

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bago City is known as the “Home of historical and natural treasures”, owing to its contribution in the colorful history of this province and country, and its beautiful scenery and abundance in flora and fauna making it a good eco-tourism destination.

Its geography, resources and political stability make its efforts in ensuring the benefits and welfare of Bagonhons a common objective of its officials, bureaucracy and constituency, moving Bago towards excellence in local governance.

Starting out with the Fundamentals of Governance, the following interventions are testimonial to public transparency: the development of the Bago City Website ([www.bagocity.gov.ph](http://www.bagocity.gov.ph)) that opens the City to the rest of the world, the publications of Ang Bagonhon and Citybridge distributed nationwide, billboards and signage on government implemented initiatives, the delivery of the 5<sup>th</sup> State of the City Address (SOCA) last September 19, 2012 during the 1,633<sup>rd</sup> regular session of the Sangguniang Panlungsod, the conduct of pulong-pulong and assemblies in the 24 barangays, the accreditation of 92 civil society organizations with 15 representations in various local special bodies, the conduct of the One-Stop Shop every January of each year that was institutionalized in the Bago City Citizens Charter, the Public Assistance and Complaint Desk (PACD) that has been making public services personalized and hospitable, the Assistance for Clients’ Transaction System (ACTS) which is an innovation in the City Engineer’s Office provides for a faster and personalized service and the continuous implementation of the electronic new government accounting system (ENGAS) which results to a more efficient city government operation. The Bids and Awards Committee had also been very transparent and efficient in its functions.

As our governance is focused on creating partnership and networking to development partners, The City has forged alliances with the following: Singaporean students for the construction of classroom and supplementary feeding in the Big Hands, Bigger Hearts project, US Peace Corps volunteer who taught crocheting plastic sando bags to women in Bag-O Plastic project, grant from World Bank thru DENR for the

implementation of Bago River Watershed Forest Reserve Rehabilitation Project, Paskwasang Pag-asa Project which is an annual gift-giving activity of the City Employees, OISCA for the day care center program, Soroptimist Metro-Bago, Lingkod Bata Foundation, Today's Responsive Youth (TRY), Busog Lusog Talino Program of the USLS and Jollibee Foundation, Here's Hope Ministries and DSWD Regional Office No. 6 for their supplementary feeding program, Vanessa Jeruta Foundation for the book and gift-giving activities and Wheelchairs for all Project of the Rotary Club of Bacolod and the Latter Day Saints Charities.

On Administrative Governance, the City has established the legislative backstopping committee which conducts monitoring on the implementation of ordinances and resolutions and institutionalized its exemplary best practice of conducting inspections to complaints thus providing immediate solution at the local level. The SP is able to pass 420 resolutions, 15 ordinances and 33 appropriation ordinances in support of the various interventions and programs undertaken by the City. One notable piece of legislation is C.O. No. 11-2, the City Environment Code which gives us the distinction of being one of the only 2 cities in the Province to promulgate the said mandatory code.

The City Development Council (CDC) had been a forum where various stakeholders are provided representation and have been instrumental in the coming up of priority programs and projects, guided by the various development plans of the City.

In support of barangay empowerment, the City Planning and Development Office in collaboration with the Provincial Government of Negros Occidental and GIZ has conducted the Participatory Land Use and Development Planning in the 24 barangays of the City which promotes a more bottom-up and participatory way of decentralized planning and decision-making. Ultimately, each of the barangays will be able to craft, adopt and implement its own Barangay Development Plan (BDP) which will be submitted and integrated in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the City.

On Revenue Generation, Bago City adopts a computerized Treasury Operations and Income Monitoring System. In fact, we have been registering efficient collection performance that translates to responsive budgeting. Also, our internal control system had been given due recognition.

To expedite the processing and renewal of business permits and licenses, the City conducts a One-Stop Shop every January of each year that was institutionalized in the Bago City Citizens Charter. Also, flowcharts are being posted at every office to simplify workflows and for clients' referral and information.

"Bringing the service of the government closer to the people" the Local Civil Registrar's Office conducted the following activities in the various barangays of the City: a roving registration on civil registry with 520 registrants, mass wedding to 58 couples in 4 barangays, Binyagan ng Bayan to 10 children and Mass Confirmation to 12 people.

In human resource development, the City Government had also been implementing activities which is geared towards the personal and professional advancement of its employees and at the same time improving the services it extends to its constituents such as (1) Alay Lakad which is an annual walk for a cause activity, (2) Tree Planting Activity participated by its officials and employees, (3) BP Watch Month, (4) Annual Employees Day, (5) Lakbay Aral/Educational Tour and Staff Development Activities, (6) Paskwa sang Pag-Asa – an outreach program of the City and employees to selected underprivileged children and families in selected schools and barangays, (7) Review and Finalization of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Citizen's Charter in compliance with the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007, (8) Flag Raising Ceremony and Civil Service Month Celebration, (9) Re-Orientation of the Filling-Up of SALN, (10) Healthy Cooking Demonstrations, (11) Fashion Jewelry Making, (12) Basic Life Support Training, (13) Basic Life Support Training, and (14) Basic Household Composting.

On Social Governance, the Bago City Hospital is equipped with complete basic medical and surgical services and facilities and has admitted 4,215 patients, performed 595 surgical operations and has served 73,664 patients (ER, out-patient, dietary,

radiological and laboratory services) who are either residents of the City or the neighboring towns and cities while the 3 main health centers and 37 public health stations answers the health concerns of barangays in far-flung areas.

The Pabasa sa Nutrisyon, TB DOTS with 99% Cure Rate, NBS to 443 newborns, BAKUNA ETC to 6,653 beneficiaries, Pre-Marriage Counseling to 477 couples, CDSS and 92.26% of our households with access to sanitary toilets and 55.25% for potable water, the Philhealth Para sa Masa with 2,489 indigent beneficiaries sponsored by the local government and 4,944 by the National Housing Targeting System (NHTS), and the Feeding Program which are implemented in consortium with local and foreign partners such as the DSWD Regional Office No. 6, USLS and Jollibee Foundation, Lingkod Bata Foundation, Today's Responsive Youth, Here's Hope Ministries, Bigger Hearts Bigger Hands 7 and Vanessa Jeruta Foundation that are able to reduce cases of malnutrition among 0-71 month old children and Wheelchair Project for All with Rotary Club of Bacolod and the Latter Day Saints Charities.

The City also facilitated the implementation of national programs to socially disadvantaged families such as the: Philhealth Para sa Masa where a total of 7,433 indigent families were provided with Philhealth cards, Pantawid Pamilyang Pinoy Program (4Ps) to 473 indigent beneficiaries and added 4,673 more households to avail of the program, the Cash for Training/Work for Small Scale Farmers/Fisherfolks to 68 qualified beneficiaries with a total amount of P155,584.00, the Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens of which 136 beneficiaries have received a P500 monthly stipend.

As the City's support to the elderly, a total of 1,725 were issued OSCA IDs where they could use to continuously avail of the benefits and privileges under R.A. 9257 or the Senior Citizens Act.

On Education, Bago City has exerted efforts to maximize the delivery of services to its constituents. The City has 80 day care centers with 86% accredited day care workers, 36 public and 28 private kinder schools, 36 public and 6 private elementary

schools, 7 public and 5 private high schools, 1 college and a vocational school. Special Education Fund (SEF) for the year 2012 amounted to P15,000,000.00 of which P1,572,216.00 of the total appropriation have been utilized for the repairs and construction of school buildings.

The City owns, subsidizes and manages the Bago City College which caters to 3,233 and 3,889 enrollees for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> semesters of SY 2012-2013.

Also, the alternative learning system of DepEd and access to skills development trainings, through the facilitation of CSSDO, Cooperative Office and TLDC, had provided avenues to out-of-school youths and other individuals to develop their skills and be provided better opportunities. For the period, a total of 257 had graduated in the various skills training programs.

On Housing, we have 23 resettlement sites in Brgys. Poblacion, Bagroy, Pacol, Taloc, Calumangan, Abuanan, Tabunan, Sampinit, Mailum, Atipuluan, Lag-asan, Don Jorge, Napoles, Sagasa and Balingasag with a total land area of 426,784 sq. m. To date, a total of 2,095 have availed of the program and resided on the sites.

Also, on public safety and security, Bago City remains among the good performers in the areas of disaster management, peace and order, and conciliation. The crime solution efficiency of the City is at 100% and characterized by a decreasing volume of crimes.

On Economic Governance, we have been supporting the sustainable agriculture focused on Palay Production Program with its farmer's field school, demo farm establishment, Binhi Mo Sagot Ko Program which is a Palay Seeds Subsidy initiative, over and above the national government program providing seeds of different varieties to 1,976 farmers, surveillance on Integrated Pest Management, and other technology transfer activities, the maintenance of community irrigation systems, and post harvest development programs.

Also, the SCALA Project produced 153 graduates, the Sparadise has served 230 clients for the year 2012 (January – June ) and a total earnings of P46,300.00, the Bag-O Plastic Project sold a total of 392 beach, hand and shoulder bags, wallets and coin purse with an additional earnings of P88,840.00.

The City provided for infrastructure support to investments such as improvement and maintenance of roads and bridges, P11,079,500.00, implemented various water supply projects amounting to P8,590,000.00 and is in the process of improving the Bago City Public Market with a total appropriation of P47.5 million.

Towards product and investment promotion, we have participated in the various trade fairs such as the 19<sup>th</sup> Panaad sa Negros Festival's Pasidungog sa Panguma, Pangisda kag Pagsagod Sapat.

On Environmental Governance, the passage of the City Environment Code that strengthened environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation programs. The reforestation program is implemented in consortium with various project partners from the provincial and national government agencies, the academe, people's organizations, civic groups, faith-based organizations and other development partners.

On forest protection program, the organization of Bantay Katunggan, conduct of Environment enforcement drives where violators of tree cutting policies were apprehended and the establishment of BINHI-Tree for Life Project that aims to plant a thousand endangered species at Rafael Salas Parks and Nature Center in partnership with the RSPNC Foundation, EDC, USLS-Institute for Negros Development and DENR. Also, capability and IEC activities about government laws and interventions were undertaken in promoting diversity conservation through agro-forestry as well as provided support to MKNP-PAMB activities.

In solid waste management, we have blessed and inaugurated the HDPE-lined Sanitary Landfill, the first of its kind in Negros Island. The KABAHIN KA Program with its adoption of the Takakura Method of composting, environmental education campaign

which includes the distribution of environment notebooks, the publication of environment workbooks, the provision of environment education as a separate subject in Bago City College and the conduct of continuing school on climate change, the conduct of Inter Schools and Barangay Clean and Green Contest, Rampa-kalikasan which is a fashion show using recycled materials and Kasalikasan which is a mass wedding activity infused with environmental advocacy.

Most recently, the establishment of Mangrove Nursery in partnership with USLS in all 4 coastal barangays of the City is gaining public acceptance as another best practice in ensuring the success of mangrove reforestation and the Bago River Watershed Rehabilitation Project in Brgys. Sampinit, Taloc, Calumangan and Poblacion was undertaken in collaboration with DENR.

The Multi-Sectoral Monitoring Team monitored and evaluated as compliant to pollution control standards the 2 of the largest industry in Negros which are in the City, namely EDC and DBI.

The year 2012 is a year of excellence for the City of Bago, we have been a recipient of the following awards:

#### Regional Search for Excellence in Local Governance (EXCELL)/Pagdayaw Award

- 2<sup>nd</sup> Best Performing LGU in Western Visayas
- 1<sup>st</sup> Place in Environmental and Social Governance
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Place in Economic Governance
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Place in Administrative Governance and Local Legislation
- Seal of Good Housekeeping (SGH) Awardee

#### Spark of Change Award from USLS

#### 14<sup>th</sup> Sandugo Awards

- Outstanding Local Government Executives (City Mayor and 21 Punong Barangays)
- Provincial Environment Week

- 1<sup>st</sup> Place – Best City Solid Waste Management Board
- 1<sup>st</sup> Place – Best Grown Indigenous Tree Specie
- Finalist – Best Community-based Enforcement Group
- Finalist – Best Performing ENRO
- Finalist – Best Forest Tree Plantation in Public Lots

#### Search for Most Outstanding LGUs in Environment Management (DILG)

- Best Mangrove Reforestation
- 1<sup>st</sup> Place in Sustainability Component
- 1<sup>st</sup> Place in Functional Special Projects
- 1<sup>st</sup> Place in SWM
- Champion – Component City Category

#### Panaad Awards

- 3<sup>rd</sup> Place - Best Pavillion Destination
- 1<sup>st</sup> Place – Home Accessories Category (Coco Fish Multifunctional Container)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Place – Personal Accessories Category (Coconut Coin Purse)
- Finalist – Home Furnishing (2 sitter mini coffee table)
- Finalist – Pasalubong/Delicacies New Product (Moringa Bandi)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Place – Cooking Competition (Negros Cuisine)
- 4<sup>th</sup> Place – LGU Staple Food Sufficiency
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Place – Latin Dance Competition-Senior Category
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Place - Latin Dance Competition-Adult Category

Priority areas in local governance and financial performance have been given full consideration. The following initiatives shall be pursued:

- (1) To establish GIS for development planning
- (2) To increase local revenue
- (3) To continuously enhance human resources capabilities
- (4) To enhance basic services, and specifically to intensify peace and order campaign and disaster risk management initiatives



- (5) To adopt intermediation approaches to promote agri and fishery enterprises
- (6) To develop cultural and historical tourism potentials
- (7) To strengthen coordination and partnership with national government agencies (NGAs) on implementation of infrastructure projects
- (8) To intensify on the implementation of environmental programs and projects
- (9) To build local government competence
- (10) To utilize Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to improve efficiency and greater transparency

## I. THE STATE OF LOCAL GOVERNANCE PERFORMANCE

This report highlights the City's performance in four (4) areas of governance namely: (1) Administrative Governance, (2) Social Governance, (3) Economic Governance, and (4) Environmental Governance and contains information on how the fundamentals of good governance such as Participation, Transparency, and Financial Accountability are valued in the local government. The results are derived from the LGPMS V.2 web-database system based on the answers provided by local government heads, officials and validated by the LGPMS team. It provides information on areas where the City acquires excellent performance as well as those that needs improvement with suggested actions which the local government may wish to undertake or pursue.

### On Administrative Governance

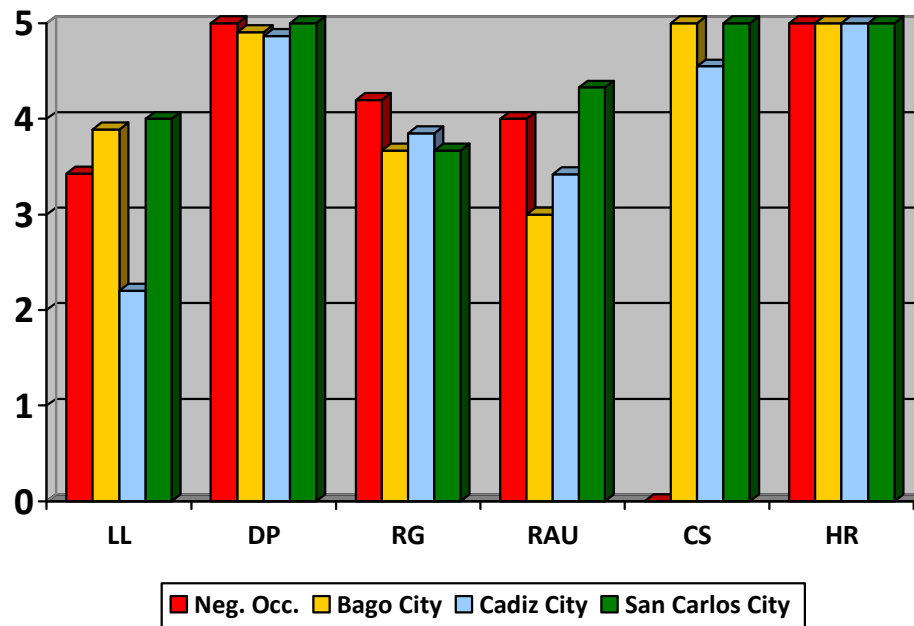
Administrative Governance looks into six (6) areas: Local Legislation, Development Planning, Revenue Generation, Resource Allocation and Utilization, Customer Service and Human Resource Management and Development. The City's performance in each area of Administrative Governance is plotted in the graph below.



For the year 2012, based on the e-generated report from the LGPMS v.2 website, the City has excellent performance in 2 out of 6 sub-areas of *Administrative Governance* namely: Customer Service-Civil Applications and Human Resource Management and Development.

Performance Area	Rating			2010-2011		2011-2012	
	2010	2011	2012	Increase/ Decrease	%	Increase/ Decrease	%
Local Legislation	3.14	3.89	3.89	0.75	23.89	0	0
Development Planning	4.66	4.86	4.91	0.20	4.29	0.05	1.03
Revenue Generation	3.33	3.67	3.67	0.34	10.21	0	0
Resource Allocation & Utilization	2.71	2.88	3.00	0.17	6.27	0.12	4.17
Customer Service-Civil Applications	4.80	5.00	5.00	0.20	4.17	0	0
Human Resource Management & Development	5.00	5.00	5.00	0	0	0	0

The City's comparative level of performance as reflected on the table above, shows that Bago maintained an excellent rating on Human Resource Management and Development and Customer Service-Civil Applications with its effective and efficient structures, systems and programs for managing and developing human resources as well as innovations in the delivery of frontline services. It has increased its rating by 23.89% on Local Legislation and 10.21% on Revenue Generation on 2011 with same rating on 2012. Development Planning improved by 4.29% and 1.03% as well as Resource Allocation and Utilization by 6.27% and 4.17% for 2 consecutive years.



	Province/ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Component LGU	Income Class	Local Legislation	Development Planning	Revenue Generation	Resource Allocation & Utilization	Customer Service- Civil Application	Human Resource Management & Development
1	Negros Occidental		3.43	5.00	4.20	4.00		5.00
2	Bago City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3.89	4.91	3.67	3.00	5.00	5.00
3	Cadiz City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	2.20	4.87	3.85	3.42	4.55	5.00
4	San Carlos City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	4.00	5.00	3.67	4.33	5.00	5.00

As compared to the province, Bago is equally performing well in Human Resource Management and Development. As compared to 2<sup>nd</sup> class cities, the City shares rank #1 in Customer Service-Civil Applications and Human Resource Management and Development, #2 in Local Legislation, Development Planning and Revenue Generation. This indicates that the City is at par with the other LGUs with regards to the performance of administrative functions. Resource Allocation and Utilization needs to be enhanced with a lower rating than the other 2<sup>nd</sup> class in the province. See graph and table above.

