



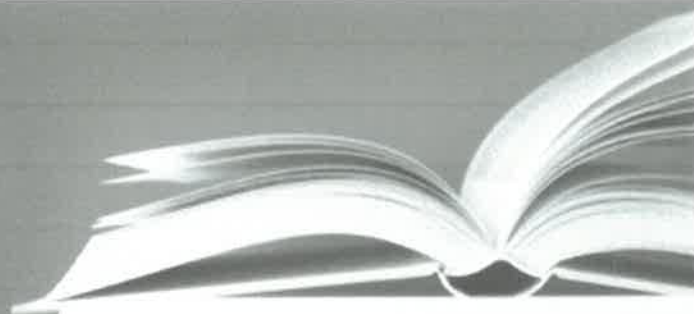
City Government of Cagayan de Oro

EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA 2017 - 2019





EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA 2017 - 2019



Law

Legislation

OFFICE OF THE CITY MAYOR

Recognizing the common desire to improve the socio-economic condition and welfare of the people and, therefore, ensure improved governance, the executive and legislative departments of the city government engaged themselves in consultative exchange of ideas that are anchored on the existing condition of the city and its people. The Executive Legislative Agenda (ELA) is a manifestation of that collaboration.

The ELA document, inspired by the people's needs and aspirations, seeks to operationalize the commonly agreed development direction of the city within the period 2017-2019. As the operational document of executive and legislation collaboration, the ELA provides the roadmap for more focused determination of developmental policies, programs, and projects across economic, social, infrastructure, environmental and institutional development sectors.

Thus, as we – the executive and legislative – jointly embark on our common journey towards pursuing the city's vision of development, let us continue to work together as a team that shares the common aspiration of better life for the people of Cagayan de Oro City.

OSCAR S. MORENO
City Mayor



CONTENTS

Message of the City Mayor

City Council Resolution Approving the ELA

	Section	Page Number
I	Vision Statement of the City	1
II	PRIMEHAT 8-Point Development Framework	2
III	Brief Profile of Cagayan de Oro City	5
IV	Development Goals and Strategies	
	1. <i>Economic Development</i>	11
	2. <i>Social Services</i>	17
	3. <i>Infrastructure and Physical Development</i>	28
	4. <i>Environmental Management</i>	37
	5. <i>Institutional Development</i>	44
V	Priority Legislative Requirements	50
Annexes	Priority Programs and Projects 2017-2019	
	<i>Annex 1: Economic Development</i>	60
	<i>Annex 2: Social Services</i>	75
	<i>Annex 3: Infrastructure and Physical Development</i>	86
	<i>Annex 4: Environmental Management</i>	95
	<i>Annex 5: Institutional Development</i>	102

I. VISION STATEMENT



The strategic and prime development hub of the south, a city managed through good governance, with an empowered citizenry that thrives in a highly competitive economy, and a sustainable environment that nurtures its diversity and multi-cultural heritage towards a resilient, progressive, and inclusive future.

II. DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

The vision is translated into the city's development framework: acronymed PRIMEHAT. The acronym of the city's 8-point development agenda stands for Peace & Order and Poverty Alleviation; Revenue Generation; Infrastructure and Investments; Metropolization; Education and Environment Protection; Housing, Health and Hospital Services; Agricultural Productivity; and finally Teamwork, Traffic, and Tourism. Under each thematic grouping, the following subsectors of development concerns shall be pursued, namely –

Poverty Alleviation and Peace & Order

- Employment generation and job placement
- Cooperative development
- Access to livelihood opportunities
- Strengthened partnership with law enforcement agencies
- Implement the Rule of Law
- Setting up an effective 911-type emergency response

Revenue Generation

- Efficiency in the collection efforts, increasing revenue without necessarily increasing or adding taxes
- Strategic relocation of residents in high risk areas and informal communities, serving as the catalyst for the development of new growth areas

Infrastructure and Investments

- Proper urban planning
- Enhancement of support infrastructure
- Balanced and equitable investment in infrastructure throughout the city
- Infrastructure support to establish new growth centers in the city
- Investments are well-directed to respond to the city's growth and potentials
- Cagayan de Oro City to serve as "The Hub"

Metropolization

- Cagayan de Oro as catalyst to regional growth
- Cagayan de Oro as the center of Northern Mindanao Region

Education and Environmental Protection

- Cagayan de Oro to pursue and enhance its role as the educational center of Northern Mindanao
- Promote and develop eco-tourism
- To ensure the city's sustainability by putting in place measures that will protect its natural environment, especially Cagayan de Oro and Iponan Rivers
- To institute solid waste septage and wastewater management measures

Housing, Health, and Hospital Services

- Upgrading of health and hospital services as a means of liberating the poor from the bondage of traditional politics
- Upgrade the JR Borja Memorial Hospital and strategic health centers
- Provision of universal health insurance coverage for indigent families
- Provision of secure and decent shelter/resettlement, improved infrastructure and social services, and ensure sustainable and resilient communities

Agricultural Productivity

- Effective farm-to-market road networks
- Availability of farm support implements
- Identify new markets for farm products
- Tying up with cooperatives to expand economic reach of farmers
- Increasing the productivity of the farmers and fisherfolk
- Institute measures that will ensure sustained food security

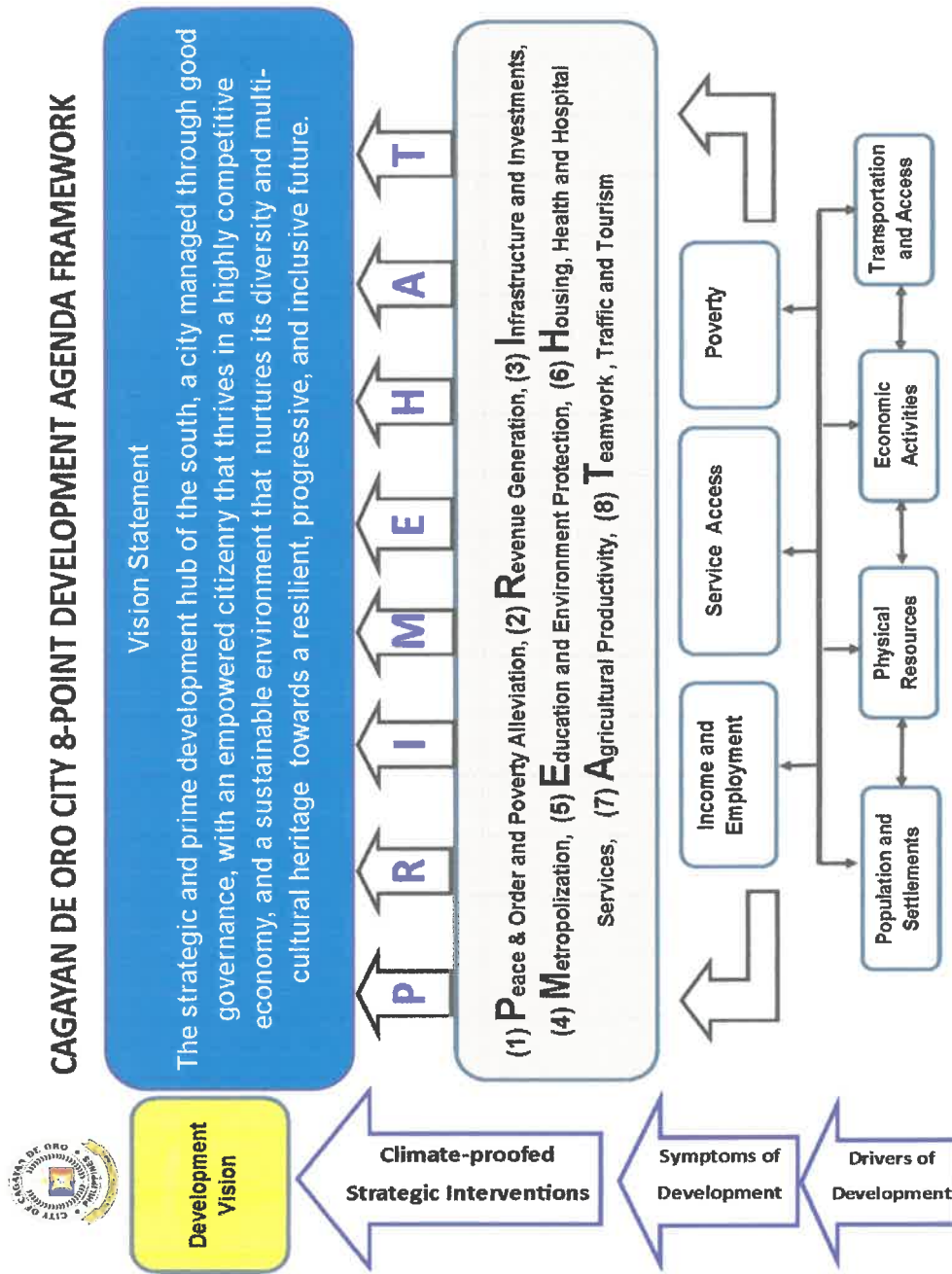
Teamwork, Traffic, and Tourism

- Enhance competence of the local bureaucracy
- Enhancing existing tourist destinations
- Development of new tourist spots
- Improvement and upgrading of traffic management capabilities
- Meaningful collaboration with all stakeholders in the effective and efficient delivery of social services
- Ensure engagement of all stakeholders in disaster risk reduction management and community-based climate change resiliency initiative

As the development framework aimed at pursuing the city's vision, PRIMEHAT sets the thematic priorities of the city government in order to achieve the shared vision of development, aspired by the people and its government. The city's vision as contextualized by PRIMEHAT Development Framework is further translated into various programs and projects across key development sectors, namely, economic, social, infrastructure, environmental management, and institutional.

Linking the PRIMEHAT 8-Point Development Framework to the city's vision provides a clearer guidepost that will steer the implementation of various services the city government provides to its people (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1: PRIMEHAT DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK



Prepared by the City Planning and Development Office, Cagayan de Oro City (2016)
 (Schematic design is inspired by GATEWAY Development Framework of Regional Development Council, Region 10.)

III. BRIEF PROFILE OF THE CITY

Physical

The city has total land area of 57,851 hectares (has), which is 2.8% of Region X (Northern Mindanao) total land area of 2,017,600 hectares (2015). It is the regional capital of the administrative region of Northern Mindanao which consists of the other six cities of Gingoog, El Salvador, Iligan, Ozamiz, Oroquieta, and Tangub and five provinces of Bukidnon, Camiguin, Lanao del Norte, Misamis Occidental, and Misamis Oriental (Figure 2)

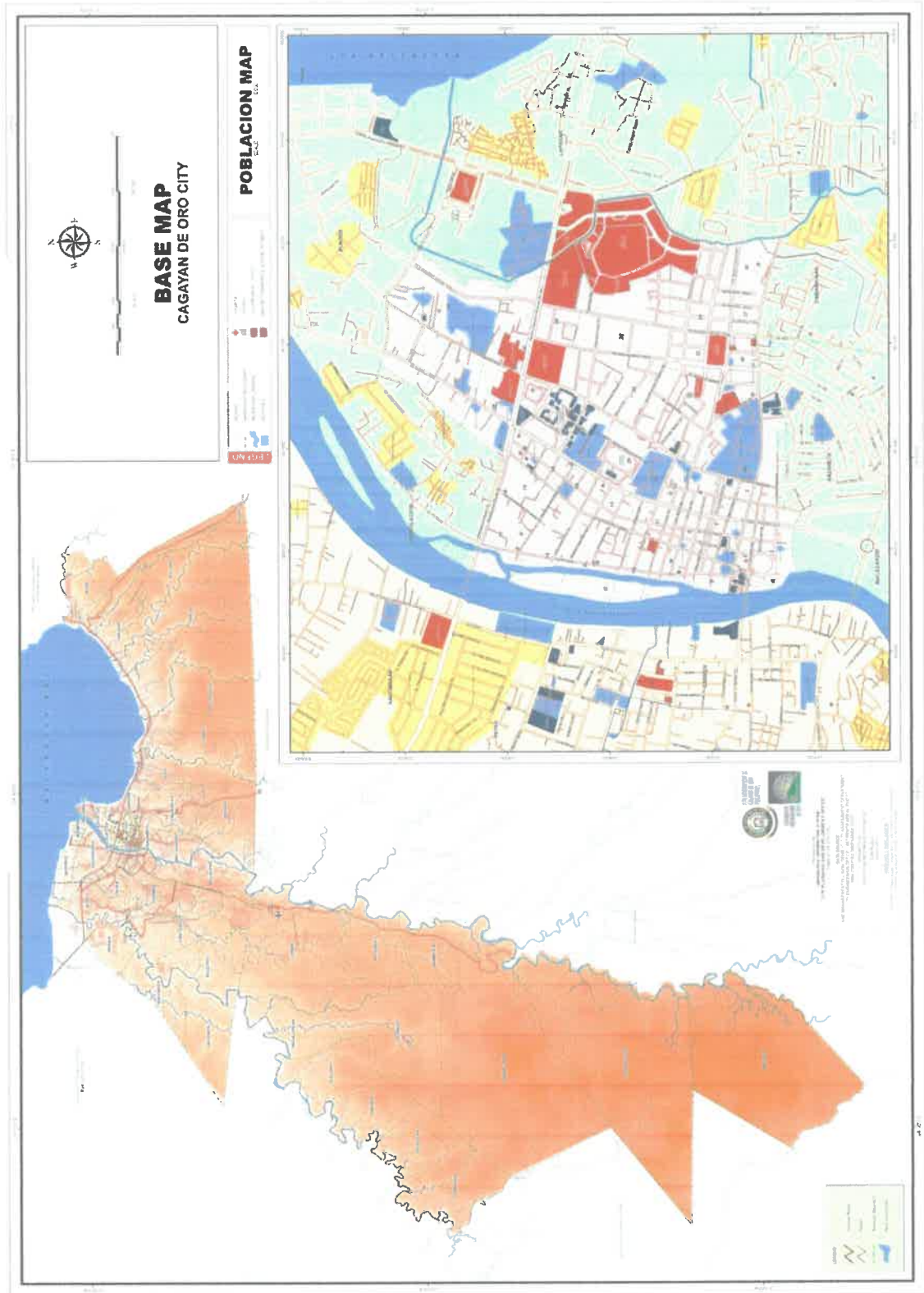
In terms of land use, 32.4% of the city's land area is categorized as agricultural while 68% is used for non-agricultural purposes. Residential uses posts the highest share at 20.0% of the city's total land area used (Table 1).

Table 1: TOTAL LAND AREA, BY LAND USE TYPE CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY 2015		
Land Use Type	Area (in hectares)	% Share to Total Land Area
Total Land Area	57,851.00	100%
Agricultural	18,761.39	0.32
Non-Agricultural	39,089.61	0.68
<i>Residential</i>	11,554.85	0.20
<i>Commercial</i>	322.38	0.01
<i>Industrial</i>	250.67	0.00
<i>Special Class</i>	512.97	0.01
<i>Other Properties</i>	8,965.17	0.15
<i>Exempt Properties</i>	1,950.50	0.03
<i>Open Spaces</i>	15,533.08	0.27

Sources: City Assessment Department/CPDO

The city is subdivided into 80 barangays of which urban barangays constitute 79% (63 barangays) of the total, while 17 rural barangays account 21% of the total barangays. In terms of barangay land area, Tignapoloan (Congressional District 1) is the largest at 7,795.12 has representing 13.5% of the city's total land area; while urban Barangay 12 (Congressional District 2) is the smallest barangay at 2.28 has, accounting 0.004% of the city's land area.

MAP 1: CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY BASELINE MAP



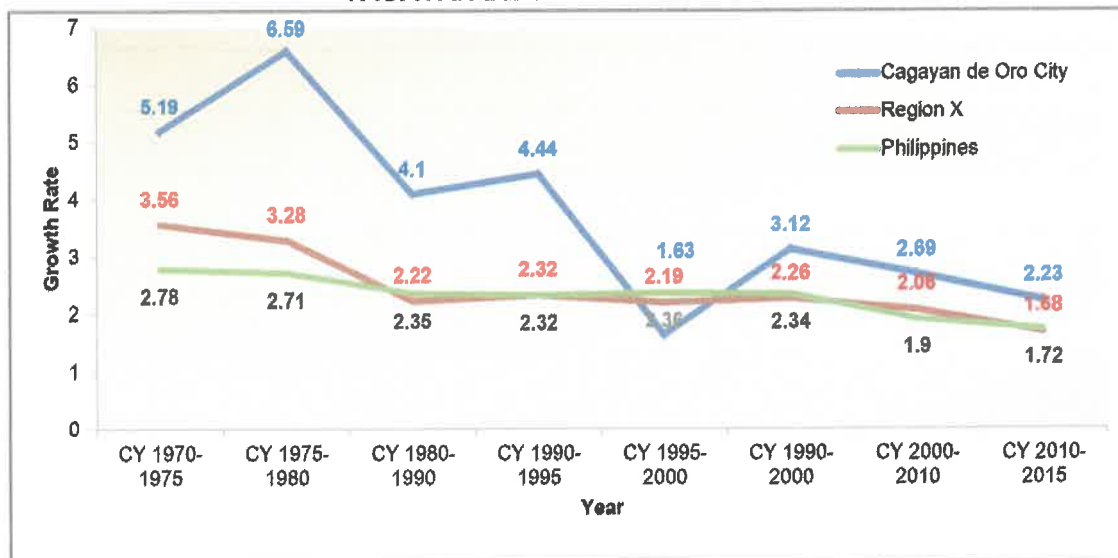
The city has total coastline of 22.4 kilometers (km) within its jurisdiction, a total of 12 coastline barangays, of which Barangay Tablon (Congressional District 1) holds the longest coastline at 4.6 km, while Barangay Puerto (Congressional District 2) posts the shortest coastline at 1.0 km.

As of 2012, general land use data shows that forests area was recorded at 24,652.75 has, representing 45.41% of the city's total land area of 57,851 has.

Demography

The 2015 census reported the city's total population at 675,950 persons, growing at an average of 2.23% during the period 2010-2015. The city's population growth rate is higher than the region (1.68%) and the entire country (1.72%) during the said period (Figure 3). Based on the present growth rate, the city's population will double in the span of 31 years or in year 2046.

**FIGURE 2: POPULATION GROWTH PATTERN
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY 1970-2015**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Compared to other highly urbanized cities in the country, Cagayan de Oro City's 2015 population is 23.0% of Quezon City population (2,936,116 persons) and about 41% to that of Davao City (1,632,991 persons). In contrast to the National Capital Region (NCR), the city's population is estimated at 5.24% to that of NCR total population (12,877,253 persons).

Of the region's 2,022 barangays, eight of the 10 largest in terms of population are found in Cagayan de Oro City. The region's most populous barangays are Barangay Carmen (70,492 persons, or 1.50% of the region's population of 4,689,302 persons). The other seven barangays of the city included in the Top Ten most populous barangays in the region are Lapasan, Kauswagan, Balulang, Bulua, Camaman-an, Bugo, and Canitoan (Table 2).

TABLE 2: TOP TEN MOST POPULOUS BARANGAYS REGION X (NORTHERN MINDANAO) 2015			
Rank	Barangay	City	Population (2015 Census)
1	Carmen	Cagayan de Oro City	70,492
2	Lapasan	Cagayan de Oro City	43,611
3	Poblacion	Valencia City	35,793
4	Kauswagan	Cagayan de Oro City	35,069
5	Balulang	Cagayan de Oro City	34,793
6	Bulua	Cagayan de Oro City	32,348
7	Tubod	Iligan City	31,913
8	Camaman-an	Cagayan de Oro City	30,927
9	Bugo	Cagayan de Oro City	30,893
10	Canitoan	Cagayan de Oro City	27,815

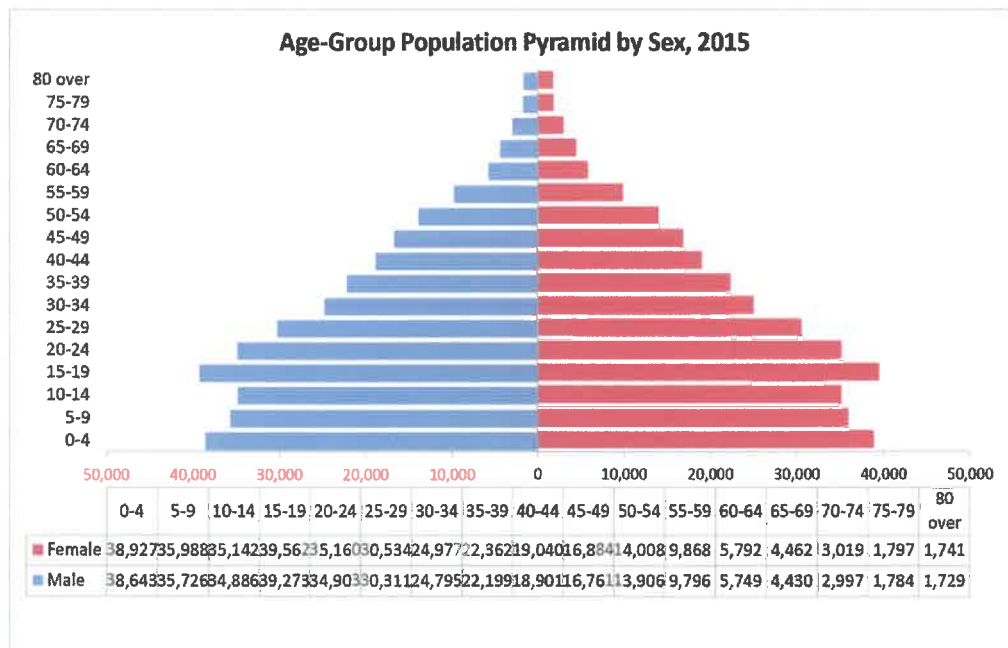
Source: Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA)

Among the rural barangays, Indahag is the most populous (16,179 persons) while Tuburan is the least populated (1,290 persons)

In terms of population density among the city's urban barangays, Macabalan is the densest (at 466 persons/hectare) and Tablon is the least dense (at 5.25 persons/hectare). Among the rural barangays, Baikingon is the densest (at 3.39 persons/hectare) while Tignapoloan is the least dense (at 0.62 persons/hectare).

The city's population as of the 2015 census is generally young, belonging to the 15-19 age group and equally distributed between males and females (Figure 3).

**FIGURE 3: AGE-GROUP POPULATION, BY SEX
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY 2015**



Source: Philippine Statistics Authority, Region X

Population size by congressional district (2015 Census) is reported at 333,476 persons in the First Legislative District and 342,474 persons in the Second Legislative District.

Electorate profiles show that urban barangay Carmen (Congressional District 1) has the highest number of registered voters, while urban Barangay 16 (Congressional District 2) has the least registered voters. Of the city's 277,960 total registered voters in the 2016 elections, females constitute 52.5% of the total registered voters while male voters account for 47.5% of the total.

Socio-Economic

In terms of income classification, the city is categorized as First Class, meaning an LGU with reported average annual income of more than Php400 million, as certified by the Department of Finance (DOF). In the 2015 Annual Financial Report of the Commission on Audit (COA), the city has reported net income of Php974.810 million. Meantime its equity, the difference between the amount of assets and liabilities of LGUs, was reported at Php5.398 billion. Equity is the financial resource that may be saved, or used for local projects such as infrastructure, investments, and operating expenses.

The city hosts 44 financial institutions that offer various banking and financial services, of which 34% are thrift banks 32% universal banks, 18% rural banks, 6% commercial banks, and 2% coop banks.

