack of PWD facilities is one of the problems on the existing Government buildings and commercial establishments.
Justification of The Project	Pitogo is a 4 th class municipality where most of the people are belong to the poverty threshold including the PWD sector with 117 registered members as of 2018. apparently, most of them are under the financial support of their immediate family whose sources of income are fishing and coco-farming. Lack of PWD facilities is one of the problems on the existing government buildings and commercial establishments.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Male/Female all ages ✓ Married/Single ✓ Officially registered in the barangay
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Allocation of LGU Budget ✓ Preparation of documents of the MEO ✓ Construction of PWD Facilities c/o MEO ✓ Monitoring of DILG and MSWDO
Timetable	Subject to the program of works of the MEO
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P 1,000,000.00 LGU Budget
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Accessibility of PWD Facilities within the LGU
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of budget ✓ Unavailability of Lot

SOC – 13 – Construction of Temporary Shelter for Abused Children and CICL	
Name of Project	Construction of Temporary Shelter for Abused Children and CICL
Type of Project	Infrastructure
Proponent/Originator	LGU Pitogo (MSWDO and MEO)
Project Description	RA 9344 otherwise known as Juvenile Justice Welfare Act and RA 7610 the Anti-Child Abused Law is some of the legal Features in terms of protection and safety of every child. The LGU is mandated to construct a temporary shelter for children in need of immediate intervention of the MSWDO with complete facilities and staff for the total rehabilitation of the victim and the identified perpetrators who are minors.
Justification of The Project	Project is necessary due to the increasing number of reported cases of various abuses involving children. The shelter is the safe and comfort zone

SOC – 13 – Construction of Temporary Shelter for Abused Children and CICL	
	of the victim and suspects who are minors with cases filed in court. Likewise, for those abandoned children with dysfunctional families
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Male/Female 0-18 years old ✓ Victims of parental neglect and abused
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Endorsement of PNP and the community of the victims and the suspects below 18 for temporary shelter ✓ Implementation of intervention program identified by the social worker
Timetable	6 months to 1 year
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P 2,000,000.00 LGU Budget every year
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Number of rehabilitated children
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Limited LGU Budget ✓ Limited staff ✓ Unavailability of lot

SOC – 16 – Land Acquisition for PNP Station	
Name of Project	Land Acquisition for PNP Station
Type of Project	New
Proponent/Originator	PNP
Project Description	Land Acquisition for PNP Station
Justification of The Project	The donated 400 square meter to Pitogo PNP is required to avail the budget for model police station.
Intended Beneficiaries	PNP personnel
Activities	Coordinate with the OMM for acquisition of land and allocation of funds
Timetable	2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	1.2 Million
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	The 400 square meter land area is use for model police station.

SOC – 16 – Land Acquisition for PNP Station

Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Lack of Funds
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SOC – 17 – Provision of One Boat for Patrolling at Coastal Barangays

Name of Project	Provision of One Boat Patrolling at Coastal Barangays
Type of Project	
Proponent/Originator	PNP
Project Description	Patrol Boat
Justification of The Project	The Pitogo PNP is need of patrol boat used for SPEA patrol
Intended Beneficiaries	PNP
Activities	
Timetable	2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	500,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	One Patrol Boat
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Lack of Funds

SOC – 19 – Establishment of Functional BCPC and VAWC office in every Barangay and Capacity Trainings

Name of Project	Establishment of Functional BCPC and VAWC office in every Barangay and Capacity
Type of Project	Infrastructure
Proponent/Originator	LGU Pitogo (MEO, MSWDO, PNP)
Project Description	Establishment of a Functional BCPC and VAWC office is a must as per RA 9262 otherwise known as Anti-Violence Against Women and Children. The VAWC office is an operational structure 24/7 to assist the victims of all forms of abuses among women and children sector within the community. The DILG is mandating the Barangay Captain to appoint a permanent VAWC officer who will be trained by the local and national government units in terms of the technical aspect of the program and case management

SOC – 19 – Establishment of Functional BCPC and VAWC office in every Barangay and Capacity Trainings

	<p>same with the members of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children. The DILG also requires the LGU to submit regular reports for monitoring of reported cases as well as actions to be taken by the community to lessen and totally eradicate violence in every family regardless of social and economic status.</p>
Justification of The Project	<p>In the recent PNP Provincial Headquarters statistics regarding to the status of reported cases of all forms of abuses involving women and children, the Municipality of Pitogo unfortunately was included on the top ten localities in terms of children in conflict with the Law. The figure shows that the LGU thru the MSWDO should exert an extra effort to modify the Annual Work and Financial Plan of the LCP and BCP to lessen the cases being reported to the PNP and MSWDO. By establishing a functional BCPC and VAWC Office in every barangay thru the close monitoring and supervision of the concerned local and national offices such as; MSWDO, MLGOO and PNP the said problem will be addressed properly.</p>
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Victims of all forms of abuses 18 years old below for the children sector ✓ Victim of all forms of abuses 18 above for the women sector
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthening and organization of BCPC in every barangay ✓ Appointing VAWC Officer ✓ Training seminar of members of BCPC and VAWC officers on the existing laws for women and children ✓ Preparation of Annual Work and Financial Plan with mandatory 1% above of the total IRA barangay and municipal ✓ Regular meetings ✓ Barangay visitation ✓ Submission of regular reports ✓ Construction of VAWC Office with equipment and supplies
Timetable	<p>January to December</p>
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	<p>P 800,000.00 LGU Budget 1% of total IRA in every barangay</p>
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Functional BCPC ✓ VAWC Allocation of Budget ✓ Yearly Allocation of Budget ✓ On-time submission of reports ✓ Regular meetings

SOC – 19 – Establishment of Functional BCPC and VAWC office in every Barangay and Capacity Trainings

<p>Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of budget ✓ Unavailability of space as VAWC Office ✓ Lack of Competent Social Workers who will handle legal cases in court ✓ Political intervention in appointing VAWC Officer and legal cases before and during filing in court
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SOC – 20 – Construction/ Establishment of Socialize Housing

<p>Name of Project</p>	<p>Construction/ Establishment of Socialize Housing</p>
<p>Type of Project</p>	<p>Infrastructure</p>
<p>Proponent/Originator</p>	<p>LGU Pitogo (MEO, MSWDO)</p>
<p>Project Description</p>	<p>Construction of socialize housing should be prioritized by the LGU considering the continuous increase of number of families living in hazard area within the Población and rural barangays. It is a tie up program with the NHA, the mandated national agency. It will be paid on a long period of time with a lower cost of monthly amortization subject to the contract between the LGU and NHA.</p>
<p>Justification of The Project</p>	<p>Pitogo is a 4th class municipality where most of the people are belong to the poverty threshold. Apparently fishing and coco farming are the common sources of their income. Henceforth they could not provide the basic needs of every family member including a decent and safe housing condition.</p>
<p>Intended Beneficiaries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Families living in makeshift houses ✓ Families living in hazard area ✓ Officially registered in the barangay ✓ Family income is P 9,064 below
<p>Activities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Organization of LGU Housing committee ✓ SB Resolution requesting for funding ✓ Identification of lot ✓ Allocation of LGU Budget as counterpart ✓ Preparation of documents of the MEO ✓ Identification of beneficiaries ✓ Submission of the documents to the NHA ✓ Social preparation

SOC – 20 – Construction/ Establishment of Socialize Housing	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction proper ✓ Monitoring/project visitation ✓ Submission of reports to the national government
Timetable	Subject to the program of works of the MEO
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P 5,000,000.00 LGU Budget
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of LGU Lot ✓ MOA with partner agencies for funding
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Lack of budget ✓ Unavailability of Lot

3.3.2. Economic Development Plan

Economic Development Plan

In this section the stakeholders identify the challenges and opportunities in growing the local economy of Pitogo. It looks into development issues and concerns in the different sectors to come with strategies that will allow the municipality to achieve the goals and objectives. In relation to the opportunities identified. Such strategies will be transformed into program, projects and activities for implementation of the municipal government.

Pitogo is envisioned as a rising tourism center of Bondoc Peninsula and have a technology advanced sustainable agriculture technique. The municipality of Pitogo make all these with mindful and preserving the quality of natural resources to ensure food sufficiency as well as leading and sustainable tourism economy.