## Area with Excellent Performance

**Customer Service - Civil Applications** - customer-oriented administrative systems that provide the best possible service to the clientele. <sup>1</sup>

Having a 5.00 rating with an Excellent level of performance, the LGPMS v.2 online assessment interprets this as "Seamless delivery and ease of obtaining frontline services are principal in civil registry and real property documents".

The Civil Registrar Office mandated by R.A. 3753 to register births, death, marriages and other registrable decrees maintains both manual and computerized records. The Local Civil Registrar established CRIS where records of births from 1984, marriages from 1978 and deaths from 1986 up to present are stored on the database system. Requests for a civil registry document usually takes 10 minutes but those that have to be done manually or by registry book takes an hour to process. The procedures as to processing time, fee and accountable persons are stated in the Citizens Charter of the City.

In line with its objective of "Bringing government service closer to the people", the office has undertaken innovative ways to reach out to people in the barangays namely: (1) Roving/Mobile Registration on civil



registry with 520 registrants, (2) Mass Wedding to 58 couples, (3) Mass Baptism/Binyagan ng Bayan to 10 children and (4) Mass Confirmation to 12 people.

On real property, the City Assessor's Office regularly conducts ocular inspection of RPUs and has served more or less 600 clients and the assessment and appraisal of

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<sup>1</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

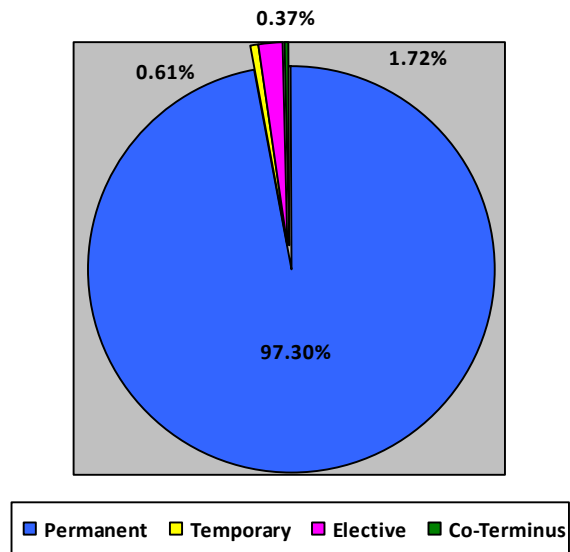
real properties to 3,000 clients. The processing of real property document is computerized and usually takes 30 minutes or less for its release to the requesting clients.

To expedite the processing and renewal of business permits and licenses, the City conducts a One-Stop Shop every January of each year that was institutionalized in the Bago City Citizens Charter. Also, flowcharts are being posted at every office to simplify workflows and for clients' referral and information.

**Human Resource Management and Development** - structures, systems and programs for managing and developing human resources.<sup>2</sup>

Having an excellent rating of 5.0, the LGPMS v.2 online assessment describes this as "Managing the human resource is geared towards a desired end which is "desirable organizational performance and productivity."

The Human Resource and Management Office complies with the rules set forth by the Civil Service Commission on transparency in hiring and selection of employees in the local government. It has institutionalized the Citizens Charter and has published its 2<sup>nd</sup> edition that embodies the simple bureaucratic processes such as the "Flowchart in Applying for a Job" in the local government to promote an honest and fair selection. A grievance committee is also set in place to address problems of erring personnel.



Data from the Human Resource Management Office reflects a total of 815 plantilla filled-up positions. This

<sup>2</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

indicates a ratio of 5.09 LGU personnel per 1000 population. Of this number of personnel, 793 or 97.30% are holding permanent positions.

To commend good performance of personnel in government service, the City Government conducts its Annual Employees Day which gives recognition and appreciation to deserving employees and retirees for their services rendered. Likewise, this Employees Day provides venue for the City Government to gather and honor its workforce in a proper activity especially organized for them. The City Government had also been implementing activities which are geared towards personal and professional advancement of its employees and at the same time improving the services it extends to its constituents last 2012, to wit:

- (1) Alay Lakad which is an annual walk for a cause activity is not only for the physical well being of employees but is also an avenue for these civil servants to collectively extend assistance to the needy and underprivileged youth of Bago City. This activity likewise aimed to strengthen the partnership between the public and the private sectors in promoting the welfare of the youth.



- (2) Tree Planting Activity participated by its officials and employees as a continued contribution of the civil servants to Mother Nature. This is also a time where this service family strengthened the camaraderie and brotherhood among its workforce towards the promotion of harmonious working relationship in the City Hall.

- (3) BP Watch Month is a month-long monitoring activity in the City Government to provide civil servants with vital signs information and ideas that will inculcate in us the importance of healthy lifestyles. For the whole month of September, CHO

personnel will visit the different offices/departments to check and monitor the vital signs status of the personnel.

- (4) Annual Employees Day aims to provide venue for the City Government to gather and honor its workforce in a proper activity especially organized for them. Activities that were undertaken ensured the enjoyment and advancement of the employees. This day was devoted to the employees of the City Government of Bago by providing them tribute as well as gratitude for unselfishly spending the prime years of their lives in serving the public, the community and the local government unit they belong.



- (5) Lakbay Aral/Educational Tour and Staff Development Activities - officials and employees of the City Government of Bago were provided with opportunities to visit other LGU and places to expose them to various best practices undertaken by these agencies. Likewise, these trips provided additional information and awareness to our civil servants on the different government programs and activities implemented by their counterparts. As additional incentive for their hardwork, the City Government allowed employees a few days of vacation to other LGUs within the island, for them to return recharged and replenished and could better serve the constituency. This annual activity is also a time for bonding among co-workers and





a special period to improve the working relationship among employees in the different offices.

- (6) Paskwa sang Pag-asa – an outreach program of the City and employees to selected underprivileged children and families in selected schools and barangays. Not only that, the City also gives presents to our brothers in jail, senior citizens, the war veterans and the indigents around Bago City.



- (7) Review and Finalization of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Citizen's Charter – revision and finalization of the Citizen's Charter 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition in compliance with the Anti-Red Tape Act of 2007.

- (8) Flag Raising Ceremony and Civil Service Month Celebration – month long celebration to promote, showcase and celebrate heroism in public service.



- (9) Re-Orientation of the Filling-Up of SALN – briefing on the proper way of the filling-up of the SALN.

- (10) Healthy Cooking Demonstrations – cooking lessons and techniques for a healthy lifestyle.

- (11) Basic Life Support Training – training and demonstration on basic life support techniques.

(12) Basic Life Support Training – trainings and demonstration on basic life support techniques.

(13) Basic Household Composting – demonstration and application on household composting.

(14) Fashion Jewelry Making & Home Décor Training – lessons and techniques on fashion jewelry and home décor making for livelihood opportunities.



### **Areas for Improvement**

The following priority areas need to be enhanced and further improved by the City:

**Local Legislation** - set of policy and legislation that ensures high quality service delivery and enables sustainable local development.<sup>3</sup>

The City's performance is fair with a 3.89 rating. The online assessment of the LGPMS v.2 describes this as "The imperatives of quality legislation have to be looked into. This might mean looking into legislative staff competence and the greater use of legislative tools such agenda development, legislative tracking, backstopping committee and legislative performance."

The Sangguniang Panlungsod has ratified legislations that have the most impact on the development of the city and likewise passed several resolutions pertaining to budget allocations for infrastructure, economic, social and human resources development.

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<sup>3</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

The City was able to enact the following codes in support of administrative functions, regulatory mandates, corporate objectives and social, economic and



environmental development namely: Revenue Code, Local Investment and Incentive Code, Market Code, Health and Sanitation Code, Code for Children, Gender and Development Code and Zoning Ordinance. One notable piece of legislation for the year 2011 is C.O. No. 11-2, the City

Environment Code which gives us the distinction of being one of the only 2 cities in the Province to promulgate the said mandatory code. The SP is currently working on the codification of the General Ordinances and hopefully finishes and enacts it by the year 2013.

The codes, ordinances and resolutions promulgated can be accessed both in hard and soft/electronic copies. These are indexed by subject, by sponsor and by date of approval, and a computerized Legislative Tracking System is established for easy access and retrieval. Proceedings and activities are properly documented and arranged accordingly.

The City has established the legislative backstopping committee which conducts monitoring on the implementation of ordinances and resolutions and institutionalized its exemplary best practice of conducting inspections to complaints thus providing immediate solution at the local level. The SP is able to pass 253 resolutions, 15 ordinances and 33 appropriation ordinances in support of the various interventions and programs undertaken by the City. Among these legislative measures, 15.95% of all local legislations passed are ordinances. This figure however, falls below the 90% benchmark set by the system and was taken into consideration by sanggunian.

In the conduct of the 52 sessions in 2012, each of the SP Members uses laptops (Paperless SP) in its pursuit of reducing the volume of papers used. The office also maintains a facebook account named the Legislators (Sangguniang Panlungsod, Bago City) where important posts for information and queries can be made.

**Development Planning** - structures, consultative mechanisms and tools to support development and land-use planning.<sup>4</sup>

The local government performance is High but not Excellent with a 4.91 rating. The LGPMS online assessment states that "Improvements in the following areas are underscored: (a) organizational performance; (b) consultation process; and (c) management of planning database. These areas are instrumental in quality land use and development planning, or lack of it."

As Barangay Empowerment and Development is one of the most important agenda, public consultations thru pulong-pulong and assemblies are conducted at the barangay level where issues and concerns are heard and provided solutions. We have been closely coordinating with civil society organizations and make them partners in development.<sup>5</sup>



The City Development Council (CDC) had been a forum where various stakeholders are provided representation and have been instrumental in the coming up of priority programs and projects, guided by the various development plans of the City, namely: the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), 2012 Gender and Development Plan (GAD), 2012 Local Development Plan for Children, SLGR for the year 2012, 2012 Annual Investment Plan (AIP) and the 2011-2013 Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA) that

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<sup>4</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

<sup>5</sup> Bago City Excell Award Brief Notes

complies with the prescribed requirements set forth by laws and issuances from the national government. The City is currently updating the CLUP 2011-2025 and CDP 2011-2016.

The City Planning and Development Office were able distribute 155 Socio-Economic Profile (SEP) for the period and caters to queries of clients on demographic, physical land use, social, environment, institutional data and aerial photo maps of the City. Available data on economic specifically income and employment are not disaggregated at the City level based on the National Statistics Office (NSO). Environmental data are partially available at the office but additional information on forest, biodiversity, urban, agricultural, coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems are with the City Agriculture Office and Information Center for the Environment.

In support of barangay empowerment, the City Planning and Development Office in partnership with the Provincial Government and GIZ has conducted the Participatory Land Use and Development Planning in the 24 barangays of the City which promotes a more bottom-up and participatory way of



decentralized planning and decision-making. Ultimately, each of the barangays will be able to craft, adopt and implement its own Barangay Development Plan (BDP) which will be submitted and integrated in the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the City. The base maps of the 24 barangays are generated using Geographic Information System in order to have reliable baseline information in the development planning activities.

Other activities undertaken to complement the planning process and further promote public participation in the development process are the following: (1) LGPMS



Utilization Conference, (2) Workshop for the Formulation of CLUP, and (3) the Linggo ng Kabataan in partnership with the BCPCW and OISCA.

The participation of NGOs/POs in the implementation of programs and projects in the 20% development fund is minimal

for more number of infrastructure projects is undertaken.

**Revenue Generation** - plans, tools and systems for increasing LGU revenues.<sup>6</sup>

The City acquired a 3.67 numerical value with a fair performance rating. The LGPMS v.2 online assessment explains that "Existing measures in support of revenue generation need to be enhanced. This is an initial yet essential step in maximizing revenue generation potentials."

The City, on its vigorous efforts to lessen its dependency on the Internal Revenue Allotment has made innovations in government processes. Among the activities implemented is the enactment of the Updated City Revenue Code. This document embodies the local revenue policy directions of the Annual Revenue Generation Plan and the regular revision of real property tax assessment.

Incentive scheme is provided to promote efficiency in real property tax collection and civil remedies on tax delinquencies is enforced.

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<sup>6</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

With the implementation of the Treasury Operations and Income Monitoring System, records from the Treasurer's Office reveals that the City, for the year 2012, was able to attain an RPT Accomplishment rate of 70.25% and 98.87% of the total income are regular revenues. Cost incurred to collect revenues is 4.90% with a 95.10% income from its operations.



RPT collection for 2012 based on CTO records comprises 42.84% of the locally-sourced revenue. Locally-sourced revenue per capita is P575.16 for each Bagonhon while 25.12% of the total income came from local sources.

Also, Eco-tourism has been helping the creation of economic activity in the City. As of 2012, our tourist destinations in the City namely Buenos Aires Mountain Resort (BAMR), Rafael Salas Parks and Nature Center (RSPNC) and Kipot are able to generate income for the City.

Since the enactment of the City Investment Code in 2002, the City Investment Board has continuously received and approved applications for incentives from investors.



To provide the taxpayers and investors easy access and convenience in the processing and approval for new applicants and renewal of business permits and licenses, the local government also conducts a One-Stop-Shop at the Bago City Community Center every

January of each year. All local government agencies including the Social Security System (SSS), Pag-ibig, Bureau of Fire Protection, and Bureau of Internal Revenue (BIR) involved in the procurement of business permits and licenses provided key personnel to attend to the needs of their clients. This is part of BPLS Streamlining Project with the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and German Technical Cooperation.

**Resource Allocation and Utilization** – budgeting and accounting system to ensure effective allocation and utilization of LGU funds.<sup>7</sup>

The city government performance in this area has derived a numerical value of 3.00, indicating a fair level of performance. LGPMS v.2 online assessment describes this as “Management and coordination processes for budgeting and accounting are in place. However, these processes need to be revisited and improved. They are guarantees to an effective allocation and optimum utilization of financial resources.”

The City’s Annual Budget for 2012 satisfies budgetary requirements, statutory and contractual obligations, operationalizes the Annual Investment Plan and is approved within the prescribed period. The City operates on a balanced budget amounting to P522,742,708.00 with an actual expenditure per capita of P3,128.45. The budget allocations are as follows:

**Expenditure Program**

(Distribution by Sector)

Budget Year 2012

Sector	Amount	% to Total
General Public Services	P 185,157,520.00	35.42%
Social Services	126,130,224.00	24.13%
Economic Services	87,521,909.00	16.74%

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<sup>7</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2



Other Purposes:		
• Aid to Barangay Development Fund	24,000.00	0.01%
• Katarungang Pambarangay	100,000.00	0.02%
• 20% Development Fund (as per AIP)	84,000,000.00	16.07%
• 5% Local Disaster Risk Reduction Management	26,137,135.00	5.00%
• Gender and Development Fund (as per GAD Plan)	13,671,920.00	2.62%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>P 522,742,708.00</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In compliance with R.A. 9257, P2,068,000.00 is appropriated for the maintenance of the Office of the Senior Citizens and Person with Disabilities and P13,671,920.00 or 2.62% allocated for Gender and Development projects and activities which is lower than the 5% requirement of R.A. 7192 and E.O. 273, s. 1995.

In conformity with R.A. 8504 and R.A. 9344, P500,000.00 is appropriated in support of monitoring and surveillance of AIDS as well as P500,000.00 appropriation for the Strengthening and Program Implementation of Local Council for the Protection of Children is incorporated in the 2012 budget.

The City classified as 2<sup>nd</sup> income class exceeded the 45% limitation on Personal Services. Actual Personal Services Expenditure ratio is at 49.18% of the total LGU



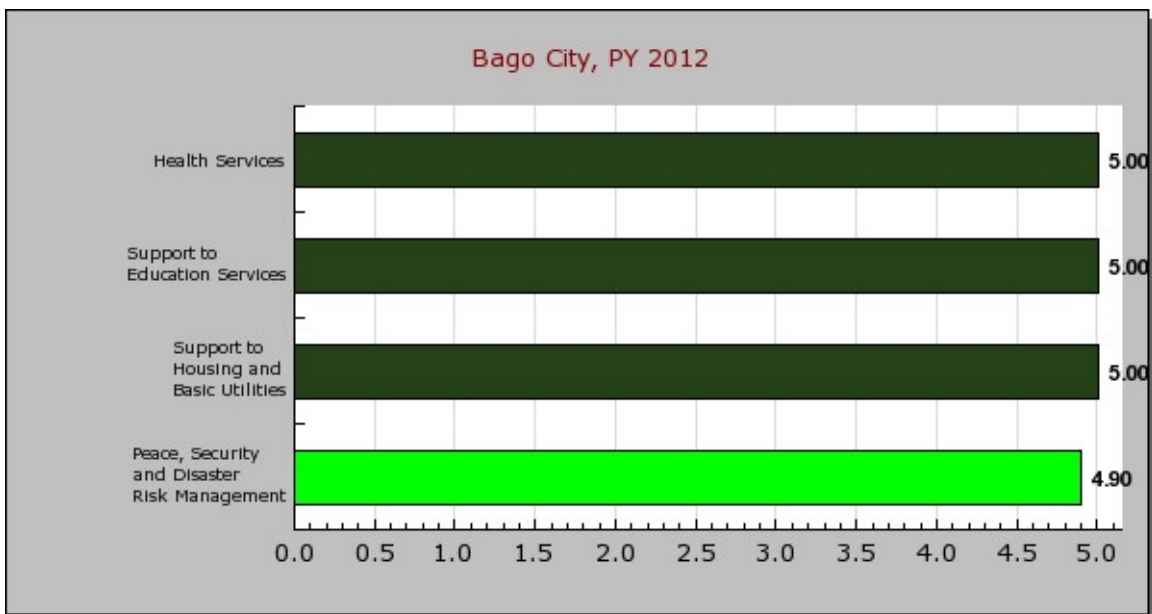
expenditures based on accounting records. The City for the year 2011 has availed of loans from Maybank for the improvement of the Bago City Public Market with a total appropriation of P47.5 million and in 2008 with Philippine Veterans Bank for the construction of City's Sanitary Landfill at Brgy. Ma-ao in the amount of P30

million. Debt service ratio for payment of loans is at 2.19 for the profile year.

The local government's dependency on the IRA which comprises 81.41% of the total income based on accounting records, the devolution of the national government personnel, the Salary Standardization Law and other mandates to the local government units as well as the limited locally-sourced income have strained the allocation and utilization of the City's financial resources.