As of 2015, health services requirements in the city are provided by the nine (9) private and three (3) government hospitals with a total capacity of 1,989 beds and served by 2,883 medical personnel. These hospitals are categorized into tertiary hospitals (7), secondary (3), primary (1), and level 1 (1). Of the total medical personnel, 35.9% are physicians, 58.6% are nurses, and 5.5% midwives. These medical personnel are supported by a total of 1,173 non-medical staff (Table 3).

TABLE 3: HOSPITALS, BY CATEGORY, BED CAPACITY, AND PERSONNEL CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY 2015							
Hospital, By Category	No. of Hospitals	No. of Beds	Personnel				Total
			Physicians	Nurses	Midwives	Others	
Government Hospitals	3	891	293	645	87	567	1,592
Tertiary	1	565	215	463	63	318	1,059
Secondary	2	326	78	182	24	249	533
Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private Hospitals	9	1,1098	741	1,044	73	606	2,464
Tertiary	6	865	637	913	65	453	2,068
Secondary	1	35	26	33	1	26	86
Primary	1	138	40	63	2	96	201
Level 1	1	60	38	35	5	31	109
Totals	12	1,989	1,034	1,689	160	1,173	4,056

Source of raw data: Public and Private Hospitals

As of the 2015 Census, the city has a total of 163,239 households (HH). Of this total, 84.4% (137,848 HH) are served with water supply. Majority of the total HHs are served with Level 3 type, while a total of 480 HHs have water supply from doubtful sources (Table 4).

TABLE 4: HOUSEHOLDS WITH WATER SUPPLY CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY 2015		
Water Source	Household Number	% of Households Served
Level 1	600	.044
Level 2	7,256	5.26
Level 3	129,512	93.95
Doubtful Source	480	0.35
Total	137,848	100%

Total Households, Cagayan de Oro City 2015 Census: 163,239
Source: City Health Office, Cagayan de Oro City

Electric power service is provided to all barangays in the city by Cagayan de Oro Electric Power Company (CEPALCO) and Misamis Oriental Rural Electric Service Cooperative, Inc. (MORESCO). In 2015, total electric power consumption of the 121,659 consumers in the city was reported at more than 737 million kilowatt-hours (kWh). Private electric utility CEPALCO accounts for 97.7% of consumed electric power (720,240,721 kWh), while MORESCO shares 2.3% of the total at 17,126,028 kWh. Of the total electric power consumers, CEPALCO serves 88.4% of the consumers (107,575 consumers), while MORESCO accounts for the rest (14,082 consumers).

As of 2015, higher education services in the city are provided by 16 private and government universities/colleges, of which only one is state university (Mindanao University of Science and Technology).

Meanwhile, most city students (68.4%) across all levels have enrolled in public institutions during School Year 2013-2014. By education level, enrollees among elementary students constitute 47.0% of the total enrollment across all levels (Table 5).

TABLE 5: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY SCHOOL YEAR 2013-2014			
Enrollment Level	Public	Private	Total
Tertiary	18,557	40,634	59,191
Secondary	41,085	12,058	53,143
Elementary	94,249	18,448	112,697
Pre-school	11,664	5,064	16,728
Total	165,555	76,204	241,759

Source of raw data: Department of Education (DepEd) – City Schools Division and Commission on Higher Education (CHED)

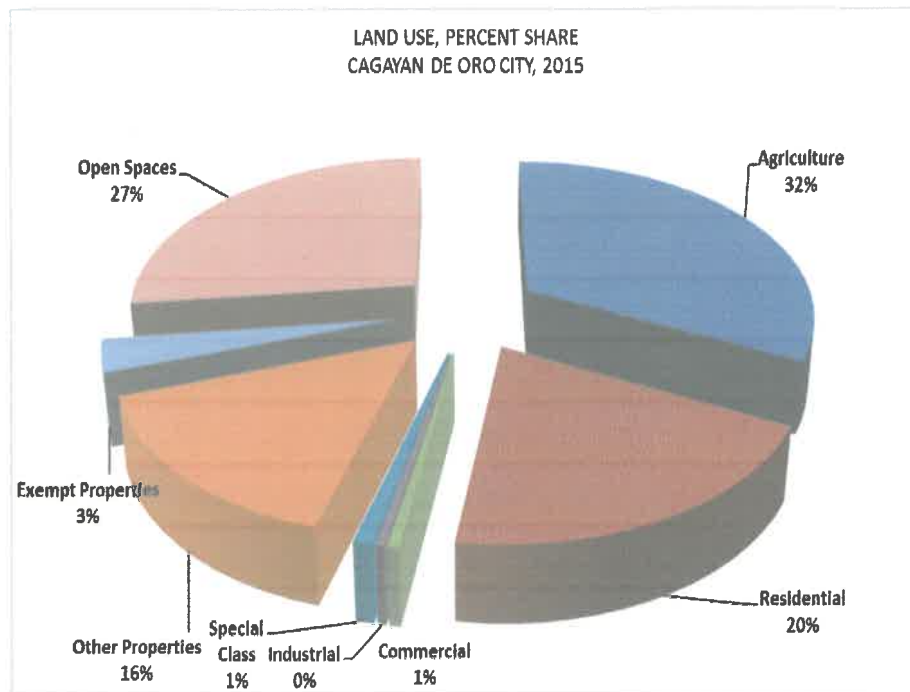
IV. DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND STRATEGIES

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Situational Analysis/Key Challenges

In 2015, agriculture accounted for the use of 32.4% (18,744 hectares) of the city's land area (57,851 hectares). Of the city's agricultural land, about 53.4% was used for crops production that includes rice, corn, vegetables and various commercial crops (Figure 4).

**FIGURE 4: LAND USE, PERCENT SHARE
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY
2015**



In terms of production volume among major crops produced in the city in 2015, the top three crops reported are rootcrops (31.43%), banana (17.12%), and vegetables (16.88%), which collectively accounted for 64.27% of total production value of Php 555.294 million in 2015 (Table 6).

**TABLE 6: VOLUME AND VALUE OF CROPS HARVESTED, BY TYPE
CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY
2015**

Crops	Volume (in metric tons)	Value (Php000)
Abaca	150.00	1,800,000.00
Banana	9,302.82	103,345,020.00
Coconut	2,757.70	49,638,600.00
Coffee and Cacao	50.20	1,550,000.00
Corn	8,583.20	60,082,400.00
Fruits and Nuts	6,828.75	78,387,900.00
Rice	405.50	6,893,500.00
Rootcrops	17,075.50	134,023,700.00
Vegetables	9,171.19	119,573,150.00
Total	54,324.86	555,294,270.00

Source: Agricultural Productivity Office, Cagayan de Oro City

As the administrative capital of the region (Northern Mindanao, Region X) and the region's major socio-economic center, the city continues to attract not only investments but also migration of people attracted by the opportunities of employment and better access to social and economic services. Coupled with the rise of the population through natural birth, the continuing migration puts a strain to the food supply of the city. The rise in population also suggests increased demand for housing that prompted the conversion of agricultural land to other uses such as residential and commercial.

In recent years, the city is not spared from the adverse effects of changes in climate patterns, such as heavy flooding and drought, leaving on their tracks serious damage to the city's agricultural assets. In December 2011, Tropical Storm Sendong caused landslides brought about by heavy rains that affected wide area of agricultural croplands especially in the hinterlands. Estimates reported in the *Strategic Action Plan for the Rehabilitation and Recovery of Areas Affected by Tropical Storm Sendong* (NEDA/RDC-10, February 2012) placed damage to the city's agriculture, forestry, and forestry resources at Php 42.240 Million, the highest among the affected areas that included Bukidnon (Php 9.100 Million) and Iligan City (Php 27.870 Million). In 2015, the prolonged dry seasoned that extended up to the middle of 2016 also caused a setback to the city's efforts to rehabilitate its agricultural resources.

Topography-wise, the city is characterized by sloping upland areas where most of the farming activities are located. About 72% of the city's land areas have slopes that are greater than 8%, which poses a challenge to development, as only 28% land area have slopes between 0%-8% appropriate for most land uses. Farmers' practice of clean culture of crop cultivation was also observed to cause soil erosion that in turn causes siltation of rivers and seas damaging fish habitats and other marine/coastal resources.

The continued use of synthetic pesticides by farmers brought concern among consumers who call for adoption of good agricultural practices such as through organic farming to minimize, if not eliminate, the use of harmful chemicals in agriculture production.

In mining and quarrying, the city is generally a non-metallic resource producing LGU. Quarrying of sand and gravel (SAG) is a common resource extraction activity in peri-urban

and rural areas in the city. In terms of general land use, mining and quarrying area was recorded at 31.12 hectares (has) in 2012, which is only about 0.05% of the city's land area. In 2015, SAG production covered 56 hectares with total production value of Php 7.719 million.

In terms of metallic resources, copper ore and iron ore exploration has been reported in Barangay Dansolihon (2012 report of MGB-10). However, metallic resource mining has been on moribund in 2012 pursuant to Executive Order No. 79 (s. 2012) that directs a review and rationalization of the country's mining sector.

Unregulated mining operations, particularly in the hinterlands and watershed and/or forests areas, by the nature of their activities can cause heavy ecological damage downstream, as evidenced during illegal hydraulic mining operations that resulted to eutrophication of Iponan River.

In commerce and industry, the top 30 manufacturing firms in the city in 2015 reported total gross sales of Php 20.923 Billion, with the manufacturers of essential items accounted for 74.3% (Php 15.536 Billion) of the gross sales and non-essential manufacturers at 25.7% (Php 5.387 Billion). The top three gross sales earners among the top 30 manufacturers, across firms engaged in essential and non-essential manufacturing activities, are food production (accounted for 41.7% of total gross sales), manufacture (29.5%), and agricultural manufacturers (19.2%). Collectively, these three firms accounted for 90.4% of the manufacturing sector's total gross sales during the said year.

Wholesale and retail trade continue to be the leading commercial activities in the city which accounted for 53.93% of total business establishment in 2015, with businesses engaged in community, social, and personal services trailing behind them at 14.36% (Table 7).

Table 7: BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY 2015		
Major Industry Division	Number	
	2014	2015
Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry	2	6
Mining and Quarrying	2	47
Manufacturing	589	637
Construction	106	128
Wholesale and Retail Trade	12,165	11,369
Transportation, Storage and Communication	384	273
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	2,606	2,580
Community, Social and Personal Services	3,315	3,029
Others N.E.C.	2,518	3,011
Total	21,687	21,080

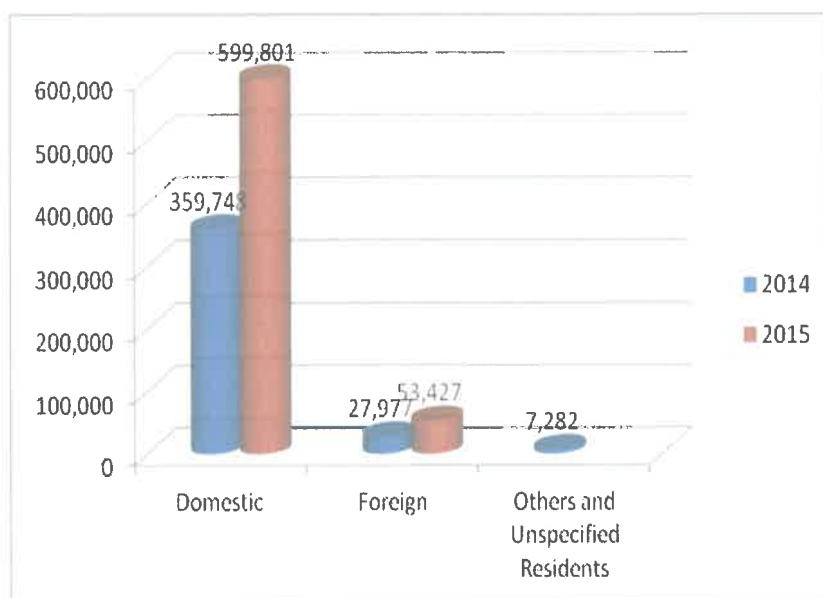
Source: City Finance Department

Along trade and investment, in support to its development direction as key trade and investment destination in the region, aside from its position as the regional capital, the city

shall continue to vigorously promote activities supportive of ensuring its competitiveness as preferred investment hub in the south. To sustain its aspiration as major investment hub, the city government shall undertake review of its investment incentives policies and operating procedures aimed at enticing foreign and local investors from across the diverse range of business, commercial, and industrial interests.

The city's tourism industry aspiration to flourish with tourist arrivals in the city has yet to establish a promising trend, as its performance posted fluctuating trends during the last five years (2011 – 2015). During the said period, foreign and domestic tourist arrivals in the city grew at an average of 9.0% annually. In 2015, foreign tourists accounted for 8.17% of total domestic and foreign arrivals of 653,288 persons in that year (Figure 6). This can be attributed to undeveloped and inadequately maintained tourist spots that deter tourists from visiting the said areas.

Figure 5: Domestic and Foreign Tourist Arrivals, 2015



Source : City Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office

The city is endowed with both natural and man-made spots in addition to various modern establishments, facilities and several shopping centers of international standards that equally draw visitors into the city. However, banking on what the city is ideally known for as 'The City Of Golden Friendship', focus must be set on the people's friendliness and hospitality, their services and products that are 'uniquely CdeO.' In addition, the need to preserve the cultural diversity of the city and its historical assets is likewise recognized to be given preferential attention.

Overall, the need for a comprehensive tourism development and management master plan becomes imperative in order to sustain the city's ecotourism sites and socio-cultural heritage amid the challenges brought about by fast-evolving city landscape and climate impacts on its natural assets.

Sector Goals and Strategies

During the plan period 2017-2019, the Economic Development Sector shall pursue the following goal:

'Investment enabling city characterized by stable peace and order condition, climate resilient economic base, strong public-private collaboration that promote eco-friendly investment opportunities and investor-friendly laws and regulations and support facilities'

The subsectoral goals are as follows:

Agriculture	Climate resilient farmer adopting sustainable modern agricultural technologies
Mining and Quarrying	Responsible and sustainable utilization of mineral resources
Commerce and Industry	Sustained growth of commercial/industrial activities
Trade and Investment	Increased foreign and domestic investments
Tourism	Increased visitors' arrival and tourism revenues

Sector Objectives

In order to further amplify the sector's goal, the following objectives and targets will be pursued during the plan period in order to realize the economic sector development concerns.

- To increase the income of the people
- To generate livelihood and employment opportunities
- To enhance attractiveness for tourism in the city
- To draw investments to identified priority growth areas

Sector Strategies

The following strategies shall be pursued during the plan period across agriculture, mining and quarrying, commerce and industry, trade and investments, and tourism:

Agriculture

In ensuring food security, sustain the efforts along good agricultural practices (GAP) promote soil conservation, production of certified seeds and location-specific crop varieties, provide agriculture-supportive infrastructure (irrigation, farm-to-market roads, post-harvest facilities), technical support on organic farming and clustering of vegetable production

Mining/Mineral Resources Management

Responsible and sustainable utilization of mineral resources through massive and sustained advocacy on responsible mining, stricter enforcement and monitoring of compliance of permittees, mining and quarrying data base management, and regular conduct of meetings of the City Mining Regulatory Board

Commerce and Industry

Advocacy on availment of civil remedies pertaining to settlement of delinquencies in real property tax (RPT) payment, review and revision of schedule on market value of properties, streamline business registration processes and reduce business transaction costs, as well as, strengthen human resources development (to ensure that skills are matched to industrial needs)

Trade and Investment

Improve services for investment priority sectors along agri-business, logistics, information and communication technology, and tourism; sustain efforts to improve the city's competitiveness, livability and resiliency and build partnerships with international development agencies, promote sister-city relationships at the national and international levels, and sustain local-level partnerships

Tourism

Pursue standardization of tourism-related development, regulation and accreditation activities in coordination with the Department of Tourism (DOT), which shall include, but not limited to, continued skills development among operators/owners of tourism establishments (e.g., hotels, resorts) and providers of tourism services (e.g., tourist guides, tour operators), advocate access for persons with disability (PWDs) and gender and development (GAD) to ensure responsiveness of hotels and related tourism establishments to various tourist profiles

Supportive of tourism promotion, pursue branding of the City through customized and standardized advocacy materials, signage and logo or graphical representation of the city (use of standardized stationeries, office signage, event posters/streamers, among others)

Support the completion of the International Convention Center and rationalize its name to reflect actual design and utilization of the venue as well as rehabilitation and preservation of the city's cultural heritage particularly the establishment of a City Museum

Priority Programs and Projects

The list of priority programs and projects under the economic development sector is found in Annex 1. Among these projects are the following:

- Intensified vegetable production through clustering concept
- Construction/rehabilitation of farm-to-market road projects
- Provision of common service facilities (CSFs) and/or post-harvest equipment and facilities (e.g., cassava chipper, abaca stripper, coffee depulper)

- Upgrading of Bio-N laboratory in barangay San Simon
- Rehabilitation and repair of existing irrigation projects
- Establishment of pesticide analytical laboratory
- Establishment of a tissue culture laboratory
- Livestock Auction Market
- Anti-Illegal mining operations (monitoring of mining operations in 6 upland barangays, conduct IEC re effects of hydraulic mining, among others)
- Business One-Stop Shop
- e-BPLS (Electronic Business Processing and Licensing System)
- Formulation of master plan for development and management of the 5 Key Growth Areas (as investment destination areas)
- Facilitation and coordination of potential projects for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) financing (Oro Central, Septage/Sewerage projects)
- Updating of the Investment Priority Areas Profile, investment site locations, and investor's profile
- Updating of collaterals for investment promotions (videos, brochures, online, etc.)
- Creation of the Trade Investment Promotion Center (TIPC) website
- Conduct of Business Forums and Investors Forums
- Conduct of trade missions (foreign and local/national)
- Promote Sisterhood Cities Program
- Migration and Development: Balinkbayan Program
- Hapsay Sapa Program (coordination and facilitation)
- Formulation of City Tourism Master Plan that will include preservation and conservation of the city's cultural heritage
- Tourism and Socio-Cultural Promotion,
- Electronic-based Mapping Development for Tourism Enterprise
- Capability-building for tourist/tourism service providers

2. SOCIAL SERVICES

Situational Analysis/Key Challenges

Along with Cagayan de Oro's growth and development comes the increase in demand for health services. While privately-owned tertiary hospitals satisfy part of this demand, the huge majority of patients still looks up to the more affordable services offered by government-run institutions in the city, notably the Northern Mindanao Medical Center (NMMC) of the DOH, the Camp Evangelista Station Hospital of the AFP, and the City Government's JR Borja General Hospital (JRBGH) and 54 barangay health centers (BHCs).

As far as the City Government is concerned, the main concern is to address gaps in coverage and quality. The landmark modernization of the JRBGH and the Philhealth accreditation of 49 BHCs have helped induce demand, and consequently resulted in overcrowding by drawing an unprecedented influx of patients coming from within the city and from neighboring municipalities (Table 8).

Table 8: TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDED JR BORJA GENERAL HOSPITAL JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2013-2015			
Department	2013	2014	2015
Outpatients Department	19,363	26,898	34,739
Emergency Room Department	13,164	18,384	19,382
Inpatients Department	7,371	11,940	13,450
Bed Occupancy Rate (%)	92.5	160.0	221.5

Source: JR Borja General Hospital

To avoid any further overcrowding, the expansion of the JRBGH to a 400-bed capacity facility together with commensurate improvement of its various services is now considered imperative. Moreover, additional infirmaries have to be erected in strategic locations in the city and bring basic health services much more close to the people. Finally, the remaining six (6) BHCs need to be further improved to secure Philhealth accreditation and thus be able to deliver the MCP Program.

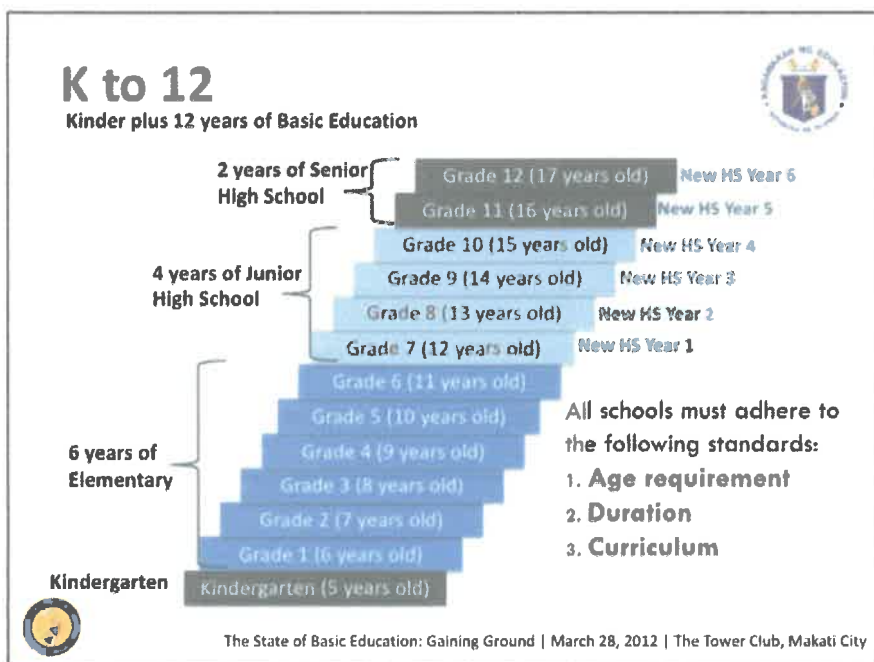
With the current campaign against drug abuse in full operation, there is a tremendous increase in the number of drug users needing rehabilitation, thus the necessity for establishing a local drug and/or mental rehabilitation center. The personnel compliment for such a facility need to be trained on handling after care services of drug dependents after rehabilitation. On mental health, a community-based support must be put up in order to address the problem of "taong grasa" (grease person) that roam around the city. The existing BHCs may be capacitated to help the family give maintenance drugs and medicines to mental patients. Where possible, treatment for mental patients is best done at home with the support of the family.

TABLE 9: HUMAN RESOURCES NEEDS CITY HEALTH OFFICE CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY 2015				
	Ideal Ratio	Ideal Number	Actual Number	Gap
Doctors	1:20,000	35	15	20
Nurses	1:20,000	35	36	0
Midwives	1:5,000	142	72	70
Dentists	1:50,000	14	6	8
Medical Technicians	1:50,000	14	11	3
Sanitary Inspectors	1/Urban City	35	23	12
Sanitary Engineers	1:75,000	1	0	1
Nutritionists	1:75,000	9	3	6
Barangay Health Workers	1:20 Households	5,895	500	5,395

Source: City Health Office

In terms of manpower support, additional health personnel are needed to achieve ideal personnel to population ratio. As shown in Table 9, the City Health Office (CHO) needs 20 doctors in order to achieve the ideal personnel to manpower ratio. If there are 35 doctors, all 54 BHCs will be visited regularly. There is also a need for 70 additional midwives to respond to delivery calls from MCP-accredited BHCs. An additional eight (8) dentists can greatly help in promoting dental health to women and children and to the general public. A sanitary engineer should be hired to manage the sewerage system that the city should have, in addition to working with and guiding the sanitary inspector in implementing the Sanitary Code of the Philippines. Three (3) medical technologists are needed to man the four (4) accredited laboratories of the CHO, in addition to going around the BHCs to conduct routine blood examinations of pregnant women during pre-natal visits. Additional Barangay Health Workers should be trained to help in the daily activities of the BHCs and to help in intensifying community awareness on health.