Economic Development Goals, Objectives and Targets

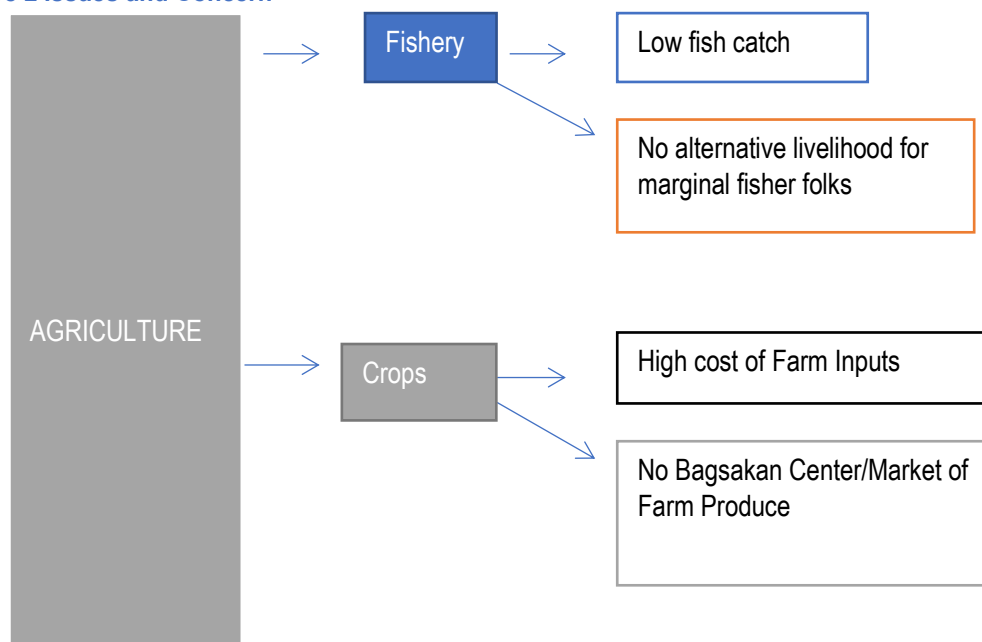
The following goals and objectives were identified to address the sub-sectoral issues and concerns that were discussed in the preceding sections. Strategies for these were then crafted bearing in mind the over- arching vision of local economy for Pitogo characterized by a rising tourist destination in Bondoc Peninsula. The following are their generated output.

Table 17 Economic Development Goals, Objectives and Targets

GOAL	OBJECTIVES
Developed effective infrastructure facilities as strategy to foster economic growth	To construct convenient public market and to acquire lot for market by 2020
Improved and organized cemetery	To develop an organize cemetery by 2020
Promoted technologically advanced practices in Agriculture and promoted organic farming practices	To conduct and establish two demonstration farms in the municipality by 2020
Developed effective infrastructure facilities as strategy and fostered economic growth	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify site for the location of transport terminal by 2nd quarter of 2019. 2. To coordinate with the different transport groups for the development of terminal by 3rd Quarter of 2019 3. To develop and establish market matching
Promoted technologically advanced practices in Agriculture and promoted organic farming practices	To nurture and develop the knowledge and skills specially the marginal fisherfolks on aqua farming techniques, fish processing through attendance on quarterly training.

3.3.2.1. Issues and Concern

Figure 2 Issues and Concern



3.3.2.2. Economic Development Programs, Projects, and Activities

Table 18 List of Projects for the local Economic Sector

Code	Program/Project Title
ECON-01	Acquisition of Business Processing and Licensing Program
ECON-02	Income Generating Projects/Livelihood (1. Sea weeds farming 2. Fish Processing)
ECON-03	Creation and Empowerment of Bantay Dagat
ECON-04	Provision of Alternative Livelihood to fisherfolks
ECON-05	Construction of Grand Terminal
ECON-06	Construction of Public Market
ECON-07	Establishment of Demo Farm (For Maintenance)
ECON-08	Construction of Banana Processing Center (on going)
ECON-09	Establishment of Demo Farm
ECON-10	Project on Rapid Composting

3.3.2.3. Economic Development Project Briefs

ECON – 02 Income Generating Projects/livelihood – Fish Processing and Seaweeds production	
Name of Project	Income Generating Projects/livelihood – Fish Processing and Seaweeds production
Type of Project	Livelihood
Proponent/Originator	LGU/Office of the Municipal Agriculturist
Project Description	Livelihood Project/s of Income generated projects are very vital in coastal barangays. Fisherfolks with their family members could participate to assist in the upliftment of their way of living.
Justification of The Projects	There are two (2) conditions of the sea in the municipality. “Amihan and Habagat”. One (1) of the condition, re; “HABAGAT” the fisherman cease engaging on fishing activities, thereby no income during this moment, they should with them Income Generating Projects to be the source of income.
Intended Beneficiaries	FISHERFOLKS
Activities	Identification of receptive group for IGP. Conduct training to identified group.
Timetable	June – December
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	200,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Income Generating Projects properly implemented.
Possible Risk That May Impede the Success of The Projects	Weather and availability of stocks

ECON – 03 CREATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF BANTAY DAGAT	
Name of Project	CREATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF BANTAY DAGAT
Type of Project	Capacity Building
Proponent/Originator	LGU/ OMA
Project Description	“Bantay Dagat” – Fishery Law Enforcement officer has the primary role as far as Fishery Law Enforcement activities are concerned.
Justification of The Project	Number of Bantay Dagat is on minimal number. To acquire such identity there are some rigid requirements to pass on the training which will enable the group to be empowered.
Intended Beneficiaries	Qualified registered fisherfolks

ECON – 03 CREATION AND EMPOWERMENT OF BANTAY DAGAT

Activities	Identification of participants Conduct Training
Timetable	July to December
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	35,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Number of Bantay Dagat empowered. Decreased number of illegal fishers in the municipal water.
Possible Risk That May Impede the Success of The Projects	Availability of qualified applicant.

ECON – 07 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMO FARM (Maintenance)

Name of Project	ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMO FARM (Maintenance)
Type of Project	AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS
Proponent/Originator	LGU/OMA
Project Description	Banana stands out as the most important fruit crop in the Philippines, constituting portion in the country's export revenue. Process products derived from banana are gaining wide acceptance both in the domestic and international market. Not to forget that banana is also a crop of social importance. It is one of the important sources of food in the rural areas where banana in particular is often used to extend supplement or substitute staple food such as rice and corn.
Justification of The Project	Commonly banana is planted as an intercrop in the locality. It is grown in between coconut trees and other fruit trees. Since there are farmers and Agri –stakeholders could not adopt new technologies for banana henceforth DEMO FARM establishment should be undertaken.
Intended Beneficiaries	Banana farmers
Activities	Maintenance - monitoring
Timetable	2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	50,000.00
Target Output/Success Indicator	Number of demo farms established Number of Banana growers planting banana

ECON – 07 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMO FARM (Maintenance)

Possible Risk That May Impede the Success of The Projects	In availability of project fund Typhoon
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ECON – 09 ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMO FARM (ORGANIC)

Name of Project	ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMO FARM (ORGANIC)
Type of Project	AGRICULTURAL
Proponent/Originator	LGU/OMA
Project Description	Organic farming is a method of crop and livestock production that using of synthetic fertilizers and chemicals are strictly prohibited.
Justification of The Project	Organic farming yields a vital benefit as preservation of soil organic composition. Organic farmers utilize practices that maintain and improve fertility of soil resulting to high quality of farm produce
Intended Beneficiaries	Organic farmers
Activities	Training and Establishment of Demo Farm
Timetable	2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	100,000.00
Target Output/Success Indicator	Numbers of farmers trained Numbers of farmers adopting and practicing organic agriculture
Possible Risk That May Impede the Success of The Projects	In availability of project funds

ECON – 10 RAPID COMPOSTING

Name of Project	RAPID COMPOSTING
Type of Project	AGRICULTURAL
Proponent/Originator	LGU/OMA
Project Description	Rapid composting is a process in which organic substance are reduced from large volume of rapidly decomposable materials to small volumes of materials which continue to decompose slowly.
Justification of The Project	Various barangays have farm refuses like rice straw, animal wastes wherein they can utilize it in rapid composting.