### On Social Governance

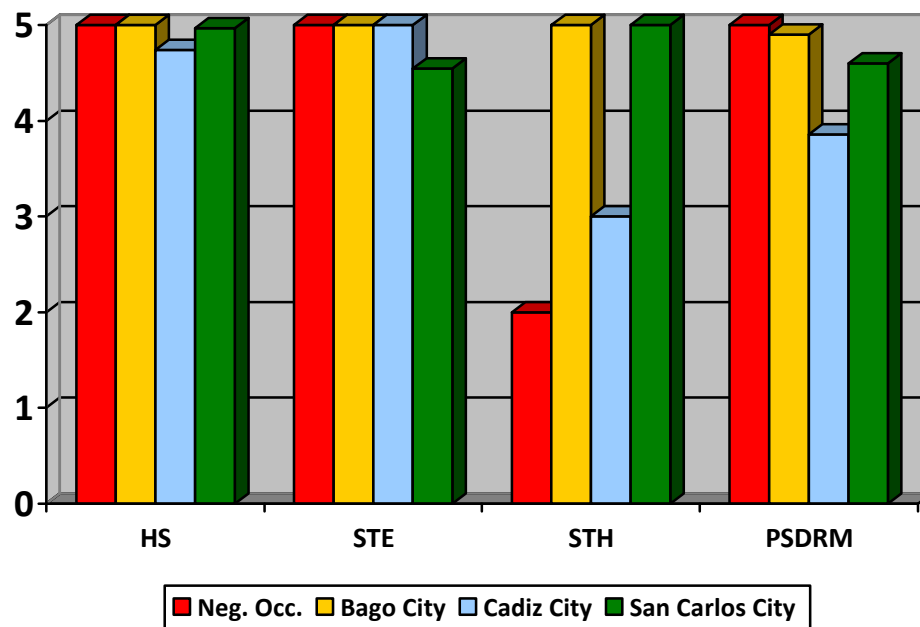
Social Governance looks into four areas: Health Services, Support to Education Services, Support to Housing and Basic Utilities, and Peace, Security and Disaster Risk Management. The City government's performance in each area of Social Governance is plotted in the graph below.



Based on the e-generated report from the LGPMS v.2 web-based system, the City is doing an excellent performance in 3 out of 4 sub-areas of *Social Governance*.

Performance Area	Rating			2010-2011		2011-2012	
	2010	2011	2012	Increase/ Decrease	%	Increase/ Decrease	%
Health Services	5.00	5.00	5.00	0	0	0	0
Support to Education Services	5.00	5.00	5.00	0	0	0	0
Support to Housing & Basic Utilities	4.20	5.00	5.00	0.80	19.05	0	0
Peace, Security & Disaster Risk Management	5.00	4.96	4.90	(0.04)	(0.80)	(0.06)	(1.21)

The City's comparative level of performance as reflected on the table above shows that Bago maintained excellent health programs and interventions in preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health and nutrition among citizens as well as its support to basic education. It has intensified and maintained its Support to Housing & Basic Utilities initiatives, thereby increasing the rating to 5.00. However, Peace, Security & Disaster Risk Management decreased by 0.04 or 0.80% from 2010 to 2011 and 0.06 or 1.21% on the succeeding year.



	Province/ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Component LGU	Income Class	Health Services	Support to Education Services	Support to Housing & Basic Utilities	Peace, Security & Disaster Risk Management
1	Negros Occidental		5.00	5.00	2.00	5.00
2	Bago City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.90
3	Cadiz City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	4.74	5.00	3.00	3.86
4	San Carlos City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	4.97	4.55	5.00	4.60

As compared to the province, Bago City has better structures and programs to address shelter and basic utility needs of citizens than the province. As compared to 2<sup>nd</sup> class cities, the City performs very-well in all 4 areas namely: (1) Health Services, (2) Support to Education, and (3) Support to Housing and Basic Utilities and (4) Peace, Security & Disaster Risk Management. See graph and table above.

### Areas with Excellent Performance

**Health Services** - programs and interventions in preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health and nutrition among citizens.<sup>8</sup>

The local government's untiring effort in bringing health services to the barangays is rewarded by an excellent rating of 5.00. The LGPMS v.2 online assessment states that "A highly functioning health system characterized by quality primary health care, quality maternal care and quality child care. CSO-participated medical missions and health insurance for indigent families are innovations that add more luster to, and dynamism in, the health system."



Health services have always been one of the flagship programs of the City of Bago. Cognizant of the multiple

<sup>8</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

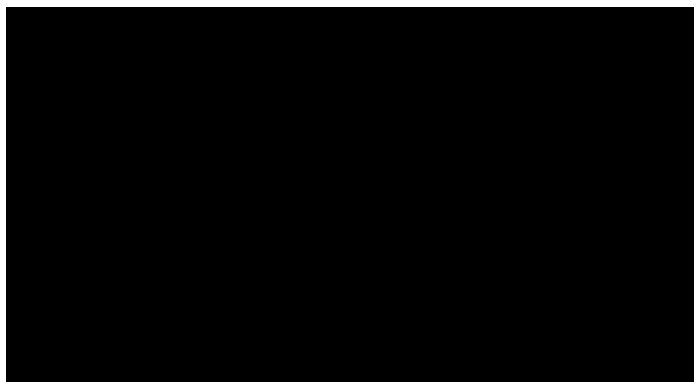
needs of the populace for the maintenance of health and attainment of quality of life, the local government provided full support to the implementation of all programs, projects and activities of this sector as well as upgrading of facilities, improving the systems of service delivery and honing the skills of human resource-the service providers.<sup>9</sup>

The Local Health Board was created thru Executive Order No. 11, Series of 2007, was reconstituted by E.O. No. 17, Series of 2010 which updated the membership thereof.

The Bago City Hospital is equipped with complete basic medical and surgical services and facilities and has admitted 4,215 patients, performed 595 surgical operations and has served 73,664 patients (ER, out-patient, dietary, radiological and laboratory services) who are either residents of the City or the neighboring towns and cities while the 3 main health centers and 37 public health stations answers the health concerns of barangays in far-flung areas. Last year, the City had been a recipient of 10 wheelchairs for PWDs from the Rotary Club of Bacolod and 26 more identified PWDs will be receiving the same from the Latter Day Saints Charities.



For the year 2012, seven (7) government doctors provide medical care to the populace (1:22,847 Bagonhons) and are assisted by 17 Public Health Nurses (1PHN:9,408 population) and 41 Public Health Midwives (1PHM:3,901 population). Health referral and patients' recording system is established



<sup>9</sup> Social services report-EXCELL award

on these facilities. The main health center is a Sentrong Sigla I & II, TB DOTS accredited institution.

Maternal and child health care successfully prevented maternal mortality among women. For the profile year, 2,821 were provided with pre-natal care, 3,007 postpartum women initiated to breastfeed 1 hour after giving birth and 3,635 of 0-11 month's old target of the Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) were fully-immunized.

It has also implemented comprehensive nutrition program such as food and



vitamin supplementation, provision of Vitamin A and Iron supplements to children and women, iodized salt supplementation, and promotion of Sangkap-Pinoy seal products.

Bago City's Nutrition Program, was accorded with various awards of excellence and has been a hall famer in the program Pabasa sa Barangay wherein health and nutrition classes were conducted in barangays in coordination with NGAs and NGOs. Supplementary feeding of nutritious Insumix was provided to 0-17 month's old target with below normal weights by the City.



The Feeding Program is also implemented in consortium with local, national and foreign partners such as the Lingkod Bata Foundation, Today's Responsive Youth (TRY), Vanessa Jeruta

Foundation, and the Busog Lusog Talino Program of the USLS and Jollibee Foundation

which aims to reduce cases of malnutrition among 0-71 month old children. The DSWD National Office provided rice and budget allocation for hot meal feeding to 3,495 children under the Day Care Program for the 120 day period. The Big Hands, Bigger Hearts 7<sup>th</sup> Batch of Singaporean students who annually visit the City for community service has chosen the Lucasan Elementary School at Brgy. Abuanan for the said activity.



Other notable interventions on Health and Nutrition includes: (1) The Community-Based Disease

Surveillance System (CDSS) initiated to help the CHO respond better to the community's health needs through monitoring the occurrence of 13 infectious diseases that causes death; (2) Newborn screening to 433 babies which is mandatory to all deliveries at the Bago City Hospital to check for signs of congenital metabolic disorder that may lead to mental retardation or death if left untreated; and (3) Philhealth para sa Masa with 2,489 indigent families avail of Philhealth benefits by providing a 50% premium sharing scheme for the year 2012.

As venue for advocating family planning and responsible parenthood, from January to December 2012, 477 couples have undergone Pre-Marriage Counseling (PMC) in 49 sessions conducted by the City Population Office. The organization of ERPAT aims to develop the capabilities



of men to be fathers in barangays Mailum, Busay and Abuanan and the Solo Parent Act with 6 new qualified applicants who availed of the privileges.

The City also facilitated the implementation of national programs such as the implementation of 4Ps Program to 4,673 additional households aside from the existing 473 indigent beneficiaries, the Cash for Training/Work for Agricultural Household to 68 small scale farmers amounting to P155,584.00, the Social Pension Program for Indigent Senior Citizens of which 136 identified beneficiaries receives P500 monthly stipend.

On the promotion of welfare of women and children, the Bago City Crisis Center has catered to 461 walk-in clients and has provided temporary and protective shelter to



91 women and children. In February 2012, the center was evaluated by the Bureau of Standards and garnered an average score of 86% on its first phase of accreditation as a social welfare institution. The City has also mobilized the Federation of Barangay Women and Children's

Concerned Desk to cater to VAW-C victims at the barangay level. The VAW-C has reported 94 cases of women abuse, 324 cases against children and 95 children-in-conflict with the law.



As the City's support to the elderly, senior citizens, were provided with booklets, and is in the process of providing similar booklet to the differently-abled persons. 717 males and 1,008 females were able to secure their Senior citizen IDs for the availment of privileges under R.A. 9257. Also, 10 PWDs were

provided with wheelchairs by the Rotary Club of Bacolod and 28 others are on the



waiting list. The Church of the Latter Day Saints Charities also identified 26 PWDs for distribution of wheelchairs while the City Government thru the CSSDO has provided financial assistance enrolled at SPED amounting to P60,784.00 and financial assistance for assistive device in the amount of P28,000.00.

**Support to Education Services** - structures, human resources and facilities to provide and ensure quality education.<sup>10</sup>

The City indicates an excellent level of performance with a numerical value of 5.00. The LGPMS v.2 online assessment describes this as "Truly effective support to basic education. The LSB is functional. Principally, the SEF is used where it should be utilized in the first place - school facilities, educational research, additional classrooms and teachers, scholarship program. Supplementary allocation from the General Fund is an added value in favor of the education sector."

The Local School Board was reconstituted thru Executive Order No. 18, series of 2010. The creation of this special body accorded a regular Special Education Fund for educational purposes. The board as special body was able to access local funds for the maintenance of school buildings, facilities and equipment for both public elementary and high schools as well as for the implementation of programs and projects for the improvement of the educational systems such as the purchase of books and periodicals, establishment/maintenance of extension classes, and sports development.



Bago City has exerted efforts to maximize the delivery of services to its constituents. The City has 80 day care centers with 86% accredited day care workers, 36 public and 28 private kinder schools, 36 public and 6 private

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<sup>10</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

elementary schools, 7 public and 5 private high schools, 1 college and a vocational school. Special Education Fund (SEF) for the year 2012 amounted to P15,000,000.00 of which P1,572,216.00 of the total appropriation have been utilized for the repairs and construction of school buildings.

For the year 2012, the City constructed the Libertad Day Care Center in Brgy. Mailum with a total expenditure of P950,000.00. The City was also a recipient of 1 unit classroom building @ Ramon Torres Malingin National High School from a group of Singaporean students in the 7<sup>th</sup> year of the Bigger Hearts, Bigger Hands Program.



The Early Childhood and Development Resource Center (ECD RC) which is a joint project with World Bank offers opportunities and resources ranging from toys to books and other audiovisual facilities that will aid the learning process of both children and parents and enhance the intellectual, emotional, spiritual and social development of children while they play.

The City owns, subsidizes and manages the Bago City College which caters to 3,233 and 3,889 enrollees for the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2nd semesters of SY 2012-2013.

Technological Foundation Institute (TFI) caters to Bagonhons as well as students from the neighboring cities and municipalities. The said institutions provide high standard and quality education at lower fees.



The alternative learning system is implemented as a non-formal education by Department of Education. The program established learning centers in the barangays and basic literacy skills like reading and writing are taught. The City thru CSSD and TLDC also conducts skills training program for Out-of School Youth which includes: Sharing Computer Access Locally and Abroad (SCALA) with 153 trainees, Shielded Metal Arc Welding NC I & II to 33 & 20 local residents, Construction Painting NC II with 25 trainees and Carpentry II to 26 OSYs.

**Support to Housing and Basic Utilities** - structures and programs to address shelter and basic utility needs of citizens.<sup>11</sup>

With a rating of 5.00 described as Excellent, the LGPMS v.2 online assessment describes "An administrative mechanism dedicated to addressing the multiple requirements of housing services is in place. Mass housing project and donation of lots for socialized housing are twin response to the housing backlog."

The NSO 2000 reveals that only 9,451 or 33.80% of the 27,965 total households have no security of tenure. Statistics also reveals that in Bago City, 370 or 1.15% are informal dwellers and 0.12% of households living in makeshift houses based on 2007 NSO data.

The City Government of Bago was able to create an inventory of lands suitable for socialized housing. Specific areas were indicated in the zoning map which also includes city-owned and acquired lots where squatter families are settled.



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<sup>11</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

In lieu of the problem on informal settlers, the City implements a Socialized Housing Program in coordination with the National Housing Authority (NHA). In 2011,



we have availed P2 million from the NHA for the development of our existing relocation sites, 3 of our relocation sites (BLISS, Brgy. Abuanan and Purok Balinghoy) were approved by the DENR and we have provided security of tenure to 35 informal and ejected settlers to the City's relocation

sites. Basic services like power, water etc. is made available by the local government. To date, the City has 23 resettlement sites with a total land area of 426,784 sq.m. with a total of 2,095 occupants who have availed of the program and resided on their respective sites.

For the period covered, 20,063 households or 55.25% have access to potable water and 34,590 or 95.26% of the 36,312 total households (CHO data) have access to sanitary toilets.

Sources of utilities in the City of Bago are the following: CENECO serves the power requirements, and BACIWAD supplies water to households in Brgys. Poblacion, Lag-asan, Balingasag, Napoles, Ma-ao, Sampinit and Calumangan. Installation of artesian wells, deep wells and level III water system are among the interventions provided by the city to augment the sources of potable water.

### **Areas for Improvement**

**Peace, Security and Disaster Risk Management** - structures and plans for peace and order, fire prevention, and disaster risk management services.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

The city government performance in this area has derived a numerical value of 4.90, indicating a high but not excellent level of performance. LGPMS v.2 online assessment describes this as "Efforts are made to ensure Peace, Security and Disaster Risk Management. But much more need to be done.

On public safety and security, Bago City remains among the good performers in the areas of disaster management, peace and order, and conciliation. The crime solution efficiency of the City is at 100% and characterized by a decreasing volume of crimes from 69, 63 to 62 in 2010-2012.

The City provided sites for the following protective services namely: the Bago City Police Office, the Bureau of Jail Management and Penology (BJMP) and the Bureau of Fire.



We also have formulated its Integrated Area Community Public Safety Plan. Incorporated in this plan are the programs, projects and activities relative to the socio-economic development, disaster preparedness, welfare services and counter-insurgency strategies. It is participatory in its formulation, updated annually and monitoring and evaluation are all embodied in the plan. However, appropriations are not specified in the plan.

The Peace and Order Council was organized in accordance with Executive Order No. 11, series of 2010, providing for its composition and functions and the City Council for the Protection of Children (CCPC) was reorganized thru E.O. No. 2, series of 2011 providing for the update of the membership thereof.

The Bago PNP WCPD, Bago City Youth Detention Center and Bago City Crisis Center were established to address cases of violence against women and children and

aims to improve the level of response that would provide protection to Women and Children from abuse, exploitation and discrimination. Each of the 24 barangays of the City has organized WCP Desk with stationed officers. To date, the Bago City Crisis Center has catered to 461 walk-in clients and has provided temporary and protective shelter to 91 women and children and the Barangay Women and Children Concern Desk has reported 94 cases of women abuse, 324 cases against children and 95 children-in-conflict with the law.



The City provides P100,000.00 appropriations for Katarungang Pambarangay that includes financial benefits and its MOOE. For the period, a Seminar/Workshop on Katarungang Pambarangay was conducted to lupon members to enhance their capabilities in maintaining peaceful and orderly community. Reports from DILG reveals that the City achieved 98.04% efficiency in resolving interpersonal disputes thru Lupong Tagapamayapa with 100% of cases resolved thru amicable settlements on the Katarungang Pambarangay.

Bago City is not spared from natural as well as man – made calamities which rendered communities vulnerable to disasters.<sup>13</sup> To prepare communities from the ill effects of calamities, the city through a



Sangguniang Panlungsod Resolution No. 2763, series of 1985 created a Community Defense Program and organized the City Disaster Management Coordinating Council and

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<sup>13</sup> Bago City CDS Report

E.O. No. 16 dated July 31, 2012 for the reorganization of the City Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (CDRRMC). The plan mobilized all available resources in the community and coordinated efforts of government agencies, NGOs and volunteer groups to provide direction for the interest of public safety and welfare. All 24 barangays of the city have organized disaster coordinating councils and have undergone disaster preparedness training.

The office has responded to 156 calls of incidents ranging from vehicular accidents, drowning, fire, and hospital conduction.



Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) and Climate Change (CC) Adaption and Mitigation Measures includes: (1) Advocacy of DRRM/CCA in the community, (2) Vulnerability/Risk/Capacity Assessment, (3) Installation Tsunami warning/volcanic eruption monitoring (REDAS), (4) Advocate for earthquake resistant construction/retrofitting of infrastructure, (5) Identify and improve evacuation routes and evacuation plans, (6) Payment of premiums for insurance (Calamity Risk Insurance), (7) Sustainable forest management (Plant trees and expand green spaces in the community to moderate heat increases), and (8) Implement early warning systems and emergency response plans to prepare for changes in the frequency, duration, and intensity of extreme weather events.