In education, the subsector's main concern mirrors that of the health subsector in that there is an expected rise in demand for quality basic education as the city and adjoining areas grows demographically and economically. Those in the upper echelons of the income bracket can readily afford the higher cost of private education through private elementary and secondary schools in the city (including three universities). However, as recent enrolment figures indicate, the greater majority of the local school age population go to the city's 70 public elementary schools and 37 public secondary schools. While congestion in many of these schools have been addressed through the construction of new classrooms, the same problem still remain in the rest of the schools. Thus the need for the school building program of the City Government to continue so that the aim of bringing down the classroom to student ratio to the standard of one classroom for every 45 students shall be attained by the end of the plan period.



Hand in hand with providing spacious classrooms is the need to upgrade equipment at the science laboratory, as well as the provision of technology vocational livelihood education track equipment in order to produce quality graduates of the new K-12 curriculum.

The provision of social welfare services for the vulnerable and/or marginalized sector of the city population continued with vigor despite budget constraints. The Early Childhood

Care and Development (ECCD) Program, as a major support program for children ages 3-4 years old, has recorded a low enrolment rate largely on account of the absence of Child Development Centers in many barangays. Also of particular concern is the increasing rate of child abuse cases, which posed a major challenge to the City Government in terms of designing program interventions that utilizes preventive and curative measures.

Social welfare facilities currently operated by the City Government, on account of earlier funding constraints, now need major repairs and further capacity expansion due to an increasing number of beneficiaries. These included facilities for children in conflict with the law (CICL), aftercare custodial facilities for the abandoned, mentally-ill and elderly, and social halls for women, persons with disability (PWDs), indigenous peoples and out-of-school youths.

Community profiling and data banking are still inefficient, especially those that relate to child labor and informal settlers so much so that designing appropriate and/or responsive interventions for these vulnerable groups are difficult.

Social welfare issues frequently change over time, and most of the time these issues proved difficult to address simultaneously due to budget constraints. Hence, administrative support have to be made readily available, most particularly mobility and logistical support for personnel to be able to respond more quickly, additional manpower to handle an array of clients needing unique kind of assistance (i.e. PWDs, elderly, mentally ill, drug dependents, abused women and children, etc), and increased financial subsidy for livelihood, skills training, education and employment support.

There are currently 34,898 families in the city that needs shelter assistance. These are all informal settlers occupying areas classified as no build or danger zones, such as those living along rivers, creeks, landslide-prone areas, those affected by government infrastructure projects, and those covered by court orders for demolition or eviction. These families, together with the projected increase in the number of households as a result of population growth and in migration, requires some 79,073 housing units and about 1,075 hectares of land area suitable for housing from 2017-2022.

While the provision of socialized housing programs remains largely dependent on government subsidy, there is a need to encourage more joint undertakings with the private sector in financing projects given the huge funding requirements for housing programs as a whole. Also, shelter related issues are inherently difficult to address mainly because of funding constraints, the limited participation from the private sector in socialized housing, and the scarcity of affordable residential area. These are the main reasons why many families are still residing along danger zones or are squatting in private properties so densely that they are highly vulnerable to flooding, fire and other hazards.

In addressing housing concerns, it is not enough to provide shelter to the informal settlers and other marginalized groups but also provide them opportunities to sustain their respective homes and communities, so that they become part of the productive sector and as an important human resource. Thus, the need to provide support to homeowners or

community associations to be established along such areas as capacity enhancement, waste management, livelihoods skills, cooperativism, and other relevant areas.

The sheer magnitude of the shelter program to be operationalized requires an efficient and effective management system. The current set-up at the City Government level must therefore be commensurate with the task at hand. It is however noted that various housing-related responsibilities are presently handled by different offices. The Estate Management Division (EMD), for instance, is a unit whose core functions relate to housing management. It is officially under the CPDO for budgeting purposes, but the Office of the Mayor retains supervisory and administrative control. The Planning Division of the CPDO also performs regulatory functions related to housing, such as approval of zoning permits and subdivision plans, instead of focussing on development planning work as mandated by RA 7190. The City Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW) handles all planning, programming, design, land development, and actual civil works. All of these functions need to be integrated into a single office or department to ensure smooth implementation and accountability.

Along employment assistance, The City Government considers the provision of assistance to local job seekers find gainful employment as a key service delivery function. This is another area that has been hugely successful thus far. During the last three years, a sizeable number of Cagayanons found work through job fairs and solicitation of job vacancies, all through the diligent follow up of the referrals made by the City Job Placement Bureau (CJPB). These will continue during the next three years and beyond.

In terms of public safety and order, the city remains confronted with concerns about criminality despite the significant decline in the total crime volume during the last two years (2014-2015). Index crimes have gone down by 39%, while the crime solving efficiency of the Cagayan de Oro City Police Office (COCPO) improved from 12% in 2014 to 16% the following year (Table 10). Minimizing or eradicating criminality including drug abuse remains to be one of the major challenges to overcome.

Table 10: COMPARATIVE CRIME VOLUME STATISTICS			
CY 2014 and CY 2015			
Particulars	CY 2014	CY 2015	% Increase (Decrease)
Total Crime Volume	15,960	11,166	(30.0)
Index Crimes	8,204	4,979	(39.3)
Non-Index Crimes	7,756	6,187	(20.2)
Crimes Solved	1,916	1,745	8.92
Crime Solving Efficiency (CSE)	12.0%	15.6%	-

Source: Cagayan de Oro City Police Office, PNP

Traffic congestion along major thoroughfares and inner or side streets in the city is also another major community concern. Over the years, as population and commercial activities grew, the number of vehicles ferrying people and goods in and out of the City have consistently increased. The cumbersome traffic situation is particularly problematic during daytime, especially leading to and around the urban core where big malls, schools, commercial establishments, corporate offices, and government offices are mostly located. It is also around this urban core of the city where the need to institute discipline is a major challenge because the same area is where people and vehicles converge. All throughout the City, there is a need to intensify and sustain the 'Hapsay Dalan' campaign to address undisciplined road users, which included both vehicle drivers and pedestrians, business establishments encroaching into road right of ways (RROWs), and numerous ambulant vendors plying their trade indiscriminately along RROWs. Moreover, in pursuit of the concept of Complete Streets, pedestrian and bicycle lanes need to be established to facilitate orderly movement of people, along with the construction of specially designed overhead walkways and buildings to be used as vertical parking spaces.

Responding to fire emergencies occurring anywhere around the City's urban core is becoming increasingly challenging to undertake especially during daytime. This is because of the prevailing traffic congestion which hampered speedy movement of rescuers and their equipment along narrow roads which are difficult to navigate. The location of the City Central Fire Station itself is right within an extremely busy commercial area and therefore poses concerns for rapid movements of fire personnel and their equipment should a fire occur anywhere in the City. There is a need to transfer this station to a more accessible location.

On disaster management, lessons learned from previous calamities led the City Government to strengthen its capability to prepare, mitigate and respond to calamities through institutional improvement and asset acquisition. The CDRRMO developed, organized, trained, equipped, and supervised an 18-man emergency medical services team with 2 new BLS ambulances, and a 24-man Urban Search and Rescue Unit with swift water and road accident rescue capabilities and equipment. During long periods of relative calm, the possibility of doing other related tasks is now being explored to optimize the use of the same personnel and equipment, which may include traffic management, road emergency relief, and other public safety-related duties.

C A G A Y A N D E O R O
PEDESTRIAN AND TRAFFIC RULES
FROM TEAM HAPSAY DALAN

-  **CROSS ONLY ON PEDESTRIAN LANES**
FINE P500.00
-  **RIDE ONLY IN YELLOW BOX (LOADING/UNLOADING)**
FINE P500.00 FOR PASSENGER, P1500 FOR DRIVER
-  **PARK ONLY IN WHITE BOXES/STRIPES**
FINE P1500.00
-  **ILLEGAL PARKING = WHEEL CLAMPS**
ILLEGAL PARKING FINE P1500.00 + P500 CLAMP REMOVAL
-  **TRISIKAD NOT ALLOWED IN BRGY 1-40**
IMMEDIATE IMPOUND
-  **NO MOTORELA IN T NERI AND ABEJUELA**
FINE P1500.00
-  **NO SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTION**
(UNAUTHORIZED SIGNAGE or CUSTOMER PARKING, RESERVED PARKING)
- ONLY ROADWORTHY VEHICLES IN DIVISORIA**
- NO BODY NUMBER, NO TRAVEL (PUJ)**
FINE P500.00
- TRAVEL ON AUTHORIZED ROUTES (PUJ)**
FINE P1500.00
- VENDORS AND MASSAGE SERVICES NOT ALLOWED IN SIDEWALKS AND PARKS**
FINE P500.00

Sports is an important part of Cagayan de Oro City's culture and as such, continue to be an integral part of the City Government's array of social services. It is regularly provided with budget allocation to support training of amateur athletes, as well for various sporting activities either as host of single or multiple events, or as sponsors of athletes training and joining sporting events outside the city. As host, local organizers rely on the old Don Gregorio Pelaez Sports Center (built in 1973 as the venue for the 1974 Palarong Pambansa) which is largely owned and maintained by the Provincial Government of Misamis Oriental. For indoor sports such as basketball and volleyball, the main venues of choice are the Mindanao University of Science and Technology (MUST) Gymnasium or the Xavier University (XU) Gymnasium.

Unlike other highly urbanized cities like Cebu, Davao or Bacolod, the City has no sporting complex of its own to be able to host multiple sporting events, nor have training facilities for athletes or for recreational purposes by the general public. This is one significant deficiency that must be addressed given its role as the regional capital and its vision as a strategic and prime development hub of the south.

Along arts and culture, the City Government actively supported and should continue supporting programs and activities that highlight the City's rich cultural heritage and popular image as the city of golden friendship. Apart from iconic landmarks remaining which all helped shape the city's identity (i.e. Divisoria and Gaston Parks, The City Museum, the MacArthur Monument, Old Water Tower near the St. Augustine Cathedral, etc), there is a need to establish new landmarks or monuments to serve as symbols of the growing metropolis. Moreover, an indoor sports arena, which can be located within the proposed sporting complex, is a possible alternative that can be explored. All these will bring about enhanced community pride, self-image, exposure, and reputation of Cagayan de Oro as a sporting capital and as a city rich in cultural heritage.

Sectoral/Subsectoral Development Goals

The overall goal of the social development sector is to alleviate poverty among the local impoverished population through improved access to adequate, affordable and quality social services, hand in hand with promoting safe, orderly, and resilient communities.

Subsectoral Goals:

Health	Improved health status of city residents, through health services that are accessible, available and affordable, and its system of management is run effectively and efficiently.
Education	A highly literate and technically competitive citizenry, capable of improving themselves morally, intellectually, culturally and economically.
Social Welfare	Total well-being and development of individuals, families and communities, and liberate the poor from economic and social deprivation.
Housing and Resettlement	Dignified living condition for city residents, through secure and decent shelter, improved physical infrastructure and

	social services, and greater access to jobs, transport, capital, livelihood, and sustainable and resilient communities.
Employment Assistance	A gainfully employed constituency with enhanced competency and easier accessibility to employment opportunities both locally and internationally.
Public Safety and Order	A safe, clean and orderly city conducive to living and doing business.
Sports, Culture and Arts	A culturally enriched city with access to a variety of wholesome and affordable sports and recreational facilities and activities

Sector Objectives

By the end of 2019, the following objectives shall have been achieved:

- Universal access to quality public health care, social welfare, housing, sports development, modern public library services and other essential social services
- Decongested public elementary and secondary schools
- Shelter assistance provided to priority beneficiaries including informal settlers and victims of calamities and disasters
- Traffic problems minimized and well-managed
- Crime incidence minimized or eradicated, including drug abuse and illegal gambling
- Strong Community Participation/Collaboration with the Private Sector, and
- Cagayan de Oro City to become a sporting hub in the south.

Sector Strategies

1) Prioritize Services Coverage Expansion

The goal of achieving universal coverage to basic social services in the city shall be vigorously pursued in the next three years. This means that Cagayanons especially those who belonged to the marginal or vulnerable sectors of the community shall be accorded access to various services on health, education, social welfare, housing and employment assistance when they need it and at affordable cost.

Programs or projects that aim to increase service capacities or accommodate more targeted beneficiaries shall be given the utmost priority.

2) Enhance Quality and Efficiency

To be effective, the provision of social services must be of sufficient quality, and shall be delivered in an efficient and timely manner. Public health, education and social welfare services shall endeavor to be at par or even surpass national standards to satisfy local demand.

In terms of delivery, the capacities of the various implementing offices shall be

strengthened to enhance efficiency in the implementation of programs, projects and activities targeting the marginal or vulnerable sectors of the city.

3) Institutionalize Multi-stakeholders Participation

The sector shall continue to adopt multi-stakeholders participation in the delivery and management of essential social services. During the plan period, this shall be institutionalized by the sustained engagement of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the various special policy and coordinating bodies that were created to help the City Government achieve desired results and outcomes. These bodies include, among others, the Social Development Committee of the City Development Council (CDC) which will be organized, Local Health Board (LHB) for health related issues; the Local School Board (LSB) for education issues including the use of the SEF for the school building program; social welfare councils and committees such as the Council for the Protection of Children (CPC), City Inter-Agency Council (CIAC) against trafficking and violence against women and their children, the Advisory Committee on Center Care, the CDO Council on Disability Affairs; the Housing Management Board for housing and resettlement issues and policies; the Peace, Development and Security Council (PDSC) for security concerns; City Risk Reduction and Management Council (CDRRMC); and the City Anti-Drug Abuse Council (CADAC).

4) Enhance Public Order and Safety

Public order and safety is a government responsibility, with the primary goal of preventing and protecting the public from dangers affecting safety such as crimes or disasters, and maintaining order such as flow of vehicular traffic and pedestrians.

During the plan period, pro-active police work shall be adopted, including maintaining high visibility and improving its crime solving efficiency. Traffic rules and regulations shall also be strictly enforced in accordance with the local traffic code. Building strong collaborative partnership shall be pursued between the City Government, law enforcement agencies, and the community, in particular the business community in providing parallel firefighting capabilities; market vendors groups, drivers and operators associations, and other community groups in eliminating road obstructions and maintaining order and cleanliness in the streets; peoples' organizations and other community-based groups in cleaning up their ranks of law violators; the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Councils for discussion and information gathering on drug related issues in the barangays, and the Barangay Peace and Order Councils for discussing peace and order programs and issues.

Priority Programs and Projects

Annex 2 contains the full list of priority programs and projects of the social development sector. These include the following:

1. JR Borja General Hospital (JRBGH) Expansion and Modernization Project

The modernization and expansion of the JRBGH remains a priority to meet rising demand. The North Wing building of the hospital will commence implementation with a

PhP40.5 million allocation from the Health Facility Enhancement Program (HFEP) of the DOH. The new building will house, among others, the reception area and cashier/billing departments.

The JRBGH is targeted for reclassification as a 400-bed capacity, Level 2 (secondary) facility by 2019. It will have an expanded OR/DR complex, a fully functional Intensive Care Unit (ICU), a renovated Hemodialysis Unit, an expanded Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), an expanded out-patient department building, a renovated dental clinic with lounge and dental chair with intra oral camera and monitor, a panoramic X-ray machine, and a renovated room for the histopathology department.

Along with new buildings and modern equipments are the recruitment and training of personnel, the installation of a Human Resource Data Program, the establishment of fully functional Hospital Information System (HIS), and a 24/7 ambulance services.

2. Expanded Philhealth Indigency Program

The program aims to expand the enrolment coverage of Philhealth from the current average of 50,000 beneficiaries each to 100,000 annually from 2017 to 2019. Qualified beneficiaries are again expected to come from marginal and/or indigent groups in the city including a large number of informal settlers.

3. Infirmary Facilities

Two infirmaries each with 10-bed capacities shall be establish in Tablon, which will cater to patients in the eastern side of the city, and in Lumbia to service the rural barangays in the southern side of the city. The aim is to bring health services closer to the intended beneficiaries.

4. City College Scholarship Program

This program is for the poor and deserving high school graduates of Cagayan de Oro City. This program would uplift the economic, psychological and emotional status of the scholars through helping them realize their dreams and ambitions to give their families a "Better Quality of Life".

5. Early Childhood Care and Development

Sixteen Child Development Centers (CDC) will be established in various barangays in the city by year 2017 to provide opportunities to children to develop their self-confidence and social skills through structured and supervised activities. Seventeen more CDCs on 2018 and another 17 CDCs on 2019 will be constructed.

6. Special Programs

Program For Children – This program is designed to protect the rights of the children to survival, protection, participation and development, promote their welfare and enhance their opportunities to enjoy useful and meaningful life.

Program for Youth – The Oro Youth Development Program is composed of the youth from different sectors of the city to represent the voice and aspirations of the youth and to bring to realization the policy of the present administration to involve the various stakeholders of the city in the area of local governance. The youth program also includes persons from 15 – 30 years of age, working or not, have dropped out of school or never finished school or finished only primary or secondary education. The program aims to help the youth to be empowered members of the society through knowledge enhancement and capability building.

Women and Family – This project is intended for women, disadvantaged and marginalized families and communities for them to easily access to social welfare programs and services that would uplift their living condition and become socially functional.

Program For Persons And Children With Disabilities – The program aims to provide opportunities, attain a more meaningful, productive and satisfying life. The program also promotes understanding of disability issues and mobilizes support for the dignity, rights and derived from the integration of persons with disability in all aspect of life.

Senior Citizen Program – The aim of the senior citizen program is to respond to the need of the individuals whose age is 60 years old and above. Changes in physical, emotional, and psychological are inevitable, thus needs to be addressed through creation and empowerment of social services. Further, these services somehow would make them feel self-worthy as they see how present generation cares for the ones ahead of them.

Indigenous Peoples – The goal of the IP program is to build the Higaonon Community where governance is equal and just with a culturally developed and sustainable livelihood.

7. Cagayan Urban Development and Shelter Program

This is a program aimed at addressing the housing backlog of the city as targeted under the 10-year city shelter plan. Nearly 35,000 households from the following groups are priority beneficiaries:

- Informal settlers in blighted areas;
- Victims of calamities;
- Settlers in declared danger zones;
- Families affected by government projects;
- Households issued with eviction or demolition orders

The Program is to be implemented in phases in partnership with the Government of Japan, UN Habitat, the Office of Senator Francis Escudero, and other housing agencies. Phase I involves the acquisition of 60 hectares of land, initial land development to be undertaken in 12 hectares.

A total of 1,008 housing units are now in the final stage of preparations with the GOJ's Japan Shelter Program providing support for 722 housing units, DSWD with 250 units and the Senate Office of Senator Francis Escudero with 36 units.

8) Sports Training Complex

Unlike LGUs of other highly urbanized cities, the City Government does not have its own city sports complex. It mostly rely on the old Pelaez Sports Center or facilities owned by other public and private institutions. However, due to the prohibitive rental costs of these privately-owned facilities, plus the dilapidated and crowded status of the Pelaez Sports Center (with a number of commercial establishments just outside its gates), the need for an alternative complex for the holding of multiple sports events and for use as a training facility becomes imperative.

The facility is to be located in Barangay Lumbia beside the Lumbia Elementary School. Proposed to commence in 2018-2019, the facility will initially serve as a training for athletes participating in various competitions. The complex will cover 10 hectares, and will have a standard 400 meters track oval, an Olympic size swimming pool, outdoor courts for basketball, volleyball and sepak takraw, and spectator grandstands. Future developments may include a gymnasium and other buildings for various indoor sports disciplines.

This is a project that is in accordance with the sports development program of the City Government which aims to make the city as a leading sporting venue for both single and multiple events.

3. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Situational Analysis/Sector Challenges

Improving the quality of existing infrastructure facilities together with building or expanding new ones influences business investments, promotes local socio-economic development and help alleviate poverty. As such, utmost priority was therefore accorded by the City Government to infrastructure programs, projects and activities that aligns with and supports the attainment of this goal.

Despite serious institutional issues and budget constraints, the sector managed to come up with significant results during the last three years. A total of 441 new classrooms were built (as of March 2016) which dramatically eased student congestion in six (6) public elementary and eleven (11) secondary schools. Some 33 kilometers of city roads were paved with concrete, including farm to market roads leading to rural barangays which facilitated rural-urban connectivity. The JR Borja General Hospital, long been neglected even though it is the only hospital run by the City Government, has been completely transformed in both appearance, coverage and service efficiency. Existing public support infrastructure were likewise improved with the same goal in mind, including the main City Hall building housing newly renovated offices of key departments, as well as the adjoining Gaston and Duaw Parks. Other newly constructed buildings included the City Evacuation Center in Pagatpat, the CEED Office, and the Child Development Centers in Barangays Tignapolan, Bugo, Balubal, and Pagatpat among others.

These achievements notwithstanding, the current situation still leaves much to be desired in terms of providing adequate and quality infrastructure facilities. On road development, about half of the total road network of the city are still unpaved. The percentage of unpaved roads is much more higher in rural barangays where many communities or puroks can only be reach by foot or aboard motorcycles because of unpaved roads. Many city roads within the urban center itself also needs either reblocking, widening or clearing of illegal structures to allow smoother flow of vehicles and pedestrians.

Meanwhile, the Iligan-Cagayan-Butuan Road (ICBR), which is the only national highway that cuts across the city from east to west (and vice versa), as well the CDO-Lumbia-Bukidnon highway which services a rapidly growing uptown area in its southern side have been observed to be increasingly congested with vehicular traffic. The need to design and build major access highways to complement the ICBR and develop the railway mode of mass transport have now become imperative.

Flooding in many parts of the city is a major concern mainly because of the inadequacies of old and now inefficient drainage system. Compounding this poor state of the city drainage system is the indiscriminate disposal of trash and debris in drainage canals and creeks around the urban center which interfered with smooth water flow and caused flooding. Thus, the improvement of the city's drainage system needs to be addressed in the short term.

The need for the provision of adequate and quality social-related infrastructure is better explained under the social development component of this plan.

As mentioned above, the sector endured a significant funding gap in recent years as evidenced by the low budget allocation given by the City Council for infrastructure development, with the exception of the school building program which was funded under the Special Education Fund (SEF). It was an institutional issue that delayed the attainment of expected outcomes and inhibited overall socio-economic growth. It also resulted to unfunded priority projects to be moved up the implementation ladder, meaning that same projects are again pipelined in the succeeding year/s until City Council approval is secured. In other words, the whole infrastructure program of the City Government must face the challenge of implementing a catch up program for the next three years.

Sector Goal

The sector shall pursue the short term goal of providing adequate and quality infrastructure facilities to support and sustain socio-economic growth of the city.

Sector Objectives

The infrastructure and physical development direction of the city during the plan period 2017-2019 shall be anchored on the following objectives and translated into specific targets:

- a) Promote rural-urban connectivity and facilitate movement of vehicles and people through road concreting, new road openings, reblocking of damaged roads, and

- widening of existing city streets
- b) Eliminate or reduce classroom congestion in public elementary and secondary schools
- c) Mitigate flooding through construction of drainage facilities and declogging of existing drainage systems and waterways
- d) Improve access to safe and reliable water supply in selected rural barangays
- e) Expand or improve other social-related facilities such as the JRBGH, BHCs, child development centers; and
- f) Develop more detailed and clearer alternative directions for physical developments in the city.

Sectoral Strategies

1. Increase public investments in support infrastructure to promote socio-economic growth.

The sector shall be given increased budgetary support for various projects that will address the needs and demands of its residents. The objective of promoting rural-urban connectivity and improving accessibility to and from these agriculture-based communities should be pursued with more vigor to achieve value adding of farm outputs. In the national highway and along inner streets, a smoother traffic flow can be achieved with roads that are well-maintained and cleared of various obstructions. Increased funding shall be given to establishing new drainage systems in flood prone areas based on an overall drainage master plan as well as regular maintenance works on existing ones.