ECON – 10 RAPID COMPOSTING	
Intended Beneficiaries	Rice farmers
Activities	Training and Establishment of Demo Farm
Timetable	2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	100,000.00
Target Output/Success Indicator	Rapid composting Demo Established Using of synthetic fertilizer are minimized
Possible Risk That May Impede the Success of The Projects	Availability of raw materials Farmers adaptation Availability of funds

ECON – 08 CONSTRUCTION OF BANANA PROCESSING CENTER	
Name of Project	CONSTRUCTION OF BANANA PROCESSING CENTER
Type of Project	
Proponent/Originator	LGU/OMA
Project Description	Banana is one of the annual crops which provide income to the farmers. It is one of our best agricultural products. Likewise, is one of the most common and widely grown fruit crops in the Philippines. It contributes significantly to the Philippines economy.
Justification of The Project	All farmers in the municipality plant banana and production failed to be marketed for it is being “BINABARAT”. This issue fortunately was answered for there is a construction of Banana Processing Center at Barangay Ibabang Pina which was granted by Department of Agriculture.
Intended Beneficiaries	Banana farmers
Activities	Continuous on banana processing Promotion of the Project thru IEC
Timetable	
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	1.5 million processing centers from DA other was counter parted by OPA and LGU
Target Output/Success Indicator	Number of farmers trained Banana Processing Center operated and generate income

ECON – 08 CONSTRUCTION OF BANANA PROCESSING CENTER

Possible Risk That May Impede the Success of The Projects	Members passive attitudes on participation of the group members
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3.3.3. Physical/Infrastructure and Utilities Development Plan

3.3.3.1. Physical/Infrastructure and Utilities Development Issues and Concerns

Table 19 Physical/Infrastructure and Utilities Development Issues and Concerns

Sub-Sector	Issues and Concerns
Access Road and Bridges	To access the proposed agro-tourism sites there is a need to construct an all-weather roads and bridges that will serve as growth catalyst in the proposed areas and can improve the agro-economic condition and ecotourism.
Port	As part of tourism plan of the LGU, improvement of port facilities will encourage travelers to access various proposed tourism sites by sea and thereby enjoyed the scenery.
Irrigation System	To be an agro-tourism municipality it is but necessary to develop and construct an irrigation system to increase yields and ensure the stability of production and expansion of farms.
Public Market	To create new jobs and provides a retail outlet for small farmers, cottage industries, crafts, farmers and entrepreneurs, there is a need to construct a public market.
Centralized Terminal	As part of the LGUs plan for an integrated transport system there is a need for a Centralized Terminal for all kind of public utility vehicle to facilitate movements of humans, goods and agricultural products which can enable trades between people.
New Municipal Building	As part of the program of the LGU to improve and facilitate transaction, and for the convenience of its constituents, there is a need to Construct a New Municipal Building at the proposed government center to be located at Brgy. Nag-Cruz.
GAD Building (Multi-Purpose Center)	As part of the program of the LGU, there is a need for a GAD Building (Multi-Purpose Center) to enhance existing structural mechanisms and to accelerate mainstreaming of GAD.
Temporary Shelter for CICL and Abuse Children	To address the rising cases of Children in Conflict with the Law and Abused Children there is a need to construct a Temporary Shelter for properly managing the needs and appropriate treatment of the concerned children.
Disaster Risk Mitigation Infrastructure Projects	To tackle the changes and erosion in our shorelines, river banks and slopes due weathering, there is a need for an intervention to minimize property lost or prevent injury or loss of human lives.
Evacuation Center	To attend the needs of residents in times of calamity, there is a need to Construct a Permanent Evacuation Center in various strategic places in the LGU, to provide temporary shelter for the affected households in case of calamities and avoidance of disruption of classes in the aftermath by using public school buildings as shelter.
Public Cemetery	As part of the plan to improve the current state of the public cemetery, which is overcrowded and chaotic, there is a need to construct a new public cemetery before it can rehabilitate the existing public cemetery.

Sub-Sector	Issues and Concerns
Training for Infra Projects	As part to the plan to facilitate the implementation of various national and local infrastructure programs of the LGU, the Municipal Engineer will facilitate the training of various Brgy. officials and concerned citizens on the plans and programs, techniques, procedures and practices in infrastructure development and public works in general as mandated under section 477 (b) (1) of the Local Government Code.
Technical Personnel	To facilitate the implementation of national and local projects there is a need to hire additional technical staff in the Engineering Department.

3.3.3.2. Physical/Infrastructure and Utilities Development Goals, Objectives and Targets

Table 20 Physical/Infrastructure and Utilities Development Goals, Objectives and Targets

Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To implement prioritize Agro-ecotourism infrastructure projects • To capacitate stakeholders and volunteers on project planning and monitoring • To facilitate implementation of infrastructure projects
Objective and Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct 10% of projects with complete documents yearly <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Construction of prioritized projects • To encourage 70% of stakeholders and volunteers to participate in training to be conducted yearly • To train the barangay monitoring committee once every year <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of stakeholders / volunteers ○ Conduct skills training • To hire technical personnel on engineering function by 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hiring of competent personnel for Engineering office

3.3.3.3. Physical/Infrastructure and Utilities Development Programs, Projects and Activities

A. Tourism Development Program

This program center on the identification of tourist destination to be developed and formulate a Tourism Master plan; the LGU shall coordinates with the land owners of identified areas and investors to encourage investment and to formulate a Tourism Incentive System; the LGU shall develop materials for promotional and educational campaign with regards to tourism industry and shall conduct skill trainings needed for tourism activities; the LGU shall construct an all-weather passable network (roads and bridges) thru concreting of existing gravel/earth roads and construction of new access roads; the LGU shall provide a 24 hrs. Water Supply System by Developing and Improving the water supply source in the area; and the improvement of wharf/port for water transportation.

B. Agricultural Infrastructure Development Program

This program focusses on the construction of Irrigation System by identifying sites for irrigation; allocation of local fund; coordination with National Irrigation System for site validation and possible funding for implementation of the project.

C. Social-Infrastructure Program

This program aims to construct a GAD Building (Multi-Purpose Center) for mainstreaming of gender and development; construct a Temporary Shelter for CICL and abuse children constructed at Brgy. Nag-Cruz; while construction of additional classrooms for Elementary and Secondary Schools and a New Athletic Ground at Brgy. Nag-Cruz shall be coordinated with DepEd and conduct outsourcing of fund for the implementation of project; and construction of Evacuation Centers to be located strategically on barangays Cabulihan, Soliyao Iba, Rizalino, Burgos Iba, Poctol, Nag-cruz, Amontay, Biga, and Gangahin.

D. Skills and Social Development Program

This program emphasizes to trains stakeholders and volunteers on the methodology and implementation of infrastructure projects; and training of barangay monitoring committee by coordinating and organizing a barangay infrastructure monitoring committee.

Engineering office Development Program

This program focus on the manpower needs for the implementation of local and national infrastructure projects by hiring an additional technical staff in the engineering department.

3.3.3.4. Physical/Infrastructure and Utilities Development Project Briefs

Access Road and Bridges	
Name of Project	Construction of Access Road and Bridges @ Brgy. Piña Ilaya to Piña Ibaba to Cometa to Cabulihan @ Brgy. Piña Ibaba to Sumag Norte to Sumag Este to Sumag Oeste to Cabulihan @ Brgy. Pacatin Ibaba to Soliyao Ibaba
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MEO
Project Description	As part of tourism plan of the LGU, construction of roads and bridges will allow access to proposed agro-ecotourism sites.
Justification of The Project	Construction of all-weather access roads and bridges will serve as growth catalyst in the proposed areas; provides access of farmers in marketing their farm produced;

Access Road and Bridges	
	increases productivity; help improves peace and order situation; improves the agro-economic condition and ecotourism.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of eco-tourism areas • Identification of Access Roads • Land Acquisition • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Construction of all-weather Access Roads and Bridges
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019-2026
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P500,000,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All weather Access Roads and Bridges constructed • Development of agro-ecotourism areas
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of funds

Wharf/Port	
Name of Project	Improvement of Wharf/Port @ Brgy. Pamilihan, Castillo and Dulong Bayan
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MEO
Project Description	As part of tourism plan of the LGU, improvement of port facilities will encourage sightseeing and access to proposed tourism sites by water transportation.
Justification of The Project	Improvement of wharf/port facilities will encourage tourism travel by water.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Improvement of Wharf/Port Facilities
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019-2026
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P5,000,000.00

Wharf/Port	
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wharf/Port Facilities improved • Increased used of Wharf/Port usage
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds

Irrigation System	
Name of Project	Construction of Irrigation System @ Brgy. Piña Ilaya, Piña Ibaba, Cometa, Cabulihan, Sumag Norte, Sumag Este, Sumag Oeste, Pacatin Ibaba and Soliyao Ibaba
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MAO MEO
Project Description	As per plan of the LGU to be a tourism destination, it's imperative to develop its infrastructure projects especially its irrigation system.
Justification of The Project	Irrigation shall increase land productivity; increase yields and ensure the stability of production; facilitate expansion of farms; improves farm living conditions, working areas and farm recreation opportunities; intensify long term sustainability for farm businesses; and will help generates additional revenue for local businesses and services from tourists.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of agro-tourism areas • Identification of water source • Land Acquisition • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Construction of Irrigation System • Cooperation with Land Owners/Investors
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 - 2026
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P30,000,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation facilities constructed • Increase in farm produce • Tourist arrivals