The City has established an automated weather station to monitor weather bulletin and the flood marker which is CDRRMC's ingenuity in forewarning the

public of impending disaster. Also, various disaster management activities and trainings were conducted in support of the program namely:

- Rapid Earthquake and Damage Assessment System (REDAS)
- Geo-Hazard Forum
- Basic Life Support and Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation
- Water Safety and Rescue Training (Personal Survival)
- Simultaneous Earthquake Drills (Louisiana High School and OLPA High School, Brgy. Maa, BAMR, Brgy. Ilijan, RTNHS-Main, Bago City Elementary School)
- Management of Water and Flood Incidents Rescue Training
- Enhancing Capacities in Emergencies & Disaster through Field Exposure & Team Building
- Orientation on BLS & CPR (TRY)
- Decentralization from City to Brgy. Emergency and Disaster Preparedness Program: Brgy. DRRM Planning & Basic First aid/Life Support and Triage Training
- Emergency and Disaster Preparedness Training
- Basic Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Training
- BLS & CPR Training for Local Government Employees of Bago City
- Surveillance in Post Extreme and Emergencies and Disasters (SPEED)
- Community Volunteer for Emergency Response
- Enhancing Capacities and Skills in Emergencies and Disasters

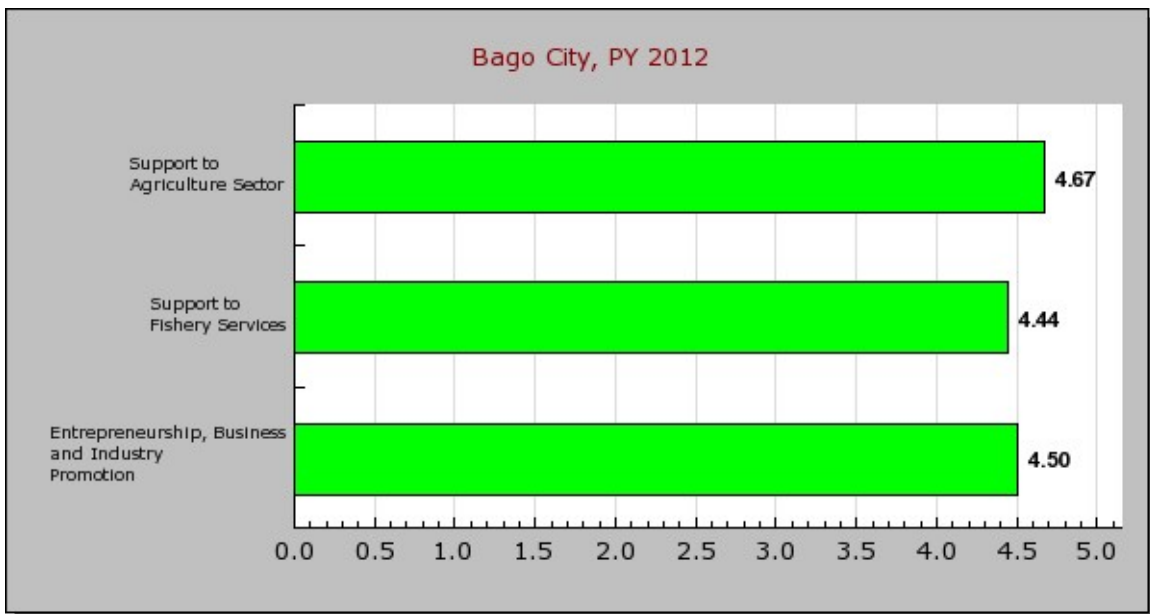
The following actions are suggestions generated from the LGPMS v.2 web-based system:

- Ensure an annual financial allocation to the Katarungang Pambarangay. The LGC mandates it. Let us be reminded that this village justice system is principal in the promotion of peace, harmony and solidarity.



## On Economic Governance

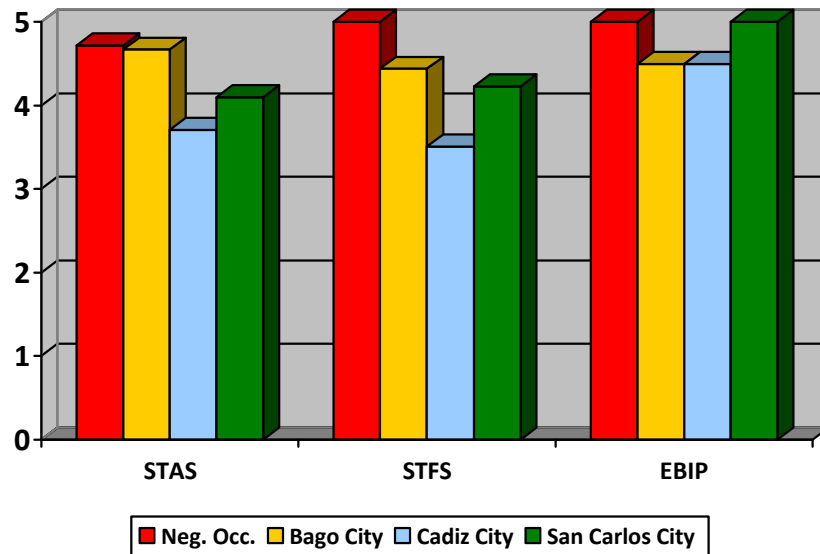
Economic Governance looks into three areas: Support to Agriculture Sector, Support to Fishery Services, and Enterprise, Business and Industry Promotion. The report varies according to the nature of economic activities in the locality. Primarily, the City had been agricultural but with the growing number of business over the last decade, the economic landscape has changed to agri-industrial. Bago City's performance for the year 2012 in this area is plotted in the graph below.



Performance Area	Rating			2010-2011		2011-2012	
	2010	2011	2012	Increase/Decrease	%	Increase/Decrease	%
Support to Agriculture	4.67	4.57	4.67	(0.10)	(2.14)	0.10	2.19
Support to Fishery Services	4.35	4.52	4.44	0.17	3.91	(0.08)	(1.77)
Entrepreneurship, Business and Industry Promotion	3.92	4.25	4.50	0.33	8.42	0.25	5.88

As shown on the table above, Bago City needs to intensify its support to the 3 areas to improve its performance rating. It has improved its policies, strategies, programs, facilities and resources to promote entrepreneurship, business and industry

promotion with an increasing rate of 8.42% and 5.88% in 2011 and 2012 respectively. The City needs to revisit its programs, projects and activities in Support to Fishery Services as well as to farming practices with an irregular level of performance from 2010 to 2012.



	Province/ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Component LGU	Income Class	Support to Agriculture Sector	Support to Fishery Services	Entrepreneurship, Business and Industry Promotion
1	Negros Occidental		4.72	5.00	5.00
2	Bago City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	4.67	4.44	4.50
3	Cadiz City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3.71	3.51	4.50
4	San Carlos City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	4.10	4.23	5.00

Bago City's performance in all 3 areas is lower compared to the province. As compared to 2<sup>nd</sup> class cities, the City established better policies, strategies, programs, facilities and resources to support improvements in fishing practices and farming while it needs to re-examine its policies, structures and resources to promote Entrepreneurship, Business and industry Promotion. See graph and table above.

## Areas with Excellent Performance

Based on e-generated report of the LGPMS v.2, none of the 3 areas in *Economic Governance* marked "excellent performance" so far.

## Areas for Improvement

**Support to Agriculture Sector** - policies, strategies, programs, facilities and resources to support improvements in farming practices.<sup>14</sup>

The local government acquired a 4.67 rating with a High but not Excellent level of performance. The LGPMS v.2 online assessment states that "Local government support is extended to the Agriculture Sector. But greater intervention is necessary."

Bago City, being an agri-industrial city, supports the agriculture sector in its development and innovations spearheaded by the City Agriculture Office. Government initiatives are directed towards increasing the production yield of farmers and ensuring food sufficiency.

On infrastructure support, the City provides for a P41,000,000.00 appropriation for Economic Development with a P2,000,000.00 fund for Agriculture and Fisheries Development Program in the 2012 Annual Investment Plan. Infra-support to agriculture such as improvement of farm-to-market roads and construction/repair of bridges to facilitate the transport and market linkages of farm produce are continuously undertaken as well as the continuous rehabilitation and provision of irrigation system in collaboration with the

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<sup>14</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

National Irrigation Administration (NIA). The City also provides and facilitates the request for pre and post harvest facilities of farmer association from the Provincial Government and the Department of Agriculture.

As part of production support, the City has undertaken various initiatives such

as: (1) the Palay Seeds Subsidy Program where 6,000 certified palay seeds were sold to 1,527 qualified farmers at half the price, (2) Rice Recovery Program where 300 40 kg. bags of certified seeds and 168 20 kg. bags of registered seeds were distributed for free to 369 qualified farmers and IA members who can plant palay



early November, (3) Forest and Fruit Trees Dispersal Program where 8,047 seedlings were distributed to the different barangays as well as institutions, (4) Community Seed Bank that involves giving 1 20kg. bag of registered palay to 201 farmers with the condition that after harvest will exchange or sell seeds to his neighboring farmer and (5) Ratoon Rice Program where each of the 441 beneficiaries received 1 bag of fertilizer subsidy.



On credit facilitation and assistance, the City also facilitated the implementation of national programs such as the Philippine

Crop Insurance that provides for farm protection capital fund to 452 farmer beneficiaries and Cash for Training/Work for Agricultural Household to 68 small scale farmers amounting to P155,584.00.

On research and development, the City Agriculture Office established demo farms to test the adaptability and suitability of varietal rice in different areas or barangays. It aims to improve the technical and economic efficiency and productivity of farmers. The demo is done right in the farmer's field so that farmers could right away see for themselves the result of using the trial varieties under local environmental conditions and decide on which varieties to adopt.

The Organic Fertilizer Production Center initiated by Organic Farmers' Multi-Purpose Cooperative (OFMPC) in coordination with the City Agriculturist Office. The OFMPC has 54 members and has employed in their 16 hectares rice plantation with organic fertilizer located at Brgy. Malingin, Bago City. This can be replicated in the other barangays.



The City Agriculture organizes and carries out experiential learning activities that help local farmers understand the ecology of their ricefields such as the Season-Long Farmers Field School. These trainings involve simple experiments, regular field observations and group analysis. The knowledge gained from these activities enables participants to make their own locally-specific decisions about crop management practices. For the year 2012, 5 trainings were conducted, to wit: (1) Long Training of Trainers on Palay Check with 21 beneficiaries, (2) Long Season Training of Farmers Field School (Palay Check) in 4 barangays (Napolis, Malingin, Sampinit and Calumangan) with 81 farmers, (3) STBF Season Long Training (Stemborer) with 30 trainees, (4) Long Season Training on Vegetable Production with 21 recipients, and (5) Long Season Training on Rice Production (Palay Check) to 21 farmers.

The Bago City Information Technology Services (FITS) Center in coordination with UNO-R, Phil Council for Agriculture Forestry and Natural Resources and Development (PCARDD) which was launched last November 24, 2010 serves as venue for information technology to farmers.



On market development, an Agro-Industrial Fair is conducted every February of each year during the Charter Day Anniversary celebration of the City. This provides venue for local farmers of the 24 barangays to display and market their produce on the booths of each barangay.

Towards product and investment promotion, we have participated in the various trade fairs such as the 19<sup>th</sup> Panaad sa Negros Festival's Pasidungog sa Panguma, Pangisda kag Pagsagod Sapat.



Despite the various interventions undertaken by the City, the extent of farming household beneficiaries is 80% or more. The following are suggested actions which the LGU may wish to pursue generated from the LGPMS v.2 online assessment:

- Improve infrastructure support, e.g., communal irrigation system, farm-to-market roads, post-harvest facilities
- Improve credit facilitation services to farmers

- Extend adequate production support, e.g., planting materials, fertilizers, and laboratory services such as soil testing
- Provide assistance to research and development, e.g., techno-demo cooperators, and research institutes
- Improve market development services, e.g., trade fairs, exhibits, missions and congresses

**Support to Fishery Services** - policies, strategies, programs, facilities and resources to support improvements in fishing practices.<sup>15</sup>

The local government has a High but not Excellent level of performance with 4.44 rating. The LGPMS v.2 web-based system assessed this as "Support is extended to Fishery Services. However, more focused intervention and sustained engagement are important."

Bago City has 480 fishing households that formed cooperatives provided with capacity building interventions that will enable them to become viable and self-reliant. The City assists these cooperatives with financial and other forms of support and technical guidance through the City Agriculture and City Cooperative Offices and have been provided with P2,000,000.00 allocations for Agriculture and Fisheries Development and another P4,000,000.00 for Environment Management Program (Promotion of air and water quality, productivity of coastal/freshwater habitat, agriculture and forest lands) in the 2012 Annual Investment Plan of the City. To date, 80% of the fishing households have availed of fishery extension and on-site research services or facilities and has provided financial assistance to fisherfolks.

On production support, the City maintains a 150 sq.m. area of fishpond at the City Agriculture




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<sup>15</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

Office for tilapia fingerling production to be dispersed to program beneficiaries and academic institutions and also sold to private individuals. For calendar year 2012, 20,000 tilapia fingerlings were given out to program beneficiaries and sold to fishpond operators/private individuals.

The Fisheries and Aquatic Resource Management Council (FARMC) was organized to assist in the enforcement of fishery laws, rules and regulations and was able to cause the enactment of fishery ordinances. The Coastal Resource Management Program was also established to further widen the scope of protection and rehabilitation coastal marine and freshwater habitat. For the profile year, a total of 10 hectares of brackish and 5 hectares freshwater fishpond were supervised.



The City organized the Bantay Dagat and deputized 20 volunteers in the enforcement of fishery laws, rules and regulations and has established two (2) Marine Sanctuaries and Protected Areas in Brgys. Sampinit and Calumangan. The City also implements the Bago River Watershed Rehabilitation Project in partnership with World Bank thru DENR in mangrove reforestation. Coastal Resource Management Programs are undertaken in partnership with 5 other coastal cities/municipalities in Negros Occidental (CENECCORD).



In coordination with Brgy. Poblacion, the City utilizes 17 hectares portion of municipal waters facing Sitio Punta Playa as Fish Sanctuary of the city. A total appropriation of P500,000.000 for Environment



Protection funded under the 20% Development Fund was used for the concrete casting of jackstone type artificial reef. The project is undertaken with technical support from the City Agriculture Office and City Mayor's Office.

The City also facilitated the implementation of national programs such as the Cash for Training/Work for Farmers and Fisherfolks to 68 small scale farmers amounting to P155,584.00 and Philippine Crop Insurance with 452 farmer beneficiaries.

The web-based LGPMS v.2 suggests the following actions to deal with the lapses and further improve the service:

- Mobilize the Fisheries and Resource Aquatic Council to help protect and manage municipal waters, and see to it that it does its mandated tasks.
- Improve infrastructure support for the fishery sector, e.g., mariculture parks, fish ports, seaweeds village ecozones, sea cages, among others.
- Improve credit facilitation services to the fisherfolks
- Provide assistance to research and development services, e.g., techno-demo cooperators
- Improve market development services for the fishery sector

**Entrepreneurship, Business and Industry Promotion** - policies, structures and resources to promote private sector investment.<sup>16</sup>

With a 4.50 numerical rating and a fair of performance, LGPMS v.2 online assessment describes this as "More need to be done to institutionalize a business-friendly environment."

Bago has been tagged as an agricultural City but with the advent of industrialization, large industries such as PNOC-EDC, DBI and Philippine Beverages as well as small enterprises that have sprouted in the countryside has changed the economic landscape of the City to agri-industrial.

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<sup>16</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

The City has established the Local Investment Board composed of members from the local government and representatives from the private and business sector. The board is in-charge in the promotion of enterprises, business and industry sectors in the locality done in close coordination with the Bago City Chamber of Commerce.

The City Investment Incentives Code of 2002 provides both fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to new and qualified investments. Fiscal incentives include exemption from payment of Mayor's permit, business sales tax, transfer tax and other fees and charges imposed under the Revised Revenue Code of Bago City for 3 years from date of operation and registered enterprises full exemption from paying basic real property tax except form SEF payment for five years from registration or start of commercial operation.<sup>17</sup>

The MSMED council was also organized and composed of members from the government and private sectors chaired by the Hon. City Mayor Ramon D. Torres. Chairpersons of the various industries were also elected. The Bago City MSMED council serves as the primary agency responsible for the promotion, growth, and development of micro, small and medium enterprises in the City.

The City provided for infrastructure support to investments such as improvement and maintenance of roads and bridges amounting to P11,079,500.00 actual expenditure for the year 2012 and the improvement of the Bago City Public Market with a total appropriation of P47.5 million.

Developments of other



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<sup>17</sup> [www.bagocity.gov.ph](http://www.bagocity.gov.ph)

government operated resorts are undertaken, all directed at making our facilities competitive in encouraging the influx of local and foreign tourists and boost economic activities in the City.

Also, the Sparadise has served 230 clients from January-June 2012 and a total earnings of P43,300.00, and the Bag-O Plastic Project was able to train 25 men from BJMP thus providing them opportunities to earn. For the profile year, the project sold a total of 392 beach, hand and shoulder bags, wallets and coin purses amounting to P88,840.00.



Towards product and investment promotion, we have participated in the various trade fairs such as the 19<sup>th</sup> Panaad sa Negros Festival where various products crafted by Bagonhon entrepreneurs as well as those products made of silk, the One Town One Product of Bago City and model OTOP of the Province produced by OISCA, Bago City were displayed at the city's pavilion.



The City also has a Showroom where the products of the Bagonhons' ingenuity in crafting furniture and fixtures, home décor, pasalubong delicacies, art objects and others are exhibited for marketing promotion and linkages. This will also serve as the display center for souvenir items of the city.

The fabrication of "GO BAGO KART" envisions to uplift the standard of living of the food peddlers in the twenty four barangays by providing them karts that will provide them safety, ease and comfort in peddling their goods and reducing their transportation expenses thus increasing their net income.



The computerization of Real Property and Licenses Collection System greatly reduced the processing time thus, providing taxpayers easy access and convenience. However, the acquisition of occupancy and building permits takes 4-8 hours. The CEO has to ensure that applicants as well as the structures comply with certain regulations and codes to ensure public safety.

In order to expedite the issuance of business permits, a one-stop-shop is being held at the Bago City Community Center every January of each year. All offices including the SSS, Pag-ibig, Bureau of Fire Protection, and BIR involved in the procurement of business permits and licenses has a representation providing quality service to business permit registrants and ensuring a smooth process of business permit registration, thereby increasing the number of investors and entrepreneurs in the City.



Last year, the CSSDO conducts skills training on Commercial Cooking for women to provide them with employment opportunities and augment their income. 30 women

were trained and the training was funded a total amount of P68,000.00 taken from the 20% Development Fund.