The construction of new facilities related to health, education, social welfare, housing, sports and public safety, as well as the improvement and maintenance of those that are already existing shall continue to be given the same priority budget allocation during the plan period.

2. Faster pace of project implementation

The City Government through the Department of Engineering and Public Works (DEPW) as its main implementing arm shall implement infrastructure projects with dispatch given that previous projects (which were not implemented in previous years due to budget constraints) are now added up to the current line-up of priority projects scheduled for implementation. Such situation shall require a well-prepared program and schedule so that project gridlock and work overload is avoided, and optimum results are attained.

3. Build DRR-CCA-compliant infrastructure facilities

As appropriate, the sector shall promote the resilient and long term use of various infrastructure facilities through the inclusion of safety provisions in their design and construction against possible disasters and adverse climate changes. These will include, among others, the proposed housing units in the identified relocation sites for informal settlers and other beneficiary families; health and social welfare facilities such as infirmaries, the mental and drug rehabilitation facilities, and Child Development Centers; and sports training complex.

4. Community engagement/partnership in social-related infrastructure

Where feasible, the City Government shall forge joint undertakings with various community groups in the city for the establishment of small community-based facilities, particularly those that aims to promote the well-being of women, pre-school children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups and public safety in general. One notable example of such joint undertakings are the establishment of a number of Child Development Centers (CDCs) by community or business groups under the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Program of the City Government. Another example is the Fire Brigades of business groups in the city to assist the BFP during fire incidents.

5. Maintain strong coordinative linkages with national agencies

The City Government shall continuously maintain strong coordinative linkages with national line agencies that are implementing programs or projects in the city to synchronize the use of resources and achieve optimum results. Among these agencies are the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) and Regional Development Council, Region 10 (RDC 10) for proposed or pipelined programs as well as provision of technical support; the DPWH for road development, flood control and drainage projects; the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) for the continuing modernization or upgrading of the Cagayan de Oro Port as the port of entry to the city; the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP) for the possible transfer and use of the old Lumbia Airport for the proposed Planned City Expansion (PCE) Project; the NHA for socialized housing programs, the DA for collaborative programs to support agricultural development, the DOH and Philhealth for collaborative undertakings in the modernization of the JRBGH and health services, and the DEPED for public basic education.

6. Promote urban growth dispersal

This strategy follows from the proposed directions of physical development under the 2013-2022 Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) for Cagayan de Oro City as endorsed by the City Development Council (CDC) and Regional Development Council Region 10 (RDC-10) and approved by the City Council. Under this spatial strategy, five (5) identified growth areas in the city shall be targeted for preparation of master plan and developed in the long term to spread out urban growth and avoid congestion of the existing central business district. These growth areas are illustrated in Map 2 below and described in more detail in the succeeding sections.

6.1 Urban expansion area #1 (Western Urban Development Area)

This growth node shall cover Barangays Bulua, Patag, Kauswagan, Bonbon and Bayabas. It will serve as the entry and exit points from and to Laguindingan Airport and other parts of the country by air, and to the western part of Mindanao by land. This also serves as the major convergence point for people, goods and products, as well as transport service to and from other parts of the region

6.2 Urban Expansion Area #2 (West-Uptown Development Area)

This will cover Barangays Carmen, Canitoan, Lumbia and Pagatpat. The area is envisioned to be a medium to high-density, mixed-use pedestrian friendly center with high

end, low-density type of development for residential and commercial uses. This area will decongest the present major urban center/city core and shall provide more opportunities for socio-economic activities. The Lumbia Airport is recommended to be converted into an industrial area or economic zone and become a major employment provider.

6.3 Urban Expansion #3 (East-Uptown Development Area)

This covers Barangays Gusa, Indahag, Macasandig and Camaman-an. This area will have the same function as that of the West-Uptown Development Area with the presence of high-end subdivisions like the Fil-Estate Subdivision and Alegria Hills. This area is linked to the other proposed major urban centers through the Pelaez Highway that also connects to the West-Uptown Development Area.

6.4. Urban Expansion #4 (Eastern Urban Development Area)

This area is composed of the following sub-nodes, namely: Upper Puerto, which is identified as an agro- industrial area; Lower Puerto and Bugo which are existing industrial and residential areas; Agusan and Balubal, which are hosts to high-end subdivisions; Tablon, which is an existing industrial area; and, Palalan and Tablon, which is identified for Agro-Tourism. A major road project to spur development is JR Borja Extension road to be connected to Agusan, Balubal and Puerto via a new highway to be established

6.5 Urban Expansion Area #5

This is the existing downtown, which is also the central business district (CBD) of the city and home to numerous business establishments including a number of big shopping malls. It is expected to further transform into a high density commercial district comprising all 40 urban barangays and Barangays Carmen, Lapasan, Puntod and Macabalan. It also calls to redevelop the old downtown business district especially the historic Divisoria with a themed master plan with strategic focus towards revitalizing the cultural and economic activity in the area.

7. Transportation and Traffic Management

The City Government shall continue to pursue effective and efficient solution to traffic congestion, transportation issues and other similar concerns to help ensure improved management of movement of vehicles, cargoes, and people in the city. More proactive collaboration with all stakeholders concerned, particularly the private sector and civil society organizations shall continue to be pursued. Among the sector issues and concerns that will be addressed are the formulation of an integrated transportation management plan and traffic management. The concept on Complete Streets shall be considered in the design and operation of the streets to enable safe access for all users regardless of age, ability, or mode of transportation that will make the streets safer for drivers, transit users, pedestrians, and bicyclists.

Priority Programs and Projects

Annex 3 is the list of priority programs and projects of the infrastructure and physical development sector over the next three years. These include the following major projects:

1. Oro Central Project

The Project involves the construction of a multi-storey building inside the existing site of the Cagayan de Oro City Central School campus located along Velez-Yacapin Streets. In addition to housing a total of 200 new classrooms, the building is also designed for emergency use as the main evacuation center in the city in times of disasters or calamities such as those that happened during Tropical Storms Pablo and Sendong.

This is the project that won for the City Government the Liveable Cities Design Challenge for the Government Evacuation Center Category in 2014.

2. Expanded School Building Program

The expanded program involves the construction of additional 442 elementary and 228 secondary classrooms in various public schools in the city. It aims to decongest beneficiary schools and bring down the classroom to student ratio to 1:45 in the public elementary and secondary schools of the city.

3. Road Development Program

This program is aimed at expanding and improving the quality of existing road network of the city to facilitate movement of vehicles, people and goods. It consists of concreting unpaved roads, widening and reblocking of existing roads, and opening of new ones.

A total of 100 kilometers of farm to market roads and city streets programmed into 154 projects are scheduled for concreting. Another 55 road opening projects are scheduled for implementation, together with 18 road reblocking projects.

4. Declogging of Waterways and its Tributaries

Some 18 projects are lined up for implementation to clean existing waterways and tributaries of garbage and other refuse and thus allow unobstructed flow of runoff water and avoid flooding.

5. Puerto Market Construction

This project is to be funded locally under the Executive Budget for 2017 and expected to commence in the same year. It will involve the construction of an entirely new building to replace the old and dilapidated market building at its present site in Puerto near the ICBR/Sayre National Highway intersection. The old building will be demolished and clearing of old public market facilities shall immediately commence.

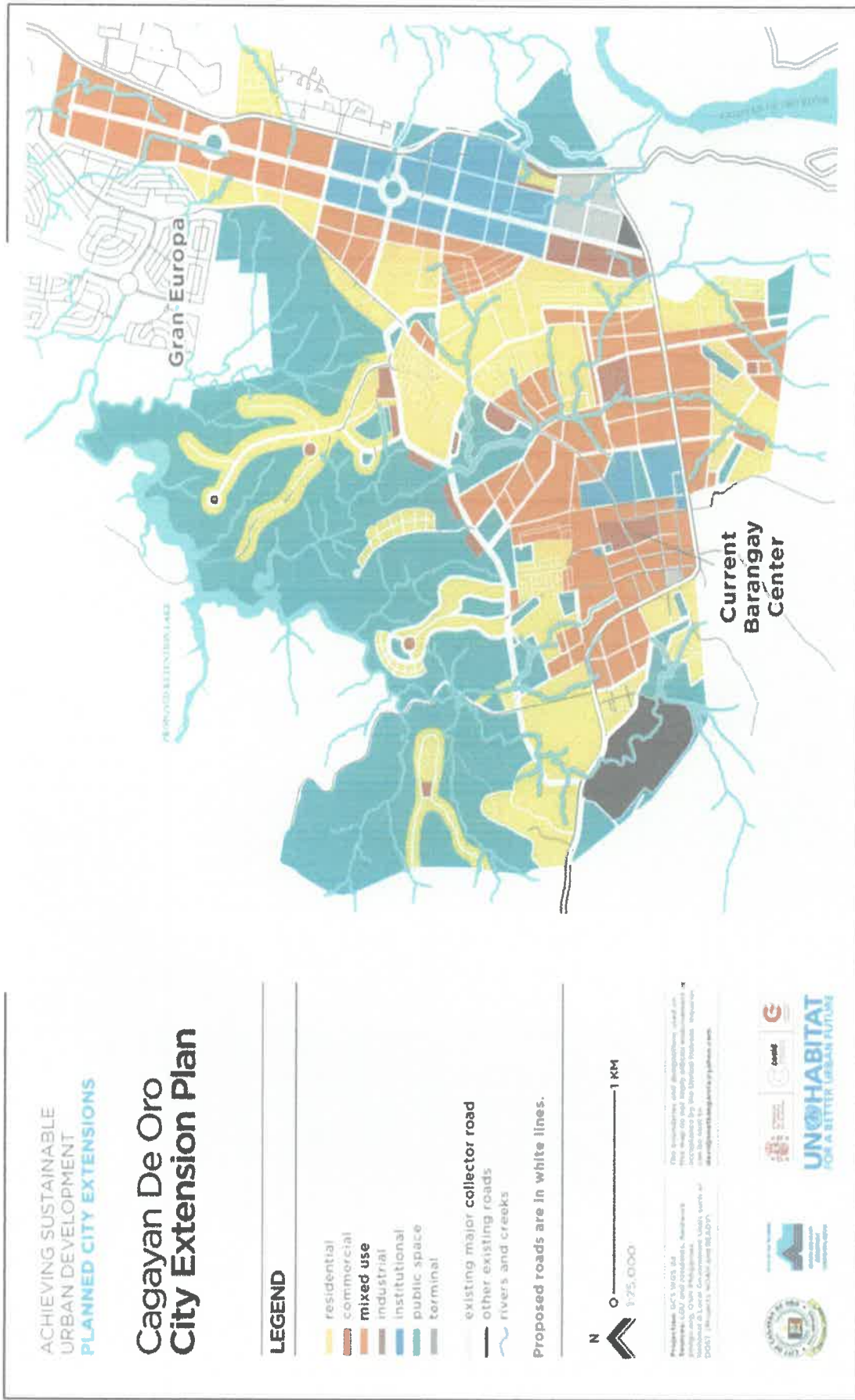
6. Planned City Expansion Program (PCEP), Phase 1

The PCEP follows from the urban growth dispersal strategy described above. It is envisioned to be a growth node, decongest the city urban center and develop a planned area that will provide public services and generate socio-economic opportunities. The PCEP aims to support the distribution of urban activities from the central business district to the other barangays in a planned, rational manner (Map 3).

Due to huge financial requirements, the PCE is proposed to be implemented by phase over a 20-year period, with Phase 1 to be implemented over the first five years (2018-2022) with the construction of new access roads and widening of existing ones.

Among the sites to be considered for the PCE Phase 1 is the 820-hectare area in Barangay Lumbia which is part of the West Uptown Urban Expansion Area under the 2013-2022 CLUP (see key Key Strategies). The area includes the Lumbia Airport owned by the national government through the Civil Aviation Authority of the Philippines (CAAP). Since the area is now proposed to be used by the Philippine Air Force (PAF) 15th Strike Wing as its airbase, the PCE will be redesigned to also include now a 60-hectare area owned by the city for township.

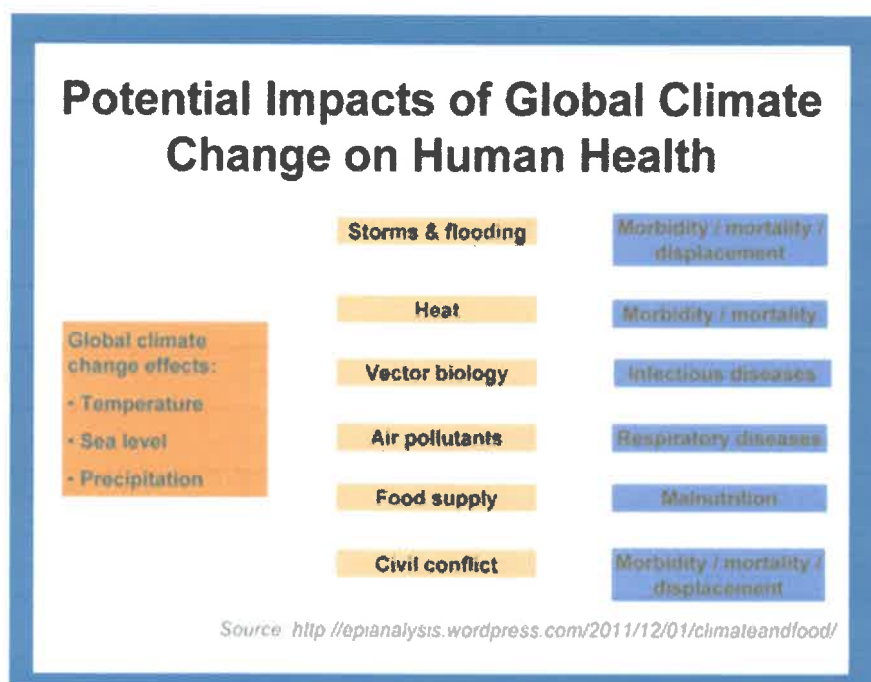
MAP 3: CAGAYAN DE ORO CITY CITY EXPANSION PLAN MAP



4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Situational Analysis/Key Challenges

The challenges brought about by the need to preserve environmental quality and conserve the city's natural resources amid the constraints to development as consequence of changes of climate patterns continue to be a major consideration in the pursuit of the city's development vision.



Among the most urgent environmental concerns of the city during the plan period 2017-2019 are solid waste disposal through the establishment of sanitary landfill as required by law, need to sustain ambient air quality, conservation of the city's forest and water resources, and management of its land resources as they affect the need to provide areas for the competing demands for settlement and food security.

In 2014, waste generated per person in the city was reported at 0.76 kilogram (kg), which is comparatively only a bit higher of the DENR 2010 estimate of 0.71 kg/person/day for cities outside of the National Capital Region (NCR) which registers an estimate of 0.79 kg/person/day.

Managing the solid waste situation of the city is confronted with (a) massive illegal dumping of solid waste, (b) inefficient collection garbage set out and collection system, (c) poor barangay governance translated to poor participation in managing solid waste, (d) prevalent deficiency in number of disposal facilities among waste generators (such as segregated garbage bins) and the barangays units (such as MRFs), and (e) limited opportunity for community engagement and networking.

To address these challenges, focus shall be given to the following measures, namely, (a) an updated comprehensive city ordinance with emphasis on punitive and social responsibility, e.g., cleanliness of surroundings, (b) promotion and mobilization of citizens volunteers, (c) sustained public information, and extensive information, education, & communication (IEC) activities, (d) establishment of eco-waste facilities, (f) a formally established research and development function within CLENRO, to seek new and other

relevant and appropriate technologies, as well as best practices, and (g) effective garbage collection and disposal system.

Cagayan de Oro has an existing dumpsite which is about 30 years old, located in Upper Dagong, Barangay Carmen. This dumpsite is used not only by the city but by other municipalities such as Opol, Misamis Oriental although the quantities of waste from those municipalities are insignificant in volume considering the overall amount of waste deposited in the dumpsite.

Based on the Waste Analysis and Characterization Study (WACS) results, the city can achieve a waste diversion rate of 85% through recycling, composting and resource recovery activities. Based on the national framework for solid waste management, the LGU is mandated to achieve the 50% waste diversion in 2016. Currently, the waste diverted from the waste stream is 28%; at least 40% must be achieved to attain the mandatory diversion. Subsequently, the city's waste diversion should have an increase of 5% per year or 15% in three (3) years to attain a 90% waste diversion in 2024.

Pursuant to Republic Act No. 8749 (Philippine Clean Air Act), the Metro Cagayan de Oro Airshed was established thru DENR Memorandum Circular No. 17 (s. 2003).

The airshed covers the LGUs of Cagayan de Oro City and the municipalities of Tagoloan, Villanueva, and Jasaan (to the East) and Opol and El Salvador City (to the West). The airshed serves as air quality management zone.

Along air quality management, the city's air quality is affected by emissions from several sources that include large industrial facilities (attributed and exactly localized as "point sources"), transport vehicles (under the heading "mobile sources"), and a large amount of small stationary polluters summarized under the heading "area sources." The latter include numerous private households, but also commercial emitters operating electric generators, restaurants and hotels causing cooking emissions, private and commercial use of solvents. Also, residue burning is included under "area sources."

While air quality levels in the city are still within the National Ambient Air Quality Guideline Values (NAAQGVs), there is merit in implementing emission reduction measures and improved air quality management to prevent potential air pollution in the city especially with the projected economic development in the city which is poised to sustain its primacy as the industry and commerce hub of the Northern Mindanao Region and as among the top competitive investment destinations in the country in terms of economic dynamism, governance efficiency, and infrastructure.

The recurring power crisis in Mindanao in recent years resulted to increased use of diesel fuelled generator that in turn contributed to atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) stock. The impact of increasing use of diesel generator sets needs to be assessed further and appropriate emission reduction measures need to be developed. In addition, the use of coal-fuelled plants to augment the island's energy requirements is likewise poised to bring about concerns on the emission impacts to people's health and air quality, among other health-related issues.

In terms of air pollution impacts to human health, pulmonary disorders are among the reported top ten causes of mortality and morbidity in the city. Management of air quality in the urban centers equally shares priority due to its importance in upholding public health and safety. The following are the key issues in managing air quality in the city, namely, (a) continuously increasing numbers of motorized vehicles, aggravating traffic congestions, and increasing the risk from vehicular air pollution in the urban areas, (b) poor air quality in areas along the roads with heavy traffic, and (c) sustained exposure of people to polluted air which is shown by increasing number of clinical cases of both acute and chronic pulmonary ailments.

In terms of regulating emissions, primarily carbon dioxide (CO₂) from land-based transportation, the City Government enacted Ordinance No. 13102-2016 in August 2016 that regulates smoke emissions of vehicles traversing and plying routes within the territorial jurisdiction of the city. This instrument is expected to further improve the monitoring of vehicular emissions in the city to ensure their compliance to Republic Act 8749, the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999.

The management of water bodies involves interplay of dynamics involving critical anthropogenic and natural process. These are (a) depletion of ground water due to rampant cutting of trees that results to prevailing warm ambient temperatures, (b) over-extraction of ground water attributed to increasing demands of a continuously growing population, (c) siltation of water bodies accompanied by sandbar build-up along the city riparian systems because of increasing agricultural and other economic activities in the city.

In terms of water quality management, primary consideration is focused toward sustaining public welfare and health safety while efficiently utilizing the fresh water supply in the city. With these resource utilization and allocation demands, the accompanying major concerns include the following, namely, (a) contamination of surface water which is critical to maintaining and protecting groundwater resources, (b) illegal disposal of solid and liquid wastes that threatens the integrity of water bodies, particularly the marine waters, ground waters, and to the preservation of uplands, wetlands, and marine wildlife in the city, and (d) clogged-up drainage system which consequentially threatens the integrity of the water supply, and prevention of flooding in the urban centers.

In view of challenges posed by climate change on water resources availability amid increasing demands, the need for sustainable and simpler approaches becomes imperative. Among those alternative options being considered is rainwater harvesting to be introduced in the city.

Section 25 of Republic Act 10924 (General Appropriations Act FY 2017) mandates the installation of rainwater collection system in public markets, school sites and government buildings except in private lots, privately owned markets places, or market in public lots but managed by private entities.

The overall management of forestry resources in the city pivots on the national policy of integrating the Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation (DRR-CCA)

management initiatives and programs into the mainstream of local governance: keeping it attuned to established international standards and set of environmental governance directions.

Cagayan de Oro forest area constitutes 45.41% equivalent to 24,653 hectares of the city's 57,851 hectares total land area (2012)

In a broader perspective, forestry management is challenged by impacts of natural processes and human activities. These challenges include the following, namely, (a) the continuously increasing denuded forest areas which redounds to degradation of hydrological characteristics such as gradual depletion of water resources and increasing frequency and intensity of floods in the city, (b) the increasing magnitude of soil erosion due to increasingly exposed high slopes, improper cultivation, illegal cutting, occasional forest fires in forest areas, and man-made activities along the riverbanks, (c) timber poaching or illegal cuttings of tree plants in the watershed forest areas, (d) illegal firewood and charcoal gathering which further aggravated the timber poaching activities, (e) Increasing encroachment by informal settlers of easement areas along rivers, creeks, deltas, natural waterways, and marine ecological zones, (f) cutting of grown trees affected by infrastructure development, and service maintenance activities, and (g) illegal cutting of mangroves in ecologically critical marine zones.

The determination of the city's geographical jurisdiction was established by two legal instruments. First, the city total land area is based on the definitions set by Republic Act No. 521, series of 1950, *An Act Creating the City of Cagayan de Oro*, which was signed by then President Elpidio R. Quirino. The second instrument was the 1994 Codified Ordinance which is a total extract of Resolution No. 6, Series of 1960 which defines the city's territory comprising the forty (40) urban and forty (40) rural barangays. This was further corroborated by the political subdivision survey commissioned and initiated by the Department of Budget and Management (DBM) through the Land Management Bureau – Department of Environment and Natural Resources (LMB-DENR) Philippine Reference System 1992 (PRS 92) Project conducted in 2012 in accordance with DENR Administrative Order Nos. 98-12, s. 2010-13 and 2007-29. As of 2015, the city's total land area stands at 57,851 hectares (has).

In terms of managing its geopolitical metes and bounds, the city is confronted with boundary conflicts and other technical and administrative impediments. These include (a) territorial boundary disputes involving the LGUs of Talakag, Bukidnon, Tagoloan of Lanao del Sur, and Iligan City, (b) Insufficient implementation of land classification schedule which likewise impede the needed developmental activities on certain areas and localities, (c) operational uncertainties due to land dispute between CBFM and ancestral domain areas, (d) land conversion which distorts the intended utilization of certain lands which areas have become more of economically scarce resources for urban, (e) the encroachment into environmentally critical areas (no-build zones particularly the easement along bodies of water indicated by riparian, and marine protected zones) and, (f) acquisition of road-right-of-way (RROW) needed to effectively facilitate city government initiated and scheduled development projects and programs.

Sector/Subsectoral Goals

The environmental management goal for the plan period 2017-2019 is to achieve A sustainable development for the protection and utilization of natural resources for inclusive growth.

Subsectoral goals are as follows

Ecological Solid Waste Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efficient and sustainable SWM system that ensures protection of public health and the environment.• Improve the waste disposal system in the city through stricter implementation of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003) particularly the provisions on cleanliness, orderliness, waste reduction and waste diversion.
Air Quality Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A better air quality
Water Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased sustainable access to water• Increased resilience of water resources to disaster and climate-risk impacts
Forest Resources Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A well conserved, protected and developed forest resources
Land Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maximize the utilization, protection and conservation of lands within the city's territorial jurisdiction

Sector Objectives

From 2017-2019, the management of the city's environment priorities shall be guided by the following objectives that are aimed at sustaining environmental quality and providing support to the multi-sector approach to ensure the city's resiliency to climate change impacts.