Irrigation System	
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of fund • Lack of Investors

Public Market	
Name of Project	Construction of Public Market @ Brgy. Nag-Cruz or Pamilihan
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MEO
Project Description	As per plan of the municipality to increase local trading, the construction of a public market is a necessity.
Justification of The Project	Public Markets can create new jobs (its operation is labor intensive); creates various entrepreneurial opportunities; encourages rural development by providing a retail outlet for cottage industries, crafts and small farmers; and generates new tax revenues.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • LGU
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of available lot • Land Acquisition • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Construction of Public Market
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 - 2021
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lot = P1,500,000.00 • Bldg. = P7,500,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Market constructed • Increase in revenues
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of fund

Centralized Terminal	
Name of Project	Construction of Centralized Terminal @ Brgy. Nag-Cruz or Pamilihan
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MEO
Project Description	As part of the LGUs plan for an integrated transport system there is a need for a Centralized Terminal for all kind of public utility vehicle
Justification of The Project	It can facilitate movements of humans, goods and agricultural products which can enable trades between people.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constituents • Entrepreneurs
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of available lot • Land Acquisition • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Construction of Centralized Terminal
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 - 2024
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lot = P500,000.00 • Bldg. = P5,000,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centralized Terminal constructed • Increase in trades and revenues
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of fund

New Municipal Building	
NAME OF PROJECT	Construction of New Municipal Building @ Brgy. Nag-Cruz
TYPE OF PROJECT	
PROPONENT/IMPLEMENTOR OF THE PROJECT	MPDC MEO
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	Construction of a New Municipal Building to transfer various Local and National offices at the proposed government center at Barangay Nag-Cruz.
JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT	To integrate into one (1) building with parking space and other facilities all local and national offices for the convenience of public officials and employees, and clients in their transaction.
INTENDED BENEFICIARIES	community

New Municipal Building	
ACTIVITY COMPONENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of available lot • Land Acquisition • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Construction of New Municipal Building
TIMETABLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 - 2024
ESTIMATED COST OR RESOURCE INPUTS BY ACTIVITY COMPONENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lot = P3,000,000.00 • Bldg. = P30,000,000.00
TARGET OUTPUTS/SUCCESS INDICATORS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Municipal Building constructed • Government Center established • Convenience of transaction
POSSIBLE RISKS THAT MAY IMPEDE THE SUCCESS OF THE PROJECT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of fund

GAD Building (Multi-Purpose Center)	
Name of Project	Construction of GAD Bldg. (Multi-Purpose Center) @ Brgy. Nag-Cruz
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MEO
Project Description	As part of the program of the LGU in advocating and disseminating information on gender issues there is a need for a GAD Building (Multi-Purpose Center).
Justification of The Project	To enhance existing structural mechanisms and to accelerate mainstreaming of GAD.
Intended Beneficiaries	All citizens regardless of their gender
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of available lot • Land Acquisition • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Construction of GAD Bldg.

GAD Building (Multi-Purpose Center)	
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 - 2024
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lot = P500,000.00 • Bldg. = P5,000,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GAD Bldg. constructed • Institutionalization and mainstreaming of gender and development in the Local Government's policies and programs.
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of fund

Temporary Shelter for CICL and Abuse Children	
Name of Project	Construction of Temporary Shelter for CICL and Abuse Children @ Brgy. Nag-Cruz
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MSWDO MEO
Project Description	As per RA 7610 "Special Protection of Children Against Abuse, Exploitation and Discrimination Act.", RA 10630, "Strengthening the Juvenile Justice System" and RA 9344, "Juvenile Justice and Welfare Act of 2006", although its mandated for highly urbanized cities, the rising case warrants a need for a Temporary Shelter for CICL.
Justification of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Properly manage the needs and appropriate treatment of Children in Conflict with the Law and abused children.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children in Conflict with the Law • Abused children
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of land/lot • Land Acquisition • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Construction of Temporary Shelter for CICL and Abuse Children
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019-2024
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lot = P500,000.00 • Bldg. = P5,000,000.00

Temporary Shelter for CICL and Abuse Children	
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Shelter (Bahay Pag-asa) constructed • Immediate needs of Children in Conflict with the Law and abused children provided
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of land • Availability of fund

Disaster Risk Mitigation Infrastructure Projects	
Name of Project	Construction of Disaster Risk Mitigation Infrastructure Projects @ various identified hazard areas
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MDRRMO MEO
Project Description	Weathering causes changes and erosion in our shorelines, river banks and slopes. Included in this infrastructure project is the Construction of Bay walk that will serve as shoreline protection (sea wharf) of the Poblacion Area and would form as part of Eco-Tourism Program.
Justification of The Project	The need to protect our shorelines, river banks and slopes thru intervention is a must to minimize property lost or prevent injury or loss of human lives.
Intended Beneficiaries	Community
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazard Assessment and Identification of Areas • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget.
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 - 2027
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P500,000,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bay walk (sea wharf) constructed • Construction of breakwaters, sea walls, riprap, revetments, retaining walls and other engineering measures and intervention.
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of funds
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

Evacuation Center	
Name of Project	Construction of Evacuation Centers

Evacuation Center	
	@ Brgy Cabulihan, Brgy Soliyao Ibaba, Brgy Rizalino, Brgy Burgos Ibaba, Brgy Pootol, Brgy Nag-Cruz, Brgy Amontay, Brgy Biga, Brgy Gangahin, and Poblacion Area
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MDRRMO MEO
Project Description	To address the concerns of residents in times of disaster there is a need to Construct a Permanent Evacuation Center in various strategic places in the LGU instead of using public school buildings as shelter.
Justification of The Project	Our country experiences an average of twenty (20) typhoons yearly besides other calamities. The recurrent use of school buildings as evacuation center has affected the operations of schools in the aftermath of typhoons. The Construction of Evacuation Centers could provide temporary shelter for the affected households in case of calamities and avoidance of disruption of classes.
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residents • Students
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of available lot • Land Acquisition • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Construction of Evacuation Centers
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 – 2020 identification of lot / preparation of necessary documents (250 sq.m.) • 2020 – 2027 budgeting for lots / outsourcing of funds (P2,500,000.00) • 2021 – 2028 construction of evacuation centers (P50,000,000.00)
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P250,000.00 per lot • P5,000,000.00 per evacuation center
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evacuation Centers constructed at various strategic places in the locality
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Lot • Budget constraint

Public Cemetery	
Name of Project	Construction of Public Cemetery @ Brgy. Nag-Cruz Rehabilitation of Public Cemetery @ Brgy. Manggahan

Public Cemetery	
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	GSO MEO
Project Description	As part of the plan to improve the cemetery of Pitogo, the existing cemetery shall be rehabilitating but to realize this proposal the LGU has to construct a new public cemetery to accommodate new burial ground for the deceased persons.
Justification of The Project	The current state of the public cemetery is very unfortunate; the tombs are not properly aligned and are almost sticking together; and the tombs located in interior position are almost inaccessible due to overcrowding. The only available passageway to reach the tombs in inner locations except for the access way from the road up to the small chapel and foot paths. Although there is a private cemetery, a new public cemetery is needed to meet the needs of the general public to decongest the present cemetery before it can be rehabilitated. The projects can provide jobs, tax revenues and convenience for the relatives of the deceased persons.
Intended Beneficiaries	Community and LGU
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of available land for the new cemetery • Land Acquisition • Preparation of Detailed Engineering Design, Plans and Specifications and Approved Budget • Construction of a New Public Cemetery • Rehabilitation of the old Public Cemetery
Timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2019 - 2028
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land = P3,000,000.00 • Relocation Survey = P100,000.00 • Const. of Cemetery = P4,000,000.00 • Rehab. of Cemetery = P4,000,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Public Cemetery constructed • Old Public Cemetery rehabilitated • Revenues for the LGU • Convenience to the constituents • Environmentally Safe
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Lot • Availability of Budget • Cooperation of the deceased family to be affected by the project

Training for Infra Projects	
Name of Project	Training for Brgy officials, Stakeholders & Volunteers for Infra Projects