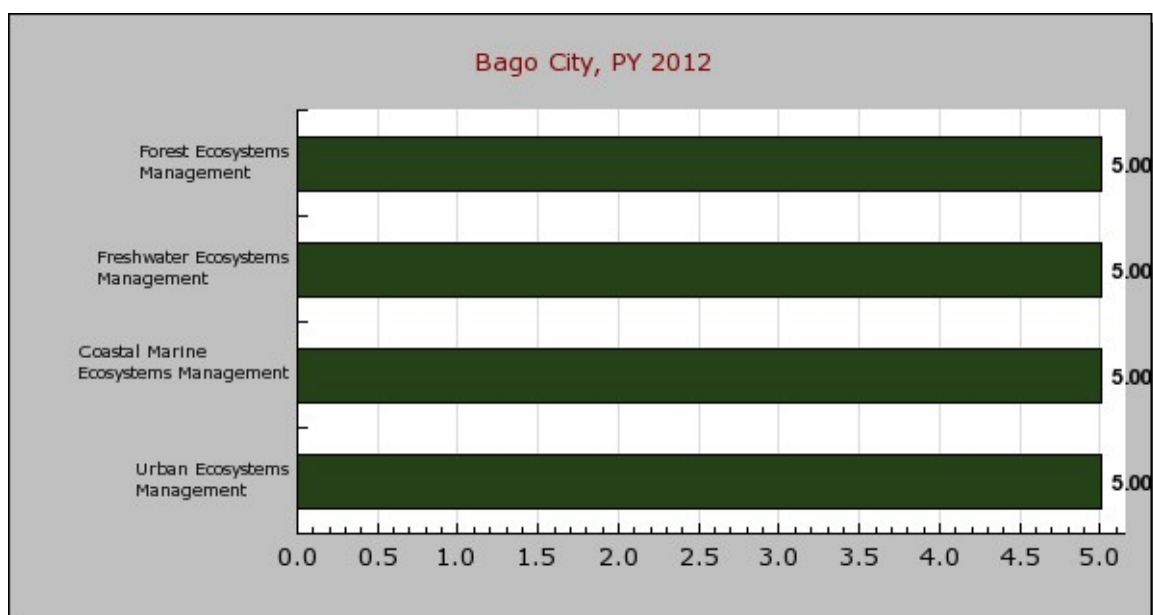
Bago City, also formed alliances and membership with other LGUs for economic development namely: Local and Regional Economic Development (LRED), Negros Occidental Cooperative Development Council (NOCDC), Community Training and Employment Coordinators (CTECS), the Provincial Small and Medium Economic Development Council (PSMEDC) and CENECCORD.

The following actions are suggestions generated from the LGPMS v.2 web-based system:

- Ensure the ease of doing business. Strategize to effect the issuance of building, occupancy, and business permits in a more expedient manner

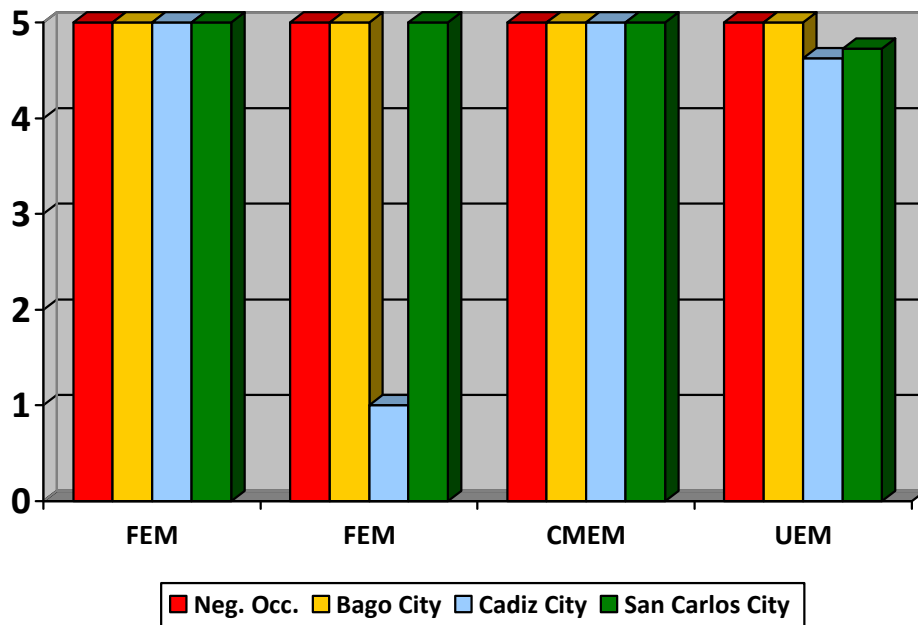
### On Environmental Governance

Environmental Governance looks into four areas: Forest Ecosystem Management, Freshwater Ecosystem Management, Coastal Marine Ecosystem Management, and Urban Ecosystem Management. The City's performance in this area is plotted below.



Performance Area	Rating			2010-2011		2011-2012	
	2010	2011	2012	Increase/ Decrease	%	Increase/ Decrease	%
Forest Ecosystems Management	5.00	5.00	5.00	0	0	0	0
Freshwater Ecosystems Management	5.00	5.00	5.00	0	0	0	0
Coastal Marine Ecosystems Management	5.00	5.00	5.00	0	0	0	0
Urban Ecosystems Management	4.75	5.00	5.00	0.25	5.26	0	0

The City's comparative level of performance as reflected on the table above shows that Bago City maintained exceptional structure, systems and programs that promotes forest preservation, freshwater, coastal habitat and productivity and physical environment and land quality in urban areas. It has achieved and maintained an excellent performance in all aspects of environmental governance.



	Province/ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Component LGU	Income Class	Forest Ecosystems Management	Freshwater Ecosystems Management	Coastal Marine Ecosystems Management	Urban Ecosystems Management
1	Negros Occidental		5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
2	Bago City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
3	Cadiz City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	5.00	1.00	5.00	4.63
4	San Carlos City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.73

Bago City's performance on Forest, Freshwater, Coastal Marine and Urban Ecosystems Management is at par with the province. As compared to 2<sup>nd</sup> class cities, Bago shares rank #1 in 3 areas while structures, systems and programs that look into the physical environment and land quality in urban areas is better than the others. See graph and table above.

### **Areas with Excellent Performance**

Based on e-generated report of the LGPMS v.2, the City is doing an excellent performance in all 4 sub-areas of *Environmental Governance*.

As integral part of environmental protection program, the City Government implemented an information education campaign to prepare the constituency to a given environmental project. Much as the City Government believes that a well-informed community is a supportive populace, various forms of media had been utilized to relay information to the communities. Among others, the conduct of community pulong-pulong, orientation, trainings, workshops, print publications such as newsletters, pamphlets, comics, booklets, etc. and the audio-visual materials such as recoreda and film showing.<sup>18</sup>

**Forest Ecosystems Management** - structure, systems and programs that contribute to forest preservation and productivity. Forest means dense growth of trees

<sup>18</sup> Excell Award Entry-Environment Management Sector

and underbrush covering a large tract of land -- in upland and public land. In LGPMS, it does not cover private lands or parks in subdivisions.<sup>19</sup>

The city is performing excellently in this area having a 5.00 rating, from which the LGPMS v.2 assessed as "Forest ecosystem management is central to the concerns of the LGU. Long-term planning is paramount. CSOs and citizens are mobilized in forest protection. Areas for reforestation and protection are set, and that target areas for reforestation and protection are met."



Bago City is considered as one among the few which can proudly claim that its forest cover is still at excellent levels. Its total

land area of 3,651.71 hectares classified as forestland in the Land Use Ordinance is fully covered with forest. Also, private landholdings adjacent to the Mt. Kanlaon Natural Park are also planted with regulated species of trees. The recent establishment of BINHI-Tree for Life Project in partnership with the RSPNC Foundation, EDC, USLS-Institute for Negros Development and DENR aims to plant a thousand endangered species at Rafael Salas Parks and Nature Center.

Also, capability and IEC activities about government laws and interventions were undertaken in promoting diversity conservation through agro-forestry as well as provided support to MKNP-PAMB activities.

The City is maintaining tree parks in designated areas in rotunda, Barangay Balingasag, Buenos Aires Mountain Resort (BAMR), schools and national highways and city roads. Continuous tree planting activities were conducted in collaboration with various project partners from the provincial and national government agencies, the

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<sup>19</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2



academe, people's organizations, civic groups, faith-based organizations and other development partners. In 2012, tree planting activities were undertaken by the Environment Office with FIRM and SCF of Brgy. Ma-ao.



Also, there are private individuals in the City allocating a portion of their properties for planting of regulated species, like that of Hacienda Rosarito which allocated some five hectares of the property for mahogany trees which now becomes the habitat of "tulabong" birds that stays in the area the whole year-round.

On large scale reforestation activities, the Energy Development Corporation has tapped the IDEPA, a people's organization in Barangay Ilijan in its reforestation activities and so far had helped in the reforestation of the buffer area of the Mount Kanla-on Natural Park.<sup>20</sup>

One notable piece of legislation is C.O. No. 11-2, the City Environment Code which gives us the distinction of being one of the only 2 cities in the Province to promulgate the said mandatory code and strengthened the environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation programs of the City.

**Freshwater Ecosystems Management** – structures, systems and programs that contribute to freshwater (rivers and lakes) habitat productivity.<sup>21</sup>

The city government obtained an excellent level of performance in this area. The online assessment of the LGPMS v.2 refers this as "Freshwater ecosystem management is of importance to the City. Long-term planning is valued. CSO and citizen participation are recognized and are mobilized in fresh water protection and

<sup>20</sup> Excell Award Entry-Environment Management Sector

<sup>21</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

rehabilitation. Areas for rehabilitation and protection are set, and that target areas for rehabilitation and protection are met.”

The Comprehensive Development Plan contains programs for freshwater protection and rehabilitation. Management efforts are carefully planned and initiated with target areas set, rehabilitated and protected.

The City has constructed the Fish Market and seven (7) Fish Landings as support facilities to fishery promotion and development.

In order to preserve freshwater habitat and minimize freshwater quality degradation, Bago was forged partnerships with various environment partners in the conduct Annual Coastal Clean-Up in the 15 kms.



Coastline of the 4 coastal barangays namely: Brgys. Poblacion, Sampinit, Calumangan and Taloc.

**Coastal Marine Ecosystems Management** - structures, systems and programs that contribute to coastal habitat productivity.<sup>22</sup>

The city is tagged with excellent level of performance in this area. According to the LGPMS v.2 online assessment, “Coastal marine ecosystem management is a core concern of the LGU. Long-term planning is practiced. CSOs and citizens are engaged in coastal marine protection and rehabilitation. Areas for rehabilitation and protection are set, and that target areas for rehabilitation and protection are met.”

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<sup>22</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

In the coastal zones, the City has an aggregate of 40 hectares of existing patches of mangrove forests and these are being maintained and protected. On top of the existing patches of mangrove forests, the City identified an estimated fifty-hectares-area suitable for mangrove forest expansion and is presently hosting continuous mangrove planting activities with partner agencies, NGOs and academe such as the Little Steps Learning Montessori, YES-O Camp, Negros Women for Tomorrow, Carlos Hilado Memorial School, Federation of SK, Church of the Latter Day Saints, PAYBAC, Iglesia Ni Kristo, Ma-ao Evangelical Church, Philippine National Bank (PNB), NOHS Batch '94, FUNDP-USLS, and the University of St. La Salle-Bacolod.

The City was able to establish two (2) Diwal Protected Areas at Barangays Sampinit and Calumangan through the passage of an ordinance. It was able to forge partnership with USLS for the hydrology and mangrove assessment study of the coastal area in So. Punta Playa, Brgy. Poblacion. Also, Annual Coastal Clean Up was conducted along the 15 kms coastline of the City in partnership with USLS, Department of Education and UNTV.

Last year, the establishment of Mangrove Nursery in partnership with USLS in all 4 coastal barangays of the City is gaining public acceptance as another best practice in



ensuring the success of mangrove reforestation namely: Brgy. Sampinit with more of less 5,000 in 2 nurseries, Brgy. Poblacion with 15,000, Brgy. Calumangan and Brgy. Taloc with 15,000 propagules and seedlings of Bakauan, Pagatpat and Bungalon. Also the Bago River Watershed Rehabilitation Project in Brgys.

Sampinit, Taloc, Calumangan and Poblacion was undertaken in collaboration with DENR.

The Bago City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC) and the Office of the City Agriculturist are involved in the protection and rehabilitation of coastal waters.

Also, the Bantay Katunggan (BK) was organized and deputized to ensure protection of its mangrove forest and to serve as enforcement officers in coastal environment. To date, BK has already facilitated the meeting with the DENR-CENRO and the illegal occupants of fishponds at Punta Playa, called the attention of wood fuel collectors, apprehended illegal cutting activities and established and maintained the mangrove nurseries in their respective barangays.

In coastal communities, households whose dwelling units are in constant threat of sea level rise and erosion caused by wave activities are doing mangrove planting in coastal areas adjacent to their residence, to among others, serve as buffer against



ferocious tidal actions. Consequently these plantations grew up to be habitat of spawning fishes and crabs. Hence, their activity is helping in reviving marine life.

**Urban Ecosystems Management** - structures, systems and programs that looks into the physical environment and land quality in urban areas, i.e., cities, poblacion (town centers) or urban barangay.<sup>23</sup>

The local government obtained a 5.00 rating assessed as Excellent level of performance. The online assessment of the LGPMS v.2 depicts the situation as "Pollution control and proper solid waste management are attended to. Short-term and long-term planning for pollution control and solid waste management are considered.

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<sup>23</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

On pollution control efforts – CSOs and citizens are involved in urban space greening and cleaning. Protection measures against pollution are set and targets are met. On the solid waste management front, the Solid Waste Management Board is functional. MRFs are working in all barangays. Appropriate solid waste collection and disposal system is established and implemented.”

On Environmental Management, Bago City is among those local governments that have been untiringly implementing initiatives toward environmental conservation, preservation and regeneration. Various ordinances focusing on environmental management had been passed. The enactment of the City Environment Code strengthened the environmental conservation, protection and rehabilitation programs of the City.

The City Government have established linkage to local and foreign partners in the implementation of various programs, notable of which is the KI Demo Project with the UNESCAP, APFED and IGES, and the One Million Trees with USLS.

Among the strengths of Bago City is in solid waste management to which the KABAHAHIN KA Program, is implementing a comprehensive approach, and had been productive in doing so. The 24 barangays are able to establish and operate a functional Materials Recovery Facility, or a compliance rate of 100%. As an innovation, each barangay is forming partnerships and utilizing junkshops in their areas as their MRF. To ensure project sustainability, the Inter schools and barangay Clean and Green Contest are established where periodic evaluation by the City Solid Waste Management Board is conducted. The BAG-O-Plastic, an organized women’s group supported by the City and facilitated in partnership with the DSWD



Peace Corps Volunteer, are making bags out of sando bags collected by the Eco-enforcers and are selling the same for additional income.

Further, the City implements a segregated collection and utilizing separate vehicles for the purpose. In the market and street sweepings and tree clippings, the two blue mini dump trucks are used to collect the biodegradable wastes, while the compactor and big white-colored dump trucks are collecting the residual wastes. In the residential areas, the barangays are collecting the biodegradable wastes, while the City Collection vehicles are collecting only the residual wastes as per route schedule.<sup>24</sup>

To ensure that there is no uncollected garbage in the City, particularly in areas along major roads and thoroughfare, the City implements Oplan Limpyo which designates the Eco-Enforcers as the sweepers of littered wastes in the streets and major thoroughfares. Usually, in the conduct of patrolling, the enforcers are riding in a pedicab or bicycle with jute sacks where they put their collected wastes. Hence, a travel along major streets of Bago shows an observable absence of littered wastes and uncollected garbage. No major health complaints had been recorded that could be traced purely on the failure of the City Government to collect the wastes. The stringent implementation of no segregation, no collection policy has reduced the volume of waste generated.

Other programs and activities in support of environmental management includes: (1) environmental education campaign that catered to 36 elementary and 9 high schools. The said activity includes distribution of education



materials and the Earthsaver column in the Citybridge, environment notebooks, and workbooks incorporating environment education in the science subjects of both

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<sup>24</sup> Excell Award Entry-Environment Management Sector

elementary and high school and as a separate subject in Bago City College and the



conduct of continuing school for on climate change. (2) The Rampa-kalikasan which is a fashion show using recycled materials done in collaboration with RTNHS-Main. This is an annual activity in the Al Cinco de Noviembre Fiesta celebration of the City. (3) Kasalikasan which is

a mass wedding activity infused with environmental advocacy.

In 2011, we have blessed and inaugurated the HDPE-lined Sanitary Landfill, the first of its kind in Negros Island.

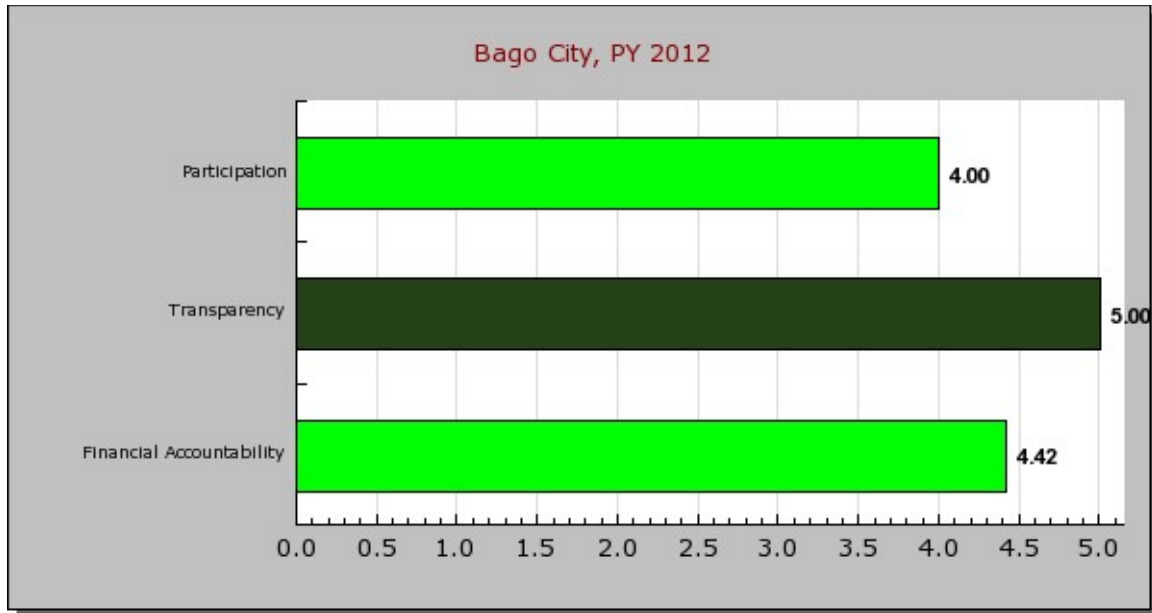
The Multi-Sectoral Monitoring Team monitored and evaluated as compliant to pollution control standards the 2 of the largest industry in Negros which are in the City, namely EDC and DBI.