- To ensure the city's sustainability by protecting its biological sphere (air, water, and land) and conserving utilization of its biological resources through climate-responsive management interventions
- To institute effective and efficient management measures for solid waste, sewerage and/or septage and wastewater
- To conduct and sustain advocacy activities towards responsible stewardship of natural resources to ensure its ecological functioning for sustainable enjoyment of all

Sector Strategies

Environmental management strategies to be pursued during 2017-2019 are as follows:

- Strict implementation of Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003)
- Explore waste to energy technology
- Increase linkages and promote community's participation
- Re-imposition of tipping fee on garbage disposal in sanitary landfill
- Provision of policy support and regulations
- Recognition of the Best Barangay Ecological Solid Waste Management Committee (BESWMC)
- Periodic recognition of the best Ecological Solid Waste Management (ESWM) implementor e.g. household, school, establishment
- Conduct survey/impact assessment on the adoption of waste segregation at households through public-private partnership
- Information, education, & communication (IEC) & advocacy
- Introduction of emission reduction measures
- Implementation of Clean Air Plan for the City
- Coordination with stakeholders (community, business sector, power suppliers, health authorities, environmental groups)
- Establishment of telemetry system to collect air quality data at specific locations in the city, e.g. streets/roads with heavy volume of transport traffic
- Conduct of capability building to interpret the air quality data generated by the telemetry system against the national air quality standard values
- Information, education, and communication (IEC) on water conservation
- Strict implementation of the Water Code of the Philippines (Presidential Decree 1067), particularly on easement as provided by law (Article 51, PD 1067)
- Develop other potential water source
- Promote rainwater harvesting in communities
- Encourage water conservation practices
- Utilization of Cagayan de Oro rivers (Cagayan de Oro, Iponan, Cugman) as potential water sources
- Pilot-testing of rainwater harvesting in the City Hall building and other city government offices.
- Collaboration with City Building Official and City Engineer's Office on the development of appropriate rainwater harvesting facilities
- Reforestation, rehabilitation and protection of forest areas
- Establishment of new communal forest
- Provision or delineation of buffer zones
- Monitoring of activities in forest areas and buffer zones
- Engage community participation along forest management
- Implementation of pertinent laws and ordinances
- Development of alternative livelihood opportunities in upland areas
- Creation of Bantay Kalikasan Task Force (to include capacity building and mobilization of multi-sectoral/community-based human resources)
- Organizing a composite technical team composed of members representing the various concerned parties in the city (DENR/DILG/LGUs) to expedite the resolution of boundary conflicts between the city and its adjoining provincial/city governments
- Conduct the needed land surveys, and facilitate conflict resolution particularly on the controversies between tenurial rights versus ancestral domains rights
- Land banking needed for development of new relocation/resettlement projects
- Acquisition of land for a sustained city development

- Resolution/settlement of road right-of-way (RROW) issues during planning/design phase of projects

Programs and Projects

Annex 4 contains the list of priority programs and projects in the environmental management sector for the next three years. These include the following projects:

- Information, education, & communication (IEC) on Solid Waste Management (SWM)
- Strengthening of City Solid Waste Management Board
- Establishment of Sanitary Landfill Barangay Pagalungan, Cagayan de Oro City
- Construction and operation of transfer station
- Installation of cluster Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs)
- Closure and rehabilitation of the Upper Dagong dumpsite in Barangay Carmen
- Acquisition of tools & equipment
- Conduct of Capability Enhancement Program
- Anti-smoke belching campaign
- Capacity building on air quality management
- Creation of emission monitoring team
- Updating of emission inventory
- Conduct of air quality monitoring
- Acquisition of monitoring tools & equipment
- Construction of bike lanes around the City proper
- Rainwater harvesting
- Surface water development
- Spring and other sources development
- Water impounding facilities
- Monitoring of non-revenue water (NRW)
- Wastewater treatment facility
- Formulation of Comprehensive Septage/Sewerage Management Master Plan
- Establishment of Wastewater/Septage Treatment Facility
- Adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts (soil and water conservation, rehabilitation/protection of rivers and waterways)
- Capability building/conduct of Farmers Training Program
- Reforestation of 3,000 hectares (RA 10452)
- Urban Greening Project
- Tree growing along riverbank
- City Nursery Project
- Forest road construction
- Resolution of land conflicts/boundary disputes
- Land banking for proposed build-up areas

5. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Situational Analysis/Key Challenges

The City Development Council (CDC) and its executive committee (EXCOM) have been reactivated and reorganized in 2013. The CDC meetings that followed formally brought back community and private sector participation to City Hall's development planning processes in accordance with Sections 106-108 of the Local Government Code.



However, the Council's sectoral committees (SECOMs) as mandated under Section 112 of the LGC, as well as the City Project Monitoring Committee (CPMC), remain to be reactivated. Once operational, these committees can greatly assist the Council come up with better decisions as they serve as appropriate venues for more focused discussions of policy and implementation issues related to the economic, infrastructure, social, environmental management, and institutional sectors. The CPMC, meanwhile, is the body tasked by law (Executive Order No. 376, series of 1989, as amended by EO 93, series of 1993) to assess progress of program or project implementation, and recommend to the Council or its sectoral committees actions to resolve implementation issues arising from committee reviews, field inspections, or community feedbacks.

Sections 106-108 of the 1990 Local Government Code (RA 7160) provide the creation of Barangay Development Council (BDC). As a political unit, the barangay serves as the primary planning and implementing unit of government policies, plans, programs, projects, and activities in the community (Section 384, RA 7160). Specifically, the BDC is tasked to mobilize people's participation in local development efforts, prepare Barangay development plans based on local requirements, and monitor and evaluate the implementation of national or local programs and projects (Section 109b, RA 7160). However, among the city's 80 constituent rural and urban barangays, no single BDC has been organized.

The CPDO has an existing organizational structure that is not fully congruent with its mandated functions. Two of its technical divisions perform project development functions while one is devoted to housing and estate management. The latter is not specified under Section 476 of the LGC, but was created to respond to the growing needs of the local shelter subsector. As a consequence, substantial time effort were allotted by a number of CPDO staff (9 regular positions, 30 casuals, job orders) to oversee the housing program. The program itself is already suffering from considerable backlog in supply because of the pressure of relocating a huge influx of informal settlers on one hand, and the unmet shelter requirements of calamity survivors, on the other, notably those from Tropical Storm Sendong that hit the city in December 2011.

Because of the long period of time before 2013, when no multi-year Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs) were prepared and focus was given to providing housing and resettlement services, and coupled with inadequate IT equipment such as computers, staffing skills on the various aspects of development planning from plan formulation, investment programming and budgeting, project development and evaluation, and project monitoring & evaluation have remained wanting. The same need for improving staff capabilities apply not only to the CPDO but to the rest of the other local government departments as well.

On fiscal management, the City Government's financial ability to meet the ever growing demand for essential services largely depends on its capability to generate and manage its revenues. In recent years, indicators suggest some significant gains in the areas of revenue generation, budgeting and accountability. The automation of the City Government's business licensing, tax assessment and payment systems not only resulted to an annual increase in revenues generated but also led to the elimination of fixers, bureaucratic red tape, and corruption. Through the aid of automation, the processing time for business license applications was reduced from at least 2-3 days into just minutes. Because of this, business permit applications increased from 16,208 in 2014 to 17,635 in 2016, making Cagayan de Oro City as a model to emulate by other LGUs within and outside Region 10 (Northern Mindanao).

Of the seven (7) critical dimensions of an open and orderly Public Financial Management (PFM) system, the City Government obtained a perfect score for comprehensiveness and transparency, accounting, recording and reporting, and citizens' participation. It also secured from DILG the seal of good financial housekeeping in 2016.

Despite these positive signs, the local PFM system still needs improvements in some critical areas. On revenue generation, the current popular trend in the use of the internet can be utilized to facilitate tax payments and thus increase revenues. The possibility of off-site collection is being evaluated, where revenue collectors can perform enforced collection, equipped with the capability of issuing official receipts in real-time through their mobile and handheld devices. The payment through debit and credit card via point-of-sale system (POS) and even online payments through the Internet via *Dragonpay* or *Paypal* is likewise being explored or evaluated.

Along budgeting, there is a need to standardize financial operating systems and procedures based on new technologies and internal policies. Barangays in the city are found to have varying systems and institutional capacities. Thus, there is a need to operationalize a uniform system across barangays and at the same time, implement a capacity enhancement program for barangay treasurers and other designated financial staff. To do this, however, the City Budget Office need additional staff as work overload is already experienced just to meet current outputs.

Similar to development planning and budgeting, there are also organizational and competency gaps that exist in the accounting and audit functions of the City Government. This is evidenced, among others, by the continued adoption of manual method of processing

of transactions because of the inadequate training of accounting personnel in computer applications.

Sectoral Goal

The overall goal of the sector is to strengthen the capability of the City Government to undertake development planning and fiscal management responsibilities to further expedite and ensure 1) adequate, responsive, and efficient delivery of essential services, and 2) ease of doing business.

Sector Objectives

At the end of the planning period, this sector shall have attained the following objectives:

- a fully operational City Development Council (CDC), its sectoral committees, and the City Project and Monitoring Committee (CPMC),
- a restructured and strengthened City Planning and Development Office (CPDO);
- an automated, trained, and adequately staffed finance, assessment, budgeting and accounting departments;
- an improved barangay budgeting and accounting systems;
- a dynamic and client-friendly 'ease of doing business' environment;
- sustained growth in business and commercial activities; increased revenues from business and real property taxes, economic enterprises, and fees and other charges.

Sector Strategies

During the plan period 2017-2019, the following sectoral strategies shall be pursued.

- Institutionalize Community Participation in Development Planning

The active participation of the private sector in the development planning processes of the City Government should be accorded greater emphasis during the next three years. Thus, activities such as meetings, field tours and other for a of the CDC, EXCOM, SECOMs, CPMEC need to be well planned, executed and followed up to maintain interest and active participation from among representatives from various community groups in the city.

- Strengthen the Capacities of Staff in Development Planning and Fiscal Management

Strengthening the capacities of staff is essential in improving the quality of required outputs and thus optimize office productivity. CPDO staff as main movers of the development planning processes within the City Government, and the three (3) main departments responsible for fiscal management (finance, budget and accounting), the shall be further trained and capacitated on pertinent fields of expertise to be able to undertake their functions to the highest standards of quality.

- Build Strong External Linkages

Building strong linkages to generate support and assistance, improve service delivery, and promote local investments. The City Government shall further improve its coordinative linkages with:

- national government agencies such as DOH, DEPED, DA and DPWH, for nationally funded programs and future initiatives requiring local and national collaboration;
- LGUs of provinces and cities in Northern Mindanao and other regions; in Region 10, through the Regional Development Council (RDC) for synergy and complementation, the Regional Peace and Order Council (RPOC) for security concerns, and other regional coordinating bodies handling sectoral concerns;
- external aid agencies such as United States Agency for International Development (USAid), Habitat for Humanity, and international donors for both capital and technical assistance, and for coordination of activities;
- the private sector, in particular the local business community, the academe, and CSOs for inputs to policy formulation, program design and resolution of implementation issues; and
- Cagayan de Oro's sister cities of Batangas, Iloilo and Zamboanga, as well as Harbin City in China, Gwangyang in South Korea, and Norfolk in West Virginia, USA, to strengthen ties, foster exchange of knowledge, and promote tourism and investments.

- **Pursue Connectivity and Integration**

This is an institutional mechanism to further enhance the judicious use of appropriated funds. Computer-based connectivity of the assessment and treasury offices, as well as the treasury, budget and accounting offices, is expected to strengthen internal control and fiscal management. This can be realized by developing and installing an automated system to ensure commonality in data base for decision making.

- **Continuously Improve Existing Revenue Generating Systems**

Constantly fine-tuning existing revenue generating systems and procedures at the finance and assessment departments is particularly important for the City Government for establishing a client-friendly regulatory environment and ultimately, improve revenue collections. Thus, projects and activities that result to attaining streamlined, quicker and efficient systems or procedures shall be accorded priority.

Priority Programs and Projects

Annex 5 is the list of priority programs and projects in the next three years. These included the following projects:

- **Capacity Improvement Program on Development Planning**

This is a program to be implemented throughout the plan period aimed at enhancing CPDO staff capability to perform their functions. The program aims improve the quality of required outputs, and instill a high sense of motivation among CPDO staff. The range of training subjects shall include plan preparation, investment programming, project

development, M&E, group facilitation techniques, and computer-aided project analysis. Trainings can either be in-house or off site. The program shall be undertaken through a cascading approach, whereby trained CPDO staff shall then serve as mentors to the other departments performing sectoral planning of their own.

- **Rehabilitation of Business One-Stop Shop (BOSS)**

Construction of a three(3) storey building at the same site where the present BOSS is located. It will serve as an expanded venue for the Business One Stop Shop, personnel from the operations divisions of the City Treasurers Office (Business Tax Mapping Division, Revenue Examination and Verification Division) and Business Permits and Licensing Division of the CMO.

- **Tax Revenue Enhancement Program**

This program is line with the tax collection intensification campaign of the CTO and covers personnel augmentation and operational cost for business tax mapping activities.

- **Automated Revenue Collection System Enhancement**

Aimed at further enhancing the existing revenue collection system of the CTO, the program involves the development, pre-testing, and installation of computer software program, remote network connectivity (dedicated leased lines), and the establishment and maintenance of satellite collection offices.

- **Integration and Networking of Financial Data**

This involves the development and installation at the City Accounting Office (CAO) of computerized accounting information system with an integrated financial management module designed for the efficient and time-saving delivery of financial statements and status reports. Its three components are local area network installation, integration of collection and disbursement, and software development and installation (3) under the program, 40 terminals that serve the same number of workstations will be cabled and connected. The whole system is designed to be compliant with the Philippine Public Sector Accounting Standard (PPSAS).

- **Enhancement of Barangay Accounting System**

This is a comprehensive computerized software development for a modified and enhanced Barangay Accounting System to be designed, pre-tested and installed at the Barangay Division of the City Accounting Office and all of the 80 barangays of the city. Both the CAO staff and barangay representatives will undergo trainings on the use of the software for efficient and timely generation of pertinent financial statements, reports, and other vital documents. It is designed to be also PPSAS compliant.

- **Local Fiscal Empowerment Program**

Under this program, short-term courses or relevant trainings/workshops shall be offered to city/barangay officials and employees to improve the budgeting functions both at city and barangay levels. Funding may also be provided for the training expenses of key

personnel in the City Budget Office to participate in externally-sourced trainings/seminars with fiscal enhancement objectives. In-house trainings/orientations and other lined-up capacity development activities to be spearheaded by the City Budget Office may also be funded including the participating NGOs in collaboration with line executive departments and national agencies.

- E-budget Tracking & Information System

This is a budget tracking system to be developed in-house aimed at enhancing transparency and accountability of the budget process. Once completed, it is expected to lessen the process of collating data for fiscal management. With this system, accessibility of data and reconciliation will be made easy, and will eventually connect the three (3) Finance Offices namely: Budget, Accounting and Treasury. It will also eliminate the cumbersome accounting tasks of pulling numbers from disparate files, cutting and pasting, entering and uploading, and constantly performing reconciliation.

V. PRIORITY LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

The proposed sectoral legislative measures indicated hereunder are intended to further improve the implementation of programs/projects or to provide local application of national policies that are relevant to the city.

1. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Enactment of a city ordinance banning the burning of rice straws, corn stalks and other farm wastes
The ordinance is intended to provide the specific localized application of Republic Act No. 8749 (Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999) where burning of farm wastes in the city will be regulated.
- Enactment of ordinance mandating the labeling of agricultural products (especially vegetables) as to its point of origin for traceability purposes
Agricultural product labelling is a universally accepted standard in which the origin and production process of agricultural food products are appropriately described. Broadly, the proposed ordinance seeks to regulate the entry of agricultural products to consumer markets for purposes of determining fitness of such products for human consumption.
- Passage of the City Comprehensive Fishery Ordinance
RA 8435, Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act of 1997, provides the comprehensive modernization blueprint that will ensure efficient, sustainable, and equitable access of agriculture and fishery resources. A more defined local legislation on fishery management will help address sustainability issues of the city's aquatic/marine resources.
- Passage of Ordinance/Resolution reiterating the participation of the Agriculture and Fishery Council (AFC) in the City Development Council (CDC), as mandated in DILG MC No. 98-200 (Representation of the AFCs in the LDCs) and DILG MC No. 2000-63 (Reiteration of DILG MC 97-271 and 98-200)
- Enactment of an ordinance for the implementation of Organic Agriculture Act of 2010 (Republic Act No. 10068) in Cagayan de Oro City
The proposed ordinance is intended to localize the application of the law, where appropriate, to ensure that organic farming practices in the city are compliant with RA 10068. In terms of local implementation of the law, the City Mayor issued Executive Order No. 231-2013 to establish a comprehensive program to promote community-based organic agriculture system in the city.

- Passage of an ordinance prohibiting the conversion of prime agricultural lands to other uses

The sustainability of efforts to ensure food security is threatened by the shrinking area of lands devoted to agriculture; thus, restricting the conversion of prime agricultural lands to other non-food uses is expected to help secure food supply in the city

- Resolution supporting the participation of the city in Implementation of World Bank-assisted Philippine Rural Development Project (PRDP) – Rural Road Network Development of the Department of Agriculture
- Ordinance ensuring food sufficiency of the city and promoting patronization of agricultural produce of the local farmers
- Ordinance creating Task Force for Agriculture to provide more responsive technical assistance to farmers
- Proposed ordinance increasing the extraction fee for wet and dry quarry
- Proposed Mines Management Program to protect, rehabilitate, and preserve Iponan River
- Review of the Local Investment Incentives Code
Currently, the exemptions granted to investors cover regulatory fees, business taxes, and real property taxes. They cover a period of six (6) years. There should be specified conditions that will allow the grant of exemptions for just any one of the three or two of the three. Only in exceptional cases should the grant of all three will be allowed. In cases of those seeking registration with PEZA exemption should similarly cover only six (6) years. As it is now, PEZA registered enterprises enjoy indefinite period of exemption.
- Tax incentives for business affected by climate change-related events or fiscal incentives to business establishments identified in hazard-prone areas upon relocation to proper zones
Existing local legislation pertaining to city investment incentives are the following, namely, (1) Ordinance 8268-2002 and, (2) Ordinance 11219-2008. The evolving economic, environmental, and social landscape of the city, however, requires the formulation of a new local incentives code that will include provisions for economic activities, i.e., green economy as espoused by the United Nations, aimed at securing a more sustainable development of the city such as incentives for construction of green buildings (Green Building Code of the Philippines) and creation/promotion of green jobs (Republic Act 10771, Green Jobs Act of 2016)
- Regularization of Positions for the Trade & investment Promotions Center (TIPC)
As identified in the Skills Assessment report of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) - Strengthening Urban Resilience for Growth with Equity (SURGE) Project, one of the key challenges faced by the TIPC is the lack of personnel, as well as security of tenure of existing position holders. Given the scope of its functions (i.e., Investment Promotions, Investor Services and Special Projects), the TIPC is proposing that the office be created as a division under the Office of the City Mayor. This will also include the regularization and creation of positions pertinent to the functions of the office.

- Tax incentives for business affected by climate change-related events or fiscal incentives to business establishments identified in hazard-prone areas upon relocation to proper zones.
This should be incorporated in the proposed review of the Local Investment Incentive Code.
- Passage of Ordinance promoting the professionalization of tourist guide services in the city or the Tourism Code of Cagayan de Oro City
The policy will include accreditation of tourist transport services and prescribe the conduct of training for tourism operators and tourist guides on the city's history, culture, arts and tradition
- Passage of resolution calling for the establishment of Cagayan de Oro City Museum
- Ordinance for formulation/implementation of idle lands tax
- Passage of ordinance creating a City Economic Enterprise and Business Development Authority (CEEBDA)
- Ordinance creating Economic Enterprise Committee in the City Council
- Ordinance on meat inspection and collection management in the city
- Ordinance amending the city's legislation on rabies management and animal welfare
- Review/revive city ordinance governing the use of Internet shops in the city

2. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Special tax benefit to support all city recreation programs, services and facilities
The kinds of recreational programs, services, and facilities should be defined, if they are not already identified in the city's Revenue Code. Special care should be taken not to favor a few of specific group of businessmen.
- Enactment of an ordinance providing slots for athletes in the City Scholarship Program
The City College Scholarship Program has an existing ordinance that caters to the poor and deserving students. A set of criteria has been defined in the selection of these beneficiaries. Basically, he/she has achieved academic excellence and belongs to the lower income class bracket. These beneficiaries would maintain an average of 80% per semester to retain his/her scholarship.
- An ordinance rationalizing the provision of services related to housing, resettlement, and urban development, and creating a city housing and urban development department to integrate various existing units as the single executing arm for the operationalization of various national laws and local ordinances or executive orders related to housing and urban development, and the planning/implementation of shelter programs and projects;
- An ordinance creating the city housing and urban development department that shall be charged with formulating policies and restrictions based on the mandates of Batas

Pambansa Bilang 220 (Socialized Housing) and Presidential Decree 1216 (Defining Open Space). The proposed department shall have full power to implement all policies relative to construction inside the homeowners' association (in adherence to BP 220 and PD 1216) while giving priority to the provision of livelihood to target beneficiaries.