Training for Infra Projects	
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MEO
Project Description	The Municipal Engineer is mandated under section 477 (b) (1) of the Local Government Code to “Initiate, review and recommend changes in policies and objectives, plans and programs, techniques, procedures and practices in infrastructure development and public works in general of the local government unit concerned.
Justification of The Project	To facilitate the implementation of various projects in the locality in line with the vision of Pitogo
Intended Beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brgy officials • Local Construction Workers • Community
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grouping into cluster of Barangays • Training in Construction Method of concerned participants
Timetable	2019 -2027
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P200,000.00 yearly
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Brgy officials, Stakeholders & Volunteers undergone training in the implantation of Infra Projects
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation of concerned individuals • Availability of Budget

Technical Personnel	
Name of Project	Hiring of New Technical Personnel for the Engineering Department
Type of Project	
Proponent/Implementor of The Project	MEO
Project Description	As part of the LGUs mandate to provide engineering services to its community, hiring of an additional staff in the Engineering Department is needed.
Justification of The Project	To facilitate implementation of national projects as well as local projects.
Intended Beneficiaries	Constituents
Activity Components	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of funds • Hiring of Technical Staff

Technical Personnel	
Timetable	2019
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P150,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional engineering staff hired • Implementation of national and local projects fast-tracked
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of fund • Interested qualified person

3.3.4. Environmental Management Plan

3.3.4.1. Environmental Management Issues and Concerns

The following are the key issues and concerns in each sub-sector related to environmental management:

Table 21 Environment management Issues and Concerns

Sub-Sector	Issues and concerns
Waste Management	Not implementing waste segregation Not all barangays have Material Recovery Facility Illegal burning of solid wastes
Forest management	

3.3.4.2. Environmental Management Goals, Objectives and Targets

The section provides the goals, objectives and development strategies that are aimed at addressing the abovementioned issues and concerns relating to environment and natural resources management.

GOAL

A safe, attractive and ecologically -sound environment capable of supporting the socio-economic activities of the people in the municipality.

OBJECTIVE AND TARGETS AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

- To strictly implementation of Laws on No Built Zone and Protected Areas
- To control disposal of solid and liquid waste in waterways
- To achieve a sustainable solid waste management implementation
- To develop and establish of Greenbelt Area
- To enrich mangrove plantation in uncovered areas
- To increase coral reefs/artificial coral reefs

3.3.4.3. Environmental Management Programs, Projects, and Activities

Tourism Development Program

For the environment sector, this program focuses on the sustainable use of the municipality's environmental assets for economic purposes. This will involve the transformation of the mangrove plantation in Pitogo and become a new eco-tourism destination. These new attractions are expected to not just spur local tourism development but are also considered to significantly contribute in preserving the integrity of the municipality's environment.

Municipal Greening Program

This program involves mangrove planting that can help to prevent erosion, protect shorelines from damaging storms, winds, waves and floods, protect the environment and ensure the sustainability of resources.

Coastal Resource Management Program

The environment sector aims to contribute to the sound management of the coastal resources in the municipal water of Pitogo. This does not only translate to projects and activities to be conducted in the municipal shoreline but also in interventions that aim to address the declining quality of surface and ground water which has implications to sea water condition.

Solid Waste Management Program

This program serves as a significant stride for the Municipal Government to be fully compliant with the provisions of RA 9003 or the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000. It will involve interventions that will reinforce capacity of barangay government units to become the municipal government steadfast partners in delivering solid waste management services to the populace.

3.3.4.4. Environmental Management Project Brief

Name of Project	CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY LANDFILL (Category 1)
Type of Project	Programmatic (New) Programmatic (Existing) Policy/Legislation (New) Policy/Legislation (Existing)
Proponent	MENRO, MHO & MEO, MPDC
Description	Sanitary Landfill are sites where waste is isolated from the environment until it is safe. It is considered when it has completely degraded biologically, chemically and physically. Sanitary landfill is a method of disposing the wastes on land, by which requires the use of seral discipline. Its establishment would also require a certain amount of planning as well as the construction or roadways and other infrastructure.
Justification of The Project	Final waste disposal site of the Municipality of Pitogo
Intended Beneficiaries	Municipality of Pitogo
Activities	Mine and Geosciences Bureau assessment report Engineering Geological and Geohazard Assessment Application of environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) Design of SLF Category 1

Name of Project	CONSTRUCTION OF SANITARY LANDFILL (Category 1)
	Purchase of Heavy equipment (Backhoe with Dozer) Consultation meeting Construction of SLF Budget Allocation
Timetable	2019 - 2023
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	3 million 2019 9 million 2020 - 2023
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Constructed a new SLF Category 1
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Budget Availability Cooperation of LGU officials and Barangay and Barangay constituents

NAME OF PROJECT	CONSTRUCTION OF MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF)
Type of Project	Programmatic (New) Programmatic (Existing) Policy/Legislation (New) Policy/Legislation (Existing)
Proponent	MENRO
Description	<p>The Municipality of Pitogo, Quezon is adopting measure to promote and ensure the viability and effective implementation of Solid Waste Management Program.</p> <p>To do so, there is a need to control and regulate the generation of solid waste at source, implement waste reduction and processing measure, proper storage, systematic orderly and sanitary collection, transport and disposal of solid waste.</p> <p>The Material Recovery Facility (MRF) of the Municipality need upgrade and improvement. One of the strategies to improve the operation of our MRF's is to have mechanized systematic program which at present is being done manually and small scale and maximizing the storage of the facility for recyclables especially plastic materials through multi shredding.</p>
Justification of The Project	Temporary Waste Storage Secondary Sorting
Intended Beneficiaries	Municipality of Pitogo
Activities	Preparation of Project Proposal

NAME OF PROJECT	CONSTRUCTION OF MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY (MRF)
	Budget Allocation Purchase of Equipment and Machineries Construction of MRF
Timetable	2019 - 2023
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	3 million
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	The new central MRF was constructed with complete equipment and machineries/operated Ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Budget Availability

NAME OF PROJECT	ECOPARK OF MANGROVE AREA
Type of Project	Programmatic (New) Programmatic (Existing) Policy/Legislation (New) Policy/Legislation (Existing)
Proponent	MENRO
Description	Mangrove is also known as the “Rain Forest of the Sea” grows well in tropical countries, including the Philippines. Mangroves are important part of coastal and marine ecosystem that includes seagrass and the coral reefs. The worlds more than 70 mangrove species, around 46 species are known to occur in various part of the country. Mangroves provide economic as well as ecological benefits. Mangroves are faced with natural dangers like typhoon, pest and diseases, and rising sea levels due to global warming, their bigger threats are man-made.
Justification of The Project	Provides Livelihood opportunity for Pitogo through Tourism Development They support Fisheries Production and Aquaculture Provides nursery grounds, shelter and food for fish and other sea culture Protect coastal communities from storm surges, waves, tides and currents Serve as recreational ground for wildlife enthusiasts

NAME OF PROJECT	ECOPARK OF MANGROVE AREA
	Stabilize the coastline by reducing erosion
Intended Beneficiaries	Tourists Fisherfolks/Communities
Activities	Inspection/identification of Site BFAR/DENR declaration of abandon Fishpond Reforestation Mangrove Tree Planting
Timetable	2019 - 2023
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	5 million
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Rehabilitated and reforested Fully grown Mangrove
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Budget Availability Cooperation of LGU officials and Barangays

NAME OF PROJECT	CREATION OF MENRO OFFICE AND OFFICER
Type of Project	Programmatic (New) Programmatic (Existing) Policy/Legislation (New) Policy/Legislation (Existing)
Proponent	HRMO, MBO, Mun.Accountant, SB, OMM
Description	<p>One of the primary concerns of the Municipal Government of Pitogo has been the conservation and protection of the Municipality's Environment and Natural resources as well as the Management of the Solid Waste. The Municipality of Pitogo faces problems in the implementation of the environmental ordinances and laws. The problem ranges from disobedience towards the passed laws to the lack of proper planning and mismanagement of personnel assigned to handle the situation.</p> <p>Local Government are given tasks of implementing environmental laws, especially landmark laws like the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and Solid Waste Management Act in order to implement these laws and any other ordinances that were passed and will passed relating to managing the Environment and Natural Resources, the Municipality of Pitogo must create Municipal Environment and Natural Resources office. This will make sure</p>

NAME OF PROJECT	CREATION OF MENRO OFFICE AND OFFICER
	that there will be a clear authority, responsibility and accountability for implementation of Environmental Policies, and to institutionalize this authority through the creation of the MENRO that will ensure accountability in management of the Environment and Natural Resources.
Justification of The Project	It provides direction and guide to fully implement the RA 9003 Service to the Community and Protection of Environment
Intended Beneficiaries	Designated MENRO LGU Pitogo/Municipality of Pitogo
Activities	SB Resolution Budgeting/Fund Allocation
Timetable	2019 - 2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	2 million
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Established MENRO office & officer
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Budget Availability

3.3.5. Disaster Management Plan

The Disaster Risk Reduction & Management Plan in coordination and cooperation with NGO's, different sectors and other agencies shall formulate the plans & programs on disaster risk reduction and management in turn to save lives, prevent needless suffering, protect property and to minimize damages during disaster and calamities equally to be more resilient adaptive community.