### **Area for Improvement**

There are no areas for improvement as reflected in the e-generated report of the LGPMS v. 2 on environmental governance.

### **On Valuing Fundamentals of Governance**

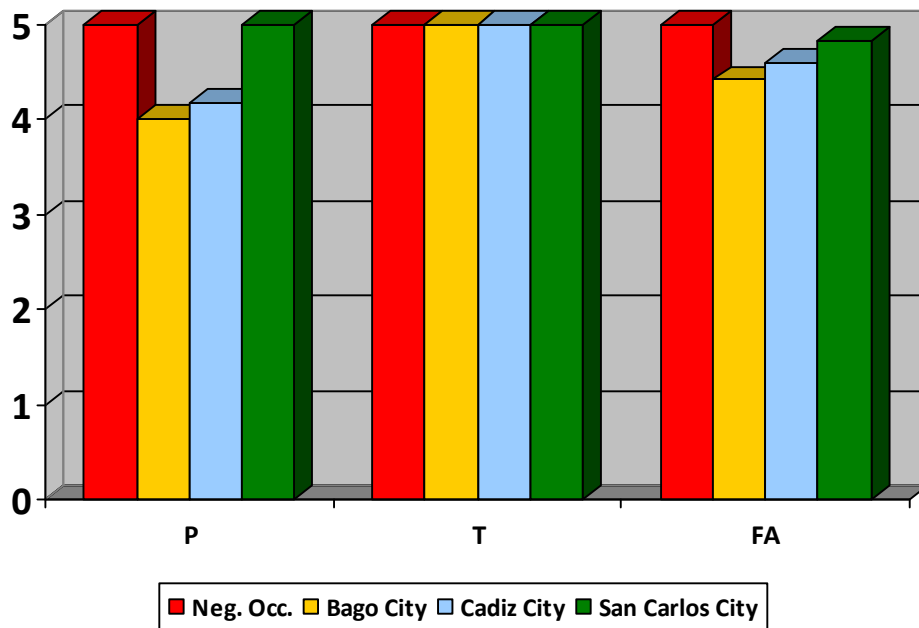
This section describes how your City values and maintains good governance in the context of Transparency, Participation, and Financial Accountability.



Performance Area	Rating			2010-2011		2011-2012	
	2010	2011	2012	Increase/ Decrease	%	Increase/ Decrease	%
Participation	4.00	4.00	4.00	0	0	0	0
Transparency	4.87	5.00	5.00	0.13	2.67	0	0
Financial Accountability	4.22	4.67	4.42	0.45	10.66	(0.25)	(5.35)

The City's comparative level of performance on Valuing Fundamentals of Governance as reflected on the table above, shows that Bago maintained consultation mechanisms and systems for constituent participation with a rating of 4.00 for 3 years. It has increased its rating to 5.00 on Transparency to ensure that information on local government operations is accessible and shared to the people as well as in Financial Accountability by 10.66% from 2010 to 2011 but slightly decreased by 5.35% in succeeding years.





	Province/ 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Component LGU	Income Class	Participation	Transparency	Financial Accountability
1	Negros Occidental		5.00	5.00	5.00
2	Bago City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	4.00	5.00	4.42
3	Cadiz City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	4.17	5.00	4.59
4	San Carlos City	2 <sup>nd</sup>	5.00	5.00	4.83

On Valuing Fundamentals of Governance, the City's performance is lower in 2 out of 3 areas compared to the province. In relation to other 2<sup>nd</sup> income class cities, Bago shares #1 rank in Transparency while it needs to re-evaluate its guidelines, systems and structures for accounting, internal control and procurement and consultative mechanism and system to promote Participation where both only ranks # 3 as compared to the other cities. See graph and table above.

### Areas with Excellent Performance

As reflected on the e-generated report, your LGU is doing an excellent performance in 1 out of 3 sub-areas in *Valuing Fundamentals of Governance*.

**Transparency** - systems and mechanisms to ensure that information on local government operations are accessible and shared to the people. <sup>25</sup>

The LGU obtained a 5.00 numerical value and assessed as an Excellent level of performance. Transparency in governmental operations is remarkable. Communicating to the public through various means, i.e. Bulletin Board, Public Information Office or Desk, print, broadcast media, website, and forum, is valued.

Transparency in governance is established through the City's website, [www.bagocity.gov.ph](http://www.bagocity.gov.ph), making available facts, news and events happening in the City to the rest of



the world, billboards and signage on government implemented initiatives located in conspicuous areas for public information and the publications of Ang Bagonhon and Citybridge.

Full disclosure policy is practiced through posting of updated financial reports on the City's website as well as the DILG's FDP Portal. All 24 barangays are also required to comply with the same policy. The City and the barangays also comply with the Anti-Red Tape Act (ARTA) through the updating of its Citizen's Charter 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition and the "No to Fixer" campaign in all offices of the City.

As testimonial to the City's commitment to transparency in governance, the City Mayor delivered his 5<sup>th</sup> State of the City Address (SOCA) last September 19, 2012 during the 1,633<sup>rd</sup> session of the Sangguniang Panlungsod, to render the various development efforts undertaken by the administration and the state of the City.

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<sup>25</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

The City maintains a Public Assistance and Complaint Desk (PACD) at the lobby entrance of the City Hall that has been making public services personalized and hospitable. As feedback mechanism and learning tool, a suggestion box, complaint, complementation and feedback forms are made available to clients.



Also, the Assistance for Clients' Transaction System (ACTS) which is an innovation in the City Engineer's Office provides for a faster and personalized service and is gaining positive responses from its clients.

### **Areas for Improvement**

The areas for improvement are the following:

**Participation** - consultation mechanisms and systems for constituent participation.<sup>26</sup>

With a numerical value of 4.00 and High but not Excellent level of performance, LGPMS v.2 online assessment interprets this as "Strengthening CSO participation in Local Special Bodies and the Citizen Feedback system, including the maximization of CSO engagement in development projects is a MUST action. There are merits to it. In addition to the principal of participation, other desirable governance values like transparency, accountability and consensus-influenced decisions are reinforced."

The local government is mandated by R.A. 7160 or the Local Government Code of 1991 to deliver basic services and provide facilities to its constituents. The city's programs and projects were indentified through a planning process that starts from the grassroots level, the conduct of pulong-pulong and assemblies in the 24 barangays, in

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<sup>26</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

order to accommodate the concerns of the basic sectors in the community. The sustainability of the program depends on the collective efforts of the people in the community in supporting the processes that will shape their future.

The City Planning and Development Office in partnership with the Provincial Government and GIZ has conducted the Participatory Land Use and Development



Planning in the 24 barangays of the City which promotes a more bottom-up and participatory way of decentralized planning and decision-making. Ultimately, each of the barangays will be able to craft, adopt and implement its own Barangay Development Plan (BDP) which will be integrated in the Comprehensive Development

Plan (CDP) and the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP) of the City. To date, the office has conducted series of workshops that involves the NGOs/POs and the barangays in the formulation and updating of the CLUP.

The City Government, in compliance with these provisions of the law (LGC), has



one-fourth (1/4) of the members of the City Development Council. For the period, 92 civil society organizations were accredited with 15 representations in the various local special bodies.

As our governance is focused on creating partnership and networking to development partners, The City has forged alliances with the following: Singaporean students for the construction of classroom and supplementary

feeding in the Big Hands, Bigger Hearts project, US Peace Corps volunteer who taught crocheting plastic sando bags to women in Bag-O Plastic project, grant from World Bank thru DENR for the implementation of Bago River Watershed Forest Reserve Rehabilitation Project, Paskwa sang Pag-asa Project which is an annual gift-giving activity of the City Employees, OISCA for the day care center program, Soroptimist Metro-Bago, Lingkod Bata Foundation, Today's Responsive Youth (TRY), Busog Lusog Talino Program of the USLS and Jollibee Foundation, Here's Hope Ministries for their supplementary feeding program, Vanessa Jeruta Foundation for the book and gift-giving activities and donation of wheelchairs and assistive device with Rotary Club of Bacolod and Church of the Latter Day Saints Charities.



**Financial Accountability** - guidelines, systems and structures for accounting, internal control and procurement.<sup>27</sup>

Having a 4.42 rating with a High but not Excellent performance in this area, the situation is characterized as "Efforts to improve financial accountability are acknowledged. However, administrative capacity to ensure observance of guidelines relative to accounting, internal control, procurement and financial transactions need to be strengthened" based on the LGPMS v.2 online assessment.

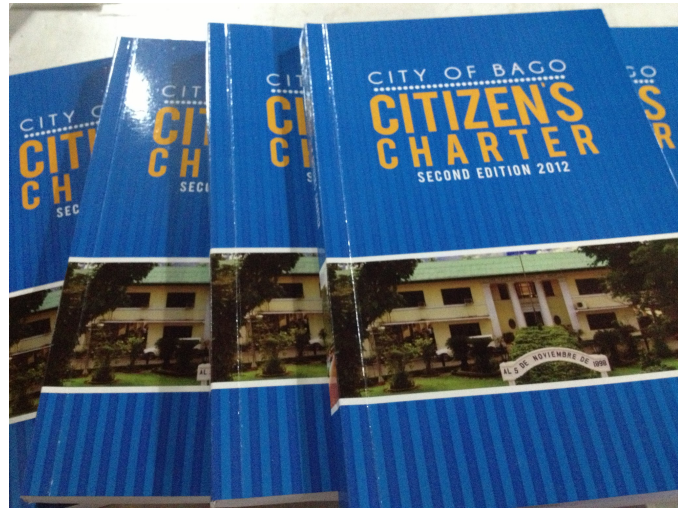
The City Accountant's Office in compliance to COA Circular No. 2001-005 implements the Electronic New Government Accounting System (eNGAS). This system ensures competent and timely recording and reporting of the city's government financial transactions that resulted to a more efficient city government operation. Financial statements are reported via various media and are made available upon request of the

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<sup>27</sup> LGPMS User Guide v2

inquiring public. The internal control system had been given due recognition, and the Bids and Awards Committee had been very transparent and efficient in its functions.

To further enhance transparency and accountable bureaucracy, the City updated the Citizen's Charter that simplifies the work processes of the different services offered to the public.



However, the City needs to revisit and address the problem on the lapses in cash advance liquidation.

### **Priority Areas for Action**

The LGPMS v.2 online assessment reveals that none of the performance areas has achieved a rating lower than the desired level of 3.00. The City just need to intensify on programs, projects and activities and needs to revisit structures and systems to improve performances that needs to be enhanced to achieve an excellent rating.

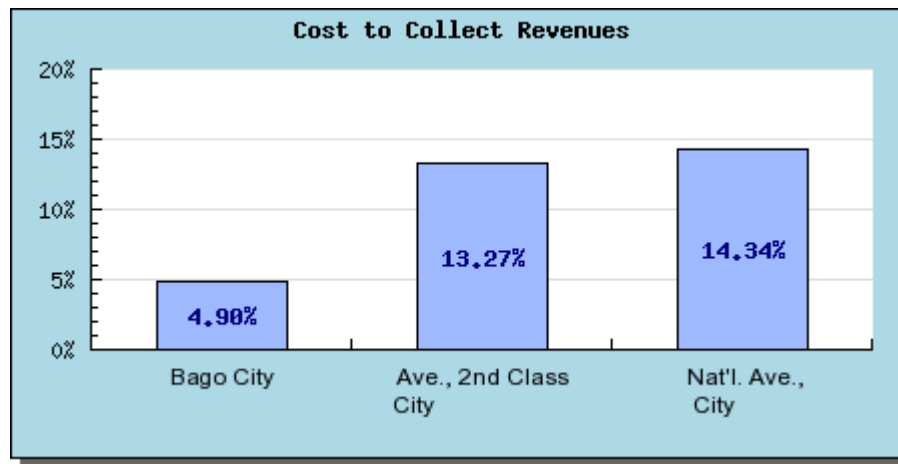
## **II. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE**

This Report provides financial information of the City as compared to all LGUs within the same type and income class. Bago being a 2<sup>nd</sup> income class City is evaluated in comparison with National Average City and Average 2<sup>nd</sup> Income Class City. Financial performance is divided into two parts: (1) Revenue Generation, and (2) Resource Allocation and Utilization.

## Revenue Generation

Performance Area	Rating			2010-2011		2011-2012	
	2010	2011	2012	Increase/ Decrease	%	Increase/ Decrease	%
Cost to Collect Revenues	5.00	5.00	5.00	0	0	0	0
Locally-Sourced Revenues to Total Income	1.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0
Regular Revenue to Total Income	3.00	5.00	5.00	2.00	40	0	0
Locally-Source Revenue Level	1.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0
Locally-Sourced Revenue Per Capita	1.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0
Real Property Tax Accomplishment Rate	1.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0

Based on the table above, Revenue Generation efforts has slightly improved as shown by 40% increase in 2011 of the Regular Revenue to Total Income. The City needs to revisit its plans, tools and systems for increasing LGU revenues.

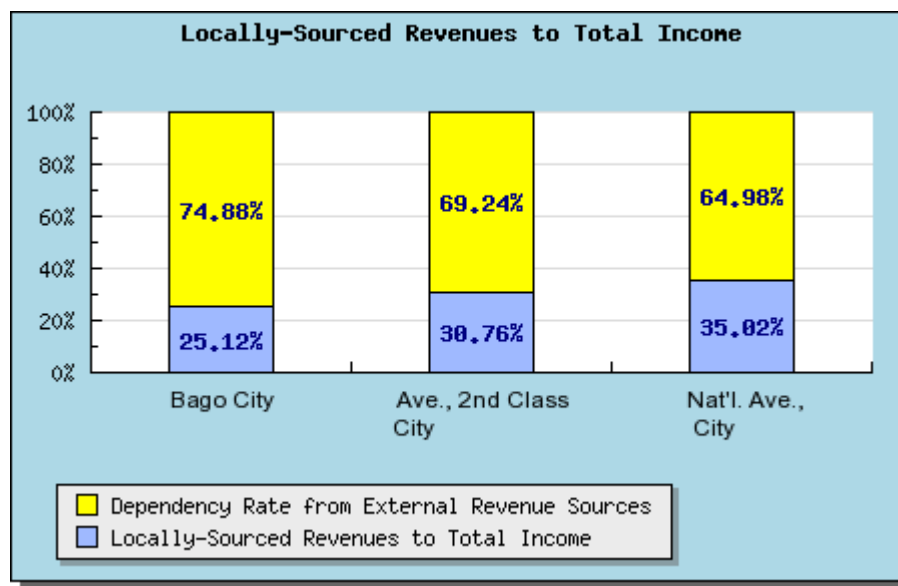


Cost to Collect Revenues determines the local revenue collection efficiency.<sup>28</sup> As shown on the graph above, the City's cost to collect revenues is lower for both the

<sup>28</sup> [www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms](http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms)

national average City and average 2<sup>nd</sup> class City which is an exceptional level of performance.

The City's cost to collect revenues is only 4.90% which means that for every P1.00 collected, only P0.05 are spent giving a P0.95 income from operations. The automated systems in business permits and licenses and real property tax assessment, the procedures as well as the human capital have been cost-effective and cost-efficient in revenue generation.



Locally-Sourced Revenues to Total Income determines local revenue collection effort and dependency from external revenue sources. The desired performance of Locally-sourced revenues to total income should be higher than the averages of National City and 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City.<sup>29</sup>

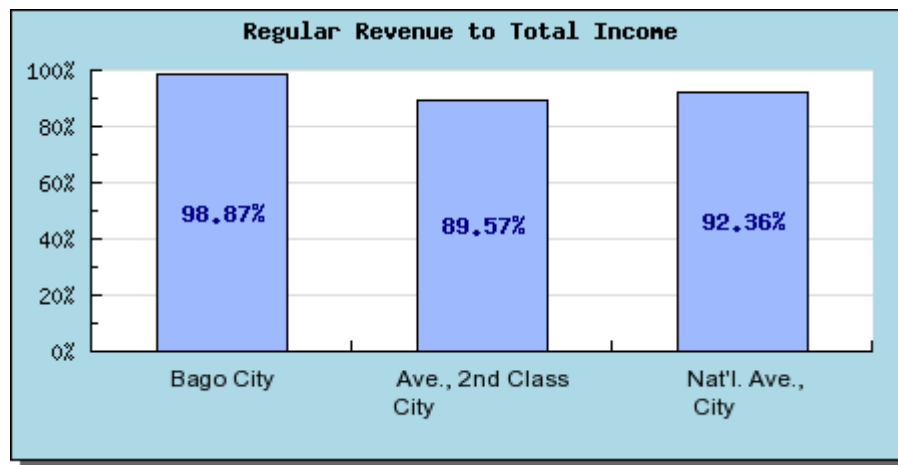
As shown on the graph above, locally-sourced revenues to total income is below the national and 2<sup>nd</sup> class city average. The City still remains dependent on IRA to finance its operations as what most local government units are. Internal Revenue Allotment comprises 74.88% of the total income of the City which means that for every

<sup>29</sup> [www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms](http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms)



P1.00 that the City has, P0.75 comes from the Internal Revenue Allotment while the P0.25 are from local revenues.

For almost 20 years, the City is predominantly agricultural. As of late, the local economic landscape has changed with the establishment of several manufacturing enterprises.<sup>30</sup> With additional new enterprises and businesses, economic activities will boost local economy thus providing more job opportunities. The local government also undertakes initiatives and innovations in government processes to attract both local and foreign investors.