- An ordinance rationalizing the provision of services related to public order and safety, creating a single office or department for the functional/administrative integration of various responsibilities related to public order and safety, including traffic management, disaster management, and security services, and providing for the administrative mechanism/s for the delivery of City Government support to the PNP, PDEA, Jail Management, Fire Services, Judiciary/Prosecution Services, and related local special bodies such as PSDC, CADAC, PLEB, etc.
- Separation of Secondary Annex Schools
Per Department of Education Order No. 40 (s.2014), the proposed separation of the school annex must be supported by the LGU. The required document to be submitted is the City Council resolution supporting the establishment of school, duly approved by the City Mayor, indicating therein the proposed name of the school.
- Establishment of newly-created elementary and secondary schools
(Similar to the Secondary Annex Schools procedure)
- Amendment of Piso-Piso Ordinance
- Ordinance for land banking in support to the city's shelter program
- Special tax benefit to support all city recreation programs, services and facilities
- Creating a sports and recreation division under the City Administrator's or City Tourism Office
- Establishing the employment guarantee program and for other purposes
- Supporting the manpower skills registration system of the Bureau of Local Employment, Department of Labor and Employment. Creating the position of barangay manpower skills registration focal person, designating the secretary to the Sanggunian of the Sangguniang Barangay of each of the barangay in the city to the said office for the meantime the said barangay is not yet financially capable to provide the budgetary requirement of the said office, appropriating funds and for other purposes;
- An ordinance providing for the prioritization of Cagayan de Oro residents in local employment opportunities as an essential requirement for the issuance of business permits of contractors and industrial establishments engaged in the construction and manufacturing business, providing penalties for violation thereof and for such other purposes.
- Passage of an ordinance requiring clearance from the City Administrator's Office and the Cagayan de Oro City Policy Office (COCPPO) any person who wants to get copies

of approved plans from the Office of the Building Official especially those that pose a threat to the security of the city

- Passage of ordinance creating/regularizing the City Health Insurance Office
- Passage of City Mental Health Ordinance
- Ordinance integrating public health and J.R. Borja General Hospital
- Passage of the individual codes on (a) Parental Responsibility, (b) City Children Welfare, (c) City Women's Code
- Ordinance urging the modernization of the City Library, which shall include but not limited to digitizing of library resources (books, journals, etc), purchase of equipment and accessories, improvement of city library building/facility
- Ordinance creating the City Anti-Poverty Council that shall integrate all poverty-alleviation related programs and projects of the city government
- Ordinance amending City Ordinance No.7783201 (financial assistance to calamity victims)
- Passage of ordinance revising the city's Health Sanitation Code
- Ordinance strengthening law enforcement capability
- Ordinance promoting sports development in the city through a comprehensive sports development program
- Ordinance establishing Cagayan de Oro City Youth Code
- Ordinance establishing scholarship program for high school graduates to enrol courses on medicine or law and to require the scholar-graduates from these courses to enter into scholarship service contract with the city government
- Ordinance creating (a) Cagayan de Oro College and, (b) Technical Development Center
- Ordinance on health care management, such as (a) providing 100% health care benefit and competent medical staff in the city hospital, (b) fully empowering City Health Office personnel and infirmary staff in the city hospital and, (c) entitle the voluntary health workers to Social Security System benefits
- Ordinance establishing Gender and Development (GAD) Center
- Passage of ordinance establishing the Family Code of Cagayan de Oro City as strategy to strengthen family values
- Ordinance creating City Inter-agency Committee Against Human Trafficking

3. INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT

- Ordinance implementing “No Establishment Policy” for business establishments within identified high-risk area
Article 51 of Presidential Decree 1067, the Water Code of the Philippines, provides that the banks of rivers and streams and the shores of the seas and lakes throughout their entire length and within a zone of three meters in urban areas, twenty meters in agricultural areas, and forty meters in forest areas, along their margins are subject to the easement of public use in the interest of recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing, and salvage. No person shall be allowed to stay in this zone longer than what is necessary for recreation, navigation, floatage, fishing, or salvage or to build structures of any kind. The same “No Establishment Policy” shall also apply to structures that are proposed for construction under transmission lines of the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) and Cagayan Electric Power and Light Company (CEPALCO).
- Enactment of an ordinance delineating and declaring ‘no build zones’ areas within the city, converting ‘no build zones’ areas along rivers and creeks into Barangay Ecotourism and Protected Wildlife Sanctuary Areas, and Delineation of 20-m legal easement along riverbanks
- Enactment of an ordinance prescribing design standards for green technology, and making green parks and open plazas as vital components of the built environment, since trees absorb carbon and sulfur emissions, filter dust, cool the urban environment, produce oxygen, and help lower carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide levels.
- Ordinance penalizing the operators of public utility vehicles (jeeps, buses, vans, motorelas, motorized cycles, etc) for traffic violations committed by the drivers of their vehicles
- Ordinance establishing the legal easement of drainage system in the city
- Ordinance regulating the installation of cable wires (landline telephones, cable televisions, telecommunication optic fiber, etc)
- Ordinance on policy governing intervention on land conflicts for infrastructure
- Passage of ordinance reiterating strict implementation of standard sidewalk within the commercial business districts (CBD) in the city
- Ordinance providing for (a) upgraded parking system in the city and, (b) improvement of traffic management in the city

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Crafting of Cagayan de Oro City Solid Waste Management Ordinance
The proposed ordinance will localize the national law (RA 9003) through operable mechanisms at the local level in terms of regulations and policy regimes, promotion

of waste disposal technology and technological innovations, and capability enhancement programs for implementors

- Strengthening the City Solid Waste Management Board
RA 9003 provides the creation by LGUs of their respective Solid Waste Management Board. In 2014, the City Mayor issued Executive Order No. 066-2014 creating the said board. Strengthening the functions and composition of the board will emphasize its critical tasks along managing the city's solid waste.
- Imposition of environmental tax as watershed management fee
The proposal is a variance of payment for ecological or environmental services (PES) scheme that is evolving as management tool to promote responsible stewardship of resources. Environmental tax for use of watershed resources is seen as regulatory approach to protect watershed areas and conserve the resources therein, such as water and biological species.
- Enactment of City Ordinance converting all no-build zone areas along rivers, and creeks into Barangay Ecotourism and Protected Wildlife Sanctuary Areas
This approach will ensure that while such areas are barred as sites for human settlements, the larger number of people will still enjoy leisurely and/or recreation use of the said areas.
- Draft city ordinance on mandating external audit of emission testing centers
In furtherance of Republic Act 8749 (Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999), the proposal intends to require the regular conduct of external audit of private emission testing centers (PETCs) operating in the city in order to ensure and validate their compliance to the law.
- Enactment of local ordinance implementing Clean Air Act in Cagayan de Oro City
The proposed ordinance, Cagayan de Oro Clean Air Plan, will provide the local policy, legal and technical framework of the national law (RA 8749) to ensure ambient air quality in the city.
- Policy/regulations on ground water extraction
Unregulated extraction of ground water poses potential risks to aquifers and water resources therein. Thus, an ordinance prescribing the policy and regulations on ground water extraction is expected to help resolve potential depletion of underground water sources. Currently, the Water Code of the Philippines (PD 1067) reserves to the National Water Resources Board to issue permits for groundwater extraction.
- Ordinance requiring large and medium developments to adopt rainwater harvesting system
As response to looming water crisis resulting from changes in climate patterns, rainwater harvesting is expected to help ease the anticipated water supply shortage and ensure availability of water for domestic and industrial uses.
- Water demand management and conservation
Broadly, the proposed ordinance is intended to adopt and implement policies or investment by the city's water utility to achieve efficient water use by all members of

the community. It will also provide pricing structure reform, leakage detection and repair and regulation of the water efficiency of new buildings, among others.

- Water audit for local government offices
The proposed ordinance will require the local bureaucracy to report their water usage/consumption, including monthly billing where practicable, and water conservation measures introduced or adopted in their respective offices
- Finalization of Forest Land Use Plan
The proposed plan will provide the policy and operational framework for the city government in rationalizing allocation and management of its forest and forest land resources.
- Establish forest protection area with policy support
The proposed ordinance is intended to provide the local policy framework on protected area management of Cagayan de Oro forests, pursuant to the National Integrated Protected Areas Systems (NIPAS) Act of 1992 (RA 7586). The ordinance is proposed to include the creation of protected area management council of the city.
- Policy on Ecological Protected Zone/No Build Zone
The proposal is intended to provide the local policy on establishing ecological protected zone and no-build zone in natural resource areas that are critical in the ecological functioning of these areas to ensure their fitness for sustaining humans and natural resources.
- City Council resolution urging the Department of Environment and Natural Resources – National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA) to facilitate the expeditious resolution of boundary conflicts between the city and adjoining provincial/city LGUs that resulted from the national cadastral survey that was completed in 2013.
- Ordinance creating the city's Environment Council and passage or review of the city's Environmental Code
- Passage of ordinance or resolution to establish wastewater treatment facility for the city
- Ordinance providing incentives to establishments for adopting renewable energy scheme/technology

5. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- **Reorganization and Strengthening of the CPDO**
Passage of ordinance restructuring and redefining the functions of the various divisions/units of the CPDO to make it more effective and efficient in the performance of its mandate and strengthen its capacities along development planning, sectoral policy review and formulation, program/project development and evaluation, investment programming, budgeting, and results-based monitoring and evaluation. The proposed restructuring shall also strengthen the technical and administrative competencies of the planning staff by recruiting technical disciplines appropriate to the functions of a planning department.

- **Creation of new positions at the City Budget Office**
The creation new technical positions at the CBO aim to address perennial work overload in the existing three technical divisions. With additional manpower and rationalized distribution of work, budget services will be more effective and efficient.
- **Restructuring the city's environmental office (City Local Environment and Natural Resources Office)**
- **The Local Finance Committee (LFC) as the finance planner of the city shall continue to be strengthened**
- **City Legislative Executive Development Advisory Council (CLEDAC) shall be created to serve as the consultative and advisory body on socio-economic and other developmental activities in pursuit of the city's vision of development.**
- **Human resource management shall review/formulate policies to create or regulate items for lower positions in the city bureaucracy**
- **Strengthening of the People's Council**
- **Adoption of Wellness Program among the City Government Employees**
- **Creation of Human Resource Management and Development Department**
- **Institutionalization of human resource management and formulation of capacity development plan and establishment of Capacity Development Center**
- **Prioritization of health insurance for City Hall employees**
- **Pursue the city's Housing Program for City Hall employees**

ANNEXES

Table 11: SUMMARY OF PRIORITY PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS, 2017-2019
ESTIMATED FUNDING REQUIREMENT, BY SECTOR
(In PHP 000)

SECTOR	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL (2017-2019)	SECTOR SHARE TO OVERALL TOTAL (%)
	PHP (000)				
OVERALL TOTAL	4,745,517.1	7,308,419.3	7,527,163.8	19,581,100.2	100.0
Economic Development	101,668.0	136,361.4	142,490.1	380,519.4	1.9
Social Services	935,120.1	1,117,050.2	1,245,439.9	3,297,610.2	16.8
Infrastructure and Physical Development	3,584,882.0	5,900,159.8	6,014,592.8	15,499,634.6	79.2
Environmental Management	71,207.0	122,867.0	92,757.0	286,831.0	1.5
Institutional Development	52,640.0	31,981.0	31,884.0	116,505.0	0.6

Republic of the Philippines
CITY GOVERNMENT OF CAGAYAN DE ORO
CITY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM
CY 2017-2019

PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	PERFORMANCE OUTPUT INDICATOR	PHYSICAL TARGETS				INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS (PHP 000)				
			2017	2018	2019	TOTAL	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT							101,668.0	136,361.4	142,490.1	380,619.4	
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERY							54,867.0	68,455.4	73,673.1	196,995.4	
<i>(Agriculture Productivity Office)</i>							47,500.0	58,700.0	68,200.0	174,400.0	
1.0	CROP PRODUCTION						47,500.0	58,700.0	68,200.0	174,400.0	
1.1	Establishment of Sloping Agricultural Lands Technology (SALT) Sites	Includes farming and marketing technology, provision of planting materials and infrastructure supportive of agricultural development	Number of hectares of SALT sites				1,000.0	12,000.0	1,200.0	14,200.0	
1.2	Provision of Planting Materials		Seedlings provided (no.)				17,000.0	18,500.0	30,500.0	66,000.0	
1.3	Upgrading/Rehab of City Nursery		City Nursery upgraded/rehabilitated/maintained				2,000.0	2,000.0	1,000.0	5,000.0	
1.4	Provision of Small Irrigation Package		No. of hectares provided with SIP				2,500.0	1,500.0	1,000.0	5,000.0	
1.5	Vegetable Production Using Clustering Concept		Vegetable seeds distributed in kilograms	300	150	100	550	600.0	300.0	200.0	1,100.0

1.6	Provision of Post-Harvest Equipment and Facilities		No. of post-harvest equipment and facilities provided					3,450.0	2,950.0	1,900.0	8,300.0
1.6.1	<i>Cassava Chipper</i>							1,500.0	1,000.0	500.0	3,000.0
1.6.2	<i>Coffee Depulper</i>							150.0	150.0	150.0	450.0
1.6.3	<i>Abaca Stripper</i>							100.0	100.0		200.0
1.6.4	<i>Cassava Granulator</i>							450.0	450.0		900.0
1.6.5	<i>Multi-Purpose Drying Pavement</i>							1,250.0	1,250.0	1,250.0	3,750.0
1.6.6	Upgrading of Bio-N Laboratory		Bio-N Laboratory upgraded					500.0	-	-	500.0
1.8	Rehabilitation/Repair of Irrigation System		Kilometer of irrigation system rehabilitated and/or repaired								
<i>(City Veterinarian Office)</i>								7,367.0	9,755.4	5,473.1	22,595.4
1.0	ANIMAL VACCINATION AND TREATMENT SERVICES							3,460.0	3,633.0	1,126.6	8,219.6
1.1	Vaccination of Animals	Conduct of vaccination services to protect humans against risks of rabid and related infections caused by animals thereby increasing livestock and poultry productivity.	Number of animals vaccinated	35,540	37,317	39,182	112,039	1,555.0	1,632.8	370.4	3,558.1
1.2	Deworming of Animals	Conduct of activities to deworm animals	Number of animals dewormed	8,400	8,770	9,157	26,327				

1.3	Treatment of Animal Diseases		Number of animals treated against diseases	3,540	3,717	3,901	11,158	100.0	105.0	110.2	315.2
1.4	Castration of Animals	Conduct of activities to upgrade quality of ruminants and reduce the population of stray animals (e.g., dogs and cats)	Number of animals castrated	2,068	2,171	2,279	6,518	50.0	52.5	55.1	157.6
			Number of stray dog population reduced	1,000	1,050	1,102	3,152	100.0	105.0	110.3	315.3
2.0	ANIMAL PRODUCTION							50.0	1,052.5	55.1	1,157.6
2.1	Animal Dispersal (Cattle, Carabao, Goat, Sheep, and Swine)	Increase farmers income through dispersal of animals	Number of animals dispersed to target beneficiaries (ONGOING ACTIVITY)	187	998	149	1,334	-	1,000.0	-	1,000.0
2.2	Artificial Insemination (Cattle, Carabao, Goat, and Swine)		Number of animals artificially inseminated	160	168	176	504	50.0	52.5	55.1	157.6
3.0	CITY POUND OPERATION							1,000.0	1,050.0	1,102.5	3,152.5
3.1	Impounding of Stray Animals	Reduce the number of stray dogs in order to lower the incidence of rabies Conduct of animal rescue during occurrences of disasters	Number of stray dogs impounded	600	630	661	1,891	500.0	525.0	551.3	1,576.3
3.2	Animal Rescue During Disaster		Number of animals rescued					500.0	525.0	551.3	1,576.3
4.0	MEAT INSPECTION SERVICES							350.0	1,367.5	385.9	2,103.4

4.1	Ante-Post Mortem Inspection Services		Number of slaughtered animals inspected	90,380	94,899	99,642	284,921	-	-	-	-
4.2	Post-Abattoir Inspection	Conduct efficient and effective meat inspection to ensure safety of the consumers	Number of post-abattoir inspection of slaughtered animals conducted					-	1,000.0	-	1,000.0
4.3	Inspection of Poultry Meat		Number of poultry meat inspected (million heads)	24	25	26	75	-	-	-	-
5.0	SWINE PRODUCTION	Dispersal of piglets to target beneficiaries	Number of piglets dispersed	80	84	88	252	350.0	367.5	385.9	1,103.4
6.0	LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SUPPORT/ GOAT AND SHEEP MULTIPLIER PROGRAM	Dispersal of ruminants (goats, sheeps) to target beneficiaries	Number of animals (goat and sheep) dispersed	15 goat/ 15 sheep	16 goat/ 16 sheep	17 goat/ 17 sheep	48 goat/ 48 sheep	117.0	122.9	129.0	368.8
7.0	FORAGE AND PASTURE	Management of sustainable feed resources of the Cagayan de Oro Stock Farm						120.0	126.0	132.3	378.3
8.0	POULTRY RAISING (NATIVE CHICKEN)	Provision of livelihood for the interested beneficiaries and increase farmers/beneficiaries income						100.0	105.0	110.3	315.3
9.0	BIOGAS TECHNOLOGY	Reduce the electric consumption and fertilizer use of farmers	Purchase of biogas digesters and construction of biogas extraction station					100.0	105.0	110.3	315.3

11.0	DAIRY PRODUCTION	Increase dairy production	Number of dairy cattle	10	14	18	42	1,200.0	1,260.0	1,323.0	3,783.0
12.0	DUCK RAISING	Increase duck meat and duck egg production	Number of ducks	1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000	400.0	440.0	480.0	1,320.0
13.0	FARMERS TRAINING (TO BE CONDUCTED AT THE PROPOSED FARMERS TRAINING CENTER)	Conduct of training to farmers, QJT students on livestock, poultry and other farming systems	Trainings conducted	-	6	7	13				
			No. of farmer participants	-	180	200	380				
			No. of ATI training attended/conducted	-	4	5	9				
			No. of students	-	10	12	22				
MINING AND QUARRYING								-	-	-	-
<i>(City Local Environment and Natural Resources Office)</i>								-	-	-	-
1.0	Curb illegal mining activities	Conduct monitoring of metallic and non-metallic mining activities; establish checkpoint; and, conduct information, education, and communication (IEC) activities	Conducted monitoring activities for metallic minerals in 6 upland barangays (no. of days)	80	240	240	240				
			Conducted monitoring activities for non-metallic mining operations, with and dry quarry (no. of days)	240	240	240	720				

		Information, Education, Communication (IEC) campaign on the ill-effects of irresponsible mining in six (6) upland barangays identified as hotspots for hydraulic mining and RA 7942, the Philippine Mining Act of 1995	IEC activities conducted (no.)	2	2	2	6				
2.0	Sustainability of mineral resources	To raise revenue generated from the processing of permits; conduct information, education and communication (IEC) activities; provide support to the City Mining Regulatory Board (CMRB); and, establish and maintain data base on mineral resources	Revenue generated (in Php 000)	10,000.0	11,000.0	12,000.0	33,000.0				
INVESTMENT PROMOTION AND METROPOLIZATION								6,110.0	6,100.0	6,110.0	18,420.0
<i>(Local Economic Investment Promotion Office)</i>								6,110.0	6,100.0	6,110.0	18,420.0
1.0	Profiling and Strategic Planning for the Identified Key Growth Areas:		(a) Project Briefs/Portfolios for possible investment projects in Urban Development Areas	1	2	2	5	500.0	500.0	500.0	1,500.0
	(1) West Urban Development										
	(2) West-Uptown Development Area										

	(3) East Uptown Development										
	(4) Eastern Urban Development Area										
	(5) Downtown Development Area - Poblacion										
2.0	Economic Growth Action Planning and Promotion of the Investment Priority Areas	The Economic Growth Plan is a document that will articulate an inclusive and resilient economic vision and the means to achieve it.	Roadmaps and investment profiles of Investment Priority Areas with annual updating					200.0	200.0	200.0	600.0
			(a) Economic Growth Plan prepared	1	-	-	-				
			(b) Road maps and profiles prepared	-	4	4	4				
3.0	Updating of Collaterals for Investment Promotions: Videos, Brochures, etc.	Production of investment collaterals	(a) New video for investments prepared	1	-	-	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	300.0
			(b) Sectoral videos produced	-	4	4	4				
			(c) Annually updated collaterals (print and online resources)								
			- Cost of doing business	1	1	1	3				
			- Brochure production	1	1	1	3				
4.0	Creation of a Trade and Investment Promotions Center (TIPC) Website/Web Page	Development of TIPC website/webpage	(a) TIPC Website/webpage developed	1 TIPC website	-	-	1 TIPC website	20.0	20.0	20.0	60.0

			(b) Annually updated TIPC website/webpage	-	1	1	1				
			(c) Report on the number of visits and site usage (annual reports prepared)	1	1	1	3				
6.0	Monitoring and Analysis of City Competitiveness Data and Development of Database System		(a) To be consistently ranked among the top 10 Most Competitive Philippine Cities					50.0	50.0	50.0	150.0
			(b) Database system created and managed	1			1				
			(c) Updated quarterly City Competitiveness Indicators	4	4	4	12				
			(d) Annual analysis and planning on Advancing City Competitiveness	1	1	1	3				
7.0	Review of the Local Investment Incentives Code	Conduct of review of Local Investment Incentives Code	Approved revised Local Investment Incentives Code	1	-	1	1	10.0	-	10.0	20.0
8.0	Organizational Review of the Trade and Investment Promotions Center	Approval and institutionalization of plantilla positions and organizational structure for the TIPC	(a) Approved proposal for the institutional of the TIPC plantilla position	1	-	-	1	30.0	30.0	30.0	90.0
			(b) Annual TIPC Planning Assessment conducted	1	1	1	3				

9.0	Conduct of City Business Forums and Sectoral Business Forums	(a) Number of annual city and sectoral business forums organized and/or conducted	2	2	2	6	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6,000.0
10.0	Conduct of Trade Missions (Foreign and Local), including conduct of Sister-City Missions	(a) Number of Foreign and Local Trade Missions participated in	2	2	2		2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6,000.0
11.0	Facilitation and Coordination of Potential Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Projects with various agencies and City departments (e.g. Oro Central, Septage and Sewerage, Dvsoria redevelopment)	(a) PPP project identification and prioritization	1	1	1		500.0	500.0	500.0	1,500.0
		(b) Creation and operation of a PPP TWG								
		- Signed Executive Order	1	-	-	1				
		- PPP proposal facilitated	-	1	1	2				
		(c) Coordination and facilitation in the Creation of a PPP Code/ordinance								
		- PPP Code enacted	1	-	-	1				
		- PPP proposal approved	-	1	-	1				
		- PPP project ongoing	-	-	1	1				
12.0	Coordination of planning activities for the Lumbia Planned City Extension (PCE)	(a) Prepared Alternative Plan for the PCE	1	-	-	1	500.0	500.0	500.0	1,500.0

	(Alta Tierra de Oro)		(b) Number of stakeholders consultation conducted	2	-	-	2				
			(c) Approval by the City Development Council (CDC) of the proposed Alternative Plan for the PCE	-	1	-	1				
13.0	Strengthening of the City Project Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (CPMEC)	CPMEC strengthening in coordination with expanded representation of civil society organizations (CSOs), such as the Cagayan de Oro Integrity Circle	(a) Approved augmentation of the CPMEC to include more CSO representation	1 CPMEC approval	-	-	1 CPMEC approval	50.0	50.0	50.0	150.0
			(b) Approved expansion of projects monitored under CPMEC	1 CPMEC approval	-	-	1 CPMEC approval				
14.0	Coordination of the Migration and Development Program of Cagayan de Oro City	Involves expansion of the BalinkBayan website and creation of coordination team for OF concerns	(a) Annual updated/improved BalinkBayan website	1	1	1	3	50.0	50.0	50.0	150.0
15.0	Facilitation and Coordination for the Hapsay Sapa Program	Establishment of the Linear Park consisting of 180 meters/kilometers along Zone 2, Brgy. 22 section of Bitan-ag Creek	(a) Coordination meetings conducted	120	120	120	640	50.0	50.0	50.0	150.0

16.0	Facilitation and Coordination for USAID SURGE Activities in 1) inclusive and resilient urban planning, 2) low-emission economic growth and 3) urban-rural connectivity	Support to USAID/SURGE activities	1) Coordination of capacity building activities; 2) secretariat services to TWG; 3) facilitation and monitoring of programmed activities in the three components	1) Year 2 approved work plan, 2) 4 TWG meetings	1) Year 3 approved work plan, 2) 4 TWG meetings	Y4 work plan, 4 TWG mtgs		50	50	50	250
TOURISM								11,365.0	33,200.0	34,000.0	78,565.0
<i>(City Tourism and Cultural Affairs Office)</i>								8,315.0	23,550.0	29,800.0	61,665.0
1.0	TOURISM AND SOCIO-CULTURAL PROMOTION							5,265.0	13,900.0	25,600.0	44,765.0
1.1	Tourism and cultural promotion activities, such as Philippine Travel Mart, Pasundayag Northern Mindanao, Cultural Arts activities	Conduct of, and support to, activities to promote tourism and socio-cultural attractions of the City	No. of tourism and cultural promotion activities conducted	2	3	4	9	1,900.0	2,500.0	2,700.0	7,100.0
1.2	Pasko de Oro (formerly, Halad sa Pasko)	Increase the participation of intended beneficiaries, institutions, and community base	Number of activity conducted	1	1	1	3	115.0	300.0	400.0	815.0
1.3	Higalaay Festival (Kagay-an Festival)	Conduct of activities to increase participation of public and private sectors during the festival.	Number of activity conducted	1	1	1	3	1,000.0	2,500.0	3,000.0	6,500.0