3.3.5.1. Disaster Management Issues and Concerns

The following are the key issues and concerns in each sub-sector related to disaster management:

Sub-Sector	Issues and concerns
Evacuation Management	No separate evacuation Center for all hazard prone barangays No standard Disaster Operation Center to cater the centralized direction of emergencies, response, recovery & rehabilitation operations
Utilization of 5%LDRRMF	No compliance to proper guidelines in utilizing 5% LDRRMF Increase number of barangays with unexpended 5%DRRM funds
Formulation of Plan	No collaboration between the concerned agencies & different sectors about the existing plan of LCCAP No comprehensive LCCA Plan Lack of initiative to focus in plan formulation.
RELOCATION MANAGEMENT	Increased number of houses constructed in hazard prone area No available lot & funds for relocation management No strict implementation of "No build Zone"
RESCUE EQUIPMENT	Incomplete equipment as per hazards appropriate
HAZARD RISK ASSESSMENT & DISASTER DATABASE	Incomplete disaster database Manual hazard risk assessment Lack of encoder
MANPOWER STRENGTHENING PROJECT OF MDRRMO	No permanent plantilla position for 3 mandatory staff of MDRRMO Shortage of rescue volunteers

3.3.5.2. Disaster Management Goals, Objectives and Targets

The section provides the goals, objectives and development strategies that are aimed at addressing the abovementioned issues and concerns relating to the safety and disaster preparedness & management.

Goal

Developed and maintained safe, adaptive and disaster resilient Pitogohin's communities through effective disaster risk reduction and climate change management.

Objective and Targets

- To achieve zero casualty during calamity
- To enhance the capability of all barangay levels in disaster preparedness & management.
- To capacitate the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Committee & the whole community through equipping rescue equipment & availability of contingency plan.
- To strengthening the capacity of MDRRMO in the implementation of disaster program through increasing the number of volunteers & creation of plantilla position of MDRRMO staff.
- To establish standard evacuation center to all hazard-prone barangays & disaster operation center that will facilitates the emergencies situations & other disaster operations.
- To formulate a comprehensive Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan through multisectoral approach & collaborations of concerned agencies.
- To strengthening the participation of people and different organization in overall mechanism of DRR and CCA.
- To identify the vulnerability and capacities to deal with natural hazards through hazard assessment & using disaster database system.
- To provide responsive equipment and supplies for DRRM response.
- To organize skilled/trained responders;

Development Strategies

- Implement laws and ordinances pertaining to environment, disaster and climate change resilient, adaptation and mitigation
- Adapt Engineering intervention and CCA to Residential Building, commercial and industrial establishments and agricultural and fishery production in the hazard prone areas
- Relocation of informal settlers to the safe and disaster risk resilient and identified areas by the municipality
- Provision of comprehensive housing program for affected families.
- Establishment of early warning system specifically in the high-risk areas.
- Increase community awareness on DRR-CCA.
- Integrate/mainstream prevention and mitigation measures of DRR-CCA across all development programs of LGU including CLUP.
- Ensure full compliance to Land and Water Zoning Ordinances.
- Strict compliance to existing building standards and policies.
- Promote green architecture.
- Establish linkages and strengthened partnership with the local, national, and international stakeholders

- Orientation/ Reorientation of newly elected barangay and municipal officials on DRRM-CCA
- Mitigate the impacts of hazards by reducing vulnerabilities and exposure of elements at risk and enhancing the capacities of communities.

3.3.5.3. *Disaster Management Programs, Projects, and Activities*

Local Climate Change Adaptation Program

This program is another strategy of the local leadership that engages all sectors: women, youth, elderly and the persons with disability in order to achieve all-inclusive governance as exemplified by support projects/infrastructure for the same sectors to enhance their role in the community.

Disaster Preparedness Program

This program aims to define the role of various stakeholders in disaster risk reduction & management and to increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to crises and help them to recover. Strategies taken in anticipation of a hazard enables various contingencies to be put in place to respond and react to situations when hazards impact. The LGU with its mandate must ensure that preparedness measures are in place in collaboration with other agencies and offices with mandate and resources to respond to an emergency or disaster.

Preparedness are actions taken to put in place policies procedures, resources and support requirements based on existing risks and impacts of a known threat. Preparedness does not only focus on immediate response or short-term reactions but must be long term and permanent. Components of preparedness include vulnerability and capability assessment, risk mapping, organizing, institutional strengthening, sourcing of requirements, information management, education, prepositioning, drills and exercises among others.

Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

Prevention and mitigation directly address vulnerabilities of population at risk.

While impacts of hazards cannot be totally avoided, the thematic area of Prevention and Mitigation is aimed in establishing strategies to minimize if not preclude them. These strategies are executed prior to occurrence of calamities and acts as control measures.

Mitigation applies to a wide range of activities and protection measures. It includes physical or structural mitigation, such as spur dikes, hazard-resistant structures, silt dams, retrofitting buildings, diversified livelihood or economic activity. Procedural or non-structural mitigation are those that relate to policies, regulations, standards such as enactment of local ordinances, operating procedures, integration of DRR into development planning-CLUP and CDP, building code and fire code, financing, information management, resource management and institutionalization of DRR among so many things.

Disaster Prevention and mitigation introduces specific measures to avoid the risks or the impacts of a specific hazard should it occur; examples are evacuation procedures and establishment of EWS.

Disaster Response

Response is the actual execution of strategies put in place during the preparedness and mitigation or prevention phase. Response is the control phase that puts together all efforts in an integrated and systematic manner to achieve a common goal despite the various activities being implemented.

Disaster Rehabilitation & Recovery

Post disaster, rehabilitation and reconstruction are essential to facilitate recovery of affected population and critical resources. Dependent on the extent of impact, recovery measures are aimed in ensuring that affected communities be able to begin their normal level of functioning but improved based on the experience of previous disaster; it allows for institutions and organizations to re-visit their policies, processes, organizational structures including engineering designs and developmental interventions.

3.3.5.4. Disaster Management Project Brief

NAME OF PROJECT	BARANGAY CONTINGENCY PLAN FORMULATION
Type of Project	Capacity Building
Proponent	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management office
Description	Barangay Contingency Plan introduces standard activities at different stages of disaster management; prevention & mitigation, preparedness and response, recovery & rehabilitation. It will provide a comprehensive guide to local leaders and disaster managers to ensure preparedness and readiness to hazards and potential risks that may threat to their barangay
Justification of The Project	The Contingency plan is necessary to guide the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee in providing appropriate & prompt response during emergency & in the event of calamity.
Intended Beneficiaries	39 Barangays
Activities	Hazard risk assessment to each barangay Review & Evaluation of the existing Barangay Contingency Plan Re-orientation of the Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee Yearly Updates of the existing Contingency Plan
Timetable	Yearly
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	200,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Availability of Barangay Contingency Plan Strengthened the capacity of BDRRMC in disaster management through regular meeting & number of disaster programs implemented
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Funds & change of barangay officials acted in disaster program.

NAME OF PROJECT	BARANGAY TRAININGS ON THE UTILIZATION OF 5% DRRM FUND
Type of Project	Capacity Building
Proponent	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management office
Description	The 39 barangay has each own budget for 5% DRRM funds based on their actual income & internal revenue allotment. Some of the barangay officials were trained on the utilization of 5% LDRRM fund but still they don't know how to utilize
Justification of The Project	The training on the utilization of 5% DRRM fund is intended to capacitate the BDRRMC on disaster management. Because most of the barangay did not utilized their funds properly & does not prioritizing the appropriate needs to promote disaster preparedness & resiliency.
Intended Beneficiaries	All 39 Barangay Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committees
Activities	Budgeting the annual investment plan yearly Conduct orientation on the utilization of 5 % DRRM fund Monitoring of 5% DRRM fund utilization through submission of report, ocular inspection of the procured items.
Timetable	Yearly
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	50,000- 100,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	90 – 95 % yearly budget of disaster preparedness (70% of 5 % DRRM fund) were properly utilized as evidenced of complete rescue equipment, trainings attended and standard physical set up of Barangay Disaster Operation Center.
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Availability of funds

NAME OF PROJECT	CONSTRUCTION OF DISASTER OPERATION CENTER
Type of Project	Infrastructure
Proponent	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management office
Description	The Disaster Operation Center serves as the coordinating point for all emergency response and recovery operation. It is also the source of official information regarding the emergency or incident.