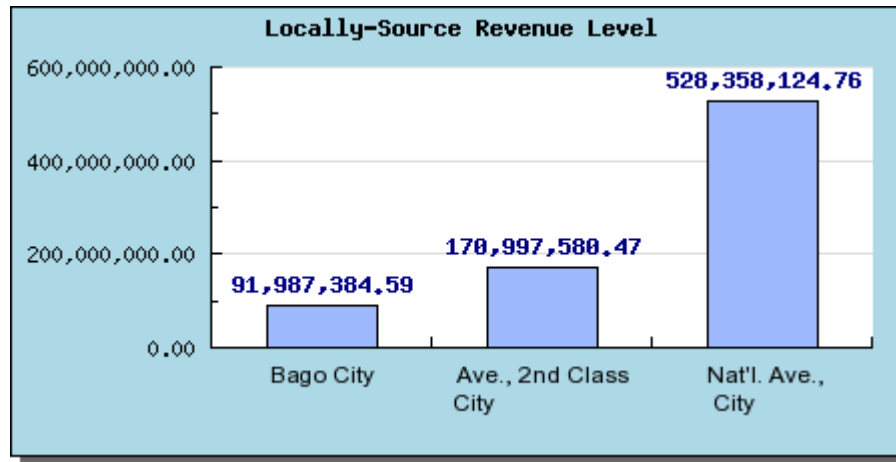
Regular Revenue to Total Income describes the reliability of funding sources. The local government's performance should be higher than the: (1) average of LGUs with the same LGU type and income class, (2) national average of the same LGU type regardless of income class.<sup>31</sup>

The City boasts of a 98.87% performance which only signifies that it has enough financial resources to finance local development plans and operations. This is higher compared to the national average city and 2<sup>nd</sup> class city average which signifies the City's exceptional performance.

<sup>30</sup> Bago City CDS Report

<sup>31</sup> [www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms](http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms)

This only reflects that for every program, project or activity that the City prioritizes and plans to undertake, there is a 99% assurance of fund support.



The locally-sourced revenue level describes the gap between the City and average of LGUs (by LGU type and income class). The exceptional performance should be higher than the average 2<sup>nd</sup> class city and national average city.<sup>32</sup>

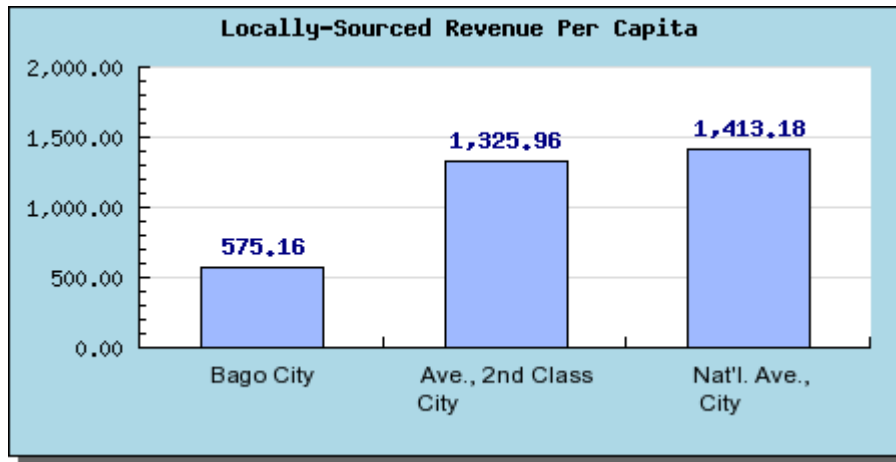
Local revenues for 2012 as per accounting record amounted to P91,987,384.59. This is lower compared to national and 2<sup>nd</sup> class city averages. Real Property Tax in Bago City comprises 30.85% of its local revenues. RPT collection for 2012 based on CTO records comprises 42.84% of the locally-sourced revenue.

The general revision of assessment on lands as mandated by R.A. 7160 or the Local Government Code shall be conducted every 3 years. The City has commenced the revision of property assessments and classification last 2008. With the appraisal of assessment of all RPUs within the City which means imposing a rate with a higher tax base, RPT is expected to increase thus increasing income from local sources.

The City hosts 3 industrial companies namely, PNOC-EDC, DBI, Inc. and Philippine Beverages Company. Since 2010, some of them experienced financial

<sup>32</sup> [www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms](http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms)

setbacks as well as undergone upgrading and maintenance that temporarily shut down their operations, thus affecting the income of the City derived from them.



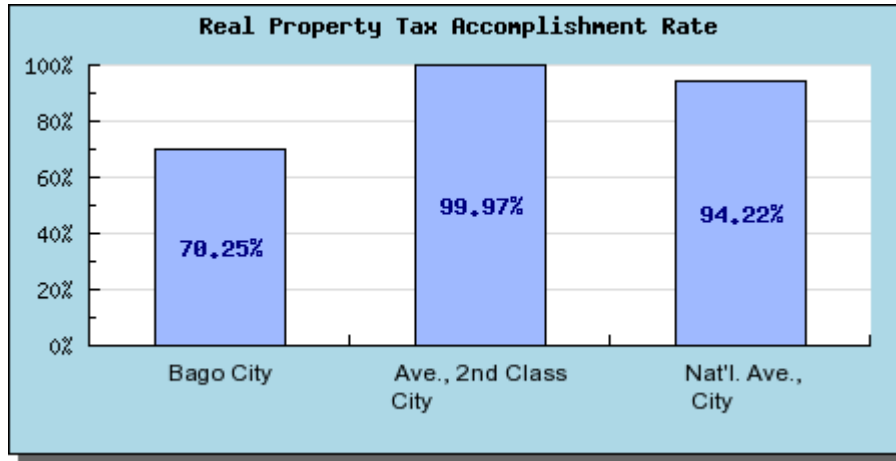
The locally-sourced revenue per capita reflects the gap between the City and average of LGUs. The exceptional level of performance should be higher than the average of national and 2<sup>nd</sup> income class cities.<sup>33</sup>

Bago City, a 2<sup>nd</sup> class component city records a local revenue of P91,987,384.59. With a projected population of 159,933 for the year 2012 based on 2007 NSO, locally-sourced revenue per capita is only P575.16 which is way behind the P1,325.96 and P1,413.18 averages of the average 2<sup>nd</sup> class city and national average city.

This signifies that each Bagonhon gets to have or contributes P575.16 share from and to local revenues of the City.

The City undertakes vigorous efforts to increase local sources of income by its established investor-friendly environment and intends to continue its campaign in appraisal and assessment of all real property units within its jurisdiction which will eventually be translated into improved delivery of basic services to Bagonhons.

<sup>33</sup> [www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms](http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms)



Real Property Tax Accomplishment Rate determines the local revenue collection effort on RPT. The exceptional performance should be higher than the: (1) average of 2<sup>nd</sup> income class, (2) national average city.<sup>34</sup>

Real Property Tax is one of the major sources of income of LGUs in general. The City acquired a 70.25% Real Property Tax Accomplishment Rate that is below the desired level of performance for both the national and 2<sup>nd</sup> class city averages.

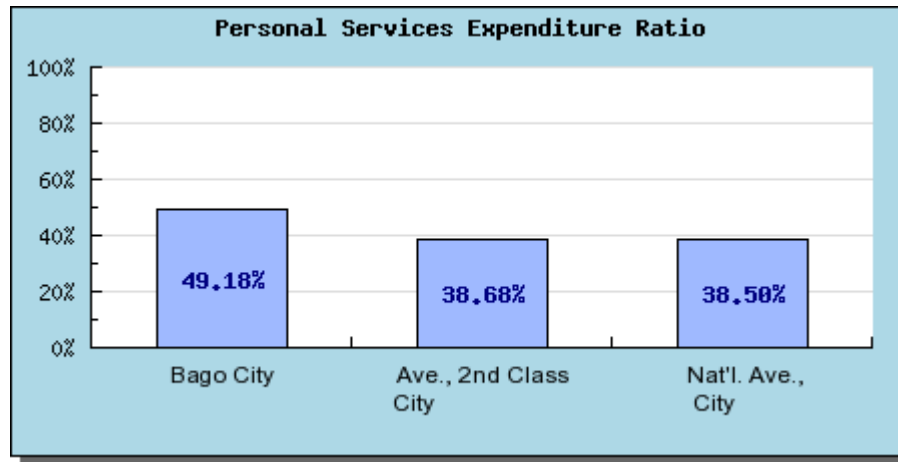
The City needs to revisit its plans, tools and systems in increasing real property taxes.

### Resourced Allocation and Utilization

Performance Area	Rating			2010-2011		2011-2012	
	2010	2011	2012	Increase/Decrease	%	Increase/Decrease	%
Personal Services Expenditure Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0
Total Expenditure Per Capita	1.00	1.00	1.00	0	0	0	0
Debt Service Ratio	5.00	5.00	5.00	0	0	0	0

<sup>34</sup> www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms

As can be inferred on the table above, the City needs to re-examine the budgeting and accounting system to ensure effective allocation and utilization of funds characterized by low ratings in PS Expenditure Ratio and Total Expenditure Per Capita and uniform ratings for the 3 indicators from 2011 to 2012.



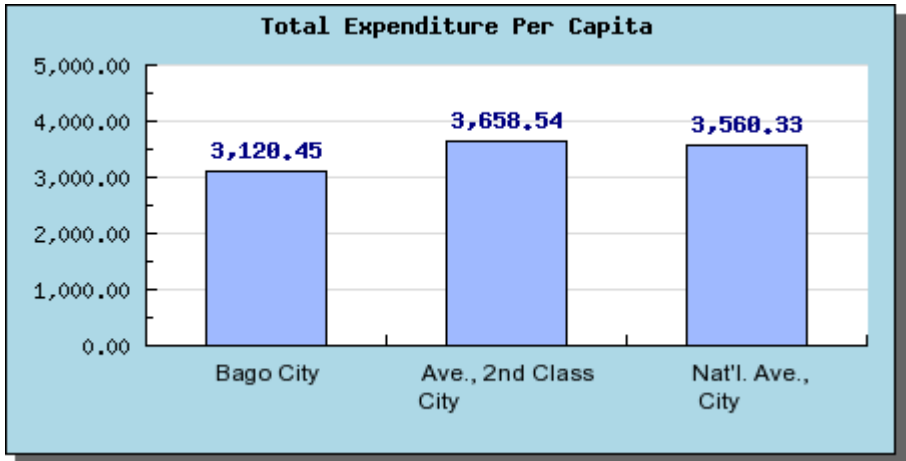
PS Expenditure Ratio determines the biases of the local government unit in terms of budget allocation. The exceptional ratio should be lower for both national and 2<sup>nd</sup> class city and should not exceed the 45% ceiling for 1<sup>st</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> class cities as mandated by law.<sup>35</sup>

Data from the Human Resource Management Office reflects a total of 815 plantilla filled-up positions with a PS expenditure of P245,427,961.33 based on accounting records. As reflected on the graph, the City has acquired a 49.18% PS expenditure ratio that has exceeded the 45% limitation for 2<sup>nd</sup> class cities and is above the national and 2<sup>nd</sup> class city averages which does not suffice the level of performance.

The devolution of the national government personnel, the Salary Standardization Law that waived the PS limitation, the full subsidy of economic enterprises of the City as well as the limited locally-sourced income have contributed to the nominal performance.

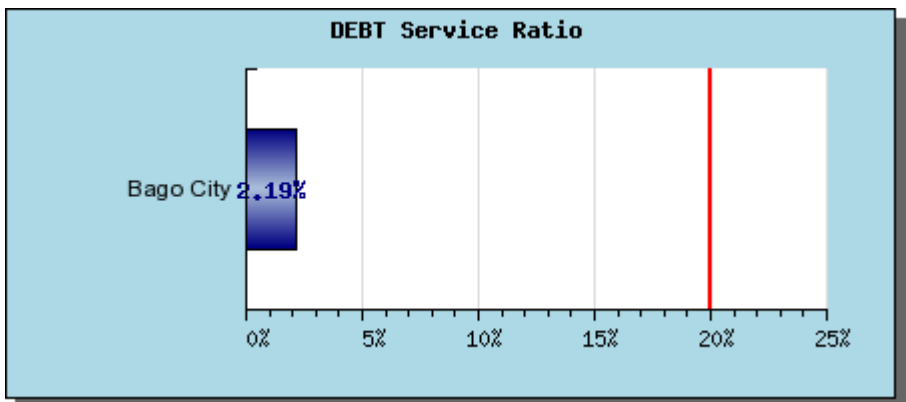
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<sup>35</sup> [www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms](http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms)



Total Expenditure Per Capita describes how much was actually spent by the LGU in a per capita basis. The desired performance should be higher than the average 2<sup>nd</sup> class city.<sup>36</sup>

The City expended P499,063,707.56 for programs, projects and activities; data reveals that total expenditure per capita is at P3,128.45 which is lower compared to the national and 2<sup>nd</sup> class city averages of P3,658.54 and P3,560.33 respectively. Despite a lower rating, still the income from operations of the City is transformed into programs/projects/activities that promote the development and well-being of the Bagonhons.



<sup>36</sup> www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms

Debt Service Ratio considers the proportion of actual debt service costs to total regular income. The desired performance should not exceed 20% debt servicing limitation set for under LG Code of 1991.<sup>37</sup>

Local government units may create indebtedness and avail of credit facilities to finance local development projects in accordance with the approved Comprehensive Development Plan and Annual Investment Plan.

The City has been very prudent in engaging in these options. All the loans are paid-up as of 2009 except payment of MIRA. Debt service ratio is at 2.19% which satisfies the debt servicing limitation of 20%. The City, for the year 2011 has availed of loans from Maybank for the improvement of the Bago City Public Market with a total appropriation of P47.5 million and Philippine Veterans Bank for the construction of City's Sanitary Landfill at Brgy Ma-ao in the amount of P30 million and still pays the loan amortization every year.

### **Priority Areas for Action**

These are indicators where the City failed to achieve the desired financial performance, which does not meet the average of LGUs with the same LGU type and income class and/or national average. The LGPMS v.2 online assessment reveals the following information:

- (1) **Locally-sourced revenues to total income** which is determines local revenue collection effort and dependency from external resource where the City acquired lower rate as compared to the National Average City and Average 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City.
- (2) **Locally-source revenue level** that describes locally-sourced revenue gap in which the City acquired lower amount of revenue in relation to National Average City and Average 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City.
- (3) **Locally-sourced revenue per capita** reveals that Bago City has lower per capita than National Average City and Average 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City.

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<sup>37</sup> [www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms](http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms)

- (4) **Real Property Tax Accomplishment Rate** where the City falls short of the target that contributes to a low RPT Rate as compared to National Average City and Average 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City.
- (5) **Personal services expenditure ratio** reflects that the City's expended more on PS in comparison with National Average City and Average 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City and exceeded the 45% limitation for 1<sup>st</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> class LGUs.
- (6) **Total Expenditure Per Capita** where the City spent less on per capita basis in relation to National Average City and Average 2<sup>nd</sup> Class City.

### **III. STATE OF DEVELOPMENT**

**E-SLDR** is an approximation of the state of socio-economic and environmental development in a locality. The result is based on LGU self-assessment or estimates of key development indicators. National target, average and expert inference are used as benchmarks.<sup>38</sup>

This Report provides for the overall development condition of Bago City. It shows the impact of the programs, projects and activities undertaken by the city government on the lives of Bagonhons as reflected by the indices on the areas of: (1) Social Development, (2) Economic Development, and (3) Environment Development.

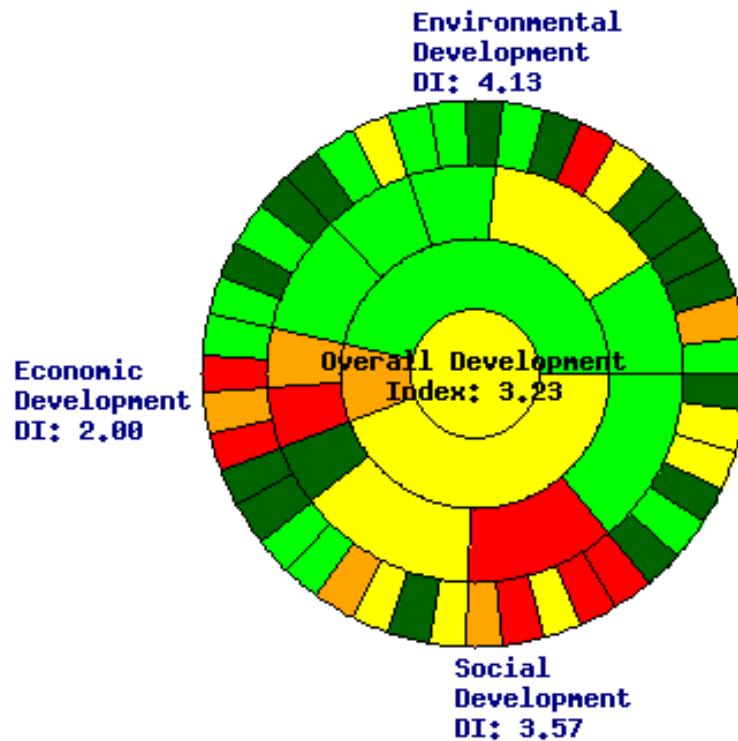
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<sup>38</sup> [www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms](http://www.blgs.gov.ph/lgpms)



## State of Local Development Wheel Chart

Bago City, 2012



As seen on the chart generated from the LGPMS v.2, the overall development index (DI) of the City is 3.23 or Fair (innermost circle). The sectoral indices (2<sup>nd</sup> innermost layer) show that 2 out of the 3 development sectors are acceptable with 3.57 DI or Fair on Social Development and 4.13 DI or High on Environmental Development while Economic Development only got 2.00 or Poor DI.

The smallest slice, seen at the outermost layer of the chart describes specific development condition where 6 indicators got a 1.00 rating or Bad development index indicated by the red color. This represents that **Core Development Challenges** where the City failed to achieve the minimum or acceptable condition to wit:

- (1) **State of Education** - Elementary Participation Rate is intolerable.; Elementary Completion Rate is extremely low.; Tertiary or Technical Education Completion Rate is very low. Quality of human capital is an issue.; Simple Literacy Rate is low

- (2) **State of Housing and Basic Utilities** – Households access to piped-in water supply (level III) is low. Difficulty in accessing water could be an issue to a number of residents.
- (3) **State of Employment** – Unemployment rate is alarming.; Underemployment is high
- (4) **State of Income** – Income per capita is extremely low.
- (5) **State of Coastal Marine Ecosystems** – Too many cases of illegal fishing were reported for the past 3 years.
- (6) **State of Freshwater Ecosystems** - Freshwater quality is poor.

## **Social Development**

Social development is determined using quality of life and minimum basic needs indicators. It is affected by both the state of the economy and environmental quality. A productive economy and a clean environment are conducive to the improvement of social welfare in terms of health and nutrition, education, housing and basic utilities, and peace and security.