1.4	Himugso	Conduct of activities to increase participation of public and private sectors during the festival.	Number of activity conducted	1	1	1	3	1,000.0	1,500.0	17,000.0	19,500.0
1.5	Cagayan de Oro Chinese New Year Festival	Conduct of activities to increase participation of public and private sectors during the festival.	Number of activity conducted	1	1	1	3	800.0	1,000.0	1,200.0	3,000.0
1.6	Sister Cities Program	Conduct of activities to promote the establishment of sister-cities relationship with local/national and international cities.	Increased partnership established	2	3	4	9	250.0	300.0	400.0	950.0
1.7	Balik Cagayan de Oro	Conduct of activities to promote to local and foreign to visit the City	Number of activity conducted	1	2	2	5	200.0	300.0	400.0	900.0
1.8	Lambago Festival	Increase cultural awareness and participation in the festival	Lambago festival conducted	1	1	1	3	-	500.0	500.0	1,000.0
1.9	International Whitewater Rafting Competition (Hosting)	Increase awareness and participation	Hosted the conduct of International Whitewater Rafting Competition	-	1	1	2	-	5,000.0	-	5,000.0
2.0	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT							3,050.0	9,650.0	4,200.0	16,900.0
2.1	Renovation/provision of equipment, furnitures, and fixtures of City Tourism Office	Renovation of City Tourism Office and procurement of equipment, furniture/fixtures.	Innovative facilities provided to local and foreign guests/visitors					550.0	650.0	700.0	1,900.0

2.2	e-Invest Mapping Development	To establish an efficient and convenient information window for investors for tourism enterprises	Established e-Invest Mapping system					2,000.0	2,500.0	3,000.0	7,500.0
2.3	Formulation of Cagayan de Oro City Tourism Master Plan	Conduct of activities to formulate the city's Tourism Master Plan, based on the template provided by the Department of Tourism	1) Executive Order on the creation of Task Force on the formulation of CDO Tourism Master Plan	1	-	-	1	500.0	500.0	500.0	1,500.0
			2) Draft of the city's Tourism Master Plan endorsed by the City Development Council and approved by the SP	1	-	-	1				
2.4	Tourist Coaster and Service Vehicle for Kagay-an Tropical Spring Resort	Procurement of vehicle	Vehicle procured	-	1	-	1	-	6,000.0	-	6,000.0
2.6	CAPABILITY BUILDING		No. of participants	-	75	180	255	-			
			No. of training conducted	-	3	5	8				
			No. of frontliners training conducted	-	4	2	6				
<i>{City Public Services Office}</i>								29,326.0	28,606.0	28,707.0	86,639.0
1.0	STREET CLEANING AND CENTER ISLAND MAINTENANCE	Street cleaning along City Streets and main thoroughfares Maintenance of cleanliness and upkeep of center islands including gutters, grass cutting and greening of surroundings	All city streets covered by six to eight are regularly cleaned and maintained <u>2017:</u> Area I: Bulua/Kauswagan/IR Borja Extn, including center islands/rotunda Area II: Carmen Market and premises Area III: Poblacion Area	6 areas	7 areas	8 areas	18 areas	15,060.0	15,102.0	15,145.0	45,307.0

			<p>II-A Area IV: Poblacion Area</p> <p>II-B Area V: Cogon Market and premises Area VI: Agora Lapasan and five center island and two fly-over</p> <p><u>2018:</u> Areas I to VI, above and-</p> <p>Area VII: Bulua Road and premises</p> <p><u>2019:</u> Areas I to VII, above and -</p> <p>Area VIII: Puerto Road and premises</p>								
2.0	PARKS, PLAZAS, AND CITY HALL MAINTENANCE	Maintenance of cleanliness, beautification and greening of City Parks and Plazas, sanitation around City Hall premises, comfort rooms, hallways, corridors, and quadrangle	<p>All city parks, plazas, and center islands covered by six to eight areas are cleaned and beautified</p> <p>1. Gaston Park</p> <p>2. Bonifacio Park</p> <p>3. Rizal Park</p> <p>4. Magsaysay Park</p> <p>5. JR Borja Park</p> <p>6. Divisoria Area/Amphitheater</p> <p>7. Bulua Center Island</p> <p>8. Kauswagan Center Island</p>	(Items 1 to 6)	(Items 1 to 8)	(Items 1 to 8)	(Items 1 to 8)	14,266.00	13,504.00	13,562.00	41,332.00
				-							
				-							

		City buildings and facilities are regularly cleaned and maintained (12 each comfort rooms, corridors, alleys)	36	36	36	36			
		City Public Cemetery cleaned/maintained	1	1	1	1			
		All ornamental plants in City Hall premises, center islands, parks and plazas, are well taken care of	100%	100%	100%	100%			
		All streamers posted and hanged on public places removed as spotted	100%	100%	100%	100%			
		Percentage of electrical, plumbing, minor repair, and carpentry requests are attended	100%	100%	100%	100%			

Republic of the Philippines
CITY GOVERNMENT OF CAGAYAN DE ORO
CITY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM
CY 2017-2019

Program/Project/Activity	Performance Indicator	Physical Targets			Total	Investment Requirements(Php) 000				
		2017	2018	2019		Cost / year			Total	
						2017	2018	2019		
SOCIAL SERVICES						935,120.13	1,117,050.16	1,245,439.87	3,297,610.16	
HEALTH & NUTRITION						447,462.93	444,271.55	478,399.88	1,370,134.36	
1	Nutrition Program	No. of women given micronutrients supplementation	57,303	58,591	59,793	175,687	3,176	4,185	4,636	11,997.00
		No. of children given micro-nutrient supplementation (Vitamin A, Iodine, MNP)	267,813	293,723	321,144	882,680	17,845.00	18,754.00	19,798.00	56,397.00
2	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)	95% of children FIC(Fully-Immunized Child)	2,500	2,750	3,025	8,275	39,602.00	40,176.00	40,445.00	120,223.00
		95% os school-age children, senior citizens and pregnant women immunized	6,600	7,260	7,986	21,846				

3	Integrated Management on Childhood Illness	No. of children provided with medicines against pneumonia	5,000	7,000	7,000	19,000	1,110.00	1,530.00	1,530.00	4,170.00
4	Adolescent and Youth Health Development	No. of core adolescent group organized per public H.S.	150	150	150	450	466.00	403.00	458.00	1,327.00
		No. of adolescent attended core group summit	450	500	600	1550				
5	Maternal Health Program	Decrease MMR from 105.14 in 2015 to..	80	60	50	190	2,269.00	2,252.00	2,648.00	7,169.00
		Increase coverage of ANC from 56.03 in 2015 to..	60	75	90	225				
		Increase coverage of positive productive value (PPV) from 44.97 in 2015 to..	60	75	90	225				
5	Family Planning	Increase coverage of contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) from 21.05 in 2015 to..	30	45	70	145	10,965.00	11,523.00	2,648.00	25,136.00
6	Non Communicable Diseases	No. of clients given medicines	15,000	30,000	45,000	90,000	3,953.00	5,291.00	6453.5	15,697.50

		No. of clients given monitoring charts	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000	15.00	15.00	15.00	45.00
7	Health and Wellnes for Older People	No. of senior citizens assisted/facilitated on their monthly allowance of P1,000/month c/o CSWD	Inventory of SCs	Profiling of SCs	2,500	2,500	518.10	519.70	30,720.60	31,758.40
8	Health and Wellness for Persons with Disability	No. of PWDs assisted in the acquisition of crutches and/or wheelchair	216	216	216	648	1,435.60	1,108.50	1,108.50	3,652.60
9	Renal Disease Control Program	No. of urine strips augmented by CLGU	100	100	100	300	758.70	462.00	508.20	1,728.90
10	Environmental Sanitation	No. of food handlers dewormed	4,400	4,400	4,400	13,200	629.50	657.00	687.25	1,973.75
11	Dengue Prevention and Control Program	No. of reproduced leaflets for the control of fever and chikungunya	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	25.50	25.50	25.50	76.50
12	National Tuberculosis Program	No. of TB patients provided with categories I and II TB kits	11,121	11,698	12,402	35,221	14,112.30	16,710.44	20,826.56	51,649.30
13	National Leprosy Control Program	No. of patients given skin slit procedure	-	-	-	-	31.23	34.41	37.77	103.41

14	Filaria Elimination and Control	No. of operations conducted	4	4	4	12	72.00	72.00	72.00	216.00
15	STI, HIV-AIDS Elimination and Control	Procurement of equipment & supplies					-	2,480.00	3,096.00	5,576.00
16	Rabies Elimination and Control Program	No. of person vaccinated against rabies	12,000	13,000	14,000	39,000	19,320.00	20,930.00	22,540.00	62,790.00
17	PIHES	No. of target participants attended the various seminars conducted by CHO/DOH	2,648	4,497	4,498	11,643	950.00	2,405.00	2,525.00	5,880.00
18	Dental Health Care	No. of patients served	71,841	71,841	71,841	215,523	17,709.00	24,738.00	27,621.00	70,068.00
19	Diagnostic Enhancement	90% of diagnostic procedures performed	5 medical equipments installed	-	-	5 medical equipments installed	22,500.00	-	-	22,500.00
20	PhilHealth Indigency Program	No. of indigents given PhilHealth Benefits	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	240,000.00	240,000.00	240,000.00	720,000.00
21	PhilHealth Point of Care	No. of beneficiaries	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	150,000.00
SOCIAL WELFARE							57,954.00	54,101.00	51,602.78	163,657.78
1	Program, Projects and Services for Children	No. of buildings constructed and renovated	18	19	18	55	24,300.00	26,200.00	25,700.00	76,200.00

		No. of indigent children subsidized	300	400	500	1200	-	-	-	-
2	Program, Projects and Services for Youth	No. of indigent students subsidized	500	650	800	1950	2,250.00	3,775.00	3,300.00	9,325.00
		No. of buildings completed & fully operational	75%	1	2	2	2,250.00	3,775.00	3.78	6,028.78
3	Programs, Projects for Women/Families	Building constructed and fully operational	75%	90%	100%	1	6,500.00	3,800.00	2,750.00	13,050.00
		No. of families granted seed assistance	1000	1200	1500	3,700	-	-	-	-
4	Program for Persons and Children with Disability	No. of PWDs granted assistive devices	50	75	100	225	12,500.00	700.00	900.00	14,100.00
		No. of PWD with LGU social pension	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
5	Program for Elderly/Senior Citizens (SC)	No. of SC with LGU social pension	1500	2500	3000	7,000	9,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	42,000.00
6	Program for Emergency Welfare & Crisis Intervention	Portable supplies & materials for women and children	2	-	-	2	400.00	-	-	400.00
7	Program for Indigenous People (IPs)	No. of IPs granted livelihood assistance	300	350	400	1,050	450.00	525.00	600.00	1,575.00

	Institutional/Residential Service Support Program	No. of children in centers conducted psychological evaluation	135	145	155	435	304.00	326.00	349.00	979.00
HOUSING & RESETTLEMENT							357,902.43	566,900.00	662,850.00	1,587,652.43
1	City Urban and Development Housing Program *						16,327.43	-	-	16,327.43
2	Housing Database System						350.00	250.00	200.00	800.00
3	Landbanking and Development	Acquired 360 hectares of land for socialized housing	60	150	150	360	330,000.00	556,000.00	654,000.00	1,540,000.00
		Acquired basic equipment for engineering works	1 unit grader; 1 unit payloader; 1 unit dump truck	1 unit dump truck; 1 unit backhoe ; 1 unit scraper	1 unit road roller; 1 unit dump truck	1 unit grader; 1 unit payloader; 3 units dumptruck ; 1 unit backhoe; 1 unit scraper; 1 unit road roller	6,000.00	6,000.00	4,000.00	16,000.00
4	Community Organizing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Regular Community Organizing •Registered all HOAs in HLURB •Assisted in the Processing and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Community Organizing Activities • 15 HLURB Application Assistance • 10 Titling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Community Organizing Activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular Community Organizing Activities • 15 HLURB Application 	CO Activities 45 HLURB Application	3,350.00	3,350.00	3,350.00	10,050.00

		Awarded Titles •Installed Functional Development Programs especially on livelihood projects in each of the Resettlement	Assistance • 25 Assistance of Development Projects	• 15 HLURB Applicati on Assistan ce • 10 Titling Assistan ce • 25 Assistan ce of Develop ment Projects	Assistance • 10 Titling Assistance • 25 Assistance of Developm ent Projects	30 HOA Titling Assistance 75 Devt Projects				
5	Strengthening of Multistakeholde rs *						1,800.00	1,300.00	1,300.00	4,400.00
6	Emancipation of Piso-Piso beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries awarded with land title	100% of piso- piso beneficiaries with land title	-	-	100% of piso-piso beneficiari es with land title	75.00	-	-	75.00
EDUCATION							54,191.77	32,967.26	33,391.81	120,550.84
1	Acquisition of School Site	No. of school site acquired	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
2	Acquisition of Senior Highschool Instructional Equipments	No. of schools acquired SHS Equipment	12	-	-	12	21,650.14	-	-	21,650.14
3	Trainings	No. of participants to various trainings	2500	2500	2500	7500	6,689.32	6,689.32	6,653.32	20,031.96

4	Reproduction of Learner's Module	Learner's module reproduced	793	793	793	2379	396.50	396.50	396.50	1,189.50
5	Purchase of Instruments for Wellness Program	Wellness programs instruments purchased	1	-	-	1	25.00	-	-	25.00
6	Purchase of Instructional/ICT equipment	Instructional/ ICT equipment purchased	229	235	235	699	9,020.00	9,020.00	9,020.00	27,060.00
7	Health and Nutrition Program	No. of beneficiaries of Busog Lusog Talino	2500	2500	2500	7500	3,600.00	3,600.00	3,600.00	10,800.00
8	Research Program	No. of researchers	15	20	25	60	1,343.58	1,463.58	1,583.58	4,390.74
		No. of research interventions	16	16	16	48	-	-	-	-
		Capacity building of stakeholders	654	654	654	1962	-	-	-	-
		Reproduction advocacy	109	109	109	327	-	-	-	-
9	Sports Program	No. of athletes, coaches, trainers & working committee	658	658	658	1974	11,021.00	11,351.63	11,692.18	34,064.81
10	Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM)	No. of DRRM Manuals	113	113	113	339	446.23	446.23	446.23	1,338.69
		No. of participants	327	327	327	981	-	-	-	-
		No. of Modules reproduced	113	113	113	339	-	-	-	-
EMPLOYMENT							10,650.00	11,660.00	11,940.00	34,250.00

1	Special Program for Employment of Students (SPES)	4,000 student beneficiaries hired	Hiring of 90% of SPES applicants	Hiring of 95% of SPES applicants	Hiring of 100% of SPES beneficiaries	11,400 beneficiaries	9,750.00	10,000.00	10,100.00	29,850.00
2	Job Fair	Registered, assisted and facilitated 10,000 jobseekers	6000 job seekers interviewed	7000 job seekers interviewed	8000 job seekers interviewed	21000 job seekers interviewed	450.00	550.00	600.00	1,600.00
3	Career Coaching/Labor Education for Graduating Students (LEGS)	Conducted guidance counselling on all public highschools and graduating college students	All public highschools and graduating college students guided and counselled towards their career path	All public highschools and graduating college students guided and counselled towards their career path	All public highschools and graduating college students guided and counselled towards their career path	All public highschools and graduating college students guided and counselled towards their career path	100.00	130.00	150.00	380.00
4	Labor Market Information (LMI)	Categorized & classified jobseekers according to skills & qualifications & gathered information on the labor market trend	All job seekers are categorized and classified according to skills and qualifications	All job seekers are categorized and classified according to skills and qualifications	All job seekers are categorized and classified according to skills and qualifications	All job seekers are categorized and classified according to skills and qualifications	50.00	120.00	150.00	320.00

				tions						
5	National Skill Registry System (NSRS)	Database of all jobseekers' skills & qualifications for better & easy employers' access and greater probability of jobseekers' employment	11,000	13,000	16,000	40,000	50.00	70.00	80.00	200.00
6	Job Start CdeO	Improved employability chances of Out-of-School Youths (OSY) & High School graduates through Life Skills Training (LST) & employers tie up	200 OSY & HS graduates employed after LST	300 OSY & HS graduates employed after LST	400 OSY & HS graduates employed after LST	900	50.00	550.00	600.00	1,200.00
7	IEC on Anti-Illegal Recruitment (AIR)	Eliminate overseas illegal recruitment activities	Conducted IEC on AIR to 90% of all barangays in the city	Conducted IEC on AIR to 95% of all barangays in the city	Conducted IEC on AIR to all the barangays in the city	100.00%	100.00	120.00	130.00	350.00
8	Employers Forum	Better linkages with employers to effectively address unemployment and labor demands					100.00	120.00	130.00	350.00
SPORTS, RECREATION, CULTURE & ARTS							6,350.00	6,450.00	6,450.00	19,250.00

1	Sports Clinic	Sports clinic conducted	1	1	1	3	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,000.0
2	Sports Competition	Sports competition conducted	1	1	1	3	4,500.0	4,500.0	4,500.0	13,500.0
3	Himugso (June)		1	1	1	3	800.00	900.00	900.00	2,600.00
4	Research Training Students	No. of students trained					50.00	50.00	50.00	150.00
PUBLIC SAFETY & ORDER							609.00	700.35	805.40	2,114.75
1	Anti Drug Abuse Program	Drug related incidents decreased					609.00	700.35	805.40	2,114.75

Republic of the Philippines
CITY GOVERNMENT OF CAGAYAN DE ORO
CITY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM
CY 2017-2019

PROGRAM/PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	PERFORMAN CE OUTPUT INDICATOR	PHYSICAL TARGETS				INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS (PHP 000)			
			2017	2018	2019	TOT AL	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT							3,584,882.0	5,900,159.8	6,014,592.8	15,499,634.6
Economic Support Infrastructure							896,939.0	1,802,206.0	1,295,922.0	3,995,067.0
<i>(City Engineer's Office)</i>							<i>594,289.0</i>	<i>1,247,476.0</i>	<i>1,002,692.0</i>	<i>2,844,457.0</i>
1	Construction and establishment of Oro Central Multi-Storey Building with 200 classroom capacity in three phases	Classrooms constructed	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 2	200 CL completed	300,000.0	300,000.0	300,000.0	900,000.0
			Detail ed engineering ; Land development; civil works started	Continui ng civil works activities	Project comple tion; 200 CL comple ted					
2	Road Concreting Program	Number of projects	78	38	38	154	127,027.0	351,030.0	351,030.0	829,087.0
		Kilometers Concreted	30.1 km	35.1 km	35.1 km	100.3				
3	Road Opening and Widening	Number of projects; by phase/road section	18	18	19	55	34,900.0	84,300.0	84,300.0	203,500.0

4	Construction of Drainage, Slope Protection and Bank Protection		Number of projects	30	18	18	66	64,450.0	224,313.0	224,313.0	513,076.0
5	Declogging of Existing Waterways and Tributaries		Number of projects	6	6	6	18	13,250.0	6,250.0	6,250.0	25,750.0
6	Road Reblocking		Number of projects	6	6	6	18	14,500.0	24,250.0	24,250.0	63,000.0
7	Water Systems		Number of projects	8	6	6	20	12,250.0	7,750.0	7,750.0	27,750.0
8	Electrification of City Relocation Sites and Other Areas		Number of projects	14	14	-	28	7,996.0	4,299.0	-	12,295.0
9	Replacement of Streetlight Fixtures		Number of projects	4	4	4	12	5,607.0	4,799.0	4,799.0	15,205.0
10	Repair/Rehabilitation of Public Buildings		Number of projects	6	3	-	9	14,309.0	240,485.0	-	254,794.0
<i>(Agricultural Productivity Office)</i>								176,500.0	157,500.0	95,500.0	429,500.0
1	Farm to Market Road Projects		kilometers of FMR roads constructed - District 1	42.8				175,000.0	100,000.0	75,000.0	350,000.0
			kilometers of FMR roads constructed - District 2	10.1							
2	Rehabilitation/Repair of Irrigation System		Kilometer of irrigation system rehabilitated and/or repaired	-				-	10,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0
3	Rehabilitation/Repair of Irrigation System		Kilometer of irrigation system rehabilitated and/or repaired	-				-	10,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0

4	Establishment of vermicomposting facilities		No. of vermicomposting facilities	-	-		1,500.0	-	-	1,500.0	
5	Establishment of pesticide analytical laboratory		Pesticide analytical laboratory established	-	-		-	5,000.0	-	5,000.0	
6	Establishment of tissue culture laboratory		Tissue culture laboratory established	-	-		-	3,000.0	-	3,000.0	
7	Farmers Training Center construction		Farmers Training Center constructed	-			-	4,500.0	500.0	5,000.0	
8	LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKET	Increase revenue collection and market opportunity for farmers	Land acquisition (2 hectares) and building construction	-	-		-	25,000.0	-	25,000.0	
<i>(City Tourism Office)</i>							26,150.0	47,230.0	47,730.0	121,110.0	
1	Kagay-an Resort Tropical Spring Development (3rd Phase)	Development of Kagay-an Resort	3rd phase development of Kagay-an Resort facilities and amenities	1	-	-	1	11,000.0	13,000.0	15,000.0	39,000.0
2	Operation of FS Catanico Falls Resort	Rehabilitation of FS Catanico Falls	Rehabilitated FS Catanico Falls	1	1	-	2	2,000.0	3,000.0	4,000.0	9,000.0
3	Embarkation Area of Whitewater Rafting	Development of embarkation area of whitewater rafting	Developed embarkation area	1	1	-	2	3,650.0	4,000.0	5,000.0	12,650.0
4	MacArthur Marker Improvement Project	Establishment of Tourist Lounge and Coffee Shop	Established tourist lounge and coffee shop	1	-	-	1	1,500.0	2,000.0	3,000.0	6,500.0
5	Construction of Welcome Arc	Construction of welcome arc (2 sections)	Constructed 2-section welcome arc	1	-	-	1	8,000.0	1,000.0	500.0	9,500.0

6	Macahambus Cave, Hill, and Gorge Development	Increase the number of local and foreign visitors and advocate community participation among the locals in the area.	Restored Macahambus Cave, Hill, and Gorge	-	1	1	2	-	3,230.0	3,230.0	6,460.0
7	Establishment of cultural village at Barangay Mambuaya		Cultural Village at Barangay Mambuaya established and maintained	1	1	-	1	-	3,000.0	3,000.0	6,000.0
8	Improvement of Duaw Park		Additional facilities constructed at Duaw Park	-	1	1	1	-	6,000.0	2,000.0	8,000.0
9	Isla de Oro and Baksan Recreation Center	Establishment recreation center	Recreation center established and maintained	-	1	1	2	-	7,000.0	7,000.0	14,000.0
10	Development of Parola at Macabalan	Construction of facilities and amenities	Parola at Macabalan developed and maintained	-	1	-	1	-	5,000.0	5,000.0	10,000.0
(CLENRO/Ecological Solid Waste Management)											
1	Construction and operation of sanitary landfill		Sanitary landfill constructed	1			1	100,000	350,000	150,000	600,000.0
Public Support Infrastructure								149,440.0	39,819.0	121,570.0	310,829.0
(City Equipment Depot)											
1	Equipment availability for use in the implementation of various City	Acquire fleet of brand new eight (8) units of construction equipment	Purchased construction equipment	8 units	-	-		136,259.0	25,631.0	106,361.0	268,251.0
								133,100.0	-	-	133,100.0

	projects	Pursue the implementation of the City Equipment Depot Economic Enterprise		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Purchase additional six (6) units of brand new needed equipment	Purchased new equipment	-	-	6 units	-	-	80,100.0	80,100.0	
2	Minimize the downtime of equipment and vehicles	Proper preventive maintenance and availability of equipment parts and funds	Disposed old age equipment and vehicles	9 units	-	-	-	1,178.0	-	-	1,178.0
		Ensure availability of fast and moving parts of all equipment and vehicles	Available parts of all equipment and vehicles	-	1 lot	1 lot	2 lots	-	23,550.0	23,550.0	47,100.0
3	Ensure the proper usage and management of equipment and vehicles	Conduct appropriate training in coordination with other government agencies and equipment companies	Purchased quality shop tools and testing equipment	1 lot	-	-	1 lot	200.0	-	-	200.0
			Attended skills training and seminars	-	2 times a year	2 times a year	4 training attended	-	300.0	930.0	1,230.0
			Hired highly-skilled mechanics and equipment operators (electro-mechanic/IT)	11	-	3	15	1,781.0	1,781.0	1,781.0	5,343.0
<i>(City Building Office)</i>								13,181.0	14,188.0	15,209.0	42,578.0