NAME OF PROJECT	CONSTRUCTION OF DISASTER OPERATION CENTER
Justification of The Project	The DOC provides necessary space and facilities for the centralized direction and control of the following functions; direction of emergency operations, communications and warning, damage assessment and reporting, containment and control of hazardous material incidents & emergencies, dissemination of severe weather watches and warnings, protect the safety of general public to include public information, evacuation or sheltering.
Intended Beneficiaries	39 Barangays
Activities	Outsourcing of funds from national agency & inclusions of budget for the Local 20% fund for the purchase of lot & constructions.
Timetable	2019- 2022
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	5 -6 million
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Functional Disaster Operation Center in systematic way using the Incident Command System.
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Availability of funds

NAME OF PROJECT	CONSTRUCTION of EVACUATION CENTER
Type of Project	Infrastructure
Proponent	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management office
Description	During typhoons & floods, and any other natural hazards, the vulnerable groups & people residing in hazard prone area were conducted a pre-emptive evacuation before the heighten of the said event. The designated evacuation centers usually are the schools, daycare center, barangay hall, health centers & concrete residential houses located at the non-hazard areas. The capacity of those facilities could not sustain the number of evacuees in which the construction of evacuation center is mostly important.
Justification of The Project	The construction of the evacuation center is necessary to keep the safety of the vulnerable groups living in hazard prone areas and to provide a comfortable shelter with large facilities and standard design wherein the vulnerable evacuees will not deteriorate their health conditions. It will also help to function the schools in normal way, resume the classes in the aftermath of disasters or calamities and will preserve the school property from the evacuees because of the proposed separate evacuation center.
Intended Beneficiaries	4,560 families affected by all hazards

NAME OF PROJECT	CONSTRUCTION of EVACUATION CENTER
Activities	Inclusions of budget for 20% Development funds
Timetable	2019-2021
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	10 million
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Increased the number of separate evacuation centers in all hazard prone areas Safe and timely evacuation of affected communities Permanent/temporary shelter needs adequately addressed
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Availability of funds and lots

NAME OF PROJECT	DATABASE HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT
Type of Project	Capacity Building
Proponent	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management office
Description	The municipality of Pitogo has existing project of REDAS (Rapid Exposure Database System) in which the 39 barangays completed the exposure database module survey. But the gathered data will need to validate in PHIVOLCS (The Philippine Institute of Volcanology and Seismology) to use the system completely. It is one of the disaster databases that would assess the distribution and extent of the impacts of a strong earthquake. The Geographical information system, and other database concerning disaster preparedness & management propose to install in our office.
Justification of The Project	The database of hazard risk & assessment provides the appropriate information for high quality service delivery and to seek strengthen local decision –making, public education, community capacity and effective public participation. It also helps to decide and prioritize the deployment of timely rescue and relief operations and serve as a tool in convincing land use planners, policy makers, city and town development planners and even local government executives to consider natural & man-made hazards in their planning and development efforts so as to ensure long-term mitigation of hazard risk.
Intended Beneficiaries	39 Barangays, BDRRMO, BDRRMC, MDRRMC
Activities	Coordination to PHIVOLCS, DOST, MGB, NAMRIA,
Timetable	2019-2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	500,000.00

NAME OF PROJECT	DATABASE HAZARD AND RISK ASSESSMENT
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Availability of disaster database system
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Lack of funds

NAME OF PROJECT	LCCAP FORMULATION
Type of Project	Capacity Building
Proponent	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management office
Description	The municipality of Pitogo has existing Local Climate Change Adaptation Plan as for compliance to the requirements of DILG & OCD
Justification of The Project	The comprehensive LCCAP formulation is necessary to address the concern of different agency or department involving climate change issues that would affect their field of work & further needs a collaboration from different sectors to contribute ideas & understand their role in climate change adaptation process.
Intended Beneficiaries	39 Barangays
Activities	Allocation of budget for the orientation or training in LCCAP formulation. Determine the required participants & commitment of participation Coordination to National agency concerning the schedule & venue of the orientation. Plan the schedule of LCCAP formulation after the training Allocation of Budget for the process of LCCAP formulation
Timetable	2019-2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	300,000 -400,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Availability of Comprehensive LCCAP Plan Clean & Green project with collaborations of different sectors & agencies. Fully implemented RA 9003
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Availability of funds

NAME OF PROJECT	MANPOWER STRENGTHENING PROJECT FOR MDRRMO & MENRO
Type of Project	Capacity Building
Proponent	HRMO, MBO, Mun. Accountant, SB, OMM & MDRRMO
Description	The LDRRMO within territorial jurisdiction shall be responsible for setting the direction, development, implementation, and coordination of DRRM programs and shall perform the following functions and those that may be authorized by the LDRRMC. The specific functions are divided among its sub-offices: research and planning, administration and training, operation and warning. The Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction & Management office have only one permanent plantilla position and one detailed casual from the office of Municipal Mayor and the remaining five (5) MDRRMO staff are in job order position. Due to manpower shortage the staff & responders force to work in more than eight hours a day without any compensation.
Justification of The Project	Pursuant to sec.12 of RA 10121, the LDRRMO is considered a mandatory office, and the Municipal DRRM officer and three staff responsible for administration and training, research and planning, and operations and warning are considered mandatory positions as stated in RA 10121 & JMC 2014-1 policy guidelines 4.2. The creation of plantilla positions are subject to the availability of LGU funds but the LGU s may augment the staff of the LDRRMO through any or a combinations of the following options: designation or assignment of personnel of LGU to the LDRRMO in concurrent capacities with their existing positions, reassignment of the LGU to LDRRMO, transfer of existing vacant positions from other units to the LDRRMO, accordingly such vacant positions shall be abolished and positions appropriate to the LDRRMO shall be created (JMC2014-1 section 5.5)
Intended Beneficiaries	39 Barangays
Activities	Coordination to HRMO, Budget officer, SB for the availability of funds Presentation of legal basis and discuss the options if the plantilla positions could not possible to create due to limited budget.
Timetable	2020- 2022
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	1million-1.5 million
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Available MENRO office & officer, additional MDRRMO staff & Volunteers, & fully functional offices with 24/7 operations.
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Availability of funds

NAME OF PROJECT	PURCHASE OF RESCUE EQUIPMENT AS HAZARD APPROPRIATE
Type of Project	Procurement
Proponent	Municipal Disaster Risk Reduction and Management office
Description	The rescue equipment has different specifications and monetary value but typically it is much expensive based on durability and usage. The 5%LDRRM fund is not sufficient to procure all preparedness equipment, disaster response and other equipage for floods, earthquake, landslide and other natural and manmade calamities.
Justification of The Project	The procurement of rescue equipment is required according to hazards pose in municipality in order to avoid the loss of properties & save lives during imminent danger or calamities.
Intended Beneficiaries	4,560 families affected by all hazards
Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review the 5%LDRRM fund and special trust fund and inclusions of rescue equipment yearly to annual investment plan. 2. Outsourcing of fund for disaster heavy equipment and other disaster response equipage which cannot afford to purchase in 5% LDRRM fund due to highly costing.
Timetable	2019-2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	10 -15 million
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	<p>Well-equipped and capable to response in all kinds of Disasters or Calamities</p> <p>Well-established disaster response operations</p>
Possible Risks That May Impede the Success of The Project	Insufficient fund

3.3.6. Institutional Development Plan

The institutional development plans is focused on the enhancement of the Local Government Unit's capacity for efficient and effective delivery of services. The plan reflects the aspiration of Pitogo to improve the personnel performance and team dynamics to better organizational management. This plan, furthermore, covers areas of fiscal management: revenue performance and expenditure; organization and manpower, and public-private partnership that encourage the involvement of civil societ

3.3.6.1. Institutional Issues and Concerns

Through the Local Development Indicators System Matrix, the following issues and concerns were identified:

Table 22 Institutional Issues and Concerns

INSTITUTIONAL SUB SECTOR	ISSUES AND CONCERN
Revenue Generation	<p>With reference to the LGU's Financial Statement (CY 2017)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pitogo had a revenue growth of 15.49% - IRA dependency is 94% - RPT Receivable is 7.6 million - RPT collection was low due to lack of participation of barangays. - Locally generated revenue is only 4.8million or 6% of total revenue - Low business taxes collection is due to under develop tourism sites and laxity in the implementation of tax ordinance - Subsidy from National Government is 9.7 million
Expenditures	<p>Given the same source as above, the following are the expenditures of Pitogo (in million);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General Pblc Services 30.21 - Education, Culture & Sports .85 - Health, Nutrition & Population Control 5.5 - Labor & Employment .19 - Housing and Community Development 2.57 - Social Services 5.26 - Economic Services 8.63 - Capital Investment 9.83 <p>A surplus of P22 Million in 2017 had been recorded resulting in the prioritation of project implementation which are funded by the National Government Agencies.</p>
Local Government Structure, Organizational Management and Manpower Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The municipality of Pitogo reached a total of 131 officers and employees. 41.22% of which are Job Orders, 38.17% are permanent and the rest are distributed to elective and casual employees. - There are 39 different positions iclusive of Elective officials, Department Heads and Permanent Employees. The rest are Job Order - In the aspect of teamwork and coordination, the Municipality of Pitogo has taken into consideration the individual differences and unique needs per office. - There are communication gaps within and outside of each department.