The City acquired a Fair Development Index of 3.57 based on the LGPMS v.2 E-SLDR.

## **State of Health and Nutrition**

Health services are provided to all the 24 barangays of the city by the 3 main health centers and 37 public health stations strategically located even in far-flung areas of the city. These public health stations are manned by nurses, midwives, Barangay Health Workers and Barangay Nutrition Scholars. Doctors, dentists, medical technologists, sanitary inspectors, and other health professionals were stationed in 3 urban barangays and are also serving the adjacent rural barangays. Private physicians,

dentists, and other medical practitioners also situate their clinics in urban centers. However, Bago City is also experiencing a rapid turn-over of health workers due to their preference to work abroad and earn more.

Records from the City Health Office indicates that the city's health programs and interventions are effective in addressing the leading causes of illnesses, diseases and deaths as signified by a lower status of morbidity rates compared to the national targets as follows:

- (1) Morbidity rate of TB is above 14 per 10,000 population with a 99.11% cure rate
- (2) Malaria Morbidity rate is below 2/10,000 population
- (3) Morbidity Rate of Diarrhea (all age groups per 10,000 pop'n) is below 70
- (4) Morbidity Rate from heart and vascular diseases (per 10,000 pop'n) is below 6
- (5) Morbidity from dengue infections with 1 or more cases per 10,000 pop'n
- (6) HIV Prevalence rate of less than 1% but not 0.

With the continued monitoring, surveillance, investigation and early detection of



these infectious diseases in the barangays through the Community-based Disease Surveillance System (CDSS), cases of infections have decreased. Crude death rate is at 4/1,000 population which falls short of the 4.8/1,000 population national target based on 2000 Census.

In 2012, women provided with pre-natal care are 48.15% and 84.18% of the target children are fully-immunized. Maternal mortality rate is 0.3 or below, with Infant mortality rate of between 6-14 and under 5 mortality rate is 10/1,000 live births giving the city a better situation compared to the national averages.

Children nutrition in general is assured for MTDP 2010 target is exceptionally met. Percentage of children below normal weights of 10% or below is far better than the 24.6% national average (DOH & PIDS). Intensive implementation of health programs and services for infants, children and pregnant women are contributory factors to the success of the program.



### **State of Education**

The Basic Education Information System of the Department of Education has illustrated that the facilities are adequate and meet the requirements as set forth in Republic Act 7880 and the city government had been very supportive of school programs and projects. Special Education Fund (SEF) for 2012 was P15,000,000.00 and Supplemental Budget Amount of P21,083,716.96 of which 61.92% (P22,342,172.96,) of the total appropriation have been expended.



There are 39 elementary schools and 12 high schools located at the different barangays of the City. Data reveals that elementary participation rate is 80.31% which is below the MTPDP 2010 target of 93%. This rate however does not include pupils who enroll at other schools outside the city.

Elementary completion rate of 68.47% is low compared to the 78% target of the 2010 MTDP while secondary completion rate of 79.93% is above the MTDP 2010 target of 71.5%. The increase of drop outs in schools can be attributed to some common factors such as distance of school from home, fare hike, unemployed parents, growing in family size, children assists parents in the farm or in household chores.



Tertiary Completion rate of 23.21 is low for the city and below par the 50-75% target estimate. The data on the number of college and vocational graduates and professionals of the city only come from the Bago City College and Technological Foundation Institute (TFI). Mostly, students prefer to study in private schools in Bacolod City and other other places and cannot be accounted for by the City. Simple literacy rate based on 2000 NSO, Neg. Occ. Quickstat as of March 2013 is 91.21 and is below the 92.28 (2000 Census).



### **State of Housing and Basic Utilities**

Based on NSO 2000 data, 9,451 or 33.80% of the 27,965 total households were living in informal settlements with and without consent from landowners. Prevalence of squatter or informal dwellers should be lower than 33.50 based on the 2002 Annual Poverty Indicator Survey. Statistics also reveals that in Bago City, 291 or 0.80% are

informal dwellers and 0.80% of households living in makeshift houses with better condition than the 15-20% national benchmark and 2.04 PIDS data respectively. The government thru the Socialized Housing Program is undertaking ways to address the problem of informal dwellers and to provide them with decent homes and communities. To date, the City has 23 resettlement sites with a total land area of 426,784 sq.m. with a total of 2,095 occupants who have availed of the program and resided on their respective sites.

Bago City is being served by the Bago City Water District (BACIWAD). This local water district supplies water to only 6 urban barangays. The total number of



households with individual connection (level 3) as of December 2012 is 12,644 households or 34.82%. This situation has met national average of 34.3 for both urban and rural areas. Households in the rural areas largely depends their potable water supply from deep and shallow wells. However,

these wells when not properly maintained will have the risk of contamination that would result to serious health problems to the users.

While the water district has expanded its services to the adjacent municipality of Pulupandan and currently installing water supply systems to three barangays (Calumangan, Don Jorge Araneta and Sagasa), expansion to other barangays is not feasible because houses are sparsely distributed in a large area that will make the putting-up of distribution lines very costly.

Data would reveal that 95.26% of the total households in the city have sanitary toilets which is higher than both benchmark of 86% (rural) and national target of 91% for LGUs outside Metro Manila. These households are mostly located in urban

barangays. Health and sanitation is at stake for a number of households who does not have sanitary toilets or have no toilets at all.

Record from CENECO shows that as of December 2012 there are 32,324 households (89%) have electrical connection which is lower than the 79% 2002 NSO national average for rural areas.

This figure may be lower than the actual number of households with electricity; the difference would be attributed to those relatives or neighbors tapping to the electrical connections of a household. While this practice is illegal, it is rampant in the rural areas where houses



are too widely spread and expanding the electrical power lines will entail a high cost for the electric cooperative.

The city government is continuously implementing a rural electrification program with the assistance from the provincial government to expand the service to far-flung areas. There is also a tripartite collaboration among the city government, provincial government and the local electric cooperative in the installation of power lines to the different barangays and puroks of the city.

The operation of the 40MW geothermal power plant located in Barangay Mailum is seen to provide a stable power supply in the city and the province. Among the benefits to the host community and LGU as provided for in the Electric Power Industry Reform Act are affordable electricity rates and funds for the livelihood projects and social services.

## State of Peace and Order

The crime volume decreased from 69 in 2010 to 62 in 2012. Index crimes were a bit higher compared to non-index crimes. Both have been maintained at low levels, incidence of index crimes is at 3.56 while non-index is at 0.31/10,000 population which is below the 2005 national averages of NSCB of 5.26/10,000 for index and 3.84/10,000 for non-index.

The crime solution rate for 2012 is 100% despite the inadequate number of police force (0.46/1,000 pop). It was reinforced with the organization of Barangay Public Safety Officers (BSPO), recruitment of Barangay Intelligence Network (BIN), Police Community Relation Officers (PCRO) Volunteers, Bantay Dagat and Bantay Bukid. Other organizations that help strengthen

the peace, order and security in the barangays include the presence of the Barangay Council for the Protection of Children & Women, established the Barangay Women & Children Concern Desk and the Barangay Anti-Drug Abuse Council. Activities that lead to a 100% efficiency rate in the solutions of crimes include public information and dialogues, and operation plans and crime prevention campaign in the different of the City.



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The City is dubbed as a peaceful city where police enforcement activities and cooperation of Bagonhons resulted in the apprehension of wanted persons seeking



refuge in the locality. There are no incidence of rebellion and terrorism for over 30 years.

## **Economic Development**

Economic development is determined by indicators of employment and income. Economic activities have the capacity to greatly affect the quality of the environment. Well-managed economic growth does not pollute the environment and does not destructively exploit and irreversibly damage natural resources.

The LGU has a Poor development condition with a numerical rating of 2.00 as described in the LGPMS v.2 online assessment.

## **State of Employment**

Bago can be the next important investment locale in Negros for agri-tourism industries, manufacturing hubs or even leisure and retirement facilities. Bago has limitless supply of energy and water. Transportation and communication facilities abound. Bago has a strong pool of professionals and workforce waiting to be tapped.<sup>39</sup>

Unemployment rate of the City reported in the 2011 EXCELL data is alarming at 19.12 compared to the 6.3% Labor Force Survey, NSO data dated October 2007. Underemployment rate of Western Visayas of 21.8 (2013 Labor Force Survey) is higher than the 18.1% rate of the 2007 LFS. However, data from NSO is not disaggregated up to the city level, thus adopting this figure would lead to unfavorable situation with regards to employment and underemployment in the City.



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<sup>39</sup> [www.bagocity.gov.ph](http://www.bagocity.gov.ph)

## State of Income

Poverty incidence in Bago based on 2003 Small-Area Poverty Estimate (SAPE), City/Municipal level full report is 27.43%. This reveals that poverty incidence is low and lower than the 32.9% national average.

Over the last 20 years, Bago City was predominantly been an agricultural city. In recent years, however, the local economic landscape has changed with the



establishment of several manufacturing enterprises in the city. A few of these manufacturers are the Distilleria Bago, Inc. (DBI) and Coca-Cola Bottlers, Inc. The presence of this alcohol distillery and spring water plants in areas classified for industrial use enhances the viability of the areas identified for the future establishment of industries.<sup>40</sup>

Moreover, Bago City can support Bacolod City by providing land for new investments and the attractiveness of the city as an investor-friendly LGU is further boosted through the enactment of the Investment Incentive Code, streamlined business and licenses approval, reasonable cost of land, and stable power supply with the operation of the geothermal plant. With the establishment of additional new industries or businesses, will boost the economic activities, provide for more job opportunities and will have a considerable impact on the lives of the Bagonhons.<sup>41</sup>

Income per capita is at P18,780.10 for most Bagonhons based on the 2011 Excell Report and is way below the P34,600.00 computed value from the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey, NSO.

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<sup>40</sup> Bago City CDS Report

<sup>41</sup> Bago City CDS Report

## Environmental Development

Environmental development is determined using environmental quality indicators such as the land, air and water quality and natural resources indicators describing agricultural, forest and aquatic resources productivity. The result depends on the type of ecosystem in the LGU.

The City has acquired a 4.13 rating on this indicator. The LGPMS v.2 online assessment interpreted this as a High development condition.

## State of Urban Ecosystems

The City is maintaining tree parks in designated areas in rotunda, Barangay Balingasag, BAMR, schools and national highways and city roads. Continuous tree planting activities were conducted in collaboration with partner NGOs and other institutions such as FIRM, SCF of Brgy. Ma-ao. Tree cover is above 20% which higher than the 20% benchmark of the Local Development Watch manual.



As per record, there are about 40 agri-industrial and light to heavy industries operating in the City which are monitored and evaluated as compliant to pollution control standards thus providing better air quality with the absence of smog, odor and noise in locality.

To ensure that there is no uncollected garbage in the City, particularly in areas along major roads and thoroughfare, the City implements Oplan Limpyo which designates the Eco Enforcers as the sweepers of littered wastes in the streets and major thoroughfares. Usually, in the conduct of patrolling, the enforcers are riding in a pedicab or bicycle with jute sacks where they put their collected wastes. Hence, a travel

along major streets of Bago shows an observable absence of littered wastes and uncollected garbage. No major health complaints had been recorded that could be traced purely on the failure of the City Government to collect the wastes.<sup>42</sup>

### **State of Agricultural Ecosystems**

Agriculture is still the main source of livelihood of the Bagonhons. Bago City has a total irrigable land of 33,411.91 hectares. Of the total hectareage, 81-100% are irrigated that complies with the benchmark and 46% national average based on Status of Irrigation Development by NIA.

Based on the report of the City Agriculturist Office, the average yield of the city for the top 3 products (sugarcane, rice and corn) is within the national average.



Prime agricultural land is sustained with 10% or below rating and complies with Section 20 of the 1991 Local Government Code.

### **State of Forest Ecosystems**

Bago City is considered as one among the few which can proudly claim that its forest cover is still at excellent levels (76-100%) that is higher than the 50% Local Development Watch target. Its total land area of 3,651.71 hectares classified as forestland in the Land Use Ordinance is fully covered with forest. Also, private landholdings adjacent to the Mt. Kanlaon Natural Park are also planted with regulated species of trees. Furthermore, tree planting activities undertaken in partnership with various organizations and institutions contributed to the maintenance of forest cover.

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<sup>42</sup> Excell Award Entry-Environment Management Sector

Also, there are private individuals in the City allocating a portion of their properties for planting of regulated species, like that of Hacienda Rosarito which allocated some five hectares of the property for mahogany trees which now becomes the habitat of “tulabong” birds that stays in the area the whole year-round.

On large scale reforestation activities, the Energy Development Corporation has tapped the IDEPA, a people’s organization in Barangay Ilijan in its reforestation activities and so far had helped in the reforestation of the buffer area of the Mount Kanla-on Natural Park.<sup>43</sup>



There are no threat to the City’s forest ecosystem due to absence of illegal dwellers and absence of illegal logging activities in compliant with the Local Development Watch. Further, there is no quarrying and mining incidence reported in the City.

### **State of Coastal Marine Ecosystems**

The City has an aggregate of 40 hectares of existing patches of mangrove forests that are being maintained and protected in coastal areas and hosts continuous mangrove planting activities with partner agencies, NGOs and academe on additional estimated fifty-hectares-area suitable for mangrove forest expansion. Data reveals that mangrove cover is above 75% of the original mangrove area that is at par with the benchmark of 50% above of the Local Development Watch.

In coastal communities, households whose dwelling units are in constant threat of sea level rise and erosion caused by wave activities are doing mangrove planting in coastal areas adjacent to their residence, to among others, serve as buffer against

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<sup>43</sup> Excell Award Entry-Environment Management Sector

ferocious tidal actions. Consequently these plantations grew up to be habitat of spawning fishes and crabs. Hence, their activity is helping in reviving marine life.<sup>44</sup>

Average coastal fish catch is increasing, with a 2011 annual fishery production of 175.56 metric tons. Six or more cases were reported cases of illegal fishing that fails to comply with the LDW benchmarks and 6-20 squatter households are observed on the 16 kms. stretch coastline. All industries located in coastal areas complied with the pollution control and standards.



The City conducts coastal Clean Up conducted in collaboration with NGOs, POs and

the academe so presence of heaps on coastline is minimized if not eliminated.

Coastal resource conservation and enhancement project and activities are undertaken and the establishment of Bantay Dagat Task Force, Bago City Fisheries and Aquatic Resources Management Council (FARMC) and membership in the CENECCORD (Coastal Negros Council for Coastal Resources Development) ensure the preservation, conservation and regeneration of marine life.

### **State of Freshwater Ecosystems**

Fish catch in river or lake is increasing in consonance with the LDW. The probability of freshwater quality is high due to the absence of polluting industries along freshwater areas and tolerable number of



<sup>44</sup> Excell Award Entry-Environment Management Sector

squatter HHs (2-5) which could contribute domestic wastes along riverside or lakeside . However, water quality is poor (turbid and light brown to brown color) with some floating wastes.

#### **IV. PRIORITY STRATEGIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

Based on the result and analysis of local governance and financial performance, the following strategies were identified to address the gaps:

##### **Administrative Governance**

- (1) **To establish GIS for development planning** to provide timely and reliable data and information to local government officials and functionaries, private sector groups and community organizations in the formulation of LGUs policies, plans, programs and projects.
- (2) **To increase local revenue.** The City has an approved Investment and Incentive Code to give tax incentives to investors. It also has a computerized system for collection of local taxes as its ICT project based on the updated Revenue Code. These are considered as the development strengths of the city, but local taxes are not enough to support the city's operations and development projects. The City is still dependent on IRA.
- (3) **To continuously enhance human resources capabilities** to provide both career and personnel advancement and at the same time establish bureaucracy that shall embody the ideas of good character and professionalism.

## **Social Governance**

### **(4) To enhance basic services, and specifically to:**

- ❖ to intensify peace and order campaign and disaster risk management initiatives to have a safe and peaceful place to live, work, invest and do business in Bago City.

## **Economic Governance**

### **(5) To adopt intermediation approaches to promote agri and fishery enterprises** that will provide producers of export quality products access to markets, financing, technical assistance and services particularly to:

- ❖ Improve the resource base of agricultural products. Bago City has started to situate itself in the global market for mascurado sugar and handicrafts. These export quality products are agricultural-based resources which the large agricultural land in the city could adequately provide;
- ❖ Infuse modern technology for agriculture, the organic backyard farming resulting to better production and food sufficiency;
- ❖ Government support to farmers and fishermen in the form of farm and fishing inputs, technology transfer, and market linkages;
- ❖ Encourage influx of agri-industrial investments preferably those utilizing renewable energies, without sacrificing the environment.
- ❖ Implement a city-wide coastal zone management program to prevent further degradation of our marine resources and improve the capacity of these resources to provide our long-term need for sustenance.

### **(6) To develop cultural and historical tourism potentials** that will boost economic activities and provide employment and income to the people.

- ❖ To promote historical sites, indigenous local culture and traditions, and improve tourism sites and facilities. Bago City is blessed with natural and man-made attractions. These includes: Mt. Kanla-on Natural Park, Buenos Aires Mountain Resort, Kipot Twin Falls, Bagacay Falls, Asaw-Asaw Falls, Gen. Juan Araneta



Monument, Historical Marker on the 1898 Declaration of Canton De Negros, Rafael Salas Parks and Nature Center, Historical Structure of St. John the Baptist Roman Catholic Church, Balay Ni Tan Juan, The Quiet Place Farm Resort, Humberto's Farm Resort, Jara Beach Resort, Seafront Resort Beach and Garden, Cora Beach Resort and Reeza Beach Resort. These attractions made the city an emerging tourism destination of the province for foreign and local tourists. Also, the hospitality of the Bagonhons and importance they give to their history and culture makes Bago City distinct from other LGUs.

- (7) **To strengthen coordination and partnership with national government agencies (NGAs)** on the continuous construction, rehabilitation, repair/improvement and maintenance of infrastructure projects and facilities such as rural electrification, rural waterworks, farm-to-market roads that support the delivery of basic services and stimulate economic activities in the countryside.

#### **Environmental Governance**

- (8) **To intensify on the implementation of environmental programs and projects** in coordination with the various non-government organizations (NGOs), people's organizations (POs) and the business sectors of society.

#### **Valuing Fundamentals of Good Governance**

- (9) **To build local government competence** to develop structures and processes which will enable the majority of the people to participate in the decision making processes for their benefit and welfare, and ensuring an equal distribution of opportunities, resources and benefits to both men and women populace;
- (10) **To utilize Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as a tool** to improve efficiency and ensure greater transparency and effectiveness in government operations.