1	Implementation of Building Permit Management System (eBPMS)	eBPMS implemented 100%. Upgrade linkage to line agencies such as BFO, ROD, DOLE, City Finance, City Assessment, CPDO, and other external offices	Upgraded hardware and equipment for eBPMS					3,000.0	3,200.0	3,400.0	9,600.0
2	Intensify Annual Building and Billboard Inspection	Conduct of whole year-round inspection of buildings and billboards.	Conducted inspection of all structures other than residential	-	15.0%	27.50 %	42.5%	5,831.0	6,123.0	6,429.0	18,383.0
		Partnership with outdoor advertisers and City Government to set up guidelines. Advertisers are given grace period to dismantle their existing billboards that have been put up without permits.	Partnership guidelines/agreement between City Government and outdoor advertisers prepared								
3	Issuance of Certificate of Occupancy	Conduct of whole-year round inspection of buildings for issuance of Certificate of Occupancy	Certificate of Occupancy issued for all inspected structures		32.0%	45.0%	77.0%	2,100.0	2,200.0	2,300.0	6,600.0
4	Establishment of Geographical Information System (GIS)	Whole year conduct of building inventory and establishment of Geographical Information System (GIS)	Geographical Information System (GIS) established	GIS estab'd			GIS estab'd	1,000.0	1,200.0	1,400.0	3,600.0
			Percentage of Buildings Inventory Data made available	-	50%	100%	100%	-			

5	Implementation of Earthquake Recording Instrument for Buildings	Implementation of seismic detection/ accelelograph. Applicants will be required to install seismic detection/ accelelograph instrument during the processing of building permit application	Percentage of compliance to seismic detection/ accelelograph system	10%	30%	60%	100%	1,000.0	1,200.0	1,400.0	3,600.0
6	Implementation of Green Building Technology	Implementation of Green Building Technology (Philippine Green Building Code)	Full implementation of Green Building technology	100%	100%	100%	100%	250.0	265.0	280.0	795.0
Social Support Infrastructure								2,538,503.0	4,058,134.8	4,597,100.8	11,193,738.6
1	STI, HIV-AIDS Prevention and Control	Construction of STI,HIV-AIDS building to include area for STI laboratory, counseling room and training room - 2 storey building	Completed and operational STI, HIV-AIDS Building (2-storey)	1 unit building	-	-	1 unit building	22,300.0	2,480.0	3,096.0	27,876.0
2	Establishment of Mental & Rehabilitation Facility		Mental & Rehabilitation facility established	1	-	-	1	20,000.0	-	-	20,000.0
3	Support to Construction and Development of 2 Infirmary Centers		infirmary centers constructed and equipped (Lumbia & Tablon)	2	-	-	2	26,898.0	-	-	26,898.0
4	Expansion of health centers responsive to medical surges		No. of health centers responsive to medical surges	5	-	-	5	12,000.0	-	-	12,000.0
5	Repair and maintenance of CHO		CHO main building repaired	0.35	0.7	1	1	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6,000.0

6	Expansion of Level 1-200 Bed Capacity to Level 2-400 Bed Capacity		Increase in number of patients accommodated	Level I - 200	Level I - 200	Level II - 400	Level II - 400	119,678.0	132,256.8	10,589.1	262,523.9
7	Shelter for Mentally-ill Person (Renovation)		Shelter for Mentally-III Renovated	1	-	-	1	1,000.0	-	-	1,000.0
8	Program for Elderly/Senior Citizens (SC)		Building constructed and fully operational	0.8	0.9	1.0	1	5,000.0	2,000.0	0.5	7,000.5
9	Program for Indigenous People (IPs)		Building constructed and fully operational	0.8	0.9	1.0	1	800.0	800.0	400.0	2,000.0
10	Construction of Socialized Housing		No. of low cost/socialized housing constructed	6,000	12,000	12,000	30,000	2,100,000.0	3,500,000.0	4,200,000.0	9,800,000.0
11	Construction of Classrooms/School Building(Elementary)		No. of Elementary classrooms constructed	64	62	58		76,800.0	74,400.0	69,600.0	220,800.0
12	Construction of Classrooms/School Building(Secondary)		No. of Secondary classrooms constructed	2	-	-	2	114,000.0	-	-	114,000.0
13	Establishment of Sports Complex	Establishment of Sports Complex as venue for the conduct of sports clinic, sport competition, Sports Development Council meetings	Sports Complex established	-	Constr uction phase	Constr uction/ Compl etion	1	-	300,000.0	300,000.0	600,000.0
14	Establishment of facility for tennis sports	Establishment of facility for tennis sports	Regional Tennis Center	-	1	-	1	-	20,000.0	-	20,000.0

15	Construction and restoration of CdeO amphi-theater		CdeO amphitheater constructed/restored	-	1	-	1	-	3,000.0	-	3,000.0
16	Maintenance of Plaza delos Heroes and Macahambus Cave		Plaza delos Heros and Macahambus Cave maintained	2	2	2	2	13.0	13.0	13.0	39.0
17	Renovation & Operation of the City Public Library		CPL renovated and operated	1	1	1	1	1,440.00	6,410.00	460.00	8,310.00
18	Construction of museum storage and archives		Museum storage and archives constructed	-	1	-	1	-	5,260.00	-	5,260.00
19	Construction of infirmary building (male)		Infirmary Building constructed	1	-	-	1	5,000.0	-	-	5,000.0
20	Jail kitchen		Jail Kitchen constructed	100% complete	-	-	1	2,500.0	-	-	2,500.0
21	Completion of infirmary (female & juvenile)		Infirmary Building completed	100% complete	-	-	1	300.0	-	-	300.0
22	Fire Prevention Program	Establishment of Central Fire District building with complete facilities, procurement of 1 unit carbon fiber without board motor 40HP; aid to City Fire Department; and, purchase of 1 fire truck	Established Central Fire District Building and procured equipment and fire truck	Fire truck procured	-	CFD Building constructed	Fire Truck procured and CFD Building constructed	28,773.9	9,515.0	10,942.2	49,231.1

Republic of the Philippines
CITY GOVERNMENT OF CAGAYAN DE ORO
CITY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM
CY 2017-2019

PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	PERFORMANCE OUTPUT INDICATOR	PHYSICAL TARGETS				INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS (PHP 000)				
			2017	2018	2019	TOTAL	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL	
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT							71,207.0	122,867.0	92,757.0	286,831.0	
1.0	LAND MANAGEMENT						7,100.0	7,100.0	7,100.0	21,300.0	
1.1	Resolution of Land Conflicts	Propose to DENR the creation of composite team for conflict resolution. Activities include the conduct of perimeter survey	Conflict Resolution Composite Team created/meetings conducted	1	-	-	1	100.0	100.0	100.0	300.0
			No. of conflict areas claimed and resolved	2	2	2	6				
1.2	Land banking for proposed build up areas	Procurement of lands and site development (establish new road access and road-right-of-way)	Area (hectare) identified and developed for proposed build up areas	5	5	5	15	7,000.0	7,000.0	7,000.0	21,000.0
2.0	FOREST MANAGEMENT						5,700.0	5,600.0	5,600.0	16,900.0	
2.2	Protected Area Management	Establishment of forest protection area with policy support (declaring as protected area of CDO, thereby creation of management council) – NIPAS	hectares protected forest established	10	10	10	30	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,000.0
			Protected area management board established	1	-	-	1				
			Formulated/approved policy on Ecological Protected Zone/No Build Zone	1	-	-	1				

		Act (Republic Act 7586)										
2.3	Finalization of Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP)	Conduct of activities to formulate the city's Forest Land Use Plan	CDO Forest Land Use Plan formulated and approved	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	100.0	
2.4	Rehabilitate forest protected areas, river banks and mangrove areas		Area (hectare) rehabilitated/protected	30	30	30	90	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6,000.0	
			No. of seedlings planted	32,000	32,000	32,000	96,000					
2.5	Reforestation	Increase 10% forest cover on identified protected areas under the Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA) instrument within three years	Protected area reforested (in hectares)	10	10	10	30	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6,000.0	
2.6	Adaptation and mitigation of climate change impacts	Soil and water conservation project through sustainable development cultural practices	Develop 10% of production forest under CBFM areas within three years for livelihood projects of the program beneficiaries (agroforestry project, bamboo plantation, falcata production)	Production forest planted (in hectares)	30	30	30	90	100.0	100.0	100.0	300.0
			Area developed (in hectares)	2	2	2	6					

		and SALT technology									
		Rehabilitation and protection of areas along riverbanks, estuaries/ wetland parks and creeks	Area planted/rehabilitated and maintained (in kilometers)	10	10	10	30	500.0	500.0	500.0	1,500.0
3.0	AGROFORESTRY DEVELOPMENT							3,900.0	3,900.0	3,900.0	11,700.0
3.1	Management of Areas under Community Based Forest Management Agreement (CBFMA)	Creation of Technical Team to handle CBFM and ancestral domain disputes for policy recommendations and to facilitate processing application for CBFMA	CBFMA Technical Team created/meetings conducted	1	-	-	1	400.0	400.0	400.0	1,200.0
			No. of conflict areas resolved and CBFMA instruments facilitated for issuance	5	5	5	15				
3.2	Development of Agro-forestry and Commercial tree plantation	Promote livelihood opportunity through seedling production and planting of high-value crops within timberland area	Area (hectare) developed	30	30	30	90	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0	10,500.0
			No. of seedlings planted	20,000	20,000	20,000	60,000				
	Seedling production and dispersal – Nursery establishment in strategic areas		5	5	5	15					
	Capacity building of POs		5	5	5	15					
4.0	URBAN GREENING AND GREENBELT ESTABLISHMENTS						1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	4,500.0	
4.1	Tree growing and maintenance in major	Establish tree parks at	a) Area (hectare) rehabilitated	10	10	10	30	1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	4,500.0

	thoroughfares	barangay/school/ open spaces/along the road/bay by planting of forest and ornamental trees	b) No. of trees grown	5,000 1	5,000 -	5,000 -	15,000 1				
4.2	Policy on utilities connection e.g. electricity, water, telecommunication		Policy on utilities connection formulated								
4.3	Establishment of Botanical Park/Arboretum		Botanical Park/Arboretum established	1	-	-	1				
5.0	FRESHWATER, COASTAL, AND MARINE ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT							500.0	500.0	500.0	1,500.0
5.1	Creation of Bantay Kinaiyahan (multi- sectoral/community- based)	Promote the creation of a group composed of community- based and multisectoral organizations to monitor activities along freshwater, coastal, and marine areas; conduct IEC activities; undertake inventory activities of wetlands resources, and updating of the Integrated Coastal Management (ICM) Plan	Bantay Kinaiyahan Task Force organized/activities conducted	1	-	-	1	500.0	500.0	500.0	1,500.0
			Number of violators apprehended	2	2	2	6				
5.2	Information, Education, and Communication (IEC)		Wetlands Inventory Report prepared	-	1	-	1				
5.3	Wetlands inventory		ICM Plan updated	-	1	-	1				
5.4	Updating of ICM Plan										
6.0	WATER CONSERVATION							5,000.0	5,000.0	5,000.0	15,000.0
6.1	Installation on rainwater harvesting facility and water impounding system	Improve water use efficiency through rainharvesting, vegetative, and improvements of	Rainwater harvesting facility established	2	2	2	6	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	9,000.0
6.2	Policy on rainwater catchment		Formulated policy on rainwater catchment			1	1				

6.3	Intensive reforestation	water piping system	Area reforested (in hectares)								
6.4	Rehabilitation of piping system		Piping system rehabilitated/improved	30	30	30	90	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6,000.0
7.0	SEPTAGE AND SEWERAGE MANAGEMENT							187.0	187.0	187.0	561.0
7.1	Establishment of septage treatment facility	Compliance to City Ordinance No. 13022-2015 (Septage Treatment Facility will be proposed to be implemented through Public-Private Partnership scheme, budget estimated at Php 5.367 Billion)	Septage treatment facility established	1	1	1	3				
7.2	Implement proper disposal of solid and liquid waste		Number of IEC activities conducted	15	15	15	45	100.0	100.0	100.0	300.0
7.3	Rehabilitation of drainage system		Drainage system rehabilitated								
7.4	Declogging of creeks, canals		Number of creeks/canals declogged								
7.5	Policy on Integrated Urban drainage and combined sewerage and septage master plan		Formulated policy on integrated master plan for urban drainage and combined sewerage and septage		1						
7.7	Capacity development on liquid waste monitoring and disposal	Compliance to City Ordinance No. 13102-2016 and RA 8749 (Clean Air Act)	Number of capacity building/trainings conducted	10	10	10	30	87.0	87.0	87.0	261.0
8.0	AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT							2,800.0	2,800.0	2,800.0	8,400.0
8.1	Implementation of clean air plan (Clean Air Act of 1999 - Republic Act 8749)	Conduct of air quality monitoring activities	Air quality monitoring report prepared	120	120	120	120	3,500.0	3,500.0	3,500.0	10,500.0
9.0	ECOLOGICAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT							44,520.0	96,280.0	66,170.0	206,970.0
9.1	Intensify Barangay Governance on SWM		No. of barangays with performing BESWMC	30	30	20	80	7,400.0	6,280.0	6,170.0	19,850.0

	SWM training on BESWMC on waste reduction including IEC, Up cycling, composting, etc.		Number of trainings conducted								
	Establishment of MRF per barangay		No. of barangays with operational MRF	15	15	10	40				
	Creation and capacity building of Eco-warriors		Percentage solid waste diversion	50	60	70	60				
	Periodic recognition of the best BESWMC		Number of barangays awarded								
9.2	SWM Education and Advocacy		Percentage household and establishments per barangay practicing waste management	40	50	60	50				
	Develop and integration of ESWM learning materials for schools		ESWM materials developed (set or no.)								
	Conduct Dalaw Eskwela		Dalaw Eskwela conducted (no.)								
	Establish buy-back centers for recyclable materials in malls/commercial establishments		Buyback centers established (no.)								
	Massive IEC e.g. transport, schools, institutions,		IEC activities conducted (no.)								
	Market Free Plastic day		Market Plastic Day activities conducted (no.)	1	1	1	3				
	Celebration of Zero Waste month		Zero Waste Month activities conducted (no.)	1	1	1	3				
9.3	Efficient Garbage Collection System		Percentage efficiency of garbage collection	60	65	70	65	120.0	90,000.0	60,000.0	150,120.0

	Develop mechanism for coordinated setout and collection of garbage		Mechanism developed	1			1				
	Establish common pick-up site for inaccessible areas		Common pick-up site established (no.)								
	Procurement of garbage collection equipment		Garabage collection equipment procured (no.)								
9.4	Effective Implementation of Anti-Littering and Illegal Dumping		Reduction of number of complaints received and acted upon	300	200	100	600				
	Amendment of Ordinance (EVR, IEC, Penalty, Clean surrounding responsibility)		Proposed amendment of ordinance prepared (no.)								
	Creation of Eco-warriors and capacity building		Eco-warriors capacity building conducted (no.)								
	Installation of Signage and Billboards		Signage/billboards installed (no.)								
	Massive IEC		IEC activities conducted (no.)								
9.5	Appropriate disposal facility										
	Closure and rehabilitation of city controlled dumpsite	Compliance to RA 9003 (Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000) and DENR AO No. 9, s. 2006)	Percentage completion of the dumpsite closure and establishment of eco-park	100%			100%	37,000.0			37,000.0
			Percentage functional of Eco-waste facility and learning center	30%	60%	90%	60%				

Republic of the Philippines
CITY GOVERNMENT OF CAGAYAN DE ORO
CITY DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAM, CY 2017-2019

PROGRAM/PROJECT/ACTIVITY	BRIEF DESCRIPTION	PERFORMANCE OUTPUT INDICATOR	PHYSICAL TARGETS				INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS (PHP 000)			
			2017	2018	2019	TOTAL	2017	2018	2019	TOTAL
INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT							52,640.0	31,981.0	31,884.0	116,505.0
1.0	Development Administration and Management						5,613.0	3,385.0	3,385.0	12,383.0
1.1	Geographic Information System	Systems improved and maintained (yearly average)	1	1	1	1 average	583.0	473.0	473.0	1,529.0
1.2	Sustainability Program on Externally funded Project	Completed national projects sustained using local funds					561.0	678.0	678.0	1,917.0
1.3	Capacity Enhancement and Enforcement of Zoning Regulations	Staff trained	11	11	11	11	234.0	234.0	234.0	702.0
1.4	Enhance Community-Based Profiling and Monitoring System	CBMS operationalized; training of enumerators; survey conducted; data processing	1 set of activities completed			CBMS activities completed 2017	2,960.0	-	-	2,960.0

1.5	Capacity Improvement Program on Development Planning		CDC/SECOM meetings conducted; staff trained; BDC briefings conducted; CPDO reorganized	2 CDC meetings; 4 SECOM meetings; 10 staff trained	2 CDC meetings; 4 SECOM meetings; 10 staff trained	2 CDC meetings ; 4 SECOM meetings ; 10 staff trained	Yearly average of 2 CDC meetings ; 4 SECOM meetings ; 30 staff trained	1,275.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	5,275.0
1.6	City Urban Development and Housing Program							13,295.0			13,295.0
2.0	REVENUE GENERATION AND FISCAL MANAGEMENT							35,713.0	11,809.0	17,461.0	64,983.0
2.1	Support to City Project Monitoring and Evaluation		Projects monitored/evaluated	160	165	170	495	2,000.0	500.0	500.0	3,000.0
2.2	Local Fiscal Empowerment Program		Trainings conducted	3	3	3	9	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6,000.0
2.3	E-Budget Tracking and Information System		System installed and maintained	1	-	-	1	500.0	300.0	200.0	1,000.0
2.4	Support to Bottom Up Budgeting Activities		Meetings conducted; BUB reports prepared					500.0	-	-	500.0
2.5	Capability Development Program Accounting		Trainings conducted on new PPSAS					1,500.0	-	-	1,500.0
2.6	Integration and Networking of Financial Data		Terminals/workstations cabled and connected	40			40	4,127.0	-	-	4,127.0

2.7	Enhancement of Barangay Accounting System		Software developed, tested and installed, staff and Barangays trained	1 software installed; 80 barangays trained				4,166.0	-	-	4,166.0
2.8	Rehabilitation of Business One Stop Shop (BOSS)		BOSS Bldg. rehabilitated	1 bldg.			1	8,000.0	-	-	8,000.0
2.9	Establishment of Online Connectivity		Online system installed and maintained	1 system			1	500.0	-	-	500.0
2.10	Tax Revenue Enhancement Program		Systems improved and maintained	1			1	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6,000.0
2.11	Automated Revenue Collection System Enhancement		Systems continuously improved and maintained	1			1	2,500.0	2,500.0	2,500.0	7,500.0
2.12	General Revision/Updating of Schedule of Market Values		Schedule of Market values revised/updated/maintained	300K RPUs updated				4,675.0	2,009.0	7,761.0	14,445.0
2.13	Updating of Computerization System (GIS-e-TRACS)		eTRACS System installed and maintained;	1 system installed	1 system maintained	1 system maintained	1 system maintained	1,745.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,745.0
2.14	Enhancement of Real Property Tax Administration		Staff trainings conducted on the new e-TRACS; digitized tax mapping ; e-reports prepared					1,500.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	4,500.0
3.0	Development Communication/ Information Management							11,314.0	16,787.0	11,038.0	39,139.0
3.1	Live TV Talk Show and Radio Program	Live TV talk show weekly anchored and	Three (3) segments Live TV Program					10,000.0	10,300.0	10,500.0	30,800.0

		facilitated by City Information Office personnel	(a) Ang Kalamboan sa Dakbayan	48	48	48	144			
			(b) Balita sa Cagayan de Oro	48	48	48	144			
			(c) Ang Cagayan de Oro Kagahapon, Karon, ug Ugma	48	48	48	144			
		Radio Program Live anchored and facilitated by CIO personnel	Live Radio Program in four (4) different stations	408	408	408	1,224			
3.2	Publication		No. of copies produced/published							
			(a) Cagayan de Oro News Bulletin (daily)	26,400	26,400	26,400	79,200			
			(b) Cagayan de Oro Business Talk (monthly)	12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000			
			(c) City Mayor's Major Programs, Projects/Activities in local newspapers	72	72	72	216			
			Radio	150	150	150	450			
			TV Programs	4	4	4	12			
			Audio Visual Produced	18	18	18	54			
3.3	Other Information Dissemination Services, Public Services, Public Relations Program, and Related Activities		Posters, flyers, brochures, infographics	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000			
			Conducted press conferences, media briefings	12	12	12	36			

3.4	Purchase of Office Equipment and Vehicles							1,019.0	6,387.0	438.0	7,844.0
		Procurement of audio-visual equipment, accessories, office fixtures, and IT equipment	No. of camera purchased	4	2	2	8	150.0	75.0	75.0	300.0
			No. of 5-ton aircon unit purchased	1			1	196.0	-	-	196.0
			No. of computer set purchased	2	1	1	4	100.0	50.0	50.0	200.0
			No. of laser printer purchased	1	-	1	2	25.0	-	25.0	50.0
			No. of LCD projector purchased	2	-	1	2	80.0	-	80.0	160.0
			No. of prof tripod 5-foot purchased	3	-	2	4	60.0	-	20.0	80.0
			No. of studio light purchased	1	-	-	1	28.0	-	-	28.0
			No. of furniture set purchased	1	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	100.0
			No. of executive table purchased	1	-	-	1	20.0	-	-	20.0
			No. of Phantom 3 Drone purchased	1	-	-	1	70.0	-	-	70.0
			No. of LED TV 32" purchased	2	4	1	7	86.0	172.0	43.0	301.0
			No. of iMac desktop computer purchased	1	-	-	1	104.0	-	-	104.0
			No. of LED Van purchased	-	1		1	-	5,000.0	-	5,000.0
			No. of Laptop computer purchased	-	2	1	3	-	90.0	45.0	135.0
		Acquisition of 1 unit vehicle	No. of service vehicle purchased	-	1	-	1	-	1,000.0	-	1,000.0

		Acquisition of 1 unit motorcycle	No. of motorcycle purchased	-	-	1	1	-	-	100.0	100.0
5.0	Media Lounge		No. of media lounge constructed	1	-	-	1	150.0	50.0	50.0	250.0
6.0	Trainings	Conduct of trainings	No. of beneficiaries/participants	145	50	50	245	145.0	50.0	50.0	245.0