INSTITUTIONAL SUB SECTOR	ISSUES AND CONCERN
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are job mismatches within the ranks as skills, and qualifications of some plantilla personnel are not aligned with those required by the positions.

3.3.6.2. Institutional Goals, Objectives and Targets

Table 23 Institutional Goals, Objectives and Targets

Goals	Objectives and targets
Encouraged investors to put up business establishment	to present possible business opportunities in the locality during the first quarter of the year 2019
Encouraged/educated brgy in the importance of their involvement in the collection	to present possible business opportunities in the locality during the first quarter of the year 2019
Properly implemented the Local Tax Ordinance	to educate tax payers/collecting agents on the proper implementation during the first quarter of the year
Developed Competent, efficient & effective personnel in the LGU	To conduct organizational & Management review on the entire bureaucracy during the first quarter of the current administration
Computerized collection system	to provide training for collection staff in regards to computerization system once a year

Development Strategies

1. Sending invitation to the possible investors (forum, discussion of possible business venture)
2. Conduct massive tax campaign in all barangays
3. Conduct forum with regards to tax collection. Give recognition to outstanding tax payer.
4. Empower & capacitate the Personnel Selection Board for the recruitment of LGU employees.
5. Prepare/send computation of Tax Due to Tax Payers
6. Thorough evaluation of employee's performance. Conduct moral recovery seminars and personality development among LGU employees

3.3.6.3. Institutional Programs, Projects and Activities

The following are the priority programs of the Institutional Sector.

Revenue Generation Program

The Local Government of Pitogo intends to increase in locally source income through registration of new business establishments in the locality, and establish a linkage to various barangays.

Organizational Development Program

Improving the delivery of services by strengthening internal organization through capacity enhancement, reorganization and hiring of new employees.

ICT Enhancement Program

Enhancement of communications between concern department to efficiency address inter department transfer of information and data.

3.3.6.4. Institutional Development Project Brief

Table 24 Institutional Programs, Projects and Activities

PROGRAM	PROJECT TITLE	YEAR OF IMPLEMENTATION
Revenue Generation Program	Investors Promotions Project	2019
	IEC on Local Tax Ordinance	2019
	Acquisition of Business Processing and Licensing System (Database for the establishments in Pitogo)	2020
Organizational Development Program	Organizational and Management Review	2019
	Capacity Building.	2019
	LGU Employees Recognition and Awards Project	2020

Name of Project	INVESTORS' PROMOTION PROJECT
Type of Project	Policy/Legislation (Existing)
Proponent/Originator	Executive and Legislative Bodies
Description	Review/Update the LGU's Local Investment and Incentives which shall be fair, clear, time-bounded, and consistent with the national laws to ensure a level playing field on investment in the locality. Likewise, the incentives shall

Name of Project	INVESTORS' PROMOTION PROJECT
	support and promote the development vision of the LGU as expressed in its Comprehensive land use Plan and Comprehensive Development Plan.
Justification of The Project	Increase in collection of business taxes and fees/ Provides employment opportunities through its new investments.
Intended Beneficiaries	Industries/Businesses owners to be set up in the locality to get employed and improve their quality of life.
Activities	1.Review/Update of existing policy 2.Establish Municipal Economic and Investment Promotion office with personnel 3.Information and Education Campaign
Timetable	2020
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	Php 100,000.00 (2020)
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Biodiversity-Friendly Businesses
Possible Risks That May Impeded the Success of The Project	Budget Availability

Name of Project	IEC on Local Tax Ordinance
Type of Project	Policy/Legislation (existing)
Proponent/Originator	SANGGUNIANG BAYAN LGU
Description	TAX GUIDELINES of MUN. OF PITOGO
Justification of The Project	To generate/Additional Income of Pitogo
Intended Beneficiaries	Constituents of Pitogo, Quezon
Activities	Creation of the ordinance, com. meeting, session reading, public hearing
Timetable	Feb. 2019- Formulation of Ordinance/ Com. Meetings 1 st week of March- 1 st reading 2 nd week of March- 2 nd reading 3 rd week of March- 3 rd final reading 4 th week of March- Public Hearing 1 st to 2 nd week- approval of LCE 3 rd week- Submission to Sangguniang Panlalawigan

Name of Project	IEC on Local Tax Ordinance
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	Php. 5,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Increase of Income of LGU-PITOGO
Possible Risks That May Impeded the Success of The Project	Dis approval of other members of SB and Sangguniang Panlalawigan

Name of Project	ACQUISITION OF BUSINESS PROCESSING AND LICENSING SYSTEM (Database for the Establishment in Pitogo)
Type of Project	Fiscal Management Computerization
Proponent/Originator	office of the Municipal Treasurer
Description	Automation or computerization of the BPLs will facilitate compliance with the minimum service set in JMC No. 01 s. 2016. This will give ease of business for the business owners.
Justification of The Project	The project will lessen the processing time in securing business permit.
Intended Beneficiaries	Business Owners/Investors
Activities	Acquisition of the system and computers Trainings of personnel
Timetable	3 rd – 4 th Qtr. of 2019
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	P 100,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Increase in numbers of registered business establishment More income from business tax and fees
Possible Risks That May Impeded the Success of The Project	Budget availability

Name of Project	ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW
Type of Project	Creation of Plantilla Position
Proponent/Originator	Human Resource Management Office
Description	Improvement of the organizational management and development of the employees

Name of Project	ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW
Justification of The Project	Provides improvement opportunities to uplift employee's morale and gives effective public service.
Intended Beneficiaries	LGU Employees
Activities	Review, assess and evaluate plantilla positions
Timetable	CY 2019
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	Php 50,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Revised Organizational Structure
Possible Risks That May Impeded the Success of The Project	PS Limitation Availability of Budget

Name of Project	CAPACITY BUILDING (ROTATION OF TRAININGS FOR EMPLOYEES AND REGULAR TRAINING FOR EMPLOYEES
Type of Project	Capacity Building
Proponent/Originator	Human Resource Management Office
Description	A process of motivation, effort and perseverance to learn and progress for the organization's growth, performs successfully, identify and reach their goals, change when necessary for their development and advancement purposes.
Justification of The Project	Obtain, improve and retain the skills, knowledge and other resources needed to do their jobs competently.
Intended Beneficiaries	LGU employees
Activities	Trainings and seminars
Timetable	Annual
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	1 Million
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Improved/enhanced employee's skills and techniques to be competent and for advancement purposes.
Possible Risks That May Impeded the Success of The Project	Availability of funds

Name of Project	LGU EMPLOYEES RECOGNITION AND AWARDS PROJECTS
Type of Project	Enhancement Program for Efficient & Effective Delivery of Services
Proponent/Originator	Human Resource Management Office
Description	Recognition and reward for officials and employees for their superior accomplishments and other effort which contribute to the efficiency and improvement of the agency or other services in the public interest and exemplary service and conduct.
Justification of The Project	<p>To encourage creativity, innovativeness for an efficient, responsive and progressive public service.</p> <p>To maintain or sustain exemplary performance and superior accomplishments.</p> <p>To motivate officials and employees in the agency to contribute development through increased productivity.</p>
Intended Beneficiaries	LGU officials and employees
Activities	Giving recognition and award during flag ceremony, family/employees day
Timetable	Long Term
Estimated Cost or Resource Inputs by Activity Component	Php 50,000.00
Target Outputs/Success Indicators	Efficient and competent employees
Possible Risks That May Impeded the Success of The Project	Availability of Fund